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KLUGE'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

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AN
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE.



BY
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TRANSLATED FROM THE FOURTH GERMAN EDITION

BY
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TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

IN preparing an English edition of Professor Kluge's famous work, the Translator has aimed at making the book as easily comprehensible to English students as the original work is to Germans. To this end he has given the chief meanings of all the German words, some of which are rather obscure, and are not to be found in any German-English Dictionaries hitherto published. In assigning the equivalents to the words quoted from foreign languages, great care has been taken to give as closely as possible the corresponding English meaning to the words. In all cases of doubt, the Translator has consulted English, French, and German Dictionaries of foreign languages, such as—

- Sanskrit (Monier Williams).
- Greek (Liddell and Scott; Pape).
- Latin (White and Riddell; Lewis and Short; Smith; Georges).
- Gothic (Skeat).
- Anglo-Saxon (Toller; Bosworth; Leo).
- Middle English (Stratmann).
- Icelandic (Cleasby).
- Old High German (Graff; Schade).
- Middle High German (Müller; Lexer).
- Lithuanian (Schleicher's Handbook).
- Dutch (Calisch).
- Swedish (Helms).
- French (Sachs; Clifton and Grimaud; Littré; Brachet; Fleming and Tibbins).
- Italian (Ferrari; Baretto).
- Spanish (Neumann and Baretto; Lopes and Bensley).
- Welsh (Pugh).

A few misprints and errors in the order of words of the German edition have been corrected, but they are not of sufficient importance to be specially mentioned.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

ON the completion of the present work, it is to me a pleasant duty to express my thanks to all those who have rendered its execution possible, and have helped to give it its new shape.

I might have mentioned, under the separate words, those scholars who have discovered any etymological data bearing upon the vocabulary of our mother-tongue; the vast extent of etymological literature deterred me, however, from doing so. There is no Teutonic scholar or linguist of any repute who has not by his researches either helped to determine the etymology of some German word or actually settled it. It would have been an extremely toilsome and yet useless task to give the name of the discoverer of the etymology of each word; and how frequently have several scholars at the same time deserved credit for clearing up the history of a word. O. Schade, in his "Old German Dictionary," has with untiring industry collected materials from the copious literature for the older period, and has received the thanks of specialists. I could not expect that those who may use my book would wade through the numerous errors and occasional imperfections of scientific investigation in order to form their own opinion on the evolution of particular words. By foregoing such a plan I obtained space, in spite of the limited compass to which this book was confined, to describe pretty fully the actual development of the word itself.

If my attempt to give a brief, clear, and connected view of the history of each element of our vocabulary has been in any degree successful, a great part of the credit is due to the men who have watched over the germs planted by the great founders of our philology, and have in the course of the last twenty years made them bloom anew. In their foremost ranks I view with pleasure those whose academical instruction I was permitted to enjoy, and others who in friendly intercourse have taught me much and stimulated me in my work. The fact that some of them too have testified their kindly, helpful sympathy with the new edition has been highly grateful to me, in the interest of the subject I have at heart.

I have also received, since the first appearance of my work, encouragement in various ways, even from anonymous and unknown readers of this book, who have made communications to the author respecting dialectic, etymological, and other pertinent facts. Much of it has proved useful for the new edition. Moreover, all reasonable objections of critics have been duly considered. In particular points the book has gained much by the notices of Herren Birlinger, Franck, and Hager; and a detailed, critical letter of my Swedish friends, Prof. A. Noreen and Dr. E. Brate, has placed in the most liberal manner at my disposal numerous valuable improvements and new combinations. For dialectic communications I am indebted to Herren W. Gordack of Königsberg and F. Holthausen of Göttingen, and especially to Prof. Hermann Fischer of Tübingen, who gave me access to his rich stores of Swabian dialectic materials. For the Jewish-German words which the book contains Prof. Euting of Strassburg placed materials at my disposal. Valuable connecting details, for which I had to resort to the liberal help of specialists, I owe to Herren K. von Bahder, O. von Böhtlingk, P. von Bradke, B. ten Brink, K. Brugmann, S. Bugge, C. Cappeller, H. Fischer, W. Franz, F. Holthausen, A. Horning, H. Hübschmann, R. Köhler, Th. Nöldeke, K. Schorbach, O. Schrader, R. Thurneysen, B. Wheeler, and E. Windisch.

I have been especially helped and cheered by the liberal sympathy of Professors A. Leskien of Leipzig, W. Meyer of Jena, H. Osthoff of Heidelberg, and E. Sievers of Halle. They have with praiseworthy liberality made over to me for publication very many new investigations of importance, and have also, by their corrections, objections, and retrenchments, given to many articles a greater fulness and completeness.

For the careful extension and completion of the old Index, the author is much indebted to Herr Vincent Janssen of Kiel, who will very shortly publish independently complete Indexes to this book.

For all the stimulus and sympathy, help and encouragement, I have received in the old as well as in the new edition, I beg to express my most sincere thanks.

F. KLUGE.

STRASSBURG, *July* 1883.

JENA, *October* 1888.

INTRODUCTION.

It cannot be denied that the study of German etymology is held in less esteem among us, and is pursued with less zeal, than that of French. This fact is not surprising; for how easily the results of Romance philology can be made evident to a man of classical training, who has in Latin the chief source, and in his own native German the most important subsidiary source of French entirely under his command! And what gratification there is in viewing through the medium of etymology, well-known words in a new light!

If German etymology could be built up to the same extent as French, from the materials furnished by the better known civilised languages, it would certainly have long ago evoked the same appreciation as is now shown for French. But the perception of historical connections is made more difficult when the earlier stages of the language are not so accessible as Latin is for the history of Romance words. A scientific knowledge of German etymology rests upon facts, whose coherence can only be explained by going beyond the limits of the chief civilised languages. It is impossible, however, for the student to go so far back, unless all the difficulties are smoothed and explained, and all the necessary details for ascertaining the history of a word are placed before him. In investigating a German word, we cannot and must not stop at Middle High German, the only earlier stage of our mother-tongue with which every educated man has some acquaintance; and even Old High German, the oldest literary period of German, is not, except in a very few cases, sufficient for the needs of the etymologist who knows how to appreciate the importance of philology in acquiring a knowledge of the history of the German language.

It is these pre-historic periods of German that furnish the indispensable foundation for etymological inquiry. Not until we have obtained an insight into the difference between the High German and Low German system of consonants can we determine the relations of a German word to its Teutonic cognates; not until we have thoroughly mastered the relations of the Gothic consonants to those of the allied Aryan languages are we able to understand the comparison of a word with its Greek and Latin cognates. To explain the earlier stages of development in German, and to throw light upon them as a chief means of ascertaining the history of a word, is the task of historical grammar. The etymologist must, if he wants to produce conviction, presuppose a general knowledge of the main crises in the history of our mother-tongue.

To the scientific acquisitions of the present century we owe the knowledge of a primary period of the history of the German language, which is authenticated by no other record than the language itself. The literary records of the old Hindus, unlocked to the learned world at the end of the last century, led to the pregnant

discovery that the Teutons, several millenniums before our era, spoke one and the same language with the ancestors of the Hindus and Persians, the Greeks and Albanians, the Italics and Kelts, the Slavs and Armenians, a fact which clearly proved that they were descended from the same tribe. The primitive seat of those tribes, which, in conformity with the utmost limits of the settlements of their descendants, have been designated Indo-Teutons, Indo-Kelts, and also Indo-Europeans, was the South of Europe, or more probably Asia.

Scientific investigation, which has been endeavouring for more than half a century to unlock the common source of their language from the later records of the various Aryan tribes, bestows on it the highest praise for its wealth of forms, the development of which has been traced by German grammarians in our mother-tongue down to the present day. The vocabulary of this primitive speech is proved by some of its offshoots to have been exceedingly rich, and at the same time capable of extension; but its fundamental perceptions and ideas were limited. The fact that it expressed the most necessary relations and wants of life has made it the treasury from which the various Aryan languages have drawn their supply of words. Of this old hoard German too has preserved no small a portion, even down to the present time.

Compare our terms for expressing degrees of relationship with those of the allied languages, and these words, with slight divergences in sound, or with unchanged significations, will be found in the whole of the Aryan group. Of course the stock of such terms was far greater than we might suspect from the few which have remained to us. At one time we had, *e.g.*, various designations for 'mother's brother' and 'father's brother' (comp. *Dheim* and *Better* with Lat. *avunculus* and *patruus*), for 'father's sister' and 'mother's sister' (comp. AS. *fæðu* and *móðrie* with Lat. *amita* and *matertera*). This implied wealth of pre-historic terms for degrees of kinship can be only understood by us as existing at a time when our ancestors lived together in clans as shepherds and nomads. When with the changing years the more fully developed relations of kinship lost the old inherited terms, how seldom have alien designations attempted to oust the native words, and how seldom with success! Compare *Onkel* and *Tante* with *Vater* and *Mutter*, *Bruder* and *Schwester*, *Dheim* and *Muhme*, *Nesse* and *Nichte*, *Better* and *Waise*, *Schwäher* and *Schwieger*, *Sohn* and *Schwager*.

The terms for expressing kinship, whose unimpaired vigour we see in German, are, in combination with the numerals up to a hundred, an infallible indication of the Aryan origin of a language. Thus German testifies also by its old inherited numerals its close relation to the allied languages. Moreover, the designations of parts of the body are specially characteristic of all Aryan tongues. If German in its later development has lost many of them (comp., *e.g.*, OHG. *gēbal*, 'skull,' equiv. to Gr. *κεφαλή*, under *Giebel*), yet it preserves in most cases the old inherited words; *Hirn*, *Ohr*, *Braue*, *Nase*, *Zahn*, *Gals*, *Bug*, *Ähfel*, *Arm*, *Ellen*, *Hand*, *Arm*, *Ellen*, *Hand*, *Fuß*, *Fell* recur sometimes in one, sometimes in several of the allied languages. The knowledge too of natural history was displayed in the primitive speech by some essential words. (Of the mammals, apart from the domesticated animals (see *Vieh*, *Kuh*, *Döse*, *Hund*, *Fohlen*, *Steiß*, and *Schaf*), only a few destructive quadrupeds, such as *Wolf* and *Maus*, *Biber* and *Gaß* (see also *Bär*), have been transmitted to German from that primitive linguistic period. The names for birds and trees are, however, but rarely common to several languages of the Aryan group (see *Nar*, *Kranich*, *Birke*, *Föhre*, *Fichte*, and

Wuſe). Of inanimate nature also the primitive people had only a limited perception ; few names for the periods of the day and the year were coined, and, as might have been expected, the circle of their religious ideas was narrow. Only the German words *Nacht*, *Monat*, and *Sommer* have corresponding terms in several allied tongues ; the two old Aryan gods of light, *Diæus* and *Ausós*, have left their final traces in Alemannic *Ziētag* and in German *Ðistern*.

There is a further rich supply of isolated words in our mother-tongue inherited from the primitive stock. They relate chiefly to the most simple and natural expressions, needs, and activities of life ; *ſehen*, *gehen*, *essen*, *denken*, *ſchreiben*, *nacht*, *jung*, *neu*, *voll*, *ſüß*, *mitten*, *dürr*, &c., are derived from the primitive speech. In moral conceptions our mother-tongue inherited the stems of *Freund* and *Feind*, *lieben* and *hassen*, *haben* and *frühen* from the old vocabulary.

With the division of the primitive Aryan people into tribes, which may have been caused by religious and political dissensions, or perhaps only by the constant increase in number, and with the migration of these tribes from their primitive home, the Teutonic language may be said to begin. The old materials partly sufficed for the constant growth of perceptions and ideas. Old words received a new shade of meaning ; the root (Sans. *mṛ*) for 'to die' acquired the signification of 'murder' ; 'the dear, the cherished one' became 'the freeman' ; 'to follow' came to mean 'to see' (*ſehen*) ; 'to split' was extended into 'to bite' (*beißen*), and 'to persist,' 'to stride,' were developed into 'to live' (*leben*) and 'to mount' (*ſteigen*). Derivatives from existing stems assumed characteristic significations ; in this way *Gett*, *König*, *Kind*, *ſchön*, and *Weg* originated. On the other hand, we note the loss of old roots, which in other Aryan groups developed numerous cognates ; the roots *πό*, 'to drink,' and *δο*, 'to give,' which we recognise in Lat. *pōtare* and Gr. *πέπωκα*, and in Lat. *dare* and Gr. *δίδωμι*, have completely disappeared in Teutonic. Of other primitive roots we find in Teutonic only a few slight relics nearly disappearing, some of which will in course of time vanish altogether. The root *ag*, 'to drive' (in Lat. *ago*, see *Acker*), the root *an*, 'to breathe' (in Lat. *animus* and Gr. *άνεμος*), the root *g'w*, 'to live' (in Lat. *vivere*, see *quæd*), have never had in Teutonic, during the period of its independent development, such a wide evolution as in Latin and Greek. In the case of such words, when the idea is a living one, the term that supplants them already exists before they die out ; in fact, it is the cause of their disappearance. Occasionally, however, we find in the Teutonic group characteristic word stems, which we look for in vain in the sphere of the allied languages, although they must once have existed there too in a living form. Such primitive stems as Teutonic alone has preserved may be at the base of *trinken*, *geben*, *fürchten*, *festen*, *ſiechen*, *halten*, &c. Other roots peculiar to the Teutonic languages may owe their existence to onomatopoeic creation during the independent development of Teutonic ; such are perhaps *hingen* and *niesen*.

Only such a pliancy of the primitive speech could keep pace with the higher intellectual development which we must assume for the progress of the Teutonic group after the first division of dialects. The capacity of our race for development is sufficient, even without the assumption of foreign influences, to account for the refinement and development of the conditions of life among the Teutons during the second period of the primitive history of our language. The growing susceptibility to the external world resulted in the extension of the sphere of the gods, the contact with foreign nations led to a refinement of social life, and with both these the

conception of propriety grew up. What an abundance of new ideas and words, which were foreign to the primitive speech, had now to be evolved!

In fact, we find among the Aryans but a slight agreement in the designations of ethical ideas; *gut* and *übel*, *mild* and *arg*, *heiß* and *trou*, are specifically Teutonic; *Abel*, *Gift*, and *schwören* have no exact correspondences in the remaining Teutonic languages. *Gott*, *Himmel*, *Hölle*, *Erde*, as well as *Wotan* (see *Wut*), *Fria* (see *fri*), and *Donar* (see *Donner*), owe their existence to the special religious development of the Teutons, while we find the belief in elfish beings (see *Elf*) even in the Vedas.

It is true that this increase does not altogether suffice to characterise the development of the languages of the Teutonic group. If we assign the year 2000 B.C. as the latest date for the Aryan division of dialects, the second period of the history of the German language would end with the beginning of our era. This interval of two thousand years, at the end of which we assume the development of the consonant and vowel forms peculiar to Teutonic, as well as the settlement of the Teutons in Germany, has no well-defined divisions with prominent characteristics; but the later evidence of the language indicates in this pre-historic period so many points of contact with civilised nations as would in historic times probably be regarded as forming a new epoch.

The Teutonic tribe, with the western group of nations of the Aryan stock, had left its eastern home as a pasturing people. Evidence in the language itself subsequently shows us these people with their flocks on the march. The term *tageweide*, current in Middle High German, could exist as a measure of length only among a race of shepherds in the act of migrating; only nomads could count their stages by periods of rest (*Rasten*). That the great stream of Aryan tribes poured through the South Russian lowlands (the Italics and Kelts had shown them the way) is antecedently probable, and this theory is finely illustrated by the history of the word *Ganf*. Here we see the Teutons in contact with a non-Aryan people in the south of Russia; and so, too, the foreign aspect of the Teutonic word *Silber* (comp. *Grif* also) testifies to the pre-historic contact of our ancestors with people of a different race, whose origin can unfortunately no longer be determined. We suspect that its influence on the Teutons and their language was manifested in a greater number of loan-words than can now be discovered.

On the other hand, the emigrant Aryans, whom we find at a later period in our part of the world, and whose languages were differentiated only gradually from one another and from the primitive speech, were led by constant intercourse to exchange a large number of terms expressive of the acquisitions of civilisation, which the individual tribes would perhaps have acquired only after a longer independent development. Numerous words are peculiar to the European Aryans, which we seek for in vain among the Indians and Persians. They relate chiefly to agriculture and technical products, the development of which did certainly not take place at the same time among all the European peoples belonging to the Teutonic stock. Occasionally the language itself bears witness that correspondences in the languages spoken by the Western Aryans are due only to the adoption of words by one people from another (see *nähen*). Thus the stems of old words such as *jäen*, *mähnen*, *mähnen*, and *meffen*, whose Aryan character is undoubted, will not necessarily be regarded as genuine Teutonic, since they may have been borrowed from a kindred people.

The evidence of language, which alone gives us a knowledge of the primitive contact of the Teutons with foreign and kindred people, is unfortunately not full

enough, and not always transparent enough, to furnish sufficient material for a clear view of these pre-historic events. It is generally acknowledged that the intercourse with the neighbouring Slavonic people took place in the second period of the history of the German language. For the influence of the Kelts upon the Teutons, *Ant* and *Reið* afford valuable testimony, which at the same time shows what decisive results can at times be obtained from language itself. We have in the term *welf* the last offshoot of the Teutonic word *Walk* (borrowed from the Keltic tribal name *Volcae*), by which the Kelts were formerly designated by the Teutons.

The name by which the Teutons called themselves is unfortunately lost to us. Our learned men have therefore agreed to use the Keltic term which was customary among old historians, and which, according to the testimony of the Venerable Bede, was applied in England to the immigrant Anglo-Saxons by the Britons even in the 8th century. The national character of the Teutons and the type of their language were for a very long period after the division into tribes the same as before. In the last century before our era, when numerous Teutonic tribes became known to the ancient world, we have not the least evidence to show that the language had branched off into dialects. The same may be said of the time of Tacitus; but his account of the genealogy of the Teutonic tribes seems to have some connection with divisions into dialects, recorded at a later period.

The linguistic division of the Teutons into an Eastern group, comprising Goths and Scandinavians, and into a Western, including the English, Frisians, Saxons, Franks, Bavarians, Swabians, and Alemanni, is generally regarded as undoubted. The evidence of language goes, however, to prove that a close connection exists only among the West Teutonic tribes; and unless Tacitus' ethnogony includes all the Teutons, his group of tribes, comprising the Ingaevones, the Erminones, and the Istaevones, are identical in fact with the Western division. The permutation of consonants and the development of the vowel system, which we assume to have been effected before the beginning of our era, were the chief characteristics of all the languages of the second period; but the most important factor in the development of West Teutonic was the uniform attrition of the old final syllables. With the operation of this law in West Teutonic begins the decay of the old inherited forms, most of which were lost in the third period. The German language is now entering upon a stage of development which had been reached by English some centuries ago.

But in spite of this loss of forms, the language retains its old pliancy in undiminished force; after independent words, even in the second period, had been transformed into suffixes and prefixes, the language still possessed new elements which were ready to replace what had been lost. Moreover, the same forces operate in the later history of the vocabulary as in the primitive Teutonic period.

Thus West Teutonic has preserved the stems of old words, which in Gothic and Scandinavian have either died out or have fallen more or less into the background; *geseu*, *seheu*, *thun*, *bin*, *sedjen*, *sterben*, as well as *Buseu*, *Obst*, *Feuer*, *gref*, &c., are the essential characteristics of a West Teutonic language. Other words, such as *Rachtbar*, *clent*, *gesund*, *Messer*, *Heirat*, and *Rachtigall*, owe their existence to later composition. But, above all, the absence of numerous old words, preserved by Gothic or Scandinavian, is a main feature of the West Teutonic group. But this is not the place to adduce every loss and every compensation which has diminished and re-shaped the old elements in the sphere of languages most closely allied to German.

The pre-Old High German period—the third period of our mother-tongue, which is not attested by literary records—has, however, acquired its distinctive features by new contact with the languages of civilised nations, which added new elements to the existing material: above all, the contact with the Romans resulted in an exchange of productions and contrivances. However fond we may be of overrating the influence of Latin on the West Teutonic languages, yet it cannot be denied that it materially widened the most various spheres of ideas.

Words which point to active commercial intercourse, such as *Münze* and *Psunt*, *Straße* and *Weise*, *Riste* and *Eaß*, *Gjel* and *Pfau*, were made known in the pre-High German period, probably even in the first century A.D., to our forefathers both mediately and immediately by the Romans. Contemporaneously with these the Latin nomenclature of the culture of the vine was naturalised in Germany in the words *Wein*, *Mosi*, *Lauer*, *Keller*, and *Trichter*. Not much later a rich terminology, together with the Roman style of building, was introduced; *Mauer*, *Keller*, *Söller*, *Speicher*, *Kammer*, *Weißer*, *Ziegel*, *Pfeiler*, *Pfeifen*, *Pfähel*, and numerous other cognate ideas, evidently bear the stamp of a Latin origin. The adoption of the Southern method of building in stone, however, brought about a transformation of the entire domestic life. When a migratory life is exchanged for a permanent settlement, the example of a highly civilised people cannot fail to furnish abundant material for imitation. We are not surprised, therefore, to find in the language itself the influence of even Roman cookery and of Roman horticulture before the Old High German period; *Koch*, *Küche*, *Eckhüßel*, *Kessel*, *Becken*, *Eisch*, *Gisig*, *Senf*, *Pfeffer*, *Kohl*, *Pflanze*, *Mettig*, *Kürbis*, *Kümmel*, *Kirsche*, *Pflüsch*, *Pflaume*, *Quitte*, *Beige*, &c., testify how ready the German of that period was to extend his knowledge and enrich his language when he exchanged the simple customs of his ancestors for a more luxuriant mode of life.

It would, of course, be a too hasty assumption to explain such Southern alien terms (a few Keltic words such as *carrus*, *carruca*, and *paraveredus*, see *Karren*, *Karck*, and *Pferd*, were introduced through a Roman medium) from the importation of products and technical accomplishments which were unknown to our ancestors till about the beginning of our era. We have indubitable reasons, supported by the extent of the Teutonic exports to Rome, and not merely linguistic reasons. We know from Pliny's Natural History that the Teutons furnished effeminate, imperial Rome the material for pillows by the importation of geese; *eoque processere deliciae ut sine hoc instrumento durare jam ne virorum quidem cervices possint*. This suggests to the historian of languages the connection of the Latin origin of *Pflaum*, *Kißen*, and *Pföhel* with Pliny's account; our ancestors adopted the Latin designation for the articles which the Romans procured from Germania. Thus our *Pföhel* with its cognates attests the share Germania had in the decline of Rome.

With Greece the Western Teutons have had in historical times—the word *Aryt* does not prove much—no immediate contact producing any influence on the German language. It was really the Romans who made known to the new conquerors of the world the name of that nation which at a subsequent period was destined to affect our development so powerfully. But the settlement of the Goths in the Balkan peninsula (their latest descendants were the Crimean Goths, who died out about the beginning of the last century) had such an influence on the Western Teutons that they have left traces even in our mother-tongue; the first knowledge of Christianity spread from them among the other Teutons. Our oldest supply of loan-words bearing on the Christian religion belongs to Greek terminology, which never existed in the

Roman Church ; the words *Kirche* and *Pfaffe*, *Samstag* and *Freitag*, we undoubtedly owe to Greek influence, through the medium of the Arian Goths ; and probably the same may be said of *Engel* and *Teufel*, *Bischof* and *Pfingsten*. The connection between the German tribes and the Goths, which we think can be recognised in other words expressive of religious ideas, such as *Schibe* and *taufen*, lasted till the 7th century ; the Alemanni were until the year 635 A.D. under the dominion of the Goths. Orthodox Christianity of the Middle Ages, which supplanted Arianism, was no longer in a position to reject entirely the naturalised terminology, and thus our mother-tongue has preserved down to the present day some expressions of Gothic-Arian Christianity.

All the words that Romish missionaries introduced into German also evidently bear the stamp of a later linguistic period. Not until the development of the peculiar system of sounds in High German—a new permutation of consonants divided from this point High German from Low German—does the influence of Romish Christianity begin to express itself in the language. From the end of the 8th century our mother-tongue remained for more than two hundred years in the service of religious literature. It is the period in our history in which literary records appear, and during that time High German was greatly influenced by Romish Christianity. A large number of Latin words was naturalised among us ; for ecclesiastical offices and dignities, for ecclesiastical rites and appurtenances, we adapted the current terms consecrated by the official language of the Church, such as *Priester*, *Probst*, *Abt*, *Mönch*, *Nonne*, *Eigriß*, *Küster*, *Meßner*, *Messe*, *Feier*, *segnen*, *predigen*, *falschen*, *verdammnen*, *Kreuz*, *Kelch*, *Orgel*, *Altar*, &c. The unceasing pliancy of our language is attested by the fact that some German words were constructed on the model of the Latin, such as *Beichte*, from *confessio*, *Geratter*, from *compater*, *Gewissen*, from *conscientia*. The Church brought learning with a new nomenclature in its train ; contemporaneously with the ecclesiastical Latin words, *Schule*, *schreiben*, *Linte*, *Brief*, received among us the rights of citizenship.

While the Old German vocabulary was enriched by such materials, there existed a store of words which is dying out in the literary language, and is prolonging to some extent its semi-conscious life in the old popular songs. At the same time the terminology of war receives a new impress ; old words for 'combat,' such as *gund*, *hilti*, *badu*, *hadu*, disappear as independent words, and leave behind indistinct traces only in proper names, such as *Günther* and *Hetwig*. Words such as *mark* (see *Mähr*), and *Ger*, *Reife*, and *Weigand* have been brought down as archaic terms to the Middle High German period.

With the rise of chivalry the old German terms applied to war must, as may be imagined, have undergone transformation ; as it was French in its essential character, it also introduced French loan-words among us. French influence, which first made itself felt in Germany about the year 1000 A.D. (the word *sein* is, perhaps, the earliest loan-word of genuine French origin), has never ceased to operate on our language. But it reached its zenith with the introduction of chivalry, as it did once again at the time of the Thirty Years' War. It is therefore not to be wondered at that words relating to war and the court, such as *Lanze*, *Selbst*, *Falast*, *Kapell*, *Turnier*, *Abenteur*, have been borrowed from the French vocabulary in exchange, as it were, for the stock of Teutonic words connected with war which passed some centuries earlier into French (comp. French *auberge*, *gonfalon*, *maréchal*, *hérald* under *Herberge*, *Fahne*, *Marſchall*, and *Herold*). Moreover, courtly and fashionable words, such as *feſten*, *ſiefern*, *prüfen*, and *preiſen* have also passed into Germany.

When the linguistic influence of the West had reached its culminating point, Slavonic began to make itself felt on the German Eastern marches. As it was due to neighbourly intercourse among the border tribes, it was at first insignificant and harmless. But several words which came to light in this way, such as *Delmetſch*, *Grenze*, *Kummet*, *Peitſche*, *Peitſchaft*, and *Čhčps*, gradually won for themselves from the 13th century a place in the language of our literature.

These are in their main features the facts of those periods of the history of the German language whose material has furnished the essential contents of the present work. In those periods lie the beginnings of most of the words whose origin demands a stricter etymological investigation.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

abstr. = abstract.
acc. = accusative
adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
adverb. = adverbial.
Alem. = Alemannian.
Americ. = American.
Arab. = Arabic.
Armen. = Armenian.
Armor. = Armorican.
AS. = Anglo-Saxon.

Bav. = Bavarian.
Bohem. = Bohemian.
Bret. = Breton.
Burg. = Burgundian.

causat. = causative.
Chald. = Chaldean.
Chin. = Chinese.
class. = classical.
collect. = collective.
comp. = compare.
conj. = conjunction.
conjug. = conjugation.
contr. = contracted.
Corn. = Cornish.
CrimGoth. = Crimean Gothic.
Cymr. = Cymric.

Dan. = Danish.
dat. = dative.
declen. = declension.
denom. = denominative.
dial. = dialect, dialectic.
dimin. = diminutive.
Dor. = Doric.
Du. = Dutch.

E. = English.
EAryan = East Aryan.
East Tent. = East Teutonic.
Egypt. = Egyptian.
equiv. = equivalent.
Europ. = European.

f. = feminine.
Finn. = Finnish.
Fr. = French.

Franc. = Franconian.
frequent. = frequentative.
Fris. = Frisian.

Gael. = Gaelic.
Gall. = Gallic.
gen. = genitive.
Goth. = Gothic.
Gr. = Greek.

Hebr. = Hebrew.
HG. = High German.
Hung. = Hungarian.

Ic. = Icelandic.
Ind. = Indian.
indeclin. = indeclinable.
infin. = infinitive.
inflect. = inflected.
instrum. = instrumental.
intens. = intensive.
interj. = interjection.
interr. = interrogative.
intrans. = intransitive.
Ion. = Ionian.
Ir. = Irish.
Ital. = Italian.

Jew. = Jewish.

Kelt. = Keltic.

Lapp. = Lappish.
Lat. = Latin.
Lett. = Lettic.
LG. = Low German.
lit. = literal(ly).
Lith. = Lithuanian.
Lombard = Lombardic.
Lower Rhen. = Lower Rhenish.

m. = masculine.
MidDu. = Middle Dutch.
MidE. = Middle English.
MidG. = Middle German.
MidGr. = Middle Greek.
MidHG. = Middle High German.
MidLat. = Middle Latin.
MidL.G. = Middle Low German.
ModDu. = Modern Dutch.

ModE. = Modern English.
 ModFr. = Modern French.
 ModGr. = Modern Greek.
 ModHG. = Modern High German
 ModIc. = Modern Icelandic.
 ModLG. = Modern Low German.
 ModTent. = Modern Teutonic.
 Mongol. = Mongolian.

n. = neuter.
 naut. = nautical.
 nom. = nominative.
 Norw. = Norwegian.
 num. = numeral.

OAryan = Old Aryan.
 OBulg. = Old Bulgarian.
 ODu. = Old Dutch.
 OFr. = Old French.
 OFris. = Old Frisian.
 OHG. = Old High German.
 OIc. = Old Icelandic.
 OInd. = Old Indian.
 OIr. = Old Irish.
 OKelt. = Old Keltic.
 OLat. = Old Latin.
 OLG. = Old Low German.
 onomat. = onomatopoeic.
 OPers. = Old Persian.
 OPruss. = Old Prussian.
 ord. = ordinal.
 orig. = original(ly).
 OSax. = Old Saxon.
 OSlav. = Old Slavonic.
 OSlov. = Old Slovenian.
 OTeut. = Old Teutonic.

partic. = participle.
 perf. = perfect.
 Pers. = Persian.
 Phœn. = Phœnician.
 Pied. = Piedmontese.
 plur. = plural.
 Pol. = Polish.
 Port. = Portuguese.
 poss. = possessive.
 Prak. = Prakrit.
 pref. = prefix.

prep. = preposition.
 pres. = present.
 pret. = preterite.
 prim. = primary.
 primit. = primitive(ly).
 pron. = pronoun.
 pronom. = pronominal.
 prop. = properly.
 Proven. = Provençal.
 Pruss. = Prussian.

redup. = reduplicated.
 refl. = reflexive.
 Rom. = Romance.
 Russ. = Russian.

s. = singular.
 Sans. = Sanscrit.
 Sax. = Saxon.
 Scand. = Scandinavian.
 Scyth. = Scythian.
 Sem. = Semitic.
 Serv. = Servian.
 Slav. = Slavonic.
 Slov. = Slovenian.
 Span. = Spanish.
 str. = strong.
 subst. = substantive.
 suff. = suffix.
 super. = superlative.
 Swab. = Swabian.
 Swed. = Swedish.

Teut. = Teutonic.
 Thrac. = Thracian.
 trans. = transitive.

Umb. = Umbrian.
 UpG. = Upper German.

vb. = verb.
 voc. = vocative.

W. = Welsh.
 West Sax. = West Saxon.
 West Teut. = West Teutonic.
 wk. = weak.

An asterisk (*) signifies that the form adduced is only theoretical.

KLUGE'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

ach, a frequent suffix in the formation of the names of brooks and rivers (or rather the places named after them); on the whole, *ach* (Ura**ch**, Steina**ch**, Salz**ach**, Ret**ach**, Schwarzb**ach**) is more UpG., a more MidG., and LG. (Fulda, Werra, Schwarz**a**); from OHG. *aha*, 'running water,' Goth. *ahwa*, 'river' (for details see *an*), whence also the names of the rivers *Aa* (Westph.), *Dhe* (Hesse).

Aal, m., 'eel,' from the equiv. MidHG. OHG. *âl*, m., a term common to the Teutonic dialects; comp. OIc. *áll*, AS. *æl*, E. *eel*, Du. *aal* (allied perhaps to *Aant* i.). No original affinity to the equiv. Lat. *anguilla*, Gr. *εγχελος*, is possible, for the sounds of the Teut. words differ too much from it; even from **anglu-*, OHG. *âl* or AS. *æl* could not be derived. Besides, there is no hereditary stock of names of fishes possessed in common by Teut. and Gr. and Lat. (see *Fisch*).—**Aalraupe**, f., 'eel-pout' (also called *Aalquappe*, see *Quappe*), an eel-like fish, originally called *Quappe* merely; in MidHG. *râppe*, OHG. *râppa*; as the MidHG. *rutte* (the equivalent and parallel form) indicates, the base of the word is probably supplied by the Lat. *rubéta*, from which, through the Teut. custom of displacing the accent in borrowed words (see *Aht*), we get *râbeta*, and then, by the assimilation of the consonants through syncope of the intermediate *e*, the forms mentioned; names of fishes borrowed in OHG. from Lat. rarely occur. See *Quappe*.

Aar, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ar*, OHG. *aro*, m., 'eagle'; a prim. Teut. word, which has also cognates outside the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. *ara*, OIc. *are*, m., 'eagle'; further OIc. *ørn*, OHG., MidHG. *arn* (to which is allied ModHG. *Arnolt*, OHG. *Aranolt*, orig. sense 'eagle-guardian'), AS. *earn*, 'eagle,' Du. *arend*, 'eagle'; pri-

marily cognate with OSlov. *orlû*, Lith. *erêlis*, 'eagle,' Gr. *ερος*, 'bird,' Corn. and Bret. *er. W. eryr*, 'eagle.' See *Ahter*.

As, n., from the equiv. MidHG., OHG. and OLG. *âs*, n., 'carcase, carrion'; comp. the equiv. AS. *âs*; allied to *essen*.

ab, adv., also a prep. in older ModHG. (hence the modern *abhanden*, lit. 'from the hands,' as well as Swiss patronymics like *Ab der Fûh*, *Ab der Gald*), 'off, away from,' from MidHG. *abe*, *ab*, prep., 'down from, away from, off,' adv., 'down,' OHG. *aba*, prep., 'away from, down from here,' adv., 'down.' Corresponding to Goth. *af* (*ab*), prep., 'down from there, from' (also adv.), MidDu. *af*, *ave*, OLG. *af*, equiv. to AS. *of*, E. *of*; orig. cognate with Gr. *ἀπέ*, Sans. *âpa*, 'away from.' Of course phrases like *ab Hamburg* do not contain the OG. prep., but are due to incorrect Latinity; since the 17th century commercial language has adopted Latin expressions.

Abend, m., 'evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. *âbent* (*âbunt*); OHG. *âband*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *âband*, Du. *avond*, AS. *âfen*, 'evening,' whence E. *eve*; also the deriv. AS. *âfning*, E. *evening* (comp. *morning*); OIc. *aptann*; similarly Goth. *andanahiti*, orig. sense 'forenight,' and *saggs*, lit. 'setting.' The SEurop. term corresponding to Gr. *εσπερος*, Lat. *vesper*, is non-Teut. (comp. *West* and *Winter*). A verb *aben* (*eben*), 'to grow dusk,' adduced from the Swiss dialects to explain *Abend*, can be none other than a later derivative of *Abent*. Moreover, *Abend* (base *êp-*) can scarcely be connected with *ab* (base *âpo*), as if *Abend* were the waning period of the day. According to old Teut. notions, the evening was regarded rather as the beginning of the following day. See *Connabend* and *Faſtnacht*.

Abenteuer, n., 'adventure,' from Mid

HG. *âventiure*, f., 'occurrence, a marvellous, fortunate event, a poem on such a theme, sources of the court poets'; the latter is derived from Fr. *aventure* (MidLat. *adventura*, allied to MidLat. and Rom. *advenire*, 'to happen').

aber, adv. and conj., 'but, however,' from MidHG. *aber* (*aver*), *abe* (*ave*), adv. and conj., 'again, once more, on the contrary, but'; OHG. *abur*, *avar*, adv. and conj. with both meanings; to this OHG. *avarôn*, 'to repeat,' ModHG. (UpG.) *âferm* is allied. Comp. Goth. *afar*, prep., 'after,' adv., 'afterwards,' Oic. *afar*, 'very,' in compounds; the word does not occur in Sax. dialects, but its deriv. OSax. *abara*, AS. *asfora*, 'descendant' (comp. Goth. *afar*, 'afterwards'), exists. It is probably related to *ab* and its cognates; comp. further Sans. *âpara*, 'the later,' *aparâm*, adv., 'latterly, in future,' *aparî*, 'future.'

aber, **âber**, adj. (UpG.), *âfer* (Franc.), 'free from snow, laid bare'; from the prim. form **âbar*, *âbiri* (*âfiri*); orig. cognate with Lat. *apricus*, 'sunny.'

Aberglaube, m., 'superstition,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.); since Luther it has made its way into ModHG.; orig. a LG. word (comp. *Adebar*, *Demut*), as the vowel-sounds indicate. LG. *aber*, for *over*, *ober*, points to OLG. **oðar-gilôðo* (Du. *overgeloof*), 'superstition,' which is formed after the model of Lat. *superstitio*; comp. Dan. *overtro*, Sw. *öfvertro*, but also in MidLG. *bijelôve*, Du. *bijgeloof*.

abermal, adv., first occurs in ModHG., for the equiv. MidHG. *aber*, 'again, once more,' formed with the suffix *mal*.

Aberrante, f., 'southern-wood,' a corruption of Lat-Gr. *abrotonum* (Fr. *aurone*), due to its supposed connection with *staut*; see also *Ûtrîg*.

Aberwitz, m., 'false wit, craziness,' from MidHG. *abewitze*, *abewitze*, 'want of understanding,' from MidHG. *abe*, 'away from,' as in MidHG. *abegunst*, 'envy, jealousy.'

abgefemf, see *Ûrim*.

Abgott, m., 'idol,' from MidHG. and OHG. *abgot*, n., 'idol, idolatrous image'; note the retention of the older gender of *Gott* as late as MidHG.; comp. Goth. *afgub̄s*, 'godless' (antithesis to *gagub̄s*, 'pious'); hence *Abgott* is properly 'false god'; see *Ûberwîg*.

Abgrund, m., 'abyss, precipice,' from

MidHG. *abgrunt*, m., most frequently *abgründe*, n., OHG. *abgrunti*, n., 'abyss,' properly 'declivity'; comp. Goth. *afgrundþa*, f., 'abyss.'

ablang, adj., 'oblong, oval,' first occurs in ModHG., formed on the model of Lat. *oblongus*.

Ablass, m., 'sluice, remission,' from MidHG. *ablâz*, m., OHG. *âblâz*, n., 'indulgence, remission, pardon'; comp. Goth. *âflêts*, m., 'remission, pardon,' allied to *af-lêtan*, 'to remit, pardon,' OHG. *ob-lâzzaru*.

abmurksen, see *murkeln*.

Abseite, f., 'wing, aisle,' from MidHG. *apsite*, f., 'the domed recess of a church,' a corruption of MidLat. and OHG. *absida* (Gr. *ἀψίς*), 'vault,' due to its supposed connection with *stte*, 'side.'

abspenstig, adj., 'alienated, disaffected,' first occurs in ModHG., from OHG. *spenstîg*, 'seductive,' allied to OHG. *spanst*, 'allurement'; see under *Ûespenst* and *wîder-spenstîg*.

Abt, m., 'abbot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *apt*, *abbet*, *abbât*, OHG. and MidHG. *abbât*, m.; comp. Du. *abt*, AS. *abbod* (with an abnormal *d*), and less frequently *abbot*, E. *abbot*. Borrowed with a change of accent in OHG. from MidLat. *abbât-* (nom. sing. *abbas*), 'abbot'; comp. Ital. *abate*, Fr. *abbé*, OIr. *abb*, acc. *abbuith*. It will be seen under *struz* that in words borrowed from Lat. the stem of the oblique cases as well as the nomin. often forms the base; with regard to the ecclesiastical terms borrowed in OHG. comp. among others *Mûch*, *Renne*, *Papst*, *Priester*, *Prebst*.

Abtei, f., 'abbey,' from MidHG. *aptei*, *abbeteie*, OHG. *abbateia*, f., 'abbey' (for **abbeteia*?), formed from MidLat. *abbatia*, under the influence of OFr. *abbaye*, and based upon *abbât*.

abtrûnnig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *abetrûnnec* (*abetrûnne*), OHG. *abatrûnnig*, adj., 'recreant'; orig. sense, 'he who separates himself from,' for *trûnnet* contains the same stem. Comp. also OHG. *antrûnno*, 'fugitive,' MidHG. *trûnne*, 'a detached troop.'

Abzucht, f., 'drain, sewer,' first occurs in ModHG., germanised from Lat. *aqueductus* (whence also Swiss *Asten*, 'conduits'). See *Anbauch*.

ach, interj., 'ah! alas!' from MidHG. *ach*, OHG. *ah*; to this is allied MidHG. and ModHG. *Ûch*, *ah*, n., 'woe,' and its deriv., which first occurs in ModHG., *Ûchzen*,

orig. sense, 'to utter *Ἀχ*' (formed like *ihren, bugen*).

Ἀχάτ, m., 'agate,' from MidHG. *achât*, *achâtes*, equiv. to Gr-Lat. *achates*.

Ἀχη, Rhén. for *Ἀχην*.

Ἀχελ, see *Ἀχρε*.

Ἀχελν, Jew., 'to eat,' from Heb. *âkhal*, 'to eat.'

Ἀχσε, f., 'axle, axis,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ahse*, OHG. *ahsa*, f.; comp. Du. *as*, AS. *eaz*, f., E. *axle* (even in MidE. *eaxel-tree* occurs, E. *axle-tree*), with deriv. *l*, like Oic. *ôxull*, m., 'axle'; Goth. **ahsa*, or rather **ahsul*, is, by chance, not recorded. The stem *ahsô-*, common to the Teut. languages, from pre-Teut. *aksd*, is widely diffused among the Aryan tongues; it is primitively related to Sans. *âkṣa*, m., Gr. *ἄξων*, Lat. *axis*, OSlov. *ost*, Lith. *aszis*, 'axle'; the supposition that the Teut. cognates were borrowed is quite unfounded; comp. *Ἀβ*. The orig. sense of Aryan *akso-* remains obscure; with the root *ag*, 'to drive,' some have connected Lat. *ago*, Gr. *ἄγω*. See the following word.

Ἀχσελ, f., 'shoulder,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ahsel*, OHG. *ahsala*, f.; comp. AS. *eaxl*, Oic. *qxl*, f., 'shoulder'; Goth. **ahsla*, f., is wanting. It is probable that the Teut. word is connected with the O. Aryan *Ἀχσε*; Lat. *axilla* (OIr. *oxal*), 'arm-pit,' and *ala*, 'arm-pit, wing,' are also cognate with it. In OTeut., Goth. **ahsla* (Aryan **akslâ*) has a still wider family, since forms with Teut. *h*, Aryan *â* in the stem belong to it; comp. AS. *ôcn*, *ôcunsla*, 'arm-pit,' and OHG. *uohsana*, MidHG. *ûehse*, *uohse*, f., 'arm-pit,' Du. *ahsel*, 'shoulder.'

Ἀχτ, num., 'eight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *achte*, OHG. *ahto*, common to the Teut. and also to the Aryan groups. Comp. Goth. *ahtau*, AS. *eakta*, E. *eight*, Du. *acht*, OSax. *ahto*; further, Sans. *aṣṭāu*, Gr. *ὄκτώ*, Lat. *octo*, OIr. *ocht*, Lith. *aszūni*, prim. Aryan *oktô*, or rather *oktôu*, 'eight.' Respecting *acht* Tage see the historical note under *Ἀχτ*.

Ἀχτ, f., 'outlawry, ban,' from MidHG. *âhte*, *achte*, f., 'pursuit, proscription, outlawry, ban'; OHG. *âhta* (AS. *âht*), f., 'hostile pursuit.' Goth. **ahhtjan*, 'to pursue,' is wanting. Comp. OSax. *âhtian*, AS. *âhtian* (from *anhtjan*), 'to pursue.' Teut. **ahhtian*, 'to pursue,' and **anhtô*, 'pursuit,' seem to be based on a non-dental root, which is perhaps connected with the cognates of eng (Aryan root *angh*).

Ἀχтен, vb., 'to have regard to, esteem, value,' from MidHG. *achten*, OHG. *ahôn*, 'to heed, ponder, take care'; allied to MidHG. *ahte*, OHG. *ahta*, f., 'heed, paying attention.' Comp. Du. *achten*, AS. *eahhtian*, 'to ponder'; also with deriv. *l*, Oic. *ætla* (Goth. **ahhtlôn*), 'to suppose, think.' It is based upon a Teut. root *ah*, 'to suppose, think'; comp. Goth. *aha*, 'understanding,' *ahjan*, 'to believe,' *ahma*, 'spirit.' The Aryan root *ak* is widely diffused, yet no other language coincides with the signification of the Teut. cognates.

Ἀχтер, LowG. for *achter*.

Ἀchterwasser, 'back-water.' See under *Ἀχтер*.

Ἀχтен, vb., see *Ἀχ*.

Ἀχтер, m., 'field, arable land,' from the equiv. MidHG. *acker*, OHG. *acchar* (*ahhar*), m.; a common Teut. and O. Aryan word corresponding to Goth. *akrs*, m., AS. *acer*, E. *acre* (*aker*), Du. *akker*, OSax. *akkar*. Teut. **akra-z*, m., from pre-Teut. *agro-s*; comp. Sans. *âgra-s*, m., 'pasture-ground, plain, common,' Gr. *ἀγρός*, Lat. *ager* (stem *agro-*), 'field.' It is certainly connected with the Ind. root *aj*, 'to drive' (comp. *ἄριστη*, allied to *triben*), Lat. *ago*, Gr. *ἄγω*, to which in Oic. *aka*, 'to drive,' was allied. "Thus *âgra-* signifies in the widest sense 'field and common,' orig. as 'pasture-land,' the greatest part of which, when tillage supplanted the rearing of cattle, was used for crops." The transition in meaning was, probably, completed on the migration of the Western Aryans to Europe; moreover, the root *ar*, 'to plough, till,' is West Aryan; comp. Gr. *ἀρα*, Lat. *arare*, Goth. *arjan*, OHG. *erian*, OBulg. *orati*, 'to plough.' See *Ἀτ*.

Ἀδεбар, m. (Holland. *ooijevaar*), a Low G. name for the stork, MidLG. *odevare*, MidHG. *odebar*, OHG. *odobëro* (in Old Ger. times the term was, moreover, prevalent in Germany). No certain explanation of the word can be given; it is most frequently interpreted as 'bringer of children, of good luck' (comp. *Ἀλλοβ*). Respecting the LG. vowel-sounds see *Ἀβερjante*.

Ἀδελ, m., 'nobility,' from MidHG. *adel*, m., n., 'lineage, noble lineage, noble rank, perfection,' OHG. *adal*, n. (and *editi*, n.), 'lineage, esp. noble lineage'; corresponding to OSax. *aðali*, n., 'body of nobles, notables, nobility,' Du. *adel*, AS. *ædelu*, n. plur., 'noble birth,' Oic. *aðal*, 'disposition, talent, lineage.' In Goth. the stem

ap (by gradation *öp*) is wanting; to it belong OHG. *uodil*, n., 'patrimony, home' (ModHG. *Uffrid*, from OHG. *Uodalrîch* or *Udstant*, from *Uodal-lant*), OSax. *öðil*, AS. *ēðel*, m., 'patrimony, home.' Hence the fundamental idea of the Teut. root *ap*, by gradation *öp* (from Aryan *ät*), seems to be 'by transmission, inheritance.' The aristocratic tinge evinced by the WestTeut. cognates is not remarkable when we consider the early period; only the patrician had a 'family'; genealogies of nobles (in old documents) reach back to the OTeut. period; the names beginning with *adel* are primitive, *Alfens*, influenced by Rom. from OHG. *Adalfruns*, *Adalheid*, *Adalberaht*, *Adelf*, from *Atha-ulf*; also the deriv. OHG. *Adalung*. See too *Ader*, *edl*.

Ader, f., 'vein,' from MidHG. *äder*, OHG. *ädara*, f., 'vein, sinew,' corresponding to MidLG. *ader*, 'vein, sinew,' Du. *ader*, AS. *ædre*, f., 'vein' (rarely *ēðr*), OSw. *abra*, ModSw. *ädra*; also without the deriv. *r*, OIc. *æðr* (the *r* is simply a nomin. suffix), f., 'vein'; the Goth. cognate *ēþ* is not found. The pre-Teut. *ēt-* has been connected with Gr. *ἦρον*, 'heart,' *ἦρον*, 'abdomen,' and here it must be recollected that MidHG. and MidLG. *äder* in the plur. may signify 'bowels.'

Adler, m., 'eagle,' from MidHG. *adel-ar* (also *adel-arn*), m.; prop. a compound, 'noble bird of prey.' It is noteworthy that *Ar* in ModHG. is the nobler term, while *Ader* serves as the name for the species without any consciousness of its origin from *Adel* and *Ar*. OHG. **adal-aro* appears by chance not to be recorded. Corresponds to Du. *adelaar* (besides *arend*).

äfern, vb., 'to repeat,' an UpG. word; MidHG. *äferen*, OHG. *afarôn*. See under *abr*.

aff, suffix used to form names of rivers (Gtass, OHG. *Eril-assa*, *Aißaff*, OHG. *Asc-assa*), and of places (esp. in Franc. and Hess., comp. *Goneff*), allied to which *-ep*, *p* (also Westph.), occurs as an unchanged LG. form, e.g. in *Remep*. The base **apa* is Kelt. (equiv. to Lat. *aqua*, 'water,' Goth. *ahwa*, 'river').

Affe, m., 'ape, monkey,' from the equiv. MidHG. *affe*, OHG. *affo*, m.; also in OHG. the feminine forms *affa*, *affin*, *affinna*, 'female ape.' A word common to the Teut. group, unrecorded by chance in Goth. alone, in which, by inference from OIc. *ape*, AS. *apa*, E. *ape* (whence Ir. and Gael.

apa), Du. *aap*, the form must have been **apa*. Facts and not linguistic reasons lead to the conclusion that *apan-* is a primitive loanword with which ORuss. *opica*, OBoh. *opice*, is connected, and through commercial intercourse reached the Teutons by some unknown route. On account of the assonance it is very often referred, without sufficient reason, to Sans. *kapi* (Gr. *κῆπος*), 'ape'; at all events, it is certain that no word for *Affe* common to the Aryan, or even to the West Aryan, group does exist.

Affolter, m., 'apple-tree.' See *Apfel*.

After, m., 'buttocks, backside,' from MidHG. *after*, OHG. *astaro*, m., 'fundament, anus'; lit. 'the back part,' from MidHG. *after*, OHG. *astar*, adj., 'behind, following'; akin to Goth. *astana*, 'from behind,' AS. *æfter*, E. *after* (LG. and Du. *achter*), Goth. *aftra*, 'back, again.' It is certainly allied to Goth. *afar*, 'behind,' and the cognates discussed under *aftr*.—*Aftr* in compounds is lit. 'after,' whence the idea of 'counterfeit, baseness'; comp. MidHG. *afstersprache*, 'slander, backbiting,' *afterwort*, 'calumny'; the older meaning, 'after, behind,' is preserved in ModHG. *Aftermiete*, *smufe*, *rüde*. Note too Suab. (even in the MidHG. period) *aftermontag* for 'Tuesday.'

Agleie, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *agleie*, OHG. *ageleia*, f., 'columbine,' which is derived from Lat. *aquilegia*, whence too the equiv. Fr. *ancolie*, Du. *akelei*.

Ahle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *äle*, OHG. *äla*, f., 'cobbler's awl.' To this is allied the equiv. OHG. deriv. *älunsa*, *älansa*, f. (with the same suffix as *Seufe*); prop. *alesna* (Swiss *alesne*, *alsne*), whence the Rom. cognates—Span. *alesna*, Ital. *lesina*, Fr. *alène*, 'awl' are borrowed; comp. Du. *els*, 'awl' (from **alisna*), AS. *äl* (in the Orkneys *alison*), OIc. *alr*, 'awl.' The consonance with Sans. *āra*, f., 'punch, awl,' points to an OAryan word; there existed also a widely ramified Aryan root to designate articles of leather. See *Caum* and *Caute*.

Ahmen, vb., in *nachahmen*, which is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; from the equiv. MidHG. *ahmen*, 'to measure a cask, gauge,' figuratively 'to estimate,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *ahme*, 'ohm' (cask = about 40 galls). See *Dhm*.

Ahn, m., 'grandfather, ancestor,' from MidHG. *ane* (collateral modified form *ene*), OHG. *ano*, m., 'grandfather'; akin to the

Alem. dimin. *Ūhni*, 'grandfather.' Further ModHG. *Ūhne*, MidHG. *ane*, OHG. *ana*, f., 'grandmother.' To these are allied ModHG. *Urahn*, MidHG. *wane*, *urene*, OHG. **urano*, m., 'great-grandfather'; in OHG. *alt-ano*, *altar-ano* (for the force of *ur-* in *Urahn* see *ur-*). The class is peculiar to G., being foreign to the remaining Teut. dialects; comp. also *Enfel*—really a dimin. form—which belongs to it. There is no doubt that Lat. *anus*, 'old woman,' is a primit. cognate. Perhaps the Teut. masculine name OHG. *Anelo* (AS. *Onela*, Oic. *Ale*) is allied to it.

ahnden, vb., 'to punish,' from MidHG. *anden*, OHG. *antōn*, *anadōn*, 'to punish, censure,' allied to OHG. *anto*, *anado*, m., 'insult, embittered feeling, anger.' It corresponds to OSax. *ando*, 'exasperation, anger,' AS. *anda*, *oneþa*, 'zeal, vexation, hatred,' whence *andian*, 'to be angry'; moreover, Goth. preserves in *uz-anan*, 'to die,' the root *an*, 'to breathe, respire, snort,' which appears in these words. Comp. Oic. *ande*, m., 'breath, spirit,' *end*, f., 'breath, soul'; and also AS. *ēðian*, 'to breathe' (implying Goth. **anþjōn*), AS. *orub*, 'breath' (Goth. **uzanþ*), *orþian*, 'to breathe,' Oic. *þrendi*, 'breathlessness.' The root *an*, preserved in all the cognates, is OAryan, and means 'to breathe'; comp. Lat. *animus*, *anima*, Gr. *ἀνεμος*, connected with the Aryan root *an*, 'to breathe, respire.'—*ahnten*, vb., 'to forebode'; see *ahnen*.

Ahne, f., 'boon' (of flax or hemp), from MidHG. *āne*, older *agene*, f., 'chaff'; OHG. *agana*, f., 'chaff'; also AS. **agon*, *agne*, Mid E. *awene*, E. *awns*, Goth. *ahana*, Oic. *egn*, 'chaff.' In these cognates two really different roots seem to have been blended in various ways; the meaning 'chaff' would be applicable to the one, just as the exact Gr. correspondent *ἀχρη*, 'chaff, foam' (of the sea), likewise points to Aryan *aghnā* (comp. besides Gr. *ἀχρησος*, 'chaff'). The other is perhaps lit. 'prickle, awn,' and belongs to the root *ah* (Aryan *ak*); see *Ūhre*.

ahnen, vb., 'to forebode, suspect,' from MidHG. *anen*, 'to foresee, forebode,' foreign to the older period and to the rest of the Teut. dialects; it has been connected with the OAryan root *an*, 'to breathe, respire,' so that it may be a primit. cognate of *ahnden*, under the influence of which it also appears in ModHG. as *ahnten*. It is better, however, to regard it as a derivative of

the prep. *an*; *ahnen*, lit. 'to befall, seize, attack' (properly said of ghosts or visions).

ähnlich, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *ānelich*, OHG. *ānagilth* (**ānalth*), adj., 'similar.' It corresponds to Goth. *ānaleikþ*, adv., 'similarly'; from the OTeut. (Gothl.) prep. *ana* (see *an*) and the suffix *lich*; see *gleich*.

Ahorn, m., 'maple,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ahorn*, m., the *ā* of which is inferred from the Swiss dial.; comp. Du. *ahorn*. It is primit. allied to Lat. *acer*, n., 'maple' (Gr. *ἀκαστος*) and Gr. *ἀκατάλις*, 'juniper berry.' The G. word, at all events, cannot be regarded as borrowed from Lat. For another old name see under *Wasselder*.

Ähre, f., 'ear' (of corn), from the plur. of MidHG. *eher*, OHG. *ehir*, *ahir*, n., 'ear' (of corn); corresponds to Du. *aar*, AS. *ear* (from **eahor*), E. *ear*. As the derivative *r* stands for an older *s*, Goth. *ahs*, n. (gen. *ahsis*) and Oic. *ax* (also Sw. and Dan.), 'ear' (of corn), are identical with it; so, too, OHG. *ah*, 'ear' (of corn). Comp. besides OHG. *ahii*, ModHG. *Ūhei*, 'prickle, spike' (of corn), (with regard to the *ch*, comp. Bav. *Ūßer*, 'ear of corn,' AS. and Northumb. *æhher*), AS. *egle*, 'spikes' (of corn), E. *ails*, *eils* 'beard of wheat or barley,' LG. (in Broekes) *Gide*, 'spike' (of corn), Goth. **agib*? Comp. also *Ūhre*. The Teut. root *ah*, which consequently, specially means 'spike, ear' (of corn), agrees with Lat. *acus* (gen. *aceris*), n., 'corn-prickle.' It may be said generally that a root, *ak*, with the primary meaning 'pointed,' is very widely developed in the Aryan group; comp. Gr. *ἀκανος*, 'a kind of thistle,' *ἀκῶνα*, 'goad,' *ἀκων*, 'javelin,' *ἀκρος*, 'at the point,' Lat. *acus*, *aculeus*, *acies* (see *Gitr*).

Ähren, m., 'vestibule' (dial.), from MidHG. *ern*, m., 'floor, threshing-floor,' also 'ground, bottom,' OHG. *erin*, m. (Goth. **arins*), to which Oic. *arenn*, m., 'hearth,' corresponds. Further, OHG. *ero*, Oic. *jarve*, 'earth,' as well as Lat. *area*, 'courtyard, threshing-floor,' Lat. *arvum*, 'plain, cornfield,' and Gr. *ἐραζε*, 'to the ground,' may be cognate.

aichen, see *eidhen*.

Alkei, see *Ūglei*.

Alabaster, m., 'alabaster,' from MidHG. *alabaster* (Goth. *alabastrum*), from Lat-Gr. *alabastrum*.

Alant (1.), m., 'chub' (a fish), from the equiv. MidHG. *alant*, OHG. *alant*, *alunt*, m., corresponds to OSax. *alund*; allied to

Olc. *ölunn*, 'a fish'; of obscure origin, perhaps akin to *Ala*.

Alant (2.), m., 'elecampane' (a plant), from the equiv. MidHG. *alant*, OHG. *alant*, m.; of obscure origin; it has been supposed to be connected with the equiv. Span. and Port. *ala*.

Alarm, m., 'alarm,' first occurs in Mod HG., like E. *alarm*, from the equiv. Fr. *alarme*; the latter is derived from Ital. *allarme*, prop., *all' arme*, 'to arms.' See *Lärm*.

Alaun, m., 'alum,' from MidHG. *alün*, m., 'alum,' from the equiv. Lat. *alūmen*, whence also Lith. *alūnas*, Eng. and Fr. *alun*, E. *alum* (AS. *ælifne*, also *efne*).

Albe (1.), f., 'alb,' from MidHG. *albe*, OHG. *alba*, f., 'a white vestment used at mass,' formed from the equiv. EcclLat. *alba* (E. *alb*).

Albe (2.), f., 'bleak, whitebait,' from the equiv. MidHG. *abel*, m., formed from the Lat. *albula*, whence also Fr. *able*.

Albeere, *Albesing*, LG. 'black currant,' even in MidLG. *albere*; *al-* is generally connected with *Alant* (2). Corresponding to Du. *aalbes*, *aalbezie*.

Alber, f., 'white poplar,' from MidHG. *alber*, OHG. *albāri*, m., 'poplar'; prob. borrowed from Rom.; comp. Ital. *albaro*, which is connected either with Lat. *albus* or with Lat. *arbor*; OHG. *arbar*, 'poplar,' occurs once.

albern, adj., 'silly, foolish,' earlier Mod HG. *alber*, from MidHG. *ālvære*, 'simple, silly,' OHG. *ālvārī*, 'kind, friendly, well-disposed' (with an interesting change of meaning from OHG. to MidHG.). The OHG. adj. signifies also 'truly, quite true'; so Goth. *wērs*, 'true,' also means 'friendly' by inference from *un-wērjan*, 'to be unwilling, displeased' (comp. too OHG. *mīti-wārī*, 'friendly'). See *wahr* and *all*. Moreover, *albern* has not the present meanings in the UpG. dialects; Luther introduced it from MidG. into the written language.

Alchimie, f., 'alchemy,' from late Mid HG. *alchemie*, f., which is derived from the equiv. Rom. cognates—Ital. *alchimia*, Fr. *alchimie*—the origin of which from Arab. *al-kimīā* and the earlier Gr. *χημεία*, 'juice,' is undoubted. *Al-* as the Arab. article is still seen in *Alfati*, *Alferan*, *Alfate*, *Alhambra*, *Alfobel*, *Algebra*. See *Alfoven*.

Alsanzerci, f., 'foolery,' from MidHG. *ale-vanz*, m., 'trick, roguery, deceit'; connected with OHG. *giana-venzōn*, 'to mock'

(the *al-* of MidHG. as in *albern* 1), also *Siz-lefanj* and *Sant*.

Alfoven, m., 'bedchamber, alcove,' first occurs in ModHG. from Fr. *alcôve* (comp. also E. *alcove*), which with its Rom. cognates is based upon Arab. *al-qobbah*, 'vault, tent'; comp. *Alchimie*, also *Alhambra*, *Alferan*.

all, adj., 'all, whole,' from MidHG. and OHG. *al* (infl. gen. *alles*), adj., 'entire, each, every one'; a word common to the Teut. group; it corresponds to Goth. *alls*, Olc. *alr*, AS. *eall*, E. *all*, Du. *al*, OSax. *ol*, with the same meanings. There is also an OTeut. form *ala-* in compounds and derivatives; comp. OHG. and OSax. *alung*, MidHG. *alenc*, 'entire, complete,' Goth. *alamans*, plur., 'everybody,' OHG. *ala-wār*, 'quite true' (see *albern*), *alawūwi*, 'quite new.' Probably Goth. *alla-* as a participial form is based upon an older *al-na-* (comp. *vell*, *Welle*), since *ala-* shows that the root was *al* or rather *ol*. Whether Goth. *alan*, 'to grow up' (see *alt*), is a cognate, remains uncertain; in any case, the Kelt. words, OIr. *uile*, *ule*, 'entire, each, all' (base *olio-*), and W. *oll*, 'entire,' are rightly compared with it, while Gr. *ὅλος*, on account of Sans. *sārvas* (from Aryan *solvo-s*), 'entire, each,' must be kept apart.—**allein**, adj., 'solitary, sole,' from MidHG. *al-ein*, *al-eine*, like MidE. *al-one*, E. *alone*.—**allmächtig**, **allmächtig**, adj., 'gradual,' earlier *allmāchtig* and *allgemäch*, from MidHG. *almechtlich*, 'slow'; the later form *allmächtig* is based upon *Mal*, 'time,' but the MidHG. form upon *gemach*.—**Allmende**, f. (Alem.), 'common land,' from MidHG. *almende*, f., 'common'; on account of the MidHG. spelling *almende* and *algemeine*, the derivation from *gemeine* is probable (OHG. **alagimeinida*). The derivation from an assumed OHG. *alagimannida*, 'community,' must be rejected, as such a form could never have existed.—**Allod**, n., 'allodial estate, freehold,' first occurs in ModHG., adopted from MidLat. *alodium*, which is the latinised form for the OG. and OFranc. *aldōis*, OHG. *al-ōd*, 'entire property or possession, free property'; comp. OSax. *ōd*, AS. *eād*, 'estate, possession,' OHG. *ōtag*, 'wealthy.' To this the Teut. proper name Odoardo, Edward, is allied.

Alm, f., 'mountain pasture,' equiv. to *Alpe*.

Almanach, m., 'almanac,' first appears in early ModHG., from Fr. *almanach*, which

with its Rom. cognates is said to have come from Arab. through Span., like other words beginning with *Al*: (see *Alchimie*, *Alfoven*). But as the Arab. word for calendar is certainly not *Almanach*, but *taqum* (Milan. *taccuino*), the derivation from Gr.-Egyp. *ἀλμειχιακά*, 'calendar' (found in the Eccl. Hist. of Eusebius), is much more likely to be correct.

Almosen, n., 'alms, charity,' from the equiv. MidHG. *almuosan*, OHG. *alamuosan*, *alamōsan*, n.; corresponds to Du. *aalmoes*, AS. *ælmesse*, E. *alms*, Oic. *qlmusa*, f., 'alms.' The derivation from Lat.-Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, 'sympathy, compassion, alms,' is incontestable; as the OHG. collateral form *elemosyna*, *elimosina* indicates, the Lat.-Gr. origin was as firmly accepted in the OHG. period as the derivation of OHG. *chriuhha*, 'church,' from *κυριακόν*. Yet the question remains how the ecclesiastical word found its way so early into the Teut. languages, so as to become a common possession of the MidEurop. and Northern Teutons. The absence of a corresponding Goth. word is explained by the fact that we obtained the word from the Rom. nations, as the congruent phonetic form proves: common Rom. *alimōsna*, in accordance with Fr. *aumône*, OFr. *almosne*, Prov. *almosna*, Ital. *limosina*; allied also to OIr. *almsan*, OSlov. *almušino*, Lith. *jalmūšnas*.

Alp, m., 'nightmare, incubus,' from MidHG. *alp(b)*, m., 'spectre, incubus, nightmare, oppression caused by nightmare'; prop. a term applied to mythical beings, AS. *alf*, Oic. *álfr*, 'elf, goblin' (the Scandinavians distinguished between fairies of light and darkness); these appear to be identical with the OInd. *ṛbhá* (lit. 'ingenious, sculptor, artist'), the name of three clever geni (the king of the fairies was *ṛbhukṣán*). By the ASaxons, nightmare was called *alfádl*, *alfsogoða*, 'elf-malady, elf-sickness (hiccough), (lumbago) in the Eng. dialects is termed *awfshots*, AS. *yfa gesceot*. Comp. further *Elf* (proper names like *Alfoin*, *Alfred*, have *Alf* as their first component).

Alpe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *albe*, f., 'mountain pasture,' allied to Lat. *alpes*, so too OHG. *Alpun* and *Alpi*, 'mountain pastures.'

Alraune, f., 'mandrake,' from MidHG. *alrāne*, OHG. *alrāna*, f., 'mandrake, sorceress'; this, as the component *-rāne* indicates, is a primit. term, which has been sup-

posed to be connected with old Teut. mythical beings who do their work secretly (comp. Goth. *rāna*, 'secret'; see *raunin*).

als, conj., 'as,' from MidHG. *als*, *alse*, *alsō*, 'likewise, thus, as, as if, because,' hence prop. identical with *also*; OHG. *alsō*, 'likewise, like,' is a compound of *al*, 'entirely,' and *sō*, 'thus,' like the exactly corresponding AS. *ealswá*, whence E. *as*, from *eal*, 'entirely,' and *swá*, 'so.'

also, adv., related to *als*, like ModE. *also* to *as*, identical in every respect with the preceding.

alt, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *alt*, adj., 'old'; the corresponding OSax. *ald*, AS. *eald*, E. *old*, have the same meaning; Goth. *alþeis* (instead of the expected form **aldā-*), 'old.' The West Teut. form *al-da-* is an old *tō*-participle (Lat. *al-tus*, 'high'), like other ModHG. adjs. (see under *falt*), and belongs to Goth. *alan*, 'to grow up,' Oic. *ala*, 'to bring forth' (primit. related to Lat. *alo*, OIr. *alim*, 'I nourish'), therefore lit. 'grown up.' Hence perhaps it was used orig. and chiefly in reckoning age, &c. (comp. Lat. *X annos natus*), but afterwards it was also used at an early period in an absolute sense, 'vetus.' See *Alter*, *Ufter*.

Altar, m., 'altar,' from MidHG. *älter*, *altäre*, *altäre*, under the constant influence of Lat. *altäre*, which forms the base. Comp. *altári*, *altéri*, found even in OHG.; the word was introduced by Christianity. Goth. uses *hunsla-staps*, lit. 'temple-table'; AS. *wihbed* for **wihbeód*, 'sacred table' (see *wifien* and *Wente*).

Alter, n., 'age, antiquity,' from MidHG. *alter*, OHG. *altar*, n., 'age, old age' (opposed to youth); comp. the corresponding OSax. *aldar*, 'life, time of life,' AS. *ealdor*, 'life,' Oic. *aldr*, 'age, hoary age,' Goth. **aldra-*, in *framaldrs*, 'of advanced age, in years.' An abstract term formed from the root *al*, 'to grow up, bring forth,' mentioned under *alt*, and the suffix *-tro-* frequent in Gr. and Lat. See further cognates under *Walt*.

Altreise, see *Reiser*.

Altvordern, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. *altvordern*, OHG. *alt-fordoron*, m. plur., 'forefathers,' lit. 'the old former ones,' from OHG. *fordoro*, 'former.' With regard to the signification of *alt-* in this compound, comp. OHG. and MidHG. *altvater*, 'grandfather,' OHG. *alt-hérro*, 'ancestor,' OHG. *alt-mág*, 'forefather.'

Amboß, m., 'anvil,' from MidHG. *ane-*

bōz, GHG. *anabōz*, m., 'anvil'; a specifically G. word allied to OHG. *bōzan*, MidHG. *bōzen*, 'to beat, strike.' Comp. AS. *beatan*, E. *to beat* (see *Beiß*, *Beutel*, *Beßel*). Whether OHG. *ana-bōz* is formed by the imitation of Lat. *incus* (allied to *cadere*) is uncertain, for the smith's art was early developed among the Teutons without any Southern influence. The corresponding terms AS. *anfilt*, E. *anvil* (also OHG. *ana-falz*), Du. *aanbeeld*, MidLG. *anebelte*, Dan. *ambolt*, are similarly formed.

Ameise, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *āmeize* (*emeze*, whence ModHG. *Amise*), OHG. *āmeizsa*, f., 'ant'; note ModHG. dial. *ametze*, OHG. *āmeizta*. It corresponds to AS. *æmette*, E. *enmet*, *ant*. The derivation can scarcely be ascertained with certainty, as the relations of the vowels of the accented syllable are not clear; the OHG. form *āmeizsa* evidently indicates a connection with *eusig*; Ameise, lit. 'the diligent (insect)'. On the other hand, OHG. *ā-meizsa* and AS. *æ-mette* point to a root *maiz*, 'to cut, gnaw' (see under *Meißel*), so that it would signify 'gnawing insect' (MidHG. and OHG. *ā-* means 'off, to pieces'). Du. and LG. *mier*, 'ant,' is more widely diffused than Ameise, CrimGoth. *miera* (Goth. **miazjō*), AS. *mīra*, E. *mere*, Sw. *mīra*, 'ant'; orig. 'that which lives in the moss, the moss insect,' allied to Teut. *meuso-* (see *Mees*). A word formed from the Lat. *formica* is probably at the base of Swiss *wurmeiste*.

Ameismehl, n., 'starch-flour,' from MidHG. *amel*, *amer*, OHG. *amar*, 'summer-spelt'; the ModHG. signification seems to be influenced by Gr.-MidLat. *amylon*, 'finest meal' (E. *amel-corn*).

Ammann, m. (Alem.; the Franc. term is *Heimbürge*), 'chief magistrate, bailiff,' from MidHG. *amman*, a shortened collateral form of *ambetman*, 'magistrate, bailiff'; orig. sense, 'servant, official,' afterwards also 'magistrate.' See also *Amt*.

Amme, f., '(wet-)nurse, foster-mother,' from MidHG. *amme*, f., 'mother, in so far as the child is fed by her; (wet-)nurse,' OHG. *amma*, f.; allied to Olc. *amma*, 'grandmother' (Snab. and Bav. even yet 'mother'). Probably an instinctive sound, since, undoubtedly independent of the Teut. group, Rom. also and other languages have similar words for *Amme*; comp. Span. and Port. *ama*.

Ammeister, m., 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. *ammeister*, from *ambetmeister*, like

Ammann, from *Ambetmann*; MidHG. *ammanmeister* and *ammeister*, 'president of the guilds (of Strasburg).'

Ammer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *amer*, OHG. *amero* (**amaro*), m., 'yellow-hammer,' with the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. *amerinc*, 'yellow-hammer,' MidLat. *amarellus*, which may have been formed from the G. word; E. *yellow-hammer* (*Gesammer*) is a corrupt form. Whether OHG. **amaro* was derived from OHG. *amar*, 'summer-spelt,' is as doubtful as its relation to *Amsel*.

Ampel, f., 'lamp,' from MidHG. *ampel* (also *ampulle*), OHG. *ampulla*, f., 'lamp,' also 'vessel.' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. *ampulla*, 'flask, vessel,' whence also AS. *ampelle*, Olc. *ample*, 'vessel' (LG. *pulle*, 'bottle').

Ampfer, m., 'sorrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ampfer*, OHG. *ampfaro*, m.; allied to the equiv. AS. *ompre*; an adj. used as a substantive. Comp. Du. *amper*, 'sharp, bitter, unripe,' OSw. *amper*, 'sour, bitter,' Olc. *apr* (for **ampr*), 'sharp' (chiefly of cold); also LG. *ampfern*, 'to prove bitter to the taste.' *Sauerampfer* (also corrupted to *Sauer-ramf*) is a tautological compound like *Wintshud*. In case Teut. *ampra-*, from **ambro-*, represents the prop. Aryan **amrō-*, Sans. *amla*, 'sour' (also 'wood-sorrel'), and Lat. *amārus*, 'bitter,' are primit. cognate with this word.

Amsel, f., 'blackbird,' from the equiv. MidHG. *amsel*, OHG. *amsala*, f. It corresponds to AS. *ōsle* (*ōs-* from *ams-*), E. *ousel*; the equiv. Lat. *mērula* (Fr. *merle*), whence Du. *meerle* and E. *merl* are borrowed, may represent **mēsula*, and have been orig. cognate with *Amsel*. Its relation to *Ammer* and to Goth. *ams*, 'shoulder,' is uncertain.

Amt, n., 'office, council, jurisdiction,' from MidHG. *ammet*, older *ambet*, OHG. *ambahit*, *ambahiti*, n., 'service, office, occupation, divine service, mass'; a word common to the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. *andbahit*, 'office, service' (from *andbahits*, 'servant,' OHG. *ambahit*, 'servant'), AS. *ambih*, *ambihit*, n., 'office, service,' *ambihit*, m., 'servant' (obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Du. *ambt*, OSax. *ambahit-skeppi*, 'service,' *ambahit-man*, 'servant.' The relation of the common Teut. word to the Gall.-Lat. *ambactus* (mentioned in Cæsar's *Bell. Gall.*), 'vassal,' is much disputed. The WestTeut. words may be best explained from Goth. and OTeut. *andbahita-*,

and the genuinely Teut. aspect of such a word cannot indeed be denied, even if the origin of *-bahs* cannot now be determined (*and-* is a verbal particle, ModHG. *ant-*). The emphatic testimony of Festus, however, is against the Teut. origin of the Gall.-Lat. *ambactus*; *ambactus apud Ennium lingua gallica servus appellatur*. This coincides with the fact that the word can be fully explained from Kelt.; *ambactus* contains the Kelt. prefix *amb-* (Lat. *amb-*), 'about'; and *ag* is an oft-recurring verbal root (see *Agter*) in Kelt., meaning 'to go'; hence *ambactus*, 'messenger' (lit. 'one sent hither and thither'), from which comes MidLat. *ambactia*, *ambactiata*, 'errand' (Ital. *ambasciata*, Fr. *ambassade*, 'embassy'). This explanation of the Lat.-Rom. cognates makes it possible that the OTeut. class was borrowed from Kelt. and transformed (Goth. *andbahts* for *ambahits*); in any case, it was borrowed in prehistoric times (comp. *Steid*).

an, prep., adv., 'on, by, along,' from MidHG. *ane*, OHG. *ana*, prep., adv., 'on, in, upon'; it corresponds to Goth. *ana*, prep., adv., 'on, upon, in'; AS., E. *on*, prep., adv., Du. *aan*, OSax. *an*. Primit. allied to Gr. *ἀνά*, 'upon, on,' Zend *ana*, 'upon,' Lat. *an-* in *anhelare*, 'to respire,' OSlov. *vŭ* (for **on*).

anberaumen, vb., 'to fix or appoint (a time),' with a dialectic transmutation of *á* into *au* (OBav.), or the word was based by popular etymology on *Raum*, from MidHG. *râmen* (*râmen*), 'to make proposals, aim, strive' (*berâmen*, 'to fix'), OHG. *râmen*, OSax. *râmon*, 'to aim, strive,' Du. *beramen*, 'to fix'; allied to MidHG. *râm*, 'goul' (root *rê*, as in *Stede*?). Further OFr. *aramir*, 'to define legally'?

Andacht, f., 'devotion,' from MidHG. *andâht*, OHG. *ánadâht*, 'attention, devotion'; MidHG. *dâht*, f., 'thought,' is a verbal abstract from MidHG. and ModHG. *denken*.

Andauche, f., 'drain,' older ModHG. *ádâche*, transformed from Lat. *aquaeductus*. See *Abjucht*.

ander, adj., 'other, different, second,' from MidHG. *ander*, OHG. *andar*, 'the other'; it corresponds to Goth. *anþar*, 'the other,' OIc. *annarr*, AS. *oðer*, E. *other*, Du. *ander*, OSax. *áðar*, *oðar*. The meanings 'the second, one of two, the other,' are due to a comparative form (Aryan *ánteros*, 'one of two,' Lat. *alter*). Comp. the corresponding Sans. *ántara-*, 'different from,'

Osset. *ándär*, 'otherwise than, with the exception of,' Lith. *ántras*, 'the other.' The root *an-* is proved by Sans. and Zend *an-ya-*, 'another.' With OHG. *andar*, 'other,' is also connected OHG. *antarôn*, 'to imitate.'

Anders, see *cinj*.

Andorn, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *andorn*, 'horehound, the plant *Marrubium*'; the suffix *-orn* as in *Wöten*? The root has not yet been explained.

ansachen, see *Sâcher*.

Angel, m. and f., from the equiv. MidHG. *angel*, m., f., 'sting, fish-hook, hinge of a door,' OHG. *angul*, m., 'sting, point, fish-hook'; diminut. of OHG. *ango*, 'sting, door hinge,' MidHG. *ange*, 'fish-hook, door hinge.' Comp. AS. *ongel*, E. *angle*, AS. *onga*, 'sting,' OIc. *qngull*, 'fish-hook,' allied to *ange*, 'sting, point' (Alem. *angel*, 'bee sting,' *angelmuck*, 'stinging fly'). The supposition that the primit. and widely diffused cognates are borrowed from Lat. *angulus*, 'angle, corner,' is untenable; OBulg. *aglü*, E. *angle*, AS. *angul*, 'angle, corner,' are, however, primit. allied to it; so too (England, *Angelshafen*. The root idea of the Teut. cognates is 'pointed.' An Aryan root *onk*, 'to be pointed,' also lies at the base of Lat. *uncus*, Gr. *ὄγκος*, *ὄγκιμος*, 'barb,' *ὄγκιστρον*, 'fish-hook,' Sans. *anika*, 'hook,' Osset. *ängur*, 'hook, hinge,' OIr. *écad*, 'hook.'

angenehm, adj., 'agreeable, pleasant,' from MidHG. *genâme*, late OHG. *gindmi*, adj., 'acceptable, agreeable' (without the prefix *an-*), allied to *nichmen*. Comp. Goth. *andanêms*, 'agreeable,' allied to *and-niman*, 'to accept.'

Anger, m., 'paddock, grass plot,' from MidHG. *anger*, OHG. *angar*, m., 'pasture land, grass plot, arable land'; allied to OIc. *eng*, *enge*, 'meadow, pasture ground.' The cognates can scarcely be derived from *enge*, 'narrow' (Teut. root *ang*). Trustworthy correspondences are wanting.

Angesicht, n., 'face, presence,' from MidHG. *angesiht*, n., 'aspect, view,' MidG. also 'face'; allied to *Geŭcht*, *ŷeu*.

Angst, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *ang-st*, OHG. *angust*, f., 'anxiety, apprehension'; this abstract form is wanting in the other OTeut. dialects, the suffix *st* being also very rarely found; comp. *Diensf*. But it must not be assumed therefore that the OHG. *angust* is borrowed from Lat. *angustiae*, 'narrowness, meanness.' It is

rather to be regarded as a genuine Teut. derivative from the root *ang* appearing in *enge*, especially as the OSlov. in its primit. allied *azostl*, 'contraction,' shows the same derivation. Hence *Augit* must be considered as primit. cognate with Lat. *angustiae*. See *fange* and *enge*.

anheischig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *antheizec*, *antheize*, adj., 'bound, engaged,' influenced by *heischen*; the MidHG. adj. is derived from MidHG. and OHG. *antheiz*, 'vow, promise,' which, like Goth. *andahait*, 'confession,' AS. *ondettan*, 'to confess,' is composed of the particle *ant-* and the root *hait*, 'to bid.'

Anis, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *anis*, also *enis*, n., 'anise,' borrowed perhaps even before the MidHG. period from Lat. *anisum* (Gr. *άνισον*), 'anise,' whence also Fr. *anis*, E. *anise*.

Anke, m., 'butter,' an Alem. word, from MidHG. *anke*, OHG. *ancho*, 'butter'; the genuine G. term for the borrowed word *Butter*, for which, in the OHG. period, *ancsmëro* or *chuo-smëro*, lit. 'cow-fat' (see *Schmer*), might also be used. Goth. **agga* for OHG. *ancho* is not recorded. It is certainly allied primitively to the Ind. root *añj*, 'to anoint, besmear,' and to Lat. *unguo*, 'to anoint'; comp. Sans. *ājya*, 'butter-offering,' OIr. *imb* (from *imben-*), 'butter.'

Anker (1.), m., 'anchor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *anker*, late OHG. *anchar*. m.; corresponding to Du. *anker*, AS. (even at a very early period) *ancor*, E. *anchor*, OIc. *akkere*, 'anchor.' A loan-word early naturalised among the English, and before 1000 A.D. even among the MidEurop. Teutons and in the North. From Lat. *ancora* (comp. Ital. *ancora*, Fr. *ancre*, f.; allied also to Lith. *inkaras*, OSlov. *anükura*, *ankura*), in connection with which the different gender of the Teut. words is remarkable. In OHG. there exists a genuinely native word for 'anchor'—*senchil*, m., *senchila*, f.

Anker (2.), m., 'a liquid measure,' ModHG. only, from Du. *anker*, which, like the equiv. E. *anchor*, points to MidLat. *anceria*, *ancheria*, 'cupa minor' (smaller cask); the origin of the cognates is obscure.

Anlehen, n., 'loan,' from MidHG. *anlehen*, OHG. *analēhan*, n., 'loan of money on interest,' from *an-* and *lehen*.

anrúchig, adj., also *anrúchtig*, 'disreputable,' ModHG. only, formed from *ruchtar* under the influence of *richen*. See *ruchtar*.

Anstalt, f., 'institution,' from MidHG.

anstalt, 'founding'; *stalt* is an abstract from *stellen*.

anstalt, see *Statt*.

ant-, prefix, preserved in ModHG. only in *Antlig* and *Ant-wert* (see also *Ant*, *anheischig*, and *Handwerf*). It is found in the early periods in many noun compounds, to which ModHG. *ent-* is the corresponding prefix of verbal compounds. Comp. MidHG. and OHG. *ant-*, Goth. *anda-*, AS. *and-*, *ond-* (comp. E. *answer* under *Ant-wert*); also the Goth. prep. *and*, 'on, upon, in, along.' The orig. meaning of the prefix is 'counter,' which makes it cognate with Gr. *ἀντι*, 'against,' Lat. *ante*, 'before,' Sans. *anti*, 'opposite.'

Antlitiz, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *antlütze*, n., late OHG. *antlützi*, n., 'countenance'; allied to the equiv. collateral forms MidHG. *antlütte*, OHG. *antlutti* (*analütü*), n., 'countenance.' Two originally different words have been combined in these forms. It is probable that OHG. and MidHG. *antlitiz* corresponds to AS. *andwlita*, m., OIc. *andlit*, n. (comp. Goth. *andawleizn*, n.); comp. Goth. *wlits*, m., 'face,' *wlaitón*, OIc. *lita* (for **vlita*), 'to spy'; the root *wlit* (pre-Teut. *wlid*), preserved in these words, has not yet been authenticated beyond the Teut. group. With these cognates were combined those from Goth. *ludja*, 'face,' parallel to which an equiv. **anda-lüdi*, for OHG. *antlütü*, n., 'countenance,' must be assumed.

Antwort, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *antwurt*, f., OHG. *antwurti*, f., 'answer,' beside which there is a neut. form MidHG. *antwürte*, OHG. *antwurti*, Goth. *andawaurdi*; lit. 'counter-words' (collective). Comp. *ant-*; also, AS. *andswaru*, E. *answer*, under *schwären*.

Apfel, n., 'apple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *apfel*, OHG. *apful* (also *apful*, plur. *epfili*), m.; a word common to the Teut. group, by chance not recorded in Goth. Comp. Du. and LG. *appel*, m., AS. *æppel*, m. (in the plur. neut.), E. *apple*, OIc. *epile*, n., 'apple' (Goth. **aplus*, m. ?). The apple-tree in WestTeut. is **apuldr*, f.; comp. OHG. *afoltra*, AS. *apuldr*, which are preserved in the local names ModHG. *Äpfeltern*, *Äpfeltrach*, (*Äpfeltr*), Du. *Apeldoren*, E. *Apple-dore*. In spite of this diffusion throughout the entire Teut. group, and of the mention of wild apple-trees in Tacitus, the whole class must be recognised as loan-words (*Obst* has no connection whatever with

them). They must, however, have been borrowed long before the beginning of our era, since the Teut. *p* in *apla-* has, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, originated in a prehistoric *b*; comp. Ir. *aball*, *uball*, Lith. *obūlys*, OSlov. *ablūko*, 'apple.' As nothing testifies to the Aryan origin of these *oblu-* cognates (in Lat. *malum* Gr. *μῆλον*), found only in the North of Europe, we must assume that the word was borrowed. The derivation from Lat. *malum Abellanum* (the Campanian town Abella was famed in antiquity for its apples), is on phonetic and formal grounds doubtful, although in the abstract (comp. *Äpfel*) the combination is interesting. No other explanation of how it was borrowed has yet been found. It is noteworthy that for *Augapfel*, 'pupil,' *apful* alone (as well as *ougapful*) can be used in OHG.; comp. AS. *æppel*, n. (plur., also masc.), E. *apple of the eye* (also *eyeball*), Du. *oogappel*; but, on the other hand, Olc. *augasteinn*.

April, m., 'April,' from the equiv MidHG. *aprille*, *aberille*, m.; from Lat. *Aprilis* (comp. Fr. *avril*, Ital. *aprile*), borrowed at the beginning of the MidHG. period in place of the genuine OHG. *östarmånôd*, 'Easter-month.'

Ar, m., n., a square measure (about 120 sq. yards), ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *are* (Lat. *area*).

Arbeit, f., 'work, labour, employment,' from MidHG. *arbeit*, *arbeits*, OHG. *ar(a)beî*, f., 'labour, toil, distress.' Corresponding to OSax. *arbedî*, n., 'toil, hardship, suffering,' *arbéd*, f., and Du. *arbeid*, m., AS. *earfoð*, *earfeðe*, n., 'toil, hardship,' *earfeðe*, adj., 'difficult,' Goth. *arbaiþs(d)*, f., 'oppression, distress'; Olc. *erfiði*, n., 'toil,' *erfiðr*, adj., 'difficult, toilsome.' Hence 'toil' must be accepted as the fundamental meaning of the cognates, and therefore any connection with the stem of *Erbe* is improbable. It has been compared with greater reason with OSlov. (Russ.) *rabota*, f., 'servants' work,' and *rabû*, *robû*, 'servant, thrall,' as prim. cognates, although this comparison is open to doubt. Lat. *lâbor*, 'work,' is at all events certainly not allied to it.

Arche, f., 'ark,' from MidHG., *arche* (also *arke*), OHG. *urakha* (also *archa*), f., 'Noah's ark.' The ModHG. form with *ch* (instead of *k*) seems to point to Upper Germany (Luther's Bible has *Rechs Rasten*); OHG. *buoh-arakha*, 'book-chest,' MidHG. *arche*, 'chest, money-chest.' It corresponds

to Du. *ark*, 'Noah's ark,' AS. *earc*, m., *earce*, f., 'chest, covenant, ark, box,' E. *ark*, Olc. *qrk*, f., 'chest, coffin, Noah's ark,' Goth. *arka*, f., 'box, money-box, Noah's ark.' This widely diffused word was borrowed at an early period from the equiv. Lat. (also Romance) *arca*, which, as the meanings of the Teut. group coextensive with those of the Lat. indicate, was not perhaps naturalised on the introduction of Christianity, to which the more recent meaning of 'Noah's ark' may refer. Both the word and the thing had probably at the beginning of our era found their way to the Teutons with Lat. *cista*. See *Kiste* and *Caft*.

arg, adj., 'bad, severe, hard,' from MidHG. *arc(g)*, 'vile, wicked, stingy, avaricious,' OHG. *arg*, *arag*, 'avaricious, cowardly, vile'; also OHG. *arg*, MidHG. *arc(g)*, 'evil, vileness, wickedness.' Comp. AS. *earg*, adj., 'cowardly, slothful' (no longer found in E.), Olc. *argr*, 'cowardly, effeminate' (also *ragr*). Paul the Deacon cites *arga* as an abusive term among the Lombards. Through a Goth. **args* the Teut. word may have made its way into Span. and Finn.; comp. Span. *aragan*, 'slothful,' Finn. *arka*, 'cowardly.' As it is not easy to deduce the meaning 'cowardly' from 'avaricious,' which appears chiefly in OHG., we must assume that the root idea of the Teut. *arga-* was 'vile, base,' of which 'avaricious' and 'cowardly' would be specialisations resulting from the liberal hospitality and bravery which characterised the Teutons. This word, like almost all words within the ethical sphere, is peculiar to Teutonic; comp. arm, *bêjt*, gut, *üfel*.—**ârgern**, 'to annoy, vex, fret,' from MidHG. *ergern*, 'to incite to evil, deteriorate, corrupt,' OHG. *ergirôn*, *argirôn*, 'to make worse,' from the comparative of *atg*. From this ModHG. *ârgern*, m., is formed (comp. *Ansatz* from *ansâzia*, *Geiz* from *geizen*, *Handel* from *handeln*, *Dyker* from *eyfern*); in MidHG. *erge*, OHG. *argt*, f., 'malice.'—**Argwohn**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *arcwân*, m. (comp. *Wahn*), 'suspicion, mistrust'; comp. ModHG. *Arglist*, f., from MidHG. *arclist*, f., 'cunning, malice,' from *atg*; even in OHG. *arcwânen*, 'to suspect,' occurs, MidHG. *arcwânen*.

ârgern, vb., see *atg*.

Arlesbaum, m., 'service tree,' from MidHG. OHG. *arlis-boum*, m., 'acernus, cornus'; scarcely allied to *Erle*.

Arm, m., 'arm, branch,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *arm*, OHG. *aram*, *arm*, m.; a word common to the Teut. group; comp. OSax. *arm*, Du. *arm*, AS. *earn*, E. *arm*, OIc. *armr*, Goth. *arms*, m., 'arm.' Like many terms for parts of the body (see *Ar̥sch*, *Su̯ß*, *Serz*, *Stnic*, *Naȝel*, &c.), *Arm* extends beyond the Teut. dialects. It is primit. related to Lat. *armus*, 'the topmost part of the upper arm, fore-quarter' (Gr. *ἀρῦς*, 'suture, joint, shoulder,' belongs to another division), OBulg. *ramę*, 'shoulder, arm,' Sans. *armā-s*, m., 'fore-quarter, arm.' See *Gr̥mel*.

arm, adj., 'poor, unfortunate, miserable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arm*, OHG. *aram*, *arm*, adj.; comp. OSax. *arm*, Du. *arm*, AS. *earn* (obsolete in E.), OIc. *armr*, Goth. *arms*, adj., 'poor.' A term common to Teut., with no correspondence in the allied Aryan group; comp. *arm̥herzig*, *arm̥reich*.—**Armuf**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *armuot*, f., *armuote*, n., 'poverty,' OHG. *aramuot*, f.: a derivative of the Goth. adj. **armōþs*; comp. *Einēde*, *Seimat*.

Armbrust, f., 'crossbow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *armbrust*, n., which must be a corruption of MidLat. *arbalista*, *arcubalista*, lit. 'bow for projectiles' (Lat. *arcus*, Gr. *βάλλειν*). A compound of *Arm* and *Brust* is, properly speaking, impossible in G., especially as the MidHG. word is neut. From MidLat. *arbalista* comes the equiv. Fr. *arbalète*; comp. E. *arbalist*, Du. *armborst*, Ital. *balestra*, from the last of which the older ModHG. *Balsiter*, 'cross-bow for shooting bullets,' is borrowed.

Ar̥mel, see *Gr̥mel*.

Ar̥mut, see *arm*.

Arnold, see *Ar̥c*.

Ar̥sch, m., 'arse, fundament,' according to the analogous cases cited under *bir̥schēn*, from an older *Ar̥s*, MidHG. and OHG. *ars*, m., 'arse.' It corresponds to the equiv. MidLG. *ars*, *ers*, Du. *aars*, *naars* (with prefixed *n*), AS. *ears*, E. *arse*, OIc. *ars* (and *rass*, comp. *argr* and *ragr*, see *arg*), m., 'arse.' Teut. *arsa-z*, m., from *ōrso-s*, is rightly held to be primit. allied to Gr. *ὄρσος* (*pp* for *rs*), 'coccyx, rump'; akin to OIr. *err*, f., 'tail, end, point'f. Comp. the remark under *Ar̥m*.

Art, f., 'kind, sort, species, manner,' from MidHG. *art*, m., f., 'innate peculiarity, nature, condition, kind'; OHG. *art*, is not recorded with these meanings, nor is the word found elsewhere. Instead of this there occurs the homonymous OHG. *art*, f., 'tillage, ploughing,' with which *artōn*,

'to inhabit, cultivate,' is connected; further, OSax. *ard*, m., 'dwelling-place,' AS. *ead*, m., 'dwelling, native place,' OIc. *gr̥ð*, f., 'harvest, produce.' These cognates, which belong (see *Ar̥ter*) to an OTeut. and Aryan root, *ar*, 'to plough' (Lat. *arare*, Gr. *ἀρῶν*, &c.), are scarcely allied to MidHG. *art*, m., f., 'nature, condition'; comp., however, *Wohnung* from *gewōhnen*. It is more probable that *Art* is connected with Lat. *ars* (gen. plur. *arti-um*), 'method, art,' and Sans. *ṛtā*, 'method.' The compounds *Artader*, *artbar*, *artfast* contain MidHG. and OHG. *art*, 'agriculture, tillage,' and belong consequently to the Teut. and Aryan root *ar*, 'to plough.'

Arzenei, f. (in the 17th cent. accented on the *ā* also), 'medicine,' from MidHG. *arzenie* (*erzente*), f., 'art of healing, remedy.' The OHG. word does not occur, but only a derivative OHG. *erzinen*, *giarzinōn*, MidHG. *erzenen*, 'to heal'; the verb, by its suffix, suggests Goth. *lēkinōn*, AS. *lēcnian*, OHG. *lāhhinōn*, 'to heal.' From OHG. *gi-arzinōn*, the MidHG. substant. *arzenie*, which did not appear until a later period, might then have been formed with a Rom. termination. The assumption that MidHG. *arzenie* referred to Archigenes of Apamea (in Syria), a famous physician, is untenable; if this assumption were correct, we should have expected OHG. **arzin*, or rather **arzino*, 'physician,' which, however, is nowhere to be found. Besides, OHG. *arzinōn* formed into *arzāt*, 'physician,' under the influence of the genuinely Teut. and Goth. *lēkinōn*, OHG. *lāhhinōn*, 'to heal,' makes any reference to Archigenes quite superfluous. Moreover, MidHG. has also a form *arzatie* (MidDu. *arsedie*), 'medicine.' See *Ar̥t*.

Ar̥z, m., 'physician,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arzet*, *arzāt*, OHG. *arzāt*, m., a specifically Germ. word, unknown to Eng., Scand. and Goth. Its early appearance in OHG., in which OTeut. *lāhhi* was the more prevalent form, is remarkable (comp. Goth. *lēkeis*, 'physician,' AS. *lēce*, E. *leech*); also the ModHG. proper name *Er̥chner*, from MidHG. *lāchenære*, 'enchanter,' lit. 'physician'). The MidDu. form *arsatre*, OLG. *ercetere*, 'physician' (MidLG. *arste*), proves the origin from the oft-recurring Franc. and MidLat. *archiater* (*ἀρχιατρός*), 'physician' (espec. physician-in-ordinary to the king). There are no phonetic difficulties in cou-

necting OHG. *arzāt* with *arzāter*, *arcidāter*, *archidāter*, since the OLG. and MidDu. form itself points to the MidLat. form. Moreover, the technical terms of Greek physic found their way at an early period to the West (comp. *Wichse*, *Plaster*), but always through the medium of Lat. and Rom. The unique *arzāt*(*r*) was entirely unknown to Rom. (Ital. *medico*, OFr. *mire*, Fr. *médecin*, which of course were also unknown to Teut.). Concerning *arz-*, *erz-*, as the representative of Gr. *ἀρξ-*, see Grz. The theory advanced on account of ModHG. *Mühlarzt*, 'mill-wright,' that OHG. *arzāt* is from Lat. *artista*, is on phonetic and historical grounds unwarranted. MidLat. *artista* was not used for medical practitioners until late in the Middle Ages (comp. ModFr. *artiste vétérinaire*); the word too is unknown in earlier Rom. On the other hand, we meet with *archiatri* even as far back as the Frank king Childebert and Charlemagne. See besides Arjeni.

As, n., **As**, ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *as*, m., 'the ace (of dice or cards), a small weight' (Lat. *as*). In MidHG. the prevalent term for the 'ace (of dice)' was *esse*, which comes from Lat. *assis* (a later collateral form of *as*). Comp. *Dans*.

Asch, see *Arsh*.—**Asch**, m., 'pot, basin, bowl' (to which *Wichsfuchē* is allied), from MidHG. *asch*, OHG. *asc*, m., 'dish, basin, boat'; lit. 'of ash.' See *Giſe*.

Asche (1.), f., 'ashes, cinders,' from MidHG. *asche* (*esche*), OHG. *asca*, f., 'ashes'; corresponds to Du. *asch*, AS. *asce*, *æsce*, f., E. *ashes* (but also sing. in *bone-ash*, *potash*, &c.); Olc. *aska*, f., 'ashes'; akin also to the abnormal Goth. *azgô*, f., 'ashes' (but Span. *ascua* is borrowed). Trustworthy correspondences in other languages are wanting, nor is *Giſe* allied to it.—**Aschenbrödel**, see under *brödeln*.—ModHG. **Ascher**, 'ash,' in the compound *Aschermittwoch* (for which the MidHG. form is *aschtac*), occurs even in MidHG. in compounds.—**Aschlauch**, m., 'shallot,' MidHG. *aschlouch*, a corruption of the equiv. MidLat. *ascalonium*. See *Œſalotte*.

Asche (2.), f., 'grayling,' from the equiv. MidHG. *asche*, OHG. *asco*, m.; scarcely allied to *Wische*, as if the fish were named from its ash-grey colour; Ital. *lasco*.

Assel, m., espec. *Kellerassel*, 'woodlouse,' ModHG. only; generally derived from Lat. *asellus*, 'little ass,' and might have been named from its grey colour; comp. Gr.

βρος, *δνίρκος*, 'ass, woodlouse,' Ital. *asello*, 'woodlouse.' Yet the *ſſ* of the ModHG. word, as well as the dialectic variant *atzel*, might militate against this derivation; hence a pre-Teut. stem *at*, *att* (allied to *eſſen*?) seems to be at the base of it. Comp. also *Giſel*.

As, m., 'bough, branch,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ast*, m., 'branch,' corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *asts*. The term is unknown to the other dialects, yet its great antiquity is incontestable because of the agreement of Teut. *astaz* (a permutation of the pre-Teut. *osdos*; comp. *Wast*, and the examples cited there of the permutation of the Aryan *zd*, *sd*, to Teut. *st*) with Gr. *ἄστος* (*astōs*), 'branch, twig, knot, node (of a tree)'; the latter with Armen. *ost*, 'branch,' is likewise based upon *osdos*. The meanings of the Gr. word admit the supposition of its being allied to MidLG. *öst* (LG. *auſt*), Du. *oest*, AS. *öst*, 'knot, node' (Aryan stem *osdo*).

As, see *As* and *As*.

Atem, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *âtem* (*âten*), OHG. *âtum*, m., 'breath, spirit'; comp. MidHG. *der heilige âtem*, OHG. *der wîho âtum*, 'the Holy Spirit'; ModHG. collateral form (prop. dialectic) *Øtem*. The word is not found in EastTeut.; in Goth. *ahma*, 'spirit,' is used instead (see *adyen*). Comp. OS.x. *âðom*, Du. *adem*, AS. *æþm* (obsolete in Eng.), 'breath.' The cognates point to Aryan *âtmon-*, Sans. *âtman*, m., 'puff, breath, spirit'; also OIr. *athach*, 'breath,' Gr. *ἀρμός*, 'smoke, vapour.' Whether ModHG. *Äter* and Gr. *ἤτρον*, 'heart,' are derived from the root *ât*, 'to exhale, breathe,' contained in these cognates, is questionable.

Atte, **Atti**, m., 'father,' dialectic, from MidHG. *atte*, OHG. *atto*, 'father.' The mutation of the ModHG. is diminutive, as is shown by the final *i* of the Swiss *âtii*. Allied to Goth. *atta*, 'father' (whence *Attila*, MidHG. *Ettel*, lit. 'little, dear father'), perhaps also to OIr. *aite*, 'foster-father' (from *attios*), OSlov. *otčič*, 'father.'

Attsch, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *attech* (*atech*), OHG. *attah* (*attuh*, *atah*), 'danewort,' borrowed and extended at an early period from Lat. *acte* (Gr. *ἀκτῆ*, *ἀκτέα*), 'elder-tree.' Comp. *Lattich* from Lat. *lactuca*, also *Dattel* from *dactylos*.

Atzel, f., 'magpie'; see under *Giſtr*.

ätzen, vb., 'to corrode, etch, bait,' from MidHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezzen*, 'to give to eat,' lit. 'to make eat'; factitive of *eſſen*.

Au, Aue, 'river islet, wet meadow, fertile plain,' from MidHG. *ouwe*, f., 'water, stream, water-land, island, peninsula, meadow-land abounding in water, grassy plain'; OHG. *ouwa*, from old **aujō-* (the presumed Goth. form, comp. OHG.-MidLat. *augia*). It corresponds to OIc. *ey* and AS. *ég, íg*, f., 'island,' to which AS. *églond, íglond*, E. *island*, Du. *eiland*, 'island,' are allied; so too Lat. and Teut. *Batavia, Scandinavia*; Goth. **aujō-* (for *awjō-, awiā-*) has lost a *g* (comp. *Niere*). The theoretical form *agwō-*, prop. an adj. used as a subst., 'the watery place,' as it were (hence 'water-land,' i.e., 'island' or 'meadow'), belongs to Goth. *ahwa*, f., 'river,' which with Lat. *aqua* is based upon Aryan *ákwā*. The names of places ending in a (e.g. *Fulda*) and *ach* (e.g. *Uraach*) still preserve the OHG. *aha* equiv. to the Goth. *ahwa*. See *a* and *aah*.

auch, adv. and conj., 'also, likewise,' from MidHG. *ouch*. OHG. *ouh*, 'and, also, but.' It corresponds to OSax. *ok*, Du. *ook*, OFries. *ák*, AS. *éac*, E. *ek*, OIc. *auk*, 'besides,' Dan. *og*, 'and, also, but,' Sw. *och*, Ic. *ok*; Goth. *auk*, 'then, but'; an adv. common to Teut. Some refer this *auk* to the Teut. root *auk* (Aryan *aug*), 'to increase,' whence OHG. *ouhlôn*, 'to add,' OSax. *ôkian*, AS. *ýcan*, OIc. *auka*, Goth. *aukan*, 'to increase,' are derived (Lat. *augere, aug-ustus*, Sans. *ugrás*, 'powerful,' *ôjas*, 'strength,' are allied to them); comp. AS. *tô-éacan*, 'moreover, also.' Others trace Teut. *auk* to a compound of two Aryan particles, *au* and *ge* (Gr. *av, γε*).

Aue, f., 'ewe,' dialectic, from MidHG. *ouwe*, OHG. *ou*, f., 'sheep.' Comp. AS. *eowu*, E. *ewe*; primit. allied to Lat. *ovis*, Gr. *ovs*, Lith. *avis* (OSlov. *ovka*), 'sheep.' See *Éhaf*.

Auer, in *Auerchē*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ár, ár-ochse*, OHG. *ár, árohso*, m., 'aurochs'; corresponds to AS. *ár*, OIc. *árr*, (*u*-stem). The fact that even Roman writers knew the Teut. term under the form *árus* points to **árus* (not *árus*) as the Goth. form; comp. Teut. and Lat. *glésum*, 'amber,' similar to AS. *gléere*, 'resin.' Hence the proposed explanation of *ár* from Sans. *usrá-s*, m., 'bull,' must be put aside. Internal evidence cannot be adduced to show that the OGERM. word is non-Teut.; the assertion of Macrobius that *árus* is Kelt. proves nothing.—**Auerhahn**, m., even in MidHG. the equiv. *árhān* (and *orhān*), m., 'blackcock,' with *árhān*

(*orhuon*), 'grey hen,' occurs. *Auerhahn* was evidently compared with *Auerchē*, the one appeared to be among the birds of the wood what the other was among animals of the chase.

auf, adv., prep., 'up, upwards, on, upon,' from MidHG. and OHG. *uf*, adv., prep., 'upon'; corresponds to OSax. *ap*, AS. *áp-ápp*, and its equiv. E. *up*; Goth. *úpp*, adv., 'upwards, aloft,' differs remarkably in its vowel. Probably primit. Teut. **áppa*, 'up,' is allied to *eben* and *über*.

aufnutzen, see *nutzen*.

Aufuhr, see *Uuhr*.

aufwiegen, see *wiegen*.

Auge, n., 'eye,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ouge*, OHG. *ouga*, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *augð*, OIc. *auga*, AS. *éage*, E. *eye*, Du. *oog*, OSax. *ôga*, 'eye.' While numerous terms for parts of the body (comp. *Arm, Fuß, Herz, Kiem, Knie, Ohr, &c.*) are common to Teut. with the other Aryan dialects, it has not yet been proved that there is any agreement with respect to *Auge* between Teut. and Lat., Gr., Ind., &c. Of course there is an undeniable similarity of sound between the Aryan base *og*, 'eye,' and Lat. *oculus*, Gr. *ôsse* for **okje, óphthalμός, ὄπα*, &c., Sans. *akṣi*, OSlov. *oko*, Lith. *akš-s*, 'eye.'—**Augenlid**, see *lid*.

August, m., formed, after being based anew on Lat. and Rom. *augustus*, from the equiv. MidHG. *ougest, ougeste*, OHG. *augusto, agusto*, m., 'August' (the genuine OGERM. term is *Entemenat*, OHG. *aran-mánót*). Comp. Fr. *août*, Ital. *agosto*. It was borrowed in OHG. at the same time as *März* and *Mai*.

aus, adv. and prep., 'out, forth, from, by reason of,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *úz*, adv., prep.; corresponds to Goth. *út*, adv., 'out (thither, hence),' AS. *út*, 'out (thither, hence), out of doors, outside,' E. *out*, Du. *uit*, prep., adv., 'out,' OSax. *út*. Comp. *außen, außer*. The common Teut. *út* (from *út-a* ?) is based upon Aryan *úd* (*üd*); comp. Sans. *ud*, a verbal particle, 'out, out (thither), aloft, upwards.'

Ausatz, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *áz-satz*, m., 'leprosy'; a singular, late and regressive formation from the MidHG. subst. *ázsetze* and *ázsetzel*, 'leper,' MidHG. *ázsetzig*, adj., 'leprous,' OHG. *áz-sázzo, áz-sázzeo*, m., 'leper'; lit. 'one who lives outside, separate'; those who were afflicted with leprosy were exposed. Considering

the very late appearance of the subst. *Ausfaß*, in contrast to the early OHG. *úzsázo*, 'leper,' there is no doubt that *Ausfaß* is a recent formation, like *Ärger* from *árgen*. The Goth. word for leprosy is *brutsfill*.

Auster, f., 'oyster,' ModHG. only, from earlier ModHG. *áster*, from Du. *oester*, which, with the equiv. AS. *óstre*, E. *oyster*, Fr. *huître*, Ital. *ostrica*, is based upon Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, Gr. *ὀστρεον*, 'oyster, mussel.'

ausweiden, see *Weide* and *Gingeweide*.

auswendig, see *wenden*.

außen, adv., 'outside, out of doors, without,' from MidHG. *úzen*, OHG. *úzana*, *úzan*, adv., prep., 'out of doors, outside, out, without'; corresponding to AS. *úton*, adv., 'from without,' Goth. *úтана*, adv.,

prep., 'from without, outside, out'; from OTeut. *út*. See *aus*.

außer, adv. and prep., 'except, unless, apart from, without,' from MidHG. *úzer*, OHG. *úzar*, prep., 'out—here'; corresponds to OSax. *útar*.

Axt, f. (with a dental added as in *Hüfte*, *Habicht*, and *Obst*, &c.), from the equiv. MidHG. *aces* (late MidHG. *axt*), f., OHG. *acchus* (plur. *acchussi*), f., 'axe.' It corresponds to OSax. *accus*, Du. *aaks* (from *akes*), AS. *æx* (from **æcces*), E. *ax*, *axe*, OIc. *æx*, Goth. *axizi*, f., 'axe.' The Teut. word is based upon Aryan *agést*, or rather *agzi* (*aksz*); comp. the prin. cognate Gr. *ἀξίον*, 'axe,' with which perhaps the equiv. Lat. *ascia*, in case it stands for *ac-scia*, is connected. Lat. *acies*, 'sharpness,' and Gr. *ἀκμή*, 'point,' as well as Sans. *agri*, 'edge' (see *Ähre*, *Grfe*), are not allied to *Axt*.

B.

baar, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *bar* (nom. MidHG. *barer*, *barwer*, OHG. *barër*), adj., 'naked, bare, denuded, free, empty.' It corresponds to OSax. *bar*, AS. *bær*, E. *bare*, OIc. *berr*, 'naked, bare'; Goth. **baza-* is wanting. The *r* of the non-Goth. dialects is an old *s* (not *r*) as is proved by the affinity to OSlov. *bosŭ*, Lith. *basas*, 'bare-footed,' which, as well as the Teut. adjs., point to an Aryan *bhosó-s*, 'denuded' (with regard to the antiquity of this idea see *naft*). Comp. also Armen. *bok*, 'naked,' which is based upon *bhosko-*; besides, E. *bald* (MidE. *balled*) points to a Goth. participle **barlôps* (AS. **bællod*). Perhaps *entbahren* is also connected with the root *bhes*. Comp. further *barfch*.

Baas, m., 'master,' a LG. word; comp. Du. *baas*; orig. perhaps it was a term of endearment used in addressing superiors (comp. *Amme*, *Nuhme*, *Bube*, *Buße*). It is undoubtedly connected with *Wafe*, 'aunt on the father's side,' because *Wafe*, *Baas*—*Bäfel*, are also titles given by domestics to their mistress. Yet it is astonishing that the area of diffusion of *Baas*, m. (LG.), and *Wafe*, f. (MidG. and UpG.), is different. Perhaps 'paternal' was the root idea of both words.

babbeln, see *yappeln*.

Bach, m. (MidLG. and LG., fem.), from the equiv. MidHG. *bach* (plur. *beche*), m. (MidG. fem.), OHG. *bah*, m., 'brook.' Comp. OSax. *beki*, MidLG. *beke*, Du. *beek*; a corresponding Goth. **baki-*, m., is wanting; beside which the equiv. AS. *becc*, and OIc. *bekkr* (whence E. *beck*), m., presuppose a Goth. **bakki-*. No Aryan root *bhag-* with a meaning applicable here can be found; both HG. *baden* and Gr. *πηγή*, 'source,' are scarcely allied to it, though Sans. *bhañga*, 'breach, wave' (see *Brud*) may be so.

Bachbunge, f., 'speedwell, brooklime' (*Veronica beccabunga*), from MidHG. *bungo*, OHG. *bunge*, 'bulb'; allied to OIc. *bingr*, 'bolster,' and more remotely with Sans. *bahú*, 'dense,' Gr. *παχύς*?

Bache, f., 'wild sow,' from MidHG. *bache*, OHG. *bahho*, m., 'ham, (slice of) bacon' (Swiss and Bav. *bachen*); similarly the corresponding MidLat. *baco* and MidDu. *bake* mean 'ham, pork,' and 'pig.' Comp. Prov., OFr., and E. *bacon*, borrowed from Germ. The Teut. root *bak* contained in these cognates is further allied to the cognates of ModHG. *Wafe*.

Bachstelze, f., 'water-wagtail,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. *wazzerstelze*, OHG. *wazzerstelza*; the second part of the compound is connected with *Stelze*. This term is only HG.; comp. with it Du. *kwikstaart*,

Norw. *quickstiert*, E. *vagtail*, LG. *wippstert*, Dan. *vipstiert*; also Gr. *σεσσωρις* Ital. *squassacoda*, *codatremola*, *cutretta*, Fr. *hoche-queue*; but Span. *andario*, which means lit. 'brook-trotter.'

Bac̄k, n., 'a deep wooden dish, in which food is served for a certain number of the crew'; borrowed, like many technical terms of sea-life, from LG.; LG. *back*, 'dish,' E. *back* ('tub, vat'); comp. ModFr. *bac*, 'brewer's vat or tub,' borrowed from this word or the Du. *bak*. It has been derived from Late Lat. *bacca*, 'water vessel,' whence also Fr. *bac*, 'ferryboat,' Du. *bak*, E. *bac*, 'a flat-bottomed boat.' Probably *Befen* is allied to it.

Bac̄kbord, n., 'larboard,' from LG. (comp. the preceding word); comp. Du. *bakbord* (AS. *bæbord*), whence also the equiv. Fr. *bâbord*; lit. 'the left side of the ship to the back of the helmsman, who is steering with his right hand, the left hinder-part of the ship.' Du. and E. *back* is an OTeut. word, which was, however, very early obsolete in HG. (see the following word); OHG. *bah*, OSax. *bak*, AS. *bæc*, E. *back*, Olc. *bak*, n., 'back,' Goth. **bak*, n. From LG. is also derived HG. *Berd*. See the latter.

Bac̄ke (1.), **Bac̄ken**, m., especially used in the compounds with *W̄sch*, *Sinter*, hence the lit. meaning, 'buttock.' The correct HG. form, which has the regular permutation of *k* to *ch*, is seen in MidHG. *bache*, OHG. *balho*, 'ham, flitch of bacon' (yet MidHG. also *ars-bac̄ke*, m.), which as 'bacon' made its way into OFr., and thence into Eng. also. Although it has been connected by the linguistic instinct of ModHG. with the following word, they are not allied; it is more probable that *Bac̄ke* and the stem *bak*, discussed under *Bac̄kerd*, is most closely connected with it.

Bac̄ke (2.), m., f., also **Bac̄ken**, m. (the latter espec. in the compounds *Bac̄kenzahn*, *streich*), 'cheek'; from MidHG. *bac̄ke*, m., 'jaw, jawbone, cheek.' OHG. has the doublets *bac̄cho* (whence the MidHG. and ModHG. *ck*) and *bahho*, which produce MidHG. *bac̄he*. Comp. MidHG. *kinnebac̄he* beside *kinnebac̄ke*, which compound too, even in OHG. (as *chinni-bahho*), is more frequent than the simple word; comp. OSax. *kinni-bako*, Du. *kinnebakken*. It is still uncertain whether Lat. *bucca*, 'cheek,' is allied to it; its initial *b* might have arisen from *bh*, as in *barba* (see *Bart*); but

the two differ in meaning; while the Lat. signifies 'the inflated cheek,' the G. word orig. denoted 'jaw.'

Bac̄ken, vb. (dial. UpG. *baçhen*), 'to bake,' from MidHG. *backen*, *bachen*, str. vb.; doublets are found even in OHG. *bacchan*, *balhan*, str. vbs.; OHG. *ckh* is based upon the double consonants *kk* (OSax. *bakkeri*, 'baker,' Du. *bakken*, 'to bake'); but *ch* presupposes a simple *k*. Comp. AS. *bacan*, str. vb., E. *to bake*, as well as E. *batch*, from MidE. *bacche*, AS. **būcce*, where *cc* points to the *ck* of the ModHG. word. Whether a Goth. **bakkan* or **bagan*, str. vb., must be presupposed is uncertain; the pre-Teut. form of the verbal root is Aryan *bhōg*, as is shown by its primit. kinship to Gr. *φῶγω*, 'I roast'; the affinity of Lat. *focus*, 'hearth,' is doubtful.

Bad, n., 'bath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bat(d)*, OHG. *bad*, n.; comp. Du. *bad*, AS. *bæþ*, E. *bath*, Olc. *bað*, 'bath.' An important word in relation to the history of OTeut. civilisation; even the Roman writers testify that bathing (comp. further *lafen*) was a daily necessity to the Teutons. As a verb, a denominative was already formed in the OTeut. dialects, MidHG. and ModHG. *baden*, from OHG. *badōn*, Du. *baden*, AS. *bapian*, E. *to bathe*; Goth. **babōn* is not recorded. The dental of the cognates is derivative, hence *ba* (Aryan *bhā*) is the root syllable, (comp. *kāhen*, in that case allied to it), to which OSlov. *banja*, 'bath,' *banjati*, 'to wash, bathe,' belongs.—**Baden**, the name of a place, is prop. dat. plur. of *Bat*, 'at the bathis' (so too E. *Bath*); probably an imitation of Lat. *aquae* in names of places.

Bader, m., 'barber,' from MidHG. *badere*, 'one who looks after the bathers in the bath-house.' "In the later period of the Middle Ages it was a custom to get the beard shaved and the hair cut by the *Bader* at the end of the bath."

baſ! baſſ! paſſ! onomatopoeic term for the report of a gun; first occurs in ModHG. Allied to ModHG. *bāſſen*, 'to bark,' from MidHG. *baffen*, *beffen*; comp. MidE. *baffen*, E. *to beff*; of recent onomat. origin.

bāſſen, 'to yelp,' derivative of *bāſſen*. **bāgeru**, 'to torment, plague,' prob. allied to OHG. *bāgan*, MidHG. *bāgen*, str. vb., 'to contend, quarrel.' Akin to Ir. *bāgim*, 'I contend,' *bāg*, 'combat'; hence the Aryan root is *bhēgh*, *bhōgh*.

Bagger, m., 'dredging-machine'; like many words with *gg* (comp. *Bfagge*), it is not prop. HG. (since *gg* in HG. must have been changed to *ck*), but from LG. *bagger*, identical with Du. *bagger*, 'mud at the bottom of water.'

bāhen, vb., 'to warm by poultices, foment, toast (bread),' from the equiv. MidHG. *ban*, *bējen*, OHG. *bājan*, *bāan*. The Teut. root is *bē*, from pre-Teut. *bhē*, to which *ba-* of the OTeut. words for *Bab* is related by gradation. The orig. sense of the primit. stem *bhē*, by gradation *bha*, was probably 'to make warm by washing, bathing.'

Bahn, f., 'path, track, career,' from MidHG. *bane*, *ban*, f., m., 'road, way'; allied to MidDu. *bane*, Du. *baan*. No word identical with this is found in any of the older periods of the Teut. group. The cognates of *bēhen* are probably allied to it.

Bahre, f., 'barrow, bier,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bāre*, OHG. *bāra*, f.; Goth. **bāra* or **bērō*, f.; AS. *bær*, *bære*, E. *bi-r*; E. *barrow* (MidE. *barewe*), belongs to a different gradation since it presupposes Goth. **barwa*; comp. Oic. *barar*, plur. 'bier,' Goth. **barōs*. The pre-Teut. phonetic form is *bhērā*-. From the OHG. word is derived the equiv. Ital. *bara* (*barrella*), Fr. *bière*. The root is the primit. Aryan *bher*, 'to carry,' which is widely diffused, and appears in ModHG. *Bürte*, *gehären*, *Geburt*, as well as in *Züher*; it occurs in Ind. as *bhar*, in Gr. as *φέρ*, in Lat. as *fer*. From this root the OTeut. languages, in agreement with all the other Aryan tongues, formed a str. vb., Goth. *bāvan*, OHG. *bēran*, MidHG. *bērn* (the latter means only 'to bear fruit, produce, give birth to'), AS. *bēran*, E. *to bear*. Comp. espec. *gehären*.

Bai (1), f., 'bay of a window,' from MidHG. *beie*, 'window,' which with the following word is of Rom. origin; comp. E. *bay*, Fr. *baie*, 'bay (of a window).'

Bai (2), f., 'bay,' derived through LG. from E. *bay* (MidE. *baie*), which was borrowed from Rom.; Fr. *baie*, Ital. *baja*, Span. and Iber. (in Isidore), *baja*, 'haven'; prop. identical with the preceding word.

Bāke, f., 'a mark at the entrance of a harbour as a warning against shallows, buoy'; from Fris. like other technical terms relating to the sea, Fris. *bāken* (comp. *Baſt*), whence LG. *bāke*, Du. *baak*. It is based upon Goth. **bauken*, n., which by a regular change became *bedcen*, 'beacon,' in AS.; comp. E. *beacon* and *beckon*. OHC.

boukhan, MidHG. *bouchen*, OLG. *bōcan*, 'beacon, model,' are corresponding terms. Thus the OTeut. word meant generally 'sign.' *Baſe* has been restricted to a definite caution signal.

Balbier, m., for *Bartier*.

Balche, f., see *Belch*.

Balcon, see *Baffen*.

bald, adv., 'soon, n. arly, quickly,' based upon an OTeut. adj. which signified 'quick, bold, brave'; Goth. *balps*, 'bold,' preserved only in derivs., AS. *beald* (with the change of *p* after *l* to *d*, comp. *Walb*, *falten*), E. *bold*, Oic. *ballr*, 'bold, impudent, audacious'; also Oic. *baldr*, AS. *bealdor*, 'prince,' whence the name of the god *Walfer*. In HG. the meaning tended towards 'bold, quick'; OHG. and OLG. *bald*, MidHG. *balt* (gen. *baltes*), 'bold, zealous, quick'; comp. Ital. *baldo*, 'bold.' The development of meaning of the OHG. adv. *baldo*, MidHG. *balde*, is thus 'boldly,—quickly,—immediately.' The abstract *Bälſe*, which is connected with it, meant lit. 'boldness,' like Goth. *balpei* and OHG. *baldi*; MidHG. *belde*, 'audacity'; and the meaning of the ModHG. subst. is based immediately on the adv. To this word are allied proper names like *Balſuin*, as well as Fr. *Baudouin* (applied to the ass).

Baldachin, m., 'canopy,' not from MidHG. *baldekīn*, 'raw silk from Bagdad,' but from Ital. *baldachino*, which is identical with the MidHG. word, but has been specialised in meaning to the canopy made from such stuff.

Baldrian, m., 'valerian,' from MidHG. *baldrīan*, from Lat. *valeriana*; comp. the E. term.

Baleſter, m., see *Armbrüſt*.

Balg, m., 'skin, case, bellows, brat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *balc* (plur. *bēlge*), OHG. *balg*, plur. *balgi*, *bēlgi*, m.; Goth. *balgs*, plur. *balgeis*, 'leather bottle,' lit. 'the flayed skin of an animal for keeping liquids.' On the root *balgi-* is based AS. *bēlg*, *bylg*, E. *belly* (*Balg*, with the specialised meaning, 'swollen body'), and E. *bellows*, plur. The primary idea of the root is 'swelling out'; from the same root the OTeut. dialects form a str. vb. *bēlgan* (see *Feſter*), meaning 'to swell'; Oic. *bōlgenn*, 'swollen'; OHG. *bēlgan*, MidHG. *bēlgan*, 'to swell, be angry.' The pre-Teut. form of the stem according to the laws of the permutation of consonants is *bhelgh*, and to this corresponds Ind. *barh* (with the initial aspirate

(displaced), 'to be great, strong'; also OIr. *bolgaim*, 'I swell', Ir. *bolg*, Gall.-Lat. *bulga*, 'bag.' It is also possible that HG. *Balg* is cognate with Lat. *foliis* (from **folvis*, **folvis*). Comp. further *Bulge*.

balgen, vb., lit. 'to talk angrily, quarrel,' then 'to cudgel'; derived from the verbal root *belg*, 'to swell out,' discussed under *Balg*; comp. OHG. *bēlgan*, MidHG. *bēlgen*, meaning 'to be angry.'

Balken, m., 'beam, baulk, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *balke*, OHG. *balcho*, m.; comp. AS. *balca*, E. *baulk*, Du. *balk*, 'baulk'; in Scand. beside the corresponding *bälkr*, 'fence, boundary-line,' there occurs with a different gradation *bijälkr*, 'baulk' (Goth. **bilka*), in AS. likewise *bolca*, 'gangway' (Goth. **bulka*). From Teut. *balkon*, Ir. *balcon* and Ital. *balco* are derived. The Aryan form of the root is *balg*, hence Gr. *φάλαγξ*, *φάλαγγος*, 'oval piece of wood, trunk of a tree,' has been compared with it, but the nasal of the second syllable renders the comparison dubious.

Ball, (1.) m., 'challenge (of hounds),' belongs to the stem of *beslen*.

Ball (2.), m., 'ball,' from the equiv. MHG. *bal* (gen. *balles*) or *balle*, *ballen*, m. OHG. *ballo*, m., *balla*, f.; AS. **bealla* is wanting; E. *ball* (MidE. *balle*) is borrowed from the Rom. word Fr. *balle*, which was obtained from German. OIc. *bǫllr*, 'ball,' presupposes Goth. **ballus*. The root *bal-* appears also with a further gradation in Velle (in *Vestler* too?); comp. further *Vessen*.

Ball (3.), m., 'dancing entertainment,' from Fr. *bal*, 'ball'; OFr. *baller*, 'to dance,' and its Rom. cognates have been derived from Gr. *βαλλίζω*, 'I dance.'

Ballaſt, m., 'ballast,' like other maritime expressions, from LG.; comp. Du. *ballast*, E. *ballast*. In MidHG. simply *last*, 'ballast,' whence the equiv. Fr. *lest* is derived. The first component of the compound is obscure; it is scarcely of Irish origin (Kelt. *bal*, 'sand'), nor is it likely to be identical with OIc. *bǫra*, 'sea.' On account of Dan. *baglest*, 'ballast,' the least improbable derivation is from *bak*, 'back,' discussed under *Waste* (1.). *Ballaſt* might perhaps be 'load behind or in the rear.'

Ballei, f., 'jurisdiction,' from MidLat. *ballia*, formed from Fr. *bailli*, *baillif*, 'steward' (MidLat. *ballivus*, E. *baillif*), which is formed from Lat. *bajulus*, with the suffix *-ivus*.

Ballen, m., 'bale, pack,' identical with

Ball, which, as MidHG. *alle* and OHG. *ballo* show, was formerly a weak inacc.; in connection with the difference of form arose a difference of meaning; orig. sense 'round bundle of paper,' then 'a certain quantity of rolled or packed paper.' E. *ball* and Du. *baal* are borrowed from Fr. *balle* (also *bal-lon*), which was again obtained from Germ.

ballen, vb., 'to clench (the fist),' from MidHG. *ballen*, 'to form into a ball.'

ballhorniferen, vb., **verballhornen**, 'to make worse by altering'; derived from *Ballhorn*, a publisher in Lübeck (1531-1599), who in his 'enlarged and improved' editions of an ABC book was always making fresh mistakes in his 'emendations.'

Balsam, m., 'balm, balsam,' from the equiv. MidHG. *balsame*, *balsem*, m, OHG. *balsamo*, m.; Goth. *balsan*, with a very remarkable deviation; comp. Arab. *balasān*. The Germ. word is derived from Gr.-Lat. *balsamum* (*βάλσαμον*), whence also Fr. *baume* (E. *balm*), Ital. *balsamo*.

Ballz, m., 'pairing time (of birds),' from MidHG. *balze* (besides *valz*), m.; of obscure origin.

bammeln, also **bambeln**, vb., 'to dangle,' first recorded in ModHG., hence it may be an onomatopoeic word collateral with *bimmeln*, *bemmeln*, 'to tinkle.'

Band (1.), m., 'volume,' orig. identical with the following word.

Band (2.), n., 'band, ribbon,' from *binden*; MidHG. *bant*, plur. *bender* (and *bant*), n., OHG. *bant*, plur. *bentir* (and *bant*). Comp. OSax. *band*, Du. *band*, m., OIc. *band*; Goth. by another derivation *bandi* (whence AS. *bend*, E. *bend*, as well as a later *band* derived from Fr. *bande*). See the preceding and the following word.

Bande, f., 'cushion,' in *Billardbande*, from Fr. *bande*; similarly derived in the sense of 'crew.' The Rom. word—Fr. *bande* (Ital. *banda*), 'band, strip, gang, troop,' is derived from OHG. *bant*, Goth. *bandi*.

bändig, vb., 'to restrain, tame,' from *bändig*, ordinarily only in the compound *untändig*; MidHG. *bende*, 'tightly bound, fettered,' hence *bändig*, 'to put in fetters.'

bange, adj. and adv., 'anxious(ly), uneasy, uneasily,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *bange*, adv., 'anxiously,' and subst. 'anxiety, care.' The root is *ange*, which further appears in *Angst*; as *enge* is the corresponding adj., *fange* can only be based on the MidHG. adv. *ange*, OHG. *ango*, the adv. afterwards becoming an adj. The *b*

has arisen from the unaccented prefix *be* (*bi*), as *g* in *glauben*, *grabe*, from *ge*. See *bantherzig*, *bleiben*.

Bangert, m., 'orchard,' for *bân-*, *bâm-gart*, MidHG. *boumgarte*; comp. *Baum* and *Garten*.

Bank, f., 'bank, bench, reef,' from the equiv. MidHG. *banc*, plur. *benke*, OHG. *banch*, plur. *benchi*, m., f.; comp. AS. *benç*, f., E. *bench*, Oic. *bekkr*. Besides the stem *banki-* (from pre-Teut. *bhangî-*), Teut. possessed others which are recorded in words borrowed by Romance; comp. Ital. *banco*, *banca*, *panca*, Fr. *banc*, *banque*, &c. See the following words.

Bankert, earlier *Banfart*, *Banfhart*, m., 'bastard, bantling,' from MidHG. *banchart*, m., 'illegitimate child,' lit. 'a child begotten upon the bench'; a compound of *Banf*. The second part is *-hart*, appearing in proper names as *Gebhart*, *Reinhart*, and is formed by assimilation to *Bastard* (older *Bastart*, also written *Basthart*).

Bankett, n., 'banquet,' borrowed before the middle of the 16th cent. from Fr. *banquet*, which (with Fr. *banc*, Ital. *banco*, 'table') was perhaps derived from the German stem of *Banf*.

Bann, m., 'ban, outlawry, decree,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ban* (*in*), m., 'order under threat of punishment, prohibition; jurisdiction and its sphere.' It corresponds to AS. *bann*, E. *ban*, and belongs to an obsolete s.r. vb. *bannan*, of which the primary meaning was 'to order or forbid under threat of punishment.' The root is supposed to be *ba*, pre-Teut. *bha-*; *nn* was perhaps a suffix (comp. *riunen*), and properly belonged only to the pres. of the str. vb., but was afterwards joined to the verbal stem. To this pre-Teut. *bha-* belongs, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, Gr. *φα* in *φάσκα*, *φημι* and Lat. *fa* in *fari*; the Teut. meaning must then have been very definitely specialised. From the Teut. word the Rom. cognate Fr. *ban*, 'public proclamation' (OFr. *arban*, 'arrière ban'), is derived.

Banner, m., 'banner, militia,' from MidHG. *bauer*, more usual *banier*, *baniere*, f., from Fr. *bannière*, which has been derived from the stem of Goth. *bandwa*, *bandwô*, 'sign.' Comp. MidLat. *bandum* in Paul the Deacon, ' *vexillum quod bandum appellat*.' See *Banier*.

Banſe, f., 'space in a barn near the threshing-floor,' from MidG. and LG.; the

word is wanting in MidHG. and OHG. From **bans-* arose AS. *bôs*. E. dial. *boose* (*boosy*, 'cattle-trough'), and Oic. *bâss*, 'cow-house.' The Goth. has *bansts*, f., 'barn,' in which the stem has been increased by the deriv. *-ti-*.

bar, adj. suffix which is derived from a complete adj., properly *bäre*, MidHG. *bære*, OHG. *bâri*; it means lit. 'bearing,' comp. *fruchtbar*, *laſtbar*, also *danſtbar*; later on, when it became a suffix, it assumed the present meaning. The older adj. is a verbal form of the str. vb. *bëran* (see under *Bahre*), Teut. root *ber* (Aryan *bher*), 'to bear, carry.' In AS. too *bëre* appears, e.g. in *wæstmëre*, 'fertile,' *leôhtbëre*, 'Lucifer.'

Bär (1.), m., '(paving) beetle,' from MidHG. *bern*, 'to strike, beat,' whence also MidHG. *ber*, f., 'blow, stroke.' OHG. *berjan*, Goth. **barjan*, agrees by the permutation of consonants with Lat. *ferio*, 'I strike,' as well as O Bulg. *borja*, 'I fight' (Oic. *berjask*, 'to fight'); it is based on the root *bher*, 'to strike.'

Bär (2.), m., 'bear.' The Lat. name of the animal (*ursus*) descends from the pre-Aryan period, just as Gr. *ἄρκτος* and Ind. *ṛkṣa-s* (*ursus* for **uresus*). It is remarkable that the Teutons have abandoned this old Aryan term for 'bear' (*ṛkṣós*, Teut. *orhsa-s*), since they have retained other names of animals. In MidHG. we have *bër*, OHG. *bëro*, AS. *bëra*, E. *bear*, Oic. *björn*, 'bear' (Goth. **baira*). The Teut. *beron-* is a subst. form based upon an Aryan adj. *bhero*, equiv. to Lith. *bëras*, 'brown' (Lat. *fervus*?), from the root of which, *bher* and ModHG. *Biber*, *braun*, may also be derived; in using the adj. as a subst. the Aryan *ṛksos* is understood. Note that *Braun* is the name of the bear in the OG. animal fables.

Bär (3.), m., 'brood-boar,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *bër*, m., which, with OSax. *bër-swin*, AS. *bâr*, E. *boar*, points to Goth. **baira-*.

Barbe, f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. *barbe*, f., OHG. *barbo*, m., which is based upon the equiv. Lat. *barbus*. The fish derived its name from *barba*, 'beard,' on account of its beard-like appendages; from the Lat. word comes Fr. *barbeau* (from Mid Lat. *barbellus*), whence E. *barbel*, as well as *barb*; comp. also Ital. *barbio*, 'barbel.'

Barbier, m., 'barber,' early ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. *barbier* (MidLat. *barbarius*, 'barber').

Barch, m., 'castrated hog,' from MidHG. *bars* (*barges*), OHG. *barug* and *barh*; comp. AS. *beorh*, *bearg*, E. *barrow*, Du. *barg*, *berg*, Oic. *þorgr*; Goth. **barqus* (**birgus*). No evidence of a pre-Teut. stem *bhargh*, *bhark*, for 'hog,' can be adduced from other languages. Lat. *verres* and Sans. *varāha-s*, 'boar,' cannot be allied to it, any more than Lat. *porcus*, which belongs to *Þerfel*. It is more probable that Russ. *borov* (primit. Slav. **bororū*) is a cognate.

Barcent, m., 'fastian,' from MidHG. *barchant*, *barchât*, *barchet*, m., formed from MidLat. *barcānus*, 'cloth from camels' hair'; derived, like *Þersan*, from Arab. *barrakān*, 'coarse stuff.'

Barcif, n., 'skull-cap, hood,' adopted in the 15th cent. from Fr. *barrette*, MidLat. *birrēta*, a deriv. from Lat. *birrus*, *birrum*, 'cloak, pallium.'

Barke, f., 'barque, boat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *barke*, f.; corresponds to Scand. *barke*, 'barque'; not of Germ. origin. The cognates are based upon an equiv. Rom. class with the primit. forms *barca-barica* (found even in the 7th cent. in Isidore); comp. Fr. *barque* (besides OFr. *barge*, from MidLat. *barica*; whence E. *barge*, LG. *Barje*, Ital. *barca*; OIr. *barc* is of similar origin. The ultimate source of the cognates (Spain?) is uncertain.

Barlapp, m., 'club-moss'; orig. sense 'bear's paw'; comp. the Lat.-Gr. term *lycopodium* formed from it; allied to OHG. *lappo*, lit. 'palm of the hand.'

Barne, f., 'yeast,' borrowed from the equiv. LG. *barne*, m., which corresponds to AS. *beorma* and E. *barm*. Lat. *fermentum* (if it does not belong to *formus*, Gr. *θεπός*, 'warm') is perhaps akin to it. Teut. *b*, Lat. *f*, are Aryan *bh*.

barmherzig, adj., 'compassionate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *barmherzig*; related to ModHG. and MidHG. *erbarmen*, OHG. *irbarmēn*. This stem has been connected with a Teut. word *barm*, 'bosom' (E. *barm*, from AS. *bearm*, Goth. *barms*, OHG. and OLG. *barm*, MidHG. *barm*, m.); hence *erbarmen* means lit. 'to cherish in one's bosom, press to one's heart.' Perhaps the equiv. Goth. *arman*, 'to move to pity,' and *armaiō*, 'compassion,' stand in a similar relation to *Þrit*, the lit. meaning of the verb being 'to take in one's arms, cherish.' Others, however, are of opinion that *erfarmen* contains a *b* derived from *bi* (like *þange*, derived from *þiange*), so that it would be more akin

to Goth. *arman*. But in that case either a secondary meaning, 'misericors,' in addition to 'miser,' must be assumed for Teut. *arm*, for which there is no support; or we must regard it as an imitation of a Lat.-Christ. term, Goth. *arman*, from *arms*, like Lat. *misereri*, from *miser*; indeed OHG. *armherzi*, 'misericors,' and *irbarmherzida* (Goth. *armahairtīþa*), 'misericordia,' render it certain that Christianity coined the words to express a Lat.-Christ. idea; comp. *Þemut*, *Þuade*, &c.

Barn, m., 'crib, hayrack above the crib,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bars*, m., OHG. *barno*, m.; AS. *bern*, E. *barn*, is equiv. to Germ. *Esener*. The Germ. and Eng. words are not, perhaps, identical, but only of a cognate stem; the stem of the Eng. word is *bar*, which appears in Goth. **baris*, 'barley,' AS. *bere*, E. *barley*, and is cognate with Lat. *far*, *farris*, 'spelt,' O Bulg. *birŭ*, 'a species of millet'; AS. *bern* is explained from *bere-ern*, 'barley-house.'

Baron, m., 'Baron,' not from the equiv. MidHG. *barān*, but from the Fr. and MidL Rhen. form *baron*, which is found in the 16th cent.; MidLat. *baro*, *baronis*, is by some based on Kelt. *bar*, 'man,' and by others on AS. *beorn* or on OHG. *baro*, 'man, vassal.'

Barre, f., **Barren**, m., 'bar, ingot,' from MidHG. *barre*, f., 'bolt, railing,' which comes from Fr. *barre*.

Barſch, m., 'perch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bars*, m.; there is also a deriv. form MidHG. and OHG. *bersich*; comp. the corresponding Du. *baars*, AS. *bærs*, *bears*, E. dial. *barse* (*bass*); allied to the compounds Sw. *abborre*, Dan. *aborre* (*rr* from *rs*), with the same meaning. The cognates cannot have been borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *perca*; they are more akin to the Teut. root *bars* (*bors*) in *Þerſte*, *Þürſte*, signifying 'to be bristly.'

barſch, adj., 'rough, rude,' a modern word, appearing also in Du. (*tarsch*) and Sw. (*barsk*), but foreign to the UpG. dialects. It is not found in OTeut. In Swiss dialects the term is *barösch* (with the accent on the second syllable), in which perhaps the base of *barſch* is preserved; Ital. *brusco* (Fr. *brusque*) may be connected with it. In Swiss occurs also *bars* in the phrase *bars gå*, 'to go alone'; it also means 'without a hat, a coat.' Both significations point to its deriv. from *far*. Yet *barſch* may have originated in the Teut. root *bars*, 'to be

bristly, rough,' mentioned under the preceding word, especially as Du. *barsch* means lit. 'rough.'

Barf, m., 'beard, comb, barb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bart*, OHG. *bart*, m.; comp. Du. *baard*, AS. and E. *beard*. For this Teut. word, the existence of which is proved by the ethnical term *Langebarten* to be extremely remote, *skegg* was used in Scand. The pre-Teut. form of Goth. **barda*, f., was, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, *bhardh*—which is also presumed by OSlov. *brada* (with the usual loss of aspiration and metathesis of the *r*), and Lat. *barba* (with *b* for *dh* when next to *r*, comp. ref. Wert; the initial *b* is from *bh*, as in *Wart*; in other cases initial *bh* is Lat. *f*). Comp. also Lith. *barzdà*, 'beard' (for **bardà*).

Barfe (1.), f., 'broad axe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *barfe*, OHG. *barfa*, f.; in Bav.-Suab. the word, which is properly North G., does not occur; allied to ODu. and OSax. *barda*, OIc. *barða* (OFr. *barde*, 'hatchet,' is borrowed from Teut.). From this word OSlov. *brady*, f., 'axe,' is borrowed. The words are derivatives of the stem *bhardh*—appearing in *Wart*; the axe is, as it were, 'the bearded thing,' OIc. *skeggja*, 'broad axe,' being related in a similar way to *skegg*, 'beard'; likewise MidE. *barbe* (from Lat.-Rom. *barba*) signifies, among other things, 'edge of the axe.' Comp. *Sellebarfe*.

Barfe (2.), f., 'baleen,' a deriv. of *Wart*, first occurring in ModHG., and akin to *Wart*; comp. E. *barbs*, from Lat. *barba*; Du. *baarden*, plur.

Basfe, f. (dial. designating any of the remoter degrees of relation on the female side, e.g., in the Basle dial. 'aunt, niece, cousin'), 'cousin, aunt,' from MidHG. *base*, OHG. *basa*, 'father's sister'; the AS. and Fris. dialects have a word allied to *Watr*; AS. *fabu*, OFris. *fethe*. The Teut. type *fapôn* is certainly only a term of endearment for *fapar*-, *fadar-suëstar*, 'father's sister.' Probably OHG. *basa* is also a pet or childish name for the proper *badar*-, *fadar-swësch*. The same might be said of the variant MidG. and LG. *Basfe*, and with the necessary qualifications of the masc. *Bas*.

Basf, m., 'inner bark of trees, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bast* (also *buost* with gradation), OHG. **bast*, m., n. It corresponds to AS. *bæst*, E., Du. and OIc. *bast*, Goth. **bastus*. Hence the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. *besten*, 'to strap,' as well as the

Rom. cognate *basto*, 'pack-saddle' (see under *Wastard*), with which Swiss *bašt*, 'saddle,' agrees. There is no justification for deriving the words from *binden*, for the absence of the nasal, the occurrence of *st* (for which we should have expected *ss* from *dh + t*), and the gradation in MidHG. *buost* render such a derivation impossible. The resemblance in sound between this word and *binden* proves nothing as to the etymology; this popular and superficial derivation was suggested by the use of *bast*. The Teut. word, which is more probably connected with the root *bes* appearing in *Wesen*, found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. *bastà*, 'basting, stitching.'

Wastard, m., 'bastard,' from Fr. *bâtard*, *basiard* (Ital. *bastardo*), borrowed in the Middle Ages (MidHG. *bastart*). MidE. *bast*, 'illegal marriage,' and OFr. *fiis de bast*, 'illegitimate son,' indicate the primary meaning of the Rom. word, which came to England with William I., and at a later period made its way to Scandinavia. The OFr. *bastard* (Fr. *bâtard*) has a Teut. termination; see *Wanfert*. The first part of the word, which in MidE. and OFr. signifies 'illegal marriage,' is generally derived from MidLat. and Rom. *bastum*, 'pack-saddle'; comp. Ital. and Span. *basto*, Fr. *bât*, 'pack-saddle.' *Wastard* would then mean 'the son of a pack saddle' (comp. *Wast*)—the saddles serving the Spanish muleteers as beds; comp. *Wanfert*. Scand. *bastardr*, whence some would derive the modern Europ. word, did not reach the North before 1200 A.D. nearly.

Wastci, f., 'bastion,' from earlier ModHG. *bastie*; comp. OFr. *bastie* (allied to OItal. *bastire*; Fr. *bâtir*); it is akin to *Wastien*, f., borrowed from Fr. *bastion*, Ital. *bastione*.

Wast (1.), m., 'bass,' derived like many other musical terms from Ital. (*basso*).

Wast (2.), compar. adv., 'better,' from the equiv. MidHG. *baz*, OHG. *baz*; comp. OSax. *bat-bet*, AS. *bet* from *batiz* (Goth. **batis*); it is an old adv. from the adj. discussed under *Wetter*. The almost invariable use at present of the adv. *Wetter*, instead of the older *Wast*, is due to the fact that the formation of the adv. was no longer understood, and that the adj. at the same time has in every case assumed an adv. function.

Wastengel, m., 'germander,' a corruption of Lat. *batonicula*, dimin. of Lat. *batonica*, whence MidHG. *batonje*.

Batz, m., 'a coin' (about a penny), from MidHG. *batze*, m., 'small coin of the town of Bern with the Bernese coat of arms, a bear' (MidHG. *betz*, ModHG. *Biß*, *Beß*); comp. *streyer*, *Rappen*. Hence Ital. *bezzo*, 'money.'

Bau, m., 'construction, structure,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *bā*, m. See *bauen*, *Büte*.

Bauch, m., 'belly, bulge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bāch*, OHG. *bāh* (*hh*), m.; the corresponding AS. *bāc* (E. dial. *buck*, 'the inner part of a carriage') has the same meaning; OIc. *bākr*, 'body, waist.' It is uncertain whether *Bauch* belongs to the Sans. root *bhuj* (comp. Lat. *fungor*), 'to take food,' or to Sans. *bhuj*, 'to bend' (*Bauch*, lit. 'the flexible part'). Perhaps it is connected with Gr. *φύσα* (for *φυσσα*?), 'stomach, blister'?. It is certainly not akin to AS. *bodig*, E. *body*, OHG. *botah*, 'body,' nor is it allied to Gr. *φαγῆν*, 'to eat' (Sans. *bhōj*, 'to enjoy, partake of').

bauchen, vb., 'to steep in hot lye' (LG. *būken*, MidLG. *bāken*), from the equiv. MidHG. *bāchen*, OHG. **bāhhēn*; E. *to buck* (dial. *to bouk*), for which even a MidE. term *bouken* occurs a few times, points to AS. **būcian*; to these Swed. *byka*, I. c. *bauka*, and Norw. *boykja*, are allied. The word is, moreover, diffused through most of the Teut. languages, and correctly represents MidHG. *bāchen*; only in the Bav. dialect is the word unrecorded. Hence the existence of a Teut. verbal root *bāk* (to which AS. *bāc*, 'pail,' is allied?) is undoubted, and the Rom. cognate, Fr. *buer* (Ital. *bucare*), 'to wash,' is more probably borrowed from the Teut. than *vice versa*?. The Kelt. origin of *bauchen* (Bret. *boukat*, 'to soften') is impossible.

Baude, see *Büte*.

bauen, vb., 'to build, construct, cultivate,' from MidHG. *bāwen*, OHG. and OLG. *bāwan* (weak vb. with traces of a strong inflexion), 'to dwell, inhabit, till, plant'; with regard to the meaning 'to dwell,' comp. *Bau*, *Bauer*, and *Büte*. To the OHG. *bāwan* corresponds Goth. *bāwan*, 'to dwell, inhabit.' The root, in accordance with the law of the permutation of consonants, is pre-Teut. *bhā*, which, on comparison with Sans. *bhā*, Gr. *φύω*, Lat. *fuī* (*futurus*), &c., must mean 'to be, become, arise, beget.' With the same root are connected the following nouns, which are of importance in determining its primary

sense: OInd. *bhāmīs*, 'earth,' *bhātīs*, 'existence,' *φύμα*, 'produce' (comp. also *Baum*), *φύσις*, 'nature,' *φύλον*, *φύλη*, 'tribe, race.'

Bauer (1.), n. and m., 'birdcage,' a word foreign to the UpG. dialects, from MidHG. *bār*, used only in the sense of 'sojourn, birdcage;' but OHG. *bār* has the further meaning of 'house, chamber.' AS. *bār*, 'dwelling' (to which E. *neighbour* from AS. *neahgebur* is related; similarly the more general meaning of *Bauer* appears in HG. *Radfār*, E. *bower*, with which E. dial. *bire* ('cowhouse'), AS. *býre*, is connected. The pre-Teut. form would be *bhārō*, with *ro* as a deriv. suffix. See the three following words.

Bauer (2.), m., in *Erbauer*, *Ackerbauer*, 'tiller,' from MidHG. *bāwære*, OHG. *bāwāri* (Goth. **bauareis* is wanting), the term for the agent, from *tauen*.

Bauer (3.), m., 'rustic, peasant,' historically and etymologically different from *Bauer* (2.), for the MidHG. form is *gebār*, OHG. *gibāro*, m., which belongs to the OTent. *bār*, 'dwelling,' discussed under *Bauer* (1.), and means lit. 'co-dweller, joint-occupier,' then 'neighbour, fellow-citizen' (comp. *Geſelle*, 'one who shares the same room'), and at a later period 'fellow-villager, peasant, boor.' See also *Radfār*.

Baum, m., 'tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *boum*, m.; corresponds to OSax. *bōm*, Du. *boom*, AS. *beām*, m., 'tree,' whence E. *beam* (*beam* in *sunbeam* is quite another word; G. *Baum* is E. *tree*); E. *boom* is LG. and Du. *bōm*, 'tree.' The corresponding Goth. *bagms* and OIc. *baðmr* have the same phonetic form. The cognates, with Gr. *φύμα*, 'produce,' are usually derived from the Teut. root *bā*, Aryan *bhā*, 'to become, arise,' discussed under *tauen*.

bäumeln, vb., simply ModHG. 'to hover as on a tree'?. See, however, *fummeln*.

bäumen, vb., 'to rear,' ModHG. only, lit. 'to lift oneself up like a tree.'

Bausch, m., 'pad, bolster,' from MidHG. *bāsch*, m., 'cudgel, blow causing blisters, swelling.' If 'cudgel' is the primary sense, the word may be connected with MidHG. *bōzen*, OHG. *bōzzan*, from *bautan* (see *Ambeß*, *Beutel*, *Meißel*); *bāt-* would be another stage in gradation, and before the suffix *-sch* from *sk* the dental would inevitably disappear; comp. Lat. *fustis*, 'cudgel,' from **bhād-stis*.

baufen, vb., 'to carouse, swell,' from *Baus*, MidHG. *būs*, 'inflation, swelling due

to repletion'; the like stem also in E. *to bouse*, MidLG. *bāsen*, 'to carouse' ?.

Baufen, plur., 'buildings,' ModHG. only, from *bauen*.

baxen, vb., 'to box, cuff,' from LG. *bāzen*, which is again allied to OHG. *bāgan*, MidHG. *bāgen*. See *bāgen* and *Wengel*.

Bazar, m., 'bazaar,' ModHG. only; borrowed from Fr. *bazar* (ultimate source Pers. *bāzār*, 'market-place').

be-, prefix from MidHG. *be*, properly a verbal prefix from OHG. and Goth. *bi*, which has no definite meaning; identical with the prep. *bei*, from OHG. and MidHG. *bi* (Goth. *bi*), AS. *bē*, E. *by*. For *be* there appears a shorter syncopated form in *bange*, *Erbarmen*? *barſch*? *bleiſen*, *Blotſ*. See specially *bei*.

beben, vb., 'to tremble, shake,' from MidHG. *biben*, OHG. *bibēn*, 'to shiver, tremble'; Gr. *φέβομαι*, on account of the non-permutation of *β* to *p* and because of the *ε* of the root syllable, cannot be originally cognate with *beben*. The OTeut. word has *i*; comp. OSax. *bibōn*, OIc. *bifa*, AS. *beofian* (from *bibōn*). OHG. *bibēt*, 'he trembles,' corresponds exactly to Sans. *bibhēti*, 'he is afraid,' in which *bi-* (for *bhi-*) is the reduplicated syllable, and *bhē* for *bhai* is the augmented root syllable. The OInd. verb *bhī*, 'to be afraid,' forms its pres. by reduplication—*bībhēmi*, *bībhēsi*, *bībhēti*; to these Goth. **bibaim*, **bibais*, **bibaiþ*, would correspond; this present was then, on account of its apparent deriv. *ai*, classed among the weak verbs in *ai* (Goth. *habaiþ*, OHG. *habēt*). The root *bhī* (Sans. *bhī*, 'fear,' *bhīmā*, 'fearful') is found in OSlov. *boja se*, 'I am afraid,' *běsā*, 'demon,' Lith. *byditi-s*, 'to be afraid,' *báimė*, 'fear,' *bajūs*, 'terrible,' *baisė*, 'fright' (and perhaps ModHG. *beifen*). *Bi-* is one of the few examples of reduplication in the pres. tense preserved in the Teut. group (comp. *zittern*), just as the perfect ModHG. *thāt*, from OHG. *tēta*, is the sole instance of reduplication preserved in the perf. tense.

Becher, m., 'beaker, goblet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bēcher*, OHG. *bēhhar*, *bēh-hāri*, m.; comp. OLG. *bikeri*, Du. *beker*, OIc. *bikarr*, whence MidE. *biker*, E. *beaker*. These cognates are derived from LowLat. *bicarium*, allied to Lat. *bacari* ('vas vinarium,' according to Festus), and still appearing in Ital. *bicchiere*. The Lat. word was naturalised in Germany perhaps as far back as the 7th cent., probably at the same

period as *ſelch*, since its *c* was changed into *hh*, *ch*.

Beck, m., 'baker,' only dial. (Alem., Suab., Bav.), from MidHG. *becke*, OHG. *beccho*, akin to *bacten*; the Gothl. form may have been **bagja*; ModHG. *Becker* is a recent form with the termination *-er* denoting the agent (AS. *bæcere*, E. *baker*). In ModHG. *Beck*, *Beckh*, as well as *Bäcker*, have been preserved as family names.

Becken, n., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. *becken*, *becke*, OHG. *becchin*, *beccht*, n.; the latter comes (comp. *Œhüffel*) from LowLat. and Rom. *bacellum* (comp. Ital. *bacino*, Fr. *bassin*), 'basin'; its *cc* being double, did not undergo permutation, but remained as *cc*, *ck*. *Bacellum* has been derived from the LateLat. *bacca*, 'vas aquarium,' discussed under *Baſ*; comp. *Piſſelhaube*.

bede, f., 'gratuity,' borrowed from the LG. *bede*. It corresponds to MidHG. *bēte*, 'command,' which still exists in ModHG. with the meaning 'request, prayer.'

Beere, f., 'berry,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. *ber*, OHG. *berī*, n.; comp. Goth. **basi* (only in *weinabasi*, n., 'grape'; OSax. *wīnberi*). The OHG. *r* in *berī* presupposes a Goth. *bazi*; to the *s* of the Goth. word Du. *bes* corresponds; in AS. *berie*, E. *berry*, the *s* has been changed into *r*. See, however, *Beſing*. Foreign cognates are wanting; yet the Sans. root *bhas*, 'to chew,' is perhaps akin (Goth. *basi*, orig. 'the edible substance' ?); no connection with OHG. *bēran*, 'to carry' (see *gebären*), or Lat. *bacca*, 'berry,' is possible.

Beet, n., 'bed (of a garden)'; earlier ModHG. *Bett* still common to UpG.; really identical with *Bett*, for the MidHG. has *bēt*, *bette*, OHG. *bettī*, meaning also '(garden) bed.' According to its form *Bett* (comp. *Biene*) has arisen from the neut. sing. *badi*, *Bett* from the cases in *dj* (gen. *badjis*, dat. *badja*, neut. acc. plur. *badja*, &c.). Comp. Goth. neut. sing. *badi*, neut. plur. *badja*. E. *bed* is also used in the same sense as *Bett* (so even in AS. *riſched*), E. *bed of rushes, hotbed*.

Beete, f., 'beetroot.' This word, like the names of many other edible vegetables, has come from Lat.; *bēta* was borrowed even before the 8th cent. and naturalised in Germ., for it appears as *bēza* (the *ie* from *ē*, comp. *Briester*, *Brief*, *Ziegel*, *Nieme*, *Spiegel*, OHG. *Pietar*, from Lat. *Petrum*, &c.), with the permutation of *t* to *z*; whence MidHG. *bieze*. The ModHG. *Beete* may have

been based anew on Lat. *bēta*, or have been taken from the LG. *bete*, thus displacing the older *bieze*, which is still found in Bav. From Lat. and Rom. *bēta* (Ital. *bieta*, F. *bette*), AS. *bēte* (whence E. *beet*) is also derived. In another group of words borrowed from Lat., Lat. *ē* became *ī* (comp. *Īeier*, from *fēriac*); hence the dial. *beifse* (*ei* from MidHG. *ī*) also appears occasionally for *beete*, *bieze*.

befehlen, vb., 'to order, command, commend,' MidHG. *berēlhen*, *berēlen*, 'to hand over, entrust, deliver, command'; OHG. *bifēlhan*, *bifēlahan*, 'to hand over' (also 'to hide, bury, entrust, recommend'). The chief meaning of the Goth. str. vb. *filhan* in compounds with the particles *ga-*, *us-*, is also 'to bury'; *anaſilhan* approximates the ModHG., 'to command, enjoin'; it means 'to give, hand over, commend, recommend.' AS. *befēllan* (for *befeolhan*), 'to entrust, make over, devote oneself.' Hence the primary meaning of the primit. Teut. str. vb. *bijēlhan* is 'to entrust, hand over, hide.' The Teut. root *felh-* is based upon pre-Teut. *pelk-*; it is a mistake, therefore, to connect the word on account of its earlier meaning, 'to bury,' with Lat. *sepelire*.

Befſſchen, n., 'a clergyman's bands,' diminut. of *befſe* (LG.), 'a mess, cap worn by officials in Rom. Cath. churches, the origin of which is obscure. In MidHG. both words are wanting; the latter is found even in MidLG.

begehren, vb., 'to desire, crave, request,' from the equiv. MidHG. *begērn*, chiefly in the simple form *gērn*, OHG. *gērōn*; the *r* probably belongs to the stem, because *gern* as a *no*-partic. points in that direction; comp. *geru*, *Īier*.

beginnen, vb., 'to begin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *beginnen*, OHG. *beginnan*; it corresponds to Goth *duġinnan*, AS. *ā-*, *be-*, *on-ginnan*, E. *to begin*, OLG. *biginnan*, with a similar meaning. This verbal stem, which appears at an early period only in a compound form, is based upon a pre-Teut. *to-*, *bhi-kennō*, with permutation of *k* to Teut. *g*. For the Aryan root *ken* comp. OBulg. *po-čina* (inf. *po-čiti*), 'to begin,' *konk*, 'beginning.'

behagen, vb. (to which *behağlic* is allied), 'to be comfortable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *behagen*; OSax. *bihagōn*, AS. *on-hag'an*, 'to suit, please,' Oic. *haga*, 'to arrange.' OG. has only a str. participle, OHG.

bihagan, MidHG. *behagen*, 'fresh, joyous, comfortable' (hence ModHG. *tas Behagen*, *Unbehagen*); the old str. vb. no longer exists in Teut. Probably the Ind. root *cah* is primitively related to it—*cahnōmi*, 'am strong, able, helpful, beneficial,' *cahrā-s*, 'strong'; comp. further *ḡag*, *ḡeḡt*, and *ḡegen*, which with the same phonetic form approximate the earlier meaning 'to help, protect.'

behaupten, vb., 'to maintain, assert,' not from MidHG. *behaupten*, which means 'to behead.' This word, which first occurs in ModHG., is rather derived with a change of meaning from MidHG. *behaben*, 'to hold fast, keep, maintain.'

behende, adj., 'nimble, agile, active,' from MidHG. *behēnde*, adv., 'suitably, conveniently, skilfully, quickly'; in OHG. we should have expected *bi hēnti* (dat.), for which *zi hēnti*, 'at once,' occurs. The prep. is compounded with the dat. of the subst. *hant*, OHG. *hēnti*; comp. the similar origin of *abhanden* under *ab*.

Behörde, f., 'the authorities,' first recorded in ModHG. from *hērn*, MidHG. *zu behāren*, 'to belong to, be one's due.'

Behuf, m., 'behalf, advantage,' from MidHG. *behuf*, m., 'business, purpose, means to an end'; root *huf* (in *hēfen*), as also in E. *behoof*, AS. *behōf*.

bei, prep. and adv., 'by, near, about'; the accented form of the unaccented prefix *be-*; the Goth used in both cases *bī*; the Englishman makes a distinction like the German; AS. *bī*, E. *by*, but *be* as a prefix. OHG. *bī* and *bi-* (comp. also *Beichte*, *Beipriel*). In Goth. *bī* means 'around, near'; hence its kinship with Gr. *ἀμφι*, Lat. *ambi-* is probable; the loss of the first syllable *am-* also occurs in the OTeut. word for *teite*; the base is probably *ambli-*; comp. also *itn*.

Beichte, f., 'confession,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bīht*, contracted from MidHG. and OHG. *bijūht*, *bigūht*; a regular verbal noun from MidHG. *bejēhen*, OHG. *bi-jēhan*, 'to confess, acknowledge.' The simple form *jēhan*, usually signifying 'to say, speak out,' also means occasionally 'to avow, confess'; hence OFr. *gehīr*. This verb *jēhan* may possibly be connected with *ja*, which see.

beide, num., 'both,' from the equiv. MidHG. *beide*, *bēde*, m., f., (*beidiu*, n.); OHG. *beide*, *bēde* (*beido*, f., *beidiu*, n.); OHG. and MidHG. have also a remarkable variant with *ē* (OHG. and MidHG. *bēde*), although *ei* in other instances in HG. is not

changed into *ē* before dentals. In investigating the word *beite* we must start from the fact that the stem of the num. had really no dental; AS. *bēgen*, *bā*, Goth. *bai* (Oic. gen. *begga*), 'both.' Allied in the other Aryan languages to Sans. *ubhāu*, Gr. *ἄμφω*, Lat. *ambo*, OSlov. *oba*, Lith. *abū*, with a syllable prefixed. The G. forms with a dental are undoubtedly secondary; they obtained their dental by the blending, at a comparatively late period, of the primary *ba-* with the forms of the article, so that OHG. *bēde* arose from *bē* and *de*, *beidiu* from *bei* and *diu*, MidE. *bȝthe* (E. *both*) from AS. *bā* and *bā* (Oic. *bāþer* from *bai* and *þair*). In Goth. *ba* is combined with the article *ba þó skipa*, 'both the ships'; similarly in Gr. *ἄμφω*. By assuming such a combination in WestTeut. the following ModHG. dial. forms in all genders are explained: Bav. *bed*, *bod*, *beid*, Suab. *béd*, *bued*, *boad*, Wetteran *bed*, *bud*, *bad*.

Beifuß, m., 'a species of wormwood used in seasoning food'; the MidHG. and OHG. word was written *bibōz*, hence the semi-LowG. aspect of the ModHG. word. OHG. *bibōz* is cognate with *anabōz* (see *Amboß*), and connected with an OTent. verb *bautan*, 'to pound'; *bibōz*, 'spice pounded and mixed with food.' The LG. form of the OHG. word is *bivót*, and hence arose the ModHG. *Beifuß*, by the awkward attempt of popular etymology to connect *bivót* with a well-known word.

Beige, **Beuge**, f., 'a pile arranged in layers' (an UpG. word), from MidHG. *bige*, OHG. *bigo*, 'shock (of corn)'; hence Ital. *bica*, 'pile of sheaves'; comp. E. *bing* (heap of alum), Scand. *bingr*, 'bolster'; comp. *Wachbunge*. *Beuge* has *eu* by being based on *biegen*.

Beiß (Bav. *Beißl*), n., 'hatchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bil*, *bihel*, OHG. *bihal*, *bial*, n. (comp. the similar stages in the derivation of *Beile* from *fhala*); comp. Mid LG. *bil*, 'axe.' On account of Oic. *bilda*, 'axe,' OHG. *bihal* must probably be traced to *bíþl*, *bítl* (for *hl* from *þl* comp. *Gemahl*). Hence there may be a connection with the cognates from *bhíd* discussed under *Beißer*; as to the meaning, comp. especially Lat. *findo*, 'I split' (Oic. *biáil*, 'axe,' is primit. akin). On the other hand, it is, of course, not impossible that OHG. *bihal* may be connected with *Beife*.

Beisen, vb., 'to bring deer to a stand by baying,' formed from MidHG. and OHG.

bil, 'the moment when the deer stands at bay; encircling by the baying hounds'; MidHG. *bilen*, 'to bring to a stand by baying,' intr. 'to bark.' No kinship with *Beisen* can be proved; it is more probably connected with the root *bī* in *bēten* (for a derivative in *l* from the latter word comp. Lett. *baile*, 'fear,' *bailūs*, 'timid,' Sans. *bhīrā*, 'timid'). In that case MidHG. and OHG. *bī-l* would be lit. 'time of fear.'

Bein, n., 'bone, leg,' from MidHG. *bein*, OHG. *bein*, n.; comp. OLG. *bēn*, AS. *bān*, E. *bone*; ModHG. preserves the earlier meaning 'bone' still existing in UpG. in the words *Beinhaus*, *Gisbein*, *Fißbein*, *Falzbein*, *Gelein*; the later signification, 'lower part of the thigh,' is recorded even in OHG., MidHG., and Oic. The Oic. *beinn*, adj., 'straight,' favours the supposition that originally at least the straight thigh-bones were termed *Beine* (bones). Goth. **bain*, n., is by chance not recorded. A primit. Teut. word with the primary meaning 'bone,' which cannot, however, be traced farther back (Lat. *os*, Gr. *ὀστέον*, Sans. *asthi*, *asthan*, to which an Aryan *osth-*, 'bone,' would correspond, are not represented, on the other hand, in the Teut. group). Comp. further *Gisbein*.

Beispiel, n., 'example,' from late Mid HG. *bispil*, mostly *bispel*, n., 'fable, allegory, proverb,' OHG. **bispēll* (for *bī* comp. *bei* and *Beichte*). Comp. AS. *bispell*, 'example, parable'; formed from OHG. and MidHG. *spēl* (*ll*), 'tale, fable, rumour,' Goth. *spill*, 'legend, fable,' AS. *spell*, E. *spell* (*gospel* from *godspell*), 'tale, fable'; *spell* (to which Fr. *épeler*, 'to spell,' is akin) is the term for literary composition in prose, and hence is as important for the history of primit. Teut. civilisation as *Siet*, *singen*, &c.

Beissen, vb., 'to bite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bīzen*, OHG. *bīzzan*; cognate with Goth. *beitan*, AS. *bītan*, E. *to bite*. A primit. Teut. verb with the sense of 'to bite,' which has, however, as is shown by the cognate tongues, been specialised from the more general meaning 'to make smaller, to split with a sharp instrument.' Comp. Lat. *findo*, Sans. root *bhid*, 'to split, break to pieces'; in OTent. poetry *beissen* is also used of the sword—a remnant of the earlier meaning. *Beiß*, too, if primit. akin to it, must be connected with Lat. *findere*, 'to split.' Comp. *bitter*, which signifies orig. 'piercing.' From the same root *Wiß*, Mid HG. and OHG. *biz*, m., is derived, to which

AS. *bite*, E. *bit*, corresponds; *Biſchen* is a diminutive of it. ModHG. *Biſſen*, from MidHG. *biſſe*, OHG. *biſſo*; OLG. *biti*, E. *bit*.

Beißker, m., 'loach,' adopted from Slav. (Bohem. *piškoř*, Russ. *piškárŭ*), and based by popular etymology on *beißen* (the fish is also called *Steinbeißer*, 'river-loach,' *Eſchlammbeißer*, 'pond-loach').

beißen, vb., 'to cauterise, pickle, etch,' from MidHG. *beizen* (*beizzen*), weak vb., 'to macerate, make soft, hawk at birds'; OHG. *bizen* (*beizzen*), orig. sense 'to cause to bite,' is the factitive of OHG. *blizzen*, see *beißen*. The corresponding E. *to bait* (a hook, a horse on a journey, and hence to put up, halt at a place, also to allure) is derived from the Scand. *beita*, which is identical with OHG. *beizzen*.

bekommen, see *Kamm*.

Beſche (1.), f., 'a kind of salmon'; of obscure origin. See *Beſche*.

Beſche (2.), f., 'coot,' from MidHG. *beſche*, OHG. *beſihha*; Lat. *fulica* seems allied to it, although OHG. *hh* implies a Lat. *g*; the Germ. guttural suffix is the same as in Goth. *dhaks*, 'pigeon.' See also *Sabicht*, *Kranich*.

belemmern, vb., 'to cheat,' a LG. word, from MidLG. and Du. *belemmeren*, 'to hinder, molest,' and allied to ModHG. *laſm*?

beſſern, vb., 'to snarl, nag,' ModHG. only; an intensive form of the following word.

beſſen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *bellen*, OHG. *bëllan*, 'to bark, bellow'; AS. *bëllan*, E. *to bell* (of a stag at the rutting period); the E. word indicates accordingly that the primary meaning was more general than simply 'barking, bellowing.' If an *e* root be assumed, OBulg. *blëja*, 'bleat,' and Lat. *fleo*, 'I weep' (*b, f* from *bh* and *bhlë* for *bhel*), may be compared. Others have explained the West Teut. root *bell* from *belz*, *bhels*, which would result in its being cognate with Sans. *bhas*, 'to bark,' *bhās*, 'to talk.' Comp. Lith. *baisas*, 'voice, tone'; see, too, the following word and *Bulle*.

Bellhammel, m., 'bell-wether,' ModHG. only; a LG. word (UpG. *herma*, equiv. to *Herdmann*, 'herdsman'), corresponding exactly to Du. *bel-hamel*, E. *bell-wether*. Fr. *clocheman*, *clozman* (of Germ. origin), also Fr. *mouton à la sonnette*, make the connection of *Bellhammel* with Du. *bel*, MidDu. and AS. *belle*, E. *bell*, indubitable. In Fr. animal fables the bell-wether has the pro-

per name *Belin* (akin to Fr. *belier*, 'ram'), from the Du. *bel*, 'little bell,' whence also Fr. *bélière*, 'ring of a bell-clapper.'

Belt, m., 'strait,' akin to OIc. *belte*, AS. and E. *belt*, *baldrick* (OHG. *balz*), 'girdle, shoulder-belt'. *Belt* is thus a 'zone of land'. The cognate Lat. *balteus* is, according to Varro, a Tuscan word.

belzen, vb., 'to graft,' also *peſzen*; MidHG. *belzen*, OHG. *belzôn* with the same meaning; cognate with Provenc. *empeltar*, 'to graft,' which, with Fr. *pellétier*, 'furrier' (see *Peſz*), belongs to Lat. *pellis*.

Bemme, f., 'slice of bread,' first occurs in ModHG.; a LG. and MidG. word, a deriv. of the dial. *bammen*, 'to eat,' which may have been **bazmôn* in Goth., and is perhaps primit. allied to the Sans. root *bhas*, 'to chew.'

Bendel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *bendel*, OHG. *bentil*; comp. MidE. *bendel*, OIc. *bendell*; akin to *fiinden*.

Bengel, m., 'cudgel,' then in a figurative sense 'rude person, blackguard,' from MidHG. *bengel*, m., 'cudgel.' Comp. E. *bangle* (club), from the verb to bang, OIc. *banga*, 'to strike, beat,' LG. *baugen*. The Teut. stem *bang-*, 'to strike,' seems to have been nasalised from the root *bâg*, mentioned under *farn*.

Benne, f., 'wicker cart,' MidHG. only; an old Alem. and perhaps orig. Kelt. word which Festus records as old Gallic *benna*. Comp. Fr. *benne*, 'dosser,' AS. *bin*, E. *bin*.

benſchen, Jewish, 'to pronounce the benediction, say grace,' from Lat. *benedicere*.

bequem, adj., 'convenient, comfortable,' from MidHG. *bequême*, OHG. *biquâmi*, 'suitable, fit.' Akin to AS. *gcccwême*, MidE. *icwême*, *cwême*, 'agreeable, suitable'; *gêmt-*, the base, is a verbal adj. from Goth. *qiman*, OHG. *chuman*, 'to come,' for which the meaning 'to be fitting, to suit,' already existing in Goth. *gaqimþ*, 'it is fitting,' is presupposed; comp. AS. *becuman*, E. *become*. See *fennica* and Lat. *convenire*, 'to fit in with, be becoming, suit,' which is primit. allied.

berappen, vb., 'to pay,' ModHG. only. The comparison usually made with *rupfen* must be abandoned; it means 'to give *Rappen*' (a coin of small value having the impress of a raven). Comp. *Rappen* and *ſleſchen* (to give *ſleſch*, i.e. money).

beraumen, see *anberaumen*.

berciſ, adj., 'ready, prepared,' from

MidHG. *bereit*, *bereite*, OHG. *bireiti*, 'ready and willing, obliging; armed, ready'; comp. AS. *g.ræde*, *ræde*, E. *ready*; Goth. *garaiðs*, 'appointed,' does not correspond exactly. The word may belong to the root discussed under *reiten* (comp. OHG. *reita*, 'carriage'), with the orig. sense of 'to equip with armour'; like *fertig*, it would thus mean properly 'ready for a journey'; comp. OIr. *riadaim*, 'I am going on a journey,' *riad*, 'practicable (of a route), passable.' On account of the similarity in meaning comp. *fertig*.

Berg, m., 'mountain,' inherited from the OTeut. vocabulary; OHG. *bërg*, MidHG. *bërc(g)*, m. Comp. AS. *beorh(g)*, especially 'barrow' (called *byrgels* also), E. only in the deriv. 'to bury' (AS. *byrgan*), from **burgian*; the Goth. form **baurga-* is deduced from the deriv. *bairgahe*, 'mountain range.' The rules for the permutation of consonants demand a pre-Teut. *bheryho-*; with this is connected S.ans. *brhant*, 'high' (*b* from *bh*, because the aspiration at the beginning of the root was, on account of the following aspirate, necessarily lost); *h* is *gh*; Zend *barezanh*, 'height,' *berezant*, 'high'; OIr. *brigh*, 'mountain' (*ri*, Sans. *r*, might be compared with the *ur* of *Burj*), Armen. *berj*, 'height,' *barjr*, 'high,' W. and Arnuor. *bre*, 'mountain, hill,' W. *bry*, 'high.' Also the Kelt. proper names *Brigiani* and *Brigantes*, like the Teut. *Burgunden*, *Burgundiones* (lit. 'monticulae'), and the name of the town *Brigantia* (*Eregenz*). Hence to the root *bhergh* belong the primary meanings 'high, rising ground' (OSlov. *brtgñ*, 'bank (of a river),' is borrowed from G.); perhaps *Burj* is derived from this root, if it does not come from *bergen*. The attempt to connect *Berg* with Goth. *faurguni* and *Hercynia*, identical with the latter, must be abandoned. With *zu Berge*, 'up, on end,' comp. MidHG. *ze tal*, 'down.'

bergen, vb., 'to hide, recover (from shipwreck);' from MidHG. *bërgen*, 'to hide, secure,' OHG. *bërgan*; comp. Goth. *bairgan*, *gabairgan*, 'to keep, preserve,' AS. *beorgan*, MidE. *bergen*, 'to preserve, protect.' There are other E. words with a different though allied meaning; AS. *byrgan*, E. *to bury*; AS. *byrgels* (OLG. *burgisla*), E. *burials*, *burial*. For a similar division of a primary meaning see under *befehlen*. The root *berg*, *burg*, pre-Teut. *bhergh*, *bhrgh*, with the primary meaning 'to lay somewhere for safe keeping,' is found outside the Teut.

group only in OSlov. *brëga*, 'I take care (of), wait upon.'

Bericht, m., 'intelligence, report,' from MidHG. *beriht*, 'report, instruction, reconciliation.' Akin to *reht*.

Berkau, m., 'a kind of cloth, fastian,' from MidHG. *barragân*, *barkân*, from Mid Lat. *barracânus* (Fr. *bouvacan*, Ital. *baracane*), E. *barracan*; comp. *Bardent*.

Berline, f., 'coach,' first occurs in ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. *berline*, f. (comp. *Landauer*), properly 'a Berlin carriage.'

Bernstein, m., 'amber'; *bern* is a LG. form for *brenn*, therefore properly *Brennstein* (combustible stone)!. The Teut.-Lat. word is *glësum*, preserved in AS. *glêve*, 'amber, resin.'

Berserker, m., first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from the Scand. *berserkr*, lit. 'bear-skin garment,' then 'a savage warrior who gets furious during the fight'; from Oic. *ber-*, 'bear,' *serkr*, 'garment.'

bersten, vb., 'to burst, crack,' from MidHG. *brësten*, OHG. *brëstan*, 'to break, tear, burst,' impersonal 'to be wanting, lacking'; *er* for *re* is properly LG. and MidG.; comp. Du. *bersten*, AS. *berstan*, E. *to burst*. Comp. further the Aryan root *bhrest* (cognate with the root of *brechen*), in OIr. *brissim*, 'I break' (*ss* from *st*).

berst, **Berst**, in proper names, from MidHG. *bërht*, OHG. *bëraht*, 'shining'; comp. Goth. *bairhts*, AS. *beorht*, E. *bright*.

Bertram, m., 'Spanish camomile or pellitory,' based by popular etymology on the proper name *Bertram* (lit. 'shining raven,' see *Stab*), and derived from *bitron*, for Lat.-Gr. *pyrethron* (*πύρεθρον*).

berüchtigt, 'infamous, notorious,' a partic. adj. from a weak vb. used even by Luther—*berüchtigen*, 'to defame,' for which *berüchten* was the common form in the 16th and 17th cents. Comp. *Örrücht*, as well as *arrüchtig* and *nüchtbar*; all these words are cognate with *rüfen*, and are derived, as is shown by the *ch* for *f* before *t*, from LG.

Beryll, m., 'beryl,' from MidHG. *berille*, *barille*, *brille*, m., formed from Lat.-Gr. *beryllus*; also *brille*, 'spectacles'; see *Brille*, *Perle*. The Gr.-Lat. term is derived from Prak. *vêlârîga*, Sans. *vaidârîya*.

Besänmast, m., 'mizzen-mast,' **Besänsegel**, n., 'mizzen-sail,' from Du. *bezaan*, 'mast nearest the stern of a ship,' which is connected with E. *mizzen*, Fr. *mizaine*, Ital.

mezzana (the Rom. word, a deriv. of Lat. *medius*, is properly 'middle-mast').

beschälen, vb., 'to cover (a mare),' first occurs in ModHG.; a denominative from MidHG. *schël*, *schële*, m., 'brood stallion.' See *Schellhengit*.

bescheiden, vb., 'to distribute, assign, summon,' from MidHG. *bescheiden*, OHG. *biscēidan*, 'to divide, decide, relate, report.' The ModHG. and MidHG. partic. *bescheiden*, meant orig. 'definite,' then 'clear, distinct, intelligible, prudent.' See *schēiden*.

beschnäufeln, **beschnüffeln**, **beschnuppern**, vb., 'to sniff at'; akin to the E. vbs. to *snivel*, *snuff*, *snuffle*, and *snuffen*.

beschummeln, vb., 'to deceive,' from *schummeln*, 'to worry.'

beschuppen, vb., 'to scale, deceive,' from LG.; the cognate words of the same group show that *pf*, not *pp*, is the strictly HG. form. It seems to belong to the stem of OE. *skoƿa*, 'to deride'; MidDu. *scop*, 'derision.' To the same stem belongs an OTeut. term for 'poet,' AS. *scop*, OHG. *scopf*, which, on account of its meaning, is important for the right conception of poetic composition among our ancestors.

Beschwerde, f., 'difficulty, grievance, malady,' from MidHG. *besuarde*, f., 'oppression, grief,' allied to *schwer*.

beschwichigen, vb., 'to appease, compose.' The Germans connect this word instinctively with *schweigen*; it forced its way, however, in the last half of the preceding cent. from LG. into the written language, and its *cht* is the earlier HG. *ft*; it corresponds to MidHG. *swiften*, 'to pacify,' OHG. *swifōn*, 'to be quiet.' The stem is the same as in Goth. *swēiban*, 'to cease, leave off'; with this the cognates of *schweigen* accord fairly well both in sound and meaning; the Teut. root *swēb*, *swēg*, is based upon the Aryan *swēq* (*swēg* in Gr. *σῠγᾶω*; see under *schweigen*).

Besen, m., 'besom, broom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bēsen*, *bēs-m*, *bēsme*, OHG. *bēsamo*; it corresponds to AS. *besma*, E. *besom*, Goth. **bisma*, which have the same meaning; a pre-Teut. word of obscure origin; perhaps *Verre* and *Was* are allied. Since the Eng. dialects point to an AS. *bisma*, 'besom,' it is possible that the word is connected with *Wieswind*, and the Teut. root *bis*, 'to move in a restless, excited way.'

Besing, LG. word, a diminutive form, like the MidLG. equiv. *beseke*, n., 'small

berry'; akin to Du. *bes*, Goth. *basi*. See under *Verre*.

besser, compar. adj., 'better'; see the corresponding adv. *baß*; superl. *bēst*; from MidHG. *bezzer*, *best* (*bezziſt*), OHG. *bezziro*, *bizziſt*; corresponds to AS. *betera*, *betst*, E. *better*, *best*; Goth. *batiza*, *batists*. Even in primit. Teut. gut formed its degrees of comparison in this way, which might be represented in Ind. by **bhadyas-*, **bhadiſtha-*. The etymology of ModHG. gut is difficult to get at; in the case of *besser* we are assisted by the cognate root in *Buße*, the primit. meaning of which is 'utility'; the ethical notion arose from that of interest. At all events, thus the matter stands from the merely Teut. point of view. It has been connected more remotely with OInd. *bhadra-s*, to which the primary meaning 'shining' is assigned; but in this sense the Ind. word cannot be cognate; it belongs to the root *bhand*, and would consequently become **buntrs* in Goth. The chief significations of *bhadra-s*, however, are 'capable, salutary, prosperous,' which are in closer approximation to the idea of interest. Of these meanings *besser* and *best* might form the degrees of comparison.

bestallt, partic. of *bestellen*, for which *festellt* is now used.

bestatten, vb., 'to convey, bury,' from *ſtatt*, *ſtätte*.

besulbern, vb., 'to cover with dirt,' from MidHG. *sulwen*, *sulween*, 'to soil,' also *siiln*, OHG. *süllen*, AS. *syljan*, Goth. *sauljan*.

befäuben, vb., 'to deafen, bewilder, confuse,' lit. 'to make deaf.' See *taub*.

beten, vb., 'to entreat, pray,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bēten*, OHG. *bēton*; comp. Goth. *vida*, OHG. *bēta*, 'request, prayer.' Formed from the Teut. root *bīd* (Aryan *bhidh*), discussed under *fitten*.

Bett, n., 'bed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bet*, *betle*, OHG. *beti*, *betti*, n.; comp. AS. *bedl*, E. *bed*, Goth. *badi*. For ModHG. *Bett* the form *Beth* is found in the 18th cent. (e.g. in Gessner), just as for *Veret* the word *Bet* is used popularly (and in MidHG.); comp. *Veret*. The signification *Bet* ('garden-bed') makes the connection with the Lat. root in *fodio*, 'to bury,' possible (comp. W. *bedd*, 'grave'; also OSlov. *boiā*, 'I prick'); Goth. *badi* (Lat. **fōdium*), might therefore have arisen from Aryan *bhodhriom*. The primary meaning was probably 'an excavated spot'; the signifi-

tion already common to the Teut. group, 'bed, lectus' (akin to OSw. *bæðhil*, 'nest'), may be elucidated by reference to the cave-dwellings of the Tentons (see *Dung*). In early times the bed was evidently dug like a niche in the sides of the subterranean dwellings. The meaning 'bolster,' common to Olc. *beðr* and Finn. *patja* (borrowed from Goth.), does not, it is true, harmonise with this explanation.

Bettel, m., 'beggary, trash,' akin to MidHG. *bētel*, 'begging.'

betteln, vb., 'to beg, live by begging,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bētelen*, OHG. *bē-talōn*, a frequentative of *bitten*; to this *Bettler*, from *bētelære*, OHG. *bētalāri*, is allied.

betuchen, **betucht**, adj. and adv., 'quiet(ly), reserved(ly)'; of Hebr. origin (*bētūach*, 'confident, sure').

Betzfel, **Āetzfel**, m., 'small cap,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *bezal*, f., 'hood.'

beuche, see *bauche*.

beugen, vb., 'to bow, humble,' from the equiv. MidHG. *būgen*, OHG. *bougen*, *boucken*; it corresponds to AS. *bēgan*, *bīgan*, 'to bow,' E. *to bay*, 'to dam (water)'; factitive of *bīgan*; hence lit. 'to cause to bend.'

Beule, f., 'boil, swelling,' from the equiv. MidHG. *biule*, OHG. *būlla*, **ballea*, f., 'blister'; comp. AS. *byle*, E. *bile* (also *boil*), Du. *buil*, 'boil'; Goth. **bālþ*, 'swelling,' is connected with Goth. *ufbauljan*, 'to inflate,' and stands probably for **bāgwild*, properly *Buñel* (hump); akin to *bīgan*.

Beunde, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *biunde*, OHG. *biunt*, 'a vacant and enclosed plot reserved for a special wing or outhouse, enclosure'; no connection with Lat. *fundus* is possible. MidLG. *biwende*, 'an enclosed space,' shows that an OHG. **bi-want*, 'that which winds round, a hedge,' is implied. Respecting *bi*, 'round about,' see *Bifang*.

Beute (1.), f., 'kneading trough, beehive,' from MidHG. *biute*, f., OHG. *biutta*, f., with the same meaning; it presupposes Goth. **biudja*. *Witte* is the most nearly allied, unless the latter is of Rom. origin. The derivation from OHG. *biot*, Goth. *biups*, AS. *beōd*, 'table,' seems uncertain; of course AS. *beōd* also means 'dish.'

Beute (2.), f., 'booty,' from the equiv. MidHG. *biute*; on account of Du. *buut*, Olc. *býte*, 'booty, exchangel,' hence *býta*, 'to exchange, divide,' the *t* indicates that the word was borrowed. E. *booty* is derived from the Olc. *býte*, but it has also been

confused with *boot*, 'gain, advantage' (see *Buße*). The *t* would have become *ß*, *tz* in HG. As *t* would represent the dental in Goth., *bieten*, Goth. *biudan* cannot, according to the laws of the permutation of consonants, be allied to *Beute*; we must assume that the root of the latter is Goth. *bāt*, pre-Teut. *bhūd*. Fr. *butin*, 'booty,' is borrowed from these cognates. Comp. OIr. *buaid*, 'victory.'

Beutel (1.), m., 'a ripping chisel, a piece of wood for beating flax,' first occurs in ModHG.; the *t* points to a LG. origin; in HG. we should have expected *ß*, in MidHG. *z* (MidHG. *bōzel*, *bēzel*). Comp. LG. *bātel*, AS. *býtel*, E. *beetle* (for beating flax); from a root *baut*, 'to strike, beat' (AS. *beātan*, E. *beat*, Olc. *bauta*, OHG. *bōzsan*), which still appears in *Anteß*.

Beutel (2.), m., 'purse,' from MidHG. *biutel*, m., n., 'purse, pocket,' OHG. *bāttil*; comp. Dn. *buidel* (*buil*), 'purse'; Goth. **bādils*. The word cannot, however, be traced farther back than OHG.; its kinship to *bieten*, root *bud*, from *bhudh*, would throw no light on the meaning.

Beutheie, f., 'cooper's mallet for driving on the hoops,' *Beut*, like *Beutel*, 'beetle,' belongs properly to LG.; *heie*, 'rammer, hammer,' from MidHG. *heie*, OHG. *heia*, 'hammer'; hence *Beutheie*, 'driving hammer.'

bevor, conj., 'before,' from MidHG. *bevor*. OHG. *bifora*; comp. the corresponding E. *before*, from AS. *beforan*.

bewegen (1.), vb., 'to move,' from MidHG. *bewēgen*, OHG. *biwēgan*. See *wegen*.

bewegen (2.), vb., 'to stir, excite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bewegen*, OHG. *biwēcken*, *biwēgen*, factitive of the preceding. See *wegen*.

Beweis, m., first occurs in ModHG., from MidHG. *bewēisen*, 'to instruct, show, prove'; comp. *weisen*.

bezichten, **bezichtigten**, vb.; the former, with a change in meaning due to *ziichtigen*, is also written *bezüchten*, 'to accuse of, charge with'; derivatives of a MidHG. subst. *bizicht* (*bezicht*), f., 'accusation'; comp. *zeihen*.

Bezirk, m., 'circuit, district, sphere,' from MidHG. *zirc*, 'circle, circumference, district'; from Lat. *circus*, 'circle.' The word, as *z* for Lat. *c* shows, was borrowed very early during the OHG. period.

Bibel, f., 'bible,' from MidHG. *bibel*, of which there is a variant, *biblie* (E. *bible*,

Du. *bijbel*, Fr. *bible*); formed from Gr.-Lat. *biblia*. Comp. *ſibel*.

Biber, m., 'beaver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *biber*, OHG. *bibar*, m.; it corresponds to AS. *beofor*, E. *beaver*, Du. *bever*, OIc. *bjǫrr*, Goth. **bibrus*. A term common to the Aryan family, originally signifying a 'brown' aquatic animal; Lat. *fiber* (OGall. *Bibracte*), OSlov. *bebrŭ*, Lith. *bėbrus* (most frequently *dąbrus*), 'beaver.' OInd. *babhrŭs* as an adj. means 'brown,' as a subst. masc. 'great ichneumon'; *bhe-b'ri-ŭ-s* is a reduplicated form of the root *bher* in *Bār* and *braun*. The primitive tribe from which the Indo-Teutons are descended had ere its dispersion several fully developed names of animals; comp. *Sund*, *Kub*, *Maus*, *Welf*, &c. The Teut. word had at an early period supplanted the Lat. *fiber* in Rom., LateLat. *biber*, Ital. *bevero*, Span. *bibaro*, Fr. *bièvre*, from Teut. *bebru-*, *bibru-*.

Bibernelle, **Pimpinelle**, **Pimpernelle**, f., 'pimpernel,' corruptions of the MidLat. botanical term *pimpinella*, *pimpinella*. Even in MidHG. various corruptions are produced by popular etymology; Fr. *pimprenelle*.

Bicke, f., **Bickel**, m., 'pickaxe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bicke*, *bickel*, m.; comp. MidHG. *bicken*, OHG. (*ana*)*bichan*, wk. vb., 'to prick, thrust'; allied to AS. *becca*, E. *bick-iron*. It is probably connected further with a Kelt.-Rom. class (Ital. *becco*, Fr. *bec*, Du. *bek*, 'beak,' Fr. *bêche*, 'spade,' Ital. *beccare*, 'to hack,' &c.); it is possible that AS. *becca*, 'pickaxe,' is allied to Ir. and Gael. *bacc*, 'hook.' *Beil* seems to come from another stem.

Bidmen, wk. vb., an UpG. word equiv. in meaning to *ſeben*, 'to tremble, shake,' and allied to it; MidHG. *bi-temen*, 'to tremble,' OHG. **bīdimōn*, must represent **bīdimōn*, *bībinōn*; respecting the relation of the consonants comp. OHG. *pīdamo* and its variant *pībano* under *ſīſe*. The OHG. *bībinōn* is an intensive form of OHG. *bībēn*. See *ſeben*.

Bieber, 'fever'?. Only in compounds with *ſtee*, *ſtraut*, *wurſ*. Comp. MidHG. *biever*, n., 'fever.' Its relation to Lat. *febris* is ambiguous; it is probably a corruption of *vieber*. See *ſieber*.

Bieder, adj., 'staunch, honest,' from MidHG. *bīderbi*, OHG. *bīderbi*, 'serviceable, useful,' then 'brave, gallant' (comp. *beffer* for a similar change of idea); lit. 'suitable

to one's need or purpose,' for the adj. is a compound of the stem of *dürfen*, 'to be in need of,' and the prefix *bī*, which has retained its earlier accent without being replaced, as it usually is, by *bi*. The Goth. form was perhaps **bīþarbs*; further, the adj. is identical with *terb*.

Biegen, vb., 'to bend, curve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *biegen*, OHG. *biogan*, Goth. *biugan*, 'to bend.' In Eug. the word belongs to a different class, AS. *bāgan*, E. to *bow*; Du. *biugen*; comp. *beugen*, the factitive of this verb. Root *bāg*, from pre-Teut. *bhǫi*; the *k* of which is changed in the regular manner into *h* in *Büſel*, OHG. *buhil*. In OInd. we should have expected **blruc* instead of the recorded *blruj* (*j* for *g*), which agrees with the Teut. word only in the sense of 'to bend'; Lat. *fugio*, Gr. *φεύγω*, have the more remote signification 'to flee,' which AS. *bāgan* also shows. Further cognates are *Boagen* and *biegſam* (AS. *bāhsom*, *bāzom*, whence E. *buzom*).

Biene, f., 'bee,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bine*, *bin*, f., OHG. *bini*, n.; *bī* is the proper root syllable, as is shown by OHG. *bīa*, Du. *bij*, AS. *beó*, E. *bee*, OSw. *bī* (OIc. *bj-fluga*); the *n* of the weak declension is retained in the deriv. OHG. *bīni*; the form *binni* (from *binja-*), which we should have expected, is not recorded. Besides these there are OHG. and MidHG. forms with *i*, OHG. *bīna*, f., MidHG. *bīn*, f. (Austr. dial. *Bein*); they are related perhaps to MidHG. *bīn* like Goth. *sānus* to Sans. *sānus*, Goth. *qīwa* to Sans. *jīva-*, &c.; comp. *ſebn*, *Qued*, *laut*, *ſchauſel*. Lith. *bītis*, Ir. *bech*, 'bee,' seem allied, though they have a different suffix. The word is based on a root *bhī*, 'to be afraid,' discussed under *ſeben*; hence *Biene* is perhaps 'the trembler'?. Respecting *Bienentret* comp. *Þret*. *Bienentret* was an early remodelled form for OHG. *bīnī-char*. *Bienſau*, n., a botanical term, lit. 'a plant that the bee is fond of sucking.'

Bier, n., 'beer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bier*, OHG. and OLG. *bīor*, n., comp. Du. *bier*, AS. *beór*, E. *beer*, OIc. *bjǫrr*; Fr. *bière* is borrowed MidHG. *bier*. There can be no connection with Lat. *bībo*, Sans. *pībāmi*; nor can Gr. *πιω*, OInd. *pīvas*, 'a rich drink,' be cognate. It is rightly thought to be akin to an OTent. term for 'barley,' OLG. and AS. *beó* (OIc. *bygg*), from Teut. **bewwo-*, based on a pre-hist. **bhēwo-*, while the cognates of *Bier* point to a deriv. **bhewro-*. Thus *Bier* is equal to 'barley-juice'?.

Biese, Bise, f., 'north-east wind,' earlier, *Beiswind* (with the regular *ei*), from the equiv. *bise*, OHG. *bisa*, whence Fr. *bise*. A Teut. root *bīs, bīz*, 'to rush in excitedly,' also appears in MidHG. and ModHG. (dial.), *bisen*, 'to run about like cattle tormented by horse-flies' (with this is connected ModHG. dial. *beiern*, with a change of *s* into *r*, in Hess. and Henneberg., with the same meaning); comp. further OSw. *bisa*, 'to run,' Dan. *bisse*, 'to run excitedly.' Perhaps the root *bi*, 'to tremble,' is nearly akin.

Biest, m., in *Biestmilch*, from the equiv. MidHG. *biest*, OHG. *biost*, m.; comp. AS. *beōst*, and its deriv. AS. *bġsting*, E. *beastings, biestings*. ModHG. dialects have also remarkable parallel forms with *br*, like OIc. *á-brystur*, 'beastings,' e.g. Swiss *brīst* (*brīst*), which may be connected with *Brut*, OHG. *brust*, AS. *brēost*. Beyond the Teut. group (whence OFr. *bet*, ModFr. *béton* is borrowed) the stem has not yet been traced; it is most frequently compared with the equiv. Gr. *πῶς*, Sans. *piyāśa*. Yet a Teut. root *bius* seems to underlie *biese*, *beise*, 'to milk,' in the Wetterau dial.

Bieten, vb., 'to offer, make a bid,' from MidHG. *bieten*, OHG. *biotan*, 'to offer, present, command' (similar meanings are united in the MidHG. word for *befehlen*); AS. *beōdan*, 'to announce, offer'; E. *bid* combines the meanings of Germ. *bieten* and *bitten*. Goth. *anabiudan*, 'to command, arrange,' *faurbiudan*, 'to forbid' (OHG. *farbiotan*, MidHG. *verbieten*, AS. *forbeōdan*, E. *forbid*). Goth. *biudan*, as well as the whole of this class, points to a pre-Teut. root *bhudh*; Gr. *πῶθ* (according to the well-known rule for *φθ*) in *πυθάουμαι, πυθέσθαι*, 'to ask, demand, learn by asking, hear,' approaches one of the meanings of the Teut. vb.; the latter has an active signification 'to publish, communicate,' while the Gr. middle vb. means 'to know by report, obtain information.' With the sensuous meaning of HG. *bieten* is connected the OInd. root *budh* (for *bhudh*), 'to make a present to one'; yet it most frequently means 'to be watchful, a-tir,' then 'to observe, notice'; and with this is associated OBulg. *būdēti*, Lith. *budėti*, 'to awake'; Lith. *budrūs*, 'watchful'; also Lith. *bausti*, 'to chastise,' and OIr. *buile*, 'thanks.' It is a prim. Aryan verbal stem with a great variety of meanings, the chief of which are 'to present (make a present to one)—to enjoin

(to command, communicate)—to be active, awake.' To the same stem belongs an OTeut. word for 'table, dish' (both conceived as the dispensers of food?), which has been mentioned under *Beute* (Goth. *biuþs*, AS. *beōd*), also *bote*, from MidHG. *bote*, OHG. *boto* (AS. *boda*, whence E. *to bode*), lit. 'herald.'

Bifang, m., 'enclosure, ridge,' from MidHG. *bicanc*, m., 'circuit, ridge between furrows,' OHG. *bifang*, 'circuit,' from *bifāhan*, 'comprise, encircle.' With respect to the accented verbal prefix in the subst. compound, comp. *bei*, where 'around' is also quoted as one of the OTeut. meanings of *bi*. *Bifang* (in opposition to *Beispiel, bispel*) retains, like *bieten*, the old short verbal prefix; comp. *fieder, Bild, Beunte*.

bigott, adj., 'bigoted,' first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from Fr. *bigot*, but based in spelling on *Gett*.

Bilch, f., 'dormouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bilch*, OHG. *bilich* (whence OBulg. *plūchū*, 'dormouse,' is borrowed?); *bil-* is primit. cognate with W. *bele*, 'marten.'

Bild, n., 'image, portrait, representation,' from MidHG. *bilde*, OHG. *bilidi*, n., 'image, figure, parable, prototype'; similarly OSax. *bilithi*; there is no corresponding word in E. or Goth. (**bilipi*). The derivation from a stem *bil-*, with which *Beil* has been absurdly connected, is untenable; *bi-* is probably the prep. *be-* (comp. *fieder, Bifang, Binsf*); **lipi* is allied to *lipu-*, 'limb' (see *Glid*); the compound signifies lit. 'a copy of a limb, counterfeit limb'?. It is impossible to connect it with E. *build*, which belongs rather to AS. *bold*, 'a building,' and *baun*.

Bill, f., from the equiv. E. *bill*, which, with Fr. *billet*, belongs to MidLat. *billā, bulla*.

Bille, f., 'hatchet,' from MidHG. *bil* (gen. *billes*), 'pickaxe,' OHG. *bill*; AS. *bill*, 'sword,' E. *bill* ('sword, chopper,' also 'axe'); not cognate with *Beil*.

billig, adj., adv., 'reasonable (-ably), cheap (-ly),' for an earlier *billich*, used even in the last century, from MidHG. *billich*, OHG. (recorded since Williram) *billich* (adv. MidHG. *billtche*, OHG. *billtho*), 'conformable, becoming'; cognate with AS. *bilewit*, MidE. *blewit*, 'simple, innocent.' It has been said, without sufficient reason, that this class was borrowed from Kelt. Comp. other cognates under *Beichbild, Unbill*.

Bilsenkraut, n., 'henbane,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bilse*, OHG. *bilisa*, f.; also a dial. form *bilme*, equal to Dan. *bulme*, AS. *beolene* (Span. *beleño*). The stems *bilisa*, *beluna*, common to the Teut. group, correspond to Lat. *felix*, *filix*, 'fern,' but more closely to Russ. *belená*, Pol. *bielun*, 'henbane.' Comp. further MidDu. *beelde*, 'henbane.'

bit, see *fein*, vb.

Bims, m., **Bimsstein**, 'pumice-stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bümez*, OHG. *bumiz*; hence we should have expected ModHG. *Bimstz*. The relation between *strenj* and Lat. *cruc-em* is similar to that between *Bimez* and the type, Lat. *pumic-em* (nom. *pumex*). The *i* of the ModHG. form is MidG., as in *stitt*, *Bilz*. From Lat. *pumex* (Ital. *pomice*) are also derived Du. *pumsteen*, and AS. *pámicstán*. With regard to *s* for *z*, see *Bimfe*.

binden, vb., 'to tie, bind,' from MidHG. *binden*, OHG. *bindan*, corresponds to OSax. and AS. *bindan*, E. *to bind*, Goth. *bindan*; the meaning does not change, hence it was the same in primit. Teut. as in ModHG. and Eng. The pre-Teut. form of the root must have been *bhendh*; comp. the corresponding Sans. root *bandh*, 'to chain, fasten'; Lat. (with *f* for *bh* initially) *offendamentum*, 'bond, cable'; Gr. *πέσμα* for **πέσθμα*, 'bond,' also *πενθερός*, 'father-in-law,' as well as Sans. *bāndhu*, 'a relative.' In Teut. numerous forms are derived by gradation from the same root (e.g. *Band*, E. *bond*, *band*). Ital. *benda*, 'bandage,' *beudare*, 'to bind up,' are borrowed.

Bingelkraut, n., earlier **Büingelkraut**, 'mercury'; **Büingel**, a name of a plant, from MidHG. *bunge*, OHG. *lungo*, 'bulb.' See *Wachbunge*.

binnen, prep., 'within,' from MidHG. (MidLG. and MidDu.) *binnen*; comp. the corresponding AS. *binnan*, 'within,' from *binnan*, with suppression of the *i* of *bi*, as in *fange*, *farnherzia*. See *innen*.

Birse (Swiss **Binz**), f., 'rush,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. *binz*, *binez*, m., OHG. *binuz*, m.; comp. OSax. *binut*, AS. *beonet*, E. *bent*, *bentgrass*, as well names of places, *Bentley*, *Bentheim*, with a LG. vowel. The most probable derivation is that given in the OHG. period, by *Notker*, from *bi-* and *naz* (see *naß*); hence lit. 'that which grows in wet places.' LFranc. and LG. have a stem *biosa* corresponding to Du. *bies*, MidLG. *bese*, which are not cognate with *Birse*.

Birke (Swiss **Bütche**, **Bürche**), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *birke* (UpG. *birche*), OHG. *bircha*, *birihha*; comp. AS. *birce*, E. *birch*; also Du. *berk*, AS. *beorc*, Olc. *bjørk*, Goth. **bairka*, f., or **bairkjó*, f. This term, common to the Teut. group, is one of the few names of trees of primit. Aryan origin (comp. *Budje*); the pre-Teut. form is *bhergá* (*bhergyá*), and corresponds to Sans. *bhárja*, m., 'a kind of birch' (neu. also 'birch bark'), OSlov. *br̃za*, f., Lith. *bė́žas*.

Birne, f., 'pear'; the *n* belongs properly to the inflexion; MidHG. *bir* (and still dialectic), plur. *birn*; OHG. *biru*, 'pear.' Derived from the Lat. *pírum*, or rather plur. *píra*. On account of the initial *b* of the German word, the date at which it was borrowed can hardly be placed earlier than the 9th cent. The Goth. applied to the 'mulberry-tree' the apparently cognate term *baírabogms*. E. *pear*, AS. *peru*, Du. *peer*, are based upon the Rom. word (Ital. and Span. *pera*), derived from Lat. *pírum*. Respecting the change of gender see *Pläume*.

birschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *birsen*, 'to chase with hounds, to shoot deer'; *s* after *r* became *sch*, as in *Wirsch*, *karisch*, *Derische*, *herrischen*, *hirisch*, *kirische*, *Kürschner*, *wirisch*; from OFr. *berser* (MidLat. *bersare*), 'to pierce with an arrow.'

bis, conj., adv., 'until, as far as,' from MidHG. *biz* (for which *unz*, *unz* most frequently occur); in OHG. it was perhaps *biaz*, i.e. *biß* is a compound of *bī* (see *bi*, Goth. *bī*) and *az* (OHG. *a3*, 'to,' Goth. *at*, Lat. *ad*); *biaz* became *biz*, 'until' Earlier ModHG. has a variant *bitze*, *bitz*, which likewise arose from an older *bi* and *ze*, 'to.' Similarly ModHG. *unz* is composed of *unt* (Goth. *und*) and *ze*.—**bislang**, from the equiv. MidHG. *bissolange*, 'so long, hitherto,' for *biz sô lange*, 'until so long.'

Bisam, m., 'musk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bisem*, OHG. *bisam*, *bisamo*, from MidLat. *bisamum*, which is of oriental origin (Hebr. *besem*, Syr. *besmo*).

Bischof, m., 'bishop,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bischof* (*v*), OHG. *biseof* (to which *Biſtum* is related); Du. *bisschop*, AS. *bisceop*, E. *bishop*, with the same meaning. In Goth. with a closer adherence to the primit. form (*ἐπισκοπος*, *aiþiskáþus*). This widely diffused word was probably adopted, like the Arianism of the Goths (comp. *kirche*), from the Greeks without passing through Ro-

mance. The Lat.-Rom. origin is indeed supported by the initial *b* as well as the loss of the original *e* at the beginning; comp. Ital. *vescovo*, OFr. *vesque* (also *evesque*, ModFr. *évêque*, and OIr. *epscop*). Comp. further OSlov. *jepiskopŭ*.

Bissen, m., 'bit, morsel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bizze*, OHG. *bizzo*; comp. AS. *bita*, E. *bit*, and *beissen*.

Bisfum, n., 'bishopric.' Even in MidHG. *bischtuom* and *bistuom*, OHG. *biscetuom*, from *biscuftuom*. By a similar change *Bismarck* was formed from *bischoves marc*; on the borders of such a mark the property of the tribe was situated.

Biß, **Bißchen**, 'bit, trifle,' from *beissen*. **bissen**, vb., 'to beg, entreat, invite,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *bitten* (from *bitjan*, *bidjan*); it is a str. vb. of the class *e—ā—ē*. Comp. Goth. *bitjan*, *baþ*, *bédum*, *bidans*; AS. *biddan*; in E. *to bid*, both *bieten* and *bitten* appear; E. *to beg*, from AS. *bedecian* (Goth. **bidagôn*? comp. Teut. and Goth. **bidaga*, 'beggar'). The str. vb. belonged originally to the *t* class (Goth. *bitja*, **bitþ*, **bidum*, *bidans* might therefore be conjectured); a trace of this gradation is shown further by the factitive Goth. *bidjan*, AS. *bédan*, OHG. *beiten*, with the meaning 'to order, demand, compel.' The root *bheidh*, *bhidh*, accords with Gr. $\pi\theta$ (for $\phi\theta$, according to the well-known rule), $\pi\epsilon\theta\omega$, 'to induce by entreaties, get by asking, persuade, convince'; to this belongs also Lat. *fido* (equiv. to the Gr. Mid. Voice $\pi\epsilon\theta\omega\mu\alpha\iota$), 'to rely on a person.' With this meaning an OTeut. *bitan*, 'to await, wait with full confidence' (Goth. *b-ildan*, OHG. *bitan*, AS. *bitan*, E. *to bide*), has been connected. The Germ. noun *Bitte* is OHG. *bita*, most frequently *bēta*, Goth. *bita*. See *beten*, *Gebet*.

bitter, adj., 'bitter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bitter*, OHG. *bittar*. This *t*, since it comes before *r*, represents the *t* common to the Teut. cognates; before *r* the permutation of *t* to *z*, *tz* does not take place (comp. *Giter*, *lunter*, *zittern*); OLG. *bittar*, AS. *bittor*, *biter*, E. and Du. *bitter*; hence we should have expected Goth. **bitrs*, for which a form with a remarkable *ai*, *bitrais*, 'bitter,' occurs. The word is undoubtedly cognate with *beissen* (root *bit*, inf. *bitan*); the adj. properly signifies 'pricking, sharp,' being now, like *beissen*, restricted to the taste. For other cognates comp. *beissen*.

blach, adj., 'flat,' from MidHG. *blach*;

it is, like Swiss *blacke*, 'a large board,' related to *flach*.

Blacksisch, m., 'cuttlefish,' from LG. *blackfisk*. *Blak* is the LG. term for ink (*blakhorn*, 'inkstand'); comp. AS. *blæc*, 'ink,' E. *black* (a colour and shoemaker's black), OHG. *blach*.

Blähe, f., 'coar-e linen,' from MidHG. *balhe*, *blā*, f.; a dialect, widely diffused word, with the parallel forms *blühe*, *plane*, *blache*, *plawce*; the primit. form is Goth. **blahwa*?

blāhen, vb., 'to inflate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blājen*, OHG. *blājan*, wk. vb. (the OHG. word also means 'to blow'); comp. AS. *blāwan*, E. *to blow*. The Teut. root *blā* (*blē*) agrees partly with Lat. *flare* (Aryan root *bhlā*); *blājen*, *Blatt*, and *Blatter* are also closely related to it. *Blāsen* especially seems to have arisen from the shorter root, also preserved in *Blatter*, by adding *s* to the stem of the present.

Blaker, m., 'chandelier' (in Voss), from the equiv. LG. and Du. *blaker*; comp. AS. *blæcern*; from the MidLG. and Du. *blaken*, 'to burn, glow.' For further Teut. and Aryan cognates see under *Blig*.

blank, adj., 'bright, drawn (of a sword),' from the MidHG. *blanc*, OHG. *blanch*, 'gleaming, white, resplendently beautiful.' Comp. E. *blank* ('white'), (AS. *blanca*, *blanca*, OIc. *blakkr*, 'white or grey horse'); related to OIc. *blakra*, 'to gleam'; formed by gradation from the root *blek* in *Blig* (comp. also *blāfen*). The adj. made its way into Rom. (Ital. *bianco*, Fr. *blanc*), whence *Blanfett* with a Rom. suffix; comp. also *blāfen*. The less frequent *blinf*—a recent formation from the verb—is found as a parallel form to *blanf* in ModHG.

Blankscheit, n., 'busk' (whalebone in a corset), corrupted in ModHG. from Fr. *planchette*.

Blase, f., 'blister, bubble, flaw,' from MidHG. *blāse*, OHG. *blāsa*; the last two specially mean 'urinary bladder.' Comp. *Blatter* and *blāfen*.

blasen, vb., 'to blow, sound, smelt,' from MidHG. *blāsen*, OHG. *blāsan*, 'to breathe, snort'; comp. the equiv. Goth. *blāsan*; in E. only the deriv. AS. *blæst*, E. *blast*, has been preserved. The *s* of *blāfen*, which does not occur in the root *bhlē* of the cognate languages, is considered by some to be simply a present suffix which was not joined to the stem until a later period; in that case *blāfen* and *Blatter* may be cog-

nate. The OTeut. words with initial *bl* separate into two groups; the one, containing *blāhen*, *Blatter*, *blafen*, *blūhen*, *Blüte*, seems to be based on the primary meaning of 'swelling,' the other, comprising *blauf*, *blaf*, *blūfen*, *blefen*, *blūgen*, *blau*, *Blech*, *Blut*, on the notion of 'shining.'

blaf, adj., 'pale, faint (in colour),' from MidHG. *blas*, 'bald,' figuratively 'weak, trifling'; the earlier signification is 'shining' (comp. *Glasse*, from *glāzen*); allied to OHG. *blas*, 'whitish.' Hence by mutation *Blāffe*, f., 'a white spot on the forehead,' Oic. *bles* (earlier Dan. *blās*), MidLG. *blare* (but *blasenhengst*, 'horse with a blaze'), Du. *blaar*, 'cow with a blaze.' With the meaning 'shining,' AS. *blase*, E. *blaze*, MidHG. *blas*, n., 'a torch,' are connected.

Blatt, n., 'leaf, blade, newspaper,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *blat*, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. *blad*, AS. *blād*, 'leaf,' E. *blad*; Goth. **blap*. The dental of these cognates seems to be a suffix; *bla-* from pre-Teut. *bhlo-*, as well as Lat. *fol-ium*, Gr., *φύλλον*, 'leaf,' may have been formed from a root *bhol*, *bhlō*. It is uncertain whether Goth. **blada-* is really a partic. with an Aryan suffix *lō-*, with the meaning 'having ceased to bloom' or 'fully grown.' See *blūhen*.

Blatter, f., 'pock, pustule,' from MidHG. *blāttere*, f., 'bladder, pock,' OHG. *blāt-tara*, f., 'bladder'; comp. Du. *blaar*, AS. *blēdre*, E. *bladder*. The Goth. form would be **blēdrō* (or *bladrō*? see *Ratter*), with *drō-* as a suffix, corresponding to Gr. *τρα* (see *Rter*, *Ratter*); for *blē* as a root syllable see *blafen*, *blāhen*.

blau, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *blā* (Gen. *blāwes*), OHG. *blāo*, 'blue'; comp. Du. *blauw*, AS. *blāw*, and with a suffix *blāwen*; E. *blue* (from MidE. *blew*) is borrowed from Fr. *bleu*, which, with its Rom. cognates (Ital. *biavo*, from **blawo*), is of Germ. origin. The primit. cognate Lat. *flāvus*, 'flaxen, yellow,' has, like so many names of colours, changed its meaning compared with the Germ. word.

Bläuel, m., 'beetle, rolling-pin,' derived from the following word.

blāuen, vb., 'to beat, drub'; instinctively allied by Germans to *blau* (*blau* *schlagen*, 'to beat black and blue'). It is based, however, on a str. vb., MidHG. *blū-wan*, OHG. *blūw-an*, 'to beat'; comp. the equiv. AS. **bleowan*, whence E. *blow*; Goth. *bliggwan*, 'to beat' (with an excrescent *gg*),

for *blūwan*. The root seems to be *blu*, from *bhlu-*; it can hardly be related primitively to *blau*, nor is it possible to derive **blūwan* from a root *bhliw* from *b'liwu* from *bhligh* (comp. *Eduer*, *Riere*), and to compare it with Lat. *fligere*.

Blech, n., 'thin metal plate, tin plate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blēch*, OHG. *blēh*, n.; it corresponds to Oic. *blīk*, n., 'gold, thin plate of gold.' In Eng. the word is not to be met with; it is formed by gradation from the root *blīk*, which appears in *bleichen*, and means 'shining.'—**Blechen**, 'to pay money,' comp. *βεραπειν*.

blechen, vb., 'to show one's teeth, grin,' from MidHG. *blecken*, 'to become visible, show,' OHG. *blēcchen* (Goth. **blakjan*). Factitive of a Goth. **blīkan*, which, according to the law of the permutation of consonants, is cognate with Gr. *φλέγω*, 'to burn, shine' (comp. *φλογ-* in *φλόξ*, 'flame'), Lat. *flagro*, 'to burn,' and the Sans. root *bhrāj*, 'to shine.' OHG. *blecchen* also means 'to lighten, gleam, shine forth.' For further details see *Blitz*.

blei, n., 'lead,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blī* (Gen. *blīwes*), OHG. *blīo* (for **blīw*), 'lead'; it corresponds to Oic. *blīg*; Goth. **bleiwa-* is wanting. The word cannot be traced farther back; it is not found in Eng., the term used being *lead* (Du. *loot*; comp. *let*).

bleiben, vb., 'to remain, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blīben*, OHG. *blīban*; comp. the corresponding AS. *belīfan*, Goth. *blīeiban*, 'to remain' (the factitive of which is *blīaiban*, 'to cause to remain, leave over'; AS. *lēfan*, E. *to leave*). It is allied neither to Lat. *linguo* nor to Gr. *λείπω*, to which *leihen* is more akin; *blībo*, 'I remain,' must be based on pre-Teut. *līpō* (Sans. root *lip*, 'to adhere'); Gr. *λιπαρός*, 'greasy, shining,' *λίπος*, n., 'fat,' *λιπαρέω*, 'I persist,' comes nearest to the meaning of the Teut. vb.; comp. OSlov. *lipnati*, Lith. *līpti*, 'to adhere, remain.' With the former meaning, 'to adhere,' ModHG. *leben* is connected, and with the latter, 'to persist, abide,' the ModHG. *leiben* and *leben*. See the separate words.

bleich, adj., 'pale, wan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bleich*, OHG. *bleih*; comp. AS. *blāc*, *blēce*, E. *bleak*, Du. *bleek*, Oic. *bleikr*, 'pale,' from the root *blīk* appearing in *bleichen*. Derivatives: ModHG. *Blēich*, f., 'bleaching, bleaching-yard, wan appearance'; *bleichen*, 'to bleach, turn pale.'

bleichen, vb., 'to lose colour,' erbleichen, 'to grow pale,' from MidHG. *blāchen*, 'to shine, blush,' OHG. *blīhhan*; comp. AS. *blēcan*, MidE. *blēken*, 'to turn pale'; Oic. *blīkja*, 'to appear, shine, lighten.' The *i* root of Slav. *bliskati*, 'to sparkle' (for **bligskati*), *blěskū*, 'splendour,' Lith. *blaiwytis*, 'to clear up,' is more closely connected with the word than the *e* root in *φλέγω*, 'to burn, flame.' The pre-Teut. form of the root was perhaps *bhlig*, meaning 'lustre' (comp. also *Blēch*, *bleich*); further OHG. *blick*, see *Blitz*.—**Blēicher(f)**, m., 'pale-red wine, claret,' a recent deriv. from *bleich*.

Blēiſe, f., 'whitebait, bleak,' Du. term for a species of white fish; comp. Du. *blei*, MidLG. and MidDu. *bleie*, AS. *blēige*, E. **blay*; from *blajjōn* for **blajjōn* (comp. OHG. *reia*, AS. *rēge*, from *raijjōn*; see under *Reh*). As ModHG. *Riſe* is a parallel form of OHG. *reia*, so MidHG. and ModHG. (Swiss) *blücke* is a variant of LG. *bleie*. The primary meaning and further cognates are uncertain; OHG. *bleihha*, MidHG. *bleiche*, would point to a connection with *bleich* (comp. Oic. *bligja*, 'to glance at').

blenden, vb., 'to blind,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blēnden*, OHG. *blēnten*; comp. AS. *blēndan*, whereas E. has to *blind* based upon *blind*; factitive of *blint*. It is remarkable in connection with this word that an old form, **blāndjīn*, as it would be written in Goth., is derived by gradation from an adj. (*blinds*, Goth.); a str. vb. *blēndan*, 'to be blind,' has never existed. *Blende*, 'blind, screen,' first found in ModHG., is a deriv. of *blēnten*.

Blēndling, m., 'mongrel,' from MidHG. *blēnden*, OHG. *blāntan*, 'to mix'; Goth. *blāndan*. This OTeut. str. vb., meaning 'to mix,' is based, according to the laws of the permutation of consonants, on a pre-Teut. root *bhlandh*, not found in any other word.

bleſzen, 'to patch,' see under *Blafzen*.

Blīck, m., 'glance, look, gleam,' from MidHG. *blick*, 'splendour, lightning, glance'; corresponds to OHG. *blīc* (*blīches*), m., 'lightning' (also *blīcfur*, 'electricity'). The orig. sense of the MidHG. word was probably heller *Strahl* (a bright flash), *Strahl* being used figuratively of the eye as of lightning; the physical meaning of the stem has been preserved in *Blitz*. The root is shown under *bleſzen*, and especially under *Blitz*, to be the pre-Teut. *blieg*.

blind, adj., 'blind,' from MidHG.

blint(d), 'blind, dark, murky, hidden, null,' OHG. *blint*; comp. the corresponding Goth. *blinds*, AS. *blind*, E. *blind*. An ancient but very remarkable factitive form from this adj., with no parallel str. vb., is *blēnden* (Goth. **blāndjan*). It is still undecided whether *d* is an old partic. suffix, like Gr. *-ros*, Lat. *-tus*, Sans. *-tas*; considering the meaning of the word, it might easily be connected with the Sans. root *bhram*, 'to move unsteadily' (partic. *bhrāntā-s*). Yet its kinship with Lith. *blāndyti*, 'to cast down the eyes,' *blīndo*, *blīsti*, 'to grow dark,' is more probable (comp. Oic. *blūnda*, 'to close, blink the eyes,' E. *to blunder*).—Another word for 'blind' in the Aryan group is Lat. *caecus*, Oir. *cāech*; Goth. *haihs*, corresponding to these, means 'one-eyed.' It seems, moreover, that in the Aryan languages there were no terms for 'blind, deaf, lame, dumb,' and other infirmities, common to all of them; there is only an agreement between two or three languages at most.

Blindſchleiche, see under *ſchleichen*.

blinken, vb., 'to gleam, twinkle, blink,' first occurs in ModHG.; related to *blānk*, *blīnk*, adj.; comp. Du. *blinken*, MidE. *blinken*, E. *to blink*. The root may be identical with that of *bleichen* (*blīk-in*), the *i*-root becoming nasalised; *blīnfen* would then be regarded as a verb of the *e* class, and *blānk* a secondary form.

blinzeln, vb., 'to blink, wink.' It may be connected with *blīnk*; yet comp. also Oic. *blūnda*, 'to blink,' and Lith. *blāndyti*, 'to cast down the eyes.'

Blitz, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *blitze*, *blīcz*, m., 'lightning' (Swiss even now *blitz* for *blīktz*); a derivative of MidHG. *blīczen*, 'to lighten,' OHG. *blēcchazzen* (formed like the equiv. Goth. *lauhatjan*). Allied to the earlier OHG. and MidHG. *blīc*, 'lightning.' The Teut. root *blēk* corresponds to Aryan *bhleg*, *bhlog*, in Gr. *φλέγω*, 'to burn, blaze,' *φλόξ*, 'flame,' Sans. *bhrāj*, 'to radiate, sparkle' (whence Sans. *bhargā(s)*, 'splendour,' and *bhrgu*, 'the special gods of light'), as well as Lat. *fulgur*, *fulmen* (for **fulgmen*), 'lightning.' To the Aryan root *bhleg* the following also belong: Du. *blīksem*, OSax. *blīksmo*, *blīksui*, 'lightning,' Du. *blaken*, 'to flame,' AS. *blācern*, *blācern*, 'candlestick' (see *Blafcr*), and perhaps *blānk* (comp. further *bleſzen* and *Blīf*).

Blōck, m., 'block, log, prison,' from MidHG. *bloch*, 'log, plant, a sort of trap.'

In the latter signification (to which MidHG. *blocken*, 'to put in prison,' is related) it represents OHG. *bilōh* (with syncopated *i*; see other similar examples under *bei*), 'lock-up,' which belongs to an OTeut. str. vb. *lākan*, 'to lock' (comp. further E. *lock*; see §6f). The meaning 'log, plank' (MidHG. *b!och*), is probably based on a different word, which is most likely related to *Walfeu*; even in OHG., *bloh* occurs. The cognates passed into Rom. (Fr. *bloc*, *bloquer*), whence again ModHG. *blefieren*, E. *to block*.

blōde, adj., 'weak, dim-sighted, imbecile,' from MidHG. *blāde*, 'infirm, weak, tender, timid,' OHG. *blōdi*, OSax. *blōdi*, 'timid.' Comp. AS. *bleiþ*, 'weak,' OIc. *blauþr*; Goth. **blauþus*, 'weak, powerless,' may be inferred from its deriv. wk. vb. *blauþjan*, 'to render powerless, invalid, to abolish.' According to the permutation of consonants, the pre-Teut. form of the adj. may have been *bhlāutu-s*, with the primary meaning 'powerless, weak.' Yet the stem cannot be traced farther back. From this word Fr. *blouir*, 'to dazzle,' is borrowed.

blōken, vb., 'to bleat,' ModHG. simply, of LG. origin. Comp. LG. *blōken*, *bleken*, MidDu. *bloiken*.

blōnd, adj., 'blonde, fair,' from MidHG. *blunt(d)*, 'fair,' which first appears when the Fr. influence began (about 1200 A.D.), and is undoubtedly of Fr. origin. Fr. *blond*, Ital. *biondo*, MidLat. *blindus*, give the impression that these words were borrowed from Teut., especially since other Teut. names of colours have been adopted by Rom. (comp. *flau*, *flauf*, *frann*). The earlier periods of OTeut. have, however, no adj. *blunda-*. The connection of MidLat. and Rom. *blundo* with *blind* (OIc. *blunda*) may be possible (comp. Lith. *prý-blindė*, 'twilight'), especially as the meaning of the names of colours is variable.

blōß, adj., 'bare, destitute, mere,' from MidHG. *blōz*, 'exposed, naked'; it corresponds to MidLG. and MidDu. *bloot*, 'bare,' AS. *blōat*, 'poor, wretched' (OIc. *blautr*, 'soft, fresh, tender,' as well as OHG. *blōz*, 'proud,' have a divergent meaning). On account of the UpG. and LG. *blutt* (dial.), Swed. *blott*, 'unfledged, uncovered, unclad,' the origin of Teut. *blauto-*, 'mere,' is dubious. Perhaps *blōde* is a cognate.

blūhen, vb., 'to bloom, flower,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blīen*, *blūējen*, OHG. *bluojan*; a wk. vb., which, however, judging by AS. *blōwan* (E. *to blow*), 'to bloom,

was formerly strong; Goth. **blōjan*. The Teut. stem *blō-* has a wide ramification in particular dialects; the primary sense is 'to bloom.' It is further apparent in many words for *Blatt* ('leaf') and *Blume* ('flower'); see the following word, where the non-Teut. cognates are discussed.

Blume, f., 'blossom, flower,' from MidHG. *b!uome*, m., f., OHG. *bluoma*, f. (*bluoma*, m.); comp. OSax. *blōmo*, Goth. *blōma*, AS. *blōma*, E. *bloom*. *-man-* is a deriv. suffix; the root *blō* (see *blīhen*) shows that *Blume* is lit. 'the blooming plant.' The following are also Teut. cognates of *Blume*:—Du. *bloesem* (besides *bloem*), AS. *blōstm*, *blōstma*, E. *blossom*; perhaps their *s* belongs, however, to the root; this is indicated by MidDu. *blōsen*, 'to bloom,' which points to the close connection between E. *blossom* and Lat. *florere* for **flōsē-re*, *flōs* (*flōr-is* for **flōsis*). A root *bhlō* without this *s* appears in OIr. *blāth*, 'blossom,' E. dial. *blooth*, 'flower.' See further the following word, also *Blüte* and *Blatt*.

Blust, m. (Suab. and Swiss, *bluest*, n.), from the equiv. MidHG. *bluost*, f., 'blossom'; Goth. **blōs-ts* is connected perhaps with the Aryan root *bhlōs*, 'to bloom,' preserved in AS. *blōs-tma*, Lat. *flōrere* (for **flōs-ere*). See *Blume* and *Blüte*.

Blut, n., 'blood, race,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bluot*, OHG. *bluot*, n.; it corresponds regularly to Du. *bloed*, AS. *blōd*, E. *blood*. An OTeut. word meaning 'blood,' which is common to all the dialects; comp. Goth. *blōpa-* (for **blōda-*). Pre-Teut. *bhlāto-* does not appear in any cognate language with the same meaning. The Aryan languages have no common word for *blood*. With respect to the Teut. word, it is still undecided whether it belongs to a root *blō*, 'to bloom.' Comp. also E. *to bleed* (for **blodjan*). For *Blutgēl* see §9f. *Blutz* in compounds like *blutzung*, *blutzarm*, has nothing to do with *Blut*, but is dial. with the meaning 'bare, naked'; UpG. and LG. *blutt*.

blutrünstig, see *rünstig*.

bluff, see *klōbe*.

Blüte, f., 'blossom, bloom, prime,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. *bluot*, plur. *blūete*, OHG. *bluot*, plur. *bluoti*, f.; Goth. **blōps*, AS. *blēd*. See *blūhen*, *Blume*, *Blut*, *Blut*, and *Blatt*.

Bocher, Jew., 'youth, student,' from Hebr. *bachār*, 'youth.'

Boch, m., 'buck, he-goat, ram,' from

the equiv. MidHG. *bock* (gen. *bockes*), OHG. *boc*, m.; corresponds to Du. *bol*, AS. *bucca*, E. *buck*, OIc. *bukkr* and *bokkr* (Goth. **bukks*, **bukka*, m.). Like so many names of animals (comp. e.g. *Äue*, *Œiſſ*), *Bock* too may have descended from primit. Aryan times; comp. OIr. *bocc*, from primit. Kelt. *bucco*. Although it is not quite impossible that the whole Teut. class was borrowed from Kelt., yet it seems more probable, on account of Armen. *buc*, 'lamb,' and Zend *bāza*, 'he-goat' (Aryan primitive form *bhāga*), that it was only primit. akin to Kelt. Fr. *bouc* may be derived from Teut. or Kelt. Another O'Teut. word (related to Lat. *caper*, Gr. *κάπρος*) is preserved in ModHG. *ſatergeiß*.—*Beck*, 'mistake,' ModHG. only, seems to be a pun due to ModHG. *Verſteß*, 'blunder.' The origin of the phrase *cine Beck ſchießen* ('to commit a blunder') is not clear; note, however, that *cine Erde ſchießen* is 'to fall head over heels.'—*Bock* (whence Fr. *boe*), for *Beckſtir*, which first occurs in ModHG., is an abbrev. of *Einbeck* (now *Einbecker Bier*); comp. the origin of *Œhaler*.

Bocksbeutel, m., 'old prejudice,' first occurs in ModHG., and connected instinctively by Germans with *Bock*; it is, however, of LG. origin, *bocks*-representing *bóks* ('of the book'). The women of Hamburg used to carry their hymn-books at their side in a satchel, which they were always fond of wearing. When applied to a sort of bottle, *Beckſbeutel* has a different origin, and means properly 'the scrotum of the buck.'

Boden, m., 'bottom, ground, soil, loſt,' from the equiv. MidHG. *boden*, *bodem*, gen. *bodemes* (the dial. ModHG. *bodem* is still used, comp. the proper name *Wedmer*), OHG. *bodam*, m., which still exists in the cognate dialects and languages. OHG. *bodam* points, however, not to Goth. **bubma-*, but, with a remarkable irregularity, to **budna-*, the corresponding AS. *botm*, E. *bottom*, exhibiting a further irregularity in the dental. Goth. **budna-* seems probable, since the non-Teut. languages of the Aryan stock point to *bhudhmen*, *bhudhnó-* as the stem; Gr. *πυθμήν*, *ὄ* (for **φυθμήν*, see *bieten*), 'bottom'; Lat. *fundus* (for **fundus*), Sans. *budhná-* (for **bhudhná-*, by the same rule as in Gr.). It is a primit. Aryan word, with the meaning 'bottom, ground,' but is not connected, however, with a str. vb. in any Aryan language.—*Beckenſee* obtained its name during the Carolovingian period

(formerly *Lacus Brigantinus*, 'Lake Constance') from the imperial palace at *Bodema* (now *Bodmann*), which may be the plur. of the subst. *Beten*.

Bodmerci, f., 'money advanced on the security of the ship's keel or bottom' (i.e. the ship itself), from Du. *bodmerle*, E. *bottomry* (whence Fr. *bomerie*).

Bofist, m., 'puck-ball,' ModHG. only, properly 'knave's fizzling' (see under *ſiſt*); comp. AS. *wulfes fiſt*, the name of the plant (E. *bullfiſt*), of which Gr.-Lat. *lycoperdon* is a late imitation.

Bogen, m., 'bow, arc, vault, sheet (of paper),' from MidHG. *boge*, OHG. *bogo*, m., 'bow'; comp. AS. *boga*, E. *bow*; Goth. **buga*. Properly a deriv. of *biegen*, hence orig. 'curve, bend,' connected with the equiv. cognates of *Budt*; comp. further the primit. Teut. compounds *Œſſebegen*, *Regebegen*.

Bohle, f., 'plank, board,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bole*; comp. OIc. *bolr* (whence E. *bole*), 'trunk (of a tree)'; perhaps connected with MidHG. *boln*, 'to roll,' Gr. *φάλαγξ*, 'trunk.' See *Beſſerf.*

Bohne, f., 'bean,' from MidHG. *bōne*, OHG. *bōna*, f.; the corresponding AS. *beān*, E. *bean*, Du. *boon*, OIc. *baun*, have the same meaning. The early existence of this word is attested by the name of the Fris. islands, *Baunonia*. It has not yet been possible to find a connecting link between the primit. Teut. term and the equiv. Lat. *faba*, OSlov. *bobŭ* (Gr. *φακός*, 'lentil').

bohnern, vb., 'to wax (a floor), polish,' first occurs in ModHG. from the equiv. I.G. *bōnen*; comp. Du. *boenen*, 'to scour,' AS. *bōnian*, 'to polish' (E. dial. *to boon*, 'to mend roads'). Allied to these is the MidHG. *būenen* (orig. HG.), 'to polish' (Goth. **bōnjan*). The Teut. root *bōn*, from pre-Teut. *bhān*, 'to shine, glitter,' is probably connected with the Gr. root *φαν* (*φάνω*), Sans. *bhānu*, 'sheen, light, ray,' OIr. *bán*, 'white.'

Bohnenlied, 'bean-song' (in the phrase *etwas geht über das Bohnenlied*, applied to something incomparably good); the word may be traced as far back as the 15th cent., but the song itself has not been discovered. It may have been an obscene poem, since the bean among various nations is adopted as the symbol of lewdness (comp. the mediæval bean-feast, Gr. *πανάψια*).

Böhhäſe, m., 'bungler, clumsy work-

man,' first found in ModHG.; generally asserted to be a popular corruption of Gr. *βάρανος*, which means 'artisan'; but it is inexplicable how the Gr. word found its way into popular speech. It is more probably of real German origin, although the primary meaning cannot be got at; we must begin with the fact that the word is native to LG., and is chiefly used in Tailors' Guilds. We must probably regard *hase* as a LG. form for *Heſe* (see *Ätcrſtaube*, *Ätchar*). *Bēhn* is generally considered to be a LG. word for *Büſne*, 'garret'; hence *Bēhnhaſe* is perhaps 'one who makes breeches in the garret, petty tailor' (opposed to one whose workroom is on the first floor).

bohren, vb., 'to bore, pierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. *born*, OHG. *borōn*; comp. the corresponding Du. *boren*, AS. *borian*, E. *to bore* (and *bore*, 'hole made by boring'); Goth. **baūrōn*. The prim. Teut. *bōrōn*, 'to bore,' is primit. cognate with Lat. *forare*, 'to bore,' Gr. *φάρῶν*, 'I plough'; Sans. *bhurij*, 'scissors,' belongs to the same root, and in Ir. there is a verbal root *berr*, from *bherj*, meaning 'to shear.' The primary meaning of this root *bhar*, which differs from that appearing in *Geburt* and Lat. *fero*, Gr. *φέρω*, was probably 'to fashion with a sharp instrument.' Comp. ModHG. dial. *Befrer*, 'woodlouse,' E. *bore*.

Boi, m., 'baize,' ModHG. only, from LG. *baje*, Du. *baai*, which is borrowed from Rom. (Fr. *boie*); perhaps E. *baize* is properly a plur.

Boisfalt, m., 'bay-salt,' ModHG. only, of LG. origin, for *Baiſfalt*; comp. *Bai* and E. *bay-salt*.

Boje, f., 'buoy,' from the LG. *b-je*, Du. *boei*, E. *buoy*, which are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Fr. *bouée*, 'buoy,' OFr. *buie*, 'chain, fetter,' whence MidHG. *boie*, 'fetter.' The ultimate source of the word is Lat. *boja*, 'fetter'; the buoy was originally a floating piece of wood with a rope fastened to it.

Bolchen, m., 'cod,' like *Belche* (1.), from the equiv. MidHG. *balche*; of obscure origin.

bold, in compounds like *Maufelb*, *Wigfelb*, &c., from MidHG. *bolt*, gen. *boldes*; it is the unaccented form of the MidHG. adj., *balt*, 'bold,' which is discussed under *balb*.

bölfen, vb., 'to roar, bleat,' ModHG. only, and perhaps cognate with *bellen*, which had formerly a wider signification

than in ModHG.; comp. Du. *bulken*, 'to bellow, bleat.'

bohl, adj., 'stiff (of leather), brittle, hard'; ModHG. only; origin obscure.

Bolle (1.), f., 'onion,' properly identical with the following word; both are subdivisions of a probable primary meaning, 'bulbaceous.' It is hardly probable that Gr. *βολβός*, Lat. *bulbus* (whence E. *bulb*), 'bulb, onion,' had any influence on the meaning. See also *Brictel*.

Bolle (2.), 'bulb,' from MidHG. *bolle*, OHG. *bolla*, f., 'bud, bowl'; comp. the corresponding AS. *bolu*, 'vessel, bowl,' E. *bowl* (ModHG. *Bewel*, is borrowed from Eng.). Interesting forms are OHG. *hir-nibolla*, 'skull,' and the equiv. AS. *heaf-fodbolla*. It is evident that there was orig. some such idea as 'boss-shaped' in the OTeut. word; comp. further MidHG. *boln*, OHG. *bolōn*, 'to roll, throw, hurl.'

Böller, m., 'small mortar (for throwing shells),' ModHG. only, a deriv. of the MidHG. *boln*, 'to throw,' mentioned under the preceding word; comp. late MidHG. *boler*, 'catapult.'

Bollwerk, n., 'bulwark, bastion,' from late MidHG. *bolwerk*, 'catapult, bulwark,' in the former sense cognate with the preceding word; in the latter probably connected with *Belte*; Du. *bolwerk*, E. *bulwark*. The Teut. word in the sense of 'bulwark,' which belongs to it since the 15th cent., found its way into Slav. and Rom. (Russ. *bolwerk*, Fr. *boulevard*).

Bolz, **Bolzen**, m., 'short arrow-bolt,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bolz*, OHG. *bolz*, m.; comp. the equiv. OIc. *bolte*, AS. *bolt*, E. *bolt*; allied to Du. *bout*, 'cramp-pin.' The word has the same meaning in all dialects, and in all the various periods of the Teut. languages. We may assume a pre-Teut. *bhǫd-s*, with the meaning 'bolt, dart'; yet no such word outside the Teut. group can be adduced. *Belzen* cannot be immediately akin to MidHG. *boln*, 'to throw, hurl,' since the Teut. *t* could not be explained as a deriv. from pre-Teut. *d*. But it is at least possible, on account of the great antiquity of the cognates, that they were borrowed from Lat. *catapulta* and remodelled.

Bombasin, m., 'bombasine,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *bombasin*, whence also E. *bombasine*; the original word is Lat.-Gr. *bombyx*, 'silkworm, silk.'

Bombast, m., borrowed in the 18th cent. from E. *bombast*, which is not cognate

with *πομπή*, 'pomp, parade,' Fr. *pompe*; its orig. sense is 'cotton,' then 'padding,' and finally 'inflated language.' Its ultimate source is Lat. *bombyx*; comp. the preceding word.

Boot, n., 'boat,' ModHG. only (not found in Luther), borrowed from LG. *boot*; comp. the equiv. Du. *boot*, AS. *bāt*, E. *boat*, OIc. *beitr*. This word, which is still unknown to the UpG. dialects, is at all events native to England, whence it made its way during the AS. period into OIc. (*bátr*), and in MidE. times to the Continent (Du. *boot*). The origin of AS. *bāt*, OIc. *beitr*, has not been discovered; like many other nautical terms, this word too is first recorded in Eng. Moreover, the assumption that the word was borrowed in primit. Teut. times must be discarded.

Bord, m., 'board,' borrowed, like many other nautical expressions (see the preceding word), from LG. *Bord*, as a naval term, is found very early in AS., where it is explained by *tabula*; in HG. the word would end in *t*, as MidHG. and OHG. *bort* (gen. *bortes*), 'ship's side,' testify; besides *Rand* or *Stumpf* is the more frequent term in UpG. for what is called *board* in LG. E. *board* combines two quite different words; the one, AS. *bord*, signifies lit. 'board, plank' (Goth. *fōtubaird*, 'foot-board,' to which Du. *dambord*, 'draught-board,' is allied), and is primit. cognate with HG. *Brett*; the other means only 'edge.' See *Bert* and *Brett*.

Börde, f. (the *Bërde* of Soest), 'fertile plain, plain bordering on a river'; from LG. *börde*, MidLG. *gebörde*, 'department,' prop. 'propriety,' corresponding in form to OHG. *giburida*.

Bordell, n., 'brothel,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *bordel* (whence also E. *bordel* and *brothel*), a Rom. deriv. from Ger. *Bert*, 'board,' and meaning orig. 'a hut.'

bordieren, vb., 'to border (a dress),' from Fr. *border*, which comes from Ger. *Berte*.

Boretsch, **Borretsch**, m., 'borage,' from the equiv. Fr. *bourrache* (comp. Ital. *borragine*), whence also the E. term.

borgen, vb., 'to borrow, lend,' from MidHG. *borgen*, OHG. *borgēn*, orig. 'to watch over, spare a person,' then 'to remit him his debt, to borrow'; also 'to be surety for something'; similarly AS. *borgian*, 'to protect' and 'to borrow,' E. *to borrow*. Since the meaning 'to watch over' underlies

both *bergen*, 'to borrow,' and *bürgen*, 'to be responsible,' the word may be compared with OBulg. *brēgg*, 'I take care of.' The root may have been Teut. *burg*, pre-Teut. *bergh-*; perhaps *bergen* is to be connected with the same root.

Borke, f., 'bark,' a LG. loan-word, which is not found in UpG. The proper HG. is *Riute*. Comp. LG. *barkē*, Eng. and Dan. *bark*, OIc. *berkr*, 'bark'; Goth. **barkus* is not recorded. Its connection with *bergen* (in the sense of 'concealing') may be possible as far as its form is concerned; but on account of Sans. *bhārja*, m. 'birch,' n. 'birch-bark,' its relation to *Birke* is more probable.

Born, m., 'fountain,' LG. form for HG. *Brunnen*.

Börse, f., from MidHG. *burse*, 'purse, small bag,' also 'a number of persons living together,' OHG. *burissa*, 'pocket.' Comp. Du. *beurs*; of Rom. origin (Fr. *bourse*, Ital. *borsa*); the Rom. class is derived finally from Gr. *βύρα*, 'hide.' This word supplanted an OTeut. term which shows a similar development of meaning—OIc. *pungr*, 'leather bottle, scrotum, purse,' Goth. *puggs*, OHG. *scazpfung*, 'purse.'

Borst, m., 'burst, clink,' from *bersten*.

Borste, f., 'bristle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *borste*, f., *bürst*, *borst*, m., n., OHG. *burst*, m., n.; comp. AS. *byrst*, and with a suffix *l*, *brystl*, E. *bristle*; Goth. **bairstus* or **bairsts*, f., is not recorded. *Bors-* is the Teut. form of the root; comp. further E. *bur*, from AS. **burr* (for **burru-*, properly 'bristly'). Pre-Teut. *bers-* shows itself in OInd. *bhṛṣ-ti-*, 'point, prong, corner'; also in Lat. *fastigium*, 'extreme edge' ? Comp. *Bürste*.

Borf, n., 'board,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bort*; comp. Goth. *fōtubaird*, 'foot-stool,' OSax. and Du. *bord*, AS. *bord*, 'board, shield, table,' E. *board* (see *Bert*). The OTeut. word *bord* meant the same as *Brett*, to which it is related by gradation; the apparent metathesis of *re* to *or* is OTeut., as in *ferschen* in relation to *fragen*; *Brett*, *Bert* may be represented in Ind. as *brádhās*, *brádhās*. See *Brett*.

Borfe, f., 'ribbon or trimming of gold thread and silk,' the earlier meaning is simply 'border'; MidHG. *borte*, 'border, frame, ribbon, lace' (comp. further the cognate *Bert*), OHG. *borto*, 'seam, trimming' (whence Ital. *bordo*, 'border, frame,' Fr. *bord*).

böse, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *bæse*, OHG. *bōsi*, 'bad, useless, slanderous.' A word peculiar to Germ., not found in the other dialects; the primary meaning, judging from OHG. *bōsa*, 'buffoonery,' *bōsām*, 'to vilify,' was probably 'speaking malevolently.' If *-si-* were regarded as a suffix, Gr. *φαῦλος* (perhaps for *φαῦσ-λος*), with the evolution of meaning 'trifling, bad, wicked,' would be connected with *bējē*.

Bösewicht, m., 'villain, scamp,' from MidHG. *bæsewicht*, OHG. *bōswiht*. See *Wicht*.

Böseheit, 'malice,' from MidHG. and OHG. *bōsheit*, without mutation, because *i*, the cause of the mutation, was soon syncopeated. *Empiren* is not cognate.

bosseln (1.), vb., 'to play at skittles'; allied to MidHG. *bōzen* (without the deriv. *l*), 'to strike' and 'to play at skittles.' See *Anteß* and *Beutl*.

bosseln (2.), vb., 'to work in relief,' from Fr. *bosseler*, whence also E. *to emboss*.

Bote, m., 'messenger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bote*, OHG. *boto*; comp. OLG. and ODu. *bodo*, AS. *boda*, 'messenger.' To this *Betschaft*, from MidHG. *boteschaft*, *botschaft*, OHG. *botoschaft*, *botascaf* (OSax. *bodscepi*, AS. *bodscipe*), is related. See *Echast*. *Bote* (Goth. **buda*) is the name of the agent, from the root *bud*, Aryan *bhūd*, appearing in *bieten*.

Böttcher, m., 'cooper,' name of the agent, from the following word.

Böttich, m., 'tub, vat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *botech*, *boteche*, m, OHG. *botāhha*, f.; it is probably related to the cognates of *Bütte*; comp. further AS. *bodig*, E. *body*, OHG. *budeming*, perhaps also ModHG. *Beden*?. Considering the deriv. of ModHG. *Bischof* from *episcopus*, we may assume that *Böttich* is allied to Lat.-Gr. *apotheca*; comp. Ital. *bottega* (Fr. *boutique*).

Bowl, f., from the equiv. E. *owl*. See *Bolle* (2.).

boxen, vb., ModHG. only, from the equiv. E. *to box*.

brach, adj. (espec. in compounds such as *Brachfeld*, &c.), 'uncultivated, fallow,' merely ModHG. In MidHG. there is only the compound *brāchmānōt*, 'June,' which contains a subst. *brāche*, f., OHG. *brāhha* (MidLG. *brāke*), 'aratio prima,' as its first component; *Brache* is 'turning up the soil after harvest'; from *brechen*.

Brach, n., 'refuse, trash,' from MidLG. *brak*, 'infirmity, defect,' properly

'breach'; comp. E. *brack* ('breach, flaw'). See *brechen*.

Brache, m., 'setter, beagle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *bracke*, OHG. *bracco*; scarcely akin to AS. *racc*, E. *rach* ('setter'), and OIc. *rakke*; in this case the initial *b* of the Ger. word would be equal to *bi* (see *be*, *bei*), which is improbable. E. *brach* ('setter, beagle'), from MidE. *brache*, is derived from OFr. *brache*, which, with its Rom. cognates (comp. Ital. *bracco*, Fr. *braque*, *brachet*), is of Ger. origin. If we must assume Goth. **brakka-*, the word, on account of the meaning 'hound,' might be connected with Lat. *fragrare*, 'to smell strongly.'

Brackwasser, n., 'brackish water,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG. *brakwater*, comp. Du. *brakwater*; to this E. *brack* ('salt'), Du. *brack*, 'salty,' are allied; E. *brackish water*.

Brägen, m., 'brain' (LG.), from MidLG. *bregen*, equiv. to Du. *brein*, E. *brain*, AS. *brægen*; no other related words are known.

Bram, see *Brembeer*, *verbrämen*.

Bramsegel, n., 'gallant-sail'; **Bramstange**, f., 'gallant-mast,' ModHG. only; of Du. origin; comp. Du. *bramzeil*, with the same meaning.

Brand, m., 'fire, conflagration, mortification, blight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brant(d)*, OHG. *brant*, m.; comp. AS. *brand*, E. *brand*, OIc. *brandr*, 'brand, resinous wood'; from *brennen*. The root is *bren* (from the Germ., the Rom. cognates Ital. *brando*, 'sword,' Fr. *brandon*, 'torch,' are derived). *Brandmarke*, 'to burn in a mark,' first occurs in ModHG.

branden, vb., 'to surge,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *branden*, which is connected with *Brant*, and means lit. 'to blaze, to move like flames'; from this *Brandung* is formed.

Brander, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *brander*, 'a ship filled with combustibles for setting the vessels of the enemy on fire, fireship.'

Brähne, f., 'outskirts of a wood.' See *verbrämen*.

Brasse, f., 'rope at the end of the sail-yards, brace,' first occurs in ModHG., from Du. *bras*, Fr. *bras* (from *brachium*), properly 'arm,' then 'a brace (on a yard)'; *Brassen*, 'to brace, swing the yards of a ship,' is Du. *brassen*, from Fr. *brasser*; comp. also E. *brace* ('a yard rope'), of the same origin.

Brassen, m., 'bream,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brahsen*, *brasem*, OHG. *brahsa*, *brahsima*, *brahsina*, m., f.; the UpG. dialects still preserve the form *Brasme* (the forms *Brasse*, f., *Brassen*, m., are Mid I.G. and MidGer.). Comp. the equiv. Du. *brasem*, E. *brasse*. From OGer. is derived Fr. *brême* (from *brahsme* l), whence E. *bream* is borrowed. The class belongs perhaps to an OTeut. str. vb. *bréhwan*, 'toshine.'

Braten, m., 'roast-meat,' from Mid HG. *bráto*, OHG. *bráto*, m.; in the earlier periods of the language the word has the general meaning 'tender parts of the body, flesh,' but in MidHG. the modern meaning is also apparent. To this AS. *bræde*, 'roast-meat,' is allied. Comp. the following word.

braten, vb., 'to roast, broil, fry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bráten*, OHG. *brátan*; comp. Du. *braden*, AS. *brædan*, 'to roast'; a Goth. str. vb. **brédan* is to be assumed. The root may have been a pre-Teut. *bhrédh* or *bhrét*; in support of the latter we may perhaps adduce OHG. *brádam*, quoted under *Brötm*. *Brüten* (Goth. **bróðjan*) might also be assigned to the same root. The pre-Teut. *bhrédh* is also indicated by Gr. *πρήθω* (if it stands for *πρήθω* ?), 'to consume, set on fire' (chiefly in combination with *πυρ*). See also *Wildpret*.

brauchen, vb., 'to use, need, want, require,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bráchen*, OHG. *bráhan*; comp. the corresponding AS. *brácan*, 'to enjoy,' also 'to digest, tolerate,' E. *to brook*; Goth. **brákan*, 'to use, enjoy.' Not found orig. in Scand. The pre-Teut. form of the root *bhrüg* accords with Lat. *fruor*, which originated in **fruor* for **frugvor*; the Lat. partic. *fructus*, which phonetically is identical with *gebraucht* and Goth. *bráhts*, shows the final guttural of the root, and so does Lat. *fruges*, &c. The following are Teut. noun forms from the root *brák* (*bhrág*): ModHG. *Bráud*, m. (comp. OHG. *bráht*), Goth. *bráhts*, AS. *brýce*, OHG. *bráchi*, 'serviceable, useful.'

Braue, f., 'eyebrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brá*, *bráwe*, OHG. *bráwa*, f.; a pre-Teut. and more remotely old Aryan word, which was perhaps **bréwa* in Goth. The OGall. and Kelt. *bríwa*, identical with this word, signifies 'bridge,' and is especially important as proving the connection between these cognates and those of *Brücke*. OHG. *bráwa* (Aryan *bhréwá*) is related by

gradation to Aryan *bhrá*, which is proved by AS. *brá*, E. *brow*, OSlov. *brúv*, Sans. *bhrá*, Gr. *ὀφρύς*. Comp. further Oic. *brá*, OLG. *bráha* (for *bráwa*), AS. *bráuw*, m., and also perhaps Lat. *frons*, 'forehead.' A widely diffused Aryan root. The ModHG. *Braune* has added to the stem the suffix *n*, which belonged to the declension of the weak form *Brauc* (comp. *Vienc*); similarly Oic. *brán*, corresponding to AS. *brá*, was formed from *brá* and the *n* of the weak declension (in AS. the gen. plur. is *brána*). *Brauc*, like the names of many limbs and parts of the body (see *Zuß*, *Niere*, *Herz*, *Leber*, *Nase*), originated in the primit. Aryan period. The orig. meaning, however, of the primit. Aryan *bhrá-s* ('eye)-brow,' is as difficult to discover as that of *Herz*. See also *Brücke*.

brauen, vb., 'to brew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bráuen*, *bráuwen*, OHG. *bráuwān*; comp. the corresponding Oic. *Brugga*, Du. *brouwen*, AS. *bréowan*, E. *to brew*. To the OTeut. root *bru* (from Aryan *bhru-*, *bhrēw*), 'to brew,' which may be inferred from these verbs, belongs Phryg.-Thrac. *βρόρον*, 'beer, cider,' which perhaps stands for Gr. **φρόρον*, also Lat. *defrūtum*, 'must boiled down,' OIr. *brúthe*, 'broth,' *bruth*, 'live coals, heat,' *bruith*, 'cooking.' It is shown, moreover, under *Brød* that the meaning of the root *bhru-* was at one time more general; comp. further *kródn*. On account of the gutturals, Gr. *φρόρω*, Lat. *frūgo*, cannot be cognates. Comp. also *kródn*, *Brød*.

braun, adj., 'brown,' from MidHG. *brān*, 'brown, dark-coloured, shining, sparkling,' OHG. *brān*; comp. the corresponding Du. *bruin*, AS. *brān*, E. *brown*, Oic. *brānn*. This Teut. term passed into Rom. (comp. the cognates of Ital. *bruno*, Fr. *brun*; see *Blend*); hence also Lith. *brunas*, 'brown.' The proper stem of Aryan *bhr-ána-*, appears in Lith. *beras*, 'brown' (comp. *Bär*), and reduplicated in OInd. *babhrá-s*, 'reddish brown, bay' (this form of the adj. being apparently a common Aryan term for a brownish mammal living in water; comp. *Biber*); hence it may be right to assign Gr. *φρόνη*, *φρόνος*, 'toad,' to this root. Respecting *Braun* as a name for the bear, see *Bär*.—**Bräune**, f., from Mid HG. *bráune*, 'brownness,' related to *frum* (as a malady, 'brownish inflammation of the windpipe').

Braus, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *brás*, 'noise, tumult'; perhaps cognate with

AS. *brýsan*, E. to *bruisse*. — **brausen**, vb., 'to roar, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brāsen*; comp. Du. *bruisen*, 'to bluster,' from *bruis*, 'foam, froth'; to this *Brause*, f., 'watering-pot,' also belongs.

Brausche, f., 'bump, bruise,' from MidHG. *brāsche*, 'a swelling with blood underneath'; to this E. *brisket* and Oic. *brjósk*, 'gristle,' are allied. The stem common to all these must have meant 'roundish elevation.'

Braut, f., 'bride, betrothed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brāt*, OHG. *brūt*, f. Goth. *brāps* (stem *brā-li-*) means 'daughter-in-law'; from this comes *brāp-faps*, 'lord of the bride' (*faps* corresponds to Gr. *πῶσις*, which stands, as *πῶσις* indicates, for *πῶσις*, corresponding to OInd. *patis*, 'lord'), i.e. 'bridegroom.' The MidHG. *brāt* signifies 'the young, newly married woman'; the borrowed ModFr. *bruy*, earlier *bruy*, is, on account of its meaning, connected most closely with Goth. *brāps*, 'daughter-in-law'; comp. *νύμφη*, 'betrothed, bride, daughter-in-law.' In Eng. we may compare AS. *brýd*, 'betrothed,' E. *bride*, which are primit. allied to the Germ.; comp. also E. *bridal*, from AS. *brýd-ealo*, hence orig. 'bride-ale.' E. *bridegroom* is based upon E. *groom*, and represents AS. *brýdguma*, the second component of which is Goth. *guma*, 'man,' corresponding to Lat. *homo* (primary form *ghomon*). The ModHG. *Bräutigam* is identical in etymology with the AS. word; comp. OHG. *brätigomo*, MidHG. *bräutigome*, in which the first part is properly gen. sing. (comp. *Bräutigall*). The Teut. root form *brādi-* has not yet been explained etymologically; it is a word peculiar to Teut., like *Bräi* and *Bräu*. Goth. *qino*, 'woman,' MidHG. *kone*, are based on an ancient form; comp. Gr. *γυνή*, Sans. *gnā*, 'woman.'

brav, adj., 'excellent, manly, brave,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *brave*, the origin of which is not established (from Lat. *barbarus*?).

brächen, vb., 'to break,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brächen*, OHG. *brēhan*; comp. the corresponding Goth. *brikan*, OLG. and AS. *brecan*, E. to *break*, Du. *breken*, 'to break.' From a root *brek* common to Teut., which is derived from pre-Teut. *bhreg*; comp. Lat. *frangere*, the nasal of which is wanting in *frég-i*. The ModHG. *Brachfeld*, *Bruch*, *Brüden*, are formed by gradation from the same root.

Bregen, see *Brägen*.

Brei, m., 'broth, pottage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brī*, *brīe*, m., OHG. *brīo*, m., allied to Du. *brīj*, AS. *brīw*, 'pottage'; Goth. **breiwa-* (Goth. **breiws* is related to OHG. *brīo* in the same way as Goth. *saiws* to OHG. *sō*). It is hardly possible that the word is connected with the root *brā*, discussed under *brauen*. Did a root *brī*, 'to cook,' exist? comp. Oic. *brīme*, 'fire.' Gr. *φρίσσω* (root *φρίκ*) has been suggested.

breif, adj., 'broad, wide,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *breit*; it corresponds to OSax. *brēd*, Du. *breed*, AS. *brād*, E. *broad*, Goth. *brāips*, 'broad.' Probably from pre-Teut. *mrailō*, akin to the root *mrīt* preserved in Sans., 'to fall to pieces' (properly 'to extend'?).

Breme, 'edge, border.' See *verfrāmen*.

Breme, **Bremse**, f., 'gadfly.' Comp. MidHG. *brēme*, *brēm*, OHG. *brēmo*, 'gadfly.' *Bremse* is LG. for HG. *Breme*; comp. OLG. *brimissa*, AS. *brimse*, MidE. *brimse*. OHG. *brēmo* would be in Goth. **brīma*, m., *Brēme*, Goth. **brimisi*, f. Yet E. *breeze* (horsefly) cannot be cognate, since *brēsa* (and not *brimes*) is its AS. form. The root of *Bremse*, discussed under *trummen*, is *brem* (pre-Teut. *bhrem*, Lat. *frēmere*, 'to buzz, hum,' whence also Sans. *bhramara*, m., 'bee.'

Bremse, f., 'drag-shoe,' from MidHG. *brēuse*, f., 'barnacle, muzzle.' It cannot be identified with *Bremse*, 'gadfly' (see *Breme*), because the latter indicates a Goth. *brimisi*, while *Bremse*, 'drag-shoe,' points to a Goth. *bramisjō*. For *Bremse*, 'drag,' dialectal forms such as *bram* (with *a* and the loss of the suffix *s*) have been authenticated, but of a root *bram* with some such meaning as 'to press, squeeze,' there is no trace. The suffix *s* recalls Goth. *jukuzi*, 'yoke,' from the equiv. *juk*; comp. also *aqizi*, 'axe.'

brennen, vb., 'to burn, scorch, sting, distill'; it combines the meanings of MidHG. *brinnen*, str. vb., 'to burn, give light, shine, glow,' and its factitive *brēnen*, wk. vb., 'to set fire to, cause to burn'; the former is Goth., OHG. and OLG. *brinnan*, 'to burn' (intrans.), the latter Goth. *brannjan*, 'to set fire to.' Comp. AS. *birnan* (intrans.), *bærnan*, *bernan* (trans.). E. to *burn*, is trans. and intrans., like the ModHG. word. Under *Braub* attention is called to the fact that only one *n* of the Goth. verb. *brinnan* belongs to the root; the second *n* is a suffix of the present tense (comp. also

rinnen, rennen); the form with simple *n* is seen in AS. *bryne*, 'conflagration' (from *bruni*). A root *bren-*, pre-Teut. *bren*, with the meaning 'to burn,' has not yet been authenticated in the other Aryan languages.

brenzeln, vb., 'to taste burnt,' first occurs in ModHG. a frequentative form of *brennen*.

Bresche, f., 'breach, gap,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *brèche*, whence also the equiv. Du. *bres*. The Fr. word is usually traced back to the OG. stem of *brēchen*.

Brett, n., 'board, plank, shelf, counter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brēt*, OHG. *brēt*, n.; corresponds to AS. *brēd*, n.; Goth. **brīd*, n. It has been shown under *Bert*, 'board,' that the OTeut. word for *Brett* had two stems, primarily identical and separated only by gradation, viz., *brēdo-* and *bordo-*, whose connection might be represented thus: Ind. *bradhās* is related to *brdhās*, as Aryan *bhrédhos* is to *bhrdhōs*, n.; MidHG. *brēt* combines the meanings 'board, shield,' &c., like AS. *bord*; see also *krēft*.

Brätzel, m., f., 'cracknell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bræzel*, also *breze*, OHG. *bræzella* and *bræzita* (*bergita*); allied to Bav. *die bretzen*, Suab. *brätzig*, *brätzet*, Alsat. *brestell*. The Suab. form as well as OHG. *brizzilla* presupposes a Teut. *ē*; but the vowel sounds of the remaining forms are uncertain. It is most frequently referred to MidLat. *brācellum* (whence *brāzil*, and by mutation *brēzil*?), or rather *brāchiōtum*, 'little arm' (the different kinds of pastry are named from their shape; comp. e.g. MidHG. *krāpfe*, 'hook, hook-shaped pastry'); MidHG. *bræzte* would be *brāchiōtum*. From OHG. *bræzitella* the ModHG. *Bretstelle* (Strassb.) was produced, while *bretzella* was resolved by a wrong division of syllables into *Bret-stelle*; thus we deduce in ModHG. *Tapfe* from *Fußtapfe*, i.e. *Fuß-stapfe*. The absence of the word in Rom. (yet comp. Ital. *bracciatello*) seems to militate against the derivation of the whole of this class from Lat. *bracchium*. In that case OHG. *brgita*, *bræzita*, might perhaps be connected with AS. *byrgan*, 'to eat,' OIr. *bargen*, 'cake.'

Brief, m., 'letter, epistle,' from MidHG. *brief*, OHG. *brief*, m.; from Lat. *brēvis* (scil. *libellus*); the lengthened *ē* from *ē* in words borrowed from Lat. becomes *ea* and then *ie* (comp. *Briester*); Lat. *brevis* and *breve*, 'note, document.' The HG. word had originally a more general signification,

'document,' hence the ModHG. *vertrieben*, MidHG. and OHG. *brief*, 'letter, document,' and generally 'a writing.' When the OTeut. Runic characters were exchanged for the more convenient Roman letters (see *schreiben* as well as *Buch*), the Germans adopted some terms connected with writing; OHG. *brīaf* appears in the 9th cent. (the Goth. word is *bōka*, 'document').

Brille, f., 'spectacles,' from late MidHG. *barille*, *berille*, *brille*, 'spectacles' (Du. *bril*); properly the gem Lat.-Gr. *beryllus* (the syncope of the unaccented *e* is amply attested by *fauge*, *Heiten*, *glauben*, &c.); comp. *Beryll*.

bringen, vb., 'to bring, accompany,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bringen*, OHG. *bringan*; comp. OSax. *bringian*, Du. *brengen*, AS. *bringan*, E. *to bring*, Goth. *briggan*, *bringan*, 'to bring.' The Aryan form of this specially Teut. word, which is wanting only in OIc., would be *bhreng* (*bhrenk*?); no cognates are recorded.

Brink, m., 'grassy hillock, green sward,' from LG. *brink*, comp. OIc. *breikka* (from **brinkō*), f., both meaning 'hill'; akin to E. *brink*, and OIc. *bringa*, 'mead.'

brinnen, see *brennen*.

Brise, f., from the equiv. E. *breeze* (whence also Fr. *brise*?).

Brocke, **Brocken**, m., 'crumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brocke*, OHG. *broccho*, m.; Goth. **brukka*, m., for which *gabruka*, f., occurs: formed by gradation from *brēchen* (comp. *Trette* from *trēten*); derivatives *bröckeln*, *bröckelig*.

Brockperle, f., 'rough pearl,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *baroque*, Port. *barocco* (Span. *barueco*), 'oval.'

brodeln, **brudeln**, vb., 'to bubble,' from MidHG. *brodeln*, vb.; hence MidHG. *aschenbrodele*, 'scullion,' from which *Aschenbrödel*, 'Cinderella,' comes. See *Bret*.

Brodem, m., 'fume, exhalation,' from MidHG. *brādem*, m., 'vapour,' OHG. *brādam*, 'vapour, breath, heat.' AS. *bræþ*, 'vapour, breath, wind,' E. *breath*, are perhaps cognate, so too ModHG. *braten*?

Brombeere, f., 'blackberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brāmber*, OHG. *brāmberi*; lit. 'bramble-berry,' OHG. *brāmo*, MidHG. *brāme* (also 'brair' generally). Akin to AS. *brōm*, E. *broom* (ModHG. *Bram*, 'broom for besoms'); AS. *brēmel*, 'thorny plant,' E. *bramble*, Du. *braam*, 'bramble-bush,' whence Fr. *framboise*.

Brofsam, m., **Brofsame**, f., 'crumb';

connected instinctively by Germans with Bret and Eamen; comp., however, MidHG. *brōsma*, *brōsme*, OHG. *brōsma*, OLG. *brōsma*, 'crumb, fragment' (Goth. **brausma*, 'crumb,' is not recorded). It is related either to the Teut. root *brut*, which appears in AS. *breotan*, 'to break,' or to AS. *brysan*, OFr. *bruiser* (E. *to bruise*), from a Kelt.-Teut. root *brūs*, which the UpGerm. dialects preserve in *frēslēn*, 'to crumble' (whence, too, OSlov. *brūschū*, 'sherd,' *brūsnati*, 'to wipe off, rub off').

Brōschēn, n., 'sweetbread,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG.; comp. Dan. *bryske*, E. *brisket*. See *Wanſche*.

Brōt, n., 'bread, food, loaf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brōt*, OHG. *brōt*, n. The form with *t* is strictly UpGer.; comp. LG. *brōd*, Du. *brood*, AS. *brēad*, E. *bread*, OIc. *brauð*. The old inherited form for Bret was *raib* (Goth. *hlaiſ*); and ancient compounds like AS. *hlāf-rād* (for **hlāfward*), 'loafward, bread-giver,' E. *lord*, preserve the OTeut. word (see *raib*), in addition to which a new word peculiar to Teut. was formed from a Teut. root. To this root, which appears in *brauen*, we must assign the earlier and wider meaning of 'to prepare by heat or fire'; comp. AS. and E. *broth* (Ital. *broda*, 'broth,' is of Teut. origin) and *frēslēn*. In Bret it would have the special signification 'to bake.' There is a strange OTeut. compound of *Bret-*, MidHG. *bī-brōt*, ModHG. *Bienen-bret*, AS. *beōbrēad*, E. *beebread*, all of which signify 'honeycomb,' lit. 'bread of bees'; in this compound the word *Bret* appears, singularly enough, for the first time. In earlier AS. the modern meaning, 'bread,' is still wanting, but it is found even in OHG.

Bruch (1.), m., 'breach, rupture, crack,' from MidHG. *bruch*, OHG. *bruh*, m.; formed by gradation from *frēslēn*.

Bruch (2.), m., n., 'damp meadow, marsh, bog,' a Franc.-Sax. word from MidHG. *bruoch*, OHG. *bruoh* (*hh*), n. m., 'marshy soil, swamp'; comp. LG. *brōk*, Du. *broek*, 'marsh-land,' AS. *brōk*, 'brook, current, river,' E. *brook*. Similarly MidHG. *ouwe* combines the meanings of 'water-stream, watery land, island.' It is possible that WestTeut. **broka-* is allied to *frēslēn*, a supposition that has been put forward on account of the AS. meaning 'torrent'; in that case the OHG. sense 'swamp' would be based upon 'a place where water gushes out.'

Bruch (3.), f., n., 'breeches,' from Mid

HG. *bruoch*, OHG. *bruoh* (*hh*), f., 'breeches covering the hip and upper part of the thigh' (akin to AS. *brēc*, E. *breech*); comp. the corresponding AS. *brēc*, plur. *brēc*, E. *breeches*, MidLG. *brōk*, Du. *broek*, OIc. *brōk*, 'breeches.' It has been asserted that the common Teut. *brōk-* has been borrowed from the equiv. Gall.-Lat. *brāca* (likewise Rom., comp. Ital. *brache*, Fr. *braves*); but AS. *brēc*, 'rump,' shows that *Bruch* contains a Teut. stem; hence the Gall.-Lat. word is more likely borrowed from Teut.; comp. *ſcēnd*.

Brücke, f., 'bridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brücke*, OHG. *brucka*, f., which points to Goth. **bruggō*, f.; comp. Du. *brug*, AS. *brycg*, E. *bridge*. Besides the meaning 'bridge,' common to WestTeut., the OIc. *bryggja* (likewise LG. *brügge*) is used in the sense of 'landing-place, pier,' while *brá* (equal to ModHG. *Braue*) is the proper Scand. word for 'bridge.' *Brücke* (from **bruggō*-) is undoubtedly allied to OIc. *brá*; no common Aryan term for bridge can be found. OSlov. *brŭv* also means both 'eyebrow' and 'bridge,' and OHG. *brāva* (see under *Braue*) is identical with OGall. *briva*, 'bridge,' both of which point to Aryan *bhṛvād*. With regard to the transition of **bravī* to **bruggō*, see *Sugent*.

Bruder, m., 'brother, friar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bruder*, OHG. *brudar*; comp. Goth. *brōþar*, AS. *brōþar*, E. *brother*, Du. *broeder*, OSax. *brōthar*. Inherited, like most words denoting kinship, from the period when all the Aryans formed only one tribe, without any difference of dialect; the degrees of relationship (comp. *ſheim*, *vetter*, *Vaſe*) at that period, which is separated by more than three thousand years from our era, were very fully developed. The primit. form of the word *Bruder* was *bhṛātō(r)*, nom. plur. *bhṛātōres*; this is attested, according to the usual laws of sound, both by Goth.-Teut. *brōþar* and Lat. *frāter*, Gr. *φάτρης*, OInd. *bhṛátar-*, OSlov. *bratrŭ*; all these words retain the old primary meaning, but in Gr. the word has assumed a political signification.

Brühe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *brŭeje*, 'broth, sauce.' The root of the word must not be sought in *brauen*, which is based upon *bru-*; *brŭeje* would be in Goth. *brōja*, Teut. root *brō*, in MidE. *brēie*, MidDn. *broeyje*. From the same stem MidHG. *Brut* has been formed, with a dental suffix. The wk. vb. is *brŭen*, MidHG.

brüejēn, brüēn, 'to scald, singe, burn'; comp. Du. *broeijen*, 'to warm, brood'; in earlier ModHG., too, *brüēfen* signifies 'to brood.' In spite of the meaning, the connection with *Bruch* is, on phonetic grounds, improbable.

Brühl, m., 'marshy copse,' from MidHG. *brüel*, m., 'low-land, marshy copse,' OHG. *bruil*; from Fr. *breuil*, Prov. *bruelh*, 'thicket'; of Kelt. origin (*brogit*).

brüllen, vb., 'to roar, bellow, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brüelen*; in UpG. dialects even now *briele, brüele*. The remarkable short *ü* of ModHG. compared with MidHG. *üe* may be explained by the pret. *brülte*, where the shortness of the vowel is produced by the following double consonant; OHG. **bruovilōn* is wanting; allied perhaps to E. *brawl*?. From the root *brō* ('to scald') in the sense of 'to bubble' ?.

brummen, vb., 'to growl, snarl, grumble,' from MidHG. *brummen*, wk. vb., 'to growl, hum,' a deriv. of the MidHG. str. vb. *brimmen*, 'to growl, roar' (comp. the equiv. MidE. *brimmen*). This again is cognate with MidHG. *brēmen*, OHG. *brēman*, str. vb., 'to growl, roar,' since *mm* belongs properly only to the pres. and not to the other tenses. The cognates of the stem *brēm-*, which these verbs indicate, also includes OIc. *brim*, 'surge,' MidE. *brim*, 'glow' (E. *brimstone*); other related words may be found under *Brämse*. The Teut. root *brēm*, pre-Tent. *bhrēm*, appears in Lat. *frēmere*, 'to gnash,' with which some are fond of comparing Gr. *βρῆμεν*, 'to rumble.' The OInd. *bhram* as a verbal stem signifies 'to move unsteadily'; *bhramā*, n., 'whirling flame,' *bhramī*, m., 'whirlwind.' Hence the meaning 'to rush, gnash, crackle,' seems to have been developed from a vibrating motion, especially that of sound. See the following word.

Brunft, f., 'rutting-time,' from MidHG. *brunft*, f., 'fire, heat, rutting season of deer, cry.' The MidHG. *brunft* is of dual origin; in the sense of 'heat' it belongs to *frennen*, Brand. *Brunft*, 'the rutting season of deer,' was rightly connected, as early as Lessing, with *krummen*, since it "indicates the impulse of certain animals to copulation, that is to say, of those that roar or bellow in the act; ignorance and negligence have transformed this word into *Brunft*" (Lessing).

Brunn, Brummen, Born, m., 'fountain, spring, well.' The form with the me-

tathesis of the *r* is LG.; the first two are based upon MidHG. *brunne*, m., 'spring, spring-water, well'; OHG. *brunno* (beside which a form *pfuzzi*, 'well,' from Lat. *puteus*, appears in OHG.; comp. *ῥῥύε*). It is based upon an OTeut. word; Goth. *brunna*, 'spring,' AS. *burna* (for *brunna*), E. *bourne* ('brook'). *Brunnen* has been derived from *frennen*, for which a primary meaning 'to heave, seethe' (comp. MidHG. LG. *sōt*, 'well, draw-well') is assumed without proof. Gr. *φρῆσσι*, 'well,' scarcely points to a root *bhru*, 'to heave, bubble' (cognate with *brauen* ?); *nn* may be a suffix, as perhaps in ModHG. *Senne*.

Brünne, f., recently borrowed from the equiv. MidHG. *brünne* (OHG. *brunna*), f., 'breastplate'; comp. Goth. *brunjó* (whence OFr. *brunie*), OIc. *brynja*, AS. *byrne*; not from *frennen*; the appellations 'glowing, shining,' scarcely suit the earlier leather breastplates. OFr. *brünne*, 'breast,' is more probably allied. From Teut. are borrowed OFr. *broigne* and OSlov. *bränja*, 'coat of mail.'

Brunst, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *brunst*, f., 'burning, fire, glow, heat, devastation by fire' (*Brunstzeit*, see *Brunft*); OHG. *brunst*, Goth. *brunsts*. In Eng. this deriv. from the root of *frennen* is wanting (comp. *krunst* from *fennen*); the *s* before the suffix *t* is due to the double *n* of the verb.

Brust, f., 'breast, chest, pap,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brust*, OHG. *brust*, f.; it corresponds to Goth. *brusts*, a plur. noun (conson. stem), f., Du. and LG. *borst*. In the other OTeut. dialects the words corresponding exactly to Goth. *brusts* are wanting; they have a peculiar neut. form: AS. *breōst*, E. *breast*, OIc. *brjóst*, OSax. *breost*, which are related by gradation to HG. *Brust*. This term for breast is restricted to the Teut. languages (including OIr. *brúinne*, 'breast'?), the individual members of the Aryan group differing in this instance from each other, while other parts of the body (see *Bug*) are designated by names common to all of them. Of the approximate primary meaning of *Brust*, or rather of the idea underlying the word, we know nothing; the only probable fact is that the primitive stem was originally declined in the dual, or rather in the plural.

Brut, f., 'brood, spawn, brats,' from MidHG. and OHG. *bruot*, f., 'vivified by warmth, brood, animation by warmth, brooding, heat'; comp. Du. *broed*, AS. *brōd*,

E. brood. The dental is deriv. ; *brô*, as the root-syllable, is discussed under *Brûhe*; the primary root signified 'to warm, heat.'—**brûten**, 'to brood,' from MidHG. *brûeten*, OHG. *bruoten* (Goth. **brôðjan*); comp. AS. *brédan*, E. *to breed* (with the further signification 'to beget, bring up'). E. *bird*, AS. *bridd*, 'the young of birds, little bird,' are often incorrectly allied to *brûten*; AS. *bridd* would be in Goth. **bridi* (plur. *bridja*), and consequently the connection of the E. word with HG. *brûten* (Goth. **brôðjan*) becomes impossible. It is worth noticing that Du. *broeyjen*, LG. *brøyjen*, and ModHG. dial. *brûhen* partake of the meaning of *brûten*. See *brûhen*.

Bube, m., 'boy, lad, rogue, knave (at cards),' from MidHG. *buobe* (MidLG. *bôve*), m., 'boy, servant, disorderly person' (OHG. **buobo* and Goth. **bôba* are wanting); a primit. Ger. word, undoubtedly of great antiquity, though unrecorded in the various OTeut. periods (yet note the proper names identical with it, OHG. *Buobo*, AS. *Bôfa*). Comp. MidDu. *boeve*, Du. *boef* (E. *boy* is probably based upon a diminutive **bôftig*, **bôfing*). 'Young man, youth,' is manifestly the orig. sense of the word; comp. Bav. *bu*, 'lover,' Swiss *bu*, 'unmarried man.' To this word MidE. *babe*, E. *baby* are related by gradation; also Swiss, *bâbi*, *bêbi* (most frequently *tokxebâbi*, *tittibâbi*), 'childish person' (Zwingly—"Wâten are effeminate, foolish youths"); akin to this is OHG. *Babo*, a proper name. The OTeut. words *babo-bôbo* are probably terms expressing endearment (comp. Atti, *Bâfa*, *Mûfme*), since the same phonetic forms are also used similarly in other cases; comp. OSlov. *baba*, 'grandmother'; further, Ital. *babbé*, 'nanny,' Prov. *babau*, 'fop' (late Lat. *baburrus*, 'foolish'), Ital. *babbole*, 'childish tricks.'

Buch, n., 'book, quire,' from the equiv. MidHG. *buoch*, OHG. *buoh*, n. It differs in gender and declension in the various OTeut. dialects; Goth. *bôka*, f., and *bôk*, n., f., signify 'letter (of the alphabet)' in the sing., but 'book, letter (epistle), document' in the plur.; akin to OSax. *bôk*, 'book'; Du. *boek*, AS. *bôc*, f., equiv. to E. *book*. The sing. denoted orig., as in Goth., the single character, the plur. a combination of characters, 'writing, type, book, letter'; comp. Goth. *afstassans bôkôs*, 'writing of divorcement'; *wadjabôkôs*, 'bond, handwriting'; *frabauhta bôka*, 'deed of

sale.' The plur. was probably made into a sing. at a later period, so that ModHG. *Buch* signified lit. 'letters (of the alphabet).' The OTeut. word, which even on the adoption of Roman characters was not supplanted by a borrowed word (see *Brift*), made its way, like the word *Buche*, into Slav. at an early period; comp. OSlov. *buky*, 'beech, written character' (plur. *bukûve*, 'book, epistle'). *Buch* was used in the earliest times for the runes scratched on the twigs of a fruit-tree (see *reifen*); hence it results from Tacitus (*Germania*, 10) that *Buch* (lit. 'letter') is connected with OHG. *buohha*, 'beech.' The same conclusion follows from the Ger. compound *Buchstabe*, which is based on an OTeut. word—OHG. *buohstab*, OSax. *bôcstaf*, AS. *bôcstaf* (but E. and Du. *letter*), OIc. *bôkstafr*. Undoubtedly the Germans instinctively connect *Buchstabe* with *Buch* and not with *Buche*. As far as the form is concerned, we are not compelled to accept either as the only correct and primit. Teut. word; both are possible. Historical facts, however, lead us to regard *Buchstabe* as *Buchenstab*. With the term *Buchenstab* the early Germans intimately combined the idea of the rune scratched upon it, and constituting its chief value. Comp. the following word and Rune.

Buche, f., 'beech, beech-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *buoche*, OHG. *buohha*; AS. *bôc-treow*, with the collateral form *bêce* (from *boeciae*), E. *beech*. The form *bôc* has been preserved in E. *buckmast*, *buckwheat*; comp. OIc. *bôk*, Goth. **bôka*, 'beech.' The name of the tree is derived from pre-Teut.; according to Lat. *fâgus*, 'beech,' and Gr. *φᾶγος*, *φηγός*, its Europ. form would be *bhâgos*. The Gr. word signifies 'edible oak.' This difference between the Gr. word on the one hand and the Teut.-Lat. on the other has been explained "by the change of vegetation, the succession of an oak and a beech period"; "the Teutons and the Italians witnessed the transition of the oak period to the beech period, and while the Greeks retained *φηγός* in its orig. signification, the former transferred the name as a general term to the new forests which grew in their native wastes." Comp. Gr. *Buche* is properly 'the tree with edible fruit' (comp. Gr. *φαγέω*, 'to eat,' and *φηγός*), and hence perhaps the difference of meaning in Gr. may be explained from this general signification, so that the above hypothesis was not necessary.

Buchs, m., **Buchsbaum**, 'box, box-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *buchsbaum*; formed from Lat. *buxus*, Gr. *πύξος*; comp. Ital. *bosso*, Fr. *buis*, E. *box*.

Büchse, f., 'box, pot, jar, rifle,' from MidHG. *bühse*, 'box, magic-box, firelock'; OHG. *buhsa*, from **buhſja*, from Gr. *πύξίς*, 'a box of boxwood (*πύξος*), medicine-box.' The Gr. medical art was in vogue in the Middle Ages among all civilised nations, consequently some Gr. medical terms found their way into German. See *Art, Pfaster*. Comp. AS. and E. *box*, Ital. *bossolo*, Fr. *bossette*, 'box.'

Bucht, f., 'bay,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG. *bucht*; comp. Du. *bogt*, E. *bought* (from MidE. *boght*), 'a twist, bend,' and E. *bight* (from AS. *byht*); properly a verbal abstract from *biegen*.

Buckel (1.), m., 'boss, stud,' from MidHG. *buckel*, m., f., 'boss of a shield'; from OFr. *boele* (whence Fr. *boucle*, 'buckle'), which is based on Lat. *buccula*, 'beaver of a helmet, boss.'

Buckel (2.), **Buckel**, m., 'back, hump,' from MidHG. *buckel*. The Swiss *bukel* (not **buxel*) points to a primary form *bugg-* (see *biegen*, *Bügel*, *Bügel*), not directly to *büden*, from *biegen* (root *bug*). *Buckel* is lit. 'a curve, bend.'

Bücken, vb., 'to stoop, bow,' from MidHG. *bücken*, 'to bend, bow'; frequentative of *biegen*, like *ſchmüden* of *ſchmiegen*. The Swiss *bukxe* points to OHG. *buchen* (Swiss *bukx*, 'bend'); comp. LG. *bucken*, 'to stoop.' See *Buckel*.

Bücking, m., 'bloater' (also *Bückling*, based on *Bückling*, 'bow,' from *biegen*), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *bückine*; comp. Du. *bokking*, which is probably a deriv. of *Bock*, Du. *bok*, 'hircus'; in fact, the fish is also called *bozhorn* (*bockshorn*) in MidDu.

Bude, f., 'booth, stall, shop,' from MidHG. *buode*, f., 'hut, tent'; corresponds to MidE. *bōde*, 'taberna,' E. *booth*; Oic. *bād*, f., 'dwelling, hut, tent,' has a different vowel, and is based on the widely diffused root *bā-bhā*, 'to dwell, stay.' By a different derivation E. *to bu-ld*, AS. *bold*, *both*, 'dwelling,' OFris. *bold*, Oic. *ból*, OLG. *bdal*, are produced from the same root. So too OIr. *both* (*bothán*), 'hut,' from **bu-to*, as well as the words discussed under *baun*. Lith.-Slav. *buda*, 'booth,' and Bohem. and Silesian *baube*, 'shepherd's hut,' are borrowed.

Büffel, m., 'buffalo, boor, buff (leathery),' from MidHG. *büffel*, m., 'ox'; borrowed from Fr. *bufle*, Lat. *bubalus*, Gr. *βούβαλος*; hence also E. *buff*.

Bug, m., 'bend, flexure, hock, bow (of a ship),' from MidHG. *buoc(g)*, OHG. *buog*, m., 'upper joint of the arm, shoulder, upper joint of the leg, hip, hock'; comp. Du. *boeg*, 'ship's bow,' AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, 'armus, ramus,' E. *bough* ('the joint of a tree,' as it were). The Goth. word may have been **bōgus* (from pre-Teut. *bhāghā-s*); comp. Sans. *bāhus* (for *bhāghā-s*), 'arm, fore-arm, fore-feet,' also Gr. *πᾶχυς*, *πῆχυς* (for *φᾶχυς*), 'elbow, fore-arm, bend of the arm,' Armen. *bazuk*, 'arm.' On account of the Aryan base *bhāghā-s* the derivation of ModHG. *Bug* from *biegen* (root *bug*, pre-Teut. *bhuk*), is impossible. The ancient terms for parts of the body, such as *Arm*, *Bug*, *Herz*, *Nase*, *Niere*, &c., are based upon obscure roots, of which we find no further trace anywhere; they belong, in fact, to the most primitive vocabulary of Aryan speech.—**Bugsprriet**, n., from the equiv. Du. *boegsprriet*; comp. the equiv. MidE. *bōsprēt*, E. *bousprit* (Fr. *beauprê*).

Bügel, m., 'curve, arc, guard (of a gun),' ModHG. only, derived from *biegen* (OTeut. *baug*, 'ring,' corresponding to *Bügel* from OTeut. *haug*); comp. Du. *beugel*, 'hoop, stirrup.'

Bübel, **Bühl**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *bübel*, OHG. *büil*, *buhil*, m., 'hill'; it is probably rightly referred to the Aryan root *bhūk*, *bhāg*, 'to bend.' See *biegen* and *Buckel*.

Buhle, m., 'lover, paramour,' from MidHG. *buole*, m., 'near relative, lover, sweetheart'; likewise MidHG. *buole*, f., 'lady-love' (OHG. *Buolo*, m., as a masculine name only); the implied correspondences in the cognate Teut. dialects are not recorded. It is scarcely disputable, however, that a primit. Germ. word lies at the base of *Buhle*. Since *Bube* in Up Germ. dialects signifies 'lover' also, it is perhaps connected with *Buhle*, which may be a term of endearment formed from it.

Bühne, f., 'stage, gallery, orchestra,' from MidHG. *büne*, *bün*, f., 'ceiling of a room (a meaning still preserved in Swiss), board, lath'; the latter is at all events the primary meaning. Perhaps AS. *bim*, 'crib, box,' E. *bin*, are allied by gradation to MidHG. *büne*. The origin of the words has not yet been explained.

Bühre, f., 'bed-tick,' ModHG. only, from LG. *büre*; probably cognate with Fr. *bure*, 'coarse stuff.'

Bulge (Swiss, also *Bulge*), f., 'leather water-pail,' from MidHG. *bulge*, OHG. *bulga*, 'leather bag'; MidE. and E. *bilge*, *bulge*, from **bylġe*. The cognates are allied to *Balg* (Goth. *balgs*, 'leather bottle, bag'), MidLat. *bulga*.

Bulle (1.), m., 'bull,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *bulle*; comp. Du. *bul*, *bol*, E. *bull* (in AS. only the deriv. *bulluca*, 'bullock,' appears); akin to OIc. *bole*, 'bull'; Lith. *bullus* is not a cognate; root *bel* in *tellen*?

Bulle (2.), f., 'bottle,' first occurs at a late period in ModHG., corrupted from *bittel*, Fr. *bouteille*.

Bulle (3.), f., 'bull, papal edict,' from MidHG. *bulle*, f., 'seal, document, bull' (AS. *bulle*, E. *bull*, ModFr. *bulle*). From Lat. *bulia*, lit. 'water bubble,' then 'boss, knob (on a door),' finally 'a ball attached as a seal to documents'; whence also *Biff*.

bumbfen, vb., 'to bounce,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic word.

bummeln, vb., 'to dangle,' simply ModHG. from LG. *bummeln*; an onomatopoeic word of recent origin.

Bund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *bunt d*), 'bond, fetter, confederacy'; related to *finten*.

Bündel, n., 'bundle, parcel,' ModHG. only, though existing in AS. (*byndel*, E. *bundle*); related to *finten*. See the previous word.

bündig, adj., 'binding, valid, terse,' not from MidHG. *bündec*, 'firmly bound,' but formed from Du. *bondig*, 'binding, firm'; the latter word is akin to *finten*.

bunt, adj., 'gay, mottled, variegated,' a MidG. and LG. word (for which *gefleckt*, *gepröckelt*, &c., are used in UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. *bunt* (inflected *bunter*); *nt* shows that the word cannot have been handed down from OHG., for *nt* in OHG. would have become *nt* in MidHG. Akin to MidLG. *bunt*, MidDu. *bont*, also with *-nt*. *Bunt* was borrowed in the MidHG. period; the MidHG. signification, 'with black spots on a white ground' (ModHG. *bunt* is MidHG. *misserar*), supports the view that it was borrowed from MidLat. *punctus*, 'dotted, spotted' (for the loss of the medial *c* comp. Ital. *punto*, 'point,' as well as *Tinte*). In spite of this explanation the absence of the word in Rom. is remarkable. On account

of the earlier reference to fur-skin (MidHG. and MidLG. *bunt*, n., also signifies 'fur-skin'), MidLat. *mus ponticus*, 'ermine,' has been suggested, the meaning of which would suit excellently were there no objection to the form of the expression.

Bunzen, **Bunzel**, m., 'punch, stamp,' from MidHG. *punze*, 'burin, chisel'; the latter word is borrowed from Rom. (Ital. *punzione*, Fr. *poignon*, Lat. *punctionem*), whence also E. *punch*, *punchion*, *puncher*.

Bürde, f., 'burden, load,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bürde*, OHG. *burdi*, f.; it corresponds to Goth. *burþei*, 'burden, load'; AS. *byrþen*, f., E. *burthen*, *burden*, have an *n* suffix; allied to OTeut. *beran*, 'to carry.' See *Bahr*.

Burg, f., 'stronghold, citadel, castle, fortified town,' from MidHG. *burc(g)*, OHG. *burg*, *burug*, f., 'enclosed, fortified place, stronghold, castle, town.' Comp. OSax. *burg*, Du. *burg*, AS. *burh* (plur. *byrg*), E. *borough*, *bury*, *burrow* (especially in compounds), Goth. *baürgs*. In the OTeut. dialects *Burg* corresponded to the modern town. Ulfilas translated πόλις by *burgs*. According to the *Germania* of Tacitus, the Teutons had no *urbes*, but their *oppida* were mentioned as early as Caesar (*De Bell. Gall.*). With Gr. *πύργος*, 'tower,' the OTeut. *Burg* accords neither in form nor meaning. The OTeut. word appears strangely enough in Armen. as *burgn*, and in Arab. as *burg*, which probably owed their immediate origin to late Lat. *burgus* (whence the Rom. words Ital. *borgo*, Fr. *bourg*, 'market-town'; so too OIr. *borg*, 'town'). In this sense the word is solely Teut., and belongs with *Berg* to an Aryan *bhergh*-, which also appears in OIr. *bri* (gen. *brig*), 'mountain, hill,' but scarcely to the verbal stem of *bergen*. The words for 'town' were not formed until the separate Aryan tribes ceased their wanderings and became permanent settlers; comp. also *Garten*.

Bürge, m., 'surety, bail,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bürge*, OHG. *burigo*, m. We may assume a Goth. **baürgia*, which would, however, be distinct from *baürgi*, 'citizen.' OIc. *á-byrgjast*, 'to become bail.' Allied to *fergen*; the root is pre-Teut. *bhergh*, with the orig. sense 'to take care of, heed.'

Bürsche, m., 'fellow, apprentice, student,' properly identical with ModHG. *Börse*, from MidHG. *burse*, f., 'purse, money-bag, society, house belonging to a

society, especially to a students' society.' From the last meaning, prevalent in the 15th cent., the ModHG. acceptance of *Bursche* (s after r became sch, as in *Arſch*, *Hirſch*) was developed, just as perhaps *Frauenzimmer* from *Frauenemach*; comp. the existing phrase *altes Haus* among students, AS. *geogod*, 'a company of young people,' similar to E. *youth*.

Bürste, f., 'brush,' from MidHG. *bürste*, f., a deriv. of *Berſte*; the equiv. E. term is, however, of Rom. origin (Fr. *brosse*).

Burzel, m., 'purslane,' from MidHG. and OHG. *burzel*, corrupted from the corresponding Lat. *portulaca*.

Bürzel, m., 'hinder part of an animal, buttocks, brush (of a fox), scut,' &c.; Mod HG. only; allied to *burzeln*, *purzeln*?

burzeln, vb., 'to tumble head over heels,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bürzen*, *burzeln*; the word cannot be traced farther back.

Busch, m., 'bush, thicket, plume (of a helmet),' from MidHG. *busch*, *bosch*, OHG. *busc*, m., 'bush, shrubbery, thicket, wood, cluster'; comp. E. *bush*, Du. *bos*, 'cluster,' *bosch*, 'copse,' *bussel*, 'cluster.' There are similar forms in Rom., Ital. *bosco*, Fr. *bois*, which are traced back to a MidLat. *buscus*, *boscus*.—Allied to **Büſchel**, 'cluster,' from MidHG. *büſchel*, m.

Büſe, f., 'herring-boat,' not from Mid HG. *buze*, OHG. *buzo* (z for ts), but from the equiv. Du. *buis*, to which Oic. *būza*, AS. *bātse* (in *bātsecearlas*), E. *buss*, also correspond. There are similar words in Rom.—MidLat. *buza*, *bussa*, OFr. *busse*, *buce*. The origin of the cognates is probably not to be sought for in Teut.; the source whence they were borrowed is uncertain.

Buſen, m., 'bosom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *buosen*, *buosem*, OHG. *buosam*, *buosum*, m.; comp. OSax. *bōsm*, Du. *boezem*, AS. *bōsm*, E. *bosom*; in East-Teut. (Goth., Scand.) the corresponding word (Goth. **bōsma*-) is wanting. It may perhaps be allied to Bug, MidHG. *buoc*, 'arm, shoulder' (pre-Teut. *bhāghu*-); but since a pre-Teut. *bhāghsmo*, *bhāghsmo*- does not occur in the cognate languages, nothing can be cited in favour of that explanation; at all events, *Buſen* is not allied to *biegen*.

Büſte, f., 'bust,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *buste*.

Buſhaar, **Buſſard**, m., 'buzard'; the first form is a popular corruption of the second, which first occurs in Mod

HG., from Fr. *busard*, 'mouse-hawk, buzard.'

Buſſe, f., 'penance, atonement,' from MidHG. *buoze*, OHG. *buoza*, f., 'spiritual and legal atonement, compensation, relief'; OSax. *bōta*, 'healing, relief'; AS. *bōt*, E. *boot* ('use, gain, advantage'); also E. *bote* ('wergeld'), *firebote*, *fireboot* ('a free supply of fuel'), *housebote* ('prison expenses,' then 'a free supply of wood for repairs and fuel'), Goth. *bōta*, 'use.' Under the cognate adjs. *besser*, *heil* (comp. *büßen* in *Rüden büßen*, 'to repair,' OHG. *buozzen*; AS. *bōtan*), will be found the necessary remarks on the evolution in meaning of the stem *bat* contained in these words. Comp. *vergüten*, 'to make atonement, give compensation' (Griſaß); *Griſaß* denotes a substitute of equal worth. Comp. also *etwas gut machen*, 'to make good a loss,' &c. See *besser*.

Buſſe, f., 'flounder,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG. *butte*; comp. the corresponding Du. *bot*, MidE. *but*. Origin obscure.

Bütte, **Butte**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *biüte*, *biülte*, *büten*, OHG. *butin*, f., 'tub, butt'; the cognate LG. and E. words contain an abnormal medial t; AS. *bytt*, 'flagon,' E. *butt*, Oic. *bytta*. These indicate that the HG. word was borrowed in the OHG. period, when the shifting of t to tz was already accomplished. In the cognates the meaning varies, 'leather pipe, cask,' just as in the Rom. class from which they were borrowed—Span. *bota*, 'leather pipe,' Fr. *botte*, 'butt.' To OHG. *butin* (MidLat. *butina*), MidHG. *büten*, the Mod HG. deriv. *Büttner* (from MidHG. *bütenere*), 'cooper' (likewise a frequent surname), is also related.

Büttel, m., 'beadle, jailer,' from Mid HG. *biitel*, OHG. *butil*, m., 'a messenger of the law'; comp. AS. *bydel*, 'messenger,' E. *beadle* (which is based both on the AS. *bydel* and on a MidE. word of Rom. origin—MidLat. *bedellus*, ModFr. *bedeau*, 'beadle'); allied to *bieten*.

Butter, f., 'butter,' from the equiv. MHG. *buter*, f., m., late OHG. *butera*, f.; the same medial dental appears in Du. *boter*, AS. *butere*, E. *butter*. This necessitates the assumption that the HG. word was first introduced into Germany about the 10th cent. It is derived, though changed in gender (der *Butter*, however, is common to the UpGer. dialects), from the Rom.-

MidLat. *butyrum* (whence Fr. *beurre*, Ital. *burro*), late Gr.-Scyth. *βοῦτρον*. Yet the art of making butter was known in Germany ere the introduction of the term from the South of Europe. Butter was called *Mufe*, as is still the case in Alem.; comp *Mufe* and *Kerne*; perhaps the process in the south was different, and with the new method came the new term. The art of making cheese may have found its way

earlier, even before the middle of the 9th cent., from the South of Europe to the North. See *Käse*.

Butzen, m., 'core, snuff (of candles),' first occurs in ModHG.; cognate with the equiv. Swi-s *bäcke*, f. (*bützi*, *bützig*). The structure of the word resembles ModHG. (dial.) *Grözen*; see under *Grists*. Probably, therefore, *Butzen* represents **bugze*, **bäguz* (Swiss *bäke*, from **bauggjō*) ?.

C.

See *ſ*.

D.

da, adv., 'there, then, since,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dār*, *dā*, OHG. *dār*; the loss of the final *r* (*dar* still remained in ModHG.; see *dar*) is seen also in other advs.: MidHG. *sā*, from OHG. *sā*, *sār*, 'soon, at once' (cognate with E. *soon*), comp. wv. AS. *bær*, E. *there*, corresponds to OHG. *dār*; Goth. *þar* (instead of the expected form **þēr*). The adv. is formed from the OTeut. demonstr. pron. *þa-*, Gr. *το-*, described under *þer*; the *r* of OHG. *dār* and Goth. *þar* appears in OInd. *tārhi*, 'at that time' (*hi* is an enclitic particle like Gr. *γέ*); comp. also Sans. *kārhi*, 'when,' under *wc*. As to the variation of demonstr. and relat. meanings in *da*, see *þer*.

Dach, n., 'roof, cover, shelter,' from MidHG. *dach*, n., 'roof, covering, ceiling, awning,' OHG. *dah*; it corresponds to AS. *þæc*, 'roof,' E. *thatch*, OIc. *þak*; Goth. **þak*, 'roof,' is wanting, the term used being *hrōt*, the primit. Teut. term for 'roof,' allied to *Dæfen*. The art of constructing houses (see under *Giebel*, *Firji*, *Haus*, *Lhür*, *Schwelle*, *Zenne*, *Zimmer*, &c.) was not yet developed when the Teutons were migrating from East to West; hence most of the technical terms are peculiar to Teutonic. The primary meaning of the word *Dach* is apparent, since it is formed by gradation from a Teut. root *þek*, Aryan *teg*, 'to cover'; Lat. *tego*, *tegere*; Gr. *τέγος*, n., 'roof'; the same stage of gradation as in HG. *Dach* is seen in Lat. *toga* ('the covering garment'), Lat. *tugurium*, 'hut.' The same root appears in Gr. with a prefix *s*, *στέγος*, 'I cover,' *στέγη*, 'roof,' as well as in Lath. *stōgas*,

'roof,' Ind. *st'āgāmi*, 'I cover.' Hence the HG. *Dach*, like the equiv. Gr. *τέγος*, *στέγη*, Lith. *stōgas* (akin to *stēgti*, 'to cover'), signifies properly 'the covering part.'

Dachs, m., 'badger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dahs*, OHG. *uahs*, m.; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. word, like *ſuchſ*, *Wachſ*, though it cannot be authenticated in the non-Germ. languages (Du. and LG. *das*). It was adopted by Rom. (MidLat. *taxus*, Ital. *tasso*, Fr. *taisson*). It is probable that the animal, specially characterised by its winter burrow, received its name from the Aryan root *teks*, 'to construct.' In OInd. the root *takš* properly signifies 'to construct skilfully, make, build' (a carriage, pillars of an altar, a settle), while the name of the agent formed from it—*takšan*—denotes 'carpenter, worker in wood.' To the same root belong Gr. *τέξων*, 'bow,' *τέκτων*, 'carpenter'; in Teut. also OHG. *dēhsala*, MidHG. *dēhsel*, 'hatchet, axe.'

Dachtel, f., 'box on the ear'; like *Dyrſeige*, properly a euphemism used in jest for a blow. *Dachtel* is an older (MidHG.) form for *Dattel*. Comp. further the term *Reyſnūſſe*, 'blows on the head,' the orig. sense of which expresses, of course, something different from what is usually understood by the word. See *Muſſ*.

dahlen, vb., 'to talk nonsense,' from the LG.; comp. E. *to dally* (the initial *d* indicates that the word was borrowed), which is traced back to OIc. *þylja*, 'to chatter.'

Dalles, m., 'destruction, ruin,' Jew.;

properly the Jewish winding-sheet worn on the great 'day of atonement' (hence orig. 'to wear the Daltē'); from Hebr. *talith*. According to others, the word is based on Hebr. *dallāt*, 'poverty.'

damals, adv., 'at that time, then,' Mod HG. only. In MidHG. the expression is *des m̄les*, 'at that time.' See *M̄l*.

Damaſt, n., 'damask,' early ModHG., derived, like Du. *damast*, E. *damask*, from Rom. (conip. Fr. *damas*, Ital. *damasto*); based on the name of the city *Damaſuſ*.

Dambock, **Damhirſch**, m., 'buck'; in ModHG. often written *Damm*: in the attempt to find some cognate for this unintelligible word. MidHG. *tāme*, from OHG. *tāmo*, *dāmo*, m.; the word is of Lat. origin, *dāma* (Fr. *daim*, m., *daime*, f.). It is remarkable that in AS. the labial nasal is lost—AS. *dā*, E. *doe*; perhaps the latter is of genuine Teut. origin. The initial *d* of the ModHG. word is due to the Lat. original, or to LG. influence.

Dambreff, n., 'draught-board,' for *Damenbrett*, from *Dame*, which was first borrowed by ModHG. from Fr. *dame* (Lat. *domina*).

dāmiſch, **dāmiſch**, adj., 'dull, drowsy, crazy,' ModHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word (Bav. *damiſ*, *taumiſ*); from a Teut. root *þem*, equiv. to Sans. *tam* (*tāmyati*), 'to get tired, out of breath,' whence Lat. *tēmulentus*, 'drunk.' Probably allied to the cognates of *dämmern*.

Damm, m., 'dam, dike, mole,' MidHG. *tam* (*mm*); the *d* of the ModHG. word compared with the *t* of MidHG. points to a recent borrowing from LG.; comp. Du. and E. *dam* (a bank), OIc. *dammr*. Goth. has only the deriv. *faurdamman*, 'to embank, hinder'; akin to AS. *denman*, E. *to dam*, ModHG. *dämmen*.

dāmmern, vb., 'to grow dusk, dawn,' from MidHG. *dēmere*, f. (also even MidHG. *dēmerunge*, f.), OHG. *dēmar*, n., 'crepusculum,' a deriv. of a Teut. root *þem*, Aryan *tem*, 'to be dusk' (see also *dāmiſch*). OSax. preserves in the *Heliand* the cognate adj. *thimm*, 'gloomy'; allied to MidDu. and Mid LG. *deemster*, 'dark.' Apart from Teut. the assumed root *tem*, meaning 'to grow dusk,' is widely diffused; Sans. *tamas*, 'darkness' (exactly corresponding to OHG. *dēmar*). *tamrā-s*, 'obscuring, stifling'; *tāmisrā*, f., 'dark night'; Ir. *temel*, 'darkness'; *temen*, 'dark grey.' With the latter words Lat. *tenebræ*, 'darkness,' is connected (*br* in Lat.

from *sr*; *n* for *m* on account of the following labial, a process of differentiation); OSlov. *tma*, 'darkness,' Lith. *tamsūs*, 'dark,' *tamsū*, f., 'dusk,' *tėnti*, 'to grow dusk.' In the earlier Germ. periods we have further MidHG. *dünster*, OHG. *dünstar*, which are so related to Sans. *tāmisrā*, 'night,' and Lat. *tenebræ*, as to imply a Goth. *þünstra*-as an adj. stem; in that case *t* has intruded between *s* and *r*, as in *Schweſter*. With regard to MidHG. *dünster* comp. also ModHG. *düſter* and *füſter*.

Dampf, m., 'vapour, steam,' from Mid HG. *dampf*, *tampf*, m., 'vapour, smoke'; *tampf* seems to have been the strictly HG. form; allied to the equiv. OIc. *dampe*, E. and Du. *damp*, 'moisture'; not recorded in the earlier periods. Formed by gradation from a str. vb.—MidHG. *dämpfen*, 'to fume, smoke,' which has disappeared in ModHG.; its factitive, however, still exists—*dämpfen*, MidHG. *dempfen*, orig. sense, 'to cause to smoke,' i.e. 'to stifle (a fire).' See also *dumpf*; *duñfel* may also be allied to it.

Dank, m., 'thanks, acknowledgment, recompense,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *danc*, m.; corresponds to Goth. *þags* (*þanks*), AS. *þanc*, E. *thanks*. Etymologically *Dank* is simply 'thinking,' hence 'the sentiment merely, not expressed in deeds.' See *denfen*, *dünfen*.

dann, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *danne*, 'then, at that time, in such a case, thereupon'; properly identical with *tenn*; in MidHG. and OHG. *danne* is used indifferently for *tenn* and *dann*. AS. *þonne*, *þænne*, E. *then*. The OTeut. adv. is based on the pronominal stem *þa-* (comp. *þer*); yet the mode of its formation is not quite clear. Comp. *ta*, *þer*, and the following word.

dannen, adv., only preserved in the phrase *ven dannen*, 'thence, from thence'; MidHG. *dannen*, OHG. *dannana*, *dannān*, and *dunān*, 'inde, illinc'; AS. *þanon*, E. *thence*. For Goth. **þanana* the word *þaprō*, formed from the same root, was used.

dar, adv., 'there,' etymologically identical with *ta* (whence the compounds *baran*, *darin*, *darum*, &c.), and with OHG. *daru*, 'thither.'

darben, vb., 'to suffer want, famish,' from MidHG. *darben*, OHG. *darbēn*, 'to dispense with, be deficient'; corresponds to Goth. *gaþarban*, 'to abstain from'; AS. *þearfan*, 'to be in need of.' The verb is derived from the same root (*þerf*) as *dürfen*

which see; its primary meaning is 'to be in need of.'

Darm, m., 'gut, intestine,' from the equiv. MidHG. *darm*, OHG. *daram*, m.; comp. AS. *þarm*, OFris. *therm*, Du. *darm*, OIc. *þarmr*, m., Swed. and Dan. *tarm*. Corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Lat. *trānes*, 'way,' Gr. *τρήμα*, 'hole, eye,' *τράμης*, 'perineum,' from root *tar*, 'to traverse.' Hence the orig. sense of *Darm* was probably 'passage.'—Allied to the collective **Gedärm** (ModHG.), n., 'entrails,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gederme*, OHG. *gidermi*, n.

Darre, f., 'kiln for drying fruit, malt, &c.,' from the equiv. MidHG. *darre*, OHG. *darra*, f.; akin to MidLG. *darre*, Swed. (dial.) *tarre*: like *dären*, *dürt*, from an OTeut. root *þers*, pre-Teut. *ters*, upon which are based ModHG. *Durſt*, *dürſten*, with a specialised meaning. The root *ters* appears in Gr. *τέρσομαι*, 'to become dry,' *τερσάω*, 'to dry'; in relation to ModHG. *Darre* the equiv. *ταρός* and *ταρσία*, 'hurdle for drying fruit,' deserve special notice. The words connected with the root *ters* are cited under *Durſt*, since they, like *Durſt*, have been similarly restricted in meaning. Lat. *torreo*, for **torseo*, corresponds in form and idea to ModHG. *dären*; comp. further Lat. *torris*, 'firebrand,' *torridus*, ' parched.' From Teut. *þarrian*, Fr. *tarir*, 'to dry up,' is derived. See *dären*, *dürt*, *Durſt*.

daß, conj., 'that,' from MidHG. and OHG. *da3*; corresponds to OLG. and E. *that*, Goth. *þatu*; etymologically identical with *taß*, the neut. article. See *der*.

Dattel, f., 'date' (fruit), from MidHG. *datel*, *tatel*, *tawe*, f.; from Rom.,—Fr. *datte*, Ital. *dattilo*, the primary source of which is Gr. *δάκτυλος*, 'date' (comp. *Attidſ*); hence too Du. *dadel*, E. *date*.

Daube, f., akin to the equiv. MidHG. *däye*, f., 'stave'; the ModHG. *b* compared with MidHG. *g* shows that the modern word cannot be a continuation of the MidHG. form. UpGer. has preserved the word *dauge*, corresponding to MidHG. *däye*; comp. Du. *duig*, 'stave.' OIc. *þäfa*, f., 'entrenchment, rampart,' does not appear to be related. In Rom. is found a word phonetically allied and equiv. in meaning—Fr. *douve*, 'stave' (but also 'moat'; hence this is connected with the OIc. word quoted); it was most likely borrowed from Du. or LG. The Scand. *þäfa* and the MidHG. *däye* look very much like Teut.

words whether they are allied or not. We cannot possibly derive MidHG. *däye* from Gr. *δοχή*, 'receptacle.' Respecting the permutation of *b* (*f*) and *g*, see *Traube*.

dauern (1.), vb., 'to last, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dären*, *tären*, from Lat. *atſurare* (Fr. *durer*). *Dauer*, f., is simply a ModHG. form from *dauern*. E. *to dure* (*endure*) comes from Fr. *durer*.

dauern (2.), **bedauern**, vb., 'to cause pity, sorrow, regret'; the initial *d* indicates that the vb. was borrowed from MidG. and LG., for the MidHG. form was *tären*; *nich tåret ein ding* or *eines dinges*, 'that appears to me to be (too) expensive, dear'; *tären* is related by gradation to *tuer*, MidHG. *türe*; for the change from *ä* to *iu* comp. *traurig* with AS. *dreōrig*, E. *dreary*. It is remarkable that the verb, which, judging by its gradation, must be very old, is utterly wanting in the older dialects.

Daumen, m., 'thumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *däme*, OHG. *dämo*, m.; comp. Du. *duim*, AS. *þäma*, E. *thumb*; OIc. *þumall*, *þumalfinger*. The same deriv. with the suffix *l* is seen, but with a change of meaning, however, in AS. *þýmel*, E. *thumble* (Goth. **þäma*). This word 'thumb' is consequently common to the Teut. group; even the other fingers had each its special name in the OTeut. period. The AS. terms *middelfinger*, *middlesta finger*, *se goldfinger*, *se lilla finger*, are in complete accord with ModHG. *Mittelfinger* (middle-finger), *Gelfinger* (ring-finger), and *der kleine Finger* (the little-finger), respectively. These terms are not formed, therefore, like *Daumen* from an old independent stem; in this way *Daumen* is proved to be primit., though etymologically it is not quite clear; the pre-Teut. form may have been **tämon*, perhaps akin to *tämeo*, 'to swell'?. In that case *Daumen* would be equiv. to 'swollen finger'; comp. also Sans. *tumrä-s*, as 'greasy, fat, vigorous,' and *tätuma-s*, 'strong,' Zend *täma*, 'strong,' with Lat. *tum-eo*. Gr. *τύλος*, *τύλη(ν)*, 'callosity, swelling, knob, hump,' are based upon a root *tä*, while the Lat. cognates point to *täm*. The orig. sense of both may have been 'to swell, be thick.'

Daune, **Duue**, f., 'down,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *däne*, f.; comp. OIc. *dänn*, m., E. *down*. Hence the initial dental proves that the ModHG. word is of LG. origin, for since the Scand. and Eng. words begin with *d*, a genuine HG. word would necessarily have an initial *t*. The

origin of Scand. *dánn* is obscure. See *Sider*, *Flamm*.

Daus, n., 'deuce (of dice), ace (of cards),' from MidHG. *dás, tás*, with the same meanings; late OHG. *dás*. From a Rom. word originating in the Lat. *duo*; OFr. *dous* (ModFr. *deux*, Prov. *duas*, from Lat. **duos* for *duo*), whence E. *deuce*. Dice-playing was a favourite amusement even among the Teutons described by Tacitus (*Germ.* 24); unfortunately, however, we can gather nothing from his brief remarks as to the details and technical terms (but see *gefallen*, *humb*, *San*) of the OTeut. game; the words died out at an early period, and with the new games from the South new Rom. words have been introduced. See *Шф*, *Трэфф*, *деффелн*.

Dechant, m., 'dean,' from MidHG. *dē-chent, tēchant(d)*, MidHG. and OHG. *tēchān* from Lat. *dēcānus*, whence also Ital. *decano*, Fr. *doyen* (E. *dean*).

Decher, m., 'a tale of ten hides,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tēcher, dēcher*, m. n.; borrowed by MidHG. from Lat. *decuria*.

Decke, f., 'cover, ceiling, disguise,' from MidHG. *decke*, f., 'cover, covering, covering up'; OHG. *dechl*, related to the following word.

decken, vb., 'to cover, screen,' from the equiv. ModHG. *decken*, OHG. *decchan*; the latter (with *ch-* from *lj*) from **halkjan*, which was most likely the Goth. form; comp. AS. *þeccan* (obsolete in E.); OIc. *þekja*, 'to cover.' *halkjan* is a deriv. of the Aryan root *teg* (discussed under *Dač*), which appears with the same meaning in Lat. *tegere*, Gr. *σ-τέρω*, Sans. *sthagāmi*. A str. vb. *þekan* corresponding to *tego, στέρω*, is nowhere recorded within the Teut. group; the wk. vb. has assumed its function.

deftig, adj., ModHG. only, from LG. *deftig*; the latter, with E. *daft*, AS. *gedæft*, 'mild, meek, gentle' (Goth. *gadaban*, 'to be fitting'), and perhaps with HG. *tafter*, is derived from a Teut. root *dab, dap*. See *tafter*.

Degen (1.), m., 'valiant warrior'; it is not etymologically a sort of figurative sense of *Degen* (2.), though the tendency of Mod HG. is to regard it thus, in such expressions as after *hantegen*, 'a practised swordsman,' &c. While *Degen*, 'sword,' first appears in the 15th cent., *Degen*, 'hero,' is an OTeut. word, which is wanting in Goth. (**þigns*) only. Comp. OHG. *dēgan*, AS. *þēgn*, 'retainer, attendant,' E. *thane* (from

þegn); MidHG. *dēgen*, 'hero.' There is no phonetic difficulty in connecting these cognates (Goth. *þigna-*, from *teknō-*), as is usually done, with Gr. *τέκνον*, 'child'; the difference in sense may be paralleled by AS. *magu*, 'boy, son, servant, man.' But since *þegn* was already an established technical term in the OTeut. system, we must in preference regard 'vassal' as the primary sense of the word. We have too in Goth. *þius* (stem *þiwa-*) for *þigwá*, 'servant, attendant' (AS. *þeo, þeow*, OHG. *dūu*; see *Dirn* and *bienen*), a more suitable connecting link. Moreover, *þēgn*, *Degen*, would, if cognate with *τέκνον*, be related to *τίκτω*, 'to give birth to,' *τοκεύς*, 'begetter,' *τόκος*, 'birth,' and Sans. *lukman*, 'child.'

Degen (2.), m., 'sword,' first occurs in late MidHG, see *Degen* (1.); from Fr. *dague*, 'dirk.'

dehnen, vb., 'to stretch, extend, lengthen,' from MidHG. and OHG. *denen, dennen*, wk. vb., 'to stretch, draw, strain'; comp. Goth. *ufþanjan*, 'to extend'; AS. *þenian, þenman*, 'to stretch.' The Goth. *þanjan* is a deriv. of a str. vb. **þēnan*, like *þakjan*, 'to cover,' from a str. vb. **þēkan* (Lat. *tego*); *þanjan* and *þēnu* are primit. cognate with Gr. *τένω*. The root *ten* is widely diffused in the Aryan group. Sans. root *tan*, 'to strain, widen, extend (of time), endure'; *tāntu-s*, m., 'thread,' *tānti-s*, f., 'line, rope'; Gr. *τένω, τάνυαι, τάσις, τένω*, 'sinew,' *ταβία*, 'strip'; OSlov. *teneto, tonoto*, 'cord,' Lat. *tenus*, 'cord,' Lith. *tinklas*, 'net.' The idea of extension is shown also by the root *ten* (Lat. *teneo, tenulo*) in an old Aryan adj.; see *dūnn* and *Dehne*. A figurative sense of the same root is seen in *deunern*; the evolution of meaning may be 'extension—sound—noise.'

Deich, m., 'dike'; MidHG. *tich*, m.; since the HG. word would, according to phonetic laws, begin with *t*, we must suppose that it has been influenced, like *Dampf* perhaps, by LG. ; comp. I.G. *dik*, Du. *dijk*, AS. *dice*, E. *dike*. Respecting their identity with HG. *Zeich* and E. *dike* ('a ditch'), see *Zeich*.

Deichsel (1.), f., 'pole, thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dihsel*, OHG. *dihsula*, f.; comp. OIc. *þisl*, AS. *þixl, þisl*, Du. *dissel*, OLG. *thisla*, f. It has no connection with E. *thill*, which is related rather to ModHG. *Diele*. A word peculiar to the Teut. dialects, and of obscure origin; perhaps Lat. *tēmo*, 'pole, shaft,' is primit. allied (if it represents

teizmo; comp. *āla* from **acla*, under *Ūhjel*). The Aryans had learnt the way to build waggons in their Asiatic home ere they separated into different tribes: this is proved by the words *ſch*, *ſabe*, *ſab*, *Waagen*.

Deiſchel (2.), f., 'adze'; comp. MidHG. *dēhsel*, OHG. *dēhsala*, 'axe, hatchet'; from a Teut. root *hels*, equiv. to Aryan *teks*. Comp. OSlov. *tesati*, 'to hew,' Lith. *taszjti*, 'to hew, fashion with an axe,' Sans. *takšan*, 'carpenter' (see under *Tachſ*). The *ei* of the ModHG. word is based upon a variant *hths*, which is MidG. and LG.; numerous HG. dialects preserve the old *e*.

dein, pronom. adj., 'thy,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dīn*, corresponds to Goth. *þeins*, AS. *þin*, E. *thy*, *thine*; related to *du*.

Demanf, Diamant, m., 'diamond, adamant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *diamant*, *dīemant*, from Fr. *diamant*, Ital. *diamante* (Lat. *adamantem*).

Demut, f., 'submissiveness, humility,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dēmuot*, *diemuot*, *diemūete*, OHG. *deomuoti*, 'condescension, gentleness, modesty.' The correctly developed form from the OHG. *deomuoti* would be ModHG. *Diemūte*; the present form is due partly to LG. influence, partly to its having been connected with *ſrmut*; but while in the latter *ut* is properly a suffix, OHG. *deomuoti*, f., is a compound. The second component is a deriv. of OHG. *muot* (see *ſrmut*); OHG. *dio*, however, is Goth. *þius* (stem *þiwa-*; comp. *diemen*, *Dirne*, and also *Dejen*), 'hind, servant'; *Demut* is 'the befitting quality of a servant, the disposition of the attendant.' Neither the word nor the idea is OTeut. (the Goth. said *hauweins*, 'abasement, baseness,' for *Demut*); both were introduced by Christianity.

deingeln, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *tēngeln*, 'to sharpen by hammering, beat, hammer'; the ModHG. *d* points, as in the case of *Deiſch*, to a LG. influence; comp. AS. *dēngan*, 'to knock, ding,' E. *to ding*. Akin to OHG. *tangol*, 'hammer'; Goth. **dig-grean*, 'to strike,' indicated also by OSwed. *dīungya*, ModSwed. *dānga*, is not recorded.

denken, vb., 'to think, call to mind, conceive, believe,' from MidHG. *denken*, OHG. *denchen*, 'to think, bear in mind, devise, excogitate'; corresponds to Goth. *þaekjan* (*þaekjan*), 'to consider, ponder, reflect,' AS. *þencan*. E. *to think*, is an

intermediate form between AS. *þencan*, 'to think,' and *þyncan*, 'to seem.' *Denken* is in form a factitive of *dünfen*, which was originally a str. vb., meaning 'to seem'; 'to make a thing seem' is 'to consider, ponder.' See *dünfen*.

deun, conj., 'for,' from MidHG. *danne*, *dēnne*, OHG. *danne*, *danna*; identical with *dann*.

der, art., 'the,' formed from the OHG. and MidHG. demonstr. and relat. stem *dē-*; comp. Goth. *þa-*, Gr. *τε-*, OInd. *ta-*. The details belong to grammar.

derb, adj., 'compact, stout, blunt, uncouth,' derived in form from MidHG. *dērp* (*b*), 'unleavened,' but blended in meaning with a word *berbe*, *terb*, 'worthy, honest' (see *bieter*), deduced from OHG. and MidHG. *bidērb-*. MidHG. *dērp*, OHG. *dērb*, 'unleavened,' are equiv. to OIc. *þjarfr*, AS. *þeorf*, E. *therf*. *Bieder* is related to *bebīren*, but *terf*, 'unleavened,' on account of its meaning, cannot belong to the same stem; it is connected rather with the root *verberfen*.

deſto, adv., 'so much the,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dēste*, *dēst*, late OHG. *dēsde*; in an earlier form two words, *dēs diu* (*dēs*, gen., *diu*, instr. of the art.); the Goth. word was simply *þē* (instr. of the art.); thus, too, AS. *þý* before comparatives, E. *the* (*the more, deſto mehr*).

Deube, see *Dich*.

Deuf, f., 'doit, trifle,' simply ModHG., from Du. *duit*, 'smallest coin' (whence also E. *doit*); the latter is of Scand. origin; OIc. *þveit*, 'a small coin' (from *þvita*, 'to cut').

deufen, vb., 'to point, beckon, interpret, explain,' from MidHG. *diuken*, *tiuten*, OHG. *diuten*, vb., 'to show, point, signify, notify, explain, translate'; Goth. **þiudjan*; comp. OIc. *þýða*. In place of *þiudjan*, Goth. has a form *þiuhjan*, 'to praise, laud,' which, however, is scarcely identical with *deuten*. Probably the latter signifies rather 'to make popular'; *þiuda* is the Goth. word for 'nation' (see *deuſch*). Comp. MidHG. *ze diute*, 'distinct, evident,' and 'in German' (*diute*, dat. sing. of *diuti*, *tiute*, f., 'exposition, explanation'); note too AS. *geþeode*, 'language' (as the main characteristic of the nation).

deuſch, adj., 'German,' from the equiv. MidHG. *diuſch*, *tiuſch*; the initial *d* of the ModHG. and MidHG. words is MidG., the earlier form, *tuuſch* (MidHG. *tiuſch*), is UpGer., and was, especially by the Up

Ger. writers, constantly used till the end of the last century. OHG. *diutisk* (for MidLat. *theodiscus*, the earliest records of the word are in the years 813, 842, 860), 'German,' properly only 'pertaining to the people' (OSax *thiudisca liudi*, 'Teutons'); Goth. preserves the corresponding *þiudiskô*, adv., in the sense of 'like a heathen' (in close connection with Gr. *ἑθνικῶς*). The suffix *isk* denotes 'pertaining to.' The subst. MidHG. *diet*, OHG. *diot*, *diota*, 'people,' upon which this word is based, is preserved in such compound proper names as Dietrich, Dietlef, Dietmetz, Dietmar; as an independent word it is also obsolete in Eng.; AS. *þeod*; Goth. *þiuda*, f. The OTent. subst. is based upon a word—pre-Teut. *teutá*, 'people'—found in many West Aryan languages; comp. Lith. *tautá*, f., 'country,' Lett. *tauta*, 'people, nation'; OIr. *túath*, 'people'; Oscan *touto*, 'people' (Livy calls the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns '*medix tuticus*'). Thus the word *deutsch* has a singular and comprehensive history; it was used in the earliest OHG. and MidLat. writings only of the language (since 845 A.D. *Theodisci* occurs also as the name of a people, and first of all in Italy); *deutsch*, 'popular,' was the term applied to the native language in contrast to the Lat. ecclesiastical speech and the Lat. official phraseology. We may note E. *Dutch*, because it is restricted to the language of Holland; till about 1600 A.D. the people of Holland were convinced that their language was German.

dibbern, vb., Jew., 'to talk' (especially in a low voice), from Hebr. *dibbèr*, 'to talk.'

dichf, adj., 'close, dense,' dial. *d-icht* (Liv. and Esth.), from MidHG. *dichte*, 'dense.' The absence of the diphthong is probably due to LG., since the word does not occur in UpGer. (Suab. and Bav.). Corresponds to OIc. *þétrr*, 'dense' (related to Goth. **þeihts*, as *létrr*, 'light,' to Goth. *leihts*); allied to the Teut. root *þinh* (see *geteihen*), just as Goth. *leihts* to the root *ling* (see *gelingen*). E. *tight*, from MidE. *tíht*, has an abnormal *t* for *th* initially, probably due to the influence of Swed. and Dan. *tæt*; in MidE. the normal *thíht* is also found. For another derivation see *bid*.

dichfen, vb., 'to invent, imagine, write, fabricate,' from MidHG. *ihften*, 'to write, draw up (in writing), compose, invent, excogitate'; the ModHG. meaning is very

much restricted compared with the fulness of MidHG. Even in the 16th and 17th cents. *Dichter* (MidHG. *tichtære*) meant generally 'writer, author,' and was applied to the prose writer as well as the poet. The origin of *dichten* (OHG. *tichtôn*, 'to write, compose'), from Lat. *dictare*, 'to dictate,' late Lat. also 'to compose,' may have favoured the change from *tichten* to *dichten*; AS. *dihstan*, which is of the same origin, has the further signification 'to arrange, array.'

dick, adj., 'thick, stout, corpulent,' from MidHG. *dic*, *dicke*, adj., 'thick, dense, frequent,' OHG. *dicchi*, 'thick, dense'; in Eng. too the double meaning of the adj. obtains; comp. OIc. *þykkir*, *þygkkir*, AS. *þicce*, E. *thick*. Corresponds to OIr. *tiug* (from **tiugu*), 'thick,' so that we must presuppose a Goth. **þigus*. Beside which the double sense, 'thick, dense,' makes the kinship with *dicht* probable. In OHG. the meaning 'dense' has been preserved in *Dichticht*, lit. 'a place densely overgrown' (orig. used by sportsmen); in MidHG. *dicke* is the equiv. term.

Dieb, m., 'thief,' from the equiv. MidHG. *diep(b)*, OHG. *diob*, m.; common to the Teut. group; comp. Goth. *þiuþs(b)*, Du. *dief*, AS. *þeof*, E. *thief*. The word cannot be traced beyond Teut. In the sense of 'Diebstahl,' E. has a form with a dental suffix—AS. *þjǫþ*, f. (OIc. *þjǫð*, f., Goth. **þiubþa*), E. *theft*. The form in HG. is a *j*-stem—OHG. *diuba* (*diuva*), MidHG. *diube* (*diuwe*), earlier ModHG. *Deube* (as late as Logau, 1604–1655), which is now met with only in *Widdeneube*, 'petty poaching.' The latter forms the base of ModHG. *Diebstahl*, in MidHG. *diepstale* and *dimpstale* (OSwed. *þiuftolet*), lit. 'theft-stealing.' The second part of the compound expresses the same idea as the first; *Dieb* is simply the concrete which has replaced the abstract; comp. Goth. *þiubi*, n., and its adv. form *þiubjô*, 'secretly.' Besides the m.-c. *Dieb*, there existed in OHG. and MidHG. a feminine form, which in Goth. would have been **þiubi*; comp. OHG. *diupa*, MidHG. *diupe*, 'female thief.' We must seek for the primit. word in a pre-Teut. root with a final *p*; this is proved by OHG. *diuva*, MidHG. *diuwe*, f., 'theft'; comp. the Aryan root *tup*, 'to duck,' under *Ducht*.

Diele, f., 'plank, board,' from MidHG. *dil*, *dille*, f., m., 'board, partition of boards, boarded floor' (in LG. 'vestibule'), OHG.

dili, m. (neut. ?), *dilla*, f., with the same meaning. Originally Teut. *beloz*, *biliz*, n., 'board,' was *biljón*, 'made of boards'; comp. AS. *bél*, 'board,' OIc. *bilja*, 'rowing seat' (Finn. *teljo* 'ship's beam, oar-bench,' comes from Teut.). Comp. further Du. *deel*, 'board, floor,' MidLG. *delle*, 'board.' Lith. *tilė*, 'plank of a boat,' OSlov. *tilo*, 'ground,' Sans. *tala-m*, 'surface,' seem to be primit. allied; also Lat. *tellus*, 'earth' ?.

dienen, vb., 'to serve, attend upon, be of use to,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dienen*, OHG. *dionôn* (OSax. *thionôn*); comp. Du. *dienen*, Goth. **þiunôn*. The latter is formed in the same way as *reikinôn*, 'to rule,' from *reiks*, 'ruler,' *frauþinôn*, 'to be master of,' from *frauþa*, 'master'; that is to say, *dienen* is based upon Goth. *þius* (stem *þiva-*), 'servant, menial.' Comp. AS. *þeow*, 'servant,' OHG. *deo*, 'menial' (comp. *Demut*); also a fem. form, Goth. *þiwi*, OHG. and MidHG. *diu*, 'maid-servant'; another similar old fem. form is ModHG. *Diene*. The corresponding abstract—*Dienst*, MidHG. *dienest*, m., n., OHG. *dionôst*, n. (comp. OSax. *thionost*, n.), is worth noting from the grammatical point of view on account of the suffix *st* (comp. *Mugst*, also AS. *ofost*, 'haste,' with the same suffix). From Goth. *frauþi-assus*, 'rule,' *þiudinassus*, 'reign,' we should have expected Goth. *þiunassus*, 'the state of a servant, service,' that is to say, the Germ. suffix *-nass* for *nest*. Moreover, before the *w* of Goth. *þiva-* a *g* may have disappeared (comp. *Aue*, *Niere*), so that the Teut. root was possibly *þegw*; in that case the OTeut. *þegnoz*, 'sword' (Goth. **þigns*), would belong to the same stem as *bienu* and *Þegen*.

Dienstag, m., 'Tuesday,' a West Teut. word, which has quite as important a bearing upon the religious views of the Teutons as *Distru*. Originally there were three names for the day. One contains in the first component of the compound the name of the OTeut. god *Tiu*, to whom the day was sacred; OIc. *Týsdagr*, AS. *Týwesdag*, E. *Tuesday*, preserve this name in the gen. (comp. Goth. *Þuuryswaddþus*, just as if *Þuramauer* were used for *Þuramauer*; see *Nachtigall*). OHG. *Zio* (OIc. *Týr*) is a primit. deity whose worship the Teutons brought with them from their Asiatic home; it is identical with Gr. *Zeús* (for *djeús*), gen. *Διός* (for *δiefós*, hence corresponding to Goth. **Tius-dags*); Lat. *Jupiter*, *Jovis* (for **djovis*); Sans. *Djáus*, gen. *Divás*; orig. the word meant simply 'sky,' then the sky

personified as a god. Among the Teutons *Tiu* appears as a god of war; this change of meaning is explained by the supposition that *Tiu*, corresponding to the Greek *Zeus*, was at first regarded simply as the chief god, but was afterwards connected with the main occupation of our ancestors, i.e. war (see *fúhu*). From *Tiu*, OHG. *Zio*, 'Tuesday' in O Alem. is termed (OHG.) *Ziostac*, (MidHG.) *Ziestac* (*Ziestag* in Hebel). Another appellation is the OBav. *Ertac* (*Erchtag*), instead of which, on the adoption of Christianity in the east of Suabia, the word *aftermántig*, 'after Monday,' was introduced. In the Franc. and Sax. dialects the term *dingstag* has existed from time immemorial, and was at one time incorrectly thought to mean 'court-day' (see *Ding*). The latter word, however, is based rather on an attribute of the OTeut. *Tiu*, who in a Teut.-Lat. inscription is designated *Mars Thingsus*. *Thinx* is the Lomb. term for *Ding*, 'assembly of the people,' hence *Thinxus*, the god of the assemblies. Among the Sax., Fris., and Francon. tribes Tuesday was sacred to this god; comp. MidDu. *dinx-ndach*, MidLG. *dingsedach*, earlier ModHG. *dingsdag*.

diefer, pron., 'this, the latter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *diser*, OHG. *diesér*, earlier *dēsér*; corresponds to AS. *þes*, E. *this*. See the grammars for further details.

Dietrich, m., 'false key' (in UpGer. *Nachschlüssel*), occurs late in MidHG.; the age of the word and of its meaning is attested by the loan-word Swed. *dyrk* (Dan. *dirk*), which has the same signification, and is, like the ModHG. proper name *Dierf*, 'Derry,' a pet name from *Dietrich*, 'Derrick.' Similarly, instead of 'Dietrich,' *Peterchen* (*Peterfen*), 'Peterkin,' and *Klaus* (*Klößchen*), 'Nick,' are used, probably because *Peter*, 'Peter,' like *Dietrich*, 'Derrick,' and *Nicolaus*, 'Nicholas,' are favourite Christian names, which might serve to veil (in thieves' slang?) the term 'false key' (comp. Ital. *grimaldello*). The word in MidHG. is *müeslüzzele*, OHG. *aftersluzzil*.

Dill, m., 'dill.' In ModHG. the LG. form is current, just as in the case of *þafer*. MidHG. *tille*, f., m., is used of the same umbelliferous plant (*anethum*), OHG. *tilli*, n.; comp. AS. *dile*, E. *dill*; of obscure origin.

Ding, n., 'thing, matter, transaction,' from MidHG. and OHG. *dinc(g)*, n., 'thing, matter,' prop. 'judicial proceeding, court-

day' (for a similar change of meaning comp. *Σαφή*); the corresponding Scand. *þing* (*thing*), meaning 'judicial transaction, court-day, court of justice,' is well known. The OTeut. *þing* (Lomb. *thinx*) is therefore connected with the old *mahal*, *mahl*, as 'assembly of the people' (see *Genah!*). In Eng. the subst. (AS. *þing*, n., E. *thing*) has essentially the ModHG. meaning; but the deriv. *þingan*, 'to make a treaty,' *þingian*, 'to settle, adjust,' and *þingung*, 'mediation,' imply also 'treaty, discussion.' In ModHG. a remnant of the earlier meaning remained in *dingen*, from MidHG. 'to hold a court, negotiate, make a treaty' (whence ModHG. *Verdingung*, 'stipulation'), and specially 'to conclude a bargain, buy, hire' (also generally 'to talk,' like AS. *þingian*, 'to talk'); so, too, in *vertheidigen*, *Dienstag*. Hence the primary meaning of the subst. is 'public transaction in the folk-moot,' lit. 'term'; this is supported by Goth. *þeihs*, 'time,' from pre-Teut. *tenkos* (equal to Lat. *tempus*). The Aryan base of Lomb. *thinx*, OHG. *ding*, is *tenkos*. The OBulg. *тѣза*, f., 'judicial transaction,' is of Teut. origin.

Dinkel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *drinkel*, OHG. *dinckil*, m., 'bearded wheat, spelt'; of obscure origin.

Dinte, see *Zinte*.

Diptam, m., 'ditany,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dictam*, *diptam*; borrowed from Gr. *διπταμος*.

Dirne, f., 'lass, hussy, wench' (not found in UpG.), from MidHG. *dirne*, *dierne*, OHG. *diorna*, 'maid-servant, girl, wench.' Comp. Du. *deern*, OSax. *thiorna*, OIc. *þerna*, f.; in Goth. probably **þivairnō*; comp. *widuwairna*, 'orphan,' orig. sense perhaps 'widow's son.' Thus, too, **þivairnō*, 'menial's, thrall's daughter, who is therefore herself a slave, i.e. a servant.' The deriv. syllable is a diminutive suffix (comp. *Gidhjern*); the stem is indisputably *þiva-*, 'menial.' For further cognates, see *bienn*, *Degen*.

Distel, f., 'thistle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *distel*, m. and f., OHG. *distila*, f., *distil*, m.; corresponds to Du. and LG. *distel*, AS. *þistel*, E. *thistle*, OIc. *þistell*. Modern LG. and Eng. dialects have *l* in the accented syllable; hence the root is *þist*?. Akin to Goth. *wiga-deinō*, 'milk-thistle'?

Döbel, m., 'peg, wedge,' from MidHG. *tübel*, m., 'pin, plug, nail'; OHG. *tubil*, n., 'plug.' Comp. E. *dowel*, Du. *deuwik*,

'plug.' The Teut. root *dub*, upon which it is based, appears in Swed. *dubba*; so, too, perhaps in Lith. *dūbti*, 'to get hollow,' *daubā*, *dūbē*, 'pit.' The *d* of the ModHG. word is due to MidG. influence.

doch, conj., 'yet, however,' from MidHG. *doch*, OHG. *ōdh*, 'yet,' also 'although'; *ō*, on account of the toneless nature of the conj., is shortened from *ō*; Goth. *þāuh*, corresponding to AS. *þāh*, E. *though*. Scarcely from *þa* (variant of *þata*, HG. *daz*) and *uh*, 'and.' Goth. *þāuh* is lit. 'and that'?

Docht, m., 'wick.' The strictly ModHG. form should be *ducht*, which is still dialectal, as well as the variant *tacht*, with the *t* from *þ*, as in *tausen*. MidHG. and OHG. *tāht*, m. n.; comp. OIc. *þáttir*, 'thread, wick.' A Teut. root, *þéh*, *þég*, still appears in Swiss *dœgel*, 'wick,' Bav. *dāhen*, Alsat. *dōche*, 'wick.' In the non-Teut. languages no primit. root *ték* has as yet been found. For another OTeut. term for *Docht*, see under *Wicse*.

Dock, n., 'dock,' simply ModHG; from the equiv. E. *dock*, the origin of which is very obscure. From E. and Du. (*dok*) the word was adopted by Swed., Dan., ModHG., and ModFr.

Docke, f., 'doll,' from MidHG. *tocke*, f., 'doll,' also 'young girl,' OHG. *toccha*, 'doll.' The word is not found in the oldest periods of the other dialects, nor can the ModHG. meanings, 'skein, yarn,' be authenticated from MidHG., OHG., and the early stages of cognate languages; yet there is no reason to doubt the real Teut. origin of the word.

Dogge, f., 'bulldog, mastiff,' simply ModHG., from the equiv. Du. and E. *dog* (from about 1050 A.D. the word occurs in AS. as *docga*), whence also Fr. *dogue*. With regard to HG. *gg*, as a proof of a word being borrowed from LG., comp. *Flagge*.

Dohle, f., 'jaekdaw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāhele*, *tāle*, *tāhe*, OHG. *tāha*, f.; primary form **dēhwo*, *dēwō*, according to AS. **dāwe*, E. *daw*, whence also E. *caddow*, 'daw' (the first part of the compound is AS. *cā*, Du. *kā*, OHG. *chāha*, 'daw'; so, too, E. *chough*). From Teut. *þākwatō* is derived Ital. *taccola*, 'magpie.'

Dohne, f., 'gin, noose, springe,' from MidHG. *don*, *done*, f., 'stretching,' OHG. *dona*, 'branch, twig.' *Dohne* is the 'branch bent or stretched for catching birds.' The Aryan root *ten*, 'to stretch, extend,' is discussed under *dehnen*, *dünn*. OBulg. *tonoto*,

'cord, noose,' Lat. *tenus*, n., 'cord,' Sans. *tantu-s*, *tantri*, 'wire, cord,' Gr. *τένω*, 'sinew,' are closely allied in meaning to *Deñne*. So too OHG. *donén* (Goth. **þunan*), 'to exert oneself.'

Dokes, **Douches**, m., 'fundament,' a Jewish word, but of doubtful etymology; hardly from Hebr. *táchath*, 'underneath.'

Dólch, m., 'dagger, dirk,' simply Mod HG. (from the beginning of the 16th cent.), derived like the equiv. Du., Dan., and Swed. *dolk*, from Slav. (Bohem. and Pol. *tulich*?).

Dolde, f., 'umbel,' from MidHG. *tolde*, f., 'top or crown of a plant or tree,' OHG. *toldo*, m.; the ModHG. word has apparently a LG. initial sound. The root is *dul* (pre-Teut. *dhel*), as is indicated by OHG. *tola*, 'grape-stalk.' From Aryan *dhel*, Gr. *θάλος*, 'dome' (allied in meaning to ModHG. *Ðolste*, 'umbel'), is formed by gradation. Yet *θάλλω*, 'to sprout, bloom,' *θάλος*, n., 'young shoot, twig,' may also be cognates.

Dole, f., 'canal,' from MidHG. **dol*, OHG. *dola*, f., 'pipe'; akin to LG. and Fris. *dole*, 'pit, ditch.'

Dolmetsch, m., 'interpreter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tolmetsche*, *tolmetze*, *tolmetsche*; a Turk. word (North Turk. *tilmaç*) which found its way into MidHG. through Magyar (*tolmács*) or Slav. (OSlov. *tlümač*, Pol. *tlumacz*, Bohem. *tlumač*); also in MidHG. *tolc*, *tolke* (comp. further Du. *tolk*), 'interpreter,' from OSlov. *tlükü* (whence also Lith. *tulkas*, Lett. *tulks*, 'interpreter').

Dom, m., 'cathedral, dome, cupola,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Lat. *domus* (for *domus dei*; comp. the Goth. word *gudhús*, 'the house of God, church'). An earlier loan-word is OHG. *tuom* (also *dóm*), MidHG. *tuom*, 'a bishop's collegiate church, cathedral,' which was naturalised in Germany about the 9th cent.; comp. OHG. *scuola* from Lat. *scóla*, as if it were *scóla*; so *tuom* for *tóm* from *dómus*; see *Ðchule*. The form *tuom*, developed from MidHG. *tuom*, kept its ground till the beginning of the last century.

Donner, m., 'thunder,' from the equiv. MidHG. *doner*, OHG. *donar*, m., corresponding to AS. *þunor*, E. *thunder*; Goth. **þunara*-m. It is the OTeut. name for thunder, under which also the weather-god was worshipped (see *Donnerstag*). The name comes from the Aryan root *ten*, discussed under *Deñnen*, *Deñne*, and *dünn*. In its application to sound we meet with this

root in Gr. *τόνος*, 'string, rope, stretching, tone, accent,' Sans. root *tan*, 'to resound, roar,' *tanayitú-s*, 'roaring, thundering,' Lat. *tonare* (AS. *þunian*, Goth. **þunón*, 'to thunder'), Lat. *tonitrus*; the latter correspondences are, on account of their meaning, the most closely allied to the Teut. words.

Donnerstag, 'Thursday,' from MidHG. *donerstag*, *donrestag*, OHG. *donarstag*; comp. Du. *donderdag*, AS. *þunresdag*, E. *Thursday*, Oic. *þórsgagr*; the day sacred to the OTeut. god *þunar* (OHG. *Donar*, OLG. *Thunar*, Oic. *þórr* for *þónraz*); see *Þienstag* and *Þeçte*. A remarkable form occurs in MidHG. (Bav.), *þfünz-tac*, 'Thursday,' from the equiv. Gr. *πέμπτη*.

Doppeln, vb., 'to play at dice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *deppeln*, from MidHG. *toppel*, 'dice-playing,' which corresponds to Fr. *doublet*, 'doublet' (at dice). See *Dans*.

Doppelt, adj. (a parallel form, *Ðeppel*, occurs in the compounds *Ðeppeladlet*, *Ðeppelgänger*), 'double, duplicate, twofold,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *double*; MidHG. *dublin*, 'double,' is a deriv. from the same source. The final *t* of the ModHG. word is a secondary suffix, as in *Art*, *Ðbit*.

Dorf, n., 'village, hamlet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dorf*, n.; an OTeut. word; comp. OSax. *thorp*, Du. *dorp*, AS. *þorp*, E. *thorp*, *thorp* (existing now only in proper names); Oic. *þorp*, 'hamlet'; Goth. *þaúrþ* signifies 'fields, land,' while in the other dialects the ModHG. meaning of the word is current (in Goth. *haimis*, 'village'; see *Heim*). The meaning of ModHG. (Swiss) *dorf*, 'visit, meeting,' connected perhaps with OSlov. *trügü*, 'market,' deserves special notice. If the history of the word is rendered difficult by such variations of meaning, it is made still more so by the Kelt. **trbo*, 'village'; W. *trf*, 'village' (to which the name of the OGall. tribe *Atrebates* is allied), also connected with Lat. *tribus*, 'tribe.' Moreover, Oic. *þyrpa*, 'to crowd,' is closely akin to Gr. *τύρπη*, Lat. *turba*, 'band.' Note too AS. *þrèþ*, *þròþ*, 'village,' Lith. *trobà*, f., 'building.'

Dorn, m., 'thorn, prickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dorn*, m.; corresponds to Goth. *þaurmus*, Oic. *þorn*, AS. *þorn*, E. *thorn*, Du. *doorn*, OSax. *thorn*, 'thorn'; from pre-Teut. *trnu-*. Comp. OSlov. *trünü*, 'thorn,' Sans. *trna*, 'blade of grass.'

dorren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *dorren*, OHG. *dorrén*, 'to get dry, dry up'; comp. OSax. *thorrón*, Goth. **þaurzan*. A deriv. of *þorz-*, which appears in *bürr*; comp. Lat. *torrere*, 'to dry' (*torret* is exactly equiv. to OHG. *dorrét*, Goth. **þaurzaiþ*). Instead of the form **þaurzan*, Goth. has *gabaurznan* (Olc. *þorna*), 'to get dry, dry up,' which is differently derived (comp. *Darre*, *bürr*).

Dorsch, m., 'torsk,' simply ModHG.; formed from LG. *dorsch*; corresponds to Olc. *þorskr*, E. *torst*, *tusk*, from the equiv. Dan. *torsk*.

Dorsche, f., 'cabbage-stump, cole-rape,' with LG. initial *d*, from MidHG. *torse*, 'cabbage-stump,' OHG. *tursö*, *torso*, 'stalk'; for the change of *s* to *sch* comp. *birschén*. There is a parallel Rom. class (Ital. *torso*, OFr. *tros*, 'stump, morsel') which is undoubtedly of Teut. origin. The HG. word is probably primit. allied to the Gr. *θύσπος*, 'wand.'

dorf, adv., 'there, in that place,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dort*, OHG. *darót*, probably from *darot*; Goth. **þaraþa* (formed like *dalaba*), would be the corresponding adv. in answer to the question where? The OHG. has *darót*, 'thither'; derived from *dar*, *da*.

Dose, f., 'box,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG. *dose*, Du. *doos* (Dan. *daase*).

Dost, **Dosten**, m., 'marjoram,' from MidHG. *doste*, *toste*, OHG. *tosto*, *dosto*, m., 'wild thyme.' It may be really identical with MidHG. *doste*, *toste*, m., 'bunch, nosegay,' so that 'thyme' would be a specialised meaning. The Goth. word was probably **þusta*, 'shrub.' Further cognates to help in determining the root are wanting. Comp. *Źst*.

Dotter (1.), m. and n., 'yolk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *toter*, OHG. *totoro*, *tutar-ei*; the ModHG word seems to have a LG. initial sound. Corresponds to OSax. *dōdro*, Du. *dojer*, AS. *dydring*, 'yolk'; a pre-Teut. term for the 'yolk of an egg' (see also *Ÿi*). AS. *dott*, m., 'point, spot,' E. *dot* are, on account of LG. *dott*, *dötte*, 'yellow part of the egg,' to be derived from the same Aryan stem *dhut*; the orig. sense of *Dotter* may have been, therefore, 'point in the egg.' The E. term *yolk*, AS. *geolca*, is lit. 'yellow part,' from AS. *geolo*, equiv. to E. *yellow*. In Olc. *blóme*, 'yolk.'

Dotter (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *toter*, m., 'gold-pleasure'; comp. MidE. *doder*, E. *dodder* ('toad-flax'); Dan. *dødder*,

Swed. *dødra*. Perhaps allied to *Ÿetter* (1.), so that the plant was named from its colour (or from the similarity of its seeds to the yolk of an egg?).

Douches, see *Ÿetex*.

Doufes, m., 'prison,' Jew., from Hebr. *tafás*, 'to seize, take prisoner.'

Drache, m. (with a MidG. *d*), 'dragon, kite, termagan,' from MidHG. *trache*, (UpG. *tracke*), OHG. *trahho* (UpG. *traccho*), m.; the ModHG. initial sound is to be regarded in the same way as in *tiŸten* (comp. MidLG. and MidDu. *dráke*). The word was naturalised in Germany before the 8th cent.; as in the case of the bird *Ÿreif*, 'griffin,' the dragon as a fabulous beast furnished material for the imaginative faculty of the Germans, and supplanted the native mythological creations. The E. loan-word is equally old—AS. *draca*, E. *drake* (in *drake-fly* or *dragon-fly*). The word is based on Lat. (Rom.) *draco* (*dracco*), which again is derived from Gr. *δράκων*, 'dragon,' lit. 'the sharp-sighted animal' (from *δέρκωαι*). E. *dragon*, is of recent Rom. origin (Fr. *dragon*).

Draht, m., 'wire, file,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *drát*, m.; comp. Du. *draad*, AS. *þréd*, equiv. to E. *thread*, Olc. *þrádr*, Goth. **þrēþs*; a dental deriv. of the Teut. root *þrē*, 'to turn, twist,' which appears in ModHG. *drēhen*. The pre-Teut *þrē* lies at the base of Gr. *ρῆθς*, 'hole,' which is identical in form with ModHG. *Draht*; for the meaning comp. *drēhen*, *Darm*.

Drake, LG., see *Ÿentid*.

drall, adj., 'tight, twisted, stalwart, active,' simply ModHG., akin to MidHG. *drél*, Olc. *þearle*, adv., 'firmly, strongly, vev'; from *drillen*?

Drang, m., 'crowd, throng, pressure,' from MidHG. *dranc(g)*, m., 'throng, oppression.' Comp. Du. *drang*, 'pressure, throng, desire,' AS. *geþrang*, equiv. to E. *throng*; from *dringen*.

drängen, vb., 'to press, pinch, dun,' from MidHG. *drēngen*, factitive of *dringen*. *Drangsal* is early ModHG.; *sal* is the frequent ModHG. suffix, the older form of which is as *isal*, Goth. *isil*, AS. and E. *-is*. Goth. formed from the same stem, but by a different gradation, an abstract *þreihst*, 'hardship, oppression.'

draus, **draußen**, 'outside, abroad,' from *darauß*, *daraußen*; comp. MidHG. *drabe*, from *dar abe*; ModHG. *drau*, from *darau*, *drin*, from *darin*.

drehseln, vb., 'to turn (on a lathe),' deriv. of MidHG. *drīhsel*, *drāhsel*, 'turner,' in Goth. **brēhsils*; *drehen* (root *brē*, *trē*) cannot be closely allied to *drehseln*; it must rather be connected with a root containing a guttural, *brēhs-* or *brēh-*. Gr. *τρέπωμαι* (with π for *k*), and Lat. *torqueo* (Gr. *ἀρακτος*, 'spindle,' Lat. *torcular*, 'oil-press'), point to a root *trēk*, 'to turn.' The OHG. *drāhsil*, 'turner,' is probably the only remains of this root in Teut.; in MidHG. and also in UpG. and LG. dialects *drehen* (MidHG. *drājen*, *drāen*) signifies 'to turn (on a lathe).' See *drehen*.

Dreck, m., 'dirt, mire, filth, dung,' from the equiv. MidHG. *drēc* (gen. *-ckes*), m., 'dirt'; OHG. **drēcch*, Goth. **brūkk*, m., are supported by OIc. *brēkkr*, m., 'dirt' (Dan. *drück*). Perhaps derived from the meaning 'sediment, lees,' so that Gr. *τρέξ*, *τρύξ*, 'lees, sediment, fresh must' (with *v* for *o*), may perhaps be compared.

drehen, vb., 'to turn, whirl, wind,' from MidHG. *drājen*, *drāen*, 'to turn, turn round,' OHG. *drājan*. The Goth. form may have been *þ aian* (comp. *wehen*, Goth. *waian*; *saen*, Goth. *saiān*); comp. Du. *draaijen*, 'to turn (on a lathe)'; AS. *brāwan* (comp. *sāwan*, *vāwan*), and MidE. *brāwen*, 'to turn,' are str. vbs., while the ModHG. verb is wk. even in OHG. The assumed Goth. form **brāian*, 'to turn,' was undoubtedly conjugated strong (pret. **þaiþrō*). *brē* is the verbal stem common to Teut., from which a subst., *Draht*, meaning 'twisted thread,' was formed by adding a dental suffix. This subst. proves most clearly that the root of *drehen* did not end in a guttural, and that therefore ModHG. *Drechsler*, from OHG. *drāhsil*, cannot be allied to *drehen*. In ModE., to *throw* ('to turn'), is obsolete. The root *brē* is from pre-Teut. *trē*, *ter*; this appears in Gr., with the meaning 'to bore,' in numerous derivatives. 'To bore' is a specialisation of the meaning 'to turn,' *πολύτρητος*, 'porous,' *τρήμα*, 'hole,' *συντρήσαι*, *τετραίνω*, 'to bore through,' *τρέω*, 'to bore, turn on a lathe' (comp. MidHG. *drājen*, 'to turn on a lathe'), *τόπος*, 'turner's chisel,' *τέρετρον*, Lat. *terebra*, 'borer.' Comp. also Darm.

drēi, num., 'three,' from MidHG. and OHG. *drī*, which is prop. simply the nom. masc.; the rest of the old cases are obsolete in ModHG.; AS. *þrī*, *þrē*, E. *three*, Goth. *þreis*, from **þrijs*. It corresponds to Aryan *trejes*, equiv. to Sans. *trāyas*, Gr.

τρεις, from *τρῆjes*, Lat. *trēs*, OSlov. *trije*. *Drēi*, like the other units, is a primit. word. See *Drillich*, *Dritte*.

dreist, adj., 'bold, audacious, self-confident,' simply ModHG., from the equiv. LG. *drīste* (hence *drīst* is not found in the UpG. dialects); comp. OSax. *thristi*, Du. *driest*, AS. *þriste*, 'bold, daring.' The similarity in the initial sound with Lat. *tristis*, 'sad,' is perhaps of no etymological value; as, however, a similar change of meaning is met with in the cognates of ModHG. *tafter*, Lat. *tristis* and OSax. *thristi* may perhaps be derived from a common root. Otherwise it might well be connected with *tringen*, OSax. *thristi*, for *thrihsti*, from *þrinh-sti*?

dreisig, see *zig*.

dreischen, vb., 'to thresh,' from the equiv. MidHG. *drēschen*, OHG. *drēskan*; corresponds to Du. *dorschen*, AS. *þerscan* (for *þrescan*), E. *to thrash*, *thresh* (comp. MidHG. *dreschen*, which also means 'to torment'); Goth. *þriskan*. Threshing was practised in primit. Teut. times, as this common term testifies. The Teutons, even before they became settlers, and hence while they were still migrating, were acquainted with the most elementary methods of agriculture; comp. the various kinds of corn, and also *Þflug*, *Çage*, *Wet*, &c. The Teut. cognates found their way into Rom.—Ital. *trescare*, 'to trample, move the feet about, dance,' OFr. *tresche*, 'chain-dance.' From these the OTeut. method of threshing may be easily inferred. The flail (*Dreißel*) came from Italy through the medium of Rom. (see *Flügel*); for this a simpler term is found in OHG. *driscil*, MidHG. and ModHG. *drischel*. The meaning of the Teut. base *tresk* is probably 'to stamp noisily, tread'; comp. Lith. *trasketi*, 'to rattle, clatter,' OSlov. *trěskū*, 'crack,' *troška*, 'thunderclap.' E. *threshold* is mostly connected with *dreischen*, OTeut. *þrēskan*, regarding it as the threshing-staff, or as the place at the entrance to the house where corn was threshed.

drillen, vb., 'to revolve, bore, drill,' from MidHG. *drillen*, 'to turn, make round' (with the partic. *gedrollen*, 'round'). The meaning 'to bore' comes from LG. *drillen* (see *drehen*, *drehseln*, for the connecting link between the meanings), akin to Du. *drillen*, E. *to thrill*, and also LG. *drall* (MidDu. *drel*), 'round, turning,' which is formed by gradation. The cog-

nates point to a Teut. root *brēl*, 'to turn on a lathe.'—**drillen**, 'to plague' or 'to drill (recruits),' may be derived from the first or the second meaning.

Drillisch, m., 'ticking,' from MidHG. *drilich*, *drilich*, m., 'a stuff woven with three threads'; an adj. signifying 'threefold' formed into a subst.; see *Zwillisch*. *Dri* is the older form for *trei* in compounds (see *drille*, *Zwill*, and *Drilling*); OHG. *drifalt*, 'threefold.' OHG. *drilich*, 'threefold, consisting of three threads,' is the convenient Ger. rendering of the Lat. *trilitica* (*triliticem*), 'triple-twilled,' from *litium*, 'thread.' Similar formations may be seen in *Zwillisch* and *Sammet*.

Drilling, m., 'triplet, one of three born at the same time,' simply ModHG., formed like *Zwilling*.

dringen, vb., 'to press, crowd, pierce,' from MidHG. *dringen*, OHG. *dringan*, 'to compress, throng, press on,' then also 'to plait, weave' (MidHG. *drīhe*, 'embroidering needle'); comp. Goth. *breihan* (eih from *inh*), 'to throng, oppress, cramp, afflict.' The Teut. root is *brinkw*, *prung*: comp. also with OHG. *dringan*, OSax. *thingan*, AS. *þringan*, 'to press,' OIc. *þringva*. The *h* was retained by MidHG. *drīhe*, f., 'embroidering needle,' whence MidHG. *drīhen*, 'to embroider.'—With the general meaning 'to press' are connected ModHG. *Drang*, *drängen*, *Gedränge* (OHG. *gūtrengē*), Goth. *þraihns*, 'crowd' (in *faihuþraihns*, 'wealth'); E. *throng*. With the Teut. cognates Lith. *trėnkti*, 'to shake, push,' *trėnksmas*, 'din, tumult,' Lett. *trekti*, 'to shatter,' are primit. allied.

driffe, ord. of *trei*, 'third,' MidHG. *drifte*, OHG. *drifto*; corresponds to Goth. *þridja*; AS. *þridda*, E. *third*. *þri*- is the stem (see *Drillisch*), *dja* the suffix, which forms the ordinal from the cardinal; it is *-tio*- in Lat. *tertius* Sans. *tritiya*-s.—**Driffel**, m., 'third part, third,' from MidHG. *driftel*.

Droge, f., 'drug,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *drogue*, which with its Rom. cognate *droga* (Ital., Span.) is usually derived from Du. *droog* (see *troffen*); yet there are essential reasons for ascribing the word to an Eastern origin.

drohen, vb., 'threaten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *drōn*, wk. vb., which is the denominative of an earlier *dro*, f., 'threat.' The more ancient vb. is ModHG. *drānen*, from MidHG. *drūwen*, *drouwen*, OHG. *drēwen*,

drouwen; Goth. **þrawjan*, AS. *þreān* *þreāde* (equiv. to E. *to threaten*). OHG. *drō*, *drōa* (gen. *drawa*), corresponds to AS. *þrēd*; Goth. *þrawa* is wanting, gen. *þrawōs*, f., 'threat.' In E. the word is obsolete. Beyond Teut. there are no cognates.

Drohne, f., 'drone.' The strict HG. form is *Tröhne*, *Trēne* (so still in Saxony and Austria), according to MidHG. *trēne*, *trēn*, OHG. *trēno*, m. *Drohne* is a LG. form derived from Sax. *drān*, plur. *drāni*, to which AS. *drān*, plur. *drān*, E. *drone*, correspond; both point to Goth. **drainus*, **drēnus*, while OHG. *trēno* assumes perhaps Goth. **drina*; the relation between the theoretical Goth. forms has not yet been definitely fixed. The base *drēn* seems to appear in *drēsnen* (Goth. *drunjus*, 'loud sound'). From the same root probably a Gr. term for 'bee' is formed—*τευθρηνη*, 'a sort of wasp or humble-bee' (also *αυθρηνη*, 'wild bee'?—comp. too *τευθρηδών*, *αυθρηδών*), also Lacon. *θρόναξ*, 'drone.' *Βίηη*, like *Dröhne*, is a primit. Teut. term. See the following word.

dröhnen, vb., 'to roar, rumble, creak, drone,' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG. *drönen*; comp. Du. *dreunen*, OIc. *drynja*, vb., 'to drone, roar,' OIc. *drynr*, m., 'droning,' Goth. *drunjus*, m., 'loud sound.' See derivatives of the same root *drēn*, *dhreñ*, under *Dröhne*; comp. besides Gr. *θρήνος*, 'lamentation.'

drollig, adj., 'droll, ludicrous, queer,' simply ModHG., from LG. *drullig*, Du. *drollig*; E. *droll* (subst. and adj.), also adj. *drollish*; Fr. *drôle*, 'droll, merry.' None of these are recorded in the older periods of the several languages, hence their origin (Rom. & Teut. ?) is obscure. The derivation from the Scand. name *troll* applied to ghostly monsters is improbable, for in the Scand. dialects the word has an initial *t* while the ModHG. *drollig* and its cognates have *d*.

Drossel (1.), f., 'thrush,' a LG. form from MidLG. *drōsle*, OSax. *throssela*, *throsla*; the strictly UpG. term for *Drossel* is Bav. *Drōschel*, from MidHG. *drōschel*, f.; comp. OHG. *drōscela*, f., also without the deriv. *l*, *drōsca*, *drōsca*, f.; the latter form corresponds to AS. *þrýsce* (from **þrauskjó*), E. *thrush*. E. *throistle*, from AS. *þrostle*, 'merula,' corresponds to MidHG. *drostel*; in Goth. the latter would be **þrustla* and the former *þrauska* (or rather **þrauskjó*); akin to Gr. *τρογών*, 'turtle-dove,' from **τροσγών* ?.

Comp. on the other hand OIc. *þrǫstr*, m., 'thrush,' Goth. **þrastus*. This abundance of words which are undoubtedly closely allied renders any sure comparison with cognate words beyond Teut. a difficult task. The Lat. *turdēla*, 'thrush,' may be for **trzdēla*; in that case the *st* of MidHG. *drostel*, E. *throstle*, is shifted from *sd* (see *ſſ*, *Gerste*, *Maß*, *Meß*); *turdēla* is a derivative of *turdus*, 'thrush,' closely connected with OIc. *þrǫstr*, m. (Goth. **þrastus*, m.). Lith. has a longer form for *Drossel*, with an initial *s*—*strzdās*, which makes the origin of *st* of MidHG. *drostel* from *zd*, *sd*, a certainty. Russ. *drozdū*, OSlov. *drozgū*, are abnormal. The words of the Teut. group found their way into Rom.: ModFr. *trdēle* (from **brasla*, **brasila*).—*Drossel* is one of the few names of birds found in several Aryan languages at the same time, and entirely free from the assumption that they were borrowed.

Drossel (2.), f., 'throat, throttle, Adam's apple,' preserved only in the deriv. *erdrosseln*, 'to throttle, strangle'; not allied to *Drossel* (1.), as is shown by MidHG. *drozze*, f., 'gullet, throat.' Comp. OHG. *drozsa*, AS. *þrotu*, f., E. *throat*, and likewise E. *throttle* (subst. and vb.), an *l* deriv. There is a parallel group with an initial *s* added (see *Drossel* (1.), *Daß*); MidHG. *strozze*, OLG. *strotu*, 'throat, windpipe,' Du. *stroot*; see *ſtrecken*. From HG. the word found its way into Rom.—Ital. *strozza*, 'throat,' *strozzare*, 'to strangle.'

Dross, m., 'chief magistrate' (a LG. word), from MidLG. *droste*, *drossēte*; the latter is identical with MidHG. *truhtsæze*, ModHG. *Truchseß*; for *Drosstei* see also under *Truchseß*.

Druck, m., 'pressure, oppression, printing, proof,' from MidHG. *druc* (-*ckes*), m., 'pressure, violent impact, rebound, hostile encounter,' OHG. *druck*; corresponds to AS. *bryc* (cc supported by *ofbrycc*), 'pressure.'

drücken, drucken, to press, oppress, hug, print,' from MidHG. *drücken, drucken*, OHG. *drucchen* (comp. AS. *bryccan*, 'to press'), MidHG. *drucken*, an unmodified UpG. variant, has a specialised meaning in ModHG. In Goth. the subst. would be **brukks*, the vb. *brukkjan*. Since the MidHG. vb. *drücken* is equiv. to 'to press, throng, oppress, thrust oneself,' the meanings harmonise well with *bringen*, which is based upon an Aryan root *trenk*, while *drücken* would be derived from a root *trek*

without the nasal; the *kk* of the theoretical Goth. form originated probably in *kn*.—**Drucksfen**, ModHG. a frequentative form of *drücken*.

Drude, f., 'sorceress,' LG.; MidHG. *trute*, f., 'demoness, nightmare'; Drutenſiſ, MidHG. *trutenvuo3*. In spite of its wide diffusion (Dan. *drude*, Gothland. *druda*), the form of the word is obscure, for it is impossible to see to what the MidHG. initial *t* and ModHG. *d* are related. Perhaps MidHG. *trute* is to be connected with the adj. *traut*; in that case *Drude* would be a euphemism similar perhaps to Gr. *Eumenides*.

Druse (1.), f., 'ore with a drossy or crystal surface,' simply ModHG.; of obscure origin.

Druse (2.), 'glanders,' ModHG.; identical with *Drüſe*.

Drüſe, f., 'gland, kernel, swelling of the glands,' from MidHG. *drüese*, *druose* (whence the ModHG. variant *druse*, but only in a special sense); OHG. *druos*, *druosi*, f., 'glanders,' Goth. **þros* or *þrōsi*, is wanting; so too in E. there is no cognate term.

Drufen, plur., an UpG. word for 'dregs, lees,' from MidHG. *druosene*, OHG. *truosana* (UpG. dialects have *ue* in the accented syllable); corresponds to Du. *droesem*, Mid Du. *droesene*, AS. *drōsn*, 'dregs.' The base is perhaps Goth. **drōhsnō*, to which E. *dregs*, ModHG. *Trerter*, *Trerter* are also allied.

du, 2nd pers. pron., 'thou'; from MidHG. and OHG. *du*, and the collateral MidHG. and OHG. *dū*; comp. AS. *þū*, E. *thou*; Lat. *tu*, Gr. *σύ*, *σὺ*, and Sans. *tvam*, are prim. cognates. The details respecting the Aryan pronom. stem belong to grammar.

Ducaten, m. (*ducat*, m., rarely fem. in earlier ModHG.), 'ducat,' from late MidHG. *ducāte*, m. (MidLat. *ducātus*).

Ducht, f., **Duchtbank**, and **Duff**, 'rowing seat, thwart'; the form with *f* is HG., that with *ch* LG.; OHG. *dofta*, f., OIc. *þopta*, f., 'thwart'; OHG. *gūlofto*, prop. 'comrade on the thwart,' AS. *gebōfta*, 'comrade.' One of the prim-Teut. naval terms developed during the migrations of the Teutons; see *Stuber*, *Segel*, *Maß*, *ſchiff*, &c. That the LG. form found its way into HG. is not remarkable after what has been said under *Verd*, *Wüſte*, and *Wrot*. The OTeut. word for 'thwart' (Goth. **þuſtō*, f.), belongs probably to a root *tup*, 'to squat

down'; comp. Lith. *tupeti*, 'to squat,' *tupti*, 'to squat down.'

ducken, vb., 'to bow, duck, stoop, dive,' with LG. initial *d*, from MidHG. *tucken*, *tücken*, 'to incline the body quickly, bend, bow'; prob. a frequentative of MidHG. *tächen*, 'to dive,' which see.

Duckmäuser, 'sly, stealthy person,' appears in MidHG. as *tockelmäuser*, 'sneak, hypocrite'; the ModHG. form is based anew on *ducken*, MidHG. *tucken*. A parallel form *Züdmäuser* is based on *Züfte*, 'malice,' the second part of the compound being connected with MidHG. *mäsen*, prop. 'to catch mice,' then (with thievish intent), 'to sneak.'

dudefen, vb., simply ModHG. formed from the equiv. Pol. *dućić*, 'to play the bagpipes,' from *dudy*, 'bagpipe.'

Duff (1.), *f.*, see **Dudst**.

Duff (2.), *m.*, 'exhalation, odour,' with LG. initial *d*, from MidHG. *tuft*, *m.*, 'vapour, fog, dew, rime,' OHG. *tuft*, 'frost'; of obscure origin.

dußben, vb. (unknown to the Suab., and perhaps also to the other UpG. dialects), 'to bear, tolerate, suffer,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dulzen*; a denominative of OHG. *dult*, MidHG. *dult*, *f.*, ModHG. **Geßub**. The Goth. used *þulan* for *dußben* without the dental deriv. (OHG. *dolēn*, MidHG. *doln*, both far more general in meaning than the ModHG. *dußben*, 'to suffer'; AS. *þolian*, 'to suffer'). The pre-Teut. root is *tel*, *tlē*, *tlā*, which appears, exactly corresponding to the meaning of the Teut. cognates, in Gr. *τλή-ναι*, 'to suffer,' *τλή-μων*, 'miserable,' *πολύτλας*, 'much enduring,' &c. Lat. *tolerāre* and *etragere* (Lat. *perferre*), show that Lat. *tollo* (partic. *latus* for **tlā-tus*; pret. *tuli*, from *offero*), and Gr. *τολμᾶν*, 'to venture, endure,' may be cognates. Hence the primary sense of the root appearing in the graded forms *tel*, *tol*, *tlē*, *tlā*, is 'to bear, tolerate.' See **Geßub**.

Duff, *f.*, Bav. 'fair,' with MidG. initial *d*, from MidHG. *tult*, *f.*, 'fair, church festival, dedication festival,' OHG. *tuld*. The word is the OTent. term for 'festival'; Goth. *dulþs*, *f.*, 'festival, holiday.'

dummu, adj., 'stupid, silly,' from MidHG. *tum* (gen., *-mmes*), *tump* (gen. *-bes*), 'stupid, foolish, weak in understanding, dumb,' OHG. *tumb*. In Goth. *dumbs*, OIc. *dumbr*. the adj. is equiv. to AS. and E. *dumb*; the OHG. word, in addition to the mean-

ings of MidHG., has likewise the signification 'deaf,' which also belongs to *dumm* in early ModHG. 'Dull in sense and intellect' may be the primary sense of the adj., which has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; *stumm* too has a peculiar history; see **schuetten**, **hell**. Words expressing the perceptions of one sense are often transferred to those of another. Hence Goth. *dumbs*, 'dumb,' OHG. *tumb*, 'deaf, dumb,' may possibly be allied to Gr. *τυφλός*, 'blind' (root *dhubh*; *τυφ* by the well-known rule for *θυφ*). This conjectural etymology is quite as uncertain as that offered under **Dieß**.

dumppf, adj., 'damp, dull, heavy,' ModHG. only; formed by the weakest stage of gradation from MidHG. *dimpfen*, str. vb., 'to fume, smoke'; comp. also MidHG. *dumpfen*, *dümpfen*, 'to fume, damp.' The orig. sense of the adj. is probably 'smoky,' i.e. 'damp,' or 'dimming the sight and dulling the hearing'; *dumppf* appears in Du. *dompig*, with the meaning 'damp, gloomy.' Perhaps the word is connected with *duffel*; comp. E. *dank*.

Düne, *f.*, 'down, dune,' simply ModHG. from the equiv. LG. *düne* (OSax. **dūna*), Du. *duin* (whence Fr. *dune*); respecting ModHG. *ü* from Du. *ui*, comp. **Vüße**, **Süßen**, 'hill,' AS. *dān*, 'hill,' E. *down* ('plateau'). So too E. *down*, adv.; for AS. *adāne*, *ofadāne*, 'from the mountain, towards the valley,' corresponds exactly to MidHG. *ze tal* (comp. Fr. *à mont*, 'up the stream'). Likewise Gr. *θύραζε*, 'before the door,' has the general meaning 'outside'; MidHG. *ze berge* is 'aloft, upwards'; comp. ModHG. *die*, *Stare sitzen einem zu Berge*, 'one's hair stands on end.' The *düne* group (E. *down*) seems to have spread from Eng. into Du. and LG. (comp. besides **Vafe**, **Veet**, **Braßm**). Hence the assumption that AS. *dān* is of Kelt. origin is not to be discarded—OIc. *dān*, 'hill' (comp. the OKelt. names of towns ending in *dānum*, *Augustodunnum*, *Lugdunum*); though the attempt to show that it is primit. allied to Gr. *θύς* (nom. *θύς*), 'sea-beach,' and Sans. *dhānu-s*, 'dry land, continent, inhospitable land,' cannot be recommended; AS. *dān* would be pre-Teut. *dhānā* (the indubitable form of the cognate word in Ind.).

Dung, *m.*, with LG. initial *d*; 'dung, manure,' from MidHG. *tunge*, *f.*, 'dung, manuring'; MidHG. *tunc*, *m.*, *f.*, significa

'an underground—prop. dung-covered—chamber occupied in winter,' and especially 'the underground weaver's room'; OHG. *tunja*, 'manuring,' E. *dung* (subst. and vb.); OHG. *tunc*, 'weaver's room underground' (Dünger from late MidHG. *tunger*). This double meaning of the cognates is explained by the remarks of Tacitus (*Germania*, § 16) and Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, 19, 1). 'Dung' is the primary sense of the cognates of Düng and düngen; in the other Aryan languages, however, no primit. cognates can be adduced.

dunkel, adj., 'dark, gloomy, obscure,' with MidG. initial *d*; from MidHG. *tunkel*, 'dark, dull, damp,' OHG. *tunchal* (with the parallel form *tunchar*, MidLG. *dunker*). By another stage of gradation Oic. *dōkkr*, OFris. *djunk* are formed from the same root; they presuppose a Goth. **diggs* (pre-Teut. *dhengwoos*). The primit. allied E. *dank* points to a connection with *dampf* (Teut. root *dinq*, *dump*).

Dünkel, m., 'fancy, imagination, arrogance, prejudice,' simply ModHG. Related to the vb. *dünfen*, from MidHG. *dunken* (pret. *dähle*), 'to seem, appear to,' OHG. *dunchan* (chiefly impers. with dat.), 'to seem' (pret. *dühita*); Goth. *þugþjan*, *þühita*, mostly impers. with dat. 'to seem'; AS. *þyucan*, E. *to think*, which, however, really represents the meanings of AS. *þencan*, OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. *denken*. *Dünfen* appears to have been originally a str. vb., of which *denken* was perhaps the factitive form. The Teut. *þunk*, *þank*, is based upon an old Aryan root *tug*, *teng*, and this, again, appears in OLat. *tongere*, 'to know' (comp. Prænest. *tongitio*, 'notion'). Comp. *denken*, *Danf*.

dünn, adj., 'thin, slender, attenuated,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dünne*, OHG. *dunni*; comp. AS. *þynne*, E. *thin*, Oic. *þunnr*, Du. *dun*, Goth. **þunnus*. The adj. retained the primit. meaning 'thin' in all the periods and dialects of Teut. The stem *þunni* is preserved in OHG. *dunwengi*, AS. *þunwenge*, Oic. *þunnwange*, 'temples,' prop. 'thin cheek' (comp. ModHG. dial. *Dünninge*, *Dünge*, 'temples'). The adj. is primit. Aryan, in the form *tinā-s* (respecting Teut. *nn* comp. *Rinn*, *Rann*); comp. OInd. *tanā-s*, 'long, drawn out, narrow, thin'; Lat. *tenuis*, 'thin, narrow'; Gr. *tauw-*, existing only in compounds, denotes 'drawn or stretched out, long'; comp. *tauwās*, which has the same

meaning; OSlov. *tinākū*, 'thin,' has a suffix. The idea of attenuation comes from 'extension in one direction, drawn out lengthwise,' still retained by the Ind. and the Gr. adjs. Lat., Tent., and Slav. deprived the orig. meaning of one of its characteristics. In OInd. and Gr. there occurs a verbal stem, *tanu* (*tauw*), with the primary sense 'to stretch out, extend,' Comp. *dehnen*, *Doñne*, *Deunet*, and the following word.

Dunst, m., 'vapour, fume, mist,' from MidHG. *dunst*, *tunst*, m., f., 'steam, vapour,' OHG. *tunist*, *dunist*, *dunst*, 'storm, breath'; respecting the MidG. initial *d*, comp. *Dunst*, *dunfel*. Corresponds to AS. *dást* (for **dunst*), E. *dust*. Teut. *duns-*, for *duuns-*, is based upon an Aryan root *dhwans*, which still appears in Sans. *dhwans*, 'to fall to dust' (*dhwasti*, 'falling to dust').

durch, prep., 'through, owing to, by,' from MidHG. *durch*. *dur*, 'through,' also 'for the sake of,' OHG. *duruh*, *durh*; comp. OSax. *thurh*, AS. *þurh*, E. *through* and *thorough*. Goth. *þairh*, 'through,' with an abnormal vowel, is related to the OHG. *dērh*, 'perforated,' with which are connected OHG. *durhik*, *durihil*, MidHG. *dürhel*, *dürkel*, 'pierced, porous,' AS. *þjreh* (for *þyrhil*), 'hole' (comp. *Rüster*), as well as Goth. *þairkō*, f., 'hole' (*k*, from *kk*, for *kn*?). The prepos. might easily be a case of an older adj., perhaps the acc. neut. Besides the passive meaning of OHG. *dērh*, 'pierced,' an active sense, 'piercing,' may also be added. The base *þerh* would be best defined by 'to pierce, penetrate,' which recalls the HG. *bringen*; the former is based upon a pre-Teut. root *terk*, the latter upon a root *trenk*. The connection with Lat. *trans* is exceedingly problematical.

Durchlaucht, 'Serene Highness,' simply ModHG. with MidG. vowel *au*; MidHG. and MidG. *durchläht*, partic. for MidHG. *durchliuhtet*, 'illustrious,' from *durchliuhten*, 'to shine, light through, illuminate.' See *Erlauch*, *leuchten*.

dürfen, anom. vb., 'to be allowed, venture, need,' from MidHG. *dürfen*, *durfen*, a preterite pres., 'to have reason, cause, be permitted, need, require'; OHG. *durfan*, preterite pres., 'to lack, be destitute of, require, be in need of'; comp. Goth. *þairban*, Du. *durven*, AS. *þurfan*, 'to be in need of.' In addition to the Teut. root *þurf*, *þurb*, Swiss points to an old parallel form *þurp*. In the ModHG. deriv. *barben*,

Behürfnis, Nothdurft, hieder, &c., the primary sense of the root *hpf*, from *trp*, 'to be destitute of, lack,' still appears.

dürr, adj., 'dry, meagre, barren,' from MidHG. *dürre*, OHG. *durri*, 'withered, dry, lean'; corresponds to Du. *dor*, OLG. *thurri*, AS. *þyrre*, Goth. *þaursus*, 'dry' (with regard to HG. *rr*, from Goth. *rs*, comp. *irre*, *ǣrre*). From a pre-Teut. adj. *huru-*, 'dry, withered,' which belongs to a root *hurs*, from pre-Teut. *tr̥s*. As a result of the restriction of the word—probably in primit. times—to denote the dryness of the throat, we have the OInd. *tr̥śus*, 'greedy, panting,' and ModHG. *dürst*; as applied to the voice, or rather speech, *tr̥s* appears in Gr. *τραυλός*, 'lisp-ing,' for **τραυλός* (comp. *δανλός*, 'dense,' for **δαυλός*, Lat. *densus*), and OInd. *tr̥śā-s*, 'hoarse, rough (of the voice).' With the general meaning 'dry,' ModHG. *Darre*, *dërren*, and their cognates are connected.

Durst, m., 'thirst,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *durst*, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. *dorst*, AS. *þurst*, E. *thirst*; Goth. *þaurstei*, f., 'thirst.' The final *t* of the OHG. and Eng. words is a deriv., as may be inferred from Goth. *þaurseiþ mlk*, 'I am thirsty.' The further comparisons made under *Darre*, *dërren*, *dürr*, amply prove that the short form *hors*, from pre-Teut. *tr̥s*, signifies 'to be thirsty'; comp. especially OInd. *tr̥śaj*, 'thirsty,' *tr̥śnd*, f., 'thirst,' *tr̥ś*, str. vb. (3rd pers. sing. *tr̥śyati*, Goth. *þaurseiþ*), 'to pant, be thirsty'; *tr̥śū-s*, 'panting.'

Dusel, m., 'dizziness,' simply ModHG., from LG. *usel*, 'giddiness'; a genuine HG. word would have had an initial *t*, as OHG. *tusig*, 'foolish,' shows; the latter corresponds to AS. *dysig*, 'foolish,' E. *dizzy*. To the root *dus* (*dhus*), contained in this

class, belong *ἔχρη*, *ἑρική*, with the genuine HG. *t* initially. A different gradation of the same root *dus*, from Aryan *dhus*, appears in AS. *dwācs*, Du. *dwaas*, 'foolish.'

Dust, m., 'dust, powder,' simply ModHG., from LG. *dust*; corresponds to E. *dust* (but see further *Dunst*). The final *t* is probably a deriv.; *dus*, the root, may be the weakest form of an Aryan *dhwes*; OInd. *dhvas*, *dhvañs*, seems to have been always nasalised; it signifies 'fly about like dust, scatter dust when running swiftly,' which is in harmony with the meaning of *Dust*, 'dust.'

düster, adj. (unknown to UpG.?), 'gloomy, dismal, sad,' from the equiv. LG. *düster*, *düster*; comp OSax. *thiustri*, AS. *þeōstre*, *þōstre*, 'dark,' MidHG. *dinster*, OHG. *dinstar*, OHG. *finstar*, OSax. *finistar* are remarkable parallel forms expressing the same idea; so too AS. *þeōstru*, 'darkness.' The primary form may be seen in the stem of *dāmuern*, Goth. **þimis*, 'twilight,' OInd. *tāmas*, 'darkness'; Lat. *tenebræ* (for **temelbræ*) comes nearest perhaps to MidHG. *dinster*. *f* is interchanged with *þ* in *ǣdēl*, AS. *þæcele*; in the same way *finster* might be related to *dinstar* (from *þinstar*). These guesses are, however, too uncertain.

Düse, **Deute**, **Düse**, f., 'paper bag, screw'; merely ModHG. from LG. *tütte* (akin to Du. *tuit*, 'pipe'?) ; respecting the LG. and Du. *ü* sound, see under *Büse*. In Swab. and Bav. the terms are *gugge*, *gucken*.

Dutzend, n., 'dozen,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *totzen*, with an excrement final *d* (see *Semaud*, *Mend*); from Fr. *dozaine* (comp. Ital. *dozzina*), whence also E. *dozen*, Du. *dozijn*; ultimately derived from Lat. *duodecim*.

E.

Ǽbbe, f., 'ebb,' merely ModHG., borrowed, like many terms relating to the sea, from LG.; comp. Du. *ebb*, *ebbe*, f., Dan. *ebbe*, Swed. *ebb*, m. The word is first found in AS., where *ebba*, m., is the form (comp. E. *ebb*, whence also Fr. *ébe*), nautical terms being generally recorded at an earlier period in that language than elsewhere; comp. *Beot*, *Ǽff*, *Ǽfete* (2.), *Ǽteven*, and *Beod*. Had the OTeut word been preserved in Ger. we should have expected OHG. *eppo*,

ModHG. *eppe*. It is possible that the word is connected with the cognates of *ebn* (*Ǽbbe*, lit. 'leveller';? 'plain'?). Yet *Ǽbbe*, from its meaning, is more appropriately connected with Goth. *ibuks*, 'backwards, back' (OHG. *ippihhōn*, 'to roll back'); hence *Ǽbbe* is lit. 'retreat'; the connection with *ebn* (Goth. *ibns*) is not thereby excluded. Scand. has a peculiar word for *Ǽbbe*—*fjara*, 'ebb,' *fyrva*, 'to ebb.' No Goth. word is recorded.

eben, adj., 'even, level, plain, smooth,' from MidHG. *ēben*, OHG. *ēban*, adj., 'level, flat, straight'; common to Teut. under these meanings, but it is not found in any other Aryan group; comp. OSax. *ēban*, Du. *even*, AS. *ēfn*, E. *eren*, OIc. *jafn*, Goth. *ibns*, 'level.' Akin perhaps to Goth. *ibuks*, adj., 'backward' (see *Ūffe*). Apart from Teut. the stem *ib* in the form *ep* or *ebh* has not yet been authenticated; Lat. *ŕequus* (Sans. *ēka*), cannot, on account of phonetic differences, be regarded as a cognate.—**eben**, adv., 'even, just,' from MidHG. *ēb-ne*, OHG. *ēbano*; comp. OSax. *ēfno*, AS. *ēfne* (whence E. *even*); the old adv. form of the adj. (Comp. *neben*.)

Ebenbaum, m., 'ebony-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *ebēnus*, adopted as a foreign word (still declined after the Lat. method in OHG.) from Lat. *ebenus* (Gr. *ἐβενος*).

Eber, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ēber*, OHG. *ēbar*, m., 'wild boar'; corresponds to AS. *eofor*, m., 'wild boar' (E. *York* from AS. *Eoforwic*, lit. 'boar-town'), OIc. *jǫfurr*, 'wild boar,' figuratively 'prince' (also *jǫr-bjāga*, 'a kind of sausage'); Goth. **ibrus*, **ibarus*. With the pre-Teut. base *eprūs* some have connected OBulg. *veprŭ*, m., Lat. *aper*, m., 'wild boar.' Similarly in the terms for *Ferkel* and *Schwein*, the West Aryan languages only partially agree.

Ebritz, m., 'southern-wood,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *eberitz* (*ebereize*), f., from Lat. *abrotanum* (whence also *Aberrante*, see *aber*), but corrupted by connection with *Eber*.

echt, adj., 'genuine, real, legitimate,' simply ModHG. adopted from MidG. and LG., where *echt* is the normal correspondent of MidHG. and OHG. *ēhaft*, 'lawful'; comp. Du. *echt*; akin to OFris. *āst*, 'lawful'; from *Ūhe*, compared with which the adj. has retained the old meaning of *Ūhe*, 'law.' By means of the law-books based on the Saxon Code the LG. adj. found its way into HG., but not until after Luther; yet the word does not occur in the UPG. dialects.

Eck, n., **Ecke**, f., 'edge, corner,' from MidHG. *ēcke*, f. (seldom *neut.*), 'edge of weapons, point, corner, brim,' OHG. *ekka*, f., 'point, edge of a sword.' Corresponds to OSax. *eggū*, f., 'edge, sharpness, sword,' AS. *eg*, 'corner, point, edge (of a sword, &c.), sword,' E. *edg*; OIc. *egg*, f., 'point'; Goth. **agga*, f., is not recorded. The meaning 'point, sharp edge,' which origi-

nally was the most prominent in the cognates (see also *Egge*), recalls the development in ModHG. *Ūrt*. The Teut. root *ag(ah)*, pre-Teut. *ak* (Goth. *aagjā-*, from Aryan *akyā-*), with the primary meaning 'pointed,' is found in very many non-Teut. languages, since ModHG. *Ähr* and the non-Teut. words cited under that word are primit. allied to it, as are also Lat. *acies*, Gr. *akis*, 'point,' both in form and meaning.

Ecker, f., 'acorn,' simply ModHG., from MidG. and LG. *ecker*, 'acorn, beech nut'; there is also in UPG. a word **acheren* primit. allied and equiv. to Swiss *ach-rani* (Bav. *akram*). Comp. the corresponding Goth. *akran*, n., 'produce, fruit (generally)'; OIc. *akarri*, n., AS. *æcern*, E. *acorn*, Du. *aker*, 'acorn.' Since the meaning 'acorn, beech-nut,' is a recent specialisation in comparison with Goth. *akran*, 'produce, fruit,' the cognates may be connected with Goth. *akrs*, HG. *Äfer*, and perhaps also with Lith. *ūgu*, 'berry,' unless the latter is more closely allied to Lat. *uva*. In any case its kinship with *Ūhe* must be denied, since the latter would be **aiks* in Goth. The mutation of the stem in ModHG. and LG. *Ecker* must be explained by a Goth. **akrin*.

edel, adj., 'of noble birth or qualities, excellent, generous,' from MidHG. *ēdel*, *ēdele*, OHG. *ēdili* (*adal*), adj., 'of a good family, noble, high-minded'; a deriv. of *Ūdel*, OHG. *adal*. Comp. OSax. *ēdili* (*adal*), 'of a good family, noble,' from *aḍali*, 'noble family,' AS. *ædele*, 'noble, distinguished.' For details see *Ūdel*.

Egel, see *Ūgel*.

Egge, f., 'harrow,' simply ModHG., from LG. *egge*; likewise *eggen* from LG., because a corresponding HG. word would be *ēden* or *egen*. The MidHG. word is *egede*, OHG. *egida*, f., 'harrow,' OHG. *ecken* (partic. *gi-egit*), 'to harrow,' MidHG. *egen*. Comp. Du. *e-ge*, AS. *egede*; Goth. **agjan*, 'to harrow,' **agiba*, 'harrow,' are not recorded. The Teut. root *ag(ah)*, 'to harrow,' from pre-Teut. *ak, ok*, is most closely connected with Lat. *occa*, 'harrow,' Lith. *akėiti*, 'to harrow,' *akėczos*, 'harrow,' OCorn. *oget*, W. *aged*, 'harrow.' The West Eur. cognates may also be further connected with *Ūste* (Lat. *acies*).

ehe, adv., 'before,' from MidHG. *ē*, a parallel form to ModHG. *thr*, MidHG. *ēr*, like ModHG. *da* from *dar*, *wo* from *war*. See *Ūer*.

Ehe, f., 'marriage, wedlock, matrimony,'

from MidHG. *ê, êwe, f.*, 'customary right, justice, law, marriage,' OHG. *êwa, f.*, 'law, marriage'; corresponds to OSax. *êo, m.*, 'law,' Du. *echt, 'marriage'* (from *ê-haft*, see edjt), AS. *ê, êw, f.*, 'law, marriage.' These West Teut. cognates *aivi-* might be derived from *aigwi-, aihwi-*, and connected with Lat. *aequum* (base *aigo-*). To this there is no objection from the linguistic standpoint, for it is probable that the cognates similar in sound and signifying 'time, eternity,' are totally different from those just quoted; comp Goth. *aivs*, OHG. *êwa*, AS. *ê, êw*, 'time, eternity,' which are allied to Lat. *aevum, aeternus, Gr. alâv, aiei*; so too Sans. *âjas*, 'duration of life.' Yet the first group might also perhaps be connected with Sans. *êva, m.*, 'progress, course, procedure, custom.'

êher, êhr, adv., 'sooner, earlier, rather,' from MidHG. and OHG. *êr (ê)*, 'formerly, previously,' compar. adv.; comp. Goth. *aivis*, 'formerly,' from *aiv*, 'early,' also AS. *êr, E. ere*. See *êt, etf.*

êhern, see *Êz.*

Êhni, see *Êhn.*

Êhre, f., 'honour,' from MidHG. *êre*, OHG. *êra, f.*, 'honour, fame, sense of honour'; corresponds to OSax. *êra, f.*, 'honour, protection, pardon, gift,' AS. *êr, f.*, 'honour, help, pardon' (*ârian*, 'to spare, pardon'), OIc. *êir, f.*, 'pardon, gentleness.' Goth. **aiza* is by chance not recorded; it is probably allied to Goth. *aiv-tan*, 'to shun, respect,' which is undoubtedly primit. akin to Lat. *aes-tumare*, 'to acknowledge, value.' It is probably connected with the Sans. root *iâ*, 'to desire, seek to obtain.'

Êi, m., 'egg,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ei, n.*, 'egg'; common to Teut. with the same meaning, although Goth. **addjis, n.* (comp. OIc. *egg*), is wanting; *ada*, however, is found in Crim. Goth. Comp. OSax. *ei*, Du. *ei*, AS. *êi, n.* E. *egg* is borrowed from Scand. *egg*. Between the Teut. *aivas* (*âjjas*), n., 'egg,' and the corresponding terms in the West Aryan languages there is an unmistakable agreement of sound, although the phonetic justification for the comparison has not yet been found; comp. Lat. *ovum* (LowLat. **ôvum*, on account of Fr. *œuf*), Gr. *ôvov*, OSlov. *jaje, aje* (from the base **êjo-?*), OIr. *og*, 'egg.' Arguing from these cognates, Teut. *âjjas, n.*, has been derived from *êwjo-, ôwjo-*, and connected with Lat. *avis*, Sans. *vi*, 'bird.' In East Aryan no corresponding word is found.

Êibe, f., 'yew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *îwe*, OHG. *îwa, f.* (MidHG. also 'a yew-tree bow'); comp. the corresponding AS. *îw, êbw*, E. *yew*, and OIc. *îr, m.*, 'yew' (and 'bow'). Goth. **eivus* is by chance not recorded. Swiss *iche, ige*, OHG. *îha*, OLG. *îch*, AS. *eoh*, prove that the word had originally a medial guttural; hence the primary form Goth. **eihwa?*. From the Teut. word, MidLat. *îvus*, Fr. *îf*, Span. *îva*, 'yew,' are derived. The relation of OHG. *îwa, îha*, AS. *îw, eoh*, to OIr. *êo*, W. *îw*, 'yew' (Lith. *jêvâ*, 'bird-cherry tree,' OSlov. *îvu*, 'willows'), has yet to be determined.

Êibisch, m., 'marsh mallow,' from MidHG. *îvische*, OHG. *îvisca, f.*, 'marsh mallow, dwarf mallow'; borrowed early from the equiv. Lat. *ibiscum* (Gr. *îβισκος*).

Êiche, f., 'oak, oak-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *eich*, OHG. *eih (ih)*, f.; a term common to Teut., but by chance not recorded in Goth. (**aiks, f.*); comp. Du. *eek (eik)*, AS. *êc, f.*, E. *oak*. In Iceland, where there are no trees, the old word *eik, f.*, received the general meaning 'tree' (for a similar change of meaning see *Êîfê, Êîçre, Êanne*; comp. Gr. *ôpîs*, 'oak, tree (generally)'). The term *aik-* is peculiar to Teut.; whether it is connected with OIc. *eikenn*, adj., 'wild,' and with the Sans. root *êj*, 'to shake,' is undecided.

Êichel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *eichel*, OHG. *eihhîla*, 'acorn, fruit of the oak' (corresponding to Du. *eikel*). The form was orig. a diminutive of *Êîfê*, 'the offspring of the oak,' as it were; the derivative is wanting in E. and Scand. *Êîfern*, ModHG., is not a cognate.—**Êichhorn, n.**, 'squirrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *eichorn*, OHG. *eihhorn* (**eicchorn* according to Swiss *eikher*), but corrupted at an early period by connecting it with *Êern*. The primit. Teut. base cannot be discovered with any certainty, since the word has been transformed by popular etymology in all languages. Du. *eekhoorn* corresponds to the HG. form. AS. *êc-wern* (earlier *êcweorna*), 'squirrel,' is abnormal, and apparently a compound; still more remote is the equiv. OIc. *îkorne*, from *eik*, 'oak, tree.' The implied Goth. (primit. Teut.) word **aika-wairna* (**eikawairna*) seems by its formation to resemble Goth. *widuwairna*, OHG. *diorna* (see *Diorn*); in that case AS. *êc-weorna* (OIc. *îkorne*) might be a diminutive of *aik (îk?)*, 'oak,' meaning lit. 'little oak-

animal'?. Comp. the diminutive forms MidLat. *squiritulus*, ModHG. *Siçhÿrÿnchen*, OSlov. *vÿverica*. On the other hand, some maintain that *weorn* in AS. *æweorna* means 'tail' while others connect it with Lat. *viverra*, derived from a North Europ. word (Lith. *voverÿ*, OSlov. *veverica*). At all events, since the Teut. cognates include Oic., AS., and OHG., we need not suppose the word was borrowed from a Southern Rom. term; Lat. *sciurus* (Gr. *σκίουρος*), Fr. *écureuil*, Span. *esquilo* (MidLat. *squiritulus*)—whence E. *squirrel*—are too remote in sound from the Teut. words. There is no reason for assuming that the Teut. word was borrowed from another source.

eichen, aichen, vb., 'to gauge,' from MidHG. *ichen* (*ihÿten*), 'to survey, gauge, inspect'; akin to MidHG. *iche*, *ich*, f., 'measure, official standard, office of weights and measures'; corresponds to Du. *ijk*, 'gauge, stamp,' *ijken*, 'to gauge, stamp.' In LG. and MidLG. *ike*, f., means 'gauge mark, instrument for gauging,' generally 'a pointed instrument, lance,' for which reason the cognates have been derived from a Teut. root *ik*, 'to prick.' Yet MidHG. *ihÿten* points to a connection with *ahten*. In UpG. *ÿfÿchten* (see *Pegeÿ*) has a parallel form *ÿfÿchen*. The solution of the difficulty with regard to *aichen* has not yet been found. The spelling of the word with OBay. *ai* is also remarkable, since in Suab. and Bav. *ei* corresponds to the MidHG. *i*.

Eichhorn, see *Eiçh*.

Eid, m., 'oath, execration,' from the equiv. MidHG. *eit(d)*, OHG. *eid*, m.; a word common to Teut., but not found in the other groups; Goth. *aifs*, Oic. *eidr*, AS. *áp*, E. *oath*, Du. *eed*, OSax. *êth*, m.; for the common Teut. *aipa-z*, from pre-Teut. *ôi-to-s* (comp. OIr. *oeth*, 'oath'), no suitable cognate has yet been found. *Ehe* and its cognates are scarcely allied to it, though *Eidam* may be so.

Eidam, m., 'son-in-law,' from MidHG. *eidem*, m., 'son-in-law,' also 'father-in-law' (comp. *Wetter*, *Echwaget*, *Wafe*, *Wesse*, with regard to the fluctuating meaning), OHG. *eidum*, 'son-in-law'; corresponds to AS. *áðum*, OFris. *áðum*, 'son-in-law.' Goth. **aibmus* (?) is wanting, the word *mégs* (see *Wage*) being used. This merely West Teut. term, the derivation of which appears to be similar to that of *Wheim*, is connected with MidHG. *eide*, OHG. *eidl*, Goth. *aibei*, 'mother.' It is not impossible that it may

be allied to *Eid* also; comp. E. *son-in-law*. In Suab. and Alem. *Eidam* is unknown, the word used being *Zuchtermann*.

Eide, f., 'awn, beard,' LG. See *ÿhre*.

Eidechse, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *egedÿhse*, OHG. *egidÿhsa*, f., 'lizard'; like *Siçheru*, the word has been corrupted in various ways in the other languages of the West Teut. group, so that it is impossible to discover its primary meaning. Du. *haagdis*, *hagelis*, 'lizard,' is based on *haag*, 'hedge,' in MidDu. *eggelisse*; AS. *ápÿce*, whence E. *ask*, *asker*, 'water-newt,' is altogether obscure. The component OHG. *-dÿhsa*, AS. *-þÿce* (to use *Eiçhen*, 'lizards,' in natural history as an equiv. term for *Saurier*, 'Saurians,' is a mistake due to a wrong derivation), may be connected with the Aryan root *teks*, 'to make,' which appears in *Dach*; OHG. *egi-dÿhsa*, lit. 'one who inspires fear'?. Comp. OHG. *igi*, Goth. *agis*, 'fear,' primit. cognate with Gr. *áxos*, 'pain, sadness.'

Eider, **Eidergans**, f., 'eider-duck,' simply ModHG. from LG. *eider*; the latter, like E. *eider*, *eider-duck*, is from Ic. *áþr* (gen. *áþar*), *áþekolla*, 'eider-duck' (Mod. Ic. *æ* is pronounced like *ei*). Eider-down was brought by the Hanse traders from Iceland to England and Germany, and from the latter imported into Sweden (Swed. *ejder*, *ejlerdun*). To the Oic. *áþr*, Sans. *áti-*, 'water-bird,' may correspond; the latter, it is true, is mostly connected with *Eute*; comp. further Norw. *áðder*, Swed. (dial.) *áða*, 'eider-duck' (from Oic. **áþr*, without mutation).

Eifer, m., 'zeal, fervour, passion,' from late MidHG. *ÿfer*, m. (*ÿfern*, n.), 'zeal, jealousy.' The word appeared at a remarkably late period (15th cent.), and its previous history is quite obscure; it found its way from UpG., in connection with Luther's translation of the Bible, into LG., Du., Dan. and Swed. Nothing can be adduced in favour of the assumption that the word was borrowed from UpG. *eifern*. An older Ger. adj. *eifer*, 'sharp, bitter' (as late as Logau), OHG. *eivar*, *eibar*, 'sharp, bitter,' AS. *áfor*, 'sharp, bitter,' might perhaps be cognate with ModHG. *Eifer*.

eigen, adj., 'own, pertinent, peculiar, odd,' from the equiv. ModHG. *eigen*, OHG. *eigan*; an adj. common to Teut.; comp. OSax. *égan*, Du. *eigen*, AS. *ágen*, E. *own*, Oic. *eiçinn*; Goth. used *svéls* for **aigans*. The old adj. *eigen* is, as the suffix *n* shows,

prop. a partic. ending in *-ana-* of a vb., which only appears, however, as a pret-pres., meaning 'to possess,' throughout the Teut. group; comp. Goth. *āigan*, (*āihan*), Oic. *eiga*, AS. *āgan*, 'to have' (E. to owe), pret. in AS. *āhte*, in E. *ought*, whence also AS. *āgīan*, E. *to own*. The Teut. root *ai* (*aih*), from pre-Teut. *aik*, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Sans. root *ic*, 'to possess, have as one's own,' the partic. of which, *icāni-s* (*icāna-s*), agrees exactly with HG. *eigan*, Goth. **aiigans*. In ModHG. Frucht (which see) we have a subst. formed with a dental suffix (Goth. *aihts*, 'property, possession,' OHG. *ēht*).

Eiland, n., 'isle,' from MidHG. *eilant*, *eilant(d)*, n., 'land lying by itself, island' (comp. MidHG. *eilif*, from OHG. *eimlif*, see cf). **Eim** here has the meaning 'solitary, alone,' as in **Eimfetter**, **Eimöde**. E. *island*, and Du. *eiland*, are not allied; they belong to **Än**; see the latter.

eifen, vb., 'to hasten, hurry,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *ilen*, OHG. *ilen* (*illen* from *iljan*); akin to AS. *ile*, OFris. *ile*, Oic. *il* (gen. *iljar*), 'sole of the foot.' If the *l* be accepted as a deriv., as it often is in other words, we obtain the widely diffused root *z*, 'to go,' as the source of the cognates; comp. Gr. *lévai*, Lat. *ire*, Sans. root *i*, 'to go,' OSlov. *iti*, Lith. *etti*, 'to go.' See **gehen**.

eiff, see **ef**.

Eimer, m., 'pail, bucket,' from the MidHG. *eimber*, *ein-ber*, m., OHG. *eimbar*, *einbar*, m., n., 'pail'; corresponds to OSax. *ēmar* (*emmar*), Du. *emmer*, AS. *āmbor*, *ombor*, m., 'pail.' Apparently a compound of *ein-* (Goth. *ains*) and a noun formed from the root *ber* (Gr. *φερ*, Lat. *fer*), 'to carry,' which is discussed under **Wahre**, **Wärde**; hence 'a vessel to be carried by one person,' or rather 'a vessel with a handle.' In reality, however, the words cited are only popular corruptions, which were suggested by **Zuber** (OHG. *zwi-bar*) as well as by OHG. *sumbir!*(n); for undoubtedly OHG. *ambar*, AS. *ombor*, are the older forms, as is also proved by the borrowed words, OSlov. *qborŭ*, Pruss. *wumbaris*, 'pail'; in that case it would be connected with Gr. *ἀμφορά*. Note too the diminutives OHG. *ampri* (MidHG. *emmer!*), AS. *embren*, 'pail,' formed from OHG. *sumbir!*(n).

eim, num. from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ein*, 'one,' also the indef. art. even

in OHG. and MidHG.; comp. OSax. *ēn*, Du. *een*, AS. *ān* (E. *one*, as a num. *a*, *an*, as indef. art.), Oic. *evin*, Goth. *ains*. The num. common to Teut. for 'one,' orig. *ainos*, which is primit. cognate with Lat. *ānus* (comp. *commānis* and *gemein*, 'common'), and also with OIr. *ēn*, OSlov. *inŭ*, Lith. *vėnas*, Pruss. *ains*, 'one.' From this old num., which strangely enough is unknown to East Aryan (in which the cognate terms Sans. *ēka*, Zend *āva*, 'one,' occur), Gr. (dial.) has preserved *ovbs*, 'one,' and *ovn*, 'the one on dice, ace.' See **Eiland**, **Eimöde**.—**einander**, 'one another,' thus even in MidHG. *einander*, OHG. (in the oblique cases) *einander*, pron., 'one another'—a senseless combination of the nom. *eiu* with an oblique case of *ander*; e.g. OHG. *sie sind ein anderen ungelih*, 'they are unlike one another' (lit. the one to the other), *zeinanderen quēdan*, 'to say to one another' (lit. one to the others), for which, however, by a remarkable construction, *zeinen einanderen* may be used in OHG.—**Einbeere**, f., 'one-berry, true-love,' simply ModHG.; the assumption that the word is a corruption of *juniperus* is not necessary in order to explain the word. Comp. Ic. *einer*.—**Einfall**, f., 'simplicity, silliness,' from MidHG. *einvalt*, *einvalte* (*-velte*), f., OHG. *einfalli*, f., 'simplicity, silliness'; comp. Goth. *ainfalpei*, f., 'silliness, good-nature'—an abstract noun from Goth. *ainfalps*, 'silly,' OHG. and MidHG. *einfall*, 'silly,' whence OHG. *einfalltig*, MidHG. *einveltec*, adj., 'silly.' See **falt**.—**eingefleischt**, see **Fleisch**.—**Eingeweide**, n., 'entrails, bowels, intestines,' from MidHG. *ingeweide* (AS. *innop* from **innop*), n., 'bowels,' for which *geweide*, n., also meaning 'food,' chiefly occurs; ModHG. *ein*: for ModHG. *in*, 'within, inside'; OHG. *weida*, 'food, pasture.' Therefore **Eingeweide** must have meant lit. 'the food that has been eaten,' and afterwards 'the organs at work in digesting it'; comp. also *ausweiden*, 'to disembowel.' See **Weide**.—**einig**, adj., 'agreed, sole, only,' from MidHG. *einec(g)*, OHG. *einag*, adj., 'sole, only'; a deriv. of *eiu*.—**Einöde**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *einæde*, *einæte*, *einöte*, f., 'solitude, desert,' OHG. *eindti*, n., 'solitude, desert.' By being based on *öde*, the MidHG. and ModHG. word received its present form; properly, however, *-öti* in the OHG. word is a suffix (comp. *Heimat*, *Heimat*, *Ärmut*); Goth. **ainōdus* (comp. *mannisk-ōdus*, 'benevolence') is

wanting; comp. AS. *ánad* (from *ánód*), OSax. *éndá*, 'desert'; the suffix *-átus* corresponds to Lat. *-átus* (*senatus, magistratus*). — **einſam**, adj., 'lonely, solitary,' simply ModHG. derived from *ein* and the suffix of *langſam, wunneſam, chrſam*. See *ſam*. — **Einſiedel**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *einsidel, einsidele* (also even *einsideliere*), m., OHG. *einsidilo* (*einsidillo*, Goth. **ainsiþlja*), 'hermit'; an imitation of Gr. *ἀναχωρητής*, Lat. *anachoreta*, basing it on OHG. *sēdal*, 'seat.' See *ſedel*.

ein, adv., 'in, into,' from MidHG. and OHG. *in*, adv., 'in, into,' beside which MidHG. and OHG. *in* with the same meaning. The long form was derived from the short, as is proved by the connection with the cognates of *in*, which see.

einſt, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *einst, einest*, OHG. *einēst*, adv., 'once, at one time'; an obscure deriv. of *ein*; in AS. *ēnes*, E. *once*, to which OHG. *eines*, MidHG. *eines*, 'once, at one time,' also correspond. Comp. OHG. *anderes, anderēst*, MidHG. *anderes, anderst*, 'otherwise,' as similar formations.

Eintracht, f., 'concord, harmony, agreement,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *eintracht*, f., which, however, belongs, as a MidG. word, to *treffen*; hence MidG. *cht* for *ft*. OHG. preserves the correct form *eintraft*, 'simple.' Comp. *zwittracht*.

einzel, adj. and adv. (in Suab. and Bav. *einzēcht*), 'single(ly), sole(ly), individual(ly),' from the equiv. MidHG. *einzel*, a modification of the older and more frequent *einlūze*. OHG. *einluzzi*, 'single, alone'; comp. Thur., and Sax. *elitzg* (*ēlizg*), 'unmarried,' from MidHG. *einlūzic* (OHG. *einluzzo*), 'unmarried.' The second component belongs to ModHG. *lōcs* (OHG. *hlōzzan*); OHG. *ein-luzzi*, 'one whose lot stands alone.' Comp. also OIc. *einhlitr*, 'single'?

einzig, adj., 'only, sole, unique,' from MidHG. *einze*, 'single,' a developed form of OHG. *einazzi* (adv., *einazzēm*), the *zz* of which is deriv., as in *emſig* (comp. Gr. *κρυπτάδιος* with a cognate suffix).

Eis, n., 'ice,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *īs*, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Du. *ijs*, AS. *īs*, E. *ice*, OIc. *iss*, 'ice' (Goth. **eisa* is by chance not recorded). Outside the Teut. group no term identical with this can be found. It is still undecided whether it is cognate with *Eiſen* (root *īs* 'to shine'?) or with Zend *isi* ('ice'?).

Eisbein, n., a North Ger. word, from the equiv. LG. *isbēn*, MidLG. *isbēn*, 'hip-bone'; comp. Du. *ijsbeen, ischbeen*, 'the socket of the hip-bone,' AS. *isbān*, m. The first part of the compound seems to contain a subst. *isa-*, 'gait, walking,' which Sans. *ēśa*, m., 'hastening on,' resembles.

Eiſen, n., 'iron, weapon, sword, fetters,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *isen* (*isern*), OHG. *isan, isarn*, n., 'iron'; corresponds to Du. *ijzer*, AS. *isern, iren*, E. *iron*, OIc. *isarn*, Goth. *eisarn*, 'iron.' Its relation to *Ēis* is still undecided; it is most closely connected with OIr. *iar*, 'iron' (for **isurno-*), whence OIc. *jarn* (Dan. *jern*) is borrowed. It is less certain that OHG. *ēr*, Goth. *aiz*, Lat. *aes*, 'bronze,' are allied to it. The deriv. *r* of the earlier forms is retained by ModHG. *eisern*, which is based on MidHG. *iserin, isernin*, OHG. *isarnin*, adj., 'of iron.'

eitel, adj., 'vain, idle, useless, void,' from MidHG. *itel*, adj., 'empty, vacant, vain, useless, fruitless, pure, unadulterated,' OHG. *ital*, 'empty, vacant, vain, boastful'; corresponding to OSax. *idal*, 'empty, invalid,' Du. *ijdel*, AS. *idel*, 'empty, useless, worthless,' E. *idle*. The orig. meaning of the adj. was probably 'empty'; but if we accept 'shining' as the primary sense, it follows that the word is connected with Gr. *αἶθω*, Sans. root *idh*, 'to flame.'

Eiter, n., 'pus, matter, suppuration,' from MidHG. *eiter*, OHG. *eitar* (*eittar*), n., 'poison' (especially animal poison); Goth. **aitra-* is wanting; an old *tr* remains unchanged in HG. (see *tru*, *zittern*). Comp. MidLG. and Du. *etter*, AS. *āttor*, *attor*, E. *atter* ('pus, poison'), OIc. *eitr*, n. Also a variant without the suffix *r* (Goth. **aita-*); comp. OHG. and MidHG. *eiz* (Alem. *eisse*, Bav. *aiss*), m., 'abscess, ulcer,' with a normal permutation of *t* to *z*. The Teut. root *ait*, 'poisonous ulcer,' has been rightly connected with the Gr. *αἶδος*, n., *αἶμα*, n., 'swelling,' *αἰδῶ*, 'to swell'; hence the root is Aryan *oid*.

Ekel, n., 'nausea, disgust, aversion,' a ModHG. word, which has obtained a wide circulation through Luther (he used the form *Ēkel*; unknown in the contemporaneous UpG. writings). A MidG. word with obscure cognates; it is perhaps connected with AS. *æcol*, 'burdensome, troublesome' (base *aiklo-*), and probably also to LG. *ertern*, 'to vex' (Du. *akelig*, 'terrible,' E. 'ache'?). The *h* in UpG. *heißel* (Swiss, *heikxel*) may be excrement, as in *heißfen*. These cognates

have probably no connection with a Teut. root *erk*, 'to vomit, nauseate,' to which old UpG. *erkele*, 'to loathe,' E. *irksome*, to *irk*, are allied.—**Ekename**, 'nickname,' simply ModHG., in MidHG. *d-name*, prop. 'false name'; from LG. *ækename*; comp. Swed. *öknamn*, 'nickname,' OIc. *aukanafn*, 'epithet, surname'; from the Teut. root *auk*, 'to increase.' See *auh*.

Elch, Elen, see *Elentier*.

Elfant, see *Elfenbein*.

elend, adj., 'wretched, pitiful, miserable, despicable,' from MidHG. *ellende*, adj., 'unhappy, woful, living in a foreign country, banished,' OHG. *eli-lenti*, 'banished, living out of one's country, foreign, alien, captive'; corresponding to OSax. *eli-lendi*, 'alien, foreign.' To this is allied the abstract *Elent*, n., from MidHG. *ellende*, OHG. *eli-lenti*, n., 'banishment, foreign country,' MidHG. also, 'want, distress, misery,' OHG. also, 'captivity,' OSax. *eli-lendi*, n., 'foreign country.' The primary meaning of the adj. is 'living in, born in a foreign country' (comp. *Elisaß*, from early MidLat. *Alisatia*, from OHG. *Ellisadzso*, lit. 'incola peregrinus,' or 'inhabitant of the other bank of the Rhine'). Goth. *aljis*, 'another,' is primit. cognate with Lat. *alius*, Gr. *ἄλλος* (for *ἄλιος*), OIr. *aile*, 'another'; comp. the corresponding gen. OHG. and AS. *elles*, 'otherwise,' E. *else*. The pronominal stem *alja-* was even in the Goth. period supplanted by *anpara-*, 'another.' Comp. *Neße*.

Elentier, n., also **Elen, Elend**, m. and n., 'elk,' first occurs in ModHG. with an excrement *d* (as in *Wond*); borrowed from Lith. *elnis*, 'elk' (OSlov. *jeleni*, 'stag'), with which OSlov. *lani*, 'hind' (from **olnia*), is primit. allied. From the ModHG. word Fr. *elan*, 'elk,' is derived. The genuine OG. term for *Elen* is *Elch* (E. *elk*); comp. MidHG. *elch, elle*, m., OHG. *elaho*, AS. *eolh*, OIc. *elgr*. The last word (originating in *algi-*) is termed *alces* in Cæsar's *Bell. Gall.*, with which Russ. *losi* (from OSlav. **olsi*?) is also remotely connected. Perhaps OG. *Elch* facilitated the introduction of the Lith. word.

Elf, m., simply ModHG. borrowed in the last century from the equiv. E. *elf* (comp. *hätte, Heim*); also ModHG. *Elfr*, f.; for further references see *Alp*. The MidHG. *elbe, elbinne*, f., shows that a corresponding ModHG. would have *b* in place of *f*.

elf, eilf, num., 'eleven,' from the equiv. MidHG. *eilf, eilif, einlif*, OHG. *einlif*; a term common to Teut. for 'eleven.' Comp. OSax. *elleþan* (for *enlþan*), AS. *andleofan, endleofan* (for *ænleofan*), E. *eleven*, OIc. *ellifu*, Goth. *ainlif*. A compound of Goth. *ains*, HG. *ein*, and the component *-lif* in *þwölf* (Goth. *twalif*). In the non-Teut. languages only Lith. has a corresponding formation; comp. Lith. *vėnólika*, 'eleven,' *twjólíka*, 'twelve,' *trjólíka, keturiólika* (and so on up to nineteen); the *f* of the Ger. word is a permutation of *k*, as in *WOLF* (*λύκος*). The signification of the second component, which is met with in Teut. only in the numbers *el* and *þwölf*, is altogether uncertain. Some have derived the compound, upon which the Lith. and Teut. words are based, from the Aryan root *lik*, 'to remain over' (see *leihen*), or from the Aryan root *lip* (see *bleiben*), and regarded *el* as 'one over.'

Elfenbein, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *helfenbein*, OHG. *helfanbein*, n., 'ivory,' but based anew on *Elfant*. How the word came to the initial *h* (AS. *ylpendbá*), which is also found in MidHG. and OHG. *helfant* (also less frequently *elfant*, equiv. to AS. *ylpend*), 'elephant,' is not known. It is possible that the excrement *h* at the beginning is due to the word being connected with *helsen* (in the Middle Ages special healing qualities were ascribed to ivory). Perhaps the word was obtained not from Romance, but from the East, from Byzantium (Gr. *ελέφαντ-*); for the word would probably correspond to Lat. (*ebur*); *eboreus* had it been introduced into Ger. through a Romance medium. Comp. Ital. *avorio*, Fr. *ivoire*, 'ivory,' Du. *ivoor*, E. *ivory* (yet also Span. *marfil*, Port. *marfim*).—With regard to the meaning of the second part of the compound (*Bein*, lit. 'bone'), see *Bein*.

Elle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *elle, ele, eln, elne*, OHG. *elina* (and *elin*), f. 'ell'; corresponding to Goth. *aleina* (wrongly written for **alina*?), OIc. *eln*, AS. *eln*, f., E. *ell*, Du. *el, elle*; all these words signify 'ell,' which is derived from the lit. meaning 'fore-arm' (comp. *Fuß, Spanne, Klafter*, as standards of measure). The word in the form *elēnā* is also preserved in other Aryan languages. Comp. Gr. *ἄλωνα*, 'elbow, arm,' Lat. *ulna*, 'elbow, arm, ell,' OIr. *uile*, Sans. *aratni*, OSlov. *lakütli* (from **olkütli*), Lith. *olektis* (*ülektis*), 'elbow, ell,' are more remote; they also contain, however, the

common Aryan *ēle* (whence too *Ahle*?). From the Teut. **alina* the Romance cognates—Ital. *alba* (Fr. *avne*)—are borrowed. —**Ellenbogen, Ellbogen**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ēlenboge, ēlenboge*, OHG. *ēlnbogo*, m., ‘elbow.’ Comp. Du. *elleboog*, AS. *ēlnboga*, m., E. *elbow*, OIc. *ēlnboge*, m., ‘elbow,’ lit. ‘bend of the arm.’

Eller, see *Erle*. — **Elsebeere**, similarly.

Erlitze, f., ‘minnow,’ akin to MidHG. and OHG. *erlinc*. See *Erle*.

Elster, f. (in Swiss *ægəršt*, on the Mid-Rhine *atzel*, Suab. *hütz* and *kögərš*), ‘magpie,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *egelster, agelster, aglaster*, OHG. *aglastra*, f.; corresponding to OLG. *agastria*, LG. *ägster*, Du. *ekster, aakster*, ‘magpie.’ Its origin is altogether dubious; -*strōn* seems here, as sometimes in other cases, to be a fem. suffix. The meaning of the base *ag-ul-* may have already been ‘magpie,’ as is indicated by OHG. *agazza*, ‘magpie’ (hence ModHG. *atzel* for *agze-l*; comp. *Blig, Len, Munnz*), AS. *agu*, ‘magpie.’ From the OTeut. (type **agatja*), Ital. *gazza*, and Fr. *agace*, are derived.

Eltern, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. (seldom occurs) *eltern, altern*, plur., OHG. *eltiron*, (altron), plur., ‘parents’; corresponds to OSax. *el liron*, Du. *ouders, ouderen*, AS. *yltran*, OFris. *aldera*, ‘parents’; the plur. of the compar. of *alt* used as a subst. in West Teut. only. In AS. the corresponding sing. *yltra* in AS. denotes ‘father.’ For a similar evolution of meaning comp. *hert, Sämgert*.

empfangen, empfinden, see *entz*.

empor, adv., ‘upwards, aloft,’ from MidHG. *enbor, enbore*, adv., ‘into or in the heights’; OHG. *inbore, in bore*, with the same meaning; a combination of the prep. *in* with the dat. of OHG. and MidHG. *bor*, ‘upper space’ (OHG. also ‘summit’), the origin of which is obscure. It scarcely belongs to the root *ber*, ‘to carry’ (in *Wahr*); more probably to *empören*. The *p* of the ModHG. word is based on an early ModHG. medium form *entbör*, from which *entper, emper*, must have been produced.

empören, vb., ‘to excite, enrage, (refl.) to revolt,’ from MidHG. *enbären*, OHG. (occurs only once) *anabören*, ‘to raise’; akin to MidHG. *bör*, m., ‘defiance, revolt.’ The origin of the cognates is uncertain, because it is difficult to determine whether the *r* is primitive or whether it is by a later change based upon *s* (*z*); with *ber*, ‘upper

space’—see *emper*—there seems to be a connection by gradation of *u* to *au*; ModHG. *bēse* (OHG. *bōsi*) is not allied.

emfig, adj., ‘busy, active, assiduous, industrious,’ from MidHG. *emzoc, emzic*, OHG. *emazzig, emizzig* (also with *tz*), ‘constant, persistent, continuous’; Suab. and Alem. have *stizig*, instead of the non-existent *emfig*. A derivative by means of the suffix *-ig* from OHG. *emiz*, whence MidHG. *emzliche*. Its connection with *Muße* is questionable, since *ā-* as an accented prefix is not to be found. AS. *ēmetig, emtig*, ‘free, empty,’ E. *empty*, is not allied. With greater probability, the West Teut. term for ‘ant’ (see *Mucije*) is related to *emfig*.

Ende, n., ‘end, aim, termination,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *ende*, OHG. *enti*, m., n.; corresponds to OSax. *endi*, m., Du. *einde*, AS. *ende*, m., E. *end*, OIc. *ender, ende*, m., Goth. *andei*, m., ‘end.’ The common Teut. stem *andja-*, from pre-Teut. *antjā-*, is closely connected with Sans. *ānta-s*, m., ‘boundary, end, edge, border,’ OIr. *ēt* (from *anto-*?), ‘end, point.’

Endvie, f., ‘endive,’ early ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. *endivia* (Lat. *intibus*).

eng, adj., ‘narrow, close, strait, confined,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *enge*, OHG. *engi, angi*; corresponds to Goth. *aggwis*, OIc. *ongr* (seldom *engr*), ‘narrow,’ Du. *eng*; from the Teut. root *ang*, Aryan *angh*, preserved also in *Augit*. Comp. Lat. *angustus, angustiae, angere* (see also *hänge*), as well as Sans. *ānhā*, ‘narrow,’ *ānhas*, n., ‘narrowness, chasm, oppression,’ OSlov. *azükü*, ‘narrow,’ Gr. *ἀγχω*, ‘to strangle,’ Armen. *anjuk*, Ir. *cum-ung*, ‘narrow.’

Engel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *engel*, OHG. *engil, angil*, m., ‘angel’; corresponding to OSax. *engil*, Du. *engel*, AS. *engel* (but E. *angel* is borrowed from the OFr. *angele*), OIc. *engell*, Goth. *aggilus*, m., ‘angel.’ The cognates which are diffused throughout Teut. are borrowed from the ecclesiastical Lat. *angelus*, or more probably from Gr. *ἄγγελος*, ‘angel.’ How they were borrowed cannot, it is true, be discovered with any certainty (comp. *Teufel*).

Engerling, m., ‘grub of the cockchafer,’ from MidHG. *engerlinc*, MidHG. OHG. *engerinc(a)*, m., ‘corn-weevil,’ a derivative of OHG. *angar, angari*, MidHG. *anger, enger*, ‘corn-weevil’; scarcely cou-

nected directly with *enge*. It is more probable that Lith. *ankščirai*, 'measles (of swine), cockchafer grubs,' Pol. *wegry*, 'measles (of swine),' are primit. cognates.

Enke, m. (unknown to UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. *enke*, m., 'farm servant, hind,' OHG. *encho*, **ancheo* (**ankjo*), m., 'servant'; corresponds only to OFris. *inka* and LG. *enke*, 'servant.' It is uncertain whether the word is primit. cognate with Lat. *ancilla*, 'maid-servant,' since Lat. *c* would be normally changed into LG. *h* or *g*; perhaps, however, it is based on the Aryan root *ank* or *ang*.

Enkel (1.), m., 'ankle,' from MidHG. *enkel*, m., OHG. *enckil*, *anchal*, m.; numerous primit. variants obscure the etymology. Oic. *ekkla*, n., AS. *oncleow*, n. (É. *ankle*), MidDu. *anclau*, OHG. *anchlāo*, 'ankle-bone,' seem to be modifications of the primary form, but do they suggest any connection with *skane* (comp. AS. *ondcleow* with *oncleow*)? There is a difficulty in determining the relation of OHG. *enckil*, *anchal*, to *anchlāo*, and their further connection with MidHG. *enke*, m., 'joint of the foot, nape' (even now *Knute* in UpG. and MidG. dialects is the term for 'nape, neck'), OHG. *encha*, f. (from *ankia*), 'thigh, tibia' (Fr. *anche*, 'reed, mouthpiece'). Perhaps allied to Sans *ānga*, 'limb,' *āṅgāri*, 'finger.'

Enkel (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *enenkel*, *eninkel*, m., late OHG. *eninchill(n)*, n., 'grandson.' Since even in MidHG. the forms *enikel* and *enikeln* appear, Mod HG. *Enkel* is most closely connected with a form *enekel*, in which the medial *e* was synepated. The termination *inkeln* is frequently found as a diminutive suffix; comp. AS. *scipincel*, 'small ship,' *lipincel*, 'small limb,' OHG. *lewinchili(n)*, 'small lion,' *huoninchill(n)*, 'chicken.' Hence OHG. *eninchill* is a diminutive of *ahn*, OHG. *ano* (Goth. **ana*, gen. **avin-s*), 'grandfather,' and signifies lit. 'little grandfather, grandfather's child'; comp. the similar evolution of meaning in Lat. *avunculus* (see *Dheim*). In the non-Teut. languages there is probably another corresponding term besides the word cited under *ahn*—OSlov. *vūnukū*, 'grandson.'

ent-, prefix, 'forth, from, out, away,' from MidHG. *ent-*, OHG. *int-*, an unaccented prefix corresponding to the accented *ant-*, which is of the same origin. In words with initial *f*, *ent-* even

in MidHG. becomes *emp-*, hence *empfangen* (from *fāngen*), *empfinden* (from *finden*), *empfehlen* (*befehlen*), OHG. *int-fāhan*, *int-findan*, **int-filhan*. The meaning of the prefix belongs to grammar.—**entbehren**, vb., from MidHG. *entbērn*, OHG. (*int-?*) *in-bēran*, 'to do without, want'; a corresponding vb. is wanting in the OTeut. dialects. The meaning of OHG. *in-bēran* can hardly be deduced from *bēran*, 'to carry' (see *Vahre*, *gefahren*, *Bürte*); whether it is connected with *baar*, OSlov. *bošū*, from an Aryan root *bhes*, 'to be empty,' remains uncertain, because the prefix has no very definite meaning, and because no other verb from this root has been found.

Ente, f., 'duck,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ente* (for **enete*), *ant* (plur. *ente*), OHG. *anut*, *ent*, f.; a term common to Teut.; comp. MidLG. *ane(d)*, Du. *eend*, AS. *æned*, Oic. *qud*, f., 'duck.' The assumed Goth. form **anups* points to a primit. kinship with Lat. *anat-*, 'duck,' with which some have also connected Sans. *āti* (see, however, *Gitt*), as well as OSlov. *atī*, Lith. *antis*, 'duck.' For the E. term 'duck' (AS. *ddce*), see *tandŕen*.—**Enterich** (Suab. *antrecht*), m., 'drake,' a modification of MidHG. *antreche*, OHG. *antrahho* (Dan. *andrik*); probably the correct form is **anutrakho*!. In LG. simply *Drake*, equiv. to E. *drake*, which has certainly nothing to do with *Drache*, 'dragon,' Lat. *draco*. Other terms for *drake* are LG. *erpel* in Pomerania, *weddik* in Mecklenburg, and *wart* in Holstein, all of obscure origin. Note further Swiss and Bav. *Entwejel* for *Enterich*.

entern, vb., 'to board (a ship),' simply ModHG., formed like Du. *enteren*, from Span. *entrar* (Lat. *intrare*).

entgegen, adv., 'against, in opposition, towards,' from MidHG. *engegen*, OHG. *ingegin*, and *ingagan*, adv. and prep., 'towards, against'; comp. OSax. *angegin*, AS. *ongean*, E. *again*; see *gegen*.—**entrißet**, 'exasperated, irritated, partic. of MidHG. *entriŕten*, 'to take off one's armour, to disconcert' (Du. and LG. *ontrüŕten*, 'to disturb'); see *riŕten*.—**entŕetzen**, 'to displace, depose'; (refl.) 'to be shocked, terrified,' from MidHG. *entŕetzen*, 'to lay aside, disconcert, be afraid,' from MidHG. *entsitzen*, OHG. *entsizzen*, 'to lose one's seat, fear, terrify,' Goth. *andsitan*, 'to shun, fear.'

entweder, particle, 'either,' from MidHG. *eintwēder*, an uninflected neu., corresponding as a disjunctive particle to an

oder following; in MidHG. *eintwēder*, is mostly a pron. (sometimes with *oder* following, 'one of two,' corresponding to OHG. *ein-de-wēder* (**ein-dih-wēdar*), 'one of two'; see *retr.* The origin of the OHG. *de-* is obscure; see *frin*.

Ephēu, m., 'ivy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ēphōu*, *ēbehōu*, OHG. *ēbahēri*, n.; even at the present day the word is pronounced *Ephēu* in UpGer. dialects (Franc., Suab., and Alem.), partly corrupted to *Hāb-hēu*, while the ModHG. pronunciation has been influenced by the written language. Of course it is impossible to say positively whether *hēu* is to be regarded as the second component, especially as the other forms are difficult to explain. OHG. has also *ēbawi*, *ēbah*, AS. *ēfig*, E. *ivy*, MidLG. *īstōf*, *īwōf*, Du. *eiloof*, 'ivy.' The base of the cognates seems to be a common Teut. *ība-*; yet no definite clue can be found.

Eppich, m., 'celery, parsley,' with LG. consonants, from MidHG. *epfich*, OHG. *epfih*, n., which are preceded by the shorter forms, MidHG. *epfe*, *esse*, OHG. *epfi*, n. This word, like other names of plants connected with horticulture and cookery, was borrowed previous to the OHG. period (see *schl*) from Lat.; the original word in this instance is *apium*, which denotes a species of umbelliferous plants, comprising parsley, celery, &c.; only in ModHG. has *Eppich* been confused in meaning with *Erben*.

er, pron., 'he, it,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ēr*, corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *is*, from a pronom. stem of the third person *i-*; comp. Lat. *i-s* (Lat. *id*, Goth. *īa*, OHG. and MidHG. *ēs*, ModHG. *es*). Akin to the Sans. pronom. stem *i-*.

er-, prefix, signifying 'transition, beginning, attaining,' from MidHG. *er-*, OHG. *ir*, *ar*, *ur-*, the unaccented verbal prefix from the accented *ur-*. See the latter.

Erbe, n., 'heritage, inheritance,' from MidHG. *erbe*, OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, n., 'inheritance'; a word common to Teut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. *arbi*, AS. *yrfe* (obsolete in E.), Du. *erf*, OSax. *erbi*. Akin to *Erbe*, m., 'heir, inheritor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *erbe*, OHG. *erbo*, *arbo* (Goth. *arhja*), m. With the Teut. root *arbh*, 'to inherit,' some have connected the OIr. *comarpi*, 'joint heirs,' and Gr. *ὀρφανός*, Lat. *orbus*, 'orphaned,' Armen. *orb*, 'orphan'; *Erbe*, lit. 'orphan'?

Erbsē, f., 'pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arwei3*, *erwei3*, *erwi3*, f., OHG. *arawei3*, *ar-*

wi3, f.; corresponding to OLG. *erit*, Du. *erwt*, *ert*, OIc. *ertr*, plur. The cognates are probably borrowed, as is indicated by the similarity in sound to Gr. *ἐρβανθος* and *ῥοπος*, 'chick-pea' (see *Älmoſen*); comp. also Lat. *eruum*, 'bitter vetch,' akin to the equiv. AS. *earſe*. Direct adoption from Gr. or Lat. is impossible; the way it was introduced cannot be discovered. Probably *Erbsē* is one of the words which Gr. and Teut. have obtained from the same source, as in the case of *Hauf*. In Eng., Lat. *pisum* (Fr. *pois*) was adopted for 'pea' early in the AS. period; comp. AS. *peose*, *piſe*, E. *pease* (and *pea*).

Erſtag, Bav., see *Dienſtag*.

Erde, f., 'earth, ground, soil, world,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ērde*, OHG. *ērda*, f.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *airþa*, OIc. *jørð*, AS. *eorðe*, E. *earth*, Du. *aarde*, OSax. *ērtha*, f., 'earth.' To the dental derivative *ēr-bō-*, OHG. *ēro*, 'earth,' also belongs; so too Gr. *ἐρ-αγέ*, 'to earth,' and perhaps Lat. *arum*, 'arable land' (AS. *earð*), as well as the old Aryan root *ar*, 'to plough'; see *Äſter*, *Ärt*.—**Erdbecce**, f., 'strawberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ērber*, OHG. *ērberī*, n.; perhaps not really a compound of *Erbe*, but of OSax. *erdā*, 'honey-flower, common balm'; yet Swed. *jordbär*, tells in favour of a compound of *Erbe*.

erdrosseln, see *Drossel* (2).

Ereignis, n., 'event, occurrence,' for an earlier *eröugnīs* from MidHG. *eröugen*, OHG. *ir-ougen*, 'to show,' OHG. *ougen*, Goth. *augjan*, 'to show,' are derivatives of *Augē*. Hence *eröugnīs* means lit. 'what is shown, what can be seen.' The spelling *Ereignis*, found even in the 16th cent., was due to the corruption of a word no longer understood.

erfahren, vb., 'to experience, come to know, learn, undergo,' from MidHG. *er-varn*, 'to travel, inquire, investigate, proclaim'; akin to *fahren*.—**erſtzen**, **ergerzen**, vb., 'to delight,' from MidHG. *ergerzen*, 'to cause to forget (espec. grief), compensate for'; factitive of MidHG. *ergerzen*, 'to forget.' See *vergeſſen*.—**erhaben**, adj., 'sublime, exalted, superior to,' from the equiv. MidHG. *erhaben*, which is properly a partic. of MidHG. *erheben*, 'to raise aloft.'—**erinnern**, vb., 'to remind, admonish,' (refl.) 'to recollect, remember,' from MidHG. *innern*, *inren*, 'to remind, inform, instruct,' akin to *innern*.

Erker, m., 'bow, projection (of a building), balcony,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ärker*, *erker*, m.; the latter is formed from MidLat. *arcora* (a late plur. of Lat. *arcus*, 'bow'?).

erlauben, earlier *erleuben*, vb., 'to allow, permit, grant,' from MidHG. *erloben* (*erleuben*), OHG. *irlouben* (*irlouppen*), 'to allow'; comp. Goth. *uslaubjan*, 'to permit, grant,' AS. *dlyfan*. The original meaning of *erleuben*, like that of *glauben*, is 'to approve,' which is also inherent in the Teut. root *lub*, upon which the word is based (comp. *lob*, *lieb*, *Glaube*, which are connected by gradation of the root *lub*, *liub*, *laub*). An old abstract of *erleuben* appears in Mod HG. *Urlaub*.

erlaucht, adj., 'illustrious, noble,' from MidHG. *erliucht* (with a MidG. vowel *erliht*), 'illuminated, famous'; a partic. of *erliuchten*. See *leuchten* and *Durchlauf*.

Erle, f., 'alder,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *erle*, OHG. *erila*, *elira* (to this is allied ModHG. *Ertrige*, 'minnow,' OHG. *erlinc*, lit. 'elder fish'?). Comp. LG. *eller*, Du. *els* (ModHG. *Esleberre*, 'wild service-berry'), AS. *alor*, E. *alder*, OIc. *elr*, *elver*, *elre*; Goth. **alisu* (**aluza*) appears in Span. *alisa*, 'alder,' Fr. *alize*, 'wild service-berry.' The change of the orig. OHG. *erila* to *erila* is analogous to Goth. *watrilas* compared with AS. *weleras*, 'lips' (see *Giff*). Cognates of *Erle*, like those of *Budſe*, *Birſe*, &c., are found in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. OSlov. *jelicha*, Lat. *alnus* (for **alenus*), 'alder.' Comp. *Ufme*.

Ermel, m., 'sleeve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ermel*, OHG. *ermilo*, *armilo*, m.; diminutive of *Arm*. Comp. the diminutive form of *Hand*, MidHG. *viustelinc*, 'mitten,' also MidHG. *vingerlin*, 'ring (worn on the finger),' dimin. of *vinger*, E. *thimble*, dimin. of *thumb*.

Ernst, m., 'earnestness, seriousness, gravity,' from MidHG. *ernest*, m., OHG. *ernust*, n., f., 'contest, earnest, decision of character'; corresponding to Du. *ernst*, AS. *earnost*, 'duel, earnest,' E. *earnest*; the suffix *-n-ust* as in *Dienst*; see also *Angſt*. Akin also to OIc. *orrostu*, 'battle'; the stem *er* (*erz*?, *ers*?) is not found elsewhere with a similar meaning; the evolution in meaning resembles that of *Kampf*, *Krieg*. The cognates in other Aryan languages are uncertain.—The adj. *ernſt*, simply ModHG., is represented by *ernesthaft* in MidHG. and by *ernusthaft* and *ernustlich* in OHG.

Ernte, f., 'harvest,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *erne*, f., like ModHG. *Güſte*, from the equiv. MidHG. *hüſſe*, plur. of *huf*; MidHG. *erne* (Franc. and Alem. *ärn*), a plur. used as a sing., is related similarly to OHG. *aran*, 'harvest,' which, like Goth. *asans*, 'harvest, autumn,' is connected with a root *as*, 'to work in the fields,' widely diffused in OTeut. Comp. Goth. *asneis* (OHG. *esni*, AS. *esne*), 'day-labourer,' OIc. *qnn* (from **aznu*), f., 'work, season for tillage'; akin to OHG. *arnôn*, 'to harvest' (AS. *earnian*), equiv. to E. *to earn*, OIc. *ärna*?), MidHG. *asten*, 'to cultivate.' Probably Lat. *annona* (for **asubna*), 'produce of corn,' belongs to the Teut. root *as*.

erobern, vb., 'to conquer, win,' from MidHG. *er-obern*, 'to excel, conquer,' allied to *erbr*, *über*.—**erörtern**, vb., 'to discuss, determine,' formed from late MidHG. *örttern*, *ortern*, 'to examine thoroughly'; from MidHG. *ort*, 'beginning, end.'—**erquicken**, vb., 'to revive, refresh,' from the equiv. MidHG. *erquicken*, 'to reanimate, wake from the dead,' OHG. *ir-quicchan*; allied to *ſed*, *Quackſilber*, *verquicken*.—**erſchüttern**, see *ſchütt*.

erſt, adj., 'first,' from MidHG. *êrst*, OHG. *êrist*, 'the first'; corresponding to OSax. *êrist*, AS. *êrest*, 'the first'; superlat. of the compar. form cited under *eſer*. Goth. *airis*, adv., formerly, *airiza*, 'predecessor, ancestor,' OHG. *êriro* (*êro*), 'predecessor'; the positive is preserved in Goth. *air*, adv., 'early,' AS. *êr*, adj., adv., 'early,' OIc. *âr*, adv., 'early' (OHG. *êr-acchar*, 'awake early'). Probably the stem *air-*, on which the word was based, was used orig. like *früh*, only of the hours of the day. It is connected most probably with Gr. *êps*, 'early in the morning.'

erſticken, vb., 'to stifle, choke,' from MidHG. *erſticken*, intrans., 'to be stifled,' and *erſtecken*, trans., 'to stifle.'

erwähnen, vb., 'to mention, call to notice,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. *gewehenen*, OHG. *giewahenen*, *giewahannen* (pret. *gi-wuog*, partic. *giewaht* and *giewahint*), allied to OHG. *giewaht*, 'mention, fame,' Goth. **wahnjan* belongs to the root *wok*, *wōq* (Teut. *wah*), 'to speak,' which is widely diffused in the Aryan languages. Comp. Lat. *vox*, 'voice,' *vocare*, 'to call,' Gr. *βωσα* (for *Fōkja*) and *βω-* (for *Fōn*), 'voice,' *ἔπος* (for *Fēpos*), 'word,' Sans. root *vac*, 'to say, speak.' In Teut. this old root was not so widely developed.

Erz, n., 'ore, metal, brass, bronze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *erze*, *arze*, OHG. *erizzi*, *aruzzi*, *aruz*, n.; an obscure word, which is unknown to the other Teut. dialects; probably borrowed under the form *azuti*, *arwuti* l. In Goth. *ais*, AS. *ar*, E. *ore*, OHG. and MidHG. *ér*, 'bronze,' whence the OHG. and MidHG. adj. *érin*, ModHG. *chern*; these are primitively cognate with Lat. *aes*, 'bronze,' and Sans. *ayas*, 'metal, iron.'

Erz, prefix, 'arch-, chief,' from MidHG. *erz-*; comp. MidHG. *erz-engel*, *-bischof*, *-priester*; OHG. only in *erzi-bischof*; corresponding to Du. *aarts in aarts-engel*, *aartsbisschop*, AS. *arc-biscop*, E. *archbishop*, AS. *arcengel*, E. *archangel*; from the Lat.-Gr. prefix *archi-* (*ἀρχι-*), much affected in ecclesiastical words. HG. and Du. exhibit the late Lat. pronunciation, *arci* (see *Struq*); Goth. *ark-aggilus*, 'archangel,' from *archangelus*, like AS. *arce-*, retain the older sound of the *c*. Comp. also *Arzt*.

es, pron., 'it,' from MidHG. *ēs*, n. sing., and its gen. *ēs*, OHG. *ēs* (gen. *ēs*); formed from the Aryan pronom. stem of the 3rd pers. (*i-*) mentioned under *er*. See *ish*.

Esche, f., 'ash, ash-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *asch*, OHG. *asc*, m.; corresponding to Du. *esch*, AS. *æsc*, E. *ash*, OIc. *askr*, 'ash.' The remoter cognates, Slav. *jasika*, Lith. *ūsis*, with the same meaning; Gr. *δῆρ*, 'a kind of beech,' and Lat. *aesculus*, 'winter oak,' are not allied.

Esel, m., 'ass,' from the equiv. MidHG. *esel*, OHG. *esil*, m.; corresponds to OSax. *esil*, Du. *ezel*, AS. *esol*, *eoso*l, Goth. *asilus* (whence OSlov. *osilū*), 'ass.' It is self-evident that these cognates are related to Lat. *asinus*. Yet it is remarkable that the Romance languages have not an *l*, but an *n* in the suffix; Span. *asno*, OFr. *asne* (whence OIc. *asne*), ModFr. *âne*, Ital. *asino* (the Lat. diminutive *asellus* does not come under consideration, since it is not found in any Romance language; comp. further *Wjfel*). For the change of *n* to *l* in derivatives, see *Himmel*, *Rümmel*, *Urgel*. The abnormal AS. *assa* (equiv. to E. *ass*) may be traced back to OIr. *assan*, borrowed, with the usual change of sound, from the Lat. Consequently all the cognates come from Italy; no primit. word for 'ass' can be found in any language of the Aryan group.—The term *Stellerfel* is a late imitation of Ital. *asello*; the equiv. *Wjfel* appears, however, to be unconnected with it.

Espe, f., 'aspens-tree,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *aspe*, OHG. *aspa* (hence UpG. *aspe*). Comp. the exactly equiv. AS. *æsp*, E. *asp*, OIc. *esp*; scarcely allied to *Espe*; more probably connected with Lat. *arbor*, 'tree,' if the latter represents an orig. **asbos*.

Esse, f. (the word seems to be unknown to the UpG. dialects), 'forge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *esse*, OHG. *essa*, f., 'chimney, hearth of a worker in metals.' Like OSwed. *esja*, they indicate a Goth. **asjô*, which is also assumed by the borrowed term, Finn. *ahjo*. Whether *Esse* is allied to OIc. *esja*, 'clay,' and hence means lit. 'what is made of clay,' remains doubtful. Its assumed connection with OHG. *eit*, 'funeral pile,' Gr. *aĩdos*, 'glow,' Sans. root *idh*, 'to burn,' is untenable.

essen, vb., 'to eat, dine, feed on,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ēssen*, OHG. *ēssan*; common to Teut., and orig. an O-Aryan str. vb.; comp. Goth. *itan*, OIc. *eta*, AS. *ētan*, E. *to eat*, Du. *eten*, OSax. *ētan*; see *freiset*. The verbal root *ēt*, 'to eat,' common to Teut., to which OHG. and MidHG. *ās*, ModHG. *Was* (comp. Lat. *ēsus* for **ēd-to-*, the partic. of *edere*), also belong, is based upon an Aryan root *ēd*; comp. the Sans. root *ad*, Gr. *ἄ-oua*, Lat. *ēdo*, Lith. *ēdmi*, *ēmi*, OSlov. *jamī* (from **ēdmi*), 'I eat.'—**Essen**, n., 'food, meal, dinner,' even in MidHG. *ēssēm*, OHG. *ēssan*, n., as an equiv. subst.; it is scarcely an infinitive used as a subst., but rather an independent subst. form like Gr. *ἐδάρων*, 'food,' Sans. *ādana*, n., 'provender.'

Essig, m. (with the normal unaccented *g* for *ch*), 'vinegar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ēsīch* (that the *i* is long is proved by its change into the diphthong *ei* in late MidHG. *esseich*), OHG. *ēsīth* (*hh*), m. A remarkable loan-word, corresponding to Mid I.G. *etik*, OSwed. *atikia*, Swed. *ättika*; also OLG. *ecid*, AS. *eced*, which with Goth. *akeit(s)*, 'vinegar,' are based upon Lat. *acētum*. For the HG., LG., and Swed. words we must assume a form **atēcum*, produced by metathesis of the consonants—OHG. *ēsīth* from *atīk* for *atēko*, which, however, is not attested by any Romance form; for such transpositions comp. Romance *alenāre* from Lat. *anelare*, MidHG. *biever* from *vieber* (see further citations under *einzel*, *bieber*, *Grle*, *Kaefjan*, *figen*, *Ziege*). There is a remarkable form in Swiss dialects, *achiss*, *echiss*, which is based upon an untransposed form corresponding to Goth. *akeit(s)*. The Lat.-Rom. *acētum* (Ital. *aceto*; but Fr. *vinaigre* and E. *vinegar* from

Lat. *vinum acre*) has also made its way into other countries—OSlov. *acitŭ* (from Goth. *akeits*?), OIr. *acat*.—The UpG. vb. *esslu*, 'to taste of vinegar,' may perhaps be based upon some such form as OFr. *aisil* (MidE. *aisil*).

Estrich, m., 'floor, plaster-floor, pavement,' from the equiv. MidHG. *estrīch*, *esterich*, OHG. *estirih*, *astrīh(hh)*, m.; comp. MidLG. *astrak*, *esterck*, Du. *estrik* (these two forms are not recorded). In Middle Germany the word, which was unknown to Luther, is not found. Perhaps it is really native to the valleys of the Rhine and Danube, being introduced by Roman colonists. Comp. early MidLat. *astricus*, *astracus*, 'paving,' Milan. *astreggh*, Sicil. *astracu*, Ital. *lastrico*; OFr. *astre*, Fr. *âtre*, 'hearth,' lit. 'pavement.'

etlich, pron., 'some, sundry,' from MidHG. *etlich*, OHG. *etalih*, also earlier ModHG. *etlich*, from MidHG. *etelich*, OHG. *etteslich*, *ettesivēlich*, 'any one' (plur. 'many a one'). The same first component is seen in *etwa*, from the equiv. MidHG. *etwā* (*eteswā*), OHG. *etteswār*, 'anywhere'; *etwas*, from MidHG. and OHG. *etewaz* (neu. of MidHG. and OHG. *etewēr*, *eteswēr*, 'any one'). The origin of this pronominal *ete*, *etes*, *ettes*, *ettes*, 'any,' is quite obscure. Some have compared it with Goth. *alþþau*, 'perhaps, nearly' (see *ober*), and *fishwazuh*, 'every.'

eutch, pron., 'you, to you,' from MidHG. *iuch*, *iuwich*, OHG. *iuwih*, accus., the dat. of which, however, is *iu* in MidHG. and

OHG.; comp. AS. *eōw* (and *eōwic*), accus., *eow*, dat. (E. *you*), Goth. *izwis*, accus., dat. Is Lat. *vos*, *vester*, akin? All other references are dubious.—**euer**, poss. pron. of the preceding, 'your,' from MidHG. *iüwer*, OHG. *iüwar*. Comp. AS. *eower*, E. *your*, Goth. *izwar*, 'your.'

Eule, f., 'owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *iule*, *iüwel*, OHG. *ūwila*, f. Comp. Du. *wil*, AS. *ūle* (from **ūwile*), E. *owl*, OIc. *ugla*, from pre-Teut. **uwalō*, or rather **uwwilō*, 'owl.'

Eust, Swiss, 'sheepfold.' See *Ḙhaf*.

Euter, m. and n., 'udder, dug,' from the equiv. MidHG. *iüter*, *üter*, OHG. *atar*, *atiro*, m.; a word common to Teut. and orig. a primit. Aryan word, which has the same sense everywhere. Comp. Du. *uier*, AS. *ūder*, E. *udder*; also with gradation *eudar* in MidLG. *jeder*, OFris. *iuder*, OIc. *jágr*. The resulting Teut. *ādr*, *eudr*, from Aryan *ādhr*, corresponds to the equiv. Sans. *ādhar*, Gr. *ὄθαρ* (with gradation), Lat. *ūber*; Slav. *vymě* (from **vyd-men-*), 'udder,' is differently derived.

ewig, adj., 'eternal, perpetual,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ēwic(g)*, OHG. *ēwig*; corresponding to OSax. *ēwig*, Du. *eeuwig*, 'eternal'; derived from an OTeut. root meaning 'eternity.' Comp. Goth. *aiws*, 'time, eternity,' OHG. *ēwa*, 'eternity,' which are primit. cognate with Lat. *ævum*, 'eternity, lifetime,' and Gr. *αἰών*. Comp. je.

extern, vb., 'to vex, tea-e,' a MidG. and LG. word, probably connected with *Ḙtf* and allied also to Hess. *ickern* with the same sense.

F.

Fabel, f., 'fable,' even in MidHG. *fabel*, *fabele*, f., from Fr. *fable*, Lat. *fabula*.

Fach, n., 'compartment, shelf, panel, special branch,' from MidHG. *vach*, OHG. *fah(hh)*, n., 'part, division of space, of a partition, wall, &c.,' also 'contrivance, an enclosed space in water for catching fish, fish-weir, hurdles for fishing'; with the latter meanings some have connected Gr. *πάγην*, 'noose, snare, fishing hurdles,' to which there is no objection phonetically. Yet we must proceed in the case of the HG. word as well as of AS. *fac*, 'space, time,' from a general and primary sense, such as 'division, a portion of space or time.' Allied to HG. *fügen*.—**fach**, adj.,

suffix, '-fold,' from MidHG. (very rare) *vach*, in *manecvach*, *zwivach*, OHG. not found; *mannigfach*, lit. 'with many divisions'; moreover, MidHG. *vach*, denotes also 'fold,' and *sfach* as a suffix may be an imitation of the earlier suffix *-falt* in *manecvalt*, 'manifold.'

fächeln, vb., 'to fan,' simply ModHG. from *fächer*.

Fächer, earlier also *fäfel*, m., 'fan,' ModHG. only; the derivation is uncertain; perhaps a diminutive of MidHG. *vach*, 'veil.' Yet the suspicion that the word was borrowed is not unfounded, since MidHG. *foche*, *focher*, 'fan,' point to Lat. *focarius*, *foculare* (from *focus*). The change of

a to o may be due to LG. (comp. *Überglauhe*, *Udeſar*), as in *anfachen*, from Lat. *focare*.

Fackel, f., 'torch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vackele*, *vackel*, OHG. *facchala*, f.; comp. AS. *fæcele*, f., 'torch,' with the abnormal variant *þæcele*, f. It is usually regarded as a loan-word from Lat. *facula*, (dimin. of *fax*). The sounds, however, point with greater probability to a genuinely Teut. word, which was perhaps connected with Lat. *facula*; Du. *fakkel*, f., has *ck*, like the HG. word, in contrast to AS. *c*; the vowels too of the AS. stem and derivative syllable tell in favour of a genuinely native word; likewise OHG. *rōrea gafaſcīta*, 'reed shaken to and fro by the wind.'

Faden, m., 'thread, file, shred,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vaden*, *vadem*, OHG. *fadam*, *fadum*, m.; Goth. **faþms* is wanting. Comp. OSax. *fathmos*, 'both arms stretched out,' AS. *faþm*, 'both arms distended, embrace, protection, bosom,' E. *fathom* (a measure), Oic. *faðmr*, 'both arms, bosom.' Consequently the primary sense is 'encompassing with both arms,' which could be adopted as a measure (see *Ålfater*); hence the use of 'fathom' as a measure in Eng., Scand., LG., Du., and also in ModHG. (adopted from LG. and Du.). The ModHG. meaning 'thread' is a recent development; its lit. sense is 'as much yarn as can be measured with the arms stretched out.' The primary sense, 'encompassing,' results from Goth. *faba*, f., MidHG. *vade*, f., 'hedge, enclosure.' The base of the cognates is a Teut. root, *feh*, *faþ*, pre-Teut. *pet*, *pot*, which accords with the Gr. *περ* in *περάννυμι*, 'to spread out,' *πέταλος*, 'outspread, broad, flat'; Lat. *patere*, 'to stand open,' is even more remote.

fähig, 'capable, competent, able,' from *faugen*.

fahl, adj., 'dun, fawn-coloured, pale,' from MidHG. *val* (gen. *wes*), adj., 'pallid, discoloured, faded, yellow, fair,' OHG. *falo* (nom. *falawër*); comp. OSax. *falu*, AS. *fealo* (gen. *fealwes*), E. *fallow*, Oic. *fglr*, 'pallid, pale'; comp. *faþb*. Allied primit. to Lat. *palleo*, 'to be pallid,' *pallidus*, 'pallid,' Gr. *πολός* (suffix *ω* as in *δεξίός*, Goth. *taihs-w-i*) 'grey,' OSlov. *plavü*, 'whitish,' Lith. *pálvas*, 'tawny,' Sans. *palīta-s*, 'grey.' By this interpretation of the cognates the *ch* of UpG. *fulch*, 'cow or horse of fawn colour,' *geſalchet*, 'fallow,' remains unexplained; these suggest a connection with *Falſe*. The cognates, Ital. *falbo*, Fr. *fauve* (comp.

also *brann*, *blend*, *blau*), are derived from Teut.

fahnden, vb., 'to inform against,' from MidHG. *vanden*, OHG. *fānton*, 'to visit'; comp. OSax. *fandian*, AS. *fandian*, 'to test, beseech, demand'; probably from a root *fenþ* in *fūden* (comp. Du. *vanden*, 'to visit a woman in childbed').

Fahne, f. (mas. in UpG.), 'banner, flag, standard, squadron,' from MidHG. *vane*, *van*, m. 'flag, banner'; in this sense OHG. has the compound *gundfano*, m., since *fano* most frequently means 'cloth' (comp. *ouga-fano*, 'veil,' *halsfano*, 'neckcloth'); allied to Goth. *fana*, 'cloth, stuff, rag,' A.S. *fana* and *gūþfana*, m., 'standard, banner,' E. *fane*, *vane*, Du. *vaan*, 'flag.' The Teut. *fanan*, pre-Teut. *pano-n-*, has in the wider sphere of the Aryan languages many cognates which also point to the general and older meaning, 'stuff, cloth'; Lat. *pannus*, 'small piece of cloth, rag,' OSlov. *o-pona*, 'curtain,' *ponjava*, f., 'sail.' Akin also perhaps to Gr. *πῆνος*, n., 'garment,' *πῆνις*, 'spool, spindle.' An Aryan verbal root, *pen*, appears in OSlov. *piſa* (*peſi*), 'to span, hang.' The OTeut. *gunþfano*, 'standard,' was adopted with the meaning 'flag' by Romance (comp. Fr. *gonfalon*, Ital. *gonfalone*), while the simple form in Romance retained at different times the earlier and general meaning (comp. OFr. and ModFr. *fanon*, 'rag, towel, fanon (of a priest).'
Fähndrich, **Fähnrīch**, 'cornet, ensign,' like *Gänſerīch*, first formed in ModHG. from the shorter MidHG. word; comp. MidHG. *veſne* (the ModHG. *d* is excessive, as in *ſchautern*, *minſter*), OHG. *funeri*, m., 'standard-bearer.'

Fähre, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *veſe*, *veſ*, f., n., 'ferry'; comp. Du. *veer* (E. *ferry* is borrowed from Oic. *ferja*, f., 'ferry'). Also akin to OHG. *farm*, MidHG. *varm*, 'skiff, ferry,' and OHG. *ferid*, n., 'navium'; like *ſerge*, connected with *faſren*. See *Braam*.

fahren, vb., 'to drive, convey, sail,' from MidHG. *varn*, OHG. *faran*, 'to move from one place to another, go, come'; corresponds to Goth. (rare) *faran*, 'to wander, march,' OSax. and AS. *faran*, 'to proceed, march,' E. *to fare*, Oic. *fara*, 'to move' (of any kind of motion). The root *far* in Goth. *farjan* (OHG. *ferjan*, MidHG. *veſen*) means 'to go by ship,' and is therefore connected with the nouns mentioned under *Fähre*. The primary meaning of the Teut.

root *far*, 'continued motion of every kind,' is supported also by *föhren*. As derivatives of the Aryan root *per*, *por*, comp. Gr. *πόρος*, 'way, passage,' *πόρθμος*, 'straits' (see *fürt*); *πορθμείς*, 'ferryman,' *πορεύω*, 'to bring, convey, cross,' *πορεύεσθαι*, 'to go, travel, march' (hence there is a leaning in Gr. also to the meaning 'to go by ship' in the case of the root *por*); OSlov. *perg. pŕati*, 'to fly'; Sans. root *par*, 'to lead across'; Lat. *peritus*, 'experienced.'—*Fahrende Habe*, 'movables,' from the equiv. MidHG. *varnde habe, varndez quot*, OHG. *faranti scaz*.

Fahrt, f., 'journey, ride, drive, voyage, course,' from MidHG. *vart*, OHG. *fart*; comp. OSax. *fard*, 'journey, voyage,' AS. *furd, ferl*, f., 'journey, voyage, expedition, troops on the march,' Oic. *ferð*, f., 'journey'; Goth. **farþs* or **fards* is wanting, but the term *us-farþ* (*us skipa*, 'shipwreck') occurs once. From *por-ti-s*, a derivative of the root *por* appearing in *föhren*; comp. also *fertiſ*.

Fährte, f., 'track, trail, scent,' prop. the plur. of MidHG. *vart*, OHG. *fart*, 'track, way, journey, voyage.' See *Fahrt*.

falb, adj., identical with *fah*.

Falbel, f., 'flounce,' simply ModHG., from Fr. and Ital. *falbala*, whence also E. *furbelev*.

Falke, m., 'falcon, hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valke*, OHG. *falcho*, m. (in UpG. still written *Fald*). In the other Teut. languages the word does not appear till late in the Middle Ages (Oic. *fulke*, E. *falcon*, Du. *valk*), yet *Falco* already existed in Lombardic proper names (comp. also AS. *Wester-falcna*). Among the Anglo-Saxons the falcon was called *wealhheafoc*,

Welsh hawk'; Oic. *valr*, 'falcon,' is prop. 'the Keltic (bird)'; comp. *Walunſ*, Welsh. Hence it is possible that OHG. *falcho* originated in the tribal name *Volcae*, 'Kelts'; **volcon-* may have become *falcon-*, and the Romance cognates (Ital. *falcone*, Fr. *faucon*) borrowed from it. But it is also possible that the word is connected with the cognates of *fah* (UpGer. *falch*, 'a fawn-coloured cow'); hence *Falke*, 'a fawn-coloured (bird)'? If, on the other hand, the word originated in the Lat.-Rom. cognates (Lat. *falco* is recorded in the 4th cent.), we must base it on the Lat. *falx*, 'sickle'; *falco*, lit. 'sickle-bearer' (on account of its hooked claws?).

fassen, vb., 'to fall, abate, diminish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valn*, OHG. *fullan*;

the common Teut. word for 'to fall' (singularly, however, it is unknown to Goth.); comp. Oic. *falla*, AS. *feallan*, E. *to fall*, OSax. *fallan*. The Teut. root *fal-l*, pre-Teut. *phal-n*, appears in Gr. and Sans. as *sphal* with an *s* prefixed; comp. Gr. *σφάλλω*, 'to fell, overthrow,' *σφάλλωμαι*, 'to fall, be deceived.' Lat. *fullo* is based directly upon the root *phal*, 'to deceive'; Sans. root *sphal*, 'to stagger'; also Lith. *piltu pilti*, 'to fall,' and akin to Sans. *phala*, 'ripe, falling fruit'?. — *Fall*, m., 'fall, ruin, event, case (in gram., &c.)', OHG. and MidHG. *val* (gen. *valles*), m.; comp. AS. *fyll*, m., 'fall, death, ruin.' — *Falle*, f., from MidHG. *valle*, OHG. *falla*, f., 'snare, decipula'; AS. *fealle*, f., 'laqueus, decipula' (wanting in E.), Du. *val*, 'snare, noose.'

falsch, adj., 'false, wrong,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valsch*, adj.; OHG. **falsc* is not recorded. On account of late AS. *fals*, E. *false*, Scand. *fals*, which are clearly derived from Lat., the word is doubtlessly connected in some way with Lat. *falsus*. But since the latter retained its *s* unchanged (comp. Ital. *falso*, Fr. *faux*, from OFr. *fulse*), we cannot imagine that the word was borrowed directly from Lat.-Romance (Oic. *falskr* is a German loan-word of the 15th cent.). Probably MidHG. *valsch*, a comparatively recent formation (comp. *fein, wach*), from OHG. *gifalscön, gifelscön*, vb., 'to falsify,' which is derived from a Lat. **falsicöre*, Romance **falscare*, 'to falsify.' The assumption that MidHG. *valsch* (akin to *valant*, 'demon'?) is primit. allied to Lat. *fallere*, Gr. *σφάλεσθαι*, is scarcely valid.

falt, *fältig*, adj. suffix, '-fold,' from MidHG. *-valt*, OHG. *falt*; comp. Goth. *-falþs*, AS. *-feald*, E. *-fold*, Oic. *-faldr*; a common Teut. suffix in the formation of multiplicatives; it corresponds to Gr. *πλάσιος* in *δι-πλάσιος*, &c. (also *διπλωτος*, 'twofold'), for *pltiös*, with which *falt* seems to be primit. cognate. See *falten*, and *Einfalt* under *ein*.

falten, vb., 'to fold, plait, knit (the brow),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vatten*, OHG. *faltan, faldan*; corresponds to Goth. *falpan*, Oic. *falda*, AS. *fealdan*, E. *to fold*; the Teut. root is *falþ*, 'to fold,' pre-Teut. *plt*, with which comp. OSlov. *pletq, pesti*, 'to twist,' Gr. *διπλάσιος*, 'twofold' (see under *falt*), Sans. *puṭa*, 'fold,' for *plta*. — *Falte*, f., 'fold, plait, crease, hem,' from MidHG. *valle*, OHG. *falt*, m., 'fold,' is

primit. cognate with Sans. *puṣa*, 'fold' (from *pulṣa*). See *faſen*.—From an OTeut. *Faltſtuhl* (AS. *fyldeſtöl*), 'folding stool,' is derived the Fr. cognate *fauteuil*, which has lately been adopted again by ModHG.; comp. MidLat. *faldistorium*, *faldistorium*, Ital. *faldistorio*.

Falter, m., simply ModHG., 'butterfly'; the MidHG. term is *vivalter* (corrupted also into *zivalter*), 'butterfly,' from which the ModHG. word has been corrupted by connecting it with *faſten*. But MidHG. *vivalter* is based upon an OTeut. term for 'butterfly,' which may have been **feſfaldrō* in Goth.; comp. OHG. *fiſfaltra*, OSax. *fiſfoldara*, AS. *fiſfealde*, OIc. *fiſfrilde*, 'butterfly'; akin to Du. *viſfwouter*, 'a sort of butterfly.' The origin of this term is not yet established, although it is probably a reduplicated form like *bēben* and *jittern*.

faſzen, vb., 'to fold, groove, rabbet,' from MidHG. *velzen*, *valzen*, OHG. *fulzen*, 'to fold'; *ſalz*, m., from MidHG. *valz*, m., 'fold, joint'; akin to OHG. *anafalz*, 'anvil,' AS. *anfiſt*, E. *anvil*, Du. *anbeeld*, 'anvil' (see *Amboſſ*). The cognates are undoubtedly connected with *faſten*; MidHG. *valz* may have been **fult* in Goth., which would probably represent *falt-ti*, *pltni*- (comp. *ſchnitzen* from *ſchneiden*).—*ſalz*, see *Walz*.

fangen, faſen, vb., 'to catch, seize, fish (an anchor), soften (hides),' from MidHG. *vāhen*, *vān*, OHG. *fāhan*, 'to catch, intercept, seize'; the common Teut. vb.—Goth. *fāhan*, OIc. *fā*, AS. *fōn* (for **fōhan* from **fōhan*; wanting in E.)—has the same meaning. Root *fanh* (whence *fāh*, *fāh*), and by a grammatical change *fang* (this form is really found only in the partic. and pret., but it has made its way in ModHG. into the pres. also), pre-Teut. *pank*. With the Teut. cognates some have compared the unasalised root *pak*, in Lat. *pax*, *pacem* (lit. 'strengthening' ?); akin to the nasalised *pango* (partic. *pactum*), with *g* for *c*!, Sans. *pāṇu*, 'cord'; the root *pak* appears without a nasal in Teut. *fōg*; see HG. *fūgen*.—**Fang**, m., 'catch, capture, fang, clutches, haul,' from MidHG. *vanc*, m., OHG. *fang*; comp. AS. *feng*, 'clutch, embrace,' *fang*, 'capture,' E. *fang* (tooth, claw).

Fant, m., 'coxcomb,' a LG. form (comp. Du. *vent*, 'a would-be wit, fool'), for MidHG. *vanz*, m., 'rogue' (still existing in *alfanz*, lit. 'vagabond'; comp. ModHG. *ſiuf. ſanz*, the first part of which is ob-

scure, perhaps connected with AS. *fyrlen*, 'foreign' ?). See *Alſjanjerri*.

Farbe, f., 'colour, complexion, suit (of cards),' from MidHG. *varwe*, OHG. *farawa*, 'colour'; a fem. subst. from the MidHG. adj. *var*, inflected form *varwer*, 'coloured,' from OHG. *faro* (nom. *farawēr*); comp. Du. *verw*. The word originated probably in Middle Europe, but found its way to the North; Dan. *farve*, Swed. *färg*. Is Goth. **farwa-*, adj. (whence Lith. *parvas*, 'colour'), or **fazwa* to be postulated ?

Farn, m., n., 'fern,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *varn*, *varn*; corresponds to Du. *varenkruid*, AS. *fearn*, E. *fern*. The interchange of *n* and *m* in OHG. and MidHG. is due to the assimilation of the suffix *na-* to the initial kabial; comp. OHG. *feim* with OIc. *phēna*, and OHG. *bodam* with Sans. *budhna*. *Farn* is wanting in OIc.; yet comp. Swed. dial. *fünne* (Ic. **ferne*). The type is doubtlessly Aryan *parna-*, which is identical with Sans. *parṇa*, n., 'wing, feather, foliage, leaf'; hence *Farn* is lit. 'feather-like leaf' (Gr. *πτερίς*, 'fern,' and *πτερόν*, 'feather'). Probably allied also to Lith. *papartis*, Russ. *paporoti* (OSlov. **papratl*), 'fern.'

Farre, m., 'bullock, bull,' from the equiv. MidHG. *varre*, *var*, m., OHG. *farro*, *far*, m.; corresponding to Du. *varre*, *var*, 'bull,' AS. *fearr*, m., OIc. *farre*, m., 'bull.' Since there is a corresponding fem. form, *färſe*, the *rr* must have originated in *rz(rs)*, (comp. *türr*, *irre*).—**Färſe**, f. (unknown to UpG.), 'heifer,' from MidHG. (MidG. and LG.) *verſe*, f.; comp. Du. *vaars*, 'heifer' (likewise *vaarkoe*, 'heifer'); in Goth. probably **fars*, gen. *fursjōs*; E. *heifer*, from the equiv. AS. *heālfere*, *heālfre*, f., seems to contain *Farre*, *färſe*, in the final syllable. The stem *farz*, *fars*, does not recur exactly in the cognate languages, yet Gr. *πόρις*, *πόρις*, 'calf, heifer,' agree with it in sound; likewise Sans. *prśāt*, 'white-spotted cow' (fem. of *prśat*, 'speckled, spotted' ?).

Färſe, see under *Farre*.

farzen, vb., 'to fart,' from the equiv. MidHG. *varzen* (also *varzen*, *värzen*), allied to OHG. *fērzan*, 'to fart'; corresponds to AS. *feortan*, E. *fart*; OIc. (with transposition of the *r*), *fréta*. Teut. root *fert*, from the Aryan *perd*, with the same meaning; comp. Sans. root *pard*, Gr. *πέρδω*, Lith. *pėrdži*, *pėrsti*, Russ. *perdēt*.

Fasan, m., 'pheasant,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *fuſān*, *faſant*, m.; the

latter is derived from Lat. Gr. *fasianus* (*φασιανός*, 'a bird from the Phasis in Colchis'), 'pheasant,' whence also Ital. *fagiano*, Fr. *faisan*.

Fasching, m., 'carnival,' from MidHG. *vaschinc*, m., 'Shrovetide'; how it is connected with *Faschnacht* (Shrove-Tuesday) has not yet been explained.

faseln, vb., 'to talk irrationally,' only in ModHG., a derivative of OHG. *fasōn*, 'to track, seek here and there'; but the latter word is probably not from the root *fas* in *Faser*.

Faser, f., 'fibre, filament,' from late MidHG. *vaser*, f., 'fringe,' most frequently *vase*, m., f., 'fibre, fringe, border,' OHG. *faso*, m., *fasa*, f.; AS. *fæs*, n., MidE. *fasil*, 'fringe.'

Fasnacht, see *Faschnacht*.

fassen, vb., 'to hold, grasp, comprehend,' (refl.) 'to make up one's mind,' from MidHG. *vazzen*, OHG. *fazzen*, 'to handle, seize, load, pack, arm oneself, dress, go'; it seems to be a combination of two or more really different roots. Comp. OIc. *fæt*, neu. plur., 'garments' (Goth. **fata*, 'garments,' may be deduced from Span. *hato*, Port. *fato*, 'stock of clothes, wardrobe'); the West Teut. *fat* (see *Faß*), has not this meaning, but MidHG. (OHG.) *vazzen*, 'to dress oneself,' points that way. In the sense 'to seize,' the word may be connected with *Faß*, lit. 'engulphing,' from which the meaning 'to load' would be evolved. In the sense of 'to go' (*sich vazzen*, MidHG.) it must probably be connected with *Fuß*, or more closely with AS. *fæt*, 'step.' See *Fegen*, *Fige*.

fast, adv., 'almost, nearly,' from MidHG. *vaste*, *vast*, adv. (from *veste*, 'firm'), 'firmly, strongly, powerfully, very, very quickly,' OHG. *vasto*, adv., from *festi*; similar unmutated advs. from mutated adjs. are schon from *schēn*, spat from *spāt*. ModHG. has also turned *fest* into an adv., the older adv. *fast* having been specialised in meaning; even in MidHG. *veste* is an adv.

fassen, vb., 'to fast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vasten*, OHG. *fastēn*; comp. Goth. *fastan*, OIc. *fasta*, AS. *fastan*, E. *to fast*, Du. *vasten*; a common Teut. verb, invariably used in the sense of 'to fast,' which, therefore, was probably a religious conception even of the heathen Teutons. The corresponding abstract is Goth. *fastubni*, AS. *fasten*, OSax. *fastunmia*, OHG. *fasta*, *fusto*, m., MidHG. *vaste*, f., *vasten*, n., 'fast,' whence Slav. *postŭ*, 'fast,' was borrowed at

an early period. The cognates are probably connected with *fest* in the sense of 'to contain oneself, exercise restraint in eating and drinking,' or 'to obey a religious precept'; comp. Goth. *fastan*, 'to adhere to, hold, observe.'—**Faschnacht**, f., 'Shrove Tuesday,' from MidHG. *vasenacht*, 'eve of the first day of Lent.' According to the OTeut. computation of time (comp. *Abent*) the evening and night were counted as part of the following day (thus in AS. *frigetesen*, 'Thursday evening,' *frigeniht*, 'Thursday night'). The meaning given above did not belong to the word originally. The first part of the compound is an old verb *faseln*, 'to play the fool'; the form *Faschnacht* may have been introduced by the priests.

Faß, n., 'vessel, cask, vat,' from MidHG. *vaz*, OHG. *faz*(33), n., 'cask, vessel, chest'; corresponds to MidLG. and Du. *vat*, AS. *fæt*, 'vessel, receptacle, chest' (E. *vat*), OIc. *fat*, 'cask.' The prim. signification of those cognates (pre-Teut. *podo-*) may have been 'receptacle,' and since *fessel* is an allied word, we have to postulate the meaning 'to hold together' for the Teut. root *fat*. Lith. *pūdas*, 'pot, vessel,' would be in Goth. **fōta-* instead of **fata-*. ModHG. *Ösfäß* is not an immediate derivative of *Faß*, because it assumes a Goth. **gafēti*, n. See *fassen*, *Fegen*, *Fige*.

faul, adj., 'rotten, worthless, lazy,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *vāl*, OHG. *fāl*; comp. Du. *vuil*, AS. *fāl*, E. *foul*, OIc. *fāl*, Goth. *fāls*, 'decayed'; *la-* is derivative; *fā-* as the Teut. root is deduced from OIc. *fūenn*, 'putrefied,' which as a partic. points to an obsolete verb (Goth. **fauan*, formed like *bauan*), of which OIc. *ferja*, 'to allow to putrefy,' is the factitive (Goth. **faujan*). From *fā* several Teut. dialects have formed nouns with the meaning 'cunnius' (OIc. *fuþ*); see *hundssett*. The root *fā*, from Aryan *pā*, is equally represented in the allied languages; Gr. *πίον*, 'matter,' and the equiv. Lat. *pās*, n.; Sans. and Zend root *pā* (*pāy*), 'to stink, putrefy'; Lith. *pāvū*, *pūti*, 'to putrefy' (akin to Lith. *pūlvi*, 'matter,' with a derivative *l* as in *faul*); also Gr. *πίθω*, 'to cause to rot,' Lat. *pūteo*, 'to stink,' *pūter*, 'putrid, rotten.' The primary meaning of the root *pā* is 'to emit a smell of putrefaction.'—**faulenzēn**, vb., 'to be lazy,' from late MidHG. *vāletzen*, 'to be rotten,' an intensive derivative of *faul*; comp. *kligen*, *senzen*.

Fauft, f., 'fist,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *vást*. OHG. *fást*, f.; corresponds to AS. *fýst*, E. *fist*, Du. *vuist*. This term, common to West Teut., is unknown to Oic.; in Goth. it may have been **fásti-* or **fáhsti-*, f. The possible loss of a *h* before *st* is supported by the connection with Gr. *πῆξ*, 'with the fist,' *πύγυαχος*, 'boxer,' *πυγμή*, 'fist, boxing,' Lat. *pugnus*, 'fist,' *pūgil*, 'boxer,' perhaps also *pugio*, 'dagger' (lit. 'fist weapon'), and further *pugna*, *pugnare*. &c. The comparison of *Fauft* with OSlov. *pešt*, f., 'fist,' is less trustworthy; this is possible only if the assumed Goth. **fáhsti* is further derived from *fáhsti-*, pre-Teut. *pnksti-*; in that case, however, the Gr. and Lat. terms cited would have no connection with the word.

Faxe, plur., 'fooleries, tricks,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin.

fechten, vb., 'to fight, fence,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vēhten*, OHG. *fēhtan*; a term common to West Teut. for 'to fight, contend,' unknown to Scand. and Goth.; comp. Du. and MidHG. *vechten*, OFris. *vechta*, AS. *feohtan*, E. to *fight*. Whether the verb has always belonged to the *e* class is questionable; it may have passed from the pret. plur. and partic. of the *u* class into the *e* class; in that case, we should have to assume Goth. **fjuhtan*, **fjuht*, **fjuhtum*, **fjuhtans*, instead of **fahntan*, **fahnt*, **fahntam*, **fahntans*. This conceivable assumption facilitates the connection with Lat. *pugna*, *pugnare*; yet the latter are probably only derivatives of *pugnus*, 'fist'; perhaps the inferred Goth. **fjuhtan*, 'to fight,' is similarly related to *Fauft*.

Feder, f., 'feather, pen, plume, spring, flaw (in jewels),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vēder*, *vēdere*, OHG. *fēlara*, f.; the term common to Teut. for 'feather'; comp. OSax. *fēthara*, AS. *fēþer*, f., 'feather, wing,' E. *feather*, Oic. *fjōþr*, f., Goth. **fīþra*, f., akin to the collective noun *Œfēder* (see *Œtitið*). Goth. **fīþra*, from pre-Teut. *pētra*, f., has in the allied Aryan languages some correspondences which prove the existence of an Aryan root *pet*, 'to fly'; comp. the Sans. root *pat*, 'to fly,' *pātatra*, n., 'wing,' *patarā*, adj., 'flying,' *patīpatra*, 'having a hundred wings or feathers,' Gr. *πέτραμαι*, 'to fly,' *περόν* (for **πετερόν*), 'wing,' *πίλον* (for **πετελον*), 'feather'; it is less certain whether Lat. *penna*, 'feather' (for **petsna* ?), is allied. See *Œtitið*.—**Federlesen**, n., lit. 'picking off the feather from

a person's dress' as a mark of servile flattery; found even in MidHG.—**Federspiel**, n., 'lure,' from MidHG. *vēderspīl*, n., 'a bird trained for hawking, falcon, sparrow-hawk, hawk.'

Fee, **Fei**, f., 'fairy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *fei*, *feie*, f.; borrowed from an OFr. dialect (Burgund.), *feie*, ModFr. *fee* (Ital. and Romance, *fata*, lit. 'goddess of destiny,' from Lat. *fatum*), whence also E. *fae* and *faery*.

Fegefeuer, n., 'purgatory,' from MidHG. *vēgeviur*, n., 'purgatory,' from MidHG. *vēgen*, 'to purify'; formed on the model of MidLat. *purgatorium*.

fegen, vb., 'to sweep, scour, winnow (corn), purge,' from MidHG. *vēgen* (OHG. **fegōn*), 'to purify, adorn, sweep, scour,' Du. *vegen*. Goth. **fīgōn* is connected with Goth. *fugrs*, 'suitable,' AS. *fāger*, E. *fair*, OHG. and OSax. *fagar*; from the root *feh*. *fah*, *fag*, *fōg* in *fügen*; Oic. *fægga*, 'to cleanse,' probably belongs to the same root (the Goth. form being *fēggan*); Aryan root, *pēk*, *pōk* ?.

Fehde, f., 'feud,' from MidHG. *vēhede*, *vēde*. OHG. *fēhida*, 'hate, enmity, quarrel, feud'; corresponds to AS. *fēþ*, f., 'enmity, revenge, feud'; Goth. **faiþiba*, 'enmity,' is probably an abstract noun from the Goth. adj. **faihs*, 'hostile,' which appears in AS. as *fāh*, *fāg*, 'exiled, outlawed, proscribed' (AS. *gefāda*, m., 'enemy,' E. *foe*; comp. OHG. *gijēh*, MidHG. *gevēch*, 'hostile, malignant'). A pre-Teut. root, *pīg*, 'to injure, cheat' (comp. also Goth. *faiþ*, 'imposition, deception,' *bifaiþōn*, 'to deceive, overreach'), is indicated by the Lith.; comp. Lith. *piktas*, 'angry,' *pākti*, 'to get angry,' *peikti*, 'to curse,' *paikas*, 'stupid' (akin to Pruss. *po-paikā*, 'he cheats'). Respecting the interchange of meaning between 'to injure' and 'to deceive,' see *triugen*. Hence E. *foe* is lit. 'one who injures,' OHG. *fēhida*, lit. 'hurt, injury.'

fehlen, vb., 'to miss, want, err,' from MidHG. *vēlen*, *vælen*, 'to fail, mistake, cheat, be wanting, miss'; borrowed in the MidHG. period (about 1200 A.D.) from Fr. *faillir*, 'to fail, miss, deceive,' which again, like Ital. *fallire*, is derived from Lat. *fallere*. The word was also adopted by E. in the 13th cent.; comp. E. *fail*, likewise Du. *feilen*, 'to fail, miss, deceive,' Scand. (since the 14th cent.), *feila*.

Fehme, f., 'criminal tribunal' (in West-

phalia formerly), from MidHG. *veime*, f., 'condemnation, punishment, secret tribunal.' Goth. **saima*, f., would, on the analogy of *τέσσαρες*, Goth. *fidvōr*, favour the connection with the root *τ* in Gr. *τῖνω*, 'to atone for,' derived from *τι*, 'to punish, avenge'; Gr. *ποῖνη*, as a derivative of the same root, may have been formed with a different suffix from that which appears in *ŷehme*. In spite of the late formation of the word, its origin is difficult to discover and uncertain. Its connection with Du. *veem*, 'guild, association,' is also disputed. Others again refer it to OSax. *a-fēhian*, 'to condemn' (see *ŷeige*). It is quite impossible to connect it with an older LG. form, *ŷehme*, 'oak-mast,' which, with Bav. *dehme*, *deehel*, 'oak-mast,' belongs to a different stem.

Feier, f., 'holiday, festival, celebration,' from MidHG. *vīre*, f., OHG. *fīra*, *fīra*, f., 'festival, holiday'; borrowed from Mid Lat. *fēria* (formed from Lat. *feriae*), with the lat *ē* strengthened, as *ŷreibe*, *ŷpeife*, *ŷeide*, *ŷein*; the cause of the *rr* in OHG. *fīra* is the *i* of *fēria*. **Feiertag**, m., 'holiday, festival,' from MidHG. *vīr*, *vīretac*, OHG. *fīratag*. — **feiern**, 'to celebrate,' from MidHG. *vīren*, OHG. *fīrron*, *fīrbū*, 'to celebrate, keep a festival,' formed from Lat. *feriari*. The borrowed word is found in the Teut. languages of Middle Europe (Du. *vierdag*, Ofris. *fīra*), but is wanting in E. and Scand. The Romance languages preserve Lat. *feriae* in the sense of 'fair'; comp. Ital. *fiara*, Fr. *foire* (hence E. *fair*). Comp. *Wesse* and *ŷest*. — ModHG. **Feiertag** (since the 16th cent.), 'vacation, holidays,' has been derived anew from Lat. *feriae*.

ŷeige, adj., 'cowardly, dastardly,' from MidHG. *veige*, OHG. *ŷeigi*, adj., 'doomed to death, accursed, unhappy,' then also 'timid, cowardly' (in the ModHG. sense *ŷeige* is wanting in the UpG. dialects); comp. OSax. *ŷeigi*, 'doomed to death,' Hess. *ŷēg*, Du. *veeg*, *veege*, 'on the point of death,' AS. *ŷēge*, Scotch *ŷey*, OIc. *ŷeygr*, 'doomed to death, on the point of death.' In the sense of 'fated to die,' the adj. is primit. Teut. (Goth. **faigs*). It has also been compared with Sans. *pakvās*, 'ripe,' so that the Teut. cognates would represent *pēkj*, *pēki* (with an inserted vowel); comp. *ŷeil*. Far more improbable is the assumption that it is connected with Goth. *faiths*, OHG. *fēh*, AS. *fāh*, 'variegated,' as if it were thought that the person doomed to death

by the fates was distinguished by some coloured mark. Some compare it with the cognates discussed under *ŷehbe*, some with Lith. *patkas*, 'stupid, silly,' others, again, with an OSax. *fēhian*, 'to condemn.' See *ŷehme*.

ŷeige, f., 'fig,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vīge*, OHG. *fīga*, f., 'fig'; comp. OSax. *fīga*, Du. *vīgg*; derived, like other South Europ. names of trees and fruits, from Rom. Lat. (*ŷicus*, f.), or more strictly from North Ital. and Provenç. *fīga*, whence also Fr. *ŷigue*. The AS. *fictreōw* is connected directly with the Lat., the later E. form *fig-tree* being based upon Fr. *ŷigue*. Comp. *ŷīrtŷch*, *ŷŷaume*, *ŷirne*, varieties of fruit, which were borrowed in the OHG. period, or even earlier, from the Lat. Goth. *smakka*, 'fig,' corresponding to OSlov. *smokū*, was obtained from a different source. See *Dhrŷeige*.

ŷeigwarze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *vīcwarzen*, n., *vīcwarze*, f., 'venereal ulcer,' for which is found, mostly in the same sense, MidHG. *vīc*, m., from Lat. *ŷicus*, whence also the equiv. AS. *fīce*; comp. Ital. *fīco*, 'fig, venereal ulcer.'

ŷeil, adj., 'for sale, venal,' from MidHG. *veile*, *veil*, OHG. *ŷeili*, with the curious variant *fāli*, adj., 'purchaseable'; akin to the equiv. OIc. *ŷalr*, with an abnormal vowel. Teut. *ŷaili-* has according to OHG. *fāli*, OIc. *ŷalr*, an inserted vowel in the accented syllable (comp. *ŷeige*); hence it corresponds to Aryan *pēli-*, and is connected with Gr. *πῆλομαι*, 'to sell,' and more remotely with the OInd. root *pan* for *palm-*, 'to purchase, buy, exchange.' — **ŷeilschen**, with *sch* after *l* for *s*, 'to higgel, bargain,' from MidHG. *veilschen*, OHG. **ŷeilsōn*, 'to bargain for something.'

ŷeile, f., 'file,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vīle*, OHG. *fīla*, *fīhala* (not *fīhala*), f.; corresponds to AS. *ŷeol* (dial. variant **ŷil*), f., E. *file*, Du. *vījl*, 'file.' The OIc. term is *þel*, f., 'file,' with an abnormal initial sound; Goth **ŷeihala* or **þeihala* must be assumed. The form with initial *f* from Aryan *p* points to the widely diffused root *pik*, 'to scratch,' akin to Lat. *pingo*, *pictor*, OSlov. *psati*, 'to write.' Yet OIc. *þel*, from **þihl*, points to Teut. *þinh*, equiv. to pre-Teut. *tek*, *tenk*, in ModHG. *Dachs*; for the interchange of *f* and *þ* comp. *dūŷter* (*ŷūŷter*), *ŷactl*, *ŷehme* (also OHG. *fīn*, *fīma* compared with LG. *dīme*, 'heap of corn.'

ŷeim, m., 'foam,' from the equiv. Mid

HG. *veim*, OHG. *feim*, m.; comp. the corresponding AS. *fám*, E. *foam*, which are primit. allied to the equiv. Sans. *phéna*, OSlov. *péna*. ModHG. *abq̄seimt*, from an earlier *abfeimen*, 'to skim' (comp. *rassuiert*, from Fr. *raffiner*, 'to refine').

fein, adj., 'fine, elegant, cunning,' from MidHG. *vin*, *fin*, adj., 'fine, beautiful'; OHG. **fin* may be inferred from the adv. *finlthho*, which is first recorded in a gloss of the 10th cent.; comp. Du. *fin*, E. *fine*. Borrowed from a word common to Romance, Ital. *fino* (Fr. *fin*), with the prim. meaning 'perfect, genuine, pure,' which is a late adj. form from Lat. *finire*.

Feind, m., 'enemy, foe, fiend,' from MidHG. *vin*, *v̄ent*, *v̄ant*, OHG. *fiant*, m., 'enemy'; the common Teut. noun for 'enemy'; comp. OSax. *fiund*, AS. *feond*, E. *fiend*, OIc. *fiánde*, Goth. *fijands*. In contrast to Lat. *hostis*, discussed under *Gast*, the Teut. designates his enemy according to the disposition of the latter; *Feind* (pres. part. of the Sans. root *pi*, *piy*, 'to scorn, hate') is lit. 'the hater'; comp. OHG. *fien*, AS. *feogan*, Goth. *fijan*, 'to hate,' akin to Goth. *faian*, 'to blame.' *Feht* is perhaps allied to it; for the transformation of the pres. part. into a subst. comp. also *Freund*, *Weigand*, and *Geiland*.

feist, adj., 'fat, in good condition,' from MidHG. *veizt*, *veizet*, OHG. *feiʒit*, adj., 'fat, greasy'; properly a partic. without *gi-*, *ge-* of a Goth. verb **faiʒjan*, 'to fatten,' OHG. *feiʒzen*, which is from the nominal stem *faiʒa-*, 'fat,' OIc. *feitir*, MidHG. *veiz*. With the assumed Goth. **faiʒiþs* are connected AS. *fáted*, *fátt*, and E. *fat* (comp. *fett*). Goth. **faiʒa-*, from pre-Teut. *paido-*, has no unquestionable cognates in the allied languages; it can scarcely be connected with OSlov. *pitěti*, 'to nourish, feed,' on account of the faulty shifting of the dental (Slav. *t* corresponding to Goth. *t* is impossible); it is more probably related to the root *pid*, 'to swell, flow forth'; comp. *pidas*, 'a spring,' *pidvas*, 'to gush forth.'

Felber, m., 'white willow,' from MidHG. *vēlwer*, older *vēlwāre*, m., from *vēlwe*, f., 'willow,' OHG. *fēlawa*, *fēlwa*, f., 'willow tree.' Probably Osset. *fārwe*, 'alder,' is primit. allied to it.

Feld, n., 'field, space, square (chess-board), panel,' from MidHG. *vēlt* (gen. *-āes*), OHG. *fēld*, n., 'field, soil, surface, plain'; a word common to West Teut. pointing to Goth. **filþ*, n.; OSax. and AS. *fēld*

(*þ* in both dialects are regularly changed into *ld*), E. *field*, Du. *veld*. It is still questionable whether OIc. *ffjall*, 'mountain,' is identical with it, since the former is more probably connected with ModHG. *Fels*. On the other hand, the following are certainly allied:—OIc. *fold*, f., 'pasture,' AS. *folde*, f., OSax. *folda*, 'earth, country, ground' (pointing to Goth. **fuldō*). Finn. *pelto* is derived from Teut. *fēlþos*, which, with OIc. *folda*, is based upon the Aryan root *plth* (Sans. *prth*), 'to be broad, flat'; comp. Sans. *prthivī*, 'earth,' as well *ḡtaben*.

Felge, f., 'felly (of a wheel),' from MidHG. *vēlge*, OHG. *fēlga*, f., 'rim of a wheel, tyre,' OHG. also 'harrow, roller for breaking clods'; comp. Du. *rudvelge*, 'felloe,' AS. *fēlg*, E. *felly* (rim, fellow). Is OHG. *felga*, 'roller, harrow,' to be connected with AS. **fealge* (MidE. *falge*, 'fallow land'), E. *fallow*, and its *e* to be regarded therefore as formed by mutation? MidHG. *valgen*, 'to plough up, dig,' makes such a supposition very probable. It is possible that the two classes in the sense of 'felloe' and 'harrow' are not allied to each other. Between OHG. *fēlga* and AS. *felga*, 'felloe,' there is no connecting link.

Fell, n., 'hide, skin, fur,' from MidHG. *vēll* (ll), OHG. *fēll* (ll), 'human skin, hide'; comp. Goth. *fill*, n., in *bráts-fill*, 'leprosy,' *faurufilli*, 'foreskin'; OIc. *ffjall*, 'skin, hide,' in compounds, AS. *fēll*, n., 'skin, hide,' E. *fell*, Du. *vel*. Common to Teut. orig., but universal in the wider sense of 'skin,' both of men and animals. Teut. *fella-* from pre-Teut. *pellō-* or *pelno-*; comp. Lat. *pellis*, Gr. *πέλλα*, 'hide, leather,' *ἀπελλος*, n., '(skinless) unhealed wound,' *ἐρυσίπελας*, 'erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire,' *ἐπιπλοος*, 'caul of the entrails,' the latter for *ἐπιπλοφος*, akin to Lith. *plėvė*, 'caul, skin'; also akin to AS. *filmen*, 'membrane, foreskin,' E. *film*; likewise Gr. *πέλμα*, 'sole of the foot or shoe,' and perhaps *πέπλος*, 'garment,' as a reduplicated form (*πέ-πλο-*, root *pel*).

Felleisen, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vēlis*, m., 'valise, knapsack'; the ModHG. form is a corruption of the MidHG. word which is based upon the equiv. Fr. *valise*.

Felsen, m., 'rock,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vēlse*, *vēls*, m., OHG. *fēlis*, m., *fēlisa*, f. (from which Fr. *falaise*, 'cliff,' is borrowed); akin to OSax. *fēlis*, m., probably also to OIc. *ffjall*, 'mountain'; the latter would be **filza-* in Goth., the former **falisa-*; in Du. and E. the word is wanting. OIr.

ail (from **palék*), 'rock,' OSlov. *planina*, 'mountain,' Sans. *parvata*, 'rock, mountain,' may be primit. allied. Connected also with OInd. *pâr*, 'fastness, citadel,' to which Gr. *πόλις* has been referred? or with Sans. *pāsāna* (for **palsāna*), 'stone' ?

Fenchel, m. (Suab. and Alem. *Fentel*), from the equiv. MidHG. *vēnchel*, *vēnichel*, OHG. *fēnahhal*, *fēnihhal*, m., 'fennel'; comp. AS. *finul*, E. *fennel*; formed from Lat. (*feniculum*, *feniculum*, *feniculum*), *fenuclum*; from the same source the Romance cognates Fr. *fenouil*, Ital. *finocchio*, 'fennel,' are derived.

Fenster, n., 'window,' from the equiv. MidHG. *venster*, OHG. *venstar*, n.; comp. Du. *venster*, n. Based, with a curious change of gender, on Lat. *fenestra*, from which, however, the *fenstar* of the Mid Europ. Teutons could only be produced by shifting the accent back according to the Teut. custom (comp. *Abt*) and by syncope of the second *e*. This indicates that the word was borrowed very early, in the beginning of the OHG. period. Yet the idea was well known to the older periods, as is testified by the terms naturally applied to the existing object—Goth. *augadaurð*, 'eyegate,' AS. *égbjrel*, 'eye-hole,' OIc. *vindauga* (whence MidE. *windōge*, E. *window*). By the introduction of the Southern term (comp. also OIr. *senister*, W. *ffenester*) the idea was probably reconstructed. This word was borrowed at the same period as other words—*Stiegel*, *Mauer*—relating to the building of houses.

Ferge, m., 'ferryman,' from MidHG. *verge*, *verje*, *vere*, OHG. *ferjo*, *fero* (nom. sing. *ferjo*, gen. and dat. *ferin*, accus. *ferjun*), m., 'mariner, ferryman.' The *j* is changed into *g* after *r* as in *Scherge*, *Latverge*. Goth. **farja*, m., 'mariner,' is wanting. Most closely allied to *Fähre*; also akin to Goth. *farjan*, 'to navigate,' see root *far* under *fahren*.

Ferien, see *Ferien*.

Ferkel, n., 'sucking-pig,' from MidHG. *verker*, *verchel*, *verhelin*, OHG. *farhelt(n)*; dimin. of MidHG. *vareh*, n., 'pig, sucking-pig,' OHG. *farah*, *farh*, n.; AS. *farh*, m., E. *farrow*; Du. *varken*, n., 'pig'; Goth. **farha*- is wanting. In any case it is a pre-Teut. word, since the allied Aryan languages have words corresponding to it both in sound and meaning; **farhaz* from pre-Teut. *porkos*, corresponds to Lat. *porcus* (Gr. *πόρκος*), Lith. *párszas*, OSlov. *prase*, n.,

OIr. *orc*. Like *Gber* and *Schwein*, this word too, unknown to Indian, is essentially West Aryan, while *Stuf* is a common Aryan word.

fern, adv., 'far, distantly, remotely,' from MidHG. *vērrene*, *vēren*, *vērne*, OHG. *vērrana*, *vērranán*, adv., 'from afar'; the adv. in answer to the question 'where?' is *vērre* in MidHG. and *vērro* in OHG. The adject. form in MidHG. is *vērre*, in OHG. *vēr*, which are probably derived from the old adv. The remaining Teut. branches have no old orig. adj.; as an adv., however, we meet with Goth. *fairra*, which is also a prep., 'distant, away from,' OIc. *fjarre*, AS. *feor*, E. *far*, OSax. *fēr*. Besides these words relating to distance in space, O'ent. has also allied terms for distance in time; Goth. *fairneis*, 'old, in the preceding year,' OSax. *firn*, 'preceding, passed away (of years),' OHG. *firni*, MidHG. *virne*, 'old' (see under *firnevin*); akin also to OIc. *forn*, 'old,' MidHG. *vorn*, 'earlier, formerly,' with a differently graded vowel. To the Teut. stem *fer-*, from pre-Teut. *per*, *pr*, are allied Gr. *πέπᾱ*, 'further,' *πέπᾱν*, 'on the other side,' Armen. *heri*, 'distant,' Sans. *pāra-s*, 'more, remote,' *paramās*, 'remotest, highest,' *parās*, adv., 'far off, in the distance.' The cognates of Aryan *per*- have too great and involved a ramification to be fully explained here. See *firn*.

Ferse, f., 'heel, track, footsteps,' from the equiv. MidHG. *fersen*, OHG. *fersana*, f.; corresponds to Goth. *fairna* (for **fairna*), f., AS. *fyrn*, f. (pointing to Goth. **fairsnī*-); E. obsolete, the term 'heel' (AS. *hēla*) being used, in Scand. *háll*; Du. *verzen*, OSax. *fērsna*. Common, like *Fuß*, and numerous other terms relating to the body (*Herz*, *Niere*, *Dht*, *Nase*, &c.), to Teut. and the allied languages, and hence derived from the OAryan vocabulary; comp. *fersnō-*, *-nī-*, from pre-Teut. *pērs-nō-*, *-nī-*, with Sans. *pārsnī-s*, f. (like AS. *fyrn* in the formation of its stem), Zend *pāsna*, m., Gr. *πέπᾱ*, f., 'heel, ham,' Lat. *perna*, 'leg (of mutton, &c.), ham,' *pernix*, 'quick, speedy' (for **persna*, **persnīx*).

fertig, adj., 'ready, complete, dexteros,' from MidHG. *vertic*, *vertic* (from *vart*, 'journey'), adj., 'able to walk, walking, in motion, ready, fit,' OHG. *farltig*; Du. *vaardig*, 'ready.' The adj., like *berit* and *rüftig*, probably meant orig. 'equipped for a military expedition.'

Fessel (1.), f., 'fetter, chain, shackle,' from MidHG. *vezzel*, OHG. *fezzil*, m., 'band for fastening and holding the sword,' then also 'band, fetter'; AS. *fetel*, 'sword-belt,' OIc. *fetell*, m., 'band, bandage, sword-belt'; akin to root *fat* (see *fuß*, *fassen*), 'to hold'?. The ModHG. has retained its general sense by taking the place of another OTeut. word for 'fetter'; MidHG. *vězzer*, f., 'fetter, shackle for the foot,' OHG. *fězzer*, OSax. *feter*, AS. *feter*, E. *fettors* (plur.), OIc. *fipturr*. These words, which are usually connected with Lat. *pedica*, Gr. *πέδη*, 'fetter,' Lat. *compes*, and hence with the cognates of ModHG. *fuß*, can scarcely be allied to the terms indicating a Goth. **fatils*, 'sword-belt.'

Fessel (2.), f., 'pastern.' See *fuß*.

Fest, n., 'festival, fête, feast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *fést*, n., from Lat. *festum*, whence Ital. *festa*, Fr. *fête* (E. *feast*); *Fest* is the earlier loan-word. Gothic has simply a native *dulps*, 'feast.' See *Dult*.

fest, adj., 'firm, solid, strong,' from MidHG. *vest*, *veste*, OHG. *festi*, adj., 'firm, strong, steadfast'; see the corresponding adv. *fast*, which is not mutated; neither was the adj. originally formed by mutation, since, according to OSax. *fast*, AS. *fæst*, E. *fast*, OIc. *fast*, adj., 'firm,' we have to assume a Goth. **fastu-*, which is probably an old *to-* partic. like *faut*, *traut*, *zart*, *alt*, &c., from the root *fas-*, 'to fasten'; **fasta-*, lit. 'fastened,' then 'firm.' Goth. still retains only the verb *fastan*, 'to keep firm, hold fast.' See *fasten*.

Fetisch, m., 'fetish,' adopted by ModHG. at the beginning of the 17th cent. The earlier parallel form *Fetisso* is more closely connected with the Port. base *feitico*, 'enchantment,' but the modern form with Fr. *fétiche*.

fest, adj., 'fat, plump,' only in ModHG., introduced by Luther from MidG. and LG. instead of the genuine UpG. *feist*; LG. *fett*, comp. Du. *vet* from an earlier *fett*, AS. *fétt*, 'fat,' which, with OHG. *fezzit*, are derived from Goth. **fattiþs*; see *fest*. As to the origin of the ModHG. idiom, *sein Fett haben, jemandem sein Fett geben*, 'to get one's due, give any one his due,' opinions are divided; although the reference to *einbrocken, jemandem etwas einbrocken* (to play one a trick), &c., supports the assumption of a purely Ger. origin, some etymologists regard it as partly translated and partly borrowed from the Fr. *donner à quelqu'un son*

fait, avoir son fait, others even as an ironical reference to the Fr. *faire fête à quelqu'un*, 'to make a person heartily welcome.'

Fetzen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vétz*, m., 'rag, tatters'; probably from MidHG. *vazzen*, 'to dress,' OIc. *fat*, 'clothes.' From a Teut. (Goth.) *fau*, 'clothes,' Span. *hato*, and Port. *fato*, 'wardrobe,' are derived. Comp. *fassen*, *faß*. In the dialectal compounds *Alltags*, *Sonntags*; *fetzen*, *Fetzen* denotes 'clothes.'

fucht, adj., 'moist, damp, humid,' from the equiv. MidHG. *viuchte*, OHG. *fühti*, *füht*, (Goth. **fähtu-* is wanting). The adj. is WestTeut.; comp. LG. *fucht*, AS. *füht*, E. obsolete, Du. *vochtig*, 'damp.' An allied root (*pūk*), *qūk*, *quak*, is assumed for OSlov. *kysnati*, 'to grow sour,' *kvasiti*, 'to acidify,' which are scarcely connected with this word.

Feuer, n., 'fire, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *viur*, OHG. and OLG. *fiur*, older *fäir*, n.; comp. Du. *vuur*, AS. *fýr* (from **fäir*), n., E. *fire*; a word common to West Teut. for 'fire': in Goth. *fön* (gen. *funins*), OIc. *funne*, 'fire,' but it is doubtful whether they are cognate with HG. *Feuer*; comp. OIc. (only in poetry) *fävr*, m., and *fýre*, n., 'fire.' The *r* in all the words is a suffix, and *fä* (from pre-Teut. *pä*) the root; comp. Gr. *πῦρ* and Eol. *πῦρ*, n. (*πυρός*, 'torch'). In Sans. a verbal root *pā*, 'to flame, beam brightly,' is found, whence *pāvakā*, 'fire.'

Fibel, f., 'primer,' first occurs in early MidHG. (15th cent.), probably a LG. word orig. formed from *Bibel*; the earlier variant *wibel* (*wivel*?) points to ModGr. pronunciation. Perhaps *Fibel* represents *Bibel* (comp. *Gißig*, *Bieber*).

Fichte, f., 'pine, fir,' from MidHG. *vihte*, f., OHG. *fiolta*, *fiuhta*, f., 'fir.' No cognate term is found in any of the other Teut. dialects, yet *Fichte* is proved from the non-Teut. languages to be primitive; comp. Gr. *πέκη*, 'fir,' Lith. *puszis*, 'fir.' The HG. form is fuller by a dental affix than the Gr. and Lith. words.

Fieber, n., 'fever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vieber*, OHG. *fiabar*, n.; from Lat.-Romance *febris*, with a change of gender as in AS. *fēfor*, n., equiv. to E. *fever*; OHG. and MidHG. *ie* for *e*, as in *Brief*, *Biegel*, *Spiegel*, *Priester*; so too ModHG. *Bieber*, MidHG. *biever*, from *vieber*, with an interchange of consonants, as in *Gißig* and *Kafeljan*.

Fiedel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *videl*, *videle*, f., OHG. *fidula* (as early as Otfried), f., 'fiddle, violin'; comp. Du. *vedel*, AS. *fiþele*, E. *fiddle*, OIc. *fiþla*. OHG. *fidula* is based, according to AS. *fiþele*, 'fiddle,' *fiþelære*, 'fiddler,' *fiþelestre*, 'fiducina,' upon an older West Teut. **fibula*. The latter form with *þ* might be deduced from Lat. **fitula* or *fidula* (for *fidicula*?), yet these primary forms are not recorded. There is undeniable connection between the Teut. class and the Romance cognates—Ital. *viola*, Fr. *viole*, 'violin,' the origin of which, it is true, is much disputed. Still *Harfe* found its way from Teut. into Romance.

filzen, vb., 'to flay,' from the equiv. MidHG. *villen*, OHG. *fillen*; allied to *Fell*.

Filz, m., 'felt, blanket; miser; reprimand,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vilz*, OHG. *filz*, m.; comp. Du. *vilt*, AS. and E. *felt*, Swed. and Dan. *fil*, 'felt' (Goth. **filts*, pre-Teut. **peldos*, n.). Lat. *pilus*, *pileus*, Gr. *πίλος*, are scarcely allied; it is more probably connected with OSlov. *plüsti*, 'felt.' From the Teut. word are derived the similarly sounding Romance words, Ital. *feltro*, Fr. *feutre*, MidLat. *filtrum*, 'felt.' Other words also relating to weaving were introduced into Romance from Teut. See *Haup*, *Roeten*.

finden, vb., 'to find, discover; deem, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vinden*, OHG. *findan*; comp. Goth. *finþan*, OIc. *finna*, AS. *findan*, E. *to find*, OSax. *fithan*, *findan*, 'to find.' Teut. *fenþ*, as a str. verbal root from pre-Teut. root *pent*; akin to OHG. *fendo*, m., 'pedestrian,' AS. *fēþa*, 'foot-soldier,' OHG. *funden*, 'to hasten'?. Some etymologists adduce Lat. *invenire* and OSlov. *na iti*, 'to find,' to show by analogy that from a verb of 'going' the meaning 'find' can be evolved. With the Teut. root *fenþ* the equiv. OIr. root *ét-* (from *pent-*) is most closely connected.

Finger, m., 'finger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vinger*, OHG. *figar*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *figgrs*, OIc. *fingr*, AS. and E. *finger*. It is uncertain whether the word is derived from *fangen*, root *fanþ*, and it is questionable whether it comes from the root *finþ*, pre-Teut. *pink*, 'to prick, paint,' Lat. *pingo* (see *Feile*); it is most probably primit. allied to *finf* (Aryan *penge*). The terms *Hand*, *Finger*, *Zehe* are specifically Teut., and cannot be etymologically explained with certainty. Besides there existed even in OTeut. a definite

term for each finger. First of all the thumb obtained its name, which is a rudimentary and hence very old form; for the remaining names see under *Daumen*.

Finch, m., 'finch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vinke*, OHG. *fincho*, m.; corresponds to Du. *vink*, AS. *finc*, E. *finch*, Swed. *finck*, Dan. *finke*, 'finch'; Goth. **finki-*, **finkjan-*, are wanting. There is a striking similarity of sound in the Rom. words for 'finch'—Ital. *pincione*, Fr. *pinçon*, to which the E. dialectal forms *pink*, *pinch*, 'finch,' belong. Yet there is no suspicion that the Teut. word was borrowed; the Teut. class is probably primit. allied to the Rom. word.

Finne (1.), f., 'fin,' first occurs in Mod HG., from LG. *finne*, Du. *vin*, 'fin'; first recorded in the Teut. group in AS. *finn*, m., E. *fin*, hence it cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *pinna*, 'fin of the dolphin, feather.' No Teut. word can be proved to have been borrowed from Lat. before the period of the OTeut. substitution of consonants, i.e., before the beginning of our era (see *Hanf*). Hence AS. *finn* must be assumed as primit. cognate with Lat. *pinna*. Is it, like *penna*, based upon *pesna* (OLat.)? If it were based upon **pis-nā*, 'fin,' it might perhaps be regarded as cognate with *piscis*, Goth. *fiska-* (*fis-ka*), 'fish.'

Finne (2.), f., 'tumour, scrofula,' from MidHG. *vinne*, *pfinne*, 'pimple, foul rancid smell'; comp. Du. *vin*, 'pimple.' The relation of the initial sounds is not clear; MidHG. *pfinne* points to Goth. *p*, Du. *vin* to *f* initially; perhaps the double form is due to confusion with *Finne* (1.); *p* may be the correct initial sound.

finster, adj., 'dark, gloomy, morose, sullen,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vinster*, OHG. *finstar*; OSax. **finistar*, as an adj., is not found, but it may be inferred from a subst. with the same sound, meaning 'darkness'; the stem is essentially Ger., but a series of phonetic difficulties (see *düster*) hamper the discovery of the type. In OHG. there exists besides *finster* an OHG. *dinstar*, MidHG. *dinstar*, whose initial *d* must have been substituted for an earlier (OSax., Goth.) *þ*; to these OSax. *thimm*, 'dark,' corresponds. The interchange of *þ* and *f*, judging from the parallel forms under *Feile* and *Fadel*, cannot be denied. In that case the root would be *þem* (see *Dämmerung*). But OSax. *thiustri*, AS. *hýstre*, 'gloomy,' have no connection with it.

Finte, f., lit. 'feint,' also 'trick, filh,' first occurs in ModHG., from Ital. *finta*, 'cunning' (Fr. *feinte*).

Firlesan, m., 'nonsense, drollery,' from MidHG. *virlesanz*, m., 'a sort of dance,' whence the meaning in ModHG. 'foppish, silly manner.' Some have tried to connect it with Norw. *fillefant*, 'scoundrel,' *fantefolk*, 'gipsies,' which would make it akin to *Fant*. On account of the late appearance of the word it is impossible to decide, however, whether AS. *fyrlen*, 'far, distant,' is the basis of the first part of the compound, or rather MidHG. *firlei*, 'a dance' (Fr. *virelai*, 'virelay'). See *Fant*.

firn, adj., 'old, of last year,' from MidHG. *virne*, adj., 'old,' also 'experienced,' OHG. *firni*, 'old'; corresponds to Goth. *fairneis*, 'old,' AS. *fyrn*, 'old,' OSax. *fērni*, 'past' (of years). The reference to the year gone by exists in the Goth. and OSax. words, but does not appear to be found in OHG. and MidHG., although the stem is known to modern UpG. dialects; comp. Alem. *ferniq*, 'of last year.' 'In the preceding year' is MidHG. *vērt*, *vērne*; MidG. and UpG. preserve even now an OTeut. adv. *fert*, *fered*, 'in the preceding year'; comp. OIc. *fiðr*, adv., 'in the preceding year,' from Goth. **fairub*, pre-Teut. *peruti* (*peruti*), Gr. *πέρυτι*, *πέρυτι*, 'in the preceding year,' OIr. *oan-urid*, 'from the preceding year onwards,' Lith. *pernai*, 'in the preceding year,' Sans. *pa-rut*. Hence the idea of 'the preceding year' is primit. inherent in the stem *per*, Teut. *fer*; the general sense of time gone by appears in the Teut. adj. *fernt* and its cognates.

Firn, **Firne**, m., 'snow of the preceding year or years, glacier,' prop. an adjectival subst. in the sense of 'old snow,' first recorded in the last century; see the preceding word.—**Firnewein**, 'last year's wine'; see *firn*.

Firnīs, m., 'varnish,' from MidHG. *firnis*, 'varnish, rouge'; from Fr. *vernis* (whence also E. *varnish*), Ital. *vernice*. Finally derived from Lat. *vitrum*, *vitrinus*.

First, m., f., from the equiv. MidHG. *virst*, OHG. *frist*, m., 'ridge of a roof, summit'; comp. LG. and Du. (with gradation), *vorst*, 'ridge of a roof,' AS. *frist*, *fyrst*, f.; Goth. **fairsti*- or *fairshiti*- is wanting. Allied to Sans. *prsthā-m*, n., 'back, summit, mountain-peak,' which is nearest in sound to Du. *vorst*. From Teut., OFr. *freste*, Prov. *frest*, 'gable,' are derived.

Fisch, m., 'fish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *visch*, OHG. *fisk*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *fisks*, OIc. *fiskr*, AS. *fisc*, E. *fish*, Du. *visch*, OSax. *fisc*. Teut. *fiska-z*, from pre-Teut. *pisiko-s*, corresponds to Lat. *pisces* and OIr. *iasc* (with the normal loss of *p* from prehistoric *peiskos*). The word belongs to the three most western groups of the Aryan division, which have also the word *Wier* in common; in East Aryan *matsya*. Further, there are no names of fishes common to Teut. and Lat.-Kelt. Perhaps the term was a migratory word of early civilisation, the source of which cannot be discovered.

Fist, m., 'fart,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vist*, m.; akin to the equiv. Du. *veest*, AS. *fiſt*. A common Aryan root *pezd* appears in Lat. *pēdo* for *pezo*, as well as in Gr. *βδέω*, from **βδῶω*, Lith. *bežiū* (*bežditi*). Hence Teut. *fisti*- is to be explained by Aryan *pezd-i*-. From the verbal noun *fist* a verbal root *fīs*, 'pedere,' was inferred in very early times. Comp. OIc. *fisa*.

Fistel, f., 'fistula, reed, falsetto,' from MidHG. *fistel*, f., 'a deep abscess in ducts or passages,' even in OHG. *fistul*, formed from the equiv. Lat. *fistula*; the term was first applied to the voice in ModHG.

Fittich, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vittich*, *vēttach*, m., n., *vēttache*, f., m., 'wing, pinion,' OHG. *fēttah*, older *fēthdāh*, m.; in meaning a collective of *fēder*; comp. OSax. *fētherac*, OHG. *fēderah*, MidHG. *fēdrach*, 'wing'; the formation of OHG. *fēthdāh* is not clear; was the Goth. form **fiþþaks*? The dentals are obscure, yet the word is undoubtedly related to *fēder*.

Fitze, f., 'knot of yarn, skein, wrinkle,' from MidHG. *vitze*, OHG. *fizza*, f., 'a number of reeled threads tied together, skein, yarn'; akin to OIc. *fat*, 'clothes,' MidHG. *vazzen*, 'to dress,' root *fat*, *set*? 'to spin'? 'to weave'? Yet it is more closely connected with OSax. *fittea*, AS. *fitt*, 'chapters, divisions in poems.'

fix, adj., 'quick, smart,' first occurs in ModHG.; Lat. *fixus* and its Romance derivatives are not used in this sense; whether borrowed from it or not is doubtful.

flach, adj., 'flat, shallow, superficial,' from MidHG. *vlach*, OHG. *flah(h)*, adj., 'flat, smooth'; comp. Du. *vlak*, 'even.' Akin to the graded forms AS. *flōc*, E. *flork*, *fluke* ('flounder'), North E. *flork-footed*, 'flat-footed.' This suggests Lat. *plaga*, 'district,' or more probably, on account of its

meaning, OSlov. *plosku*, 'flat'; Lat. *plānus* scarcely represents **plagnus* (see *flur*); related to Gr. *πλαξ* (stem *πλακ*), 'surface,' Gr *πλακοῦς*, Lat. *placenta*, 'cake.' But E. *flat*, Oic. *flatr*, OHG. *flaz*, 'flat, level,' have nothing to do with *flač*. A MidG. and LG. parallel form of *flač* is mentioned under *Blachfeld*.

Flachs, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlahs*, OHG. *flahs*, m.; comp. Du. *vlas*, AS. *flax*, n., E. *flax*; a common West Teut. term, unknown to Scand. and Goth. Usually referred to the root *fleh* (or *fleht*) in *flechten*; s (Goth. **flahsa-*) is probably a suffix.

flackern, vb., 'to flare, flicker,' from MidHG. *vlackern*, 'to flicker,' OHG. (once) *flagarōn* (for *flaggarōn*!), 'to fly, flutter about'; akin to AS. *flacor*, 'flying, fluttering,' MidE. *flakeren*, 'to fly, flutter about,' MidDu. *flackeren*, Scand. *flōkra*, vb., 'to flutter,' as well as the equiv. *flōkta*. Comp. the cognate stems AS. *flōcorian*, E. *to flicker*, Du. *flikkern*, 'to glimmer, gleam'; this class, on account of the numerous words it comprised at an early period, cannot be derived from Lat. *flagrare*, nor even be connected with *fliegen*, to which OHG. *flogarōn*, *flokron*, 'to flutter,' and *flogezen*, MidHG. *vlokzen*, 'to flutter, gleam,' may be referred.

Fladen, m., 'flat cake, cow dung,' from MidHG. *vlade*, m., 'broad, thin cake,' OHG. *flado*, 'offering-cake'; corresponds to Du. *vlade vla*, f., 'pancake,' MidE. *flape* (Goth. **flapa*). Pre-Teut. *platan-* or *plathan-* would have to be assumed, perhaps with the primit. sense, 'surface, flat thing'; comp. Gr. *πλάτος*, 'broad'; Gr. *πλάθων* (*θ* for Aryan *th*), 'cake-mould'; Sans. *prthās*, 'broad' (akin to Sans. *prthivī*, 'earth,' under *feld*), *prāthas*, n., 'breadth,' Lith. *plātis*, 'broad.' Allied to the graded forms *plōth*, Lat. *Plōtus*, *Plautus*, lit. 'flat-footed,' *semiplōtia*, 'slipper,' MidHG. *vluoder*, 'flounder,' lit. 'flat fish.' Remoter cognates of the whole class are Oic. *flatr*, OHG. *flaz*, 'level, flat.' From *Fladen*, which is probably West Teut. only, are derived the early MidLat. *flado*, Ital. *fiadone*, 'honeycomb,' Fr. *flan*, 'flat cake, custard' (whence E. *flawn*, 'a kind of custard'). Comp. for its meaning MidHG. *breitinc*, m., 'a sort of biscuit,' akin to *breit*.

Flagge, f., 'flag, ensign, standard,' borrowed, like most words with *gg* (see *Degge*,

Bagger), from LG. and Du. in the ModHG. period; comp. Du. *vlag*, E. *flag*, Dan. *flag*, Swed. *flagg*. A modern Teut. word not recorded in the earlier periods. In which of the Teut. maritime tribes this and other nautical terms were first used we know not, for the earlier history eludes us. Since, however, AS. preserves the earliest forms of a number of nautical terms which are afterwards found in all the cognate languages (see *Verd*, *Voort*, *Selm* (2), *Œpriet*, &c.), the silence of the AS. records—no term **flaege* is found—may be accepted as a proof that *flaege* is not native to England.

Flamberg, m., 'broad-sword,' simply ModHG. from Fr. *flamberge*, the origin of which is often referred to Ger., though no suitable type can be found.

Flamme, f., 'flame, blaze, flash,' from the equiv. MidHG. *flamme*, *vlamme*, f.; comp. OLG. *flamma*, Du. *vlam*, formed from Lat. *flamma*.

Flanke, f., 'flank, side,' simply ModHG., from Fr. *flanc*, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. *fianco*), is derived from OHG. *hlanca*, 'side' (see *leufen*). For Fr. *fl*, from Teut. *hl*, see *flau*.

Flasche, f., 'bottle, flask,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlasche*, OHG. *flasca*, f. (MidHG. also *vlesche* with mutation); comp. Du. *flasch*, AS. *flasce*, f., E. *flask*, Oic. (found early) *flaska*, f., Goth. **flaskō*, whence Finn. *lasku*. The word is recorded in Teut. at an early period, but on account of its correspondence with the Rom. words for 'bottle,' it may have been borrowed; comp. MidLat. *flasco* (occurs very early), Ital. *fiasco*, ModFr. *flacon*. Some etymologists derive MidLat. *flasco* from Lat. *vasculum*. An exhaustive history of these cognates has not yet been attempted.

flattern, vb., 'to flutter, dangle,' in MidHG. *vladern* from MidHG. *vliedern* (see *Œdermaus*); MidDu. *flatteren*, E. *to flatter*, akin to *flutter*, also MidE. *fliteren*, E. *to flitter*; AS. *floterian*, MidE. *floteren*, 'to undulate,' are, however, certainly allied to the root *flut*, 'to flow.'

flau, adj., 'feeble, stagnant, insipid, dull,' simply ModHG.; borrowed in the last century from LG. *flau*, Du. *flauw*, 'languid, faint, indifferent,' which, with E. *flew*, 'soft, tender,' are derived from Rom. Considering the late appearance of the cognates, and the area to which they are confined, it is certain that they originated

in Fr. *flou*, OFr. *flau*, *floi*; the latter is of Teut. origin (see *lan*), so that ModHG. *flau* is finally derived from a pre-Teut. *hléwa-*. Comp. *flaute*.

Flaum, m. (Up.G. *Flaum* also), 'down,' from MidHG. *phlāme*, f., OHG. *phlāma*, 'down,' from Lat. *plūma*, whence also AS. *plūmfēpere*. As the shifting of the initial sound proves, however, the word must have been borrowed in the earlier OHG. period; comp. the OIr. word (also derived from the Lat.) *clām*, 'feather' (OW. *plumauc*, 'pillow'). Scand. and E. have for *Flaum* an apparently genuine Teut. word (see *Daune*). It is certainly recorded by Pliny that Teut. tribes in the olden time sent flocks of geese to Rome; but perhaps it was only 'down' (see also *flöste*), which was valuable to the Southerners, and so the Lat. *plūma* may have been introduced into Teut. at an early period. The initial *f* of the ModHG. form for *pf* may be due to the connection with *fēder*.

Flans, m., orig. 'a tuft of wool,' then 'a woollen coat, pilot cloth,' from MidHG. *vlās*, 'fleece, sheepskin,' a variant of MidHG. *vlies*. See *flies*.

Flause, f., 'trick, pretence,' simply ModHG.; MidHG. **vlāse* does not occur; it is probably connected with OHG. *gislōs*, n., 'whispering,' *gislōsida*, f., 'illusion,' *flōsāri*, 'liar.'

Flachse, f., 'sinew, tendon,' only ModHG., from Lat. *flexus*.

Flachte, f., 'plait, braid (of hair), wattle, lichen,' from late MidHG. *vlēhte*, f., 'plait, lock of hair,' allied to the following word.

flachten, vb., 'to plait, braid, wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlēhten*, OHG. *vlēhtan*; a corresponding Goth. **flahtan*, akin to *flahta*, f., 'lock of hair,' is wanting; Oic. *flēitta* for *flēhtan*. Teut. root *fleht*, from pre-Teut. *plekt*; the *t*, as also in Lat. *plecto* compared with *plēcare*, was orig. only a formative element of the present tense, for according to Gr. *πλέκω*, *πλόκη*, *πλόκος*, the Aryan root must have been *plek*; comp. Sans. *praçna*, 'braid, basket.' *Flalten* (root *falp*) and *flächten* (root *feh*) are entirely unrelated.

Flack, **Flacken**, m., n., with many senses which are historically the same, 'spot, stain, patch,' from MidHG. *vlēc*, *vlēcke*, m., 'piece of stuff, patch, rag, piece of land, place, spot, differently coloured spot, stain, blemish,' OHG. *flēc*, *flēcho*; Du. *vlek*, f., 'spot of dirt,' *vlek*, n., 'village'; Goth.

**flikka-* or **flikkan-* (or rather **pl-*) is wanting; comp. Oic. *flekkir* (gen. plur. *flekkja*), m., 'a fleck, spot, stain,' as well as *flik*, f., 'rag, piece of stuff.' Its connection with Scand. *flikke*, AS. *flicca*, E. *flitch*, is dubious. See *flitcn*.

Flödermaus, f., 'bat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlödermās*, OHG. *flödermās*, f.; corresponds to Du. *vledermuis*; E. *flittermouse* does not occur in AS., and may be due to the influence of MidEurop. Teutonic. That the animal was thought to be a mouse is shown by AS. *hreape-hrēremās*; the E. term *bat*, MidE. *backe*, Dan. *aftenbukke* (*aften*, 'evening'), is unique. *Flödermaus*, lit. 'fluttering mouse,' from OHG. *flēdarōn*, MidHG. *vlēdern*, 'to flutter.'

Flöderwisch, m., first occurs in early ModHG. with a reference to *flēdern*, 'to flutter.' In MidHG. once *vēderwisch*, Du. *vederwisch*; prop. 'a goosewing for dusting,' or rather *Flöderwisch*, 'whisk for fanning away.'

Fliegel, m. (Suab. *Fliegel*), 'flail, churl,' from MidHG. *vleigel*, OHG. *flēgū*, m., 'flail'; comp. Du. *vleigel*, E. *flail*; probably from MidLat. *flagellum*, 'quo frumentum teritur' (whence also Fr. *fléau*, 'flail'). On account of its meaning it cannot be connected with the Teut. root *flah*, 'to flay' (Oic. *flā*, 'to flay'). Yet it may be primit. allied to Lith. *plakū*, *plakti*, 'to strike,' Lat. *plango*, Gr. *πλάγνυμι*, 'to strike.'

flēhen, vb., 'to implore, supplicate,' from MidHG. *vlēhen*, OHG. *flēhan*, *flēhōn*, 'to implore,' OHG. also 'to fondle, flatter'; initial *fl* for earlier *pl*, as in *flēhen* (Goth. *plūhan*); comp. Goth. *gablāihan* (*ai* a genuine diphthong), 'to fondle, embrace, console, exhort in a friendly way,' akin to Goth. *gablāiht*, f., 'comfort, warning.' Also allied to Oic. *flār*, 'false, cunning,' AS. *flāh*, 'wily, cunning,' both pointing to Goth. **plaiha-*. The primary meaning of the root *flaih* was perhaps 'importunate, insinuating speech.'

Fleisch, n., 'flesh, meat, pulp (of fruit),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vleisch*, OHG. *flēisk*, n.; it has the same meaning in West Teut. and Scand. Strange to say, a Goth. **flaisk*, **flaiskeis*, n. (or *pl-* comp. *flēhen*), is not recorded, the term used being *leik* or *mīms*, n. Comp. Du. *vleesch*, AS. *flēsc*, n., E. *flesh*; Oic. *flesk* is used only of 'pork,' and more especially of 'ham' and 'bacon,' while *kjøt* was the common Scand. word for 'meat.' It may well be imagined

that the Scand. specialised meaning of the word was the oldest, and that the meaning common to West Teut. was established only by generalisation; comp. OIc. *flikke*, AS. *fluce*, E. *flitch* (dial. *flick*), as well as AS. (Kent.) *flœc* for *flœsc*, 'meat.' Russ. *polik*, Lith. *pältis*, 'flitch,' cannot, on account of their vowel-sounds, be cognates. The *k* of the OTeut. word is probably a suffix; comp. Du. *vleezig*, 'plump'?.—*ein-gesseischt*, 'incarnate,' simply ModHG. formed like the Lat. *incarnatus*, 'embodied.'

Fließ, m., 'industry, application, diligence,' from MidHG. *vliz*, OHG. *fliz*, m., 'diligence, zeal, care,' OHG. also 'contest,' from OHG. *flizzan*, MidHG. *vlizzen*, 'to be zealous, apply oneself,' ModHG. *be-fließen*, partic. *be-, geflissen*. Comp. Du. *vlisht*, 'diligence,' AS. *flitan*, 'to emulate, quarrel, contend,' E. *to flite*.—On the evolution of meaning see *Strieg*. 'To emulate' seems to have been the lit. meaning of the merely West Teut. root *flit* (Goth. *fl-* or *bl-*?—see *fliehen*). No further references have been discovered.

flennen, vb., 'to weep ruefully, grin,' from MidHG. **vlenen*; akin to OHG. *flannēn*, 'to make a wry face,' from pre-Teut. **flaznan*?. Root *flas*, from pre-Teut. *plōs*, in Lat. *plorare*, 'to weep'?.

flēschen, vb., 'to beat flat, grin,' from MidHG. *vletsen*, 'to show one's teeth'; remoter history obscure.

flicken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vlicken*, 'to put on a patch, mend'; akin to *flēd*.

Flieder, m., 'elder,' simply ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. *vlier*, 'elder.' Earlier forms are not recorded; the word did not originate in either Scand., E., or HG.

Fliege, f., 'fly, fluke (of an anchor),' from the equiv. MidHG. *fliege*, OHG. *floga*, f.; comp. Du. *vlieg*, AS. *flēge*, equiv. to E. *fly*, which is based upon AS. *flȳge*, OHG. *flinga*, MidHG. *flinge*, 'fly'; hence a mutated form (Goth. **fluggō*), besides an unmutated Goth. **fluggō*; in OIc. with a different gradation *fluga*, f., 'fly, moth'; akin to *fliegen* (Goth. **fluggō*). For an older term for 'fly' see under *Wüdt*.

fliegen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vliegen*, OHG. *fliegen*, 'to fly'; comp. Du. *vliegen*, AS. *flēgan* (3rd sing. *flighþ*), E. *to fly*, OIc. *flýga*; the common Teut. term for 'to fly'; Goth. **fluggan* may be inferred from the factitive *flaugjan*, 'to keep on flying.' *Fliegen* is in no wise connected

with *fliehen*, as is proved by the initial sound of the root in Goth. *blūhan*, 'to flee,' compared with *usflaugjan*; see *Fliege*, *Wagel*. Teut. root *flugg*, from pre-Teut. *pleugh*, *plugh*; akin to Lat. *plāma* for *plāma*?. For an older root extending beyond Teut. see under *Fētr*.

fliehen, vb., 'to flee,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vliehen*, OHG. *fliohan*; corresponds to OSax. *fliohan*, AS. *flēon* (from *flēhan*), E. *to flee*, OIc. *flýja*; the *f* before *l* is a common substitution for an older initial *þ*, as in *flēhan* (Goth. *blāhan*), *flach* (from Goth. *þlagus*); comp. Goth. *blūhan*, 'to flee.' This older form was retained only in Goth.; Scand. has *f* (*flýja*), like the West Teut. verbs. Hence the Teut. root is *þluch*, and by a grammatical change *þlug*, pre-Teut. root *þluk*, *þleuk*. *Fliegen* is primit. allied, since it is based upon the root *þlugh*. In the earliest OIc. and in West Teut. the forms of both the verbs must undoubtedly have been confused; thus OIc. *flugu* and AS. *flugon* in the earliest period may mean 'they fled' and 'they flew.' See *Flucht*.

Fließ, **Fließ**, n., 'fleece,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlies*, n.; comp. Du. *vlies*, AS. *flēos*, n., E. *fleece*; also a mutated form AS. *flýs*, *flýss*, MidHG. *vliūs*, earlier ModHG. *fleuss*, *flüss*. A second parallel form is represented by ModHG. *flaus*. In East Teut. the cognates are wanting; whether Goth. **fl-* or **þliūs*, n. (comp. *flēhan*), is to be assumed we cannot say, since satisfactory references to non-Teut. forms have not yet been produced. To explain *Fließ* from Lat. *vellus* is futile, since the latter is more probably primit. allied to *Wolle*, and to regard *Fließ* as borrowed from *vellus* is impossible; *flēten*, *flach*, &c., are also totally unconnected with the word.

fließen, vb., 'to flow, stream,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vliezen*, OHG. *fliozzan*, str. vb.; corresponds to OSax. *flotan*, Du. *vlieden*, AS. *flēotan*, E. *to fleet*, OIc. *fljóta*, Goth. **flintan*, 'to flow.' The Teut. root *flint*, *flut*, from pre-Teut. *pleud-plud*, corresponds to Lett. *pludēt*, 'to float,' *plūdi*, 'inundation,' Lith. *plūsti*, 'to take to swimming,' *plūdis*, 'floating wood.' Several Teut. terms for 'ships' point to the latter sense, which, of course, is earlier than the ModHG. 'flowing,' though in OHG. MidHG. and ModHG., *fließen* signifies 'to be driven by flowing water, to swim.' See *Flöß*, *Flotte* (*flut*, Goth. *flōdus*, is not a cognate). Instead of the root *plud*, other

Aryan languages have an allied shorter root *plu*; comp. Gr. *πλέω*, 'to navigate, swim,' Sans. *plu*, *pru*, 'to swim,' Lat. *plucre*, 'to rain' (fließen in a restricted sense).

Fließe, f., 'flea, lancet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vliete*, *vlieten*, OHG. *flietuma*; further derived from Gr. and MidLat. *phlebotomum*, 'lancet, an instrument for opening veins,' whence also the equiv. cognates AS. *fligme*, Fr. *flamme*, E. *flea*, Du. *vlijm*.

flimmern, vb., 'to glimmer, sparkle, scintillate,' like the older ModHG. *flimmen*, a ModHG. derivative, by gradation, of *flamme*.

flink, adj., 'brisk, nimble, lively,' simply ModHG. from LG. and Du. *flink*, 'brisk, agile, nimble'; akin to earlier ModHG. *flünfen*, 'to glitter, shine'; comp. Gr. *ἀργός*, 'gleaming, quick.'

flinte, f., 'flintlock, gun, musket,' first used in the 17th cent.; comp. Dan. *flint*, 'musket'; probably akin to Swed. *flinta*, Dan. *flint*, 'stone,' prop. 'flint-stone.' Du. and E. preserve older terms—Du. *vuurroer*, ModHG. *Feuerrohr*, E. *firelock*. *flint*, 'stone,' AS. and E. *flint*, whence Fr. *flin*, 'thunder-stone,' is probably related to Gr. *πλινθος*, 'brick.'

flitter, m., 'spangle, tinsel,' simply ModHG.; orig. 'a small thin tin coin'; akin to MidHG. *gevlitter*, 'secret laughter, tittering,' *vlittern*, vb., 'to whisper, titter,' OHG. *flitarezzen*, 'to coax in a flattering manner'; MidE. *fliteren*, 'to flutter,' E. *flittermouse*. The root idea is 'unsteady motion,' upon which ModHG. *flitter* is based. With the meaning of OHG. *flitarezzen*, 'to flatter, fondle,' as well as ModHG. *flitern*, 'to whisper, titter,' is connected *flitterweche*, f., which first occurs in early ModHG. The following foreign terms are interesting:—Scand. *hjúnnöttsmánaþr*, lit. 'a month of the nuptial night'; Dan. *hvedbrodsdage*, lit. 'wheat-bread days'; E. *honeymoon*, derived from the Scand. word?, or rather formed from the Romance phrases, such as Fr. *lune de miel*, Ital. *luna di miele*.

flitzbogen, m., 'crossbow,' first occurs in early ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. *flitsboog*, 'crossbow,' from Du. *flits*, 'javelin'; hence Fr. *flèche*, 'arrow,' and its Romance cognates are probably derived.

flöcke, f., 'flake, flock (of wool), flue,' from MidHG. *vlocke*, m., 'flake, snow-flake,' OHG. *floccho*; comp. Du. *vlok*, Dan. *flokke*, Swed. *flokka*, E. (not in AS.) *juock*,

but OIc. *flöke*, 'flock (of hair, wool, &c.)' The supposition that the word was borrowed from Lat. *floccus* is hardly worth considering, since the HG. word is recorded even in the OHG. period, and gives no support to such a derivation (yet comp. *flaum*). Besides many possible roots exist within the Teut. group, either in *fliegen* (Teut. root *flugh*, from pre-Teut. *plugh*) or in AS. *flacor*, 'flying' (see *flaferen*); on account of OIc. *flöke*, the latter is to be preferred. E. *flock*, 'herd,' is beside the mark; like OIc. *flokkr*, 'herd, flock,' and AS. *floc*, it almost certainly belongs to *fliegen*, and probably signified orig. 'a swarm of flying creatures' (*sette*, 'covey,' on the other hand, meant prop. 'any kind of herd').

Flöh, m., 'flea,' from MidHG. *vlöch*, *vlö*, m., f., OHG. *flöh*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. *floo*, AS. *fléah*, E. *flea*, OIc. *fló*. It probably means 'fugitive,' and is akin to *fliesen*; hence a Goth. **fláuh*, not **fláuh*, is to be assumed. But even if **fláuh* is the Goth. form, it cannot be connected with either Gr. *ψάλλα* or Lat. *pulex*, since neither vowels nor consonants are in accord. *fliegen* too is unrelated, since the final sound of its stem is *g* only, and not *h*.

flor, m., 'gauze, erape, bloom,' ModHG. only; formed from Du. *floers*; akin to MidHG. *flouer*, 'headdress with dangling ribbons' (comp. *Erfleier*), *florsen*, 'adornment, finery'?

florin, m., 'florin,' from late MidHG. *flörin*, m., 'a gold coin first made in Florence, and stamped with a lily, the armorial bearings of the town' (appeared about the middle of the 14th cent.); MidLat. *florinus*, from *flos*, 'flower'; Ital. *fiore*.

floskel, f., 'flourish, showy phrase,' simply late ModHG., from Lat. *floscellus*.

flöße, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vlozze*, OHG. *flozza*, f., 'float'; *flößfeder*, 'fin,' even in MidHG. *vlozvedere*, in OSax. simply *féthara*, 'float,' like Gr. *πτέρυξ*, 'feather, float,' Lat. *pinna*, 'feather, float.' See *finne*. *flöße*, akin to *fliesen*, 'to float.'

flöß, n., 'float, raft, buoy, stream, fishing-net,' from MidHG. *vlöz*, OHG. *flöz*, m., n., 'raft,' also in MidHG. and OHG. in the senses 'current, flood, river'; Du. *vlot*, 'raft'; comp. AS. *fléot*, n., 'ship,' E. *fleet*, AS. *flota*, 'ship' (also 'mariner, sailor'), E. *float*, subst. and verb; note too AS. *flöte*, 'cream, flos lactis,' with which E. *to fleet* ('to skim') is connected, LG. *flot*, 'cream';

comp. Lith. *plūditi*, 'to float,' under *fließen* (*δλωσε*).

Flöte, *f.*, from the equiv. MidHG. *flöite*, *vloite*, *f.*, 'flute'; corresponds to Du. *fluit*, from OFr. *flaüte*, ModFr. *flûte* (whence also E. *flute*, Du. *fluit*); comp. Ital. *flauto*, 'flute.' In the idiom *flötengen*, 'to come to nothing,' a LG. *fluten*, 'to flow' (OLG. *flotan*), appears; it meant orig. (in the 18th cent.) 'to go through, run away.'

flott, *adj.*, 'afloat; merry, luxurious,' first occurs in ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. *vlot*, 'floating, swimming'; it is connected with *fließen*, *flöß*, but has, like *flotte*, Sax. the dental medially, hence it must be assumed that the word was borrowed from LG.

Flotte, *f.*, 'fleet, navy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *flotte*, which, with its Rom. cognates, was borrowed from Scand. *flote*, *n.*, 'fleet'; comp. Du. *vloot*, with E. *fleet*; all allied to *fließen*, Teut. root *flut*.

flößen, *flößen*, *vb.*, 'to float (timber), skim (milk),' from MidHG. *vlözen*, *vlätzen*, 'to cause to flow, wash down (soil),' factitive of *fließen*. The MidHG. forms with *z* and *tz* correspond to those of *heizen*, *reizen* (MidHG. *heizen-heitzen*, *reizen-reitzen*), and are based upon a Goth. inflexion *flautja*, *flanteis*, since *tj* leads, through the medium of *tt*, to HG. *tz*, but *t* without *j* to *z*.

Flöß, *n.*, older *Flötz*, *n.*, 'vein of ore,' from MidHG. *vlötze*, *n.*, 'threshing-floor, vestibule, stratum,' OHG. *flötz*; comp. AS. *flēt*, 'floor of the hall,' Oic. *flēt*, 'room, hall'; akin to the Oic. *flatr*, OHG. *flaz*, 'flat, wide, level,' mentioned under *fladen* and *flach*.

fluchen, *vb.*, from the equiv. MidHG. *vluchen*, OHG. *fluohhôn*, 'to curse, imprecate,' with an existent str. partic. OHG. *farfluohhan*, 'depraved, wicked'; comp. OSax. *farflöken*, 'accursed'; Goth. *flökan* (not **flökun*), str. *vb.*, 'to lament,' Du. *vloeken*, 'to curse, execrate.' In E. and Scand. the Teut. root *flök* does not occur. Goth. *flökan*, 'to lament, bewail,' shows the earlier meaning of the cognates; the root *flök*, from pre-Teut. *plág*, may be connected with Lat. *plangere*, 'to strike, mourn,' Gr. root, *πλγ* in *πλάσσω* (*ἐξπλάσσω*), 'to strike.' The Lat. verb facilitates the transition of the meaning 'to strike,' 'to lament,' then 'to imprecate, curse.'—

Fluch, from the equiv. MidHG. *vluch*, *m.*, OHG. *fluoh*, *m.*, 'curse, imprecation'; Du. *vloek*.

Flucht, *f.*, 'flight, escape, refuge; row, floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlucht*, OHG. and OSax. *fluht*, *f.*, a verbal abstract from *fliehen*; Du. *vlugt*, AS. *flyht*, E. *flight*; Goth. **flauhiti*, 'flight,' is wanting, for which *flauhi* occurs. In Oic. *flöte*, *m.*, 'flight,' pointing to Goth. *flauhita*. The verbal abstract of *fliegen* might in Scand. and West Teut. coincide with this word; in fact, AS. *flyht*, E. *flight*, and Du. *vlugt* signify both 'fleeing' and 'flying.' See *fliegen* with respect to this confusion.

Fluder, *n.*, 'mill trough,' from MidHG. *vlöder*, *n.*, 'flowing, flooding, mill trough,' OHG. *flodar*, 'flood of tears.' In Goth. **flauþr*, *n.*, is probably to be assumed, based upon a root *flau*, *flu*; comp. OHG. *flouwen*, *flöwen*, MidHG. *vlouwen*, *vlöwn*, 'to wash, rinse.' The prop. sense of the word is exactly that of *fließen*; comp. Oic. *flau-mr*, 'current, flood'; for pre-Teut. *flu*, see under *fliegen*.

Flug, *m.*, 'act of flying, flight, flock,' from MidHG. *vluc* (pl. *vlüge*), OHG. *flug*, *m.*; corresponding to AS. *flyge*, Oic. *fluþr*, *m.*, 'flight'; verbal abstract of *fliegen*. For another form see under *Flucht*. Goth. **flug-* and **flauhti-* are wanting.—**flugs**, *adv.*, 'hastily, quickly,' a gen. of *Flug*, MidHG. *fluges*, 'quickly.'

Flügel, *m.*, 'wing, leaf (of a folding door), aisle, grand piano,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlügel*, *m.*; comp. Du. *vleugel*, 'wing'; a late derivative of *fliegen*. Strange to say, a common Teut. word is wanting. For an O-Aryan root, 'to fly,' see *flert* (also *farn*).

flügge, *adj.*, 'fledged,' a LG. form for the strictly HG. *flücht*, MidHG. *vlücke*, OHG. *flucchi*, 'able to fly.' Akin to Mid Du. *vlugghe*, with LG. permutation, E. *fledged*; prop. a verbal *adj.* from *fliegen*, with the meaning 'capable of flying.'

flugs, see *Flug*.

Flunder, *m.*, 'flounder,' a LG. word derived from Scand.; comp. ODan. *flundra*, OSwed. *flundrae*, E. *flounder*. Akin also to Oic. *flyðra*, MidHG. *vluo-ter*, 'flounder'.

flunkern, *vb.*, 'to glimmer,' from the older ModHG. *flunten*, 'to shine'; see *flint*. In the orig. sense 'to brag,' which is probably LG., it is still the same word; 'to cause to shine' forms the link between the meanings.

Flur, *f.*, *m.*, 'field, meadow, floor, entrance-hall'; the division in meaning in ModHG. *flur*, *m.*, 'vestibule,' *flur*, *f.*,

'corn-field,' was unknown to the older language; MidHG. *vluoer*, m., f., 'corn-field, floor, ground.' The meanings 'entrance to a house, vestibule, paved floor,' belong to MidHG. and LG.; comp. Du. *vloer*, 'vestibule, barn-floor,' AS. *flōr*, m., f., 'vestibule, barn-floor,' also 'storey,' E. *floor*; Scand. *flór*, 'floor' of a cow-house (Goth. *flōrus* is wanting). The resulting prim. meaning, 'floor,' has been extended only in HG. to 'corn-field.' Teut. *flōru-s*, from pre-Teut. *plōrus*, *plārús*, is most closely related to OIr. *lár* for **plār*, 'floor, paved floor.' OPruss. *plōnis*, 'barn-floor,' has a different suffix; it is allied to Lith. *plōnas*, 'flat'; hence perhaps it may be connected with Lat. *plānus*.

flüßtern, vb., 'to whisper,' earlier ModHG. *flüßern*, from OHG. *flüstran*, 'to caress,' to which the old (also Swiss) forms *flüßnen*, *flüßern*, 'to whisper,' are allied; comp. also Du. *fluisteren*.

Fluß, m., 'river, stream, flow,' from MidHG. *vluz*, OHG. *fluz*, m., 'river, stream, cast, bronze cast, rheumatism'; in these senses simply a ModHG. derivative of *fließen*, pointing to Goth. **fluti*. E. *flyte* signifies a peculiar kind of 'vessel, pontoon.' For the genuinely Teut. word for 'river, flowing water,' see under *flu*; comp. also *Etrem*.

flüßig, adj., 'fluid, liquid,' from MidHG. *vlüzze*, 'liquid, flowing,' OHG. *fluüzig*; like *flüß*, a specifically HG. form.

Flut, f., 'flood, inundation, billow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vluoet*, m., f., OHG. *fluoet*, m.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *flōdus*, f., OIc. *flōb*, AS. *flōd*, m., n., E. *flood*, OSax. *flōd*, Du. *vloed*. Goth. *flōdus*, from pre-Teut. *plōtū-s*, is based upon a Teut. root *flō* (from pre-Teut. *plō*); comp. AS. *flōwan*, equiv. to E. *to flow*, OIc. *flōa*, 'to flow.' Akin to the Gr. root *πλω* in *πλώ-ω*, 'to float, sail,' *πλωτός*, 'floating, sailing, navigable.' Perhaps this Aryan root *plō* is related to the Aryan root *plu* mentioned under *fließen* and *flüßern*; yet there is no direct connection between *flut* and *fließen* and Gr. *πλώω*.

Focke, f., 'sail on the foremast,' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. *fok*, 'foremast,' Dan. *fok*, Swed. *fock*, 'fore-sail.'

Fohlen, n., 'foal,' from MidHG. *vol*, *vole*, OHG. *folo*, m., 'colt, foal'; comp. Goth. *fula*, m., 'foal (of an ass),' OIc. *folr*. 'foal' (of a horse, rarely of an ass), AS.

folo, m., E. *foal*; a term common to Teut. for the young of a horse or an ass, derived from pre-Teut. *pelōn-*. Related by gradation to Gr. *πῶλος*, 'colt,' as a general term 'young animal,' and Lat. *pullus*, 'the young,' especially of fowls. See *füllen*.

Föhn, m., a Swiss word, 'humid and tempestuous south wind'; the corresponding term in MidHG. is wanting, though OHG. *fōnna*, f. (*fōnno*, m.), 'rainy wind, whirlwind,' is recorded; from Lat. *favonius* (the intermediate form is *faunio-*), whence also Ital. *favonio*, Rhæto-Rom. *favogn*.

Föhre, f., 'fir,' from MidHG. *vorhe*. OHG. *forha*, f., 'pine-tree'; corresponding to AS. *furh*, f., E. *fir* (MidE. *firre*, formed from Dan. *fyr*), OIc. *fura*, f., 'fir'; Goth. **faúrhus*, f., is wanting. If the initial *f* is to be regarded as in vier related to Lat. *quatuor*, *Föhre* may be connected with Lat. *quercus*, 'oak'; for the change of meaning *Gische* and *Lanne* might be compared. In earlier ModHG. *Ferd*, 'oak,' is also recorded once, and is akin to OHG. *vereh-eih*, Lomb. *feraha*, 'æsculus.' Thus the connection between *Föhre* and *quercus* (pre-Teut. *qrku-*) is certain. In any case, *Fuer* is not a cognate. *Fichte*, *Witze*, *Buche*, *Föhre* are the few names of trees whose existence can be traced beyond Teut. Comp. also *Kiefer*.

folgen, vb., 'to follow, succeed, result, obey,' from the equiv. MidHG. *volgen*, OHG. *folgēn*; comp. Du. *volgen*, AS. *fylgan*, *folgian*, E. *to follow*, OIc. *fylgja*; the verb common to West Teut. and Scand. for 'follow,' which has supplanted the common Aryan verbal root *seq* (see *sehen*), Lat. *sequi*. The origin of the cognates is uncertain. There are indications that the verbal stem is a compound; the first component may be *vell*; comp. AS. *ful-eōde*, 'he followed,' AS. and OLG. *fulgangan*, OHG. *folo gān*, 'to follow.' Consequently *gān* (OHG. *gēn gān*) is the second part of the word. The composite nature of the word is supported by the fact that there are no old and widely diffused derivatives of the verb. It is true that the connection between the sense 'to follow' and the prefix *vell* has not yet been explained.—*Folge*, f., 'sequel, result,' from MidHG. *volge*, f., 'retinue, succession, forced service, pursuit,' &c. OHG. *sēbbfolga*, 'faction.'

foltern, vb., 'to put to the rack, torture,' from late MidHG. *vultern*, 'to put on the rack.' Akin to *Folter*, 'rack,' early ModHG. only, of obscure origin. It is

most frequently considered to be partly translated and partly borrowed from Mid Lat. *puletrus*, *poledrus*, prop. 'colt,' which signifies 'rack' in Span. and Port. (*potro*), "like Lat. *equuleus* from *equus*, because it bore some resemblance to a horse." Mid Lat. *poledrum* is derived again from Gr. πῶλος, 'foal.' "The wooden horse and the wooden ass—frames with a sharp-edged back, upon which the delinquents were compelled to ride—were favourite instruments of torture."

foppen, vb., 'to quiz, rally, banter,' early ModHG. only, from slang.

fordern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vordern*, OHG. *fordarôn*, 'to demand, request, challenge, summon'; corresponding to Du. *vorderen*; a specifically Ger. form, orig. unknown to the other dialects, yet the word found its way from Ger. into Dan. and Swed. It is a derivative of *verder*.

fördern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vürdern*, *vürdern*, OHG. *furdären* (also *fordarôn*), 'to promote, take an active part in, help'; like *ferdern*, from *verder*.

Forelle, f., 'trout,' with a foreign accent, for the genuine dialectal (Franc.) *förelle*, still existing; dimin. of an older *förene* (whence **förenle*, *förelle*); comp. MidHG. *förelle*, *förle*, *forhen*, *forhe*, f., 'trout,' OHG. *forhana*, f., 'trout'; comp. also OLG. *forna*, *furnie*, AS. *förne*. Probably not from *föhre*, OHG. *foraha*, 'the fish living near firs, in the brooks of fir forests.' It is more probably connected with the Arvan adjs. in the cognate languages, meaning 'spotted, speckled.' Teut. *forhana*, from pre-Teut. *prkna*; comp. Sans. *prñi*, 'speckled,' and Gr. περκνός, 'livid, dusky' (περκν, 'perch').

Forke, f., see *Furke*.

Form, f., 'form, fashion, pattern, mould,' from ModHG. (post-classical). *forme*, *form*, f., 'form, shape,' from Lat. and Rom. *forma*.

Formel, f., 'formula, form,' late Mod HG., from Lat. *formula*.

forschen, vb., 'to search, investigate,' from MidHG. *vorsken*, OHG. *forskôn* (rarely Franc. *forspôn*, with assimilation), 'to demand, ask'; a form peculiar to HG., unknown to the remaining dialects, and pointing to Goth. **faurskôn*, **faürhskôn*. The *sk* is a derivative like Lat. *sc* (comp. *treischen*, *wünnschen*, *waschen*). Goth. **faurskôn* would be the normal form for *faürhskôn*, like Goth. *waürstu*, 'labour,' for *waürhstu*. The Teut. root *forh* is identical with the

root of *fragen*, from the pre-Teut. root *prk* (see *fragen*). An *sc* derivative is also seen in Lat. *poscere* (for *porcere*), 'to demand,' as well as in the Sans. root *prch*, 'to ask.'

Forst, m., 'forest, wood,' from Mid HG. *vorst*, OHG. *forst*, m., 'wood'; also the MidHG. variants *vörrest*, *förest*, *förest*, *föreist* (but probably not *förest*), n., 'wood, forest'; these MidHG. forms are certainly of Romance origin,—MidLat. and Romance *foresta*, whence Fr. *forêt*. It is questionable whether the OHG. *forst*, MidHG. *vorst*, m., are also derived from Romance. Opinions are divided on this point; some etymologists connect the Rom. word with Lat. *foris*, 'outside'; others more probably refer OHG. *forst* to OHG. *foraha*, 'fir'; hence *forst* would be lit. 'fir wood.' OHG. *forst* might also be connected with Goth. *faürguni*, 'mountain.' Goth. **faürst* for *faürhst*, 'mountain forest,' would have to be construed like the assumed Goth. **faürskôn* for **faürhskôn*, mentioned under *fer-schen*.

fort, adv., 'forwards, continuously, away,' from MidHG. *vort*, adv., 'forwards, further, continuously.' OHG. **ford* is wanting; it would correspond to OSax. *forth*, AS. *forþ*, E. *forth*; Goth. **faürþ*, and its compar. *faürþis*, adv., 'formerly'. *Fert*, OTeut. *forþ*, from an earlier *frþo*, *prto*, is allied to *ver*. See *fürder*, *ferdern*, *fördern*, and *verder*.

Fracht, f., 'freight, load, cargo,' Mod HG. only, from LG. *fracht*; comp. Du. *vracht*, E. *fraught*, *freight*; it signified orig. 'reward, charge for conveyance,' and afterwards 'the load itself.' Comp. OHG. *fréht* (probably implying Goth. **frá-aihts*), 'earnings, reward,' *gifréhtôn*, 'to merit'; the restricted meaning of the modern dialects is seen first in MidDu. and MidE., and also passed into Romance—Fr. *fret*. Comp. eigen.

Frack, m., 'dress coat,' ModHG. only; comp. Fr. *frac*, 'dress coat'; its etymology and native source obscure, hardly to be sought for in Fr. *frac*, 'monk's habit.' Comp. E. *frock*.

fragen, vb., 'to ask, inquire, interrogate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vragen*, OHG. *frāgen* (with the rare variant *frāhēn*); corresponding to OSax. *frāgōn*, Du. *vragen*; confined to the Teuts. of Mid-Europe (Goth. **frēhan*, **frēgan*), with the meaning 'to ask,' from a Teut. root *frēh*, from which the Goth. pret. *frah*

(*fréhum*) and the partic. *frāihans* are formed. The corresponding pres. has a derivative *n* (comp. *fšeinun*), Goth. *frāihnan*, AS. *frignan*, *frīnan*, beside which appears a form with the present in *io-*, AS. *frīegan* (Goth. **frigjan*). For another verbal derivative of the same root see under *fērīshen*, which, like OHG. *jērgōn*, 'to beg,' has its *r* transposed. The following Teut. words also belong to the root *frēh*, AS. *frēht*, 'oracle,' *frīhtrian*, 'to predict,' *fricca*, 'herald.' The Teut. root *frēh* is derived, according to the law of the substitution of consonants, from an Aryan root *prēk*, *prk*, which may have orig. combined the meanings 'to ask, beg' (*rogare, interrogare*). Comp. the prim. allied forms—Sans. root *prch* (for *prc-sk*), 'to ask, long for; to desire, beg for something,' *praçná*, 'inquiry,' Zend root *pares*, *peres*, 'to ask, demand,' Lat. *prēc-* (nom. plur. *preces*, 'entreaties'), *prēcāri*, 'to beg,' *procaç*, 'insolent,' *prōcus*, 'wooer, suitor,' OSlov. *prosiiti*, 'to demand, beg.'

frank, adj., 'free, independent,' first occurs in ModHG., from Fr. *franco* (Ital., Span., and Port. *franco*), which was again derived from the Teut. tribal name *frānfen*, OHG. *Franchun*, and may have been applied generally to any freeman. The term *frānfen* is prop. a derivative of a lost OHG. **frāncho*, 'javelin,' preserved in AS. *franca* and Oic. *frakke*; the Saxons (*Sachjen*) are similarly named after a weapon—OHG. *Sahsun*, from *sahs*, 'sword' (see *Meffer*).

franse, f., 'fringe,' from MidHG. *franze*, f., 'fringe, ornament, fillet'; hence *frānzen*, vb., 'to fringe.' From Romance; comp. Fr. *frange*, Ital. *frangia*. "This orig. Fr. word corresponds exactly to the well-known OHG. *framea*, in the same way as *vendange* to *vindemia*; *frānfen* are pendant 'darts' or lace, just as the flap of a coat is a broad spear-head (see *Ščepš*, *Ščyren*); the etymology is both grammatically and logically unobjectionable." Though *framea* has certainly not been preserved within the entire Teut. group in the sense of 'javelin,' or in any other sense, yet the Latinised *framea* long remained current in early MidLat. The derivation of the Romance words from Lat. *simbria*, 'fringe,' is not free from phonetic difficulties.

frāsh, m., 'devouring, gluttony, food, pasture,' from MidHG. *vrās*, m., 'food, feeding'; akin to *fressen*; OHG. *frāz*, MidHG. *vrās*, m., also 'gormandiser.'

fratze, f., 'grimace, distortions, caricature,' f., ModHG. only, whence Du. *fratsen*, f. plur., 'grimaces, distortions,' is borrowed. The absence of the word in OHG. and MidHG. favours the supposition that it was borrowed, and we are compelled to accept that view, since it is impossible to trace the word to a satisfactory Teut. source; the proposed derivation from AS. *frætwe*, f. plur., 'work of art, ornaments (carvings?)' is phonetically impossible. The word might be finally derived from Ital. *frasche*, plur., Fr. *frasques*, 'tricks, hoax.'

frau, f., 'mistress, lady, wife, woman,' from MidHG. *vrouwe*, OHG. *frouwa*, f., 'mistress, gentlewoman, lady, wife, woman'; orig. perhaps only a HG. fem. form ('wife of the master, mistress of the house'), of OHG. *frō*, 'master,' which became obsolete in Ger., just as in Romance *dominus* disappeared in many dialects while *domina* (in the forms *donna, dame*) was retained in the entire group; comp. *Ščwiczer*. See *Fröshubienit*. *Frouwa*, in the form of *frua*, found its way into OLG., and thence as *frū* into Scand.; the word remained unknown to E. The fem. form was OTeut. (Goth. **frāujō*, f.), and was used in Scand.—changed according to phonetic laws into *Freija*—as the name of a goddess. In the MidHG. period *frouwe* was popularly connected by a graceful fancy with *frūen*, *frōuwen*; comp. Freidank's saw, "Durch vrōude vrouwen sind genant, Ir vrōnde ervrōuwet elliu lant, Wie wol er vrōnde kante, Der sie erste vrouwen nante"—"Woman is named from the joy she gives, Her favours fill the world with bliss. What a deep sense of joy had he, Who first named it woman." See *Jungfer* and the following word.

frāulcin, n., 'young lady, damsel, miss,' from MidHG. *vrōuwelīn*, n., dimin. of MidHG. *vrouwe*, 'woman,' orig. 'noble maiden, young lady of noble birth, mistress, sweetheart,' also 'girl of mean rank, servant-girl.'—**frānczimmer**, n., 'woman,' from late MidHG. *vrouwenzimmer*, n., 'women's apartment'; the connecting link in meaning is collective, 'the body of women residing in its own apartments, the female inhabitants of the gynaeceum,' also 'retinue of a lady of high rank,' just as *šef* (court) is used collectively of 'the people at court.' "The application of a collective term to an individual" is analogous to the use of

Burjche and Ramerad; the modern sense dates from the beginning of the 17th cent.

fredh, adj., 'bold, insolent, shameless,' from MidHG. *vrēch*, adj., 'courageous, bold, daring,' OHG. *frēh(h)*, 'covetous, greedy'; corresponding to Goth. **friks* only in *fūihufriks*, 'covetous, avaricious' (with respect to *faihu*, 'money,' see *Wich*), OIc. *frekr*, 'greedy,' AS. *frecc*, 'daring.' 'Greedy' was probably the primary meaning of the adj. stem *freka-* common to Teut.; when specially applied to war it meant 'eager for combat, daring'; AS. *frēca* acquired the meaning 'warlike hero,' earlier E. *freok*, 'hero, man.' For early Teut. words similarly restricted in meaning when applied to a warrior's life, see *breit*, *fertig*, *rūstig*. There are derivatives of the OTeut. *freka-*, Goth. *friks*, in the Romance languages—OFr. *frigue*, ModProv. *fricaud*, 'cheerful, lively.' Teut. *freka-*, from pre-Teut. *prēgo-*, scarcely belongs to *fragen*.

frei, adj., 'free, exempt, frank, voluntary,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vrī*, OHG. *frī*; a common Teut. stem *frija-*, 'free' (unknown only to Scand.), which is assumed by Goth. *freis* (acc. sing., mas. *frijana*), AS. *frī*, *frēb* (from *frija-*), E. *free*, OLG. *frī*. From these are formed the abstracts—Goth. *frēihals*, 'freedom,' lit. 'having one's neck free,' AS. *frēols*, 'freedom' (also 'peace, quiet'; comp. *frēolsdæg*, 'holiday'). Scand. *frjāls* for the non-existent **frīr*, 'free,' is identical with these words, being used as an adj. signifying 'with a free neck'; akin to OHG. and MidHG. *frthals*, 'freeman.' A ring around the neck was an OTeut. mark of a slave. Although *frija-* prevails throughout the Teut. group in its modern sense 'free,' to which W. *riid*, 'free' (from *prija-*), also corresponds, yet there is some evidence that the meanings 'dear, loved,' once belonged to the adj. in earliest Teut.; comp. the corresponding abstr. Goth. *frijaþwa*, 'love,' AS. *frēd* (for **frijōdus*), 'love, favour,' AS. *frīgu*, 'love' (also *frēdōryhten*, *frēobearn*); allied to Goth. *frijōn*, 'to love,' mentioned under *freund* and *Freide*. All these derivatives point to a Teut. root *frī*, 'to cherish, spare, treat forbearingly' (MidHG. *vrī-ten*, Goth. *frēidjan*, 'to spare'); *frī* in an active sense should perhaps be compared with *hēts*, which also denoted the relation of the higher to the meaner person. *Frī* is lit. 'loving, loved, spared.' This sense is placed beyond doubt by the earlier history of the

word—Goth. *frija-*, from pre-Teut. *priyō-*; comp. Sans. *priyā-s*, 'dear, favourite,' from the root *prī*, 'to rejoice, make well-disposed.' In OArayan the fem. of the adj. *priyā* means 'spouse,' also 'daughter'; to this OSax. *frī*, and AS. *frēb*, 'wife,' correspond. With the Sans. root *prī*, OSlov. *priyaję* (*priyati*), 'to assist,' *priyately*, 'friend,' are also connected. See *Freitag*, *freien*, *Freund*, *Freide*, *Freidhof*.

freien, vb., 'to woo,' from MidHG. *vrīen*, 'to woo, marry'; unknown to UpG., prop. a LG. word, made current chiefly by Luther. Comp. Du. *vrijen*, 'to sue for' (MidHG. *vrīen*, 'to set free, rescue,' must in the main be regarded as a different word). In the sense of 'to woo, marry,' the verb must be directly connected with the OTeut. root *frī*, 'to love'; comp. OSax. *frī*, 'wife, beloved.' For the diffusion of the Teut. root *frī* (from Aryan *prī*); see *frī*, *Freitag*, and also *Freund*.

freilich, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *vrīliche*, adv., 'certainly, by all means,' prop. adv. from *vrīlich*, 'free, boundless.'

Freitag, m., 'Friday,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vrītac*, OHG. *frīatag*, m., 'dies Veneris'; corresponding to Du. *vrijdag*, AS. *frīgdæg*, *frīgedæg*, E. *Friday*, 'dies Veneris,' OIc. *Frjádagr* (for which *Föstudagr*, 'fast day,' is used in ModIc.); lit. 'Freia's day' (primit. Teut. *Frījō*), equiv. to Lat. *dies Veneris*. *Freia* corresponds to Venus. OIc. *Frigg*, like OHG. *Frīa*, is lit. 'lover, goddess of love'; akin to Sans. *priyā*, f., 'spouse, beloved' (OSax. *frī*, AS. *frēb*, 'wife'). See *frī*.

Freife, f., 'wooing, courtship,' from MidHG. *vrīdt*, *vrīdte*, f., 'making an offer of marriage'; abstract noun from *freien*; also in the same sense MidHG. *vrīe*; an essentially MidG. word.

freund, adj., 'strange, foreign, unfamiliar, peculiar,' from MidHG. *vrēmede*, *vrēmdē*, 'foreign, distant, strange, singular, rare,' OHG. *framadi*, *frēmidī*, 'foreign, singular'; a common Teut. adj. for 'foreign,' unknown only to Scand.; comp. Goth. *framaps*, 'foreign, estranged, excluded from,' AS. *frēmpē*, *frēmlē*, 'foreign, alien, estranged' (E. obsolete), OSax. *frēmithi*, Du. *vreemd*. A derivative of the stem appearing in the Goth. prep. *fram*, 'far from,' AS. and E. *from*, OHG. *fram*, adv., 'away, forward.'

fressen, vb., 'to eat greedily, devour, corrode,' from MidHG. *vrēssen*, OHG. *frēzzan*, 'to eat up, consume, feel,' of men and ani-

mals; derived from an earlier **fraëzsan*, by syncope of the unaccented *a*; comp. Goth. *frāitan*, 'to consume' (E. *to fret*, 'to cut away'), with the similarly shortened pret. sing. *frēt*, plur. *frētun*, for **fraēt*, **fraētun*. The Goth. verbal prefix occurs in other cases in OHG. as *fir*, *far*, MidHG. and ModHG. *ver*, and from *ëzzen* combined with this *ver* a new verb, *verëzzen*, is formed in MidHG. with the same meaning as *frëzzen*, which is etymologically equiv. to it. For the verbal prefix see *ÿrvel*, *ver*.

Frëtschen, n., 'little ferret,' dimin. of an earlier ModHG. *ÿrett*, n., 'ferret,' first occurs in ModHG. from Romance; comp. Ital. *furetto*, Fr. *furet* (E. *ferret*), MidLat. *furetum*, *furetus*, 'ferret,' which is based upon early MidLat. *furo*, 'polecat,' equiv. to Lat. *fur*, 'thief.'

Freude, f., 'joy, pleasure, delight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vroude*, *vreude*, OHG. *frëwida*, f.; akin to *ÿreuen*, MidHG. *vrouwen*, OHG. *frouwen*; see *ÿroß*. For the suffix see *Gemeinde*, *Bezirke*, *Bierde*, *Wesfwerde*.

Freund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vriunt(d)*, OHG. *früunt*, m., 'friend, relative'; comp. OSax. *früunt*, 'friend, relative,' Du. *vriend*, AS. *frëond*, E. *friend*, Goth. *frjōnds*. Goth. *frjōnds*, and hence also the other words, are participes from an OTent. and Goth. vb. *frjōn*, 'to love,' AS. *frëgan*, 'to love' (see *ÿrei*); therefore the word, signifying lit. 'lover,' is used in many dialects (even yet in LG., Hess., Franc., Alsat., Suab., and Bav.) for 'relative.' As to the formation, see *Heiland*, *ÿeind*.

ÿrvel, m., 'wanton offence, outrage, sacrilege,' from MidHG. *vrevēl*, f., m., 'boldness, presumption, arrogance, insolence, violence,' OHG. *fravili*, f., 'boldness, daring, insolence'; abstr. subst. from the OHG. adj. *fravili*, *frëvili*, MidHG. *vrevēle*, 'bold, proud, daring, insolent,' ModHG. *ÿrvel*, adj.; comp. AS. *fræfele*, 'daring,' Du. *vrevēl*, 'outrage.' Connected with the HG. adj. are two or three difficult forms which furnish a hint for discovering the etymology. OHG. *fraballcho*, adv. with *b*, and *frabarī*, f., 'audacia,' with *b* and *r*. Parallel to MidHG. *vrevēl* there exists a form *vor-ewel*, *ver-ewel*, corresponding to MidHG. *ver-ëzzen*, compared with *vr-ëzzen*. We have probably to assume a Goth. **frables*, or rather **fra afs* (comp. *ÿstēffen*), and with this Oic. *aß*, r., 'power, strength,' and OHG. *avalōn*, 'to torment oneself, work,' are closely connected. In OHG. *fru*

was preserved as a fully accented prefix in adjs., as in *frā-bald*, 'daring,' from *bald*, 'bold.' See *ÿracht* (a compound containing Goth. *fru*).—**ÿreventlich**, adv., 'sacrilegiously,' first occurs in ModHG., formed like *eigentlich*, *wesentlich*, &c., from the MidHG. adj. *vrevēle*, but with a change of the suffix *l* into *n*.

ÿriede, m., 'peace, tranquillity, quiet,' from MidHG. *vride*, m., 'peace, armistice, quiet, protection,' OHG. *fridu*, m., 'peace'; corresponding to OSax. *frithu*, m., AS. *freobo*, *fribu*, f., Oic. *frifr*, m., 'peace'; the common Teut. word for 'peace.' Found in Goth. only in *Frjapäreiks*, equiv. to *ÿriedrich* (lit. 'prince of peace'); akin to Goth. *gafriþōn*, 'to reconcile.' The Teut. form *fribu* contains the suffix *bu* like Goth. *dau-bu-s*, 'death'; *pritu-s*, from an Aryan root *pri*, Teut. *frī*, lit. 'to love, spare'; *ÿriede*, orig. 'state of love, forbearance' (see *ÿrei*). It is worth noticing that Teut. first coined a word for 'peace,' for which no common term can be found in the Aryan languages, and the same may be said of 'Krieg.' See *ÿader*.

ÿriedhof, m., 'churcyard'; the orig. sense is not exactly 'peaceful enclosure,' but rather 'an enclosed place'; akin to MidHG. *vride*, 'enclosure, a place hedged in'; MidHG. *vrihof*, OHG. *frithof*, 'enclosed space around a church,' must have given rise to *ÿreitſeß*. In their origin *ÿriede* and MidHG. *vrit-hof* are of course allied; yet *vrit-hof* must be connected chiefly with Goth. *frei-djan*, 'to spare,' OHG. *frīten*, 'to cherish, love, protect'; akin also to *einfrībigen*.

ÿrieren, vb., 'to freeze, feel cold, be chilled,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vriesen* (partic. *gevrōru*), OHG. *frīosan* (partic. *gīfrōran*); the change of *s* into *r* has obtained in all parts of the verb, yet *s* has been preserved in *ÿrieſeln* and *ÿrōß*. Comp. Du. *vriesen*, AS. *frēosan*, E. *to freeze*, Oic. *frjōsa*; Goth. **frīusan* is wanting, but may be inferred with certainty from *frīus*, n., 'frost, cold.' The change of *s* into *r* is also shown by AS. *frërig*, adj., 'freezing, frosty, stiff,' Oic. *frer*, neu. plur., 'frost, cold.' The Teut. root is *frēus*, *fruz*, from the pre-Teut. root *preus*, *prūs*. It appears to lie at the base of Lat. *prārio* for **prūrio*, 'to itch,' if the connecting link in meaning is to be found in the 'piercing, itching, burning nature of frost.' Oic. has a root *prūs*, 'to inject a substance,' which is more

remote in meaning; akin to Lat. *pruina*, 'rime' (for **prusvina*); Sans. *pruśvā*, 'drop, frozen drop, rime.' Under no circumstances can the word be connected with Lat. *frigere*.

Fries, m., also **Friese**, f., 'frieze (cloth and part of a column),' ModHG. only, formerly also in the sense of 'coarse woollen stuff'; from Fr. *frise*, f., whence E. *frieze*; the Fr. word, like its Romance cognates, is itself derived from Teut.; comp. AS. *frise*, 'curled,' E. *to friz*, *fizzle*, OFris. *frisle*, 'hair of the head.'

Frieseln, partic. plur., 'miliary fever,' ModHG. only, from *frieren*, which represents an earlier *friesen*.

frisch, adj., 'fresh, cool, raw (of a wound),' from MidHG. *vrisch*, OHG. *frisc*, adj., 'new, young, cheerful, active, pert'; corresponding to AS. *fesc*, E. *fresh*, OIc. *ferskr*, 'fresh.' The further origin is obscure; on account of its meaning Lat. *priscus* (akin to *prior*, *prius*) cannot be allied; perhaps OHG. *frisc* is derived from *früh*, OHG. *fruo*. The HG. word found its way at an early period into Romance (comp. Ital. *fresco*, Fr. *frais*), and into E. (*frisk*).

Frischling, m., 'young wild-boar,' from MidHG. *vrischinc*, *vrischinc*, m.; a derivative of *frisch* with the suffixes *-ing*, *-ling*. The OHG. *frisking* (*fruscung*), 'beast of offering,' was adopted by OFr. as *fresange*, 'young pig.'

frisieren, vb., 'to curl, dress the hair,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *friser*, which is again derived from the cognates mentioned at the end of the article *Fries*.

Frist, f., 'period, appointed time, respite,' from MidHG. *vrst*, f., OHG. *frist*, f. (neu.), 'limited period, postponement, space of time'; OSax. *frist*, AS. *frist*, m., OIc. *frest*, n. plur., 'postponement.' Probably not derived from the root *fri* (see *fri*), 'to love.' It might more reasonably be connected with the Goth. verbal particle *fri* in *frišahts*, if the meaning of the latter were clear. See also *Rjt*.

fröh, adj., 'glad, joyous, happy,' from MidHG. *vrō* (gen. *vrōves*, *vrouves*), OHG. *frō* (inflected form *frawēr*), 'glad'; corresponding to OSax. *frāo* (gen. **frāwes*, *frāhes*), MidDu. *vro*, 'glad'; a corresponding word in E. is wanting. OIc. *frár*, 'quick, nimble,' closely agrees in sound; with respect to the meaning, comp. the analogous *glatt* and E. *glad*. Thus the sensuous meaning 'nimble' might be taken as the starting-point. If the Scand. word

be disregarded, 'gracious, friendly,' might be assumed as the primary meaning, in order to connect the word with the expressions for 'master, lord,' mentioned under *frohn*.

frohlocken, vb., 'to exult, triumph, shout for joy,' from MidHG. *vrōlocken* (rare), 'jubilate'; according to MidHG. *vrō-sanc*, 'song of joy, hallelujah,' probably a corruption of an earlier form, *frōleichen*; OHG. and MidHG. **vrō-leich* would be also lit. 'song of joy.' E. *to frolic* is derived from Dn. *vrolijk*, 'joyous.'

frohn, adj., 'lordly, holy,' now only preserved as the first component in archaic compounds; from MidHG. *vrōn*, adj., 'relating to the master or lord, sacred.' In OHG. there appears instead of an adj. **frōn* a petrified form *frōno*, 'magnificent, divine, sacred,' which is prop. a gen. plur. of *frō*, 'lord' (used only in the vocative). In MidHG. *vrōn* appears in numerous compounds for the temporal lord, as well as for the *κύριος*, 'the lord,' *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, 'Christ'; comp. MidHG. *vrōnlicnam*, m., 'Christ's body, the host,' ModHG. *Frōhleichnam*; MidHG. *vrōnkriuze*, OHG. *daz frōno chrāzi*, 'the cross of Christ'; MidHG. *vrōnalter*, 'high altar,' &c.; also *vrōnhof*, 'manion,' *vrōnvalt*, 'a wood belonging to the lord,' *vrōnrēht*, 'public right.' ModHG. retained *Frōhndienst*, from MidHG. *vrōndienst*; see *frōhnen*. As to OHG. *frō*, 'O lord,' stress must be laid on its correspondence to AS. *frēa*, 'lord,' as well as OSax. *frāo*. Goth. has a form with *j*, *frauja*, m. (AS. *frēga*), 'lord,' which is seen in HG. in the fem. forms OHG. *frouwa*, MidHG. *vrouwe*, Goth. **fraujō*. With these some connect in Scand. the names of the deities *Freyr* and *Freyja*. Whether the stem *frāun-*, for *frāun-* and *frāujan-*, in the sense of 'gracious, friendly,' is allied to the adj. *frōh*, 'glad,' remains to be proved. Comp. *Frāu*.

Frōhne, f., 'compulsory service, villeinage,' from MidHG. *vrōne*, f., 'villein socage.' See *frohn*.

frōhnen, **frōhnen**, vb., 'to serve,' from MidHG. *vrōnen* (*vrānen*) 'to serve, perform villein socage.' See *frohn*, *Frōhne*.

fromm, adj., 'worthy, pious, harmless,' from MidHG. *vrum* (inflected form *vrumer*), adj., 'able, excellent, good, gallant, conducive.' The MidHG. adj. is prop. a subst. (comp. *Ἐφάδε*); MidHG. *frum*, *frume*, OHG. *fruma*, f., 'use, advantage' (*frummen*, 'to

promote, accomplish'). Akin to the AS. forms with a gradation, *fram*, adj., 'brave, conducive,' *fremman*, 'to promote, accomplish'; comp. OIc. *framr*, 'preferable,' and *fremja*, 'to execute.' Also allied more remotely to the OTeut. terms for 'primus.' See *Fürh*, *fert*, *fürder*, &c.

Frosch, m., 'frog,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vrosch*, OHG. *frosk*, m.; corresponding to Du. *vorsch*, AS. *forse* (E. dial. *frosk*), OIc. *froskr*, 'frog'; Goth. **frusqa-* is by chance not recorded. Before the deriv. *sk* a guttural has dropped out, as is seen in the cognate terms. AS. *frogga*, E. *frog*, would be in Goth. **frugga* (**frugwa* ?); also akin to AS. *frocca*, earlier E. dial. *frock*, as well as OIc. *fraukr*, 'frog' (so too MidE. *frâte*, *froute*, 'toad'). Goth. **frusqa-*, for **fruh-sqa-*, would therefore be connected with a *u* root ending in a guttural; perhaps the pre-Teut. root *pruk*?. Hence the attempts to connect the word with *frisch* or *frieren*, to which the meaning is also opposed, must be rejected.

Frost, m., 'frost, cold, chill,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vrost*, OHG. *frost*, m.; comp. Du. *vorst*, AS. *forst*, E. *frost*, OIc. *frost*, n., 'frost, cold'; a common Teut. abstract of *frieren*, Goth. **friusan*. Goth. **frusta-*, m., n., 'frost,' is wanting.

Frucht, f., 'fruit, crop, product,' from MidHG. *vruht*, OHG. *frucht*, f., 'fruit'; corresponding to OSax. *fruht*, Du. *vrucht*, OFris. *frucht*. Based on Lat. *fructus*, which perhaps at the same period as *Pflanze* and a number of botanical terms, found its way into German.

früh, adj., adv., 'early, premature(ly),' from MidHG. *vriüje*, adj., 'early,' *vruo*, adv., 'early' (hence sometimes the ModHG. *fruh* unmodified); OHG. *frunji*, adj., *fruo*, adv., 'early'; comp. Du. *vroeg*, adj. and adv., 'early.' Goth. **fró* (or rather **fraud* for **fró* ?), adv., is wanting. Pre-Teut. *pró-* appears also in Gr. *πρωτ*, 'early, early in the morning,' *πρωτα*, f., 'morning,' *πρωτος*, 'early'; akin to Sans. *pratar*, adv., 'early in the morning.' Allied more remotely to *vor*, *fürst*, *verrert*, &c. (also *frisch* ?). It is curious that the OAryan adv., in the sense of 'early in the morning,' is restricted to Ger. In Scand., E., and Goth. it is wanting; the words used being Goth. *air*, OIc. *ár*, AS. *ær*, 'early in the morning' (see *the*). More-over, its special meaning was universally diffused at an early period. See *Frühling*.

Frühling, m., 'spring,' a deriv. of *früh*, early ModHG. only—from the 15th cent.; *Lenz* is the old West Teut. term.

Fuchs, m., 'fox, light bay horse, cunning person, freshman (univ.);' from the equiv. MidHG. *vuh*s, OHG. *fuh*s, m.; corresponding to Du. *vos*, AS. and E. *fox*; Goth. **faúhs-*, m. (weak subst.), is not found. The *s* is a masc. suffix, as in *Lenz*; it is wanting, therefore, in the older fem. form, OHG. *foha*, MidHG. *vohe*, f., 'vixen' (also 'fox,' equiv. to Goth. *faúhó*, f., 'fox,' OIc. *foa*, 'fox'). OIc. *fox*, n., is used only in the figurative sense of 'deceit.' The ModHG. fem. form *Füchsin* corresponds to AS. *fyzen*, E. *vixen*. Goth. *faúhó*, f., from pre-Teut. *páká*, makes it appear possible to connect the word phonetically with ModHG. *Wagel*, Goth. *fugls*, pre-Teut. *puklō-s*, in case Sans. *puccha*, 'tail, train,' is of a cognate stem; *Fuch*s and *Wagel*, meaning 'tailed creatures,' is quite possible. At all events, there is no connection with Lat. *L. vulpes*.

Fuchtel, f., earlier ModHG. *Sechtel*, 'broadsword, a blow struck with it,' first occurs in ModHG.; akin to *seften*.

Fuder, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vuoder*, OHG. *fuodar*, n., 'measure (varying from 36 to 72 bushels, of wine about 1200 bottles), waggon-load'; comp. OSax. *fóthar*, Du. *voer*, AS. *fóber*, 'measure, waggon-load,' E. *fother*, *fodder*, a term in mining. Hence the common West Teut. term *fóbr*, n., 'waggon-load,' from the Teut. root *fab* in *Faten*. From HG., Fr. *foudre* is derived.

Fug, m., 'adaptedness, due authority, right,' from MidHG. *vuoc(g)*, m., 'propriety,' as well as the equiv. *vuoge*, f., ModHG. *Fuge*, akin to *fügen*.

Fuge, f., 'fugue,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Ital. *fuga*.

fügen, vb., 'to fit together, connect'; (refl.) 'to accommodate oneself,' from MidHG. *vüegen*, OHG. *fuogen*, 'to shape or unite suitably'; comp. Du. *voegen*, AS. *gefegan*, E. *to fay* ('to suit, unite'); Goth. **fóggan*, 'to make suitable,' is a factitive of the Teut. root *fag*, in Goth. *fa,rs*, 'suitable, fitted,' whose nearer cognates are to be found under *fegen*; E. *to fadge* ('to suit, join'), may also be mentioned here.

fühlen, vb., 'to feel, be sensible of, be sensitive to,' a MidG. and LG. word incorporated in literary Ger. since Luther's time (in Suab. and Alem. *spüren* and *merken*,

and in Bav. empfinden are used); from the equiv. MidHG. *vielen*, OHG. *fuolen* (OHG. also 'to touch'); comp. OSax. *gifólian*, Du. *voelen*, AS. *fēlan*, E. *to feel*; a common West Teut. word for 'to feel' (Goth. **fóljan*). Akin to OIc. *falma*, 'to grope.' With the Teut. root *fól*, *fal*, an old term for 'hand' is connected; OSax. *folm*, AS. *folm*, OHO. *folma*, 'hand' (primit. allied to Sans. *pāni*, Gr. *παλάμη*, Lat. *palma*, OIr. *lim* for **plāma*).

Fuhre, f., 'journey, conveyance, wagon, cart-load,' from MidHG. *vuore*, f., journey, way, street, escort, food for a 'journey, fodder,' OHG. *fuora*; comp. AS. *fōr*, f., 'journey,' also 'vehicle'; akin to *fahren*. See also *führen*.

führen, vb., 'to carry, conduct, deal in, manage,' from MidHG. *viieren*, OHG. *fuoren*, 'to put in motion, guide, lead'; a factitive of *fahren* (OHG. *faran*), like ModHG. *leiten*, a factitive of OHG. *lidan*, 'to go, drive'; comp. O-sax. *fōrian*, Du. *voeren*, 'to lead,' OIc. *ferá*, 'to bring.' Goth. **fōrjan* is wanting; AS. *fēran* means 'to go, march.' Hence the sense 'to lead' is essentially Ger.

füllen, vb., 'to fill,' from MidHG. *vüllen*, OHG. *fullen*, 'to make full'; a derivative of *voll*. Comp. Goth. *fulljan*, OIc. *fylla*, AS. *fyllan*, E. *to fill*, Du. *vullen*, OSax. *fullian*, 'to fill'; also *voll*.—**Fülle**, f., 'abundance, plenty,' from MidHG. *vülle*, OHG. *fulli*, 'fulness'; comp. Goth. *ufurfuller*, f., 'superabundance.'

Füllen, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vülln*, OHG. *fulln*, n., besides MidHG. *vülle*, OHG. *fulln*, n., 'foal'; for the affix *-in-*, denoting the young of animals, see under *Ehwein*. Based upon *Fōsten* (Goth. *fula*); hence **ful-ein*, n. has to be assumed in Goth.; comp. MidLG. *vōten*, Dn. *veulen*, OIc. *fyl*. Another derivative of *ful-* is OHG. *fuli/ha*, MidHG. *vülhe*, f., 'filly,' pointing to Goth. **fuli/ki*.

Füllsel, n., 'stuffing,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *vütsel*, n.; a derivative of *voll* with modification; for the suffix *-sel*, from OHG. *isal*, Goth. *isl*, see *Wästel*.

Fund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vunt*, m., 'finding, discovery, find'; allied to *finden*; comp. Du. *vond*, 'discovery, invention,' OIc. *fundr*, *fyndr*.

fünf, card. num., 'five,' from MidHG. *vümf*, OHG. *funf*, also earlier *finf*; corresponding to Goth. *finf*, OIc. *finn*, AS. *ff*, E. *five*, Du. *vijf*, OSax. *ff*. Goth.

finf, from pre-Teut. *pempe*, *pénge* (for the permutation of Aryan *q* to Teut. *f* see *ŷehre*, vier, Wolf); comp. Sans. *pāñcan*, Gr. *pénre* (*πέμπε*, *πέμπτος*), Lat. *quinque* (for **pingue*), Lith. *penki*, OIr. *cóic*, W. *pimp*; a common Teut. term, like all numbers from 2 to 10; the oldest form is *pénge*, *pénke*. The attempts to discover the root with some such meaning as 'hand,' and to connect the word with *ŷinger*, have produced no result. The Aryan numerals are presented to us as compact forms, the origin of which is obscure. The ord. *fünfte* is, like all ordinals, a derivative of an old form; Goth. *finfta*, OHG. *finfto*, *funfto*, MidHG. *vünfte*; Du. *vijfde*, AS. *ŷifta*, E. *fifth*. Comp. Lat. *quintus* for **pinctus*, Gr. *πέμπτος*, Sans. *pāñcathas*, Lith. *penktas*.

Funke, m., from the equiv. MidHG. (not a classical form) *runke*, m., OHG. *funcho*, m., 'spark'; comp. Du. *vonk*, 'spark,' MidLG. and MidE. *funke*, 'small fire, spark,' E. *funck*, 'round wood, steam, stink.' Classical MidHG. has *vanke*, m. It is uncertain whether Goth. *fōn* (gen. *fōnins*), 'fire,' is allied; it is more probable that Sans. *pdyas*, 'splendour, gleam of light,' is primit. cognate.

für, prep., 'for, in behalf of,' from MidHG. *vür*, OHG. *furi*, 'before, for'; comp. OSax. *furi*, 'before'; a Ger. prep. simply, allied to those discussed under *ver*.—**fürbaß**, adv., 'forward, further,' from MidHG. *vürbaß*, adv., from *für* and *baß*.

Furche, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vurch* (plur. *vürche*), OHG. *furuh*, f., 'furrow'; comp. Du. *voor*, AS. *furh*, f., E. *furrow* (akin to AS. and E. *furlong*, 'the length of a furrow'); OIc. *for*, f., 'drain, watercourse.' Goth. **faürhus*, f., is wanting. It is based upon pre-Teut *prk-*; comp. Lat. *porca*, 'ridge between two furrows,' and *porculetum*, 'field divided into beds'; akin also to Armen. *herk*, 'freshly ploughed fallow land,' W. *rhych* (OGall. **ricd*, OIr. *rech*), m., f., 'furrow,' from the base *prkd*.

Furcht, f., 'fear, terror, fright,' from MidHG. *vorhte*, *vorht*, f., 'fear, anxiety, apprehension,' OHG. and OSax. *forhta*, *foralta*; abstr. of *fürchten*. In AS. a modified abstr. is *found*; comp. AS. *fyrhto* (Goth. *faurhtei*), hence E. *fright*, whence *to frighten*, *to fright*; E. *fear* (see *Gefahr*), is not a cognate.—**fürchten**, 'to fear, dread,' from MidHG. *vürhten* (pret. *vorhte*), OHG. *furihten*, *forahtan* (pret. *forahta*), 'to be afraid'; comp. OSax. *forahtjan*, AS.

forhtian; Du. and Scand. are wanting; Goth. *faurhtjan*, 'to fear, be afraid,' with the partic. *faurhts*, 'timid,' used as an adj. The dental of the vb., which was probably strong orig., is a suffix of the present stem, hence Teut. *furh-tjan*; the corresponding abstr. OHG. *forh-tu* is formed like *Œfhande*. To the Teut. root *forh* (Aryan *prk*?, *qerk*?), Lat. *querquerus*, 'shivering,' and Gr. *καρκαρω*, 'to tremble,' have been allied.

fürder, adv., 'further,' from MidHG. *vürder*, OHG. *furdir*, adv., 'further in front, further on, away'; apparently an oblique form of the compar. neut., like Goth. *faurþis*, 'formerly,' from fert, Goth. **faurþ*; AS. *furþor*, adv., 'forward, further, more distantly' (Goth. **faurþós*), E. *further*. See fert.

Furke, f., 'pitchfork,' from MidHG. *furke*, OHG. *furcha*, f., 'fork'; comp. Du. *work*, AS. and E. *fork*; from Lat. *furca*, introduced early in the OHG. period along with Southern horticulture.

Fürst, m., 'sovereign, chief, prince,' from MidHG. *vürste*, m., 'the highest, most distinguished, ruler, prince,' OHG. *furisto*, OSax. *furisto*, Du. *worst*, 'prince'; like *Œrr*, simply a Ger. form. Just as *Œrr* is orig. a compar. of *hehr*, so is *Fürst* prop. a superlat. meaning 'first'; comp. OHG. *furist*, AS. *fyrst*, E. *first*, Oic. *fyrstr*; Goth. **fauristu* is wanting; the corresponding compar. is OHG. *furiro*, 'the former, preferable,' Oic. *fyrre*, 'former.' The usual OSax. and AS. word for 'first' is *formo*, *forma*, with the suffix *ma* (Goth. *fruma*); from Aryan *pr* like Gr. *πρῶτος*, Sans. *pūrva-s*, OSlov. *prvŭ*, Lith. *pirmas*, 'first.' It is evident that also *ver*, *für*, *fert*, &c., are derivatives of this Aryan root *pr*.

Furf, f. (UpG. masc. also), 'ford,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *vurt*, m.; comp. OSax. **ford* in *Heriford* (lit. 'lord's ford'), *Œretford*; MidDu. *vord*, AS. *ford*, m., E. *ford*; comp. AS. *Oxenaford* (lit. 'oxen's ford'), 'Oxford' (also *Œweinfurt*, *Œrfurt*). Goth. **faurdus*, 'ford,' is wanting. It belongs to the Teut. root *fur*, 'to go, march,' and hence signifies lit. 'a frequented, passable spot'; comp. Gr. *πῶπος*, 'ford,' which has a cognate root, and *βόσποπος* with *Oxford*; also Zend *peretu*, 'bridge' (*Euphrates*, lit. 'having many bridges' ?); so too Lat. *portus*, 'port'; Oic. *ſjgrðr*, m., 'bay.' Lat. *-ritum* (for **prĭtum*) in *Augustoritum*, from Kelt., is also allied to this word.

fuschen, vb., 'to perform hastily, cheat,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

Fufel, m., 'bad brandy,' probably from chemical technology (Lat. *fusilis*, 'liquid' ?).

Fuß, m., 'foot, base, pedestal, footing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vuoz*, OHG. *fuoz*, m., 'foot'; a common Teut. and more remotely a common Aryan term for 'foot'; comp. Goth. *fōtus*, Oic. *fōtr*, AS. *fōt*, E. *foot*, Du. *voet*, OSax. *fōt*. The Teut. *fōt*- (weak subst.), from Aryan *pōd*-, which interchanged with Aryan *pōd*- and *pēd* in declension. Comp. Gr. *ποδ*- in *πόδα*, nom. sing. *πῶς* (Æol. *πῶς*); Lat. *pēd-em*, nom. sing. *pes*; *πέδιλον*, 'sandal,' *πεζός* (for *πεδῖός*), 'on foot'; *o* gradation in Lat. *tripudium*; OInd. nom. sing. *pād* (locat. *padī*), 'foot,' *padā*, neu., 'tread, footstep.' The *e* gradation is preserved in Teut. by Oic. *fēt*, n., 'step,' but as a measure 'foot' (Lith. *pėdā*, 'mark of the foot'); akin to Oic. *feta*, 'to find the way,' OHG. *fēzzan*, 'to go.' Respecting Oic. *ſjōturr* see *Œſſel*; Oic. *ſit*, f., 'the skin of birds between the claws.' MidE. *ſetlak*, E. *ſetlock*; thus too MidHG. *vizzeloch*, 'hough,' earlier ModHG. *ſiſtelch*; they are derivatives (not compounds) of **fel*-, 'foot.'—**Fußſtapfe**, f., 'footstep, trace,' from *ſtaffen*; often divided wrongly into *ſußſtapfe*, which would originate in a verb *taffen* for *ſtaffen*.

Futter, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vuoter*, OHG. *fuotar*, n., 'nourishment, food, fodder, lining, case'; comp. Du. *voeder*, n., 'fodder, lining'; AS. *fōdr*, n., E. *fodder*; Oic. *fōdr*, n., 'fodder'; Goth. *fōtr*, n., 'scabbard.' Two really different words seem to have converged phonetically in this term. Goth. **fōdr*, 'nourishment,' seems to be connected with AS. *fōda*, 'nourishment,' E. *food*, Goth. *fōdjan*, AS. *fēdan*, E. *to feed*, and consequently with a Teut. root *fōd*, *fad* (comp. OHG. *fatunga*, 'nourishment, food'), from Aryan *pōd*-, which also appears in Gr. *παρέουαι*, 'to eat'; likewise akin to AS. *fōstor*, 'maintenance,' E. *to foster*, *foster-brother*, &c. The second, *futter*, 'case,' Goth. *fōdr*, 'sheath,' has been thought to be allied to Sans. *pātra-m*, n., 'vessel, receptacle.' The Teut. cognates in both senses found their way into Rom.; comp. Prov. and OFr. *fuerre* (ModFr. *feurre*), 'sheath,' formed from Goth. *fōdr*, OHG. *fuotar*, 'sheath,' ModFr. *feurre*, 'straw for feeding cattle,' ModFr. *fourreau*, 'case, sheath,' &c.

Fufferal, n., 'case, lining, sheath,' ModHG. only, from MidLat. *fofrale*, a derivative of OHG. *fōtar*, MidHG. *vuoter*; comp. *futter*.

füttern, vb., equiv. to MidHG. *viutern*, *cuotern*, 'to feed, nourish,' OHG. *fuotiren*

(Goth. **fōdrjan*); a derivative of *Futter*, 'nourishment.'

G.

Gabe, f., 'gift,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gābe*, f.; OHG. **gāba* and Goth. **gēba* are wanting; instead OHG. *gēba* (MidHG. *gēbe* with the dial. variant *gippe*), f., occurs, OSax. *gēba*, AS. *gifu*, OIc. *gjǫf*, Goth. *giba*, f., 'gift.' The forms corresponding to the assumed Goth. **gēba* are seen in Du. *gaaf* and OSwed. *gāfa*.

gābe, adj., 'acceptable, in vogue, stylish,' from MidHG. *gābe* (OHG. **gābi*), adj., 'acceptable, dear, good'; Goth. **gēbi-* is related to *giban* (see *geben*), just as *nēms* is related to *niman* (see *gānge*, *angenehm*); comp. OIc. *gēstr*, 'salutary,' Du. *gaaf*, 'suitable.'

Gabel, f., 'fork, shafts (of a vehicle),' from the equiv. MidHG. *gabele*, *gabel*, OHG. *gabala*, *gabal*, f.; corresponding to Du. *gaffel* (hence ModIc. *gaffall*, 'fork'), AS. rarely, *geaful*, m., 'fork' (for which, even in the AS. period, *forc*, E. *fork* occurs). *Gabel* seems to be related by gradation to *Gietel*, and in that case the oldest shape of the fork must have been a sort of acute angle like a gable. Yet the supposition that the word was borrowed is not to be rejected, especially since 'the form of an acute angle' can hardly be the prim. meaning of *Gietel*. Note the correspondence with Kelt. words; OIr. *gabul*, 'fork,' *gablla*, 'shears,' W. *gebe*, 'tongs,' Lat. *gabulus* ('gable-shaped) gallow'; to these also OInd. *gābhastī*, 'fork, shaft,' may be allied, in which case it would follow that the West Teut. *Gabel* is perhaps primit. allied to the Kelt. class.

gackern, **gacksen**, vb., 'to cackle, chatter,' simply ModHG.; imitative forms like MidHG. *gāgen*, 'to cackle like a goose,' akin to Du. *gagelen*, 'to gabble,' and even in OHG. *gackizōn*, 'to mutter,' *gagizōn*, *gackazzen*, 'to bawl,' MidHG. *gagzen*, 'to cluck like a hen laying.' Comp. Scand. *gagga*, 'to howl like a fox,' *gagl*, 'wild goose,' E. *to gaggle*.

Gaden, **Gadem**, m. and n., 'room, cottage, storey,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *gaden*, *gadem*, n., 'house containing one room only,' then generally 'apartment, chamber,' OHG. *gadam*, *gadam*, n.; orig. a merely UpG. word, which found its way, however,

even into LG. Akin to Goth. **gatm* (from *ga-* and *tmo-*, the latter related to Gr. *δδμος*, *μεσθ-δμν*, and HG. *Zimmer*)?. Less probably allied to AS. *geat*, E. *gate* (comp. Du. *gat*, 'opening,' under *Gaſſe*). At all events, the connection with Gr. *χρών*, 'garment,' is impossible.

gaffen, vb., 'to gape at,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *gaffen*, OHG. **gaffēn* (deduced from OHG. *geſſia*, f., 'contemplation'); Goth. **gapan* is wanting. The ordinary MidHG. and OHG. words for the modern *gaffen* are *kapfen* and *chapsēn* (Goth. **kappan*, vb., is wanting). Hence, according to the sounds, the two words are radically different; in the ModHG. period, MidHG. *kapfen* has given way to *gaffen*. The latter signifies lit. 'to look on with open mouth'; comp. Du. *gapen* and the equiv. E. *to gape*, OIc. *gapa*, 'to open the mouth wide,' *gap*, 'chaos.' The Teut. root *gap*, 'to gape,' is allied to Sans. root *jabh*, 'to snap'?

gāhe, see *jāh*.

gāhnen, vb., 'to yawn, gape,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ginen* (*genen*, *geinen*), OHG. *ginēn* (*geinōn*); ModHG. *ae* for *ē*. Goth. **gi-nai-* from the root *gē*, 'to gape'; comp. AS. *ginian*, *gānian*, 'to gape.' OIc. and AS. possess a str. vb. formed from the root *gē*, and *n* orig. a suffix of the present stem—OIc. *gina*, AS. *lōgtman*, 'to bark'; comp. also OIc. *gin*, n., 'jaw of animals.' OHG. *gēn*, 'to gape,' is formed without the suffix *n*; so too with a derivative *w*, OHG. *giewēn*, *gēwōn*, MidHG. *giewen*, *gēwen*, 'to open the mouth wide.' The Teut. root *gē*, from pre-Teut. *ghē*, is widely diffused, especially in West Teut. Comp. Lat. *hiare* (for Lat. *h*, representing Teut. *g*, see *Gerſte* and *Œaſt*), OSlov. *zijati*, 'to gape, bark,' Lith. *židti*, 'to open the mouth wide'; OIr. *gin*, 'mouth' (OIc. *gin*); Lat. *hiſco*; Gr. *χεύ*, 'hole,' for *χεύει*.

Galgant, m., 'galangal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *galgan*, *gālgān*, *gālgant*, m.; comp. MidE. *galingale*, E. *galangal*; a medicinal herb of the Middle Ages, known under the same name to Rom. (comp. Ital. *galanga*, Fr. *galanga*—MidLat. *galanga*; also Mid

Gr. γαλάργα). The origin of the term has probably been rightly ascribed to the East; some etymologists compare it with Arab *galang*.

Galgen, m., 'gallows, gibbet, cross-beam,' from MidHG. *galge*, OHG. *galgo*, m., 'gallows (also applied to the cross of Christ), frame over a well from which the bucket is hung to draw water.' It corresponds to OSax. *galgo*, Dn. *galg*, AS. *gealgr*, E. *gallows* (the plur. used as a sing., yet comp. *gallow-tree*), OIc. *galge*, 'gallows,' Goth. *galga*, m. (applied to the cross of Christ, as also in all the other OTeut. dialects); a common Teut. word, Teut. *galgan-*, pre-Teut. *g'algha-*; comp. Lith. *žalga*, f., 'pole.' Note the double sense of the MidHG. and OHG. word. Probably some such idea as a 'long pliable rod' is the starting-point of the various meanings of the cognates.

Gallapfel, m., 'gall, gall-nut,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Lat. *galla*, whence also, probably, the equiv. AS. *galloe*; comp. E. *oak-gall* (*galloak*). See *Galle* (2.).

Galle (1.), f., 'gall, bile,' from the equiv. MidHG. *galle*, OHG. *galla*, f.; common to Teut. in the same sense (only in Goth. is the weak neu. **galló* not recorded); comp. OSax. *galla*, Dn. *gal*, AS. *gealla*, OIc. *gall*, n. Like a great number of terms relating to the body (see *ἄνθρ*, *ἄρρ*, *ἄνρ*, *ἄνρ*, *ἄνρ*), *Galle* too has numerous correspondences in the cognate languages, which points to the antiquity of the Aryan term (Goth. **gallin-* or **galzin-*, from pre-Teut. *ghal-*); comp. Gr. *χόλη*, *χόλος*, Lat. *fel*, *fellis*, n., 'gall.' Many etymologists connect the word with *gelb* (OHG. *gēlo*), as if *gall* was named from its colour; OSlov. *žlŭčŭ*, 'gall' (from **gŭlki*), is certainly allied to Russ. *želknutŭ*, 'to turn yellow.'

Galle (2.), f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. *galle*, f., 'swelling above the knee on the hind-leg of a horse'; comp. E. *gall* (swelling, sore spot, gall-nut); it is questionable whether *Gallapfel* is allied to the word. Also in Romance, Ital. *galla* and Span. *agulla*, signify 'swelling, tumour, gall-nut.' Hence the Lat.-Rom. *galla*, 'gall-nut,' was perhaps the source of the Teut. terms. Yet it is possible that the foreign word has been confused with a Teut. word similar in sound, especially since Swed. dialects also have a term *grüsgaller*, 'swelling on the hoof of a horse.'

Gallerte, f., 'jelly,' from MidHG. *gal-*

hert, *galhart*, *galreide*, f., 'jelly of animal and vegetable matter.' MidLat. *galatina*, 'jelly,' as well as Fr. *gelée* (from Lat. *gelare*), cannot, for phonetic reasons, serve as the source of the MidHG. word; the origin is still obscure.

Galmei, m., 'calamine,' first occurs in early ModHG., with the older variant *salmei*; once in MidHG. *kalēmine*; from MidLat. and Rom.; comp. MidLat. *lapis calaminaris*, Fr. *calamine*; earlier Lat. *cadmia*, Gr. *καθμεία*, 'calamine.'

Galopp, m., 'gallop,' borrowed from Fr. *galop*, even in the MidHG. period, as is proved by MidHG. *galopieren*, of which the variant *walopieren* occurs (comp. MidHG. *walap*, 'galop,' E. *wallop*). The Rom. words on which they are based are derived by some etymologists from a Teut. source, though it cannot be assigned to any satisfactory root; some assume a Goth-Teut. **walk-hlaup*, which is supposed to denote a Kelt. method of trotting.

Gamander, m., 'germander,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gamandrē*; from MidLat. *chamandrea*, *gamandraea*, which is based upon Gr. *χαμαιδρῦς*, *χαμαιδρῦον*, 'germander.'

Ganerbe, m., 'joint-heir, co-proprietor,' from MidHG. *ganerbe* (from *ge-an-erbe*), m., 'next co-heir, especially a co-heir with the right of obtaining the property of his fellow-inheritors at their death,' OHG. *ganarbo*, 'co-heir' (Goth. **gandna-arþa*, m.). The prefix *ga*, representing Lat. *con-*, 'together with,' was current in OTeut. See *Gancf*, *Gancfelle*.

Gang, m., 'going, movement, gait, passage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ganc(g)*, OHG. *gang*, m., 'gait, walking'; corresponding to OSax. *gang*, Du. *gang*, AS. *gong*, m., 'walking, gait' (comp. E. *gang*, *gangway*, and *gangweek*), OIc. *gangr*, m., 'gait, walking,' Goth. *gagys*, 'lane.' Also in older Teut. a str. vb. *gangan*, 'to go,' of which only the pret. *giug* and the partic. *gegangen* are still current in ModHG. In East Teut., in which *gehen* is wanting, *ganga* (OIc.) and *gaggan* (Goth.) have a wider range; yet comp. OSwed. and ODan. *ga*, 'to go.' In West Teut. part of *gehen* has been lost; in E., differing in this respect from G., the older *gangan* has become entirely obsolete. Teut. root *gang*, pre-Teut. *ghangh*. The only correspondences in other Aryan languages are Sans. *gāṅghā*, f., 'leg, foot,' Lith. *žengtiū* (*žengti*), 'to step,' akin to Lith. *pražunga*, 'trespass.'

gänge, adj., 'current, in vogue, cus-

tomary,' from MidHG. *gerge*, OHG. *gengi*, 'ordinary, scattered,' orig. 'capable of going, or rather of circulating'; a verbal adj. from the root *gang* (see the preceding word), formed like *gäbe*, *angetehm*, *flüege*.

Gans, f., 'goose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gans*, OHG. *gans*, f.; a common Teut. term for 'goose,' unrecorded in Goth. only, in which **gans*, f. (plur. **gans*) may have been the form (comp. Span. *ganso*, adopted from it). To this correspond AS. *gōs* (6 from *an* before *s*), plur. *gēs* (owing to the *i* mutation), f., E. *goose*, plur. *geese*; OIc. *gás*, f., from pre-Teut. *ghans*; Du. *gans*; one of the few names of birds to be ascribed to a primit. Aryan origin, since it recurs in most of the languages of the Aryan group; Sans. *hansá-s*, m., *hansá*, f., 'goose,' Mod Pers. *gáz*, Lith. *žgšis* (OSlov. *ggs* is borrowed from Teut.), Gr. *χίψ*, Lat. *anser* (for **hanser*), OIr. *géis*, 'swan' (from *ghansi*). The *s* of Aryan *ghans*- seems to be a suffix (comp. *gūdhá*, *Menat*); at least Teut. words of cognate stem point to *ghan*- as the more primitive form; comp. OHG. *ganazzo*, MidHG. *ganze*, *genz*, m., 'gander,' Du. *gent*, 'gander,' AS. *ganot*, E. *gannet* ('swan'); AS. *gandra*, E. *gunder*. Pliny informs us that large flocks of geese were kept in Germania, and that the birds or their feathers were sent even to Rome; one species was said to be called *gantae* by the Teutons; a similar term is known in Rom. (Prov. *ganta*, OFr. *gante*, 'wild goose'), which borrowed it from Teut. To the Teut. *ganta*, from pre-Teut. *gandu*, the OIr. *gél*, 'goose' (Lith. *gāndras*, 'stork'), is primit. allied.

Gänserich, m., 'gander, wild tansy,' ModHG. simply, formed like *Güterich*, from an earlier *Gänjer* (still found in many of the UpG. dialects; in Alsac. *gunster*, MidG. *gänsert*), MidHG. *ganzer*, also *ganze*, *ganze*, m., 'gander.' Comp. LG. *gante*, Scand. *gass*: for *gässe*, 'gander'; see *Gaus*. The plant *Gänserich* is a corruption of an earlier *Gruusich*; comp. Fr. *bec d'oie*, Ital. *piè d'oca*. The MidHG. and OHG. term is *gēnsinc* (even *gensing* also in OHG.).

Gant, f., 'auction, bankruptcy,' an UpG. word (unknown to the Suab. dial.), from MidHG. *gant*, f., 'sale to the highest bidders, auction.' Not from Fr. *gant*, 'glove.' It is not true that "affixing a glove (in a symbolical way) has given rise to the terms *Gant* and *Bergantung*, denoting a distress on real property." The term is more pro-

bably derived from Prov. *l'encant*, ModFr. *l'encan*, 'auction' (Ital. *incanto*, from Lat. *in quantum*), whence E. *cant*, 'auction.'

gan̄z, adj., 'whole, complete, entire,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gan̄z*, adj., 'uninjured, complete, whole, healthy,' prop. a HG. word simply, which was adopted, however, by the Teut. dialects of MidEurope (Dan. *ganske*, Du. *gansch*, OFris. *gans*; *n* would not have been retained before *s* in a native Dan. or Fris. word. The early history of OHG. *gan̄z* is obscure; if its primary meaning is 'encircling,' it is perhaps connected with Gr. *χαβάδρα*, 'to comprise'; comp. Gr. *χαβάδς*, 'spacious'?).

gar, adj. (and adv.), 'finished, ready, done' (of cooked food), from MidHG. *gar* (inflect. *garwer*), adj., *gare*, adv., OHG. *garo* (infl. *garawér*), adj., *garo*, *garawo*, adv., 'made ready,' armed, prepared, complete, entire'; corresponding to OSax. *garo*, AS. *gearo* (adv., *gearwe* also), E. *yare*, OIc. *gerr* (adv. *gerrva*), 'ready, prepared, made'; Goth. **garwa-* is wanting. The adj. was really used as a partic., the suffix *wo* in Ind., combines with the root *pac*, 'to cook,' forming the partic. *pakvā-s*, 'cooked, done' (of food). Besides AS. *gearo*, 'ready,' a remarkable form, *earo*, is found with the same meaning, and in OSax. *aru* as well as *garu*; these forms point to Goth. **garwa* and **arwa*, 'prepared, made ready.' Hence some have identified the two classes regarding the *g* of **garwa-* as the remnant of the verbal particle Goth. *ga* (HG. *ge*).

Garbe (1.), f., 'sheaf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *garbe*, OHG. *garba*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *garba*, Du. *garf*, 'sheaf'; lit. 'handful, manipulum.' Hence from the Sans. root *grbh*, 'to lay hold of, seize,' *grābhā*, 'handful,' Lett. *grabas*, fem. plur., 'a bundle hastily collected,' Lith. *grēpti*, 'to seize,' and *grōpti*, 'to snatch.' In the HG. dialects *grappen*, *grapsen*, *grippen*, &c., are also allied to the Aryan root *grbh*; so too Du. *grabelen*, E. *to grabble*. The cognates found their way into Romance (Fr. *gerbe*, f., 'sheaf').

Garbe (2.), (the same is *Edelgarbe*, 'milfoil'), f., 'millefolium,' from the equiv. MidHG. *garwe*, OHG. *garwa*, *garwea*, f., 'millefolium'; corresponding to AS. *gearewece*, f., E. *yarrow*, Du. *gerw*, 'millefolium.' Whether it is related to *gar* (Teut. *garwa-*) is uncertain.

gären, vb., 'to ferment, effervesce, bubble,' a combination as to its form of a str. vb. MidHG. *gären*, *jēsen*; OHG. *jēs.m*,

'to ferment, foam,' and the corresponding factitive MidHG. **jern* (unrecorded, but OHG. *jerjan* occurs), 'to cause to ferment'; OHG. *jēsan* is a str. vb., and *jerjan* a wk. vb. (comp. *ginēsan*, str. vb., and *gingerian*, wk. vb.). Noun derivatives of the Teut. root *jes* retain their *s* (before *t*) even as late as ModHG.; see *Giicht*, under which the cognate nouns from the other OTeut. dialects are brought together. The root *jes*, *yes*, occurs also in Ind. and Gr.; comp. Gr. *ξέω-τός*, 'boiled,' *ξέω-μα*, hence also *ξέω* for **ξέωω* (perf. *ἔξεω-μακ*), 'to boil, bubble' (*ξ* for earlier *j*, *y* as in *ξυρόν*, see *Soch*), Sans. root *yas*, 'to seethe, boil.' Considering this agreement of forms with initial *j* and *y*, ModHG. *gāten* with *g* is remarkable; so too Oic. *gerb*, 'yeast' (but E. *yeast*).

Garn, n., 'yarn, thread, net, snare,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *garu*; corresponding to AS. *gearn*, E. *yarn*, Oic. *garn*, n., Du. *garen*; the common Teut. term for 'yarn' (Goth. **garn*, n.); the meaning 'net' was attached to *Garu*, even in the OHG. and MidHG. period, but it never obtained in E. and Scand. We might assume a root *gar* with some such meaning as 'to turn,' but it is not authenticated. Earlier Teut. has a series of terms corresponding in sound with *Garu* and meaning 'entrails'; comp. Oic. *gorn* (plur. *garner*), f., 'gut, intestines, entrails,' OHG. *mittigarni*, *mittilugarni*, n., 'fat found in the middle of the entrails, arvina,' AS. *micgern* (*cg* for *dg*); comp. AS. *orcard*, E. *orchard*, for *ortgeard*), 'arvina.' These words have been connected with Lith. *žarnà*, f., 'gut,' and Sans. *hira*, f., 'gut,' though the latter may be allied to Lat. *hīra*, f., 'gut,' and *hilla* for *hirla*; likewise Lat. *haru-* in *haru-spez*, 'one who examines the entrails, soothsayer,' and *hariolus*, 'soothsayer,' contain the Aryan root *ghar*. Perhaps—and nothing further can be said—all the words discussed above are based on a Teut. root *ghar*, 'to turn.'

garstig, adj., 'filthy, foul, obscene,' an extended form of the late MidHG. *garst*, adj., 'rancid, tasting "high"'; comp. Du. *garstig*, 'insipid, rank, rotten'; akin to Oic. *gerstr*, 'moro-se' (in appearance). Allied to Lat. *fastidium*, 'disgust, aversion' f. The latter probably represented **farstidium*, like *tostus* for **torstus*, from *torreo*; Lat. *f* initially corresponds to Teut. *g*. See under *Gaffe* (Lat. *fel*). But it might perhaps be also connected with Lat. *horridus* for **ghorsidus*.

Garten, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *garte*, OHG. *garto*, m., 'garden'; corresponding to OSax. *gardo*, OFris. *garda*, m., 'garden'; Goth. *garda*, m., 'stable.' Akin to the strong nouns—Goth. *gardis*, m., 'court, house, family'; Oic. *gārðr*, m., 'enclosure, hedge, house, farm,' OHG. *gart*, m., 'circle, choral dance,' AS. *geard* (E. *yard*), 'enclosure, garden' (E. *gard-n* was borrowed in MidE. from OFr. *gardin*, *jardin*, which is of Ger. origin). 'Enclosing,' and 'the enclosed space' are the fundamental ideas of the whole class, which might thus be connected with *gärten*, Teut. root *gerd*, if the correspondences in the cognate languages did not prove that 'Garten' is a pre-Teut., perhaps a common West Aryan form, which cannot belong to a specifically Teut. root. But HG. *Garten* is most closely connected with Lat. *hortus*, 'garden,' Gr. *χόρος*, 'enclosure, yard, farm-yard, pasture, hay, grass,' OIr. *gort*, 'cornfield,' also Lat. *co-hors*, -*tis*, f., 'courtyard for cattle and fowls'; if the Teut. word is allied to these, the *d* of the Goth. and Sax. words is derived from Aryan *t*, i.e. Goth. *garda* is based on Aryan *ghortō-* (not *ghōrtō-* from *χόρος*). On the other hand, *Garten* may be connected with Slav. and Lith. words, which, however, assume that Goth. and Sax. *d* originated in Aryan *dh*; OSlov. *gradŭ*, m., 'enclosure, citadel, town' (as an enclosed place; Lith. *gārdas*, 'fold'). It is possible that in the Teut. class two words, different in sound but allied in meaning, have been combined; but the Slav. words were more probably borrowed from Teut. Comp. *Jaun*.

Gas, n., 'gas,' a word coined by the Du. chemist, Von Helmont, of Brussels (died 1644 A.D.); comp. Du. *gas*.

Gasse, f., 'lane, road, row,' from Mid HG. *gassa*, OHG. *gassa*, f., prop. (as even yet in UpG.) 'street'; corresponding to Goth. *gatawō*, f., 'lane, street,' Oic. *gata* (accus. *gptu*), 'way, street, path.' From the Scand. word E. *gate*, 'way,' is derived. Properly speaking, the word is unknown to the LG. languages. Whether *Gasse* is allied to AS. *geat*, E. (Scotch), *gate*, *gait* (see *Gatter*), OSax. and Du. *gat*, n., 'hole, cavern,' Oic. *gat*, n., 'hole,' and is derived from a prim. meaning, 'inlet, opening'—*Gasse*, lit. 'furnished with an entrance, a gate,' on account of the suffix -*wān* ?—cannot be definitely decided; in any case, it is impossible to connect *Gasse* with *gefen*, since

the latter is based upon a root *i* (Lat. *ir*, Gr. *léras*).

Gast, m., 'guest, visitor; wight; sailor,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gast* (plur. *geste*, *gesti*), m., 'stranger, guest'; common, in the same sense, to Teut.; comp. Goth. *gasts* (plur. *gasteis*), m. (comp. *gastigóds*, 'hospitable'), Olc. *gestr*, 'guest (uninvited)', AS. *gyst*, *giest*, m., E. *guest*, Du. and OSax. *gast*. Teut. *gastiz*, m., 'stranger, unbidden or chance guest from some foreign part,' from pre-Teut. *ghostis*, which left derivatives in Lat. and Slav.; Lat. *hostis*, 'enemy,' prop. 'foreigner, stranger,' OSlov. *gostk*, m., 'guest'; with Lat. *hostis*, 'foreigner,' *hospes* (prop. **hosti-potis*, 'host'?), might also be connected. It is more than questionable whether West Aryan *ghosti-s*, 'stranger,' is prop. 'eater, devourer,' and belongs to the Sans. root *ghas*, 'to eat.' It is worthy of notice in how many ways Teutons and Romans have transformed the idea underlying the old inherited word for 'stranger'; the Roman regards him as an enemy, among the Teutons he enjoys the greatest privileges—a fine confirmation of Tacitus' account in the *Germania*. This evolution of meaning would be still more remarkable if the view were correct that Lat. *hostis*, 'stranger,' is related to Lat. *hostia*, 'victim' (stranger = 'one to be sacrificed'?); this collocation is alluring, but very uncertain.

gāfen, jāfen, vb., 'to weed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jēten*, *gēten*, OHG. *jētan*, *gētan*; akin to OHG. *jetto*, m., 'weed, darnel.' Perhaps Gr. *ζηρέω*, 'I seek,' is allied, if the Aryan root is *yēl*.

gāflich, adj., 'suitable, convenient,' an essentially MidG. and LG. word; derived from a parallel Goth. form **yada-*, to which OHG. *gi-gāt*, adj., 'suitable, agreeing with,' also points; comp. Gatte, gut; so too OSlov. *godŭ*, 'favourable time,' Lith. *gadas*, 'stipulation,' and Du. *gadelijck*, 'reconcilable.'

Gatte, m., 'spouse, consort, husband,' from MidHG. *gate* (also *gagate*), m., 'equal associate, one's equals, husband'; comp. Du. *gade*, 'husband.' The last meaning is rare in the MidHG. period, and first prevailed over the others in the last century; it is a specialisation of the idea 'belonging to one another'; comp. OSax. *gigado*, 'one's equals,' AS. *gegada*, 'companion'; also Goth. *gudiliggs*, 'relative,' AS. *gædeling*, 'member of the same tribe,' OHG. *gatuling*, 'cousin,' OSax. *gaduling*,

'countryman, member of the same tribe.' ModHG. *gatten* (ſich *gatten*), vb., is from MidHG. *gaten*, 'to come together, agree'; MidHG. (essentially MidG.) *gater*, 'together,' Du. *te gader*, AS. *geador* and *idgædere*. E. *together*; AS. *gatrian*. E. to *gath-r* (Du. *vergaderen*, 'to assemble'); OHG. *geti-lôs*, MidHG. *gete-lôs*, adj., 'wanton, dissolute,' lit. 'free from the restraining bond.' The ideas of 'belonging to one another' and of 'suii g' are seen in all the cognates of gut.

Gatter, n., 'railing, lattice, rudder,' from MidHG. *gater*, m., n., 'railing, lattice' (as a gate or fence), OHG. *gataro*, m., 'railing.' If the latter represents Teut. *ga-doro*, the word would be a compound of *ga* (see *ge*) and *Ʒhor* (Goth. *dur*). On the other hand, it is possibly allied to AS. *geat*, E. *gate*.

Gau, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *gōu*, *gou*, n., OHG. *gewi*, *gouwi*, n., 'district.' According to Goth. *gawis* (*gawjis*), n., 'scenery, country,' we might have expected OHG. *gewi* (*gounces*), MidHG. *gōu* (*gounces*), since *j* after *au* becomes *w* without producing modification (comp. *ŷran*). Even now *Gäu*, neu., is found in Bav., Suab., and Swiss, but in the sense of 'country' opposed to town. The word is unknown to Scand., and also to Sax. and E., in which *Gau*, as the second part of a compound name applied to a district, is met with only in the very earliest period; comp. e.g. AS. *celge*, 'district of eels,' OLG. *Pathergō*, 'Pader district' (around Paderborn). The ModHG. word first obtained currency again in the last century as a result of the study of OGer. (see *ŷrrt*). No tenable root has yet been found.

Gaudŷ, m., 'simpleton, gawk, crow, owl, cuckoo' (as stupid birds, from MidHG. *gouch*, m., 'dolt, fool, simpleton,' prop. 'cuckoo,' OHG. *gouh*, 'cuckoo'; corresponding to AS. *geac*, OIc. *gaukr* (whence Scotch *gawk*), 'cuckoo,' 1s *k* a suffix as in AS. *hafoc*, 'hawk,' and Goth. *ahaks*, 'pigeon'?) OHG. *gouh*, Goth. **gawks*, cannot, however, be allied to Lat. *cuculus*, Sans. *kōkila-s*, 'cuckoo,' since Teut. *g* initially cannot represent Lit. and Sans. *k*. Further *Gaudŷ* is the OTeut. word for the later term *Rufuf*.

Gaudieb, m., formed from the equiv. LG. *gaudeef*, Du. *gaunvedief*, prop. 'sharp, cunning thief' (from *ganre*, 'quick, cunning,' see *jāŷe*), then generally 'sharper.'

Gaukler, m., 'buffoon, juggler, impostor,' from MidHG. *goukelære*, OHG. *goukalári*, *gougalári* (*k* from *gg*, see *Hufe*), 'magician, conjuror'; from MidHG. *goukeln*, OHG. *goukolôn*, *gouggolôn*, 'to deal in magic, play the fool.' Apparently allied to OHG. *gougarôn*, MidHG. *gnugern*, 'to roam about,' also to MidHG. *gogeln*, 'to act without restraint, flutter about,' *gogel*, adj., 'unrestrained, exuberant,' *giege*, m., 'fool, dupe'; Du. *gouchelaar*, 'buffoon.' The cognates point to a Teut. root *gug*, *geug*, *gug*, 'to move here and there in a curious fashion like a clown or conjuror'?. Considering the numerous correspondences, it cannot be maintained that *Gaufler* was derived from Lat. *joculari*, or from Gr. *καυκλω*, 'small dish or bowl'; both these explanations are opposed by the phonetic relations of the words; in the case of the Gr. term there is the further difficulty that we do not know how it was borrowed, and also the fact that no verb 'to juggle' occurs in Gr.

Gaul, m., 'steed, nag,' from MidHG. *gâl*, m., 'boar, male animal (generally)'; only at a late period and rarely 'nag,' which meaning becomes prominent in the 15th cent.; for a 'sorry jade' *runzt* is used in MidHG.; Du. *guil*, f., 'a mare that does not yet bear.' The word is not known to the other dialects; its origin is obscure.

Gaumen, m., 'palate, taste,' from MidHG. *goume*, *guome*, OHG. *goumo* (*giumo*?), *guomo*, m., 'palate, throat, jaw'; corresponding to AS. *gôma*, m., 'palate,' E. *gums* (probably from AS. **gumma*, since, moreover, there are numerous forms in earlier ModHG. which point to an OHG. **gummo*, 'palate'); Olc. *gómr*, m., 'palate'; Goth. **gaurmô*, **gómô*, n., are wanting. Allied to Lith. *gomyris*, 'palate.' The relation of the vowels of the stem (OHG. and MidHG. *ou* and *uo*, AS. and Scand. *ô*) is obscure; see *Wute*. Some etymologists connect the word with a Teut. root *gau* (Gr. *χαυ* (in *χαῦνος*, 'gasping, loose,' *χάος*, 'chasm,' for *χάφος*).

Gauner, *charlier* *Zauner*, m., 'sharper, knave,' does not occur till the beginning of the last century; in the 15th and 16th cents. the professional swindlers at cards were called *Zener*, from the slang *zenn*, 'to play,' the ultimate source of which is said to be Hebr. *jānā*, 'to cheat.'

ge-, a proclitic prefix, from MidHG. *ge-*,

OHG. *gi*, *ga-* (an accented prefix *ga-* in noun compounds is very rare in OHG. and MidHG.); the prim. idea is 'collectivity, completeness'; comp. Goth. *ga-*, AS. *ge-* (in *E. i* only in *handiwork*, *handicraft*, AS. *hondgeveorc*, *hondgecraft*; comp. also E. *enough*, from AS. *genôh*, under *genug*). The prefix is probably allied to Lat. *con-*; *cum*; comp. *gehu*, *glauben*, *gleich*, *Glied*, &c.

gebären, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *gëbern*, OHG. *gibëran*, vb., 'to give birth to'; corresponding to Goth. *gubairan* (also *baïran*), 'to give birth to, produce,' AS. *gebëran*, *bëran*, str. vb., 'to give birth to,' E. *to bear*; in Scand. the compounds with *ga-* are wanting, the simple vb. *bera*, 'to give birth to' being used. See *Wahre*; where proofs are given of the antiquity of the verbal stem *ber*, pre-Teut. *bher*, within the Aryan group; in Ind. the root *bhr*, *bhar*, may mean 'to bear offspring' as well as 'to bear' generally; comp. Lat. *fertilis*, from Lat. *fero*; in OIr. the substantives *comhairt* and *brith*, corresponding to *Geburt*, 'birth,' manifest the same specialisation. See *Geburt*.

Gebärde, **Geberde**, f., 'bearing, gesture,' from MidHG. *gebarde*, f., 'conduct, appearance, manner,' OHG. *gibárida*, f., from MidHG. *gebären*, OHG. *gibáren*, -*ôn*; corresponding to AS. *gebëran*, 'to conduct oneself,' *gebëre*, *gebërn*, 'conduct'; from the root *ber* in *Wahre*, *gebären*.

geben, vb., 'to give, present, render, yield,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gëben*, OHG. *gëban*; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. Goth. *giban*, AS. *gifan*, E. *to give*, Du. *geven*, Olc. *gefa*. Comp. *Gabe*, *Güit*. Akin to OIr. *gabim*, 'I take,' Lith. *gabéinti*, 'to bring, convey to,' *gobinti*, 'to cause to bring'?

Gebet, n., 'prayer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gebët*, OHG. *gibët*, n. (AS. and OSax. *gebéd*, n., 'prayer'); allied to *beten*, *bitten*.

Gebiet, n., 'dominion, jurisdiction, territory, sphere,' from MidHG. *gebiêt*, n., 'territory, jurisdiction, order'; allied to *gebieten*, *bieten*.

Gebirge, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *gebürge*, OHG. *gibirgi*, n., 'range (of mountains),' a specifically HG. collective form allied to *Brig*.

Gebrechen, n., 'defect, infirmity, grief,' an inf. used as a noun; from MidHG. *ge-brësten*. See *kränken*.

Gebühr, **Gebür**, f., 'duty, propriety, dues, fees,' allied to *gebühren*, MidHG.

gebürn, OHG. *giburien*, wk. vb., 'to occur, happen, fall to one's lot, devolve on by law, be due'; corresponding to OSax. *giburian*, AS. *gebyrian*, Oic. *byrja*, 'to be suitable, becoming, fit'; Goth. **gabaúrjan*, wk. vb., may be inferred from *gabaurjaba*, adv., 'willingly' (lit. 'in a fitting manner'?), and *gabaurjôbus*, m., 'pleasure.' The whole class is probably connected with the root *ber* 'to carry'; comp. LG. *büßren*, 'to raise aloft,' see *emper*; hence OHG. *buridih*, 'go (thou)'; lit. 'raise thyself,' *giburita*, 'pervenit'; *burien*, *büren*, also 'to come to pass.' See *Wahre, Verbe*.

Geburf, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *geburt*, OHG. *giburt*, f., 'birth.' Comp. Goth. *gabaurþs*, f., 'birth,' also 'lineage, native town'; OSax. *giburd*, f., AS. *gebyrd*, f., 'birth, rank, dignity,' E. *birth*, Oic. *burþr*, m., 'birth, embryo'; in form it points to Aryan and Sans. *bhṛtī-s*, and both in form and meaning it corresponds to OIr. *brith*, 'birth'; Sans. *bhṛtī-s*, f., 'bearing, nursing, maintenance.' With the simple Teut. *beran*, 'to give birth to,' is connected an OTeut. neut. subst. *barna-*, 'child' (lit. 'that which is born'), formed from the old *no*-partic. Comp. Oic. *barn*, AS. *bearn*, OSax., OHG., and MHG. *barn*, 'child, son.'

Geck, m., 'fool, fop, buffoon,' orig. MidG. (and LG.), in which *gēc*, *gēcke*, m., 'silly fellow, fool, droll fellow,' occurs even in the MidHG. period; not allied to MidHG. *gege*, 'fool,' mentioned under *gaufeln*. Comp. Du. *gek*, m., Dan. *gjæk*, 'fool,' Ic. *gikk*, 'crafty, coarse person.'

Gedächtnis, n., 'memory, recollection, memorial,' allied to *gedenken*, *denken*.—**Gedanke**, m., 'thought, idea,' from MidHG. *gedanc(k)*, OHG. *gedank*, m., OSax. *githanko*, m., 'thought,' AS. *geþonc*; allied to *denken*.

gedeihen, vb., 'to thrive, prosper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gedihen*, OHG. *gi-līhan*, str. vb.; Goth. *gabēihan*, AS. *geþeōn* (contracted from *geþīhan*), 'to thrive'; the old AS. form points to the fact that the verbal stem was orig. nasalised; *n̄* before *h* is everywhere suppressed in Teut., thus *þīhan* for *þīnhan*. The corresponding factitive **þangjan* remained in OSax., where *then-gan* means 'to complete'; on the suppression of the nasal the *e* gradation passed into the *i* gradation in Goth. and HG. The simple form *þēihan*, 'to thrive,' is still known in Goth. On account of its meaning, *gedeihen* (root *þen*h, pre-Teut. *ten*k, *tek*, in Lith. *tenkù*, *tèktì*, 'I have enough,' as

well as in Ir. *tocad*, W. *tynged*, 'fortune,' from the prim. form *tongeto-*) cannot be connected with the root *tek* in *tékvor* (see *Degen*).—**gediegen**, adj., 'solid, pure, concise, pithy,' from MidHG. *gedigen*, adj., 'adult, firm, hard, clear, pure,' OHG. *gidi-gan*, adj., 'aged, advanced in years, earnest, pure, chaste'; prop. a partic. of *gidihan* (*g* by a grammatical change is the necessary form of *h* in the partic.); AS. preserves the older participial form of the *e*-gradation, *geþungen*, 'complete,' so too OSax. *thungan*.

Geduld, f., 'patience, forbearance,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gedult*, OHG. *gedult*, f.; allied to *dulsten*.

gedunsen, adj., 'bloated, puffed up,' partic. of a lost str. vb. which is retained in ModHG. dialects (Hess. *dinsen*, 'to draw'); comp. MidHG. *dansen*, 'to draw, tear, extend,' OHG. *dinsan*; also Goth. **þinsan*, *atþinsan*, 'to draw.' The Teut. root *þens*, pre-Teut. *tens*, corresponds to the Sans. root *tans*, 'to draw,' Lith. *testi*, 'to draw, stretch.' The root *tens* seems an extension of the root *ten* appearing in *dehnen*.

Gefahr, f., 'danger, risk, jeopardy,' ModHG. only, for MidHG. *vāre*, OHG. *fāra*, f., 'ambush, deceit, hazard, danger'; AS. *fēr*, f., 'ambush, unforeseen danger, fright,' E. *fear*, OSax. *fār*, 'ambush'; Goth. **fēra*, 'ambush,' follows from *fērja*, m., 'waylayer.' Scand. *fār*, n., has a somewhat different meaning, 'misfortune, distemper.' Allied to the root *fēr*, Aryan *pēr*, which in Lat. *periculum*, Gr. *πεῖρα*, 'trial, cunning, deception,' furnishes cognate meanings.

Gefährte, m., 'companion, partner, mate,' from MidHG. *geverte*, OHG. *giferto* (**gafartjo*), 'escort,' lit. 'fellow-traveller'; allied to *ſahrt*.

gefallen, vb., 'to suit, please,' from MidHG. *gefallen*, OHG. *gifallan*, str. vb., 'to happen, fall to one's lot, please,' in MidHG. always with the complement 'wehl' (well) or 'üfel' (ill); probably an expression derived from the OTeut. warlike custom of dividing booty (comp. *Sund*) by means of dice; *eß gefällt mir wehl*, 'I am well pleased with it,' lit. *das ſes fällt gut für mich*, 'that was a lucky throw for me' (a similar history is also connected with ModHG. *ſchēnen*, which furnishes evidence respecting the Teut. drinking customs). Note too that in ModHG. terms relating to card-playing have been similarly used.

Comp. *Ēan* (lit. 'ace (of cards)') then generally 'good fortune') and *Īund*.

Gefāngnis, n., 'prison,' from MidHG. *gevennisse*, f., n., 'imprisonment'; allied to *faŋen*.

Gefäß, n., 'vessel, receptacle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geveze*, n. (OHG. *givdizzi*, n., 'transport'). Goth. **gafēti*, n., is wanting; it would probably be connected with Goth. *fētjan*, 'to adorn' (AS. *fated*, partic., 'adorned'), and also more remotely with *faß*.

Gesieder, n., 'feathers, plumage, fowls,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gevidere*, OHG. *gefidari*, n.; collective of *Īerer*.

Gesilde, n., 'fields, ulain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geville*, OHG. *gefeldi*, n.; collective of *Īede*.

geffissen, partic. of a lost vb. *ffeißen*, 'a-siduous, busy.' See *Īleiß*.

gegen, prep., 'against, opposite to, in presence of, in comparison with,' from MidHG. *gegen*, OHG. *gegīn*, *gagan*, 'against' (in OHG. and MidHG. almost always with a dat.); allied to the MidHG. adv. *gegēn*, OHG. *gegīni*, *gagani*, 'towards'; corresponding to AS. *geān*, *ongēān*, 'against,' E. *again*; OSax. *gegīn* and OIc. *gagn*, 'against,' appear only in compounds; in Goth. a corresponding word is wanting. Of obscure origin.—**Gegend**, 'region, neighbourhood,' from the equiv. MidHG. (post-classical) *gegenōte*, *gegēnde*, f., which, with the variant *gegēne*, f., are imitations of Fr. *contrée* (Ital. *contrada*), 'country,' allied to Lat. *contra*.—**Gegenwart**, 'presence, present time,' from MidHG. *gegenwart*, OHG. *gegīnwarti*, f., abstract of OHG. *gaganwart*, 'present,' whence MidHG. *gegenwertec*, ModHG. *gegenwärtig*, 'present.' See the adj. suffix *wärtig*.

gehaben, vb. in *sich gehaben*, 'to fare, be (in health), behave,' from MidHG. *sich gehaben*, OHG. *sih gihabēn*, 'to hold, be (in health)'; allied to *haben*.

Gehege, n., 'hedge, enclosure, precinct,' from MidHG. *gehege*, n., 'enclosure'; allied to *haq*, *hegen*.

geheim, adj., 'private, secret, hidden, mysterious,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *geheim*, which, with *heimlich*, means lit. 'belonging to the house.'

gehen, vb., 'to go, walk, go on well, succeed,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *gēn*, *gān* (some of the inflected forms supplied by the stem *gang*; see *Gang*); comp. AS. *gān* (stem *gā-*, from *gati*), E. *to go*, OSwed. and ODan. *ga*, 'to go.' The

assumed root *ghai-*, meaning 'to go,' cannot be positively authenticated beyond the Tent. group (yet comp. Lett. *gāju*, 'I went'?). The remarkable facts that this Tent. *ga-*, 'to go,' has no primit. noun derivatives in Tent., that it has supplanted the root *i*, which is widely diffused in Aryan, but almost obsolete in Tent. (retained, however, in the Goth. aorist *iddja*, AS. *ēde*), and that like the latter it is conjugated like verbs in *mi*—all these lead to the supposition that the assumed Goth. **gūim*, **gais*, **gair* are contracted from the verbal particle *ga* (see *ge-*) and the old inherited *īmi*, *īsi*, *īti* (comp. Gr. *εἶμι*, Sans. *ēmi*, *ēsi*, *ēti*), 'to go.' From this explanation it follows that *gehen* is fundamentally identical with Lat. *ire*, Gr. *ίβαι*, Sans. root *i*, Lith. *eiti*. OSlov. *iti*, 'to go' (see *eifen*). For a similar blending of a verbal particle and an old vb. comp. *selgen*, *stessen*.

geheuer, adj., 'secure against anything uncanny,' from MidHG. *gehiure*, 'gentle, graceful, free from anything uncanny'; comp. OHG. and OSax. *unhiuri*, 'dreadful, terrible,' AS. *hǣre* (*heōre*), 'friendly, mild,' OIc. *hǣrr*, 'mild.' Indubitable cognates in the non-Tent. languages are wanting; perhaps Sans. *çakrā*, 'strong' (of deities) is allied, so that OHG. *-hiuri* would represent *heguro-* (Aryan *kegrō-*).

Gehren, m. (dial.), 'lap,' from MidHG. *gēre*, *yēro*, m., 'wedge-shaped piece of stuff or land, lap'; corresponding to AS. *gāra*, 'piece of stuff,' E. *gore*, OIc. *geire*, in the same sense; a deriv. of *Īer*. For the evolution of meaning comp. *Īranse*, *Īheß*.—From the OG. word the Rom. cognate, Fr. *giron* and Ital. *gherone*, 'lap, train (of a dress),' are derived.

Geier, m., 'vulture, carrion kite,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *gēr*, m., akin to LG. *gier*. On account of the early appearance of the G. word we cannot assume that it was borrowed from the Rom. cognates, Ital. *girfulco*, Fr. *gerfaut* (whence MidHG. *gēr-valke* is derived), or from Lat.-Gr. *gyrare*, 'to wheel round.' The connection between OHG. *gēr* with OHG. *gērri*, MidHG. *gīre* (*geier* still occurs in ModHG. dialects.), 'greedy, covetous,' and the Tent. root *gēr*, 'to covet,' presents no difficulty. *Geier* is lit. 'the greedy bird.' See *gerri*, *Īier*.

Geifer, m., 'slaver, drivel, wrath,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *geifer*, m. (15th cent.), whence also *geifern*, ModHG. *geiferen*. Origin obscure.

Geige, f., 'fiddle, violin,' from the equiv. early MidHG. *gīge*, f.; corresponding to MidDu. *ghīge*, Oic. *gīgia*; in OHG. *fūula*, E. *fiddle*; see *fidrl*. The Teut. word, like *harfe*, found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. *giga*, Fr. *gigue* (whence further E. *jig*). There is no suspicion that MidHG. *gīge* was borrowed; it is, however, scarcely allied primit. (pre-Teut. *ghīkū*) to OSlov. *žica*, 'thread' (akin to Lith. *gijū*, 'thread'?).

geil, adj., 'rank, wanton, obscene, lewd,' from MidHG. and OHG. *geil*, 'of savage strength, wanton, exuberant, merry, joyous'; for the change of meaning on the transition from MidHG. to ModHG. comp. *Ḫimpf*. The primary meaning, 'unrestrained, joyous,' follows from Goth. *gailjan*, 'to rejoice'; comp. OSax. *gsl*, Du. *geil*, AS. *gāl*. To the Teut. cognates Lith. *gailūs*, 'passionate, furious, sharp, painful, sympathetic,' and *gulbtī-s*, 'to injure'; OSlov. *zělū* (from *gailo*), 'violent,' adv. *zelo*, 'very.' In the compound *Wiebergeil* appears the MidHG. noun *geil*, *geile*, 'testicle.'

Geisfel (1.), m. and f., 'hostage,' from MidHG. *gisel*, OHG. *gisal*, m., n., 'prisoner of war, person held in security'; corresponding to AS. *gisel*, Oic. *gīsl*, m. To connect it with *Geißel* (2.), f., as if 'hostage' were lit. 'one who is scourged,' is impossible. It is, probably, most closely allied to the equiv. OIr. *giall* (for **gisal*).

Geisfel (2.), f., 'scourge, whip,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geisel*, OHG. *geisala*, *geisla*, f.; akin to Oic. *geisl*, *geisle*, m., 'pole used by persons walking in snow-shoes.' The stem *geis-* is connected with the OTeut. term *gūza-*, 'spear' (see *Ḫr*). Hence 'pole, staff,' must be accepted as the prim. meaning; the second component is Goth. *walus*, 'staff,' so that OHG. *geis-ala* stands for **geis-wala*, just as OHG. *wurzala* for AS. *wyr-walu* (see under *Wurzel*).

Geist, m., 'spirit, genius, spectre,' from MidHG. and OHG. *geist*, m., 'spirit (in contrast to body), supernatural being'; corresponding to OSax. *gēst*, Du. *geist*, AS. *gāst* (*gāst*), E. *ghost*; common to Teut. in the same sense, but in Goth. *ahma* (see *ahstn*). The prim. meaning of the word ('agitation'?) is not quite certain; yet Oic. *geisa*, 'to rage' (of fire, passion), and Goth. *us-gaisjun*, 'to engage,' seem to be allied. Respecting the dental suffix of the Teut. *Geiß* (pre-Teut. *ghaisdos*), note

the Sans. root *hīd* (from *hizal*), 'to get angry,' *hēdas*, n., 'anger,' to which E. *aghost* also corresponds.

Geiß, f., 'goat, roe,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *geiz*, f.; corresponding to Goth. *gais*, Oic. *geit*, AS. *gāt*, E. *goat*, Du. *geit*; also a dimin. Goth. *gaitain*, AS. *gāten*, OHG. *geizzin*, n., 'kid' (see *Ḫhwein*). Primit. allied to Lat. *haedus* from older *ghaido-s* (see *Rige* and *Žitege*). In common with Slav., O'Ent. has a different word for *Žitege*; comp. MidDu. *ho-kijn*, AS. *hēcen*, 'kid,' akin to OSlov. *koza*, 'goat.'

Geiz, m., 'avarice,' allied to *geizen*, MidHG. *gitsen* (*gizen*), beside which MidHG. *gitten*, 'to be greedy, covetous, or avaricious' occurs; comp. AS. *gitsian*, 'to be covetous.' The term for *Geiz* in MidHG. and OHG. was *gīt*, 'greediness, covetousness, avarice,' for *geizig*, MidHG. *gitter*, OHG. *gitag*, 'greedy, covetous, avaricious'; respecting the derivation of *Geiz* from *geizen*, see *Ärger*, *hanteln*. Akin to Goth. *gairōr*, n., 'want.' With the Teut. root *gaird*, *gīd* (Aryan *ghaidh*), are connected Lith. *geidziū* (*geisti*), 'to desire,' OSlov. *židq*, *židati*, 'to expect.'

Gekröse, n., 'giblets; frill, ruffle,' from MidHG. *gekroese*, n., 'the small intestine,' also the variant *kröese*, OHG. **chrōsi*; akin to Du. *kroes*, *kroost*, 'giblets of ducks and geese.' All the cognates are probably connected with *fraus*.

Gelage, n., 'feast, banquet, drinking bout,' first occurs in early ModHG., allied to *legen*. Scarcely derived from the ancient *Gelage* (banquets); but just as Goth. *gabaur* is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'picnic, feasting' (from *bairan*, 'to carry,' see *Wahre*), so *Gelage* is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'feasting'; comp. *Ḫstn*.

Geländer, n., 'railing, banister, from the equiv. late MidHG. *gelender* (15th cent.), allied to MidHG. *lunder*, 'stake, fence,' which may be regarded as a nasalised variant of *Latte* (Teut. *lap-*).

Gelaf, m. and n., 'relics, heritage,' from MidHG. *gelāze*, n., 'settlement, mode of settlement,' allied to *galdāzen*, 'to settle.'

gelb, adj., 'yellow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gël*, OHG. *gëlo* (gen. *gëluos*); corresponding to OSax. *gëlo*, Du. *geel*, AS. *geolo*, E. *yellow* (Oic. *gulr*). The common West Teut. *gelwa-*, from pre-Teut. *ghelwo-*, is primit. allied to Lat. *helvus*, 'greyish yellow'; the Aryan root *ghel* appears also in

Gr. *χλωρός, χλωρός*, 'green, yellow,' *χλόη*, 'green objects,' OSlov. *zelenŭ*, 'yellow, green,' Lith *žaliŭs*, 'green' (*želti*, 'to grow green'), Sans. *harī*, 'yellowish.' Akin also to *Galle* and *Geld*.

Geld, n., 'money, coin, cash,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gēlt* (*t*); the *d* first occurs in ModHG.), n., m., 'recompense, compensation, revenue, income, paying, payment, money,' Du. *geld*, 'money.' 'Means for paying, coin,' is the latest sense of the words quoted (comp. Goth. *gild*, 'tax, interest'); it is wanting in the corresponding words of the other dialects; in Goth. the term is *fahtu* (see *Wich*), and *skatts* (see *Σφαγ*), AS. *feoh*, E. *money*. On the other hand, AS. *gild* signifies 'recompense, compensation, sacrifice.' See *gēstn*.

gelegen, adj., 'situated, opportune, seasonable,' and adv.; from MidHG. *gelēgen*, adj., 'neighbouring, at hand, suitable,' OHG. *gilēgan*, 'nearest, related'; partic. of *giligan*, MidHG. *geligen*.—**Gelegenheit**, f., 'opportunity, occasion,' from MidHG. *gelēgenheit*, 'situation of an affair, condition or nature of things.'—**gelegentlich**, adj., 'occasional, incidental' (and adv.) from MidHG. *g-lēgenlich*, with an inserted *l*.

Gelenk, n., 'joint, articulation, wrist, link,' from MidHG. *gelenke*, n., 'waist, bend, bow,' akin to ModHG. *gelenf, gelenfig*, adj. formed from MidHG. *gelenke*, 'pliant, skilful' (see *tenfen*). While the MidHG. *gelenke*, as a collective of MidHG. *lunke*, signifies the 'pliable narrow part of the body between the hips and breast,' and hence, as it were, the joint of the entire body, the word in ModHG. is applied to each limb; akin to OHG. *lancha, hlancha*, 'hip, loins' (whence also the Romance cognates—Ital. *fianco*, from which ModHG. *Flanke* is borrowed), likewise OIc. *hlekkir*, 'link of a chain.'

Gelichter, n., 'likeness, cast, stamp,' lit. 'class of people of like manners'; in this sense *glichter* and its derivatives occur even in late MidHG. (MidG.); derived from MidHG. *gelich, glicht* (see the latter). Yet the UpG. form *glister* points perhaps to a blending with another word, Goth. **gahliftrja*, 'thief's accomplice' (akin to Goth. *hlifan*, 'to steal,' primit. allied to Gr. *κλέπτω*). For HG. *jt*, equiv. to LG. *ht*, see *sacht, rucht, Gerucht*.

gelingen, vb., 'to prove successful,' from MidHG. *gelingen*, OHG. *gilingan*, str. vb., 'to be successful, prosper'; MidHG.

also *lingen*, 'to prosper, advance, get on.' Allied to AS. *lungre*, 'quickly,' from pre-Teut. *lughrō-*, to which the equiv. Gr. *ελαφρός* also points; the Aryan root *lengh* (*lngh*) appears also in Sans. *langh, ramh*, 'to spring, get on.' See *leitst*.

gellen, vb., 'to yell,' from MidHG. *gēllen*, OHG. *gēllan*, str. vb., 'to sound loud, cry'; corresponding to Dn. *gillen*, AS. *gillan*, OIc. *gjalla*, 'to resound'; allied to the Teut. root *gel, gal*, 'to resound.' Comp. *Radstigall*.

geloben, vb., 'to promise, vow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geloben*, OHG. *gilobōn* (akin to *loben*); lit. 'to assent, applaud.'

gelt (1.), particle. See *gēstn*.

gelt (2.), adj., 'giving no milk, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *galt*; corresponding to OIc. *geldr*, OSwed. *galdar*, which have the same sense. They are connected perhaps with OHG. *galza*, MidHG. *galze*, OIc. *gǫltr*, 'gilded pig' (E. dial. *gilt, ill*). The stem on which it is based, *gald, gall* (from pre-Teut. *ghalt, ghaltin*), perhaps meant orig. 'to castrate'; comp. E. *to geld*, OIc. *gelda*, 'to geld'; akin to Goth. *giltja*, 'sickle'?

Gelfe, f., 'pail, bucket, vessel,' from MidHG. *gelte*, OHG. *gellita*, f., 'vessel for liquids'; adopted in the OHG. period from MidLat. *galēta*, with which are also connected the Romance cognates—Fr. *jale*, 'pail,' Ital. *galea, galeotta*, Fr. *galiasse, galion*, applied to different kinds of ships. The ultimate source of the cognates is obscure.

gelfen, vb., 'to be worth, pass current, prove effectual,' from MidHG. *gēlten*, OHG. *gēllan*, str. vb., 'to repay, pay, cost, be worth, requite, compensate'; comp. Goth. *us-, fru-gildan*, 'to requite' (akin to Goth. *gild* and *gilstr*, n., 'tax'), OIc. *gjaldur* (OSwed., also *gialla*, from Teut. *gelpan*), 'to pay,' AS. *gildan*, E. *to yield*, Du. *gelden*, 'to be worth, cost,' OSax. *geldan*. The common Teut. stem *gelþ*, the *þ* of which is proved by OSwed. from pre-Teut. *ghel-t*, points to the fact that OSlov. *žlědŭ*, 'I pay, atone for,' was borrowed. The prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates is 'to make good, pay oversomething'; it seems to be specially applied to religious sacrifices; comp. AS. *gild*, OSax. *gēld*, 'sacrifice' (akin to Gr. *τέλος*, 'duty'?). See *Geld, Gildt*.—The particle *gelt*, which first occurs in early ModHG., is properly the subj. pres. of the vb. *gēlten*.

Gelze, f., 'gilded sow,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *gelze* (*galze*), OHG. *gelza* (*galza*). See *gelt*.

Gemach, n., 'chamber, apartment; comfort, rest,' from MidHG. *gemach*, m., n., 'rest, comfort, ease, nursing, place where one is nursed, room,' OHG. *gimah*(*hh*), 'ease, advantage'; the ModHG. meaning is not found until the classical period of MidHG.; the ModHG. adj. *gemäch*, 'comfortable,' preserves the earlier meaning, MidHG. *gemach*, OHG. *gimah*(*hh*), 'comfortable, suitable'; prop., 'suitable to one another' (comp. Oic. *mahr*, 'suitable'; see *machten*). Akin to *gemächlich*, MidHG. *gemächlich*, OHG. *gimahlllho*, adv.

Gemächt, n., 'genitals; handiwork,' from MidHG. *gemahē* (plur., *gemēhte*), OHG. *gimacht*, f., 'testicles'; akin to ModHG. *Wacht* (comp. Du. *gemacht*).

Gemahl, m. and n., 'consort, spouse,' from MidHG. *gemahete*, m., 'betrothed, husband,' and *gemahete*, f. (very rarely n., which is first found in Luther specially), 'betrothed, wife' (the fem. form *Gemahlitin* is wanting in MidHG.); OHG. *gimahalo*, m., 'betrothed, husband,' *gimahala* (*gimāla*), 'betrothed, wife.' Simply a G. form from a common Teut. subst. *maþla-* (whence *mahl-*), 'public assembly, negotiation'; comp. Goth. *maþl*, 'assembly, market' (akin to *maþljan*, 'to make a speech'), Oic., *māl*, 'speech' (*mēla*, 'to make a speech'), AS. *mēdel*, 'assembly' (*maðolian*, *mēlan*, 'to make a speech'), OHG. *mahal*, 'assembly, contract, marriage contract.' Hence the subst. upon which the word is based has assumed in G. only, the special reference to the act of betrothal in the public assembly before the community.

gemäß, adv., 'conformably, proportionally, suitably,' from MidHG. *gemæze*, OHG. *gimāzzi*, adj., 'adapted'; akin to *meßen*.

gemein, adj., 'common, public; mean, vulgar,' from MidHG. *gemeine*, OHG. *gimeini*, 'belonging to one another, in common, universal, belonging to the great body'; an adj. common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *gamains*, 'in common, joint, general, unholy,' AS. *gemæne*, E. *mean*, Du. *gemeen*. The common Teut. *ga-maini-s* is primit. allied to the equiv. Lat. *com-mānis* (for *com-moini-s*); comp. Lat. *anus* with Goth. *ains*, Aryan *oino-s*. Since 'in common' is the primary meaning of the class, *Meineid* (which see) cannot be very closely allied to its OTeut. cognates.

Gemse, f., 'chamois,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *gemeze*, *gamz*, OHG. **gamuz* (*gamz*), m.; although a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages, there is no sufficient reason for regarding OHG. **gamīza*, f., as borrowed (formed like OHG. *hiruz*, see *Střřř*; AS. *ganot*, 'waterfowl'; MidHG. *krebez*, see *Střřř*). The Romance cognates (Ital. *camozza*, Fr. *chamois*) which are equiv. in sound tell rather in favour of their own foreign origin than that of the G. word (in Lat. the term was *rupicapra*). Perhaps Span. and Port. *gamo*, 'stag,' is based upon a Goth. **gama*, allied to *Gmīse* (E. *game* has probably no connection with the word?).

Gemüll, see *malmen*; **Gemüse**, see *Mūs*; **genuf** and **Gemüf**, see *Mūt*.

gen, prep., 'against, towards,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gēn*, a variant of *gein*, *gegen*. See *gegen*.

genau, 'accurate, precise, strict, parsimonious,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *nouwe*, 'careful, exact,' akin to *nouwe*, *genouwe*, adv., 'scarcely'; comp. Du. *naauw*, 'narrow, exact, punctual.' Probably these cognates, in their Goth. form **ga-nēws*, are to be connected with Goth. *nēhws*, HG. *nāh*. Others refer them to a root *nau*, 'to narrow,' in *Net* and its cognates.

gerehm, see *angerehm*.

genesen, vb., 'to get well, recover,' from MidHG. *genēsen*, OHG. *ginēsan*, str. vb., 'to be left alive, be healed, escape alive,' also 'to be delivered of a child'; corresponding to Goth. *ganisan*, 'to recover health, be rescued, saved,' AS. *genēsan*, OSax. *ginēsan*, 'to be rescued, be left alive'; also Du. *genezen*, 'to heal, cure.' The Teut. root *nes*, with which *nāhren* and its cognates are connected as factitives, corresponds to the Sans. root *nas*, 'to approach in an affectionate manner, join,' and especially to Gr. *νέουαι* (root *νec-*), 'to come back,' and *νέο-ρος*, 'return home.' From Teut. are derived OSlov. *gonzati* (*gonezati*), 'to be redeemed,' and *gonoziti*, 'to redeem,' allied to *gonozitelj*, 'Saviour.' See *nāhren*.

Genick, n., 'back of the neck, nape,' from the equiv. MidHG. *genic*, *genicke*, n.; akin to *Necken*, AS. *hnecca*.

genießen, vb., 'to enjoy, partake of,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geniezen*, OHG. *giniozan*, str. vb., with the variants MidHG. *niezen*, OHG. *niozan*; corresponding to Goth. *niutan*, 'to take part in something,' *ganūtun*, 'to catch' (*nuta*, 'captor,

fisher'). OIc. *njóta*, 'to enjoy, derive joy from, have the use of,' AS. *neftan*, 'to take, use, enjoy,' Du. *genieten*, OSax. *niótan*, 'to enjoy.' The primary meaning of the Teut. root *nut*, found in str. verbs, was 'to get something for one's own use,' then 'to use or enjoy something, have the use of.' See *Nutz*, *Rieftutz*. Akin to the primit. allied Lith. *naudá*, 'use, produce,' *pa-nústu*, *-nūdau*, *-nūsti*, 'to long, yearn for.'—**Genosse**, m., 'comrade, companion, mate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *genōz*, OHG. *ginōz*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *genōt*, AS. *geneāt*, Du. *genoot*; lit. 'one who partakes of something with another,' comp. *Gefelle* and *Gefinde*.—**Genossame**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *genōz-same*, f., 'fellowship,' OHG. *ginōz-samē*, abstract of OHG. *ginōzsam*, MidHG. *genōz-sam*, 'of equal birth or worth.'

genug, adj., 'enough, sufficient,' from the corresponding MidHG. *genuoc(g)*, OHG. *ginuog*; a common Teut. adj. with the Mod HG. meaning; comp. Goth. *ganōhs*, AS. *genōh*, E. *enough*, Du. *genoeg*, OSax. *ginōg*; a deriv. of an OTeut. pret-pres. Goth. *ganah*, OHG. *ginah*, 'it suffices'; comp. Goth. *ganatāha*, 'sufficiency,' OHG. *ginuht*, MidHG. *genuht*, 'sufficiency.' On MidHG. *ginuhtsam*, OHG. *ginuhtsam*, 'abundant, sufficient,' is based ModHG. *genüßsam*. To the Teut. root *nōh* (Aryan *nāh*) preserved in these words some refer the Sans. root *naç*, 'to attain,' and Lat. *nancisci*.

Ger, m., 'spear,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *gēr*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *gēr*, AS. *gār*, OIc. *geirr*. The *r* in the latter word must be based upon an *s*, otherwise the Scand. form would be **gárr*. Goth. **gairu* may be inferred too from old proper names, such as *Hario-gaisus*. The terms *γαῖρος*, *γαῖρον*, are also mentioned by Polybius, Diodorus, &c., as applied to the spear by the North Europ. barbarians. The word is genuinely Teut. (yet comp. also OIr. *gai*, from **gaiso*, 'spear'), and has the approximate meaning, as the allied *Geißel* shows, of 'shaft, rod (as a missile),' for which reason Gr. *χαῖρος*, 'shepherd's staff,' and Sans. *hēśas*, n., 'missile,' are perhaps cognate. The root is Sans. *hi*, 'to urge on,' with which AS. *gād* and E. *goad* (from Aryan **ghai-tā*) are also connected. The OTeut. term was first used again in ModHG. as a borrowed word, though it continued to exist in the proper names *Gerbert* (OHG. *Gēr-bracht*, lit. 'glit-

tering with spears'), *Gerhard* (OHG. *Gēr-hart*, 'spear-bold'), *Gertrud* (OHG. *Gērtrāt*). Comp. *Gichten* and *Geißel*.

gerad (1.), adv., 'even' (of numbers), from the equiv. MidHG. *gerat*, OHG. *girad*, 'even'; prop. 'equal in reckoning'; akin to Goth. *raþþō*, 'number,' *garapþjan*, 'to count.'

gerade (2.), adj., 'going in one direction, straight, upright,' from MidHG. *gerat*, 'alert, quick, skilful, recently grown up, straight and therefore long'; the primary meaning is 'nimble, rapid'; comp. OHG. *rado* (and *rato*, *hrato*), 'quick,' AS. *ræde* (also *hræde*), 'quick,' Goth. *raps*, 'easy.' Perhaps primit. allied to *Rad*, Lat. *rosa*.

Gerät, n., 'tools, furniture, utensils,' from MidHG. *geræte*, OHG. *girāti*, n., 'equipment,' lit. 'consultation, precaution'; collective of *Rat*.

geraunt, **geräunig**, see *Raum*.

Geräusch, n., 'entrails of slaughtered animals,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *ingeriusche*; origin obscure.

gerben, vb., 'to tan, curry, polish,' from MidHG. *gerwen* (*garwen*), wk. vb., 'to make ready, prepare, equip, dress, tan'; a deriv. of *gar* (see *gar*); OHG. *garwēn* (*garawen*), from **garwjan*, 'to make ready,' *lédergarawo*, 'tanner.'

gerecht, adj., 'righteous, just, fit,' from MidHG. *gerēht*, 'straight, right, dexterous, skilful, fit, upright, innocent, just,' OHG. *girēht* (*grēht*), 'rectus, directus' (not yet 'justus'); corresponding to *garaihts*, 'upright'; in AS. *rihtwīs* (OHG. *rēhtwīs*), 'justus.' E. *righteous*. See *riht*.

Gerfalke, **Gierfalke**, m., 'gerfalcon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gīr-*, *gērfalke*; from Rom. See *Geir*.

Gericht, n., 'judgment, tribunal, court, jurisdiction,' in its double sense even in MidHG. *geriht*, n., 'tribunal, sentence, jurisdiction,' and 'prepared food'; OHG. *girihiti*, n., only in the first sense; akin to *riht*.

gering, adj., 'petty, trifling,' prop. 'insignificant, easy,' from MidHG. *geringe*, 'light and quick, nimble,' *ringe*, 'easy, light, convenient, insignificant, slight, small,' OHG. *ringi*, *giringi*, 'light'; a specifically G. adj., wanting in the other Teut. dialects; origin obscure. The development of meaning from 'light' to 'slight' through the medium of 'easy' is similar to that of *flēin*.

gern, adv., 'gladly, willingly, fain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gērne*, OHG. *gērno*, adv.,

from the MidHG. and OHG. adj. *gern*; to the latter correspond Goth. *gairns* in *faihu-gairns*, 'avaricious' (comp. Goth. *gairnjan*, 'to desire, long for, demand'), OIc. *gjarn*, 'eager,' AS. *georn*, 'zealous,' Du. *guarne*, OSax. *gern*. Akin to OHG. and MidHG. *gēr* (without the partic. suffix *n*), 'desiring, demanding,' as well as to *begehren*, *Gier*. The Teut. root *ger* (from Aryan *gher*, 'to demand violently,' was confused with a derivative form in *r* from a root *gī* (*ghī*), allied in meaning; see *Gier*, *Gier*. Whether the Sans. root *har-y*, 'to be fond of,' or Gr. *χαλῶ*, or Oscan *heriest*, 'he will be willing,' is connected with the Aryan root *gher* is uncertain.

Gerste, f., 'barley,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gērste*, OHG. *gērsta*, f.; akin to Du. *gerst*; a specifically G. word, unknown to the other dialects; OSax. and AS. *grist*, E. *grist*, are not connected with it, but with OTeut. *grindan*, 'to grind' (equiv. to Lat. *frendere*, 'to gnash'?). In the remaining Teut. dialects the terms for *Gierste* are Goth. *baris*, OIc. *bygg* (and *barr*), AS. *bere*, E. *barley*. OHG. *gērsta*, from pre-Teut. *ghérzdā*, corresponds only to the equiv. Lat. *hordeum* (from **horsdeum*, prim. form **ghrzdéyo*-); Gr. *κριθή*, 'barley,' is scarcely a cognate. From an Aryan root *ghrs*, 'to stiffen' (Lat. *horrere* for **horsere*, Sans. *hrś*, 'to bristle up'), some have inferred *Gerste* to mean orig. 'the prickly plant' (on account of the prickly ears).

Gerste, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *gerste*, OHG. *gartia*, f., 'rod, twig, staff'; a derivative of OHG. and MidHG. *gart*, 'rod, staff, stick.' To the latter correspond Goth. *gazds* (comp. *gort*, equiv. to Goh. *huzds*), 'stick,' and OIc. *gaddr* (E. *goad* and its equiv. AS. *gād* are not allied; see *Gert*). Probably Teut. *gazda* (OHG. *gersta* would be **gazdjo*) is primit. allied to Lat. *hasta* (from Aryan *ghazdhā*), 'spear.'

Geruch, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *geruch*, m., 'scent, odour, fame'; akin to *riechen*.

Gerücht, n., 'rumour, report, reputation,' from MidHG. *gerüfte* (*geruoſte*), n., 'calling, cry'; *cht* instead of *ft* (see *rufen*) is due to LG. influence, as in *ſacht* and *berüchtigt*.

geruhen, vb., 'to deign, condescend, be pleased,' corrupted by connection with *Ruhe* from the earlier ModHG. *geruoſen*, MidHG. *geruoehen*, OHG. *geruoehan*, 'to care for, take into consideration' (MidHG. also 'to

approve, grant'). Corresponding to ASax. *rōkian*, AS. *rēcan* (and *rēccan*, whence E. *to reckon*), OIc. *rökja*, 'to take care of.' The Teut. root *rak*, *rök*, appears also in OHG. *rahha*, 'account, speech'; so too in *rēhen*. In the non-Teut. languages no root *räg* in a cognate sense has yet been found.

Gerüst, n., 'scaffold,' from MidHG. *gerüste*, n., 'contrivance, preparation, erection, frame, scaffold,' OHG. *gürusti*; akin to *rüsten*, *rusten*, *hrustjan*.

gesamt, adj., 'joint, collective,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gesament*, *gesamnet*, OHG. *gisamanót*; partic. of OHG. *samanón*. See *jammeln*.

Geschäft, n., 'business, affair, occupation,' from MidHG. *gescheſte*, *gescheffede*, n., 'creature, work, figure, occupation, business, affair'; abstract of *ſchaffen*.

geschehen, vb., 'to happen, occur, befall,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geschehen*, OHG. *giscēhan*; a specifically G. word (MidDu. *geschieen*, Du. *geschieden*), as well as the corresponding factitive *ſchiden*. It is uncertain whether the word is connected with Goth. *skēujan*, 'to go,' and the Teut. root *skeh* (*skēhw*, *skēw*), from *skek*, or OSlov. *skokū*, 'leap,' and OIr. **scuchim*, 'I go or pass away.' See *Geschiede* and *ſchiden*?

geſcheif, 'sensible, judicious, discreet,' corrupted into *geſcheit*, from MidHG. *geſchide*, adj., 'sensible, sly'; akin to *ſcheiden*, a variant of *scheiden*. See *ſcheiden*.

Geschiede, f., 'occurrence, narration, tale, history,' from MidHG. *geſchicht*, OHG. *gisciht*, f., 'event, occurrence, cause of an event, dispensation' (MidHG. also 'affair, manner, stratagem'; see *ſchicht*); abstract of *geſchehen*. Similarly ModHG. **Geschied**, 'fate, destiny, dexterity,' is based upon MidHG. *geſchicke*, n., 'event, order, formation, figure,' as the abstract of ModHG. *ſchiden*.—**geſchickl**, 'apt, skillful, adroit,' prop. a partic., MidHG. *g-ſchickel*, 'arranged, prepared, ready, suitable,' from MidHG. *ſchicken*, 'to arrange, set in order.'

Geschirr, n., 'gear, trappings, implements, ware,' from MidHG. *geſchirre*, OHG. *giscirri*, n., 'dishes, vessel, instrument, utensils.' The more general meaning, 'instrument of every kind,' is also seen, especially in *anſchirren* (ModHG. simply), 'to harness a horse. The origin of the stem, which does not appear elsewhere in Teut., is obscure.

geſchlacht, adj., 'of good quality, soft, tender, shupely,' from MidHG. *geſlaht*,

OHG. *gislacht*, 'well brought up, noble, well behaved'; **ungeschlacht**, 'unconth, unwieldy, boorish,' even in MidHG. *ungeslacht*, OHG. *ungislacht*, 'ignoble, base.' Allied to ModHG. **Geschlecht**, n., 'species, race, extraction, family,' from MidHG. *geslehte*, n., 'race, tribe, family, quality,' OHG. *gislacht*; comp. OHG. *slahita*, f., 'race, family,' MidHG. *slahite*, 'manner, relation'; akin also to **Schlag** (e.g. *Menschenſchlag*, 'race of men'), not found in OHG. and MidHG. It is difficult to determine the relation of these cognates to *ſchlagen*; even in OHG. *slahan* itself means 'to take after, resemble' (e.g. *nāh dēn forðōrōn slahan*, 'to resemble one's ancestors'), for which in late MidHG. *nāch-slāhen* occurs, ModHG. *nachſchlagen*. Probably the str. vb. in OTeut. once had the meaning 'to beget,' which cannot now be authenticated; of this vb. OHG. *gislacht*, 'of good quality,' would be an old partic. in *to* (see *falt*, *trant*, *lant*), with a development of meaning similar to that of *kēnig*. Comp. Fr. *gentil*, equiv. to Lat. *gentilis*.

Geschmeide, n., 'ornaments, trinkets, jewels,' from MidHG. *gesmīde*, n., 'metal, metal utensils or weapons, ornaments,' OHG. *gismīdi*, n., 'metal,' and the variant *smīda*, f.; from the root *smī*, widely diffused in Teut., 'to work in metal,' with which OHG. *smēdār*, 'artificer in metals,' and the cognates discussed under **Schmied**, are connected. So too **geschmeidig**, 'pliant, flexible, tractable, smooth,' from MidHG. *gesmīdec*, 'easy to work, plastic.'

Geschmeiß, n., 'fly-blows, eggs (of insects), vermin,' from MidHG. *gesmeiße*, n., 'excrement'; akin to *ſchmeißen*.—**Geschoß**, n., 'shot, missile, dart,' even MidHG. *geschoß*, OHG. *giscoß*, n., akin to *ſchießen*. So too **Geschütz**, 'artillery, ordnance,' even in MidHG. *geschütze*, n., 'arms, weapons for shooting,' occurs as a collective of *Geschoß*.

geschweige, conj. with a subj. to be supplied, 'much less, to say nothing of, I am silent about it,' &c.—**geschweigen**, 'to pass by in silence, omit mentioning,' a factitive of *ſchweigen*, from MidHG. *gesweigen*, OHG. *gisweigen*, 'to reduce to silence.' See *ſchweigen*.

geschwind, adj. and adv., 'swift(ly), rapid(ly), quick(ly),' from *geswinde*, adj. and adv., 'quick(ly), vehement(ly)'; in earlier ModHG. *ſchwinte*, MidHG. *swinde* (*swint*), 'powerful, strong, quick.' In OHG. the adj. is wanting (yet the proper names

Amalswind and Adalswind are recorded). The prim. meaning is 'strong'; the development of meaning to 'quick' is similar to that of *hald*; Goth. *swinþs*, 'strong, powerful, healthy,' Oic. *swinnr*, 'intelligent,' A.S. *swið*, 'strong, violent,' show various aspects of the primary meaning. The origin of the cognates is obscure; its relation to *gesund* is dubious.

Geschwister, plur. (prop. neut. sing.), from the equiv. MidHG. *geswister* (*g swist-rāde*), neut. plur., 'brothers and sisters,' OHG. *giswistar*, plur.; akin to **Schwester**.

Geschwulst, f., 'swelling, tumour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geswulst*, akin to *ſchwellen*.—**Geschwür**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *geswēr*, n., 'abscess,' akin to *ſchwären*.

Geselle, m., 'comrade, apprentice, journeyman,' from MidHG. *geselle*, OHG. *gisello*, lit. 'fellow-occupant or lodger,' then generally 'companion, friend' (in late MidHG. 'journeyman' also); akin to *ſaaf*. Hence the derivatives, MidHG. *gesellec*, 'associate, combined,' ModHG. *geſellig*; MidHG. *gesellecheit*, 'relation as a comrade'; MidHG. *gesellen*, 'to unite, combine,' ModHG. *Geſellen*, 'to associate.' For the meaning of *ge* in *Geselle*, comp. **Gesinde**.

Gesetz, n., 'law, decree, statute,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gesetzze*, of which the variant *gesetzede* occurs in the same sense, OHG. *gisezzida*, f.; akin to *ſetzen*, whence also **Sagung**.—**Gesicht**, n., 'sight, countenance,' from MidHG. *gisicht*, OHG. *gisicht*, f., 'seeing, view, dream, sense of sight,' akin to *ſehen*.—**Gefinus**, see **Sims**.

Gesinde, n., 'domestics, servants,' from MidHG. *gesinde*, OHG. *gisindi*, n., 'suite, followers in war'; collective of MidHG. *gesint(d)*, OHG. *gisind*, 'follower,' lit. 'one who joins in a *sinid*,' from OHG. *ſind*, m., 'journey, expedition'; corresponding to A.S. *sīð*, 'journey,' whence *gesīð*, 'companion, fellow-traveller,' Goth. *sinþs*, 'journey' (*gasinþa*, 'fellow-traveller'). To the OTeut. *sinþa-* (from pre-Teut. *sēnto-*) corresponds OIr. *ſé*, 'way.' See *ſenten* and *ſinnen*.—ModHG. **Gesinde**, 'rabble, mob, vagabonds,' dimin. of *Gesint*, also used in a contemptuous sense, so even in late MidHG. *gesindelache*, *gesindelach* (with a collective suffix).—**Gespan**, m., 'companion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gespan*; lit. perhaps 'one who is yoked along with another.' Comp. Goth. *gajukó*, 'comrade,' lit. 'yoke-fellow.'

Gespens, n., 'spectre, ghost,' from Mid

HG. *gespenste*, n. (*gespenst*, *gespanst*, f.), 'enticement, allurement, infernal illusion, ghost,' OHG. *gispanst*, f., 'enticement'; the latter meaning is the original one, since *Gespenst* (see also *abz*, *widerspenstig*), according to its form, is a verbal abstract of an OTeut. *spanan*, 'to entice.' Comp. OSax. and OHG. *spanan*, 'to entice, charm,' Mid HG. *spanen* (comp. Gr. *σπάω*).

Gest, see *Gischt*.

Gestade, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *gestat(d)*, n., 'bank, shore.' Comp. *Staden*.

gestalt, adj., 'having form or shape,' in *wichtigstalt*, *ungestalt*; comp. MidHG. *unge-stalt*, OHG. *ungistalt*, 'disfigured, ugly,' MidHG. *wolgestalt* (*wol ges'ellet*); a partic. of MidHG. *stellen*, which may also mean 'to shape, make, accomplish, set in order.' To this is allied **Gestalt**, f., 'external appearance, shape, figure, mien,' MidHG. *gestalt*, f., 'shape, appearance, nature,' OHG. **gistalt*. Considering the comparatively late appearance of the word (not until the end of the 13th cent.), *Gestalt* may have been derived from the old compound, OHG. *ungistalt*, MidHG. *ungestalt*, adj., 'disfigured.'

gestatten, vb., 'to allow, admit, grant,' from MidHG. *gestaten*, wk. vb., 'to grant, permit,' OHG. *gstatûn*; probably connected most closely with OHG. *stata*, f., 'favourable opportunity' (for details see *Statt*).—**gestehen**, vb., 'to acknowledge, confess,' from MidHG. *gestên*, *gestân*, OHG. *gistân*, str. vb., 'to stand still, assist, own, confess'; derivatives, ModHG. *geständig*, *Geständnis*. See *sichen*.

gestern, adv., 'yesterday,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gëstern* (*gëster*), OHG. *gëstaron* (*gëstre*), adv.; also, with a divergent meaning, OHG. *ëgëstern*, 'the day after to-morrow' (and 'the day before yesterday'); corresponding to Goth. *gistradagis*, 'to-morrow,' Oic. *ÿger*, 'to-morrow, yesterday.' It is evident that the primary word was used in the double sense of 'to-morrow' and 'yesterday' (lit. 'on the second day from this'); comp. also AS. *geostra*, *gistrandæg*, E. *yesterday*, Du. *gisteren*, 'yesterday.' The form and the idea are Aryan; comp. Sans. *hyás*, 'yesterday,' Gr. *χθές*, Lat. *heri* (for *hiesi* ?), *ghyés* is the primit. form, whence with the suffix *tro-*, *ghistro-*, *ghyestro-* (Goth. *gistra*). For *heute*, 'to-day,' and *morgen*, 'to-morrow' (Lat. *cras*, Sans. *crás*), an equally diffused form is wanting.

Gestirn, see *Strun*.—**Gestöber**, see *stöbern*.—**Gestrauch**, see *Strauch*.—**Gestrüpp**, see *strüppig*.—**Gestuppe**, see *Staut*.—**Gestüt**, see *Stute*.

gesund, adj., 'sound, healthy, wholesome,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gesund(d)*, OHG. *gisunt(t)*; also MidHG. *gesund*, OHG. *gisunt*, m., 'health'; comp. AS. *gesund* and *sund*, E. *sound*, Du. *gezond*, OFris. *sund*. To East Teut. the word is unknown. Its connection with Lat. *sānus*, 'healthy,' is as feasible phonetically as its connection with *geschwint*, or with the Teut. root *sinþ*, 'to go,' in *Gesunde*.

Getreide, n., 'grain, corn,' from Mid HG. *getregede*, n., 'everything that is carried, clothing, luggage; what the soil bears (flowers, grass), corn,' even in late OHG. (11th cent.), *gitregidi*, n., 'revenue, possession.' The ModHG. sense is first found in 14th cent.

getreu, see *trun*.—**getroft**, see *trösten*.

Gevatter, m., 'godfather, sponsor, gossip,' from MidHG. *gevater*, OHG. *gifataro*, 'spiritual co-father, godfather'; an imitation of eccles. Lat. *compater*. From this was also formed OHG. *gifatara*, MidHG. *gevater*, f., 'godmother.' Comp. also *Vetter* and *Vate*.

gewahr, adj., 'aware,' from MidHG. *gewar*, OHG. and OSax. *giwar*, 'heedful, attentive, mindful'; hence *gewahr werden* is lit. 'to grow careful, mindful'; thus even in MidHG. *gewar wërden*, OHG. *giwar wërdan*, OSax. *giwar wërdan*; comp. Du. *gevaar*, E. *aware*. Allied to MidHG. *gewar*, f., 'oversight, headship,' *gevarsame*, 'oversight, certainty,' ModHG. **Gewahr-sant**, m., 'surety, custody.'—**gewahren**, vb., 'to be aware of, perceive, discover,' from late MidHG. *gewarn*, 'to become aware'; derived from the adj. See *wahrnehmen*, *wahren*.

gewähren, vb., 'to be surety for, guarantee, attest,' from MidHG. *gewërn*, OHG. *giwëren*, 'to grant, confess, perform, pay, give security,' also the equiv. MidHG. *wern*, OHG. *wëren*; corresponding to OFris. *wera*, 'to give security.' From the OHG. partic. *wërento*, 'gnarantor,' were adopted the Romance cognates, Ital. *guarento* and Fr. *garant*, 'bondsman' (allied to Fr. *garantir*, Ital. *guarentire*, 'to give security,' whence ModHG. *Garantie*, E. *warrant*). The connecting link between the OTeut. wk. verbal stem *wera-*, 'to confess,' and non-Teut. words has not yet been found; perhaps Ir. *feraim*, 'I give,' is allied.

Gewalt, f., 'power, authority, force,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gewalt*, m., f., OHG. *giwalt*, m., f.; allied to *walten*.

Gewand, n., 'garment, dress, garb,' from MidHG. *gewant(d)*, n., 'clothing, armour, dress stuff, material' (with the last meaning ModHG. *Gewandhaus* is connected); OHG. only in the late recorded compound, *badagiwant(t)*, 'vestis mutatoria.' The older word for 'Gewand' was MidHG. *gewæte*, OHG. *giwæti*, also OHG. and MidHG. *wæt*. OHG. *giwant*, appears as 'turning, winding,' and upon this sense ('enveloping') the meaning 'clothing' is based; comp. Lat. *toga*, from *tegere*, 'to cover.' See *miten*.—**gewandf.**, 'skilled, proficient, adroit,' partic. of *wenten*.

gewärtig, adj., 'expectant, attentive,' from MidHG. *gewertec*, 'careful, obliging'; allied to MidHG. *gewarten*, 'to hold oneself ready, watch with observant eyes in order to be ready, for a service, or to admit visitors,' &c. See *warten*.

Gewehr, n., 'weapon of defence, gun, musket,' from MidHG. *gewer*, f. n., 'guard, defence, bulwark, weapon'; even in OHG. *giwer*, n., 'weapon, goad,' *weri*, 'rampart, means of defence.' Allied to *wesren*.

Geweih, n., 'horns, antlers,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gewige* (*hürzgewige*), n.; in OHG. the corresponding word is wanting; comp. Du. *gewicht*, n., 'stag's antlers,' whence a G. variant *Gewicht*. The cognates have most frequently been connected with the OTeut. root *wīg*, 'to fight' (see *Beigand*); *Geweih* would then be regarded as the weapon of the stag.

Gewerbe, n., 'mode of acquisition, trade, craft,' from MidHG. *gewerbe*, n., 'activity, business'; allied to *wesren*.

Gewicht, n., 'antlers,' see *Geweih*.—**Gewicht**, n., 'weight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gewiht*, *gewichte*, n.; OHG. **giwihit*; verbal abstract of *wiegen*; corresponding to AS. *gewiht*, E. *weight*, Du. *gewicht*, OIc. *wett*.

gewiegt, adj., ModHG. only, prop. a partic. of *wiegen*, 'to rock,' hence in *etwas gewiegt*, 'rocked into something,' i.e. 'trained up, grown proficient in something.'

gewinnen, vb., 'to win, acquire, prevail on, conquer,' from MidHG. *gewinnen*, OHG. *gicinnan*, 'to attain by work, effort, victory, earn something, conquer, get,' besides which are found MidHG. *winnen*, OHG. *winnan*, 'to toil hard, contend'; corresponding to Goth. *winnan* (*gawinnan*),

'to suffer, feel pain, torment oneself' (allied to *wunns* and *winnō*, f., 'suffering,' OHG. *winna*, 'strife,' MidHG. *winne*, 'pain'), OIc. *vinna*, 'to work, perform, win,' AS. *winnan*, 'to contend, exert oneself,' E. *to win*, Du. *gewinnen*. The primary meaning of the Teut. root *winn* is 'to toil hard' (especially used of toiling in fight). Whether OHG. *wini*, AS. *wine*, 'friend,' and ModHG. *Wenne* also belong to the same root is doubtful; yet the primit. allied Sans. root *van* signifies 'to procure for oneself, obtain, assist in obtaining, conquer,' and 'to be fond of, favourable to.'

Gewissen, n., 'conscience,' from MidHG. *gewizzen*, f. n., 'knowledge, information, privacy, inner consciousness, conscience,' even in OHG. *giwizzant*, f., 'conscience' (Du. *geweten*); probably an imitation of Lat. *conscientia* (G. *ge* equiv. to Lat. *con*, as in *Geatter*), comp. also *fürherig*; in Goth. *midwissei*. OHG. *giwizzant* is most closely connected with *wissen*, OHG. inf. *wizzan*.

gewiß, adj. and adv., 'sure(ly), certain(ly), confident(ly),' from the equiv. MidHG. *gewis(ss)*, adj., *gewisse*, adv., OHG. *gewis(ss)*, adj., *gewisso*, adv., 'certain, sure, reliable'; corresponding to Du. *wis, gewis*; Goth only in *unwissa* (misspelt for **unwissa*), 'uncertain.' The OTeut. *wissa* (*gawissa*) is an old partic. of the Goth. pret.-pres. *witan*, OHG. *wizzan* (see *wissen*), from *witta*, *witdo* (allied to the Aryan root *wid*). With regard to the pregnant meaning, 'what is certainly known,' for 'what is known,' comp. *laut*, lit. 'what is heard.'

Gewitter, n., 'thunder-storm,' from MidHG. *gewitere*, OHG. *giwitiiri*, 'bad weather'; collective of *Wetter*; corresponding to OSax. *giwidiri*, Goth. **gawidri*, n. The ModHG. meaning is wanting in OHG. and MidHG. OHG. *giwitiiri* may also mean 'hail.'

gewogen, adj., 'favourably inclined,' from MidHG. *gewēgen*, 'important, inclined'; prop. a partic. of MidHG. *gewēgen*, 'to be weighty, adequate, help.' See *wāgen*.

gewöhnen, vb., 'to accustom, inure, habituate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gewēnen*, OHG. *gicennan* (pret. *gicennita*); corresponding to Du. *gewennen*, AS. *gewennan*, OIc. *venja*, Goth. *wanjan*, 'to accustom'; derived from an old adj. or rather partic. *wana*-, 'accustomed' (OIc. *vannr*); for this word a parallel form was chiefly used, the

latest derivative of which is **gewohnt**, 'accustomed,' OHG. *gicwon*, MidHG. *gewon*, whence, with a dental suffix (see *Meud* and *habsicht*), ModHG. *gewohnt* (yet without *t*, *Gewohnheit* and *gewöhnlich*); allied to OHG. *giwona*, MidHG. *gewone* (*gewan*), 'custom.' For details see *wohnen*.

Gicht, f. and n., 'gout, mouth of a furnace,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gicht*, n. f. (chiefly in the collective form *gegichte*, n.), 'gout, convulsions, spasms.' OHG. **gihido* may be inferred from AS. *gihða*, m., 'paralysis'; this dental suffix is frequent in old names of diseases. The root *gih* is not found elsewhere, and its prim. meaning is obscure. *Gesien* cannot in any case be allied, since it presumes a root *gai* (from *ga* and a root *ē*); nor could we from this comparison infer the prim. meaning of *Gicht*.

gicksen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *gicksen* (*gëksen*), 'to sigh,' OHG. *gicchazzen*; from an onomatopoeic root *gik*, with a frequentative suffix *sen* (OHG. *azzen*, *azzen*, Goth. *atjan*).

Giebel, m., 'gable, summit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gibel*, OHG. *gibil*, m.; corresponding to Du. *gevel*, Oic. *gaf*, 'gable,' Goth. *gibla*, m., 'spire.' The OHG. word signifies 'front side' (e.g., of the ark of the covenant), as well as 'nap' (of velvet, &c.), so that 'extreme end' is probably the prim. meaning. It may be assumed, however, that the word was used in a figurative sense, MidHG. *gëbel*, OHG. *gëbal*, m., 'skull, head,' OHG. *gibilla*, f., 'skull'; primit. allied to Gr. *κεφαλή*, 'head' (Aryan *ghehald*, the type of this word and of *Giebel*); hence *Giebel* is lit. 'head.'

Giebel, **Gieben**, m., 'crucian'; like the equiv. Fr. *gibel*, of obscure origin.

Giennuschel, f., 'a species of tellina,' allied to MidHG. *ginea* (*gienen*), 'to gape, open the mouth wide,' OHG. *ginên*; the latter is derived from an OTeut. root *gē* (Aryan *ghē*), 'to bark, gape, open the mouth wide.' See *gähnen*.

Gier, f., 'eagerness, inordinate desire,' from MidHG. *gīr* (*gēr*), f., 'longing, craving, greediness,' OHG. *gīr*, f.; abstract of an adj., OHG. *gēr* and *gīr*, MidHG. *gēr*, *gīr*, 'craving, longing,' which is connected with the root *ger* (Aryan *gher*), discussed under *geru*. Another abstract form allied to this is ModHG. *Gierde* (= *Begeerte*), from MidHG. *gīrde*, OHG. *gīrīda*, f. (Du. *begeerte*). For the older adj. MidHG. *gīr*, *gēr*, only *gierig*

is now used, from MidHG. *gīrec*, OHG. *gīrīg*, 'desirous.'

giesen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *giezen*, OHG. *gīozan*, 'to pour, cast metal, form, pour out, spill, stream'; corresponding to Goth. *giutan*, 'to pour' (Oic. *gīōta*, 'to throw young, blink with the eyes'), AS. *gēotan*, Du. *gieten*; a strong verbal root common to Teut., from pre-Teut. *ghul*, whence also the Lat. root *fud* in *fundo*, 'I pour.' This root is probably connected with the equiv. root *ghu* (Gr. *χv-*, in *χέω*, *χόω*, Sans. root *hu*, 'to sacrifice'). See also *Gēge*.

Gift in *Mitgift*, *Bräutigift*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *gift*, f., 'gift, present'; a verbal noun from *gēten* (Goth. *gīfts*, E. *gift*).—**Gift**, n., meaning 'poison,' is the same word (for the evolution of meaning comp. Fr. *poison*, from Lat. *potio*, *potionem*, 'drink'); even in MidHG. and OHG. *gift*, f. (always neut. in this sense in ModHG.), Du. *gift*; in Goth. *lubja*, 'poison' (OHG. *luppi*, MidHG. *lūppe*, 'poison'). The common Aryan term for 'poison' (Sans. *viśa-*, Lat. *virus*, Gr. *tos*) has not been preserved in Teut. See *verresen*.

Gilbe, f., 'yellow colour or substance,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gilwe*, OHG. *gilwēt* (*gēlawt*), f.; an abstract of *gāb* (Goth. **gilwei*, akin to **gilwa*).—To this **gilben**, 'to colour yellow,' is allied.

Gilde, f., 'guild, corporation,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *gild*; corresponding to Oic. *gilde*, 'guild' (from the middle of the 11th cent.), MidE. *gilde*, E. *guild*. The prim. meaning of the word, which first appears in Scand., is 'sacrifice, sacrificial feast, festive gathering, club'; allied to *gēten* (in the sense of 'to sacrifice,' in OSax. *geldan*, and in AS. *gildan*).

Gimpel, m., 'bullfinch,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *gūmpel*; in ModHG. figuratively 'simpleton.' MidHG. *gūmpel* is connected with *gumpel*, 'leaping, jest,' and further with *gumpen*, 'to hop'; hence MidHG. *gumpelmann* (plur. *gumpellūte*), and *gumpelknecht*, 'tumbler, buffoon, fool.'

Ginst, **Ginster**, m., 'broom (plant),' first occurs in ModHG., from Lat. *genista*, whence also the Romance cognate, Fr. *genêt*; the genuine Teut. term is preserved in E. *broom*, Du. *brēm*. See *Brombeer*.

Gipfel, m., 'summit, top, climax,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *gīpfel*, m., the prim. word cannot be discovered; *Gipfel* is scarcely an intensive form of *Giebel*; MidHG. *gūpf*, *gūpfe*, 'point, summit,' is

still less closely allied, and is rather a variant of *Kuppe*.

Gips, m., 'gypsum, plaster of Paris,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *gips*, which again is derived from MidLat.-Gr. *gypsum* (γῦψος, MidGr. and ModGr. *v* being pronounced like *i*, see *Kirche*), whence also Fr. *gypse*, Du. *gips*.

girren, vb., 'to coo,' allied to MidHG. *gërren*, *gurren*, *garren*, which are used for various kinds of sounds.

Gisch, older **Gäsch**, m., 'yeast, foam,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. *jëst*, *gëst*, m., corresponding to E. *yeast*, *yeast*, Du. *g-st*, 'yeast.' Allied to *gischen* (MidHG. *gischen*), older *gäschēn* (MidHG. *geschen*, a variant of *jësen*). See *gären*, a factitive of MidHG. *jësen*.

Gitter, n., 'trellice, lattice, railing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *g-ter*, n., a variant of *g-ter*, *Gatter*; even in late MidHG. *ge-gitter*.

Glanz, m., 'lustre, splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glanz* (wanting in OHG.), with which is connected the OHG. and MidHG. adj. *glanz*, 'bright, shining'; ModHG. *glänzen*, from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glenzen*; to the same class belong MidHG. *gländer*, 'splendour, shining,' and *glänst*, 'splendour,' further *glänster*, 'splendour,' and the very rare str. vb. *glänzen*. A stem *glint-* is wanting in the rest of the Teut. dialects unless the cognates of *glatt* (Goth. **glata-*) are allied.

Glas, n., 'glass, tumbler,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glas*, n.; a common Teut. word unknown to the other Aryan groups; comp. OSax. *gles*, Du. *glas*, AS. *glæs*, E. *glass*; allied to OIc. *gler*, n., 'glass,' with the change of *s* to *r*, which proves the word to be primit. Teut. (**g'aza-* and **glasa-* in Goth.). Hence it is not very probable that the Teut. word was borrowed, although glass itself was imported by the Phœnicians. The OTeut. term for amber (Lat. *glësum*) is likewise primit. allied; comp. AS. *glëre*, 'resin of trees.' See the following word.

Glass, m., 'splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glast*. It is uncertain whether it belongs, like the cognates discussed under the preceding word, to a Teut. root *glas*, 'to shine.'

glatt, adj., 'smooth, polished, slippery, bald,' from MidHG. and OHG. *glat*, 'smooth, shining'; corresponding to OSax. *gladmôd*, 'gladsome,' Du. *glad*, 'smooth,' AS. *glæd*,

'shining, joyous,' E. *glad*, OIc. *gladr*, 'joyous, shining.' Goth. **glada-* for pre-Teut. *ghladho-* is primit. allied to OSlov. *gladükü*, 'smooth,' Lat. *glabr* (for **g'ladhro-*), 'smooth;' hence not 'shining' but 'smooth' is the prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates. The connection with Lith. *glodüs*, 'fitting smoothly' (from the root *glud*, 'to cling to'?), is uncertain. Comp. also the following word, as well as *gläuzen* and *gleiten*.

Glatze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *glatz*, 'bald pate, bald spot, surface of the head'; Goth. **glatta-* for pre-Teut. *ghladhno-*, allied to *glatt* (pre-Teut. *ghladho-*); hence *Glatte* is lit. 'smooth spot.'

Glaube, m., 'belief, credit, creed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geloube* (by syncope *gloube*), OHG. *giloubo*, m.; an abstract common to West Teut.; corresponding to OSax. *gilôbo*, Du. *geloof*, AS. *gelaefa* (E. *belief*). With this *gläuben* is connected earlier (in Luther) *gläuben*, from the equiv. MidHG. *gelouben* (*glöuben*), OHG. *gilouben*, *gilouppen*; comp. OSax. *gilôbian*, Du. *gelooven*, AS. *gelôfan*, E. *to believe*, Goth. *galaubjan*, 'to believe.' The prim. meaning is 'to approve.' To the same root *lub* belong *erläuten*, *istē*, *leben*, and *Urlaub*.

gleich, adj., 'like, similar, equal, direct,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gelîch*, OHG. *gilîk(hh)*; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. Goth. *galeiks*, OIc. *glîkr*, AS. *gelîc*, E. *like*, Du. *gelijk*, OSax. *gilîk*. This specifically Teut. adj. is compounded of the particle *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*, and a subst. *lîka-*, 'body,' whose cognates are discussed under *Leide*; the compound meant lit. 'having a symmetrical body.' The word *lîk*, ModHG. *lîch*, as the second component, is always used in the same sense; e.g., *welkîch*, lit. 'having a woman's body' (it is preserved also in the prons. *welcher*, *selcher*, lit. 'having what kind of body? having a body of that kind'; yet see these words).

—**Gleichen**, in expressions like *meines gleichen*, is also based upon the adj. *gleich*, which is here declined in the weak form; comp. MidHG. *mîn gelîche*, OHG. *mîn gilîhho*, 'my equals.'—**Gleichnis**, n., 'similitude, allegory, parable,' from MidHG. *gelîchnisse*, f. n., OHG. *gilîhnissa*, f., 'copy, model, parable.'—**gleichsam**, adv., 'as it were, as though,' a combination of *gleich* and *sam* for *gleich wie*, 'just as if'; comp. MidHG. *sam*, *same*, adv., 'thus, just as, even as' (OHG. *sama*, from a pronom. stem *sama-*, 'the very same'; comp. E. *same*,

Gr. *ὅμοιός*, Sans. *sama-*, 'the same, equal'.
—See *Gleisner*.

Gleise, n., for *Gelseise* (like *glauben*, *gleich*, &c., from *ge-l*), 'track (of a wheel), rut,' allied to MidHG. *geleis* (rare), f., 'trodden way,' usually MidHG. *leis*, *leise*, f., 'trace, track,' OHG. **leisa* in *waganleisa*, f., 'track of a waggon'; formed from the OTeut. root *lais*, 'to go,' discussed under *leiten*; Lat. *lira*, *de-lirare*, OSlov. *lěcha*, 'ridge' (from **laisá*), Lith. *lỹsė*, 'garden bed,' are also allied. Comp. ModHG. *Gurche* and Lat. *porca*, 'ridge.'

Gleis, m., 'fool's parsley,' first occurs in ModHG.; allied to the following word.

gleisen, vb., 'to shine, glitter,' from MidHG. *glizen*, OHG. *glizzan*, str. vb., 'to shine, light, glitter'; corresponding to OSax. *glītan*, to which Goth. *glitmunjan*, Oic. *glīta*, *glītra* (E. to *glitter*), 'to shine.' The OTeut. root *glīt* (pre-Teut. *ghlīd*) appears also in *glīzern*.

Gleisner, m., 'hypocrite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gelicheseneere*, allied to older ModHG. *gleiszen*, 'to dissemble.' The latter is from MidHG. *glīhsen*, *gelīchesen*, OHG. *glīhhsōn*, 'to dissemble'; lit. 'to be equal to any one' (from *gleich*), equiv. to the MidHG. parallel form *gelichsensn*. Comp. further Lat. *simulare*, allied to *similis*.

gleiten, vb., 'to glide, slide, slip,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glīten*, OHG. *glītan*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *glīdan*, Du. *glīden*, *glīzen*, AS. *glīdan*, E. to *glide*. Although the roots of *gleiten* (Aryan *ghlī-dh*, *ghlī-t*) and *glatt* (Aryan *ghladh*) are as indubitably allied as those of *Glanz* and *gleiszen*, it is impossible to determine the relation between them more definitely.

Gleischer, m., 'glacier,' first occurs in early ModHG., adopted from a Swiss word, which was again obtained from Fr. *glacier*. Comp. *Glirn*, *Glöhn*, *Lavine*.

Glied, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *gelūt(d)*, n. and m., OHG. *glīd*, n., 'limb, joint' (in MidHG. 'member' also); likewise in the same sense, mostly without *ge*, MidHG., *lūt(d)*, OHG. *lūt*, n., m.; corresponding to OSax. *lūt*, Du. *lūt* (and *gelūt*), AS. *lōð*, Goth. *līpus*, 'limb.' The common Teut. stem *līpu* is ordinarily referred to an OTeut. root *līb*, 'to go' (see *leiden*, *leiten*), which is scarcely possible, because *Glied* cannot orig. have been confined to the feet. Besides *li-* must be the root and *-pu-* (for Aryan *-tu-*) the suffix, on account of the equiv. words formed with the suffix *m*,

Oic. *li-mr*, 'limb,' *lim*, 'twig,' AS. *lim*, E. *limb*. Also allied perhaps to Lith. *lēmū*, 'stature, growth' (as well as *lėlas*, 'tall, slender'?). Comp. Bibl.—**Gliedmaßen**, plur., 'limbs,' from MidHG. *līdemāz*, *gelīdemāze*, 'limb': corresponding to OFris. *līthmāta*, Du. *līdmaat*, *ledemaat*. The meaning of the second part of the compound is not clear (MidHG. *gelīdemāze*, f., signifies 'length of body'). Comp. OSwed. *līpa-*, *mōt*, Ic. *liðamōt*, 'limbs.'

glimmen, vb., 'to shine dimly, glimmer,' from MidHG. *glimmen*, str. vb., 'to glow, glimmer,' allied to MidHG. *glamme*, f., 'glow,' *glīm*, 'spark' (OHG. **glimman*); corresponding to Du. *glimmen*; also OHG. *gleimo*, MidHG. *gleime*, 'glowworm' (whence the proper name *Gleim*), MidHG. *glīmen*, 'to light, shine,' OSax. *glīmo*, 'gleam.' To the ModHG. and MidHG. *glimmern* correspond AS. **glimorian*, E. to *glimmer*, to which E. *gleam* (AS. *glēam*) is allied. The OTeut. root *glimm*, *glīm*, contained in these cognates, is perhaps lengthened from a root *glē* (comp. Scand. *gljá*, 'to shine'), with which Gr. *χλιαρός*, 'warm,' *χλιαύω*, 'to warm,' as well as Ir. *glé* (from the prim. form *gleivo-*), 'shining, clear,' may be connected.

Glimpf, m., 'moderation, lenity,' from MidHG. *glīmpf*, *gelīmpf*, m., 'consistent, courteous demeanour generally,' OHG. *gilīmpf*, 'fitness'; to these are allied OHG. *gilīmpflīh*, MidHG. *gelīmpflīch*, 'consistent,' whence the ModHG. adv. *glīmpflīch*; akin to OHG. *gilīmpfan*, MidHG. *gelīmpfen*, 'to be suitable' (in MidHG. also 'to make suitable'); comp. AS. *gelīmpian*, 'to occur.' The West Teut. root *līmp* in an appropriate sense has not been found in the non-Teut. languages.

glitzern, vb., 'to glitter, glisten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glītzern*, frequentative of MidHG. *glīzen*, 'to shine'; comp. OHG. *glīzzinōn*; allied to *gleiszen*, OHG. *glīzzan*. AS. **glītorian*, E. to *glitter*, Oic. *glītra*, 'to shine,' are similarly formed.

Glocke, f., 'bell, (public) clock,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glocke*, OHG. *glocka* (never *chloccha*), f.; corresponding to Du. *klok*, AS. *clugge*, *clucce*, E. *clock*, Oic. *klukka*, f., 'bell'; not origin a G. word, since OHG. *chlocchōn*, 'to knock,' cannot well be allied. The MidLat. *clocca* recorded in the 8th cent., from which Fr. *cloche* (in Ital. *campana*) is derived, is probably due, like the Teut. cognates, to Kelt. origin;

comp. W. *cloch*, f., OIr. *cloc*, m., 'bell, clock' (primit. Kelt. *klukka*). It is improbable that the Teut. word is the source of the Rom. and the Kelt. terms, because Teut. itself has usually borrowed the words relating to the Church and its institutions. The OKelt. and Rom. cognates in the form of *klukka* found their way into Teut.; the HG. forms (Swiss *klokke*, not *χλοκχε*) may have been first adopted about 800 A.D., from LG. (AS.).

glossen, vb., 'to glimmer,' from MidHG. *glosten* (a variant of *glosen*), 'to glow, shine'; allied to E. *gloss*, Scand. *glossi*; derived from the root *glas* appearing in *Glas*?

gloſzen, vb., 'to stare,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glotzen*; OHG. **glozzōn*, Goth. **gluttōn* are wanting; comp. E. *to gloat*, OIc. *glotta*, 'to sneer'; perhaps primit. allied to OSlov. *gledati*, 'to look, see.'

Glück, n., 'luck, good fortune, success, happiness,' from MidHG. *gelücke* (by syncope *glücke*), n., 'luck, accident'; OHG. **gilucchi* is wanting; a specifically G. word which in the 14th cent. passed in the form *lukka* into Scand. (Swed. *lycka*, Dan. *lykke*), and as *luck* into E. (from Du. *geluk*, 'fortune'). On account of its meaning its connection with *loſzen* is dubious.

Glucke, f., 'clucking-hen,' with the variant *klucke* (LG. *Kluffe*), from the equiv. MidHG. *klucke*. Comp. MidHG. *glucken*, *klucken*, 'to cluck'; allied to Du. *klukken*, E. *to cluck* (AS. *cloccian*); apparently an onomatopoeic class which is found with corresponding sounds in Rom.; comp. Ital. *chiocciare*, Fr. *glousser* (Lat. *glocire*), 'to cluck,' Ital. *chioccia*, Span. *clueca*, 'clucking-hen.'

Glufe, **Guffe**, f. (UpG. word), 'pin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *glufe*, *guffe*, f.; origin obscure.

glühen, vb., 'to glow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glüen*, *glüezen*, OHG. *gluoen*, wk. vb.; corresponding to AS. *glōwan*, E. *to glow*, Du. *gloeijen*, OIc. *glóa*, 'to glow.' From the Teut. root *glō*, *glē*, are also derived ModHG. *Glut*, MidHG. and OHG. *gluot*, f., to which Du. *gloed*, AS. *gléd* (Goth. **glō-di-*), E. dial. *gleed* correspond, likewise AS. *glōma*, *glōmung*, 'twilight,' E. *gloom*, OIc. *glámr*, 'moon.' With the Teut. root *glō*, *glē* (from pre-Teut. *ghlā*), Lith. *zlėjā*, 'twilight,' is also connected.

Gnade, f., 'grace, favour, mercy, pardon,' from MidHG. *gnāde*, *genāde*, f., 'bliss,

rest, condescension, support, favour, mercy,' OHG. *gināda*, f., 'condescension, sympathy, compassion, mercy'; corresponding to OSax. *ginātha*, *nātha*, 'favour, help,' Du. *genade*, OIc. *nāð*, f. (in the plur.), 'rest.' The meanings 'favour, help, &c.,' are attested by the Goth. vb. *nīþan*, 'to support.' To the Teut. root *nēþ* (from Aryan *nēth*) some assign the prim. meaning 'to incline, decline,' in order to elucidate 'rest' (in Scand.; comp. MidHG. *dū sunne gienc ze gnāden*, 'zur Ruhe,' i.e. 'the sun set'). Comp. the cognates, Sans. root *nāth*, 'to beg,' *nāthā*, 'help, refuge.'

Guccn, m., 'father' (dial.). See *Knān*. **Gold**, n., 'gold,' from the equiv. MidHG. *golt(d)*, OHG. *gold*, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSax. *gold*, Du. *goud*, AS. and E. *gold*, OIc. *goll*, *gull* (for *golþ-*), Goth. *gulþ*, n., 'gold,' from pre-Teut. *ghlto-*, to which OSlov. *zlato*, Russ. *zoloto* (from *zolto*) are related; allied; the word *Eifer* is also common to Teut. and Slav. The primary sense of the root *ghel*, of which *Gelt* is a partic. derivative, is 'to be yellow'; akin to Sans. *hiranya*, 'gold,' from *hāri*, 'gold yellow'; hence probably ModHG. *gelb* and *glühen*, with their cognates, are also primit. allied. In any case, Gr. *χρῶσος* has no connection with the Teut. word.

Golf, m., 'gulf,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *golſe*; the latter, like E. *gulf*, is derived from Fr. *golſe*, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. *golſo*), is based upon Gr. *κόλφος* (late *κόλπος*).

gōnnen, vb., 'to grant, not to begrudge, wish well to,' from MidHG. *gunnen*, OHG. *giunnan*, 'to grant willingly, bestow, allow'; OHG. and OSax. mostly *unnan*, in the same sense (in OHG. and MidHG. pret.-pres.); comp. Du. *gunnen*, AS. *unnan*, OIc. *unna*. The root is *an*; whether this is allied to Lat. *amare*, 'to love,' or to Gr. *ἀνῆμι*, 'I use,' or to the cognates of *ahnten*, is uncertain on account of its meaning; most probably Gr. *προσ-νήs*, 'inclined,' and *ἀπνήs*, 'disaffected,' are allied primitively. Comp. *Gunſt*.

Gosse, f., 'sink,' first occurs in ModHG.; akin to *gieſen*; it corresponds to LG. *gote*, Du. *goot*.

Gote, f., 'godmother,' from MidHG. *gote*, *gotte*, f., 'godmother,' OHG. *gota*; besides these MidHG. *gōte*, *gōtte*, m., 'godfather,' occur. Probably OHG. **goto* and *gota* are pet terms (comp. *Basſe*) for the compounds *gofater*, *gotmuoter*, *gotsunnu*, *gottok-*

tar; comp. the equiv. AS. *godfæder*, *godsunu*, *goddohter*, which are equal to E. *godfather*, *godson*, and *goddanghter*; also Swed. *gubbe*, 'old man,' *gumma*, 'old woman' (dial. 'god-mother'), are pet names for *gudfæder*, *gud-möder*. As may be seen under *Öewatter* and *Räte*, the godfather is *pater spiritualis*, the child baptized *filius* or *filia spiritualis*; comp. *Wetter* also.

Gott, m., 'God,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *got*, m., a term common to Teut., unknown to the rest of the Aryan group; comp. OSax., Du., AS. and E. *god*, OIc. *guð*, *goð*, Goth. *gub*, 'God.' The form of the Goth. and Scand. words is neuter (comp. *Altgott*), but the gender is masculine. OIc. *goð*, n., is mostly used in the plur. Goth. *guda-* and *guba-*, n., 'God,' are based upon Aryan *ghu-to-m*, in which *-to-* is the partic. suffix discussed under *falt*, *fant*, and *traut*. The Aryan root *ghu-* is Sans. *hā*, 'to invoke the gods' (partic. *hātā-*). *Gott* in the orig. neuter form is the 'invoked being'; in the Vedas the epithet *puruhāta*, 'oft-invoked,' is usually applied to Indra. The word *Gott* being specifically Teut., there is no term common to this group and one of the allied languages (vet comp. OIc. *tive*, 'deity,' with Sans. *dēva*, Lat. *deus*?). *Göttin*, the fem. of *Gott*, is from the equiv. MidHG. *gotinne*, *götinne*, *gutinne*, OHG. *gutin* (Goth. **gutinī*, AS. *guden*, Du. *godin*).

Götze, m., 'idols, false god,' from MidHG. *götze*, m., 'statue for ecclesiastical purposes'; lit. 'cast (image),' (allied to *gießen*, MidHG. *giezen*?). Perhaps, however, *Götze* is a short form of *Götterbild*, just as *Ötz* is pet name for *Gottfried*; comp. *Spag* and *Spersing*.

Grab, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *grab(b)*, OHG. *grab*, n., 'grave'; like **Graben**, m., 'ditch, trench, sewer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grabe*, OHG. *grabo*, m.; allied to ModHG. **graben**, 'to dig, engrave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *graben*, OHG. *graban*, str. vb.; a common Teut. str. vb., corresponding to Goth. *graban*, AS. *grafan*, E. *to grave*, Dn. *graven* (*graf*, 'grave'); from a common Teut. root *grab* (pre-Teut. *ghrabh*), which is primit. allied to OSlov. *graba*, 'I dig, row,' and *grabŭ*, 'grave'; Gr. γράφω, 'I scratch, write,' has probably no connection with the word. Comp. *Griffel*, *Grube*, *Gruf*, *grübeln*.

Grad, m., 'degree, step, stage, rank,' from MidHG. *grāt* (*t* and *d*), 'grade, degree,'

even in late OHG. *grād*; from Lat. *gradus*, whence also Fr. *gré* (Olr. *grād*).

Graf, m., 'count, earl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grāve* (with the variant *grāve*, chiefly in the plur.), OHG. *grāvo*, *grāvio* (upon the old *j* form is based the ModHG. proper name *Gräf*, a parallel form of *GRAF*). OHG. *grāvio* assumes a Goth. **grēfja* ('commander'), which is the term for the agent from the verbal noun *gagrēfts*, 'command, order,' preserved in Goth. The AS. term *gerēfa* (AS. *scrgerēfa*, E. *sheriff*), which is similar in meaning, is yet radically different, since it points to a Goth. **ga-rēfja*; its orig. sense is probably 'head of a troop,' allied to **rōf*, OHG. *ruota*, OIc. *rōf* (*stafrōf*), 'number.' OIc. (MidE.), *greife*, 'count,' is derived from MidLG. *grēve* (from OLG. **grāfio*). All explanations of *GRAF* which do not originate in a Teut. root *grēf*, 'to command,' conflict with the laws relating to the change of sound and meaning. Note the signification of *GRAF* in Du. *pluingraaf*, 'one who minds the fowls,' *Salzgraf*, 'manager of a saltwork,' *Deichgraf*, &c.

gram, adj., 'adverse, hostile, vexed, angry,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gram*, 'angry, peevish, irritated, enraged'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *gram*, Du. *gram*, AS. *gram*, OIc. *gramr*. To Goth. **grama-* (from pre-Teut. *ghromo-*), Gr. γράμαδος, 'gnashing' (and χρομέθω, Lat. *fremo*, 'I gnash'?), seem allied. From the Teut. adj. is derived the Romance cognate, Ital. *gramo*, 'gloomy.'—**Gram**, m., as a subst. even in MidHG. *gram*. From the same root *grimm* is derived. See the latter word.

Gran, m., 'grain,' first occurs in ModHG. from Lat. *granum*, 'grain.' From the same source ModHG. *Grän* is also derived through the medium of Fr. *grain*.

Granaf, m., **Granele**, f., 'shrimp,' from the Dn., in which the modern form is *granaal*, formerly *granaal*, *graneel*, in the same sense.

Grand, m., 'gravel,' first occurs in ModHG. from LG.; just as *Wulm* (which see) is allied to *mahlen*, so *Grand* is probably connected with an OTent. root meaning 'to grind'; comp. AS. *grindan*, E. *to grind* (from pre-Teut. root *ghrendh*, whence also Lat. *frendo*, 'to gnash').

Granne, f., 'bristle (of swine), awn,' from MidHG. *gran*, *grane*, f., 'point of hair, moustache, fish-bone' (in the latter sense *Granne* is also used dial.), OHG. *grana*, 'moustache'; corresponding to AS.

grǫnu, OIc. *grǫn*, 'moustache.' To the Goth. *grana*, recorded by Isidore, are due Span. *greña*, 'tousled hair,' and OFr. *grenon*, 'moustache and whiskers.' The Teut. cognates are primit. allied to OIr. *grend*, Gael. *graann*, 'moustache' and 'shaggy hair.' See *Grat*.

Grans, m., 'ship's beak,' from MidHG. *grans*, m., 'bird's beak, ship's beak,' OHG. *grans*, *granso*, 'ship's beak'; a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages. Origin obscure.

grapsen, vb., 'to grasp, snatch,' simply ModHG.; probably allied primit. to Mod HG. *Gräße*, and E. *to grab*, to *grasp*, Sans. *grbh*, 'to seize,' Lith. *grópti*, 'to snatch, grasp.'

Gras, n., 'grass,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *gras*, n.; corresponding to OSax. and Du. *gras*, AS. *græs* (*gers*), E. *grass*, Goth. *gras*, n., 'herb'; common to Teut. but unknown to the other Aryan languages. Allied to MidHG. *gruose* (Goth. **grósa*), 'young shoot, green of plants'; probably the *s* in these words is a suffix, so that the Teut. root is *grá-*; comp. Gr. *χόρος*, 'grass.' An Aryan root *ghra-* is also attested by Lat. *grámen*, as well as by ModHG. *grün* and its cognates.

gräßlich, adj., 'horrible, hideous, ghastly,' formed from early ModHG. *gräß*; the latter is derived from MidHG. *graz*, 'furious, angry,' of which OHG. preserves only the adv. *grazzo*, 'violently, very'; Goth. **grata*, as well as correspondences in the remaining dialects, is wanting. Goth. *grétan*, 'to weep' (MidHG. *grázen*), is scarcely allied.

Graf, m., and **Gräfe**, f., 'point, ridge, fish-bone,' from MidHG. *grát*, m., 'fish-bone, awn, back-bone, mountain ridge'; in ModHG. the word has assumed two forms, according to the meanings. Since *Granne*, 'awn,' has also the dial. sense 'fish-bone,' both words may perhaps be traced back to a common root *gru-*, 'to be pointed, bristly.'

grau, adj., 'grey,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *grá* (gen. *gráwes*), OHG. *gráo* (gen. *gráwes*); corresponding to Du. *grauw*, AS. *græg*, E. *grey*, *gray*, OIc. *grár*, 'grey.' Its origin and further relations cannot be traced; Aryan *ghrēw*?

Gräuel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *grüel*, *grüwel*, m., 'terror, horror, abomination' (Du. *gruvel*); allied to ModHG. *grauen*, MidHG. *gráwen*, 'to horrify, terrify,' OHG. *ingrüen*, 'to shudder.' Akin

also to ModHG. *graujam*, from MidHG. *gráwesam*, 'exciting terror'; ModHG. *gräulich*, from MidHG. *grüwelich*. The root *grá*, 'to frighten,' is wanting in the rest of the OTeut. dialects. See *Grans*.

Graupe, f., 'peeled grain or barley,' first occurs in early ModHG.; in the 15th cent. the compound *is-graube*, 'bailstone,' is recorded. Allied to Swed. *græpe*, *grjupe*, 'shot,' as well as Russ. *krupa*, OSlov. *krupa*, 'crumb,' Serv. *krupa*, 'hail, sleet.' Probably the cognates are native to Slavonic.

Gräus, m., 'horror, dread,' from Mid HG. *grás*, m., 'dread, terror'; allied to ModHG. *grauen*, MidHG. *grásen*, *grüsen*, OHG. *gráwison*, *gráson*, 'to be terrified'; formed from the suffix *-ison* and the root *grá*. See *Gräuel*, where *graujam* is also discussed.

Grauß, m., 'gravel,' from MidHG. *gráz*. See *Grieß*.

Greif, m., 'griffin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grif*, *gríse*, OIIG. *grif*, *grífo*, m. Whether the word was adopted from Greek through an Eastern source before the 8th cent. (hence the change of *p* into *f*) is questionable; in any case, Gr. *γρύψ*, 'griffin' (stem *γρύψ*; *v* in the Byzantine and modern pronunciation equal to *i*; comp. *Zeicr*), must be regarded as the final source of *Greif*; see also *Tracht*. Chiefly through the legends concerning Duke Ernst the griffin became popular in Germany, though not among the other Teutons. In Romance too the bird is similarly named—Ital. *griffo*, *griffone*, Fr. *griffon* (E. *griffin*). Hence OHG. *grífo* and its Romance correspondences are probably to be traced back to a MidLat. *gríphus*, derived from the Greek word; comp. also OIr. *grif*. Since, moreover, the belief in fabulous birds that carry off men is genuinely Teut., a Teut. form **grípo*, 'snatcher' (allied to *grífen*), may have been combined with *γρύψ*.

greifen, vb., 'to grasp, seize,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grífen*, OHG. *grífan*, m. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *grípan*, Du. *grijpen*, AS. *grípan*, E. *to gripe*, Goth. *grípan*, 'to seize, lay hold of'; a common Teut. vb., whence Fr. *gripper*, 'to clutch,' and *griffe*, 'claw.' In the non-Teut. languages there exists an allied Aryan root *ghrīb*, in Lith. *greibiu*, *greibti*, 'to seize,' and Lett. *grība*, 'will,' *grībēt*, 'to wish.'

greinen, vb., 'to whine, grin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gränen*, OHG. *grānan*, str. vb., 'to distort the mouth with laughing or crying, grumble, snarl,' allied to

MidHG. *grinnen*, 'to gnash,' E. to *grin*, to *groan*, (AS. *grānian*), also *grinjen*; from the OG. cognates Ital. *digrignare*, 'to grin,' is derived. The root *gr̥*, pre-Teut. *ghr̥*, is not found elsewhere (Sans. *hr̥*, 'to be ashamed'?).

gris, adj., 'grizzled, hoary, aged,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gr̥ts*, OHG. *gr̥ts* (*gr̥tsil*); comp. OSax. *gr̥ts*, 'hoary'; allied to *Greis* from MidHG. *gr̥ise*, 'old man.' From this OG. word, unknown to the other Teut. dialects and obscure in its origin, are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. *griso*, *grigio*, Fr. *gris*, 'grey' (Ital. *grigio*, from Goth. **greisja*-? Comp. MidLat *griseus*, 'grey').

greif, adj., 'shrill, glaring, dazzling,' from MidHG. *gr̥il(l)*, 'rough, angry,' allied to MidHG. *gr̥ellen*, 'to cry aloud, angrily'; wanting in OHG.; comp. AS. *griellan*, 'to gnash, sound harshly.' The root and further cognates are unknown; akin to *Grille*?

Grepelmarkt, m., 'frillery, rag-fair,' allied to MidHG. *gropeler*, 'slop-seller, retailer,' *gropen*, 'to keep a retail shop, deal in second-hand goods'; the latter is akin to Ital. *comprare* (with *r* transposed *comprare*), 'to buy,' *compra*, 'purchase.'

Grensing, m., the plant *Potentilla anserina* (silver-weed, goose-grass, or wild tansy), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *grensinc*; akin to MidHG. *grans*, 'beak.' See *Grän*.

Grenze, f., 'boundary, frontier, limit,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *greniz*, *grenize*, f. (appeared in the 13th cent. in the district belonging to the Teutonic Order), which is again derived from Pol. and Rus. *granica*, Boh. *hranice*. The native word for *Grenze* is *Marf*.

Greuel, see *Gräuel*.

Griebe (Bav. *Grēbe*), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *griēbe* (Bav. *griube*, Swiss *grübe*), OHG. *griobo*, *griubo*, m., 'greaves' (in OHG. also, 'frying-pan'?) ; corresponding to AS. *gredfa*, E. *greaves*, Swed. *grifvar*; *g* in this word scarcely represents the prefix *ga-*, *ge-*, so that the word might be connected with the root of OHG. *girouben*, 'to fry.'

Griebs, n., 'core of fruit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grobiz*, *grübiz* (also 'larynx'), to which the dial. variants MidHG. *grütz* (*gürbst*), ModHG. *Gräten*, are akin. OHG. **grobaz* and **grübiz* are wanting; in form

they are connected with OHG. *obaz*, 'fruit,' with MidHG. *ebiz*, *ebitz*, 'core of fruit,' and with ModHG. *Büßen*, as well as Swiss *böki*.

Griesgram, m., 'ill-humour, spleen,' from MidHG. *gr̥isgram*, m., 'gnashing of teeth'; allied to MidHG. *gr̥isgramen*, *-gramm-n*, 'to gnash with the teeth, snarl,' OHG. *gr̥isgramōn*, *gr̥istgrimmōn*, 'to gnash,' AS. *gr̥istbl̥tung*, 'gnashing of teeth.' The first syllable represents *gr̥ist-*, but that does not make the early history of the word clearer.

Grieff, m. and n., 'gravel, groats,' from MidHG. *gr̥iez* (*gr̥āz*), m. and n., 'grain of sand, sand, gravel'; the ModHG. sense has not yet been found in MidHG. (yet late MidHG. *gr̥iezmel*, 'coarse ground flour'), OHG. *gr̥ioz*, m. and n., 'sand, gravel'; corresponding to OSax. *gr̥iot*, AS. *gr̥ebt*, 'sand,' Oic. *gr̥jót*, 'stones.' On the OG. meaning of these cognates are based Ital. *greto*, 'stony bed of a river,' and Fr. *grès*, 'sandstone,' *grêle*, 'hail.' The ModHG. signification is connected with the closely allied cognates of *Grünze*.

Griffel, m., 'slate pencil, graving tool, stylus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *griffel*, OHG. *griffil*, m.; related to *greifen* as *halter* to *halten*?. Yet it is more probably based on a Teut. root *gref*, 'to dig'; comp. Swed. *urgrepa*, 'to excavate,' OSwed. and Oic. *gröp*, 'pit,' LG. *Grüppe*, 'gutter.'

Grille, f., 'cricket, whim, crotchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grille*, OHG. *grillo*, m.; corresponding to Ital. *grillo* (from Gr. γρόλλος, 'grasshopper').

grimm, adj., 'fierce, wrathful, furious,' from MidHG. *grim*, *grimme*, OHG. *grim*, *grimm*, 'unfriendly, frightful, savage' (to which ModHG. *grimmig*, MidHG. *grimmec* and OHG. *grimmig* are allied). Corresponding to OSax. and AS. *grim*(*mm*), E. *grim*, Du. *grimmig*, Oic. *grimmr*, Goth. **grimma-*; allied to ModHG. *gram*, root *grem* (by gradation *gram*).—**Grimm**, m., 'fury, rage, wrath, from MidHG. *grim* (*mm*), m.; comp. Du. *grim*.

Grimmen, n., 'ache, gripe,' in *Bauchgrimmen*, from the equiv. MidHG. *grimme*, m.; to this the simply ModHG. *Grimm Darm*, 'colon,' is akin.

Grind, m., 'scab, scurf, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grint*(*d*). OHG. *grint*, m.; allied, like *Grant*, to OTeut. *grindan*? or to *Grund*?

grinsen, vb., 'to grin, show the teeth,' with a deriv. *s* from MidHG. *grinnen*, 'to gnash.' See *grinen*.

Grippe, f., 'influenza,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *grippe*.

grob, adj., 'coarse, uncouth, rude,' from MidHG. *grop(b)*, *gerop*, OHG. *gerob*, *grob*, 'thick, awkward, indelicate'; comp. Du. and MidLG. *grof*, 'coarse.' The explanation of the word is not certain, since it is wanting in the other Teut. languages; it is undecided whether the term is compounded with *ge-*, Goth. *ga-*; if Goth. **ga-hruba* were the primit. form, the connection with AS. *hrcōf*, OHG. *riob*, 'scabiosus,' would still remain doubtful.

grollen, vb., 'to bear ill-will or a grudge; roll (of thunder,)' allied to MidHG. *grüllen*, 'to scorn, ridicule'; comp. AS. *gryllan*, 'to gnash,' MidE. *grillen*, 'to vex' l.

Groppe, m. and f., 'miller's thumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *groppe*; akin to MidLat. *carabus* l.

Gros, **Groß**, n., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. *grosse*, 'twelve dozen, gross.'

Groschen, m., 'groschen (1½d.)' from the equiv. MidHG. *gros*, *grosse*, m.; like Fr. *gros*, 'groschen,' from MidLat. *grossus*; related to the common Rom. adj., Ital. *grasso*, 'thick' (comp. Fr. *gros*), just as MidLG. *grote* (whence E. *groat*), 'groschen,' to ModHG. *groß*.

groß, adj., 'great, large, huge, grand,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *grōz*; a specifically West Teut. adj. (in Goth. *mikils*, MidHG. *michel*, Gr. *μεγάλη*); comp. OSax. *grōt*, Du. *groot*, E. *great*, AS. *grēat*. The assumed Goth. **grauta-* (pre-Teut. *ghraudo-*) has no correspondences in the non-Teut. languages. On account of the Teut. *au* especially, Lat. *grandis* cannot be primit. allied; it is rather connected with Lat. *rūdus*, *raudus*, n., 'lump of bronze, stones broken into small pieces,' and *rudis*, 'raw' (Aryan root *ghrūd*).

Grotte, see **Gruft**.

Grotzen, see **Griets**.

Grube, f., 'pit, cavity, quarry, mine, ditch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gruobe*, OHG. *gruoba*, f.; comp. Goth. *grōba*, f., 'pit, cavern' (E. *groove*); allied to *graben*. Whether **Gruff**, f., 'cave, hollow, sepulchre,' is connected with it is questionable; MidHG. *gruft*, OHG. *gruft*, might well correspond in form to *graben*, as the vowels of *grüfeln* prove. But the absence of the word in the other OTeut. dialects probably shows that it was borrowed from the Rom. cognates, Ital. *grotta*, Fr. *grotte*,

'grotto' (whence also **Grotte**, in ModHG. only), which are based on early MidLat. *grupta* (Gr. *κρύπτη*).—**grübeln**, vb., 'to grub, rack one's brains, brood,' from MidHG. *grübelen*, OHG. *grubilōn*, 'to excavate by boring, investigate closely'; it is certainly connected with the root *grab*, 'to dig' (comp. E. to *grab*).

Grummet, n., 'aftermath,' from MidHG. *grüenmât*, *gruonmât*, n., 'grass mown when it is green, i.e. unripe, aftermath'; the derivation from the root *grō* (see *grün*), 'to grow,' is less probable (**Grümnet**, lit. 'grass mown during its growth'). Comp. **Wagh**.

grün, adj., 'green, fresh, vigorous, unripe,' from MidHG. *grüne*, OHG. *gruoni*, 'green, fresh'; corresponding to OSax. *grōni*, Du. *groen*, AS. *grēne*, E. *green*, OIc. *grēnn*, Goth. **grō-ni*, 'green'; allied to a Teut. root *grō*, 'to grow, become green.' Comp. MidHG. *grüezen*, OHG. *gruonan*, 'to grow green'; AS. *grōwan*, E. *to grow*, Du. *groeten*, 'to grow, thrive.' Akin to **Gras** and its Aryan cognates.

Grund, m., 'ground, earth, basis, rudiment, reason,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grunt(d)*, OHG. *grunt*, m.; corresponding to Du. *grond*, AS. *grund*, E. *ground*, OIc. *grund*, 'meadow land,' *grunnr* (from *grunbus*), 'bottom of the sea'; Goth. *grundu-waddjus*, 'foundation wall.' Goth. *grundu*, from pre-Teut. *ghrentu-* (with *t* on account of OIc. *grunnr*), cannot have originated in the Teut. root *grind* (pre-Teut. *ghrendu-*) mentioned under **Grant**. No cognates are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Grünspan, m., 'verdigris,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *grüenspān*, m., formed like the ordinary MidHG. *spāngrüen*, n., 'verdigris,' from MidLat. *viride Hispanum*.

grunzen, vb., 'to grunt,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *grunzen* (OHG. **grun-nazzen*); corresponding to E. to *grunt* (Mie E. *grunten*); intensive form of MidHG. *grinnen*, AS. *grunniun*, 'to gnash.' The stem upon which it is based is probably imitative, as the similarly sounding Lat. *grunnire*, Gr. *γρόψω*, lead us to suppose.

grufeln, vb., 'to inspire terror,' ModHG. simply, intensive of *grauen*.

Gruß, m., 'greeting, salute,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *gruoʒ*, m.; corresponding to Du. *groet*. To this is allied *grüßen*, from MidHG. *grüezen* (*grüetzen*), OHG. *gruoʒzen* (*gruoʒzen*), wk. vb., 'to address, accost' (also with hostile intent 'to

attack'); corresponding to AS. *grē'an*, E. *to greet*, Du. *groeten*, OSax. *grōtīan*, 'to address', OIc. *grœta*. The latter is probably the primary meaning of the cognates, which are merely West Teut. Origin obscure.

Grütze, f., 'groats, grit, brain,' from MidHG. *grütze*, 'water-grnel'; a variant of the equiv. MidHG. *grüze* (*grütze*?); OHG. *gruzzi* (whence Ital. *gruzzo*, 'pile of collected things'); comp. AS. *grīt* and *grytt*, E. *grit* and *groat* (from AS. **grōta*?), OIc. *grautr*, Du. *grut*, *gort*, 'groats.' From OG. the Romance cognates, Fr. *gruan*, 'groats,' are derived. Besides Grīß, MidHG. *grūz*, 'grain,' is also allied to Grütze; hence 'grain' may be the prim. meaning of the Teut. root *grūt*, with which the primit. cognates Lith. *grūdas*, 'grain, kernel,' and OSlov. *gruda*, 'clod,' are also connected.

gucken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *gucken*, *gücken*, 'to peep'; the word is wanting in OHG. and in OTeut. generally. Origin obscure.

Gulden, m., 'florin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gulden*, *guldin*, m., 'the golden coin,' from MidHG. *guldin*, 'golden.' The absence of mutation from *u* to *ū* is in accordance with the practice of earlier UpG. (Suab. *Gilben*).

Gülte, f., 'payment, interest,' from MidHG. *gülte*, f., 'debt, payment, interest, rent.' Akin to *gesten*.

Gunderrebe, f., 'ground-ivy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gunderēbe*; the deviation in meaning in OHG. *gundrēba*, 'maple,' is remarkable. Allied to OHG. *gund* (*gunt*), 'pus, poison,' AS. *gund*, Goth. *gunds*, 'pus'?. In that case the word would signify 'poison-vine' (see *Rete*). Ground-ivy was used as a medicinal herb.

Gänsef., m., 'bugle(-plant),' simply ModHG., transformed from Lat. *consolida*, "a name applied by the earlier herb-gatherers to all wound-healing plants."

Gunst, f., 'favour, partiality, permission,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *gunst*, m. and f., 'benevolence, permission,' for **geunst*, allied to OHG. *gi-unnan* (see *gönnen*); in OHG. *unst*, f. (MidHG. also *gund*; comp. OIc. *gfund*, 'disfavour'), Goth. *ansts*, 'fav-

our, mercy,' AS. *ést*, OHG. *unst*, 'favour, mercy.'

Gurgel, f., 'gullet, throat,' from MidHG. *gurgel*, OHG. *gurgula*, f.; a remarkably early loan-word (comp. *ῥῥῥῥ*) from Lat. *gurgulio*, which supplanted a genuine Teut. word primit. allied to it—OHG. *quēr-chala*, *quērcha*, 'gullet,' allied to OIc. *kverk*, 'gullet.'

Gurke, f., 'cucumber,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. *agurkje*, E. *gherkin*, Dan. *agurke*; borrowed from Pol. *ogurek*, Bohem. *okurka*; the latter has been derived from late Gr. *ἀγγούριον*, 'water-melon,' and further from Pers. *ankhara*. In UpG. (also in the Wetter and Hess. dialects.) *Rufmurr* is used instead of *Gurke*.

gürren, vb., 'to coo,' from MidHG. *gurren*, 'to bray'; allied to MidHG. *gerren*. See *girren*.

Gurt, m., 'girth, girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gurt* (in compounds *über-, umbe-, under-gurt*); allied to *gürten* from the equiv. MidHG. *gürten* (*gurten*), OHG. *gurten* (*gurtjan*); comp. OSax. *gurdian*, Du. *gorden*, AS. *gyrdan*, E. *to gird*; in Goth. *gairdan*, str. vb. 'to gird.' With the root *gerd* contained in these words are connected OIc. *garðr*, 'fence round the farm,' OSlov. *gradŭ*, 'wall, town' (see *Garten*, and respecting the evolution of meaning see *Saum*).—

Gürtel, m., 'girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *giirtel*, m. and f., OHG. *gurtel*, m., *gurtela*, f. Comp. E. *girdle*, from AS. *gyrdel*.

Guß, m., 'shower, torrent, spout, cast,' from MidHG. and OHG. *guz*(35), 'cast, shower.' Allied to *gießen*.

gut, adj., 'good, virtuous, skilful,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *guot*; a common Teut. term unknown to the non-Teut. languages; comp. Goth. *gōds*, OIc. *gōðr*, AS. *gōd*, E. *good*, Du. *goed*. Its connection with Gr. *ἀγαθός* is phonetically uncertain. Only in Teut. are found reliable cognates which may elucidate the primary meaning of *gut* (yet comp. OSlov. *godŭ*, 'suitable time'?). The cognates of *Gatte*, with which E. *together*, *to gather*, Goth. *gadiliggs*, 'relative,' also seem to be connected, prove that the prim. meaning of *gut* is 'belonging to one another, suitable.' For the comparison of the adj. see *kaß*, *besser*.

H.

Ḥaar (1.), m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. *har*, OHG. *haro* (gen. MidHG. and OHG. *harwes*), m.; Goth. **harwa-* (gen. **harwis*) is also implied by OIc. *horr* (dat. *horve*), m., 'flax.' As to its connection with **Ḥaar** (2.) see the latter. Perhaps the word is most closely related to E. *hards* ('refuse of flax, tow'). See **Ḥede**.

Ḥaar (2.), n., 'hair,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hâr*, n.; comp. the corresponding OIc. *hâr*, n., AS. *hêr*, n., E. *hair*, Du. *haar*; a common Teut. word (in Goth., however, *tagl* and *skufft*). The following Teut. words are also primit. allied—OIc. *haddr* and AS. *heord*, 'hair' (Goth. **hazda*), as well as Ir. *cass*, 'curled hair.' In the non-Teut. languages comp. OSlov. *kosmû*, m., *kosa* (Lith. *kasa*), f., 'hair,' and probably also OSlov. *česati*, 'to comb,' Lat. *carere*, 'to card wool.' The more definite relations in sound existing between these words are difficult to determine (comp. also Gr. *κόμη*, Lat. *coma*?). On the other hand, there is no phonetic difficulty in connecting the Teut. **hera-*, 'hair,' with *harwa-*, deduced under **Ḥaar** (1.); the mere possibility is, however, all that can be maintained. Comp. also **Ḥefe** and **Ḥraus**.—An old derivative of **Ḥaar**, AS. *hêre*, OHG. *hârâ*, *hârâ*, f., 'hair shirt, coarse garment,' found its way into Romance (Fr. *haire*).

Ḥabe, f., 'possession; handle,' from MidHG. *habe*, OHG. *haba*, f., 'goods, possession'; Du. *have*, 'possession'; allied to the following word.

Ḥaben, vb., 'to have, possess,' from the equiv. MidHG. *haben*, OHG. *habên*; corresponding to OSax. *hebbian*, Du. *hebben*, AS. *habban*, E. *to have*, OIc. *hafu*, Goth. *habun*; a common Teut. vb. with the stem *habai-*. Its identity with Lat. *habere* can scarcely be doubted. It is true that Lat. *h* initially requires, according to the laws of substitution, a Teut. *g*, and Teut. *h* a Lat. *c* (comp. **Ḥaſt**, **Ḥerſte**, **Ḥeiſt**, and **Ḥaſs**, **Ḥaut**, and **Ḥeſen**). Probably Lat. *habere* and Teut. *habai-* are based upon an Aryan prim. form *khabhéj*; the correspondence between Teut. *h* and Lat. *h* is only possible on the assumption of an Aryan *kh*. On this supposition **Ḥaben** and **Ḥeſen** in their etymology are primit. allied, just as Lat. *habere* and *capere*.

Ḥaber (UpG.), m., 'oats,' from the equiv. MidHG. *haber*, *habere*, m., OHG.

habaro, m. The form **Ḥaſer** first occurs in ModHG.; like **Ḥoggen**, it is derived from LG.; OLG. *haboro*, *havoro* (now *haver*). Du. *haver*. Also allied to OSwed. *hafre*, *hagre*, and further to Finn. *kakra*, borrowed from Teut. In E. the word is wanting, but is found a few times in MidE., which, like Northern E. (*haver*), borrowed it from Scand. The E. term is *oats*, from AS. *áta* (yet Scotch *haver* occurs even in the MidE. period). In investigating the origin of the G. cognates, the *g* in OSwed. *hagre* (Finn. *kakra*) must be taken into account. The usual derivation from OIc. *hafra*, AS. *hæfer*, m., 'he-goat' (Lat. *capra*, Gr. *κάπρος*, comp. **Ḥaberſpeiſ**), is therefore impossible, especially since this word belongs to the dialects in which **Ḥaſer** is wanting; **Ḥaſer** too must have been the favourite food of the goat ere it could be thus named. Perhaps Gr. *κάπρος*, 'parched barley' (Aryan base *khaghru-*), or Lat. *avena*, 'oats' (Aryan base *khaghwes*), are primit. allied.

Ḥaberſpeiſ, f., 'common snipe,' not found in the earlier periods; **Ḥaber** in this compound is the only remnant of the old name for a goat (AS. *hæfer*, OIc. *hafra*; Gr. *κάπρος*, Lat. *capra*) in G.; the bird is so called because at the pairing season it utters high in the air a sound like the distant bleating of a goat. See **Ḥerf** and **Ḥaſer**.

Ḥabichſ, m. (with a dental suffix as in **Ḥüſte** and **Ḥieub**, &c.), 'hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *h-bich*, *habech* (also *hebech*, modified), m., OHG. *habuh*, m.; a common Teut. term by chance not recorded in Goth.; comp. OSax. **haboc* (in the proper names *Hutbuchorſt*, *Haðocasbrôc*), Du. *havik*, AS. *he-fo-*, E. *hawk*, OIc. *haukr* (for **hgdukr*). The Goth. form would be **habaks*, with a suffix *aks-*, as in *ahaks*, 'pigeon' (comp. also *ſtanid*, *ſerſe*); comp. the consonantal suffix in Gr. *ὄπρυς*, 'quail.' Against the derivation from the stem *hab*, *haf*, in **Ḥeſen**, orig., 'to take firm hold of, lay hold of,' there is nothing to object from the Teut. point of view; Italic *capus*, 'hawk,' is certainly derived from the root *kap* (*capio*). The Kelt. cognates, W. *hebauc*, OIr. *sebocc*, 'falcon,' are undoubtedly borrowed from Teut. Comp. also **Ḥaſſe**.

Ḥach, m., 'fellow,' from MidHG. *hache*,

m., 'fellow, churl'; allied to MidHG. *hēchel*, f., 'artful woman, match-maker.' The derivation is not clear, since cognate terms in OTeut. are wanting.

Hächse, see *Häße*.

Hache, f., 'heel,' prop. a MidG. and LG. word (in UpG. *ſerje*); comp. Du. *hak*; not recorded in MidHG., but it occurs once in the transition period from OHG. to MidHG. (*hachun*, 'heels'); usually derived from *hacfen*. On account of its meaning, it is more probably related to Du. *hiel*, AS. *hōh*, 'heel,' *hēla*, f. (for **hōhila*), E. *heel*, and the equiv. Scand. *háll*, m.

hacken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hacken*, 'to hack, hew'; OHG. **hacchōn* is by chance not recorded; comp. AS. *haccian* (*haccean*), E. *to hack*, OFris. *tohakia*, 'to hack to pieces.' Not found in Goth.; may we assume **hacchōn*, a derivative from the stem *haw* in *hauen*? The medial guttural may have been simply an insertion before *w*, as in *quēd* and *frēd*.—*Häße*, f. (thus even in MidHG.), *Häßerling* (ModHG. only), and *Häßel* are derivatives.

Hader (1.), m., 'contention, strife, brawl,' from MidHG. *hader*, m., 'quarrel, strife'; unrecorded in OHG. For this word OTeut. has most frequently a deriv. in *u-* (*u-*), signifying 'battle,' which appears in West Teut. only as the first part of compounds; AS. *heapo-*, OHG. *hadu-* (Goth. **hapu-*). In Scand. *Hǫð* is the name of a Valkyre, and *Hǫðr* that of a mythological king and the brother of Balder; the names are probably based upon *Hapu-z*, an OTeut. war-god. With these *Kórus*, the name of a Thracian goddess, has been compared. The following, however, are certainly allied:—OSlov. *kotora*, f., 'battle,' Ir. *cath*, m., 'battle' (with which Kelt. *Catu-ríges*, proper noun, lit. 'war-kings,' is connected), Ind. *śátru-s*, 'enemy'; perhaps too Gr. *kóros*, *koréw*; a deriv. in *r*, like *ſaber*, is preserved in OSlov. *kotora*, 'battle'; see also *ſaß*. In G. the old form *hapu* became obsolete at an early period, being supplanted by *Kampf* and *Krieg*, but it was retained in OHG. as the first component in some compound proper names, such as *Hadubrant*; ModHG. *Hedwig* is OHG. *Haduwig*, 'battle strife.' Similarly appears OHG. *hilla*, f., 'battle,' in MidHG. only in proper names, such as *Hiltbrand*, *Brünhilt*, &c. It would be very interesting to find out why the OTeut. words gave place to the later forms.

Hader (2.), m., 'rag, tatter, clout,' from MidHG. *hader*, m., 'patch, torn piece of stuff,' OHG. *hadara*, f., 'patch, rag'; also with a suffix *l*, MidHG. *hadel*, from which Fr. *haillon* is borrowed. The word does not seem to have been diffused in the Teut. group. It is not allied to *ſaber* (1.); the two words are based on different stems. *ſaber*, 'patch' (from Teut. *hapró*, Aryan *kátrá*), is either connected with the nasalised stem *kant-* in Lat. *cento*, Gr. *κέρτων*, 'garment made of rags,' Sans. *kanthá*, f., 'patchwork garment,' or with Sans. *çithirá*, 'loose, unbound.'

Hafen (1.), m., 'pot,' from MidHG. *haven*, m., OHG. *havan*, m., 'pot'; a specifically UpG. word unknown to the other dialects. It belongs to the root *haf* (pre-Teut. *kap*), lit. 'to comprehend, hold,' which appears in HG. *ſeben*, and not to *ſaben*, root *hab* (pre-Teut. *khabh*).

Hafen (2.), m., 'port, haven, harbour,' a LG. word, unknown to UpG.; it was first borrowed in ModHG.; in MidHG. *hap*, n., *habe*, *habene*, f., formed from the same root. Du. *haven*, f., late AS. *hafene*, f., E. *haven*, and Olc. *hǫfn*, f., 'harbour,' correspond in sound to MidHG. *habene*, f. LG. *haven*, Dan. *havn*, Swed. *hamn*, are masc.—Phonetically the derivation from the root *hab* (*khabh*), 'to have,' or from *haf*, *hab* (*kap*), 'to seize, hold, contain,' is quite possible; in both cases the prim. sense would be 'receptacle'; comp. *ſafen* (1.). This is the usual explanation; for another etymology see under *ſaff*. Perhaps, however, Olc. *hǫfn* is primit. allied to the equiv. OIr. *cáan* (from **copno*?).

ſaffer, see *ſaber*.

ſaff, n., 'inland sea, gulf,' a LG. word, orig. 'sea' (generally), which is also the meaning of AS. *hæf* (plur. *heafu*), n., Scand. *haf*, n., MidLG. *haf*; the UpG. words, MidHG. *hap*, *habe*, n., and *habe*, f., which correspond in sound, also signify 'sea,' as well as 'port' (see *ſafen*). As we need not assume an orig. difference between the words for 'harbour' and 'sea,' and since in any case the meaning 'harbour' is derived from the signification 'sea'—the converse would be hardly possible—the usual assumption mentioned under *ſafen* (2.), that *ſafen* is lit. 'receptacle,' is quite problematical. Hence *ſafen* may probably be explained by some such word as 'marina,' in the sense of 'static marina.' The connection of AS. *hæf*, 'sea,' as 'heaving,' in

the sense of Lat. *altum* ('high sea'), with *haben* (root *haf*, pre-Teut. *kap*), is not impossible, though scarcely probable.

Haft (1.), m., 'hold, clasp, brace, rivet,' from MidHG. and OHG. *haft*, m., 'bond, fetter,' OHG. also n., AS. *hæft*, m., OIc. *haft*, n., 'fetter.' Connected with the root *haf* in *haben*, lit. 'to seize.'

Haft (2.), f., 'keeping, custody, prison,' from MidHG. and OHG. *haft* (i stem) and *hafta*, f., OSax. *hafta*, f., 'imprisonment.' To this are allied OHG. and OSax. *haft*, AS. *hæft*, adj., 'captured,' OIc. *haptr*, m., 'prisoner,' *hapta*, f., 'captured woman.' The root *haf* (comp. *haben*) has preserved in these forms its old signification; comp. Lat. *captus*, *captivus*. See the following word.

haft, adj. suffix, as in *schmerzhaft*, *lebhäft*, &c.; prop. an independent adj., 'combined with,' which was used as a suffix even in MidHG. and OHG.; in Goth. *audahafts*, 'overwhelmed with happiness, supremely happy.' This suffix is usually identified with the adj. *hafta-*, Lat. *captus*, discussed under *Haft* (2.). It might also be derived from the root *hab*, 'to have,' Lat. *habere*; the meaning supports the latter supposition.

Haag, m., 'hedge, fence, enclosure,' from MidHG. *haec*, *hages*, m., n., 'thorn bushes, copse, fence, enclosed wood, park,' OHG. *haag*, m., once as 'urbs' (comp. HG. *Haagen*, and names of places ending in *haag*); Du. *haag*, f., 'enclosure, hedge,' AS. *haga*, m., E. *haw*, 'enclosure, small garden'; OIc. *hage*, m., 'pasture.' Only in Goth. is a cognate word wanting; comp. *Hain*, *Here*, *Haagen*, and *Hefe*. The derivation is uncertain; it is at all events not connected with *hauen*, root *haw*; the meaning of ModHG. *behaagen* is unsuitable.

Haagedorn, 'hawthorn,' an OTeut. term, MidHG. *haagedorn*, AS. *hægþorn*, *hagaporn*, E. *hawthorn*, OIc. *hagþorn*, m. Comp. *Haagefels*.

Haagel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hagel*, OHG. *hagal*, m., 'hail'; comp. Du. *hagel*, m., AS. *hagol*, *hægol*, m., E. *hail*; OIc. *hagl*, n.; the common Teut. word for 'hail,' by chance unrecorded in Goth. only. A single pebble was called a 'stone.' OIc. *haqlsteinn*, AS. *hægelstán*, E. *hailstone*, MidHG. and earlier ModHG. *Haagelstein*. Comp. ModHG. *fieseln*, 'to hail,' *Stieselstein*, 'hailstone.' Perhaps *Haagel* itself signified orig. nothing but a 'pebble'; at least there are no phonetic difficulties against the deriva-

tion from pre-Teut. *kaq'lo-*, 'flint-stone' (comp. Gr. *κάχληξ*, 'small stone, pebble').

Haagen, m., 'grave,' from MidHG. *hagen*, OHG. *hagan*, m., 'thorn-bush, fence of thorns'; even in MidHG. a contracted variant *hain*, *Hain*, occurs. See the latter and *Haag*.

hagen, **behagen**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hagen*, *behagen*, 'to please, gratify,' OHG. **bihagôn*; comp. OSax. *bihagôn*, AS. *onhagian*, 'to please, suit.' The stem *hag*, 'to suit,' is widely diffused in OTeut., and its str. partic. is preserved in OHG. and MidHG. (*gihagan* and *behagen*, 'suitable'). Allied to Scand. *hagr*, adj., 'skillful,' *hagr*, m., 'state, situation, advantage,' *hægr*, 'suitable.' The root *hag*, from pre-Teut. *hak*, corresponds to the Sans. root *ṣak*, 'to be capable, able, conducive,' whence *ṣakrá*, 'strong, helpful.'

hager, adj. (in UpG. *rahn*), 'haggard, lean,' from MidHG. *hager*, adj.; comp. E. *haggard* (MidE. *hagger*), which is usually connected with E. *hog*.

Haagestolz, m., 'old bachelor,' from MidHG. *haagestolz*, a strange corruption of the earlier *haagestalt*, OHG. *hagu-talt*, m., prop. 'possessor of an enclosure' (allied to Goth. *staldan*, 'to possess'); a West Teut. legal term, which originated before the Anglo-Saxons crossed to England (comp. also OIc. *haukstaldr*). It was used in contrast to the owner of the manor-house, which was inherited by the eldest son, in accordance with the OTeut. custom of primogeniture, and signified the owner of a small enclosed plot of ground, such as fell to the other sons, who could not set up a house of their own, and were often entirely dependent on their eldest brother. Even in OHG. glosses, *hagustalt* as an adj. is used for Lat. *caelebs* (*hagustalt lip*, 'single life'), and even for *mercenarius*, 'hired labourer'; MidHG. *haagestalt*, m., 'single man'; OSax. *hagustald*, m., 'farm-servant, servant, young man'; AS. *hægsteald*, *hagosteald*, m., 'youth, warrior.' The same phases in the development of meaning may be seen in the Rom.-Lat. *baccalarius*, Fr. *bachelier*, E. *bachelor*.

Häher, m., 'jay, jackdaw,' from MidHG. *hēher*, m. and f., OHG. *hēhara*, f.; in AS., by a grammatical change, *higora*, m., OIc. *here* and *heyre*, m., 'jay,' MidLG. *heger*. It is rightly compared with Gr. *κίσσα* (from **kikja*), 'jay,' or Sans. *ṣakunā*, 'a large bird' (Lat. *ciconia*, 'stork').

Ḥaḥn, m., 'cock,' from MidHG. *han*, OHG. *hano*, m.; comp. AS. *hana* (as well as *cocc*, E. *cock*), OIc. *hane*, Goth. *hana*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'cock,' with the stem *hanan-*, *hanin-*, which is common to the OTeut. dialects. A corresponding fem. *ḥenne* is merely West Teut.; OHG. *henna*, MidHG. and ModHG. *henne*, f., AS. *henn*. On the other hand, *ḥuḥn* seems to be really of common gender; it may at least be applied in OHG. to 'cock' also; comp. Otfrid's *ēr thaz huan singe*, 'before the cock crows,' lit. 'sings.' In this passage we have a confirmation of the fact that the crowing of the cock was regarded as its song. The term *ḥaḥn* by general acception signifies 'singer.' With this word, according to the laws of substitution, the stem of Lat. *canere*, 'to sing' (comp. Lith. *gaidys*, 'cock,' lit. 'singer,' allied to *gėdoti*, 'to sing'). A fem., 'songstress,' of *ḥuḥn* is hardly conceivable; thus it follows that *ḥenne* is merely a recent West Teut. form. The common gender *ḥuḥn*, however, can hardly be connected with the root *kan*, 'to sing,' since it is, at least, a primit. form. The method of its formation, as the name of the agent, has no analogis.

Ḥaḥnrei, m., 'cuckold,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin; in earlier G. it signifies 'capon.' Its figurative sense, 'cuckold,' derived from 'capon,' agrees with the expression *ḥērner tragen*, lit. 'to wear horns.' Formerly the spur was frequently cut off and placed as a horn in the comb; the hoodwinked husband is thus compared to a capon. On account of the earlier variant *Ḥaḥnreh*, we may regard *Ḥaḥnrei* as a compound of *Reḥ*.

Ḥai, m., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Du. *haai*, f., 'shark,' Swed. *haj*, Ic. *há-r*.

Ḥain, m., 'grove,' made current by Klopstock as a poetical term. The form of the word, as is shown under *Ḥagen* (1), may be traced back to MidHG., in which, however, *Ḥain* is but a rare variant of *Ḥagen*; it signified orig. 'thorn-bush, thorn, fence, abatis, enclosed place.' Thus the word does not imply the idea of sacredness which Klopstock blended with it.

Ḥake, **Ḥaken**, m., 'hook, clasp,' from MidHG. *hāke*, *hāken*, m., OHG. *hāko*, *hācko*, m., 'hook.' The HG. *k* can neither be Goth. *k* nor Goth. *g*; the former would be changed into *ch*, the latter would remain unchanged. The variants OHG. *hāgo*, *hāgg*,

MidHG. *hāgg*, point to Goth. **hēgga*, n., 'hook' (comp. *Ḥaupe*, *Ḥäuppe*). Curiously, however, the corresponding words of the cognate dialects have *k* and are graded: AS. *hōc*, m., 'hook,' E. *hook*, MidDu. *hoek*, 'hook'; comp. also Du. *huuk*, AS. *hāca*, OIc. *hāke*, m., 'hook.' The relations of the gutturals (especially of the *gg*) are still obscure; comp. also *Ḥauppe*, *Ḥäuppe*, *Ḥaugg*, *Ḥäugg*. A typical form is wanting. It is impossible to connect the word *ḥagen*, Goth. *hāhan* (for *hanhan*); it is more probably related to *ḥeḥel* and *ḥeḥt*.

ḥalb, adj., 'half,' from MidHG. *halp*, OHG. *halb* (gen. *halbes*). adj.; comp OSax. and LG. *half*, Du. *half*, AS. *healf*, E. *half*, OIc. *hálfr*, Goth. *halbs*, adj.; the common Teut. adj. for HG. *halb*; there are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages (Teut. *halba-*, from pre-Teut. *kalbho-*). The fem. of the adj. is used in OTeut. as a subst. in the sense of 'side, direction'; Goth. *halba*, OIc. *halfa*, OHG. *halb-i*, MidHG. *halbe*, OSax. *halbi*; hence it might seem as if the adj. had orig. some such meaning as 'lateral, that which lies on one side.' But in any case the adj. in the sense of 'half' was purely a numeral in primit. Teut.; in the ModHG. method of reckoning *anderthalb* ($1\frac{1}{2}$), *drittelhalb* ($2\frac{1}{2}$), *viertelhalb* ($3\frac{1}{2}$), is common to Teut.; comp. OIc. *half-annarr* ($1\frac{1}{2}$), *half-þrije* ($2\frac{1}{2}$), *half-fjörþe* ($3\frac{1}{2}$); AS. *óþer healf*, *þriðde healf*, *feorþe healf*; even in MidE. this enumeration exists (it is wanting in E.); in HG. it has been retained from the earliest period.

ḥalb, **ḥalben**, prep., 'on account of,' from MidHG. *halp*, *halbe*, *halben*, 'on account of, by reason of, from, concerning'; prop. a case of the MidHG. subst. *halbe*, f., 'side,' mentioned under *halb* (adj.), hence construed with the gen.; MidHG. *nin-halp*, *din-halp*, *der herren halbe*, *sēhens halben*, 'on my, thy account, on the gentlemen's account, for the sake of seeing.' Similarly the ModHG. *halber*, 'on account of,' recorded in the 15th cent., is a petrified form of the inflected adj.; so too *halben*, dat. plur., *halbe*, *halp*, from OHG. *halb*, probably an instr. sing. (since Notker *halb* has been used as a prep.). This usage is also found in the other Teut. languages; comp. OIc. *af-halfu*, MidE. *on-*, *bi-halfe*; Goth. *in þizai halbai*, 'in this respect.'

Ḥalde, f., 'precipice, declivity, slope,' from MidHG. *hal se*, OHG. *halda*, f., 'mountain declivity.' OIc. *hallr*, 'hill, slope,'

corresponds both to the HG. word and to Goth. *hallus*, AS. *heall*, which are translations of 'petra'; see §6m. These may be further related to HG. *Salbe*, which, however, is more closely connected with Goth. **halps*, 'inclined'; comp. AS. *heald*, OIc. *hallr*, OHG. *hald*, adj., 'overhanging, inclined'; yet the dental in these words may be a suffix. If Goth. *hallus*, 'rock,' were allied, OIc. *hväll*, *höll* (Goth. **hwēlus*), m., 'hill,' might be compared, as well as AS. *hyll*, E. *hill*. For an Aryan root *kel*, 'to rise,' comp. Lat. *celsus*, *collis*, and Lith. *kalnas*, 'hill.'

Hälftic, f., 'half,' ModHG. simply, abstract of *halb*. Introduced by Luther into the literary language from MidG. and LG. (a strictly HG. word would end in *b* instead of *f*; comp. OSax. *half*, under *halb*); the Teut. type is probably *halbīpa* 1. In UpG. *Hälftēik* (16th cent.) is used.

Hälfter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *halfter*, OHG. *halftira*, f., 'halter'; comp. Du. *halster*, AS. *hælftra*, E. *halter*; a West Teut. word most closely allied with OHG. *halp*, MidHG. *halp*, plur. *helbe*, 'handle, helve,' AS. *hælf*, m., equiv. to E. *helve*; in earlier ModHG. also *helt*, 'hilt, helve.' From the same root are formed with a suffix *m*, OHG. *halmo* (for **halbmo*), in OHG. *joh-halmo*, MidHG. *giech-halme*, 'rope fastened to the yoke to guide the oxen,' MidHG. *halme*, 'handle, helve, lever of a bell,' *haln-ackes*, 'axe' (comp. also *Heltēarte*), likewise MidE. *halme*, 'handle'; so too the modified forms OHG. *joh-helmo*, MidHG. *giech-helme*; AS. *helma*, 'handle' (equiv. also to E. *helm*), and Du. *helmstock*, 'tiller,' are not connected with this word; see §6m (2). 'Handle' is the orig. sense of the whole group, and even of *Hälfter*. Perhaps Lith. *keltuvė*, 'swiple of a flail,' is allied.

Hall, m., 'sound'; see *helt*.

Halle, f., 'hall, large room, entrance hall, porch,' unknown to MidHG. The word, which was introduced by Luther into the literary language, was originally entirely unknown to the UpG. dials. (in earlier UpG. *Berthoff* was used); it may have originated among the Franc. and Sax. tribes of Germany. It is a thorough OTent. term; OIc. *höll*, f., AS. *heall*, f., E. *hall*, OSax. *halla*, MidLG. *halle*, f., 'hall, a large room covered with a roof and open or closed at the side,' sometimes 'temple, house of God.' Not allied to Goth. *hallus*,

AS. *heall*, 'rock,' AS. and E. *hill*. From the OG. is derived Fr. *halle*. Against the derivation from the root *hel*, 'to conceal' (comp. *hēßen*), there is no weighty objection, *Halle*, 'the concealed or covered place.' Yet comp. also Sans. *çāld*, 'house.'—**Halle**, f., 'saltern,' is the ordinary G. *Halle*, not, as was formerly supposed, a Kelt. term (W. *halen*, 'salt'); *Halleren*, a late Lat. derivative of *Halle*, 'saltern.' Comp. OHG. *halkās*, 'salt-house,' MidHG. *halgrāve*, m., 'director and judge in matters connected with salt-mines.'

hällen, vb., 'to sound, resound'; comp. *helt*.

Haln, m. and n., 'stalk, stem, straw,' from MidHG. *haln*, m., and *halme*, m., OHG. and OSax. *haln*, m.; comp. AS. *healm*, E. *haln*; the meaning in West Teut. is 'grass or corn-stalk'; Scand. *haln*, 'straw.' In sense and sound corresponding to Lat. *calamus*, Gr. *κάλamos*, 'reed, reed-pen, haln' (Ind. *kalamas*, 'reed-pen'), OSlov. *slama*, f., 'haln.' Perhaps the Lat. word is derived from Gr.; it is also conceivable that *Haln*, like *Sanf*, was obtained from a South Russ. tribe by the Aryans who had migrated westwards. Yet it is more probable that *Haln* and Gr. *κάλamos*, like Lat. *culmus*, 'stalk,' are connected with Lat. *culmen*, 'peak, summit,' and further with *excello*.

Hals, m., 'neck,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hals*, m.; corresponding to OSax. and Du. *hals*, AS. *heals* (E. *to halse*, 'embrace,' but now antiquated; the modern word is *neck*), OIc. *hals*, m., 'neck,' Goth. *hals* (gen. *halsis*), m.; all point to a common Teut. mas. *halsa*-. Primit. allied to Lat. *collum* for **colsum*, n., 'neck' (OLat. also *collus*, m.); comp. also Gr. *κλοιός*, 'collar' (from **κλωσιός*) 1. Whether Lat. *excello*, *excelsus*, are also primit. allied (*Hals*, lit. 'prominent part of the body') remains uncertain. From Teut. is derived Fr. *haubert*, OFr. *halberc*, 'hauberk,' from *hals-bērg(a)*.

—**halsen**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *halsen*, OHG. *halsōn*, 'to embrace, fall on one's neck'; comp. Du. *omhelzen*, AS. *healsian*, 'to implore,' MidE. *halsien*, Scand. *hålsa*, 'to embrace.'

halft, adv., 'moreover, forsooth, methinks,' prop. a compar. meaning 'rather,' MidHG. and OHG. *halt*, adv., OSax. *halft*, 'rather'; orig. a compar. adv. of the posit. adv. *halto*, 'very.' The compar. ending, according to the law of apocope, has dis-

appeared, as in *kaſ* for the earlier *batiz*; orig. *haliz* formed, like Goth. *haldis*, Oic. *heldr*, 'rather.' In no case is it related to the OHG. adj. *hald*, 'inclined,' mentioned under *ſalte*; with the exception of the OHG. *halto*, adv., no other word in the posit. can be found.

halten, vb., 'to hold, support, detain, observe, perform, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. *halten*, OHG. *halten*; comp. OSax. *haldan*, 'to preserve, receive, detain as a prisoner, tend (cattle), adhere to, maintain,' Du. *houden* (see *houden*), AS. *healdan*, str. vb., 'to watch over, lead, possess, rule,' E. *to hold*; Goth. *haldan*, redupl. vb., 'to graze cattle'; a redupl. vb. common to Teut. According to the OHG. variant *halthan*, *haltun* points to the normal Goth. form **halpan*, which is also supported by OSwed. *halla*. The orig. sense of OTeut. *haldan* is perhaps 'to keep together by careful watching,' hence 'to tend a herd, govern a tribe, rule.' In the non-Teut. languages an Aryan root *kalt* of cognate meaning is not found. If the dental belonged orig. to the pres. stem merely, the word might also be derived from the root *kol*, and hence connected with Gr. *βου-κόλος*. No relation between *haldan* and *ſerte* is possible.—ModHG. *halt*, m., is wanting both in MidHG. and OHG.

hamen, m., 'tunnel-net,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hame*; akin probably to the equiv. OSwed. *haver*, ModSwed. *håf*, m., OHG. *hamo*, m., 'tunnel-net.' The latter word is considered identical with OHG. **hamo* (in *lihhamo*, 'body,' OSax. *gūdhāmo*, *ſēðarhamo*; comp. *leiðnam*, *ſēmb*, and *hām(i)ſ*), orig. 'covering, dress.' From the meaning 'Tudſ,' in the restricted sense in which it is used by fishermen and huntsmen (i.e. 'toils'), the signification 'net' might of course be developed; but that is not certain. OHG. *hamo*, MidHG. *ham*, *hame*, m., 'fishing-rod, fishing-hook,' and the modern dial. *hamen*, are not allied to the words mentioned above; they seem to be cognate with Lat. *hāmus*, 'fishing-hook, hook'; the *h* might be explained as in *haben*.

hām(i)ſ, adj., 'malicious,' from late MidHG. *hēm(i)ſch*, adj., 'close, malicious, cunning, perfidious,' orig. perhaps 'veiled, obscure'; allied to OHG. **hamo*, 'covering, dress,' mentioned under *hamen*, *ſēmb*, and *leiðnam*.

hammel, m., from the equiv. MidHG.

and MidLG. *hamel*, OHG. *hamal*, m., 'wether' (MidHG. also 'steep, rugged height; cliff, pole'); prop. an adj. used as a subst., OHG. *hamal*, 'mutilated,' which elucidates the MidHG. meanings; OHG. *hamalōn*, MidHG. *hameln* (and *hamen*), 'to mutilate,' AS. *hamelian*, E. *to hamble* ('mutilate, lame'); OHG. *hamalscorro*, m., 'boulder,' OHG. *hamal-*, *hamalung-stat*, f., 'place of execution,' MidHG. *hamelstat*, n. and m., 'indented coast,' *hamelstat*, f., 'rugged ground.' Allied to OHG. *ham* (inflected *hamēr*), adj., 'mutilated, crippled' (comp. *hemmen*), just as Fr. *mouton* to Lat. *mutilus*.

hammer, m., 'hammer, clapper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hamer* (plur. *hewer*), OHG. *hamar* (plur. *hamarā*), m.; comp. OSax. *hamur*, AS. *hamor*, m., E. *hammer*, and its equiv. Oic. *hamarr*, m. (also 'cliff, rock'); the common Teut. word for 'hammer,' by chance unrecorded in Goth. only. For the elucidation of its earlier history the subsidiary meanings in Scand. are important; the cognate term *kamy* in OSlov. signifies 'stone.' Hence it has been assumed that *hammer* is lit. 'stone weapon.' Whether Sans. *aḡman*, 'rock, stone weapon, hammer, anvil,' &c., and Gr. *ἀκμων*, 'anvil' (Lith. *akmū*, 'stone'), are also allied is uncertain.

hāmmling, **ſemmling**, m., 'eunuch,' ModHG. simply, a deriv. of *hammel*.

hampfel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *hant-vol*, 'a handful.'

hamſter, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hamster*, m., 'German marmot'; OHG. *hamastro*, m., signifies only 'curculio, weevil,' so too OSax. *hamstra*, f., for **hamastra*. The existing meaning is probably the earlier. In form the word stands quite alone; its occurrence in G. only, perhaps supports the view that it was borrowed. A corresponding word has not yet been found in a neighbouring language.

hand, f., 'hand,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hant*, f.; comp. OSax. and Du. *hand*, AS. *hand*, f., E. *hand*, Oic. *hōnd*, Goth. *handūs*, f.; a common Teut. word for 'hand,' unknown to the other divisions of the Aryan group, most of the languages having special terms of their own. It is usually derived from Goth. *hinpan*, 'to catch,' *frahunpan*, m., 'prisoner' (comp. the cognate E. *to hunt*, AS. *huntian*), in the sense of 'the grasping, seizing part,' and to this there is no objection, as far as the sound and meaning are concerned.

Yet the fact remains that the old names of parts of the body have no corresponding *str.* verbal stems; comp. *Herz, Ohr, Auge, Finger, Daumen*. With regard to the form, it is to be observed that the word, according to Goth. *handus*, was orig. a *u-* stem, but is declined even in OHG. like nouns in *i*, though traces of the *u* declension remain throughout OHG. and MidHG.; comp. *abhanden*.—*Hand*, 'kind, sort,' is developed from the medial sense 'side'; comp. MidHG. *ze beiden handen*, 'on both sides,' *aller hande*, 'of every kind,' *vier hande*, 'of four sorts.'

handeln, vb., 'to manage, act, deal, bargain,' from MidHG. *handeln*, OHG. *hantalon*, 'to grasp with the hands, touch, feel, prepare, perform' (hence O.Lorraine *handeleir*, 'to sweep'); a derivative of *Hand*; *hantel*, m., has arisen from the vb. *hanteln* merely, just as *Ärger* from *ärgeren* (see *arg*), *Geiz* from *geizen*, *Orfer* from *eyfern*—since it does not appear until late MidHG. (*handel*, m., 'transaction, procedure, event, negotiation, wares'). AS. *handlian*, E. *to handle*, AS. *h-andele*, equiv. to E. *handle*; Scand. *hondla*, 'to treat.'

Handwerk, n., 'handicraft, trade, guild,' from MidHG. *hantwerck*, n., 'manual labour,' but in the MidHG. period confused with *antwerck*, n., 'tool, machine,' whence the meaning 'any vocation requiring the use of tools' was developed.

Hanf, m., 'hemp,' from MidHG. *hanf*, *hanef*, m., OHG. *hanaf*, *hanof*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'hemp' (Goth. **hanaps* is by chance not recorded); comp. AS. *hænep*, E. *hemp*, OIc. *hampr*. The usual assumption that the word was borrowed from the South Europ. Gr. *κάνναβις* (Lat. *cannabis*) is untenable. The Teutons were not influenced by Southern civilisation until the last century or so before our era; no word borrowed from Gr.-Lat. has been fully subject to the OTeut. substitution of consonants (see *Time* (1), *Ψad*, and the earliest loan-words under *kaifer*). But the substitution of consonants in Goth. **hanaps* compared with Gr. *κάνναβις* proves that the word was naturalised among the Teutons even before 100 B.C. "The Greeks first became acquainted with hemp in the time of Herodotus; it was cultivated by the Scythians, and was probably obtained from Bactria and Sogdiana, the regions of the Caspian and the Aral, where it is said to grow luxuriantly even at the present time."

Thus we can all the more readily reject the assumption of South Europ. influence; comp. *Leinen*. Why should not the Teutons in their migration from Asia to Europe have become acquainted with the culture of hemp when passing through the south of Russia, where the plant grows wild, and indeed among the very people who directly or indirectly supplied the Greeks with the word *κάνναβις*? (comp. also *Größe*). *κάνναβις* itself is a borrowed term, and Goth. **hanaps* corresponds in sound quite as well with OSlov. *konoplja*, Lith. *kanapės*, 'hemp.' The word is found even among the Persians (*kanab*). It does not seem to be genuinely Aryan.

Hang, m., 'declivity, propensity, bias,' from MidHG. *hanc* (-*ges*), m., 'declivity, hanging.' See *hangen*.

hangen, vb., 'to hang, be suspended,' from MidHG. *hāhen* (*hienc*, *gehangen*), OHG. *hāhan* (*hāng*, *gihangan*), *str. vb.*; comp. *fangen*, from OHG. *fāhan*; before *h* an *n* is suppressed (comp. OHG. *dāhta* from *denchan*, *tahte* from *deufen*; *tahte*, OHG. *brāhta*, from *frūngen*). Corresponding to Du. *hangen*, AS. *hōn* (*hēng*, *hangen*), E. *to hang*, Goth. *hāhem* for **hūnhan*, *str. vb.*, 'to hang.' In ModHG., E., and Du., the old *str. vb.* has been confused with the corresponding *wk. vb.*, so that the trans. and intrans. meanings have been combined; comp. Du. *hangen*, E. *to hang*, 'to suspend and to be suspended'; in MidHG. *hāhen*, is trans. and intrans., while *hang n* (OHG. *hangēn*, AS. *hangian*) is intrans. only, 'to be suspended'; to this is allied OHG. and MidHG. *hengen*, 'to hang down (one's head), give a horse its head, permit, grant,' comp. *heufen*. The ModHG. vb. is due to a blending in sound of MidHG. *hāhen* (*hangen*) and *hengen*, yet in meaning it represents only MidHG. *hāhen*, OHG. *hāhan*. Terms undoubtedly allied to the common Teut. root *hanh* (*hāh*) are wanting in the other Aryan languages; Goth. *hāhan*, 'to leave in doubt,' has been compared with Lat. *cunctari*, 'to delay.'

Hanse, f., 'Hanse,' from MidHG. *hans*, *hause*, f., 'mercantile association with certain defined powers as knights, merchant's guild'; orig. an UpG. word (prob. signifying any corporation, association? OHG. and Goth. *hansa*, f., AS. *hōs*, 'troop'), yet it soon became current in all G. dialects, and has been preserved in its application to the towns of the great North G. Han-

seatic League, while the orig. sense 'troop' became obsolete even in MidHG. The nominal vb. *hānseln* is simply ModHG. 'to admit any one into a corporation' (not into the *Hanse* only).

hānseln, vb., ModHG. only, different from the earlier homonymous word mentioned under *Hanse*; lit. 'to make a *Hanse*, i.e. a fool, of anybody' (comp. the abusive terms *Hansstumm*, *Hansnarr*, *Hanswurst*).

hantieren, vb., from the equiv. late MidHG. *hantieren*, 'to trade, sell'; not a derivative of *Hant*, meaning 'to handle,' because in that case we should expect *nd* for *nt* in MidHG. and ModHG., but from Fr. *hanter*, 'to haunt, frequent,' which found its way from MidDu. into the Mod Teut. dialects. It is curious to observe in how many ways obscure words have been corrupted in G. Comp. the earlier spelling *hantthieren*.

hapern, vb., 'to stick, hitch,' formed from Du. (MidDn.) *haperen*, 'to miss, stutter'; yet also Suab. *hāperen* (as well as Swiss *hāpen*, 'to crawl'?). The corresponding terms, origin, and history of the diffusion of the cognates are obscure.

Harfe, f., 'harp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *harfe*, *harpe*, OHG. *harfa*, *harpha*, f.; comp. AS. *hearpe*, f., E. *harp*; a common Teut. word (Venantius Fortunatus calls *harpa* a barbaric, i.e. Teut. instrument), denoting a string instrument peculiar to the Teutons. Its use was confined in earlier times to the OTeut. chiefs, just as the violin or fiddle was to the common folk.

Sāring, *Sering*, m., 'herring,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hāring* (-ges), m., OHG. *hāring*, m.; comp. Du. *haring*, AS. *hāring*, m., E. *herring*; a specifically West Teut. word (in Olc. *sild*), whose *ā* (*ê*) is also attested by Fris. dialects, and by the ModHG. pronunciation with *ê*. The OHG., MidHG., and MidDn. variant *hering* points to a connection with OHG. *heri*, 'army,' and thus regards the fish as 'one that comes in shoals,' as *heriting*, 'small army.' Whether the older form *hāring* (Anglo-Fris. *hāring*) is related to these cognates is uncertain. The Teut. word found its way into Rom. (Fr. *hareng*).

Särke, f., 'rake,' a LG. word, in UpG. *Stäken*; comp. Du. *hark*, AS. **hearge*, E. *harrow*, Olc. *herfe*, n., 'harrow,' Dan. *harv*, Swed. *hærf*. Considering the almost certain identity of the words, their phonetic relations

present some difficulties. The root might perhaps be Sans. *kharij*, 'to scratch,' yet AS. *hyrwe* (**hearge*), E. *harrow*, Olc. *herfe*, 'rake,' are difficult to reconcile with it.

Harlekin, m., 'harlequin,' first naturalised towards the end of the 17th cent. from Ital. *arlecchino* (applied to the masked clown in Ital. comedy), and Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*.

Harm, m., 'harm, distress, sorrow,' very rarely occurs in MidHG. and earlier ModHG., probably formed from E. *harm* and revived in the last cent. through the influence of E. literature (comp. *Salte*, *Grim*); MidHG. (entirely disused) *harm*, m., 'injury, pain'; OHG. *harām*, OSax. *harm*, m., 'affront, cutting words, mortification'; AS. *hearm* m., 'insult, harm'; E. *harm*; Olc. *harm*, m., 'grief, care.' From pre-Teut. **karma*, Sans. **çarma*?, *çrma*?. This is also indicated by OSlov. *sramü* (from **sormü*), m., 'shame, disgrace.' An OG. (OHG. and OSax.) compound, OHG. *haramscara*, OSax. *harmscara*, f., 'outrageous, excruciating punishment,' was retained as late as MidHG., in which *harn*-, *harm-schar*, 'torment, distress, punishment,' remained current, when *Harm* alone had already disappeared. Comp. *h̄rb*.

Haru, m., 'urine,' earlier dial. variant *Haru* (Luther), from MidHG. *harn* (Bav. and East Rhen.), *harm*, m. and n., OHG. *haran*, m., 'urine' (respecting the variant with *n* see *Haru*); a specifically UpG. word, probably identical orig. with AS. *scearn*, Olc. *skarn*, n., 'mud'; *sk* and *h* (the latter for *k* without *s*) would have interchanged in OTeut. Allied to Gr. *σκόρ*; comp. *h̄esten*, *h̄resseln*, *h̄infä*, *Etir*. The derivation of *Haru* from a root *har*, 'to pour out,' remains dubious.

Harnisch, m., 'harness, armour,' from MidHG. *harnasch*, variants *harnas*, *harnesch*, m., 'harness'; borrowed at the end of the 12th cent. from OFr. *harnais*, 'armour, gear,' which has come to be a common Rom. term (Ital. *arnese*), but may be traced probably to a Kelt. source (W. *haiarnaez*, 'iron utensils'); the connecting link might be MidE. *harnes*, 'armour' (E. *harness*).

harren, vb., 'to wait, linger in expectation, delay,' from MidHG. *harren*, 'to wait, sojourn'; a MidG. word, entirely unknown to OHG. as well as the other Teut. dialects, but undoubtedly a genuine Teut. term; of obscure origin (allied, like Gr.

καρπεῖν, to hart?; comp. Lat. *durare*, akin to *durus*).

harsch, adj., 'hard, rough,' ModHG. simply; E. *harsh* ('bitter, severe'); unknown to AS., OHG., and Olc. Clearly a derivative of hart; comp. rajš, allied to grade, Goth. **rasqa-* to *raþa-*, 'quick' (OHG. *rado*), Olc. *horskr*, 'quick,' to AS. *hrade*, Olc. *beiskr*, 'bitter,' to Goth. *bait-ra-*; hence Goth. *hardus*, 'hard,' perhaps presupposes **harsks*, **harsqs*. Yet it might also be connected with Ic. *hörtl*, 'hardness of the frozen ground'; ModHG. *Harich*, 'snow-crust,' dial. But hart ('hard') alone suffices to elucidate this latter sense, as is shown by OHG. *hertemänbt*, MidHG. *hertemänot*, 'hard month,' applied to December and January. See the following word.

hart, adj., 'hard, stiff, severe, stern, difficult, hard by,' from MidHG. *herle*, *hart*, adj. (*harte*, adv.; comp. *fast*, adv., allied to *fest*, *sthen* to *sthen*, &c.), 'hard, firm, difficult, painful,' OHG. *herzi*, *harti*, *hart*, adj. (*harto*, adv.), 'hard'; comp. AS. *heard*, 'hard, strong, brave,' E. *hard* (*hardy* is probably derived directly from Rom.—Fr. *hardi*, which, however, is a derivative of G. hart), Goth. *hardus*, adj., 'hardy, severe.' A common Teut. adj. from pre-Teut. *kartás*; comp. Gr. *καρῦς*, 'strong, powerful, potentate,' *καρπεῖός*, *καρπεῖός*, 'strong, staunch, mighty, violent,' adv., *κάπρα*, 'very strongly' (OHG. *harto*, adv., 'very, extremely'); allied perhaps to Sans. *krātu s*, m., 'force, strength' (root *kar*, 'to do, make'), or however to Lith. *kartūs*, 'bitter' (root *krt*, 'to cut, split'). Others compare Sans. *gārha-s*, 'bold, strong,' to the Teut. adj.

Harf, **Harð**, f. and m., 'forest,' from MidHG. *hart*, m., f., and n., OHG. *hart*, 'forest'; comp. also *Speßart* from *spēhtes hart* (allied to *Specht*); *Harz* for MidHG. *Hart*; *Haardt* in the Palatinate.

Harz, n., 'resin,' from MidHG. *harz*, n. and m., 'resin, bitumen,' with the variants *hars*, *harse*; OHG. *harz*, and with a suffix *harzoh*, 'resin'; Du. *hars*, f., with an abnormal *s*, but LG. *hart*; unknown to E. and Scand. as well as Goth.; of obscure origin, scarcely allied to Gr. *κάρδαμον*, 'cress.' For other OTeut. words with the same meaning see under *Berustein* and *Mitt* (also *Iher*).

haschen, vb., 'to snatch,' a MidG. word made current by Luther, unknown to the modern UpG. dialects as well as to OHG.,

MidHG., and all other languages. Probably connected with *haft*, *haben*, root *haf* (Lat. *capio*); Goth. **hafskón*, 'to seize,' must have become **haskón* in G., just as Goth. *haifsta*, f., 'quarrel, fight,' has become the OHG. adj. *heisti*, 'violent'; comp. OHG. *forscón*, 'to demand,' for **forhaskón*, Goth. *wairstw*, 'work,' for **wairstw*. Comp. *harfch*, *Haß*, *Haute*.

hase, m., 'hare,' from MidHG. *hase*, OHG. *haso*, m.; a common Teut. term for 'hare'; comp. Du. *haas*, AS. *hara* (with change of *s* into *r*), E. *hare*, Olc. *here*, m.; Goth. **hasa* (OHG. *haso*) or **haza* (AS. *hara*), is by chance not recorded. To the pre-Teut. *kasa(n)*, Ind. *paçá* (instead of **paçá*, just as *sváçaras* for **sváçaras*, comp. *Schwäher*), 'hare,' corresponds; the word also occurs in a remarkable manner only once again in OPruss. (as *sasins* for *szasinas*). The primit. word *kasa*, 'hare,' may be connected with AS. *hasu*, 'grey.' From Teut. is derived Fr. *hase*, f., 'doe-hare.'—The term *Haustier*, 'hare-lip,' is not recorded in G. until the 14th cent., but it already exists in AS. as *hærseard* (in E. *hare-lip*); comp. further the Olc. nickname *Skarðe*, also OFris. *has-skerde*, 'hare-lipped.'

Hasel, f., 'hazel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hasel*, OHG. *hasala*, f., *hasal*, m.; comp. AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*, Olc. *hasl* (hence *høslur*, plur., 'boundary posts'); the common Teut. word for 'hazel,' from pre-Teut. *kósolo-*; hence in Lat., with the normal change of *s* into *r*, *corulus*, 'hazel'; comp. further OIr. *coll*, 'hazel,' for **cosl*.

Haspe, **Häspe**, f., 'hasp, clamp, hinge,' from MidHG. *haspe*, *hespe*, f., 'hinge of a door; windle' (with the variant *hispe*, f., 'clasp'), OHG. *haspa*, 'a reel of yarn'; comp. Olc. *hespa*, f., 'hank, skein of wool; bolt of a door'; E. *hasp*, MidE. *haspe*, 'bolt, woollen yarn,' so too AS. *hæsp*, *heps*, *heps*, f. The double sense 'door bolt, door hook, and hasp,' seems OTeut.; as a technical term in weaving, this word, like *Stechen*, found its way into Rom. (Ital. *aspo*, OFr. *hasple*); see also *Rumfl*. Whether the two meanings have been developed from one, or whether two distinct words have been combined, is uncertain, since we have no etymological data.

Haspel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *haspel*, m., OHG. *haspil*, m., 'reel, windle'; a derivative of *Haspe*.

Haft, f., 'haste, hurry,' ModHG. simply;

a MidG. and LG. word; comp. MidDu. *haast*, f., MidE. *haste*, E. *haste*; borrowed from OFr. *haste*, *hâte* (comp. Ital. *astivamente*), which again correspond to the OTeut. cognates of ModHG. *heftig*; comp. OHG. *heisti*, AS. *hæste*, 'violent' (Goth. *haifsts*, 'dispute').

Haß, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *haz*, (gen. *hazses*), m., 'hatred'; in OHG. the older neut. gender occurs once (comp. Goth. *hatis*, n., Scand. *hatr*, n.); AS. *hete* (E. *hate*) and OSax. *heti* are also masc.; the common Teut. term for 'hate,' pointing to pre-Teut. *kodos*, *kodesos* (Lat. **codus*, **coderis*), n. ModHG. *hader*, and Gr. *kóros*, may also be allied, since an Aryan root *kōt*, *kōd*, is possible. The orig. sense of *Haß* is indicated by *Haß* and *heßen*, as well as the wk. vb. *hassen*, from MidHG. *hazzen*, OHG. *hazzen*, *hazzen*, which in OHG. also means 'to pursue' (OSax. *hatón*, 'to waylay'). *Haß* too seems allied; hence the prim. meaning of *Haß* is probably 'hostile, hastypursuit.—*häßlich*, 'ugly, loathsome,' from MidHG. *haz*-, *hezselich*, 'malignant, hateful, ugly.'

hätscheln, vb., 'to fondle, pamper,' recently coined in ModHG. l.

Haftschier, m., 'imperial horseguard,' first occurs in early ModHG., borrowed from Ital. *arciere* (Fr. *archer*), 'archer.'

Haft, 'baiting, chase'; comp. *heßen*.

Haube, f., 'hood, cap (woman's), crest, tuft,' from MidHG. *habe*, OHG. *hāba*, f., 'covering for the head worn by men (MidHG., especially by soldiers, 'peaked helmet, steel-cap') and women'; comp. AS. *hāfe*, in a special sense 'mitre'; Scand. *hūfa*, f., 'cap, hood.' The cognates are connected by gradation with *haupt* (Aryan root *kūp*).

Haubitze, f., 'howitzer,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced during the Hussite Wars from Bohemia (*houfnice*, 'stone slinger'), hence the earliest recorded form, *Haubniße*.

hauchen, vb., 'to breathe, respire, exhale,' from MidHG. (rare) *hāchen*, 'to breathe,' an UpG. word; perhaps recently coined in imitation of the sound. Cognate terms are wanting.

Hauderer, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *stalhouter*, lit. *Stallhalter*, 'job-master' (in MidG. *Gesährhalter*, also *Pesthalter*); Du. *houden* is ModHG. *halten*.

hauen, vb., 'to hew, chop, carve,' from MidHG. *houwen*, OHG. *houwan* (MidHG.

houwen, OHG. *houwōn*), 'to hew'; comp. OSax. *hauwan*, AS. *heāwan*, E. *to hev*, Olc. *hggva*; Goth. **haggwan*, a redupl. vb., is wanting; Teut. *hauw*, *haw*, from pre-Teut. *kow*; not allied to *korra*, but to OSlov. *kovq*, *kovati*, 'to forge,' Lith. *kāju* (*kāuti*), 'to strike, forge,' *kovā*, 'combat.' Comp. *Haue*, *Heu*, *Hit*.—**Haue**, f., 'hoe, mattock, pickaxe,' from MidHG. *houwe*, OHG. *houwa*, f., 'hatchet.'

Haufe, m., 'heap, pile, mass,' from MidHG. *hāfe*, *houfe*, m., *hāf*, *houf*, m., 'heap, troop,' OHG. *hāfo*, *houf*, m., 'heap, troop'; comp. OSax. *hōp*, Du. *hoop*, AS. *heāp*, m., E. *heap*; Scand. *hōpr*, 'troop,' is borrowed from LG.; Goth. **hauvs*, **hāpa* are wanting; these words, which belong to the same root, are evidently related by gradation (comp. OHG. *hāba*, 'hood,' allied to OHG. *houbit*, 'head'). Probably related to OSlov. *kupū* (Goth. **hauva-*), m., 'heap,' Lith. *kaupas*, 'heap,' *kuprà*, 'hump' (Lett. *kupt*, 'to form into a ball'), although the correspondence of Slav. *p* to LG. and E. *p* is not normal; Slav. *p* is mostly *f* or *b* in LG. and Goth. Since Goth. *p* indicates pre-Teut. *b*, the word may be connected also with Lat. *incubo*, 'the treasure demon who lies on the hoard, nightmare.' Others compare it to Lith. *kugis*, 'heap.'

häufig, adj., 'copious, abundant,' ModHG. only, lit. 'by heaps.'

Haupt, n., 'head, chief, leader,' from MidHG. *houbet*, *houpt* (also *höubet*), n., OHG. *houbit*, n.; the OTeut. word for 'head,' supplanted in the 16th cent. by *kepf* in all the G. dials. (*keht*, *Krauthaupt*, almost the only existing forms, are dialectal), while E. and Scand. have retained the earlier form—AS. *heafod*, E. *head* (for **heafil*), n., Olc. *haufub*, later *hōfub*, n., Swed. *hufvud*, Dan. *hoved*, 'head,' Goth. *haubiþ*, n. Since all the Teut. dialects point to an old diphthong *au* in the stem, of which *ū* in OHG. *hāba*, 'hood,' is the graded form (comp. *Haube*), the Aryan base must be *koupot*, and Lat. *caput*, for which **cauput* might have been expected, was probably transformed by the influence of a word corresponding to AS. *hafola*, 'head,' Sans. *kapāla*, 'skull,' an assumption also supported by Lat. *capillus*, 'hair (of the head).' The MidHG. *höubet* (Luther *Heupt*), formed by mutation from OHG. *houbit*, is still preserved in *zu Häupten*, in which primit. phrase the plur. curiously represents the sing.

haus, n., 'house, household,' from MidHG. and OHG. *hūs*, n., which has the same sound in all OTeut. dialects; ModDu. *huis*, E. *house* (to which *husban*!, *hussy*, and *hustings*, are allied). Goth. **hus* is found only once in *gudhūs*, 'temple,' lit. 'God's house' (for which Goth. *razn* is used; comp. *flaſt*), but may be also inferred from the borrowed term, Oslov. *chyzū*, 'house.' In the other Teut. dialects it is the prevalent term, corresponding to G. *haus*. Probably cognate with *hütte*, and like this term allied to a Teut. root *hād*, 'to hide' (AS. *hȳdan*, E. *to hide*); *hāsa-* for *hāssa-*, *hāpta-*, lit. 'that which hides'?. See further under *hütte*. Others connect Goth. *hūs* with Goth. *huz-ds*, 'refuge,' and Lat. *custos*. In this case too the prim. sense assigned would hold good.

hauß, **haufen**, adv., 'out of doors, abroad,' from MidHG. *hāze* for *hie āze*, 'here outside,' like MidHG. *hinne* for *hie inne*.

hauste, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hāste*, m., 'shock of corn, haycock,' cannot be traced farther back; evidently for *hāfste*, akin to *hāfe*, 'heap.' Comp. Lith. *kūpstas*, 'tump.'

haut, f., 'hide, skin, cuticle,' from MidHG., and OHG. *hāt*, f., 'hide'; ModDu. *kuid*, AS. *hȳd*, f., E. *hide*, Scand. *hād*, f.; the OTeut. word for 'hide' (Goth. **hāhs*, gen., **hādais*, is by chance not recorded), from pre-Teut. *kāti-s*, f.; it is Lat. *cūtis* (for the gradation of *ā* to *ū*, see *laut* and *ſohn*); comp. Gr. *κῶτος*, n., 'skin, covering'; the root has a prefix *s* in Gr. *σῆτρος*, n., 'skin, leather,' Lat. *scā-tum*, 'shield,' *σκῶ-λον*, 'skin, arms, stripped off a slain enemy.' Hence the dental in OHG. *hāt*, Lat. *cutis*, would be a suffix merely; for *s-ku* as a root meaning 'to cover, hide,' see under *ſchune*, *ſchuer*. The E. vb. *to hide*, from AS. *hȳdan*, may belong to the same root with an abstract dental suffix **hā-i-*, 'covering,' *hādjan*, 'to envelop.' Yet traces exist, as may be seen under *hütte*, of a root *hwt* from *kudh*, 'to veil,' in the non-Teut. languages.

hebamme, f., 'midwife,' from MidHG. *hebamme*; the latter form, from *heve-amme*, has been modified in sense by connection with *heben*, its last component representing an earlier *anne* equiv. in meaning, OHG. usually *hevi-anna*, f.; *anna*, f., 'woman' is cognate with Lat. *ānus*, 'old woman' (see *ſohn*), and hence probably stands for *anua*,

anua (comp. *Wann*, *Kinn*). Yet OHG. *hevi-anna* may be really nothing more than the pres. partic. of *heben*, prim. form *haffan*(*d*)*ō*, 'she who lifts,' of which the later forms are modifications. In MidE. *midwif*, E. *midwife*, ModDu. *vroedvrouw*, from *vroed*, 'wise, prudent' (comp. Span. *comadre*, Fr. *sage-femme*); no word common to Teut. can be found. There were probably no regular midwives in the Teut. period.

hebel, m., 'lever, yeast,' first occurs in early ModHG. in the sense of 'lever'; comp. MidHG. *hebel*, *hevel*, OHG. *hevilō*, m., 'yeast' (as a means of causing a thing to rise); *v, f*, as the older form, was supplanted by connecting the word with *heben*.

heben, vb., 'to raise, lift, levy, solve (doubts), settle (disputes), remove,' from MidHG. *heben*, *heven*, 'to rise, raise, lift,' OHG. *heffan*, *hevan* (prop. *heffia*, *hevis*, *hevit*, *heffamēs*, inf. *heffan*), from *habjan*, which occurs in Goth. in the sense of 'to raise, lift up'; root, *haf*, *hab*; *b* properly belonged in the str. vb. to the pret. plur. and partic., which may have found its way into other stems. AS. *hebban* (sing. *hebbe*, *hefst*, *heffþ*, &c.), E. *to heave*; ModDu. *heffen*; Oic. *heffa*. Respecting *j* as a formative element of the pres. stem in str. vbs., see under *ſchaffen*, *ſaſen*, &c.; it corresponds to Lat. *i* in vbs. of the 3rd conjug., such as *facio*. Hence Lat. *capio* corresponds exactly to Goth. *haffjan*; Aryan root *kap*. There are numerous examples in Teut. of the sense 'to seize,' which belongs to the Lat. vb.; see under *ſaſt*. Since Lat. *capio* is not allied to *habeo*, and Lat. *habeo* is cognate with Teut. *haben* (*capio*, root *kap*, *habeo*, 'to have,' root *khabh*), *haben* is entirely unconnected with *heben*. Yet in certain cases it cannot be doubted that the words related to *haben* have influenced the meaning of those connected with *heben*; some words may be indifferently assigned to the one or the other; comp. e.g. *ſaſe* with *ſant-ſaſe*. With the root *kap*, Lat. *capio*, some also connect Gr. *κῶπη*, 'handle.'

hechel, f., 'flax-comb,' from MidHG. *hechel*, also *hachel*, f.; comp. Du. *hekel*; MidE. *hechete*, E. *hatchel* and *hackle*; wanting in Oic.; Swed. *häckla*, Dan. *hegle* (Goth. **hakila*, **hakula*, is assumed). Probably allied to OHG. and MidHG. *hecchen*, *hecken* (*hakjan*), 'to pierce' (espec. of snakes), and further to the cognates of *ſafen* (E. *hook*). Goth. *hakuls*, 'cloak,' OHG. *hahhul*, MidHG. *hachel*, m., Oic. *hokull*, m., AS.

hacele, 'cloak,' are not allied; they belong rather to a conjectural Goth. **hōka*, f., 'goat' (AS. *hēcen*, 'kid,' from Goth. **hōkein*, n.; see under *Grēf*), and hence probably mean 'hairy garment.' See also *ſecht*.

ſechſe, *ſächſe*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *heſe*, OHG. *hahsa*, f., 'hock' (especially of horses); the presumable form in Goth. is **hahsi* (gen. **hahsjōs*), f. Corresponding in sound to OInd. *kakṣjā*, f., 'girth (of a saddle),' a derivative of *kākṣu-s*, m., 'passage for the girths, armpit'; Lat. *coxa*, 'hip,' whence the adv. *cozīm*, 'squatting,' from which a meaning similar to that of the HG. word may be deduced. The signification of the primit. Aryan word fluctuated between 'armpit, hip, and hock.' In the Teut. group the following are also allied to Goth. **hahsi*, f.—OHG. *hahsinōn*, MidHG. *hehsenen*, 'subnervare, to hamstring,' AS. *hōcene*, MidE. *houghsene*, Fris. *hōcene*, 'hock.'

ſecht, m., 'pike,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hechet*, *hecht*, OHG. *hehhāt*, *hahhāt*, m.; comp. OSax. *hacud*, AS. *hacod*, *hæced*, m., 'pike'; a West Teut. word connected with OHG. and MidHG. *hecken*, 'to pierce,' mentioned under *ſchēf*. On account of its pointed teeth the pike is called the 'piercer.' Comp. E. *pike*, Fr. *brochet*, 'pike,' from *broche*, 'spit,' Scand. *gedda*, 'pike,' allied to *gaddr*, 'prickle.'

ſeche (1.), f., 'hedge,' from MidHG. *hecke*, f., OHG. *hecka*, *hegga*, f., 'hedge,' the latter from *haggō*, whence also AS. *hecg*, f., MidE. *hegge*, E. *hedge*; AS. also *hege*, m., 'hedge' (comp. E. *haybote*, 'an allowance of wood for repairing fences'). Of the same origin as the cognates mentioned under *ſag*.

ſeche (2.), f., 'the act of breeding,' ModHG. simply, probably neither identical nor even cognate with *ſecte* (1), 'hedge,' because E. *hedge*, 'ſecte (1),' and *hatch*, 'ſecte (2),' are totally distinct; the former is MidE. *hegge* (AS. *hecg*, f.?), the latter MidE. *hacche* (AS. **hæcce* ?); E. *hatch*, 'brood, incubation.' MidHG. has a wk. vb., *hecken*, 'to propagate' (of birds), MidE. *hacchen*, E. *to hatch*; OHG. *hejdruose*, MidHG. *hegedruose*, f., 'testicle,' may be cognate (*g* in AS. *hagan*, 'gignalia,' in comparison with the earlier *kk* in MidE. *hacche*, is conceivable), and hence too MidHG. *hagen*, m., 'bull kept for breeding,' earlier ModHG. *ſachtich*, 'boar kept for

breeding.' The cognates seem to indicate a Teut. root *hag*, *hakk*, 'to propagate.'

ſede, f., 'tow,' ModHG. simply, from LG. *heede*, formed from *ſecte* by suppressing the *r* (see *Riete*); comp. MidDu. *herde*, 'flax fibre,' AS. *heorde*, f., 'refuse of flax, tow,' E. *hards* (plur.). Are AS. *heord* and OIc. *haddr*, 'hair,' allied? For *ſete* (probably Goth. **hazdō*, **hazdjō*) U. G. has *Werg*.

ſederich, m., 'hedge-mustard, ground ivy,' from late MidHG. *hederich*, m., a corruption of Lat. (*glecoma*) *hederacea*.

ſeer, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *here*, OHG. *heri*, *hari*, n., 'army'; comp. Goth. *harjis*, m., AS. *here*, m., OIc. *herr*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'army,' still current in Swed. and Dan. *hår*, Du. *heer*-in compounds. AS. *here-gatwe*, 'military equipment or trappings,' has been retained down to ModE. as *heriot*; similarly the AS. word for *harbour* (comp. *ſerberge*). The term *chario*, 'army,' met with in Teut. proper names of the Roman period, corresponds to OIr. *cuire*, 'troop,' OPruss. *karjis*, 'army,' of which Lith. *kāras*, 'war,' is the base (*ſeer*, lit. 'that which belongs to war'); to this OPers. *kāra*, 'army,' is allied. In MidHG. and earlier ModHG. there is another deriv. of the root *kar*, viz. *harst*, MidHG. also *harsch*, 'body of troops.' The verbal form from the assumed word for 'war' was perhaps Goth. **harjōn*, 'to wage war upon'; comp. OIc. *herja*, 'to go on a predatory expedition,' AS. *herigan*. E. *to harry*, *to harrow*. OHG. *heriōn*, MidHG. *hern*, 'to ravage, plunder.' Comp. further *ſerberge* and *ſaring*.

ſefe, f., 'yeast, lees, dregs,' from MidHG. *heve*, *heffe*, m. and f., OHG. *hevo*, *heppo*, m. (from *heppo*, *haffjo*, 'yeast'); as a substance producing fermentation it is derived from the root *haf*, lit. 'raising'; hence also OHG. *hevilo*, MidHG. *hevel*, 'yeast,' as well as AS. *haf*, Du. *hef*, *heffe*, f., 'yeast' (see *ſebet*). Similarly Fr. *levain*, *levûre*, are related to *lever*. Yet OHG. *heppo* can scarcely be referred to the Aryan root *kap*, 'to raise.'

ſeft, 'handle, hilt, stitched book, number (of a periodical),' from MidHG. *hefte*, OHG. *heftli*, 'haft, handle of a knife, hilt of a sword'; connected with the root *haf* ('to lift') or *hab* ('to have').—*heffen*, vb., 'to stitch,' from MidHG. and OHG. *heften*, 'to fasten.'

heftig, adj., 'vehement, violent, impetuous,' from MidHG. *heftec*, adj., 'remaining firm, persistent,' then 'earnest, important, strong.' It seems to be based upon a blending of two words orig. quite distinct, for ModHG. *heftig*, 'vehemens,' is late OHG. *heftig*, MidHG. *hefte*, adv. *heftleichen*, with which Goth. *haifsts*, OFr. *haste*, as well as ModHG. *Haft*, are connected.

hegen, vb., 'to enclose, cherish, foster,' from MidHG. *hegen*, 'to cherish, keep,' lit. 'to surround with a fence,' OIIG. *hegen*, 'to fence in'; allied to *heg*.

hēhl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hæle*, MidG. *hèle*, 'concealment'; also MidHG. *hæle*, adj., 'concealed'; derivatives of MidHG. *hēln*. See *hēsen*.

hēten, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hēln*, OHG. *hēlan*, 'to keep secret, conceal,' AS. *hēlan*, E. *to heal*, 'to cover, conceal,' Du. *helen*, 'to conceal.' Root *hēl*, from pre-Teut. *hēl* (Sans. **chal*), in the sense of 'concealing cover'; see further under *helle*, *hēll*, *hēlle*, *hülle*, *hülle*, as well as *hēhl*, *hēhle*, and *hētm*. The Aryan root is attested by Lat. *cellare* (*ē* as in Goth. **hēlei*, which is indicated by MidHG. *hæle*, f., mentioned under *hēhl*), *oculo*, Gr. root *καλ* in *καλύπτω*, 'I cover,' *καλύβη*, 'hut,' OI. *celim*, 'I hide.'

hērr, adj., 'exalted, sublime, sacred,' from MidHG. *hēr*, adj., 'distinguished, exalted, proud, glad,' also 'sacred,' OHG. and OLG. *hēr*, 'distinguished, exalted, splendid.' The corresponding compar. is used in G. in the sense of 'dominus'; comp. *herr*, lit. 'the more distinguished, venerable' (orig. current in the Teut. languages of Mid. Europe only). The orig. sense of the adj. is probably 'venerable,' for the E. and Scand. adj. has the meaning 'grey, hoary, old man'; OIc. *hár*, AS. *hár*, E. *hoar* (and the lengthened form *hoary*), 'grey.' Goth. **haira*- (neu. sing. mas. **hairs*) is wanting. The common assumption of a Teut. root *hai*, 'to glitter, shine,' from which an adj. *hai-ra*- can be derived with the double sense given above, is supported by OIc. *heid*, 'clearness of the sky' (see under *heiter*), as well as by Goth. *hais* (dat. plur. *haizam*), n., 'torch.' With the root *hai* (from pre-Teut. *koi*), Sans. *kē-tā-s*, m., 'light, lustre, torch,' is connected.

heide (1.), f., 'heath, uncultivated land, heather,' from MidHG. *heide*, OHG. *heida*, f., 'heath, untilled, wild, overgrown land,

heather'; comp. Goth. *haiþi*, f., 'field,' AS. *hæþ*, m. and n., 'heath, desert,' also 'heather,' E. *heath*, OIc. *heiðr*, f. The prim. sense of the common Teut. word is 'treeless, untilled plain'; the meaning 'heather' evolved from this is West Teut. (AS. Du. and G.), so too Du. *hei*, *heide*. Goth. *haiþi*, 'field, plain,' from pre-Teut. *kāitl*, occurs also in OInd. *kṣētra-m*, 'field, cornfield, region, country,' for *skētram*. See the next word.

heide (2.), m., 'heathen, pagan,' from MidHG. *heiden*, m., 'heathen' (espec. 'Saracen'), OHG. *heidan*, m.; comp. Du. *heiden*, AS. *hēþen*, E. *heathen*, OIc. *heiðenn*, 'heathen.' Ulfilas is acquainted only with the corresponding fem. *haiþnō*, 'heathen woman,' while the masc. plur. equiv. to Lat. *gentes*, Gr. *ἔθνη*, appears as *þindōs*. The connection of the word with human progress is difficult to decide; on account of the diffusion of the word in all the Teut. dialects, we are evidently not concerned here with a word originating in the OHG. Biblical texts and translations. The usual assumption that Lat. *paganus*, 'heathen,' was the model on which the Teut. word was built needs to be restricted, since it is improbable that all the OTeut. dialects independently of one another should have given an inaccurate rendering of *paganus*, especially since the Slav. languages have borrowed the word directly (OSlov., Russ. *roganŭ*). Lat. *paganus*, 'heathen' (Ital. *pajano*, Fr. *païen*), appears in the second half of the 4th cent. after Christianity was established as the religion of the Empire by Constantine and his sons, and the old worship was forced from the towns into the country districts. The late occurrence of the Lat. word explains the fact that in Goth. first of all a solitary instance of the new term 'heathen' is found in the form *haiþnō*, f., 'a heathen woman.' But the appearance of the word in Goth. is more easily accounted for than in any other dialect from the Goth. forms *haiþi*, f., 'field,' *haiþwisks*, 'wild' (*miliþ h.*, 'wild honey'). Hence in Goth. a form **haiþins* would be connected more closely with Lat. *paganus*, while in the other dialects the corresponding word cannot probably be explained from the Lat. form. Perhaps here, as in the case of *kirke* and *þjaffe*, the influence of the Goths and of their Christianity upon the other Teutons is discernible. Comp. the history of the word *taufen*.

Heidelbeere, f., 'bilberry, whortleberry,' from MidHG. *heidelber*, *heitber*, n. and f., OHG. *heidberi*, n., 'bilberry, whortleberry'; corresponds to AS. *hæð-berie*, with the same meaning. Allied to *Heite*, f.

Heikel, adj., 'hooked, captious, nice,' ModHG. only, but widely current in the dialects; Swiss. *heikxel*, Bav. and Suab. *haikel*, East Fris. *hekel*, 'fastidious with regard to food.' Geographically *heifel* and *Geifel* seem to supplement each other, and hence may be regarded as identical.

Heil, n., 'health, welfare, salvation,' from MidHG. and OHG. *heil*, n., 'health, happiness, salvation'; comp. AS. *hæl*, n. (for *hæli*, from *hælliz*), 'health, happiness, favourable omen'; OIc. *heil*, n. (f.) (from *hælliz*), 'favourable omen, happiness.' Not the neut. of the following adj., but properly an older *as* stem, pre-Teut. *kailos* (declined like Gr. *γένος*, Lat. *genus*, n.). Comp. also the next word.

heil, adj., 'hale, healthy, sound,' from MidHG. and OHG. *heil*, adj., 'healthy, whole, saved'; comp. OSax. *hél*, AS. *hál*, E. *whole*, OIc. *heil*, 'healthy, healed,' Goth. *hails*, 'healthy, sound.' In OTeut. the nom. of this adj. was used as a salutation (Goth. *hails!* *χαίρε!* AS. *wēs hál!*). Teut. *haila-z*, from pre-Teut. *kailos* (-*lo*- is a suffix), corresponds exactly to OSlov. *člŕŕi*, 'complete, whole,' which, like Pruss. *kailástikun*, 'health' (from **kailástas*, 'healthy'), is based upon Aryan *kailo-*; the OIr. cognate *céil*, 'augury,' corresponds to AS. *hél*, OIc. *heil*, n., 'favourable omen,' as well as to OHG. *heilison* and AS. *hælsian*, 'to augur.' Sans. *kalya-s*, 'healthy,' *kalyāṇa-s*, 'beautiful,' and Gr. *καλός*, *καλλος*, are probably not related to the root *kai* with the suffix *-lo*.

heilen, vb., 'to heal, cure,' from MidHG. and OHG. *heilen*, 'to heal,' as well as MidHG. *heilen*, OHG. *heilēn*, 'to get well'; comp. AS. *hælan*, E. *to heal* (to which *health* is allied, AS. *hælb*, OHG. *heilida*, f., 'health').—**Heiland**, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *heilant*, m., 'Saviour'; prop. a partic. of *heifen* (a being retained in the partic. derivative as in *Wigand*); the term is HG. and LG.; comp. OSax. *helliand*, AS. *hælend*. In England, where it became obsolete as early as the 13th cent., the word, even in the older period, was never so deeply rooted as in Germany. In Goth. *nasjands*, AS. *nergend*.

heilig, adj., 'holy, sacred, inviolable,'

from the equiv. MidHG. *heilec*, OHG. *heilag*, adj.; comp. OSax. *hēlag*, AS. *hāleg*, E. *holy*, OIc. *heilagr*, adj.; all have the common meaning, 'sanctus.' In Goth. only is the adj. unknown (yet *hailag* occurs in a Goth. Runic inscription); the earlier old heathen form *weibs* (see *weihen*) was used instead. The development of meaning in *heilig* from the subst. *Heil* is not quite clear. Is the word *Heil* used in a religious sense? Comp. OIc. *heil*, 'favourable omen,' OHG. *heilison*, 'to augur,' OIr. *cel*, 'augury'?

heim, n., 'home,' from MidHG. and OHG. *heim*, n., 'house, home, dwelling-place,' comp. OSax. *hēm*, 'dwelling-place,' AS. *hām*, 'home, dwelling-place, house,' E. *home*, OIc. *heimr*, m., 'dwelling, world,' Goth. *haimis*, f., 'village.' In the 17th cent. and in the first half of the 18th, the ModHG. word vanished from the literary language (the adv. *heim* only being still used), but was restored through the influence of English literature (see *Salte*, *Geif*). The meaning of the Goth. subst. is found in the remaining dialects only in names of places formed with *heim* as the second component. In Goth. a more general meaning, 'dwelling,' is seen in the adj. *anahaimis*, 'present,' *afhaimis*, 'absent' (see *Heimat*). The assumption that 'village' is the earlier meaning of *heim* is also supported by Lith. *kėmas*, *kaimas*, 'peasant's farm'; Sans. *kśema-s*, 'secure residence,' allied to the root *kśi*, 'to dwell securely, while away' (*kśūtis*, f., 'dwelling, earth'), OSlov. *po-čiti*, 'requiescere,' *po-koji*, 'rest'; perhaps also Gr. *κώμη* (for *κώμη*), 'village'?

—**heim**, adv., from MidHG. and OHG. *heim*, acc. sing., 'home(wards); and MidHG. and OHG. *heime*, dat. sing., 'at home'; in the other dialects, except Goth., the respective substs. in the cases mentioned are likewise used adverbially in the same sense. For further references comp. *Weite*.

Heimat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *heimōt*, *heimuot*, *heimuote*, f. and n., OHG. *heimuoti*, *heimōti*, n., 'native place'; a derivative of *heim*. Goth. **haimōdi* is wanting (*haimōpli*, 'native land or fields,' is used instead, OHG. *heimuodil*). Respecting *-ōdi* as a suffix, see *Armut*, *Einöde*.

Heimchen, n., 'cricket,' dimin. of *Heime*, m. and f., from MidHG. *heime*, OHG. *heimo*, m., 'cricket'; AS. *hāma*, 'cricket'; a derivative of *heim*, hence lit. 'inmate' (a pet term?).

heimlich, adj., 'private, secret, comfor-

table, snug, from MidHG. *heim(e)lich*, adj., 'secret, confidential, concealed,' also 'home-made, domestic'; allied to *heim*.

Heirat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hīrāt*, m. and f., 'marriage,' lit. 'care of a house'; Goth. **heirus*, 'house,' in *heirva-frauja*, m., 'master of the house.' The earlier ModHG. form *Heirat* is due to MidHG. **hīu-rāt* for *hīw-*. AS. *hīrēd*, *hīrēd*, 'family,' MidE. *hīred*, and AS. *hīwriēden*, MidE. *hīreden* in the same sense. The first component, Goth. *heirva-*, is widely diffused in OTeut. Oic. *hjá*, *hján*, n. plur., 'man and wife, married couple, domestics,' Oic. *hyske*, n., 'family,' *hībýle*, *hýbýle*, n., 'place of residence.' AS. *hīwan*, plur., 'servants,' E. *hind* (E. *hive*, which is often connected with the cognates in question, is not allied, since it is due to AS. *hōff*, 'beehive'). Scand. *hyske*, n., corresponds to the West Teut. terms, OHG. *hīwiski*, n., 'family, housekeeping, domestics,' also OHG. *hīun*, plur., 'man and wife, servants,' *hīwo*, 'husband,' *hīwa*, 'wife.' Goth. *heirva-*, 'house, housekeeping,' has consequently numerous cognates within the Teut. group. Its relation to the non-Teut. words is dubious; Lat. *civis*, 'citizen,' Lith. *szeima*, *szeimýja*, 'domestics,' OSlov. *sēmija*, *sémija*, 'domestics,' are usually connected with it. Others refer it to the root appearing in *heim*. See *Hei*.

heischen, vb., 'to ask for, demand, require,' from MidHG. *heischen*, prop. *eischen*, OHG. *eiskōn*, 'to ask'; the addition of initial *h* in the MidHG. and ModHG. verbs is correctly ascribed to the influence of *heizen*. Comp. OSax. *ēscōn*, Du. *eischen*, AS. *āscian*, E. *to ask*; Goth. **aiskōn* is wanting. It corresponds to Lith. *jėškōti*, OSlov. *iskati*, 'to seek,' also probably to Armen. *uig*, 'investigation,' and Sans. *iccha* (*icchatī*), 'to seek' (see *anheißig*).

heiser, adj., 'hoarse,' from MidHG. *heiser*, 'rough, hoarse,' with the variant MidHG. *heis*, *heise*, OHG. *heisi*, *heis*, 'hoarse'; Goth. **haisa-* is also indicated by AS. *hās*; in MidE. besides *hōse*, an abnormal *hōrse* occurs, whence E. *hoarse*; so too MidDu. *heersch*, a variant of *heesch* (the latter also ModDu.); the *r* of the MidHG. and ModHG. derivative *heiser* is the widely diffused adj. suffix in bitter, lauter, hager, mager, &c. The Scand. *häss*, for the expected **heiss* (Goth. **hais*), also presents a difficulty. Some have attempted to connect the stem with that in *husten*, which is impossible;

hās, *hōs*, in *husten*, cannot, on account of the vowels, correspond to Goth. **haisa*. Others, with greater reason, connect it with E. *to whistle*, AS. *hristlian*, and with ModHG. *wipeln*, 'to whisper' (the Teut. root *hais*, *hūis*, appears with a derivative *k* in AS. *hwiskrian*, Oic. *hwiskra*, 'to whisper,' Du. *heesch*, 'hoarse').

Heister, m., 'beech tree,' a Franc. and Hess. word, which also appears in LG. but is entirely unknown to UpG. and MidG.; even in the MidHG. period *heister* occurs; comp. Du. *heester* (whence Fr. *hêtre*). Note the local term *Heisterbach*.

heiß, adj., 'hot, ardent, vehement,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *heiz*; comp. Du. *he t*, AS. *hāt*, E. *hot*, Oic. *heitr*; a common Teut. adj. for 'hot,' pointing to Goth. **haila-*; from the root *hāt*, to which *hitze* is akin. This root may be extended from *hē*, with which OHG. and MidHG. *hei*, *ge'ei*, 'heat' is connected. See *heizen*.

heissen, vb., 'to bid, command, be called, signify,' from MidHG. *heizen*, OHG. *heizzan*, 'to name, be named, be called, command, promise'; the passive sense, 'to be named, nominari,' did not orig. belong to the active, but only to the Goth. and AS. passive form. AS. *hātan*, 'to name, promise,' *hātte*, 'I am called' and 'I was called'; Oic. *heita*, 'to name, be named, promise, vow'; Goth. *haitan*, a redupl. vb., 'to name, appoint, call, invite, command,' in the pass. 'to be named.' A common Teut. vb. with the prim. sense 'to call any one by name, to name.' No words undoubtedly allied to the Teut. root *hait*, from pre-Teut. *kaid*, exist in the non-Teut. languages. See *anheißig*.

heit, fem. suffix of abstract terms in the West Teut. dialects; prop. an independent word—MidHG. *heit*, f., 'method, nature,' OHG. *heiz*, m. and f., 'person, sex, rank, estate,' AS. *hād*, 'estate, race, method, quality'; Goth. *haidus*, m., 'method'; see further under *heiter*. As an independent word it became obsolete in E. in the MidE. period, and was preserved only as a suffix, as in ModHG.; AS. *-hād*, E. *-hood* (*boyhood, falsehood, maidenhood*), and also E. *-head* (*maid-head*).

heiter, adj., 'clear, serene, bright, cheerful,' from MidHG. *heiter*, OHG. *heitar*, adj., 'serene, bright, glittering'; comp. OSax. *hedar*, AS. *hādor*, 'serene'; a West Teut. adj., but in Scand. *heiß-r*, 'serene,' without the derivative *r* (all used orig. of

the clear, cloudless sky only); comp. Oic. *heip*, 'clear sky.' Comp. Teut. *huidra*, *haida*-, from pre-Teut. *kaitró*-, *kuito*-, with Sans. *ké-á*-, m., 'brightness, light, rays, flame, lamp' (identical in form with Goth. *haurus*, m., 'manner, mode,' connected with *heit*), from the root *cit* (*két*), 'to shine forth, appear, see'; to this is allied a Sans. adj. *citrá*-, 'glittering, radiating, bright, glorious,' containing a derivative *r*, but with a differently graded vowel in the stem. A figurative sense is specially attached to Oic. *heipr* (gen. *heipar* and *heiprs*), m., 'honour,' as well as to *heit*.

heizen, vb., 'to heat,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *heizen*, a variant of *heizen* (comp. *beizen*, *reizen*); a nominal verb from *heiz*, stem *haita*-, Goth. **haitjan*; comp. AS. *hætan*, 'to make hot, heat' (from *hát*), E. *to heat*. See *heif*.

hēld, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *helt* (gen. *heldes*), m., late OHG. *hēld*, 'hero'; corresponding to OSax. *hēlith*, AS. *hæleþ* (nom. sing., *hæle*), 'man, hero,' Oic. *hōldr*, *hōldr* (from **halubr*), and *halr*, 'man,' Teut. *halēþ*-, from *kalēt*-, *kalēt*-, may most probably be connected with Ir. *calath*, Bret. *calet*, 'hard.'

helfen, vb., 'to help, assist, avail, remedy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *helfen*, OHG. *helfan*; a common Teut. vb. used in the same sense in all the dialects; comp. Goth. *hīlpan*, Oic. *hjalpa*, AS. *hēlpan*, E. *to help*, Du. *helpen*, OSax. *hēlpan*. Teut. root *help* from pre-Teut. *kelb*-, a root of another Aryan dialect apparently allied in meaning curiously ends in *p* (*kelp*); comp. Lith. *szēlpti*, 'to help,' *paszalpā*, 'help' (in Sans. the root *galp* does not occur). Sans. *kṛp*, 'to accommodate oneself to, suit,' is even less closely connected.

hell, adj., 'clear, bright, evident,' from MidHG. *hēl* (gen. *hēlles*), adj., 'loud, sonorous,' OHG. *hēl* in *gahēl*, *unhēl*, *missahēl*; in MidHG. the meaning 'sonorous' was still current, but that of 'glittering' is found neither in OHG. nor MidHG. Comp. OHG. *hēllan*, MidHG. *hēllen*, 'to resound'; MidHG. *hal* (gen. *halles*), m., 'sound, resonance,' whence ModHG. *haller*; further Scand. *hjal*, n., 'chattering,' *hjala*, 'to chatter'?. Comp. *hēten*.

Hellbank, **Höllbank**, f., 'bench near the stove,' allied to earlier ModHG. *Helle*, *Hölle*, f., 'the narrow space between the stove and the wall'; the word is first recorded

towards the end of the 15th cent., but was in existence at an earlier period. Comp. AS. *heal*, MidE. *hal*, 'angle, corner' (comp. OIr. *cúil*, 'corner'). The ModHG. form is due to a confusion with *Hölle*, which, like the ModHG. *Hell*-'winfel,' is connected with the root *hel*, 'to veil, conceal.'

Hellebarte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *helmbarte*, f., 'halberd'; for the second part of the compound see *Barte* (1). The first component has been ascribed to two sources—to the very rare MidHG. *helm*, *halm*, 'helve, handle,' which would probably suit, as far as the sense is concerned, *helmbarte*, 'an axe fitted with a handle'?. But since *helmbarte*, in such a derivation, should have *halm*- as the component, the phonetic relation of the words is in favour of the derivation from *hēlm*, m., hence *hēlmbarte*, 'an axe for cleaving the helmet.' From G. the Rom. words (Fr. *hallebarde*) are derived.

Heller, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *heller*, *haller*, m., 'a copper coin worth about 1/4 d.'; according to the ordinary supposition, 'it was so called from the imperial town of Schwäbisch-Hall, where it was first coined.' The OHG. term *halling*, 'obolus,' which apparently contradicts this, is perhaps rightly regarded as identical with MidHG. *hēlbling*, m., 'a fourth of a farthing.'

helligen, **behelligen**, vb., 'to importunate,' from MidHG. *helligen*, 'to weary by pursuit, tease, torment'; a nominal verb from MidHG. *hellig*, adj., 'wearied, exhausted,' ModHG. *hellig*, 'wearied.' The origin of the adj. is obscure.

Helm (1.), m., 'helmet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hēlm*, m.; the same in OSax., OFris., and AS. (AS. *hēlm*, 'helmet, protector,' E. *helm*), Oic. *hjalmr*, Goth. *hīlms*, 'helmet'; a common Teut. str. noun, *helma*-, 'helmet,' from pre-Teut. *kelmo*-. Comp. OInd. *carman*-, n., 'protection' (comp. the AS. meaning), with which the root *kel* in ModHG. *hēlten*, *hüllen*, is connected. Lith. *szūlmas*, 'helmet,' and OSlov. *šlēmū*, 'helmet,' were borrowed at an early period from Teut.; so too the Rom. class—Ital. *elmo* (Fr. *heaume*), 'helmet.'

Helm (2.), m., 'tiller,' ModHG. simply, from LG., whence a number of nautical terms found their way into HG. (see *Beet*, *Rahn*, *Barfe*, *Staaq*, *Spriet*); comp. Du. *he'mstock*, 'tiller.' E. *helm*, AS. *helma*, 'rudder,' Scand. *hjálmr*, f., 'tiller.' In this case, as in most of the other nautical expressions,

it cannot be decided in which division of the Saxon and Scand. group the technical term originated; as in other instances—see *Bect, Berd*—AS. contains the earliest record of the word. The MidHG. *helm* (see *Hellebarte*), 'helve, handle,' which occurs only once, and its variant *halme*, do not seem to be actually allied to the present term; they are connected with *Salfter*.

Hemd, n., 'shirt,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hemde, hemedē*, OHG. *hemidi*, n., 'shirt,' prop. 'long under-garment'; allied to OFris. *hemethe*, AS. *hempe* (Goth. **ham-eipi*?); a dimin. term, formed like OHG. *jungldi*, 'young of animals.' The sense 'short garment, bodice,' originates in Teut. *hama-*, 'garment,' the same as OIc. *ham*, m., 'covering, skin, external form.' See further under *Reichnaut*, also *Samen, hāmisch*. The Goth. form **hameiþja-* previous to its permutation was *kamūþjo-*, and with this the late Lat. term *camisia*, 'tunica interior, under-garment, shirt,' recorded at the beginning of the 5th cent., and chiefly in relation to soldiers, must be connected in some way; it differs little from the assumed form in pre-Teut.; OIc. *hams*, m. (from *hamisa-*), 'slough of a snake,' has a derivative *s*. Probably Sans. *gamulja*, 'shirt,' is prim. allied. Since there is no doubt that the HG. word is classical Teut., the vulgar *camisia* must be traced back to a Teut. origin, which is also attested by W. *hefs*, 'chemise,' and OIr. *caimise*, 'nomen vestis.' The relation of the initial HG. *h* to Rom. *c* would correspond to that of Fr. *Chivert* to its OHG. original *Hiltibert*, i.e. a Franc. *ch* forms the connecting link. In Lat. *camisia* we obtain for HG. *Hemd* other related terms in Rom. (Fr. *chemise*, Ital. *camicia*).

Hemmen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hemmen* (MidG.), *hamen*, 'to stop, hinder, check'; OHG. **hamēn* and **hemmen* are wanting. The early existence of the word, which is not found in Bav., is proved by OIc. *hemja*, 'to check,' and Sans. *gamay*, 'to annihilate,' which is perhaps cognate with the latter. It is based upon a Teut. root *ham*, meaning 'to mutilate'; comp. OHG. *ham* (inflected form *hammēr*), 'lame, paralytic' (Goth. **ham-na-*, from **ham-na-*, orig. a partic.), and further also OHG. *hamal*, 'mutilated' (see *Sammel*). Scand. suggests the possibility of a different etymology—*hemja*, 'to curb any one, lanie, check,' from *hqm*, f., 'hind-leg of a horse,' *hemill*, 'rope for tethering cattle by the

thighs when they are grazing,' *hafa hemil á*, 'to restrain any one.' In Stab. and Bav. *hemmen* means only 'to tether horses when grazing.' Comp. also Lith. *kámanos*, plur., 'bridle.'

Hengst, m., 'stallion,' from MidHG. *hengest*, OHG. *hengist*, m., 'gelding, horse (generally),' comp. Du. *hengst*, m., 'stallion,' AS. *hengest*, m., 'male horse (generally),' obsolete at the beginning of the Middle period; OIc. *hestr* (from **hin-histr*), m., 'stallion, horse (generally).' The earlier meaning of the HG. word was *equus castratus*, and by the adoption of the general term *Þērd*, 'horse,' the word obtained in ModHG. (from the 15th cent.) as 'ungelded, male horse.' In Goth. probably **hangists*. The attempt to explain the word etymologically has not yet been successful; comp. Lith. *szankus*, 'nimble' (of horses), or Lith. *kinkjiti*, 'to put (horses) to'.

Henkel, m., 'handle, shank,' ModHG. simply allied to *henfen*.

henken, vb., 'to hang, suspend,' from MidHG. and OHG. *henken*, prop. a variant of OHG. and MidHG. *hengen* (*k* is Goth. *g*). To these two words, varying in sound, different meanings were attached; comp. MidHG. *henken*, 'to hang up,' *hengen*, 'to hang down (one's head),' espec. 'to give a horse the reins.' Yet MidHG. *hengen* is also used in the sense of *henken*, 'to execute by hanging.'

Henker, m., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *henker, henger*, m., 'hangman,' allied to *henfen*.

henne, f., 'hen,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *henne*, OHG. *henna*, f.; comp. AS. *henn*, E. *hen* (AS. *hana* was even in the AS. period supplanted by its equiv. *cock*); a West Teut. fem. of the common Teut. *hano*, 'cock,' to which are allied the graded forms, OIc. *hæna*, OSwed. and ModSwed. *hóna*, 'hen' (OHG. also *hevin, hevinna*, 'hen'). See *hahn, Guhn*.

heppe, see *Sippe*.

her, adv., 'hither, this way,' from MidHG. *hēr* (*hēre*), OHG. *hēra*, adv., 'hither,' formed like OHG. *wara*, 'whither'; allied to Goth. *hiri*, adv. imperat., 'come here.' Connected with a pronoun stem *hi-*. See *heute, hier, hinnen*.

herb, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *here*, inflected *herwer* (also *hare*, inflected *harwer*), 'bitter, harsh'; Goth. and OHG. **har-wa-* is wanting. Allied to OSax.

har-m, AS. *hear-m*, adj., 'painful, mortifying, bitter'?. See *Haru*.

Herberge, f. (with *ê* as in *Herzo*, allied to *Her*), 'shelter, quarters, inn,' from MidHG. *herbêrge*, f.; lit. 'a sheltering place for the army' (rare in MidHG.), most frequently 'lodging-house for strangers,' also 'dwelling' generally. OHG. *heri-bêrگا*, 'camp, castra,' then also 'hospitium, tabernaculum.' MidE. *her-berge*, 'hospitium,' E. *harbour*; Scand. *herberge*, n., 'inn, lodging, room, chamber.' The compound, in its later form, seems to have been adopted from G. by the other Teut. languages, and also by Rom.; Fr. *auberge*, Ital. *albergo*; OFr. preserves the older meaning 'camp.' Comp. *Her*, *bergen*.

Herbst, m., 'autumn, harvest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *herbest*, OHG. *herbêst*, m.; comp. MidLG. *hervest*, Du. *herfst*, AS. *herfest*, m., and the equiv. E. *harvest*; a common West Teut. word, archaic in form (whether OIc. *haust*, n., 'autumn,' Swed. and Dan. *høst*, are identical with *Herbst* is still very dubious). Hence the statement of Tacitus (*German.* 26)—'Germani autumnum parinde nomen ac bona ignorantur,' can scarcely be accepted. It is true that *Herbst* in UpG. is almost entirely restricted to 'the fruit season,' espec. 'the vintage' (the season itself is prop. called *Spätjahr*, Suab. *Späffing*). This coincides with the fact that *Herbst* is connected with an obsolete Teut. root *harb*, from Aryan *karp* (Lat. *carpere*, *καρπός*, 'fruit'), 'to gather fruit,' which perhaps appears also in Lith. *kerpù* (*kèrpti*), 'to shear.' In Goth. the term is *asans* ('season for work, for tillage'; comp. *Grut*).

Herb, m., 'hearth, fireplace, crater,' from MidHG. *hêrt* (-des), m., 'ground, earth, fireplace, hearth,' OHG. *hêrd*, m., *hêrda*, f., 'ground, hearth.' This double sense is wanting in the other West Teut. languages, Du. *heerd*, *haard*, m., 'hearth,' OSax. *herth*, AS. *heorþ*, E. *hearth*. The meaning of *herpa-* (Goth. **hairþs*), 'hearth,' is West Teut., while 'ground' is simply HG.; it is not improbable that two orig. different words have been combined (comp. OIc. *hjarl*, 'ground, land'?). *Herb*, 'hearth,' with Goth. *haurs*, n., 'charcoal' (plur. *haurja*, 'fire'), OIc. *hyrr*, m., 'fire,' may be connected with a Teut. root *hêr*, 'to burn' (comp. Lat. *crê-mare*).

Herde, f., 'herd, flock, drove,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hêrte*, *hêrt*, OHG. *hêrta*, f.; the common Teut. word for 'herd'; Du.

herde (obsolete, see *ÿrte*; *kudde*, f., is used instead, see *Stett*), AS. *heord*, f., E. *herd*, OIc. *hyrð*, f., Goth. *hairda*, f., 'herd.' The Teut. type *herð* (the *d* of the ModHG. form, compared with OHG. *t*, is due to LG. influence), from pre-Teut. *kerdhâ*; comp. OInl. *gårdhas*, n., *gårdha-s*, m., 'troop'; also OSlov. *črêda*, f., 'herd'?. See *ÿrte*.

Hering, see *Håring*.

Herling, **Håring**, m., 'sour grapes' (ModHG. only), for the earlier, **Herwling*, allied to *herwe*, 'bitter.'

Hermelin, m. and n. (accented like a foreign word), from the equiv. MidHG. *hermelin*, n., 'ermine,' dimin. of MidHG. *harne*, OHG. *harma*, m., 'ermine'; a G. word merely, wanting in the other OTeut. languages, but in spite of the phonetic correspondence with Lith. *szermù*, 'ermine' (Lith. *sz* for Sans. *ç*, Aryan *k*, whence Teut. *h*), there is no doubt about its being genuinely Teut. From G. are derived the Rom. words similar in sound (ModFr. *hermine*, Ital. *ermellino*) rather than from the Mid Lat. *mus armenius* (for which the earlier *mus ponticus* is found).

Herold, m., 'herald,' late MidHG. only (14th cent.), *heralt*, *herolt* (also *erhalt*), m., 'herald'; undoubtedly an OG. military term, which, like a large number of others of the same class (comp. *ÿaber*, *ÿampf*), became obsolete at an early period. *Herold* itself is derived from an OFr. term recorded towards the end of the 13th cent., *héralt*, ModFr. *hérault* (comp. Ital. *araldo*, MidLat. *heraldus*), which is based, however, upon an OG. **herivalto*, **harivaldo*, 'an army official,' appearing in OSax. as a proper name, Hariold (OIc. *Harald*). OHG. *harên*, 'to praise,' does not occur in the compound.

Herr, m., 'master, lord, gentleman, sir,' from MidHG. *hêrre* (*hêre*), m., OHG. *hêrro* (*hêro*), m.; comp. OSax. *hêrro*, Du. *heer*, OFris. *hêra*, 'lord'; prop. a comparative of *hêr* (OHG. *hêr*), in Goth. **hairiza*. In the OHG. period this origin was still recognised, as is seen by OHG. *hêrero*, 'lord' (see *hêrsefen*). Since the orig. meaning of the adj. *hêr* was 'venerable,' *Herr* seems to have originated in the relation of the dependants to their master (comp. AS. *hloford*, 'bread guardian,' under *ÿaib*), and was used chiefly as a term of address (see *Sünqer*). Comp. in Rom. the words used in the same sense from Lat. *senior*, viz., Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*. *Herr* is orig. native to Germany, but in the form

hearra it found its way at a very early period (about the 9th cent.) from the German lowlands to England, and later to Scandinavia (ModSwed. *herre*, 'master'). In ModHG. only a fem. *herra* has been formed from *herr* (as in Ital. *signora* from *signore*). The older language used *fr̥au*, *fr̥er* having supplanted the earlier *fr̥ō* (see under *fr̥ehn*).

herrlich, adj. (with shortened *h* before a double consonant, as in the two following words, probably due to its association with *herr*), 'lordly, splendid, magnificent,' from MidHG. and OHG. *hērlich*, adj., 'distinguished, excellent, magnificent.' Allied to *hehr*.

Herrschaft, f., 'lordship, dominion, master and mistress, employers (as used by servants),' from MidHG. *hērschaft*, f., OHG. *hērschaft*, *hērscaf*, f., lit. 'lordship,' then 'high rank, manor, magistracy.' Allied to *herr*, but probably not to *hehr*.

herrschen, vb., from MidHG. *hersen*, *hērsen*, OHG. *hērison*, 'to rule, reign,' but also *hērison* even in OHG., from its association with *hērro*, 'lord' (for ModHG. *sch* after *r* from an older *s*, comp. *širš*, *širšē*). The origin of the meaning 'to rule' cannot be explained from the posit. *hehr*, OHG. *hēr*, 'august, exalted, venerable, glad,' but from the originally compar. *hērro*, 'lord.' Thus OHG. *hērison*, 'to be lord and master, dominari,' is related to *hērro*, *hērro*, 'lord,' as Goth. **hairizu* (compar.) is to **hairison*, vb.

Herz, n., 'heart,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hērze*, OHG. *hērza*, n.; comp. OSax. *herta*, OIc. *harta*, Goth. *hairtō*, AS. *heorte*, and the equiv. E. *heart*; the common Teut. word for 'heart,' which may be traced back even to West Aryan. The Teut. type *hertōn-*, from Aryan *kerd* (*krd*), corresponds to Lat. *cor*, *cor-dis*, n., Gr. *kapdia* and *kēp* for **kēpō*, n., Lith. *szirdis*, f., OSlov. *srūdice*, n., OIr. *cride*. The corresponding East Aryan word for 'heart' (Sans. *hrd*, *hrdaya*, Zend. *zaredaya*), is usually dissociated on account of the initial sound (we should have expected Sans. **krd*) from the West Aryan class.

Herzog, m., 'duke,' from the equiv. MidHG. *herzoge*, OHG. *herizogo* (*-zoho*), m.; comp. OSax. *heritoga*, AS. *heretoga*, m., OIc. *hertoge*, m.; a common Teut. term for 'the leader of an army,' in which *zoho*, *zogo*, allied to *ziohan* (as *togo* to *tiuhan*), has the old meaning 'leader.' Comp. *zihten*.

hetzen, vb., 'to infuriate, provoke, chase, hunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. *hetzen*, 'to chase, hunt, incite'; by permutation from **hatjan*; comp. *haß*. The subst. *Heze*, f., is merely a ModHG. formation from the vb.

heu, n., 'hay,' from MidHG. *hōu*, *hou*, *houwe*, n., 'hay, grass,' OHG. *hewi*, *houwi* (prop. nom. *hewi*, gen. *houwes*, dat. *houwe*), n., 'hay.' Comp. Goth. *hawi* (gen. *hawjis*), n., 'hay, grass' (with regard to the change of Goth. *j* into OHG. *w* and the consequent absence of mutation, see *fr̥au*, *riu*, *Gau*, &c.; in earlier ModHG. the unmutated form *hau* is still retained); OSax. *houwi*, AS. *hég*, *hég* (with *g* for Goth. *j* as usual), n., MidE. *hei*, E. *hay*, OIc. *hey*, n., 'hay'; common Teut. *hawja-* (in the Goth. stem). Apparently from the root *hau* (see *hauen*), with the suffix *-ja-*, *heu*, meaning 'that which is to be cut.' There is less probability of its being connected with Gr. *πῶα* (Ion. *πῶη*), 'grass,' from *πῶλη*, *κῶλη* (Teut. *h* equal to Gr. *π* for *κῶ*, both from Aryan *k*, as in *ἵππος*, equal to Lat. *equus*, Gr. *ἑσθαί*, equal to Lat. *sequi*).

heufeln, vb., 'to feign, dissemble,' ModHG. only, prop. a MidG. word (the corresponding UpG. word is *gleiften*), allied to an early ModHG. *handfen*, 'to duck, stoop,' from MidHG. *hāchen*, 'to crouch'; comp. the further cognates under *hufen*. The variation of meaning 'to stoop, dissemble,' is exhibited in an OTeut. root *lut*, AS. *litan*, 'to bend, bow,' to which *lot*, 'deceit,' and Goth. *liuta*, 'hypocrite,' are allied.

heuer, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *hiure*, OHG. *hiuru*, adv., 'in this year'; derived from *hiu jāru* (see *Jaht*), the chief accent being placed on the pron. Respecting *hiu* see *heute*, in which the component parts are equally obscure.

heulen, vb., 'to howl, yell, scream,' from MidHG. *hūlen*, *hiuveln*, 'to howl, cry,' OHG. *hiuwilōn*, *hiuwilōn*, 'to shout for joy.' Also allied to OHG. *hāwila*, *hiuwila*, MidHG. *hiuvel*, f., 'owl' (as 'the howling bird'), and hence more remotely to OHG. *hāwo*, m., 'owl.'

Heuschrecke, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *hōuschrecke*, m., OHG. *hewi-skrekko*, m., 'grasshopper,' lit. 'hay-jumper' (see *škrēten*). A distinctly G. term; comp. Du. *sprinkhaan*, AS. *gers-hoppa*, equiv. to E. *grasshopper*, AS. also *gers-stapa*, 'grass-stalker.' In Goth. occurs an obscure term *bramstei*, f. (whence OSlov. *chrstū*, 'beetle',

heute, adv., 'to-day,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hiute*, OHG. *hiutu*; comp. OSax. *hiudu*, *hiudiga* (whence AS. *heodæg*), OFris. *hiudeya*, 'to-day'; a West Teut. adv. for Goth. **hið daga*, 'on this day,' with the accent on the pron., which resulted in the combination of the two words. In the same way **hiutagan* became *hiutgu*, *hiuttu*, and was finally shortened into *hiutu* (comp. the similar origin of *heuet*). Further, Lat. *ho-die* and Gr. *σήμερον* are similarly compounded. Likewise for *heute Nacht*, 'to-night,' OHG. and MidHG. had a parallel adv.; comp. OHG. *hi-naht* (MidHG. *hinet*), 'to-night' (in Bav. and Suab. *heint* is used for 'to-day'). The pronom. stem *hi-* contained in it appears in Goth. in a few cases, and indeed as a temporal pron., 'this'; comp. *himma daga*, 'to-day,' and *hina dag*, 'until to-day,' &c. In the Sax. dialects, this pronom. stem, which corresponds to Lat. *ci-* in *ci-s*, *ci-tra*, appears as a 3rd pers. pron.; comp. E. *he*, AS. *hē*, E. *him*, AS. *him* (Goth. *himma*), &c., OSax. and LG. *hē*, 'he.' See further *her*, *hier*.

Hexe, f., 'witch, hag, sorceress,' from MidHG. *hexse*, f., OHG. *hagzissa*, *hagazussa*, *hagzus* (also *hāzus*, *hāzissa*), f., a gloss for *furia*, *striga*, *eumenis*, *erinyus*; comp. Mid Du. *haghetisse*, ModDu. *heks*, AS. *hæglesse*, f., E. (with the rejection of the apparent termination) *hag*. The word, which is doubtlessly a compound, has not yet been satisfactorily explained; OHG. *hag*, AS. *hæg*, 'hedge, wood,' as the first component, seems indubitable. The second part has not been elucidated; some suppose that the prim. meaning of *Hexe* is 'forest woman or demon'?. Comp. OHG. *holzmuoja*, MidHG. *holzmuoje*, f., 'forest woman, witch' (also 'wood-owl').

Hieb, m., 'cut, stroke, blow; sarcasm,' first recorded in the 17th cent., being recently formed from *hauen*, pret. *hieβ*, *hieβen*; comp. *Handel* from *handeln* and *Herze* from *herzen*.—**Hief**, see *Hifthern*.

Hier, also **hie**, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *hier*, *hie*, OHG. *hiar*, 'here'; comp. Goth., OIc., AS., and OSax. *her*, equiv. to E. *here*. Allied to *hi-* (see *heute*)?.

Hiffhorn, also **Hüfthorn** (a corruption due to the fact that the horn was carried attached to a belt around the waist—'Hüfte'), 'hunting-horn,' ModHG. simply; the earliest ModHG. form is *Hiefhorn*; **Hief**, also **Hiff**, 'the blast from a hunter's

horn.' Allied to Goth. *hiufan*, AS. *heofan*, OHG. *hiufan*, 'to wail, howl'?.

Hilfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *hilfe*, *helfe*, f., OHG. *hilfa*, *helfa*, f., 'help, aid' (Goth. **hīpi* and **hīlpa*, f.). Comp. *helfen*.

Himbeere, f., 'raspberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hantber*, n., OHG. *hint-beri*, n.; lit. 'hind, doe-berry.' With regard to ModHG. *Himbeere*, with a distinct second component (in MidHG., however, *hemper*, from *hantbere*, according to strict phonetic laws), see ModHG. *Wimper*, from *wintbrā*. In AS. *hindberie*, f., means 'strawberry' and 'raspberry'; comp. E. dial. *hindberries*, 'raspberries' (note too AS. *hindhæleþe*, 'ambrosia,' MidHG. *hirz-wurz*, AS. *heort-clēfre*, 'carnedus,' prop. 'hemp agrimony'). In earlier ModHG. there existed a term *Hind-loufe*, from MidHG. *hīnllouf*, 'a plant growing on the hind's track,' i.e., along forest paths, which was applied to the common chicory.

Himmel, m., 'heaven, sky, canopy, clime,' from the equiv. MidHG. *himel*, OHG. *himil* (OBav. *humil*, m.; comp. OSax. *himil*, Fris. *himul*, Du. *hemel*, Swed. and Dan. *himmel*; the derivative *l* is the result of differentiation from an earlier derivative *n*, formed like Goth. *himins*, OIc. *himenn*, with which the Sax. forms with *f* for *m* are connected; AS. *heofon*, m., E. *heaven*, OSax. *heban*, m., ModLG. *heven*). These forms are based upon a common Teut. *hemono-* (*humeno-*); on account of its derivative suffix, note too Gr. *οπαρός*. The ModHG. sense, 'sky' is current in all the Teut. dialects; the word is probably connected with the OTent. stem *ham*, 'to cover, veil,' mentioned under *hämisch*, *Hemb*, and *Reichnam*. OHG. *himil* has also the meaning 'ceiling,' especially in the OHG. derivative *himilizzi*, ModHG. *himelze*, a fact which supports the last assumption; comp. AS. *hāsheofon*, Du. *hemel*, MidLG. *hemelle*, 'roof.' The etymology of *Himmel* (Goth. *himins*), based upon OSlov. *kamy*, Lith. *akmū*, 'stone,' as well as upon Sans. *acmā*, 'stone, (the stone-roofed) vault of heaven,' and Gr. *κάμνος*, 'oven,' are not satisfactory, since the word probably denoted the 'covering of the earth' originally.

Hin, adv., 'hence, that way,' from MidHG. *hin*, *hine*, OHG. *hina*, adv., 'off, away'; AS. *hina* (*hīn-* in compounds, e.g., *hīnstþ*, 'departure, death'), adv. 'away,' allied to the pronom. stem *hi-* discussed under *heute*.

Siude, with an affixed fem. termination, also *Siudin*, f., 'hind, doe,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hinde*, OHG. *hinta*, f., 'hind'; comp. AS. *hind*, f., E. *hind*, OIc. *hind*, 'hind'; the common Teut. fem. of *hriř*; Goth. **hindā* (gen. **hindjōs*), f., is wanting. It is generally connected with Goth. *hinþan*, 'to catch' (to which E. *to hunt* is allied). Others relate it to Gr. *κευ-ās*, f., 'young deer, pricket'; in that case the dental is a suffix, as in *hun-d* (allied to Gr. *κυν-*; see *hünd*), and *n* before a dental may originate in *m* (comp. *Συντ*, *Σφαιτε*, and *hündert*).

hindern, vb., 'to impede, obstruct, prevent,' from MidHG. *hindern*, OHG. *hintiren* and *hintarōn*, 'to repulse, hinder'; comp. AS. *hinderian*, E. *to hinder*, OIc. *hindra*; an old derivative from the prepos. *hinter*; see the latter and *fērdern*.

Siudin, see *Siude*.

hinken, vb., 'to limp, walk lame, fit badly,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hinken*, OHG. *hinchan*; a word peculiar to HG., if Scand. *hokra*, 'to crawl,' is not connected with it (AS. *hellehınca*, 'devil,' is found). Root *hink*, from Aryan *kheng* (*kh* as in *haben*, from the root *kh-ābh*, in Lat. *habere*; comp. *further* *flaget*), based on the Sans. root *khāñj*, 'to limp'; allied also to the equiv. Gr. *σκάω* for *s-khngō*, with *s* prefixed.

hinuen, **von hinuen**, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *hinuen*, OHG. *hinnan*, *hinnān*, *hinnaua*, adv., 'away from here, from hence'; used in ModHG. only with the explanatory prepos. AS. *heonan*, *heonan*, adv., 'from here,' E. *hence* (with a suffix *s*, whence *ce*). Formed from the pronom. stem *hi*, like *dannen*, *von dannen*, from the pron. *ha-*. See *huten*, *hinter*.

hinfen, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *hinden*, OHG. *hintana*, adv., 'behind'; Goth. *hindana*, adv. and prep., 'behind, on the other side'; comp. OSax. *bi hindan*, 'behind, along behind,' AS. *hindan*, adv., 'behind,' AS. *behindan*, E. *behind*; allied to *hinuen* and *hinter*.

hinter, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. *hinter*, *kinder*, OHG. *hintar*, prep., 'behind'; while OHG. *nt* is changed regularly into *nd* in MidHG., it is frequently retained when *-er* (i.e., vocal *r*) follows as an independent syllable; comp. *Winter*, from OHG. *wintar*, *muntar*, from *muntar*. In *hindern* the *d* has been inserted in the normal way, just as in MidHG., and earlier ModHG. *hinter* is found as well as *hinter*. Goth. *hindar*, prep., AS. *hinder*,

prop. an acc. neu. of an old compar. in *-tepo-v*, Sans. *tara-m* (of which AS. and Goth. have preserved a superl. in *-tama-s*, Goth. **hinduma*, whence *hindumists*, 'outermost,' AS. *hindema*, 'the last'). Comp. OInd. *pratarām* (compar. of *pra*), adv., 'further, onwards,' *avatarām* (allied to prep. *aca*), adv., 'further away,' *ritarām* (allied to prep. *vi*), comp. witer. The compar. *hinter* is used as an adj. in OHG. *hintaro*, ModHG. *hinter*, 'hinder, posterior.'

Šippe (1.), f., 'sickle,' a MidG. form introduced by Luther into the ModHG. literary language instead of *Šeppe*, from MidHG. *heppe*, *hepe* (*happe*), f., 'pruning-hook'; OHG. *heppa* (*happa*), f., whence Fr. *happe*, 'axle-tree bed, cramp' (from the type *happia*, Fr. *hache*, 'hatchet,' is derived). Numerous South-Western dialects. (Suab. also use *hāp* (*hōp*), from MidHG. *hāpe*, OHG. *hāppa* (from Goth. **hēb-*). Allied to Gr. *κάπη*, 'hilt, hand e', *κόπις*, 'knife, dagger'.

Šippe (2.), f., **Šipplein**, n., 'goat,' only in ModHG.; the more usual dial. *heppe* (Bav., Thür., and Hess.) makes it probable that the word is a pet or child's term for OG. **haber*, 'he-goat'; on this point see *Šaberzeiß* and *Šitte*.

Hirn, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *hirne*, OHG. *hīrni*, n., 'brain.' We should have expected Goth. **hātrni*, n., for which *hwairneins*, 'skull,' occurs once in the gen. sing. OIc. *hjarne*, m., 'brain'; also corresponding in sound to the Goth. word *heern*, f., 'the two white boat-shaped bones in the brain of fishes, ooliths' (LG. has a peculiar word for *Ōehiru*—E. *brain*, AS. *brægen*, Du. *brein*, MidDu. *bregen*; see *Stägen*). The words with initial *h* and those with *hw* must be kept distinct. Du. *hersen*, f., 'brain' (E. dial. *harns*), to which is allied MidHG. *hērseniv*, 'covering for the head worn under the helmet,' proves the origin of OHG. *hirni* from **hīrni*. **hīrni* (OIc. *hjarne* from **hjarsne*; comp. *Šeruiße*). This ŌTeut. *herzn-*, *hersn-*, is most nearly related to Sans. *çirśn-*, 'head' (nom. *çirśā*), and the closely corresponding OIc. *hjarse*, 'crown (of the head).' It is also cognate with Gr. *κράσιον*, 'skull,' whence results the further connection with Gr. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, 'head,' Lat. *cerebrum* (from **ceresrum*), 'brain,' Sans. *çiras*, 'head'; a common Aryan stem, *ker*, *kers*, 'head,' to which *Šern* is also allied. Moreover, Gr. *κέραρον*, 'a large earthen dish,' might, according to the analo-

gies mentioned under *ſciſ*, be closely related to *ſirn*, 'skull.'

Hirſch, m. (in Hess. and Alem. occurs a variant *Hirz*, whence the Alem. proper name *Hirz*(l), 'stag, hart,' from MidHG. *hirz*, *hirz*, m., OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz*, *hirz*; the *sch* in *Hirſch* is from an older *Hirſ* (comp. *Hirſe*, *herrſchen*, *Artſch*, *birſchen*). Corresponding to Du. *hert*, n., AS. *heorot*, *heort*, m., E. *hart*, Scand. *hjoſtr*; Teut. **herut-*, from **herwut*, **herwo-t*, with a dental suffix, allied to Lat. *cervu-s* (*t* occurs as a suffix in names of animals in Teut.; comp. *Gemſe*, *Krtſ*, and *Herniſſe*); the latter is usually connected with Gr. *képas*, 'horned' (allied to *képas*; comp. *ſhorn*). Hence the stag in Lat. and Teut. may have been named from its antlers (the OTeut. languages naturally have a distinct word for the hornless female; see *Hinde*). A more prevalent term is Aryan *eln*, in Gr. *ελαφος*, Armen. *eln*, Lith. *ėlnis*, OSlov. *jelenſ* (also W. *elain*, 'hind').

Hirſe, f. (older ModHG. and even yet MidG., Snab. *Hirſche*), 'millet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hirse*, *hirs*, OHG. *hirsi*, *hirso*, m.; orig. a HG. word merely, which, however, in modern times has spread to the north (E. and Dan. *hirse*, Swed. *hirs*). Allied to Lat. *cirrus*, 'a tuft (of hair, &c.)'.

Hirte, m. (a strictly HG. form compared with the orig. LG. *ſerde*), 'herdsman, shepherd, pastor,' from MidHG. *hirte*, OHG. *hirti*; comp. OLG. *hirdi*, AS. *hyrde* (and *heorde*, connected with *heord*, 'herd'), 'herdsman,' still found in E. *shepherd* (*scēaphyrde* in AS.), OIc. *hirðer*, Goth. *hadrdeis*, m., 'herdsman'; derived by the addition of *ja-* from Teut. *herdō*, 'herd.' Hence *Hirte* is orig. 'he that belongs to the herd.' Another derivative is exhibited by Du. and MidLG. *herder*, m., MidHG. *hertære*, 'herdsman,' lit. 'herder,' whence *ſerter* as a proper name. With this word Lith. *kėrdžius*, *skėrdžius*, 'herdsman,' is also connected ?.

Hiſſen, vb., 'to hoist,' ModHG. only, derived as a naut. term from the equiv. LG. *hiſſen*; comp. Du. *hiſſchen*, E. *to hoist*, Swed. *hiſſa*. Among which of the maritime Teutons this technical term, the etymology of which is still obscure, originated is not known; see *ſelm* (2); it also found its way into Rom. (Fr. *hiſſer*).

Hiſſe, f., LG. 'goat' (Bav. *ſette*, *ſettel*, and without mutation Swiss and Snab. *ſattel*), a pet term for MidHG. *hatele*,

'goat'; comp. the equiv. OIc. *haðna* as well as *ſippe*.

Hiſze, f., 'heat, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hitze*, OHG. *hizza*, f. (for **hitja*, the Goth. form); comp. Du. *hitte*, *hette*, OIc. *hite*, m., 'heat'; all formed by the weakest stage of gradation from the stem of the adj. *heiß* (Teut. root *hēt*, *hait*, 'hot'). OHG. *hizza* was adopted by Rom. (comp. Ital. *izza*, 'anger, indignation').

Hobel (dial. *Heſel*), m., 'plane,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *hobel*, *hovel*, m.; comp. MidLG. *hövel*, Swed. *hufvel*. ModIc. *heſill*, m., 'plane,' proves nothing for the wrongly assumed connection with *heben*. Its relation to OHG. *hovar*, AS. *hofer*, 'hump, boss,' is also dubious.

hoch, adj., 'high, lofty, proud, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hōch*, OHG. *hōh*, adj.; a common Teut. adj. with the meaning 'high'; comp. Goth. *hauhs*, OIc. *hār* (for *hauhr*), AS. *heāh*, E. *high*, Du. *hog*, OSax. *hōh*; Teut. *hauha-*, from the unpermutated pre-Teut. *kauko-* (the weakest vowel stage of the stem is exhibited by the cognate *Hügel*). OTeut. possessed a mas. and neu. subst. formed from the adj. in the sense of 'hill' (type *kaukō-s*); comp. OIc. *haugr* (from which E. *how* in proper names was borrowed), MidHG. *houc(-ges)*, to which such proper names as *Donnershang* are akin. Goth. *hauhma*, m., 'heap, crowd,' seems also allied. In the non-Teut. languages it is rightly compared with Lith. *kaukarā*, 'hill, height,' *kuākas*, 'boil' (MidHG. *hübel*, m., 'hill,' is connected with Lith. *kūpstas*, 'tump,' as well as to OHG. *hofar*, AS. *hofer*, 'hump').

Hochzeit, f., 'wedding,' from MidHG. *hōchzeit* (also *hōchgezit*), f. and n., 'a great ecclesiastical or lay feast,' then also 'wedding feast.'

Hocke (1.), 'shock (of corn), cock (of hay),' first occurs in ModHG., perhaps from LG.; yet UpG. (Snab. and Tyrol.) *hock*, m., 'cock.' Perhaps allied to *hedy* and *ſauſe* (root *kuk*); Lith. *kūgis*, 'cock,' points, however, to a different root. In West Teut. a cognate term with a prefix *s* appears—MidHG. *schocke*, *schoche*, 'cock,' E. *shock*, and the equiv. MidE. *schokke*. With regard to the prefix *s* comp. *ſtier*, *Dreſſel*, and *ſinſ*.

Hocke (2.), m., 'huckster,' MidHG. *hucke*, m.; MidG. *hoke*, with a long vowel (hence HG. *ſeſter*, *ſeſterri*, &c.), Du. *hok*, 'booth' ? Comp. MidDu. *heukster*, MidE.

huckstere, E. *huckster*; probably akin to *hæfen*, 'to squat.'

hocken, vb., 'to crouch, squat,' first recorded in ModHG.; it is, however, an archaic word, as is shown by the prevalence of the root *hāk*, *hukk*; comp. MidHG. *hāchen*, 'to duck, crouch,' OIc. *hāka* (with a str. partic. *hokenn*), 'to crouch,' Du. *huiken*. OIc. *hokra*, 'to crawl,' is probably not connected with this word, but with *hinfen*.

hocker, m., 'hump,' from MidHG. *hocker*, *hogger*, *hoger*, m., 'hump, hump-back'; a subst. peculiar to HG., formed from an adj. *hogga-*, 'hump-backed,' and based on OHG. *hovar*, MidHG. *hover*, 'humpback,' AS. *hofer* (comp. Lith. *kuprà*, f., 'humpback, hump'); *hogga-* represents *hubga*, Sans. *kubja* (for *kubjha*?), 'hump-backed'; comp. Gr. *κυφός*, 'bent, bowed, stooping,' for *κυφός*, *kubjhas*?

hode, f., 'testicle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hode*, OHG. *hodo*, m.; comp. MidDu. *hode*, and in OFris. *holtha*, 'testicle.' Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Lat. *cōlleus*, 'scrotum,' if it stands for **cōlleus*?

hof, m., 'yard, courtyard, manor, court,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hof* (*hoves*), m.; comp. OSax. and Du. *hof*, m., AS. *hof*, n. (obsolete at the end of the AS. period); in West Teut. 'courtyard, farm, garden (thus in Du. and OHG.), (prince's) palace,' AS. also 'circle, district, globe.' OIc. *hof*, n. (the same gender as in AS.), 'temple with a roof,' later also (under G. influence) 'palace, courtyard.' Goth. **hufa-*, m. and n., is curiously wanting. Since the cognates are based upon pre-Teut. *kāpo*, they cannot be allied to Gr. *κῆπος*, 'garden,' Lat. *campus*.

hoffart, f., 'haughtiness, arrogance,' from MidHG. *hōchvart*, f., 'living in high style, magnanimity, splendour, magnificence, haughtiness'; from *hōch* and *vart*; MidHG. *vorn*, 'to live,' as in *Wēhljāht*.

hoffen, vb., from equiv. MidHG. (espec. MidG.), *hoffen*, 'to hope,' which is not yet used, however, by the classicists of the MidHG. period (they employ the term *gedingen*, wk. vb., with which *gedinge*, 'hope,' is connected; OHG. *gidingen* and *gidingo*); it is also unknown to OHG. In OLG., on the other hand, a corresponding *tō-hopa*, 'hope,' is found. The vb. appears earliest in E.; AS. *tōhopa*, 'hope,' AS. *hopian*, equiv. to E. *to hope*. At a later period Du. *hopen* and MidLG. *hopen* occur.

Not until the latter half of the 13th cent. does MidHG. *hoffen* become more prevalent, after its solitary occurrence since 1150 A.D. It is usually considered as a LG. loan-word. For the early history of the word the corresponding abstract AS. *hyht*, 'hope,' is significant, since it shows that Teut. *hopōn* represents **huqōn* (Aryan root *kug*). Its connection with Lat. *cupio* is scarcely possible.

hofieren, vb., 'to court, flatter,' from MidHG. *hōvieren*, 'to make a display, serve, pay court to, be courteous, serenade'; from G. *hof*, with a Rom. suffix.

hōfisch, adj., 'courtly, flattering, fawning,' from MidHG. *hōvesch*, adj., 'courtly, accomplished'; allied to *hof*.

hōhe, f., 'height, summit, elevation,' from MidHG. *hāhe*, OHG. *hōht*, f.; comp. Goth. *hauhei*, f., 'height.'

hohl, adj., 'hollow, concave,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hol*, adj.; comp. Du. *hol*, 'hollow,' AS. *hol*, OIc. *holr*, adj., 'hollow'; E. *hole* is an adj. used as a subst., so too AS., OHG., and MidHG. *hol*, 'cave.' The relation of these cognates, which point to Goth. **hula-*, 'hollow,' to the equiv. AS. *holh*, E. *hollow*, has not been explained. The word is usually connected with the root *hel* (in *hēfen*), 'to conceal by covering'; Goth. *hulundi*, f., lit. the hiding-place, 'cave.'

hōhle, f., 'cavity, cave, burrow,' from MidHG. *hūle*, OHG. *holt*, f., 'excavation, cave'; allied to *hēhl*.

hohn, m., 'scorn, scoffing,' from MidHG. (very rare), *hōn*, m., OHG. (very rare), *hōna*, f., 'scorn, mockery, ignominy'; a fem. subst. formed from an old adj., OHG. **hōn*, represented by *hōni*, 'despised, ignominious, base,' Goth. *hauns*, 'base,' AS. *heān* (obsolete in the beginning of the MidE. period), 'base, miserable, ignominious.' With this is connected the vb. *hōnen*, from MidHG. *hānen*, OHG. *hōnen*, wk. vb., 'to abuse'; comp. Goth. *hauvan*, 'to degrade,' to which *hauveins*, 'humility,' is allied; AS. *hōnan*, 'to degrade, humble' (from the OHG. vb. Fr. *honnir*, 'to cover with disgrace,' and *honte*, 'disgrace,' are derived). It corresponds in the non-Teut. language to Lett. *kauns*, 'shame, ignominy, disgrace,' Lith. *kuvetis*, 'to be ashamed'; hence Goth. *hauns*, 'humble, base,' can hardly have originated in the sensuous meaning 'base.'

hōcker, see *hōctc*.

Hokuspokus, m., 'hocus-pocus,' ModHG. only. It became current in England, where a book on conjuring, with the title 'Hocus Pocus junior,' appeared in 1634 A.D. The early history of this apparently fantastic and jocose expression is still obscure; its connection with the phrase used in the celebration of mass, 'hoc enim est corpus meum,' cannot be established.

hold, adj., 'favourable, gracious, charming, lovely,' from MidHG. *holt* (gen. *holdes*), OHG. *hold*, adj., 'gracious, condescending, favourable, faithful'; Goth. *hulþs*, 'gracious,' OIc. *holtr*, 'gracious, faithful, healthy,' AS. and OSax. *hold*. The common Teut. adj. originally denoted the relation of the feudal lord and his retainers ('condescending, gracious,' on the one side, 'faithful, devoted,' on the other); comp. MidHG. *holde*, n., 'vassal.' The idea expressed by *hold* was also current in the religious sphere—Goth. *unhulþons*, f., lit. 'fiends, devils,' OHG. *holdo*, 'genius,' MidHG. *die guoten holden*, 'penates.' *hold* is usually connected with an OTeut. root *hal*, 'to bow,' to which OHG. *hald*, 'inclined,' is allied; see *Halbe*. It has also been referred to *hal-ten* on the supposition that the dental is derivative; *held*, adj., 'guarded, nursed'?. From the phonetic point of view there is no important objection to either of these derivations.

holder, U.P.G., the same as *Helunder*.

holen, vb., 'to fetch,' from MidHG. *holn* (variant *haln*), vb., OHG. *holôn* (*halôn*), 'to call, invite, lead or fetch (hither).' Comp. OSax. *halôn*, OFris. *halia*, Du. *halen*, 'to fetch'; AS. *gehalian* and **gehalian*, E. *to hale*. The Teut. root *hal*, *hol*, corresponds to Lat. *calare*, 'to convoke,' Gr. *καλεῖν*. Comp. further *hall*, *hell*, which probably belong also to the same root.

holster, **hulster** (rarely *halster*), f., 'holster,' in which sense it is ModHG. only; MidHG. *hulster*, 'quiver,' a derivative of *hulft*, 'sheath, covering, case' (OHG. *hulft*). These cognates are often wrongly connected with Goth. *hulistr*, n., 'sheath, covering,' which is said to be supported by the MidHG. variant *huls*, 'sheath, covering,' Du. *holster* and its equiv. E. *holster*. By such an assumption the *f* of the OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. form still remains obscure. It is more probably allied to forms with *f*, such as Goth. *hwlstrjós*, 'coffin.' It is possible, of course, that there has been a confusion with the words from the

stem *hul* (Goth. *hulistr*, 'sheath, covering').

holk, m., 'large, heavy ship,' from MidHG. *holche*, OHG. *holcho*, 'transport ship'; comp. LG. *holk*, Du. *hulk*, 'transport ship,' E. *hulk*. This word, like other nautical terms (see *Helm*), appears earliest in E., in which *hulk*, 'liburna,' is found in the 9th cent. MidLat. *holcas* is scarcely derived from *ὄλας*?. It is true that some etymologists also ascribe other Teut. naval terms to a Gr. origin. Comp. *Warfe*.

Hölle, f., 'hell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *helle*, OHG. *hella*, f., from *hallja*; comp. Goth. *halja*, AS. and E. *hell*, OSax. *hell a*; a common Teut. term applied by Christianity to 'hades, infernum'; the Scand. *hel* shows that the earlier word upon which it is based was also used in prehistoric times for a heathen 'infernum.' Comp. also OIc. *Hel*, the goddess of the dead. It was possible for Christianity to adopt the old heathen word in all the Teut. languages; in this case it is quite unnecessary to assume the diffusion of a Goth. or other term (comp. *Heite*). It is usually connected with the root *hel*, *hal*, 'to cover for concealment,' hence *Hölle*, 'the hiding-place.' See *hellen*, *Hülle*.

Holm, m., 'holm,' first occurs in ModHG.; a LG. word; comp. OSax., AS., and E. *holm* (AS. 'sea, lake,' OSax. 'hill'), OIc. *holmr*, 'small island in a bay or river.' Apart from the divergent sense in AS., the words (whence Russ. *cholmŭ*, 'hill,' from Slav. **chŭlmŭ*, is borrowed) are related to the cognates of E. *hill* (allied to Lat. *collis*, *culmen*). See *Halbe*.

holpern, vb., 'to jolt,' ModHG. only (Alem. *hülpen*), for which in late MidHG. *holpeln* once occurs. Of imitative origin.

Holunder, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *holunder*, *holder*, OHG. *holantar*, *holuntar*, m., 'elder'; for OHG. *-tar* as a suffix see *Wachholder*, *Raschholder*. Its relation to the equiv. AS. *ellen*, E. *elder*, is dubious. It is most closely allied to the equiv. Russ. *kalina*.

Holz, n., 'wood, timber,' from MidHG. and OHG. *holz*, n., 'forest, thicket, timber.' In the remaining dialects the meaning 'forest' preponderates. Comp. OIc. *holt*, n., 'forest, thicket,' so too AS. and MidE. *holt*, n. (wanting in E.), but Du. *hout*, 'thicket, wood (as material).' Teut. type *hultos*, from pre-Teut. *kldos*; comp. OSlov. (with a different stage of gradation) *klada*, f., 'beam,

wood,' Gr. κλάδος, m., 'twig,' OIr. *caill*, *cóill*, 'forest' (with *ll* from *ld*).

Honig, m., 'honey,' from MidHG. *honey* (gen. -ges, variant *hünic*), OHG. *honag*, *honung*, n.; comp. OSax. *honig*, Du. *honig*, AS. *huneg*, n., E. *honey*, OIc. *hunnang*, n.; a common Teut. word, wanting only in Goth., in which an older term, *milip* (Gr. μέλι-, Lat. *mel*, under *Wichstaun*), is used. The origin is not certain; it has been referred to Gr. κόβρις, 'dust'; ἤσπις, 'granular'?

Hopfen, m., 'hops,' from MidHG. *hopfe*, late OHG. *hopfo*, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. *hoppe*, MilE. *hoppe*, E. *hop*; MidLat. *hupa* (for *huppa*?). The origin of the cognates is obscure; the term may be borrowed, but there is no proof of this. The assumed relation to OHG. *hūfo*, OSax. *hiopo*, AS. *hōpe*, 'brier,' is not satisfactory, since the latter cannot be assigned to a general sense, 'climbing plant.' Nor is it probable that *Hepfen* is connected with *hūpfen*. Scand. has *humall*, m., Sw. and Dan. *hamle*, formed from MidLat. *humlo*, *humulus* (whence Fr. *houblon*?).—*Hepfen*—*hepfen*, see *hūpfen*.

hórchen, vb., 'to hearken, listen to, obey,' properly MidG. (in UpG. *lofen*, *hēren*), MidHG. *hōrchen*, late OHG. *hōrchen*, from **hōrahhōn*; comp. AS. **heārcian*, E. *to hark*, OFris. *hērkia*; a common West Teut. derivative of *hēren*. Goth. **haurzagōn*? (whence in AS. *hýrcnian*, E. *to hearken*). Comp. E. *to talk*, connected with *to tell*, *to lurk* with *to lower* (see *lanern*), *to walk*, related to *waffen*.

Horde (1.), f., 'horde,' ModHG. only (from the middle of the 16th cent.); comp. Fr. and E. *horde*, Ital. *orda*; "a word originating in Asia." From Tartar *horda*, 'camp,' Pers. *ordu*, 'army, camp.'

Horde (2.), f., 'frames of wickerwork and the space enclosed by them,' from MidHG. *horde* (MidG.), 'enclosure, district;' comp. Du. *horde*, 'wickerwork, hurdle.' Allied to *hírde*.

hōren, vb., 'to hear, give ear to, listen,' from the equiv. MidHG. *haren*, OHG. *hōren*; common Teut. *haurjan*, 'to hear'; comp. Goth. *haurjan*, OIc. *heyra*, AS. *hýran*, *hēran*, E. *to hear*, Du. *hooren*, OLG. *hōrian* (comp. also the derivative *hōrchen*); Teut. root *haurz*, from pre-Teut. *kous*, to which is allied Gr. ἀκούω (for **a-kóuōw*?; Hesychius, κοῦ ἀκούει). The latter is probably connected with the Aryan stem of *ἄhr* (*cus*), just as Lat. *audire* stands for **aus-dire* (comp. *auscultare*); in that case the Teut.

guttural *h*, Gr. ἀκ, would be the remnant of a prefix. A more widely diffused stem for *hēren* is OTeut. *hlus* and *klu*, from pre-Teut. *klus* and *clu*, which, however, is nearly obsolete in Teut.; comp. laut, lauschen, lausern. Der. *gehērsam*, from MidHG. and OHG. *gehōrsam* (AS. *gehōrsun*), 'obedient.'

Horn, n., 'horn, peak,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *horn*, n.; comp. Goth. *hātrn*, OIc. *horn*, AS. and E. *horn*, OFris. *horn*, Du. *horen*; a common Teut. word for 'horn,' cognate with Lat. *cornu*, and Ir., W., and Corn. *corn* (κάρον· την σάλπιγγα Γαλατα, *Hesychius*); allied to Gr. κέρας, 'horn,' with a different suffix (comp. also Teut. *hírjā*, lit. 'horned animal'), as well as the equiv. Sans. *gr̥h-ga*. See further respecting the Aryan root *ker* under *hír*. Comp. *Saburei*.

Hornisse, f., 'hornet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hōrniz*, *hōrnūz* (early ModHG., also *hēruauf*), OHG. *hōrnaz*, *hōrnūz*, m.; comp. AS. *hyrnet*, E. *hornet*; probably not a derivative of *hōrn*. The Slav. and Lat. words for 'hornet' point rather to a Goth. **haurznuts*, based upon a root *horz*, Aryan *hrs* (Ind. **gr̥s*); Lat. *crābro*, 'hornet,' for **crābro*, OSlov. *sr̥šenŕ*, Lith. *szirszone*, 'hornet.' They point to an old Aryan root *hrs*, 'hornet'; with this comp. OSlov. *sr̥ša*, Lith. *szirszi*, 'wasp.' A trace of this medial *s* is retained in Du. *horzel*, 'hornet' (Goth. **haurzuls*), to which *horzelen*, 'to hum,' is allied.

Hornung, m., 'February,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hornung*(g); the termination -ung is patronymic; February is regarded as the offspring of January, which in earlier ModHG. (dial.) is designated by *gr̥ser* *hōrn*, 'great horn,' in contrast with February, *hēiner* *hōrn*, 'little horn.' Comp. AS. and OIc. *hornung*, 'bastard'?

Horst, m., 'shrubbery, eyrie,' from MidHG. *hurst*, (MidG.) *horst*, OHG. *hurst*, *horst*, f., 'shrubbery, copse, thicket'; MidE. *hurst*, 'hill, copse,' E. *hurst*; of obscure origin.

Hort, m. (like *Halle*, *Heim*, and *Gau*, revived in the last cent., after being long forgotten, by the study of MidHG.), from the equiv. MidHG. *hort*, m., OHG. *hort*, n., 'hoard'; OSax. *hord* (*horth*), n., 'treasure,' also 'hidden, innermost room,' AS. *hord*, n. and m., 'treasure, store,' E. *hoard*; Goth. *hauzd*, 'treasure,' OIc. *hodd*, n., *hoddr*, m., 'treasure.' Teut. *horda-*, from pre-

Teut. *kuzdhō-* for *kudhto-*, partic. 'that which is hidden' (comp. Gr. *κεῖθω*, see also *Stitte*, *Staus*), Gr. *κῶθος*, any 'hollow,' espec. 'pudenda muliebria.'

Hose, f., 'hose, stocking, breeches,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hose*, OHG. *hosa*, f.; comp. AS. *hosu*, E. *hose*, and the equiv. OIc. *hosa*; Goth. **hūsō* is by chance not recorded. 'Hose' was originally (in OHG., MidHG., AS., and OIc.) applied to a covering for the legs reaching from the thigh, or even from the knee only, and often also to stockings and gaiters. Considering the numerous correspondences in Kelt. and Rom. the Teut. term is certainly original; the Teut. words found their way into Kelt. (Corn. *hos*, 'ocrea'), and Rom. (OFr. *hose*). The connection of *Hose* with OSlov. *košulja*, f., 'shirt,' is dubious.

Hub, m., 'heaving, lift, impetus,' Mod HG. only, allied to *heben*.

Hube, see *Hufe*.

Hübel, m., 'hillock,' from MidHG. *hübel*, m. (comp. Du. *heuvel*), 'hill'; perhaps cognate with Lith. *kūpstas*, 'lump,' or the same as MidHG. and UpG. *bübel* (see under *biegen*).

Hübsch, adj., 'pretty, handsome,' from MidHG. *hübesch*, *hübsch*, adj., prop. 'courtly,' then also 'beautiful.' OHG. **hubise* is connected by a grammatical change with *hof*.

Huf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *huof* (gen. *huoves*), m., 'hoof'; comp. OSax. *hōf*, m., AS. *hōf*, E. *hoof*, Du. *hoef*, OIc. *hōfr*. Goth. **hofs*, m., 'hoof,' is by chance not recorded. Teut. *hōfa-*, from pre-Teut. **kōpo-*, to which is allied OSlov. *kopyto*, n., 'hoof' (akin to *kopati*, 'to dig'); others derive *hōfa-* from pre-Teut. *kōpho-* and compare it with OInd. *ṣaphā*, Zend *safa*, 'hoof.' Compared with both these explanations, the derivation of *Huf* from *heben* must be rejected.

Hufe (LG. form), **Hube** (UpG. form), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *huobe*, OHG. *huoba*, f., 'hide of land' (about 30 acres), so still in OSax. *hōba*, f. (in E. an independent word is found from the earliest period—AS. *hȳd*, E. *hide*). Cognate with Gr. *κῆπος*, 'garden'; the common type is *kāpos*.

Hüfte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *huf* (plur. *hüffe*), OHG. *huf* (plur. *hufft*), f., 'hip'; comp. Goth. *hūps* (nom. plur. *hūpsis*), m., AS. *hype* (*hop-*), m. and f., E. *hip*, and the equiv. Du. *heup*, f.; Teut.

hūpi-, from pre-Teut. *kūbi*; allied to Gr. *κῶσος*, m., 'hollow near the hips'?. Others comp. Lith. *kūmpis*, 'spring or hand of pork' (allied to Lith *kūmpas*, 'crooked').

Hüfthorn, see *Stiftorn*.

Hügel, m., 'hill, knoll,' ModHG. only, introduced by Luther from MidG. into the written language; in MidHG. (UpG.), *bühel*, *hübel*, were used, which, however, must be separated etymologically from *Hügel*; see *Hüb.* *Hügel* (Goth. **hugils*), with dimin. suffix, is related by gradation to OHG. *houg*, MidHG. *houc(-ges)*, 'hill,' which are explained under *hoch*.

Huhn, n., 'fowl,' from MidHG. and OHG. *huon* (plur. *-ir*, MidHG. *hüener*), n.; comp. OSax. *hōn*, Du. *hoen*; unknown to E.; OIc. plur. only, *hæns* (AS. *hēns-ʔ*), n., 'fowls.' *Huhn* compared with the related words *ḡahn* and *ḡenne* is prop. of common gender, and may in OHG. be used instead of *ḡahn*. The Goth. term may have been **hōn* or **hōnis*. Comp. *ḡahn*.

Huld, f., 'grace, favour, kindness,' from MidHG. *hulde*, f., OHG. *huldi*, OSax. *huldt*, f.; abstract of *helt*.

Hülfe, see *Hilfe*.

Hülle, f., 'envelop, covering, sheath,' from MidHG. *hülle*, OHG. *hulla* (Goth. **hulja*), f., 'cloak, kerchief, covering'; allied to the root *hel*, 'to cover for concealment,' in *hehlen*.—ModHG. in *Hülle* und *Fülle* meant orig. 'in food and clothing'; hence *Hülle* und *Fülle* was used to denote all the necessities of life, finally the idea of superfluity was combined with the phrase.

Hülse, f., 'shell, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hülse*, *hülsche*, OHG. *hulsa*, for **hulisa* (Goth. **hulisi* or **huluzi*), f., 'shell'; from the root *hél*, *hul* (see *hehlen*, *Hülle*), like Goth. *jukuzi*, f., 'yoke,' or *aqizi*, f., 'axe' (see *Art*), in AS. without the suffix *s*, *hulu*, 'pod, husk.'

Hulst, m., 'holly,' from the equiv. MidHG. *huls* (comp. *Art*, from MidHG. *actes*), OHG. *huls*, *hulis*, m.; from G., Fr. *houx* is derived. Comp. E. *holly*, AS. *holegn*, E. *hulver*, Kelt. *kelen*, 'holly.'

Hummel, f., 'humble-bee, drone,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hummel*, *humbel*, OHG. *humbal*, m.; comp. Du. *hommel*, 'drone,' MidE. *humbel-bee*, E. *humble-bee* (AS. **humbol-beō*). The origin of the cognates is obscure; the derivation from MidHG. *hummel*, 'to hum,' is not satisfactory, since the soft labial in OHG. *humbal* must be archaic and original.

Summer, m., 'lobster,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. (Dan. and Swed.) *hummer*; the final source is OIc. *humarr*, m., 'lobster'; comp. Gr. *κάμαρος*, *κάμπαρος*, 'a kind of crab,' although the occurrence of the same names of fishes in several Aryan languages is usually very rare. In E. a different word is used — AS. *loppestre*, f., E. *lobster*.

Sumpe, f., **Sumpen**, m., 'drinking-cup, bumper, bowl,' ModHG. only (from the 17th cent.); it seems, however, to be primitive, since correspondences are found in the Aryan languages, Sans. *kumbha*, m., 'pot, urn,' Zend *χumba* (the initial *h* of the Mod HG. word probably originated like the *h* in *haben*, root *khabh*; yet comp. also Gr. *κύβος*, m., 'vessel, cup'). However remarkable it may seem that a primit. word like *Sumpen* should have been unrecorded in the entire Teut. group until the 17th cent., yet similar examples of such a phenomenon may be adduced; comp. *Ḫwīre*, 'stake,' in ModHG. dial. only, which, like AS. *swēr*, 'pillar,' corresponds to Sans. *svāru-s*, 'sacrificial stake.' In this case, however, the supposition that the word has been borrowed is more probable, because Teut. has for the most part adopted foreign terms for drinking vessels (comp. *krug*, *krufe*, *krufe*, *krūd*); the assumption, on account of Zend *χumba*, that the word was borrowed at an early period from a Pers. dial. is alluring (as in the case of *Ḫat*).

humpeln, **humpen**, vb., 'to hobble'; ModHG. only, from LG. *h*. Perhaps allied to *hūfen*.

Ḫund, m., 'dog, hound,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hunt*(t), OHG. *hunt*(t), m.; a common Teut. word *hunda-*, 'dog'; comp. Goth. *hunds*, OIc. *hundr*, AS. *hund*, E. *hound* (for the chase only, in other cases *dog*, AS. *doġe*), Du. *hond*, LG. *hund*. If the second syllable in *hun-da-* is a derivative (comp. *Ḫinte*), the Teut. word corresponds to Aryan *kun-*, 'dog'; comp. Gr. *κύων* (gen. *κυ-ός*), Sans. *çvā* (gen. *çvā-as*), Lat. *canis*, Lith. *szū* (stem *szun-*), OIr. *cú*. Thus the Aryans in their primit. home were already acquainted with the dog as distinct from the wolf. In Teut. it might also appear as if the word were connected with an old str. vb. *linþan*, 'to catch' (in Goth.); in popular etymology *Ḫund* might be regarded as the 'captor, hunter, taker of prey.' The phrase *auf den Ḫund fetten*,

'to fall into poverty, go to the dogs,' seems to be based upon the OTeut. expression in dice-playing (see *gefallen*, *Ḫan*, and also *Ḫaus*); probably *Ḫund*, like Lat. *canis* and Gr. *κύων*, denoted an unlucky throw; in Sans. the professional gambler is called 'dog-slayer' (*çvaghñin*). The probable antiquity of dice-playing is attested by Tacitus' account of the Teutons and by the songs of the Vedas.

Ḫundert, n., 'hundred,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *hundert*, n.; comp. OSax. *hunderod*, AS. and E. *hundred*, and the equiv. OIc. *hundrað*, n.; Goth. **hundraþ* (gen. *-dis*) is wanting; the word is evidently a compound, the second part of which is connected with Goth. *raþjan*, 'to count' (comp. *Reþe*). The first component was used alone for 'hundred'; comp. Goth. *twa hunda*, 200, *brija hunda*, 300, &c.; OHG. *zwei hunt*, *driu hunt*, &c., AS. *tā hund*, *þreo hund*, 200, 300. This simple term is an Aryan form, Teut. *hunda-*, from pre-Teut. *kmtó-*; comp. Lat. *centum*, Gr. *ἑκατόν*, Sans. *çatām*, Zend *sata*, Lith. *szimtas* (*m* is changed in Teut. into *n* before *d*; see *Raub*); OSlov. *sāto* is probably derived from Iran. *sata*. But while the word, judging from the correspondences in these languages, denoted our decimal 'hundred' in primit. Aryan, we find that it is used in OTeut. for 120, the so-called duodecimal hundred. In OIc. *hundraþ* in the pre-Christian period denoted only 120, a distinction being made at a later period between *tólfratt hundraþ*, 120, and *tíratr hundraþ*, 100; even at the present time *hundraþ* denotes the duodecimal hundred in Iceland. In Goth. we have only indirect evidence of the combination of the decimal and duodecimal numeration, *taihuntē-hund*, 'ten times ten,' but *twa hundia*, 200 (OIc. *tín-tiger*, 'ten tens, 100'). So too in OHG. and AS.; comp. OHG. *zēhanzo*, '100,' prop. 'ten tens,' and also *ein hunt*, AS. *teontig*, and *tā hund*. In other cases also the co-existence of the duodecimal and decimal system may be seen in OTeut. In G. the word for 120 became obsolete at an early period, but its existence may be inferred from the fact that the old word *hund* in OHG. and Mid HG. was used only for several hundreds, while hundred was expressed almost entirely by *zēhanzo* and *zēhenzig*.

Ḫundsfoft, m., first occurs in early Mod HG., lit. "'cunnus canis.' Borrowed from the shamelessness of the 'proud' bitch."

Ḥüne (a LG. form, in earlier ModHG. *Ḥenne*), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hūne*, m., 'giant,' in which sense it is found in the 13th cent. This word, phonetically identical with MidHG. *Hūne*, OHG. *Hān*, 'Hun, Hungarian,' existed in Germany in OTeut. names of persons even before the appearance of the Huns. Some etymologists assume, with little probability, that the primit. Teut. *Hāno-* was the name of the aborigines of Germany. Undoubtedly the North G. *Ḥüne* points rather to a Teut. tribe (Sigfrid in the Eddas is called *enn hunske*). Numerous compound names of places with *Ḥun* (*Ḥaun*) are found in North Germany (*Ḥauna*, *Ḥünfeld*). Note the names of persons such as *Ḥumbolt* (OHG. *Hānbolt*).

Ḥunger, m., 'hunger, famine,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hunger*, OHG. *hungar*, m.; comp. OSax. *hungar*, AS. *hungor*, m., E. *hunger*, OIc. *hungr*, m.; Goth. **huggrus* is wanting (it is indicated by *huggrjan*, 'to hunger'), but the term *hāhrus* (for *hūhrus*, *huhrus*), m., occurs; common Teut. *huhru-*, *huugru-*, 'hunger,' from pre-Teut. *knkru-*?. The Gr. *gloss*, *κέγκει πένε*, points to an Aryan root, *kenk*, *konk*; comp. also Lith. *kankā*, 'torment,' with OIc. *há*, vb., 'to torment, pain' (from Teut. **hankón*).

Ḥunfzen, vb., 'to abuse,' ModHG. only, probably 'to call one a dog' (note the formation of *erzen*, *ſiſzen*, *buſzen*); then probably also 'to treat anyone like a dog.'

Ḥüpfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hüpfen*, *hupfen*, 'to hop'; OHG. **hupfen* is by chance not recorded; so too AS. **huppan*, whence MidE. *hyppen*. E. *to hüp*. Akin also to ModHG. and MidHG. *hopfen*, AS. *hoppian*, E. *to hop*, OIc. *hoppa*; Goth. **huppōn*, **huppjan*, are wanting. UpG. dialects have besides *hoppen*, from OHG. **hoppōn* (OTeut. **hubbōn*). AS. *hoppettan*, 'to hop,' MidHG. **hopfzen*, ModHG. *hepfen*, are differently formed.

Ḥürde, f., 'hurdle,' from MidHG. *hurt*, plur. *hürte* and *hürde*, f., 'hurdle, wickerwork,' OHG. *hurt*, plur. *hürdi*, f.; comp. Goth. *haurds*, f., 'door,' OIc. *hurð*, f., 'door' (this sense is also found in MidHG.), likewise 'wickerwork, hurdle, lid'; AS. **hyrd*, MidE. *hyrde*, AS. *hyrdel*, E. *hurdle*. The meaning 'door' is only a development of the general sense 'wickerwork'; pre-Teut. *krti-*. Comp. Lat. *crātes*, Gr. *κῤρτια*, 'wickerwork,' *κῤρτη*, *κῤρπος*, 'creel, cage,'

κῤρταλος, 'basket'; allied to the Sans. root *kṛt*, 'to spin,' *ert*, 'to connect, combine.'

Ḥure, f., 'whore,' from MidHG. *huore*, OHG. *huora*, *huorra* (from **hōrjō*, Goth. *?*), f.; comp. AS. and MidE. *hōre*, E. *whore*, with an excrescent *w*, Du. *hoer*, OIc. *hōra*, f., 'whore'; in Goth. *hōrs*, m., is 'whore-monger' (but *kalki*, f., 'whore'). To these are allied OHG. *huor*, n., 'adultery, fornication,' OIc. *hōr*, AS. *hōr*, n.; probably also MidHG. *herge*, f., 'whore' (Goth. **harjō*?). The Teut. root *hōr-* is related to Lat. *carus*, 'dear,' OIr. *cara*, 'friend,' and *caraím*, 'I love.' Its connection with *Ḥarn* is less probable, although Gr. *μοχεός*, 'adulterer,' is formed from *μυχεῖν*, 'mingere.' In Slav.-Lith. too, words with cognate sounds are found in the sense of 'whore.' OSlov. *kurŕiva*, f. (Lith. *kūrva*, f.), is perhaps derived from the Teut. word.

Ḥurra, interj., 'hurrah!' from MidHG. *hurra*, interj. (allied to MidHG. *hurren*, 'to move quickly').

Ḥurtig, adj., 'quick, prompt, speedy,' from MidHG. *hurtec*, *hurteclich*, 'quick,' prop. 'dashing violently against'; MidHG. *hurt*, m. and f., 'coming into violent collision, impact,' is said to be borrowed from Fr. *heurte* (Ital. *urto*), 'thrust,' which again is derived from Kelt. *hwrdh*, 'thrust.' Yet *Ḥurtig* may be regarded as a genuine Teut. word, allied to OHG. *rado*, AS. *hræd*, 'quick,' with which OIc. *horskr*, 'quick,' is also connected.

Ḥusar, m., 'hussar,' ModHG. only (from the 16th cent.); final source Hungarian *huszár*.

Ḥusch, interj., 'hush! quick!' from MidHG. *husch* (but used only as an interj. to express a feeling of cold); hence ModHG. *hüſchen*.

Ḥuſten, m., 'cough,' from the equiv. MidHG. *huoste*, OHG. *huosto*, m., from an earlier **hwōsto* with the loss of the *w* (Up. Alsat. and Swiss *wueſte* with the *w* retained and the *h* before it suppressed); comp. Du. *hoest*, AS. *hwōsta*, m., E. (dial.) *whoost*, Scand. *hōste* (for **hwōste*), m., 'cough.' The verbal stem *hwōs* was retained in the AS. str. vb. (pret. *hwōs*), beside which a wk. vb. *hwōsan*, E. *whoeze*, occurs. Teut. root *hwōs* (Goth. **hwōs-ta*), from pre-Teut. *kwōs*, *kās*, corresponds to the Sans. root *kās*, 'to cough,' Lith. *kōsiu* (*kōsēi*), 'to cough,' OSlov. *kašllk*, m., 'cough.'

Ḥut (1.), m., 'hat,' from MidHG. and OHG. *huot* (gen. *huotes*), m., 'hat, cap,

helmet'; comp. Du. *hoed*, AS. *hód*, E. *hood*. It is most closely allied to AS. *hætt*, E. *hat*, and the equiv. OIc. *hǫttr*; in Goth. both **hóþs* and **hattus* are wanting. It is probably connected more remotely with Lith. *kūdas*, 'tuft (of hair, &c.), crest of a cock,' and perhaps also with the Teut. root *had*, *hód*, in the two following words.

Hut (2.), f., 'heed, care, guard,' from MidHG. *huot*, *huote*, f., OHG. *huota*, f., 'oversight and foresight as a preventive against harm, care, guard'; Du. *hoede*, 'foresight, protection.' To this is allied

hüten, vb., 'to heed, take care,' from MidHG. *hüeten*, OHG. *huoten*, 'to watch, take care'; Goth. *hóljan* is wanting. AS. *hédan*, E. *to heed* (also as a subst.), Du.

hoeden, OSax. *hóðian*. Teut. root *hód*, from the Aryan *kādā* (*kōdh*?) or *kūt*; perhaps allied to Lat. *cassis* (for **cat-i*), 'helmet,' also to MidHG. *huot*, 'helmet,' E. *hat*. See **Hut** (1).

Hütte, f., 'cottage, hut, foundry, tent,' from MidHG. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, f., 'hut, tent'; a specifically HG. word which found its way into Du., E., and Rom.; comp. Du. *hut*, E. *hut*, Fr. *hutte*, 'hut.' In Goth. perhaps **hupja*, and related to AS. *hýðan*, E. *to hide* (from **húdjan*), Teut. root *hūd*, from Aryan *kūth*, allied to Gr. *κεῖθω*!. Comp. **Haus**.

Hutzel, f., 'dried pear cuttings,' from MidHG. *hutzel*, *hützel*, f., 'dried pear'; probably an intensive form of **Haut** f.

I.

ich, pron., 'I,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ich*, OHG. *ih*; corresponding to OSax. *ik*, Du. *ik*, AS. *ic*, E. *I*, Goth. *ik*. For the common Teut. *ik*, from pre-Teut. *egom*, comp. Lat. *ego*, Ger. *éγώ*, Sans. *aham*, OSlov. *azŭ*, Lith. *az*. The oblique cases of this primit. nom. were formed in all the Aryan languages from a stem *me-*; comp. *mein*. The orig. meaning of *ich*, primit. type *egom* (equal to Sans. *aham*), cannot be fathomed.

Igel, m., 'hedgehog,' from the equiv. MidHG. *igel*, OHG. *igil*, m.; corresponding to Du. *egel*, AS. *igil* (*il*), in E., however, *hedgehog*, to which OIc. *ígull* is equiv. Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, OSlov. *ježl*, Lith. *ezjŝ*, 'hedgehog,' are undoubtedly cognate. A West-Aryan **eghī-nos*, 'hedgehog,' must be assumed; comp. Goth. *katils*, from Lat. *catinus*, Goth. *asilas*, from Lat. *asinus* (so too *Ūjel*, *Himmel*, *Rümmel*, *Reffel*). Very different from this word is the second component of the compound **Blutigel**, prop. **Blutegel**; in MidHG. simply *egel*, *ēgele*, OHG. *ēgala*, f., 'leech.' That this OHG. *ēgala* is connected etymologically with OHG. *igil*, 'hedgehog,' is improbable on account of the meaning only.

īhr, poss. pron., 'her, their' (general from the 14th cent.), MidHG. *ir* is rare as a poss. pron.; it is prop. the gen. plur. of *er*, OHG. *iro* (Goth. *izē*). Further details belong to grammar.

Illis, m., 'polecat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *illīs*, *ēltes*, OHG. *illit̄so*, m. (the long *ī* is assumed by the ModHG. and Bav. form *Illētr̄is*); a specifically G. term based upon

an old compound which has not as yet been explained.

Imbiß, m., 'lunch,' from MidHG. and OHG. *imbiz*, *imbiz*, m. and n., 'food, meal,' allied to MidHG. *enbitzen*, OHG. *imbizān*, 'to partake of food or drink, eat,' allied to *beizēn*.

Imme, f., 'bee,' from MidHG. *imbe* (later *imme*), m., OHG. *imbi*, 'swarm of bees' (hence a collective term; the meaning 'bee' first occurs in late MidHG.). In OHG. records *imbi bianō* denotes 'swarm of bees'; comp. AS. *geogōð*, 'a youthful band,' with E. *youth* (see **Wutzige**, **Wrauzimmer**, **Stute**). Yet it is questionable whether *imbi* has ever signified 'swarm, herd' (generally). Its direct connection with *Biene* (root *bē*) is certainly dubious; it is more probably related to Gr. *ἐμπίς*, 'mosquito, gnat.'

immer, from the equiv. MidHG. *imer*, *immer*, earlier *iemer*, OHG. *iomēr*, 'always' (only of the present and future); OHG. *io-mēr* is a compound of *io* (comp. *je*) and *mēr* (see **mehr**); comp. AS. *ēfre* (E. *ever*), from **ē-mre* (equiv. to OHG. *io-mēr*).

impfen, vb., 'to ingraft, vaccinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *impfen*, OHG. (rare) *impfōn*, for which the usual forms are MidHG. *imp(f)eten*, OHG. *impfōn*, mostly *impitōn*, 'to inoculate, ingraft'; yet comp. also AS. *impian*, E. *to imp*. **Impfen**, just like **Witzen** and **Reizen**, seems, on account of OHG. *impfōn* and AS. *impian*, to have been borrowed about the

7th or 8th cent. from Lat. ; yet only OHG. *impitōn* can be explained as directly borrowed from a Lat. horticultural term ; comp. Lat.-Rom. *putare*, 'to prune' (comp. Ital. *potare*, Span. *podar*), to which Franc. *possen*, Du. and LG. *poten*, 'to ingraft,' are related. The correspondence of OHG. *impitōn*, with Fr. *enter*, 'to ingraft' (from **empter*), is remarkable ; comp. Du., Mid Du., and MidLG. *enten*, 'to inoculate' (from *empten*). With the MidLat. base *imputare* (for Lat. *amputare* ?), OHG. *imppōn* and AS. *impiān* may be connected by the intermediate link *impo(d)are*, unless it is based rather like Fr. (Lorr.) *opé*, 'to inoculate,' upon a Lat. **impuare*. The usual derivation of all the Teut. and Rom. words from Gr. *ἐμφορεύω*, *ἐμφύω*, 'to ingraft,' is perhaps conceivable. Moreover, the medical term *imppen* has been current only since the 18th cent.

in, prep., 'in, into, at,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *in*, a common Teut. prep. with the same form ; comp. Goth., AS., E., Du., and OSax. *in*, 'in.' Its primit. kinship with Lat. *in*, Gr. *ἐν*, *ἐνί*, Lith. *į*, and Lett. *į* is certain. To this are allied *intem*, *intē*, and *intessen*.

Insel, **Inful**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *infel*, *insele*, f., 'mitre of a bishop or abbot' ; formed from Lat. *infula*.

Ingwer, m., 'ginger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ingewēr*, also *gingebere*, m., derived, like Du. *gember*, E. *ginger*, Fr. *gingembre*, Ital. *zenzovero*, *zenzero*, 'ginger,' from the equiv. late Gr. *ζιγγίβερος*, which comes from the East ; comp. Arab. *zendjebīl*, from Prak. *singabāra* (Sans. *grīngavēra*).

inne, adv., 'within,' from MidHG. and OHG. *inne*, OHG. *inna*, 'inwardly' ; comp. Goth. *inna* ; allied to in.—So too **innen**, 'within,' MidHG. *innen*, OHG. *innān*, *innana* ; Goth. *innana*, 'within.'—**intner**, 'within,' from MidHG. *innere*, adj. and adv., 'internal,' OHG. *innar*, adj.

innig, adj., 'intimate,' from MidHG. *innec(g)*, adj., 'internal, intimate' ; a recent formation from MidHG. *inne* ; comp. even in OHG. *innigih*, 'internal.'

Innung, f., 'association,' from late MidHG. *innunge*, f., 'connection (with a corporate body), association, guild' ; allied to OHG. *innōn*, 'to receive (into an alliance), combine' ; connected with *inne*.

Inschlitt, see *Unschlitt*.

Insel, f., 'island,' from the equiv. MidHG. *insel*, *insele*, f. ; formed from Lat. and

Rom. *insula* (Fr. *île*, Ital. *isola*) ; even in OHG. a divergent form of the word, *isila*, was borrowed. The OTeut. words for 'island' are *īne* and *īrēt*.

Insiegel, n., 'seal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *insigel*, *insigele*, OHG. *insigili*, n. ; corresponding to AS. *insegele*, OIc. *innsigle*, with the same sense. See *Etzel* for the curious history of the cognates.

inständig, adj., 'instant, urgent,' from the equiv. MidHG. **instēndec* ; OHG. *instēndigo* is recorded once. Allied to *stehen* (*gestanden*) ; perhaps an imitation of Lat. *insistere*, 'to pursue zealously' ?

inwendig, see *wenden*.

Inzucht, f., 'accusation,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *inzucht*, f. ; an abstract of *ziehen* ; comp. also *bezichtigen*.

irden, adj., 'earthen,' from MidHG. and OHG. *irdin*, adj., 'made of clay' (also 'earthly') ; an adj. of material allied to OHG. *ērda*, 'earth.' Also **irdisch**, with a different application, from the equiv. MidHG. *irdesch*, OHG. *irdisc* (prop. 'peculiar or belonging to the earth' ; with regard to the suffix comp. *teutisch* and *Wenisch*). See *Grte*.

irgend, adv., 'ever, soever, whatever,' with an affix *d* (see *Wend*, *Sabit*, and *Objt*), from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *iergen*, late OHG. *iergen*, for which in earlier OHG. *io wergin* occurs ; OHG. *wergin* (for **hwergin*, **hwar-gin*), corresponds to OSax. *hwergin*, AS. *hwergen*, in which *hwar* signifies 'where,' and *-gin*, the indef. particle, 'any,' corresponding to Goth. *-hun* (Lat. *-cunque*, Sans. *-cana*) ; Goth. **hwar-gin*, **hwar-hun*, 'anywhere.' Respecting OHG. *io*, comp. *je*. *Irigent*, the negative form, occurs even in MidHG. as *niergen* (a compound of *ni*, 'not').

irre, adj., 'in error, astray, insane, confused,' from the equiv. MidHG. *irre*, OHG. *irri*, adj. (OHG. also 'provoked') ; corresponding to AS. *yrre*, 'provoked, angry.' Allied to Goth. *airzeis*, 'astray, misled' (HG. *rr* equal to Goth. *rz*). Anger was regarded as an aberration of mind (comp. also Lat. *delirare*, allied to *lira*, 'furrow,' prop. 'rut'). The root *ers* appears also in Lat. *errare*, 'to go astray' (for **ersare*), *error*, 'mistake' (for **ersor*) ; allied also to Sans. *irasy*, 'to behave violently, be angry' ?

—**irren**, 'to be in error, go astray, mislead, deceive,' from the equiv. MidHG. *irren*, OHG. *irrōn* (Goth. **airzjōn*).—**Irre**, f., 'mistaken course,' from MidHG. *irre*, f. (comp. Goth. *airzei*, 'mistaken course, lead-

ing astray'). **Jrrsal**, n., 'erring, erroneous opinion, maze,' from MidHG. *irresal*, n. and m. (Goth. **uirzisl*; OHG. *-isal* is a suffix; see *Rättsel*).

Jfop, m., 'hyssop,' from the equiv. early

MidHG. *isöpe* (*isöpe*, *ispe*); derived like Ital. *isöpo* from Lat. *hysöpum*, late Gr. *ἵσωπος*, which is of Oriental origin.

Jfzig, Jew.-G. from Hebr. *Jizchäck*, 'Isaac.'

J.

ja, adv., 'yes,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *jā* (for *jā*); corresponding to Goth. *ja*, 'yes,' also *jai*, 'truly, forsooth,' OSax. *ja*, AS. *gæð*, also *gese* (for *gē-swā*, 'yes, thus'), whence E. *yea* and *yes*. Allied also to Gr. *ἦ*, 'forsooth,' and OHG. *jēhan*, 'to acknowledge, confess' (see *Weihte*). Lith. *ja* is derived from G.

jach, **gach**, 'precipitate, hasty,' allied to *jāhe*.

Jacht, f., 'yacht, sloop,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. *jagt* (comp. E. *yacht*), which is usually connected with *jagen*, and even to *jāhe*.

Jacke, f., 'jacket,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.), formed from the equiv. Fr. *jaque*, whence also E. *jacket*; the derivation of Fr. *jaque* (Ital. *giaco*) from Teut. is quite uncertain.

Jagd, f., 'chase, hunt, hunting-party,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jaget*, n. (and f.), OHG. **jagot*, n.; a verbal abstract of *jagen*, 'to hunt, chase' (from the equiv. MidHG. *jagen*, OHG. *jagōn*, wk. vb.), which does not occur in Goth., Olc., AS., or OSax. The connection of this specifically G. word with Gr. *δαίω* is dubious, and so too its kinship with Gr. *ἀσχητός*, 'unceasing,' and Sans. *yakū*, 'restless.'

Jäger, 'hunter, sportsman,' is the equiv. MidHG. *jeger*, *jegere*, OHG. **jageri* (*jagāri*).

jäh, **gähe**, adj., 'steep, precipitous, hasty,' from MidHG. *gæhe* (also *gäch*), OHG. *gāhi*, adj., 'quick, suddenly, impetuous'; a specifically G. word (with a dial. initial *j* for *g* as in *jappen*; comp. also *jāhen* with *gāhen*). From this Fr. *gai*, 'gay,' is borrowed. Its connection with *gehen*, *gegangen* (see *Gang*), is impossible. *Gaubieb* is, on the other hand, allied to it.

Jahn, m., 'swath,' first found in early ModHG., yet undoubtedly a genuine G. word, existing throughout South Germany (MidHG. **jān*), and also appearing in Swed. dials. as *än*. In Swiss dials. *Jahn* means 'passage (formed by a swath).' Hence

the word is a derivative of the Aryan root *yē*, or rather *i*, 'to go,' with which Goth. *iddja*, 'went' (Sans. *yā*, 'to go'), is connected. See *gehen* and *eifen*.

Jahr, n., 'year,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *jār*, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *jēr*, Olc. *ār*, AS. *gēar*, E. *year*, Du. *jaar*, OSax. *jār* (*gēr*), n., 'year.' The orig. meaning of the word, which also appears in *heuer*, seems to be 'spring,' as is indicated by the Slav. cognate *jarū*, 'spring'; comp. also Gr. *ἄρα*, 'season, spring, year,' and *ἔπος*, 'year,' so too Zend *yāre*, 'year'; in Ind. a similar term is wanting (comp. *Sammer* and *Winter*). For the change of meaning see the history of the word *Winter*.

Jammer, m., 'sorrow, grief, wailing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jāmer*, OHG. *jāmar*, m. and n.; prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., OHG. *jāmar*, 'mournful' (hence *Jammer*, 'that which is mournful'); in OSax. and AS. the adj. only exists, comp. OSax. *jāmar*, AS. *geomor*, 'painful, mournful.' The origin of this word, which is unknown to East Teut. (Goth. **jēmrs*), is obscure.

Jänner, m., 'January,' from the equiv. early MidHG. *jēnner*, m.; from the Lat. *januarius*, Rom. *jenuario* (OHG. **jēnneri*, m., is wanting, perhaps only by chance).

jappen, vb., 'to gape, pant,' ModHG. only, prop. LG.; comp. Du. *gapen*, 'to gape,' under *gaffen*.

jāten, see *gāten*.

Jauche, f., 'filthy liquid,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced into HG. from a MidG. and LG. variant, *jūche*. It is based on a Slav. word for 'broth, soup,' which deteriorated in sense when borrowed; e.g. Pol. *jucha*, 'broth' (cognate with Lat. *jūs*, Sans. *yāsan*, 'broth').

Jauherf, **Juchert**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *jūchert*, late OHG. *juhhart* (*āt*), n., 'acre'; the Bav. and Alem. word for the Franc. and MidG. *Morgen*. The usual derivation from Lat. *jāgerum*, 'acre of land'

(prop. $\frac{2}{3}$ acre), does not offer a satisfactory explanation of the OHG. word, for the equiv. MidHG. *jiuch*, n. and f., 'acre of land,' can only be cognate with Lat. *jāgerum*, and not a mutilated form of the Lat. original. Hence MidHG. *jiuch*, like Lat. *jāgerum*, is doubtlessly connected with ModHG. *Zeß* and Lat. *jugum*; consequently *Zuchert* is lit. 'as much land as can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day'; the suffix of OHG. *juhlhart* suggests that of MidHG. *egerie*, 'fallow land.' See *Zeß*.

jauchzen, vb., 'to shout for joy, exult,' from MidHG. *jūchezen*, 'to cry out, shout for joy,' OHG. **jūhhazzen*; probably a derivative of the MidHG. interjs. *jūch*, *jū* (expressions of joy); comp. *āchzen*, allied to *ach*.

je, adv., older *ie* (which in the 17th cent. was supplanted by *je*, recorded at a still earlier period), 'always, ever,' from MidHG. *ie*, 'at all times, always (of the past and present), the (with compar., distributives, &c.), at any (one) time,' OHG. *io*, *eo*, 'always, at any (one) time.' The earliest OHG. form *eo* is based on **ēo*, *aiw* (comp. *See*, *Sehne*, and *wie*); comp. Goth. *aiw*, 'at any time,' OSax. *ēv*, AS. *ā*, 'always' (E. *aye*, from Oic. *ei*, 'always'). Goth. *aiw* is an oblique case of the subst. *aiws*, 'time, eternity,' and because in Goth. only the combination of *aiw* with the negative *ni* occurs, it is probable that *ni aiw* (see *nie*), 'never' ('not for all eternity'), is the oldest, and that the positive meaning, OHG. *eo*, 'always,' was obtained *à posteriori*; yet comp. Gr. *atē*, 'always,' allied to *aiw*, and see *ewig* and the following words.

jeder, pron., 'each, every,' from late MidHG. *ieder*, earlier *iewēder*, OHG. *iowēdar* (*eo-iewēdar*), 'either,' from *wēder* (OHG. *wēdar*, 'which of two') and *je*; corresponding to OSax. *iahwēthar*, AS. *āhwæder*; comp. also OHG. *eogiwēdar*, MidHG. *iegewēder*, AS. *āghwæder*, E. *either*.—ModHG. **jedweder**, 'each, every,' is of a different etymological origin, being derived from MidHG. *ietwēder*, *ie-dewēder*, 'either' (from *ie* and MidHG. *dewēder*, 'any one of two'; see *entweder*).—**jeglich**, 'each, every,' from MidHG. *iegeleich*, OHG. *eo-gilth*, 'each'; allied to OHG. *gilth*, 'each' (see *gleich*). ModHG. *jebet*, prop. 'either,' has in ModHG. supplanted the MidHG. *iegeleich*.—**jemand**, 'anybody; somebody,' from the equiv. MidHG. *iemān*, OHG. *eoman* (prop. 'any person').

jener, pron., 'you, yonder, that, the

former,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jener*, OHG. *jenēr*, allied to the differently vocalised Goth. *jains*, Oic. *enn*, *inn*, AS. *geon*, E. *you* (with which *yonder* is connected). In late MidHG. *dēr jener*, 'that,' is also used, whence ModHG. *derjenige*.—**jenseits**, 'on the other side, beyond,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jensit*, lit. 'on that side' (MidHG. also *jene site*).

jetzt, adv. (older *ietē*, like *ie* for *je*), 'now, at the present time,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ietze*, *iezuo* (hence the archaic ModHG. *jeße*), beside which MidHG. *iezunt*, ModHG. *jetzunt*, with a new suffix, occurs. How the adv. *ie-zuo*, recorded in earlier MidHG., can mean 'now' is not clear; comp. MidHG. *iesd*, 'at once,' from *ie* (see *je*) and *sā*, 'at once.'

Joeh, n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains,' from the equiv. MidHG. *joch*, OHG. *joh(hh)*, n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains, acre'; corresponding to Goth. *jukt*, n., 'yoke of oxen,' Oic. *ok*, AS. *geoc*, E. *yoke*, Du. *juk*; a common Aryan word formed from the Aryan root *yug*, 'to fasten'; comp. Sans. *yugā*, 'yoke, team' (allied to the root *yu*, 'to put to'), Gr. *ζυγόν*, from *ζεύω*, Lat. *jugum*, from *jungere*, Lith. *jūngus*, OSlov. *igo* (from **jūgo*); comp. *Zuchert*. The str. root verb (Teut. root *juk*) has become obsolete in the whole Teut. root.

Joppe, f., 'boddice,' from MidHG. *joppe* (*jope*, *juppe*), f., 'jacket'; borrowed, like *Saffe*, from Rom.; comp. Fr. *jupe*, *jupon*, 'skirt,' Ital. *giuppa*, *giubba*, 'jacket, jerkin.'

jubeln, vb., 'to rejoice loudly, exult,' allied to MidHG. *jubilieren*. This word (formed like MidLat. *jubilare*, comp. Ital. *giubilare*) is still wanting in MidHG. and OHG. *Zubel*, 'shout of joy, exultation,' too, first occurs in ModHG.

Zuchert, see *Zuchert*.—**juchzen**, see *jauchzen*.

jucken, vb., 'to rub, scratch, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jucken* (*jücken*), OHG. *juechen*, wk. vb.; corresponding to AS. *gyccan*, E. *to itch* (Goth. **jukkjan*). The stem *juk*, *jukk*, occurs also in OHG. *jucchido*, AS. *gycða*, 'itch' (MidLG. *jöken*, Du. *jeuken*, 'to itch').

Juks, see *Zur*.

Jugend, f., 'period of youth, young people,' from the equiv. MidHG. *jugent(d)*, OHG. *jugund*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *jugud*, Du. *jeugd*, AS. *geogod*, f., 'youth, young troop,' E. *youth* (see *Wurste*, *Frauenzimmer*, and *Summe*); the common Teut.

abstract of *jung* (in Goth. *junda*, 'youth'); Tent. *jugunþi* represents pre-Teut. *yuwenti-* (comp. *Brüde*). The adj. *jung*, 'young, new, recent,' is the common Teut. *junga-* (with a nasal); comp. MidHG. *junc(g)*, OHG. and OSax. *jung*, Du. *jong*, AS. *geong*, E. *young*, Goth. *juggs* (*jungs*), 'young.' This common Teut. *junga-* is based, by contraction from *juwunga-*, upon a pre-Teut. *yuwenko-*, 'young,' with which Lat. *juuencus*, 'youth,' and Sans. *yuvacās*, 'young,' are identical. The earlier Aryan form *yuwén* (*yéwen*?) appears in Lat. *iuuenis*, 'young, youth,' and *iuuen-ta*, 'youth' (equiv. to Goth. *junda*, f.), as well as in Sans. *jávan*, 'young, youth' (*yóśā*, f., 'maid'), and OSlov. *junǎ*, Lith. *jáunas*, 'young'; they are all based upon an Aryan root *yū*, 'to be young' (comp. Sans. *yáviś-ṭha*, 'the youngest'). *Jüngling*, 'youth, young man,' is a Teut. derivative of *jung*; comp. OHG. *jungaling*, MidHG. *jungeline*, Du. *jongeling*, AS. *geongling*, E. (antiquated)

youngling, Oic. *ynglīngr* (in Goth. *jugglaups*), 'youth.'—*Jünger*, m., 'disciple,' prop. the compar. of *junā*, used as a subst.; comp. MidHG. *jünger*, OHG. *jungiro*, 'disciple, pupil, apprentice'; the word (as the antithesis to *ſcr*, OHG. *hërro*) is probably derived from the O'Teut. feudal system.—ModHG. *Jungfer*, f., 'young girl, virgin, maid, maiden,' is developed from MidHG. *juncwrouwe*, 'noble maiden, young lady' (thus, even in MidHG., *ver* appears for the unaccented proclitic *ſtan*). To this is allied *Junker*, m., 'young nobleman, squire' (prop. 'son of a duke or count'), from MidHG. *junc-hërre*, 'young lord, noble youth'; corresponding to Du. *jonker*, *jonkheer*, whence E. *younker* is borrowed.

jüngſt, 'recently,' from MidHG. *ze jungest*; comp. *der jüngſte Tag*, 'doomsday,' for *der leſte Tag*, 'the last day.'

Jux, m., 'jest,' ModHG. only; probably from Lat.-Rom. *jocus* (comp. Ital. *giuoco*), whence also E. *joke*, Du. *jok*.

K.

Kabel, n. and f., from the equiv. MidHG. *kabel*, f. and n., 'cable'; the latter borrowed, through the medium of Du. and LG., from Fr. *câble*, m., 'rope, cable' (Mid Lat. *capulum*); E. *cable* and Scand. *kabill*, from the same source.

Kabliau, *Kabeljau*, m., 'cod-fish,' first occurs in early ModHG., recorded in LG. from the 15th cent. and adopted by the literary language; from Du. *kabeljaauw*; Swed. *kabeljo*, Dan. *kabeljau*, E. *cubliau*; also, with a curious transposition of consonants (see *Œñig*, *figelst*, *ſiſe*), Du. *bake'jauw*, which is based upon Basque *baccallaba*. The Basques were the first cod-fishers (espec. on the coast of Newfoundland, the chief fishing-place). See *Sabberdau*.

Kaboſe, f., 'small hut, partition, caboose,' ModHG. only, from MidLG. *kabhāse*; comp. E. *caboose*, which was probably introduced as a naval term into Du., *kabuys*, and into Fr., *cambruse*. The stem of the E. word is probably the same as in E. *cabin*, and hence is Kelt.; E. *cabin* and the cognate Fr. *cabane*, *cabinet*, are based upon W. *kaban*. The cognates also suggest ModHG. *Käſter*, 'small chamber,' and OHG.

chafteri, 'beehive,' the origin of which is obscure.

Kachel, f., 'earthen vessel, stove-tile,' from MidHG. *kachel*, *kachele*, f., 'earthen vessel, earthenware, stove-tile, lid of a pot,' OHG. *chahhala*. In E. the word became obsolete at an early period. In Du., *kachel*, borrowed from HG., is still current (in MidDu. *kakele*).

Kacken, vb., 'to cack, go to stool,' early ModHG. only. Probably coined by schoolboys and students by affixing a G. termination to Lat.-Gr. *cacare* (*κακᾶν*; allied to *κακός*?). Comp. MidHG. *qudt*, 'evil, bad, dirt'; the O'Teut. words are *ſchēſen* and dial. *brēſen*. In Slav. too there are terms similar in sound, Bohem. *kakati*, Pol. *kakác*. The primit. kin-ship of the G. word, however, with Gr., Lat., and Slav. is inconceivable, because the initial *k* in the latter would appear as *h* in Teut.

Käſer, m., 'beetle, chafer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kēver*, *kēfere*, OHG. *chēvar*, *chēvaro*, m.; comp. AS. *čeafor*, E. *chafer*, Du. *kever*, m. The Goth. term was probably **kifra*, or following AS. *čeafor*, **kufrus* also (comp. LG. *kavel*). The name, which has the same import in all the dialects at

their different periods, signifies 'gnawing animal' (comp. MidHG. *kiften*, *kiffen*, 'to gnaw, chew,' MidHG. *kiffel*, under *Stießer*), or 'husk animal,' from OHG. *chêva*, 'husk,' MidHG. *kaf*, E. *chaff* (AS. *œaf*).

Kaffter, 'uneducated person,' prop. astudent's term, from Arab. *kāfir*, 'unbeliever.'

Käfig, m. and n., 'cage, gaol,' from MidHG. *kefje*, m., f., and n., 'cage (for wild animals and birds),' also 'prison'; the *j* of the MidHG. word became *g* (comp. *Jerje* and *Escherje*). OHG. *chêvia*, f., is derived from Low Lat. *cāvia*, Lat. *cāvea*, 'bird-cage' (respecting HG. *f* for Lat. *v*, comp. *Werb*, *Weré*, and *Werbitt*), whence also Mod HG. *Kauc*. Allied to the Rom. words, Ital. *gabbia*, *gaggia*, Fr. *cage* (hence E. *cage*), and Ital. *gabbuolo*, Fr. *geôle* (E. *jaol*, *gaol*), 'prison.' Further, *Wauer* first obtained the meaning 'cage' in MidHG.

Käfter, n., comp. *Kabuff*; the meaning 'little chamber' is ModHG. only; in OHG. *chasteri*, 'beehive,' Suab. *kāft*, 'student's room'?. Allied to AS. *caefortān*, 'hall'?

Kahl, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *kal* (gen. *kalwer*), 'bald,' OHG. *chalo* (gen. *chalwér*, *chalawér*); comp. Du. *kaal*, AS. *calu*, E. *callow*. Probably borrowed from Lat. *calvus* (Sans. *khaláta*, 'bald-headed'), whence Fr. *chauve*, since Lat. *crispus* and *capillare* have also been introduced into Teut.; comp. AS. *cyrsp*, E. *crisp*, OHG. and MidHG. *krisp*, 'curly,' and Goth. *kapillón*, 'to crop one's hair.' Probably the Teutons and the Romans were equally struck by each other's method of wearing the hair. Other etymologists are inclined to connect Teut. *kalwa-* with OSlov. *golū*, 'bare, naked.'

Kahn, **Kahn**, m., 'mould on fermented liquids,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kām* (*kān*); comp. Ic. *kām*, n., 'thin coating of dust, dirt,' E. *coam*, 'soot, coal dust' (with *i* mutation, E. *keam*, *keans*); Goth. **kema-*, **kemi-*. The root *ka-* is inferred from MidHG. *ka-del*, m., 'soot, dirt.' Der. *fahmig*, adj., 'mouldy' (of wine).

Kahn, m., 'boat, skiff, wherry,' Mod HG. only (strictly unknown to UpG. and Rhen., as in the case of *Wet*; and in UpG. *Wachen*); from LG. *kane*, Du. *kaam*; comp. Oic. *kēna*, f., 'a kind of boat.' Oic. *kane* signifies 'wooden vessel,' whence the meaning 'boat' might be evolved according to the analogies adduced under *Eschiff*; comp. Dan. *kane*, with a somewhat different sense 'sleigh.' LG. *kane* looks like a metaphorical AS. *naca* (comp. *figen* and *Stige*).

From the Teut. cognates, OFr. *cane*, 'ship,' is derived, but hardly so ModFr. *canot*, which is of American origin.

Kaiser, m., 'emperor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *keiser*, OHG. *keisar*; corresponding to AS. *cāsere*, Goth. *kaisar*. The *ai* of the ModHG. orthography originated in the Bav. and Aust. chancery of Maximilian I., in which the MidHG. *ei* necessarily became *ai* (according to the lexicographer Helvig, A.D. 1620, Meissen-Sax. *Keiser* was Bohem.-Biv. *Kajser*). The *ae* of Lat. *Cæsar*, upon which the word is based, cannot be made responsible for the ModHG. *ai*. Moreover, the relation of Lat. *ai* to Goth.-Teut. *ai* is not explained. The Romans, it is true, used *ae* for *ai* in Teut. words, comp. Lat. *gaesum*, under *Ger*; yet the use of Teut. *é* to represent *ae* in Lat. *Graecus* (Goth. *Krēks*, OHG. *Chriah*, 'Greek') is opposed to this. At the same period as the adoption of the names *Griech* and *Römer* (Goth. *Rāmōneis*, i.e., the beginning of our era, the Teutons must have borrowed the Lat. term, connecting it chiefly with Caius Julius Cæsar (similarly the Slavs use the name *Karl der Große* of Charlemagne, in the sense of 'king'; OSlov. *kraljī*, Russ. *korolt*, whence Lith. *karalius*, 'king'); yet not until the Roman emperors adopted the title *Cæsar* could this word, which probably existed previously in Teut., assume the meaning 'emperor,' while the Romance nations adhered to the Lat. title *imperator*; comp. Fr. *empereur*. OSlov. *cēsari* (in Russ. contracted *Car*) is derived through a G. medium (which also elucidates MidE. and Oic. *keiser*) from *Cæsar*. Thus *Kaiser* is the earliest Lat. word borrowed by Teut. (see *Sanf*). For a Kelt loan-word meaning 'king' see under *Reich*.

Kajüte, f., 'cabin,' early ModHG., from LG. *kajüte*, Du. *kejuit*, Fr. *cajute*. The origin of the group is obscure, but is hardly to be assigned to Teut.

Kalander, m., 'weevil,' from the equiv. LG. and Du. *kalander* (comp. Fr. *calandre*).

Kalb, n., 'calf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kalp* (*b*), OHG. *chalb* (plur. *chalbir*), n.; comp. AS. *cealf*, E. *calf*, Du. *kalf*, Oic. *kalfr*, m.; Goth. has only a fem. *kalbō* (OHG. *chalba*, MidHG. *kalbe*), 'heifer over a year old that has not calved.' MidHG. *kilbere*, f., OHG. *chilburra*, f., 'ewe lamb,' is in a different stage of gradation; comp. AS. *cilfortamb*, 'ewe lamb,' and ModHG. dial. *Kilfer* (Swiss), 'young ram,' (E. dial.

chilver). In the non-Teut. languages there is a series of words with the phonetic base *gibh-*, denoting 'the young of animals.' Comp. Sans. *gārbha*, 'covey,' also 'child, offspring'; in the sense of 'mother's lap,' the Ind. word suggests Gr. *δελφός*, 'womb,' and its derivative *ἀδελφός*, 'brother'; comp. also *δελφάς*, 'pig, porker.' To the *a* of the Teut. word *o* in Gr. *δολφός* · ἡ μήτρα, 'the womb,' corresponds.

Kaldannen, f. plur., 'intestines,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *kaldāne*; a MidHG. and LG. word (in UpG. *stutten*). It is based upon a Rom. and MidBrit. *caldāmen*, a derivative of Lat. *calidus* (*caldus*) 'warm,' meaning chiefly 'the still reeking entrails of newly slaughtered animals'; comp. South-West Fr. *chawlin*, Bologn. *caldóm*, 'entrails.' From East Rom. (and G. ?) the word found its way also into Slav.; comp. Czech *kaldoun*, 'entrails,' Croat. *kalduni*, 'lung.'

Kalender, m., 'calendar,' from MidHG. *kalender* (with the variant *kalendencere*), m.; the latter comes from Lat. *calendarium*, but is accented like *calendae*.

Kalfatern, vb., 'to caulk a ship,' from Du. *kalefateren*; the latter is derived from Fr. *calfater*.

Kalk, m., 'lime,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kalc*, *kalkes*, OHG. *chalch*, m. The ModHG. variant *Kalk* (occurring in UpG. and MidG.) is based upon OHG. *chalh* for *chalah* (*hh*). Allied to AS. *ēalc*; but E. *chalk* has assumed a divergent sense, just as MidHG. *kalc* means both 'lime' and 'white-wash.' The cognates are derived from the Lat. acc. *calcem* (nom. *calx*), and were borrowed at a very early period, as is indicated by the initial *k*, or rather *c* of the HG. and E. words, for somewhat later loan-words such as *Kreuz* (from *crucem*) have *z* for Lat. *c*; *c* remains as *k* in old loan-words such as *Kaiser*, Goth. *lukarna*, from Lat. *lucerna*, Kelter, from *cellarium*. The Teutons became acquainted through the Itals. both with the name and thing about the same period as with *Mauer* and *Ziegel* (*Zündel*).

Kalm, m., 'calm,' of LG. origin; LG. *kalm*, E. *calm*; based on the Fr. *calme*.

Kalmanik, **Kalmanig**, m., from E. *calamanco*, Fr. *calmande*, f., all with the same meaning, 'fine woollen stuff.' MidLat. *calamancus* may be derived from the East.

Kalmäuser, m., 'moping fellow,' simply ModHG., of obscure origin; the second part

of the compound is exactly the same as in *Duchmänter*, which see.

Kalt, adj., 'cold,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kalt* (gen. *kaltēs*): corresponding to AS. *ceald*, *cald*, E. *cold*, Olc. *kuldr*, Goth. *kalds*; an old partic. formation corresponding to the Lat. vbs. in *-tus*, Sans. *ta-s* (Goth. *d* from Aryan *t*), as in *alt*, *laut*, *tēt*, *traut*, *zatt*, &c. *kal-* as the root appears in a stronger stage of gradation in ModHG. *füß*, and in a weaker stage in Olc. *kulde*, 'cold.' In Olc. and AS. the str. vb. of which ModHG. *falt* and Olc. *keldr* are parties, is retained; Scand. *kala*, 'to freeze,' AS. *calan*, 'to freeze'; allied to Swiss *chale*, 'to cool,' and hence 'curdle.' Note ModE. *chill* from AS. *ēyle* (from *ēli*, *kali*). The root is identical with that of Lat. *gelu*, 'frost,' *gelāre*, 'to congeal,' *gelidus*, 'cold.'

Kamel, n., 'camel,' from Lat. *camēlus*; in MidHG. *kemmel*, *kēmel*, which point to the Byzantine and ModGr. pronunciation of Gr. *κάμηλος*, and hence to *κάμλος* (the *e* of *kemmel* is produced by *i-* mutation from *a*). The ModHG. word is a more recent scholarly term, borrowed anew from Lat. (comp. Fr. *chameau*, Ital. *camello*), while the MidHG. word was brought back from the Crusades, and hence is due to immediate contact with the East. Moreover, at San Rossore, near Pisa, a breed of camels has existed from the Crusades down to modern times, some of which are exhibited in Europe as curiosities. In the OTeut. period there was, curiously enough, a peculiar word for 'camel' current in most of the dialects, which corresponded to Gr. *ἐλεφαντ-*, Goth. *ulbandus*, AS. *elfend*, OHG. *olbenta*, MidHG. *olbent*; allied to OSlov. *velibqǫū*, 'camel.' The history of this word is quite obscure.

Kamerad, m., 'comrade, companion,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *camarade* (Ital. *camerata*, 'society,' lit. 'comrades living together in a room,' then too 'companion'), whence also E. *comrade*. OTeut. had a number of terms for ModHG. *Kamerad*; comp. *Geisse*, *Gejunde*, OHG. *gidosto*, 'companion' (comp. *Decht* and *Deist*), simply forms illustrative of the OTeut. heroic age, which were partly disused in the MidHG. period in favour of the foreign terms *Rumpän* and *Kamerad*.

Kamille, f., 'camomile,' from MidHG. *kamille*, f., which is again derived from Mid Lat. and Ital. *camamilla* (Gr. *χαμαίμηλον*).

The term became current in the Middle Ages through medical science, which was learnt from the Greeks (comp. ἄρτι, Βιάσις, Πλάστη).

Kamin, m., 'chimney, fireplace, fire-side,' from MidHG. *kāmin*, *kēmin*; the Mod HG. accentuation, which differs from the MidHG., is due to the word being based anew on Lat. *camīnus*, while the latter is due to a German version of the foreign word. E. *chimney* is Fr. *cheminée*, 'chimney, fireplace,' which is phonetically cognate with MidLat. *camīnalu*, prop. 'room with a stove or fireplace,' and hence with MidHG. *kemīnāte* (γυμνακείον); allied also to Czech, Pol., and Russ. *konnata*, 'room.'

Kamisol, n., 'waistcoat, jacket,' simply ModHG. formed like the Fr. *camisole*, 'under-vest' (allied to MidLat. *camisia*, 'shirt'; see *Gemb*).

Kamm, m., 'comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kam* (*mm*), *kamp* (*b*); it signifies 'comb' in the widest sense; OHG. *chamb*; comp. AS. *comb*, E. *comb* (also AS. *hūmīg-comb*, E. *honeycomb* ?), Goth. **kamb*s. The term is undoubtedly OTeut.; our ancestors attached great importance to dressing their hair. The lit. meaning of the word is 'instrument with teeth,' for in the allied Aryan languages the meaning 'tooth' obtains in the cognate words. OHG. *chamb* is based upon pre-Teut. *gomōho-*; comp. Gr. γομφίος, 'molar tooth,' γαμφηλαί, γαμφαί, 'jaws, beak'; OInd. *jambhā*, m., 'tusk' (plural 'bit'), *jambhya*, m., 'incisor,' O Slov. *zgbŕ*, 'tooth' Gr. γόμφος, 'plug, bolt,' points to a wider development of meaning. — **kānmen**, vb., 'to comb, card (wool),' is a verbal noun; ModHG. *kemmen*, OHG. *chemben*, *chempen*; AS. *ceuban*. In UpG. the term *strählen* is current, *Strährl* too being the word for 'comb.'

Kammer, f., 'chamber, office,' from MidHG. *kamer*, *kamere*, f., with the general meaning 'sleeping apartment, treasury, storeroom, money-chest, royal dwelling, justice chamber,' &c.; OHG. *chamara*, f., 'apartment, palace.' E. *chamber*, from Fr. *chambre*; but the HG. word is based upon a Rom. word (Span. and Port.) *camara*, 'room' (Ital. *camera*), which again is derived from *καμάρα*, 'any enclosed space with a vaulted roof,' a term restricted to the more civilised classes in the Middle Ages and current in the Rom. and Teut. groups; comp. further OFr. *camra*, Slav. *komora*. The numerous meanings in MidHG. are

also indicated by the ModHG. derivatives and compound terms *Kämmerer*, *Kämmerei*, and *Kammerherr*.

Kammerluch, n., 'cambric,' manufactured first at Cambray (Du. *Kamerijk*); corresponding to Du. *kamerijksdoek*.

Kamp, m., a LG. word, comp. Du. (MidDu.) *kamp*; from Lat. *campus*?. *Kamp*, however, has a special sense, 'enclosed piece of ground, field.'

Kämpfe, m., 'combatant, wrestler,' first introduced into literary ModHG. by the study of the Teut. languages, yet the special history of the word is not known. The form indicates a LG. origin; comp. OLG. *kempio*, 'combatant, warrior.' Perhaps it was orig. a legal term of the Saxon Code. See *Kamp*.

Kampf, m., 'combat,' from MidHG. *kampf*, m. and n., 'combat, duel, tilting'; OHG. *champf*, m., AS. *camp*, comp; OIc. *kapp*, n. The OIc. word is interesting, because it signifies lit. 'zeal, emulation,' which is the orig. meaning of *Kampf* (Mod HG. *Krieg* has gone through a similar development of meaning). Hence there is no probability in the assumption that OTeut. **kampa-* is derived from Lat. *campus*, thus connecting it with *Campus Martius*. This older assumption receives no support from phonetic laws, for *kamp* does not look unlike a Teut. word, while the meaning of the Scand. word makes it impossible. We should consider, too, whether the old Teutons, with their numerous terms relating to war, had any need of borrowing such a word. Some connect OTeut. *kampo-* with Sans. *jañg*, 'to fight.' HG. *Kämpfer*, and *Kämpfe*, *Kämpfe*, prop. 'combatant,' is Mid HG. *kempfe*, OHG. *chemphio*, *chempho*, 'wrestler, duellist'; AS. *cempa*, and OIc. *kappe* signify 'warrior, hero'; this term, denoting the agent, passed into Rom. (comp. Fr. *champion*, whence also E. *champion*).

Kampfer, m., 'camphor,' from MidHG. *kampfer*, *gaffer*, m., from MidLat. *camphora*, *cafura* (Fr. *camphre*; Ital. *canfora* and *cafura*, ModGr. *καφορρά*); the latter term is derived finally from Ind. *karṣūra*, *kapār*, or from Hebr. *kōpher*, 'pitch, resin.'

Kanel, m., 'cinnamon bark,' accented on the termination, from MidHG. *kanell*, 'stick or cane of cinnamon'; the word was borrowed in the MidHG. period from Fr. *canelle*, *cannelle*, 'cinnamon bark,' which is a diminut. of Fr. *canne* (Lat. *canna*) 'cane,' Ital. *canella*, 'tube.'

Kaninchen, n., 'rabbit,' dimin. of an earlier ModHG. *Kanin*; it is based upon Lat. *cuniculus*, which passed into HG. in various forms; MidHG. *küniceln* (accented on the first syllable), evidently germanised, also *künolt*, *künlîn*, *külle*. The ModHG. form is based upon a MidLat. variant, *caniculus*; the form with *a* is properly restricted to North and Middle Germany, while *ü* (*Künfel*) is current in the South. Comp. MidE. *coning*, E. *coney*, from Fr. *connin* (Ital. *coniglio*).

Kanker (1.), m., 'spider' (MidG.), from the equiv. MidHG. *kanker* (rare), m. The derivation of the word from Lat. *cancer*, 'crab,' is, for no other reason than the meaning, impossible. It seems to be based upon an OTeut. vb. 'to weave, spin.' This is indicated by the Oic. *kongulwāsa*, *kongurwāsa*, 'spider'; AS. *gongelwēfre*, 'spider,' must also be based upon a similar word; its apparent meaning, 'the insect that weaves as it goes along,' is probably due to a popular corruption of the obscure first component. We should thus get a prim. Teut. stem *kang*, 'to spin,' which in its graded form appears in ModHG. *Kunfel*. This stem has been preserved in the non-Teut. languages only in a Finn. loan-word; comp. Finn. *kangas*, 'web' (Goth. **kaggs*).

Kanker (2.), m., 'canker,' from OHG. *chanchar*, *cancur*; comp. AS. *cancer*, E. *canker*. Probably OHG. *chanchar* is a real Teut. word from an unpermutated *gongro-*; comp. Gr. *γόγγρος*, 'an excrescence on trees,' *γάγγραινα*, 'gangrene.' Perhaps a genuinely Teut. term has been blended with a foreign word (Lat. *cancer*, Fr. *chancre*).

Kanne, f., 'can, tankard, jug,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kanne*, OHG. *channa*, f.; comp. AS. *canne*, E. *can*; Oic. *kanna*, Goth. **kannō*. The OTeut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *cantharus* (Gr. *κάνθαρος*); an assumed corruption of *kantarum*, m. acc. to a fem. *kannō*, is improbable. The derivation of *Kanne*, from Lat. *canna*, 'cane,' is opposed by the meaning of the word. Since ModHG. *Kahn* is based upon a Teut. root *ka-*, the latter can hardly be adduced in explanation of *Kanne*, although the meaning of both might be deduced from a prim. sense 'hollowed wood.' If we assume, as is quite possible, a Goth. **kaznō*, 'can,' another etymology presents itself, Goth. *kas*, Oic. *ker*, and OHG. *char*, 'vessel,' would be cognate, and *-nō-*, a suffix of the same root. If we

compare, however, with *Kanne* the Swab. and Alem. variant *Kante*, which is based upon OHG. *chantla*, we obtain *kan-* as the root. The G. word passed into Fr. (Mod. Fr. *canette*, 'small can,' equiv. to MidLat. *cannetta*, dimin. of MidLat. *canna*).

Kante, f., 'sharp edge, border, margin, fine lace,' ModHG. only, from LG. *kante*, 'edge, corner'; the latter, like E. *cant*, 'corner, edge,' which is also unknown to the earlier periods of the language, is derived from Fr. *cant*, 'corner,' which, with Ital. *canto*, is said to be based finally on Gr. *κάνθος*, 'felloe of a wheel.'

Kantschu, m., 'leather whip,' from Bohem. *kančuch*, Pol. *kariczuk*. The word is of Turk. origin (Turk. *kamče*, 'whip'). Comp. *Karbatzje*.

Kanzel, f., 'pulpit,' from MidHG. *kanzel*, OHG. *cancellā*, *chanzella*, f., lit. 'the place set apart for the priests,' then 'pulpit'; from the equiv. MidLat. *cancellus*, *cancelli*, 'grating,' *cancelli altaris*, 'the grating enclosing the altar, the part separated from the nave of the church by a grating'; in MidLat. generally 'any part surrounded by a parapet, especially an oriental flat roof.' "Qui vero Epistolas missas recitare volebant populo in regione Palaestinae antiquitus, ascendebant super tectum et de cancellis recitabant et inde inolevit usus ut qui litteras principibus missas habent exponere Cancellarii usitato nomine dicantur" (du Cange). Hence *Kanzel*. From the same source, MidLat. *cancellus*, is derived E. *chancel*, taken from OFr., the meaning of which forms the starting-point for the development of the signification of the HG. word.

Kapaun, m., 'capon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kappân*; borrowed after the era of the substitution of consonants from Rom. *cappōnem* (Lat. *capo*, equiv. to Gr. *κάπων*); comp. Ital. *cappone*, Fr. *chapon* (whence also Serv. *kopun*). Even in the AS. period *capân*, 'gallinaceous,' is found derived from the same source (E. *capon*); comp. Du. *kapoen*. From the Lat. nom. *cappo* is derived MidHG. *kappe*, and even OHG. *chappo*. For another term see under *Saburet*.

Kapelle (1.), f., 'chapel, orchestra,' an early loan-word, which always remained, however, under the influence of MidLat. *capella*, on which it is based, for while numerous other words borrowed from Lat. have their accent changed according to the

Teut. method, the Lat. accent is retained in OHG. *chapëlla*, MidHG. *kapëlle*, and the ModHG. form. It is true that in MidHG. *käppelle* (ModAlem. *küppelle*), with the G. accent also occurs, and hence the UpG. *Käppel*, *Küppel*, frequent names of villages. MidLat. *capella* has a peculiar history; as a dimin. of *capa* (comp. *Käppe*) it signified 'a cape'; the chapel itself, in which the cloak of St. Martin and other relics were preserved, first obtained the name of *capella*; then from about the 7th cent. the use of the word became general.—

Kaplan, m., 'chaplain,' from MidHG. *kappellän*. It is based on MidLat. *capellänus*, which orig. denoted the priest who had to guard the cloak of St. Martin.—MidLat. *capella* also signifies the body of priests under a bishop, hence the other meanings of ModHG. *Käpelle*.

Käpelle (2.), f., 'cupel,' ModHG. only; it is based upon a combination of MidLat. *capella*, Fr. *chapelle*, 'lid of an alembic,' and MidLat. *cupella*, Fr. *couvelle*, 'cupel, crucible' (dimin. of Lat. *cupa*).

Kaper, m., 'pirate,' from the equiv. Du. *kaper*.

Kapitel, n., 'chapter,' from MidHG. *kapitel*, 'solemn assembly, convention,' OHG. *capital*, *capitul*, 'inscription.' MidLat. *capitulum* has also both these meanings.

kapores, adj., 'broken, destroyed,' ModHG. only; according to the general acceptance it is not allied to ModHG. *kaput*, but is rather derived from Hebr. *kappârdh*, 'reconciliation, atonement.'

Käppe, f., 'hood, cowl'; the meaning of MidHG. *kappe*, f., upon which it is based, does not correspond very often with that of ModHG., its usual signification being 'a garment shaped like a cloak and fitted with a cowl as a covering for the head'; hence *Zarnfappe*, which has first been made current in ModHG. in this century through the revival by scholars of the MidHG. *torn-kappe* (prop. 'the cloak that makes the wearer invisible'). OHG. *chappa*; AS. *cæppe*, 'cloak,' E. *cap*. The double sense of the MidHG. word appears in the MidLat. and Rom. *cappa*, 'cloak, cap,' on which it is based (on the prim. form *cäpa* is based E. *cope*, from MidE. *cope*, as well as Oic. *käpa*, 'cloak'). With regard to the meaning comp. ModFr. *chape* (*cape*), 'cope, scabbard, sheath, case,' and the derivatives *chapeau*, 'hat,' and *chaperon*, 'cowl.' The MidLat. word was adopted by the more civilised

classes of Europe, passing into Slav. as well as into Rom. and Teut. The word was not borrowed, or rather not naturalised before the 8th cent., for an earlier borrowed term would have been **chapfa* in OHG. and **kapfe* in MidHG.—Comp. *Käpelle*.

kappen, vb., 'to chop, lop,' ModHG. simply, from Du. *kappen*, 'to split'; comp. Dan. *kappe* and E. *chap*. In UpAls. *kchaffe* is found with the HG. form; allied also to the dial. graded forms *kipsen*, *kippen*; hence the Teut. root *kep*, *kapp*.

Käppes, **Käppus**, m., 'headed cabbage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kappaz*, *kappäs*, *kabez*, m. OHG. *chabuz*, *chappuz*, directly connected with Lat. *caput*, which strangely enough does not appear in MidLat. in the sense of 'cabbage-head'; Ital. *capuccio* (hence Fr. *cabus* and E. *cabbage*) presumes, however, a MidLat. derivative of *caput* in the sense of 'cabbage-head, headed cabbage.' The naturalisation of the Ital. word in HG. may have been completed in the 7th cent. or so; by that time a number of Lat. names of plants, as well as the art of cookery and gardening introduced from the South, was already firmly established in Germany.

Käppzaun, m., 'cavezon,' ModHG. only, corrupted from Ital. *cavezzone*, whence also Fr. *caveçon*, 'cavezon.'

kaput, adj., lit. 'lost at play,' ModHG. simply, from Fr. *capot*; *faire capot*, 'to cause to lose,' *être capot*, &c. The Fr. expression was introduced into G. with a number of other terms orig. used at play (comp. *Treff*).

Käpuze, f., 'cowl,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *capuccio*, whence also Fr. *capuce*; MidLat. *capucium*; deriv. *Käpuziner* (MidLat. *capucinus*).

Karat, n., 'carat,' not derived from MidHG. *girât*, f. and n., 'carat,' which in ModHG. must have been *Garat*. The ModHG. has been more probably borrowed anew from Fr. *carat* or Ital. *carato*; the MidHG. word has adopted the G. accent, while the ModHG. term preserves the accent of the Rom. word upon which it is based.

Karauſche, f., 'crucian,' ModHG. only; older variants, *karaz*, *karätsch*; from Fr. *carassin*, 'crucian'?. Comp. also E. *crucian*, and its equiv. Ital. *coracino*, Lith. *karósas*, Serv. *karas*, Czech *karas*, which forms are nearer to HG. than to Fr.; the final source is Gr. *kopaxîvos* (MidLat. *coracetus*).

Karbatsche, f., 'hunting-whip,' ber-

rowed from Slav. like *Kantſſu* and *Peitſſe* in ModHG.; Pol. *karbacz*, Boh. *karabáč* (from Turk. *kerbač*).

Karbe, Karve, f., 'caraway,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karwe* and *karne, f.*; allied to Fr. and Ital. *carvi*, 'caraway.' The usual assumption that this word as well as E. *caraway* is based on Lat. *careum* (Gr. *kápor*), 'caraway,' is not quite satisfactory, hence the influence of Arab. *al-karavia* is assumed.

Karck, m., 'dray,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karrech*, *karrich*, OHG. *charrūh* (*hh*), *m.* Probably current even in the 8th cent. on the Up. and Mid. Rhine, as may be inferred from the initial *h, ch* (comp. *ſſerb*). It is based upon the late Lat. *carruca*, 'honoratorum vehiculum opertum, four-wheeled travelling car' (a derivative of *carrus*; comp. *Karren*); Fr. *charrue*, 'plough,' is likewise based upon Lat. *carruca*, which also signifies 'plough' in MidLat.

Karde, f., 'fuller's thistle,' from MidHG. *karle, f.*, OHG. *charta, f.*, 'teasel, the instrument made from the thistle and used by cloth-weavers for carding wool.' The final source is MidLat. *cardus, carduus*, 'thistle' (Fr. *chardon*, Ital. *cardo*), the *d* of the ModHG. word compared with the *t* of OHG. and MidHG. is due to the word, which was naturalised about the 7th cent., being based anew on the Lat. form.—**Kardelſche, Kardäſche, f.**, 'carder's comb'; a derivative of *Karde*.

Karfreitag, m., 'Good Friday,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karvritac*, mostly *kar-tac, m.*; *Karwoche*, 'Passion Week,' is also current even in MidHG. The first part of the compound is OHG. *chara, f.*, 'lamentation, mourning' (*charasang*, 'elegy'). This OTeut. word for *Klage*, 'lament,' as distinguished from the other synonyms, signifies properly the silent, inward mourning, not the loud wailing, for in Goth. the cognate *kara, f.*, means 'care,' AS. *cearu, f.*, 'care, suffering, grief,' E. *care*. A corresponding vb. signifying 'to sigh' is preserved in OHG. *quëran* (Goth. **qairan*). Other derivatives of the Teut. root *kar, qer*, are wanting. See also *farg*.

Karfunkel, m., 'carbuncle,' from MidHG. *karbunkel, m.*, with the variant *kar-funkel*, probably based on MidHG. *vunke*, ModHG. *ſunke*; *b* is the original sound, for the word is based upon Lat. *carbunculus* (comp. E. *carbuncle*, ModFr. *escarboucle*).

Karg, adj., 'sparing, niggardly,' from MidHG. *karck* (*g*), 'prudent, cunning, sly,

'stingy'; in OHG. *charag*, 'sad'; a derivative of the OTeut. *kara*, 'care,' discussed under *Karfreitag*. From the primary meaning 'anxious,' the three significations 'sad,' 'frugal,' and 'cunning' might be derived; comp. AS. *čearig*, 'sad,' and E. *chary*, allied to E. *care*. The syncope of the vowel in MidHG. *karck* compared with OHG. *charag* is normal after *r*.

Karpfen, m., 'carp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karpfe*, OHG. *charpho, m.*; comp. E. *carp*; allied to Oic. *karfe*. It cannot be decided whether *Karpfen* is a real Teut. word; probably MidLat. *carpo*, Fr. *carpe*, and Ital. *carpione* are derived from Teut. In Kelt. too there are cognate terms for 'carp,' W. *carp*; comp. also Russ. *karpū, koropū*, Serv. *krap*, Lith. *kārpa*, 'carp.'

Karre, f., Karren, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *karre, m.* and *f.*, OHG. *charra, f.*, *charro, m.*, 'cart'; the HG. words and also the E. *car* (Oic. *kerra*) are based on MidLat. *carrus, m., carra, f.*, and their Rum. derivatives (ModFr. *char, car*). Lat. *carrus*, 'four-wheeled transport waggon,' is again of Kelt. origin (Gael. *carr*, Bret. *garr*); comp. *Karck, ſſerb*.—**Kariole, Karirole, f., Kariol, n.**, 'jaunting car,' simply ModHG. from Fr. *carriole*.—**Kärner, m.**, 'carter.'

Karst, m., 'hoe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karst, m.*, OHG. and OSax. *carst*; the word is not found in other groups. The etymology is dubious; allied to *fehren* (*karjan*), 'to sweep'?

Kartaune, Kartane, f., 'short, heavy cannon,' from Ital. *quartana*, MidLat. *quartāna*; this term, as well as its earlier ModHG. version *Viertelebüchse*, signifies a gun "which fired 25 lbs., in comparison with the heaviest piece of artillery firing 100 lbs."

Karte, f., 'card, chart, map,' from late MidHG. *karle, f.*; formed from Fr. *carte*.

Karthause, Kartause, f., 'Carthusian monastery,' from late MidHG. *kartūse, f.*, which is again derived from *Cartāsia, Chartreuse* (near Grenoble, where the Carthusian order was founded in 1084 A.D.).—**Karthäuser, Carthusian friar,'** from MidHG. *kartāser, karthūser*.

Kartoffel, f., 'potato,' derived by a process of differentiation from the earlier ModHG. form *Tartuffel*. Potatoes were introduced into Germany about the middle of the 18th cent. from Italy, as is proved by the Ital. name (comp. Ital. *tartufo, tartufo*; see *Trüffel*). Another name, *Gräpfel*,

seems to indicate that the plant was brought from the Netherlands and France, Du. *aard-appel*, Fr. *pomme de terre*. The dial. Grumbire is due to a similar conception, its orig. form being Grumbirne. Luffelu is a shortened form of Kartoffel, resulting from the position of the accent (comp. Kürbis from *cucurbita*). The rarer dial. Pataten (Franc.), which corresponds to E. *potato*, is based upon Ital. and Span. *patata*, the final source of which is an American word. Potatoes were introduced in the 17th cent. from America into Spain and Italy, and were transplanted from these countries to the north.

Käse, m., 'cheese,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *kæse*, OHG. *châsi*, m.; Lat. *câseus* (whence also OIr. *caise*), before the 5th cent. at the latest was adopted in the vernacular form *câsius* (variant *câseus*?) by the Teutons; comp. Du. *kaas*, AS. *êpse*, E. *cheese*. It corresponds in Rom. to Ital. *cacio*, Span. *queso*; yet *câseus* was supplanted in the dialects at an early date by Lat. **formaticus*, '(cheese) mould'; comp. Fr. *fromage* (Ital. *formaggio*). Oic. has a peculiar word for 'cheese,' *ostr*, in Goth. perhaps **justs* (comp. Finn. *juusto*, 'cheese'); the assumed Goth. **justs* is connected etymologically with Lat. *jus*, 'broth,' OSlov. *jucha*, 'soup,' OInd. *yâsân*, 'soup' (comp. *zauçe*), the root of which is *yu*, 'to mix,' in Lith. *jâuju*, *jâuti*, 'to mix (dough).' From this collocation of terms it is probable that **justs* is the OTeut. word for 'cheese,' and that the Teutons did not learn how to make cheese from the Southerners, but only an improved method of doing so when they adopted the term *Käse* from them. It is true that according to Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xi. 41, the barbarians generally were not acquainted with the method; yet comp. also *Butter*.

Kastanie, f., 'chestnut'; comp. OHG. *chëstinnâ*, MidHG. *këstene*, *kësten*, *kastânie*. The latter is evidently a return to the orig. form, Lat. *castanea*, which had already been transformed to *këstenne* (comp. UpG. *Rešte*). Moreover, OHG. *chëstinnâ* and AS. *ëisten* (*ëistenbeám*, MidHG. *kestenboum*, E. *chestnut*) point to a Lat. **castinia*, **castinja*. Comp. Fr. *châtaigne*, Ital. *castagna*, 'chestnut.' The Lat. word is derived from the equiv. Gr. *κασταλία*, *-νεια*, *-νειον*, *-νον*; the chestnut was named from the town of *Kâstara*, in Pontus.

Kastfeien, vb., 'to chastise,' from Mid HG. *kastigen* (*g* for *j*), *këstigen*, OHG. *chë-*

tiŷôn, 'to chastise, punish'; the alteration of the accent and the vowels corresponds to that in *Rastarie* (which see) compared with the dial. *Reŷte*. Lat. *castigare* (whence also Fr. *châtier*, and further E. *chastise*) was adopted on the introduction of Christianity (comp. *Kreuz*, *Priester*, and *predigen*) from ecclesiastical Lat.; OHG. *chëstigen*, like many words borrowed in the OHG. period (see *predigen*), was accented after the G. method.

Kasten, m., 'chest,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *kaste*, OHG. *chasto*, m.; this word, which is at all events really Teut., is wanting in the rest of the OTeut. dialects. Goth. **kasta*, 'receptacle,' may be connected with *kasa*, 'vessel,' so that the dental would be a derivative; yet *kas* signifies specially 'an earthen vessel, pot' (comp. *kuŷa*, 'potter'). This Goth. *kas*, moreover, became *char* in OHG. by the normal change of *s* into *r*; in the ModHG. literary speech it is now wanting, but it appears in MidHG. *binen-kaŷ*, upon which ModHG. *Bienenkorb* is based.

Kater, m., 'tom-cat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kater*, *katere*, m., OHG. *chataro*, m.; the *r* of *Kater* appears to be a masc. suffix; comp. *Warber* and *Warb*, *Tauber* and *Taube*; *Enter-ich* and *Ente*?, *Ganŷer* and *Ganŷ*?, &c. Comp. *Kaŷe*.

Kattun, m., 'cotton, calico,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kottân*, m., which is again derived from Du. *kattoen*, Fr. *coton*, equiv. to E. *cotton*.

Katze, f., 'cat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *katze*, OHG. *chazza*, f.; a common Europ. word in the Mid. Ages and in modern times; of obscure origin. Comp. also AS. *catt*, m., E. *cat*; Oic. *kottr*, m. These assume Goth. **katta*, **kattus*. Early MidLat. *cattus* and its Rom. derivatives (Ital. *gatto*, Fr. *chat*), Ir. and Gael. *cat*, m., and Slav. *kotü*, 'tom-cat,' Lith. *katë*, 'cat,' *kätinas*, 'tom-cat' (allied to Serv. *kotiti*, 'to litter,' &c., *kot*, 'brood, litter'), suggest the possibility that the Teut. term was borrowed from a neighbouring race after the period of the Teut. substitution of consonants, at latest a century before or after the migration of the tribes. It is a remarkable fact, however, that G. retains a prim. and independent masc. form of the word in *Kater* (Goth. **k-uduza*?), which also occurs in Du. and LG. *kater* (comp. E. *catervaul*).

Kauderwëŷch, adj., 'jargon,' first occurs in early ModHG. allied to an unexplained vb. *faudern*, 'to talk unintelligibly,'

hence 'strange, unintelligible foreign tongue.' It seems to have been a Swiss word orig. and allied to *Stab*. and Swiss *kaunder*, *chädder*, 'tow'; or should it be *churwelsch*?

Kaue, f., 'coop, cage, pen,' from MidHG. *kouuce* (*köwe*), f., 'miner's hut or shed over a shaft' (OHG. **kouwa*, Goth. **kaujō*, are wanting); from Lat. *cavea* (intermediate form *cauja*?), 'cavity.' See also *Käfi*.

kauen, vb., 'to chew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kāwen*, *kiuwen*, OHG. *chiurwan*; ModHG. *au* and MidHG. *ā* in this word compared with *āu* in *wietstāuen* is properly MidG. merely. It corresponds to AS. *ceōwan*, E. *to chew*, and the equiv. Du. *kauwen*. The verb, which is based on a Teut. root *kēw*, *ku*, pre-Teut. *gew*, is wanting in Goth.; comp. OSlov. *živa*, *žuja*, *živati*, 'to chew.' The Aryan root is *gū*, *gūw*, 'to chew'; see *Kieme*. Gr. *γεῖσθαι* for *γεῖσθαι* is totally unconnected with HG. *kauen*, being allied to *fejten*.

kauern, vb., 'to crouch'; its relation to MidHG. *kāren* (Du. *kurken*), 'to squat,' is obscure; in E. and in Scand. an initial *k* also appears, MidE. *couren*, E. *to cover*; Dan. *kāre*, Swed. *kāra*, in the ModHG. sense; Oic. *kāra*, 'to be inactive.' Comp. *kaufen*.

kaufen, vb., 'to buy,' from MidHG. *koufen*, OHG. *choufōn*. The meaning in OHG. and MidHG. is somewhat more general, 'to trade, negotiate,' specially also 'to buy, sell, or to barter.' Comp. Goth. *kaupōn*, 'to trade,' AS. *ēþpan* (Goth. **kaupjan*), 'to buy, sell.' The word has numerous interesting meanings; its primary sense is 'to barter,' and was used by the parties on either side, and hence on the development of the system of paying in specie it signified both 'to buy' and 'to sell'; comp. also AS. *ceap*, 'trade, business, cattle' (cattle was, in fact, the chief medium of payment in exchange; comp. Oic. and *Bič*). It is most closely allied to Lat. *caupo*, 'retail dealer, innkeeper,' and in connection with this fact it is certainly remarkable that a *nomen agentis* corresponding to Lat. *caupo* is far less widely diffused than the Teut. vb. *kaupōn* (only in OHG. does *choufo* mean 'shopkeeper'). The Teut. vb. in the form of *kupiti*, 'to buy' (allied to *kupū*, 'trade,' *kupič*, 'merchant,' Lith. *kūpcius*, 'merchant'), passed into prim. Slav. and Finn. (*kauppata*, 'to trade').

The cognates are wanting in Rom. (comp. *Kaijer*).—The ModHG. *Kauf* is OHG. *chouf*, m., 'trade, business'; AS. *ceap*, 'trade'; in E. the cognates *cheap* and *chapman* have been retained.

Kaulbarsch, 'round posterior,' **Kaulkopf**, 'bull-head,' **Kaulquappe**, 'ruff'; in these compounds *Kaul* signifies 'a ball of small circumference'; MidHG. *kāle*, a variant of *kugle* (comp. *stail* from *stiegel*); older ModHG. *Kaule*; comp. *Keule*.

kaum, adv., 'scarcely,' from MidHG. *kāme*, as adj. (?), 'thin, weak, infirm,' as adv. (OHG. *chāmo*), 'with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, not'; to this is allied OHG. *chāmig*, 'powerless, toilsome,' 'Feeble' is the prim. meaning of the adj. and adv., as is shown by Lower Hess. *kūme*, MidLG. *kūme*, Swiss *chum*, and MidE. *kīme*, 'feeble.' The corresponding AS. *cfjme* signifies 'tender, fine, beautiful' (comp. *fein*). Teut. *kāmi-*, 'feeble,' is not found in the other languages.

Kauz, m., 'screech-owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kātze*, *kätz*, m. (rarely occurs); in OHG. as well as in the other OTeut. dial. the word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine its Goth. form. We might assume Goth. **kults* or **kādna*; the first partly suggests Gr. *βῦξα*, 'owl' (for *gādja* β as in *βαίρα*, 'to go,' *βόσος*, 'fine flax,' equiv. to ModHG. *Kaute*). Moreover, in ModHG. pet names for birds are formed ending in *tz*, *Spaß*, *Stieglitz*, *Kiebitz*; hence *Kauz* may have to be divided, and thus Gr. *βῦξ*, 'owl,' would be most closely connected with Teut. *kau*, *kā*.

kauzen, vb., 'to cover'; ModHG. only; like *fauern*, it is connected with the root *kā*; *zen* is a suffix from OHG. *zen*, *azen* (55eⁿ, *a55eu*), Goth. *atjan*; **kāvatjan* would be the Goth. form. Comp. *fauern*.

Kebse, f., 'concubine,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kebse*, *kebese*, OHG. *chēbisa*, *chēbis*; in Goth. perhaps **kabisi*. Comp. AS. *ēfes*, *ēfyes*. Unfortunately the word is etymologically quite obscure. The meaning is an important one in the history of manners and customs; the AS. word signifies 'concubine' and 'servant,' and the corresponding masc. *kefser* in Oic. 'slave'; it is evident that female captives were made slaves and concubines (comp. AS. *wealh*, 'Kelt, slave,' *wylen*, 'female slave, servant,' under *Welsch*). The idea of 'concubine,' in spite of Tacitus' highly-coloured picture of the OTeut. family life, is not foreign to

O'Leut. antiquity; but the important fact is, and this is confirmed by his general statements, that concubines were chosen from the prisoners, or rather the slaves; in antiquity the slaves were regarded as chattels; comp. Lat. *mancipium*, Gr. ἀνδράροδος; O'ic. *man*, 'slave,' is neu., and sometimes signifies 'female slave, concubine.'

keck, adj., 'pert, impudent,' from MidHG. *kēc*, a variant of *quēc* (inflected *kēcker*, *quēcker*), 'living, fresh'; OHG. *chēc* (inflected *chēcchēr*), *quēc*, *quēcchēr*, 'living.' Corresponding to AS. *cwicu* (*cucu*), 'living,' E. *quick*. The prim. meaning of the adj. is 'living,' and the ModHG. *lebhaft*, 'lively,' illustrates the development of the signification. For further comparison we have to proceed from the corresponding Goth. adj. *qīwa*, 'living' (the second *c*, *k* of the HG. and E. words, is an insertion before the Goth. *w*). Goth. *qīwa*, derived from *qīwo-*, *qīwo-*, corresponds exactly to Lat. *vīvus* for *quīvus*, Sans. *jīvas*, 'living,' allied to Lat. *vīvere* (*vīctus*); Sans. *jīvdtus*, 'life,' *jīvathas*, 'life'; further, in Gr. with an initial β (comp. *βαίω*, 'to go'), *βίος*, *βίωτος*, *βίωσις*; allied to OSlov. *živū*, Lith. *gyvas*, O'ir. *beo*, 'living.' All these forms indicate an Aryan root *qīw*, 'to live.' This root seems to be graded in Teut. only, in O'ic. *kveikva*, *kveikja* (Goth. **qaiwjan*), 'to light a fire,' prop. 'to give life to.' In ModHG. erquiden and Querkfisser are connected with the same root, and in fact with the Aryan adj. *qīwós*, 'living'; the loss of the *u* after *q*, which has differentiated *fed* from *quęc*, is seen also in *fommen*, *fēder*, and *fēt*.

kegel (1.), m., 'cone, nine-pin, sight (of a gun),' from MidHG. and MidLG. *kegel*, m., 'nine-pin,' also 'stick, cudgel,' OHG. *chegil*, 'stake, plug,' allied to MidDu. *keughe*, Du. *keg*, 'wedge,' ModHG. and Bav. *kag*, 'stump.' OHG. *chegil*, 'plug,' may have been Goth. **kagils* (from pre-Teut. *gagho-*), and might be cognate with Gr. γάμφο- (*φ* for *gh*), 'plug, wooden nail, wedge,' with the root syllable nasalised. It cannot be decided whether Lith. *žaginys*, 'stake, post' (*žagaras*, 'dry branch'), is allied to *kegel*, or rather to *knufe*, 'cheek of a sledge.'

kegel (2.), m., 'bastard' (retained in ModHG. only in the phrase *Kind und kegel*, 'kith and kin'), from MidHG. *kegel*, *kekel*, 'illegitimate child.' Of obscure origin.

kehle, f., 'throat; channel, fluting,'

from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *kele*, f., OHG. *chēla*; corresponding to Du. *keel*, AS. *ēole* (obsolete in E.) and *ēolor*. In Goth. perhaps **kilō* (gen. **kilōns*). Since Teut. *k* is derived from pre-Teut. *g*, we may compare Sans. *gala* and Lat. *gula*, 'throat.' See *hry*.

kehren (1.), vb., 'to turn,' from MidHG. *kēren*, OHG. *chēren*, 'to turn, direct'; a difficult word to explain both etymologically and phonetically; in AS. *čērran*, *čyrran* (pret. *čyrde*), 'to turn.'

kehren (2.), vb., 'to sweep,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kern*, *kēren*, *kerjen*, OHG. *cherian*, *chēren*; the Goth. form is probably **karjan*, not **kazjan*; also OHG. *ubarchara*, 'offscouring, impurity,' connected with Ie. *kar*, n., 'dirt (on new-born lambs and calves).' Probably primit. allied to Lith. *žeriu*, *žerti*, 'to scrape.'

keib, **kaib**, m., 'vulgar person,' prop. 'carrion'; simply ModHG., and only in Snab. and Alem.

keifen, vb., 'to scold,' with the LG. form for the strictly HG. *feiten*, MidHG. *kīben*, 'to upbraid, quarrel,' with the equiv. frequentative *kibeln*, *kiveln*; MidHG. *kīp*, *kībes*, m., 'wrangling manner, defiance, refractoriness.' MidLG. *kīven*, Du. *kijven*, 'to upbraid,' Scand. *kifa*, 'to quarrel,' *kif*, 'quarrel.'

keil, m., 'wedge, keystone,' from MidHG. *kil*, 'wedge, plug,' with the curious variant *kīdel* (ModHG. dial. *keidel*), OHG. *chil*, 'plug'; both the MidHG. forms assume Goth. **keiþls*?. Scand. *keiler* (Goth. **kaileis*), m., 'wedge,' is abnormal; the root is *kī*, *ka-*. O'ic. *kill*, 'canal' (comp. the proper name *Stif*), is probably not connected on account of the meaning; since OHG. and MidHG. *kil* signifies 'plug,' the word is more probably allied to AS. *cæg*, E. *key*.

keiler, **keuler**, m., 'wild boar,' ModHG. only, probably not allied to *keute*; borrowed from Lith. *kuilys*, 'boar'?

keim, m., 'germ, bud, shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kīm*, *kīme*, m., OHG. *chīm*, *chīmo*, m. (Goth. **keima*, m.). The Teut. root is *kī*, which is widely diffused in the Teut. group. Goth. has only the partic. of a vb. derived from this root, *us-kijans*, 'sprouted,' for which, however, an earlier variant, *keins*, 'germinated,' is assumed by the vb. *us-keinan* (-*nōda*). With the same root *kī* are connected the dental derivs. AS. *cīþ*, OSax. *kīð*, OHG. *chīdi* (*frum-*

kihli), MidHG. *kide*, ModHG. dial. *keide*, 'shoot.' OSax. and OHG. *kinan*, 'to germinate,' has a pres. affix *n* of the root *ki*; the identical AS. *cinan*, 'to spring up, burst, burst to pieces, germinate,' and the corresponding AS. subst. *cinu*, MidE. *chine*, 'rift, crack,' prove that the meaning 'to germinate' originated in the actual perception of budding.

keim, num. adj., 'no, none,' from MidHG. *kein*, shortened from *dechein*, OHG. *dihhein*, also OHG. *dohh-ein*, *nihhein*, *nohhein*, all of which are compounded with *ein*. The meaning of OHG. and MidHG. *dech* is obscure.

Kelch, m., 'chalice, cup,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kelch*, OHG. *chelih*, *kelih* (*ih*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *kelik*; from Lat. *calicem* (*calix*), borrowed at a time when the word was pronounced *kalikem* (comp. *Keller*); the suggestion that *Kelch* was first adopted from Ecclesiast. Lat. on the introduction of Christianity, is refuted by the changes made in Lat. *crucem*, 'cross' ('cross'), which was certainly not borrowed before this time; the G. *z* for Lat. *c* before *e* points to a far later period than the derivation of *Kelch* from *calicem*. There is greater probability in the assumption that the term was imported with the southern culture of the vine; comp. *Keller*, *Wein*, and *Becher*. In E. and Scand. the Lat. *a* is retained; AS. *caliç*, *caliç*, and Scand. *kalkr*; comp. OIr. *calich*. In almost every language the word is restricted to ecclesiastical uses; comp. Fr. *calice*.—**Blütenkelch**, 'calyx,' ModHG. is due to a confusion by scientists of *Kelch* (Lat. *calix*), with Gr. κάλυξ, 'calyx.'

Kelle, f., 'ladle, scoop, trowel,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *kelle*, f., 'ladle, trowel,' OHG. *chella*, f., 'trowel'; Goth. **kalfō*, f., is wanting. Although there are a few points of contact between HG. *Kelle* and AS. *cylle*, *cille*, f., 'leather bottle or bag, vessel,' the AS. word is based upon Lat. *culleus*, 'leather bag,' or, as is more probable, a genuine Teut. word has been confused with a borrowed term in AS.

Keller, m., 'cellar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *keller*, m., OHG. *chëlläri*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *kellere*, m.; Scand. *kjällare*, m.; a Teut. loan-word which probably passed from the South through Up. Germany to the North; in England only the word did not obtain in the older period; E. *cellar* originated in the OFr.

cellier. The word was borrowed from late Lat. *cellarium* (with a change of gender and accent) in the pre-OHG. period, since the terms borrowed from Lat. in OHG. change Lat. *c* before open vowels into *z* (*tz*); comp. *Streu*. *Keller* may have been introduced into Germany from the South at the same time as *Kelch* (which see), perhaps with the culture of the vine; yet the word signifies generally 'subterranean storeroom.'—**Kellner**, m., 'waiter,' from MidHG. *këlnære*, m., 'butler,' from Mid Lat. *cellenarius*, with the equiv. variant *këllære*, m., from Lat. *cellarius*, m., 'steward, butler.'—**Kellnerin**, 'barmaid,' MidHG. *këlnærinne*, *këlleriinne*, f., 'maid, servant, housekeeper.'

Keller, f. and m., 'wine or oil press,' from the equiv. MidHG. *keller*, *kalter*, m. and f. OHG. *calcatära*, *calctära* (also *calctärhäs*, MidHG. *kalterhäs*); borrowed, on the introduction of the southern culture of the vine (see *Wein*, *Becher*, *Kelch*, and *Keller*), from Lat. *calcatūra*, 'wine-press' (*calicatorium*), derived from *calcare*, 'to tread.' Hence *Keller* orig. means 'treading press.' For the genuine UpG. for *Keller* see under *Trette* and *Tersel* (in Du. *pers*, AS. *presse*, from Lat. *pressa*). *Keller* is MidG., and is found from the Moselle to the Saale. Corresponding to OLorraine *chaucheur*, from Lat. *calicatorium*.

Kemenate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *kemenäte*, f., 'room with a fireplace,' espec. 'bedroom,' also 'sitting-room, women's apartment.' During the OHG. period Mid Lat. *caminata*, 'room with a stove or fireplace,' was introduced into G., as is proved by the preservation of the Lat. sharp dental in OHG. *cheminäta*, f. From MidLat. *caminata*, which is recorded as early as the 6th cent., are derived Ital. *camminata*, 'large room,' and Fr. *cheminée*, whence the equiv. E. *chimney*, also Czech, Pol. and Russ. *konnata*, 'room'; comp. *Kamin*.

kennen, vb., 'to know, be acquainted with,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kennen*, OHG. *cheppen*. The simple form was very little used in MidHG. and OHG., the usual words being the compounds OHG. *irchennen*, MidHG. *erkennen*, and OHG. *bichenennen*, MidHG. *bekennen*, with the meanings of ModHG. *fennen*. The corresponding Goth. *kannjan* (*uskannjan*), as well as AS. *gegnan*, *gecennan*, signifies 'to make known.' This double sense, which is combined in OIc. *kenna*, is explained by the

fact that OTeut. *kannjan* is a factitive of the OTeut. pret.-pres. *kann*, inf. *kunnan*, 'to know'; *erfennen* is a derivative 'to inform oneself.' Comp. further references under *fönnen*.

Kerbe, f., 'notch,' from MidHG. *kërbe*, f., *kërp*, m., 'incision, notch.' Comp. Oic. *kjarf*, *kerfe*, n., 'bundle,' AS. *cyrf*, 'incision.'

kerben, vb., 'to notch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kërben* (with a str. partic. *gekurben* in Lower Rhen.); an orig. str. vb. with the graded forms *kërjan*, *karf*, *kurbum*, *korban* (comp. AS. *ëorfan*, E. *to carve*, Du. *k-rven*); the final *f* of the stem *kerf* is attested by the MidHG. *kërve*, a variant of *kërbe*; Goth. **kairfan* is wanting. The root *kerf* is found also in Gr. *γράφω*, 'to write,' prop. 'to cut in, scratch' (comp. HG. *reißen* with E. *to write*), which with Teut. *kerf* points to a Sans. root **grph*.

Kerbel, m., 'chervil,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kërvele*, *kërvel*, f. and m., OHG. *kërvela*, *kërvela*, f., 'a culinary and medicinal herb'; comp. AS. *ëerfille*, E. *chervil*. It was probably naturalised in Germany before the OHG. period, and is derived from Lat. *cærifolium* (*χαριφόλλον*), whence also Fr. *cerfeuil*, Ital. *cerfoglio*, which were borrowed at a period when the initial *c* before open vowels was still pronounced *k*; comp. *Keller*, *Kerfer*, *Kaiser*, *Kreuz*, *Rech*, &c. In the period before the HG. permutation of consonants, the Ital. art of cookery and horticulture, and with the latter many southern vegetables and herbs, were introduced into Germany; comp. *Rappes*, *Pfeffer*, *Münze*, *Rohh*, and *Keller*.

Kerker, m., 'gaol,' from the equiv. MidHG. *karkære*, *kërkære*, *kerker*, m., OHG. *karkäri*, m., 'prison'; from Lat. *carcerem*, probably more strictly from *karkerim* (comp. OHG. *kräzi*, from Lat. *crucem* under *Kreuz*), so that the final *i* of the OHG. word would represent the *-em* of the acc. (comp. *Reich*, *Reise*). Even in Goth. *karkara*, f., 'prison,' is found, corresponding to AS. *ceurcern*, OIr. *carcar*. In the HG. word the second *k* shows that *Kerfer* was borrowed before the OHG. period, since borrowed terms in OHG. such as *chräzi*, from *crucem*, pronounce the *c* as *tz* before open vowels; comp. *Kaiser*, *Reich*, *Keller*, *Kerbel*, and *Rech*.

Kerl, m., 'fellow,' a MidG. and LG. form for MidHG. *karl*, m., 'man, husband, lover,' OHG. *karal*; Oic. *karl*, m., 'man (opposed to woman), old man, one of the common folk, serf, servant,' hence E. *carl*,

'fellow, man.' Besides these terms, which indicate Goth. **karla-*, there appears a form *kerla-* (Goth. **kairla-*) allied to them by gradation, and assumed by AS. *ëeorl*, 'serf' (hence *ëeorlian*, 'to take a husband, marry'), MidE. *cheorl*, E. *churl*, as well as by Du. *kerel*, Fris. *tzerl*, LG. *kêrl*, *kerel* (wanting in OSax.). As a proper name the HG. *Karl* was retained without being supplanted by the MidG. and LG. form; on the adoption of *Karl* by Slav. see under *Kaiser*. Both words denoted a full-grown man (generically, 'husband, lover,' and also 'male of animals' in OHG. and AS.; legally, 'man of the lower orders'); in AS. *ceorl*, 'man,' retained the entire signification, since it is used even of kings, and in the derivative *ceorlian*, 'to marry,' it preserves its generic meaning and its legal aspect in being applied to the common freemen and the serf. References in non-Teut. cannot be adduced with any certainty; the comparison of *kerl*, *karl*, with Sans. *jāra* (*j* for *g*), 'paramour, lover,' is possible as far as the stem is concerned; the *l* of the Teut. word is at all events a suffix. With regard to the gradation *Kerf*, *Karl*, comp. *Kaiser*, *Giebel*, *Kiefer*, *Saut*, &c.

Kern, m., 'kernel, stone (of fruit), pith,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kërn*, *kërne*, m. OHG. *kërno*, m.; corresponding to Oic. *kjarne*, m., 'kernel.' A corresponding Goth. **kairnó*, n., is wanting (for which we have *kaurnó*, n.?). AS. *cyrnel*, and the equiv. E. *kernel* are connected phonetically more nearly with *Kern*, since a derivative of *Kern* in E. would have an initial *ch*. OTeut. *kerna-* and *korna-* are allied by gradation to each other just as *Brett* and *Verb*, *Kerl* and *Karl*.

kernen, vb., 'to churn,' allied to E. *churn*, AS. **ëirne*, **ëyrne*, Du. *karn*, Oic. *kirma*, f., 'churn,' with which AS. *ëyrnan*, E. *to churn*, and the equiv. Du. *karnen* are also connected. Akin to ModHG. (Up. Palat.) *kern*, 'cream,' MidDu. *kerne*, Scand. (Ic.) *kjarne*, 'cream,' which perhaps are identical with *Kern*. Probably Teut. *kirn-jón*, 'churn,' and *kirnjan*, 'to churn,' are prim. derivatives of **kerno-*, 'cream.'

Kerze, f., 'taper, wax-light, candle,' from MidHG. *kerze*, 'candle, taper,' espec. 'wax candle,' OHG. *cherza*, *charza*, f., *charz*, m., 'taper, wick, tow.' We have to proceed from the latter in tracing the development of meaning in *Kerze* (comp. Oic. *kerte*, n., 'wax-light'; 'tow, wick made of tow, wick

with a covering of wax, taper,' form the series. Hence there is no need to suppose that *kerze* has been borrowed from Lat. *cerāta*, allied to *cera*, 'wax,' an assumption equally at variance with the phonological relations of the words. It is true that neither **karta*, 'tow,' nor its derivative **kartjō*, 'taper,' has any etymological support in the non-Teut. languages. The OHG. doublet *karza*, *kerza*, may, however, be explained by the assumption of a Goth. **kartjō*, *f*, the mutation appearing only at a late period before *r* and consons. in OHG.

Kessel, *m.*, 'kettle, cauldron, boiler,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kezzel*, OHG. *chezzil*, *m.*; corresponding to Goth. *katils*, Oic. *ketell*, AS. *cytel*, *m.*, E. *kettle*, and the equiv. Du. *ketel*. This OTeut. word is usually derived from Lat. *catinus*, 'dish' (Sans. *kathina*, 'dish'), or its dimin. *catillus*. Lat. *catinus* is indicated by OHG. *kezzin*, *chezzil*, MidHG. *chezzil* (Alem.) 'kettle,' AS. *cefe*, 'cooking-pot.' It is shown under *ȝef* that Goth. *katils* can be derived from Lat. *catinus*. *ᚷhūffil* and *ȝiuf* may have been borrowed at the same period as *Kessel*. From Lat. *catinus* are also derived the Rom. terms, Port. *cadinho* and Tyrol. *cadin*, 'wooden dish.' From Teut., OSlov. *kotilā*, 'kettle' is derived.

Kette (1.), *f.*, 'covey,' with the earlier variants *kitle*, *kütte*, at present dial.; used in ModHG. only of partridges, &c. *Kette* is a corruption of the unintelligible *kütte*, MidHG. *kütte*, OHG. *chutti*, *n.*, 'herd, troop'; comp. MidLG. *küdde*, Du. *kudde*, *f.*, 'herd.' We might connect the word with Lith. *gūtas*, *m.*, *gavjā*, *f.*, 'herd,' and hence further with the Ind. root *ǵā* (for *gā*), 'to drive, urge on,' Lith. *gūiti*, 'to drive.' Therefore the dental of the OHG. word, as in the equiv. Lith. *gūtas*, belongs to the suffix. The Aryan root is *gu*, 'to drive cattle.'

Kette (2.), *f.*, 'chain, fetter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *keten*, *ketene* (*Kette* is found since the 15th cent.), *f.*, OHG. *chetina*, *chetinna*, *f.*, 'chain'; borrowed from Lat. *catēna*, yet hardly from the latter itself, since the word was probably naturalised in G. before the HG. permutation of consonants (comp. *Kettef*), but rather from a vernacular *cadēna* (thus Prov. and Span., hence Fr. *chaîne*, from which MidE. *chaîne*, E. *chain* is derived), which by a change of accent and by the HG. permutation and mutation resulted in *chetina*; Du. *keten* and

MidDu. *ketene* still point, however, to the *t* of the Lat. word. For the transition of *é* to *i*, comp. *feiern* and *Fein*. The accent is changed, as in OHG. *abbāt*, from Lat. *abbāt-em*.

Ketzler, *m.*, 'heretic,' from MidHG. *ketzer*, *m.*, 'heretic,' also 'reprobate, Sodomite' (not recorded in OHG.). The *tz* presents no difficulties in deriving the word from Gr. *καθάρως* (*καθαρός*, a Manichean sect spread throughout the West in the 11th and 12th cents., and persecuted by the Church), if it be assumed that Du. *ketter*, 'heretic,' is a phonetic version of the HG. word. It is true that HG. *tz* from Gr. *θ* (Lat. *th*) cannot be demonstrated; the hard fricative *th* (*β*, *θ*) may, however, be regarded phonetically as *tz*, since, e.g., King Chilperic's sign for *the* was none other than *z*; the *β* in Oic. words sounded also to the Germans of the 9th cent. like *z*; *þór* seemed to them *zor*. So too in Italy the *καθαρός* were called *Gazari*.

keuchen, *vb.*, 'to gasp,' from MidHG. *kāchen*, 'to breathe'; MidHG. *kīchen*, 'to breathe with difficulty, gasp,' has also been absorbed in the ModHG. *vb.* Corresponding to Du. *kugchen*, 'to cough,' from Mid Du. *kuchen*, AS. *cohhettan*, MidE. *coughen*, E. *to cough*.—MidHG. *kīchen* is based on a Teut. root *kik*, which appears in LG., Du., and E., in a nasalised form; LG. (Holstein) *kinghosten*, Du. *kinkloest*, *m.*, E. *chincough* (for *chinkcough*), 'whooping-cough'; allied to Swed. *kikkhosta*, Dan. *kihghoste*, AS. *ēincung*.

Keule, *f.*, 'club, pestle; thigh; rude fellow,' from MidHG. *kiule*, *f.*, 'club, stick, pole'; cognate with ModHG. *Kante*, from MidHG. *kāle*, a variant of *kugele*, *kugel*. See the further references under *Rugel*.

Keufer, *m.* See *Keiter*.

keufsch, *adj.*, 'chaste, pure,' from MidHG. *kiusche*, *kiusch*, *adj.*, 'moderate, quiet, modest, bashful'; OHG. *chāski*, *adj.*, 'continent, moderate.' AS. *cāse* is borrowed from the OSax. of the *Heliand*, OSax. **kāsci*, of which only the corresponding adv. *cāscō* is recorded; Du. *kuisch*, 'cleanly, chaste.' The prim. meaning of the OTeut. *adj.*, which appears in all these forms, is presumably 'pure'; comp. Du. *kuischen*, 'to clean, purify'; OHG. *unclāskī*, 'dirt' (also Hess. *unfeuchter Weg*, 'road in bad condition').—**Keufschbaum**, 'chaste tree,' simply ModHG., formed from MidLat. *agnus castus*, known in Gr. by the term

agnus; this being associated with *áγνός*, 'pure,' gave rise to the Lat. *agnus castus*; *agnus*, Gr. *áγνός*, being confused with *agnus*, 'lamb,' led to HG. *Reußbaum*, one of the strangest products of sciolism (not of popular etymology). The tree is also called *Reußbaum*, Du. *kuischboom*.

Kibitz, m., 'lapwing,' with numerous dial. forms varying at different periods; they are all due to a corruption of a term the etymology of which was not understood; in MidHG. also there are several forms; *gíbitze*, *gíbitz*, *gíbitz* occur in the written language. The similarity in sound of the equiv. Russ. *ébezü* and of MidLG. *kivit*, Du. *kievit*, E. *peewit*, suggests the assumption that *Kibitz* is of onomatopoeic origin. The suffix resembles that in *Etiglitz*.

Kicher, f., 'chick-pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kicher*, OHG. *chihhurra*, *chihhira*, f.; based on Lat. *cicer* (plur. *cicera*), n., 'chick-pea,' *cicera*, f., 'chickling vetch'; MidLat. *cicoria*, *cichorea*, which would be most closely allied phonetically to OHG. *chihhurra*, signifies 'chicory' (Gr. *κίχάριον*). MidE. *chiche*, E. *chiches*, *chickpeas*, plur., with the suffix *r* wanting as in Fr. *chiche*, Ital. *cece*. The term was borrowed before the OHG. period (Du. *sisererwt* is more recent).

Kichern, vb., 'to titter,' ModHG. only; allied to OHG. *chihhazzen*, 'to laugh,' a variant of OHG. *chahhazzen* (MidHG. *kachzen*); comp. also MidHG. *kah*, m., 'loud laughter,' and MidHG. *kaehen*, 'to laugh loudly'; the *ch* is not based, as in other instances, on Teut. *k*, but following AS. *ceahlhet an*, 'to laugh,' on OTeut. *hh*. The cognates are onomatopoeic, the root of which cannot be discovered. In Gr. similar terms were coined, *καχάξω*, *καγαλάω*, *καγαλάω*, *καχαλάω*, 'to laugh loudly,' *καχάξω*, 'to splash and bubble.' On account of the non-permutation of the consonants the terms cannot have been orig. allied. The Gr. words may, however, be cognate with Sans. *kakh*, 'to laugh.'

Kiebitz, see *Kibitz*.

Kiefer (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kiver* (m., n. ?), *kivcl*, *kivele*, 'jaw, jawbone,' besides which there is a form from the stem of *fauen*, MidHG. *kiuwel*, m., and usually *kiuwe*, *këve*, f., 'jaw, jawbone.' Yet ModHG. *kiver*, *kivel*, have, notwithstanding their rare occurrence, a remoter history in the past; with Goth. **kifru-* is connected Olc. *kjoprtr*, *kjaprtr* (Goth. **kistus*), 'mouth

(of beasts), jawbone,' and also with the *a* stage of gradation, AS. *ceaft*, OSax. *kist*, m., 'jaw of animals' (with regard to the gradation comp. *Käfer*, *Giëfel*, and *Refl*). The Teut. stem is therefore *kef*, *kaf*, or rather *keb*, *kab* (before *l* and *r* later permutations of *b* to *f* sometimes occur), from pre-Teut. *geph* or *gebh*; comp. Zend. *zafare*, *zafra*, n., 'mouth, jaws' (the corresponding term in Sans. **japhra*, **jabhra*, is wanting); the nasalised root *jambh*, by gradation *j'bh*, 'to snap at,' leads to Gr. *γαμφαι*, *γαμφηλαί*, 'jaws,' yet these are probably connected more closely with the cognates discussed under *Kamm*. See *Käfer*.

Kiefer (2.), f., 'pine,' early ModHG. only; it cannot be traced further back; in UpG. *Kiefer* simply. Hence *Kiefer* probably originated in *Kienjöhre* (respecting the obscuration of old compounds comp. *Wimper*, *Ščultz*, and *Ščufser*). The intermediate form *kimfer* is recorded as North Boh. Comp. also MidHG. *kienbaum*, m., 'pine,' and **kienforhe*, f., 'pine-tree' (attested by the derivative *kienforhin*, adj., 'of pine'). Comp. *Kien* and *Kjöhre*.

Kicke, f., 'foot-warmer,' simply ModHG. from the equiv. LG. *kike*, in Dan. *ildkikkert*, 'foot-warmer.' Of obscure origin.

Kiel (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kil*, m. and n., 'quill'; not recorded in OHG.; dial. *keil* (MidG.), pointing to MidHG. *kil*; LG. *quiele*, *kiel*, is connected with MidE. *quille*, E. *quill*. Goth. **qilus* or **qeilus*, and further cognate terms are wanting.

Kiel (2.), m., 'keel,' from MidHG. *kiel*, OHG. *chiol*, m., 'a rather large ship'; comp. AS. *ceol*, m., 'ship,' Du. *kiel*, E. *keel*, Olc. *kjóll*, m., 'ship.' Scand. *kjopr*, m., 'ship's keel,' is not allied to these; from this the E. word as well as the ModHG. meaning is probably derived (probably through LG. and Dan. influence). The OTeut. **kiuls* (the assumed Goth. form), 'ship,' may be connected with Gr. *γαυλός* (*γαυλος*), 'merchant vessel' (orig. 'pail,' also 'articles in the form of a pail, e.g. beehive'); *au* would be Goth. *iu*, as in HG. *Štier*, Goth. *stürs*, compared with Gr. *ταύρος*. The fact that a naut. term was orig. common to both the Teutons and the Greeks is no more remarkable than the occurrence of the term *Naft* among the Teutons and the Romans; besides, the terms relating to shipbuilding stretch still further back, as is proved by the correspondence of Lat.

nāvis, Gr. *ναῦς*, Ind. *nāus*; comp. *Naſen*. With the Gr. word, Sans. *gōlā*, *gōlam*, 'cone-shaped pitcher' (Sans. *ō* for *au*), has also been compared; hence a similar signification might be assigned to the orig. Teut. word. Comp. *ſaſn*.

Kieme, f., 'gill (of a fish),' ModHG. simply, from the equiv. LG. *kim*; allied to OHG. *chielu*, *chēla*, as well as AS. *cīan*, *cēōn*, with the same meaning. Since the forms corresponding exactly in sound with *Kieme* are wanting in the earlier periods, its origin is uncertain; some have connected it with *faen*, root *kiw* (Aryan *giw*).

Kien, m., 'resinous wood,' from MidHG. *kīn*, n. and m., OHG. *chīen*, 'resinous wood, pine elips, pine torch'; comp. AS. **kēn*, *cēn*, m., 'torch pine.' Goth. **kēns* or **kīzns* (comp. *Wiete* from Goth. *mīzō*) is wanting; further references cannot be found. Comp. also *ſteſer*.

Kiepe, f., 'wicker basket,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *kiepekorf*, m., 'wicker basket, basket for the back,' MidDu. also *cāpe*, AS. *cāpa*, E. dial. *kipe*, 'basket'; Goth. **kāppō* or **kīupō* is wanting. Whether these terms are borrowed, or rather developed, from MidLat. *cāpa*, 'tun,' and also 'measure of corn' (comp. *ſuſe*), cannot be decided.

Kies, m., 'gravel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kis*, m.: **Kieſel**, 'pebble,' from MidHG. *kīsel*, m., 'flint-stone, hailstone, large hailstone'; OHG. *chīſil*, AS. *ēoſel*, MidE. *chīsel*, 'pebble.' Goth. **kīsul*, m., is wanting; this would be a derivative of **kīsa*-, on which MidHG. *kis* and ModHG. *Kieſ* is probably based. Du. *kei* and *kīezel* points to *ki* as the stem.

Kieſen, vb., 'to select,' from MidHG. *kīesen*, OHG. *chīosan*, 'to test, try, taste for the purpose of testing, test by tasting, select after strict examination.' Goth. *kīusan*, AS. *cēōsan*, E. *to choose*. Teut. root *kus* (with the change of *s* into *r*, *kur* in the partic. *rtſeren*, see also *ſtur*, 'choice'), from pre-Teut. *gus*, in Lat. *gus-tus*, *gus-tare*, Gr. *γέωω* for *γέωω*, Ind. root *juſ*, 'to select, be fond of.' Teut. *kausjan* passed as *kusiti* into Slav.

Kieze, f., 'small basket,' ModHG. simply, in MidHG. *keſze*, f., 'basket, basket for the back.' Origin obscure.

Kill, **Killgang**, in Alem. 'nocturnal meeting'; wanting in MidHG. Comp. OHG. *chwilwērſch*, n., 'evening work'; Oic. *kveld*, n., 'evening' (in Iceland and

Norway the usual word for evening, while *aptann* is used poetically and in stately prose). AS. *cwyldhreſe*, f., 'bat,' lit. 'evening swiftness,' *cwyldſeſten*, 'evening.' Hence *geldos*, n., is the oldest word for 'evening.' The loss of the *w* after *k* is normal; comp. *fed*, *ſet*, and *ſeter*.

Kind, n., 'child,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kint* (gen. *kindes*), n., OHG. *chīnd*, n., 'child'; corresponding to OSax. *kind*, n., 'child'; wanting in Goth., Scand., and E., but a Goth. **kinpa*- may be assumed, whence OSlov. *čēdo*, 'child,' is borrowed. In Oic. a form *kundr*, m., 'son,' allied by gradation occurs, and with this an adj. suffix *kunds*, 'descended from,' may be most closely connected, Goth. *hīminakunds*, 'heavenly,' *qinakunds*, 'female,' AS. *feorancund*, 'having a distant origin.' This suffix is an old partic. in *to* (comp. *alt*, *falt*, *laut*, *trant*, *ſett*), from a root *kun*, *ken*, *kau*, which has numerous derivatives both in the Teut. and non-Teut. languages. The root signifies 'to give birth to, beget'; comp. *ſcōnig* and also Goth. *kunī*, OHG. *chunni*, MidHG. *kūnne*, n., 'race' (Goth. *qēns*, 'woman,' E. *queen*, are, however, unconnected). So too AS. *cennan*, 'to give birth to, beget.' Teut. *ken*, Aryan *gen*, has representatives in Gr. *γένος*, n., *γενεα*, *γενή*, in Lat. *genus*, *gigno*, *gens*, in OSlov. *žena*, 'wife' (Pruss. *gena*, 'wife'), in Lith. *gentis*, 'relative,' and in the Sans. root *jan*, 'to generate,' *jānas*, n., 'race,' *janūs*, n., 'birth, creature, race,' *janū*, f., 'woman,' *janā*, m., 'child, being, tribe,' *jātā*, 'son' (the latter is most nearly connected with Teut. *ſint*).

Kinn, n., 'chin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kin*, *kinne*, OHG. *chīnni*, n. (also 'jaw'). The older meaning, 'cheek' (Goth. *kinnus*, f., 'cheek'), has been preserved in *ſinnſtein*, 'cheek-bone,' in OHG. *chīnnīzīm*, MidHG. *kinnezan*, 'molar tooth,' OHG. *kīnnībaccho*, 'jawbone'; comp. AS. *ēin*, E. *chin*, AS. *čīnbān*, E. *chin-bone*, ModDu. *kin*, f., 'chin'; Oic. *kinn*, 'cheek.' Comp. Gr. *γένυς*, f., 'chin, jaw, jawbone,' also 'edge of an axe, axe,' *γένηος*, n., 'chin, jaw,' *γενείας*, f., 'chin, beard'; Lat. *gena*, 'cheek,' *dentes genīvī*, 'molar teeth'; Ir. *gīn*, 'mouth'; Sans. *hānu-s*, f., 'jaw,' *hanavjā*, 'jawbone.' Hence the meaning varies considerably between *cheek*, *jaw*, *chin*; the prim. sense of the root *gen* in this term cannot be ascertained. On account of the Gr. meaning 'axe' some deduce the word from a root *gen*, 'to cut to pieces.'

Kipfel, dial., also **Gipfel**, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. *kipfe*, m., 'roll of fine white bread pointed at both ends' (**Gipfel** is a corrupt form); perhaps allied to OHG. *chipsa*, f., MidHG. *kippe*, 'drag of a wheel.'

Kippe, f., 'brink, edge,' from MidG. and LG.; the proper HG. form is *Kipfe*, meaning 'point' in Luther; earlier references are wanting. The nominal vb. *kippen* means 'to cut off the point'; in the sense of 'to strike,' allied to Olc. *kippa*, 'to strike,' AS. *cippian*, with which ModHG. *fappen* is also connected.

Kirche, f., 'church,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kirche* (Swiss *chilche*), OHG. *chirīhha* (Swiss *chīlīhha*), f.; corresponding to Du. *kerk*, AS. *ċiriċe*, *ċyriċe*, E. *church*. As is shown by the OHG. *hh* of *chirīhha*, the word must have existed before the OHG. period; names of places with *Kirche* are found in Germany even before the beginning of the 8th cent.; yet the word is unknown to Goth. (the terms used were *gudhūs*, 'the house of God,' *gards* or *razn bidd*, 'house of prayer'; also *aikklēsjō*, 'coetns christianorum'). The other Teut. tribes must, however, have adopted the term from Gr. through the medium of Goth. (comp. *Þaffe*, also *Þeit*, *Laufe*, and *Teufel*). It is true that Gr. *κῦραχ* (with *ἡμέρα* understood) during the first ten centuries signified 'Sunday' exclusively, and only from the 11th cent. onwards did it obtain the meaning 'house of the Lord.' But since the word is foreign, we may assume that the gender of *κῦριακόν*, 'church' (or its plur. *κῦριακά*), recorded from the 4th cent., was changed (OHG. *chīrīhha*, f.). Since the Gr. word was never current in the Romish Church (the LatRom. as well as the Kelt. term being *ecclesia*), we have in *Kirche* a term of the Greek Church, though in other cases the words adopted with Christianity are essentially Lat. (from Goth. **kyreika*, Russ. *cerkovī*, and OSlov. *crūky* are also probably derived). The introduction of *Kirche* through a Goth. medium was possible as late as the 9th cent. at least, for, according to Wal. Strabo, divine service was celebrated on the Lower Danube in the Goth. language even at that period.—**Kirchspiel**, n., 'parish,' from MidHG. *kirchspil*, also *kirspel*; the second part of the compound is instinctively connected with *Menschenpiel*, yet its origin has not been definitely ascertained; some have referred it to Goth.

spill, n., 'speech' (comp. *Þeiþpiel*), and have defined *Kirchspiel* as 'the district within which the decision of a church is paramount.' This assumption is not quite satisfactory, because no connecting link between *Kirchmvert*, 'decision of the church,' and *Kirchspiel*, 'parish,' can be discovered. Following the explanation of *Þfarr*, we should rather assume some such meaning as 'district, enclosure, forbearance,' which is supported by AS. *spelian*, 'to spare, protect'; comp. AS. *sp-la*, 'representative' l. —**Kirchweih**, f., 'dedication of a church,' from MidHG. *kirchwehe*, f., which thus early signifies also 'annual fair,' and even 'fête' generally, OHG. *chirihwīh*, f., prop. 'dedication of a church' (comp. Alem. *Silbe*, *chilbi*).

Kirmes, f., 'village fête,' from MidHG. *kirmesse*, f., 'dedication festival,' for the unrecorded *kirchmässe*, just as MidHG. *kirspil* is a variant of *kirchspel*, n., 'parish,' and *kirwthe* a variant of *kirchwehe*, 'dedication of a church.' **Kirmes** (Du. *kerkmis*, *kermis*), lit. 'mass to celebrate the dedication of a church' (in Alem. *chilbe*, from *kilchwehe*, Bav. *kirta*, from *kirchtae*). Comp. *Messe*.

Kirre, adj., 'tractable,' from MidHG. *kirre*, MidG. *kurre*, *kirre*, adj., 'tame, mild'; derived, by suppressing the *w*, from earlier OHG. **churri*, **quirri*; comp. Goth. *qairrus*, 'meek'; Olc. *kvirr*, *kyrr*, adj., 'still, quiet.' Perhaps based on the Teut. root *gēr* appearing in ModHG. *ſcder*; yet Lith. *gurti*, 'to grow weak, relax,' *gurus*, 'crumbling,' may also be allied.

Kirsche, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *kirse*, *kērse* (Alem. *chriesi*), f., 'cherry' (for the change of *s* into *sch* comp. *Þirſch* and *Þirſch*). OHG. *chīrsa* (**chirīssa*), f., is certainly not derived from Lat. *cerasum*, but, like the cognate Rom. words, from *ceresia* (prop. n. plur. of the adj. *ceraseus*?). Comp. Gr. *κεράσιον*, 'cherry,' *κερασία*, *κερασία*, 'cherry-tree'), only with a Teut. accent; the Alem. form *Krieſe* (from the prim. form *krēsīa*, which perhaps appears also in Istrian *kriss* and Serv. *kriſ-ša*), like *Kirſche*, is based too on the common primit. form with the Rom. accent; MidLat. **cerſea* (Ital. *cirſegia*, Fr. *cerise*); comp. also OSlov. *brēsīnja* (primit. Slav. **ċers-*, from **kers-*?). The adoption of the word by HG. occurred before the 7th cent., as is shown by the preservation of the initial *c* as *k* in HG. For a discussion of the period at which the word was

borrowed, and of the gender of the Southern terms for fruit, see *Blauwe*.

Stiffen, Stüssen, n., 'cushion,' from MidHG. *küssen, küsstin*, OHG. *chussin*, n., 'cushion'; comp. Du. *kussen*, 'cushion.' The G. word is derived (comp. *Pfühl* and *Blauwe*) from the equiv. MidLat. *cussinus* (Fr. *coussin*), which comes from Lat. **culcitra*, allied to *culcita*, 'mattress, cushion'; E. *cushion* and Ital. *cuscino* are modern Fr. loan-words. The *i* of ModHG. *Stiffen* comes from MidG. and UpG. dialects (comp. *Bilz* and *Bims*).

Stiste, f., 'box,' from MidHG. *kiste*, OHG. *chista*, f., 'box, chest'; comp. Du. *kist*, AS. *cest, ciste*, E. *chest*, OIc. *kista*, 'box.' In Goth. a cognate term is wanting. The assumption that the Tent. language-s borrowed Lat. *cista* (Gr. *κίστη*) at a very early period, at any rate long before the change of the initial *c* of *cista* into *tz*, presents no greater difficulty than in the case of *Arche*; comp. *Kerb, Koffer*, and *Saf*. Hence between *Stisten* and *Stiste* there is no etymological connection; the first has no cognate term in Lat.

Stitt, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kütte*, *küt*, m., 'cement, putty,' OHG. *chuti, quit*, 'glue, birdlime,' which makes it probable that the Goth. form was **gidus*; comp. also AS. *cwidu*, 'resin of trees.' Prim. allied to Lat. *bitumen*, Sans. *jatu*, 'resin of trees'; common type *gätu*. Allied also to OIc. *kváða*, Swed. *káða*, 'resin,' MidE. *code*, 'pitch.'

Stittel, m., 'smock-frock,' from MidHG. *kitel, kittel*, m., 'smock-frock, shirt, chemise.' AS. *cyrtel*, E. *kirtle*, OIc. *kyrtell*, on account of the medial *r* and the abnormal dental correspondence, cannot be compared (they are allied to *furz*). Its connection with *κίτων* is impossible. The origin of the HG. word has not been explained. The strong suspicion that it has been borrowed cannot be proved.

Stitze (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *kitze, kiz*, n., OHG. *chizzi, kizzin*, n., 'kid'; from Tent. **kittin*, n., with the original dimin. suffix *-ina*, which appears in *Rüchlein* and *Schwein*. Goth. **kidi* (*kidjis*), n., may be deduced from OIc. *kið*, n., 'she-goat,' whence E. *kid* is borrowed (an E. word cognate with Scand. must have had an initial *ch*). Further, the assumed Goth. **kidi* and **kiltin*, with medial dentals, are related to each other, just as the forms assumed under *Stige*, *tigó* and *tikk-in*, with

medial gutturals. The close correspondence between *Stige* and *Stiste* proves that they are related; both are pet names for *Geiß*, 'goat' (comp. Swiss *gützi* for OHG. *chützi*).

Stitze (2.), *Stietze*, f., 'kitten, kid, fawn,' not found in MidHG. and OHG., but probably existing in the vernacular, as is indicated by the specifically HG. *tz* compared with LG. *tt* (*kitte*); comp. MidE. *chitte*, 'kitten,' from an unrecorded AS. **citten* (E. *kitten*); MidE. *kitlung*, E. *killung*, are probably borrowed from Scand. *ketlingr*, 'kitten.' The cognates are related by gradation to *Stage*.

Stitzeln, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kitzeln, kitzeln*, OHG. *chizzilón, chuzzilón*; comp. MidLG. *ketelen*, OIc. *kitla*; AS. *cytelian* (E. *to kittle*) is based on the prim. form **kutilón*. E. *to tickle*, MidE. *tikelen*, is based on a transposition of consonants in the root *kit* (so too Alem. *zicklen*, 'to provoke'); comp. *Stiz*, *Stieber*, *Katzejan*, and *Stige*. The Tent. root *kit, kut*, 'to tickle,' seems to have been coined anew in Teut. on an onomatopoeic basis; hence the OHG. variants *chizzilón, chuzzilón*. In cognate languages similar correspondences are formed anew; comp. Lett. *kučēt*, 'to tickle.' The subst. *Stigel*, m., 'tickling,' first occurs in ModHG, and is formed from the vb.; comp. *Stadef*.

Stabastern, vb., 'to run noisily,' ModHG. only; orig. a LG. term; in consequence of the entire absence of the word in the earlier periods of the languages its origin is dubious; it is most probably akin to OHG. *klaphôn*, MidHG. *klaffen*, 'to clatter'; AS. *clappian*, E. *to clap*.

Stadde, f., 'rough draft, day-book,' ModHG. only, from LG. *kladde*, 'impurity, dirt,' then 'rough draft'; further details for the elucidation of the LG. word (comp. *flaterig*) are wanting.

Staff, m., 'crash, yelp, bark,' from MidHG. *klaf* (gen. *klaffes*) and *klapf*, m., 'report, crack,' OHG. *klaph*, m., *anaklapf*, 'shock'; MidHG. *klaffen, klappen*, 'to ring, resound,' *uf klaffen*, 'to break asunder, open, gape,' OHG. *chlaphôn*; Goth. **klappôn* is wanting; AS. *clappian*, E. *to clap*. 'Resounding' is the prim. meaning of the stem *klapp*, while 'cracking, bursting, gaping' is the derivative sense; comp. *Stapp* and *Steyen*.

Staffer, n., m., and f., 'fathom,' from MidHG. *kläfter*, f., m., and n., OHG.

chlāftra, f., 'length of the outstretched arms, fathom'; for a similar development of meaning comp. *Elle*, *Faden*, also *Spanne* and *Yuß*. Goth. **klēftra* or **klēftri*, f., is wanting, so too the corresponding forms in the cognate languages. Its connection with AS. *clýppan*, E. *to clip*, 'to embrace,' Swiss *chlupfel*, 'armful of hay' (Teut. root *klēp*), makes it probable that the word is related to Lith. *glēbtī*, 'to encircle with the arms,' *glėbys*, 'armful,' *glėbtī*, 'to embrace' (root *glėb*). The MidHG. variant *lāfter* (*lāhter*), f. and n., 'fathom,' is obscure.

Klage, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *klage*, OHG. *chлага*, f., 'complaint,' prop. 'a wail as an expression of pain'; wanting in all the early periods of the Θ Teut. languages except OHG.; adopted as a legal term in ModIc. in the form of *klōgan*. ModHG and MidHG. *klagen*, from OHG. *chlagōn*. The pre-Teut. root is probably *glak* or *glagh*; yet cognates are wanting.

Klamm, m., 'spasm in the throat,' from MidHG. *klam* (gen. *klammes*), m., 'cramp, oppression, fetter'; corresponding to AS. *clom* (*o* before *m*, or rather *mm*, for *a*), m., f., and n., 'firm grip, talon, claw, fetter'; also OHG. *chlamma*, MidHG. *klamme*, f. ModHG. *klemmen*, 'to squeeze,' from MidHG. *klemmen* (OHG. *bi-chlemmen*), 'to seize with the claws, squeeze in, press together'; comp. AS. *beclēman*, OIc. *klemma*.—ModHG. *Klemme*, f., 'defile,' from MidHG. *klemme*, *klemde*, f., 'narrowness, cramping,' OHG. not yet found.

Klammer, f., 'cramp, clamp, brace,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klammer*, *klamer*, *klamere*, f., OHG. **klamara*, f., is wanting; Scand. *klāmbr* (gen. *klāmbran*), f., 'vice,' and MidHG. *klamere* point to a Goth. **klamra* or **klamara*, f., which is connected with the Teut. root *klam*, 'to press together,' appearing in *Klaum*. The equiv. MidHG. *klampfer*, f., and the ModHG. dial. forms *Klamper* (Bav.) and *Klampfer* (Carinthian) are abnormal; comp. also E. *clamp* and the equiv. Du. *klamp*, m.; the labial following the *m* presents some difficulties. Comp. the next word.

Klampe, f., 'clamp,' not yet found in MidHG.; from LG.; comp. Du. *klamp*, 'cramp, cleats.' The strictly HG. form is *Klampfe* (Bav., Austr.), 'cramp'; comp. Du. *klamp*, E. *clamp*, and the equiv. Scand. *klampi*.

Klang, m., 'sound, clang,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klanc* (gen. *klanges*), m., with the variant *klanc* (gen. *klankes*), OHG. *chlang*; comp. Du. *klank*, m., 'clang, sound,' as well as E. *clank* and *clang*; AS. **clong*, **clonc*, are wanting, so too Goth. **klaggs* and **klagks*; comp. also MidHG. *klunc* (*klunges*), m., 'sound,' and *klinc* (*klinges*), m., 'tone, clangour.' The form *klank* with a final *k* is to be regarded perhaps like *falzen* compared with *falten*, *Ziße* with *Ziege*, and *Kiße* with OIc. *kíð* (comp. also *frant*), i.e., *k* represents *kk* for Aryan *kn*; *glank* (or rather *glangh*) is perhaps the Aryan root of the Teut. cognates, unless we are tempted to regard *Klang* (comp. *ffingen*) as a new onomatopoeic word (comp. Gr. *κλαγγή*, Lat. *clangor*).

Klapp, m., 'clap, slap, blow,' ModHG. only, adopted from LG., like its cognates (*Klappe*, *flappen*, *Klappē*). Only *flappern*, vb., 'to clatter,' is current in MidHG. without any presumption of its being borrowed; perhaps it is onomatopoeic. ModHG. *Klapp*, 'blow,' is phonetically MidHG. *klappf*, *klaf*, m., 'report, crack'; comp. *Klapp*.

Klar, adj., 'clear, bright; evident,' from MidHG. *klār*, 'bright, pure, beautiful'; adopted in MidHG. from Lat. *clārus*; E. *clear*, MidE. *clér*, is borrowed from Fr. *clair*.

Klasterig, adj., 'slovenly,' a LG. word; prop. 'dirty and wet' (of the weather), then used especially in a figurative sense; comp. LG. *klater*, 'dirt, dung,' allied to *Kladder*.

Klatsch, 'clap,' onomat. interj., ModHG. simply; allied to onomat. cognates for 'to resound'; comp. Du. *kletsen*, 'to crack a whip,' E. *to clash*.

Klauben, vb., 'to pick or dig out, cull,' from MidHG. *klāben*, OHG. *chlābōn*, 'to pluck to pieces, cleave'; Goth. **klābōn* is wanting. The Teut. root *klāb* anciently formed another vb.; see *ftieβen*, under which further references are given.

Klaue, f., 'claw, talon, fang,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klāwe*, *klā*, OHG. *chlāwa*, *chlōa*, f. (comp. Braut., from OHG. *brāwa*). The variants in MidHG. and OHG. render it difficult to determine the Goth. form; AS. *clā*, *cleā*, *cleō* (plur. *clāwe*), *clawu* (*ā* *ī*) are also difficult to explain phonetically; Goth. **klēwa*, f., is probable, although OIc. *kló* allows us to infer a graded form, **klówa*, f. The common Teut. stem means

'claw,' but it is not found in the non-Teut. languages. The root is *klu*, pre-Teut. *glu* (comp. *κλάει*); Oic. *klá*, 'to scratch, shave,' based on a Teut. *klah*, is scarcely connected with these cognates.

Klaufe, f., 'cell,' from MidHG. *klāse*, *klās*, f., 'hermitage, cell,' also 'monastery,' OHG. *chlāsa*. MidLat. *clausa*, *clusa*, *clausum*, *clousum*, with the meanings 'locus seu ager sepibus vel muris septus aut clausus,' also 'monastery'; hence the HG. word is based on *clusa*, which is a later participial form, due to *clāsus*, the partic. of the compounds of *claudere*, in place of the earlier *clausus* (comp. Ital. *chiusa*). On the other hand, MidHG. *klōse*, *klōs*, f., 'hermitage, monastery,' with the derivative *klōsenāere*, 'hermit' (comp. MidLat. *clausarius*, 'monk,' but *clāsinaria*, f., 'virgo deo sacra reclusa'), is based on MidLat. *clausa*, **clōsa* (comp. *clōsum*). The MidHG. meanings of *klōse*, *klāse*, 'rocky cleft, defile, ravine,' are connected with MidLat. *clāsa*, 'angustus montium aditus.' Comp. also *kleifer*, AS. *clās*, f., 'cell.'

Klausel, f., 'clause,' in use since the 15th cent., from Lat. *clausula*.

kleben, vb., 'to cleave (to),' from MidHG. *k'leben*, OHG. *chlēbēn*, vb., 'to cleave, adhere, hold on' (for *ē* from Teut. and Aryan *i* comp. *Quetsfiter*, *leben*, *verweisen*, &c.); corresponding to OSax. *clibōn*, AS. *cleofian*, E. *to cleave*; Goth. **klibōn* is wanting; Scand. *klifa* has only the figurative sense 'to cling to,' i.e., 'to repeat.' A common Teut. vb. meaning 'to cleave (to),' formed from the weakest vowel stage of the Teut. root *klīb* (see *fleifen*).

Kleck, **Klecks**, m., 'blot,' ModHG. simply; only the vb. *klecken* (*kleckfen*) may be traced farther back, MidHG. *klecken*, 'to blot, stain, sputter,' also 'to strike sonorously'; the corresponding *klac* (*ckes*), m., signifies 'rent, slit, crack.'

Klee, m., 'clover,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klē* (gen. *k'ēwes*), m., OHG. *chlē*, *chlēo* (gen. *chlēwes*), m. and n.; based on *klaiw-* (see *Ece*, *Εφνεε*). The remaining LG. dialects. have an extended form, in some cases only partially corresponding, AS. *clāfre*, *clāfre*, f., E. *clover*, Du. *klaver*, LG. *klever* and *klāver*, 'clover.' Perhaps these are based on some obscure compound. Except in the West Teut. languages, too, there are no terms cognate with HG. *Klee*; in Scand., Ic. *smári* (*smærun*), Norw. and

Swed. (dial) *smære* are used; Dan. *klöver* is borrowed.

Klei, m., 'clay,' ModHG. only, from LG. *klei*, 'slime, loam, moist earth,' allied to Du. *klei*, f., 'marsh soil, clay, loam'; comp. E. *clay*, from AS. *clæg*. An assumed Goth. **kladdja*, f., may be connected with the root *klai*, by gradation *klī*, meaning 'to cleave (to),' which has a wider ramification in OTeut.; AS. *clām* (from *klaim*), 'loam, clay,' E. (dial.) *cloam*, 'pottery,' OHG. *chleimen*, Scand. *kleima*, *klīna*, 'to besmear'; comp. *kleifer* and *fleiu*. It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Gr. *γλοι*, by gradation *γλι*; comp. *γλοῦς*, 'oil lees, clammy stuff,' as well as *γλίση* and *γλά*, 'glue'; Lat. *glus*, *gluten*, with *g* for older *oi*; OSlov. *glīna*, 'clay,' *glēnū*, 'slime' (Lett. *glīwe*, 'slime'?). Further MidHG. *klēnen*, 'to cleave (to), spread over,' is connected with the Gr. and Slav. noun with the suffix *nr*.

kleiben, vb., 'to stick, glue,' from MidHG. and OHG. *kleiben*, 'to fix firmly, fasten,' prop. 'to cause to adhere or hold on'; a causative of the vb. *kliben*, obsolete in ModHG. and rarely found even in MidHG., OHG. *chlīban*, OSax. *biklīban*, 'to cleave, adhere.' Oic. *klifa*, 'to climb,' proves the connection of ModHG. *fimmen* (which see) with the root *klīb*, *klīf*, 'to cleave (to),' from pre-Teut. *glīp* (Teut. *f* in Swiss *glese*, 'box on the ear.')

Kleid, n., 'dress,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kleit* (gen. *kleides*), n.; wanting in OHG. till the middle of the 12th cent.; hence the word is supposed to be borrowed from Du. *kleed*. Unknown orig. to OSax. also, as well as to Goth. and several AS. records (AS. *clāþ*, n., 'cloth, dress,' E. *cloth*; Oic. *klēþi*, n., 'stuff, cloth, dress'). The history of the word, which is more widely diffused in the modern Teut. languages, is obscure on account of the want of early references and the divergence of the earliest recorded forms, AS *clāþ*, n., and Oic. *klēði*, n. (the latter too has an abnormal *ā* instead of *ei* for the Teut. *ai*). If the dental of AS. *clāþ* be regarded as derivative (Goth. **klai-þa*), we may infer from the AS. and Oic. meaning 'stuff, cloth' (AS. *cildclāþ*, prop. 'child's clothes,' with the special sense 'swaddling cloth'), a root *klai* signifying perhaps 'to weave.'

Kleit, f., 'bran,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kleie*, usually plur. *klīen*, with the earlier variant *klīwen*, OHG. *chlīa*, *chlīwa*,

plur. *chlīwān*, f.; wanting in Goth., E., and Scand.; comp. further MidLG. *clige*, Mod. Du. wanting; Swed. *kli*, 'bran.'

Klein, adj., 'little,' from MidHG. *kleīn*, *kleīne*, adj., 'clean, pretty, fine, prudent, slender, lean, little, insignificant'; OHG. *chleīmi*, 'pretty, shining, neat, careful, slight' (Alem. dialects. point to an OHG. variant **chlīni*). AS. *clēne*, adj., 'clean, neat,' E. *clean*, proves that 'pretty, clean,' is the prim. idea of the various senses of the MidHG. word (comp. Ἐσθμαχ). Scand. *klēnn* was borrowed at a late period from E., LG., or Fris. Goth. **klai-ni*- is wanting; the nasal belongs, as in several other adjs. (see *reitn* and *īðōn*), to the suffix. It is uncertain whether the root is to be connected with Gr. γλοι-ός, 'greasy, sticky oil,' and its cognates, discussed under *klei* (the meanings 'to shine, cleave (to)' interchange, e.g., in the root κλει, Gr. κλεια, κλειαρεω, κλειος, κλειαρός). Gr. γληνός, n., 'wonders, ornaments,' and γληνη, 'pupil (of the eye),' are, however, both on account of their forms and meanings, still less allied.—

Kleinod, n., 'jewel,' from MidHG. *kleīnōt*, n., with the variants *kleīnæte*, *kleīnæde*, n., lit. 'fine, pretty thing,' then 'costliness, ornament,' not recorded in OHG.; *ōt* is a suffix (see *heimat*, *Armut*, and *Einōde*). Hence the derivative has retained another feature of the earlier varied senses.

Kleister, m. and f., 'paste,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kleīster*, m., with the equiv. variant *klēnster* based on the vb. *klēnen*; OHG. *chlīstar* and Goth. **kleīstra-* are wanting; *stra* is a suffix, as in *lafter*; the stem *klē* is the root *klē*, by gradation *klai*, 'to cleave (to)' (discussed under *klei* and *klein*), which forms a vb. only in OHG., but it passes at the same time into the *e*-class, *chlēnan*, 'to cleave (to), smear,' for *kli-na-n*, with *na* as a suffix of the pres., as in Lat. and Gr. (*sper-ne-re*, *li-ne-re*, *dāxveiv*, &c.); comp. MidHG. *klēnen*, vb., Ic. *klina*, 'to smear,' *klīningr*, 'bread and butter,' *klīstra*, 'to paste.'

Klumpfern, vb., 'to tinkle,' ModHG. simply, allied to MidHG. *klampen*, *klumpfern*, 'to clamp'; **Klumpner**, 'tinker,' also ModHG. simply, allied to the equiv. MidHG. *klampfer*.

Klänken, vb., 'to force the seeds from cones by heat,' from MidHG. *klängen*, *klänken*, 'to cause to ring'; factit. of *klängen*, which see; comp. *hänfen*, allied to *hāngen*.

Klepper, m., 'nag,' early ModHG., orig.

not in a contemptuous sense; a LG. form; it is connected with LG. *kleppen*, 'to strike rapidly' (espec. also 'to ring with a sharp sound'), MidHG. *klepfen*. Perhaps the terra *Klepper* is derived from the bells on the harness of the horse.

Klette, f., 'bur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klētte*, f., with the variant *klēte*; OHG. *chlētto*, m., *chlētta*, f. (also OHG. *chlēta*). AS. *clipe*, *clāte*, f., E. *clotbur*, 'large bur'; further from the root *klēb*, 'to cleave (to), adhere' (comp. *flehen*), the equiv. OHG. *chlība*, AS. *clife*, MidE. *clive*, as well as MidDu. *klīve*, MidLG. *klīve*; finally also ModDu. *klis*, f., 'bur.' OHG. *chlētta* is the most closely connected with AS. *clipe*. It has been compared with Lat. *glis* (ss) as a cognate. From the G. word, OFr. *gleton*, *gletteron*, and ModFr. *glouteron* are derived. Comp. also the next word.

Kleffern, vb., 'to climb,' early ModHG. only, probably allied to *Klette*, and derived like the latter from a root meaning 'to cleave (to)'; comp. *flehen* and *fimmen*. Akin to Du. *klauteren*, LG. *klättern*, *klattern*, South Franc. *klätieren*, 'to mount, climb' (with an abnormal vowel and dental); root *klēt*?

Klieben, vb., 'to split,' from MidHG. *klieben*, OHG. *chlīoban*, vb., 'to split, cleave'; corresponding to OSax. *clīoban*, AS. *cleōfan*, E. *to cleave*. From the correspondence of the other Tent. dialects. we may assume Goth. **klābban*, **klīuban*, 'to split.' Under *flanben* a vb. from the same root *klāb*, by gradation *kleub*, 'to work with a sharp instrument,' has been discussed, to which is allied Gr. γλοφ (γλοφω, 'to hollow out, carve,' γλοφανος, 'chisel,' γλοφτης, 'carver'), perhaps also Lat. *glābo*, 'to peel.' With the Aryan root *glābh*, by gradation *gleubh*, *klēben*, *klūft*, and *klūppe* are also connected.

Klimmen, vb., 'to climb,' from a MidHG. *klimmen*, *klimben*, OHG. *chlīmban*, str. vb., 'to climb, mount'; corresponding to AS. *clīmban*, E. *to climb*. The nasal was orig. a part of the pres. stem; it did not belong to the root, as is proved by OIc. *klifa*, vb., 'to climb.' As to the identity of *klīmban* with OTent. *klīban*, 'to cleave (to), hold firm,' comp. *fleiben*; hence *fimmen* is prop. 'to adhere.'

Klumpfern, vb., 'to clink,' ModHG. only, a new onomatopoeic term.

Klinge (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *klīnge*, f., 'sword-blade'; the word, which is not recorded in OHG., is prop.

bably a derivative of *flingen* (from the ringing sound made by the sword on the helmet).

flinge (2.), *f.*, 'ravine,' from MidHG. *klänge*, *f.*, 'mountain stream,' OHG. *chlinga*, *chlingo*, *m.*, 'torrent'; like *flinge* (1), a derivative of *flingen*.

flingeln, *vb.*, 'to ring,' from MidHG. *klingelen*, OHG. *chlingilbn*, *vb.*, 'to sound, roar, splash,' dimin. and frequent. of *flingen*.

flingen, *vb.*, 'to sound,' from MidHG. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingan*, *str. vb.*, 'to sound, resound'; corresponding to Ic. *klingja*, 'to ring.' E. to *clink* has adopted the same final stem sound (*k* for *g*), which the subst. *clank*, connected with it by gradation (comp. *flang* and *flenzen*), has always had. The stem, like the derivative *flang* (comp. also *flinge*, *flinke*, and *flenzen*), is common to Teut., but on account of the non-permutation it cannot be cognate with Gr. *κλαγγή*, Lat. *clangor*. Both roots are independent onomatopoeic forms in each separate language.

flinke, *f.*, 'latch,' from MidHG. *klinke*, *f.*, 'bolt of a door'; allied to *flingen*.

flinse, **flinze**, *f.*, 'cleft,' from MidHG. *klünse*, *klünse*, and with a different stage of gradation *klunse*, *klumse*, *klumze*, *f.*, 'slit'; OHG. **chlunusa*, *chlunusa*, is wanting. Origin obscure.

flippe, *f.*, 'cliff,' from the equiv. MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) *klippe*, *f.*, borrowed from MidDu. *klippe*; comp. Du. *klip*; allied to a Teut. root *klīb*, as is shown by OIc. *kleif*, *n.*, 'cliffs'; comp. also AS. *clif*, *n.*, E. *cliff*, OIc. *klif*, *n.*, OSax. *klif*, OHG. *klēb*, *n.*, all pointing to a Goth. **klif*, *klībis*, *n.*, 'rock, hill.' They have been connected with Ic. *klīfa*, *vb.*, 'to climb' (see under *flēifen*), but on account of the prim. meaning 'to cleave (to),' this is scarcely satisfactory.

flippern, *vb.*, 'to click,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic term.

flirren, *vb.*, 'to clash,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic term.

floben, *m.*, 'log of wood, block, pulley,' from MidHG. *klobe*, *m.*, 'log of wood with a slit to act as a vice, fetter, stick with a slit for catching birds, bolt, slit,' &c.; OHG. *chlobo*, *m.*, 'stick for catching birds'; allied to *flēiben*, MidHG. *klieben*, *vb.*, 'to split, cleave' (comp. *Biegen*, allied to *biegen*). OLG. *klōbo*, *m.*, 'fetter'; OIc. *klōse*, *m.*, 'crevice in a rock, door joint'; Du. *klōof*, *f.*, 'slit, rift, cleft.' Comp. *flēb-laud*.

flöpfen, *vb.*, 'to knock,' from MidHG. *klöpfen*, OHG. *chlopfōn*, *wk. vb.*, 'to knock, rap'; Goth. **kluppōn* is not warranted by corresponding forms in the other OTeut. dialects; comp. also Du. *kloppen*. Further, OHG. *chlocchōn*, MidHG. *klöcken*, 'to knock,' which are not indubitably allied to *flöpfen*. With the latter the cognates discussed under *flaß* are connected by gradation, and these point to a Goth. **kluppōn*, 'to strike.'

floster, *m.*, 'monastery,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *klōster*, *n.*, borrowed on the introduction of Christianity from MidLat. and Rom. *claustrum* (Ital. *chiostro*, Fr. *cloître*), 'monastery'; comp. *flaufe*.

flöß, *m.*, 'clod, dumpling,' from MidHG. *klōz*, *m.* and *n.*, 'lump, bulb, clew, bullet, pommel of a sword, wedge,' OHG. *chlōz*, *m.*, 'ball, round mass, bowl (at play)'; corresponding to MidLG. *klāte*, Du. *kloot*, *m.*, 'bullet, ball' AS. **cleāt*, E. *cleat*, 'wedge' (Ic. *klōt*, 'pommel of a sword,' has an abnormal *ō* for *au*, which indicates that the word has been borrowed, unless it is cognate with Lat. *gladius*). Goth. **klauta-* is wanting; the Teut. root *klut* appears also in the following word.

flōtz, *m.* and *n.*, 'block, log, stump,' from MidHG. *klōz* (gen. *klōtzes*), *m.* and *n.*, 'lump, bullet,' hence equiv. to MidHG. *klōz*; AS. **clott*, E. *clot*; we may therefore assume Goth. **klutta-*, the relation of which to *klauta-*, mentioned under *flēß*, is evident. In the non-Teut. languages the Teut. root *klut* ('bale' ?), adduced under *flēß*, has not been definitely authenticated; a root *glud* appears in Lith. *gludus*, 'clinging to,' *glāusti*, 'to cling to.'

flucke, **Glucke**, *f.*, 'clucking hen,' from MidHG. *klucke*, *f.*, 'brood hen,' allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *klucken* (*glucken*). Comp. AS. *cloccian*, E. to *cluck*, Du. *klökken*. The Teut. cognate, *klukk*, is of onomatopoeic origin; comp. the phonetic cognates, Lat. *glōcīre*, Gr. *γλωσσεω*, 'to cluck.'

fluff, *f.*, 'chasm,' from MidHG. *kluff*, *f.*, 'cleft, chasm, cave, vault, tongs,' OHG. *chluff*, *f.*, 'tongs, shears,' prop. 'splitting' (as a verbal abstract of the OTeut. *klīuban*, 'to split,' discussed under *flēiben*). The tongs, as an instrument with a slit, is called dial. *fluff*; comp. *fluffe*. The MidHG. meaning 'vault' (*crypta*) seems to be due to a confusion of *fluff* with the foreign word *crypta* (see *Gruff*). Goth. **klufti-*, *f.*;

AS. **cluft*, E. *clift*, *clift*; Du. *kluft*, f., 'cleft, notch, chasm.'

Klug, adj., 'knowing, prudent, shrewd,' from MidHG. *kluoc* (g), 'fine, pretty, tender, superb, brave, polite, prudent, sly'; in OHG. not recorded, whether by chance or no is not known. It is thought to have been borrowed from LG., although the word in the non-HG. languages has a final *k*, LG. *klök*, Du. *klock*, 'prudent, brave, great, corpulent' (not found in E.; Scand. *klökr*, 'prudent, cunning' is supposed to be a G. loan-word). No clue to an etymological explanation of the adj. can be discovered.

Klump, **Klumpen**, m., 'clump, lump,' ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. *klamp*, Du. *klomp*, m.; comp. E. *clump*. Scand. *klumba*, f., 'club,' with a different labial, also a variant *klubba*; *klubbu-fótr*, whence the equiv. E. 'club-foot.' Further references have not been discovered. Comp. *kelken*.

Klüngel, n., 'clew,' from MidHG. **klüngel*, *klüngelîn*, OHG. *chlungilîn*, n., 'clew,' dimin. of OHG. *chlunga*, f., 'clew'; if *ng* be a suffix, as in *jung*, the word may be allied to *knänel*, OHG. *chliuwa* (root *klu*, Aryan *glu*), in which case it would be brought into connection with other terms; it is, however, more probably allied to E. *to cling*, from AS. *clingan*, 'to cling to, hold fast, adhere.'

Klunker, f., 'clot, tassel,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. *klungeler*, 'tassel,' *glunke*, f., 'dangling curl,' *glunkern*, 'to swing, dangle.'

Kluppe, f., 'pincers,' from MidHG. *kluppe*, f., 'tongs, barnacles, splinter,' OHG. *kluppa*, f., 'tongs.' *Kluppe*, like ModHG. *Kluft* (dial.) 'tongs,' is also derived from OTeut. *kliuban*, 'to split, cleave'; unfortunately correspondences in other dialects are wanting (Goth. **klubjô* ?). Comp. *flieben*, *flauben*, and *Kluft*.

Knabe, m., 'boy, lad, youth,' from MidHG., late OHG. *chnabo*, m., 'boy'; also 'youth, fellow, servant,' with the originally equiv. variants, ModHG. *Knappe*, MidHG. *knappe*, OHG. *chnappo* (OHG. *chnabo* and *chnappo* are related like *Stabe* and *Rappe*). AS. *cnapa*, OSax. *knapo*, and Olc. *knape*, 'attendant, squire,' present some difficulties compared with AS. *cnafa*, E. *knave*. Equally obscure is the relation of the entire class to the root *ken*, Aryan *gen* (Lat. *genus*, *gi-gn-o*, Gr. *γένος*, *γί-γν-ομαι*,

&c.), with which some etymologists would like to connect it; if it were allied, OHG. *chnëht* (*kn-ëht*) also might perhaps be compared.

Knacken, vb., 'to crack,' from MidHG. *knacken*, *gnacken*, 'to split, crack,' wanting in OHG.; E. *knack*, MidE. *cnak*, 'crack,' Ic. *knakker*; ModHG. *Knat*, 'crack,' MidHG. not yet found. To the same root Olc. *knoka*, AS. *cnocian*, E. *to knock*, formed by gradation, seem to belong. The words are based on an imitative root which is peculiar to Teut.

Knall, m., 'sharp report, explosion,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. *er-knell-*, 'to resound.' Comp. AS. *cnyll*, *cnell*, m., 'signal given by a bell,' E. *knell*.

Knau, **Knän**, m., 'father,' from MidHG. *genanne*, *gnanne*, from *genanne*, prop., 'of the same name' (for MidHG. *ge-comp.* *gleið* and *Gesele*), 'namesake.' Used even in MidHG. by sons addressing their father or grandfather.

Knapp, adj., 'scanty,' ModHG. only; wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; probably from LG., for *gehnapp*. Comp. Olc. *hneppr*, 'narrow.'

Knappe, m., 'squire, attendant,' from MidHG. *knappe*, m., 'youth, bachelor, servant, squire,' OHG. *chnappo*, m.; in the rest of the OTeut. languages there are no cognates pointing to Goth. **knabba*; two variants of the assumed **knabba* are mentioned under *Knate*, where the further etymological question is discussed. Comp. also *Stabe* with *Rappe*, Goth. *laigân*, 'to lick,' with AS. *liccian*.

Knappen, vb., 'to make scarce, hobble, nibble,' ModHG. only, from Du. *knappen*, 'to eat, lay hold of quickly.'—**Knappsack**, 'knapsack,' from Du. *knap-zack*, 'saddle-bag,' whence probably also E. *knapsack*.

Knarren, vb., 'to creak,' from MidHG. *knarren*, *gnarren*, 'to creak, snarl'; a recent onomatopoeic term like *knirren* and *knurren*.

Knaster, m., 'best tobacco,' borrowed at the beginning of the 18th cent. from Du. *knaster*, *kanaster*, m., 'canister tobacco,' which comes from Span. *canastro*, 'basket' (comp. Lat. and Gr. *canistrum*, *κάνιστρον*).

Knäuel, m. and n., 'clew,' from MidHG. *knäuel*, *knäulîn*, *knüel*, n., 'small clew or ball'; the *n* by differentiation represents *l* on account of the final *l* (=see *Knackland*); MidHG. *klüuel*, *klüuelîn*, dimins. of MidHG. *klüwe*, n., 'clew, ball';

OHG. *chliuvelin*, dimin. of *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, f., 'ball, clew'; AS. *cleōwe*, *clgwe*, n., MidE. *cleewe*, F. *clew*; also AS. *cleōwen*, *clgwen*, n., like MidG. *klāuon*, Du. *klueen*, 'skein.' OHG. also *klīwi*, *klīuwi*, n., MidHG. *klīuwe*, n., 'clew.' A richly developed nominal stem peculiar to West Teut.; the Goth. form is probably **klīwi* (*klīwis*), n. or **klīuǰō*, n.; the root *klā*, by gradation *klēu*, appears also perhaps in *klāue* (Goth. **klēwa*), which in that case was so called from its contracting; comp. Lat. *gluere*, 'to contract,' *glāma*, 'husk,' also Sans. *glāus*, 'bale,' hence Aryan root *glu*. Lat. *glōbus* and *glōmus* are not connected with this word.

Knauuf, m., 'button, pommel,' from MidHG. *knouf*, m., 'pommel (of a sword), pinnacle,' also a dimin. *knoufel*, *knoufel*, m., OHG. **chnouf* not recorded; Goth. **knaups* is also indicated by Du. *knoop*, m., 'button, knob.' A Goth. graded form **knaups* may likewise be inferred from the cognates discussed under *knēp*, which see.

Knaufer, m., 'niggard,' ModHG. only, probably from MidHG. *knāz*, 'impudent, daring, haughty (towards the poor).'

Knebel, m., 'branch, peg, moustache, knuckle,' from MidHG. *knēbel*, m., OHG. *knēbil*, 'crossbeam, girder, crossbar, cord, fetter, knuckle'; Du. *knevel*, m., 'packing-stick'; Scand. *knēfill*, m., 'stake, stick'; Goth. **knabils* is wanting. Considering the relation of Goth. **nabala*, m., 'navel,' to Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, we may assume for Goth. **knabils*, a root *gombh* (*gombh*) in the non-Teut. languages (comp. *γούφος*, 'plug, nail, wedge'; this word, however, is usually connected with the cognates of ModHG. *Ramm*).—It is still doubtful whether *Knēbel* in *Knēbelbart* ('twisted) moustache,' first recorded in ModHG. and borrowed from LG. and Du., is of a different origin, i.e. connected with AS. *cēnep*, OFris. *kenep*, Oic. *kanpr* (Goth. **kanīpa*-), 'moustache,' MidDu. *canesbeen*, 'cheek-bone.'

Knēht, m., 'servant,' from MidHG. *knēht*, OHG. *chnēht*, m., 'boy, youth, fellow, man, squire,' often also 'hero'; comp. AS. *cnīht*, m., 'boy, youth, man capable of bearing arms, hero,' E. *knight*; probably a West Teut. word, unknown to Goth. and Scand. (Dan. *knegt* and Swed. *knekt* are borrowed). The same variety of meanings in West Teut. words is found in *Knabe* and *Knappe* (comp. also AS. *magō*, 'son, boy, man, champion,' see too *ſterl*). However

probable its close connection with *Knabe* and *Knappe* may be, yet it is not possible to define it strictly. *Knēht* is more probably allied to the root *ken*, from Aryan *gen* (Lat. *genus*, *γένος*, Lat. *gi-gn-o*, *γίγνομαι*), than *Knabe*, because a suffix *-ēht* exists in Teut.

Knēifen, vb., 'to nip,' ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of LG. *knīpen*, adopted by the written language. Comp. *knēpen*.

Knēipe, f., 'pincers, gripes,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; its cognate relation to *knēpen* can only be assumed, since an older connecting link between it and *Knēipe*, 'tavern,' is wanting; orig. *Knēipe* was a low tavern. Is it related to Du. *knijp*, f., 'narrowness, embarrassment'? or rather Du. *knip*, m., 'bird-snare, brothel'?

Knēipen, vb., 'to pinch,' early ModHG., orig. LG. *knīpen* (see also *knēpen*); Du. *knijpen*, 'to nip, twitch'; probably not allied to AS. *knīpan*, *knīpan*, 'to bow,' but to a root *knīp*, 'to nip,' not recorded in OTeut., from which also MidE. *nīpen*, E. *to nip*, are derived; *kn* initially may be explained from **gahnīpan*. The pre-Teut. root *knīb* appears in Lith. *knībti*, 'to pick, pluck,' *knībti*, 'to nip.' If the E. word is unconnected with Du. *knijpen* on account of the initial sound, we might assume a root *knīb*, *gnīb* (Lith. *gnībti*, 'to nip,' *gnībis*, 'nip'), though this too is not recorded in OTeut.

Knēien, vb., 'to knead,' from the equiv. MidHG. *knēten*, OHG. *chnētan*; comp. Mid LG. and Du. *kneden*, 'to knead,' AS. *cnēdan*, MidE. *cneden*, E. *to knead*; a Goth. **knīdan*, or rather **knudan* (comp. *trēten*), 'to knead,' may be assumed; Scand. has only a wk. *knōða*, pointing to Goth. **knudan*. Since HG. *t*, LG., E., and Goth. *d* may have originated in *t* owing to earlier positions of the accents (comp. *Water*, AS. *fæder*, with Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*), *gnēt* may be regarded as the pre-Teut. root. Comp. OSlov. *gnetaq*, *gnesti*, 'to crush, knead.'

Knēicken, vb., 'to crack,' ModHG. only; from LG. *knīkken*, 'to burst, split, crack'; E. (dial.) *to knick*, 'to crack.'

Knēie, n., 'knee,' from MidHG. *knīe*, *knīu* (gen. *knīes*, *knīewes*), OHG. *chnīu*, *chnēo* (gen. *chnīwes*, *chnīwes*), n., 'knee'; comp. Du. *knīe*, f., AS. *cnēō* (gen. *cnēowes*), n., MidE. *cnēe*, E. *knee*; Goth. *knīu* (gen. *knīwis*), n., 'knee'; a common O. and Mod Teut. word with the prim. meaning 'knee,' which also belongs to the allied Aryan words; *genū*-, *gonu*-, *gnu*- are the Aryan

stems of the word; comp. Lat. *genu*, Gr. *ἰώνυ* (comp. *γυν-περῶν*, *γρόξ*, *λυρία*), Sans. *iānu*, n., 'knee' (*abhijānu*, 'down to the knee'; *jānu-bādha*, 'kneeling'). This Aryan stem *gnu* had when declined the variant *gnew*, which appears extended in Teut. by the *a* of the *a*-declension, Goth. *kniva-*. The shorter Teut. form *knu-*, Aryan *gnu-*, has been retained in Goth. **knu-ssus* (inferred from *knussjan*, 'to kneel'), 'kneeling' (the suffix *-ssus* is current in Goth.), and probably also in OIc. *knúe*, m., 'knuckle' (presupposing Goth. **knuwa*, m.); there are also some abnormal-derivatives, MidE. *cnélien*, E. *to kneel*, Du. *knielen*, and Swiss *chnü'e*, 'to kneel.'

Kniff, m., 'pinch,' ModHG. only, allied to *knetsen*; Du. *kneep*, f., 'pinch, pinching.'

Knirps, m., 'pigmy,' ModHG. only, a MidG. word, by syncope from **knürbes*, *knirbes* (comp. LG. *knirfix*, Lower Rhen. *knirwes*). MidE. *nürvel*, *nirvel* (AS. **cnyrfel*), 'pigmy,' are formed with a different dimin. termination. Allied to Suab. *knorpf*, 'pigmy'; and to Du. *knorf*, 'knot'?

Knirren, vb., 'to creak,' from MidHG. *knirren*, 'to jar.' A recent imitative word.

Knirschen, vb., 'to gnash,' MidHG. **knirsen*, may be inferred from *knirsunge*, f., 'gnashing,' and *zerknirsen*, 'to crush, squash'; for *sch* from *s* after *r* comp. *Sirsch* and *Stsch*; comp. ModDu. *knarsen*, *knarsen*, 'to gnash, crash,' *knarssetanden*, 'to gnash with the teeth.'

Knistern, vb., 'to crackle,' from MidHG. **knisten*, on which the noun *knistunge*, f., 'gnashing,' is based; an onomatopoeic formation.

Kniffelvers, m., 'doggerel,' ModHG. only; *Knüttel* for *Knüttel*, 'cudgel.' E. *staff*, in the sense of 'stick,' and also 'verse, strophe, stanza,' may be adduced as an approximate parallel. The Dutchman Junius says of the refrain in Du. popular songs, 'In vulgaribus rhythmis versum identidem repetitum scipionem aut baculum appellans'; the Romans had *versus rhopalici*, the Scandinavians the *stef*.

Kniffern, vb., 'to rumple,' ModHG. only; an imitative word.

Knobeln, vb., 'to fillip,' ModHG. only, allied to a widely diffused dial. form *knöbel* (UpG.), *knövel* (MidG. and LG.), 'joint,' espec. of the fingers.

Knoblauch, m., 'garlic,' from MidHG. *knobelouch*, m., with the orig. variant *klobe-louch*, m., OHG. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlo-*

volouh, m.; with regard to *b* for *f*, comp. *Ἐθωφέλ*; the *kn* of the MidHG. and ModHG. words may be explained as in *Knäuel* by a process of differentiation, i.e. the *l* of the next syllable produced the change of the first *l* into *n*; comp. ModDu. *knoflook* and MidLG. *kloflok*. In the ordinary explanation of 'cleft leek' no regard is paid to the fact that the first part of the compound, which is identical with ModHG. *Knoben*, appears elsewhere in the Teut. group, AS. *clufe*, E. *clove* (of garlic), AS. *clufþung*, 'crowfoot,' *clufþwyrft*, 'buttercup.'

Knöchel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *knöchel*, *knüchel*, m., 'knuckle'; dimin. of *Knuchen*, MidHG. *knocche*; AS. *cnucel*, MidE. *knokil*, E. *knuckle*, and the equiv. Du. *knokkel*.

Knochen, m., 'bone,' from MidHG. *knocche*, m., 'bone, knot of a branch, fruit capsule.' The ModHG. word, almost unknown to Luther, rarely occurs in MidHG., and is entirely wanting in OHG. (Wein is the genuine UpG. and HG. word for *Knuchen*, which again is orig. native to the MidG. and LG. dialects.) *Knuchen* is, however, proved by the corresponding dimin. *Knöchel* to be a good OTeut. word; Goth. **knuka*, m., may be assumed. It is still uncertain whether it is connected with E. *to knock*, AS. *cnucian*, OIc. *knoka*, MidHG. *knochen*, 'to cuff,' or is related to OIc. *knúe*, 'knuckle,' which would favour its further kinship with *Knie*. From **knuka*, UpG. *Knock*, 'snag, knot,' MidHG. *knock*, 'nape,' may be derived; their *ck* correctly represents the old *q*. Allied words with final *g* in the stem are, however, obscure, MidHG. *knögertin*, 'little knot,' and MidHG. *knügel*, 'knuckle.'

Knocke, f., 'bundle, bunch,' ModHG. only, from LG. *knocke*; proved to be a genuine OTeut. word by AS. **cnycēce*, MidE. *knucche*, 'bundle' (e.g. 'bundle of hay'), E. *knitch*, 'faggot'; Goth. **knuka*, or rather **knukja*, m., are wanting.

Knödel, m., 'dumpling,' from MidHG. *knödel*, m., 'seed-bud, dumpling'; dimin. of MidHG. *knod*, 'knot,' discussed under *Knuten*.

Knollen, m., 'clod, bulb,' from MidHG. *knolle*, m., 'clod, lump'; OHG. **chnollo*, m., is wanting. With the MidHG. meaning are connected AS. *cnoll*, m., E. *knoll*; Du. *knol*, 'turnip.'

Knopf, m., 'button, knob, pommel,' from MidHG. and OHG. *knopf*, m., 'pro-

tubercle on plants, bud, pommel of a sword, knot, loop'; comp. AS. **cnopp*, m., E. *knop*, 'button, bud'; Du. *knop*, 'bud, button, knot on plants.' Goth. **knuppa*- is wanting; under *knau*f its graded form Goth. **knaupa*- was assumed, which would represent **knauppa*-, for the stem loses its final *b*, as is shown in MidHG. *knübel*, m., 'knuckle,' as well as AS. **cnobba*, MidE. *knobbe*, E. *knob*; comp. also ModDu. *knobel*, m., 'knot, bulb, weal,' and HG. *Knuff*-. Besides the words hitherto adduced, from which we may infer an old *u* root (comp. especially *knau*f), there are some abnormal forms, Oic. *knuppr*, 'button, pommel,' AS. *cnæp*, MidE. *knap*. Comp. *knepf*, *knuffe*, *knüpfen*, and *knüpfel*.

Knorpel, m., 'gristle,' from MidHG. *knorpel*-, *knorbel*-, *bein knospel*, 'cartilage.' It cannot be certainly decided whether the word is based on a Goth. *knuzba*- or **knaarba*-; the former is the more probable for grammatical reasons; ModDu. *knobbel*, ModLG. *knusperknaken*, 'cartilaginous bone.'

Knorre, m., 'knotty excrescence,' from MidHG. *knorre*, m., with the equiv. variant *knäre*, m., 'knot, protuberance' (on trees, the body, &c.); *knäre* also signifies 'rock, cliff, summit'; in the sense of 'cuff, push,' it is connected with MidHG. *knüsen* (from **knusjan*), 'to push, strike.' For the other meanings too we must probably proceed from a Goth. word with *s* (*z*), as the dial. forms indicate, Stab. *knans*, 'knob on a loaf,' Swiss *knus*, 'knot, excrescence.' E. *knar*, 'knot in wood,' MidE. *knarre*, with the variant *knorre*, 'knot, excrescence.'—OHG. has only the adj. *chniurig*, 'knotty, stout, firm,' derived from **knär*-.—Comp. *knepf* and *knuff*.

Knortz, m., 'snag,' from MidHG. and OHG. *knorz*, 'excrescence, knot'; Dan. *knort*, Swed. *knört*. Allied to the preceding word †.

Knosp, f., 'bud,' from MidHG. *knosp*, m., 'protuberance'; the modern meaning is one of the varied senses in earlier ModHG.; 'protuberance' is the prim. signification, hence it is natural to connect *knosp* etymologically with *knepf*; the latter is to be represented in Goth. by **knuppa*-, the former by **knuspan*- for **knufspan*-; in that case *-span* would be a suffix; **knuspan*- may, however, stand for **knusspan*-, and be connected with the root *knus* appearing in *knorre*.

Knoten, m., 'knot,' from MidHG. *knote*, *knode*, m., 'natural knot (on the body and plants), artificial knot in a thread, noose'; OHG. *chnodo*, *chnoto*, m. (the OHG. and MidHG. doublets with *t* and *d* appear in *knete* and *knüdel* even as late as ModHG.). Allied to AS. *cnotta*, m., E. *knot*, with differently related dentals; comp. Oic. *ú-knytter*, 'dirty tricks,' and MidHG. *knotze*, f., 'protuberance'; E. *to knit*, AS. *cnyttan*, LG. (Voss) *knütze*, f., 'knitting-needles,' &c. Oic. *knútr*, m., 'knot,' *knúta*, f., 'dice'; they are related to AS. *knotta*, like Goth. **knaupa*- to **knuppa*- (comp. *knau*f and *knepf*), and just as a form with *a* in the stem (AS. *cnæpp*) is connected with these words, so is Oic. *knótr* (Goth. **knattus*), m., 'ball,' related to the cognates of *knuten*. No indubitably allied term can be adduced from the other Aryan languages. Comp. also *knüttel*.

Knöterich, m., 'knot-grass'; found only in ModHG.

Knubbe, **Knuppe**, m., 'knot in wood,' ModHG. only, from LG. *knubbe*, the cognates of which see under *knepf*. We may also mention MidHG. *knübel*, to which *Knuppe* is related, as *flanben* to *knarre*.

knuffen, vb., 'to cuff,' wanting in the earlier periods; of obscure origin.

knüpfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *knüpfen*, OHG. *knupfen*, 'to unite, tie, fasten together' (Goth. **knuppjan* is wanting); a nominal vb. from *knepf*, which see; MidHG. *knopf*, 'knot.'

Knüppel, m., 'wooden bar, stick, cudgel,' from LG.; in MidHG. *knüpfel*, m., 'cudgel,' was used. It is connected with MidHG. *knopf*, 'knot on plants.' See *knepf*.

Knust, **Knauß**, m., 'crusty piece of bread,' prop. 'protuberance,' especially 'corner of a loaf,' from LG.; *t* is a suffix; for *knús*- in the sense of 'knot,' see under *knorre*.

Knute, f., 'knout,' ModHG. only; borrowed from Russ. *knut*; comp. *Beitche*.

Knüttel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *knüttel*, *knüttel*, OHG. *chnüttil*, m., 'cudgel,' prop. 'stick or string with knots'; allied to *Knuten*.

Knoball, m., 'cobalt,' ModHG. only; of uncertain origin, probably equiv. to *Stebald*.

Knoben, m., 'hovel,' from MidHG. *kobe*, m., 'stable, pigsty, cage'; the ModHG. variant *Kneten* is derived, as the *f* indicates,

from LG. The word had orig. a more general sense, and was not restricted merely to a shed for animals and pigs. Even in Mod HG. the earlier meaning 'hut' is found; comp. MidHG. *kobel*, 'narrow house'; Ic. *kofi*, m., 'hut, penthouse, partition.' In AS. the corresponding *cofa* is specially used as a choice poetic term for 'apartment, bed-chamber'; hence E. *cove* and *pigeon-cove*. Goth. **kuba*, on which these words are based, is wanting. The word is genuinely Teut., as is proved by OHG. *chubisi* (Goth. **kubisi*), 'hut,' which, from its form, is a derivative of a far earlier period; comp. also MidHG. *kober*, 'basket, pocket,' AS. *cofl*, 'basket.' See *Kebel* and *Kübel*.

Kobold, m., 'goblin,' from MidHG. *köbölt*, with the variant *kobölt*, m., 'fantastic familiar spirit, goblin.' As the genuinely Teut. household deities, the *Kebelste* may be regarded as equiv. to the AS. *cofgodu*, *cofgodas*, 'penates, lares' (unfortunately AS. **cofold* or **cofweald*, 'household deity,' lit. 'protector of the bed-chamber,' is not recorded); in Goth. probably **kubawalda*-. The first component is OIc. *kofe*, AS. *cofa*, 'apartment, chamber' (see *Stöten*). The MidHG. and ModHG. variants *Opfeld* and *Opelt* may have been **ötwalt*, Goth. **audawald*, 'Lord of wealth'; the old *öt*, 'wealth,' has been retained only in proper names like *Öttestat*, *Öttried* (Stuard, E. *Edward*). For the ending *-ald* see under *Herold* and *walten*.

Koch, m., 'cook,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *koch*. OHG. *choh(hh)*; comp. Du. and OSax. *kok*, 'cook'; adopted before the HG. permutation of consonants, at latest in the 6th cent. (contemporaneously with *Küche*), when the art of cookery and horticulture were introduced from Italy; the word is based on Lat. *coquus*, or more accurately on the form *koko-* (comp. Ital. *cuoco*). The word passed into E. in a different form—AS. *cōc*, E. *cook*, where the *ō*, compared with HG. and Lat. *ō*, is due to a change of quantity in an open syllable (comp. *Ēdile* and *Kuchen*); on the other hand, the *ō* of the HG. word is probably derived from the vb. *fedhen*. The earlier Teut. word for *fedhen* is *fiēden*; an OTeut. word for 'cook' is wanting.—**kochen**, 'to cook,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *kochen*, OHG. *chohhōn*, from Lat. *coquere* (more accurately **coquāre*?). The HG. word could not remain a str. vb.,

because the vowel of the stem differed from the analogy of verbs of that class. In Rom. note Fr. *cuire*, Ital. *cuocere*. Comp. also *Kuchen*.

Köcher, m., 'quiver,' from MidHG. *kocher*, OHG. *chohhar*, m., 'quiver,' yet also generally 'receptacle' with the variants, MidHG. *kochære*, OHG. *chohhāri*, MidHG. *koger*, *keger*, with an abnormal *g* apparently in harmony with the obscure OIc. *kogurr* ('quiver'?), preserved only in *kogursveinn*, *kogurbarn*; OIc. *kogurr*, 'quilted counterpane, coverlet,' is an entirely different word, and is connected with a remarkable G. form *Köcher*, 'cover.' AS. *cocur*, MidE. *coker*, 'quiver'; also in MidE. and E. *quiver*, from OFr. *cuivre*, which is again derived from the Teut. word (Teut. *kokro-*, whence MidLat. *cucurum*, 'quiver').

Köder, m., 'bait.' The word, on account of its very varied forms and senses, is difficult to explain etymologically, perhaps several words, originally different, have been combined with it; MidHG. *köder*, *koder*, *köder*, *korder*, *körder*, *körder*, *quörder*, m., 'lure, bait, patch of cloth or leather,' OHG. *quörder* also means 'wick of a lamp'; in ModHG. it signifies, in the various dialects and at different periods, 'double chin, slime, rag, leather strap, bait.' With *Köder*, 'double chin,' we may perhaps compare E. *cod*, AS. *codu*, *cuwodu* (Goth. *qibus*, 'belly'?). With the meaning 'bait,' Goth. *qairrus* and HG. *furre* may be most closely connected, because *quörder*, as the oldest HG. form, points to a Goth. **qairpra-*; with this the Gr. compound *δέλεαρ* (*δελ-* for *δερ-* may be due to a process of differentiation, since a G. form *kerdel* occurs; and *δ*, according to *Æol.* *βληρ*, is perhaps an old guttural, root *ger*) may be certainly associated, and its variant *δέλετρον*, which more nearly corresponds with the G. word; the latter form is usually approved, since it combines the meanings of 'bait' and 'torch' (corresponding to OHG. *quörder*, 'wick'); in either case E. *cod* is abnormal. For the other meanings of the G. word no satisfactory etymologies can be found.

Koffer, m., 'trunk,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *coffre*.

Kohl, m., 'cabbage,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *köl*, m., with the variants OHG. *chöli*, MidHG. *kale*, *kæl*, m. (comp. Alem. *chöl*, *köl*), as well as OHG. *chölo*, *chölo*, m., MidHG. *köle*, *köle*, *köl*, and

OHG. *chōla*, f. Adopted with the South Europ. culinary art and horticulture from Lat. *caulis*, m., 'cabbage'; E. *cole*; MidE. *caul*, *coul*, AS. *cāwl*, as well as OIc. *kál*, n., point to Lat. *caulis*, whence also Ital. *cavolo*, Fr. *chou*, 'cabbage,' and W. *cawl*. The 'apparently vernacular' Lat. *cōlis* would have left no trace in the history of language if the MidHG. forms *kōle*, *kōl*, with a short accented syllable, were not derived from it. Most of the G. varieties of fruits and vegetables may have been introduced into Germany with the art of cookery in the 6th or 7th cent.; comp. Gppich, fēchen, Pfeffer, Rinze, Pfamme, and Kirsch.

Kohle, f., 'coal, charcoal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kole*, f., mostly *kole*, *kol*, m., and *kol*, n., OHG. *cholo*, m., *chol*, n.; comp. AS. *col*, n., E. *coal* (E. *colemouse*, see under *Schlmeiße*), OIc. *kol*, n. plur., 'coals.' Akin to the derivs. OIc. *kylna*, f., 'kiln,' AS. *cylne*, E. *kiln*, as well as Swed. *kylla*, 'to heat.'

Kohlemeiße, f., 'coalmouse,' from MidHG. *kōlemeiße*, f., allied to *Schle*, not to *Schl*; lit. 'titmouse with a black head'; AS. *cōlmāse*, E. *colemouse* (a corruption of *coalmouse*, just as the Germans instinctively connect *Schlmeiße* with *Schl*).

Kohlrabi, m., 'turnip-cabbage,' from Ital. *cavoli rape* (plur.); comp. Fr. *chou-rave*, Germanised *Schlrübe*. For further references see *Rübe*.

Kolben, m., 'club,' from MidHG. *kolbe*, 'mace, club, cudgel,' OHG. *cholbo*, m.; Ic. *kólfr*, m., 'javelin, arrow, bulb,' with the derivative *kylfi*, n., *kylfa*, f., 'club, cudgel.' Goth. **kulba-n-*, 'stick with a thick knob at the end.' From its meaning the word seems to be related to the cognates with the nasal form *klumb*, discussed under *klumpen*; in that case the Aryan root may be *gl-bh*, and the word compared with Lat. *globus*, 'round mass' (also 'clique,' comp. E. *club*).

Kolk, m., 'deep pool,' LG.; Du. *kolk*, m., 'eddy, abyss, hole.' Comp. Sans. *gārgara*, m.; yet according to Lat. *gurgēs*, 'eddy, whirlpool, abyss,' Teut. *r* and not *l* ought to correspond to Ind. *r*.

Koller (1.), n. and m., 'lady's ruff,' from MidHG. *koller*, *kollier*, *gollier*, *goller*, n., 'neckcloth,' derived from Fr. *collier* (Lat. *collarium*).

Koller (2.), m., 'staggers,' from MidHG. *kolre*, m., 'staggers, frenzy, silent rage,' OHG. *cholero*, m.; derived, like a number

of medical terms, mediately from Gr. *χολέρα*, Lat. *cholera*; the *ch* has also in Rom. the value of a *k*; comp. Ital. *collera*, Fr. *colère*.

Koller, m., 'coverlet,' from MidHG. *koller*, *kuller*, m., f., and n., 'quilted counterpane,' from OFr. *coltre* (comp. Ital. *coltra*); for farther references see *Riffen*.

Kommen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *komen*, OHG. *chūēman*, 'to come,' a common Teut. vb. The proper form of the initial *k* is *qu*, as is proved by ModHG. *bequem*, and hence OHG. *quēman* is the base; the *w* of an initial *kw* is frequently suppressed in HG. (comp. *fed* and *firn*) before *e* and *o* (not before *a*). Goth. *qiman*, AS. *cuman*, E. *to come*, OSax. *cuman*, OIc. *koma*. The prim. Teut. vb. *qeman*, 'to come,' thus deduced has a remoter history; it is identical with the Ind. and Zend root *gam*, 'to come,' and allied to Lat. *vēnio* for **gōvēmio*, Gr. *βαίω* for **βαγίω* (for **gōvēmio*); comp. *bequem* and *kuñt*. The assumed Aryan root is *gem*. The evolution of a *v* after the *g* is normal; comp. Goth. *qinō* with Gr. *γυνή* and Ind. *gnā* (**gāná*), 'woman'; Goth. *qiva-*, Lat. *vivus* (Gr. *βίος*, subst.), Ind. *jivā* (see *fed*; comp. the similar evolution of a *kv* akin to Teut. *hw* from Aryan *k* under *wet* and *welcher*).

Konfur, m., 'commander of an order of knighthood,' from MidHG. *kommentür*, *komedär*, m., from OFr. *commendeur* (Lat. *commendator*), 'commander, holder of an estate belonging to a priestly order.'

König, m., 'king,' from the equiv. MidHG. *künic*, *künic* (g), OHG. *chunig*, *chuning*; corresponding to OSax. *cuning*, AS. *cyning* (*cyng*), E. *king*, Du. *koning*, OIc. *konungr*; a common Teut. term, wanting only in Goth. The high antiquity of the term is attested by its being borrowed at an early period by Finn. and Esth. as *kuningas*, 'king,' by OSlov. as *kūnegū*, *kūnezū*, 'prince,' Lith. as *kūningas*, 'lord, pastor' (Lett. *kungs*, 'lord'). The word may be most probably explained by connecting it with Goth. *kuni* (gen. *kunjis*), OHG. *chunni*, MidHG. *künne*, AS. *cynn*, 'family.' Regarding *-ing* as a patronymic (AS. *Wōden-ing*, 'son of Woden'), the meaning would be 'a man of family,' i.e. of a distinguished family, 'ex nobilitate ortus' (Tacitus, *German.* vii.). This simple and satisfactory explanation is opposed by the fact that in OTeut. *kuni*-alone means 'king,' which has been preserved especially in compounds such as AS. *cyne-helm*, 'king's helmet,' i.e. 'crown,'

cyneſtōl, 'king's seat,' i.e. 'throne,' *cynerice*, equiv. to OHG *chunir̄thhi*, 'kingdom,' &c.; the simple form is perhaps found only in OIc. poetry as *kour* (*i*-stem), 'man of noble birth, relative of the king.' In tracing the evolution in meaning, this fact can no more be rejected than the former; in this case too *könig* would contain the essential idea of distinguished birth, but perhaps more accurately 'the son of a man of distinguished birth'; comp. Fr. and E. *prince*, signifying both *Prinz* (male member of the royal family) and *Fürst* (a sovereign ruler, and also a title next above Count). The etymological connection between E. *king* and *queen* must be discarded, since the latter signified 'woman' generally; yet it is of some value in illustrating the development of meaning in the word *könig*; AS. *cwēn* is espec. 'the noble lady.'

kōnnen, pret. pres., 'to be able,' from MidHG. *kunnen*, OHG. *chunnan*, pret. pres. (sing. *kau*, plur. *kunnum*, pret. *konsta*), prop. 'to be capable intellectually, know, be acquainted with, understand,' then also 'to be able, be in a position (to).' AS. *cuman* (sing. *can*), pret. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know, be able,' E. *can*; Goth. *kunnan* (sing. *kann*, plur. *kunnum*), pret. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know.' In the earlier periods the verbal stem *fōnnen* had exclusively an intellectual sense in contrast to that of *mōgen*, *vermōgen*. Besides the stem *kann*- preserved in the vb. *kunnan* (comp. also Goth. *kunnan*, 'to recognise,' AS. *cunnian*, 'to explore, attempt,' see also *kunſt*, *fund*, and *fennen*), there exists in the OTeut. languages a verbal stem which may be represented in Goth. as **knē*, **knō*; AS. *cndāvan*, 'to recognise, know,' E. *to know*; OHG. *irchnān*, *bichndān*, 'to recognise'; OHG. *irchnāt*, f., 'perception' (Goth. **knēþs*, f., is wanting); the OHG. nominal vb. *irchnuōdilen*, 'to become perceptible,' points to a Goth. **knōþla*, 'knowledge.' The three Teut. stems *kann*, *knē*, *knō* occur in the non-Teut. languages, Gr. and Lat. *gnō* in *γνῶσκω* (*g*-*γ*-*ω*-*ν*), 'to recognise,' *γνῶσις*, 'knowledge,' Lat. *gnō-sco*, *nō-tus*, *nō-tio*; OSlov. *znaja*, *znati*, 'to recognise'; OIr. *gnāth*, 'acquainted.' Ind. forms a pres. from a root **jan*, the pret. from a root *janā*, *janāmi*, *janānu* (comp. part. *jadā*), 'to know'; the Teut. root *kann* from *gen-n* appears in Lith. *žināti*, 'to know, recognise, perceive,' *pa-žintis*, 'knowledge,' Zend *ā-zaiñti*, f., 'information,' OIr. *ad-gēin*, perf.,

'cognovit.' This wide ramification of the closely allied Aryan root *gen*, *gnō*, 'to recognise, know,' is generally recognised, but its connection with the root *gen*, 'to beget, bring forth,' and the variants *gnā*-, *gnō*-, discussed under *kind*, *könig*, and *fennic*, is problematical. Both seem to be united in AS. *cennan*, 'to bring forth,' and 'to generate,' Gr. *γνῶσις*, 'related by blood,' and 'discernible, known.' The distinction, however, between the physical and intellectual senses of the word must have been made previous to the division of languages, since it exists in all the Aryan groups. Comp. *fūhn*.

Kopf, m., 'head,' from MidHG. *kopf*, m., 'drinking vessel, cup, pint measure, skull, head'; OHG. *choph*, *chuph*, m., 'goblet'; AS. *cuppa*, E. *cup*; Scand. *koppr*, m., 'crockery in the form of cups.' This class is one of the most difficult to explain. *ſaupt*, E. *head*, is certainly the real Teut. and earlier term for *Kopf*, and only in Mod HG. has the latter finally supplanted the former. The numerous senses of the cognates further involves us in doubt, although analogies may be adduced in favour of the evolution of the notion 'head' from an earlier meaning 'cup'; comp. OIc. *kella*, f., 'pot,' *kollr*, m., 'head'; ModHG. *Sirufhale*; Ital. *coppa*, 'cup,' and Prov. *cobs*, 'skull'; Fr. *tête*, from Lat. *testa*; Goth. *hwatrnī*, 'skull,' allied to AS. *hwēr*, 'kettle,' Du. *hersen-pan*, 'skull,' MidE. *herne-brainpanne*, 'skull,' allied to *ſpanne*, 'pan'; Du. *hersen-becken*, 'skull,' allied to *Becken*, 'basin.' Thus in fact the ordinary assumption might be allowed to stand, according to which the entire class is based on MidLat. *cuppa* (Ital. *coppa*, 'cup,' Lat. *cāpa*, 'cask.' There are, however, cognate terms in Teut. which induce us to proceed, not from Lat. *cāpa*, 'cask,' but from a prim. Teut. word meaning 'point, summit,' AS. and MidE. *copp*, 'summit, point,' MidE. also 'head,' E. *cop* (for the evolution in meaning comp. Siebel, allied to Gr. *κεφαλή*, dial. *Ῥαφ*, 'roof,' for *Kopf*); OSax. *coppod*, 'cristatus' of serpents, is also worthy of note. The Teut. origin of the word *Kopf* in its ModHG. sense is also supported by the fact that OHG. *chuppha*, MidHG. *kupfe*, f., 'head-dress,' evidently connected with *Kopf*, is necessary to explain some Rom. cognates—Ital. *cuffia*, Fr. *coiffe*, and MidLat. *cofca*, are derived from OHG. *chuppha*. Besides, Lat. *cāpa*, *cuppa*, as a fem. is not well adapted in form to explain the Teut. masc., especially since

koppa- (Goth. **kuppa-* is certainly wanting) had already too wide a ramification in the OTeut. languages. But in any case, it is conceivable that the assumed genuine Teut. word was confused at an early period with a MidLat. and Rom. term, and thus incorporated a number of foreign meanings. Comp. *Kuppe*.

Koppe, see *Kuppe*.

Koppel, f. and n., 'leash,' from MidHG. *koppel*, *kopel*, *kuppel*, f. (m. and n.), 'tie, connection,' especially 'leash,' then collect. 'pack of hounds,' also 'band' generally; from Lat. *copula*, MidLat. also *cupla* (the latter also 'couple of hounds in a leash'), whence also Fr. *couple*, E. *couple*, Du. *koppel*, 'couple, multitude, troop.'

Koralle, f., 'coral,' from MidHG. *koralle*, m., formed from MidLat. *corallus*, Lat. *corallium*.

Korb, m., 'basket,' from the equiv. MidHG. *korpe* (b), OHG. *chorp*, *korb* (gen. *korbes*), m.; comp. Du. *korf*, m., 'dossier.' The usual derivation from Lat. *corbis* is opposed by phonetic considerations, and also by the fact that nouns equiv. in meaning but with differently graded forms also occur; according to ModHG. *Brett* and its gradation *Werb* (which see), MidHG. *krēbe*, m., 'basket,' and hence further ModHG. *Krippe* may also be connected with *Werb* (comp. too ModIc. *karfa*, f., and *kōrf*, f., 'basket'?). It is not impossible that, in addition to an inherited OTeut. word, the Lat. term was borrowed at a later period; OHG. *churib*, plur. *churbi*, points perhaps to Lat. *corbis* (E. *corb*); further ModHG. *Stē* (1) seems to be an old cognate of Lat. *corbis*.

Korde, *Kordel*, f., 'cord, tow-line,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *corde*, *cordelle*; comp. Du. *koord*, f., and the equiv. E. *cord*, from the same Rom. source, ultimately derived from Lat. and Gr. *chorda*.

Koriander, m., 'coriander,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *coriandrum*; in MidHG. *koliander*, *kullander*, *kolländer*, from MidLat. *colliandrum*. Comp. Du. *koriander* and E. *coriander*.

Korinthe, f., 'currant,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. *corinthe*.

Kork, m., 'cork,' early ModHG. only, through the medium of Du. (*kork*, *kurk*, n., 'corkwood, cork, stopper') and LG. commerce, from Span. *corcho*, 'corkwood, stopper,' whence also E. *cork* at an early period. The ultimate source is Lat. *cortex*, 'bark.'

Korn, n., 'grain, corn,' from MidHG.

korn, OHG. *chorn* (gen. *chornes*), n., 'corn' (in MidHG. also 'grape-stone, corn-field, corn-stalk'). Goth. *kaurn*, n., with the variant *kaurnb*, n.; OIc. *korn*, AS. and E. *corn*, Du. *koren*; common Teut. stem *korna-*, meaning 'single grain,' then also 'stone' and 'fruit.' For the meaning 'stone' comp. OHG. *berikorn*, MidHG. *vein-*, *trāben-korn*, 'stone of a berry'; OHG. *korn-* and *kērnayful* (AS. *cornæppel*), 'malum punicum, calville,' are interchangeable; for the derivative AS. *cyrnel*, E. *kernel*, see under *Kern*. Thus it is probable that there exists a close connection between *Kern* and *kern*, their phonetic relation being similar to that between *Wrett* and *Werb*; for further examples of gradation in nouns, see under *Kerb*. Another graded form of *Kern*, from pre-Teut. *grnō-m*, is furnished by Lat. *grānum*, 'grain, core'; see *Hürte*, equiv. to Lat. *crates*; vcll, equiv. to Lat. *plēnus*, OIc. *lān*. *Grnō* is exactly the same as OSlov. *zrūno*, n., 'grain.'

Kornelle, f., 'cornel-cherry,' even in OHG. *cornul*, *cornul-baum*, from MidLat. *cornolium* (Fr. *cornouille*, Ital. *corniolo*); a derivative of Lat. *cornus*, f., 'cornel-cherry'; comp. AS. *corntrēb*, E. *cornelian-tree*.

Körper, m., 'body, substance, carcass,' in the MidHG. period (13th cent.) *korper*, *körper*, *körper*, m.; borrowed from Lat. *corpus*, or more accurately from the stem *corpor-*, a prim. cognate of which exists in OTeut. from the same source (Aryan *kyp*), OHG. *hrēf*, AS. *hrif*, 'womb.' *Leib* (see *Leichnam*) is the OTeut. word for ModHG. *Leib* and *Körper*. "The sacrament of the Church and the elevation of the Host, and perhaps medical art, led to the naturalisation of the Lat. word."

Koscher, *kaufcher*, adj., 'pure,' ModHG. only, from Jew. Chald. *kāschēr*, 'pure, according to prescription.'

Kosen, vb., 'to chat, caress,' from MidHG. *kōsen*, OHG. *chōsōn*, 'to converse, talk.' The meaning of the vb. is opposed to any connection with OHG. *chōsa*, 'lawsuit,' and Lat. *causa*, *causari*, for it nowhere shows an indication of a legal origin; Mod Fr. *causer*, 'to chat,' is also derived from G., since in Lat. *causa*, Fr. *chose* originated. As a native word *teſeu* (Goth. **kausōn*) is of uncertain origin; it is certainly connected, however, with AS. *ceāst*, MidE. *cheeste*, 'argument, dispute,' Du. *keuzelen*, 'to caress.'

Koffat, see *Ket* (1).

Kost (1.), f., 'cost,' from MidHG. *koste* *kost*, f. and m., 'value, price, expense,' even in OHG. *kosta*, f.; borrowed in the OHG. period from MidLat. *costus*, m., *costa*, f. (comp. Ital. *costo*, m., Fr. *coût*, m., Span. *costa*, f.; ultimate source Lat. *constare*, 'to come to, cost'). From Rom. are derived MidE. *costen*, E. *to cost*, whence Scand. *kosta*, 'to cost.'

Kost (2.), f. (in the 16th cent. also m.), 'board,' from MidHG. *koste*, *kost*, f., 'living, food, victuals'; comp. Scand. *kostr*, m., 'victuals, provisions.' In Scand. as in the G. word, the meanings of (1) and (2) overlap; at all events (2) is a later development of (1). We must certainly assume that the Scand. loan-word *kostr*, 'expense, victuals,' was confused with an OTeut. word which would be most closely connected with Goth. *kustis*, m., 'trial, proof,' and *gakusts*, 'test'; OIc. *kostr*, m., 'choice, condition, circumstances.' With regard to these nouns see *fisfen*.

Kosten (1.), vb., 'to cost,' from MidHG. *kosten*, 'to come to, cost'; from MidLat. and Rom. *costare* (Lat. *constare*); Fr. *coûter*; see *Kest* (1) and (2); E. *to cost*.

Kosten (2.), vb., 'to taste,' from MidHG. 'to scrutinise, test by tasting'; OHG. and OSax. *costôn*, AS. *costian* (wanting in E.); a common Teut. vb. meaning 'to put to the test, scrutinise, try.' *Kosten*, like the Teut. words mentioned under *Kest* (2), is connected with *fisfen*, and is identical in form with Lat. *gustare*, 'to taste.' Teut. *kus*, pre-Teut. *gu*, is the root. Comp. *fisfen*.

kostspielig, adj., 'expensive,' first used towards the end of the 18th cent.; it contains, however, an old word which has elsewhere disappeared, and even in this compound has been corrupted; MidHG. *spildec*, 'extravagant'; OHG. *spilden*, 'to squander, dissipate' (from OHG. *gaspilden*, Fr. *gaspiller* is derived). Hence **kostspielig* is probably 'squandering money'; *spildig*, which was etymologically obscure, was corrupted into *spielig*.

Kot (1.), **Kote**, f., 'cot'; prop. a LG. word; LG. *kote*, *kat*, Du. *kat*, 'hut'; corresponding to AS. *cot*, n., and *cote*, f., 'hut'; from the former E. *cot* is derived (E. *cottage* is the same word with a Rom. suffix; comp. MidLat. *cotagium*, OFr. *cotage*), from the latter came *cote* in *dove-cote* and *sheep-cote*; comp. Scand. *kat*, n., 'small farm.' Goth. **kut*, n., or **kutó*, f., is wanting. The

widely ramified class is genuinely Teut., and passed into Slov. (OSlov. *kotič*, 'cella') and Kelt. (Gael. *cot*). Rom. words have also been derived from it—ModFr. *cotte*, *cotillon*, Ital. *cotta*, all of which denote some article of dress, though this sense does not belong to the Teut. word (E. *coat*, at all events, is probably derived from Rom.). The Teut. word means only 'apartment, hut, room of a house'; *gudo-* is perhaps the pre-historic form.—**Kotfasse**, also by assimilation *Kesfasse*, *Kesfat*, *Kotse*, 'person settled in a small farm'; also spelt *Kötter*.

Kot (2.), m., 'dirt, mire, dung,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kót*, *qudt*, *kát*, n., OHG. *quát*; Goth. **qēda-*, 'dirt,' is wanting. Prop. neut. adj.; MidG. *quát*, ModDu. *kwaad*, 'wicked, ugly, rotten' (MidE. *cwéad*, 'bad'). *Unst* and *Unrat* are in the same way veiled terms for *stercus*. In its pre-Teut. form *guéltho*, *Kot* might be related by gradation to Ind. *gátha*, Zend *gátha*, 'dirt, excrementa,' so that the Teut. subst. may have been formed from the adj. even in pre-historic times; the Sans. and Zend word seems, however, to be connected with the Ind. root *gu*, 'caecare' (OSlov. *gověno*, n., 'dirt').

Kote, **Köte**, f., 'pastern joint,' ModHG. only, from LG. *kote*; comp. ModDu. *koot*, Fris. *kate*, f., 'knuckle-bone.' No other cognates are found.

Köfer, m., 'cur,' prop. 'farmer's dog,' allied to LG. *kote*, 'small farm.' See *Ket* (1).

Kotze, f., 'coarse cloth,' from MidHG. *kolze*, m., 'coarse, shaggy woollen stuff, cover or garment made of it,' OHG. *chozzo*, m., *chozza*, f.; comp. OSax. *cot* (*tt*), 'woollen cloak, coat'; a specifically G. word, wanting in Goth., Scand., and E. The Rom. words mentioned under *Ket* (1)—Fr. *cotte*, 'petticoat,' Ital. *cotta*—seem to have been borrowed from G., since in OHG. other words belong to the same class, OHG. *umbichuzzi*, 'upper garment,' *umbichuzzen*, vb., 'amicire.' On the assumption that *Kotze* is a genuine Teut. word, some have connected it with Gr. *βεδος* (from the root *gud*), 'woman's dress,' MidE. *cote*, E. *coat* are certainly of Rom. origin, OFr. *cote*, MidLat. *cotta*. Comp. *Kutte*.

Kötze, f., 'basket,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kätze*; of obscure origin; comp. *Kieze*.

koſjen, vb., 'to vomit,' first occurs in early ModHG.; of uncertain derivation.

Krabbe, f., 'crab,' borrowed, like most words with medial *bb*, from LG.; comp. MidLG. *krabbe*, Du. *krab*, AS. *crabba*, E. *crab*, Scand. *krabbi*; the strictly HG., i.e. permuted, form *ſtrappe*, appears in the 16th cent., yet the word was native only to the maritime Teutons. *ſtreß* is from a cognate stem, but Gr. *καράβος*, Lat. *carabus*, 'sea-crab,' are neither prim. allied, nor are they the forms from which the Teut. words were borrowed. Fr. *crabe*, 'crabfish,' is most closely connected with the Teut. and with the Lat. word.

Krabbeln, vb., 'to crawl,' with LG. permutation, in contrast to MidHG. *krappeln*, of which the variant *krabellen* occurs, whence also earlier ModHG. *frabeln*. The form with a double labial may be due to its being popularly connected with *ſtrabte* (*ſtrappe*), for in Scand. also a simple form is found without this double labial, Scand. *krasla*, 'to scratch with the nails,' and *krasja*, 'to shuffle with the feet.' E. *grabble*, *grapple*, *grab* are connected with LG. and Du. *grabbeln*.

Krachen, vb., 'to crack, crash, break,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krachen*, OHG. *chrakhôn*; comp. Du. *kraken*, 'to crack (nuts, &c.), burst, crack, crackle,' AS. *cracian*, E. *to crack*; Goth. **krakôn* is wanting. AS. *cearcian*, 'to crack' (Goth. **karkôn*), is worthy of note; comp. respecting the apparent transposition of the *r*, *Wrtt* and *Verb*, *fragen* and *forſchen*. Teut. root *krk* from *grg*; comp. Sans. *grg*, *garj*, 'to rustle, crackle.'—**Krach**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *krach*, OHG. *chrach*, 'crack, crash.'

Krächzen, vb., 'to croak,' ModHG. only, a deriv. of *frachen*; in MidHG. *krochzen*, OHG. *chrocchezan*, 'to croak,' which is related by gradation to the stem of *frachen*. From AS. *cracian*, *cracell-in* was formed, like ModHG. *frächzen*, from *frachen*.

Kradde, f., 'sorry nag,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin. Perhaps akin to Du. *kraak*, Fr. *caraque*, 'clumsily built merchant ship' ?

Kraft, f., 'strength,' from MidHG. *kraft*, OHG. *chraft*, f., 'strength, power, force of an army, multitude, abundance'; comp. OSax. *craft*, m. and f., Du. *kracht*; AS. *cræft*, m., with the HG. meanings, also 'mental capacity, art, science,' hence E. *craft* (the corresponding *crafty* shows prominently the last specialisation of meaning within the mental sphere); OIc.

kraptr, m., 'strength.' ModIc. *kræfr*, 'strong,' exhibits the stem without the dental suffix; yet OIc. *kręfja*, 'to beg, demand, challenge,' as well as AS. *crasian*, E. *to crave*, seems, on account of its meaning, not to be connected with the subst. No certain cognates are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Kraft, prep., 'in virtue of,' prop. dat. sing. of the preceding word, originally combined with the preps. *aus* or *in*. MidHG. *kraft*, with the gen. of a noun, is often simply a pleonasm for the noun itself—*höher wunne kraft* for *höhiu wunne*, 'great bliss'; *áz zornes kraft*, 'in anger.'

Kragen, m., 'collar,' from MidHG. *krage*, m., 'neck' (of men and animals), also 'nape,' then further, 'article worn round the neck, collar'; wanting in OHG., OSax., AS., and OIc. MidE. *crave*, E. *crave*, 'crop' (of birds), point to AS. **craga*; E. variant *crag*, 'neck, nape,' dial. also 'crop'; ModIc. *kragi*, m., 'collar,' is of G. origin. Goth. *kragu*, m., 'neck, throat,' is wanting. Further references are uncertain; Gr. *βρόχος*, 'windpipe,' may be allied, since its initial *β* may represent *g* (*grogho-*, *grongho-*); comp. also *βρόχος*, 'gullet, throat.' MidHG. *krage* is also used personally as an abusive term, 'fool'; hence ModHG. *Geizfragen*, 'niggard.'

Krähē, f., 'crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krēe* (rare), f. (usually *krā* and *krāwe*, f.), OHG. *chrāia*, *chrāwa*, and *chrā*, f.; comp. Du. *kraai*; OSax. *krāiu*, f., AS. *crāwe*, f., E. *crow*; a West Teut. word allied to *frāhen*, which was orig. a str. vb. The Scand. term *krāka*, f., 'crow,' cannot be immediately connected with the cognates adduced; it is only very remotely allied.

Krāhen, vb., 'to crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krēn*, *krājen* (pret. *krāte*), OHG. *chrāen*, vb.; corresponding to AS. *crāwan* (pret. *crēw*), E. *to crow*, and the equiv. Du. *kraaijen*; a specifically West Teut. vb., in Goth. *krākjan*. That it was not orig. used of the cock alone is attested by the etymology of *ſtrāhe*, and also by the compounds, OHG. *hanachrāt*, OSax. *hanocrād*, AS. *hancrād*, 'cock-crow, crowing.' The Teut. stem. *krē-*, *krēw* may be connected with OSlov. *graja*, *grajati*, 'to croak,' and Lith. *grōju*, *grōti*, 'to croak.'

Krahn, m., 'crane' (machine), ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du.; prop. identical with *ſtraniſch*, of which it is a shorter form; see *ſtraniſch*. Gr. *γέρανος*

also means 'crane'; comp. too Lat. *aries*, HG. *Bof*, as well as Lat. *grus*, as terms for machines.

Krakel, m., 'uproar,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. *krakel*; of obscure origin.

Kralle, f., 'claw, talon, clutch,' ModHG. only; wanting in the earlier periods. Allied to Gr. *γράω*, 'to gnaw,' Sans. root *gras*, 'to devour'?. MidHG. *krellen*, 'to scratch' (Goth. **krazljan* ?), is more closely connected.

Kram, m., 'retail trade,' from MidHG. *krām*, m., prop. 'stretched cloth, marquee,' espec. 'covering of a stall,' then the 'stall' itself (also called *krāme*, f.), 'trade wares'; corresponding to Du. *kraam*, f., 'retail shop, wares,' then, strangely enough, 'child-bed,' which must have originated in the meaning 'stretched cloth,' as the covering for the bed. A specifically G. word introduced into the North by commerce (Ic. *kram*, n., 'wares,' Lith. *krōmas*). 'Tent-cloth' may have been the prim. meaning of Goth. **krēma-*.

Krammetsvogel, m., 'fieldfare,' from MidHG. *kramat(s)vogel*, *krambitvogel*, *krane-witvogel*, m., 'fieldfare,' prop. 'juniper bird.' The juniper in MidHG. is *krane-wite*, *kranwit* (*kramwit*, *kramat*), OHG. *chranawitu* (prop. 'crane-wood'), from *krana*, 'crane,' mentioned under *Strahn* and *Stranich*, and OHG. *witu*, 'wood' (note the similarity in the E. word); comp. E. *craneberry*, *cranberry*, from *crane*.

Krampe, f., 'staple, clamp,' from LG., since we should have expected *pf* in HG.; comp. Du. *kram* for *kramp*, 'hook, clamp,' E. *cramp*, also *cramp-irons*; OHG. *chrampf*, 'hook.' From the Teut. cognates, which are based on the adj. **krampa-*, discussed under *Strampf*, Fr. *crampion*, 'cramp,' is derived; see the next word.

Krämpe, f., 'brim of a hat,' ModHG. only, from LG. *krämpe*, allied to the OHG. adj. *chrampf*, 'curved' (Olc. *krappr*, 'close, narrow'); OHG. *chrampf*, quoted under *Stampe*, combines the meanings 'hook' and 'border, brim.'

Krämpel, f., 'earling-comb,' borrowed from LG., but it occurs even in the MidHG. period; dimin. of *Stampe*, 'hook.'

Krampf, m., 'cramp, spasm, convulsion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *krampf* (OHG. also *chrampf*); comp. OSax. *cramp*, Du. *kramp*, f., E. *cramp*; the common West Teut. term for 'cramp'; orig. an adjectival subst. from OHG. *chrampf*,

'curved,' Olc. *krappr* (normal for **krampf*), 'narrow, pressed close.' The Teut. stem *krampa-* has numerous cognates in G.; besides the LG. loan-words *krämpe*, *krämpe*, *krämpel*, we may mention OHG. *chrampf*, 'hook, border,' *chrimpsan*, MidHG. *krimpfen*, 'to contract in a crooked or spasmodic fashion,' MidHG. *krimppf*, adj., 'crooked' masc. subst. 'cramp'; ModHG. *frummt* is also allied, as is indicated by its OHG. and MidHG. variant *krumpf*, 'bent, twisted.' Comp. *frummt*, and OHG. *chrimpsan*, MidHG. *krimpfen*, 'to be convulsed,' ModDu. *krimpen*, 'to draw in, shrivel,' MidE. *crimpil*, 'wrinkle,' *crumbe*, 'hook,' *crumpe*, 'crump,' E. *to crimple*, 'to contract,' &c.; Olc. *krappr*, 'narrow,' and its nominal vb. *kreppa*, 'to compress.' Comp. *Strüppel* and *Strapfen*.

Stranich, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kranech* (*krēnich*), m., OHG. *chranu*, *chranih* (*hh*), m., 'crane' (bird); also without the guttural suffix, MidHG. *krane*, which agrees with the MidG., LG., and E. forms (Du. *kraan*, f., 'crane'—bird, and then machine; AS. *cran* and *cornuc*, E. *crane* in both senses). In the Scand. languages, Olc. *trane*, m., 'crane,' seems to be connected with these. The suffix *ch* in ModHG. is Goth. *k* in *ahaks*, 'pigeon,' AS. *hafoc*, 'Habit' (hawk). The corresponding words for 'crane' in the other West Aryan languages (prim. form *ger-w*) are the most closely allied—Gr. *γέρανος*, Kelt. and W. *garan*; also OSlov. *žeravi*, Lith. *gėrvi*, f., Lat. *grus* (gen. *gru-is*), corresponds to OHG. *chreia*, 'crane.' The derivation of Gr. *γέρανος*, from *γεράρκω*, root *ger*, 'to grow old,' as if the crane were remarkable for its great age, is open to objection. Further, the crane is one of the few names of birds (see *Drossel*) in which several Aryan stems coincide. Comp. also *Strahn* and *Stammetsvogel*.

Krank, adj., 'sick, ill,' from MidHG. *kranc* (*k*), adj., 'narrow, slender, slight, powerless, weak, null' (in OHG. not yet found). The earliest references are in the first half of the 12th cent., therefore *krank* is most frequently regarded as a LG. loan-word; but the late appearance of the word cannot be accepted as a proof of its having been borrowed, since this is not supported by its form, which may be derived from an OTeut. source; comp. OHG. *chrancholn*, 'to grow weak, stumble'; AS. *cranc*, 'feeble, infirm,' also occurs rarely. For

the further history of the word we must at all events proceed from the latter meaning (*nieß* is the OTeut. adj. for 'sick?'); Scand. *krankr*, 'sick,' is borrowed from G. (**krakkr* must have been the native form); a genuine Scand. *krangr*, 'feeble,' also occurs. The common West Teut. adj. *kranka-* is connected with AS. *cringan*, lit. 'to writhe like one mortally wounded, fall in fight, fall with a crash' (thus closely allied in meaning to AS. *cranc*, 'infirm, tottering?'). With the same root *kring*, *krink*, are connected ModHG. *Kring*, 'circular pad for the head,' E. *crank*, to *crankle*, *crinkle*.—**kränken**, 'to make ill,' from MidHG. *krenken*, 'to torment, grieve,' prop. 'to lessen, humiliate.'

Kranz, m., 'wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *kranz*, m.; a specifically HG. word, which in this form has passed within historic times into other Teut. languages (i.e. *kranz*, Du. *kranz*). Perhaps allied to Sans. *granth*, 'to tie (a knot), bind,' *granthi-s*, m., 'knot,' or even with Lith. *grandis*, m., 'bracelet, tyre of a wheel' (Lett. *grūdi*, 'wood for framing,' from the base **grandai*).

Kräppel, **Kräpfel**, dimin. of *Kraffen*.

Krapfen (1.), **Krappe**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kräpfe* (MidG. *kräpe*), m., 'a kind of pastry, fritter'; OHG. *chräpfo*, m., orig. identical with the following word; so called from the hooked form of the pastry.

Kraffen (2.), m., 'cramp, hook, dung-fork,' from MidHG. *kräpfe*, *kräpe*, m., 'hook, cramp,' OHG. *chräpfo*, 'hook,' also 'claw, talon'; the Goth. form **krēppa* is wanting, nor is the word found in the other Teut. languages; before the HG. permutation of consonants it passed in the form *grappo*, *grapo* into Rom. (Ital. *grappa*, 'cramp, talon,' Fr. *grappin*, 'grapnel'). Comp. further E. *craple*, 'claw, talon.' It is doubtful whether OHG. *chrácho* (Goth. *krēkka*), m., 'hooked instrument,' and Scand. *kraki*, m., 'stake,' are allied. The stem of *Kraffen* appears in a nasal form in OHG. *chrampf*, 'curved,' and OHG. *chrampfa*, *chrampfo*, m., 'iron hook' (comp. Fr. *crampion*, 'cramp, borrowed from OHG.). Consequently *Kraffen* is connected with *Kraumpf*.

Krätzje (1.), f., 'dosser,' from MidHG. *krätze*, also *kratte*, m., 'basket'; OHG. *chrezzo* and *chratto*, m., 'basket.' Perhaps the word is allied, on account of the Mid-

HG. variant *krenze*, with *Krauz*. On the other hand, OHG. *chratto* and MidHG. *kratte* suggest AS. *cradol*, E. *cradle*, and also Du. *krat*, AS. *cræt*, E. *cart* (orig. 'cart-basket'?), E. *crate*. With Gr. *κάρταλλος*, 'basket,' these cognates cannot be connected.

Krätzje (2.), f., 'itch,' from MidHG. *krätz*, *kratz*, allied to *tragen*.

Kratzen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, OHG. *chrätzôn*, 'to scratch' (allied to Scand. *kroda*, 'to dig in,' Goth. *gakrutôn*, 'to grind'); previous to the HG. permutation of consonants **kratton*, whence Ital. *grattare*, Fr. *gratter*, 'to scratch.' Comp. *früßeln*.

Krauen, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krouwen*, OHG. *chrouwôn*, *krouwen*; Goth. **krawjôn*, or rather **kraggwôn*, and other correspondences are wanting. With this vb. is connected OHG. *chrouwil*, MidHG. *krüwel*, m., 'three-pronged fork, talon, claw,' to which Swiss and ModHG. *Sträuel*, 'fork with hooked prongs'; comp. Du. *krauwel*, m., 'pitchfork, fork, claw, finger-nail,' allied to *krauwen*, 'to scratch.' Connected with *Kraume*.

Kraus, adj., 'frizzled,' from MidHG. *krás*, 'curled, frizzled'; unknown to all the OTeut. languages; retained in Mid Du. *kruis*, ModDu. *kroes*, 'dishevelled, entangled, frizzled, stubborn'; MidE. *crás*, 'frizzled, angry.' The genuine Teut. origin and great antiquity of *fraus* are certified by the equiv. parallel cognates, Mid HG. *krol* (*ll*), 'curly, lock of hair,' Du. *krul*, 'lock,' *krullig*, 'frizzled, curly,' MidE. *'crul*, 'curly.' Comp. *Strele*.

Krause, f., 'pitcher with a lid,' from MidHG. *kráse*, f., 'pitcher, earthenware drinking vessel'; OHG. **chrása*, f.; Mid Du. *kruise*, AS. **cráse*, MidE. *cráse*, E. *cruse*; Scand. *krás*, 'pitcher with a lid.' It is not immediately connected with HG. *Krug*. That the word is of foreign origin seems certain, yet the ultimate source cannot be Gr. *κρωσσός*, 'pitcher.' See the following word.

Kräusel, m., 'top,' with the more frequent variant *Kräußel*, a corrupt form which arose from connecting *Kräußel* with the circular (*freisförmig*) movement of a top; MidHG. **kriusel*, MidG. *kräusel*, m., 'top,' a dimin. of *Kraume*, hence lit. 'small pitcher.' Comp. the UpG. term *Σεψ* for 'top.'

Krauf, n., 'herb, vegetable, weed,' from

MidHG. *krāt*, n., 'small foliated plant, herb, vegetable,' espec. 'cabbage,' OHG. *krāt*, OSax. *crād*; Du. *kruid*, n., 'herb, spice, gunpowder' (the last meaning is also found in MidHG. from the 14th cent.); MidE. *crādeuain* (Du. *kruidwagen*), 'ammunition waggon,' seems to have been borrowed. Goth. **krāþ* (gen. **krādīs*), n., might be taken for *krā-da-*, with the suffix *-da-* from *tō* (Aryan *grā-tō-*). Gr. γρόνη, 'lumber, trash,' does not agree in meaning. Perhaps the word should be connected rather with the Gr. root βρω- for *gru*; comp. βρώω, 'to swell,' ἐμβρῶον, 'embryo,' βρύον, 'moss.' From G. is derived Fr. *choucroute*, m., 'pickled cabbage.'

Krebs, m., 'crayfish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krēbez*, *krēbez*, OHG. *chrēbīz*, *chrēbaʒo*, m.; comp. Du. *kreeft*, m., 'crayfish'; allied to LG. *krabbe*. The G. word passed at an early period into Rom. (comp. Fr. *écrevisse*, 'crayfish,' and *crevette*, 'shrimp'). It is not connected with Gr. κάραβος, but rather with OHG. *chrāpfo*, 'hook'; *krēbs*, lit. 'hooked or claw fish' ? See *Strapfen* (2).

Kreide, f., 'chalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krīde*, late OHG. *krīda*, f.; ultimate source Lat. *crēta*, f., 'Cretan earth.' The change from Lat. *ē* to HG. *ī* cannot be explained by the ModGr. pronunciation of Crete (comp. MidHG. *Krīde*, Scand. *Krīt*, 'Crete'), since there are other instances in which Lat. *ē* appears in HG. loan-words, as *ī*; comp. *Feier*, and espec. *Seide*. Besides, the word *crēta*, 'Cretan earth,' is unknown to Gr. The more precise history of the adoption of HG. *krīda* is obscure (the corresponding words in Rom. are Ital. *creta* and Fr. *craye*).

Kreis, m., 'circle, orbit, sphere,' from MidHG. *kreiz*, m., 'circumference, circuit, division of a country district'; OHG. *chreiz*, pointing to Goth. **krāits*, and D. *krījt* to Goth. **krēits*. Comp. MidHG. *krīzen* (MidG.), 'to make a circle.' The word cannot be traced beyond G.; it is not allied to *Krauz* and *Kring*. Comp. *frīgeln*.

Kreischen, vb., 'to shriek,' from MidHG. *krīschen*, 'to screech, shriek'; OHG. **chrīskan* and Goth. **krēiskān* are wanting. MidHG. *krīzen*, 'to shriek' (Goth. **krēitan*), points to the fact that a dental (Goth. *t*) has been lost before the suffix *sk* of *frīschēn*, just as a guttural has been dropped in *ferſchēn*, OHG. *forscān*. Comp. Du. *krijſchen*, 'to shriek, yell.' Comp. *frīſen*.

Kreisel, see *Krausel*.

kreisen, kreischen, vb., 'to be in labour,' from MidHG. *krīzen*, 'to screech, shriek, groan'; comp. Du. *krījen*, 'to shriek, shout.' For further cognates see *frīschēn*; akin also to MidHG. *krīsten*, earlier ModHG. *frīſten*, 'to groan.'

Kreppel, see *Kräppel*.

Kresse (1.), f., 'cress,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krēsse*, OHG. *chrēſso*, m., *chressa*, f.; corresponding to Du. *kers*, *kors*, f., AS. *cæse*, f., E. *cress*. This word, which is probably peculiar to West Teut., found its way to the North—Dan. *karse*, Swed. *krasse*, Lett. *kresse*; it was also adopted by the Rom. languages—Fr. *cresson*, Ital. *crecione*. The assumption that the Rom. words contain the orig. form is opposed by the early appearance of the term in the old West Teut. languages. It is true that no plausible explanation of OHG. *chrēſso* (Goth. **krasja* ?) has been put forward; OHG. *chrēsān*, MidHG. *krēsen*, *krīsen*, 'to crawl,' seems unrelated.

Kresse (2.), f., 'gudgeon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krēsse*, OHG. *chrēſso*, m. Different from *Kresse* (1.). The fish is thus named only in G., and hence the term is not diffused in West Teut. like the preceding word.

Kreischem, Kreischam, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *krētschem*, *krētscheme*, m., 'village tavern,' a Slav. loan-word; Bohem. *krěma*, Wend. *korěma*, Pol. *karczma*, 'tavern.'

Kreuz, n., 'cross,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krīuz*, *krīuze*, n., OHG. *chrāzi*, n.; from Lat. *cruci-* (dat. *cruci*, acc. *crucem*), with change of vowel quantity in the stem as in *Feier*, *Elise*, and *Flige*, and also of gender (comp. *ſtbt*, *ſtbrn*, and *ſtbrd*). The change of medial *c* in the Lat. word to HG. *tz*, though in another group of (older) loan-words Lat. *c*, even before open vowels, appears as *k* in HG. and Teut., is due to the fact that words like *Kesler* and *Kaiſer* were introduced into Germany at a far earlier period than *Kreuz*, which was adopted with Christianity in the 8th and 9th cents. The Goths used Teut. *Galgen* (Goth. *galga*), the English of the earliest period, *rood* (comp. *ſtutc*). The loan-word is now found in all the Mod. Teut. languages—Ic. *kross*, Swed. and Dan. *kors*, Du. *kruis*, E. *cross*.

Kreuzer, m., 'kreutzer' (about ½d.), from MidHG. *krīuzer*, *krīuzere*, m., a small coin, orig. marked with a cross (MidHG. *krīuze*), 'kreutzer.'

kribbelen, vb., 'to crawl, tickle,' ModHG. only, MidHG. *kribeln* (MidG.), 'to tickle'; a recent formation; comp. ModDu. *kribeln*, 'to itch, prick,' *kribbelen*, 'to grumble, wrangle.'

Kribskrabs, **Kribbelkrabbel**, m., ModHG., an onomatopoeic term for 'utter confusion'; comp. ModDu. *kribbelen*, 'to scrawl'?

Kriech, f., 'early sloe,' from the equiv. MidHG., f., 'early sloe-tree,' OHG. *chrieh-boum*; comp. Du. *kriek*, f., 'wild cherry.' Phonetically it might be derived from OHG. *Chriah*, MidHG. *Kriech*, 'a Greek,' if **græca* could be found in MidLat. denoting the tree and the fruit. The word must have been introduced from Italy, on account of the Lat. term (comp. *Kriech*), for it is inconceivable that the Germans, of their own accord, and without foreign precedent, should have termed the fruit 'Greek' because it was imported, as we assume for the moment, from Greece. At all events, the name has not yet been explained (comp. further the Fr. loan-word *crêpe*).

kriechen, vb., 'to crawl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kriechen*, OHG. *chriohhan*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *kriupan*, Du. *kruipen*, AS. *creopan*, E. *to creep*, OIc. *krjúpa*. The relation of the HG. form with *ch* from *k* to the remaining Teut. languages with *p* has well-authenticated analogies; see *Stufe* (1), *werfen*, and *Strunf*. The guttural appears again in MidE. *crâchen*, E. *to crouch*. *Kraufen*, 'to crawl,' is the MidHG. (MidG.) *kriufen*.

Kriechente, see *Kriechente*.

Krieg, m., 'war,' from MidHG. *kriec(g)*, m., 'exertion, endeavour to obtain something,' then also 'opposition, resistance, argument, discord, combat.' The predominant meaning in ModHG. is the latest and 'counter-effort' the earliest; comp. MidHG. *einkriege*, adj., 'self-willed.' For a similar evolution of meaning comp. OHG. *stiz*, 'exertion, zeal, quarrel'; see *Steiß*. The word is almost entirely unknown to OHG.; it occurs once as *chrég*, 'pertinacia,' with which *w'ardarkrêgi*, 'controversia,' *w'idarkriegelîn*, 'obstinatus' (with obscure *ê*, *ia*, *ie*), are connected. This word, obscure in origin, is shared only by Du. (*krijg*) with G.; in all the other Teut. languages it is wanting, Dan. and Swed. *krieg* being borrowed from G. Comp. the following word.

krieg, vb., 'to get,' from MidHG. *krie-*

gen (in MidG. *krigen* is str., so too the corresponding vb. in LG. and Du.), 'to exert oneself, strive, aim at, oppose, struggle,' then also 'to defend, maintain an opinion,' MidG. also 'to obtain, receive'; the latter meaning is LG. and Du. (*krigen*, 'to obtain, receive'). With regard to the numerous meanings comp. OHG. *winnan*, 'to exert oneself, struggle,' *gawinnan*, 'to win.' Hence the various senses of the vb. are the outcome of a prim. meaning 'to make an effort against,' just as in the case of the noun *Krieg*, on which it is based.

Kriechente, f., 'teal,' a LG. form for HG. *Kriechente*; wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; it is based on Lat. *anas crecca*, hence also Swed. *kräcka*. Fr. *sarcelle*, 'teal,' like Ital. *cerreta*, is traced to Lat. *anas querquedula*; thus it has no etymological connection with *Kriechente*; the same may be said of E. *crake*, *cornerake*.

Kring, m., 'circular pad for the head,' from MidHG. *krinc(g)*, m., 'circle, ring, district,' with the MidG. variant *kranc(g)*; LG. has a variant *krink* with final *k*, since in the whole of the corresponding class *k* and *g* at the end of the stem interchange (comp. *trauf*). Scand. *kring*, *kringum*, adv., 'round about,' *kringja*, 'to encircle,' *kringlôtt*, adj., 'round.'—E. *crank*, MidE. *cranke*; E. *to crangle*, 'to run in a winding course,' *crinkle*, 'wrinkle, bend.' ModHG. *Kring* and its cognates differ etymologically from *Kring*. In the allied Aryan languages some connect Lith. *greziù*, *grežiù*, 'to twist, turn,' with the Aryan root *grench*, authenticated by *Kring*. Gr. *βρόχος*, 'noose, cord,' is scarcely akin.

Kringel, **Krengel**, m., 'cracknel,' dimin. of *Kring*, or rather *Krang*; used even in MidHG. as a term in pastry.

Krippe, f., 'crib,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krippe*, OHG. *chriypa*, f., for *chrippja* (Goth. **kribjô*; for HG. *yp* from Goth. *bj*, comp. further *Rippe*, *Suppe*, and *ÿppig*); corresponding to OSax. *kribbia*, *k'ibba*, AS. *cribb*, E. *crib*. In HG. occurs a variant with *pf*, which is phonetically obscure, OHG. *chripfa*, MidHG. and ModHG. *kripfe*; there are also dial. forms with *u* in the stem, Swiss *krüpfli*, LG. *krübbe*, AS. *crybb*, Scand. *krubba*, 'crib.' This word, in Goth. *uzlta*, 'the thing from which one feeds,' is connected with MidHG. *krêbe*, 'basket'; hence 'resembling a basket, woven,' was perhaps the prim. meaning of *Krippe*. The West Teut. word passed into

Rom.—Ital. *greppia*, Prov. *crupia* (the latter connected with the Teut. forms in *u* mentioned above), ModFr. *crèche* (whence E. *cratch*, 'a grated crib,' MidE. *crache*).

kritfeln, vb., 'to find fault, carp,' ModHG. simply from a popular term, *gritteln*, 'to wrangle' (wanting in MidHG. and OHG.), with an allusion to *Kritik*, &c.

kritzeln, vb., 'to scribble,' dimin. of MidHG. *kritzen*, 'to scrawl,' OHG. *chrizzôn*, 'to scratch or cut into.' It is probably connected with *fragen*, OHG. *chrazzôn*, as well as with OIc. *krota*, 'to engrave, stamp.' If this is not approved, it may be allied to *Kreis* (root *krēt*); *kritjôn* (whence *chrizzôn*) would then mean 'to draw lines.'

Krolle, f., 'curl' (Rhen.), from the equiv. MidHG. *krolle*, *krol(-les)*, m.; comp. Du. *kruul*, f., 'curl.' MidHG. *krol*, adj., Du. *krullig*, MidE. *crul*, adj., 'curly'; Du. *krullen*, MidE. *crullen*, 'to frizzle.' For the connection between MidHG. *krolle*, f. (Goth. **krūsō*), and ModHG. *frau*, MidHG. *krūs*, see under *frau*.

Krone, f., 'crown,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krōne*, *krōn*; in OHG. *corōna* (with the foreign accent preserved), from Lat. *cōrōna* (the unaccented *ō* disappeared in MidHG.); comp. MidE. *corōne*, *croune*, E. *crown*; in MidDu. the double form *crōne*, *krōne*, existed, Du. *kroon*, *kruin*. Scand. *krūna*, f. In AS. the term *cyme-helm*, lit. 'king's helmet,' was substituted for Lat. *corona* of the Biblical texts (just as *sceptrum* was rendered by *cynegerd*, lit. 'king's staff'); in OSax. and OHG. *hōbidband*, *houbitbant*, 'crown.' These words show that the Teutons had their own distinctive terms for the royal insignia. With the Lat. name they also borrowed a new idea—*krōnen*, 'to crown,' from MidHG. *krānen* and a denominative from *krone*; thus it is not Lat. *coronare*, to which OHG. *chrōnōn* more accurately corresponds.

Kropf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kropf*, m., 'goitre, crop, craw'; corresponding to Du. *krop*, m., 'crop, bosom, bow of a ship,' E. *crop* (of birds, top, harvest), AS. *cropp*, which has the special meanings 'crop, summit, top (of trees), ear (of corn), cluster of grapes'; OIc. *kroppr*, 'trunk, body' (also 'hump'), is still more remarkable. To these numerous senses, a primary meaning, 'a round mass in the shape of a ball, a projecting spherical body,' has been assigned; with this the Rom. loan-words such as Fr. *groupe*, 'group,

cluster, knot,' coincide. Goth. **kruppa-* might be related to Gr. *γυρτός*, 'curved,' if 'crop, excrescence,' represented the prim. meaning of the group.

Stropzeug, n., 'rogues,' a LG. word, formed from LG. *krōp* (comp. *frieden*), 'crawling creature, small cattle,' but this is not quite certain. Others connect it with the preceding word *Stropf*, which also signifies in Suab. and Bav. 'small, crippled creature, little man.'

Strote, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *krote*, *krōte*, *krēte*, f. (even now dial. *Strote*, *Strette*), OHG. *chrota*, *chrēta*, f., 'toad.' The forms with *ē* and *o* are related by gradation; comp. Brett and Verb. The word is peculiar to G.; in OIc. *padda*, Du. *padde*, AS. *tādīe*, E. *toad*. Etymologically all three are equally obscure.

Stücke, f., 'crutch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krücke*, *krucke*, OHG. *chruccha* (for **krukjō*), f.; comp. Du. *kruk*, AS. *crýcē*, f., E. *crutch*. Certainly a genuine Teut. word ('staff with a curved handle'); it is most closely connected with Scand. *krōkr*, 'hook, curve'; it may also be related to *frieden*. In the MidHG. period it was confused with a Rom. term based upon Lat. *crucea*, and meaning 'crossier.' On the other hand, the Teut. word was submerged in many of the Rom. languages in the old inherited term; Ital. *croccia*, 'crutch,' *crocco*, 'hook,' Fr. *crosse*, 'crook,' *croc*, 'hook'; MidLat. *croca*, 'baculus episcopalis,' *crocea*, 'baculus pastoralis,' and 'baculus incurvus,' *croceus*, *croccia*, *crucia*, *crucca*, 'crutch.' *Stücke* can scarcely be explained from MidLat. *crucea*, 'cross-bar' (of a window), because this must have become *chruzza* (*ce* changed to *tz*); comp. *Sturz*.

Strug (1.), m., 'jug, pitcher,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kruoc* (*g*), OHG. *chrug*, m.; corresponding to AS. *crōg*, *crōh*, 'pitcher,' also 'bottle.' Besides these terms, based upon a common form *krōga-*, there are several words allied in sound and meaning; comp. OSax. *krūka*, Du. *kruik*, f., AS. *crāce*, MidE. *cronke*; MidHG. *krāche*, f., ModHG. (dial.) *Strandje*. AS. *crocca* (and *crohh*), MidE. *crokke*, 'pitcher,' Ic. *krukka*, 'pot.' Since it is not improbable that all these terms were borrowed, we may perhaps connect them further with *Staufe*. Their source, however, cannot be assigned, since the corresponding words in the allied languages may also have been borrowed, and are insufficient phonetically to account

for the numerous Teut. terms. Some etymologists derive them from Kelt. words such as W. *cruc*, 'pail,' from which Fr. *cruche*, 'pitcher,' may be derived, if it is not of G. origin. The Goth. term for 'pitcher' is *airkeis* (borrowed from Lat. *urceus*). Comp. *krug* (2).

Krug (2), m., 'alehouse,' comp. Du. *kroeg*; it passed into HG. and Du. from LG., where it is recorded since the 13th cent. The quondam assumption that the word is identical with *krug* (1), "because formerly an actual or a carved pitcher was hung in front of a tavern," is demolished by the fact that *krug*, 'urceus,' is entirely unknown to LG. (and Du.); the OSax. term *krāka* was used. On the other hand, *krug*, 'alehouse,' was orig. wanting in HG., in which *krug*, 'pitcher,' was current at the earliest period.

Kruke, see *Krug* (1).

Krume, f., 'crumb,' a LG. loan-word, wanting in MidHG.; comp. LG. *krāme*, Du. *kruim*, AS. *crāme*, E. *crumb*, *crum*. The root *krū* appears also in *frauen*, OHG. *chrouwōn*, 'to scratch, operate with the nails.' Allied to Gr. *γρῦτά*, 'rubbish' (Aryan root *grā*)?

Krumm, adj., 'crooked,' from MidHG. *krump*(b), OHG. *chrumb*, 'crooked, curved, twisted, perverted' (comp. *fraus*); rare variants OHG. and MidHG. *krumpf*, OHG. *chrampf*, as well as MidHG. *krimpf*, in the same sense. Comp. OSax. *crumb*, AS. *crumb*; E. *crump*, 'crooked,' is abnormal (with this E. *to crumple*, MidE. *crumpeln*, and also E. *crimpe*, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected). Under *krampf* it is shown how the graded and permutated forms are widely ramified; the Teut. root signified 'spasmodically contracted, curved.' Besides the cognates of West Teut. *krumba-*, from pre-Teut. *grūmpō-*, quoted under *krampf*, comp. the unnasalised Gr. *γρῦρός*, 'curved, bent'?. OIr. *cromm*, W. *crwm*, seem to have been borrowed from AS.

Kruppe, f., 'crupper,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. *croupe*, whence E. *croup*. The Fr. word has been derived from Scand. *krýppa*, f., 'hump, excrescence' (allied to *kröppr*, 'hump'). See the following word.

Krüppel, m., 'cripple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *krüppel*, *krüpel*, m.; it passed in the MidHG. period from LG. into HG.; Du. *kreupel*, E. *cripple*, MidE. and AS. *cryppel*, Scand. *krýppell*, *krýplingr*. The *p* of these forms is HG. *pf* (Alsac. *Krüpfel*),

hence we must assume that HG. *Krüppel* was borrowed from LG. and MidG. Allied in the UpG. dialects to Swiss *chrüft*, *chrüpfle*, Sraub. *kröpf*, *krüft*, *krüftle*, Bav. *kräpf*, *kröpf*, 'deformed person,' and the cognate Bav. *krüpfen*, 'to become crooked,' akin to Olc. *kröppr*, *krýppa*, 'hump,' and the cognates discussed under *kröpf*. Besides Gr. *γρῦρός*, 'curved,' we may also refer to OSlov. *grübū*, 'back,' ModSlov. *grbanec*, 'wrinkle,' Serv. *grba*, 'hump' (*grbati se*, 'to stoop').

Kruste, f., 'crust,' from the rare MidHG. *kruste*, OHG. *crusta*, f., 'crust'; a learned term which has been first naturalised in ModHG. Derived from Lat. *crusta*, whence also Du. *korst*, E. *crust*, as well as Rom. words like Fr. *croûte*.

Krystall, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kristāl*, *kriställe*, m. OHG. *krystālla*, f., 'crystal.' The retention of the Lat. accent (*crystāllus*, m. and f.) preserved the foreign aspect of this merely learned term, which was borrowed at a very early period.

Kübel, m., 'tub, bucket,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kübel*, OHG. **chubil*, m.; comp. OHG. *miluh-chubilt*, *-chubiltin*, n., 'milk-pail'; allied to AS. *cýf* (from *kābi-*), Mid E. *kive*, 'cask.' The stem is genuinely Teut.; it is doubtful whether it is connected with the cognates ('narrow space') discussed under *stoben*. Its Rom. origin at all events must be rejected.—ModLat. *cupella*, *cupellus*, 'mensura frumentaria' and 'vas potorium,' do not coincide in meaning; Du. *kuip*, 'vat, cask,' is alone connected with Lat. *cāpa*, 'cask.' Some Rom. words, such as Prov. *cubel*, 'tub,' are derived from the Teut. cognates, from which Slav. and Lett. words are borrowed; Lith. *kābilas*, 'tub,' OSlov. *kūbū*, 'vessel,' as a corn measure. Comp. *ketu*, *kepf*, and *kuje*.

Küche, f., 'kitchen,' from the equiv. MidHG. *küche*, *küchen*, *kuchin* (UpG. without mutation *kuche*, *kuchi*), OHG. *chūhhēna*, f.; corresponding to AS. *cyčene*, f., E. *kitchen*, Du. *keuken*. An old West Teut. word, probably not derived immediately from late Lat. *coquēna*, 'kitchen,' but rather from a common Rom. and MidLat. *cācina* (*kuktina*; comp. Ital. *cucina*, Fr. *cuisine*). The HG. *ch* (OHG. *hh*) for *c*, *k*, in consequence of the HG. permutation points to the adoption of the term about the 6th cent., at which period the South Europ. arts of cookery and horticulture were introduced into Germany; comp. *kech*, *kučen*, *kočh*, *kūmmel*, and *Pfiffer*.

Kuchen, m., 'cake,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kuoche*, OHG. *chuohho*, m.; comp. MidLG. *kôke*, Du. *koek*. Besides these forms with old *ô* in the stem (comp. AS. *côcél*, MidE. *kéchel*, 'little cake,' E. dial. *keech*) there occurs in the Scand. and E. languages an apparently graded form with *a*—E. *cake*, and the equiv. Scand. *kaka*, f. This gradation seems to point to a Teut. origin of the cognates, yet their relation to the Rom. class (Catal. *coca*, Rheto-Rom. *cocca*, Picard. *couque*, 'cake'), connected with Lat. *coquus*, *coquere* (AS. *côc*, OHG. *chohhôn*), is not clear. Moreover, on the assumption that the word was borrowed, *ô* in OHG. *chuohho* would correspond exactly to the *ô* in AS. *côc*, 'cook.'

Küchenschelle, f., 'pasque flower,' ModHG. only, interpreted from one of the variants *Kuß*, *Küßschelle* as *Küßchen*schelle; its relation to the equiv. Fr. *coquelourde* is obscure; the ModHG. form is certainly a corruption.

Küchlein, n., 'chicken,' ModHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word introduced by Luther into HG. (in UpG. dial. *hüenli*, West MidG. *hünkel*, Suab. *luggele*). To the MidG. and LG. *küchen*, *küken*, correspond AS. *ÿðen* (plur. *ÿðonne*), MidE. *chicken*, E. *chick*, *chicken*, Scand. *kjåklíng*, Du. *kieken*, *keuken*. The Goth. dimin. termination *-ina-* (**kiukein*) frequently occurs in the names of animals, Goth. *gait-ein*, AS. *tíðen* (Goth. **tíðkein*), AS. *hécen* (Goth. **hókein*), n. 'kid'; see *Füllen*, *Größ*, *Schwein*, *Zicklein*, and *Mädchen*. The substan. on which the word is based is AS. *cocc*, E. *cock*, Scand. *kokkr* (to which Goth. **kiukein*, n., is related by gradation). There is no reason for thinking that the Teut. word was borrowed from Rom.—Fr. *cog*, like AS. *cocc* (UpG. *gockel*, *gücketl*), is a recent onomatopoeic term also, for W. and Corn. *cog*, 'cuckoo,' points also to the base *cucd* (so too OIr. *cúach*, 'cuckoo,' from *couch*). Comp. *Kuckuck*.

Kuckeu, see *guten*.

Kuckuck, m., 'cuckoo,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *kuckuk* (rare), m.; the usual term in MidHG. is *gouch*, which was introduced in the 15th cent. from Du. (*koekoek*, early MidDu. *cuccûc*). An onomatopoeic term widely diffused, but it is not necessary to assume that it was borrowed in most of the languages, E. *cuckoo*, Fr. *coucou*, Lat. *cuculus*, W. and Corn. *cog*, OIr. *cúach*. See also *Küchlein*.

Kuufe (1.), f., 'runner of a sledge'; MidHG. **kuofo* and **kuoche* are wanting with this meaning, so too OHG. **chuofa*; OHG. *chuohha* is found, however, in *slito-chôha*, 'runner of a sledge' (see examples of the interchange of *k-ch* and *p-f* under *frischen*); comp. MidLG. *kôke*, 'runner of a sledge.' Perhaps Lith. *žagrė*, f., 'forked piece of wood on a plough,' is allied, and also its cognates *žaginys*, m., 'stake, post,' *žagaras*, m., 'dry twig.' From these the evolution of meaning in *Kuufe* may be inferred.

Kuufe (2.), f., 'coop, vat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kuofo*, OHG. *chuofa*, f. The prim. form of the word previous to the HG. permutation of consonants is represented by OSax. *côpa*, f., and the equiv. E. *coop*. From MidLat. *côpa*, a variant of *côpa*, 'cask,' whence Du. *kuip*, 'coop'; comp. also *Küfel*. The word must have been borrowed before the 7th cent., since it has undergone permutation in HG.; perhaps it was introduced with the culture of the vine.

Küfer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *küesfer*, m., 'cooper'; comp. Du. *kuiper*, E. *cooper*.

Kugel, f., 'ball, bullet, globe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kugel*, *kugele*, f.; comp. MidLG. and Du. *kogel*. The word is not recorded in the other languages. It is allied to ModHG. *Saul*, from *kål*, *kugl*, and also to ModHG. *Keule*, with which E. *cutgel* and AS. *cyðgel* is closely connected; *Keule* is a 'pole with a ball-shaped end.' *Kugel* and *Keugel* cannot possibly be related by gradation.

Kuh, f., 'cow,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kuo*, f.; comp. MidLG. *kô*, Du. *ko*, E. *cow*, AS. *câ*, OIr. *kýr*, f. (Goth. **kôs*); Teut. type *kô-*, f., 'cow.' This word, like the names of other domestic animals, is found in the non-Teut. languages, and in the form of *gōw* (*gō*) it is common to the Aryan group; comp. Ind. *gāus* (acc. *gām*), f., Gr. *boús* (stem *boŦ*), Lat. *bos* (stem *bov-*). These terms are both mas. and fem., hence Sans. *gāus*, m., 'bull, cattle,' f., 'cow'; Gr. *boús*, 'cattle, ox, cow'; Lat. *bos*, 'ox, cow'; Lett. *gāus*, 'cow.' This term, like other primit. Aryan words (comp. *Þferð*, *Ŝhaf*, *Þaub*, *Þjfe*, &c.), proves that the Aryans, before the division into the later tribes, were already acquainted with domestic animals.

Kühl, adj., 'cool,' from the equiv. MidHG. *küel*, *küele*, adj., also a regularly non-

mutated form *kuol-* in compounds such as *kuolhús*, n., 'cooling-house,' and in the adv. *kuole* (comp. *fāen*, *fāt*, *fāt*); OHG. *chuoli*, adj., 'cool' (**chuolo*, adv.). It corresponds to MidLG. *kól*, Du. *koel*, AS. *cól*, E. *cool*. In the form of *kóli-* (orig. *kólu-*) the adj. is common to West Teut.; the adj. *falt* is the old partic. form from the stem of *fúf*, from which in Scand. (*kala*) and AS. (*calan*) str. vbs. are formed; the further cognates E. *chill*, AS. *ēþle*, *ēyle*, 'cold,' are based on a Goth. **kali-* (n. sing. **kals*). Comp. *falt*.

kūhn, adj., 'bold, daring,' from MidHG. *kūen*, *kūene*, OHG. *chuoni*, 'bold, eager for combat, strong'; comp. the non-mutated variant in the MidHG. and OHG. derivative *kuonheit*, 'boldness,' and in the OHG. adv. *chuona*. It corresponds to MidLG. *koene*, Du. *koen*, AS. *cēne*, 'bold,' E. *keen* (the adj. is obsolete in Suab. and Bav.); Scand. *känn*, 'wise, experienced.' The latter must at one time have been the prevalent sense in West Teut. also, as is proved by the ModHG. proper name *Scurab*; OHG. and MidHG. *Kuonrāt* (without mutation, like OHG. and MidHG. *kuonheit*), AS. *Cēnrād* (Goth. **Kōnirēþs*), may have meant 'giving wise advice.' Teut. *kōn-i-* (lit. 'one that can understand, sensible') is orig. a verbal adj. from the vb. *fennen*, *fennen*, hence the West Teut. sense 'bold,' compared with the OIc. meaning, must be regarded as derivative. All intellectual and moral conceptions of the OTeut. period are related more or less to war and conflict (comp. *hald*, *schnell*, and *Krieg*).

Kūken, LG., see *Küchlein*.

Kūmmel, m., 'cummin, caraway seeds,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kūmel*, OHG. *chumil*, m., with the variants MidHG. *kūmin*, OHG. *chumīn*; comp. AS. *cymen*, Du. *komijn*, MidLG. *kōmen*; from Lat. and Rom. *cūminum*. The change of *n* into *l* is the same as in *Zgel* (in UpG. still *kūmi*, *kūmich*). With regard to the period of the adoption of Lat. words relating to horticulture and the art of cookery, comp. *Rāse*, *Rübe*, *Wingz*, *Pfeffer*, &c.

Kummer, m., 'grief, sorrow, distress,' from MidHG. *kumber*, m., 'rubbish, refuse (thus still dial.), encumbering, oppression, distress, grief'; ModHG. *mm*, from MidHG. *mb*, as in *Zimmer*, *Kamm*, and *Kamm*. The word is wanting in all the OTeut. dials.; comp. ModDu. *kommer*, m., 'grief, affliction; hare's dung'; MidE. *combren*,

'to encumber, molest,' E. *to cumber*. The cognates are very similar in sound to a Rom. class—Fr. *décombres*, 'rubbish,' Port. *com-ro*, *combro*, 'mound of earth, hillock,' Ital. *ingombro*, 'hindrance,' Fr. *encombres*, 'to obstruct (with rubbish), block up'; MidLat. *combrus*, 'mound of earth, barrier of felled trees, obstructing pile.' The Teut. cognates seem to have passed into Rom.; for, besides the more recent form with *r*, we find in AS. and Scand. a variant with *l*, OIc. *kumbll*, 'tumulus, barrow.'

Kūmmel, n., 'horse-collar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *komat*, n.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. (comp. OSlov. *chomati*, Pol. *chomgt*); hence not diffused beyond the HG. group. The Slav. cognates of OSlov. *chomati* are derived from OTeut.; comp. MidE. and ModE. *hame*, Du. *haam*, Westphal. *ham*, Rhine Prov. *hamen*, *hammen*, 'horse-collar.'

Kūmpān, m., 'companion, mate,' from MidHG. *kumpān*, *kompān*, m., 'comrade, associate'; the latter is derived from OFr. Prov. *compaing*, 'companion, partner.' MidLat. *companio*, lit. 'one who shares the same food,' is based on OTeut. expressions such as Goth. *gahlaiba*, OHG. *gileibo*, m., 'associate, comrade,' and the equiv. OHG. *gima550*, from *ma5*, n., 'food'; see *laib*.

Kūmpest, **Kūmpōst**, m., 'preserves, heap of rubbish or dung,' from MidHG. *kumpost*, also *kumpōst*, m., 'preserves,' espec. 'pickled cabbage,' from Rom. (Ital. *compōsto*).

Kūmpf, m., 'basin, bowl,' from MidHG. *kumpf*, m., 'vessel'; comp. LG. *kump*. A MidLat. *cumpus* as the source of the G. word does not exist; MidLat. *cumba*, *cumbus*, have too no such meaning as *kumpf*, hence they cannot be adduced to explain the dial. ModHG. *Kumme*, 'deep bowl.' *Kumme* and *Kumpf* are more probably genuine Teut. words, and allied to AS. *cumb* and the equiv. E. *comb*.

Kūndel, see *Kuinden*.

kund, adj., 'known, manifest,' from MidHG. *kunt(d)*, OHG. *chund*, adj., 'become acquainted, noted, known.' It corresponds to Goth. *kunþs*, 'noted,' OSax. *cāth*, AS. *cāþ*, 'noted,' E. *couth* (now only in the compound *uncouth*). A common Teut. adj. in the form *kunþa-*, from the non-permuted *gā-to-*, which is prop. a partic. in *to-* from the verbal stem of the root *gōn*, *gnō*, discussed under *fennen*, *fennen*,

and fūhn. For other partic. formed into adjs. see under laut.

Kunft, f., 'arrival,' from MidHG. and OHG. *kunft*, *kumft*, f., 'coming, arrival'; comp. Goth. *gagumþs*, f., 'meeting, assembly,' the corresponding verbal abstract to Goth. *giman*, HG. *fommen*, with the suffix *þi-*, from *-i-* (comp. *Œhult*, *Durft*, and *Gift*). The insertion of an *f* in the combination *mb* (*mfb* becoming *mft*); comp. further *Vernunft*, *Zunft*, *Blamft*) corresponds to the addition of an *s* to *nb* (*nsb* becoming *nst*), mentioned under *Kunst*.—**künftig**, adj., 'to come, future,' from the equiv. MidHG. *künftec*, OHG. *kumftig*.

Kunkel, f., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kunkel*, f., OHG. *chunchala*, f.; a Suab., Alem., and Rhen. word, for which *Œcken* occurs in other dials. (Bav. and also MidG.). It is wanting in the remaining OTeut. dials., and its diffusion supports the assumption that it has been borrowed from Rom., especially since the earlier OHG. form *chonachla* closely resembles the equiv. Rom. words in sound; MidLat. *conucla* (for *colucula*?, dimin. of *colus*, 'distaff'?), equiv. to Ital. *conocchia*, Fr. *quenouille*, 'distaff,' whence also the equiv. OIr. *cwicel*. Others refer the word to the cognates discussed under *Kunfer*, with the prim. meaning 'to spin.'

Kunst, f., 'skill, art, address,' from MidHG. and OHG. *kunst*, f., 'knowledge, wisdom, skill, art'; comp. OSax. *cunsti*, plur., 'knowledge, wisdom,' Du. *kunst*; wanting in E. and Goth. A verbal abstract from *fönnen*, like *Kunst* from *fönnen*; *s* is a euphonicinsertion before the dental; comp. *Brunst* from *brennen*, *Gunst* from *gönnen*.

kunterbunt, adj., 'higgledy-piggledy,' ModHG. only; in MidHG., however, *kuntervêch*, adj., which means 'variegated, strange as a *Kunter*,' i.e. 'monster'?. But while MidHG. *kunter*, 'monster,' and OHG. *chuntar*, 'herd, drove of cattle' (cognate with OSlov. *ženq*, Lith. *genù*, 'I drive cattle'?), are UpG., *kunterbunt* is prop. LG. Both MidHG. *kuntervêch* and ModHG. *kunterbunt* are imitations of MidHG. *kunterfeit*, lit. 'contractactis, not genuine'; from this in MidHG. (MidG.) a word *kunter*, 'what is false, deceptive,' was deduced.

Kupfer, n., 'copper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kupfer*, OHG. *chupfar*, n.; an old loan-word from which **kuppor* must have been the earliest form; the word was bor-

rowed before the 7th cent.; comp. Du. and MidLG. *koper*, AS. *copor*, E. *copper*, Scand. *kopar*. These are probably based on MidLat. *cuper* (gen. *-eris*). Late Lat. *cuprum*, or rather *æs cyprum*, or simply *cyprum* (whence Fr. *cuivre*), is an Italian (not a Greek) term; the Teuts. probably owe to the Italians their earliest knowledge of copper. The island of Cyprus was called *Kipper* by the Germans of the Middle Ages, following the Byzant. and ModGr. pronunciation of *Κύπρος*; hence MidHG. *kippor* or *kipperwin*, 'Cyprian wine.'

Kuppe, f., 'peak, summit,' adopted by the written language in the last century from MidHG.; in HG. the form would have *pf*. *Œeppe* and *Œuppe*, as well as *Œaupe* ('crest of birds,' also termed *Œeppe*, comp. OSax. *coppod*, 'cristatus' of snakes, under *Œepf*), are allied words, with the prim. meaning 'point, extreme end,' which belonged orig. to the strictly HG. permutated form *Œepf*. The further history of all these terms is obscure; under *Œepf* it is assumed that they are of genuine Teut. origin, though the possibility of their being blended with MidLat. and Rom. *cupa*, 'beaker,' is granted. In MidHG. *kuppe*, f., OHG. *chuppa*, f., means 'covering for the head' (espec. under the helmet); see *Œepf*.

Kuppel, f., 'cupola, dome,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *cupola* (Fr. *coupole*).

kuppeln, vb., 'to couple, fence (a field),' from MidHG. *kuppeln*, *koppeln*, 'to leash, bind, fetter, unite'; MidHG. *kuppelspil*, 'coupling,' *kuppelare*, 'match-maker, procurer,' and *kuppelarinne*, the fem. form; a deriv. of *Keppel*, Lat. *copulare*.

Kur, **Chur**, f., 'election,' in *Kurfürst* connected with *ereren*, *eriefen*; MidHG. *kür*, *küre*, f. (MidG. *kur*, *kure*, without modification), 'consideration, selection,' espec. 'election of a king' (MidHG. *kür-*, *kurwürst*, MidG. *korwürste*, 'Electors'); OHG. *churi*, f., is preserved in HG. *Wißfür* in the regularly mutated form. AS. *cyre*, n., 'choice'; Scand. *kör*, *keyr*, n., 'choice.' See *fiſſen*.

Kurbe, **Kurbel**, f., 'crank, winch,' from MidHG. *kurbe*, OHG. *churba*, f., 'windlass over a well'; generally traced to Fr. *courbe*, and further to Lat. **curva*, 'bent piece of wood,' from *curvus*.

Kürbis, m., 'gourd, pumpkin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kürbez*, *kürbiç*, OHG. *churbiz*, m. (rarely f.); borrowed previous

to the HG. permutation (of *t* to *ʒ*) from Lat. *cucurbita*, whence also AS. *cyrfet*. Whether the reduplicated form of the Lat. word was influenced by Teut. itself cannot be determined. From Lat. *cucurbita* are also derived Ital. *cucuzza*, Fr. *gourde*, whence E. *gourd*, Du. *kannoerde*.

küren, vb., 'to choose, select,' ModHG. only, derived from an older *kür*, f., 'choice,' equiv. to *kur*.

Kürschner, m., 'furrier,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kursenære*, m. (*sch* from *s*, as in *ſtřš*, *bitřšeu*, and *šitřš*), a derivative of MidHG. *kürsen*, f., 'fur coat,' OHG. *chursinna*, *chursina*, AS. *crásne*, 'fur coat'; MidLat. *crusna*, *crusina*, *crusinna*. Cognate terms also occur in Slav. (OSlov. *krúžno*, Russ. *korzno*), in which, however, the word did not originate any more than it did in G., yet it may have been introduced into G. through a Slav. medium, perhaps from some Northern language. The prim. kinship of OHG. *chursina* with Gr. *βόρα*, 'hide, skin,' is scarcely conceivable.

kurz, adj., 'short,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kurz*; a very curious loan-word from Lat. *curtus*. What may have led to its adoption is even more obscure than in the case of *ſřšer* (from Lat. *securus*). The assumption of its being borrowed is supported only by the form *kurt* (without the change of *t* to *ʒ*), which appears also in strictly UpG. records; comp. OHG. *porta*, *pforta*, and *pforza*, from Lat. *porta*. The form *curt* is OSax. and OFris.; comp. also Du. *kort* and Ic. *kortr*. The Lat. loan-word passed by degrees into all the Teut. dialects except E., which preserved an OTeut. word for 'short' with which the Lat. word, from its close resemblance in sound, has been confused—AS. *sceort*, E. *short* (comp. OHG. *skurz*, 'short'); these cannot, on account of their want of permutation, be primit. allied to Lat. *curtus*. For the cognates of E. *short* see *Ščürze*.

Kuß, m., 'kiss,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kus* (gen. *kusses*); corresponding to Du. *kus*, OSax. *cus*, *cos* (gen. *-ses*), AS. *cos*, OIc. *koss*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'kiss,' wanting only in Goth. (**kussus*, comp. Goth. *kukjan*, East Fris. *kiikken*, 'to kiss'). A pre-Teut. root *gut*, *gud*, 'to kiss,' does not occur. Indubitable cognates are not found in the non-Teut.

languages unless Ir. *bus*, 'lip,' and Gael. *bus*, 'mouth with thick lips,' are allied.—**küssen**, vb., 'to kiss,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *kissen*, OHG. *chussen*; AS. *cyssan*, E. *to kiss*, OIc. *kyssa*.

Küſſen, see *Rüſſen*.

Küste, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *kuste*, *kust*, 'coast,' which, like E. *coast*, MidE. *coste*, is of Rom. origin, OFr. *coste*, *côte*, MidLat. *costa*, 'coast.'

Küſter, m., 'sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kustor*, *kuster*, m. Adopted on the introduction of Christianity. While *streuz*, from OHG. *chrđzi*, is based upon the Lat. stem *cruci-*, acc. sing. *crucem* (and not the nomin. *crux*), *Küſter*, on the other hand, is not derived from Lat. *custodem* (stem *custodi-*), or even from the noun sing. *custos*, since in the OHG. period the change of *s* into *r* no longer occurs. We have rather to proceed from an actually recorded MidLat. *custor*, *custorem*, a rare variant of the more prevalent form *custod-*, which appears also in Fr. *coutre*, OFr. *costre*, 'sacristan.' MidLat. *custos* (scil. *ecclesiae*), 'warden, guardian of the church jewels, holy vessels, &c., presbyter s. clericus cui ecclesiae et templi cura incumbit.' With the same sense MidLat. *costurarius*, whence OSax. *costarári*, as well as ModHG. dial. *Guſterr*.

Kuſſche, f., 'coach,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Hungar. *koszi*, 'a carriage from Koszi' (near Raab); a characteristic modern term common to the Europ. languages; comp. Fr. and Span. *coche* (f. *coach*), Ital. *coccio*, Du. *koets*.

Kutte, f., 'cowl,' from MidHG. *kutte*, f., 'monk's habit'; comp. MidLat. *cotta*, *cottus*, 'tunica clericis propria,' which, however, with the corresponding Rom. words (Fr. *cotte*, 'petticoat,' Ital. *cotta*), may be traced back to Teut. *kotta-*, appearing in OHG. *chozzo*, MidHG. *katze*, 'coarse woollen stuff, cover.' Comp. *ſtege*.

Kußeln, f., 'chitterlings, tripe,' from MidHG. *kuſel*, f., 'gut, tripe'; as a genuine UpG. word it is probably not cognate with LG. *kütt*, 'entrails,' but connected rather with Goth. *gibus*, 'belly.'

Kux, m., 'share in a mine,' earlier ModHG. and dial. *Kußus*; first occurs in early ModHG., perhaps introduced from the Slav. frontier mountains.

L.

Lab, n., 'rennet,' from MidHG. *lap(b)*, n., 'rennet,' also 'acid fluid,' OHG. *lab*, 'broth'; it is not improbable, since the latter is the prim. meaning, that the word is further cognate with OTeut. terms for 'medicine.' Goth. *lubja*, f., 'poison,' AS. *lyb*, 'poison,' OIc. *lyf*, 'medicine,' OHG. *luppi*, n., 'deadly juice.' Note specially MidHG. *kæseluppe*, f., OHG. *châsiluppa*, AS. *cfs-lyb*, equiv. to MidHG. *kêsc-lap*. The way in which *lab* is related by gradation to *lubja* corresponds perhaps to that of HG. *nas* to AS. *nosu*, E. *nose*. The prim. meaning of the stem seems to be 'strong, sharp perfume; plant juice'; OIc. *lyf*, 'medicine,' and Goth. *lubja*, 'poison,' are differentiations of the same orig. sense.

Labberdan, m., 'codfish,' ModHG. only, from LG.; to this are allied, with remarkable divergences, Du. *labberdan*, earlier *abberdaan* and *slabberdaan*, and E. *haberdine*, with the same sense. The word is based not on the name of the Scotch town Aberdeen, but on *tractus Laburdanus*, a part of the Basque country (Bayonne used to be called *Laburdum*, Fr. *Labourd*). It must have been introduced into the Netherlands through a Fr. medium; the form *abberdaan* is due to the error of regarding the initial *l* as the article. Comp. also *šabšiau*.

laben, vb., 'to refresh,' from MidHG. *laben*, OHG. *labôn* (comp. AS. *gelaftian*), 'to wash, quicken, refresh.' If we take into consideration Tacitus' account of the fondness of the Teutons for bathing, we can readily conceive how the meaning 'to refresh' was evolved from 'to wash'; the reverse course is also possible, as is shown perhaps by ModHG. *sich erfrischen*, *sich stärken*, in the sense of 'to drink.' The former is the more probable, on account of MidHG. *lap (b)*, 'bilge water'; there is, however, no connection with Lat. *lavare*, Gr. *λούειν*. — **Labe**, f., 'refreshment,' from the equiv. MidHG. *labe*, OHG. *laba*, f.

Lache, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *lache*, OHG. *lahha*, f., 'puddle, pool, water in an excavation.' The OHG. word cannot be derived from Lat. *lacus*, 'lake,' which may, however, be the origin of Mid E. and E. *lake*, while AS. *lagu*, 'lake,' shows what form the Teut. word cognate with the Lat. term would assume. The

attempt to connect *lache* (Bav. *lacke*) and *lacus* is also opposed by the difference in meaning; Ital. *lacca*, 'low ground,' and OSlov. *loky* are G. loan-words. The origin of *lache* remains obscure; it is scarcely allied to *lact* and its cognates.

lachen, vb., 'to laugh,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lachen*, OHG. *lahhén*, *lahhan*, earlier *hlahhan*; the *hh* of the HG. is due, according to Goth. *hlahjan* (pret. *hlôh*), 'to laugh,' to an older *h̄j*, AS. *hlyhhan*, E. *to laugh*, and the equiv. Du. *lachen*. In the non-Teut. languages the stem *hlah*, pre-Teut. *klak* (probably onomatopoeic, like the cognates of flingen or Lith. *klegëti*, 'to be noisy, laugh loudly'), is not positively authenticated.—Derivative **Lache**, f., 'laugh,' from MidHG. *lache*, f., 'laughing,' comp. E. *laughter*, AS. *hleahator*, MidHG. *lahter*, 'laughter.' **Lächeln**, vb., 'to smile,' from MidHG. *lêcheln*, is a frequentative of *lachen*.

Lachs, m., 'salmon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lahs* (plur. *lêhse*), OHG. *lahs*; corresponding to AS. *leax*, OIc. *lax*, Scotch *lax*; a common and prim. Teut. term for 'salmon'; in Goth. perhaps **lahs*. The Slav. and Lith. words are cognate; Lith. *lasziszà*, Lett. *lasis*, Russ. *lososù*, 'salmon trout,' Pol. *łasòs*, 'salmon.' Hence the *s* in OHG. *lahs* is a suffix (comp. *šuchš*), and not a part of the root.

Lächter, n. and f., 'fathom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lâhter*, *lâfter* (MidG.); its early history is obscure; the stem is not the same as in *šlaster*.

Lade, f., 'chest, box, press,' from MidHG. *lade* (OHG. **lada*, **hlada* ?), f., 'receptacle, chest'; *Lade* is prop. an 'arrangement for loading'; the corresponding OIc. *hlapa* means 'barn, storehouse,' so too MidE. *lape*, whence E. *lathe*. For further references comp. the vb. *laden*. It is also probable that *Lade* is connected with the following subst. *Laten*; in that case the prim. meaning would be 'trunk made of boards.'

Laden, m., 'shop, shutter,' from MidHG. *laden*, *lade*, m., 'board, plank, shutter, shop.' The meaning of MidHG. *lade*, 'board,' is the orig. one, hence the derivation of the word from the vb. *laden* must be rejected in favour of its connection with ModHG. *Latte*; since the latter in Goth.

would be represented by **labþó*, and *læte* by **laba*, we might assume a root *lab*, pre-Teut. *lat*, meaning 'board'; comp. *lætte*.

Laden (1.), vb., 'to load, charge, burden,' from the equiv. MidHG. *laden*, OHG. *ladan* (earlier *hládan*); corresponding to Goth. *hlapan*, AS. *hladan*, E. *to lade*. The *d* of the AS. word compared with the *þ* of the Goth. and *d* of the HG. is abnormal; the irregularity is probably on the side of the Goth. and OHG., which produced a grammatical change as though the Aryan dental were *t*. In fact, however, it is *dh* (*hladan*, *hlót*, *hlóðum*, *hládans*, not *hlapan*, *hlóþ*, *hlóðum*, *hládans*); comp. OSlov. *klátiq* (*klasti*), 'to lay,' which, with E. *to lade*, proves the existence of an Aryan root *kladh*. Comp. *lætt* and *læte*.

Laden (2.), vb., 'to summon, invite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *laden*, OHG. *ladôn*; distinguished from *laden* (1) by the initial sound; *læten*, 'onerare,' had orig. initial *hl*, while *laden*, 'invitare,' has always had a simple *l* only; Goth. *lapôn*, 'to summon,' AS. *lapián* (obsolete in E.). The Teut. root is *lab*, the meaning of which is indicated by Goth. *labóns*, f., 'calling, consolation, redemption,' the adv. *lapaleikó*, 'very willingly,' and ModHG. *luter*. Some such idea as 'to treat affectionately, beg,' must be regarded as the orig. sense; a root *lat* with this meaning has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. Further, the word cannot possibly be connected with Gr. *καλεῖν*, *κλητός*, &c., to which ModHG. *helsen* more probably belongs.

Laffe, m., 'puppy, dandy,' from MidHG. *lape*, *lappe*, m., 'simpleton, dandy.' The relation of ModHG. *lump* to *lumpen* makes the existence of MidHG. *lappe*, 'dandy,' as well as **lappe*, 'rags,' conceivable; yet the ModHG. form has *ff* compared with the MidHG. *pp*; comp. *lappich*. Others refer *laffe* to Du. and LG. *laf*, 'stale, inspid.'

Lage, „, 'situation,' from MidHG. *lage*, OHG. *laga*, f., 'putting, arranging, situation'; from *liegen*. So too ModHG. *lager*, n. (prop. *lager*), from MidHG. *læger*, OHG. *lëgar*, m., 'camp'; comp. E. *lair*.

Lägel, see *lægl*.

Lahn, adj., 'lame,' from MidHG. and OHG. *lam* (gen. *lames*), 'weak in the limbs, lame.' The more general meaning, 'weak in the limbs,' is the orig. one, since an adj. with a different gradation belonging to the same stem—OHG. *luomi*, Mid

HG. *lieme*—signifies 'wearied, relaxed,' and even 'gentle.' Yet Oic. *lame*, AS. *lama*, E. *lame*, OSax. *lamo*, and Du. *lam*, 'lame,' show that the prevalent ModHG. meaning is primitive (in Goth. *halts*, AS. *halt*, equiv. to Lat. *claudus*, Sans. *khōḍa*). An old *lama*-, 'weak, infirm' (from which Prov. *lam* is borrowed), suggests OSlov. *lomlǰa* (*lomiti*), 'to break' (root *lam*); Russ. *lomóta*, 'rheumatic pains.' Comp. also Scand. *lemja*, 'to lame, disable.'

Lahn, m., 'tinsel,' ModHG. only, from F. *lame*, f., 'thin metal plate, wire.'

Lairb, m., 'loaf,' from MidHG. and OHG. *leip* (b), m. (early OHG. *hleib*), 'bread.' It is the earlier Teut. term for the modern *Þrot*, which is unknown to Goth., and almost so to AS. Comp. Goth. *hlaiþs* (gen. *hlaiþis*), AS. *hláf*, E. *loaf*; to these Goth. *gahlaiba* and OHG. *gileiba*, m., 'companion,' are allied; comp. *stumpán*. E. *lord*, from AS. *hláford* (Goth. **hlaiþwardis*), 'lord,' lit. 'bread guardian,' as well as E. *lady*, from AS. *hléfdige*, 'domina' (lit. 'bread distributor'), contains HG. *lairb* in the compound; comp. E. *Lamma* (Aug. 1), from AS. *hláf-mæsse*, 'bread-feast as a sort of harvest thanksgiving festival.' These primit. compounds prove the great antiquity of *lairb* and the more recent origin of *Þrot*. Slav. borrowed its *chlebŭ*, 'bread' (whence Lith. *klėpas*, Lett. *klaiþas*, 'bread'), from an OTeut. dialect (the OTeut. word being also found in Finn and Esthon.—Finn. *leipiä*, Esthon. *leip*, 'bread'). See *lætfuchen*.

Laiþ, m. and n., 'spawn,' doubtlessly a prim. word, though first recorded in late MidHG.; corresponding to MidLG. *lek*, Swed. *lek*, Dan. *leeg*. The Goth. form is perhaps **laik*, and thus the connection of *lairþ* with Teut.-Goth. *laikan*, 'to leap,' is conceivable. Dialectically *lairþ* signifies 'lusus venereus' (comp. *læiþ*).

Lairc, m., 'layman, novice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leie*, *leuge*, OHG. *leigo*, *leijo*, m., 'laicus.' (It is based on a Romanised Lat. *laicus*, whence also AS. *læved*, 'layman,' E. *lewd*). The word was probably borrowed at a later period than the other ecclesiastical terms *Þriester* and *Þrefit*.

Laken, m. and n., 'sheet, shroud,' ModHG. only, from LG. (OLG. *lakan*); in HG. prop. *lachen*, MidHG. *lachen*, OHG. *lahhan*. Westphalia sent a great deal of linen (comp. *linnen*) to South Germany, hence the LG. may have supplanted the HG. form. Allied to MidE. *lake* and ModHG. *læitach*.

Lakritze, f., 'licorice,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *lakeritze*; from MidLat. *liquiritia* (the *a* in the first syllable of the G. word is due to the unaccented *i*), equiv. to Gr. γλυκίριζα (with the modern pronunciation of the vowels). Words originally Gr. and used by medical science in the Middle Ages are preserved in Artz, Büchse, Pfäster, Ratverge, &c.

laffen, vb., 'to stammer,' from MidHG. 'to speak indistinctly, stammer'; the corresponding Oic. *lalla*, 'to totter like a child walking,' shows a curious figurative application of the word. Gr. λαλεῖν, Lat. *lallāre*, and HG. *laffen* are scarcely cognate; they are rather independent imitative words separately coined in each language.

Lambertsnuß, f., 'filbert,' instinctively connected by Germans with St. Lambert, but the historic term is lombardische Nuß, 'Lombard nut'; MidHG. *Lambardie*, *Lombardie*, and *Lämpart*, 'Lombardy, Italy.' Comp. *Walnuß*.

Lamm, n., 'lamb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lamp* (plur. *lamber*), OHG. *lamb* (plur. *lambir*), n. It corresponds to Goth. *lamb*, AS. *lomb*, E. *lamb*, Du. *lam*, 'lamb'; a prim. Teut. term which passed also into Finn. (*lammas*, gen. *lampaan*). Cognates in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been found.

Lampe, f., 'lamp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lampe*, f., which is formed from Fr. *lampe* (Gr. λαμπάς), whence also E. *lamp*. Comp. *Ämpel*.—**Lampe**, m., 'hare,' is probably a pet term for *Lamprecht*, *Lambrecht*, *Lambert*; its relation to Fr. *lapin*, Du. *lamprei*, 'rabbit,' is obscure.

Lamprete, f., 'lamprey,' from MidHG. *lamprete*, also corrupted into *lemfride*, *lantfride*, &c. OHG. *lampreta*, formed from Lat. *lampreda* (whence Fr. *lamproie*, E. *lamprey*), with the variant *lampetra*, lit. 'stone-licker.'

Land, n., 'land, country,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lant* (d), OHG. *lant* (t), n.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. *land*, 'district, estate, native country,' Oic., AS., E., Du., and OSax. *land*, 'country, land.' To these are prim. allied Ir. *land*, *lann*, W. *llan*, Corn *lan* (from the primit. form **land-hā*), 'open space, area, small enclosure, yard,' Bret. *lan*, 'heath,' as well as OSlov. *lędina*, 'heath, uncultivated land' (Russ. *ljada*, *ljädina*), with which Swed. dial. *linda*, 'fallow field,' agrees in the vowel sounds. Hence *Land* is native to the North of

Europe, while *Äster* has a far wider diffusion. The Rom. cognates, Ital. *landa* and Fr. *lande*, 'heath, plain,' are derived from Kelt. rather than from Teut.

lang, adj., 'long,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lanc* (g), OHG. (and OSax.) *lang*; it corresponds to AS. and E. *long*, Goth. *laggs*, Oic. *langr*, Du. and LG. *lang*. A common Teut. adj. primit. allied to Lat. *longus*; it also cognates, perhaps, with OPers. *drānga*, so that in Lat. and Teut. a dental (*d* or *dh*) may have been lost; Gr. δολυχός, OSlov. *dlügü*, Sans. *dīrghās*, 'long,' are certainly not allied.—ModHG. **langsam**, adj., 'slow,' is one of the earliest forms ending in *sam* (in Goth. only *lustusams*, 'delightful, longed for'); AS. *longsum*, 'tedious, continuous,' OSax. *langsam*. In OHG., besides *langsam*, 'lasting a long time,' there exists a form *langseim*, 'lingering,' and in MidHG. *lancsam*, adj. and adv., 'slow,' as well as *lancseime*, 'lingering, slow'; in ModHG. *langsam* became obsolete, and its meaning has been transferred to *langsam*.

lanze, f., 'lance,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lanze*, f., which was formed from OFr. *lance* (Lat. *lancea*, comp. Ital. *lancia*).

Lappalie, f., 'trifle, bauble, nonsense,' ModHG. only, from ModHG. *lappe*, with a Lat. termination and accent; comp. *Schmieralien*.

Lappen, **Lappe**, m., 'rag, patch,' from MidHG. *lappe*, f. and m.; OHG. *lappa*, f., 'piece of stuff hanging loose, rag'; comp. AS. *læppa*, 'hem, lappet,' E. *lap*, and Du. *lap*. The irregular correspondence of AS. *pp* to HG. *pp* is obscure (AS. *pp* ought to be *pf* in HG.). We may compare Gr. λοβός, 'lobe,' or preferably Lith. *lōpas*, 'patch, rag,' *lōpyti*, 'to patch.'

Läppisch, adj., 'silly, foolish,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *lappe*, 'dandy, simpleton,' which is preserved in earlier HG., and still in the dial. *lappe*; comp. *läffe*.

Lärche, f., 'larch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lerche*, *larche*; OHG. **larikka* is by chance not recorded, but Lat. *larix* (acc. *laricem*, comp. *Reich* from Lat. *calicem*) necessarily leads to OHG. **larik*, and then by permutation and mutation to **lerihha*. The permutation of *k* to *ch*, and the fact that the word is based on a Lat. term pronounced *laricem* (E. *larch*), point to a very early adoption; comp. *Reich*.

Lärm, m., 'alarm, noise,' ModHG. only; like E. *larum*, it originated in Fr.

alarme (from Ital. *allarme*) by dropping the unaccented initial vowel; prop. a military term identical with *Alarm*.

Larve, f., 'spectre mask, larva, grub,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *larva*, with the *v* pronounced as *f*, as in HG. Brief, Käfig, and Verä.

lafs, adj., 'slack,' from MidHG. and OHG. **lasc*; comp. Oic. *lpskr* (Goth. **lasqs*), adj., 'slack, weary'; formed with a suffix *sk* from the root *laf*, *lassen* (Goth. **lasqa-* would represent **latsqa-*). Yet it is not improbable, since *laf* is first recorded in ModHG., that the root was borrowed from a Rom. class similar in sound (comp. Fr. *lâche*, Ital. *lasco*, 'idle').

Läsche, f., 'flap, lappet,' from MidHG. *lasche*, f., 'shred, rag'; it is conceivable that the word is related to *ÿappe*, whose labial may have been lost before *sch*; hence OHG. **laska* for **lafska*?

Lase, f., 'pitcher, can,' a MidHG. word, not recorded in OHG. and MidHG.; probably connected with *lassen*.

lassen, vb., 'to let, leave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lâzen*, OHG. *lâzzan*, str. vb.; comp. AS. *létan*, E. *to let*, Du. *laten*, Oic. *lâta*, Goth. *létan*; the pre-Teut. form of the common Teut. root *lét*, 'to leave,' is *léd* (with *lad* as a weaker gradation, comp. *laf*). The only certain cognate in the other Aryan languages is the Lat. word *lassus*, 'faint, languid,' quoted under *laf*; hence 'to relax, release,' is probably the prim. meaning of the verbal stem. From this, MidHG. *lâzen*, both simply and in compounds, evolved the meanings 'to set free, omit, leave behind,' &c., as in ModHG.

Last, f. (UpG. masc.), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *last*, f. and m., 'burden,' OHG. *last* (earlier *hlást*); allied to *laten* Goth. *hlapan*; the *st* is a suffix before which the final dental of the verbal stem *hlab* necessarily disappeared, AS. *hlást*, n., E. *last*. In Scand. an old *to-* partic. assumed the meaning 'waggon-load,' *hláss*, n. (for **hlabto-*). The G. word passed into Rom. (Fr. *lest*, m., 'ballast,' *laste*, m., Ital. *lasto*, 'load of shipping'). For further references comp. *laten*.

Laster, n., 'vice, crime,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *laster*, n., 'abuse, disgrace, mistake,' OHG. *lastar*, n. It is connected with a str. vb. *lahan* (for the loss of *h* before *s* comp. *Wist*) preserved in OHG., equiv. to AS. *leán*, 'to blame.' Pre-Teut. *lahstra-* is formed from the verbal stem

lah with the suffix *stra-*, which represents the earlier form *tra* seen in AS. *leahtr*, n., 'reproach, sin' (obsolete in E.). Another derivative from the same stem is seen in Scand. *løstr* (Goth. **lahstus*), MidE. *last*, 'mistake, defect.' In the non-Teut. languages the word may be compared with OIr. *locht* (from *lohto-*), 'mistake.'

laß, adj., 'inactive, idle,' from MidHG. *laz* (55), 'faint, idle, tardy' (see *lægen*); it corresponds to Goth. *lats*, Oic. *latr*, AS. *læt*, MidLG. *lat*, adj., 'sluggish, idle, lazy.' A pre-Teut. adj. formed by gradation from the stem of *lassen*, *lét*, of which *lât-* is the weak form (see *sfylaff*, OHG. *släf*, from the root *slép*). The close correspondence with Lat. *lassus* may be accounted for historically; *lassus* is an old partic. for **ladtus*; *lad* is the pre-Teut. root on which ModHG. *laf* is based; comp. *laf*, *lassen*, and *lçt*. The assumption, however, that HG. *laß* was borrowed from the Rom. cognates (Ital. *lasso*, Fr. *las*, Lat. *lassus*) is inconceivable.

lateinisch, adj., 'Latin,' with the foreign accent, in contrast to the E. term. The diphthong of the second syllable proves that the adj. was naturalised previous to ModHG. MidHG. *latnisch*, OHG. *latnisc*, which was adopted in the OHG. period, as is proved by the non-permutation of *t* (*lattnus*) to HG. 53, was used chiefly in the monastic schools, in which Latin was cultivated as the language of the Church.

Latern, f., 'lantern,' from the equiv. MidHG. *latérne* (*lantérne*), f.; borrowed with the retention of the foreign accent from Lat. *laterna* (Fr. *lanterne*, E. *lantern*).

Latte, f., 'lath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *late*, *latte*, OHG. *latta*, f.; it corresponds to Du. *lat*, AS. *lætta* (*læþþa*?), MidE. *lapppe*, E. *lath*; a difficult word both grammatically and etymologically. The correspondence of *tt* in AS. *lætta* and OHG. *latta* is abnormal (AS. *tt* ought to be HG. *tz*, only AS. *þþ* corresponds to a HG. *tt*). Unfortunately a corresponding word is wanting both in Scand. and Goth. Yet there is no need to regard the cognates as foreign; since ModHG. *laten* is cognate, the Teut. origin of the word is established. Hence from HG. *latte* an allied Rom. class has been rightly derived—Fr. *latte*, Ital. *latta*, 'flat wooden pole.' To the Teut. cognates Ir. *slath* (Bret. *laz*), 'rod, pole,' from the base *slattá*, is prim. akin.

Lattich, m., 'lettuce,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *lattech*, *latech*, *lateche*, OHG. *lattuh* (*latolaha*), borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. *lactūca* through the intermediate forms *lattūca*, *lattuca*; comp. AS. *leahtric*, 'lactuca' (comp. Ἀττιχ from Lat. *acte*).—In **ᚷuflattich**, 'colt's foot,' ᚷattich represents Lat. *lapatium* (MidHG. *huofeteche*, OHG. *huofetihha*), or more correctly Mid Lat. *lapatica* (intermediate forms *lapatica*, *lāpica*, *lattica*).

Latwerge, f., 'electuary, confection,' from the equiv. MidHG. *latwërge*, *latwërje*, *latwërje*, f.; the *t* as in ᚷattich represents *ct* (assimilated *tt*); *lactuarium* has *a* in the unaccented first syllable for *e*, as in **ᚷafriḡe**. This foreign term is based on the equiv. MidLat. *electuarium*, which sometimes in MidHG. preserves its prim. form, *electurje*, *lectuerje*. The MidLat. word, which originated in Gr. ἐλεκκτόν, ἐκλεγμα, 'medicine that dissolves in the mouth,' belongs to the medical art of the Middle Ages, which was learned from the Greeks (comp. also **ᚷafriḡe**, **ᚷüchje**, **ᚷrjt**, &c.), and was introduced into G. through a Rom. medium—Ital. *lattovaro*, Fr. *électuaire* (whence E. *electuary*).

Latz, m., 'stomacher, bowice,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Rom. (Fr. *lacet*, m., 'lace, stay-lace,' whence E. *lace*; Ital. *laccio*, 'cord'; the prim. word is Lat. *laqueus*, 'noose, snare').

Lau, adj., 'lukewarm, tepid,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lā* (inflected *lāwer*), OHG. *lāo* (inflected *lāwër*); probably for an earlier **hlāo* (Goth. **hlēws*); comp. Oic. *hljyr*, *hlēr*, 'warm, mild,' Du. *lauw*. In the non-Teut. languages indubitable cognates are wanting, yet the Rom. cognates of *flau* (Fr. *flou*) are derived from OG.

Laub, n., 'foliage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *loup* (*b*), OHG. *lob*, m. and n.; a primitive and common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *laufs* (plur. *laubōs*), m., AS. *leaf*, n., E. *leaf*, Du. *loof*. Some connect the word with Lith. *lāpas*, 'leaf,' which, however, compared with the diphthong of the Teut. word has an abnormal *a* (comp. **ᚷaupt** with Lat. *caput*); Gr. *λεπός*, 'scale, rind,' is even less akin.

Laube, f., 'arbour, bowice,' from MidHG. *loube* (*lōube*), f., 'porch, market, court of justice, gallery round the upper storey of a house,' OHG. *louba* (*louppa*), f., 'pent-house, hall, front building' (the mutated *lāube* is met with in MidG. dials.; comp. I.G. *löve*). The Oic. *lopt*, 'upper storey, balcony' (whence E. *loft*), is probably con-

nected with this word. The ModHG. meaning, 'arbour,' wanting in MidHG. and OHG., is due to the term being popularly connected with **ᚷauf**. The OHG. word passed in the form of MidLat. *laubia* into Rom. (Ital. *loggia*, Fr. *loge*, 'hut, tent, tier of boxes').

ᚷauf, m., 'leek, garlic,' from the equiv. MidHG. *louh*, OHG. *louh* (*hh*), m.; comp. the corresponding Oic. *laukr*, Du. *look*, AS. *leac*, E. *leek*, with which *lie* in garlic is connected; a primitive and common Teut. word, which was adopted in Finn. as *laukka* and in OSlov. as *lukū*. Like most of the old names of plants and animals, it is of obscure origin. Gr. *λόγος*, 'a pliant rod or twig for wicker-work, willow-like tree,' cannot be allied on account of its meaning. Perhaps OIr. *luss*, 'herb, plant' (from **luskū*-), is a cognate.

ᚷauer, m., 'tart wine.' "It is derived from Lat. *lōra*, which denotes the tart wine that is made from the skins and stones of grapes by pouring water on them" (Lessing). Even in OHG. *lāra*, MidHG. *lāre*, f. (OHG. *lārra*, MidHG. *liure*, from the prim. form **lōrea*, appears in the equiv. Suab. *leier*; to this Swiss *glōri* from OHG. *glārra* is allied?). As to the period of the introduction of Italian vine-culture into Germany, comp. **ᚷein**, **ᚷinzer**, **ᚷeller**, **ᚷelch**, and **ᚷost**. Lat. *lōrea* is also indicated by Ital. *loja*, 'dirt.'

ᚷauern, vb., 'to lie in wait,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *lāren*, wk. vb.; it corresponds to Scand. *lāra*, 'to slumber,' Mid E. *lāren*, E. *to lower*, *lour*. Comp. further MidE. *lurken* (for *lār ken*), E. *to lurk*, which seems the prim. meaning of the G. and Scand. word. "To the G. term is traced Fr. *lorgner*, 'to leer, ogle,' from which the foreign words Fr. *lorgnon*, *lorgnette*, were introduced into G."

ᚷäufel, **ᚷaufst**, 'shell' (espec. nutshell), a Hess. and Franc. word, corresponding to OHG. *louft*, 'nutshell, bark of trees.' Prim. cognate with Lith. *lupiniai*, 'peel, skins of fruit' (*lūpti*, 'to skin, peel'), Pol. *lupina*, 'husk.'

ᚷausen, vb., 'to run,' from the equiv. MidHG. *loufen*, OHG. *louffan*, str. vb.; from an earlier *klauffan*, equiv. to Goth. *hlaupan*, 'to run.' It corresponds to AS. *hleapan*, str. vb., 'to run, leap, dance,' E. *to leap*, Du. *loopen*, Oic. *hlaupa*; a specifically Teut. word common to all the dialects. For the prim. meaning we have absolutely

no clue (Gr. *κραιπνός*, 'swift', is not allied to Goth. *hlaupan*, which may be preferably compared with Lith. *klupti*, 'to stumble'). The Teut. root *hlaup* has a collateral form *hūp*, by gradation *hlōp* (MidHG. and ModHG. dial. *geloffen*, partic.), of which a variant *hlaubt* appears in Swiss *löpen*, 'to run' (comp. *hürfen*, Bav. *hoppen*). ModHG. *läuft*, plur. *läufte*, m.; from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *louft*, m., 'course (of time)', (MidHG. plur. *lōufte*, 'conjunctions').

Lauge, f., 'lye,' from the equiv. MidHG. *louge*, OHG. *louga*, f.; corresponding to MidLG. *lōge*, Du. *loog*, AS. *leāh*, and the equiv. E. *lye*. In OIc. *laug*, f., means 'warm bath' (preserved in ModIc. in numerous proper names, and signifying 'hot spring'). Perhaps this Teut. word for 'warm bath' is connected with the Aryan root, *low*, *lu*, 'to bathe' (comp. Lat. *lavāre*), like the equiv. Swed. *lut*, of which an extended Aryan *luk*, equiv. to Teut. *luh*, 'to wash,' may appear in OHG. *luhen*, 'to wash,' Suab. *līchen*, North Franc. and Henneberg *läen*, 'to rinse washed linen.' The HG. word occurs in the Slav. languages as *lug*, 'lye.'

läugnen, vb., 'to contradict, deny,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lōugenen*, *lougennen*, OIIG. *louginen*, *lougnen*, wk. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *lōgnian*, AS. *lēhnan*, *lēgnan*, Goth. *laugnjan*, wk. vb., 'to deny'; OIc. *leyna*, 'to conceal' (Goth. *galaugnjan*, 'to be concealed'), with the loss of a *g* before the *n*. A common Teut. wk. vb. with the meaning 'to deny'; it is a derivative of an OHG. noun *lougna*, f., 'denial' (OIc. *laun*), which is formed by gradation from the stem of *lügen* (root *lug*). Comp. *lügen*.

Läune, f., 'humour, freak,' from MidHG. *läne*, f., 'humour, mood'; the ModHG. word also signifies 'phase of the moon, quarter of the moon, change of fortune.' This series of meanings shows that the word is based on Lat. *lāna*, and that the astrology of the Middle Ages in its attempt to read the fortunes of men by the stars determined the different significations. Ital. *luna*, Fr. *les lunes*, E. *lunatic*, *lunacy*, *lune*, all referring to mental states, give evidence of the belief that the moon influenced the moods of men.

Laus, f., 'louse,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. *lās*, f.; corresponding to AS. *lās*, E. *louse*, Scand. *lās* (plur. *lās*), Du. *luis*, 'louse.' The word is common to Teut., occurring everywhere

in the same sense. The usual derivation of *laus* from the stem of *verlieren*, *Ver-lust*, *leſt*, *lōſe* (root *lus*), although supported by the analogy of Gr. *φθελρ*, 'louse,' from *φθελρω*, is dubious, since MidHG. *verliesen* (prop. 'to lose') does not occur at an early period in the sense of 'to spoil.' Neither is the derivation from the Teut. root *lāt*, 'to hide oneself' (OHG. *lāzzen*, see *lauschen*), certain.

lauschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) and MidLG. *lāschen*, wk. vb., 'to listen, lurk'; the meaning points to the oft-recurring OTeut. stem *hlās*, 'to hear,' so that **hlāskan* for **hlās-skai-*, with a derivative *sk-*, may be assumed. Comp. OHG. *hlosēn*, MidHG. *losen*, 'to listen to, hearken,' OIc. *hlus-t*, 'ear.' Eng. has preserved the cognates in AS. *hlȳst*, f., 'hearing,' *hlȳstan*, 'to listen or hearken to,' E. *to list*, *listen*; OHG. *lās-trēn*, MidHG. *lās-trēn*, Suab. and Bav. *lausēren*, 'to hearken,' MidHG. *lus-men*, *lūsēnen*, 'to hearken.' The OTeut. verbal stem *hlus*, authenticated by this group, from pre-Teut. *klus*, has cognate terms in Ind. and Slav.; Ind. *crūṣṭis*, f., 'hearing, obedience'; OSlov. *slȳšati*, 'to hear,' *sluchā*, m., 'hearing,' Lith. *klusā*, f., 'obedience,' *paklūsti*, 'to obey,' *klusyti*, 'to hear.' To this root *klus*, 'to hear,' a shortened form *klu* is allied; comp. *laut* and *launmud*. ModHG. *lauschen* also seems to be connected in a subsidiary manner with MidHG. *löschen*, OHG. *lōscēn*, 'to be hidden, concealed.' Comp. MidDu. *luuschen*, 'to be concealed,' allied to the equiv. OHG. *lāzzen* (Bav. *lausēn*, 'to lie in ambush,' still exists).

laut, adj., 'loud,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *lāt* (for an earlier *hlāt*, Goth. **hlāda-*); a common Teut. adj. (comp. Du. *luid*, AS. *hlād*, E. *loud*), which, like *falt*, *alt*, *tet*, *gewiß*, *traut*, *zart*, *zhaft*, *fund*, *ſatt*, *wund*, was orig. an old partic. in *to* (Lat. *tus*, Gr. *τος*, Ind. *tas*). The meaning of **klā-dā-s*, pre-Teut. *klā-tō-s*, from the root *klā*, 'to hear,' is lit. 'audible, heard.' Another shade of meaning was assumed by the Aryan partic. in the cognate languages—Sans. *crūtās*, Gr. *κλυτός*, Lat. *inclūtus*, 'famous.' In Teut. also there are traces of the short vowel (*hlūda-*), especially in proper names, *Ludwig*, *Eichar*, *Ludolf*, *Chlothildr*, &c. Moreover, the root *klā* (Gr. *κλώ*, 'I hear,' *κλέος*, 'fame'; Ind. *crāvas*, 'fame'; OSlov. *sluti*, 'to be called,' *slovo* for **slevo*, 'word'; Lat. *cluo*, *clueo*, 'to hear oneself

called') is also widely diffused in OTeut. ; Goth. *hlūma*, 'hearing, ear,' OIc. *hljómr*, AS. *hleóþor*, 'tone, voice, melody.' Comp. *lauschen* and *Leumund*.

Lauf, m., 'sound,' from MidHG. *lât*, m., 'sound, tone, voice, cry.'—**lauf**, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst. ; lit. 'according to the sound of,' &c. ; MidHG. *nâch lât*, e.g. *der briefe*, 'according to the letters,' *nâch lât des artikels*, 'according to the article,' then also simply *lât des artikels*. Orig. used only of the contents of documents read out.

Laute, f., 'lute,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *lâte*, f., which is derived from Fr. *luth* ; comp. OFr. *leût*, Ital. *liuto*, the origin of which from Arab. *al'âd*, 'musical instrument,' is accepted ; hence the connection between *Laute* and *Laute* or *Leib* must be rejected.

Läuten, vb., 'to ring, chime,' MidHG. *läuten*, wk. vb., 'to utter a sound, cause to resound, ring,' OHG. *lâtten*, 'to make audible.' Comp. AS. *hlýdan*, 'to be audible, make a loud noise, shout, sound.'

Lauter, adj., 'pure, mere,' from MidHG. *lâter*, adj., 'bright, pure, clear,' OHG. *lâtter*, *hlâtter*. Since Goth. and LG. *tr* is not permutated in HG. (comp. *zittern*, *Winter*, *Giter*, *Ötter*, and *bitter*), Goth. *hlâters*, 'pure,' AS. *hlâttor*, 'pure, clear' (wanting in E.), and Du. *louter* are corresponding forms. A prim. Teut. adj. perhaps orig. signifying 'washed' (like Lat. *lautus*, lit. 'washed,' then 'splendid, magnificent'). This prim. meaning may be assumed since the Teut. root *hlât*, preserved only in the adj. *lauter*, is cognate with Gr. *κλύω* and *κλύω*, 'to rinse out, wash, cleanse,' and *κλύω*, 'beating of the waves.'

Lavendel, m. and f., 'lavender,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lavendel*, f. and m. ; MidLat. *lavendula* (Ital. *lavendola*).

Lavieren, vb., 'to veer, tack,' ModHG. only, from Du. *laveeren*, whence also Fr. *louvoyer*.

Lavine, f., 'avalanche,' ModHG. simply ; from Swiss, in which *lamvin*, pronounced with a G. accent, was current at an earlier period. The word passed in the 18th cent. into the written language, orig. with the variants *Lamvine*, *Lauine*, *Lâine*, *Leuvin*. Although we might regard the word as a derivative of Lat. *labina* on account of *Ûöhu*, which is undoubtedly of Lat. origin, yet it probably comes from a genuine Teut. source ; for the medial Lat. *b* would be

represented only by *b* or *f* (v) in G. (MidHG. **levene*). Moreover, the numerous dial. variants point to a G. root, and, indeed, to kinship with *lau* ; thus with Bav. *läuen*, *läunen*, 'to be softened by a mild temperature, thaw,' is connected Bav. *läuen*, *läun*, 'thaw, mass of half-melted snow, avalanche,' and Swiss *läue*, *läui* (plur. *läuine*), 'avalanche,' with *läu*, 'warm enough to thaw.' Even in OHG. an allied word *lewina*, 'cascade,' occurs.

Leben, vb., 'to live,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leben*, OHG. *lêben* ; corresponding to Goth. *liban* (pret. *libaida*), AS. *libban*, E. *to live*, Du. *leven* ; Scand. *lifja*, 'to live,' and also 'to be remaining.' This proves the identity of the stem *lib*, 'to live,' with that of *lêiben* (Goth. *bileiban*) ; hence the connection with Gr. *λίπασις*, 'to persist,' to which *λίπασις*, 'persistent, industrious,' is allied, probably also Lith. *lypti*, 'to adhere.' Comp. *lêiben* and *Leib*.

Leber, f., 'liver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leber*, *lêber*, OHG. *lêbara*, f. ; the *ē* of the stem is an old *i* (comp. *lêben* and *lêben*) ; corresponds to Du. and MidLG. *lever*, AS. *lifer*, E. *liver*, OIc. *lifr*, f. Some have attempted to connect with this common Teut. word equiv. terms in the non-Teut. languages—Gr. *ἥπαρ*, Lat. *hepar*, Sans. *yakrt*, and have assumed two stems, *lik* and *lêk* (*jêk*) ; in that case the medial labial in *leber* would represent an orig. guttural as in *vier*, *fiuf*, *eif*, *Wef*, &c. Equally uncertain is the explanation from the Gr. *λίπα*, 'fat,' *λίπαρός*, 'sticky, greasy' ; nor does it seem probable that Gr. *λαπάρα*, f., 'loins, flanks,' is allied, because the OTeut. word has an old *i*.

Lebkuchen, m., 'gingerbread,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lêbekuoche*, m., allied to the equiv. MidHG. *lêbezelle*. The derivation of *lêb-*, from Slav. *lipa*, 'lime-time,' Pol. *lipiec*, 'finest honey (lime-tree honey),' is improbable ; Lat. *libum*, too, hardly suffices to explain the HG. word. MidHG. *lêbe-* is more probably a graded form of MidHG. *leip* (see *Leib*), 'bread.' Or is it connected with ModSlov. *lepenj*, 'a sort of cake' ?

Lechzen, vb., 'to be parched with thirst,' from MidHG. *lêchzen*, *lêchzen*, prop. 'to dry,' then 'to be parched with thirst' (comp. *Durſt*). It is connected with the earlier ModHG. adj. *lêch*, 'leaky,' for which the I.G. form is used (comp. *teſt*), MidHG. *lêchen*, 'to dry up, crack and leak through dryness' ; in Goth. probably a str. vb.

**likan*; comp. Oic. *leka*, 'to drip, leak'; E. *to leak*, AS. *leccan*, 'to water.' The Goth. stem is probably *lik*, by gradation *lak* (or rather *hlak*). OIr. *legaim*, 'to melt away, dissolve', is closely related in sound and meaning. Comp. also the following word.

lečh, adj., 'leaky,' ModHG. only, a LG. form for an earlier and strictly HG. *lečh*, for, according to the words quoted under *lečhen*, the Goth. root is *lik* (*hlík* ?), and this adj. corresponds to the Oic. adj. *lekr*, 'leaky,' whose *k* would be represented in HG. by *ch*. The borrowing of the ModHG. word from LG. is explained by the fact that a great number of nautical expressions in ModHG. are of LG. origin; the HG. form *lečh* is also found in the dials. MidHG. *lecken*, vb., 'to moisten' (*lecke*, f., 'moistening'), has *ek* for earlier *kj*, as is shown by AS. *leccēan*, 'to moisten' (from *lakjan*). Both vbs. prove that 'to be watery' is the prim. meaning of the Teut. stem *lek* (by gradation *lak*). ModHG. *lefen*, 'to leak,' is no more connected with MidHG. *lecken*, 'to moisten,' than it is with ModHG. *lefen*, 'to lick'; it is a derivative of the adj. *leč*, and hence has the variant *lečfen*.

lečken (1.), vb., 'to lick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lecken*, OHG. *leccōn* (for Goth. **likkōn*). It corresponds to Du. *likken*, AS. *liccan*, E. *to lick*. The vb. *likkōn*, 'to lick,' common to E. and G., is related to Goth. *laigōn*, apart from the gradation, as HG. *Ziege* (Goth. **tīgō*) is to *Ziflein* (Goth. **tikkēin*), or as *šut* (Goth. **hōda-*) is to AS. *hætt* (Goth. **hattu-*). Goth. **likkōn*, 'to lick,' is also authenticated by the equiv. Rom. cognates borrowed from it, Ital. *leccare*, Fr. *lécher*. A Teut. root *slikk* seems to be preserved in ModHG. *šlīcken*, Oic. *sleikja*, 'to lick.' Goth. **laigōn* is based on an Aryan root *liġh*, *leigh*, *loigh*; Gr. *λεῖχω*, 'to lick,' *λιχρεύω*, 'to lick, taste by stealth,' *λιχρος*, 'glutton, dainty'; Sans. *rih*, *lih*, 'to lick'; OSlov. *liža* (*lizati*), and Lith. *ležti* (*ležti*), 'to lick'; Lat. *lingo*, 'to lick,' and allied to this perhaps Lat. *lingua* (Lith. *ležūvis*), 'tongue'; OIr. *ligim*, 'to lick.'

lečken (2.), **lōčken**, vb., 'to kick, hop,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lecken*, wk. vb., in Goth. perhaps **lakjan*, which may be connected with Gr. *λάξ*, adv. *λάγ-θην*, 'with the foot.' Its kinship with Goth. *laikan*, 'to spring, hop,' is improbable.

leder, n., 'leather,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leder*, OHG. *lēdar*, n.; a common

Teut. word pointing to Goth. **lībra-*, n.; comp. AS. *lēþer*, E. *leather*, Du. *leder*, Oic. *leþr*, n., 'leather.' The pre-Teut. form is *létro-m*, to which Ir. *lethar*, W. *llethr*, 'leather,' are traced.

leđig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *lēdic*, *lēdec* (g), 'unoccupied, free, untrammelled'; the modern UpG. dials. point to MidHG. *lēdic*. OHG. **lēdag*, *leđig*, as well as Goth. **līþags* are wanting; the following, however, are recorded: Oic. *līþugr*, 'free, untrammelled,' MidE. *leþi*, adj., 'unoccupied, empty,' MidDu. *lēdech*, Mid LG. *leđdich*, *leđich*, 'at leisure, unemployed.' The prim. word is MidE. *lēthe*, 'leisure, spare time' (AS. *leopu* ?), to which is allied *lēthen* (*leþin*), 'to set free' (AS. *āt-*, *a-leopian* ?), as well as MidDu. *onlēde*, 'want of leisure, grief.' On account of the absence of the word in the OTeut. dials. it is difficult to determine the evolution in meaning. Must we connect it with Goth. *unlēds*, AS. *unlēde*, 'poor, unhappy,' or with Lat. *liber* (for *lithero* ?), 'free' ?

lee, n., 'lee,' ModHG. only, from LG. *lee*, 'place where a calm prevails'; comp. Ic. *hlé*, E. *lee* (from AS. *hléo*, 'protection').

leer, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *lære*, OHG. and OSax. *lāri*, 'empty, void'; comp. AS. *lære*, *gelære*, MidE. *ilére*, E. dial. *leer*, 'empty, with an empty stomach, hungry.' It can hardly be determined whether the *r* represents by rotacism an earlier *s*. Perhaps Goth. *lasius*, 'powerless, weak,' AS. *leswe*, 'weak' (MidHG. *erleswen*, 'to grow weak'), as well as Oic. *lasenn*, 'demolished,' are the nearest cognates of *leer*.

lefsje, f., 'lip,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lēfs*, *lēfse*, f. and m., OHG. *lēfs*, m., an UpG. term (in Snab. lengthened to *lēfzjg*) for the properly LG. *šippe*. Both terms are primit. allied; *šippe* may come from Teut. **lipjō*, f., and *lefsje* (with the OHG. variant *lēffur*, OSax. *lēpur*), from primit. Teut. *lepas*, gen. *lepavis*, or *lefs*, gen. *lefsis* (with *fs* for *ps*); comp. Goth. *ahs*, gen. *ahsis*, 'ear (of corn),' with OHG. *ahir*, AS. *eār* (from **eahor*), E. *ear*. For the further cognates comp. under *šippe*. Goth. and Scand. have a totally different term for 'lip'; Goth. *vairilō* (AS. *wēler*), Oic. *vgr*, f.

legel, m., 'keg, cruse,' from MidHG. *lēgel*, *lāgel*, *lēgele*, f., 'small cask,' OHG. *lāgila*, *lāgella*, f., which is derived from MidLat. *lagēna*, 'a measure for liquids and for dry goods' (Lat. *lagōna*, *lagoenu*, 'flask.'

from Gr. *λάγνος, λάγνος ἦ*, 'flagon'); with respect to *l* for Lat. *n* in words borrowed from Lat. comp. *Kümmel* (also *Himmel*, *ſchlemm*). Moreover, the primit. kinship of the HG. cognates with OSlov. *lakūt*, Lith. *lakas*, 'earthen pitcher,' is perhaps conceivable.

legen, vb., 'to lay, put,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *legen, lecken*, wk. vb.; prop. 'to cause to lie,' hence a factitive of *liegen*. It corresponds to OSax. *leggian*, Du. *leggen*, AS. *lēġan*, E. *to lay*, OIc. *legja*, Goth. *lagjan*, wk. vb., 'to lay.' Comp. *liegen*.

Legende, f., 'legend,' from MidHG. *legende*, f., 'story of a saint'; from MidLat. *legenda*, neu. plur. (sic dicta, quia certis diebus legenda in ecclesia et in sacris synaxibus designabatur a moderatore chori).

Lehde, Lede, f., 'waste land,' simply ModHG., from earlier Du. *leeghde*, ModDu. *laagte*, 'low ground, valley,' through a LG. medium. Allied to the ModDu. adj. *laag*, 'low,' to which E. *low* and the equiv. OIc. *lāgr* correspond; in miners' language the adj. appears also in G.; *lāg*, 'sloping, awry,' from MidHG. *lēge*, 'flat, low.' The whole class belongs to the stem of *liegen*.

Lehen, n., 'fief,' from MidHG. *lēhen*, n., 'feudal estate, fief,' OHG. *lēhan*, n.; corresponding to OIc. *lān*, n., 'loan, fief' (whence E. *loan*), AS. *lēn*; in Goth. probably **laihwēnis*, n., to which Sans. *rekhnas*, n., 'estate, wealth,' prop. 'inheritance,' corresponds in construction and derivation. For further cognates comp. *leihen*.

Lehm, m., 'loam, clay,' with a LG. and MidG. form (*l* for HG. *ei*); the strictly HG. form *Leimer* has a restricted sphere. Comp. MidHG. *leim*, *leime*, m., 'loam,' from OHG. *leimo*, m. It corresponds to AS. *lām*, E. *loam* (Goth. **laima*). The root *lai* appears with a derivative *s* in OIc. *leir*, n., from **lreiz*, which may have been contracted from *laj-is*, like Goth. *ais*, 'brass,' from *ājis*, Sans. *ājas*. Allied to Lat. *limus*, m., 'slime, dirt.' The form of the gradation between Teut. *laima* and Lat. *limus* is *ai* to *l*. Comp. *Leim*.

Lehne (1.), f., 'back or arm (of a chair), balustrade, railing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lēne*, *līne*, f., OHG. *līna*, f., 'reclinatorium' for **hlīna*, which was probably the form in Goth. also. Comp. Gr. *κλίτη*, 'couch, mattress' (these meanings also belong to *Lehne* in earlier ModHG.), and for further cognates see *lehnen* and *Leiter*.

Lehne (2.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *liene*, with the remarkable variant *liehe*, f., 'wild sow'; its further connections are difficult to determine; the similarity in sound with the equiv. Fr. *loie* and MidLat. *lēsa* (for *lēha*?) must not be overlooked. It is doubtful whether *Lehne* is of Teut. origin.

Lehne (3.), f., 'linch-pin'; comp. *Leuse*.

Lehne (4.), **Lenne**, f., 'Norwegian maple'; MidHG. and OHG. *līn-*, *līmoun*, hence also earlier ModHG. *Leinbaum*; the ModHG. form is borrowed from a Northern dial.; Dan. *løn*, Swed. *lön*. Moreover the term was orig. common to Teut.; it was applied to the 'maple' in all the older dialects, except Goth.; OIc. *hlynr*, AS. *hlynn* (*hlynn* or *hlīn*?), and with these in the non-Teut. languages Slav. *klenŭ*, and Lith. *klėvas*, 'maple,' are primit. allied.

Lehnen (1.), vb., 'to lean, recline'; it combines MidHG. *lēnen*, *līnen*, intr., 'to rest (on),' and (through the medium of MidG.) MidHG. *leinen*, trans., 'to lean,' OHG. *līnēn*, earlier *hlīnēn*, intr., and *leinen*, *hleinen*, trans.; corresponds to AS. *hlīnian*, *hleonian*, intr., and *hlēnan*, trans., 'to lean.' The real stem is *hlī*, the *n* is a verbal suffix (in *Lehne*, however, corresponding to Gr. *κλί-νη*, a nominal suffix). The graded form of *hlī*, *hlai*, has been preserved in *Leiter*; it also existed in an OTeut. **hlaiwaz*, **hlaiwiz*, n., 'hill' (Goth. *hlaiw*, AS. *hlēw*, OHG. *lēo* for *hlēo*), as well as in Goth. *hlaiwans*, m., 'hill,' OIc. *hleinn*, f., 'projecting rock.' The root *hlē*, unpermutated *hlē*, appears in the non-Teut. languages with numerous cognates; Gr. *κλί-νω*, 'to lean,' *κλί-μαξ*, f., 'ladder, stairs' (comp. *Leiter*), *κλί-νη*, 'couch,' *κλι-σία*, 'couch, easy-chair, tent' (comp. Goth. *hleī-brā*, f., 'tent'), *κλί-τός*, 'hill,' *κλί-τος*, *κλίτος*, n., 'hill' (comp. ModHG. *Leite*, f., OIc. *hlīþ*, f., AS. *hlīþ*, n., 'hill'); Lat. *clinare*, 'to incline,' *clivus*, m., 'hill,' with which are allied Lith. *szlėti*, 'to incline to one side,' *szlėti*, 'to lean against,' *szlaitas*, 'slope.' Hence, according to these allied meanings, the idea is 'to rise gradually, assume a wry form or a slanting position.'

Lehnen (2.), vb., 'to lend,' from MidHG. *lēnen*, OHG. *lēnanōn*, 'to bestow as a fief, lend'; comp. *Lehen*, and further also *leihen*; allied to AS. *lēnan* (pret. *lēnde*), E. *to lend*.

Lehren, vb., 'to teach,' from MidHG. and OHG. *lēren*, 'to instruct, teach, make one acquainted with,' sometimes also 'to

learn'; corresponding to Du. *leeren*, AS. *lêran* (whence Oic. *lâra* is borrowed), Goth. *laisjan*, 'to teach.' A common Teut. vb. with the primit. meaning 'to cause to know'; *laisjan* is the factitive of a pret. pres. *lais*, 'I know,' preserved in Goth. only. In G. and E. only a partic. derivative was retained, which was probably represented in Goth. by **lisnan* or **liznan*; comp. Iernn. Allied also to Goth. *leis*, 'knowing,' *leisei*, 'knowledge,' in *lubja-leis*, *-leisei*, 'skilled in poisons, witchcraft.' We have data for assuming that Goth. *lais*, 'I know,' is based on a prim. meaning 'I have experienced,' for the stem *lis* of *lehren* and *lerren* appears also in *Ōleise* and *seissen* in the old sense of 'to go,' with which Lat. *lira*, 'furrow,' and its derivative *delirare* (lit. 'to slip away from') are connected, as well as OSlov. *lěcha*, 'ridge (of a furrow),' mentioned under *Ōleise*; comp. *leissen*.—*Lehre*, f., 'teaching, doctrine,' from MidHG. *lêre*, OHG. *lêra*, f.; comp. AS. *lâr*, f., whence E. *lore*.—*gclehrt*, *gelahrt*, part., 'learned,' even in MidHG. *gelêrt* and *gelârt*, with the ModHG. sense, prop. however, 'one who is instructed'; comp. MidE. *ilæred*, Scand. *lêrþr* (comp. *doctus* from *docere*).

Lei, suffix, ModHG. simply; from MidHG. *leie*, f., 'manner, method.' In MidHG. there was no compound corresponding to ModHG. *mancherlei*, the expression *maneger leie* being used as a gen., e.g. *maneger leie liute*, 'various sorts of people,' equiv. to ModHG. *mancherlei Leute*. MidHG. *leie*, *lei*, is generally considered to be a Rom. word borrowed from OFr. and Prov. *ley*, 'method' (Span. and Port. *laja*, 'manner,' is said to be of Basque origin).

Lei, *Leic*, m. and f., 'rock, stone' (in proper names like *Leiclei*), from MidHG. *lei*, *leie*, f., 'rock, stone,' also 'paved way, schist,' corresponding to OSax. *leia*, f., 'rock.' Further cognates, whether in the Teut. or non-Teut. languages, are uncertain (allied perhaps to Gr. *lâas*, 'stone'?). It has been assumed that Ital. *lavagna*, 'slate,' was borrowed from the G. cognates.

Leib, m., 'body, waist,' from MidHG. *lîp* (b), m., 'life, body, substance'; the meaning 'life' has been preserved in ModHG. only in compounds such as *Leibzucht*, 'sustenance,' *Leibrente*, 'life-annuity.' OHG. *lîh*, m. and n., 'life,' AS. *lîf*, E. *life*; Goth. **leif* (b) is wanting ('life' is rendered by *fairhwus*); Scand. *lîf*, n., 'body, life.' The phonetic kinship with *Leben* may be repre-

sented in Gr. by *λῖπ*, *λῖπ*; just as *Leben*, following Gr. *λεπαεῖν*, means lit. 'to persist,' so too OTeut. *liba-* is lit. 'persistence, continuance'; the meaning 'body, substance,' is simply G. Gr. *λεπω* cannot on account of Lat. *linguo* be connected with *λεπαεῖν*; it is allied to Teut. *leifen*, while *λεπαεῖν* with *Leib* and *Leben* are based on an Aryan root *lîp* in *leiben*.

Leich, m., 'lay,' a term borrowed anew from MidHG. *leich*, m., 'song consisting of unequal strophes,' orig. in a general sense 'instrumental melody' (whence OFr. *lai* was borrowed). It corresponds to Goth. *laiks*, 'dance,' from *laikan*, 'to dance,' AS. *lâc*, n., 'play, tilting,' from *lâcan*, 'to leap, dance.' Since ModHG. *Leich* is only a loan-word, no further remarks are necessary concerning the specifically OTeut. root *laik* and its wide ramifications.

Leiche, f., 'corpse,' from MidHG. *lich*, *liche*, f., 'body, substance,' also 'dead body, corpse'; in ModHG. the specialised meaning, which in the earlier Teut. dialects was subordinate to the more general sense 'body' as substance, has now become the prevalent one. OHG. *lîh* (hh), f. and n., 'body, flesh,' AS. *lic*, n., 'body, substance, corpse' (for E. *like* comp. *gleich*); Goth. *leik*, n., 'flesh, body, corpse.' In a possessive compound *lik* assumed even in the OTeut. period the definite meaning 'body,' but was modified afterwards in numerous dialects to a suffix equiv. to HG. *leib* (which see). The signification 'body' has been retained in ModHG. *Leibstern*, 'corn,' lit. 'thorn in the body' (Ic. *likþorn*).—*Leichnam*, m., 'dead body, corpse,' from MidHG. *lichname*, OHG. *lîhînamo*, m., 'body, substance, corpse'; OHG. *lîhînamo* for **lîhîn-hamo* is based on a wk. form **lîkan-*, **lîkin-* (comp. Goth. *manleika*, 'image'); at all events, OHG. *lîhîn-amo* is not a corruption of OTeut. *lîkhamo*, m., 'body'; OHG. *lîkhamo* (by syncope *lîhmo*), MidHG. *lichame*, m., AS. *lic-homa*, Oic. *likamr* (*likame*), m., 'body.' The second component is an obsolete noun (*ham*, *hamo*), meaning 'form, covering'; comp. Oic. *hamr*, 'skin, shape,' AS. *homa*, 'covering'; Goth. *anahambôn*, *gahambôn*, 'to put on (clothes), dress' (comp. *hamen*, *hambûch*, and *hemd*). Therefore *Leichnam* probably signified orig. 'body,' lit. 'covering or form of flesh,' i.e. 'body of flesh, in so far as it is endowed with life.' The compound has a rather poetical air about it, and in fact

Scand. and AS. poetry coined many similar circumlocutions for 'body.' In AS. poetry comp. *flēsc-homa*, 'flesh-covering,' also *bān-fæt*, lit. 'bone-vessel,' *bānhūs*, lit. 'bone-house,' *bānloca*, lit. 'bone-cage,' *bān-cofa*, lit. 'bone-dwelling,' as synonyms of AS. *lic-homa*, 'body.' Hence it is quite possible that OTeut. *lik-hamo* was adopted from poetry in ordinary prose.

leīht, adj., 'light,' from the equiv. MidHG. *liht*, *līhte*, OHG. *līhti*; corresponding to Du. *liht*, AS. *līht*, *leōht*, E. *light*, Oic. *lētr*, Goth. *leihts*, 'light.' The further cognates of the word are uncertain, since there are too many adjs. in the allied languages closely resembling *leīht* both in sense and sound. Some etymologists derive Lat. *lēvis*, 'light,' from *lēvis*, *lenhvis*, in order to connect it with the common Teut. adj. as well as with Gr. *ελαφός*, 'petty, small,' Lith. *lengvūs*, *lengvas*, 'light'; in that case *liht* would represent *liht*, *lenht*. If *leīht* be connected with ModHG. *gelingen*, it might be compared with Gr. *ελαφρός*, 'light, nimble' (see *lungeru*). No explanation has been hitherto quite satisfactory, since in the non-Teut. languages there is no adj. corresponding in form to G. *leīht*.—In E. *lights* (see *lunge*) is also connected with the adj. *light*.

leid, n., 'harm, hurt, sorrow,' from MidHG. *leit* (*d*), n., 'affliction, pain, evil' (as adj. 'afflicting'), OHG. *leid*, n., 'that which causes affliction; harm, pain' (*leid*, adj., 'afflicting, repugnant, hateful'). Comp. AS. *lāp*, 'offence, wrong, hostile, hateful, inimical'; E. *loath*, adj., 'to loathe', Oic. *leīpr*, 'hostile, hateful.' Probably the abstr. subst. is orig. nothing more than the neut. of the adj., which passed into Rom. at a very early period (comp. Ital. *laido*, 'ugly,' Fr. *laid*). See further under *leiden* and *leider*.

leiden, vb., 'to suffer, endure, bear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *liden*, OHG. *lidan*, str. vb. It is ordinarily identified with an OTeut. str. vb. *līpan*, 'to go' (comp. *leiten*); comp. OHG. *lidan*, 'to go, proceed,' AS. *līpan*, Goth. *leiþan*, 'to go.' It is assumed that *līpan*, from the meaning 'travelling to a foreign land (*alilandi*, whence ModHG. *clent*) and across the sea' (*līpan* is frequently used of a voyage), has acquired the sense of 'indisposition, enduring, and suffering.' This explanation is too artificial, and when it is urged in its favour that the latter meaning does not occur in Goth.,

OSax., and AS., the fact is overlooked that it is assumed as primit. by the common Teut. adj. *laiþa*, 'painful, repugnant, hostile,' which is wanting only in Goth. (comp. *leib*). It might be conceivable if a compound of *līpan*, 'to go,' formed by prefixing a verbal particle, had assumed within the historic period the meaning 'to suffer,' but that the simple verb evolved such a sense immediately from 'to go' in primit. Teut. times is scarcely credible. The proof of this lies in the fact that the derivative *laiþa*, from the stem of *līpan*, is more widely diffused, and is recorded at an earlier period. Thus we are led to the orig. meaning 'to put up with what is repugnant,' and the early existence of the adj. and subst. discussed under *leib* causes no surprise. For the further history of the word the OHG. interject. *lewes*, *lés*, 'oh! alas!' appears to be valuable; in form it is the gen. of a noun, and presumes Goth. *laiwis*, from a stem *lai-wa-*. Since it is used in a way similar to HG. *leider*, they are probably cognate. Thus the root would be *lai*, by gradation *li*; the dental of *lidan*, *leiden*, was probably therefore a part of the present stem originally. See the following word.

leider, interj., 'alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. *leider*, OHG. *leidbr*; prop. a comparat. of the OTeut. adj. mentioned under *leib*. With regard to the possibility of its being allied to OHG. *lewes*, *lés*, 'alas!' comp. *leiden*.

leier, f., 'lyre,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lire*, OHG. *lira*, f.; from Lat. and Gr. *lyra*, with the Byzantine pronunciation of the *y* current in the Middle Ages, but with an abnormal change of quantity (as in *kreuz*, *schule*, and *lilie*). The lyre of the Middle Ages, except when imported, was essentially different from the antique lyre; it was an instrument of the same sort as a guitar, and was played by a wheel turned by a winch; hence it was something very like a barrel-organ (*hurdy-gurdy*). Through the influence of classical studies, the term *leier* is now applied again to the antique instrument without entirely supplanting the earlier meaning (comp. *leierkasten*). Comp. also Ital. *lira*, Fr. *lyre*, E. *lyre*, and Du. *lier*.

leihen, vb., 'to lend, borrow,' from MidHG. *līhen*, OHG. *līhan*, str. vb., 'to take on credit,' rarely 'to give on credit'; so too Goth. *leiþwan*, AS. *leōn* (contracted from

lhan), of which only the allied forms *loan* and *lend* have been preserved in E. (comp. *lehen* and *lehen*). These derivatives, which appear in several dialects, are based on the common Teut. meaning 'to lend.' The correspondences in the cognate languages prove that this is only a specialisation of a general sense, 'to leave.' The Aryan root *lik* occurs with the meanings 'to leave behind, forsake, set free, relinquish'; Sans. *ric* (for *lik*), pres. *rināmi*, 'to abandon a thing, give up, set free, empty, clear, give way for a certain sum'; to these are allied *rikthām*, n., 'bequest, inheritance,' *reknas*, n., 'property left behind, wealth' (see *lehen*), *riktās*, adj., and *reku-s*, adj., 'empty'; also Lat. *linguo*, *relinquo*, *reliquus*; Gr. *λείπω*, with very numerous meanings, 'to forsake, leave over or behind, omit'; *λοιρός*, adj., 'remaining'; Oic. *léicim* (prim. form *leiqó*), 'I leave, relinquish'; Lith. *lėku*, *likti*, 'to leave behind,' *palaikas*, 'remnant,' OSlov. *otū-lěkū*, 'remnant, relic.'

Leilachen, Leilach, n., 'sheet,' from MidHG. *lilachen*, *lilach*, n., 'bed-linen, sheet.' The ModHG. and MidHG. word originated in *lin-lachen*, which form is often recorded in MidHG. (*leilachen* in earlier ModHG.), and appears in OHG. as *lin-lahhan*; *linl-* was assimilated in MidHG. to *lill-* and *ll-* simplified after a long vowel. A similar course was followed by the Oic. cognate *le-rept* for **linrept*, **linript*, 'linen.' The derivation of *Leilachen* from MidHG. *lilachen*, OHG. *lil-lahhan*, 'body-linen' (comp. *Leiche*, for OHG. *lil*), is less probable, because an assimilation of *chl* to *ll*, is scarcely credible.

Leim, m., 'glue, birdlime,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. *lim*, m.; corresponding to Du. *lijm*, AS. *lim*, E. *lime*; Scand. *lim*, n., 'glue, lime'; Goth. **leima* is wanting. The common Teut. *lima-* is related by gradation to the common Teut. *laima-*, mentioned under *leim*; the prim. meaning, 'earthy, adhesive substance,' is deduced from the E. and Scand. signification 'glue, lime.' Lat. *limus*, 'slime,' is more closely connected with HG. *leim* in meaning, but with HG. *leim* in its graded form *l*. The root *lai*, by gradation *li*, is authenticated by Oic. *leir*, n. (see *leim*), and Lat. *li-no*, 'to rub over.' Its relation to Gr. *λεῖμων*, 'marsh,' and *γλοιός*, 'sticky, clammy stuff,' is less certain.

Lein, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *lin*, m. and n.; comp. *leinen*.

Leine, f., 'line,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *line*, f., late OHG. *lina*, f., 'rope, cable, line,' espec. 'towline.' The derivation from Lat. *linea* is doubtful, because the latter does not signify 'cable' even in Mid Lat., but specially 'plumb-line,' and in Mid Lat. 'measure of length.' As far as the sense is concerned, the word is more closely connected with Lat. *linum*, 'thread, cable, rope'; hence OHG. *lina* is the plur. of the Lat. word. In Rom. and MidLat., however, *linum* does not occur in this sense. Perhaps *leine*, as an independent Teut. derivative of *lin*, 'linen,' corresponds to Gr. *λωάτα*, *λωέα*, 'rope, cord'?. In that case AS. *line*, E. *line*, and Oic. *lina* (Goth. **leinjó*, lit. 'what is prepared from flax'), are also formed according to the genuinely Teut. principle (suffix, *jón*).

Leinen, n., 'linen,' prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., MidHG. *linen*, *linin*, '(of) linen.' It is based on MidHG. *lin*, m., 'flax, linen, linen garment,' OHG. and OSax. *lin*, n., Goth. *lein*, n., 'linen.' In this case, as in that of *hauf*, it is doubtful whether the term (common Teut. *lina-*) is cognate with or borrowed from the similarly sounding words in Lat. and Gr. If the Teut. word is really borrowed, the relation of the consonants proves that *hauf* was known to the Teutons previous to the permutation of consonants, i.e., long before our era; the same may be said of *lina-*, 'flax,' since Pliny and Tacitus testify that linen was used among the Teutons when they wrote. Perhaps we may regard Sæthian as the source of the cognates, as is indicated by the absence of the word among the Eastern Aryans. Comp. Lat. *linum*, Gr. *λίνο-ν*, OSlov. *linŭ*, Lith. *linai*, 'flax'; *li-* was retained in the dat. *li-ri*, plur. *li-ra*, hence the root of *linum*, *λίνον*, is *li-* and *no*, the suffix. Comp. *Leilachen* and *leine*.—

Leinwand, f., is a ModHG. corruption of MidHG. *linwāt*, f., 'linen,' connecting it with HG. *Gewand*. The old *wāt* (OHG. and MidHG.) has become obsolete in ModHG.; like AS. *wēd*, 'garment,' it is allied to a lost Aryan root, *wé*, 'to weave.'

Leis, m., 'canticle,' borrowed from MidHG. and early ModHG. *leis*, *leise*, m., 'spiritual song,' shortened from *kīrlēise*. *Kyrie eleison* was the refrain of hymns.

leise, adj., 'low, soft, gentle,' from Mid

HG. *līse*, OHG. **līsi* (adv. *līso*), 'low,' also 'slow.' Under *lērēn*, *līft*, and *lērnen*, a Teut. root, orig. meaning 'to go,' is discussed, with which Goth. *leiš*, 'familiar,' seems to be connected. The HG. word can, however, scarcely be directly allied to this adj., since the difference in meaning is too great. It is also questionable whether *leiße* belongs at all to the root *lis*. Perhaps it is connected with Gr. *λεῖος*, *λιαρός*, 'soft, gentle, mild'; both, however, are better referred to Lat. *lērvis*, 'smooth.' The nasal in Suab. *līns* (*læns*), 'low,' presents a difficulty.

Leiste (1.), f., 'list, border, selvage,' from MidHG. *līste*, OHG. *līsta*, f., 'long strip, edge, lace, list'; comp. AS. *list*, f., E. *list*; Ic. *līsta* (*līsta* ?), f., 'border, strip'; in the non-Teut. languages there are no cognates. Note, however, the words borrowed in Rom., Ital. *lista*, Fr. *liste*, 'strip, lace.'

Leiste (2.), f., 'groin,' ModHG. only, probably not connected with the preceding word, but with Goth. **laistō*, f. The latter is indicated also by E. *last* (dial.), 'groin.' The equiv. AS. *leōsca*, MidE. *lēske*, ModDu. *liesche*, OSwed. *liuske*, Dan. *ljske*, diverge too widely in sound from the HG. form; the attempt to connect it with MidLat. *laisius*, 'lap' (Lex Salica), is also dubious.

Leisten, **Leiste**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *leist*, m., 'last'; OHG. *leist* (n. ?), 'forma.' Corresponding to AS. *lāst*, *lāst*, m., 'footprint, track, forma,' E. *last*. Goth. *laists*, m., 'track, goal,' with the facts mentioned under *leisten*, indicate that 'footprint' is the orig. meaning of the HG. and E. words; this is probably an important fact in the history of the word. It is true that OIc. *leistr*, m., signifies 'foot,' and 'short stocking, sock.'

leisten, vb., 'to perform, accomplish,' from MidHG. and OHG. *leisten*, 'to adhere to and execute an order, fulfil one's promise or duty'; corresponds to Goth. *laistjan*, 'to pursue, yield.' On account of its kinship with *leiste* and *leisten*, m., the meaning of the HG. word (as well as the equiv. OSax. *lēstan*) must be based on the Goth. vb. AS. *lēstan*, 'to perform, accomplish, hold, sustain, endure,' whence E. *to last*. The common Teut. wk. vb. *laistjan*, lit. 'to pursue' (whence Span. and Port. *lastar*, 'to pay on behalf of another,' was borrowed), is derived from Goth. *laists*, m., AS. *lāst*, m., 'footprint' (see under *leisten*), which are again derived from a root *lis*, 'to go.'

This root has a constant tendency to pass from the sensuous meaning 'to go, follow,' into an intellectual notion (see *lehre*, *lernen*, and *list*); comp. also *leiße*.

Leite, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *līte*, f., 'mountain, slope, declivity,' OHG. *līta*, from an earlier **hlīta*, f. (Goth. **hleida*, f.). The Teut. root *hlē* is discussed more fully under *lehen*, where also the allied terms signifying 'hill' may be compared.

leiten, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. 'to lead, guide'; corresponding to OSax. *lēdan*, Du. *leiden*, AS. *lēdan*, E. *to lead*, OIc. *leiða*. All point to a non-recorded Goth. **laidjan*, which (as factitive of the OTeut. *līpan*, 'to go,' discussed under *leiten*) signifies lit. 'to cause to go'; comp. *leiten*, which also had orig. this same meaning. With the factitive **laidjan* is connected a Teut. *laidō*, f., 'leading,' whence AS. *lād*, 'road, journey,' in E. current only in *loadstar*, *loadstone*, and *loadsmen* (AS. *lādsmann*), equiv. to ModHG. *Leite*. ModHG. *Leitstern*, MidHG. *leitstjerne*, m., 'the polar star that guides the mariners, loadstar.'

Leiter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *leiter*, *leitere*, OHG. *leitara* (earlier **hleitir*), f., 'ladder.' It corresponds to Du. *ladder*, *leer*, AS. *hlēder*, *hlēder*, f., E. *ladder*; the Goth. term **hlai-dri* (gen. -*drjōs*), f., 'ladder,' with a fem. suffix identical with Gr. -*ρία*, is wanting; **hlai-dri* is based on the *hlē* (pre-Teut. *klē*) discussed under *lehen*, and in Gr. *κλι-μαξ* this root has a meaning corresponding to that of the West Teut. word; *Leiter* is as it were 'that which slants or leans.' Scand. *hleidr*, 'tent,' may be connected with the equiv. Goth. *hleipra*, f., and Gr. *κλισία*. Comp. *lehen*, *lehen*, and *Leite*.

Leinde, f., 'loins,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lende*, OHG. *lentīn*, f.; corresponding to Du. *lende*, AS. *lenden*, f. (in the plur. *lendenū*, m.); OIc. *lend*, Dan. *lynd*, 'loins' (allied to Ic. *lundir*, 'sirloin, saddle of mutton' ?); in Goth. perhaps **landini*, f. In case the *b* of Lat. *lumbus*, 'loins,' represented Aryan *dh*, or rather *dhw* (for Lat. *barba*, representing *bhardhá*, see *Bart*, and Lat. *ruber*, representing Aryan *rudhros*, *ερυθρός*, see *rot*), HG. *Leinde* might be compared with it. The prim. form *ludhwit* is also indicated by OSlov. *lǫdvija*, f., 'loins, kidney.'

lenken, vb., 'to guide, direct,' from MidHG. *lenken*, 'to bend, turn, direct'; a denominative of MidHG. *lanke*, OHG.

lanca, hlanca, 'hip, loins.' For further details see under *flanke* and *Geleit*; it is also perhaps allied to *link*, lit. 'oblique'; hence *lenfen* orig. means 'to direct obliquely or sideways' (comp. *linf*). It is also thought to be connected with Lith. *lėnkti*, 'to bend.'

Lenz, m. (Bav. *lāngess, lāngsing*, Swiss *lançsi*), from the equiv. MidHG. *lenze*, m. and f., 'spring' (from the variants *langez, langeze*); OHG. *lenzo, lenzēn, langiz*, m.; the loss of the *g* is normal, as in *Blitz* and *Stuzel*. Comp. Du. *lente*, AS. *lencten*, m., 'spring,' E. *Lent*. This West Teut. word was probably the term for spring, and Tacitus in the *Germania* seems to have a dim idea that it was used by the Teutons (Oic. *vār*, MidE. and Scotch *vēr*, North Fris. *ārs, vos*, represent the North Teut. term primit. allied to Lat. *vēr*, Gr. *εἶπε, Saus. vusar*); for the other observations of Tacitus on the OTeut. divisions of time, comp. *ſerhīt* (also *ſrūhīna*, which has supplanted the old word *ſeniz* in most of the modern dials. of Upper Germany; see an old Aryan term for *ſeniz* under *Jahr*). The word is peculiar to Teut.; it has not been authenticated in the non-Teut. languages; its prim. meaning is therefore dubious. Some etymologists, misled simply by the similarity of sound, have connected *Lenz* with *lang* (Goth. *laggs*), and opined that it was so named from the lengthening of the days; such a derivation is at all events uncertain.

Lerche, f., 'lark,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lērche*, from *lērche, lēwreche*, OHG. *lērakha*, f.; it is shown by the equiv. Dn. *leuwerik*, AS. *lāwrice, lēwerce, lāwerce*, E. *lark*, Scotch *law-rock*, OSwed. *lærikia*, as well as the MidHG. variants *lēwerich, lēwereich, lēwerch*, that a fuller form would have been **lēwarakha* in OHG. The Goth. form cannot be determined with any certainty, nor can we say definitely whether the OHG. and AS. words are compounds or simply unusual derivatives.

lernen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *lēren*, 'to learn' (more rarely 'to teach'), OHG. *lērēn, lērnēn*, 'to learn'; comp. AS. *leornian*, E. *to learn*, OSax. *liron* for Goth. **liznan* (pret. **līznōda*); an OTeut. derivative of the partic. of the Goth. str. vb. *lais*, 'I know,' discussed under *ſehr* and *ſehren*; hence *lernen* means 'to become experienced, informed.' The cognates of the stem *lis* fall into two classes; to one

belongs the sensuous notion 'to go' (comp. *ſeiſen, ſeiſe, ſleiſe*, and *leiſe*), the other comprises the words *ſehr*, *ſehren*, and Goth. *lais*, 'knowing.'

lesen, vb., 'to gather, glean, read,' from MidHG. *lēsen*, OHG. *lēsan*, 'to pick out, pick up, read,' also 'to narrate, relate.' Goth. *lisan, galisan*, and AS. *lesan*, simply mean 'to gather, collect'; from the latter E. *to lease* is derived. So too in earlier Oic. *lesa* merely signifies 'to collect, glean.' There can be no doubt that this was the prim. meaning of HG. *ſen*; hence it is probable that the common Teut. *lesan*, 'to gather up,' is connected with Lith. *lėsti* (*lėsti*), 'to peck, pick up grains of corn.' There is no relation between Goth. *lisan*, 'to gather,' and *lais*, 'I know,' *laisjan*, 'to teach' (see *ſehren*, and *lernen*). The development of the meaning 'to read' from 'to gather' is indeed analogous to that of Lat. *lego* and Gr. *λέγω*, which the HG. significations combine. Yet the state of OTeut. culture affords a finer and wider explanation of *ſen*, 'legere'; since the modern term *Buchſtabe*, 'letter,' is inherited from OTeut. times, when runic signs were scratched on separate twigs, the gathering of these twigs, which were strewn for purposes of divination, was equiv. to 'reading (ſen) the runes.' Hence OTeut. *lesan* expressed the action described by Tacitus (*Germ.* 10) as "surculos ter singulos tollit;" in pre-hist. G. it also signified "sublatos secundum impressam ante notam interpretatur." It is worthy of remark too that the OTeut. dials. have no common term for 'to read,' and this proves that the art was not learnt until the Teutons had separated into the different tribes. It is also certain that runic writing was of foreign, probably of Italian origin. The Goth used the expressions *sigguan, ussigwan*, 'to read,' the Englishman AS. *rēdan*, E. *to read*; the former probably signified orig. 'loud delivery,' the latter 'to guess the runic characters.'

Letten, m. ('potter's) clay,' from MidHG. *lētte*, OHG. *lētto*, m., 'loam' (*ē* is due to the Bav. and Alem. dials.); to this is probably allied the Ic. graded form *leþja*, f., 'loam, dirt.' It is connected by some etymologists with Lat. *lūtum*, n., 'mud, dirt,' and by others, less probably, with OPruss. *laydis*, 'loam,' whose diphthong, compared with the *a* of the Teut. word, presents a difficulty.

letzen, vb., 'to injure,' from *letzen*, OHG. *lezzen*, 'to check, stop, hinder, damage, hurt'; corresponding to Goth. *latjan, galatjan*, 'to stop, check,' AS. *lettan*, E. *to let*; a common Teut. denominative from the adj. *lata-*; comp. *laß* and *lassen*.—**sich letzen**, 'to indulge oneself,' from MidHG. *letzen*, 'to liberate, do one a kindness, take one's leave, regale oneself.' See also the following word.

letzt, super. adj., 'last,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lest, lezist*, super. of *laz*, adj., 'faint'; the ModHG. form seems to be due to LG., which must have produced *letist* and *lezt* (for *lest*). These forms actually occur in the *Heliand*. In OHG. *lezist, lazist, AS. letma* and *letmest* (pointing to a Goth. **latuma*, 'latest'); also AS. *latost*, E. *last*. The posit. of these OTeut. superlatives, is the OTeut. adject. stem *lata-* (see *laß*), lit. 'lazy, inactive, dilatory'; *letst* orig. means 'most dilatory, latest' (comp. AS. and E. *late*). In the phrase *zu guter Letzt*, 'for the last time, finally,' the noun is a corruption of *Letz*, which is connected with MidHG. *letzen*, 'to end, take one's leave, take refreshment,' mentioned under *leten*, hence the expression meant orig. 'as a choice farewell-banquet.'

Leuchse, f., 'rail-tie,' a Bav. and Suab. word, from the equiv. MidHG. *lühse*; probably cognate with the equiv. Czech *lušně*, Pol. *lusnia*, Russ. *ljušnja*, if these are not connected rather with *Lünse*.

Leuchte, f., 'light, lamp,' from MidHG. *liuchte*, f., 'light, apparatus for giving light,' also 'brightness, lustre'; a derivative of *leucht*.—**leuchten**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *liuhten*, 'to shine, give light,' corresponding to Goth. *liuhtjan*, 'to shine, give light'; an OTeut. denominative from the adj. *liuhtra*, 'light'; *leuchten* meant lit. 'to be light, bright.' Comp. *licht*.

Leumund, m., 'reputation, character,' from MidHG. and OHG. *liumunt*, m., 'reputation, fame, report.' In ModHG. it is perhaps instinctively interpreted as *Leute Mund*, 'mouth of the people'; but the word is not a compound. In Goth. probably **hliumunds*, m., which must be referred to *hlūma*, 'hearing, ear'; *-munda-* is perhaps an affix corresponding to Gr. *-μα-* and Lat. *-mento-* (in *co-gnō-mentum*). The root *hliu-* has numerous derivatives, both in the Teut. and non-Teut. languages (comp. *laut*, *läuten*, Gr. *κλέος*, Sans. *grāvas*, 'fame'); Sans. *grāmata-m.*, n., 'hearing,

corresponds most nearly in form to HG. *Leumund*. Lat. *crimen* has absolutely nothing to do with these last two terms.—*Verleumden*, 'to calumniate,' is not based directly on *Leumund*, but on a MidHG. *liumde*, normally abbreviated from it.

Leute, plur. only, 'people,' from MidHG. *liute*, m. and n. plur., 'people, persons,' with the sing. *liut*, m. and n., 'nation'; OHG. *liuti*, m. and n. plur., 'people,' also *liut*, m. and n., 'nation'; corresponding to AS. *leóde*, plur., 'people.' It is uncertain whether we have to assume **liudus*, 'nation,' in Goth. The word is common to Teut. and Slav.; OSlov. *ljudŭ*, m., 'nation,' plur., *ljudije*, 'people,' Leit. *laudis*, m. plur., 'people, nation.' They are connected with an Aryan root *luh-*, 'to grow,' which retained its meaning in Goth. *ludan*, OSax. *liodan*, AS. *leódan*, OHG. *liotan*; comp. the Sans. root *ruh*, 'to grow.' The following Teut. words are also connected with the same stem, Goth. *laufs* (gen. *laudis*) in *swalaufs*, 'so great,' *samalaufs*, 'equally great, equal,' *juggalaufs*, 'youth,' MidHG. *lôte*, 'constituted'; Goth. *ludjō-*, f., 'face'; AS. *leóð*, m., 'king.'

lich, adj. suffix, from MidHG. *-lich*, *-lich* (the short vowel on account of its position in an unaccented syllable), OHG. *-lich*; corresponding to Goth. *-leiks*, AS. *-lic*, E. *-ly*. Orig. identical with the OTeut. *lika-*, 'body,' discussed under *Leichnam* and *gleich*; Goth. *waivraleiks*, 'male,' lit. 'having a male body.' In this manner *lika-* is used in all the dialects as an adj. suffix. In some pronominal forms (*ſich* and *welch*) the old *-lik* represents a suffix corresponding to Gr. *-λκος* in *τηλκος*, *πηλκος*. See *gleich* and *männiglich*.

licht, adj., 'light, luminous,' from MidHG. *lieht*, OHG. *liocht*, adj., 'bright, radiant, shining'; corresponding to AS. *leóht*, E. *light*, adj.; Goth. **liuhts*, 'bright,' may be inferred from its derivative *liuhtan*, 'to give light' (see *leuchten*). It is questionable whether the dental *ſicht* is of participial origin, as in *aft*, *ſaft*, *ſant*, &c.

Licht, n., 'light, luminary, candle,' from MidHG. *licht*, OHG. *liocht*, n., 'light, lustre, brightness'; corresponding to OSax. *liocht*, Du. *li-ht*, AS. *leóht*, n., E. *light*. The dental of the word is a suffix, as is shown by Goth. *liuh-ab* (gen. *-adis*), n., 'light, sheen.' OIc. *ljós*, n., 'light,' formed with a different suffix would be in Goth. **liuhs* (gen. *-sts*); they are based on Aryan *leukot-*, *leukt-*, and

leukos, *leuks*-, as a double stem; comp. Sans. *rocis*, n., Zend *raocanh* (for **rocas*), 'lustre, light.' The Aryan root *luk*, by gradation *leuk*, has numerous derivatives, Sans. *ruc* (*rócāmī*), 'to give light,' *rukṃá-s*, adj., 'glittering,' subst. 'jewels,' *róká-s*, m., *róc iná*, n., 'light'; Gr. *λευκός*, adj., 'white,' *ἀμφιδύκη*, 'morning twilight'; Lat. *lucerna*, *láceo*, *luc*, *lucidus*, *lána*, *lámen*, *diluculum*; OIr. *lōche* (*l*), 'lightning,' *lón*, 'lustre'; OSlov. *luča*, 'ray,' *luna*, f., 'moon.' In Teut. there are also other derivatives of the Aryan root *luk*; comp. *leuhte*, *licht*, adj., *leche* and *leuchē*, as well as Goth. *lauhrum*, f., 'lightning,' *lauhtajan*, 'to give light'; Oic. *ljóme*, AS. *leoma*, OSax. *liomo*, m., 'lustre'; AS. *legetu*, MidE. *leit*, 'lightning,' and OHG. *lōhazzen*, 'to lighten'; comp. also *leuchē*. With Sans. *rukṣā*, Zend *raokṣna*, adj., 'bright,' Pruss. *lauksnos*, f., plur., 'stars,' and Oic. *ljós*, 'light,' are also connected OHG. *liehsen*, adj., 'bright,' and AS. *līzan*, 'to give light.'

Lichten, vb., 'to lighten, weigh (anchor),' ModHG. only; MidHG. *lūften*, 'to raise aloft, lift up, air,' as well as E. *to lift*, are unconnected with this word. **Lichten**, as a nautical term, is borrowed from LG. *lichten*, lit. 'to make light,' then 'to lift up.'

Lid, in *Augenlid*, n., from MidHG. *lit* (*l*), n., 'lid' (espec. of a vessel), OHG. *lit*, earlier *hlit*, n.; corresponding to AS. *hlid*, n., 'lid, door,' E. *lid*; Oic. *hlip*, n., 'gate.' 'Evelid' in Ic. is *augnabok*, n., lit. 'eye-lock'; in MidE. also *eielid*, E. *eyelid* (MidHG. *ougelit*), and hence the term, like *Augapfel*, is common both to G. and E. *hlid*, 'lock-up, lid,' is connected with an old verbal stem, OSax. and AS. *hlīlan*, 'to cover, lock up.'

Lieb, adj., 'dear, esteemed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *liep* (inflected *lieber*), OHG. *lob* (inflected *lobēr*). It corresponds to Goth. *liufs* (*b*), AS. *leof*, E. *liep*, adj., Du. *liep*, Oic. *ljāfr*; a common Teut. adj. with the general meaning 'dear'; it is regularly derived from pre-Teut. **leubho-*, which is accurately represented by OSlov. *ljubū* (Aryan root *leubh*, by gradation *lubh*). An OAryan adj. for 'dear' (Sans. *priyā-s*) was changed in meaning at an early period in Teut. (see *frei*) and supplanted by *lieb*; ModHG. and MidHG. *lieben*, OHG. *liubōn*, 'to love'; to this is allied AS. *lufian*, E. *to love*, with a weaker vowel stage of the root (AS. *lufu*, equiv. to E. *love*). Since HG. *lieb*, *geloben*, *erlauben*, *glauben* belong to

the same Teut. root *lub*, by gradation *leub* (pre-Teut. *lubh*, *leubh*), we must assign to the latter a wider meaning, something like 'pleasure' and 'approbation'; Sans. *lubh*, 'to demand violently'; Lat. *libens*, *libens*, 'with pleasure, willingly,' *libet*, 'it pleases, is agreeable,' *libido*, *libido*, 'pleasure, longing, desire.' With these perhaps the common Teut. word *lustus*, equiv. to *Lust*, is also connected.

Liebstöckel, n. and m., 'lovage,' even in MidHG. *liebstockel*, usually, however, *liebstecke*, m., which is based on Lat. *ligusticum* (whence the equiv. Ital. *levistico*, Fr. *livèche*). The unintelligible Lat. form was corrupted in the Middle Ages in the most varied ways; AS. *lufestice* is also based on AS. *lufu*, 'love.' OHG. *lubistēchal*, MidHG. *liebstecke* seem to be formed in allusion to OHG. *luppi*, MidHG. *lippe*, 'juice of a plant producing strong effects' (see *laß*).

Lied, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *liet* (*d*), OHG. *liod*, n., 'song' (Goth. **liup*, n., may be inferred from *liupareis*, m., 'singer,' and *liupān*, 'to sing praises'); comp. Du. *lied*, AS. *leof*, n., 'song.' The Teut. term for poetical productions, such as existed far earlier than the time of Tacitus (comp. "carmina antiqua," *Germania*, 2). Poetry flourished long before the adoption of the letters of the runic alphabet, which was derived from the Lat.

Liederlich, adj., 'dissolute,' from MidHG. *liederlich*, adj., 'light, pretty, trifling, frivolous' (not recorded in OHG.). AS. *ljþre*, adj., 'miserable, bad,' points to **liuþrs*. To this is doubtlessly allied letterz in compounds pointing to a Goth. **ludrs*. Probably Gr. *λευθερος*, 'free,' like the Teut. words, may be traced to a root *leuth*. *Lüderlich* for *liederlich* is a recent form of the adj. connecting it with *Luder* (MidHG. *luoder*).

Liefern, vb., 'to deliver, furnish, supply,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from MidLat. *liberare*, 'dare, praebere' (Fr. *livrer*).

Liegen, vb., 'to lie, be situated,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ligen*, *licken*, OHG. *licken*, *ligen*, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. *liggen*, AS. *ličjan*, E. *to lie* (*liggan*, *lag*, *legans*, was the orig. gradation, but Goth. *ligan* in the pres.); the common Teut. vb. for *liegen*, which has numerous cognates in Aryan (root *legh*). Comp. Gr. *λέκτρον*, *λέχος*, n., 'bed,' *ἀλοχος*, 'bed-fellow, wife,' also *λεχώ*, 'woman in childbed,' *λοχέω*, 'to give birth to'; *λόχος*, 'lying in wait, am-

bush,' also 'lying-in, childbirth.' In Gr. epic poets aorist forms of a verb formed from a root *legh*, λεχ, have been preserved, λεκτο, λεξατο, &c., with the meaning 'to lie down, encamp.' The vb. is also wanting in Lat., where, however, *lectus*, 'bed,' a derivative of the root *legh*, is retained. OSlov. *legg* (*lešti*), 'to lie down,' *ležg* (*ležati*), 'to lie.' In East Aryan the root is unknown. Comp. *legen*, *lager*, and *löschén*.

Lilie, f., 'lily,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lilje*, OHG. *lilja*, f.; borrowed in OHG. from Lat. *lilia*, plur.; the brevity of the *i* of the accented syllable in the G. word and also in E. (AS. *lilie*, E. *lily*) is the same as in *linie* and *liße*, from Lat. *linea* and *litium*. Comp. *Roje*.

lind, **geline**, adj., 'gentle,' from MidHG. *linde*, OHG. *lindi*, adj., 'soft, gentle, tender, mild' (Goth. **linþs* is wanting); corresponding to OSax. *lithi*, AS. *līpe*, 'mild, friendly, soft,' E. *lithe*. In Scand. an exact correspondence is not found; the term used is *linnr*, 'friendly, mild, soft' (whence Lapp. *lines* is borrowed), which with Bav. *len*, 'soft,' Du. *lenig*, 'pliant,' points to the fact that the dental of the G. and E. words is a suffix. Hence *lin-* is the root from which are formed in OTeut. Goth. *af-linnan*, 'to go away, yield,' Oic. *linna*, 'to cease,' AS. *linnan*, 'to cease, part from, lose,' OHG. *bilinnan*, 'to relax, leave off.' Therefore the Teut. root meant orig. 'yielding disposition.' Comp. OSlov. *lénú*, 'lazy,' Lat. *lén-i-s*, 'gentle, mild,' and *lentus*, 'flexible, pliant.'

Linde, f., 'linden, lime-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *linde*, OHG. *linta*, f.; corresponding to Du. *linde*, AS. *lind*, f. E. *lind*, *linden*, *linden-tree* (E. *lime-tree* = 'linden' is obscure); Oic. *lind*, f., 'lime-tree'; a common Teut. term for 'linden,' also, as an OTeut. warlike term, 'shield,' lit. 'linden shield.' Its earlier history is obscure; ModHG. dial. *lind*, 'bast,' and Scand. *linde*, 'girdle,' derivatives of *linde*, give no clue to the prim. meaning of the word. If we consider the change in meaning to which names of trees have been subject (see under *Buche*, *Eiche*, and *Tanne*), we might assume that *linde* is related to Gr. *λάρην* (from *lentá*), 'pine tree, white pine'; it can scarcely be connected with Lat. *lentus*, 'flexible' (comp. *lind*), as if the inner bark of the linden were used at an early period for cords.

Lindwurm, m., 'winged serpent or

dragon,' borrowed, with the revival of MidHG. literature in the last century, from MidHG. *lindwurm*, OHG. *lindwurm*, m., 'dragon' (comp. also *Wurm*). The first component is identical in meaning with the second, which is only an explanation of the obscure term *lind*, which was no longer understood; comp. OHG. *lind*, *lint*, 'serpent'; Oic. *linnr*, 'serpent' (for **linþr*). *Windhumb* is a similar compound.

Linie, f., 'line, lineage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *linie*, f., from Lat. *linea*, f., with a change of quantity. It occurs even in OHG.

link, adj., 'left,' from the equiv. MidHG. *linc*, adj., with the variant *lenc* (gen. -*kes*); the form with *sl* is probably quite as old as that with initial *l* (comp. *dreßeln*, *Stier*, *hofen*, and *tefen*). In OHG. only *lencha*, f., 'left hand,' is recorded; the adj. is rendered by *winistar*, MidHG. *winster*, in Bav. *lêrz*, *lêrc*, and *lenk*, Lower Rhen. *slinc* (this is doubtless a primitive variant of *link*, as is shown by the analogies under *dreßeln*, *Stier*, *hofen*, and *tefen*); in E. *left* (AS. **lyfte*! Du. *lucht*). In the OTeut. dialects there are no other correspondences of *linc*; perhaps ModHG. *teufen* is allied to this word with the prim. meaning 'oblique, awry'; *teufen* signifies lit. 'to direct obliquely.' *Eßlimum* may also be a cognate.

linnen, n., a LG. form for *leinen*, 'linen,' which was introduced in the last century into Upper Germany through the Westphalian linen trade. OSax. *līnū* is still used as an adj., 'flaxen, linen.'

linse, f., 'lentil, lens,' from the equiv. MidHG. *linse*, OHG. *linsi*, f., with the MidHG. and OHG. variant *linsin*. It is not certain whether the word comes from Lat. *lens*, f., because other borrowed terms are based not on the nomin. of the Lat. word (comp. *Krenz*, *Reich*, yet also *Raffi*), but on the stem appearing in the oblique cases; hence Lat. *lent-* (as is shown by AS. *lens*) ought to have appeared as **lins-* in HG. An analogous case of an apparent permutation of *nt* to *ns* is furnished by E. *flint*, equiv. to OHG. *flins*, MidHG. *vlins* (see *flinte*); these difficulties are not yet solved. *Grise*, however, testifies that we are not compelled to assume that *linse* was borrowed from Lat. Comp. also OSlov. *lešta* (from **lentja*), Lith. *lėnsis*, 'lentil.'

Lippe, f., 'lip,' unknown to MidHG. and OHG.; it has appeared in the written language since Luther. It is the LG. and

MidG. word for UpG. *ſeſje*; comp. OSax. **lippa*, Du. *lip*, AS. *lippa*, E. *lip*; in Goth. we have perhaps to assume **lippō*, f. According to OSax. *lēpur* the Teut. root is *lep*, and this, following the permutation of consonants, is based on *leb*. The correspondence with Lat. *labium* is generally accepted; but when this is connected with *lambere*, 'to lick,' difficulties are presented, especially by the meaning. To represent the lip as 'that which licks' is not satisfactory. In Teut. a vb. (OHG. *laſſan*, pret. *luof*) corresponding to Lat. *lambere* has been retained, and the rules of gradation show that HG. *ſippe* cannot be allied to this; *ſippe* is connected rather with a Goth. vb. **lipan*, not **lapan* (OHG. *laſſan*). Lat. *labium* was derived perhaps from **lebium* (Goth. **lippō*) and connected with *lambere*; to this ModPers. *lab*, 'lip,' is allied. The LG. word passed through Du. into Fr. *lippe*, f., 'lobber lip.'

liſpeln, vb., 'to lisp,' with a diminutive or frequentative suffix from MidHG. and OHG. *liſpen*, vb., 'to stammer'; never 'to speak through the lips' as a derivative of *ſeſje* (see *ſippe*); it rather represents *wliſpen* (thus in Lower Rhen. in the 15th cent., also by transposition, *wliſpen*?). Comp. AS. *wliſp*, *wliſps*, OHG. *liſp*, 'stammering'; E. to *liſp*, Du. *liſpen*.

liſt, f., 'craft, cunning, deceit,' from MidHG. and OHG. *liſt*, m. (f. in MidG. and OHG.), 'wisdom, prudence, slyness, sly purpose, cunning, art.' Goth. *liſts* is by chance recorded with the ModHG. sense only. The meaning 'prudence' is the orig. one; AS. *liſt*, f., 'art, propriety, cunning,' E. *liſt*; Oic. *liſt*, f., 'prudence, skill in an art, propriety.' Thus the signification of the word fluctuates in several dialects. between the prim. meaning 'prudence' and 'cunning.' The subst., as an old abstract in *ti* (Goth. *liſti-ns*, acc. plur.), belongs by its structure to the Goth. pret. pres. *lais*, 'I know'; the verbal stem *lis*, with the orig. sense 'to know,' is still widely diffused in HG., comp. *ſehr* and *ſernen*. Moreover, on the common Teut. *liſt*- are based the Slav. cognates of OSlov. *liſt* and the Rom. class comprising Fr. *leste* and Ital. *lesto*, 'skilful, nimble.'

liſſe, f., 'list, roll,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *liſte*, Ital. *liſta*, which are again derived from HG. *ſeſſe* (MidHG. *liſte*).

liſſe, f., 'twisted lace, bobbin,' from MidHG. *liſſe*, f., 'twisted lace, cord as a

barrier'; from Lat. *lucium*, n., 'thread.' The change made in the quantity when the word was borrowed in MidHG. as *liſſe* is analogous to that in *liſte* and *liſte*. From the Lat. *lucium* (whence Fr. *lice*, 'lists, arena') are also derived *ſwiliſſe* and *Driliſſe*, which see.

lob, n., 'praise,' from MidHG. *lop* (b), OHG. *lob*, n. and m., 'praise, reward, glorification'; corresponding to Du. *lof*, AS. *lof*, m., 'praise, fame'; Oic. *lof*, n., 'fame, reward, praise, laudatory poem,' also 'permission,' points to the similarity of the roots of *leben* and *erlaſſen* (comp. MidHG. *urloup* and *urlop*, 'permission'). The old gradation *lub-liub-laub* comprises ModHG. *lob*, *lieb*, *glauben*, and *erlaſſen*; in AS., *lofu* (equiv. to E. *love*) is the weakest form of the root with the meaning corresponding to HG. *lieb* (Goth. *liufs*). Under *lieb* the prim. sense of the Aryan root *leubh* (Sans. *lubh*, Lat. *lubet*, *lubido*) is assumed to be 'inclination'; in meaning, Lith. *liaupsz*, 'hymn,' *liaupsinti*, 'to extol,' are the most closely allied. With regard to the gradation, it is also noteworthy that MidHG. and ModHG. *loben*, OHG. *lobôn*, *lobên*, vb., AS. *loſian*, vb., 'to praise,' are represented in Oic. by *lofa*, vb., 'to praise, commend, permit,' and that Oic. *leufa* (from **laubjan*) has also the same double sense.—ModHG. and MidHG. *lobesam*, adj., 'laudable,' OHG. *lobosam*, AS. *lofsum*; Goth. *galuſs*, *galariſs*, 'precious,' lit. 'having praise,' so too OHG. *gûlob*, 'precious.'

loch, n., 'hole, dungeon, haunt,' from MidHG. *ioch*, n., OHG. *loh*, gen. *lohhes*, n., 'enclosed place, prison, lurking-place, cave, hole, opening.' Comp. AS. *loc*, n., 'enclosed place, lock'; *loca*, m., 'enclosed place, prison'; from the former E. *loch* is derived. The various meanings all originate in 'enclosed place'; comp. Goth. *uſluka-*, 'opening.' The subst. is formed by gradation from an old Teut. vb. (obsolete in ModHG.), MidHG. *lâchen*, OHG. *lâhhan*, Goth. *lâkan*, AS. *lâcan*, 'to lock,' which may be compared (since the pre-Teut. root is *lâg*) with Lith. *lâstu* (*lâsti*), 'to be broken,' as well as with Sans. *ruj*, 'to break.'

locke, f., 'lock, curl, tress,' from the equiv. MidHG. *loc* (plur. *locke*), OHG. *loc* (plur. *locchâ*), m.; comp. AS. *loc*, E. *lock*, Oic. *lokk*, Du. *lok*, 'lock.' A common Teut. word for 'lock' (Goth. **lukks* is by chance not recorded), and peculiar to the

Teutons, who from the earliest times laid special stress on the mode of wearing the hair; the freeman was distinguished by his long streaming locks, while the bondman wore his hair short. The Southerners (see *fahl*) were specially struck with the golden curly hair of the Teutons when they first came into contact with them. It is true that curls were considered effeminate by the earlier Northmen, though in Germany they were fondly cherished. Comp. also *haar*, *ἄμφω*, *ἕτε*, and other words for 'hair' peculiar to Teut. The primit. history of the word is obscure; *ʒote* (as 'that which is bent') is most probably connected with an Aryan root, *lug*, 'to draw, bend, curve'; comp. Gr. *λυ-* in *λυῶω*, *λυγίω*, 'I bend, tie,' also *λύγος*, 'young, pliant twig' (Lith. *palugnas*, adj., 'pleasing?'). In Teut. the following are also probably allied to these—Goth. *lūkan*, 'to draw' (*ustlūkan*, 'to unsheathe a sword'), North. Eng. *to look*, 'to weed,' Bav. *liechen*, 'to pluck' (e.g. the flax out of the ground).

locken, vb., 'to curl, entice,' from MidHG. *locken*, OHG. *locchōn*, 'to entice, allure, decoy,' with the equiv. variant MidHG. *lücken*, OHG. *lucchen*. OIc. only has a corresponding *lokka*, 'to entice.' To these Lith. *lugsti*, 'to beg,' is primit. allied. Comp. *ʒuber*, allied to *faben*.

lockier, adj., 'loose, spongy, dissolute,' first occurs in early ModHG. with the MidHG. variant *loger*; in UpG. *lucke*, *lücke* (now *luf*); from the same root as *ʒūtē* (Teut. root *lug*).

lodern, vb., 'to blaze, flare,' first occurs in early ModHG.; lit. perhaps 'to spring up (of plants)'; a LG. word. Comp. Westphal. *lodern*, 'to grow luxuriantly,' to which OHG. *lota*, 'young shoot,' is allied; for the root *lud* see under *ʒute*.

Löffel, m., 'spoon, ladle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leffel*, OHG. *leffil* (*lepfil*), m.; corresponding to LG. and Du. *lepel* (whence Ic. *lepill*, 'spoon'). Derived from a Teut. root *lap*, 'to drink, lick,' which is assumed by OHG. *laffan*, 'to lick,' AS. *lapiān*, 'to drink, lap'; further by Lat. *lambere*, 'to lick'; hence *ʒöffel* means lit. 'a utensil for sipping liquids' (see *ʒefje* and *ʒippe*). The Scand. term is *spānn*, which was adopted in E. as *spoon* (in AS. *cucellēre*, equiv. to Lat. *cochlear*); see under *ʒpan*.

loh, adj. (espec. in *lihterloh*, 'in full blaze'), 'blazing, flaring,' ModHG. only; allied to the following word.

Lohe (1.), f., 'blaze,' from MidHG. *lohe*, m. (MidG. also f.), 'flame, lurid ray,' OHG. **loho* (Goth. **lauha*); the t-rm used in OHG. was *louz*, MidHG. *louc* (AS. *lēg*, *līg*). These, like OIc. *loge*, m., 'flame,' are derived from the Teut. root *luh*, 'to give light,' which still exists in HG. *liht*, and which as Aryan *luk* appears in Lat. *lucere*, *lux*, OSlov. *luča*, 'ray,' and the Sans. *ruc*, 'to shine,' *rocis*, 'light.'

Lohe (2.), f., 'tanning bark,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. *lō* (gen. *lōwes*), n.; comp. Du. *looi*. Distinct from *Lohe* (1), since it presumes a Goth. **lawā-*; origin obscure.

lohen, vb., 'to flare, blaze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lohen*, OHG. *lohēn*; allied to *Lohe* (1).

lohn, m., 'reward, wages,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *lōn*, m. and n.; a word common to OTeut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. *laun*, OIc. *laun*, AS. *leān*, Du. *loon*, OSax. *lōn*. Since *na-* is the suffix, we may connect the root *lau-* with OSlov. *lovū*, 'booty, chase,' Lat. *lu-crum*, 'gain,' Gr. ἀπολαύω, 'to partake of'; others make it cognate with OIr. *lūag*, 'reward.'

lölch, m., 'darnel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lulch*, *lullich*, *lulche*, m.; the OHG. word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine when the term was borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *lolium*. It is also conceivable that the G. word is independent of the Lat., especially as the former is lengthened by a guttural.

Loos, see *ʒes*.

Lorbeer, m., 'laurel,' from MidHG. *lörber*, OHG. *lörberi*, n. and f.; lit. 'the berry of the lörboum' (OHG. and MidHG.); *lör-* in *lör-boum*, *lör-beri*, is Lat. *laurus*, 'laurel tree,' which was probably known in Germany even before the 7th cent. (comp. Ital. *lauro*, Fr. *laurier*).

Los, **Loos**, n., 'lot, fate, chance,' from MidHG. and OHG. *lōz*, m. and n., 'lot, casting lots, drawing a lot, disposal by lottery, division of an inheritance'; comp. Goth. *hlauts*, 'lot, inheritance,' OIc. *hlaut* (*hlutr*), 'lot, portion, sacrifice,' AS. *hlȳt* and *hlot*, E. *lot*. To these are allied the str. vbs.—OIc. *hljóta*, AS. *hleotan*, OSax. *hliotan*, OHG. *liosān*, MidHG. *liezen*, 'to obtain by lot, acquire.' This verbal stem in heathen times was probably a sacrificial term (comp. MidHG. *liezen*, 'to predict,' OIc. *hlaut*, 'sacrifice'; also Tacitus, *Germania*, 10). Old derivatives of this root

lüt, which is peculiar to Teut., passed also into Rom.; comp. Ital. *lotto*, 'lottery urn,' Fr. *lot*, 'share,' OFr. *lotin*, 'to cast lots, predict,' Fr. *loterie*, 'lottery.'

Los, adj., 'loose, released,' from MidHG. *lōs*, 'free, unimpeded, bare, plundered, released, wanton, not solid, frivolous'; corresponding to Goth. *laus*, 'empty, invalid, vain,' OIc. 'loose, free, unimpeded,' AS. *leās*, 'loose, false, deceitful' (to this is allied E. *leas*, 'lie,' and E. *less*, only as the second part of a compound; E. *loose* is borrowed from Scand.), Du. *los*, OSax. *lōs*; the adj. form *lausā-*, common to Teut., is from the root *lus*, 'to be loose,' discussed under *verlösen*. From the Teut. adj. is derived Span. *lozano*, 'merry, cheerful.' See *lösen*.

Löschen (1.), vb., 'to extinguish, go out'; in the ModHG. vb. two MidHG. vbs. are comprised, MidHG. *lēschen* (most frequently *erlöschen*), str. vb., 'to cease to burn, go out,' and the corresponding factitive *lēschen*, 'to extinguish'; comp. OHG. *lēskan*, *erlēskan*, intrans., and *lēsken*, trans.; this verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages. The *st* of OHG. *lēskan* is really a suffix of the pres. stem (see *trēschen* and *wāschen*), as may be inferred from the connection with the Teut. root *leg* (see *liegen*); *erlöschen* is lit. 'to lie down.'

Löschen (2.), vb., 'to discharge a ship,' borrowed from the equiv. LG., Du. *lossen*; comp. Dan. *losse*, Swed. *lossa*; the origin and early history of the cognates are unknown (comp. *Beet*, *Verb*, and *Maht*).

Lösen, vb., 'to loosen, free,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lāsen*, OHG. *lōsen* (**lōsjan*); a derivative of the MidHG. and OHG. adj. *lōs* (see *lōs*); comp. Goth. *lausjan*, 'to loosen,' from *laus*, 'loose.'

Löfung, f., 'war-cry, watchword,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *losunge*, *lōzunge*, the first appearance of which in the 15th cent. makes it impossible to determine the correct MidHG. form and its derivation (from *lōs*? or from *lösen*, 'to hear'? see *lauschen*).

Lot, n., 'lead (or soft metal), half an ounce,' from MidHG. *lōt* (in OHG. by chance not recorded), n., 'lead, weight cast from lead'; corresponding to Du. *lood*, 'lead, kind of weight,' AS. *leād*, E. *lead*. The old West Teut. **lauda-*, n., 'lead,' is connected with the equiv. OIr. *luáile*.

Löten, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *lōten*, 'to solder,' is a derivative of *lēt*.—**Lötig**,

'of due alloy,' corresponds in compounds to MidHG. *lōtec*, 'of full weight, containing the due proportion of a noble metal.'

Loise, m., 'pilot,' like *löschen* (2) ModHG. only; borrowed from LG. and Du. *loots*, *loods*, 'pilot.' Perhaps the word originated in E., in which *loadsmān*, 'steersman,' occurs as an old compound of *load*, AS. *lād*, 'street, way' (see *leiten*). With regard to the *o* in *Loise*, see *Beet*.

Lofter, in compounds like *Letterküße*, 'vagrant, knave,' from MidHG. *lōter*, 'slack, light-minded, frivolous, knave, ne'er-do-well, buffoon,' OHG. *lotar*, 'empty, vain'; comp. AS. *loddēre*, 'villain.' Allied to *liedlich*.

Löwe, m., 'lion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lēwe*, *lēwe* (*lowwe*, *lōuwe*), OHG. *lēwo*, *lēwo* (*lowwo*), m.; comp. OSax. and AS. *leo*, Du. *leeuw*; undoubtedly a loan-word, since there is no common Teut. and no old Aryan term for 'lion.' Lat. *leo*, however, does not suffice to explain all the G. forms of Middle Europe. OHG. *lowwo* and MidHG. *lōuwe*, 'lion,' are specially abnormal (E. *lion* is derived from Fr. *lion*). These late occurring OHG. forms with *ou* are preserved in ModHG. names of places and streets, such as *Santenburg*, *Sanengasse*. The MidHG. fem. *lunze* (also *lewinne*), 'lioness,' still remains obscure.

Luchs, m., 'lynx,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *luhs*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *lox*, Du. *losch*, AS. *lox*, m. The *s* of this OTeut. stem is a suffix, as in *fühs*; hence Swed. *lö* (Goth. **laúhó*), and in the non-Teut. languages Lith. *lūszis*, Gr. *λυγκ*, 'lynx.' It is probably related to the root *luh* in *liht* (OIc. *ljós*, 'light,' AS. *lisan*, 'to give light'), since the sharp, gleaming eyes of the lynx may have given rise to the name.

Lücke, f., 'gap, chasm,' from MidHG. *lücke*, *lucke*, OHG. *lucka*, from **luggja*, f., 'hole, gap,' closely allied to *lofer* (MidHG. *loger*, UpG. *luck*). The UpG. dialects contain a prim. form **luggja* (Swiss *lugg*, not *lukk*), hence OHG. *luccha*, 'gap,' is abnormal. For this reason too the phonetic relation of the word to *lēt* is obscure.

Luder, n., 'lure, decoy, bait,' from MidHG. *luoder*, n., 'bait, gluttony, dissolute life, loose woman' (from an OTeut. *lōpra-* is derived Fr. *leurre*, 'lure, bait'). Its connection with ModHG. *luden* is probable, since 'bait' is the orig. sense.—**Lüderlich**, see *liedlich*.

Luff, f. (UpG. masc.), 'air, breeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *luft*, m. and f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *luftus*, Olc. *lopt*, AS. *lyft* (E. *lyft*, dial. only), OSax. *luft*, Du. *lucht*, 'air.' Whether Olc. *lopt*, 'loft' (comp. *Laube*), is a derivative of the same word remains dubious; nor is it of any help in determining the primit. sense of the specifically Teut. *luftu-*, especially as indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Lug, m., **Lüge**, f., 'lie, falsehood,' from the equiv. MidHG. *luc* (g), *lüge* (*lügene*), OHG. *lugin*, f.; an abstract of *lügen* (dial. *liegen*), MidHG. *liegen*, OHG. *liogan*, str. vb. 'to lie.' Comp. OSax. *lugina*, 'lie,' from *liogan*, Du. *leugen*, *logen*, from *liegen*, AS. *lyge* (E. *lie*), from *leogan*, Goth. *liugn*, 'lie,' from *liugan*, str. vb. 'to lie.'—**Lügner**, m., 'liar,' from MidHG. *lügenære*, OHG. *lugindri*. To this common Teut. root *lug* (Aryan *lugh*), 'to lie,' Goth. *liugan* (pret. *liu;arida*), 'to marry,' has no relation; the latter, like OFris. *logia*, 'to marry,' is connected rather with Olr. *luige*, 'oath' (primit. form *lughio-*). ModHG. *lügen* is more probably allied to OSlov. *lŭžg* (*lŭgati*), 'to lie,' *lŭža*, 'lie.' From Teut., Ital. (dial.) *luchina*, 'false story,' is derived.

Lugen, vb., 'to look out, spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *luogen*, OHG. *luogēn*; corresponding to OSax. *lōcōn*, AS. *lōcian*, E. *to look*, with an abnormal *k* for *g*. From these Norman *luquer* is borrowed. The early history of this West Teut. stem *lōkai*, *lōgari-*, is obscure.

Luke, f., 'dormer window, hole, hatchway,' prop. a LG. word meaning 'opening'; allied to *Łęch*.

Lullen, vb., 'to lull,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeitic term.

Lümmel, m., 'lubber, scoundrel,' first occurs in ModHG.; probably derived from the antiquated adj. *lummu*, 'relaxed, loose,' which is based on MidHG. *lieme*, OIIG. *luomi*, 'mild, languid' (MidHG. *liemen*, 'to slacken, relax, be wearied'), and connected with *lasm*.

Lump, m., 'scamp, ragamuffin,' ModHG. only; prop. identical with *Lumpen*, m., 'rag, tatter,' which in late MidHG. appears as *lumpe* with the same sense. It was probably introduced from LG.; comp. Du. *lomp*, 'rag, tatter, patch,' *lomperd*, 'lout' (to this Olc. *leppr*, 'shield,' is allied?); comp. *Luppen* and *Laffe*.—**Lumpen**, vb., lit. 'to treat or regard as a ragamuffin.'

Lunge, f., 'lung,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lunge*, OHG. *lungun* (plur. *lungunnd*), f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. **luggō*, Olc. *lunga*, AS. *lungen*, E. *lungs* (prop. plur. on account of the two lobes), Du. *long*. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the OTeut. root *ling*, 'to be light,' which appears in *leicht* and *gelingen*. Comp. Port. *leve*, 'lung,' from Lat. *levis*, 'light,' E. *lights* from *light*, Russ. *legkoe* from *legkij*.

lungern, vb., 'to seek prey, yearn,' ModHG. only; a derivative of the West Teut. adj., MidHG. *lunger*, OHG. *lungar*, 'speedy, quick,' AS. *lungor*, 'quick,' which, with Gr. *ελαφρός*, 'quick,' is connected with the Aryan root *lengh*, discussed under the preceding word (see *leicht*).

Lüning, m., 'sparrow' (LG.), from the equiv. OSax. *hlüning*. Origin obscure.

Lünse, f., 'linch-pin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *luns*, *lunse*; comp. OSax. *lunisa*, Du. *luns*, *lens*. In OHG. *lun*, *luna*, MidHG. *lun*, *lune*, f., also OHG. *luning*, MidHG. *lüninc*, *lünner*, 'lungs'; comp. AS. *lynnes*, m., E. *linch-pin* (Goth. **lunisi* is wanting); it may have been formed like Goth. *agizi*, *jukuzi*. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the Aryan root *lu*, 'to loosen,' discussed under *verlieren*, so that *Lünse* is lit. 'peg for loosening the wheel.' Comp. further AS. *alynnann*, 'to release.'

Lunte, f., 'lunt, match,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. *lonte*, E. *lunt*, Dan. *lunte*. In earlier ModHG. and in modern dials. it signifies 'wick of a lamp' (prop. 'tow'?), allied to MidHG. *lünden*, 'to burn' (OHG. *lunda*, 'tallow'?). Further cognates are uncertain.—**Lunte**, 'brush of a fox,' is a figurative sense of *Lunte*, 'lunt' (*i.e.*, from its fiery colour).

Lüpfen, 'to set free and then raise aloft,' an UpG. vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *lŭpfen*, *luffen*. Since the word is not found in other languages (Goth. **luppjan*?), its origin cannot be discovered; perhaps it is connected with the cognates of *Lüpfel*. In ModHG. a modern vb., *lüften* (allied to *Luft*), 'to lift,' has supplanted the cognate phonetic form *lŭpfen*.

Lust, f., 'pleasure, delight, fancy, lust,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lust*, m. and f., OHG. *lust*, f.; corresponding to Goth. *lustus*, Olc. *lyst*, AS. *lyst*, *lust*, E. *list*, *lust*, Du. and OSax. *lust*; a common Teut. abstract, the origin of which is still dubious. Its relation to *lieben* (Teut. root *lub*, 'to

desire'), as well as to the root *lus* (see *verfieren*) is improbable; it is rather connected with a root *las*, 'to desire,' to which is allied Gr. *λαλαίμαι*, Sans. root *laš* (for

lals), 'to desire,' and also with the Sans. root *lod, lud*, 'to move.'

Iuffchen, vb., 'to suck,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic term.

M.

machen, vb., 'to make, produce, cause, perform,' from the equiv. MidHG. *machen*, OHG. *mahhōn*; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *makōn*, Du. *maken*, AS. *macian*, E. *to make*; a common Teut. vb. for 'to make,' but existing also as a borrowed term in the Northern dialects. The OHG. vb. further signifies 'to combine, join.' As allied to Goth. **makōn*, comp. the adjs.—Oic. **makr*, only in the compar. *makara*, 'more suitable or convenient,' AS. *gemæc*, 'suitable, fit,' OHG. *gimah*, 'combined with, belonging to, corresponding, convenient,' MidHG. *gemach*, ModHG. *gemach*; OHG. *gimah*, neut. of the adj., 'combination, convenience, agreeableness,' MidHG. *gemach*, m. and n., 'comfort, agreeableness, place where one rests, dwelling, room,' ModHG. *Gemach*; further, AS. *gemæcē*, 'husband, wife,' E. *make*, 'companion, spouse,' E. *match*, OHG. *gimahho*, 'companion,' *gimahha*, 'wife,' OHG. *gimahhidi*, MidHG. *gemehede*, n., 'spouse.' Hence results a Teut. root *mak*, 'to join or belong to in a suitable manner' (equiv. in meaning to the root *gad* in *Gatte*). A non-Teut. root *mag*, with this sense, has not yet been found.

Macht, f., 'might, force,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *maht*, f., 'might, power, ability'; comp. OSax. *maht*, Du. *magt*, AS. *meaht*, *mīht*, E. *might*, Oic. *mātr*, m., Goth. *mahts*, f., 'might, power, capacity.' The common Teut. **mahti-*, f., which may be deduced from these words, is an old verbal abstract of Goth. *magan*. See *māgen* and *Gemächt*.

Mädchen, n., 'maiden, girl, servant,' ModHG. only, a derivative of *Magd*, with the dimin. suffix *-chen* (in UpG. *Maitle*, *Mädel*, &c., with *dimin. l*).

Made, f., 'maggot,' from MidHG. *made*, m., 'worm, maggot,' OHG. *mado*; corresponding to Du. *made*, AS. *maþa*, Goth. *maþa*, 'maggot, worm.' Hence the equiv. Oic. *maþkr*, m. (with a suffix), from which is derived MidE. *maþek*, E. *maxk*, 'maggot'; Goth. **maþaks* (E. *maggot* is probably not allied). The orig. sense of the OTeut.

**maþan-*, 'maggot,' is perhaps 'gnawer'; it has been connected with the root *mē*, 'to mow'; *Mette* (MidHG. and ModHG. variant *matte*) may also be akin.

Magd, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. *maget* (plur. *megde*), *meit*, 'maiden, virgin,' also 'bond girl, servant,' OHG. *magad* (plur. *magidi*, *megidi*), f., 'maiden'; corresponding to Goth. *magabþs* (wanting in Oic.), AS. *mægþ*, OSax. *mugath*, f.; the common OTeut. word (unknown only in Scand.) for 'maiden,' in OSax. and MidHG. also with the ModHG. sense 'maid, servant.' From these are derived the diminutives (see *Rüdflein* and *Edwein*), Goth. **magadein*, n., OHG. *magatin*, MidHG. *magetin*, n., 'girl,' AS. *mægden*, E. *maid, maiden* (AS. *mægþ*, f., 'maiden,' became obsolete at the beginning of the Mid E. period), Goth. *magabþs*, 'maiden,' and its cognates in the other languages are old femin. derivatives from an archaic term, *magus*, 'boy, youth'; comp. Goth. *magus*, 'boy, servant,' Oic. *mægr*, 'son,' AS. *magō*, 'son, youth, man, servant.' To this is allied another femin. derivative, Goth. *mawi*, Oic. *mār* (for **magot*, with the loss of a *g*, see *Niere*); comp. further AS. *meōwle*, 'girl.' Teut. *magus*, 'son, boy, servant,' is equiv. to OIr. *macc*, 'boy, youth, son' (comp. the Ir. proper names MacCarthy, &c.).

Mage, m., formed from the equiv. MidHG. *māc* (g), m., OHG. *māg*, m., 'kinsman'; corresponding to OSax. *māg*, AS. *mæg*, m., 'kinsman.' The allied terms in the East Teut. languages denote special degrees of relationship; comp. Goth. *mēgs*, 'daughter's husband,' Oic. *māgr*, 'brother-in-law, son-in-law, father-in-law.' Probably *māg* signified orig. 'one who is related by marriage.' HG. distinguishes between *Edwertz* and *Spillmagen*, just as MidHG. does between *swētmāge*, 'relatives on the male side,' and *spinnelmāge*, 'relatives on the female side'; similarly in AS. *spērmagas* and *spinnelmāgas*.

Magen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *mage*, OHG. *magō*, m., 'stomach';

comp. Du. *maag*, AS. *maga*, MidE. *mawe*, E. *maw*, OIc. *mage*, Dan. *mave*, 'stomach'; Goth. **maja* (gen. **magins*) is wanting. From Teut. is derived Ital. (dial.) *magone*, 'crop (of birds),' or rather *magun*, also *magon*, 'vexation,' to which Rhaeto-Rom. *magún*, 'stomach,' is allied.' For the early history of the word we have no definite clue; to derive *Magen* from *māgen*, root *mag*, 'to be able, have strength' (as if the stomach were the 'nourishing, strength giving part'), is not to be commended. The names of parts of the body need not, however, be traced back to a verbal root; comp. Herz, Niere, and Leber.

mager, adj., 'lean, lank, meagre,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mager*, OHG. *magar*, adj.; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. *mager*, AS. *mæger*, OIc. *magr*, adj., 'lean'; a common Teut. word, wanting only in Goth. Considering the wide and early diffusion of the term, its similarity to Lat. *macer* (Ital. *magro*, Fr. *maigre*) is remarkable. While MidE. *mēgre*, E. *meagre*, are certainly of Rom. origin (comp. Fr. *maigre*), Teut. *mager*, like Lat. *macer*, 'lean,' and Gr. *μακερός*, 'tall,' *μακρός*, 'long,' may be derived from an Aryan root *māk*, 'long, thin'; Lith. *māzus*, 'little,' may, like OHG. *magar*, point to a common root, *magh*. Yet the supposition that the Teut. cognates are derived from Low Lat. and Ital. *magro* is more probable; note furz, from Lat. *curtus*.

Mahd, f., 'mowing, swath,' from MidHG. *māt* (gen. *mādes*), n. (also f.), 'mowing, what has been mown, hay, meadow,' OHG. *mād*, n.; hence OHG. *mādāri*, MidHG. *mādāre*, *mæder*, ModHG. *Mähder*, 'mower'; AS. *māþ*, n., 'mowing, what has been mown, hay,' E. *math* in *aftermath* and *lattermath*. HG. *Mahd*, and E. *math*, Goth. **mēþ* (gen. **mēþis*), are properly verbal abstracts of the root *mē*, 'to mow,' just as the cognate Gr. *ἀμνος*, 'harvest,' is derived from *ἀμάω*, 'I mow'; comp. also *ἀμνός*, 'crop, the field when reaped.' See Grummet, Matte, and Dmet.—**māhen**, vb., 'to mow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mæjen*, OHG. *māen*; corresponding to Du. *maaijen*, AS. *māwan* (pret. *mēow*), E. *to mow*. A common West Teut. root *mē*, 'to mow,' has already been deduced from the previous word; it appears in Gr. with a vowel prefixed in *ἀ-μν-ος*, 'harvest,' and *ἀ-μάω*, 'to mow'; the *i* in the Lat. root *mēt*, 'to mow, harvest,' which orig. belonged

to the pres. stem only, may have been regarded as a part of the root; to this is allied OIr. *meithel*, 'a party of reapers.'

Mahl (1.), n., obsolete except in compounds; **Mahlschatz**, m., 'dowry,' from MidHG. *mahelschaz*, m., 'dowry,' and espec. 'engagement ring'; **Mahlstatt**, 'place of public assembly or of execution,' MidHG. *mahelstat*, f., 'court of justice, place of execution,' OHG. *mahalstat*, f., 'court of justice.' See Gemahl.

Mahl (2.), n., 'meal, repast,' from MidHG. *māl*, n., 'banquet, meal-time'; OHG. **māl*, n., not recorded in this sense; allied to MidE. *mæł*, E. *meal* (wanting in AS.). Probably identical in orig. with the cognates discussed under *mal* (2), so that 'meal-time,' as 'time' par excellence, may have led to the meanings 'banquet, repast.' OIc. *māl*, n., also signifies, among other things, 'meal-time.'

māhen, vb., 'to grind,' from the equiv. MidHG. *maln*, OHG. *malan*; in the latter form the common Teut. word for 'to grind' (but wanting in E. even in AS.); comp. OSax. *malan*, Du. *maler*, OIc. *maln*, Goth. *malan*, 'to grind.' The root *mal* (*mol*, *ml*), 'to grind,' is common to the West Aryan languages, and this fact indicates the very early existence of grinding; comp. Lat. *molo*, Gr. *μᾶλλω* (to which *μᾶλη*, *μᾶλος*, *μᾶλται* are allied), OSlov. *melja mlěti*, Lith. *māpū* (*mālti*), OIr. *melim*, 'I grind.' This community of terms in the West Aryan languages does not necessarily point to a primit. period when the tribes speaking the languages mentioned formed one body. It is more probable that the use of mills was learnt by one tribe from another. The influence of a foreign civilisation (comp. *Šant*) is also quite conceivable. Comp. *malmen*, *Walter*, *Wautwari*, *Wesh*, *Wühle*, and *Wüller*.

mählich, adv., see *almählich*.

Mähne, f., 'mane,' earlier ModHG. also *Mane* (the mutation, which also occurs in Suab. and Bav., seems to be due to the plur.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mane*, *man*, f. and m., OIG. *mana*, f.; comp. Du. *maan*, AS. *manu*, E. *mane*, OIc. *mōn*, f., 'mane' (to this is allied the derivative OIc. *makke*, Swed. and Dan. *manke*, 'upper part of the neck of a horse'). The common Teut. *manē*, f., 'mane' (Goth. **mana*, f., is by chance not recorded), shows a later development of meaning, for the earlier sense of the word was certainly

'neck' merely; in OTeut. occurs a derivative signifying 'necklace'; comp. OIc. *men*, AS. *meþe*, OSax. *meþi*, OHG. *meþni*, n., 'necklace.' To these are allied, in the non-Teut. languages, Lat. *monile*, 'necklace, collar,' Dor. *μάννος, μάνος, μάννος*, 'necklace,' Kelt. *paránks*, equiv. to OIr. *muince*, 'necklace,' Sans. *maní*, m., 'string of pearls.' An OInd. **mand*, f., 'neck,' is wanting, though *manyá*, f., 'nape,' occurs. Further, OIr. *muin*, *muinél*, 'nape,' *mong*, 'hair, mane,' with which Swed. and Dan. *manke*, mentioned above, is closely connected.

mahnen, vb., 'to warn, admonish,' from MidHG. *manen*, OHG. *manón*, *manén*, 'to remind, warn, challenge'; corresponding to OSax. *manón*, AS. *manian*, 'to warn'; a derivative of the Aryan root *mon*, *men*, widely diffused in OTeut., to which are allied the Goth. pret. pres. *munan*, 'to be of opinion,' Lat. *memini*, *reminiscor*, *men-s* (*men-te-m*), Gr. *μένος*, *μυμήσκω*, and the Sans. root *man*, 'to think' (see *Manu*, *meineu*, and *Minné*). To OHG. *manén* (with the variant *monén*), Lat. *monère*, 'to warn,' with *ð* equiv. to Teut. *a* (as in Lat. *molere*, Goth. and OHG. *malan*), which is likewise formed from the root *men*, is most closely allied in sound and meaning.

Mahr, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *mar*, *mare*, m. and f., 'incubus, nightmare,' OHG. *mara*, f.; comp. AS. *mara*, m., E. *mare* in *nightmare*, OIc. *mara*, f., 'incubus.' The derivation from Goth. *marþjan*, 'to vex,' OHG. *marren*, *merren*, 'to hinder, disturb,' is scarcely possible. Some etymologists connect the word with Slav.-Russ. *kiki-mora*, 'ghost,' Pol. *mora*, Bohem. *mûro*, 'nightmare.' From *Mahr*, Fr. *cauchemar*, 'nightmare,' has also been derived (*caucher*, from Ital. *calcare*, 'to tread, press').

Mähre, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *merþe*, OHG. *merþa*, *marþa*, f., 'mare'; fem. of the OHG. *marah*, *marþ*, 'horse,' discussed under *Marþfall*; comp. AS. *myre*, E. *mare*, Du. *merrie*, OIc. *merr*, pointing to a Goth. **marþi* (gen. **marþjós*). In G. the fem. form has been preserved longer than the masc., on which it is based (comp. Frau, *Magd*, and *Schwieger*).

Mai, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *meie*, OHG. *meio*, m., 'May.' Borrowed from Lat. *Május* (comp. Ital. *maggio*, Fr. *mai*), 'May,' at the same period as August, *März*, and *Jänner* (old form for *Januar*).

Maid, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. *meit*. See *Magd*.

Maie, m., 'green boughs for adornment,' from late MidHG. *meie*, m., 'birch tree,' whence Ital. *majo*, Fr. *mai*, 'green boughs, maypole'; identical with *Mat*.

Mais, n., 'maize,' ModHG. only, a recent word in the ModEurop. languages, of American origin (*mahis* in Hayti); comp. Fr. *mais*, E. *maize*, and Span. *maiz*. Columbus is said to have imported the corn and its name.

Maische, see *Meißche*.

Majoran, m., 'marjoram,' in MidHG. *meigramme*, m., and also *meiron*, *meieron*, 'marjoram.' From MidLat. *majovana*; the MidHG. words seem to be based in sound on *meie*, 'May.' Comp. Ital. *majovana*, Fr. *marjolaine*, E. *marjoram*; the last two have also been corrupted. The ultimate source of the word is Gr. *ἀμάρακος*, whence Lat. *amaracus* and *majoracus* (based on *major*).

Makel, m., 'stain, blot,' from late MidHG. *makel*, m., which was borrowed from Lat. *macula*, 'spot.'

mákeln, **makeln**, vb., 'to transact business as a broker,' ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. *mákeln*, Du. *makelen*, which are allied to *maken*, 'to make' (*hanteln* also combines the meanings 'to make' and 'to traffic'). Fr. *maguerau* (whence E. *mackerel*), 'pimp,' is said to be derived from these cognates on account of OIc. *huor-mahhári*, 'pimp.'

Makrel, f., 'mackerel,' from late MidHG. *makrélle*, f.; borrowed from the equiv. Du. *makreel* (comp. E. *mackerel*), which is of Rom. origin; MidLat. *macarellus*, *maquerellus*, OFr. *maquerel*, ModFr. *maquerreau*.

Mal (1.), n., 'mark, spot,' from MidHG. *mál*, n., 'spot,' OHG. **mál* in the compound *anamáli*, 'spot, scar'; identical with MidHG. and OHG. *mál*, 'period, point'; see *mal* (2). Its primit. kinship with Goth. *mail*, n., 'spot,' is uncertain, yet *Mal* has at all events assumed the meaning of Goth. *mail*, which is normally represented by OHG. and MidHG. *meil*, n.; to this corresponds AS. *mál*, whence E. *mole*. Goth. *mél*, 'time,' points to the Aryan root *mē*, 'to measure' (Gr. *μέτρον*, Lat. *mētiri*).

mal (2.), suffix of the multiplicatives and temporal advs. (also a noun); it is based on MidHG. and OHG. *mál*, 'period'

(Goth. *mēl*, see the preceding word). Even in OHG. the expressions *z' einemo māle*, 'once,' *ze drin mālen*, 'thrice,' *manigen mālen*, 'many a time,' were formed; hence lit. 'at one period, at two, at many periods'; so too *z' andermo māle*, 'at another time'; hence MidHG. *eines māles*, 'once,' lit. 'at one period.' For the OHG. and MidHG. dat. plurs. *mālum*, *mālen* (*ze drin mālen*, 'thrice'), the apocopated form *mal* first appears in early ModHG.

malcedien, **vermalcedien**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vermaledien*, later also *maledien*, 'to curse'; from Lat. *maledicere*, whence also Fr. *maudire*, Ital. *maledire*.

malen, vb., 'to paint,' from MidHG. *mālen*, lit. 'to furnish with a mark or sign,' then 'to colour, paint, write,' OHG. *mālōn*, *mālēn*, 'to paint, draw'; allied to OHG. *māl*, 'point,' signifying also 'period' according to *mal* (2), mentioned under *Maf* (1). Akin also to Goth. *mēla*, neu. plur., 'writing, documents,' *mēljan*, 'to write, record.'

malmen, **zermalmen**, vb., 'to crush to pieces, grind,' ModHG. only, but apparently, on account of the infrequency of the *m*-suffix, far older. The non-occurrence of OHG. **mālmōn* and MidHG. **malmen* is probably only an accident; in MidHG. *zermaln* and *zermāln*, 'to grind,' are used. The suffix *m* is seen in the nouns, Goth. *malma*, m., 'sand,' and OSax., OHG., and MidHG. *mēlm*, m., 'dust'; to these are allied *Müll* and *Gemüll*, MidHG. *gemülle*, OHG. *gimulli*, 'dust, mould.' For the root *mal* see under *mahlen*.

Masser, m. and n., 'measure' (in Pruss. formerly about 18 bush.), from MidHG. *malter*, *malder*, n., 'corn measure'; comp. OHG. *malter*, OSax. *malder*, n., 'measure.' Formed by means of the Teut. suffix *-pra-*, *-dra-* (Gr. *τρο-*, Lat. *tro-*, comp. *Miter*, from the root *mal*; see *mahlen*. *Malter* means lit. 'grinding,' then 'the quantity given to be ground at one time.'

Malve, f., 'mallow,' ModHG. only, from Lat. (Ital.) *malva*; if it were borrowed at an early period, *lv* in Lat. ought to have changed into *lb* in ModHG. In England the Lat. term was adopted in very early times; hence AS. *mealve*, E. *mallow* (Du. *maluwe*). Comp. also Fr. *mauve*.

Malz, n., 'malt,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *malz*, n.; comp. OSax. and OIc. *malt*, n., AS. *mealt*, E. *malt* (Goth. **malt*, n.); a common Teut. word for

'malt,' which passed into Slav. and Finn. (comp. OSlov. *mlato*, Finn. *mallas*), and also into Fr. as *malt*. Teut. **mallas* belongs to a Teut. root *melt*, in AS. *mēltan*, 'to dissolve, liquefy, melt,' to which is allied an OIc. adj. *maltr*, 'rotten,' similar to OHG. and MidHG. *malz*, 'melting away, soft, relaxed.' Perhaps the subst. *Malz* (Goth. **malt*, n.) is only the neu. of this adj., meaning 'that which is soft.' See further *schmelzen*.

manpfen, vb., 'to stutter,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

man, pron., 'one, they, people,' from MidHG. and OHG. *man*; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *man*, Du. *men*; prop. nom. sing. of the ModHG. subst. *Mann*, 'homo'; so too Lat. *homo* appears as a pron. in Fr. *on* (as well as *homme*). In the early periods (MidHG., OHG., and AS.) *man* was again represented by the 3rd pers. pron. sing. (MidHG. and OHG. *ēr*, AS. *hē*); hence *man* is lit. 'any man'; in Goth. *manna* is found only with a negation (*nī manna*, 'nobody'); see *jemand*. The sing. may have here a collective meaning, just as Sans. *mānus* (comp. *Mann*), and *pārās* in the sing. signify 'person, people, mankind.'

manch, adj., 'many a,' from MidHG. *manec* (*g*), OHG. *manag*, adj., 'much, many a.' The *g* has been preserved in ModHG. *mannigfalt*; the change of *g* to *ch* in this word, which is first found in ModHG., is due to LG. influence. ModHG. *manec*, OHG. *manag*, 'much'; akin to Goth. *manags*, 'much,' so too AS. *monig*, E. *many*, OSax. *maneg*, Du. *menig*. From the Teut. standpoint, the adj. may be derived from Goth. and OHG. *mana-*, 'man, person,' which orig. always occurred in compounds; comp. Goth. *ga-man*, n., 'fellow-man,' *mana-sēps*, 'mankind,' OHG. *manahheit*, 'valour,' *manalihho*, 'likeness,' &c. In that case, since the suffix *ga-*, equiv. to Gr. *κο-*, Lat. *c*, denotes 'providing with something,' the prim. meaning of Goth. *manags* may have been 'to provide with people.' Yet OIr. *menice*, 'frequent,' and OSlov. *mānogū*, 'much,' point to a prim. word probably unconnected with Goth. and OHG. *mana-*, 'person.'

Mandel (1.), 'fifteen,' ModHG. only; the other meaning, which appears in earlier ModHG., 'shock of corn (of 15 sheaves),' may be the older. The G. word cannot be etymologically explained (MidLat. *man-*

dala, '15 articles,' is met with even in the 13th cent.); its relation to Du. *mand*, E. *maund*, 'basket,' is obscure.

Mandel (2.), f., 'almond,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mandel*, OHG. *mandala*, f.; from Ital. *mandola*; corresponding to MidLat. and Prov. *amandola*, Fr. *amande* (hence Du. *amandel*, E. *almond*). Gr. ἀμυγάλη is usually regarded as the ultimate source of these cognates.

Mange, **Mangel**, f., 'mangle,' from MidHG. *mange*, f., 'machine for rolling woven stuffs, catapult'; comp. Du. *mangel*, equiv. to E. *mangle*. The origin of the word is sometimes ascribed, on account of the dial. forms *Mante*, *Mantel*, to the Sans. root *manth*, 'to turn,' which appears in OIc. *mǫndull*, 'handle' (espec. of a hand-mill). Allied terms in Rom. show, however, that *g* in the word *Mangel* must be very old; Ital. *mangano*, 'sling,' OFr. *mangoneau*, 'sling,' whence MidE. *mangonel*. There is no Teut. type of the whole class; its source is said to be Gr. μάγανον, 'warlike machine'; perhaps an instrument of this kind furnished the model for the mangle.

mangeln, vb., 'to want, lack, be lacking,' from MidHG. *mangeln*, OHG. *mangolon*, 'to dispense with, miss, be in want of'; **Mangel**, from MidHG. *mangel*, m., 'want, defect.' To this is allied MidHG. *manc*, 'want, defect,' also OHG. *mangón*, *mengen*, 'to be deficient'; Du. *mangelen*, 'to dispense with.' A Teut. root *mang*, *mange*, does not occur elsewhere; it may be prinit. allied to Lat. *mancus*, 'mutilated, powerless, deficient,' from which early derivatives were formed in E., AS. *gemancian*, 'to mutilate'; to this Du. *mank*, 'limping, deficient,' and E. *mangle* are also akin.

Mangold, m., 'beet,' from MidHG. *mangolt*, m.; its connection with *Gelt* does not seem to be orig. If it is to be connected, as is usually done, with the proper name *Manugolt*, the prim. meaning is 'powerful ruler' (*manag* and *waltan*; comp. Πολυκράτης), but scarcely 'very gracious' (Bielhöft). See *Marfelf*. By what means the plant acquired this name can no longer be discovered. Others regard *Mangold* as *Halsgelt*, 'gold-neck' (comp. *Mähne*); but *manc*, 'neck,' is not found elsewhere in Teut.

Manier, f., 'manner, fashion, mannerism,' from MidHG. *maniere*, f., 'manner,' from Fr. *manière*.

manig, see *manch*.

Mann, m., 'man, husband,' from MidHG. *man* (*nn*), OHG. *man* (*nn*), m., 'person, man.' The general meaning 'person' still appears in ModHG. *jemand*, *niemand*, as well as in the pron. discussed under *man*. In AS., *man*, *mǫn* (*n* equiv. to *nn*), might be used equally of a male or female, although the former sense preponderated; AS. *man*, 'person, man, woman,' E. *man*, OIc. *maðr*, Goth. *manna*, 'person, man.' The word followed the declension of the two stems *mann-* and *mannan-* (thus in Goth., AS., OHG., and MidHG.); from the latter the modern plur. *Mannen* has been obtained. Goth. and Teut. *mann-* for *manw-* is based on an older *manu-* (like *ñinn* on *kene-*, *genu-*; see also *ñinn*). This Aryan *mānu-*, 'person,' appears also in Ind., but it was used also as *Manu*, 'the father of mankind.' To this corresponds the Teut. *Mannus* in Tacitus, 'the progenitor of the West Teutons'; comp. further Sans. *manus*, m., and *manuśa*, 'person,' perhaps also OSlov. *mazǫ*, 'man.' The Ind. *manu-* is usually connected with the root *man*, 'to think' (comp. *manñen*); in that case the orig. sense is 'thinking being.' This cannot, however, be definitely regarded as the prinit. source of the word. It is scarcely probable that the prinit. Aryans considered 'thinking' to be the essential characteristic of a man. We should rather assume from the earliest Aryan literature, the OInd. Vedas, that the prinit. Aryan felt he was closely allied to the brutes, since the Vedic Indian actually calls himself *paçu*, 'beast.' The literal meaning of Aryan *manu-*, 'person,' can hardly be ascertained now. See *ñenñch*.

mannig, see *manch*.

männiglich, pron. 'everybody,' from MidHG. *manne-gelich*, *mennellich*, 'every'; lit. *manne gelich*, OHG. *manno gilih*, 'each of men,' whence OHG. *männelich* and *mannolich*, 'every, each.' Similarly *täglich* is based on OHG. *tagogilih*, 'every day.' OHG. *gilih*, 'every,' is identical with *gelich*.

manschen, vb., for earlier *manñschen*, 'to splash, dabble,' from MidHG. **mangezzen*, OHG. **mangazzen*; allied to *mengen*.

Mantel, m., 'cloak, mantle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mantel*, *mandel*, OHG. *mantal*, *mandal*, m.; on account of the non-permutation of *t* to *z* the word cannot be cognate with MidE. *mantel*, E. *mantle*, OIc. *mǫttull*, m., 'cloak,' and hence it is not

derived from the same root as Gr. *μαρδίας*, 'upper garment.' The Teut. cognates are more probably based on Lat. *mantellum*, from which Ital. *mantello* and Fr. *manteau* are derived.

Märchen, n., 'fairy story, tale,' dimin. of *Märe*, f., from MidHG. *mære*, n. and f., 'tale, fiction, report, information,' whence in MidHG. the dimin. *mærelln*, n., 'short story, fairy story.' Comp. OHG. *māri*, f., *māri*, n., 'rumour, information'; an abstract from OHG. *māri* (MidHG. *mære*), Goth. *mērs*, 'known, famed,' which is recorded by old historians in many OTeut. proper names in the form *mērus*, *mēris*; akin to Slav. *měru* in *Vladiměru*, 'Vladimir, Waldemar,' Gr. *-μαρος* in *εγχεσµαρος*, 'famed for wielding the spear,' OIr. *már*, *mór*, 'great, of repute'; for the compar. of this primitive adjct. stem *mé-ro-*, see under *meh*.

Marder, m., 'marten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *marder* (and *mader*), m., OHG. *mardar*, m.; allied to OIc. *mǫrðr*, 'martēn,' and AS. *mearp* (also *meard*, 'martēn, weasel' without the suffix *r*, like MidHG. *mart*, 'martēn'). Whether we are to assume Goth. **marþus* or **marþuza* remains uncertain. Yet the cognates are probably of genuine Teut. origin (from pre-Teut. *martu-*), to which MidLat. *martus* (Ital. *martes*), with the corresponding Rom. class also point—Ital. *martora*, Fr. *martre*, f. (whence E. *martēn*).

Mark (1), f., 'marches, frontier,' from MidHG. *marc*, 'mark, token,' OHG. *marcha*, f., 'frontier, marches'; comp. OSax. *marca*, 'territory,' AS. *mearc*, f., 'frontier, territory' (E. *march* is not based on the AS. form, the *c* of which would not have changed to *ch*, but on OFr. *marche*, 'frontier,' which is of Teut. origin). To Goth. *marka*, f., 'frontier,' corresponds OIc. *mǫrk*, 'wood,' with a remarkable change of meaning; woods in Teut. times were often the natural boundaries between nations. The orig. meaning of the cognates of 'frontier' is supported by their primit. kinship with Lat. *margo*, 'border,' as well as OIr. *brú* (from the prim. form **mrog*), 'border,' Ir. *bruig*, W. and Corn. *bro*, 'district, country, region,' ModPers. *marz*, 'frontier, marches.' From Teut. are derived Ital. *marca*, Fr. *marche*, 'frontier.' See **Marf** (2) and **Marfe**.

Mark (2), f., 'mark' (coin), from MidHG. *marc*, *marke*, f., 'mark, half a pound

of silver or gold'; OHG. **marka* (whence MidLat. *marca*, which first appears in documents in the latter half of the 9th cent.), AS. and MidE. *marc*, OIc. *mǫrk*, f., 'mark, half a pound of silver.' Its origin is obscure; the assumption that **Marfe**, 'designation, sign' (with reference to the stamp), is a cognate, is not proved, since **Marf** orig. denoted a definite weight, and not a particular coin.

Mark (3), n., from the equiv. MidHG. *marc* (gen. *marges*), n., 'marrow, pith'; the MidHG. *g* has been preserved in *metzeln*; OHG. *marg*, *maraz*, n., OSax. *marg*, n., Du. *merg*, n., AS. *mearg*, n., E. *marrow*, OIc. *mergr*, m., 'marrow'; in this word *r* is due to Goth. *z*, according to the law of rhotacism; Goth. **mazga-* is wanting. The latter points to pre-Teut. **mazgho-*, to which OSlov. *mozgŭ*, m., Zend *mazga*, Sans. *mājjan*, 'marrow,' all with a normal loss of the aspirate, correspond. The root is Sans. *māj*, 'to immerse,' to which Lat. *mergere* is allied.

Marke, f., 'mark, token'; from MidHG. *marc* (gen. *markes*), n., 'sign'; comp. Du. *marke*, 'mark, characteristic'; AS. *mearc*, n., E. *mark*, OIc. *mark*, n., 'sign'; Goth. **mark* is wanting. Whether these cognates are connected with those of **Marf** (1), 'frontier, marches,' lit. 'border,' is uncertain; the meaning 'frontier,' which was proved by the allied languages to be primitive, can scarcely be the starting-point for 'sign'; the contrary is the more probable. It has with greater reason been compared with Lith. *mārgas*, 'variegated.' Comp. *merfen*. From Teut. a Rom. class is derived; comp. Fr. *marque*, *remarque*, &c.

Markolf, m., 'jay,' first occurs in early ModHG.; it has passed from the fables of animals into general use; liter. **Marf-wolf**, 'boundary wolf,' used in the OHG. period as a proper name (*Markolf*). Similarly in Reineke Vos, *Marquart* is the name of the jay, formed from the OHG. proper name *Marcuart*, lit. 'frontier guardian.'

Markt, m., 'market, market-place,' from MidHG. *markt*, *markt*, m., 'fair, market, market-place,' OHG. *markāt*, *mērkāt*, *mērchāt*, m.; borrowed in OHG. from the equiv. Lat. *mercātus* with a G. accent; from the same source come Du. *markt* and E. *market*. ModHG. *markten*, vb., 'to buy, bargain,' from MidHG. *marketen*, 'to be at the market, to bargain.' The *ē* of the Lat. original has been preserved in

Suab. and Alem. *Mārt*; the variant with a points to the Fr. *a*. Comp. in Rom., Ital. *mercato*, Fr. *marché* (whence MidE. and E. *market*).

Marmel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *marmel*, OHG. *marmul*, m., 'marble'; from the Lat. word by differentiating *r-r* to *r-l*.

Marsch, f., 'marsh, moor,' ModHG. only, a LG. word. LG. *marsch*, MidDu. *maersche*, 'pasture ground,' AS. *męrsce*, m., and the equiv. E. *marsh*, Dan. *marsk*, 'bog,' Goth. **marisks* may be assumed as a derivative of Goth. *marei*, 'ocean' (see *Męter*); similarly ModHG. *Mu* is a derivative of Goth. *ahwa*, 'water.' Comp. MidLat. *mariscus*, 'marsh,' and some of the Rom. words connected with it, such as OFr. *maresc*, ModFr. *marais*, Ital. *marese*, which may, however, be partly derivatives of Lat. *mare*.

Marshall, m., 'marshal,' derived, partly under the influence of Fr. *maréchal*, from MidHG. *marschale*, m., which lit. and orig. signified 'horse-servant,' then 'overseer of the train of servants on journeys and expeditions, as a municipal or court official; marshal.' OHG. *marahscale* is a compound of *Šhaff*, 'servant,' and *marah*, 'horse'; even the Lex Salica and the Leg. Alem. record the term *mariscalus*, besides which, in MidLat. *mariscallus* occurs. From Teut. are derived the Rom. cognates—Ital. *mariscalco*, Fr. *maréchal*, 'farrier, marshal,' as well as the MidLat. version, *comes stabuli*, Fr. *connétable*. OHG. *marah*, n., MidHG. *marc*, n., 'steed, horse,' AS. *marh*, Scand. *marr*, n.; Goth. **marh* is wanting. It originated, in exact accordance with the permutation of consonants, from pre-Teut. *marka-*, in which form it is recorded as OKelt. by Pausanias; comp. with this OIr. *marc* and W. *march*, 'horse.' There is, however, no linguistic necessity for deriving Teut. *marha-* from Kelt. The word *marh*, the fem. of which, *Māhre*, has been preserved, was supplanted at a later period by *Męf* and then *Męrb*. To this word *Marštal* is akin.

Marstall, m., 'royal or public stable,' from MidHG. *marstall* (gen. *-stalles*), m., 'stable for horses.' For the orig. *marhstal*, like MidHG. *marschale*, for *marh-schale*, see *Štall*; and with regard to *marh-*, comp. the preceding word.

Marter, f., 'torture, rack,' from MidHG. *martē*; *martere*, f., orig. 'martyrdom,' espec. 'the Passion,' then 'torture, tor-

ment, persecution, rack,' OHG. *martira*, *martura*, f. (also with *l*, OHG. *martela*, MidHG. *martel*); formed from Gr. and Lat. *martyrium*. The derivative *Mārtęter* is from MidHG. *męrtęter*, *marleter*, OHG. *martirāri*, 'martyr,' for which the forms *martir*, *martyr*, equiv. to Lat.-Gr. *martyr*, 'martyr for the truth of Christianity,' rarely occur. The Eccles. Lat. meaning 'torture,' which is foreign to Gr., is found also in the Rom. cognates of *martyrium*. Comp. Ital. *martirio*, Fr. *martyre*.

Mārz, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *męrze*, m., OHG. *męrzo*, *marzco*, m., 'March,' from Lat. (*mensem*) *Martium*. The corresponding Westphal. *mārte*, MidLG. *merte*, as well as Du. *maart*, make it probable that *Mārz* was borrowed previous to the OHG. permutation of consonants about the era of the Merovings, and in fact contemporaneously with *Męguf*, *Zānner*, and *Mai*. E. *March*, MidE. *marche*, was borrowed at a some what later period from OIr. *march* (ModFr. *mars*).

Masche, f., 'mesh, stitch,' from MidHG. *māsche*, OHG. and OLG. *māsca*, f., 'mesh, snare'; comp. AS. *māsce*, E. *mesh*, Oic. *męskve*, m.; Goth. **męsqa*, **masqa*, are by chance not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Teut. *męzga-* (*mosga-*); comp. Lith. *māzgas*, 'threads interlaced, knot,' which is connected with a vb. *męzgū* (*męgsti*), 'to tie knots, knit (nets).' Thus *Māšde* may be traced to a Teut. root *męsq* (pre-Teut. and Aryan *męzg*), 'to plait.'

Maser, f., 'vein (in wood), speck, spot,' from MidHG. *maser*, m., OHG. *masar*, n., 'vein, knotty excrescence on the maple and other trees' (MidHG. also 'goblet of speckled wood'); comp. AS. *maser*, 'knot in wood,' E. *masles*; Oic. *męsurr*, m., 'maple' (*męsur-bolle*, 'maple bowl'). Allied to OHG. *masa*, f., 'wound, scar.' The Teut. class is the source of Rom. derivatives. Comp. Fr. *madré*, 'speckled,' Mid Lat. *scyphi maserini*, 'drinking vessels.'

Maske, f., 'mask, disguise, masquerader,' from Fr. *masque*; the equiv. Suab. and Bav. *maskere* is more closely connected with Ital. *maschera* as well as Span. *mascara*, 'division'; comp. also Du. and E. *masker*. Perhaps the origin of the entire class is to be sought for in Rom.

Masse, f., 'mass, bulk, heap,' from MidHG. *masse*, f., 'misshapen stuff, mass,' espec. 'lumps of metal.' Borrowed in the

late OHG. period (by Notker), as *massa*, f., from Lat. *massa*.

Mast (1.), m. (probably quite unknown to Suab. and Bav.), 'mast,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mast*, m., 'pole, flagstaff, spear-shaft,' espec. 'ship's mast, tree fit for a mast'; comp. LG. and Du. *mast*, AS. *mæst*, m. E. *mast*, Oic. *mastr*, 'mast.' Goth. **masta*-, m., 'mast, pole,' is wanting. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Teut. *mazdo*- (comp. *Maß*, *Gerste*, and *Rest*); did Lat. *malus* for **mālus* originate in this? (also Ir. *matan*, 'club,' *maite*, 'stick'?). Similarly *Fisch* (*piscis*) and *Meer* (*mare*) are primit. allied.

Mast (2.), 'mast (for fattening),' from MidHG. and MidLG. *mast*, m., f., and n., 'food, acorns, fattening,' OHG. *mast*; comp. AS. *mæst*, f., E. *mast*. Goth. **masta* is derived, according to the permutation of consonants, from a primit. form *mazdo*-, to which Sans. *mālas*, n., 'fat,' *mālay*, 'to fatten,' also points. The ModHG. verbal noun *maßten* comes from MidHG. and OHG. *mæsten*; Du. *mesten*, AS. *mæstan*, 'to fatten'; to this is allied the ModHG. adj. partic. *maß*, OHG. *mast*, AS. *gemæst*, 'fat, fattened.' In MidHG. *gemast*, *gemæstet*.

Maß, n., 'measure, standard, proportion,' from MidHG. *māz*, n., 'measure, manner'; usually in MidHG. *māze*, f., 'measure, definite extent of time, space, weight, strength; moderation, temperance,' OHG. *māza*, f.; comp. Du. *maat*, Oic. *māte*, m., 'method.' With the Teut. root *mēt* (in *messen*), from pre-Teut. *mēl*, Lat. *mōdus*, 'manner,' is also connected.

Maße, f., 'measure,' allied to MidHG. *māze*; see under *Maß*, n.

maßen, conj., 'whereas,' from the dat. plur. *māzen* (of MidHG. *māze*), 'in the method'; orig. used only as an adv., but in ModHG. as a conj. also; allied to *Maß*.

Maßholder, m., 'maple,' from MidHG. *mazalter*, *mazolter*, m., OHG. *mazsaltra*, *mazsoltra*, f., 'maple'; the ModHG. form is due to its connection with *Selunder* (older variant *Seber*). The OHG. *mazsoltra* is like *apfoltra*, 'apple tree,' from *apfol*, a derivative of a primary Goth. **malls*. AS. *mapuldr*, E. *maple tree*, with the recorded base *mapol*, E. *maple*, has, instead of the HG. dental, an abnormal labial, presupposing Goth. **mapls*; so too Oic. *mōpurr*, m., 'maple.' On account of OHG. *mazsaltra* (33 for Goth. *t*), *Maßholder*

cannot be connected with *Maßer* (s equiv. to Goth. *s*); nor does it belong to OHG. *maz*, n., 'food,' *Maßorn* as 'food tree' being improbable, although maple-juice is used as a medicinal draught. Goth. **matla*-, or rather **mapla*-, is of obscure origin. Comp. also *Maßern*, where an earlier term is given. The ModHG. form *Maßelster* is, like *Maßholder*, a corruption of the MidHG. word. With regard to the OHG. suffix *-tra*, comp. *Apfel*, *Wacholder*, and *Selunder*.

mäßig, adj., 'moderate,' from MidHG. *mæzec*, OHG. *māzīg*, adj., 'moderate, temperate; of moderate size'; a derivative of *Maß*, *Maße*. Comp. Du. *matig*, 'moderate.'

Maßlieb, n., 'daisy, Easter daisy,' Mod HG. only, formed from MidDu. *matelief*, ModDu. *madelief*, f., 'daisy'; of obscure origin; perhaps allied to *Maite*?

Matratze, f., 'mattress,' from MidHG. *matraz*, *maleraz*, m. and n., 'couch stuffed with wool, divan'; comp. Du. *matras*, E. *mattress*. The HG. form with *tz* is formed from MidLat. *matratium*, which, with its corresponding Rom. cognate, Fr. *matelas*, is usually derived from an Arab source; Arab. *matrah*, 'pillow,' lit. 'place where something is thrown.'

Matrose, m., 'sailor,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *matroos*; Dan. and Swed. *matros*. They are based on Fr. *matelot* (Ofr. *matenot*), 'sailor,' which again is derived through a Norman medium from Scand. *mötunautr*, 'messmate' (the crew was divided into companies, who took their meals together).

matf, adj., 'checkmated; faint, languid, insipid,' from MidHG. *mat* (gen. *mattes*), adj., 'checkmated' (also figuratively), which was adopted from Rom. in the latter half of the 12th cent.; comp. Fr. *mat*. Ital. *matto*, MidLat. *matius*, whence also Du. *mat*, E. *mate*. This characteristic term, which was introduced with chess, is formed from Arab. and Pers. *schäh mat*, 'the king is dead.' See *Ḫāḫ*.

Matte (1.), f. (an Alem. word unknown to Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. Mid HG. *mate*, *matte*, f., 'mead, meadow'; OHG. **matta*, f., is wanting (but OHG. *mato-scrēch*, 'grasshopper,' is preserved). Goth. **mapra*, **mēdra*, is not recorded; comp. E. *meadow*, *mead*, from AS. *mēd* (gen. *mēdwe*), 'meadow,' MidLG. *māde*, OLG. *mātha*, *mada*, Ofris. *mēth*. They seem to be based on a Teut. root *māþ*, *med*, which is connected with Lat. *mēto*, 'to

mow, reap,' and which has a shorter form, *mē*, in ModHG. *māhen*.

Matte (2.), f., 'mat,' from MidHG. *matte* (late MidHG. also *matze*), OHG. *matta*, f., 'covering woven of straw, rushes, &c., mat'; Du. *mat*, AS. *meatte*, f., E. *mat*. The correspondence of the HG. and LG.-Eng. dental indicates that the word was borrowed, and as a fact it was introduced during the OHG. period. It is based on Lat. *matta*, 'mat made of rushes.'

Matz, m., 'Mat; simpleton; pet name for tame birds'; ModHG. only; probably a pet name for *Matthias*, 'Matthias,' and *Matthäus*, 'Matthew'; the intermediate form is *Mattes*.

Matzen, m., 'passover bread,' early ModHG.; from Jewish *mazzo*, Hebr. *maz-zōth*, 'unleavened bread,' whence also late MidHG., or rather early ModHG. *Masanze*, 'passover bread.'

mauen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *māven*, 'to mew like a cat'; an imitative word; comp. *Mieße*.

Mauer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *māre*, *mār*, f., 'wall,' OHG. *māra*, f. (*mārī*, f.), 'wall,' from Lat. *mārus*, with an abnormal change of gender, which is probably caused by an OTeut. word for 'wall'; comp. Goth. *vairdjus*, f. At the same period, before the HG. permutation, OSax. *mār*, AS. *mār*, m. (OIr. *mār*), were also borrowed from the Lat., like other words relating to stone buildings; comp. *Ziegel*, *Fenster*, *Pforte*, *Speicher*, &c.

Mauke, f., with a LG. guttural, from the equiv. MidHG. *māche*, f., 'malanders,' hence the strictly HG. form *Mauche* (Bav.). Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Goth. *māks*, 'soft, tender' ?

Maul (1.), n., 'mouth (of beasts), muzzle' (in UpG. *Maul* is also used for *Mund*, 'mouth of men'). from MidHG. *māl*, *māle*, n., *māle*, f. (MidG.), 'mouth,' OHG. *māla*, f., 'mouth,' also 'beak'; Du. *muil*, OIc. *māle*, m., 'mouth, snout'; Goth. **mālō*, n., 'mouth,' is wanting, but is authenticated by the derivative *faurmāl-jin*, 'to muzzle.' This word is an *l* derivative from the root *mā*, from which HG. *Mund*, with a particip. suffix. *nb*, is also formed; see *Mund*.

Maul (2.), n., 'mule,' in *Maultier*, n., *Maultierel*, m., from MidHG. *mältier*, n., *mālesel*, m., yet ordinarily simply *māl*, m. and n., *māle*, m., 'mule,' OHG. *māl*, m.; borrowed from Lat. *mālus*. From the

same source Du. *muil*, *muilezel*, AS. *māl*, E. *mule*, as well as OIr. *māl*, are derived.

Maulbeere, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *mālber*, n. and f., 'mulberry,' which originated, by differentiating *r* to *l*, from OHG. *mār-berī*, *mōr-berī*, n. The fluctuation from *ō* to *ā* in OHG. indicates that the word was borrowed from Lat. *mōrum*, 'mulberry,' *mōrus*, 'mulberry tree,' whence also Du. *moerbes*, AS. and MidE. *mōrberie* and *mārberie*, MidE. also *mulberie*, E. *mulberry*.

Maulwurf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *māltwērf*, *mōltwērf*, m., 'mole,' lit. 'the animal that throws up the soil' (MidHG. *molte*, f.). The ModHG. form is a corruption of the MidHG. word, which is recorded even in the MidHG. and OHG. periods in various forms (MidHG. *māwērf*, *mōwērf*, *mālwērf*, *mōlwērf*). Other ModHG. corrupt forms are the dial. *Waltwurf*, *Mautwurf*, and *Mautwērf*. OHG. *mōltwērf*, *multwērf*, m., 'mole,' are connected with MidHG. *molte*, f., *molt*, m., 'dust, mould, soil,' OHG. *molta*, f., *molt*, m.; comp. Goth. *mulda*, f., 'dust, mould,' AS. *molde*, E. *mould*; prop. a fem. subst. from the partic. formed with *da-* from the root *mal*, 'to crush, pulverise,' hence *mul-da*; comp. *falt*, *alt*, *laut*, and *jart*. In MidE. also *moldwērp*, 'mole' occurs; of this MidE. *mole*, Du., Westph., and Fris. *mol* are shortened forms ? These, however, are probably independent forms from the root *mal*. Another name for *mole* appears in OHG. *scēro*, MidHG. *schēr*, Suab. and Alem. *Schärmaß*.

Maus (1.), 'mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *mās*, f.; comp. Du. *muīs*, AS. *mās*, f., E. *mouse*, OIc. *mās* (Goth. **mās*), f., 'mouse.' In the consonantal form of the stem, *mās-*, it is the common Teut. as well as the common Aryan term for 'mouse.' The name occurs in almost all the Aryan languages, a proof that the Aryans in their primit. Asiatic home were already acquainted with the tiny animal, chiefly through its thefts, *mās-* being derived from an OAryan root, *mās*, 'to steal,' which exists in the Franc. *chrēmosido*, 'plundering dead bodies,' of the Lex *Salica*, and signifying 'thief' (it is possible, however, that the *mās*, 'to steal,' is deduced from *mās*, 'mouse'). Comp. Sans. *māś*, 'mouse,' with the root *muś*, *muśāy*, 'to take away, rob'; also Gr. *μῦς*, OSlov. *mysi*, f. Comp. further the following word.

Maus (2.), prop. 'muscles on the arm and foot,' now espec. 'ball of the thumb,'

from MidHG. *mās*, f., 'muscles especially of the upper part of the arm'; OHG. *mās*, AS. *mās*, Du. *muis*, have the same sense; prop. identical with *Maus* (1). In other cases too names of animals are applied to parts of the body. Comp. Gr. *μῦς*, 'muscle,' *μύων*, 'cluster of muscles,' Lat. *musculus*, 'muscle,' lit. 'little mouse,' OSlov. *myšica*, 'arm,' Sans. *mūś-ka*, 'testicle, pudenda muliebrīa,' lit. 'little mouse.'

maufscheln, vb., 'to act like a cheat,' lit. 'mosaizare'; allied to *Mausche*, equiv. to Hebr. *Mōschāh*, 'Moses.'

Mausc, **Mauscr**, f., 'moulting, casting the skin, moulting season,' from MidHG. *māze*, f. (in compounds *māzer*), 'mewing, moulting'; OHG. **māzga*, f., 'moulting,' is not recorded; allied to OHG. *māzōn*, MidHG. *māzen*, 'to exchange for,' MidHG. also espec. 'to moult, cast the skin.' Borrowed before the OHG. period (contemporaneously with *Rāfig*, *Ḥsau*, and *Ḥpīr*) from Lat. *mūtāre*, hence the permutation of *t* to *z* (MidLat. *mūta*, 'moulting'); *sz* has been preserved in Bav. *maußen*. From the same source are derived AS. *himūtian*, 'to change, exchange,' MidE. *moutin*, E. *to moult*, as well as Fr. *muer*, 'to moult,' *mue*, 'moulting.'

mausen, vb., 'to catch mice, pilfer,' from MidHG. *māsen*, 'to creep, deceive'; a derivative of MidHG. *mās*, equiv. to *Maus*.

maufig, adj., 'pert, saucy,' ModHG. only (*ſich maufig machen*, 'to bray, bluster'), allied to *Mauscr*, 'moulting,' lit. 'one that moults, mews, dresses smartly in order to make himself conspicuous.'

Mauf, f., 'toll, duty,' a Bav. word, from MidHG. *māte*, f., OHG. *māta*, f., 'toll.' The current derivation from Mid Lat. *māta* is not satisfactory, since the latter word is not recorded until late (first half of the 9th cent.), and that as a G. word, *nullum teloneum neque quod lingua theodisca Muta vocatur*; ann. 837. Goth. *mōta*, f., 'toll,' is the earliest recorded term. Yet OHG. *māta* and Goth. *mōta* (also Olc. and OSwed. *māta*, 'fee, gratuity, bribe') are not equiv., since Goth. *mōta* (AS. *mōt*) leads to OHG. **mnoza*, and OHG. *māta* to Goth. **māda*. Probably the OBav. word was borrowed about the 8th cent., after the HG. permutation of consonants, from a dial. closely allied to the Goth. (Goth. *ō* tended towards *ā*); to this is also allied OSlov. *myto*, 'toll.' An earlier loan-word is also recorded in Mid

HG. *muoze*, 'toll, tax,' which points to OHG. **muoza*, and which has been preserved in Bav. *Mueß*, 'miller's fee.' Yet the word may have been primit. allied to the Goth. The term *Ḥoll*, which is cognate in meaning, is also of obscure origin.

meckern, vb., 'to bleat,' ModHG. only; MidHG. has an equiv. word by a different derivation from the same stem, *mēchzen*, 'to bleat,' allied to MidHG. *mēcke*, m., 'he-goat,' as a nickname (Goth. **mugga*, 'he-goat,' is wanting). Comp. the pre-Teut. root *mak* in Gr. *μῆκάραμα*, 'to bleat.'

Meer, n., 'ocean, sea,' from MidHG. *mēr*, n., OHG. *mēri*, earlier *mari*, m. and n., 'ocean'; comp. OSax. *mēri*, f., Du. *meer*, n., AS. *mere*, m., E. *mere* (to which *merman*, *mermaid*, are allied), Olc. *marr*, m., Goth. *marei*, f. (and **mar*, n., preserved in the compound *mari-saivs*, 'ocean'). The common Teut. word for 'ocean,' prim. Teut. *mari*, n. (or *mori*, recorded by Pliny as a Cimbrian form), which is partly common to the West Aryan tribes (so too Lat. *lacus*, Olr. *loch*, equiv. to OLG. *lagu*, 'ocean'); Lat. *mare*, n., OSlov. *morje*, n., 'ocean,' Lith. *māres*, 'Kurisches Haff,' Olr. *muir* (from *mori*), 'ocean'; to these are allied Gr. *Ἀμφιμαρος*, 'son of Poseidon,' as well as *ἀμάρα*, f., 'trench, conduit' (comp. OFris. *mar*, 'trench, pond')?. These cognates are usually connected with the Aryan root *mar*, 'to die' (comp. *Merz*, Lat. *morior*), so that the ocean was named in "contrast to the living vegetation" of the mainland, just as in Ind. also *marus*, 'desert,' is referred to the root *mar*, 'to die'; this, however, is no more probable than the derivation of *Mauu* from the root *men*, 'to think.' Comp. *Mariſch* and *Meer*.

Merretfig, m., 'horse-radish,' allied to *Meer*, like *Ḥerzeg* to *Ḥeer*, *vierte* (†) to *vier* (†), &c.; corresponding to MidHG. *mērretlich*, OHG. *mēri-ratich*, m., 'radish that has come from the sea, transpontine radish.' The E. term *horse-radish*, *Merretfig*, is curious, and suggests the idea that *Meerz* in this case is equiv. to *Māſſe*. Du. *mierikwoetel*, Westph. *mīrrek*, Hess. *Merſcher*, seem to be of the same origin.

Mehl, n., 'meal, flour, dust,' from MidHG. *mēl* (gen. *mēlawes*), n., OHG. *mēlo* (gen. *mēlawes*), n.; corresponding to OSax. *mēl*, Du. *meel*, AS. *mēlu* (gen. *mēlwes*), n., E. *meal*, Olc. *mjpl* (gen. plur. *mjplwa*), 'meal'; the common Teut. word for 'meal'; Goth. **milwa* (gen. **milwis*) is

by chance not recorded. It is a specifically Teut. derivative of the root *mal*, 'to grind,' of which the form *mel* is authenticated by Slav. and Ir.; see *maßten*. While the vb. *maßten* is common to West Aryan, the form of the word *Wesst*, from the root *mel*, is peculiar to Teut.; it may also be remarked that the subst. is found in E., though not the corresponding vb. There is also a derivative from the same root in Kelt.; comp. W. *blawd*, Bret. *bleud* (from *mlüt*).

Wesstau, m., 'mildew, blight,' corrupted from the equiv. MidHG. *milltow*, n., OHG. *mili-tou*, n.; comp. AS. *meledeaw* (*miledæaw*), E. *mildew*. The opinions as to the origin of the first component are various. The most probable derivation is that from Goth. *milib*, n., 'honey' (comp. OIc. *milska*, f., 'sweet drink'), to which in West Teut. a subst. *mili* (Gr. μέλι, stem μέλιτ-, Lat. *mel*) is possibly akin; hence *Wesstau*, 'honeydew'?. It is less probable that the word was borrowed from or was primit. allied to the equiv. Gr. μέλιτος, so that *Tau* may have been an explanatory addition (comp. *Einweurm* and *Wintschud*). It is also possible that OHG. *mili-*, AS. *mele-*, *mile-*, is connected with *Wesst*, and a special formation from the root *mel*, 'to grind.' In that case the ModHG. change of *Wistau* into *Wesstau* is warranted by etymology; *Wesstau* is defined as 'a greyish-white, meal-like coating on plants in summer.'

mchr, adj. and adv., 'more,' from MidHG. *mêr*; compar. of *viel*; also, doubly compared, *mêrer*, *mêrre*, 'greater or larger' (of space, number, and value); further indeclin. *mêre*, *mêr*, *mê*, 'plus'; OHG. *mêr*, undeclin. neu. and compar. adv., 'more, plus, magis, amplius,' adj. *mêro*, 'major, greater' (also with the addition of the compar. suffix *mêróro*, *mêriro*, 'major'). OHG. *mêro* originated in *maizo*, Goth. *maiza*, the *-iza-* of which is the OTeut. compar. suffix (comp. *besser*, Goth. *batiza*; *höher*, Goth. *hauhiza*); comp. AS. *mâ*, adv. and neu. subst., 'more,' adj. *mâra*, E. *more*. The corresponding superl. is *meit*. Goth. *maiza*, for **majiza*, belongs, with the Goth. superl. *maists* (see *meit*), to the Teut. adj. *mê-rs*, 'projecting,' discussed under *Wârtchen*.

mchrer, adj., 'greater, several,' from MidHG. *mêrer*, compar. adj. See *mchr*.

meiden, vb., 'to avoid, shun, refrain,'

from MidHG. *miden*, 'to dispense with, suffer want, eschew, forsake, refrain from'; OHG. *mîdan*, 'to hide oneself from, keep secret, eschew, refrain from'; comp. OSax. *mîthan*, AS. *mîðan*, 'to hide, conceal, refrain from.' The orig. sense of the cognates seems to be 'to hide, remain far from,' but definitely related terms are wanting; Lat. *amitto*, Lith. *pa-metiù*, 'to throw away,' are not connected. For other words similar in sound see under *miß* and *mißen*.

Meier, n., 'head-servant on an estate, land-steward, farmer,' from MidHG. *meier*, *meiger*, m., OHG. *meiur*, *meier*, m.; it corresponds to the early Mid Lat. *major domus*, which lit. denoted 'the steward of the household servants'; hence OHG. and MidHG. *meier*, 'steward of an estate, manager or lessee of an estate.' From Lat. *major*, Fr. *maire* is also derived.

Meile, f. (rare in Suab. and Bav.), 'mile' (about five E. miles), from the equiv. MidHG. *mîle*, OHG. *mîla*, *mîlla* (for *mîlja*), f.; corresponding to Du. *mijl*, AS. *mîl*, E. *mîle*, Scand. *mîla*, f., 'mile'; from Lat. *mîlia* (*passuum*), 'thousand paces,' whence also Ital. *miglia*, Fr. *mille*. It prop. denotes 'a measure of a thousand paces (sing. *mille passuum*).' The more frequent plur. *mîla* was adopted in Rom. and G., chiefly as a fem. sing., without the addition of *passuum* (Ital. formed the sing. *miglio*, 'mile,' from the plur. *miglia*). The word was borrowed in the first cent. contemporaneously with *Étraße* (Ital. *lega*, Fr. *lieue*, 'league,' a later word of Kelt. origin, was never adopted in G.).

Meiser, m., 'charcoal-kiln,' from late MidHG. *meiser*, *mîler*, m., 'stack of wood for making charcoal'; the *î* of the MidHG. prim. form is attested by ModHG. and LG. dialects. The word cannot be derived from Slav. (Czech *mîlîř*, Pol. *mieleřz*, 'charcoal kiln,' are themselves of G. origin). Since it may have denoted orig. a definite number of objects (comp. Carinth. *meiler*, 'a definite number of bars in a stack of pig-iron'), we might connect it with Lat. *mîliarium*, 'thousand' (see the similar case of *Decher*).

mein, poss. pron., 'my,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mîn*; in the same form it is the common Teut. poss. pron. from the stem *me-* of the pers. pron. (mit, *mîch*, thus even in MidHG. and OHG.). This stem *me-* (in Goth. *mi-s*, 'to me,' *mi-k*, 'me,' acc.) is

according to Lat. *meus*, *mīhi*, Gr. *μέ*, Sans. *ma*, common to the Aryan division. Further details belong to grammar.

Meineid, m., 'false oath, perjury,' from the equiv. MidHG. *meineit*, OHG. *meincid*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *mēnēth*, Du. *meineel*, AS. *māndþ*, OIc. *meineidr*, m., 'perjury.' It is the common Teut. word for 'false oath'; only Goth. **main-aiþs* is wanting. The first component is an adj. (or rather an adj. used as a subst.), MidHG. and OHG. *mein*, 'false, deceitful,' as masc. and neut. 'falsity, injustice, outrage.' In MidHG. *ein meiner* was also used for *ein meineit*; comp. OSax. *mēn*, AS. *mān*, m., 'falsity, crime, outrage,' OIc. *mein*, n., 'damage, injury, misfortune' (allied to *meinn*, adj., 'hurtful'). ModHG. *gemein* (Goth. *gamains*) does not seem to be directly akin, although MidHG. *mein*, 'outrage,' may have been the source of the bad sense attached to the modern word. They are, however, finally connected with Slav. words for *ἔαυξή*, 'exchange' (comp. *ἔαυξή* and *ἑἰσφύσθαι*), Lith. *mainas*, 'exchange,' OSlov. *mēna*, 'change, alteration' (Lett. *nāt*, 'to exchange'). In that case Lat. *commānis* and Goth. *gamains* (see *gemein*) would mean lit. 'being on a footing of barter.' It is probably not related to Lat. *mentiri*.

meinen, vb., 'to think, opine, mean,' from MidHG. *meinen*, 'to direct one's thoughts to, have in view, aim at, be affected towards a person, love,' OHG. *meinen*, *meinan*, 'to mean, think, say, declare'; comp. OSax. *mēnian*, Du. *meenen*, AS. *mēnan*, E. *to mean* (to this AS. *mēnan*, E. *to moan*, are supposed to be allied); Goth. **mainjan* is wanting. The most closely allied term is OSlov. *mēnja*, *mēniti*, 'to mean.' The latter, as well as West Teut. *meinet* (assuming *mainjan* from *mēnjan*) is usually rightly connected with the *man*, 'to think' (comp. *mañen*, *Maun*, and *Minne*). The meaning 'to love' appears only in MidHG., but with the revival of MidHG. literature it has been introduced into ModHG. poetry.—**Meinung**, f., 'opinion, meaning,' from MidHG. *meinung*, OHG. *meinunga*, f., 'thought, disposition, view.'

Meisch, m., **Meische**, f., 'mash,' from MidHG. *meisch*, m., 'grape mash,' also 'mead, drink mixed with honey'; allied to E. *mash*, which by chance is not recorded in AS. and MidE. It is very likely related

by gradation to *miščen*, if the latter, as is probable, is a genuine Teut. word; comp. MidE. *māschien* and the equiv. E. *to mash*. With this agrees the former assumption that MidHG. *meisch*, 'mead,' is primit. allied to OSlov. *mēzga*, 'tree-juice' (for OSlov. *zj*, equiv. to Teut. *sk*, see *miščen* and *Mašče*).

Meise, f., 'titmouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *meise*, OHG. *meisa*, f.; comp. Du. *mees*, AS. *māse* (E. only in *titmouse*, a corruption of *tit-moose*; AS. *ā* is equiv. to E. *oa*); OIc. *meisingr*, m., with a suffix 'titmouse.' A term peculiar to Teut., which passed also into Fr. (Fr. *mésange*, 'titmouse,' formed from Scand. *meisingr*?); origin obscure. Only a few names of birds can be traced beyond the Teut. group (comp. *Nar*, *Drossel*, *Specht*, and *Kranich*).

meist, adj. and adv., 'most, mostly,' from MidHG. *meist*, adj., 'greatest, most,' adv., 'mostly, at best, very specially' (a superl. of the compar. *mehr*, MidHG. *mēr*); comp. OHG. *meist*, Goth. *maists*, from the OHG. posit. *mihhil*, Goth. *mihhils*, 'great.' Goth. *ma-ists* has the old superl. suffix *ist* like Goth. *bat-ists*, OHG. *bezz-ist*; from the stem *ma-* the Goth. compar. *ma-iza* is also formed. The forms of comparison seemed to be based on the Goth. adject. stem *mērs*, OHG. *mā-ri*, 'projecting.' Comp. also OSax. *mēst*, Du. *meest*, AS. *mēst* (*māst*), E. *most*.

Meister, m., 'master, chief, leader,' from MidHG. *meister*, m., 'learned poet, meister-sänger (poets who were members of guilds), mayor, burgomaster,' OHG. *meister*; OSax. *mēstar*, Du. *meester*, AS. *mægster*. Borrowed from Lat. *magister*, which in MidLat. was applied to numerous offices. Comp. further Ital. *maestro*, Fr. *maître*, E. *master*, *mister*.

Meißel, m., 'chisel,' from MidHG. *meizel*, OHG. *meizil*, m., 'chisel, tool for dressing and chipping'; allied to OHG. *meizan*, MidHG. *meizen*, 'to hew, cut,' Goth. *maitan*, 'to hew, hew off'; thus too OIc. *meitell*, m., 'chisel,' allied to *meita*, 'to cut.' All these belong to a Teut. root *maitt*, 'to hew,' which has been connected with the Teut. root *mat*, 'to hew,' in *Mege* (*Steinmege*). Comp. also E. *mattlock*.

Melde (Bav. *mollen*), f., 'orache' (a plant), from the equiv. MidHG. and Mid LG. *mēlde*, and with a different gradation *mulde*, *molte*, f., OHG. *mola*, *mulda* (*muolhta* is incorrectly written for *molta*), f.; of

obscure origin. The derivation from the root *mal*, 'to grind,' to which *Mehl* is allied, does not give a suitable sense. Gr. *βλίτρον* (for **μλίτρον*), 'orache,' should rather be compared with the G. word.

melden, vb., 'to mention, notify, announce,' from MidHG. *mēlden*, 'to inform against, betray, announce, show, name'; comp. OHG. *mēldōn*, OSax. *mēldōn*, AS. *mēldian*, 'to inform against, betray'; a West Teut. vb. simply, meaning 'to betray,' to which other senses have been given in MidHG. Goth. **milþōn* points to a Teut. root **melþ*, 'to betray'; an equiv. pre-Teut. **melt* has not yet been authenticated.

melk, adj., 'giving milk, milch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mēle*, *mēlch*, OHG. *mēlch* (equiv. to AS. *mēlc*), adj.; comp. OIc. *mjolk*, *milk*, MidE. *milche*, E. *milch*, adj. (AS. **mylcē* is wanting); a verbal adj. from *melfen*.

melken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *mēlken*, *mēlchen*, OHG. *mēlchan*, 'to milk'; comp. Du. *melken*, AS. *mēlcan* (wanting in E., in which to *milk* is used); Ic. *mjalta*, and also *mjaltr*, 'milking,' *mjaltr*, 'milch,' but also from *mjolk*, 'milk,' *mjolk*, 'to milk,' and *mjolk*, 'milch'; Goth. **milkan* is by chance not recorded. The Teut. root *melk* is derived from the Aryan *melg*, which occurs with the same meaning in the West Aryan languages; comp. Lat. *mulgere*, Gr. *ἀμείγναι*, OSlov. *městi* (pres. *mězga*), Lith. *milsti* (pres. *mėlzu*). In the East Aryan languages the corresponding root appears with an older signification, 'to wipe or rub off' (comp. Sans. *mārij*, *mṛj*; Zend *marez*). *Melfen* is one of the characteristic words which point to a closer connection between the West Aryans compared with the East Aryans; comp. *haufen* and *maffen*. See also *Milch*, *Melke*, and *melf*.

Memme, f., 'poltroon,' ModHG. only. A derivative of late MidHG. *mamme*, *memme*, f., 'woman's breast'; lit. 'effeminate being, effeminate man.'

Menge, f., 'crowd, multitude, mass,' from MidHG. *mēnege*, OHG. *mēnigi*, *managi*, f., 'multiplicity, great number, crowd'; an abstract from OHG. *manag*, 'much'; Goth. *managai*, f., AS. *mēnigo*, 'multiplicity.' Originally it was not connected with the following word, but in modern times it may be dimly thought to be akin to it.

mengen, vb., 'to mingle, mix, blend,'

from MidHG. *mengen*, 'to mix, mingle,' f., introduced from MidG. and LG.; in OHG., *mengan* occurs once as a Franc. word (in Isidore); OSax. *menganian*, Du. *mengen*, AS. *mengan*, MidE. *mengen*, 'to mix' (whence E. *to mingle*); Goth. **maggjan* is wanting. Allied to OSax. *gimang*, AS. *gemong*, 'mingling, commixtio, company, troop'; AS. *on gemong*, E. *among*, so too OSax. *an gimange*. From these may be deduced a West Teut. root *mang*, 'to mix,' which, however, is unknown to Suab. and Bav. It has been connected, with hardly sufficient reason, with the root *mik*, 'to mix' (see *mischen*), which appears in most of the Aryan languages; it is more probably allied to Lith. *minkau*, *minkyti*, 'to knead,' *minklas*, 'dough' (OSlov. *měkūčū*, 'soft,' *māka*, 'meal'). In that case *mengen* would be traced to a pre-Teut. root *meng*, 'to knead.'

Mennig, n., 'vermilion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mēnig*, *mānig*, late OHG. *mānig*, n.; based on Lat. *minium*, 'vermilion.'

Mensch, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. *mensch*, *mēnsche*, m. and n., 'man, person, fellow,' OHG. *mēnisco*, *manuisc*, m.; comp. OSax. *mēnisco*, Du. *mensch*, 'person.' Simply a West Teut. form, prop. an adj. used as a subst., hence 'humanus' for 'homo.' The adj. on which it is based is derived with the suffix *iska* (HG. *ið*) from *mann*, 'homo'; Goth. *mannisks*, OIc. *mennskr*, AS., OSax., and OHG. *mēnisc*, 'humanus, human' (comp. further AS. *mēnese*, 'humanity'); comp. *manuśya* as an adj., 'human,' and as masc. subst. 'man,' with Sans. *mānu*, *mānuṣ*, 'man' (see further under *Mann*).—*Mensch* in the neut. gender appears even in MidHG., and was used till the 17th cent. without any contemptuous meaning; the neut. was generally applied to female servants, but that signification became obsolete in the last cent., and a moral sense was attached to the word.

Mergel, m., 'marl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mergel*, OHG. *mergil*, m.; from MidLat. *margila*, with the primary form *marga*, which is recorded by Pliny as a Kelt. word; comp. Bret. *marg*, W. *marl*. From the same source the equiv. Rom. words are derived—Fr. *marne* (from OFr. *marle*), Ital. and Span. *marga*.

mergeln, vb., 'to emaciate, enervate,' ModHG. only; derived with the com-

pounds ab- and aus-mergetu from *Marf* (3), MidHG. *marc, marges*.

merken, vb., 'to mark, note, observe,' from MidHG. and OHG. *merken*, 'to give heed to, perceive, understand, note'; a derivative of *Marfe* (Goth. **markjan*); hence OFr. *mercier*, 'to designate.'

mefchugge, adj., 'crazy,' from the equiv. Hebr. *meschuggd*.

Messe, f., 'mass, fair,' from MidHG. *mässe, misse*, f., 'mass, church festival, fair'; OHG. *mëssa, missa*, f. So too the word on which it is based, MidLat. *missa*, signifies not only 'incruentum christianorum sacrificium,' but also 'feast of a saint' ("quod in eo Missa sollemnis peragitur"). The latter sense led to MidLat. *missa*, MidHG. *mässe*, 'fair,' because this "was wont to be held on account of the great concourse of people" on saints' days (comp. Fr. *foire*, 'fair,' lit. 'holiday,' under *foier*). MidLat. *missa*, "as is well known, originated in *missa est*, scil. *concio*, the words spoken by the deacon when dismissing the congregation which did not partake of the sacrament"; from this the corresponding Rom. cognates, Ital. *missa* and Fr. *messe*, are derived. The vowel in AS. *mæsse*, f. (Northumbr. *messe*), E. *mass*, is abnormal; the latter also signifies feast in Christmas and Lammas (see *Laib*). Comp. *Feier*, *Mette*, *Ronne*, *Dpfier*, and *Wesfer*.

messen, vb., 'to measure, survey,' from MidHG. *mēssen*, OHG. *mēssan*, 'to measure, mete out, distribute, consider, test'; comp. OSax. *mētan*, Du. *meten*, 'to measure,' AS. *mētan*, 'to measure, value, deem,' Goth. *mītan*, 'to measure'; also allied to Goth. *mīðn*, 'to ponder, reflect on'; OHG. *mēzōn*, 'to moderate.' The Teut. stem *mē-*, 'to measure, estimate, ponder' (comp. *Maß*), is based on pre-Teut. *mēd*, and cannot, because of the non-permutation, be connected with Lat. *metiri*; comp. Lat. *modus*, Gr. *μέδομαι, μέδομαι*, 'to consider, estimate,' *μέδων*, 'adviser,' *μέδιμνος*, 'medimnus' (about 12 galls.), Lat. *modius*, Goth. *mīlaba*, 'corn measure.' See *Meße* (2).

Messer, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *mēsser*, 'knife.' The word has undergone strange transformations; it is an abbreviation of *mēsseres*, OHG. *mēssiras, mēssirahs*, n., the etymology of which had grown obscure; the variants *ma3-sahs, mēz3i-sahs*, show, however, that *mēssirahs* is a compound meaning 'food-sword.' With regard to Goth. *mats*, n., OHG. *ma3*, n., AS. *mēte*,

n., E. *meat*, comp. *Muð* and *Mettwurf*. OHG. *sahs*, AS. *seax*, n., 'sword, knife,' whence the name *Saxons*, is usually connected with Lat. *saxum*, because knives were orig. made of stone. The OHG. compound *mēz3i-rahs* shows the change of medial *s* (z) to *r*. Goth. **matisahs* is also indicated by OSax. *mēzas* for **mētsahs*, Du. and LG. *mes*, AS. *mēte-seax*, 'food-knife, dagger.'

Messing, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *mëssinc* (gen. *-ges*), m., 'brass, latten'; a derivative of *Maße*, OHG. *massa* (from Lat. *massa* ?), 'sow-metal'; AS. *mæstling* (with a suffix), 'brass' (whence E. *maslin* ?), is also derived from the same source; see too OIc. *messing*, f., 'brass.' Contrary to this prevalent opinion, we have to observe that the derivative is more widely diffused than the primit. word, and it is inconceivable that the word was derived independently in the various languages; hence these cognates cannot be associated with Lat. *massa* unless a derived word can be adduced as the base of the Teut. words.

messingisch, adj., 'hybrid, composed of HG. and LG. elements in the same word'; the term was first recorded in the last cent., but it originated probably in the 16th or 17th cent., when HG. and LG. were struggling for the mastery.

Mesner, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *mēsner*, *mēsener*, m., 'sexton, sacristan' (the latter connected with *Messe*), from late OHG. *mēsindri* (not *mēsindri*), m., based on MidLat. **masinarius* for *mansionarius*, 'custos et conservator aedis sacrae, aedituus, ostarius'; MidLat. *mansionarius* was also an official in the court of the Frankish kings (MidLat. *mansio*, 'house,' equiv. to Fr. *maison*). Comp. *Rüster* and *Siqrist*.

Met, m., 'mead,' from MidHG. *mēt*, *mēte*, OHG. *mētu, mītu*, m., 'mead'; comp. AS. *meodo*, E. *mead*, OIc. *mjǫðr*; Goth. **mīluz*, m., 'mead,' is by chance not recorded. A common Teut. and also common Aryan word; Aryan **medhu*, Sans. *mādhu*, n., 'sweetness, honey, sweet drink,' Gr. *μέθυ*, 'wine' (to which *μέθυσ*, 'to be drunk,' and *μέθη*, 'drunkenness'), OSlov. *medŭ*, 'honey, wine,' Lith. *midus*, 'mead,' *medūs*, 'honey,' Ir. *mid*. To these is allied OIc. *mādhu*, 'sweet, lovely,' hence the various meanings of *medhu*, 'mead, honey, wine,' lit. 'that which is sweet,' perhaps (according to Gr. *μέθυσ*,) 'intoxicating liquid.' Comp. *fūß*.

Metze, f., 'matins,' from MidHG. *metten*, *mettene*, *metli*, *metlin*, f., 'early mass,' late OHG. *metlina*, *metlina*, f.; from MidLat. *mattina* for *matulina hora* (hence also OIr. *maten*). From Lat. *matulinum* are derived Fr. *matin* (*matines*), and Ital. *mattino*. Comp. *Messe*, *Mene*, and *Bejper*.

Metzwurst, f., 'pork sausage,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *metwurst*, lit. 'food sausage,' allied to LG. *met*, 'minced meat,' OSax. *meti*, Goth. *mat*, 'food.' See *Messer*.

Metze (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *steinmetze*, OHG. *steinmezzo*, m., 'stone cutter'; also once in OHG. *steinmezzo*, which is clearly connected with OHG. *meizzan*, 'to hew,' mentioned under *Meißel*. But whether OHG. *steinmezzo* originated in *steinmezzo*, or whether *Metze*, Goth. **matja* (comp. Fr. *maçon*, 'mason, bricklayer') is connected with the root *mat*, 'to hew' (AS. and E. *mattock*), remains obscure.

Metze (2.), f., 'corn measure, peck,' from MidHG. *mēzze*, OHG. *mēzzo*, m., 'small dry measure.' Teut. *ē* results from the Bav. and Alem. pronunciation. This word, like Goth. *mitaþs*, 'measure' (about 18 bush.), is connected with the Teut. root *met*, 'to measure'; AS. *mitta*, 'corn measure,' is also equiv. to OHG. *mēzzo*. The masc. is still the gender in UpG., the fem. seems to be of MidG. and LG. origin. To the pre-Teut. root *mod* (*med*) belongs Lat. *modius*, 'peck,' which (see *Þjund* and *Þrūnþe*) before the OHG. period passed into West Teut.; comp. OSax. *muddi*, OHG. *mutti*, MidHG. *müttele*, 'bushel.'

Metze (3.), f., 'prostitute,' from MidHG. *metze*, f., which is "literally a pet name for Mathilda, then 'a girl of the lower class,' often with the accessory notion of a loose life." For other abbreviated forms with the suffix *tz* or *z* used as pet names, comp. *Þritj* and *Þunþ*.

Metzger, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *metzjere*, *metzjer*, m., 'butcher.' Adopted in the MidHG. period from MidLat.; at least no better explanation can be found than the derivation from MidLat. *macellarius*, from which, through the medium of *maxil-*, OHG. **meziǰari*, with a G. accent and mutation, would be evolved. Allied to MidLat. *macellum*, 'shambles,' *macellarius*, 'qui carnem in macello vendit'; yet the change of *ll* into *j* is not clear, therefore a MidLat. **maccearius* (OHG. **meziǰari*) has been assumed. From Mid

Lat. *macellarius* were derived MidHG. *metzler*, OHG. *mezzilāri*, 'pork-butcher.'

meuchel, derived, as the first part of a compound, from MidHG. *miuchel-*, 'secret.' Earlier ModHG. *Meuchel*, from the equiv. MidHG. *miuchelere*, *miucheler*, late OHG. *mūhhilāri*, m., 'plotter, assassin.' Allied to MidHG. *miuchelingen*, 'insidiously, like an assassin'; OHG. *mūhhilswört*, 'assassin's sword, sword for assassination'; OHG. *mūhhari*, *mūhho*, *mūhheo*, 'brigand, foot-pad'; also *mūhhen*, *mūhhōn*, 'to attack from an ambush'; MidHG. *vermūchen*, 'to get out of the way secretly, conceal,' and MidHG. *moeken*, 'to lie hidden'; further E. dial. *to mitch* (AS. **mǰēau*), 'to be hidden,' MidE. *micher*, 'thief.' The entire class points to a Teut. root *māh*, 'to lurk in ambush with weapons'; a pre-Teut. root *māg* appears in Kelt.; comp. OIr. *formāigthe*, *formāichthai*, 'absconditus,' *formāichdetu*, 'occultatio.' Since these words well accord in meaning with the HG. cognates, Goth. **muk*s, Oic. *mǰār*, E. *meele* (to which Du. *meuk*, 'mellow, ripe' is allied), cannot be associated with them, since their meaning does not correspond to that of the class under discussion. See *muften* and *muuffen*.

Meute (1.), f., first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Fr. *meute*, f., 'pack of hounds.'

Meute (2.), *Meuterei*, f., first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Fr. *meute*, 'mutiny, riot.'

meid, see *meiu*.

Mieder, n., 'bodice, corset' (with MidHG. and UpG. *i* instead of *ü*, MidHG. *üe*); from MidHG. *müeder*, *muoder*, n., lit. 'body, bodily form, skin, article of dress enveloping the upper part of the body, stays, bodice, vest,' OHG. *muodar*, 'alvus, belly of a snake'; comp. OLG. *māder*, OFris. *mōther*, 'breast bandage' (worn by women); Goth., AS., and Oic. **mōþr* are wanting. The various meanings are specially ascribed to the relation of *leit*, 'body,' to *leitþen*, 'stays.' The word has also been connected further with Gr. *μήτρο*, 'womb,' as well as with Lat. *matrīx*; this leads to its kinship with the cognates of *Mutter*.

Miene, f., 'mien, look, bearing,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *mine*.

Mies, see *Mes*.

Miete, f., 'pay, hire, rent,' from MidHG. *miete*, OHG. *mieta*, *miata*, earlier *mēta*, f., 'payment, wages'; the orig. form is

preserved by Goth. *mizdō*, 'reward,' the *z* of which, however, by the lengthening of the *ī* to *ē* has been lost in Teut.; OHG. *mēta*, OSax. *mēda*, AS. *mēd* (once with the normal change of *s* into *r*, *meord*), E. *meed*. Goth. *mizdō*, from pre-Teut. *mizdhā-*, is primit. allied to Gr. *μισθός*, 'wages, hire,' OSlov. *mžda*, f., 'wages,' Zend *mžda*, n., 'wages,' OInd. *mīdhā* (for *mīdhā*), 'contest, match, booty' (orig. sense probably 'prize,' by inference from the Sans. adj. *mīdhvās*, 'distributing lavishly'). Hence the primit. Aryan form of the cognates is *mizdho-*, *mizdhā-*, orig. meaning 'wages, prize.'

Mieze, f., 'pussy,' ModHG. only; it is either the modern Bav. pet name for Maria, 'Mary,' just as *Šinž*, the pet name for the tom-cat, is connected with *Šeinrič*, 'Henry,' or it is a recent onomatopoeic form like the phonetically cognate Ital. *micio*, and the corresponding Rom. class. The ModHG. *mianen*, *mauen*, are also onomatopoeic forms.

Milbe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *milve*, OHG. *miluca*, *miliuca*, f., 'mite, moth'; Goth. **milveþō*, or rather **milveþ*, f., are wanting. To this Goth. *malō*, f., 'moth,' and OIc. *mǫlr*, 'moth,' are allied. These terms are derived from the root *mel*, *mal*, 'to grind'; *Milbe*, Goth. *malō*, 'the grinding (i.e., producing dust or meal) insect'; to the same root OSlov. *moll*, 'moth,' also belongs.

Milch, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *milch*, OHG. *miluh*, f., 'milk'; the common Teut. term for 'milk'; comp. Goth. *miluks*. f., OIc. *mjólk*, f., AS. *meoluc*, *mīlc*, f., E. *milk*, Du. *melk*, OSax. *miluk*. The direct connection of the Teut. cognates with the root *melk* in *melken* is indubitable. It is remarkable, however, that a common Aryan, or at least a West Aryan term for 'milk' is wanting, although the root *melg*, Teut. *melk*, 'to milk,' occurs in all the West Aryan languages. Gr. *γάλα* (stem *γάλακτ-*), Lat. *lac* (stem *lact-*), cannot be connected with the root *melg*, and OSlov. *mlěko* (from **melko*) with its Slav. cognates must have been borrowed from the OTeut. word, since in a primit. allied word we should have expected a *g* instead of the *k*.

mild, adj., 'mild, meek, gentle,' from MidHG. *milte*, 'friendly, kind, liberal, gracious,' OHG. *milzi*; comp. OSax. *mildzi*, AS. *milde*, E. *mild*, Goth. *mildeis* (hardly **milds*), adj., 'loving, mild'; a common

Teut. adj. of disputed origin. A word corresponding exactly in sound does not occur in the cognate languages. Lat. *mollis*, if it represents **molvis*, **moldvis* (like *sudvis* for **suddvis*; comp. *fūß*), might with Teut. **mildu-*, 'mild,' belong to the root *mol*, 'to grind,' with which also OIr. *mláith* (prim. form *mláiti*), 'soft, gentle,' or OIr. *meldach*, 'pleasant,' is connected.

Milz, f., 'milt, spleen,' from the equiv. MidHG. *milze*, OHG. *milzi*, n.; from the HG. form are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. *milza*, Span. *melsa*, 'spleen.' Corresponding forms are found in OIc. *milte*, n., AS. *milte*, n. and f.; E. *milt* and Du. *milt* signify both 'spleen' and 'soft roe.' The cognates are probably connected with the Teut. root *melt* (see *Mafz*), 'to soften, melt,' "with respect to the properties ascribed to the spleen of manufacturing, decomposing, and liquefying the various humours of the body." The term *Milz* is found in Teut. only; so too *Hand*, *Finger*, *Daumen*, *Leber*, *Leber*, &c. The names of other parts of the body, such as *Herz*, *Niere*, *Fuß*, *Arm*, *Rippe*, have, however, a history that can be traced farther back.

minder, compar. of gering and wenig, 'less, inferior, lower'; from MidHG. *minre*, *minner*, OHG. *minniro*, compar. of *luzzil*, 'little, small.' To this is allied the OIc. and MidHG. adv. *min* (like *baz* allied to *bezziro*). A common Teut. compar. formed like Goth. *minniza*, adv., *mins*, AS. *min*; the corresponding superl. is Goth. *minnists*, OHG. *minnist*, MidHG. *minnest*, ModHG. *mindest*, with the *d* of the compar. which has been evolved in ModHG. between the *n* and *r*; the positive is wanting, as in the case of *chr*, *beßer*, *feit*, &c. Since *en* in these cognates, as in *Wann*, has originated in *nu* for *nu*, the word is based on the Lat.-Gr. verbal stem *minu-*, whence also Lat. *minor*, *minimus*; comp. Lat. *minuere*, Gr. *μνῶω*; OSlov. *mluvij*, 'minor,' Gr. *μνυ-νῶα*, 'a little while.' The oldest form of the root is Aryan *mī* (*mī*), with the pres. stems *mīnd-* and *mīnu-*, 'to lessen, shorten,' of which the OInd. would be **mēymas* (equiv. to Gr. *μῆωω*); comp. also Gr. *μείωα*, 'to diminish.'

Minne, f., reintroduced in the latter half of the 18th cent. on the revival of OG. studies, from the equiv. MidHG. *minne*, f., 'love,' which became obsolete in the transition from MidHG. to ModHG.; OHG. *minna*, f., OSax. *minna*, *minniā*, f., 'love,' lit. and orig. 'recollection, memory';

comp. Oic. *minne*, n., 'remembrance, recollection, toast.' E. *mind*, from AS. *mynd*, is also connected with the same root *man*, *men*; comp. Goth. *muns*, 'meaning.' These belong to the common Aryan and also Teut. root *men*, *man*, 'to think'; comp. Gr. *μένος*, 'temper, disposition,' *μνηστικω*, 'I remember,' Lat. *memini*, *reminiscor*, *mens*, *mones*, Sans. root *man*, 'to opine, believe, think of, purpose'; comp. *mañnen* and *Mann*.

Münze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *münze*, OHG. *münza*, f., 'mint'; comp. AS. *mint*, f., E. *mint*; borrowed previous to the HG. permutation of consonants from the equiv. Lat. *mentha*, *menta* (Gr. *μνθα*), at the same period as the other terms relating to horticulture and the art of cookery; see Pfeffer. The variants, OHG. *münza*, MidHG. *münze*, ModHG. *Münze*, have a remarkable form, and cannot be explained by the Lat. word; comp. Pfeffer-*münz*.

mis, **miß**, 'mis-, dis-, amiss, wrong,' in compounds; from MidHG. *misse*, OHG. *missa*-, *missi*-, which express the perversity or failure of an action; comp. Goth. *missadélps* (OHG. *missitát*, MidHG. and ModHG. *missetát*), 'sin,' *missataujands*, 'sinner,' Goth. *missa*-, for **miþtō*- (lit. 'lost'), is an old to-partic. from the root *miþ* (see *meiten*); comp. OIr. *mí*, 'amiss.' Hence the derivative *mißen*.

mißchen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *mischen*, OHG. *misken*, 'to mix'; comp. AS. *miscian*, E. *to mix*. In the other OTeut. languages a corresponding vb. is wanting. The agreement with Lat. *misceo* (*miscere*), 'to mix,' is evident. The only question is whether the word was primit. allied or was borrowed; that is difficult to determine, since, judging by sound and sense, both are possible. The assumption that the word was borrowed is supported by the loan-words relating to the Ital. culture of the vine, which are quoted under *Reif*. On the other hand, the Rom. languages have instead of *miscere* a derivative *misculare* (Fr. *mêler*, equiv. to OHG. *misculôn*, Suab. *mißle*); yet comp. Ital. *mescere*. On the supposition that the word was primitively allied, which is supported by *Reif*, we should have to compare, in addition to the Lat. term, Gr. *μίσγω* (*σγ* equiv. to Teut. *sk* ?), *μίσγνυμι*, the Sans. root *miç* in *miçrâ*-s, 'mixed,' OSlov. *měsiti*, 'to mix,' Lith. *mišti*, 'to mingle' (*mištas*,

'riot'). Hence Lat. *misceo*, and, if *mißchen* is primit. allied to it, OTeut. *mißja* represent a pre-historic *miß-skejo* (with *sk* as a suffix of the pres. stem, like *forþchen* for pre-historic **forþskôn*; comp. *wasþchen* and *wünþchen*). Comp. *Reif*ç.

Mispel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *mispel*, with the variants *mespel*, *nespel*, f., OHG. *mespila*, f., 'medlar,' with the variant *nespila*. From MidLat. *mespila*, whence also, with the change of the initial *m* into *n*, the corresponding Rom. cognates (Ital. *nespola*, Fr. *nefle*). The ultimate source is Gr. *μέσπιλον*, 'medlar.'

mißen, vb., 'to be without, do without,' from MidHG. and OHG. *missen*, 'to miss'; comp. AS. *missan*, E. *to miss*, and the equiv. Oic. *missa*; Goth. **missjan* is wanting. It is clearly connected with West Teut. *miþan*, 'to avoid,' which is related to an old partic. *missa*- (for **miþta*-with *-tō*), meaning 'avoided, frustrated'; comp. *meiden* and *miß*.

Miße, m., 'excrement, dung,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mist*, m., 'mud, manure, dunghill'; it represents **miht*, like OHG. *forþskôn*, 'to demand,' for **forþskôn*; see *mißchen*. Goth. *mihtstus*, m., 'excrement,' AS. *mox* (for **meocat* ?), 'excrement,' MidE. *miz*, obsolete in E.; the derivative AS., MidE., and E. *mizen*, 'dunghill,' has been preserved, and appears in OHG. as *mistunnea*, *mistina*, f., and also in Franc. as *misten*, 'dunghill.' Since *stu* in Goth. *mihtstus* is a suffix, HG. *Miße* is connected with Lith. *mėz-ti*, 'to dung,' *mėzlai*, 'excrement,' or with the Aryan root *migh*, 'to make water,' which has been retained in LG. as *migen*; comp. AS. *migan*, Oic. *miga*, 'to make water.' This latter verbal stem is found in the non-Teut. languages; comp. the Sans. root *mih*, Lat. *mingere*, Gr. *μυχείν*, with the same sense; Lat. *méjo* and Lith. *mėžu*, 'mingo,' also belong to the same Aryan root *migh*. Since *μύχλη*, *μύχλη*, OSlov. *migla*, Lith. *migla*, 'mist,' are also allied to Gr. *μυχείν*, 'to make water,' the following have also been connected with *Miße*, AS. and E. *mist*, LG. and Du. *mist*, 'mist,' Ic. *mistr*, 'misty air'; Sans. *méghā*, 'cloud,' *mih*, 'rain,' belong also to the root *mih*, which in OInd. means both 'to make water' and 'raining, gushing forth.'

Mistel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *mistel*, OHG. *mistil*, m., 'mistletoe'; comp. AS. *mistel*, E. *mistle*, Oic. *misteltein*, 'mistletoe.' An OTeut. word not derived

from the equiv. Lat. *viscus*, and scarcely allied to E. *mist* (see *Miß*). Origin obscure.

mitf, prep. and adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *mit*, prep., 'with,' and the MidHG. adv. *mite*, OHG. *miti*; corresponding to Goth. *miþ*, *mid*, adv. and prep., 'with,' AS. *mid*, obsolete in E. (except in *midwife*). Teut. *mid*, earlier *midī*, represents, according to the permutation of consonants, pre-Teut. *miþi* or *meti*, and hence is allied to Gr. *μετά*, Zend *mat*, 'with.' It might also be connected with the cognates discussed under *miß*, meaning 'reciprocal.'

Mittag, m., 'midday, noon, south,' from *mitt* and *Tag*. Comp. MidHG. *met-tetac*, OHG. *mittitrag*.

mitte, adj., obsolete as an independent word, but preserved in derivatives; MidHG. *mitte*, OHG. *mitti*, adj., 'medius'; comp. AS. *miðd*, preserved in E. only in *midriff*, AS. *mið-hrif* (*hrif*, 'body,' Lat. *corpus*), E. *midnight*, *mid-Lent*, *midland*, *midwinter*, &c., and in the derivatives *midst*, *middle*, &c.; Goth. *miðjis*, 'medius.' It is a common Teut. and Aryan adj., prehistoric *méthyos*; comp. Sans. *mádhya*s, Gr. *μέσος* for **meðjos*, Lat. *medius*, OSlov. *mežda*, f. (from *medja*, 'middle.'—*Mittag*, 'mid-day,' *Mittfasten*, 'mid-Lent,' *Mittwoch*, 'Wednesday'; *Mitternacht*, 'midnight,' is prop. a dat. sing., originating in MidHG. *ze mitter nacht*, OHG. *zi mitteru nacht*, its frequent locative use (in this case to denote time when) becoming predominant as it did in names of places (e.g. *Baden*, prop. dat. plur., originated in MidHG. *ze Baden*, 'at the baths,' *Sachsen*, dat. plur., MidHG. *ze Sachsen*, 'in Saxony,' lit. 'among the Saxons'). In MidHG., however, *mitnacht* was also used for OHG. *mittinacht*.—**Mitte**, f., 'middle,' from MidHG. *mitte*, OHG. *mitti*, f., an abstract form of the adj. Comp. the following article.

mittel, adj., 'middle, interior,' from MidHG. *mittel*, OHG. *mittil*, adj., 'medius, situated in the middle'; AS. *middel*, E. *middle*, adj., a derivative of OTent. *miðja*, 'middle,' discussed under *mitte*; the orig. form of this derivative was Goth. **midala*-, authenticated by OHG. *mētal*, adj., 'middle.'—**Mittel**, n., 'middle, means, resource,' from MidHG. *mittel*, n., 'middle, centre, something intermediate, means,' an adj. used as a subst.; comp. AS. *middel*, E. *middle*. Preposit. derivatives *mittels*, *mittelf.* Comp. *mitte*.

Moder, m., 'mud, mould, decay,' from

late MidHG. (MidG.) *moder*, m., 'body that has been decomposed, decay, bog, moor'; comp. Du. *modder*, 'slime,' E. *mother*, 'slimy substance' (espec. in vinegar), Du. *moer*, 'yeast, lees.' The entire class has become current only in the modern languages; comp. the corresponding MidG. *mot*, 'moor, morass, marsh,' MidE. *mudde*, E. *mud*. The early history of the cognates is obscure; Gr. *μῦδών*, 'fungous flesh,' on account of its permutation does not belong to the cognates.

mögen, vb., 'to like, choose; may,' from MidHG. *mugen*, *mügen*, OHG. *mugan*, earlier *magan*, pret. pres., 'to be able, have power,' Goth. *magan*; a common Teut. pret. pres. with the OHG. and MidHG. meaning, 'to be able, have power,' as it appears in the ModHG. abstract form *Macht*, and in the compound *vermögen*; AS. *mæg* (plur. *magon*, pret. *mihte*), whence E. *may* (pret. *might*). The Teut. stem *mag* (*mug*), from pre-Teut. *magh*, is most closely allied to OSlov. *mogj*, *mošti*, 'to be able, have power.'

Mohn, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *mān*, earlier *māhen*, m., 'poppy'; OHG. **māhan* is wanting, for which OHG. *māgo*, MidHG. *māge*, m., 'poppy,' with a change of *h* to *g* (see *fragen* and *Zähre*), is used (comp. Goth. *þuhan* with OHG. *dagēn*, Lat. *tacere*); to this UpG. *māgsame* (Alsat. *māss*), 'poppy,' is allied. It corresponds to OSwed. *valmughä*, Swed. *vallmo*, 'poppy.' The word points to pre-Teut. *mākon-*, besides which the form *mākon-* is presupposed by Gr. *μῆκων* (Dor. *μᾶκων*), OSlov. *makū*, 'poppy.' These correspondences, however, do not necessarily imply that the cognates are of genuine Aryan origin (comp. *Mauf*). For OHG. *māgo* a form *popig* (E. *poppy*) was used in AS., based on Lat. *papaver*.

Mohr, m., 'Moor,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mór*, m.; derived from MidLat. *Maurus*, whence also Fr. *More*, Ital. and Span. *Moro*.

Möhre, f. (not current in Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mörhe*, also *more*, *morhe*, f., OHG. *moraha*, *morha*, 'carrot'; a non-mutated form occurs in ModHG. *Mehrrübe*; Goth. **matrþó* may be also assumed from AS. *moru* (for **morhu*), f., and *more*, f., E. (dial.) *more*, 'turnip.' For a derivative of these cognates see under *Merschel*. From OTent. *morþó-n-*, 'carrot,' Slov. *mrkva* and Russ. *morkov* (prim. Slav. **mrūky*) seem to be derived.

Molch, m., 'salamander'; the suffix *ch* first appears in early ModHG. (comp. *Sabatŕ*); from MidHG. *mol*, n., *molle*, m., 'lizard, salamander,' OHG. *mol*, with the variants *molm* and *molt*. Du. *mol* and MidE. *molle* signify 'mole.' It is not certain whether the word in both senses is orig. the same. OHG. *mol*, 'lizard,' has also been connected with the root *mal*, 'to grind, pulverise.'

Molke, f., 'whey,' from MidHG. *molken*, *molchen* (also with *u-ü* instead of *o*), n., 'whey,' also 'milk and that which is prepared from milk'; OHG. **molchan* is wanting. AS. *moleen*, n., testifies, however, to the antiquity of MidHG. *molken*, which is a derivative of *melfen*, Teut. root *melk*; comp. *melfen* and *Milch*.

Monat, m. (with ModHG. *o* from MidHG. *á* before a nasal, as in *Möŕn*, *Moub*, *Brenŕecce*, *ohne*, &c.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mánót* (*d*), OHG. *mánód*, m., 'month'; comp. Goth. *ménóþs*, AS. *mónað*; E. *month*. The common Teut. term *ménóþ-*, 'month' (pre-Teut. *ménót-*), seems identical with *Mend*, OTeut. *ménán-*. The computation of time according to the periods of the moon is perhaps OArjan, since the terms for month in the Arjan languages agree approximately. See under *Ment*.

Mönch, m., 'monk, friar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *müneh*, *münech*, OHG. *munih* (*h*), m. From the prim. form *muniko-*, *monico-*, the equiv. Fr. *moine* is also derived. In the original Lat. word *monachus* (*μοναχός*), 'monk,' the *ch* was probably pronounced as *c*; comp. Ital. *monaco*, OIr. *manach*, AS. *munuc*, E. *monk*; so that OHG. *ch* is the HG. permutation of *k*. In that case *Mönch* was borrowed at an earlier period than *Mst* and *Mabit* (see *Münŕter*). OSlov. *münichü* is a G. loan-word.

Mond, m., 'moon,' from MidHG. *máne*, m., 'moon, month' (MidHG. rarely fem.), OHG. *máno*, m., 'moon'; even in MidHG. occurs a form with a final dental, *mánt*, *mánde*, which is due to confusion with *mánet* (yet comp. *Üntier* and *niemand*), Goth. *ména*, AS. *móna*, m., E. *moon*, Du. *maan*. In the form *méno*, m., a common Teut. term for 'moon' (a later fem. form appears in MidHG. *mántn*, OHG. *mánin*); it is based, like most of the terms for 'moon' and 'month' in the cognate Arjan languages, on Arjan *mén*, *ménót*, or *ménes*. Comp. Sans. *más*, m. (for *máns*, *méns*),

'moon, month,' *mása*, m., 'month,' Gr. *μήν* (for **μήns*), 'month,' Lat. *mensis*, 'month,' OSlov. *měsěck*, m., 'moon, month,' Lith. *mėnu*, 'moon,' *mėnesis*, 'month,' OIr. *mí*. The exact relation of Teut. *ménóþ-*, *ménán-*, to Lat.-Gr. *méns-* (**mėnes-*) is disputed. The derivation of the stems *mén*, *mėns*, from the Arjan root *mē*, 'to measure' (Sans. *má*, 'to measure, mete out,' *mátram*, Gr. *μέτρον*, 'measure,' see *Mahl*, *messen*), may accord with the facts of the case (the moon was regarded as the measurer of time), yet from the historical and linguistic standpoint it cannot be considered a certainty. Comp. *Ment* and *Mentag*.

Montag, m., 'Monday'; with the *món* of *Mend* without the later *d*; MidHG. *mántac* (Suab. and Bav. *mentac*, with mutation), OHG. *mánatag* (**mánintag*?), m., 'Monday'; comp. Du. *maandag*, AS. *món-andæg*, E. *Monday* (**món* equiv. to 'moon'), OIc. *mánadagr*. The common Teut. term for Lat. *dies Lunae* (Fr. *lundi*, Ital. *lunedí*).

Moor, m. and n., 'moor,' ModHG. only, from LG. *mór*; comp. Du. *moer*, OSax. *mór*, n., AS. *mór*, n., 'moor, swamp,' E. *moor*; corresponding to OHG. and MidHG. *muor*, n., 'swamp,' seldom 'sea'; scarcely akin to OIc. *mó-r* (gen. *mó-s*), m., 'moor, dry heath.' OHG. *muor*, as well as AS. *mór* (Goth. **móra-* is wanting), is rather related by gradation to *Mer*, OHG. *meri*, AS. *mere*, Goth. *marē*, or, if *r* is derived by rhotacism from *s*, the cognates are connected with OHG. and MidHG. *mos*, 'swamp'; this, however, after the remarks made under *Moes*, is hardly probable.

Moos, n., 'moss,' from MidHG. and OIIG. *mos*, n., 'moss, moor, swamp' (whence Fr. *mousse*, 'moss'); corresponding to Du. *mos*, 'moss,' E. *moss*, OIc. *mose*, m., 'moss, swamp,' to which OIc. *mýrr* (E. *mire*), 'slime,' is allied. To these are related by gradation AS. *mėos*, OHG. *mios*, MidHG. *mies*, m. and n., 'moss,' whence also ModHG. *Mieß*. The senses 'moss, swamp,' may be associated by the connecting link 'mossy ground,' hence the assumption of two orig. different words is not required, **mosa-*, 'moss' (by gradation **míusa*, 'moss,' OHG. *mios*, AS. *mėos*, 'moss'), and *mosa-*, 'swamp' (by gradation **mósa*, 'moor,' OHG. *muor*, comp. *Mees*). Goth. **musa*, by gradation **míusa-*, 'moss,' is connected with OSlov. *müchü* 'moss,' Lith. *mūšai*, 'mould' (on liquids), and Lat. *muscus*, 'moss,' which has a

derivative *c* for *sc*; and also with Gr. *μῦα*, 'horse-fly,' for *μύαα*, and *μύαξ* (for *μύσαξ*), 'sea-mussel.' The meaning 'swamp' is still current in Suab. and Bav.; comp. *Saßauer Mees*.

Mops, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *mops*, Du. *mops* and *mop*, 'pug-dog.' Akin to a Teut. root *mup*, 'to distort the face, make grimaces'; comp. late MidHG. *muff*, *mupf*, m., 'wry mouth,' Du. *mopper*, 'to wear a peevish look,' E. *to mop*, 'to gibber,' MidE. *moppe*, 'fool,' ModHG. *Mops*, in the sense of 'stupid fellow,' may be explained as indicated by the MidE. word without reference to the name of the Lat. author *Mopsus*.

Morast, m., 'morass,' ModHG. only from LG. *moras*; comp. Du. *moras*, *moeris*, E. *morass*, MidE. *mareis*. The cognates, as is indicated by the non-Teut. accent, are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Ital. *marese*, Fr. *marais*, MidLat. *maragium*, 'morass, swamp.' The *o* of the Teut. words is due to their being connected with *Meer*. Unknown to Suab. and Bav.

Morchel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *morchel*, *morhel*, late OHG. *morhila*, f., 'moral' (Du. *morille*, 'moral'), the apparent derivation from OG. *morha-*, 'carrot' (see *Möhre*), is explained under *Wurzel*. The Suab. and Bav. variants *mauraché*, *móráx*, *mórox*, present a difficulty.

Mord, m., 'murder,' from MidHG. *mort* (-des), m. and n., OHG. *mord*, n.; comp. OSax. *morth*, Du. *moord*, AS. and OIc. *mord*, 'murder,' with the common meaning 'intentional, secret death-blow.' Goth. **maurþ*, n., is wanting; it is based on pre-Teut. *mǫto-m*, n., and orig. meant 'death' simply, as the root *mor*, 'to die,' widely diffused through all the Aryan languages, indicates. Comp. the Sans. root *mṛ*, 'to die,' *mṛtá-m*, n., 'death,' *amṛta-m*, 'immortality,' *mṛtas*, 'dead,' *mṛta-s*, 'mortal,' *amṛta-s*, 'immortal,' *mṛtyás*, 'death'; Lat. *mori*, 'to die,' *mortuus*, 'dead,' *mors* (Sans. *mṛti-s*), 'death'; OSlov. *mǫti*, 'to die,' *mori-sü* *mǫti*, 'death,' *mǫti-vü* (Lat. *mortuus*), 'dead'; Lith. *mirti*, 'to die,' *mirtis*, 'death.' In Gr. as well as in OTeut. the strong root *mṛ* is wanting, but its derivatives *βπορός*, 'mortal' (for **μπο-ρό-s*), *ἀμβπορός*, 'immortal,' have been preserved; OIr. *marb*, 'dead.' In Teut. the root has assumed the sense of 'intentional, secret killing,' the older meaning 'to die, death,' supplanted by *sterben* and *Tob*, having be-

come obsolete; MidHG. *mort*, 'dead,' was borrowed from Fr. *mort*. Comp. further Goth. *maúrþr*, n. (in Sans. **mṛtra-m*), AS. *morbör*, n., equiv. to E. *murder*; also OHG. *murdāren*, Goth. *maurþrjan*, 'to murder'; hence Fr. *meurtre*, MidLat. *mor-drum*, 'murderous deed.'

Morgen (1.), m., 'morning,' from the equiv. MidHG. *morgen*, OHG. *morgen*, m.; comp. OSax. *morgan*, Du. *morgen*, AS. *moryen*, *mergen*, m., E. *morning* (with the suffix *-ing* as in *evening*), OIc. *morgunn* and *myrgenn*, Goth. *maurgins*, m.; the common Teut. term for the first half of the day, commencing with the dawn. It does not obtain, however, in the non-Teut. languages, being, like *Tag* and *Abend* (Goth. *undaurns*, 'midday'), specifically Teut. The pre-Teut. *mṛkeno-* or *mṛgheno-* is still obscure; some etymologists connect it with Goth. *maúrġan*, 'to shorten,' but this gives no definite sense for *Mergen*. With greater probability may OSlov. *mǫčnǫti*, 'to grow dark,' *mǫčü*, 'darkness,' be allied to the Teut. cognates, so that *Mergen* might be regarded as 'dawn'; comp. the development of meaning in *Dämmerung*.—**morgen**, in the sense of 'to-morrow,' is from MidHG. *morgen*, OHG. *morgane*, prop. a dat. sing., 'in the morning, especially of the following day, (on) the next day'; similarly Fr. *demain*, *lendemain*, from Lat. *mane*. This use of *mergen* is unknown to Goth. (comp. *gestern*); Scand. has *á morgun*, E. *to-morrow*; MidE. *tó morwe*, dat., from *morge(n)*, Du. *morgen*, 'to-morrow.' *Abend* is similarly used of the preceding day (see also *Comnabend*).—**Morgen**, 'east,' is similar to the meaning of Lat. *mane* in the Rom. languages. Comp. the origin of *Osten*.

Morgen (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *morgen*, OHG. *morgan*, m., 'acre' (or nearly so); usually identified with *Mergen* (1), 'morning's work for a team, the space ploughed by a team in a morning'; similarly MidLat. *dies*, 'tantum terræ quantum quis per diem uno aratro arare potest.' So too MidLat. *diurnalis*, 'a square measure.'

morsch, adj., 'decaying, rotten,' a MidG. and LG. word with the variant *mers*; a recent derivative of the root *mirs*. See *Märsen*.

Mörser, m., 'mortar (bowl),' from the equiv. MidHG. *morsære*, OHG. *morsári*, m.; allied to Suab., Alem., and Hess.

Μούρη, 'mortar,' and *mersch*. The combination *rs* instead of *rsh* (see under *herrsch*, *Sirich*, *Sirich*, *Sirich*, &c.) occurs also in *Sirich*, compared with the dial. *Sirische*. The HG. form, OHG. *mors-âri*, is based on a verbal root *murs*; comp. MidHG. *zermürsen* (MidG. *zermorschen*), 'to crush to pieces,' Swiss *morsen*, *mürsen*, 'to grind, pound small,' Du. *morzelen*, 'to pulverise, mangle.' On the other hand, the equiv. Lat. *mortarium* (Fr. *mortier*) is indicated by Du. *mortier*, AS. *mortêre*, MidE. *mortér*, E. *mortar*.

Mörtel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *mortel*, *morter*, m., 'mortar (cement),' from MidLat. *mortarium*. Comp. Fr. *mortier*, 'mortar' (bowl and cement), whence also E. *mortar*.

Most, m., 'must, new wine,' from MidHG. and OHG. *most*, m., 'fermenting new wine, wine must;' borrowed, like other words relating to vine-growing (see *Wein*, *Winger*, *Lauer*, *Preffe*, *Tersel*, and *Reich*); the Lat. origin is *mustum*, 'must,' whence also AS., MidE., and E. *must*, the equiv. Du. *mo-t*, and in the Rom. group, Ital. *mosto*, Fr. *mout*. Comp. further OSlov. *müstü*.

Mostert, **Mostrich**, m. (the second word is a corruption of the first), 'mustard,' MidHG. *mostert*, *müsthart*, m., 'mustard mixed with must'; corresponding to the Rom. terms, Ital. *mostarda*, Fr. *moutarde*, whence MidE. and E. *mustard*, Du. *mosterd*. A derivative of Lat. *mustum*, 'must,' mustard being mixed with must. Comp. *Senf*.

Motte, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *motte*, f., 'moth' (*tt* originated in Goth. and OTeut. *þþ*, as in *Sittich*, *Latte*, and *treten*). Goth. **muþþ* is wanting; comp. AS. *mopþe*, f., MidE. *mopþe*, E. *moth*, Du. *mot* (*t* for *tt* from *þþ*), 'moth'; also the curious variants, MidHG. *matte*, f. (Goth. **maþþa*), AS. *mohþe*, f., MidE. *moughþe*, 'moth' (Olc. *motte*, m., 'moth,' with the same permutation of *þþ* to *tt* as in Du.). Perhaps the cognates discussed under *Mate* are akin.

Möwe, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *mew*, Du. *meeuw*, f., 'mew, seagull.' The word existed in OHG. as *mêh*; Goth. **maihws* is wanting; comp. Olc. *má-r*, m., 'seagull.' A variant **maiwi* is indicated by AS. *máew*, E. *mew* (for the interchange of *hw* and *w* see *Niere*), as well as by the Du. form *meeuw*. A pre-

Teut. **maiko-*, **maiki*, has not yet been found with a meaning similar to that of the Teut. cognates.

Mücke, f., 'whim, freak,' a LG. form for the rare MidHG. *muoche*, 'vexatious thought'; yet the word may be regarded as the normal UpG. form for *Mücke*, so that its derivation should be similar to that of *Grille*.

Mücke, f., 'gnat, midge,' from MidHG. *mücke*, *mucke*, f., 'gnat, fly' (hence still ModHG. dial. 'fly'), OHG. *mucca*, f. Goth. **muǰō* is by chance not recorded; it is indicated by AS. *myǰe*, f., E. *midge*, OSax. *muǰgia*, Du. *muǰ*. Olc. *mǰ*, n., 'gnat,' suggests the idea that the West Teut. guttural is a suffix, as in *Brüde* (see also *Zugend*). The common Teut. form of the noun is *muwi*, to which also Gr. *μῦα* corresponds.

mucken, vb., 'to grumble,' first occurs in early ModHG., probably akin to late MidHG. *mügen*, 'to roar,' which may be allied to *μυκάουα*, 'to roar' (see *Mücke*). Perhaps it is also connected with *Mucker*; it is based on MidHG. *muckzen*, *muchzen*, OHG. *muccazzen*, 'to whisper, grumble'; apparently, however, it is better connected with the Teut. root *māk*, 'to pretend to know secrets,' discussed under *menché*. To this also belongs the simply ModHG. *Mucker*, 'sulky person, grumbler,' prop. 'religious hypocrite,' in which sense the word first appeared in Jena in the early part of the 18th cent. to denote the adherents of the pietist theologian Buddeus.

Mucher, see *muden*.

mucksen, see *muden*.

müde, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *müede*, OHG. *muodi*, adj., 'tired, weary'; comp. OSax. *mōdi*, Du. *moede*, AS. *mēde*, 'tired' (Goth. **mō-þeis*, 'tired,' is wanting); comp. also Olc. *mōdr*, 'tired.' The dental is a partic. derivative of the root **mō-* (comp. *mühen*), of which *müde* is a verbal adj. meaning 'having wearied oneself.'

Muff (1.), m., 'muff,' ModHG. only; from LG. *muff*, Du. *mof*, 'muff,' E. *muff*; a modern Teut. word connected with Fr. *moufle*, MidLat. (even in the 9th cent.) *muffula*. The origin of the cognates has not yet been determined; they are generally connected with MidHG. *mouwe*, 'sleeve.'

Muff (2.), 'mould,' MidHG. only, allied to Du. *muf*, 'musty, moist, mouldy'; late MidHG. *müffeln*, 'to smell bad or

rotten.' With these are connected the widely-diffused Rom. cognates, which are said to have originated in the G. words: Fr. *moufette*, 'firedamp (in mines),' Ital. *muflfo*, 'mouldy.'

mühen, vb., 'to low,' from late MidHG. *mühen*, *müwen*, *mügen*, 'to roar'; perhaps allied to Gr. *μυκάωμαι*, but more probably a recent onomatopoeitic form.

mühen, vb., 'to trouble, vex,' from MidHG. *müen*, *müjen*, OHG. *muoen*, wk. vb., 'to burden, torment, vex'; Du. *moeijen*, 'to molest, take pains.' The verbal adj. *müde* (Goth. **mōþeis*) points, like the vb., to an OTeut. and Aryan root *mō*, of which there are derivatives in the cognate languages, Gr. *μῶ-λος*, 'toil, labour, espec. in war,' *μῶ-λος*, 'exhausted by toil, languid, weak,' Lat. *mō-les*, f., 'exertion, toil, distress,' &c., *mōlior*, 'to exert oneself.'

Mühe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *müje*, OHG. *muot*, f., 'toil,' is a verbal abstract of the vb. *mühen*.

Mühle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *mül* (*müle*), OHG. *mül*, *müln*, f., 'mill'; comp. AS. *myln*, E. *mill*, OIc. *mylna* (derived from E.), f., 'mill.' Hardly a Teut. derivative of the root *mal*, discussed under *māhen*; it is rather borrowed from common Rom. *mōlina*, 'mill' (for classical Lat. *mola*); comp. Ital. *mulino*, Fr. *moulin*, 'mill' (Du. *molen*, OIr. *mulen*, and Slav. *mülinā*). The formation of an OTeut. **mülnō* with a suffix *-nō* has no parallels in Teut. The genuine Teut. word for 'mill' is preserved in Goth. *qairmus*, AS. *cwearn*, OHG. *quirn*.

Mühne, f. (in UpG. almost obsolete), 'aunt, female relative, nurse,' from MidHG. *muome*, OHG. *muoma*, f., 'mother's sister,' also 'sister-in-law, female relative.' That the earlier meaning, 'mother's sister' (comp. *Wāte*), is the orig. one is shown by the connection of the word with *Wutter*. OHG. *muoma* points to Goth. **mōna*, as is indicated by LG. and MidE. *mōne*, 'aunt' (for the change of *n* to *m*, see *Filgrim*). The word is a pet form of or child's term for AS. *mōdrīe*, LG. *mōdler* (equiv. to W. *modryb*, 'aunt'), which have the same form as Gr. *μητέρα* (comp. *Wetter* with *Wāter*); likewise Du. *moeie* from MidDu. *moeie*, 'aunt.' An old synonym occurs in AS. *fāþu*, 'aunt on the father's side, father's sister,' allied to *Wāter*. OIc. *mōna*, 'mother,' and the equiv. LG. *māeme*, Lith. *momā*, OSlov. *mama*, seem to be pet terms for

'mother'; so too Du. *moeie*, 'aunt' (OHG. *muoia*, Gr. *μαία*).

Mühsal, n., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *müesal*, n., 'trouble, affliction'; formed by means of the oft-recurring suffix *-sal*, from the MidHG. vb. **miejen*, ModHG. *mühen*.

Mulde, f., 'trough, tray, pail,' from MidHG. *mulde*, f., 'semicircular hollow vessel, espec. used for cleaning corn, flour-bin, kneading-trough,' with the equiv. variants MidHG. *muolte*, *multer*, *multer*, OHG. *muoltera*. The *u* before an *l* and a consonant points to the fact that the cognates were borrowed; they are usually referred to Lat. *muletra*, 'milk-pail.'

Müller, m., 'miller,' from MidHG. *mülner*, *mülnere*, n. (*ln* is preserved in the surname *Müller*, in other cases it is represented by *ll*), OHG. *mālināri*, m., 'miller.' A derivative of *Mühle* (OHG. *mulina*), or borrowed directly from MidLat. *molinaris* (Ital. *mulināro*, Fr. *meunier*), 'miller.' See *Mühle*.

Mulm, m., 'loose, dry mould, dust,' first recorded in ModHG., but probably of an earlier origin; allied to the root *mal*, 'to grind,' lit. 'to pulverise,' with which Goth. *mulda*, 'dust, earth,' and E. *mould* are connected; see under *Maulwurf*. Comp. also *Grand*.

Mumme (1.), f., 'mum (kind of beer),' ModHG. only, whence Du. *nom*, E. *mum*. The word is usually derived from Christian Mumme of Brunswick, who first brewed this beer in the year 1492.

Mumme (2.), f., 'mask, masked person, disguise,' first occurs in early ModHG.; comp. Du. *mom*, 'mask, mummery,' E. *to mumm*, to which is allied OFr. *momer*, 'to masquerade,' ModFr. *momerie*, 'mummery'; they are probably connected with an old verbal stem, *mum*, 'to buzz, growl.' Comp. Du. *mommelen*, 'to mumble, grumble,' MidE. *mummen*, 'to roar,' E. *to mumble*, ModHG. *mummeln*.

mummeln, vb., 'to mumble.' See the preceding word.

Mund (1.), m., 'mouth,' from MidHG. *mund*, OHG. *mund*, m., 'mouth, outlet,' OSax. *mūd*, m., Du. *mond*, 'mouth,' AS. *mūd*, m., E. *mouth*, OIc. *munnr*, *mūd*, Goth. *munþs*, m., 'mouth.' The common Teut. word *munþa-z*, m., may be based on pre-Teut. *mūto-s* and connected with Lat. *mentum*, 'chin' (of men and beasts). In the non-Teut. languages also evidence of the

kinship of *Mund* and *Mant* may be found, since the latter is an old **mā-lo-*, while the former may represent **mu-nþo* (with a partic. suffix, see *þahu*). Comp. Sans. *mā-kha*, 'mouth.'

Mund (2.), f., 'protection,' from MidHG. and OHG. *munt*, f., 'protection, hand'; comp. AS. *mund*, 'hand, protection,' OIc. *mund*, f., 'hand'; the Du. term still exists in *mond-baar* with the variant *momber*, 'guardian,' OSax. *mundboro*, AS. *mundbora*, OHG. *muntboro*, MidHG. *muntbor*, m., 'protector, tutor'; comp. also *Bermund* and *Müntel*. *Mund* is certainly not connected with Lat. *mānīre* (with regard to *ā* from Aryan *ai*, comp. *moenia*), but is probably derived from a root cognate with that of Lat. *manus*, 'hand.'

Mündel, m. and f., 'ward, minor,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. *mundelinc*, 'ward' and 'guardian.' A derivative of *Mund* (2).

mündig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *mūndec*, adj., 'of age,' from *Mund* (2).

munkeln, vb., 'to whisper secretly,' ModHG. only; from the Teut. root *munk*, *mūk*. See *mündel*.

Münster, n. and m., 'minster, cathedral,' from MidHG. *münster*, OHG. *munstiri*, *munistri*, n., prop. 'monastery, convent' (OHG.), then (MidHG.) 'monastery or convent church, collegiate church, cathedral'; comp. AS. *mynster*, E. *minster*. Formed from Lat. and Gr. *monastērion*, 'monastery,' whence also ModFr. *moutier*, 'monastery, convent' (comp. also OIr. *munter*, *manister*, as well as OSlov. *monastyrj*, 'monastery'). MidLat. *monasteria* were orig. *cellae in quibus unicus degit monachus*, then generally 'monastery,' finally 'cathedral,' *quod plerisque in ecclesiis cathedralibus monachi, non ut hodie canonici, olim sacra munera obirent* (this signification is found even towards the end of the 11th cent.). *Mūnch* was borrowed at the same period as *Münster*; comp. *Mst* and *Þrestj*.

munter, adj., 'cheerful, lively, brisk,' from MidHG. *munter*, *munder*, OHG. *muntar*, adj., 'fresh, lively, zealous, wakeful'; probably allied to Goth. *mundrei*, f., 'aim,' and *mundōn*, vb., 'to fix one's eyes upon,' so that 'striving' is the orig. meaning of the adj. It is also primit. allied to OSlov. *mędrŭ*, 'wise,' Lith. *mundrŭs*, *mandrŭs*, 'cheerful.' Moreover, OHG. *muntar* may also be connected with OHG. *męnden*,

OSax. *męndian*, 'to rejoice' (Teut. root *manþ*).

Münze (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *münze*, OHG. *munizsa*, f., 'coin.' The word was adopted in West Teut. previous to the HG. permutation, probably even before the time of Tacitus, from Lat. *monēta*, 'coin, money'; comp. AS. *mynet*, E. *mint*, Du. *munt*. Lat. *monēta*, on its adoption, was probably pronounced, with a Teut. accent, *mōnēta*; *ē* passed into *ɛ* and *ø* into *ü*, later *ū*; *mūnita* is the initial stage of OHG. *mūnizsa*. That Lat. words were introduced with Lat. money (Tacit. *Germ.* 5) is antecedently probable. Comp. *Þjund*.

Münze (2.), f., equiv. to *Münze*.

mürbe, adj., 'tender,' from MidHG. *mürve*, *mür*, OHG. *muruvi*, *murvi*, adj., 'tender, mellow'; also, with the same sense, OHG. *maravi*, *maro*, MidHG. *mar* (inflect. *marver*), AS. *mearu*. The root *mar* appears further in Gr. *μαραινω*, 'to cause to wither,' Sans. *mld*, 'to fade'; also in OIr. *meirb*, 'soft.'

murmeln, vb., 'to murmur,' from MidHG. *murmeln*, OHG. *murmulōn*, with the parallel form *murmurōn*, 'to murmur, grumble'; either from Lat. *murmurare*, or rather a native onomatopoeic form. See *murren*.

Murmelfier, n., 'marmot,' corrupted in late MidHG. from MidHG. *mürmendin*, n., OHG. *murmuntl*, n., 'marmot' (OHG. variant *muremunto*, m.). The ultimate source of the word is Lat. *murem montis* (*mus montis*, *mus montanus*), whence also the corresponding Ital. *marmotta*, Fr. *marmotte*. The OHG. form *murmuntl* is extended by a diminut. suffix.

murren, vb., 'to grumble, mutter,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to the equiv. Du. *morren*, AS. *murenian*.

Mus, n., 'pap, porridge, confection of fruit,' from MidHG. and OHG. *muos*, n., 'cooked food, espec. pap-like food; food, meal'; OSax. and AS. *mōs*, n., 'food.' The assumed Goth. **mōsa-*, 'food,' may be connected with *mati-*, 'food,' while **mōsa-* may represent **mōtta-* with a dental suffix; in that case the root would be Teut. *mat*, pre-Teut. *mād*, 'to cook, prepare food' (for Goth. *mats*, 'food,' see *Wieser* and *Mäntz*). To this is allied *Gemüse*, 'vegetables,' from MidHG. *gemüse* (OHG. **gi-muost*), n., which as a derivative presumes the more general sense of OHG. *muos*. See *Müstreif*.

Muschel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *muschel*, OHG. *muscula*, f., 'mussel, shell-fish.' Borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *musculus*, m.

Muskel, m., 'muscle' (of the body), ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *musculus*.

müssen, anom. vb., 'to be obliged'; *mnst*, from MidHG. *müezen*, OHG. *muozan*, pret. pres., 'to like, be able, be allowed, be obliged' (see *Müße*); comp. OSax. *motán*, Du. *moeten*, 'to be obliged; ought,' AS. **motan*, 'to be allowed, be able, like, be obliged,' in E. only the pret. *must* (AS. *mōste*, 'was obliged') has been preserved with the meaning of the pres.; Goth. *gamōtan*, 'to take place, have room.' The origin of these cognates is doubtful; they can scarcely be connected with *meßen*.

Muster, m. and n., allied to *Mus* (*Gemüse*), "half the stock of provisions left on the death of a husband, and what remains thirty days later when an inventory is made; one half belongs to the widow and the other to the heirs" (Lessing); the share of the widow is called *Muster*. Even in MidHG. (in the MidG. of the Saxon Code) *musterle* for **muosteile* occurs.

Muster, n., 'sample, model, paragon,' first occurs in early ModHG., from the equiv. Ital. *mostra*; comp. Fr. *montre* (E. *muster*, Du. *monster*), 'sample.' Allied to Lat. *monstrare*.

Müße, f., 'leisure, ease,' from MidHG. *muoze*, OHG. *muoza*, f., 'leisure, ease, inactivity,' OHG. also 'possibility, suitable occasion'; allied to the OTeut. pret. pres. *mōtan* (see *müssen*).—**müßig**, adj., 'at leisure,' from MidHG. *müezec*, OHG. *muoz-5ig*, 'at leisure, unemployed.'

Mut, m., 'courage, mood,' from MidHG. and OHG. *muot*, m., 'sense, mind, spirits, courage,' OSax. *mōd*, 'spirits, inner self, heart, courage,' Du. *moed*, m., 'courage,' AS. *mōd*, n., 'mind, spirits, heart, courage, zeal,' E. *mood*, Goth. *mōds*, m., 'anger.' 'Strong emotion, violent excitement,' is the primary idea of the common Teut. stem *mōda-*, the origin of which cannot be traced with certainty in the non-Teut. languages. The usual derivation from the root *mā*, Gr. *μαλομαι*, 'to desire,' is possible. Comp. the Slav. root *mě* in *sămějg* (*săměti*), 'to venture.'—ModHG. *gemut* in *weslgemut*, from MidHG.

wol gemuot, 'courageous,' and the simple *gemuot*, 'minded, disposed.'—ModHG. *Gemüt*, 'spirits, disposition,' from MidHG. *gemüete*, OHG. *gimuote*, n., prop. a collective of *Mut*, 'totality of thoughts and feelings,' MidHG. also 'mood, longing,' OHG. 'joy.'

Mutter, f., 'mother,' from MidHG. *muoter*, OHG. *muotar*, f.; comp. OSax. *mōlar*, Du. *moeder*, AS. *mōddōr*, *mōdor*; E. *mother* (with *th* when followed by *er*, as in *father, weather*); Oic. *mōder*. The common Teut. word for 'mother,' wanting only in Goth., in which *aibeī* (comp. *Ēidam*) was the current term, just as *atta* was used for 'father' instead of *fadar*. Teut. *mōdar*, 'mother,' from pre-Teut. *māter*, is, like many other terms denoting degrees of relationship, common also to the Aryan languages; comp. Ind. *mātṛ*, Gr. *μήτηρ*, *μάτηρ*, Lat. *māter*, OSlov. *mati*, OIr. *máthir* (Lith. *mōtė*, 'married woman'). It is allied to *Muße* and its cognates, as well as to Gr. *μαία*, 'good mother' (as a kindly address). Whether these words are based on an Aryan root *mā*, meaning 'to mete out' (*Mutter*, 'apportioner, distributor'), or in its OInd. sense, 'to form' (of the embryo in the womb), is uncertain.—**Mutterkrebs**, 'female crayfish,' prop. 'a crayfish at the period when it casts its shell,' had orig. nothing to do with *Mutter*; it contains rather OHG. *muter*, HG. *Maußer* (Lat. *mūtare*). Comp. *maußen*.

Mütze, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *mütze*, *mutze*, f., 'cap, bonnet,' which is a shortened form of the equiv. *armuz*, *almuz*. It is derived from MidLat. *almutia*, *armutia*, *almutium*, prop. 'amictus quo Canonici caput humerosque tegebant,' worn also at a later period by laymen; the development of meaning is similar to that of ModHG. *Rappe*. MidLat. *almutia*, the origin of which is entirely obscure (*al* is thought to be the Arab. article), appears in Rom. Comp. Fr. *aumusse* or *amuce*, 'amess' (fur cap worn by officials in Roman Catholic churches).

nutzen, vb., 'to dress up, adorn'; in the sense of 'to be out of humour,' from *nuckzen*, like *Blitz* from *Blifz*, *schmaßen* from *schmaßzen*; but ModHG. *aufnutzen*, 'to throw in one's teeth, blame,' from MidHG. *āsmützen*, 'to dress up, adorn,' MidHG. *nutzen*, *mützen*, 'to dress, adorn.' *Aufnutzen* thus means 'to puff.'

N.

na, particle, 'well then! now!' Mod HG. only, unknown to MidHG.; scarcely identical with the interrog. particle *na*, which Notker (OHG.) uses at the end and in the middle of interrog. sentences expressed negatively.

Nabe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *nabe*, OHG. *naba*, f., 'nave (of a wheel)'; corresponding to Du. *naaf*, *aaf*, *nave* (see *Näber*, *Nätter*), AS. *nafu*, f., E. *nave*, Oic. *nof*, f., all of which have the same meaning; Goth. **naba*, f., is by chance not recorded. Both the word and the idea are OArjan (primit. form *nobhá*); comp. OInd. *nābhi*, f., and *nābhya*, n., 'nave (of a wheel).' Undoubtedly the cognates discussed under *Nabel* with the meaning 'nave' are primit. allied, the Ind. word *nābhi* just quoted also signifying 'nave', as well as Lett. *naba*, f., which is exactly equiv. in sound to OHG. *naba*. Hence Lat. *umbo* (for **onbo*, **nobo*), 'boss (of a shield),' may also be connected with *umbilicus*, 'nave'; comp. Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, 'nave, boss (of a shield).' With regard to the antiquity of the terms denoting parts of a waggon see *Nab*, *Nāḥi*, *Lünſe*, and *Deichſel*.

Nabel, m., 'nave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nabel*, OHG. *nabolo*, m.; corresponding to Du. *navel*, AS. *nafela*, E. *navel*, Oic. *naſle*, m., 'nave'; Goth. **nabala* is by chance not recorded. A common Aryan word in the primit. forms *nobhelo*, *onbhelo*; comp. Gr. *ὀμφαλός*, Lat. *umbilicus* (for **umbilicus*, **nobilicus*), Sans. *nābhīla*, OIr. *imblīu*, 'nave.' These words are primit. l-derivatives of OArjan *nōbhā*, *onbhā*, 'nave, nave,' appearing in *Nate*. In other cases the OArjan terms for parts of the body are mostly undervived forms (see *Herz* and *Dht*).

Naber, **Näber**, m., 'auger, gimlet,' from MidHG. *negber*, *nigebber*, m., a strange corruption (probably by connection with *Nagel*) of *nēbe-gēr*, *nabe-gēr*, m., 'auger' (comp. *Œſſig*). Corresponding to OHG. *naba-gēr*, m., 'auger,' lit. 'spear, pointed iron tool to bore naves,' also AS. *nafogār*, 'auger,' MidE. *nevagðr*, *nauger*, E. *auger* (with regard to the apparent loss of an initial *n* comp. E. *adder*, equiv. to ModHG. *Œtter*; similarly Du. *avegaar*, 'auger,' as well as *aaf*, *ave*, 'nave'), equiv. to OLG.

nabugēr, Scand. *nafarr*, 'auger.' An OTeut. compound, whence Finn. *napakaira*, 'auger.'

nach, prep., 'after, behind, in accordance with,' from MidHG. *nāch*, OHG. *nāh*, prep., 'after, near to, beside'; comp. Goth. *nēhw*, *nēhwa*, prep., 'near to'; allied to the adj. *naḥ*, OHG. *nāh*, Goth. *nēhws*.

nachahmen, see *ahmen*.

Nachbar, m., 'neighbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nāchgebār*, OHG. *nāhgibār*, *nāhgibāro*, m.; corresponding to Du. *nabuur*, AS. *nēhgebār*, m., E. *neighbour*; a common West Teut. compound, pointing to Goth. **nēhwagabār*, m.; it signifies 'he who lives near to another.' Comp. *Wauer*.

Nachen, m., 'boat, skiff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nache*, OHG. *nahho*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *naco*, Du. *naak*, *aak* (respecting the form without *n* see *Näter*), AS. *naca*, m. (obsolete in later E.); Oic. *ngkkrve*, m., 'boat'; Goth. **naga*, m., is by chance not recorded (see also *ſtahn*). Its origin is obscure; perhaps Lat. *navis*, Gr. *ναῦς*, Sans. *nāus*, are allied, Lat. *navis* being changed to *naq*. Comp. *quēf*.

nachſchlagen, see *Œſchleſcht*.

Nächſte, m., the superl. of *naḥ* used as a subst., 'neighbour, fellow-man'; comp. OHG. *nāhſto*, m., 'neighbour'; in Goth. *nēhwundja*, m., 'neighbour.'

Nacht, f., 'night,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *naht*, f.; corresponding to Goth. *nahts*, Oic. *nōtt*, AS. *neahht*, *nihit*, E. *night*, Du. *nacht*, OSax. *naht*, f.; a common OTeut. *naht*-, f., from common Aryan *nokt*-, 'night.' Comp. Lat. *nox* (stem *nocti*-), Gr. *νύξ* (*nykx*-), Sans. *nākta*-, *naktan*-, n, *nākti*-, f., Lith. *naktis*, OSlov. *noštī*. While the word 'night' is common to all the Aryan languages, they differ considerably in the terms for 'day'; this is due to the fact that time in the primit. Aryan period was counted by nights and not by days; relics of this method are seen in *ſaſtnacht*, 'Shrove Tuesday,' *Weihnachten*, 'Christmas,' and E. *fortnight*, *senwight* (comp. *Dſtern* and *Dſten*). Only a few main divisions of time, such as *Menat* and *Zahr*, are widely diffused.

Nachſigall, f., 'nightingale,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nahtegal*, OHG. *nahte-gala*, f.; a term common to the West Teut. languages for 'luscinia,' prop. 'singer in the

night' (allied to OTeut. *galan*, 'to sing'); OSax. *nahtigala*, Du. *nachtegaal*, AS. *nihtegale*, E. *nightingale*.

Nacken, m., 'nape,' from MidHG. *nacke*, *nac* (gen. *-ckes*), m., 'hind part of the head, nape,' OHG. *nac hnac* (*cch*), m.; comp. Du. *nek*, AS. *hnēcca*, m., 'neck, nape,' E. *neck*, OIc. *hnakke*, m., 'hind part of the head' (Goth. **hnakka*, **hnikka*, is wanting). In Swab. and Franc. *Neife* or *Genif* is mostly used, and in Bav. *Genäf* (the Bav. meaning of *nacken*, 'bone,' is remarkable). The graded form with *ē* (AS. *hnēcca*) parallel to *a-o* is preserved by ModHG. in *Genif*; E. *nape* (AS. *hnapa*?) seems to be a corresponding form with a medial labial. In the non-Teut. languages the word may be cognate with OIr. *cnoc*, OBret. *cnoch*, 'hill, elevation' (stem *cnocco*-).

nackt, **nackend**, adj., 'naked, bare, nude,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nacket*, *nackent*, OHG. *nachut*, *nahhut*, adj.; corresponding to Du. *naakt*, AS. *nacod*, E. *naked*, OIc. *ngkkeveiðr*, Goth. *nagaps*, with the same meaning; a partic. derivative (see *falt*) *nage-dō* from pre-Teut. *nogetō*- (OIr. *nocht*, 'naked,' from the prim. form *nokto*-). In Ind. the form *nagnā* occurs with a partic. *na* for *ta*; OSlov. *nagū*, Lith. *nūgas*, 'naked,' are formed without a suffix. Nothing further is known concerning the Aryan root *nōg* (allied to Lat. *nūdus* for **novdus*, **nogvidus*?), which has a bearing on the history of civilisation, since it implies the correlative 'non-naked,' i.e. 'clad,' and thus assumes that a sort of dress was worn in the primit. Aryan period. See also *far*.

Nadel, f., 'needle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nādel*, OHG. *nādal*, *nādala*, f.; corresponding to Goth. *nēþla*, OIc. *nāl*, AS. *nēðl*, f., E. *needle*, Du. *naald*, OSax. *nādla*. A common Teut. form for 'needle,' with the suffix *þlō-* (*llā-*), from the root *nē* (*Þatēl*, lit. 'an instrument for sewing'), appearing in ModHG. *nāhen*.

Nagel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *nagel*, OHG. *nagal*, f., 'nail'; corresponding to OSax. *nagal*, Du. *nagel*, AS. *nægel*, E. *nail*, OIc. *nagl*, 'nail'; Goth. **nagls* may be deduced from the recorded vb. *nagljan*, 'to nail.' The West Teut. words have mostly the double sense 'nail of the finger or toe' and 'wooden, iron nail.' The former meaning, in accordance with the corresponding words in the other Aryan languages, is the original one (in OIc. there

is a distinction between *nagl*, 'finger-nail,' and *nagle*, 'wooden, iron nail'). Teut. *naglo-* originated in Aryan *noghlo-*, or rather *nokhlō-*; comp. OInd. *nakhā*, m. and n., 'finger or toe nail, claw of birds,' Gr. *δρυχ-* (nom. *δρυξ*), 'claw, talon, hoof,' then also 'hook,' Lat. *unguis*, 'claw, talon,' OSlov. *nogǎtl*, 'nail, claw' (from OSlov. *nogà*, f., 'foot'); Lith. *nāgas*, 'finger-nail,' *nagū*, 'horse's hoof.' The root *nokh*, *nogh*, is unknown; it must not be sought for in *nagen*, the root of which was rather pre-Teut. *ghnagh*. See *Näffe*.

nagen, vb., 'to gnaw, nibble,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nagen*, OHG. *nagan*, with the earlier variant *gnagan*; comp. OSax. and AS. *gnagan*, E. *to gnaw*, OIc. *gnaga*, 'to gnaw.' There are also forms with initial *k* instead of *g*, Du. *knagen*, OLG. *cnagan*, likewise HG. *chnagan*, 'to gnaw'; the form *nagen* originated in *gnagen*. To the Teut. root *gnag*, *knag*, no correspondences have been found as yet in the non-Teut. languages.

nah, adj., 'near, impending,' from MidHG. *nāch* (inflect. *nāher*), OHG. *nāh* (inflect. *nāher*), adj., 'near'; corresponding to OSax. *nāh*, LG. and Du. *na*, AS. *nēah*, E. *nigh*, adj. (whence the comp. AS. *nēar*, adv., E. *near*; superl. *nēxt*, E. *next*); OIc. *nār*, Goth. *nēhws*, 'near.' To the Goth. stem *nēhwa-* (for further derivatives see under *Nachtar* and *nað*) we should have expected *nēko*, *nēge-*, in the non-Teut. languages, but they do not occur. Gr. *ἐγγύς*, 'near,' is no more equiv. in sound to *nāhe* than Sans. *nāhūśā*, 'neighbouring.'—**nāhe**, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *nāhe*, OHG. *nāho*, adv., 'near, nearly.'—**Nāhe**, f., 'nearness, proximity,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nāhe*, OHG. *nāhi*, f.; an abstract of the adj. *nāh*.

nāhen, vb., 'to sew, stitch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nājen*, OHG. *nājan*; corresponding only to Du. *naaijen*; Goth. **naian* is wanting, neither is the word found in the other Teut. languages. The verbal stem *nē* contained in *nāhen* was at one time more widely diffused in the Teut. group, as may be inferred from the common Teut. *Þatēl* (*nēþlō-*); comp. further *Þaht*. In the non-Teut. languages a root *nē*, 'to spin,' is found, which is usually connected with the root of *nāhen*; comp. Lat. *neo*, Gr. *νέω*, 'I spin,' *νήμα*, 'thread,' *νήτρον*, 'spindle'; to this is allied a root *snā* in OIr. *snāthe*, 'thread,' *snāthat*, 'needle'

(comp. *Эхнут*). The cognates were probably borrowed in pre-historic times by one tribe from another (comp. *naſſen*), so that *naſen* may not be a genuine Teut. word.

nahr- in *nahrhaft*, from MidHG. *nar*, OHG. *naru*, f., 'rescue, maintaining, sustenance.' To this is allied the derivative **Nahrung**, f., 'nourishment, food,' from MidHG. *narunge*, f., maintenance, nourishment'; allied to *naſſen*.

nährten, vb., 'to nourish, support, foster,' from MidHG. *neru*, *nerigen*, OHG. *neren*, *nerian*; prop. causative of *genesen*, hence 'to cause to recover, make healthy, heal, rescue, keep alive.' The modern sense is found as early as MidHG. The word corresponds to OSax. *nerian*, AS. *nerigan*, Goth. *nasjan*, 'to rescue.' The change of *s* (for *z*) to West Teut. and Scand. *r* at the end of the stem in causative vbs. is normal (comp. *lehren*); allied to OIc. *néra*. See *nährhaft* and *genesen*.

Nacht, f., 'seam,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *nāt*, f.; corresponding to Du. *naad*. Allied to *naſen*, root *nē* (Goth. **nēps*), and to OHG. *nātāri*, *nāteri*, MidHG. *nātære*, m., 'sewer, tailor,' of which the fem. form is MidHG. *nāterin*, ModHG. *Nächterin*. See *Natel* and *naſen*.

naiv, adj., 'naïve, artless,' borrowed in the last cent. from Fr. *naïf*.

Name, m., 'name,' from the equiv. MidHG. *name*, OHG. *namo*, m. This word, to which there are corresponding terms in all the Teut. and Aryan languages, is of the greatest antiquity, and is most widely diffused. Comp. OSax. *namo*, Du. *naam*, AS. *nama*, *nama*, m., E. *name*; Goth. *namō*, n. OIc. *nafn*, n. (for *namn*), 'name'; equiv. to the corresponding Sans. *nāman-*, Gr. *δ-νομα*, Lat. *nōmen*, OSlov. *imě*, n. (from **in-men*, **n-men*), Pruss. *emmens*, OIr. *ainm*. The Aryan primit. form may have been *nōmen-*. Aryan *nōmen* is indicated by MidHG. *benuomen* and Du. *noemen*, 'to name,' yet the OSlov. and OIr. words present some phonetic difficulties. Formerly Gr. *δνομα* and Lat. *nōmen* were derived from the root *gnō-*, *gnō-*, 'to recognise' comp. E. *to know*, see *famen*), so that Aryan *nōmen* would represent *gnōmen*, and have orig. signified 'means of recognition'; this view wants phonetic confirmation. Others derive *Name* from the root *nem* in *neſſen*, so that the word would mean 'that which is accepted,' which is

likewise improbable; see further *unnen* and *nämlich*.

Napf, m., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. *napf*, OHG. *napf*, for an earlier *hnapf*, m., 'goblet, dish'; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. *nap*, 'bowl,' AS. *hnæp* (gen. *hnæppes*), 'goblet.' Of obscure origin. The Teut. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *nappo*, Fr. *hanap*, 'goblet.'

Narbe, f. (apparently hardly known in UpG.), 'scar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *narve*, late OHG. *narwa*, f., lit. 'narrowness, contraction'; a fem. subst. from the adj. *narwa-* (OSax. *narwi*, AS. *nearwi*, E. *narrow*), 'narrow' (comp. *Nehrung*). Comp. in the non-Teut. languages, Lith. *nėr-ti*, 'to thread (a needle),' *narvā*, 'cell of the queen-bee.'

Narde, f. 'nard, spikenard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *narde*, OHG. *narða*, f.; formed from Gr. and Lat. *vápidos*, *nardus*, introduced also through the translation of the Bible into other languages.

Narr, m., 'fool,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *narre*, m., 'simpleton, fool,' OHG. *narro*, m., 'madman'; a word peculiar to G., the origin of which is totally obscure. The derivation from MidLat. *nārio*, 'sneerer, scoffer, subannans,' is not satisfactory, since the Lat. word would be represented by a different form in G.; moreover, there is no reason, as far as the meaning is concerned, to suppose that the word was borrowed (see *Gantter*). Allied to OHG. *snurring*, MidHG. *snürrine*, 'buffoon, fool'?

Narwal, m., 'sea-unicorn,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Dan. and Swed. *narhval* (equiv. to OIc. *ná-hvalr*), whence also E. *narwal*. The origin of these cognates, introduced from the North, is obscure. See *Nalſſich*.

naſſen, vb., 'to pilfer dainties,' from MidHG. *naſſen*, OHG. *nascōn*, 'to partake of dainties, pilfer dainties'; for **hnaskōn*, allied to Goth. *hnasqus*, 'soft, tender,' AS. *hneſcē*, 'soft, tender,' E. *nesh l*.

Nase, f., 'nose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nase*, OHG. *nasa*, f.; corresponding terms occur in the other Teut. languages, but Goth. **nasa* is by chance not recorded. OIc. *nos*, f. (for *nasu*, *nasō*); AS. (with gradation *o, a*) *nosu*, *nasu*, E. *nose* (the form with *a* in the stem appears in numerous AS. compounds as *næs-*), Du. *neus*. Like other terms for parts of the body, this too is common Aryan (see *ἦνῆ*, *ἔρξ*, *ἰριε*, *Riere*, *Зажу*, &c.); comp. OInd. *nāsā*, *nas*, f.,

OSlov. *nosŭ*, m., Lith. *nosis*, Lat. *nāsus*, *nāres*. See further *Nüßern*.

naß, adj., 'wet, moist,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *naʒ*, adj.; corresponding to Goth. **nata-*, nom. **nats*, 'wet' (deduced from *natjan*; see *nęten*); OSax. and Du. *nat*. Teut. *nata-* can scarcely be connected with Sans. *natī*, f., 'river,' because the latter is derived from a root *nad*, 'to rush, roar.' Perhaps Gr. *vorepós*, 'wet' (*vorew*, 'I am wet?'), points, like the Teut. cognates, to a root *not*, *nod* (comp. *Naß* with Gr. *kóros*). *Neß* likewise may be primit. allied; see *Neß* and *nęten*.—**Naß**, n., 'humidity,' from MidHG. *naʒ*, n., 'fluid, moistness'; the adj. *naß* used as a neut. subst.—**Nässe**, f., 'humidity, moisture,' from MidHG. *nēʒse*, OHG. *nēʒst*, f.; an abstract from *naß*.

Natter, f., 'adder, viper, asp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nāter*, *nātere*, OHG. *nātara*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *nādra*, Du. *adder* (for *nadder*; see under *Nabe*, *Nābrt*), AS. *nāddre*, E. *adder* (likewise, with the loss of the initial *n*, see *Ötter*). Goth. **nēdro* is wanting, the graded form *nādrs*, m., 'adder,' being used; OIc. *nādr*, *nādra*, 'adder.' A specifically Teut. word, the early history of which is not quite clear; it can scarcely be connected with Lat. *natrix*, 'water-snake,' which belongs to *nare*, *natare*, 'to swim.'

Naue, f., 'barque,' from MidHG. *nāwe*, *nāwe*, f. and m., 'small ship,' espec. 'ferry-boat'; not primit. allied to Lat. *nāvis*, but rather borrowed from it in the MidHG. period. The Teut. cognate of Lat. *nāvis*, Gr. *νήψ*, Sans. *nāus*, is OIc. *nór*, 'ship,' of which we should have expected the corresponding MidHG. form **nuowe*. It is certainly remarkable that the Teut. primit. word corresponding to the Aryan terms adduced has been preserved only in Scand.

Nebel, m., 'mist, fog, haze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nēbel*, OHG. *nēbul*; corresponding to OSax. *nēbal*, m., Du. *nevel* (in E. *mist*; see *Niß*). Goth. **nibls* is wanting; allied to the OIc. compounds with *nisl-*, 'darkness,' to which *njól*, 'night,' is akin (comp. AS. *nifol*, 'dark'). OHG. *nēbul*, from pre-Teut. *nebhola-*, corresponds to Gr. *νεφέλη*, 'cloud, mist,' Gr. *νέφος*, n., 'cloud, mist,' Lat. *nēbula*, 'mist,' Sans. *nābhas*, n., 'mist, cloud, dampness,' OSlov. *nebo* (stem *nebes-*), n., 'sky,' OIr. *neil*, 'cloud.'

neben, adv. and prepos., 'beside, along with, in addition to,' from MidHG. *nēben*,

shortened form of *enēben*, OHG. *nēben*, *in-ēben*, 'beside'; as a compound of *in* and *eten* it signifies lit. 'in the same line with,' similarly AS. *on efn*, *on emn*, 'alongside.' Comp. the following word.

nebst, prep., 'along with, together with,' first occurs in early ModHG., with the variant *nebenst*. Borrowed from Du., in which *nevens*, 'near to,' occurs, which is etymologically equiv. to *neben*.

necken, vb., 'to tease, banter,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *necken*, 'to excite the appetite,' to which is allied MidHG. (MidG.) *nachst*, 'malicious, crafty,' *nacheit*, 'malice, cunning'; not found in OHG. Of obscure origin. See *Schabernack*.

Neffe, m. (with abnormal *ff*), 'nephew,' from MidHG. *nēve*, OHG. *nēvo*, m.; orig. existing in all the OTeut. dialects. (now obsolete in Suab. and Bav.) The meaning in the older languages was not so definite as at present; MidHG. *nēve*, most frequently means 'sister's son,' also more rarely 'brother's son,' likewise 'uncle,' then generally 'relative'; Du. *neef*, 'grandson, nephew, cousin,' AS. *nēfa*, 'grandson, nephew' (E. *nephew* is based on Fr. *neveu*), OIc. *nefe*, m., 'relative.' Goth. **nīfa*, m., is by chance not recorded. The cognates are primitive and common to the Aryan group; Teut. **nefōd*, nom. sing. (of which there is a fem. form *nifst*; see *Nichte*), from pre-Teut. *nēpōt*, appears in Ind. *nāpāt* (stem *nāpṭr*), 'descendant, son, grandson,' Lat. *nepos*, 'grandson,' Gr. *νεψίος*, 'first cousin,' *νεπέδες*, 'brood,' OIr. *niá*, 'sister's son.' With regard to the fluctuation of meaning see *Brant*, *Dheim*, *Wetter*, and *Schwager*.

nehmen, vb., 'to take, accept,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nēmen*, OHG. *nēman*; a common Teut. str. vb. with the same signification throughout the group; comp. Goth., OSax., and AS. *nīman*, OIc. *nema*. The most nearly allied in sense to these are Lat. *emere* and OIr. *em* (OSlov. *imā*?), 'to take,' with which *nehmen* is connected in sound if its initial *n* is the relic of a particle. OTeut. *nēman* may, however, be compared more probably with Gr. *ρέμω*, 'to distribute, pasture' (trans.), *ρέμος* (*ρόμος*), 'pasturage,' equiv. to Lat. *nemus*, 'grove,' Gr. *ρόμος*, 'law,' in which case it is especially connected with the mid. vb. *ρέμωσθαι*, 'to distribute among themselves, possess, consider as, hold.'

Nehrung, f., 'a long narrow strip of

land separating a Haff from the sea,' first occurs in ModHG., allied to MidHG. (14th cent.) *Nerge*, 'Kurische Nehrung': 'since Nehrung is a narrow strip of land, it may be derived from OSax. *naru*, 'narrow.'"
See *Narte*.

Neid, m., 'envy, grudge,' from MidHG. *nît* (gen. *nîdes*), m., 'hostile disposition, warlike fury, grudge, jealousy, envy,' OHG. *nîl*, m., 'hatred, anger, envy.' It corresponds to OSax. *nîð*, m., 'zeal, hostile conflict, hatred,' Du. *nîjd*, m., 'envy,' AS. *nîþ*, m., 'endeavour, effort, hostility' (obsolete in E.). In East Teut. the corresponding word is neut., Goth. *neih*, n., 'envy,' Oic. *nîð*, n., 'disgrace, opprobrious term.' Teut. **nîþa-*, connected with Lat. *nîtor*, 'to exert oneself'?. — **Neidnagel**, see *Nîf*.

neigen, vb., 'to tilt, bend, incline,' from MidHG. *nîgen*, str. vb., 'to bow,' and *neigen*, wk. vb., 'to cause to bow, humiliate, lower'; OHG. *nîgan*, from *hnîgan*, str. vb., 'to bow,' and *neigen*, wk. vb., 'to incline, bend.' It corresponds to OSax. *hnîgan*, *hnîgian*, AS. *hnîgan*, *hnîgan*, Goth. *hneivan*, vb., 'to bow, sink,' *hnaivjan*, vb., 'to humiliate, bend' (for **hneigwan*, **hnaigvjan*) and the wk. vb. is the causative of the str. vb. The Teut. root *hnîgv*, from pre-Teut. *knîgh* (or rather *knîg*?), is uncertain in the other Aryan languages. Perhaps Lat. *co-niveo*, *nîco*, *nîcto*, 'to wink, nod,' are connected with the Teut. cognates.

nein, adv., 'no,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *nein* (negative adv.); so too OSax. *nên* (in the *Heliant*), 'no'; derived from the Goth. adv. of negation *nî*, OHG. *nî*, MidHG. *en-ne* (which also appears in the *n* of *nîcht*, *nîe*, and *nîrgent*), and the neut. of the indefinite article OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. *ein*, equiv. to Goth. *ains*; *nein* is therefore 'not one' (comp. *nîchtâ*, meaning 'not something'). The approximate source of E. *no* is the equiv. AS. *nâ* (Oic. *nei*), in Goth. *nê*, 'no.' The Goth. negative *nî*, etymologically cognate with *un-* and *eþne*, belongs to the same class as Gr. *νη* (e.g. *νη-κερδής*, 'unprofitable'), Lat. *nē* (in *nēfas*) and *nē*, 'not, lest, in order that not,' Sans. *na*, OSlov. *ne*, 'not,' Lith. *ne*, 'not.'

Neiske, f., 'pink carnation,' a LG. form for *Nägelchen* (LG. *negelkin*), n.; in MidHG. *negellin*, n., 'clove.' Comp. Ic. *negull*, m., 'clove,' Du. *nagelbloem*, 'carnation.'

nennen, vb., 'to name,' from the equiv.

MidHG. and OHG. *nennen* (also *nemmen*); originated in *namjan* by the assimilation of *nn*; a verbal noun from *Name* (OHG. *namo*). Comp. Goth. *namjan* from *namô*, AS. *nam an*, wk. vb. equiv. to E. *to name* (AS. also *nemnan*, equiv. to OSax. *nemnian*). See *Name* and the remarks there on Du. *noemen*, 'to name.'

nergeln, **nörgeln**, vb., 'to grumble, growl,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; in Bav. the vb. signifies 'to speak indistinctly' (espec. in a guttural fashion or through the nose). Allied perhaps to Du. *nurken*, 'to grumble, growl'?

Nerv, m., 'nerve, sinew,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *nervus*.

Nessel, f., 'nettle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nezzel*, OHG. *nezzila*, f.; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. *netel*, AS. *neþele*, f., E. *nettle*; allied to earlier OHG. equiv. *nazza* (the same as Ic. *noþr*?), 'nettle,' Goth. **natus*, f., and **natilô*, f., 'nettle,' are by chance not recorded. Since the HG. word can never have had an initial *h* before the *n*, Gr. *κνίδη*, 'stinging nettle,' cannot be regarded as a cognate. The word has more correctly been connected with the common Teut. *Netþ* (Goth. *nati*), on the assumption that nets in early times were made of nettle-threads. Further cognates are wanting. The term has also been compared with Pruss. *noatis*, Lith. *noterė*, and OIr. *nenaid*.

Nest, n., 'nest, haunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. *nêst*, n., 'nest, resting-place for birds and also for sucking animals'; corresponding to MidLG., Du., AS., and E. *nest*; Goth. **nista-* is wanting. The cognates are primit.; the OTeut. form previous to the permutation of consonants was *nizdo-*, which is indicated likewise by Sans. *nîda-s*, 'lair of animals,' also 'dwelling,' as well as by OIr. *net*, 'nest,' Lat. *nîdus*, 'nest,' for **nizdus* (Lith. *izdas* and Slav. *gnědo*, 'nest,' are abnormal). The form *nizdo-* is prop. a compound of the root *sed*, 'to sit, seat oneself,' and the verbal particle *nî* preserved in Sans. (see *nictet*); *nizdo-*, from *ni-sedô-*, therefore means lit. 'place of settling'; comp. Sans. *ni-sad*, 'to sit down, settle.' In Lat. and Teut. *nîdus* and *nest* assumed the special meaning 'bird's nest'; similarly in Scand. a general word for 'couch' (Gr. *κόρη*) was restricted to a bear's haunt (Oic. *hîþ*; it belongs, like Gr. *κόρη*, *κείμα*, to the Aryan root *cl*, 'to lie'). The Goth. term for 'nest' is *sitl*,

lit. 'seat,' which therefore is of a cognate root with *Neß*.

Neßel, f. and m., 'lace,' from MidHG. *neßel*, f., OHG. *neßtilo*, m., *neßtila*, f., 'knot of ribbons, bow, lace (for stays, &c.), bandage'; allied to MidLG. and Du. *neßel*, 'girdle, lace,' Olc. *nist*, *niste*, n., 'stitching needle,' and with further gradation OHG. *nusta*, f., 'tying together,' as well as *nuska*, MidHG. *nüsche*, 'clasp of a cloak.' If *st* and *sk* in these words be regarded as a part of the derivative, they may be compared with Lat. *necto*, 'to join' (and the Sans. root *nah*, 'to connect'?). OHG. *neßtilo* (Goth. **nastila*) has also been connected with Lat. *nōdus* (for **nozdu*, like *nīdus* from **nīzdu*; see *Neß*). The form **nastila* passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *nastro*, 'silk ribbon.'

neff, adj., 'neat, nice, pretty,' first occurs in early ModHG.; from Du. and Fr. *net* (Lat. *nīdus*).

Neß, n., 'net,' from the equiv. MidHG. *neße*, OHG. *nezzi*, n.; corresponding to OSax. *net* (and *netti*), n., Du., AS., and E. *net*, Goth. *nati*, Olc. *net*, n., 'net'; a common Teut. term, to which the graded Scand. *nōt*, 'large net,' is allied. The etymology is obscure; it is scarcely allied to *naß*, Teut. **nata-*; it is rather connected with *Neßel*, with which it may be based on a pre-Teut. root *nād*, 'to sew, knit.' Comp. also Lat. *nassa*, 'creel, net.'

neßzen, vb., 'to wet, moisten,' from MidHG. *neßzen*, OHG. *nezzen* (Goth. *naljan*), 'to wet'; a verbal noun from *naß*.

neu, adj., 'new, fresh, modern, novel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *niuwe*, *niu*, OHG. *niuwī*. Corresponding forms exist in the Teut. and Aryan group; Goth. *niujis*, Olc. *nīr*, AS. *nīwe*, E. *new*, Du. *nieuw*, OSax. *niuwī*. Teut. *niuja*, from pre-Teut. *nēuyo-*, appears also in Sans. *nāvyas* (and *nāvas*), Lith. *naūjas* (OSlov. *novī*, Lat. *novus*, Gr. *vēos*). The prim. meaning of this primit. Aryan *nēujo-*, *nēwo*, cannot be determined with certainty; it is probably connected with the OAryan particle *nū*, 'now,' so what was new was regarded as 'that which has just come into being' (comp. *nuu*). Its relation to the following word is very doubtful.

neun, num., 'nine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *nīun*; corresponding to Goth. *nīun*, 'nine,' OSax. *nīgun*, Du. *negen*, AS. *nīgun*, E. *nine*, Olc. *nīu* (all these represent **nījun*?); a common Aryan

numeral, like all the units. Comp. Sans. *nāvan*, Lat. *novem*, Gr. *ἐννέα*, Olc. *nōi*. It has been supposed that the common Aryan word for neun (*nēun*) is derived from neu (*nēvos*), 'nine' being regarded as the 'new number' of the third tetrad; the system of reckoning by fours must be assumed as the oldest in the Aryan languages, since the numeral *aht*, 'eight,' is a dual form.

nicht, particle, 'not,' from MidHG. *nīht*, pronom. subst., 'nothing,' OHG. *nīwīht*, *neowīht*, 'not'; it is used even in OHG. and MidHG. to strengthen the negative *nī*, *en*. In the 12th cent. this negative begins to be omitted, and towards the end of the 15th cent. it entirely disappears, its place being taken by *nicht*. In *zu nīchte machēn*, 'to bring to nought, ruin,' and *mit nīchten*, 'by no means,' *nicht* is still used as a subst. (see *Nichte*). OHG. *neowīht* is a compound from *nī eo wīht*, 'never a whit' (comp. *Wīcht*); so OSax. *neowīht*, Du. *niet*, AS. *nāwīht*, *nāwht*, E. *not* and *naught*; Goth. *nī waihts*, 'nothing,' *nī waihtai*, 'by no means.' See *nein*, *nīe*, *nech*, and *uur*.

Nichte, f., 'niece,' ModHG. only (unknown to UpG. dialects in which *Wāje* is used), from LG. *nicht*, in MidHG. *nīstel*, OHG. *nīstila*, f. (dimin. of OHG. *nīst*); comp. AS. *nīst*, Olc. *nīpt*. These are fem. forms of *Neße*, pointing to Goth. **nīsti*, pre-Teut. *neptī*, f., from *nepōt*, m. The meaning of *Nichte* fluctuates as in the case of *Neße*; MidHG. *nīstel*, 'niece, mother's sister, first cousin,' Olc. *nīpt*, 'sister's daughter, niece,' OHG. *nīst*, 'neptis privigna.' Comp. also Lat. *neptis*, 'granddaughter,' with *nepos*; Sans. *naptī*, f., 'daughter, granddaughter,' with *nāpōt*.

nichts, pronom. subst., 'nothing,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. *nīht*. It originated from MidHG. *nīhtes nīht*, an emphatic form of the simple *nīht*, which was ultimately omitted; the ModHG. dial. form *nichtst* is probably based directly on the MidHG. phrase, which in late MidHG. appears as *nīhtert*.

Nickel, m. and n., 'nickel,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. *nickel*.

nicken, vb., 'to nod, doze,' from MidHG. *nicken*, OHG. *nicchen*; the iterative of *neigen* (like *schmücken* of *schmiegen*, *büßen* of *biegen*). *Nacken* is not allied.

nīe, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *nīe*, OHG. *nīo*, *neo*, 'never'; a compound of *nī* and *eo*, 'not ever,' like OSax. *nīo* from *nī io*, AS. *nā* from *ne ā*; in Goth. the

two words were kept separate, *nī aiv*, 'never.' With regard to the negative *nī* see *nicht*; and for OHG. *io*, Goth. *aiv*, comp. *je*.

nied, prep., 'below,' from MidHG. *nide*, 'under, below,' OIHG. *nida*, prep., 'under, beneath'; allied to *nieder*.

nieden (in *hieneden*), adv., 'below, beneath,' from MidHG. *niden*, *nidene*, OHG. *nidana*, adv., 'below'; comp. OSax. *nithana*, AS. *neopan* (from AS. *beneopan* is derived E. *beneath*); allied to *nieder*.

nieder, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *nider*, OHG. *nidar*, adv., 'down, downward'; corresponding to OSax. *nithar*, Du. *neder*, AS. *niper*, E. *nether*, OIc. *nidr*; Goth. **nīþar*, is by chance not recorded. A derivative of the Aryan verbal particle *nī*, 'down' (see *Netī*), which is preserved in other Teut. forms (see *nied* and *nieten*); comp. OSlov. *nizū*, 'below,' as well as Sans. *nī*, 'down,' and Sans. *nitarām*, which is closely allied to the Teut. adv.—**nieder**, as an adj., 'nether, lower, base,' has been recently formed from the adv.; OHG. *nidari*, MidHG. *nider*, *nidere*, adj., 'nether, low'; akin to OSax. *nithiri*.

niedlich, adj., 'pleasant, pretty, nice,' from MidHG. **nietlich*, of which only the adv. *nietliche*, 'zealously, diligently,' is recorded; late OHG. *nietlam*, 'desiderabilis, desirable, pleasant'; comp. OSax. *niudsam*, 'pleasant.' The cognates are connected with OHG. *niof*, m., 'lively longing, zeal, endeavour,' OSax. *niud*, AS. *neōd*, 'zeal, longing.'

Niednagel, **Neidnagel**, m., see *Nist*.

niemals, see *nie* and *mal*.

niemand, pron. with an excrescent final *d* (as in *Nend*), from *niē* and *man*, 'nobody'; comp. MidHG. *nieman*, *niemen*, OHG. *nio-man*, 'nobody'; see *nie* and *jemand*.

Niere, f., 'kidney,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nier*, *niere*, OHG. *nioro*, m. (OHG. also 'testicle'); corresponding to Du. *niër*, f., MidE. and MidLG. *niere* (to which are allied E. *kidney*, MidE. *kidenere*, from AS. **cýðneōre*, **cýðneōra* ?), 'kidney'; in Scand. *nýra*, 'kidney,' with *i*-mutation. If the latter indicates Goth. **niurō*, n., the Teut. class has no further cognates; but if we are to assume Goth. **niurō*, *niurjō*, corresponding forms may be found in the other Aryan languages, which have numerous terms for parts of the body in common with Teut.; Goth. **niurō* for **niurō*, **negurō*, from pre-Teut. **negrōn*, which is represented in

Gr. by an equiv. *νεφρός*, 'kidney, testicle' (ϕ for *gh*); akin further to Lat. *nefrones*. With regard to Goth. **niu-* for **niw-*, **niw-*, see *Niu*.

niesen, vb., 'to sneeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *niesen*, OHG. *niosan*, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. *niesen*, OIc. *hnjósa* (to which *hnore*, m., 'sneezing,' is allied), MidE. *nésin*; also AS. *fnēosan*, MidE. *fnēsen*, equiv. to Du. *fniezen*, 'to sneeze.' The two Teut. roots *hnus* and *fnus* seem to have been orig. identical; with these are connected MidE. *snēsen*, E. *to sneeze*. The pre-Teut. root *gnus*, *kenus*, may be onomatopoeic.

Nieswurz, m., 'hellebore,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nieswurz*, f.; akin to the preceding word. "The name is due to the fact that the pulverised root has been used from the earliest times to produce sneezing."

Nießbrauch, m., 'usufruct,' allied to *niesen*; see *genießten*.

Niet, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *niet*, m. and f., 'bolt'; OHG. **hniot* is not recorded with this sense. The word is connected with OHG. *hniotan*, 'to fasten,' OIc. *hnjóða*, vb., 'to strike, hammer, fix firmly'; the Teut. root *hnud*, pre-Teut. *knut*, has not yet been found in other languages.

Niete, f., 'blank (in a lottery)'; "adopted in the first half of the 18th cent. after the introduction of lotteries in the Du. fashion, from the equiv. Du. *niet*, m. and n., 'nothing, nought,' the gender of which was changed to fem.; the Du. word exactly corresponded orig. to Mod HG. *nicht*, *nicht*." See the latter words.

Niffel, f., see *Nidte*.

nimmer, adv., 'never, never again,' from MidHG. *niemer*, *nimmer*, *nimer* (from *niē mēr*), 'never (of present and future actions)'; comp. ModHG. *nimmer* in the sense of 'no more, never again,' for which *nimmermehr* is used in preference. From MidHG. *niemēr*, *nimmēr*, 'never more.' Both forms are derivatives of OHG. *nio* and *mēr* (like AS. *niēfre*, E. *never*, from **nā-mire*); *nimmermehr* contains the second component twice. See *nicht* and *nie*.

nippen, vb., ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *nippen*, 'to sip'; in Hemb. and Bav. *nepfen*, *nöpfen*, with the HG. *pf*. Comp. further AS. *nipele*, E. *nipple* ?.

Nippfache, f., 'toy, trinket,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *nippe*.

nirgend, nirgendz, adv., 'nowhere,' from MidHG. *niergen, niergent*; see *irgeub*.

nisteln, nisten, vb., 'to build a nest, nestle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nisteln, nisten*, OHG. *nistēn*; a verbal noun from *Nest*. Comp. AS. *nistlian*, E. *to nestle*, Du. *nestelen*.

Niß, f., 'nit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *niz* (55), f., for *huz*; corresponding to Du. *neet*, AS. *hnitu*, f., and the equiv. E. *nit*; Goth. **hnits* is not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants Gr. *kovls*, plur. *kovides*, 'eggs of lice, bugs, fleas,' &c., may be akin, if the words in both languages be based on *knid*. It has also been connected with Slav. *gnida*. *Nuß* is not allied.

nif, the same as *nicht*.

Nix, m., 'nixey, water-fairy,' from MidHG. (very rare) *nickes*, OHG. *nihhus*, n. and m., 'crocodile'; comp. AS. *nicor*, 'hippopotamus,' E. *nick*, 'water-sprite' (Old Nick, applied to the devil), MidDu. *nicker*, 'water-sprite,' Oic. *nykr* (from **niqza*), 'water-sprite in the form of a hippopotamus,' also 'hippopotamus.' The OHG. and MidHG. sense 'crocodile' is easily associated with the other meanings of the cognates; the prim. signification may be 'fabulous sea-monster.' The word is probably based on a Teut. root *nig* from pre-Teut. *nig* (Sans. *nij*, Gr. *νίρω*), 'to wash oneself'; thus *Nir* would mean orig. 'a sea-animal that delights in bathing, sea-spirit,' while the masc. *Nix*, like AS. *nicor*, points to Goth. **niqza, *nikruza*, the corresponding fem. *Nixe*, preserved only in HG., indicates Goth. **niqisi*; OHG. *nicchessa*, MidHG. **nickese, *nixce*, in *vazzer-nice*, f., 'female water-sprite,' for which in MidHG. *merwip* and *mermeit* are used.

Nobisfrug, m., 'underwold, hell,' borrowed, like *frug*, 'tavern,' the second part of the compound, in early ModHG. from LG. The first component is MidHG. *abis, abyss*, m., 'abyss,' whence with *n* prefixed (comp. Ital. *nabisso*, from the usual combination *in abyssso*), the LG. form *Nobisfrug*, hence lit. 'tavern in hell.'

noch (1.), adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *noch*, OHG. *noh*, 'still'; corresponding to OSax. *noh*, Du. *nog*, Goth. *nauh*, 'still'; a compound of *nu*, 'now,' and *h*, equiv. to Lat. *que*, Gr. *τε*, Sans. *ca*, 'and also'; therefore the orig. meaning is probably 'also now,' or 'even, just now'; comp. *mun*, and

with regard to Goth. *h-*, equiv. to Lat. *que*, see *noch* (2).

noch (2.), conj., 'nor,' from MidHG. *noch*, OHG. *noh*, 'nor, not even, and not even'; OHG. *noh—noh*, MidHG. *noch, noch*, 'neither—nor,' also even in MidHG. *weder—noch*. Corresponding to OSax. *noh*, Du. *noch*; in Goth. *nih*, 'nor, not even,' Goth. *nih—nih*, 'neither—nor.' Goth. *nih* is exactly equiv. to Lat. *ne-que* (with regard to Goth. *ni*, Lat. *ne*, see *nicht*). The particle *-h, -uh*, corresponding to Lat. *que*, Gr. *τε*, Sans. *ca*, 'and,' had a definite meaning in Goth.

Nock, n., 'yard-arm,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG.; comp. Du. *nock*, 'summit, point.'

Nonc, f., 'afternoon prayers,' from MidHG. *nōne*, OHG. *nōna*, f., 'hora nōna, the ninth hour of the day' (reckoned from six A.M.), also 'the prayers said at that hour.' The term was borrowed during the OHG. period from Lat. *nōna* (scil. *hora*; comp. Fr. *none*, Ital. *nona*); comp. also OSax. *nōna, nōn*, AS. *nōn*, E. *noon* (the difference in time is said to be due to the shifting of the canonical 'nona' to midday).

Nonne, f., 'nun,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nunne*, OHG. *nunna*, f.; corresponding to Du. *non*, MidLG. and AS. *nunne*, f., E. *nun*, adopted, like the previous word, in connection with monastic life, both in G. and E. about the beginning of the 9th cent., from Lat. *nonna* (Gr. *νόννα*), which passed also into Rom.; comp. Fr. *nonne, nonnain*, 'nun,' Ital. *nonna*, 'grandmother,' like Ital. *nonno*, 'grandfather.' The early history of the cognates is obscure; late Lat. *nonna* was an 'expression of reverence' (hence its meaning in Ital.).—

Nonne, f., 'gelded sow,' is, like the corresponding words in MidHG. and Du., identical with *Neune*, 'nun,' and was thus termed for sexual reasons.

Nord, m. (almost obsolete in the UpG. vernacular), 'north,' from MidHG. *nort* (gen. *nordes*), m. and n., OHG. *nord*, m.; corresponding terms are found in all the OTeut. languages (whence Ital. *norte* and Fr. *nord*), the names of the cardinal points being formed independently in Teut.; in this case the Aryan languages possess no common term. Comp. OSax. **north* (recorded only as an adv. 'northwards'), AS. *norb*, m., E. *north*. Goth. **naúrþs*, or rather **naúrþr* (equiv. to Oic. *nordr*), is by chance not recorded. It has been con-

nected with Gr. *νέπτερος*, 'that which exists below, lower down,' which would involve the assumption that the word was coined at a period when the Teutons were descending the northern slope of a mountain range. Yet it must also be remembered that Umbr. *nerthro* signifies 'on the left.'—To this **Norden**, m., 'northern region,' is allied; from MidHG. (MidG.) *norden*, OHG. *nordan*. n.; comp. also *Süden*.

Norne, f., ModHG. only, naturalised, espec. by Klopstock, from the equiv. Oic. *norn* (plur. *norner*), 'goddess of fate'; the origin of the term is disputed.

Nösel, n., 'pint' (nearly), allied to MidHG. *næselin* (*ö*), n., 'a small liquid measure,' dimin. of an obsolete primit. word, the origin of which is obscure.

Nof, f., 'need, compulsion, distress,' from MidHG. and OHG. *nôt*, f. (seldom masc.), 'toil, oppression, danger, struggle, compulsion'; a common Teut. form; comp. Goth. *naups*, f., 'necessity, compulsion, force,' Oic. *naudr*, f., 'necessity,' AS. *nȝd*, *neid*, f., E. *need*, Du. *nood*, OSax. *nōd*. The common Teut. stems *naudi*, *naubi*, from pre-Teut. *nauti-*, have been connected with Pruss. *nauti-*, 'distress'; *nau-* (see *genau*) is probably the root.—**Nofdurft**, f., 'necessaries' (of life), from MidHG. *nôt-durft*, f., 'necessity, need, needs of nature, want of necessities, livelihood,' OHG. *nôtdurift*, f. (OSax. *nôthdurft*); allied to Goth. *naudi-paurfts*, adj., 'necessary.'—**Noferbe**, m., early ModHG., equiv. to 'necessary, legitimate heir, who may not be passed over.'—**Nofwehr**, f., 'self-defence,' from MidHG. *nôtwær*, f., 'warding off force.'—**Nofzucht**, f., 'rape,' formed from MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) *nôtzühten*, 'to ravish, violate,' and also the equiv. MidHG. *nôtzogen*, lit. 'to treat in a violent manner,' even in OHG. *nôtzogôn* (MidHG. and OHG. *nôtnumft*, 'rape').

Note, f., 'note, annotation,' from Lat. *nota* (Fr. *note*); in the sense of 'musical note, melody,' *note* appears even in MidHG.

nu, adv., 'well now, well,' equiv. to *nuun*.

nüchtern, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *nüchtern*, *nüchter*, OHG. *nuohturn*, *nuoh-tarnin*, adj., 'without food or drink, fasting, temperate,' comp. Du. *nuchter*, AS. *nixtnig*. The assumption that the word is based on Lat. *nocturnus* does not suffice to explain the meaning of *nüchtern*, since the Lat. term signifies only 'nocturnal, at

night'; nor is it possible to regard OHG. *nuohturn* as a genuine Teut. derivative of Aryan *nōkt*, 'night' (Oic. *nōtt*), since it must have been equiv. in meaning to Lat. *nocturnus*. It may more probably be compared with Gr. *νήφω*, 'I am sober,' *νήφάσιος*, *νήφτης*, 'sober, without wine,' the φ-π of which may represent an old guttural. In spite of this probable connection of the root, the suffix of *nüchtern* is still obscure.

Nücke, **Nucke**, f., 'freak, artfulness,' ModHG. only, from LG. *nücke*; comp. Du. *nuk*, 'freak.'

Nudcl, f., 'vermicelli, dumpling,' first occurs in ModHG., whence Fr. *nouilles*; of obscure origin.

nuun, adv., 'now, at present,' from MidHG. and OHG. *nu* (with the variant *nā*), 'at the present time, now,' rarely in MidHG. with the adverbial suffix *n* (*nuun*, *nuon*). Further in ModHG. *nu* (from MidHG. *nū*); corresponding to OSax. *nū*, Du. *nu*, AS. *nū*, E. *now*, Goth. *nū*, 'now.' A common Teut. temporal adv.; comp. Sans. *nu*, *nā*, 'now,' *nūnam*, 'now,' Gr. *νῦ*, *νῦν*, Lat. *nunc* (with the *c* of *hi-c*), OSlov. *nyne*, 'now,' Lith. *nu*. Comp. *neu* and *nech* (1).

nur, adv., 'only, simply,' from MidHG. *newære*, OHG. *niværi* (OSax. *ne wāri*); lit. 'it would not be, if it were not.' MidHG. and the ModHG. dialects have numerous intermediate forms between *n-wære* and ModHG. *nur*, espec. *nēr*, *neur*, *nür*, *nuor*. For the negative *ne* see *nüch*.

Nüfster, f., 'nostril,' ModHG. only, from LG. *nuster*, E. *nostril*, is demonstrably a compound, signifying lit. 'nose-hole' (comp. AS. *næs-hȝvel*, *nos-hȝvt*). We cannot so positively assume that the G. word is also a compound, for the *l* of the E. word is wanting. Hence some etymologists regard it as an *r*-derivative from *nos* (a graded form of *Nase*, comp. earlier ModHG. *nufeln*, in Logau, 'to snivel'), with a *t* inserted, and connect it with Lith. *nasrai*, 'mouth, jaw,' and OSlov. *nozdrī*, 'nostrils.' *Nüfster* is not allied; comp. *Nase*.

Nuß (1.), f., 'nut,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *nuz*, f., neither cognate with nor borrowed from Lat. *nux* (*nucem*). It is rather a genuine Teut. word, orig. with initial *h*; comp. Oic. *hnot*, f., AS. *hnutu*, f., E. *nut*, Du. *noot* (Goth. **hnuts*, f., is wanting). The genuine Teut. cognates point to a pre-Teut. *knud*, which appears with the same sense in OIr. *cná*.

Nuß (2.), f., 'blow, push,' ModHG.

simply; only apparently identical with the preceding word (comp. *Dahtel*); historically, however, it is probably allied to Goth. *hnúð*, 'prick.'

Nutze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *nuot*, f., 'joint, groove'; allied to OHG. *hnuo*, *nuoa*, 'groove,' as well as OHG. *nuoil*, MidHG. *nuovel*, *nüejel*, 'groove, plane,' *nuotisen*, 'iron of a groove plane.' MidHG. *nüejen*,

vb. (OHG. *nuoen*, from **hnúþjan*), 'to smooth, fit exactly,' also belongs to a Teut. root *hnó*.

nütze, adj., 'useful,' from MidHG. *nütze*, OHG. *nuzzi*, adj., 'profitable'; Goth. *un-nuts*, 'useless'; comp. AS. *nytt*, 'useful.' Allied to *geitefen*, where other derivatives and cognates of the str. vb. are adduced.

O.

ob (1.), prep. and adv., 'over, above,' from MidHG. *obe*, *ob*, prep. and adv., 'aloft, above, across,' so too OHG. *oba*; comp. AS. *uþe-weard*, 'upper.' ModHG. *ob* has been retained chiefly in compounds such as *Obacht* and *Obdach*. Allied to *eben*.

ob (2.), conj., 'whether, if,' from MidHG. *obe*, *ob*, *op*, conj., 'if, as if, although, whether,' so too OHG. *oba*, with the earlier variant *ibu*, 'if, whether'; corresponding to OSax. *ef*, *of* (AS. *gif*, E. *if*). Goth. *ibai*, *iba*, 'whether then, perhaps, probably, lest perhaps,' with the corresponding negative *nibai*, *niba*, 'unless.' The OHG. form is the dat. and instrum. of *iba*, f., 'doubt, condition,' OIc. *ife*, *efe*, m., and *if*, *ef*, n., 'doubt.' Hence the lit. meaning of the conj. is 'in doubt, on condition.'

oben, adv., 'above, aloft,' from MidHG. *obene*, OHG. *obana*, adv., 'above, from above'; so too OSax. *oban*, *obana*, 'down from above,' AS. *uþan*, 'from above,' E. preserved only in *ab-ove*. Allied to *ober*.

ober (1.), compar., 'upper, higher,' from MidHG. *obere*, OHG. *obaro*, 'the superior'; prop. the compar. of *ob*. From this was formed, even in OHG., a new superl. *obaröst* (MidHG. *oberest*).

ober (2.), prep., 'over, above, beyond,' of MidG. and LG. origin, as is indicated by the stem vowel, for the *o* which prevails in MidG. and LG. *obar*, *obar*, AS. *ofer*, E. *over*, and the equiv. Du. *over*, is always represented in HG. by *u*. See *üter* and *auf*.

Oblate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *oblät*, *obläte*, f. and n., 'the Host, wafer'; from Lat. *oblāta* (from *offerre*, which was adopted as *opferen*), whence also the equiv. AS. *ofelēte*; MidE. *oblē* is formed, however, from OFr. *oublée*, whence ModFr. *oublie*. See *Dyfer*.

Obst, n., with an excrescent dental as

in *Art*, *Mend*, *niemand*, *Paßan*, *Paßt*; from the equiv. MidHG. *obez*, OHG. *obaz*, n., 'fruit.' It is a West Teut. word; comp. Du. *oofst*, AS. *ofet* (Goth. **ubat* is wanting, in OIc. *aiden*). It is uncertain whether Goth. **ubat* is akin to *eter*, *üter*, root *up*, thus signifying 'what is above.'

Ōchse, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ohse*, OHG. *ohso*, m., 'ox'; corresponding terms occur in all the OTeut. dialects; Goth. *auhsa*, OIc. *oxe*, AS. *oxa*, E. *ox*, Du. *os*, OSax. *ohso*, 'ox.' The common Teut. *ohsan-* (from pre-Teut. *ukšén-*) is primit. cognate with Sans. *ukšán*, 'bull,' the words *kuß* and *Etier* being also common to the Aryan group. The Sans. root is *ukš*, 'to spurt out,' or *ukš*, 'to grow strong, grow up.' If the latter is correct, *Ōchse* is connected with *wachſen*, yet it may be a masc. form of Lat. *vacca*, 'cow.'

Ōcher, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ocker*, *ogger*, n. and m., 'ochre.' Borrowed from Lat. *ochra* (*ὄχρα*), 'ochre,' whence also Ital. *ocra*, Fr. *ocre*.

Ōde, adj., 'deserted, waste,' from MidHG. *æde*, adj., 'uncultivated, uninhabited, empty, foolish, poor, infirm,' OHG. *ōdi*, 'desolate, empty'; corresponding to Goth. *aups*, 'desolate, solitary, unfruitful,' OIc. *auðr*. In some of the languages of the Teut. group there occurs an adj. similar in sound, but apparently of a different etymology, with the meaning 'easy.' Comp. OSax. *ōði*, OHG. *ōdi*, AS. *ēþe*, *ēþe*, OIc. *auð-* (in compounds), 'easy.' The prim. meanings of both classes are uncertain.—**Ōde**, f., 'waste, solitude, wilderness,' from MidHG. *æde*, OHG. *ōdi*, f., 'desert.' Comp. the Goth. derivative *auþida*, 'desert.'

Ōdem, equiv. to *Ōtm*.

oder, conj., from the equiv. MidHG. *oder*, OHG. *odar*, 'or, else'; the OHG. and MidHG. ordinary form are without *r*;

OHG. *odo*, earlier *ēdlo*, MidHG. *ode*, *od*. This abnormal *r* is, according to some, a compar. suffix; according to others it is simply an affix due to the influence of OHG. *wēdar*, MidHG. *wēder*, 'neither.' OHG. *ēdlo*, *ēdo*, correspond further to Goth. *aīþþau*, 'or,' which is a compound of Goth. *īþ*, 'and' (Lat. *et*), and *þau*, 'or.' E. *or* has no connection with this word, since it originated in AS. *āhwæþer*; Goth. *aīþþau* is AS. *oþþe* and *ēþþa*, 'or,' which became obsolete at an early period.

Ødermennig, m., 'agrimony,' a corruption of the equiv. Lat. *agrimonia*, which appears under various forms in MidHG. *odermenie*, *adermonie*.

Ofen, m., 'from the equiv. MidHG. *oven*, OHG. *ovan*, m., 'oven'; so too with the same meaning MidLG. and Du. *oven*, AS. *ofen*, E. *oven*, OIc. *ofn*, *ogn* (Swed. *ugn*), Goth. *aūhns*; the word is common to Teut., hence the thing signified must also be primit. The variation of guttural and labial is seen also in the forms primit. cognate with these, Sans. *ukhā*, 'pot,' and Gr. *ὑψός*, 'oven' (for *υκνός*, which is indicated by Goth. *aūhns*). The orig. sense, 'pot,' seems also to follow from AS. *ofnet*, 'little vessel.'

offen, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *offen*, OHG. *offan*, adj., 'open'; it has the same meaning in all the Teut. languages except Goth., where **upans* is wanting. Comp. OIc. *openn*, AS. and E. *open*, Du. *open*, OSax. *opan*; the adj. seems similar in form to a partic., but the primit. verb cannot be adduced. It is also doubtful whether *anf*, OSax. *upp*, Goth. *iup*, is allied, so that *offen* would mean lit. 'drawn up.'

oft, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *oft*, *ofte*, OHG. *ofto*, adv., 'often, frequently'; corresponding to Goth. *uſta*, OIc. *opt*, AS. *oft*, E. *oft* (extended form *often*), OSax. *oft*, *ofto*, 'often.' These adv. forms seem to be petrified cases of an obsolete subst. or adj. partic; they have also been connected with the partic. of the Sans. root *uc*, 'to be fond of doing.'

Øheim, **Øhm**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *Øheim*, *Øheim* (also with final *n* instead of *m*), OHG. *Øheim*, m., 'uncle'; corresponding to Du. *oom*, AS. *eām*, 'uncle' (contracted from **eāhām*), MidE. *ām*, 'uncle,' also early ModE. *eme* (whence, *Eames* as a prop. name). By inference from OFris. *ēm*, 'mother's brother,' and Lat. *avunculus*, the lit. meaning of *Øheim* is

'uncle on the mother's side' (in contrast to *Øetter*, Lat. *patruus*). Goth. **auhāims*, corresponding to the simply West Teut. cognates, is wanting. The etymology of the word is difficult to determine. The first syllable is generally regarded as cognate with Lat. *avun-culus*, 'uncle,' which is the dimin. of *avus*, 'grandfather' (so too Lith. *avynas* and OSlov. *vjŕ*, from **avjos*, 'uncle'); to Lat. *avus* (to which OIr. *ave*, 'grandson,' is allied), Goth. *awó*, f., 'grandmother,' OIc. *æe*, 'great-grandfather,' corresponds. With reference to the second syllable a Teut. *haima-*, 'honour,' is assumed; therefore *Øheim* means lit. 'enjoying the honours of a grandfather.' A more probable assumption is 'possessing the grandfather's house,' 'grandfather's heir' (hence Lat. *avunculus*, lit. 'little grandfather'). Others join the *h* to the first syllable and regard it as the representative of the Lat. *c* in *avuncu-lus*, and divide the Goth. word thus, **auh-āims*, so that *aimu* is a dimin. suffix for *aina*. It is to be observed that after the remarks under *Øeffe* and *Øetter*, MidHG. *Øheim* may also mean 'nephew, sister's son.'

Øhm, n. and m., 'awm' (liquid measure, about 40 galls., from MidHG. *Øme*, *Øme* (*ā* before nasals is changed into *Ø*; comp. *Øehu*, *Øent*, *Øhmet*, and *Øhne*), f., m., and n., 'awm, measure'; corresponding to Du. *aam*, E. *awm*, Scand. *áma*. They are based on MidLat. *ama*, 'vessel, wine measure' (Gr. *ἀμ*, 'water-pail,' Lat. *ama*, 'water-bucket'). See *Øhmet*.

Øhmet, n., 'aftermath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *Ømät*, OHG. *Ømät*, n.; also in the same sense with a different prefix MidHG. *uēmet*, OHG. *uomät*, n., 'second mowing of the grass'; for OHG. *mät* see under *Øahb*. The OHG. syllables *ä* and *uo* are nominal prefixes; OHG. *uo* also signifies 'after' in the compounds *uo-quēmo*, 'descendant,' *uo-chumft*, 'succession'; *ä-*, which is usually a negative prefix (see *Øhumächt*), means 'remaining,' in OIc. *ä-leiba*, MidHG. *äleibe*, 'relics.'

Øhne, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. *än*, *äne*, OIc. *áno*, prep., 'without'; corresponding to OSax. *áno*, MidDu. *aen*, OIc. *án*, earlier *ón* (from **ánu*), 'without'; in Goth., with a different gradation, *inu*. Undoubtedly the negative *un-* and Goth. *nī*, 'not' (see *nie*), are also allied to *Øhne*, as well as Gr. *ἀνε*, 'without.'—**Øhn-** in *Øhngmäctet*, 'notwithstanding,' *Øhnlängft*, 'not long

since,' represents *un-* under the influence of Du. *on*, 'un-'.—**Ohn-** in *Ohnmacht* is due to the attempt to assign a more intelligible meaning to *Omacht*, which originated in OHG. and MidHG. *â-macht*; the prefix *ô* from the old *â* had become obscure in the compound. With regard to OHG. *â*, 'un-,' comp. *â-teili*, 'having no share in,' MidHG. *â-setze*, 'unoccupied,' AS. *â-men*, 'devoid of men'.—**ohngefähr**, adj., 'casual, accidental,' adv., 'about, not far from,' from MidHG. *ân gevære*, mostly *ân geværde*, 'without evil intention, without deceit.'

Ohr, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *ore*, *ôr*, n., OHG. *ora*, n., 'ear'; corresponding terms are found in all the Teut. languages; OSax. *ora*, Du. *oor*, AS. *ôre*, n., E. *ear*, OIc. *eyra* (with mutation on account of *r*, equiv. to Goth. and Teut. *z*), Goth. *ausô*, n., 'ear.' Like many other terms for parts of the body (comp. *Fuß*, *Herz*, *Stapel*, *Niere*, &c.), this word occurs also in other Aryan languages, Lat. *auris* for **ausis* (to which *aus-cultare* is akin, see *hören*), Gr. *ôrs* (from **ôros*), gen. *ôros* from (*ôsarô*s, allied to an *n*-stem like the Teut. cognates), OSlov. *ucho* (gen. *ušese*), n., 'ear,' from *ausos* (with the dual *ušî*), Lith. *ausis*. Comp. the following word.

Öhr, n., 'eye' (of a needle), from MidHG. *ere*, *er*, n., 'ear-like opening, eye (of a needle), hole in a handle, handle,' so too late OHG. *ôri*, n.; a derivative of OHG. *ôra*, 'ear'; comp. further *Öse*. Moreover, Gr. *ôrs*, E. *ear*, and Du. *oor* also signify 'handle.'

Öhrfeige, f., 'box on the ear,' first occurs in early ModHG., similar to Du. *oorvijg*; usually regarded as a facetious corruption of Du. *oorveeg*, 'box on the ear,' in which *veeg* (cognate with ModHG. *segen*) signifies 'stroke, cut.' It may, like *Dachtel*, *Repfäuste*, *Mantelschelle* (prop. a kind of pastry), be a euphemistic expression.

Öl, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *ole*, *öl*, n. (with the variants *ole*, *ol*, and *olei*), OHG. *olei*, *olî*, n., 'oil'; corresponding to OSax. *olig*, Du. *olie*, AS. *ele*, n., 'oil.' Lat. *oleum*, 'oil,' passed into HG. before the 8th. cent. Goth. adopted the term probably even half a century earlier from the Lat., the only assumption that can explain the remarkable Goth. form *aléw*. The approximate source of E. *oil*, MidE. *oile*, is OFr. *oil*, which with its Rom. cognates (ModFr. *huile*) are also based on Lat. *oleum*.

Öleander, m., 'oleander, rose-bay,'

first occurs in early ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. *oléandre*, or rather Ital. *oleandro*.

Ölwe, f., 'olive,' from MidHG. *olwe*, f. and m., from Lat. *oliva*.

Önkel, m., 'uncle,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *oncle*.

opfern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *opfern*, OHG. *opfarôn*, 'to sacrifice'; so too OSax. *offrôn*, Du. *offeren*, AS. *offrian*, 'to sacrifice,' whence E. *to offer*, under the influence of Fr. *offrir*. Introduced by the Church from Lat. *offerre*. With regard to the change of accent in Teut., comp. *prebigen*, from *praedicare*, in which the verbal particle likewise assumed the accent.—**Opfer**, n., 'offering, sacrifice,' from MidHG. *opfer*, OHG. *opfar*, n., is not based on a Lat. word, but coined from the G. vb. (comp. *Handel*); see also *Öfiate*. Moreover, the Teutons had their own special word for 'to sacrifice'; Goth. and AS. *blótan*, OIc. *blóta*, OHG. *bluozan*.

Orden, m., 'order, class, badge,' from MidHG. *orden*, m., 'rule, regulation, series, management, decree, rank, spiritual order'; borrowed from Lat. *ordin-em* (acc. of *ordo*), even in the OHG. period; comp. OHG. *ordina*, f., whence *ordinhaf*. The oblique case of the Lat. word determined the form of the OHG. term; so too in *Kreuz*, *Abt*, &c.—**ordnen**, 'to order, regulate,' even in MidHG. *ordenen*, OHG. *ordinôn*, formed from Lat. *ordinare*.

Orgel, f., 'organ' (mus. instrument), from MidHG. *organd*, *orgene*, OHG. *organâ*, f., of which a rare variant in *l* occurs, OHG. *orgela*, MidHG. *orgel*, f., 'organ.' OHG. *organa* is derived from MidLat. *organum* (Ital. *organo*, Fr. *orgue*, E. *organ*), or rather its plur. *organa*, 'organ.' Properly, however, "organa dicuntur omnia instrumenta musicorum; non solum illud organum dicitur quod grande est et inflatur follibus, &c." (Augustine). Organs were known to the MidEurop. Tentons as early as the latter half of the 8th cent., espec. in the reign of Charlemagne, for Charlemagne himself received a magnificent organ, which was described by a monk of St. Gall, as a present from the Byzantine emperor Michael.

Orkan, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *orkaan*, E. *hurricane*; comp. Fr. *ouragan*, Ital. *uracano*, 'hurricane'; "it is a modern word introduced from America, said to be of Caribbean origin."

Orlogschiff, n., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. *oorlogsschip*, n., 'man-of-war,' which is derived from *orlog*, 'war,' corresponding to OSax. *orlagi*, 'war,' AS. *orlece*, MidHG. *urlüuge*, OHG. *urlingt*, 'war.'

Orf (1.), m., 'awl,' in this sense Mod HG. only, and identical with *Ort* (2).

Orf (2.), m., 'place, spot, region,' from MidHG. *ort*, n. and m., 'sharp point, end, beginning, corner, angle, border, place,' OHG. *ort*, m. and n., does not occur in the ModHG. sense of 'place.' The meaning 'point, corner,' is the orig. one; comp. OSax. *ord*, m., 'point,' AS. and MidE. *ord*, 'point of a weapon' (for a similar evolution of meaning comp. *Ort*). The *r* of the word originated in *s, z*; Goth. **uzda-* is by chance not recorded; it is assumed by Oic. *oddr*, 'point,' the *dd* of which points to Goth. *zd*. In *Ort* (1) the earlier meaning is still dimly seen. See also *Ort* (3).

Orf (3.), n. and m., 'quarter, quart,' from MidHG. *ort*, m. and n., 'fourth part of a measure, weight, or coin'; corresponding to Du. *oord*, 'a fourth part of a coin, measure, &c.' Identical with *Ort* (2). "This meaning is approximately derived from the square coins divided by a cross into pieces with four *Orte*, i.e., 'corners,' and afterwards transferred to measure and weight. Thus in Germany and Austria, when, in the year 1849, the florin notes were divided into four parts to serve as change, a single part was called *Ortel* or *Ortel*, 'a little corner,' and this expression was then generally used for a quarter of a florin." The earlier assumption that this word was based on MidLat. *quarto*, 'fourth part,' must be rejected.

Orse, f., 'ear, hook,' from late MidHG. and early ModHG. (MidG. and MidLG.) *orse*, f., 'ear, hook, handle,' the usual assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. *ansa*, 'handle,' is not to be preferred to the opinion that *Orse* and *Orhr* are identical, and that the *s* from which the *r* of *Orhr* and *Orhr* is derived is preserved in *Orse*; see *Orhr*.

Osten, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *osten*, m. and n., OHG. *ostan*, m. and n., 'east'; the form *Ost* is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; it has probably been recently coined; comp. *Nord* and *Norden*, *Süd* and *Suden*, *West* and *Westen*. Yet even in AS. *east*, E. *east*, occurs, whence Fr. *est*.—**ostern**, adv., from MidHG. *osten*, *östene*, 'in, to, or from the east,' OHG. *ostana*, 'from the

east,' so too AS. *eastene*, 'in the east,' *eastan*, 'from the east,' OSax. *ostan*, *ostana*, 'from the east'; OHG. and OSax. *ostar*, 'to the east.' The stem *austa-* (in Oic. *austr*, gen. *austrs*, n.), on which these words are based, is undoubtedly connected with the OAryan term for 'dawn'; primit. Aryan **ausós*, Sans. *uśás*, Lat. *auróra* (for **ausós-a*), Gr. *ἠώς*, Lith. *ausrà*, 'dawn.' Since, in other instances, the names for the periods of the day have been applied to the cardinal points, e.g., *Mittag*, *Morgen*, &c., the dawn might be used for the east, especially as *Morgen* in UpG. signifies 'east' (in UpG. the old terms for the cardinal points are almost obsolete). Comp. also *Ostern*.

Ostertuzci, f., 'birth-wort,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corrupted from the Lat. term *aristolochia*, "in order to give at least a G. air and some apparent meaning to the word."

Ostern, fem. plur., from the equiv. Mid HG. *oster*, f., more usual *österen*, plur., OHG. *ostarân*, f. plur., *ostara*, f., 'Easter'; corresponding to AS. *eastor*, n., *eastro*, f. plur., whence the equiv. E. *Easter*. Probably applied at an earlier period to an old heathen festival of the West Teutons. It is based upon the name of an OTeut. goddess of spring, *Austrá*, which must be identical with Ind. *usrá*, 'dawn' (between *s* and *r*, *t* is inserted in Teut., see *ᛚwēstar*). The OAryan *Auróra* had among the Teutons, to some extent at least, exchanged the character of a goddess of dawn for that of the light-bearing goddess of spring. This is indicated by the time of the Easter festival; the Christian season must have coincided with the heathen, since the name of the latter was appropriated. Bede testifies to the existence of the OTeut. goddess by the mention of the E. dial. form *Eostra* (for West Sax. *Eāstre*). *Ausós*, the OTeut. name of *Auróra*, was the origin of the Teut. derivatives for 'east,' as well as AS. *eastendel*, 'morning star, daybreak,' whence the OHG. proper name *Orentil* in the later Orendel legends. See *Ostern*.

Otter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *otter*, OHG. *ottar*, m., 'otter'; corresponding to Du. *otter*, AS. *otor*, E. *otter*, Oic. *otr*, 'otter'; Goth. **utrs* is by chance not recorded. Goth. *tr* remains unaffected by the HG. permutation; see *fitter*, *lauter*, *freu*, *jittern*. The term *udrā-* is applied in several Aryan languages to aquatic ani-

mals; **udra-* belongs to the same root as Gr. *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' *ἄνυδρος*, 'waterless, dry,' Sans. *udan*, 'water,' *ánudra-s*, 'waterless, dry,' hence ModHG. *Utter* is etymologically connected with Wasser. Comp. Gr. *ὕδρα*, *ὕδρος*, 'water-snake,' Lith. *údra*, 'otter,' OSlov. *vydra*, 'otter,' Sans. *udra*, m., 'otter.'—*Offer*, f. (thus in Luther), for 'adder,' is East MidG.; comp. Du. and LG. *adder*, E. *adder* (also Suab. *ádr*).

Oxhoff, n., 'hogshead,' MidHG. only,

from the equiv. LG. and Du. *okshoofd*, n., to which Swed. *oxhufoud* and Dan. *oxehoved* are allied; the origin of the word cannot be ascertained. The sounds point rather to a Scand. dial. than to J.G. and Du., because in the latter *os* signifies 'ox.' It is not certain whether the prim. meaning is 'head of an ox,' though it was thus popularly understood in LG., as is seen by the corrupt form *hogshead*, which it assumed on being adopted by Eng.

P.

Paar, n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *pār*, 'pair, two of the same sort'; formed from Lat. *par*, 'pair,' whence also ModFr. *paire*, and from this comes E. *pair*.

Pacht, f., 'compact, lease, tenure,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *paht*, with the strictly HG. permutated and more usual forms *phaht*, *phahte* (MidHG.), f. and m., 'rent, lease, justice, law'; so too Du. *pacht*. The ModHG. form is due to LG. influence, as is indicated by the initial sound compared with MidHG. *phahte*. It is based on Mid Lat. *pactum*, *pactus*, 'compact, a sum stipulated by the compact.' OHG. **pfahhta* is not recorded, probably only by chance, though OHG. (also MidHG.) *pfid* occurs a few times.

Pack, m. and n., 'pack, bundle,' to which late MidHG. *backen*, *packen*, 'to pack up, load,' is allied; it is connected with a ModTent. and Rom. class, the source of which has not yet been discovered; comp. Du. *pak*, Scand. *pakke*, MidE. *packe*, E. *pack*; Ital. *pacco*, Fr. *paquet*, &c.; also Ir. and Gael. *pac*, Bret. *pak*, which some regarded as the origin of the cognates, though others refer them, with greater probability, to Oic. *bagge*, 'burden.'—*Pack*, n., 'rabble,' is LG., and is historically identical with *Paß*, 'bundle.'

paff, interj., 'puff! bang!' ModHG. only, agreeing with LG. and Du. *paß*, 'puff!'; scarcely allied to late MidHG. *baßen*, 'to burk'; it is rather a recent onomatopoeic form.

pah! interj., 'pooh!' ModHG. only, of a similar origin to *paff*.

Palast, m., 'palace,' from MidHG. *palast* (comp. Art, Obst, Paßt), more usual *palas*, n. and m. (with a varying accent), 'large building with one main room, used

for the reception of guests, for festivities, and espec. for meals,' and then 'palace.' It was adopted in late OHG. (the end of the 11th cent.) from Fr. *palais*, MidLat. *palatium*. See *Paß*.

Pallasch, m., 'sword, falchion,' ModHG. only, from Russ. *palásch*, Pol. *palasz*.

Pallisade, f., 'palisade,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *pallisade*, which comes from Ital. *palizzata*.

Palme, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *palme*, *balme*, f. and m., OHG. *palma*, f., 'palm-tree, palm.' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. *palma* through an ecclesiastical medium. Very many names of plants and trees had been previously introduced from the South of Europe.

Pamphlet, n., ModHG. only, from Fr. *pamphlet*, which was again derived from the equiv. E. *pamphlet*. The E. word is not a native term, though its origin is not yet determined.

Panier, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *panier*, usually *banier*, f. and n., 'banner, standard.' From Fr. *bannière*, hence of the same origin as ModHG. *Banner*.

Panther, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *panter*, *pantel*, n., 'panther,' late OHG. *panthera*, f., formed from Lat. *panther*, *panthera*.

Pantoffel, m., 'slipper,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Ital. *pantofolu* (Fr. *pantoufle*), the origin of which has not yet been explained.

Panzer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *panzer*, *panzier*, m., 'coat of mail,' from Ital. *panciera*, MidLat. *pancereu*, 'coat of mail,' which is connected with Ital. *pancia*, 'belly, body' (Fr. *panse*, whence also MidHG. and ModHG. dial. *Panße*, 'belly'), and signifies lit. 'the part of the armour covering the abdomen.'

Papageci, w., from the equiv. MidHG. *papagey*, most frequently *papegân*, m., 'parrot'; corresponding to Du. *papagaw*, E. *popinjay* (MidE. *pōpejai*); borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cognates, espec. from OFr. *papegai* (Ital. *pappagallo*). The origin of these words is not yet determined; they are most probably derived from Arab. *babaghā*.

Papier, n., 'paper,' from late MidHG. *papier*, n., which is derived from Lat. and Gr. *papyrus*, whence also the Rom. cognate, Fr. *papier* (E. *paper*).

Pappe, f., 'pap, paste,' from MidG. and LG.; comp. Du. and E. *pap*; MidHG. (MidG.) *pap*, *peppe*, 'pap.' It is usually derived from Ital. and MidLat. *pappa*, 'pap,' allied to Lat. *pappare*, 'to eat.'

Pappel (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *papel*, *papele*, f., OHG. (MidLat.) *papula*, f., 'mallow.' Of obscure origin; probably cognate orig. with **Pappel** (2).

Pappel (2.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *papel*, *popel*, f., 'poplar,' Lat. *populus* (Fr. *peuplier*), with the MidLat. variant *papulus*; from the Fr. form (OFr. *poplier*) are derived the equiv. Du. *populier* and E. *poplar* (MidE. *popler*). In the Rom. class, Lat. *populus* was changed in many curious ways in most of the dialects; comp. Ital. *piooppo* (from **ploppus* for *populus*). Since the HG. form is closely connected with the Lat., it must have been introduced by scholars, probably in the MidHG. period.

pappeln, vb., 'to babble, prate,' ModHG. only, an onomatopoeic term (comp. Fr. *babiller*), but linked perhaps to the equiv. LG. *babbeln*, Du. *babbelen* (MidE. *lābelen*, E. *to babble*), whence the ModHG. form may be derived by permutation.

Papst, **Pabst**, m., 'pope,' from MidHG. *bābes*, and with an excrescent *t* (see *Dhst* and *Palast*), *bābest*; OHG. *bābes* first occurs about 1000 A.D. (in Notker); from the equiv. Lat. *pāpa*. The initial and medial *b* in OHG. and MidHG. in contrast to Lat. *p* may be compared with *bēch*, *balme*, *bapel*, and their variants *pēch*, *palme*, *papel*, in MidHG. The *s* of the OHG. form *bābes* (earlier **bābas* ?) is both strange and difficult to explain; comp. OSlov. *papež*, borrowed from it. This Latin Church word, which passed into G. at a late period, cannot be connected with ModGr. *πάππας* (comp. *Πάππας*); most of the corresponding Rom. words have, however, no *s* (Ital. *papa*, Fr. *pape*). Yet OFr. has sometimes *pape-s*

instead of *pape*, with an inorganic *s* in the nom. (comp. *Πάπας*), for in OFr. numerous mases. in *a* could take an *s* in the nom. (*poetes* from *poeta*, *prophetes* from *propheta*, *hermites* from *eremita*, *homicides* from *homicida*, &c.). In MidEuropean Ger. this form in *s* afterwards constituted the stem; besides OHG. *bābes* comp. also Du. *paus* (from OLG. and ODu. *pāvos*, recorded even in the 9th cent.). The LG. form seems to have passed in the 10th cent. to the south of Germany. OIc. *piŕse* was probably formed under the influence of AS. *pāpa* (Lat. *pāpa*), E. *pope*. Moreover, MidLat. *pāpa* was a respectful term used in addressing bishops, and since Leo the Great a title of the Roman pope, and also since Hierocles the title of the patriarch of Alexandria. Gregory VII. decreed in 1075 the exclusive right of the Roman pontifex to the title *papa*. The fact that AS. has preserved the Lat. word in a purer form is explained by its having been borrowed at an earlier period.

Paradies, n., 'paradise,' from MidHG. *paradise*, *paradis*, *pardis* (its accent fluctuates), n., OHG. *paradisi*, *paradis*, n. (MidHG. *?* explains the earlier ModHG. *Paradis*). It corresponds to OSax. *paradīs*, Du. *paradijs*, MidE. *paradise*; the cognates are derived from the biblical and ecclesiastical *paradisus*, *παράδεισος* (prop. 'pleasure-ground, park'), which again is of Pers. origin. Comp. Zend *pairīdāeza*, 'rampart, enclosure.'

Pardel, **Parder**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *parde*, OHG. *parde*, m., 'panther, leopard'; borrowed from Lat. *pardus*; MidHG. variant *part* (*pardes*), m.; the *l* or rather *r* of the ModHG. form is due to Gr. and Lat. *pardalis*.

Park, m., 'park,' early ModHG., borrowed from Fr. *parc*. See **Pferd**.

Partei, f., 'party, faction, league,' from MidHG. *partie*, f., 'party, division,' borrowed from Fr. *partie* (Lat. and Ital. *partita*, E. *party*), whence also ModHG. *Partie*.

Pasch, m., 'doublet, pair royal (at dice),' first occurs in early ModHG.; from Fr. *passee-dix*, 'above ten (at dice).'

paschen, vb., 'to smuggle,' ModHG. only, probably from Fr. *passer*, Ital. *passare*, 'to go beyond,' with 'frontier' understood.

Paspel, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *passee-poil*, 'piping' (for clothes).

passen (1.), vb., 'to forego one's turn in playing,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr.

passer, 'to omit, pass.' Numerous words relating to play are derived from the Fr.; comp. *Paß* and *Daus*.—The meaning 'to lie in wait, watch,' comes, however, from Du. *passen*.

passen (2.), vb., 'to pass muster, suit, be convenient,' ModHG. only, corresponding to Du. *passen*, which is found even in the 13th cent.; from Fr. *passer*. Deriv. *päßlich*, 'tolerable.'

passieren, vb., 'to befall, happen, occur to,' from Fr. *se passer*.

Pastete, f., 'pie, pastry,' from MidHG. *pastete*, *pastéde*, f., from MidLat. *pastāta*, whence Fr. *pâtée*, 'paste' (for poultry), *pâte*, 'pie' (allied to *pâte*, Ital. *pasta*, 'dough'). Akin also to Du. *pastie*, E. *pasty* (comp. *paste*).

Paß, m., 'pass, mountain road, pass-
port,' ModHG. only, from Du. *pas*, 'step,
passage, pass.'

Pate, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pate* (*bate*), m., 'godfather, godmother,' from Lat. *pater*, the declension being changed to the wk. masc.; Lat. *pater spiritualis*, 'sponsor,' mostly MidLat. *patrinus*, whence Ital. *patrino*, Fr. *parrain* (Du. *peet*, *peetekind*). MidHG. also *pfetter*, 'sponsor' and 'child to be baptized,' from *patrinus*, whence Mod HG. dial. *pfetter*, *Petter*. The initial *pf* may be due to its having been borrowed at an early period (similarly Du. *meter*, 'god-mother,' is borrowed from Lat. *matrīna*). In Suab. *dēte*, m., and *dōte*, f., are chiefly used for *Pate* (*dētle*, 'godchild'), in Bav. *Letz*, m. and f. With regard to UpG. *Gette*, *Getti*, see under *Gete*.

Pauke, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pūke* (*būke*), f., 'kettledrum'; a difficult word to explain. The Suab. variant *baoke* seems to be formed by gradation from MidHG. *pūke*. Perhaps the primit. word is *būgnn*, *bauggn*, an old onomatopoeic form.

Pausbach, m., 'person with puffed cheeks,' allied to MidHG. *pfūsen* (*pfndsen*), 'to snort,' with MidG. and LG. initial *p*.

pauschen, *bausen*, vb., 'to puff up, blow up,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *poucee*, 'to pounce,' and *ébaucher*, 'to sketch' (hence the dial. form *turdschusen*).

Pause, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pāse*, f., 'pause, rest'; borrowed in Mid HG. from Fr. *pause* (Lat. and Ital. *pausa*), whence also Du. *poos* and E. *pause*. The Lat.-Rom. word passed through a G.

medium to the North. Comp. Dan. *pause*, Swed. *paus*.

Pavian, m., 'baboon,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. *baviaan* (HG. *p* for Du. *b*, as in *pappēu*); the latter, like E. *baboon*, is derived from Fr. *babouin*, 'baboon' (Ital. *babbuino*, MidLat. *babuinus*). The derivation of these cognates from MidLat. *papio*, 'wild dog,' is not satisfactory; their origin must be sought for somewhere in the South. Late in the 13th cent. the term passed into Rom. and then into E.; in Germany the animal seems to have been shown for the first time at the Imperial Diet at Augsburg in the year 1552 A.D.

Pech, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pēch*, *bēch* (comp. *Paß*), OHG. *pēh*, *bēh*, n., 'pitch'; MidHG. *pfich* (very rare), from OHG. **pfih*, unless it is a phonetic transcription of the Lat. or LG. word. It corresponds to OSax. *pik*, n., Du. *pik*, *pek*, AS. *picē*, n., E. *pitch*; Oic. *bik*. The Teut. cognates are based on a Lat.-Rom. word; Lat. *picem*, acc. of *pix* (with regard to the oblique case as the base comp. *Kreuz*). Compared with *Kreuz* from *crūcem*, the preservation of the guttural as *k* and of the vowel quantity in the stem is an important element in the history of the word. Lat. *picem* was naturalised at a much earlier period in G. than *crūcem*, probably in the 7th cent. Comp. further Ital. *pece*, Fr. *poix*, 'pitch,' from Lat. *picem* (nom. *pix*).

Pédant, m., 'pedant,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *pédant*, Ital. *pedante*, of which the orig. meaning was 'instructor' (the ultimate source is Gr. *paidevōv*). "How the word obtained its modern sense is easily seen."

Pedell, m., 'beadle, messenger of a court or council,' first occurs in early Mod HG.; from MidLat. *bidellus*, *pedellus*; *bedelli universitatum* is recorded in 1350. As the usher of a court of justice the word *bedellus* appears as early as the 13th cent., and, like its Rom. cognates (Ital. *bidello*, Fr. *bedeau*, 'beadle'), is derived from OHG. *bital*, *pital* (MidHG. *bitel*), a derivative of OHG. *bitten*, 'to invite, cite.' See *Büttel*.

Pegel, m., 'water-mark,' ModHG. only, from the similar LG. form; comp. Du. *pegel*, 'gauge-mark, standard,' and *peil*, 'gauge-mark, scale on which the height of the water is marked.' These words are derived, like AS. *pegel*, E. *peil*, from a Teut. root *pag*, which also appears in Alem. *pfexle*, *pfexer*, 'to gauge.'

Pein, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pine*, *pīn*, OHG. *pīna*, f., 'pain, punishment, torture'; adopted during the OHG. period on the introduction of Christianity from Lat. *poena*, which was pronounced *pēna* in MidLat. (comp. Ital. *pena*); MidLat. *ē* appears in HG. as *i* in other cases also (see *kreite* and *Feit*). Comp. OSax. *pīna*, Du. *pijn*, AS. *pīn*, E. *pine* (a later variant of *pain*); also OIr. *pīan* (gen. *pēne*).

Peitsche, f., 'whip, lash,' early Mod HG., from Bohem. *bič* (Pol. *bicz*).

Pekefche, f., 'laced coat, hussar's jacket,' from Pol. *bekiesza*.

Pelikan, m., 'pelican,' from MidHG. *pellicān*, m., formed from Lat. *pelicanus*.

Pelle, f. (LG.), equiv. to Du. *pel*, E. *peel*.

Pelz, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *belliz*, *belz*, *pelz*, m., 'fur,' borrowed in the 10th cent. (OHG. *pelliz*) from the equiv. Mid Lat.-Rom. *pellicia*, 'fur'; comp. Ital. *pelliccia*, Fr. *pelisse*. It corresponds to AS. *pylce*, E. *pell*.

Pennal, n., 'pen-case,' ModHG. only, formed from MidLat. *pennale*; with this comp. Pennal meaning, 'grammar-school, high-school, pupil.' To the students at the university the school might seem as a huge array of pen-cases, and "in jest the freshman too was called a 'pen-case,' probably because he attended lectures regularly, and so carried his pen-case with him."

Perle, f., 'pearl,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *pērle*, *bērle*, OHG. *bērla*, *pērāla*, f.; a foreign word, as the fluctuating initial sound indicates. It corresponds to the Rom. cognates, Ital. *perla*, Fr. *perle*, whence also E. *pearl*; derived probably from Lat. **pirula*, 'little pear.' In Goth., *marikretus*, a corrupt form of Lat. *margarita*, was used, corresponding to AS. *mere-greót*, OHG. *meri-grioz*, MidHG. *meregriez*. — **Berlmutter**, f., 'mother of pearl,' late Mid HG., formed like Fr. *mère-perle* (Ital. *madre-perla*); so too E. *mother of pearl*. *Berlmutter* is lit. 'producer of pearls inside the mussel.'

Pest, f., 'pest, plague,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *pestis*. — **Pestilenz**, f., 'pestilence,' even in MidHG. *pestilenzie*, *pestilenz*, f., from Lat. *pestilentia*.

Petersilie, f., 'parsley,' from MidHG. *petersil*, m., *petersilje*, m., OHG. *pētarsile*; borrowed from MidLat. *petrosilium* (Gr. *πετροσίλιον*), 'parsley.' In the UpG. dialects a shortened form is found, *Peterli*, *Peterle* (*Peterling*).

Petschaft, n., 'signet, seal,' from Mid HG. *petschat*, *petschaft*, n.; borrowed from the equiv. Bohem. *pečet* (OSlov. *pečati*); the *f* of the MidHG. and ModHG. words was introduced by associating them with *Œchaft*.

Petze, f., 'bitch, she-bear'; early Mod HG.; its relation to the equiv. E. *bitch* (from AS. *bičce*) and Fr. *biche* is uncertain.

Pfad, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfad* (gen. *pfades*), OHG. *pfad*, m., 'path, track'; OSax. **path* is wanting; Du. *pad*, AS. *pæþ*, m., E. *path*. The word is unknown to East Teut., and thus the difficulty of determining its origin is greatly enhanced. The prevalent opinion, which is based on the supposition, probably correct in the main, that the words beginning with HG. *pf* and LG. *p* are borrowed, is satisfied with the phonetic similarity to Gr. *πάτος*, 'path, road,' to prove the fact that *Pfad* is borrowed from the latter. With regard to this point we have to take into account the *þ* of the E. word, which is assumed by HG., and which proves the existence of *Pfad* in G. before the beginning of our era. But Teut. has no such early loan-words of Gr. origin (see *Sanf*). As we have no data, we cannot decide whether the word was introduced through a foreign medium; it is possible the word was borrowed indirectly from Gr., but the assumption that it was adopted directly from Scyth. is equally valid; comp. Zend *paþ* (also *paban*, *panþan*), 'way.' In the latter case it must have passed into G. after the primit. Teut. permutation; *Sanf* was borrowed before this period. Its primit. kinship with Gr. *πάτος*, 'way' (Sans. *panthan*, *path*, Zend *paban*), must be decidedly rejected, because Teut. *f* would correspond to *p* in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. *Sumpen*.

Pfaffe, m., 'priest, parson,' from Mid HG. *pfaffe*, OHG. *pfaffo*, m., 'priest'; corresponding to LG. and Du. *pape*, 'priest'; the common prim. form is *pāpo*. The MidLat. term is *clericus*. The usual assumption that the word is derived from Lat. *pāpa*, which was in the Western Church a respectful term applied to bishops and a title of the Pope, does not account for the fact that the term means 'priest' in all the Teut. dialects of MidEur., and therefore must be decidedly rejected. In the Greek Church a distinction was made

between *πάπας*, 'pope,' and *παπᾶς*, 'clericus minor'; with the latter sense the G. cognates are connected. It would also be remarkable if the *p* of a Latin word introduced into G. at the period of the Roman conversion had undergone permutation (comp. *Prīester*, *prēbigen*, and *Prōpfi*). The Gr. word (possibly in the vocat. form *παπά*?) may have been widely diffused throughout Germany even in the 6th cent.; it was introduced perhaps at a somewhat later period than *Kirche*, as might be inferred from the absence of the word *pāpa*, 'priest,' in AS. and E. Here too we have a trace of the influence of the Greek Church on the Teutons; yet we cannot determine which tribe adopted Gr. *παπᾶς* as *pāpa* in its vocabulary and passed on the term (the meaning of Goth. *papa* in the Milan Calendar is obscure). It found its way even into OE., in which *pape*, however, was strangely enough used by the Irish anchorites found in Iceland by the Northmen when they colonised the island. With regard to Lat. *pāpa* see *Paپی*.

Pfahl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfāl*, OHG. *pfāl*, m., 'pale, stake'; allied to the equiv. Du. *paal*, AS. *pāl*, E. *pole*, *pale*. The cognates were undoubtedly borrowed from Lat. *pālus* (whence also Fr. *pal*) contemporaneously with the cognates of *Pfeifen*, and probably also with the technical terms relating to building in stone (*Siegel*, *Schindel*, *Wall*, *Mauer*, and *Pforte*); all these words have undergone permutation in HG.; see also the following word.

Pfalz, f., 'palace, high official residence, palatinate,' from MidHG. *pfalz*, *pfalze*, *phalenze*, f., 'residence of a spiritual or temporal prince, palatinate, town-hall,' OHG. *pfalanza*, *pfalinza*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *palinza*, *palencea* (used in the *Heliland* of the palace of Pilate). The current view is content with the assumption that the word is based on Lat. *pāldtium*, yet the relation of the one to the other is more difficult to determine than is generally imagined. As the permutation of LG. *p* to HG. *pf* indicates, the word must have been naturalised in G. as early as the beginning of the 8th cent.; in the age of Charlemagne it already existed in G. Besides, the nasal of the OSax. and OHG. derivative, which was retained down to MidHG. even, cannot be explained by the form of Lat. *palatium*, nor can we discover

why it was inserted. OHG. *pfalanza* and OSax. *palinza* clearly point to MidLat. *palantium*, 'murus, fastigium,' *palencia*, *palencum*, *palitium*, 'contextus ac series palorum'; we are thus led to 'the fortress,' or, more accurately, 'the district enclosed by pales,' as the orig. sense of the word *Pfalz*. When, at a later period, under the Carolingians, *palatia* were built in Germany, the word, which had been adopted long previously from the Lat., acquired the meaning of the similarly sounding *palatium*. In later MidLat. appears also *palantia* for *palatinatus*, 'the district of a count palatine.'

Pfand, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfant* (gen. *-des*), OHG. *pfant* (gen. *-tes*), n., 'pawn, pledge, security'; it corresponds to MidLG. and Du. *pand*, and OFris. *pand*, which have the same meaning. It is usually derived from OFr. *pan*, 'cloth, rag' (from Lat. *pannus*); the West Teut. word is more closely connected, however, with OFr. *paner*, Prov. *panar*, Span. *apan-dar*, 'to fleece a person,' *apañar*, 'to take away'; hence *Pfand*, 'taking way,' or 'that which is seized' (OFr. *pan*, 'the thing seized,' whence E. *pawn*) f.

Pfanne, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfanne*, OHG. *pfanna*, f., 'pan'; widely diffused in Teut. with the same sense, Du. *pan*, AS. *panne*, f., E. *pan*. The permutation of *p* to HG. *pf* indicates the early existence of the word in the form *panna* in G., perhaps about the 7th cent., or, on account of the coincidence of the E. with the MidEur. Ger. word, far earlier. The Lat. form of *patina*, 'dish, pan,' is scarcely adequate to serve as the immediate source of the Teut. words; comp. further *Pfeunig*. From Teut. is derived the equiv. Slav. *pany*.

Pfarre, f., 'parish, parsonage, living,' from MidHG. *pfarre*, OHG. *pfarra*, 'parish'; corresponding to LG. *parre*. The current assumption that *Pfarre* is derived from the MidLat. and Rom. *parochia* (Ital. *parrocchia*), *paroecia* (Gr. *παροικία*, Fr. *paroisse*), and E. *parish* (borrowed from Fr.), is not quite satisfactory as far as the sound is concerned, since it assumes too great a modification of the word; note OIr. *pairche* from *parochia*. The later *parra* recorded in MidLat. is clearly an imitation of the G. word, and therefore the latter cannot be based on it. Perhaps the ecclesiastical division was connected with an OTeut. **parra*, 'district,'

which is similar in sound and is assumed by the derivative *Ṗferch*; the idea associated with *Ṗfarr* in historic times originated, of course, in *parochia*, *παροκία*.—*Ṗfarrer*, m., 'clergyman, minister,' MidHG. *Ṗfarrere*, OHG. *Ṗfarrāri*, a G. derivative of *Ṗfarrā*. Note that the word is not based on MidLat. *parochus* (Ital. *parroco*), 'priest.' There also exists a later variant, *Ṗfarr*, MidHG. *Ṗfarrre*, m.; hence the derivative *Ṗfarrri* (Suab. and Bav.).

Ṗfau, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *Ṗfāve*, OHG. *Ṗfāvo*, m., 'peacock'; the OHG. form, with its permuted initial sound and its preservation of the *v* as *w* (see *Ṗāñj*, *Ṗjērb*), points to a very early loan-word from Lat. *pāvo* (whence also Fr. *paon*, Ital. *pavone*). With regard to the form of the word, it may be remarked that while other loan-words from Lat. are based on the oblique case (see *Ṗrcnj*), in this instance the G. word is classified under the *n*-declension, to which Lat. *pāvo* (acc. *pāvōnem*) also belongs. The peacock (comp. *maufern* and *Ṗāñj*) may have been known in Germany about the 7th or 6th cent., or even earlier. Comp. Du. *paauw*, AS. *pāwa* and *peā*, E. *peacock*, which were borrowed contemporaneously from the same source; OSlov. *parū* is also allied.

Ṗfebe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *Ṗfēben*, OHG. **Ṗfēban*, **Ṗfēbano*, m., 'pumpkin,' formed from Lat. *pepon* (Gr. *πέπων*), 'pumpkin.' MidHG. *Ṗfēdem*, 'pumpkin,' and OHG. *Ṗfēdemo*, are peculiar; besides these, OHG. *Ṗēpano*, *bēbano*, and MidHG. *bēben* also occur without permutation. Comp. *hidmen*.

Ṗfeffer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *Ṗfēffer*, OHG. *Ṗfēffar*, m., 'pepper'; borrowed, as the unvarying permutation indicates, prior to the OHG. period from Lat. *piper* (whence Fr. *poivre*, Ital. *pepe*), which assumption is supported by Du. *peper*, AS. *pipor*, E. *pepper*, Ic. *piparr* (note in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. *Ṗiprū*). The early adoption of the Lat. word in Teut. is confirmed by history. In 410 A.D. Alaric, before Rome, granted a truce, for which the city was obliged to supply, among other things, 3000 lbs. of pepper.—*Ṗfeffermünz*, n., 'peppermint,' is connected with *Ṗinze*, or rather its OHG. variant *munza*. See *Ṗinze*.

Ṗfife, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *Ṗfife*, OHG. *Ṗfifa*, f., 'pipe'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidLat.

Ṗipa (allied to Lat. *pipare*, 'to pip, chirp'); hence also Du. *pijp*, AS. *Ṗipe*, f., E. *pipe*, Oic. *Ṗipa*; so too the Rom. cognates, Ital. *piva*, Fr. *pipe*.—*Ṗfeifen*, 'to pipe,' from MidHG. *Ṗfifēn*, from Lat. *pipare*, from which we should have expected an OHG. wk. vb. **Ṗfifōn*.

Ṗfeil, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *Ṗfil*, m., 'arrow, dart'; corresponding to MidLG. *Ṗil*, Du. *Ṗijl*, AS. *Ṗil*, E. *pile*, Scand. *pila*, 'arrow.' Borrowed at an early period from Lat. *pīlum*, n., 'heavy javelin,' with a change of gender and meaning. The OTeut. word for arrow, Goth. *arhwazna*, Oic. *gr*, AS. *earh* (etymologically the same as Lat. *arcus*, 'bow'), disappeared on the introduction of the word.

Ṗfeiler, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *Ṗfīlāre*, OHG. *Ṗfīlāri*, m., 'pillar'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from Mid Lat. *pīlāre*, *pīlarius* (Lat. *pīla*), 'pillar,' whence also Du. *Ṗijlaar*. Comp. Ital. *piliere*, Fr. *pilier*, E. *pillar* (to which E. and Fr. *pile*, formed from Lat. *pīla*, is allied).

Ṗfennig, m., 'a coin, one-tenth of a penny,' from MidHG. *Ṗfennic*, *Ṗfenninc* (gen. -ges), OHG. *Ṗfenninc*, m., 'denarius, a silver coin, a twelfth of a shilling.' Its form and origin are difficult to determine. It may be derived from *Ṗfanne*, and thus its name may be due to its shape (perhaps 'pan-shaped' or 'made in the pan'). A variant with *nd*, from the connection of the word with *Ṗfant*, is seen in OHG. *Ṗfentinc* and AS. *Ṗending* (variants of the more usual *Ṗenninc*, *Ṗenninc*, whence E. *penny*). With regard to the diffusion of the word, comp. further OSax. *Ṗending*, Du. *Ṗenninc*, Oic. *Ṗennincgr*; in Goth. a presumptive form **Ṗannicgs* or **Ṗandicgs* is wanting. The suffix -*inc* frequently occurs in names of coins in the earlier periods; comp. *Ṗhil-ling*, *Ṗilberling*, OHG. *Ṗheisuring*, 'imperial gold coin,' E. *farthing*, from AS. *feor-þing*, 'quadran.' From the Teut. cognates are derived OSlov. *Ṗēngū*, *Ṗēngēž*, 'coin, money.'

Ṗferch, m., 'fold, pen,' from MidHG. *Ṗferrich*, OHG. *Ṗferrih*, *Ṗfarrih* (*hh*), m., 'fence, enclosure, espec. for sheep'; corresponding to AS. *Ṗearroc*, m., 'enclosure, park,' Du. *perk*, 'enclosed space.' If the words with initial *p* in LG. and initial *pf* in HG. are of foreign origin, the term on which they are based must have been introduced, on account of the correspondence

between the Continental Ger. and E. words, at a very early date (about the 4th cent.). "It appears even in the earliest MidLat.; *parcus, parricus* (Leg. Rip. and Leg. Angl.), *parc* (Leg. Bajuv.), in the latter instance as 'granary,'" and also in early Rom.; comp. Fr. *parc*, 'pen, park' (see *Parf*), Ital. *parco*. E. *park* is based partly on Rom. and partly on the AS. word. The source of all the cognates is incorrectly ascribed to Kelt.; comp. Gael. *pàirc*, W. *parc, parwg*.

Pferd, n., 'horse,' from MidHG. *pfert* (-des), n., 'horse,' espec. 'riding-horse, lady's horse' (in contrast to *Roß*, 'war-horse'), with the earlier variants *pfërit* for **pfërit*, OHG. (from the 10th cent.) *pfërfrit, pfërfrit*; corresponding to LG. *perid*, Du. *paard*. The word seems to be Franc. and Sax. (in the UpG. dials. the old terms *Roß* and *Gaul* are still the prevalent terms; it was probably borrowed (about the 8th cent.?) from the early MidLat. *paraverédus, parifredus* (f for v as in *Räf*; the change of v into f in this case, however, is common to Teut.). *Parverédus*, 'horse,' lit. 'near horse,' is derived from Gr. *παρά* and MidLat. *verédus*, 'horse' (allied to Kelt. *réda*, 'waggon'). In the Kelt. group, W. *gorwydd*, 'steed,' was retained. The Rom. languages retain the MidLat. word (in the MidLat. collateral form *palafredus, palafréus*) in the sense of 'palfrey'; comp. Fr. *palefroi* (E. *palfrey*), Lat. *palafreno*.

Pfetter, see *Pate*.

Pfifferling, m., 'toadstool,' from MidHG. *pfifferling, pfefferling*, m., 'curry mushroom.'

Pfingsten, plur., 'Whitsuntide,' from MidHG. *pfingsten*, which in form is really a dat. plur. (comp. *Witternacht*), and was used at an early period for all cases; OHG. *zi *pfingustin*, 'Whitsuntide,' is by chance not recorded (Notker uses a pedantic semi-version, *zi sinfehustin*). Formed from Lat. and Gr. *πεντεκοστή* (Ital. *pentecoste*, Fr. *pentecôte*), lit. 'fiftieth day after Easter'; OSax. *te pincoston*, 'at Whitsuntide,' Du. *pinksteren*, as well as OSlov. *petikostij*, 'Whitsuntide.' While the term *Östern*, applied to the Christian passover, was orig. a heathen word, which has been retained in E. and G., in this instance the ecclesiastical name obtained on the Continent, and that probably prior to the OHG. period, as the initial *pf* in MidHG. indicates; it was perhaps introduced through a Goth. medium contemporaneously with

Kirche and *Þaffe*. In E., *Whitsunday* (Scand. *höstadeyr*) was retained from a very early period, since it was the chief day for baptism, and the newly baptized were wont to wear white garments during that week; hence the G. term 'der weiße Sonntag' (Dominica in Albis). From *quingagesima*, the frequent rendering in MidLat. of *pentecoste*, are derived MidDu. *sinzen*, OIr. *cincgigais*, 'Whitsuntide.'

Pfingstag, m., 'Thursday,' from MidHG. *pfingstac*; a word peculiar to Bav.-Austr., based on Goth. **pinta*, equiv. to Gr. *πέμπτη* (Mod. Gr. *πέτη*), 'Thursday.' It seems to have been introduced by Arians with *Þingsten* and *Samstag* (see also *Kirche* and *Þaffe*); comp. OSlov. *petükü*, 'Friday.'

Pfirſich, m. and f. (s after r as in *Nerſer* and *Hirſe*; yet Suab. *pfërsich*), from the equiv. MidHG. *pfërsich*, m., 'peach' (comp. Ital. *pesca*, Fr. *pêche*, whence E. *peach*). Although the word is not recorded until the 12th cent., Lat. *persicum* was naturalised in Germany even prior to the OHG. period (so too in England; comp. AS. *persoc*), as the permutation of the initial p to pf indicates (comp. *Kirche* and *Þaume*), while *Birne* was adopted within the latter era. With regard to the gender see *Þaume*. With the introduction of horticulture and fruit-growing from the South, numerous names of fruit passed into G.; see *Kirche*, *Þaume*, and *pfeyſen*.

Pflanze, f., 'plant, vegetable,' from MidHG. *pflanze*, OHG. *pflanza*, f.; from the equiv. Lat. and Rom *planta* (Fr. *plante*, Ital. *pianta*), whence AS., E., and Du. *plant* (so too Ir. *cland*, W. *plant*). This term was borrowed at the same period as the words mentioned under *Þfirſich*.

Pflaster, n., 'plaster, pavement,' from MidHG. *pflaster*, OHG. *pflastar*, n., 'plaster, court-plaster, cement, mortar, floor of cement or stones'; borrowed, perhaps contemporaneously with *Büchſe*, in the 8th cent., from Gr.-Lat. *εμπλαστρον* (comp. Ital. *empiastro*, Fr. *emplâtre*), 'plaster,' which in MidLat. also assumed the meaning 'gypsum' (comp. ModFr. *plâtre*), and was shortened to *plastrum*; comp. Ital. *piastrello*, 'small plaster.' In the sense of 'pavement' MidHG. *pflaster* was first used at the end of the MidHG. period. Comp. E. *plaster* and to *emplaster*.

Pflaume, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pflâme*, f., 'plum'; borrowed, as the per-

mutated initial *pf* from *p* indicates, previous to the OHG. period (see *Þfirſich*) from Lat. *prānum*, 'plum,' or rather its plur. *prāna*. The change of gender in names of fruit was made even in the Rom. group, as is shown by the words corresponding to Lat. *cerasum*, *ponium*, *morum*, and *pirum*; see *Þirne* and *Þirſche*. Hence the late OHG. *þfrāma*, f., 'plum,' in closer connection with the Lat. form, and also *þflāmo*, 'plum-tree.' The *r* of the Lat. word is changed into *l*, as in Lat. *morus*, equiv. to *Maulbeerbaum* (comp. also *Þilgrim*, from Lat. *peregrinus*, which has, besides, *m* for Lat. *n*). Numerous MidHG. and Mod HG. dial. forms, as well as the corresponding Du. *pruim*, likewise contain *r*; comp., on the other hand, AS. *plāme*, E. *plum*. The Rom. derivatives of Lat. *prānum* are Fr. *prune*, Ital. *prugna*, Span. *pruna* (in MidLat. too forms with *l* and *m* occur instead of *r* and *n*; *m*, moreover, appears in South-East Fr. dialects). As to the time when the word was borrowed, see *Þfirſich*.

þfleġen, vb., 'to nurse, cherish, indulge in, be accustomed to,' from MidHG. *þflēġen*, OHG. *þflēġan*, 'to take care of, take a friendly interest in, provide for, protect, carry on, be wont or accustomed to,' OHG. and early MidHG. also 'to promise, stand security for.' It corresponds to OSax. *þlēġan*, 'to promise, stand security, be answerable for,' Du. *pleġen*, 'to nurse, execute, do, be accustomed'; also to AS. *plēġian*, 'to move on rapidly, play'; E. *to play*. The Prov. and OFr. *plevir*, 'to assure, stand security,' to which no definite Lat. and Rom. original can be assigned, is derived rather from MidEurop. Teut. (OSax. and OHG.) than the reverse. E. *pledge* originated in OFr. *pleige*, MidLat. *plegium*. Although the West Teut. cognates must have existed perhaps as early as the 4th cent., nothing definite can be asserted concerning their origin and their numerous meanings, the base of which seems to be 'to act affectionately for, or in conjunction with, some one'; to this Gr. *βλέφαρον*, 'eye,' as well as *βλέρειν*, 'to see' (Aryan root *glegh*?), is perhaps primit. allied. If the cognates have been borrowed, their source cannot be determined; Rom. is out of the question, since it contains no suitable root from which they can be derived. See *Þfirſich*.

Þfirſich, f., 'obligation, duty, allegiance,' from MidHG. and OHG. *þfirſiht*, f., 'friendly

care, nursing, intercourse, sympathy, service, obligation'; a verbal abstract from *þfleġen*; allied to AS. *þliht*, 'danger,' E. *plight*, as well as AS. *þleōn*, 'to risk,' and *þleōh*, 'danger.'

Þfloek, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *þfloc* (gen. *-ckes*), m., and *þflocke*, m., 'plug, peg'; corresponding to Du. *plug*, vb. and subst., equiv. to the E. vb. and subst. *plug*. The word seems to be unknown to UpG.

þflücken, vb., 'to pluck, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. *þflücken* (MidG. *þflocken*); OHG. **þflucchen* is by chance not recorded; comp. Du. *plukken*, AS. *pluccian* (AS. **þlyccan* may be inferred from MidE. *þlicchen*), E. *to pluck*, OIc. *þlokka*, 'to pluck' (birds). Since the word is so widely diffused in OTeut. (it is wanting only in UpG.; yet note Swiss *blucke*, 'to pluck,' from the prim. form **bluggōn*) there is absolutely no foundation for supposing that it has been borrowed. If it be assumed that the cognates found their way to the North with the South Europ. culture of the vine in the 2nd or 3rd cent., from Ital. *þiluccare*, 'to gather grapes' (Prov. *þelucar*, 'to pluck out,' Fr. *þplucher*), then the early existence of the Rom. word must be more definitely established.

Þflug, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *þfluoc* (gen. *-ges*), m., OHG. *þfluoc*, *þfluoh*, m., 'plough'; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *ploeg*, AS. *þlōh*, E. *plough*, OIc. *þlōgr*. These cognates, which were diffused in Teut. at an early period, as may be inferred from the agreement of the dialects, curiously correspond to the Slav. class, Serv. and Russ. *þlugū* (Lith. *þliugas*), though the normal permutation does not take place in Teut. The Slav. word is probably borrowed from the Teut. original, which was perhaps acquired during the migratory period; comp. *Þfab*. Teut. *þlōgo* also appears in Rhæto-Rom. and in Upper Ital.; Tyrol. *þlof*, Lombard. *þlō*. OTeut. likewise contained many terms for 'plough' which afterwards became obsolete; AS. *sulh* (primit. allied to Lat. *sulcus*), Goth. *hōha*, OIc. *arl*, OSax. *erida*.—**Þflugſchar**, f., 'ploughshare,' late MidHG. *þfluocschar*, MidE. *þlowhschare*, E. *ploughshare*; allied like MidHG. *schar*, m. and n., OHG. *scaro*, 'ploughshare,' to *iſeren*.

Þforte, f., 'door, gate, portal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *þforte*, OHG. (Franc.) *þforta*, f.; borrowed in the OHG. period,

in the 8th cent., from Lat. *porta*; hence the absence of the permutation of *t* to *z*, which had been accomplished even in the 7th cent. (it is seen in OHG. *pforzih*, MidHG. *pforzich*, from Lat. *porticus*, which was introduced in the 5th or 6th cent. with the Southern art of building in stone; comp. AS. *portič*, E. *porch*). In MidG. and Lower Rhen., in which the permutation of *t* to *z* did not take place until later, we find in the MidHG. period the permuted form *porze*. ModHG. *Port*, MidHG. *porte*, OHG. (UpG.) *porta*, is due to a more recent introduction into UpG.

Pfosten, m., 'post, stake,' from MidHG. *pfoste*, OHG. *pfosto*, m., 'post, beam'; comp. Du. *post*, 'door-post,' AS. and E. *post*; from Lat. *postis*, the dimin. of which, *postellus* (Fr. *poteau*), is preserved in the Rom. languages. The word was borrowed in pre-HG. times contemporaneously with *Pfahl*.

Pfote, f., 'paw, claw'; MidHG. **pfôte* is wanting, though Lower Rhen. *pôte*, f., 'paw,' is recorded in the 14th cent.; corresponding to Du. *poot*, 'paw, foot, leg.' The prim. form *pautu* is also indicated by OFr. *poë* and Prov. *paute*, 'paw' (comp. also Fr. *patte*, 'paw, claw'?). Whether the Rom. word is the source of the G. is uncertain; allied also to E. *paw*?. It has not yet been ascertained how the prevalent UpG. terms *dâp*, *dôpe*, 'paw' (MidHG. *tâpe*), are related to these cognates.

Pfriem (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfrieme*, n., 'awl'; corresponding to Du. *priem*, 'awl, dagger'; allied to AS. *preôn*, 'awl, needle,' E. *preen*, 'tool for carding wool,' Oic. *prjónn*, 'nail, plug.' With regard to the interchange of *n* and *m* comp. *Weten*, *Feim*, *Pflaume*, and *Pilgrim*.

Pfriem (2.), m., 'broom' (plant), based on *Pfitem* (1); from MidHG. *pfrimme*, OHG. *pfrimma*, f., 'broom,' with the variant *brimma*, which indicates that the word was borrowed; corresponding to Du. *brem*, 'broom.' The source of the cognates has not yet been discovered.

Pfropfen, m., 'stopper, cork' (first recorded in the last cent.); its form is based on the equiv. LG. *propp*, Du. *prop*, 'plug, cork, stopper'; allied to E. *prop*. The cognates cannot be derived from Lat. *proponere*; they are more probably connected with the following group of words.

pfropfen, vb., 'to plug up, cork,' from

MidHG. *pfropfen*, allied to OHG. *pfrosso*, **pfropfo*, 'layer of a vine, slip,' MidHG. *pfropfare*, 'graft.' OHG. *pfrosso*, *pfropfo*, m., is derived from Lat. *prōpāgo*, m. (for the retention of the nom. form instead of the oblique case see *Pfan*), 'layer, slip,' whence also Ital. *propagaine*, Fr. *provin*. With regard to the period when the word was borrowed see *Pfirſch*.

Pfründe, f., 'benefice, living,' from MidHG. *pfriunde*, *pfruonde*, OHG. *pfruonta*, f., 'food, maintenance; espec. the provisions supplied according to agreement; spiritual office and its revenue'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *prewenda*, f., Du. *prove*. Borrowed in the 8th cent. from MidLat. *provenda*, a variant of the earlier and more frequent *praebenda* (see *Prcpft*), which signified 'cibi ac potus portiones diurnae, quae monachis, canonicis &c. praebentur'; hence Ital. *provenda*, Fr. *provende*, 'store of provisions,' Ital. *prebenda*, Fr. *prébende*, 'prebend.'

Pfuhl, m., 'pool, puddle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *pfuol*, m.; corresponding to Du. *poel*, AS. *pól*, E. *pool*. On account of the numerous West Teut. cognates, as well as the difficulties presented by its sound and form, the word cannot have been borrowed at an early period from Lat. *pálus* (acc. *pálad-em*). The early history of the Teut. *pólo-* is obscure.

Pfühl, m. and n., 'bolster, pillow,' from MidHG. *pfülwe*, n., OHG. *pfülüw*, n., 'feather cushion'; also OHG. *pfulwo*, MidHG. *pfulwe*, m.; borrowed at the beginning of our era, as is indicated by the invariable permutation of *p* to *pf*, and the retention of the Lat. *v* as *w*, from Lat. *pulvīnus* (*pulvīnar*), 'pillow, cushion, bolster,' probably contemporaneously with *Pflaum*, *Kissen*, and *Pisp*. Comp. AS. *pyle*, *pylwe*, E. *pillow*, Du. *peuluw*, 'pillow.' The early period at which the West Teut. form *pulvīn* was borrowed is attested by the fact that Lat. *pulvīnus* is not preserved in the Rom. languages.

Pfund, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfunt* (gen. *-des*), OHG. *pfunt* (gen. *-tes*), n., 'pound'; corresponding to Goth., Oic., and AS. *pund*, E. *pound*, Du. *pond*, OSax. *pund*. Since the Goth. word coincides with the terms in the other dialects, *Pfund* must be one of the earliest loan-words from Lat.; it passed into Teut. probably at the same period as *Münze*, about the 2nd cent.,

from Lat. *pondo* (indecl.), 'pound' (not from *pondus*, 'weight').

pfuschen, vb., 'to bungle, botch,' Mod HG. only, of obscure origin. Allied to the equiv. Fr. *bousiller* l.

Pfützje, f., 'puddle, slough,' from Mid HG. *pfütze*, f., 'pool, puddle, well,' OHG. (MidG.) *pfuzza*, *pfuzza* (UpG.), *buzza*, f.; corresponding to OLG. *putti*, 'well,' Du. *put*, 'well, puddle,' AS. *pytt*, 'well, pit,' E. *pit*. The permutation of LG. *t* to *zz*, and the diffusion of the word throughout West Teut., proves the existence of the cognates in Germany in the 6th or 7th cent.; yet UpG. *buzza* seems to be a recently borrowed term. The word is based on Lat. *puteus*, 'well, cistern,' whence also Ital. *pozzo*, 'draw-well,' *pozza*, 'puddle, pool,' Fr. *puits*, 'well'; likewise OIr. *cúithe*, W. *peten*, 'well.'

Pick, **Pick**, m., 'grudge, pique,' Mod HG. only; formed from LG. and Du. *pik*, 'grudge, anger, hate,' which is derived from Fr. *pique*, 'pike; grudge, pique' (comp. Ital. *picca*, 'pike, pique'). The HG. word may, however, be borrowed directly from Fr. See *Pife*.

picken, vb., prop. LG. equiv. to E. *to pick*, AS. *pican*, 'to pick' (E. *pike* comes from AS. *pic*).

Pickelhaube, f., 'peaked helmet'; MidHG. (13th cent.) *beckenhaube* (also *beckelhaube*), f., 'peaked helmet,' allied to *Becken*; MidLat. *bacinetum*, *bacilletum*, 'helmet,' whence also Ital. *bacinetto*, 'flat helmet, morion,' is named from the orig. basin shape of the helmet.

Pickelhering, m., 'merry-andrew, buffoon,' borrowed in the beginning of the 17th cent. from E. *pickle-herring*, a term introduced by the English comedians into Germany.

Picknick, m., 'picnic,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *pique-nique*, whence also E. *picnic*. The origin of the word has not yet, however, been definitely established.

piepen, vb., 'to pipe, pip, chirp,' from LG. *piepen*, which, like Lat. *pipare*, is an onomatopoeic form; comp. the equiv. E. *to peep*, Gr. *πιπιῖσθαι*, Fr. *pépier*, Ital. *pipilare*, Lith. *pipti*, Czech *pípati*.

Pilger, m., and in an elevated antiquated style *Pilgrim*, 'pilgrim,' from Mid HG. *pilgrin*, *bielgrin* (*Pilger*, from MidHG. *pilgrī*), m., OHG. *piligrim*, m., 'pilgrim,' formed from MidLat. *peregrinus*. From OHG. is derived E. *pilgrim*. The change

of Lat. *r* and *n* into IIG. *l* and *m* is similar to that in *Pflaume*; the *l* in this word is found also in Rom.; comp. Fr. *pèlerin*, Ital. *pellegrino*, 'pilgrim'; in Italy, and espec. in Rome, the change of meaning from 'foreigner' to 'pilgrim' was easily suggested. The word was borrowed by HG. in the 9th, and by E. in the 12th cent.

Pille, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pillele*, f., 'pill'; formed from Fr. *pilule*, Lat. *pilula* (Ital. *pillola*).

Pilot, m., 'pilot,' from Fr. *pilote*, probably through the medium of Du. *piloot*; the ultimate source is said to be Gr. *πηδῶν*, 'rudder.'

Pilz, m., 'mushroom, fungus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bülle*z (*bülz*), OHG. *buliz* (ModHG. *i* for *ü* is UpG. and MidG., as in *Kitt*); a specifically G. loan-word (comp. LG. *bülle*) from Lat. *bōlētus* (Gr. *βωλῆτης*), 'mushroom'; probably naturalised in G. before the 7th cent., as may be inferred from the permutation of *t* to *z* (for Lat. *ē*, represented by OHG. *z* and *z*, comp. *Kette* and *Münze*). Its rare occurrence in Rom. (Grisons *bulieu*, Fr. *bolet*, Vosges *bulo*) supports the very early adoption of the word in HG. (comp. *Püßh*).

Pimpernelle, f., 'pimpernel,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *pimpernelle* (Lat. *pimpinella*); MidHG. has the corrupt forms *bibenelle*, *bibernelle*.

Pin, m., 'peg, pin,' from LG. and Du. *pin* (comp. MidE. *pinne*, E. *pin*); from MidLat. and Lat. *pinna*.

Pinsel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pēnsel*, *bensel* (MidG.), *pinsel*, m., 'painter's brush'; formed from MidLat. *pinxellus* from *penicillus*, 'little tail,' whence also the equiv. Fr. *pinceau*.

Pips, m., 'pip,' a LG. and MidG. form for the earlier ModHG. *Pīpīß*, from Mid HG. and OHG. *pfiffiz*, *pfiffiz*, *pfiffiz*, m., 'pip' (horny pellicle on the tip of a fowl's tongue). Borrowed at the beginning of the OHG. period or earlier (perhaps contemporaneously with *Stamm* and *Rissen*?) from MidLat. *pipita*, whence also Ital. *pipita*, Fr. *pépie*; likewise Du. and E. *pip*. The ultimate source of all the cognates is Lat. *pīlūta*, 'slime, phlegm, pip.' In Henneberg the equiv. *Pip* originated in the same prim. word through the intermediate form **ipūta*.

pißen, vb., first occurs in early Mod HG. from the similarly sounding LG. and

Du. vb.; allied to the equiv. E. *to piss*, Fr. *pisser* (Ital. *pisciare*). The origin of this now widely diffused term cannot be easily determined.

placken, vb., 'to plague,' ModHG. only, intensive form of *plagen*.

Placken, m., 'patch, piece,' from MidHG. *placke*, m., 'spot, place, district'; comp. Du. *plak*, 'spot, blot,' E. dial. *platch* (variant of *patch*). From these G. words, the origin of which is obscure (they can scarcely have originated in Lat. *plaga*), are derived Fr. *plague*, *placard*, &c. Perhaps UpG. *blegen*, 'to patch,' which has probably lost a guttural before the *tz*, is also connected with these cognates.

Plage, f., 'plague, calamity,' from MidHG. *plāge*, OHG. *plāga*, f., 'divine punishment'; adopted on the introduction of Christianity during the OHG. period (comp. *Pein*) from Lat. *plāga*, 'blow, thrust.' From the same source the Rom. cognates, Ital. *piaga*, Fr. *plaie*, 'wound' (E. *plague*), are derived.

Plan, m., 'plain, plan, project,' from MidHG. *plān*, m. and f., 'open space, plain'; from the equiv. Fr. *plan*.

Planke, f., 'plank, board,' from MidHG. *planke*, *blanke*, f., 'thick board, plank, fortification'; corresponding to Du. and E. *plank*; borrowed in the MidHG. period from the equiv. Rom. and MidLat. *planca*; comp. Fr. *planche*, Ital. (Pied.) *pianca*.

plappern, vb., ModHG. only, an onomatopoeic form of a lost stem, *blab*, which is also indicated by the equiv. MidHG. *bleppen*, OHG. *blabbizōn*, 'to blab, babble'; allied to ModHG. (dial.) and Du. *blaffen*, 'to bark, yelp,' Alem. *plapen*, E. *to blab*.

plärren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *blerren*, *blären*, 'to cry, bleat'; an imitation of sound like Du. *blaren*, 'to bleat,' and E. *to blare*.

platt, adj., 'flat, level, dull, downright'; in MidHG., only MidG. *blatefuoz* and *platehuof*, 'flat foot, sole of the foot,' are recorded. It is most closely connected with Du. (LG.) *plat*, 'plat,' which, like E. dial. *plat-footed* (i.e. *flat-footed*), is derived from Rom., Fr. *plat*, Ital. *piatto*. Their origin is ascribed to Gr. *πλᾶτός*. To this **pläffen** (Du. *pletten*), 'to flatten, iron (clothes),' is allied, as well as **Platte**, f., 'flat, dish' (MidHG. *blate*, *plate*, signify only 'covering for the breast, baldness'), formed from Du. *plat*, 'flat,' Fr. *plat*, E. *plate*.

Platteise, f., 'plaiçe,' formed from the

equiv. Du. *pladijs* (*pladijs*), which is based on MidLat. *platessa*; comp. E. *plaiçe*.

Platz (1.), m., 'place, row, seat, situation,' from MidHG. *platz*, m., 'open space, place'; formed, like Du. *plaats*, from the Rom. cognates, Ital. *piazza*, Fr. and E. *place*, which are derived from Lat. *placēa* (Gr. *πλατεῖα*), 'street.' The word seems to have been borrowed towards the end of the 13th cent.

Platz (2.), m., 'pancake, fritter'; MidHG. only in MidG. *platzbecke*, 'pastry-cook'; allied to *platt*, or from Pol. *placek*, 'flat cake'?. The word is also current in UpG.

plätzen, vb., 'to crash, burst,' from MidHG. *plätzen*, *blätzen*, 'to fall with a noise, strike.' This word and *blesten*, 'to splash,' are derived from an onomat. stem, *blad*. *Platzen* and *plätichern*, Du. *plassen*, 'to plash' (*plaszegen*, equiv. to *Plaszegen*), are intensive forms of *plagen*.

plaudern, vb., 'to chatter, chat,' from late MidHG. *plädern*, a variant of *bläderen*, *blödern*, 'to rustle, roar'; a recent form in imitation of sound, like Lat. *blaterare*, 'to babble'

Plutze, f., 'coiled fritter or pancake'; ModHG. only, an East MidG. word of Slav. origin; comp. Russ. *blin*, *blince*, 'flat, round cake.'

plötzlich, adv., 'suddenly,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *plotzlich* (also earlier ModHG. *plotz* merely); allied to **plotz*, 'sudden blow.' In UpG. the adv. is quite unknown.

Pluderhose, f., 'wide breeches,' first occurs in early ModHG.; origin uncertain.

plump, adj., 'plump, unwieldy, coarse,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *plomp*, 'thick, coarse, blunt' (whence in Swiss *plumpfig*, with the HG. permutation); from Du. the word seems to have passed into E. and Scand. as *plump*. The term *plump* was orig. an imitation of sound.

Plunder, m., 'trash, lumber, plunder,' from late MidHG. *plunder*, *blunder*, m., 'household furniture, clothes, linen,' which is probably a LG. loan-word (MidLG. *plunde*, 'clothing'). Hence **plündern**, 'to plunder,' lit. 'to take away the household furniture' (also Du. *plunderen*, 'to plunder').

Plüsch, m., 'plush,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *peluche* (Ital. *peluzzo*).

Pöbel, m., 'populace, rabble,' formed

from Fr. *peuple*; *povel*, *pövel*, *bovel* are found in MidHG. from the 13th cent. (comp. E. *people* in its orig. sense).

pochen, vb., 'to knock, beat,' from MidHG. *puchen*, *bochen*; comp. MidLG. *boken*, Du. *pogchen*, 'to boast,' E. to *poke*. The ModHG. vb. is not borrowed from the LG.; comp. Alem. *bochen*. It is derived from a Teut. root *puk*, *buk*.

Pocke, f., 'pock,' properly a LG. word, unknown in this form to MidHG. and OHG.; comp. the equiv. Du. *pok*, for which we should have expected *Pische* in HG., and in fact the dials. preserve this form. Allied to AS. *pocce*, E. *pock*. The cognates seem to be based on a Teut. root *puh*, 'to swell,' which appears also in AS. *pohha*, *poca*, E. *poke* and *pocket*.

Pokal, m., 'drinking cup,' first occurs in ModHG. from Ital. *boccale* (Fr. *bocal*), 'beaker, mug,' which with its Rom. cognates is usually traced back to Gr. *βαυκάλιον*, 'vessel'; comp. *Βεφετ*.

Pökel, m., 'pickle, brine,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. the equiv. Du. *pekel*, E. *pickle* (see also *Pickelhering*). Origin obscure; perhaps the cognates are connected with E. to *pick*.

Polei, m., 'penny-royal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *polei*, *pulei*, n.; based on Lat. *pulegium*, 'penny-royal' (whence Ital. *poleggio*, Fr. *pouliot*).

Polster, m. and n., 'cushion, bolster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *polster*, *bolster*, OHG. *bolstar* m.; corresp. to Du. *bolster*, AS. and E. *bolster*, and its equiv. Oic. *bólstr*. The cognates are connected with the OTeut. root *belg*, 'to swell,' to which *Balg* also belongs, hence the orig. sense is 'swelling' (Teut. *bolstra-*, from *bolhstro-*). With the corresponding Sans. root *brh*, 'to be great,' Sans. *upabarhaṇa*, 'bolster,' is connected; comp. also Pruss. *pobalso*, *balsinis*, 'pillow,' Serv. *blazina* (from **bolzina*), 'pillow.'

poltern, vb., 'to make a row, rattle,' from late MidHG. *buldern* (a variant of *boltern* ?); allied to the equiv. Ic. *baldrast*; probably an imitation of sound akin to Russ. *boltatŭ*, 'to vibrate,' Lith. *bildeti*, 'to rattle.'

pomadig, adj., 'slowly,' ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Pol. *pomalü*.

Pomeranze, f., 'orange,' adopted in the 15th cent. from the equiv. MidLat. *pomarancia*, a compound of Ital. *pomò*, 'apple,' and *arancia*, 'orange'; the latter word and Fr. *orange* are usually derived

from Arab. *nārang*, Pers. *nāreng*, and further from Sans. *nāraṅga*, 'orange.'

Pomp, m., 'pomp, splendour,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Fr. *pompe*, f. (Lat.-Gr. *pompa*).

Popanŭ, m., 'bugbear,' ModHG. only, from Bohem. *bobak*, 'frightful object.'

Port, m., 'port, harbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *porte*, f., *port*, m. and n.; borrowed at a late period from Lat. and Rom. *portus* (Ital. *porto*, Fr. *port*), 'port.'

Porzellan, n., 'porcelain,' ModHG. only. "This ware, at first obtained from China and Japan, was introduced into Europe by the Italians; *porcellana* in Ital. orig. denoted a sea-mussel, *concha veneris*; since this bore a great resemblance to porcelain, the name was easily transferred from the one to the other."

Posaune, f., 'trumpet, trombone'; a loan-word, as is indicated by the accent; it is met even during the MidHG. period as *bustāne*, *basāne*, *hosāne*. On account of the remarkable variant *bustine* the word has been derived from OFr. *buisine*, which, like Ital. *buccina*, 'trumpet,' is based on Lat. *bācīna*. Comp. further Du. *bazuin*, 'trumpet.'

Posse, f., 'drollery, fun, farce,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. *poets*, *pots*. OHG. *gibōsi*, 'tricks, nugae' (comp. *ſēje*), cannot be allied to it. In earlier ModHG. *Pesse* also signified the decoration, the accessories in works of art; hence the word has been connected with Fr. *ouvrage à bosse*, 'work in relief' (comp. Ital. *bozzo*, 'rough stone, stone blocks,' *bozzetto*, 'slight sketch'; also E. *bosh* ?).

Post, f., 'post, post-office,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Ital. *posta* (Fr. *poste*), which is based on MidLat. *posita*, 'standing-place' (for horses ?). Similarly ModHG. *Posten*, 'post, station, item, entry,' is derived from Ital. *posto*, 'place, post,' which again comes from MidLat. *positus*, 'standing-place.'

Pot, m., 'pot,' a LG. word; comp. Du. *pot*, E. *pot*, and the equiv. Scand. *pottr*. From the Teut. cognates are derived those of Fr. *pot* and Span. *poté*. The Teut. word is said to be of Kelt. origin; comp. W. *pot*, Gael. *poit*. *Ṛpf* is not akin.—**Potfasse**, f., equiv. to E. *potash*; hence Fr. *potasse*, Ital. *potassa*.

Pracht, f., 'state, pomp, magnificence,' from MidHG. and OHG. *praht*, *braht*, m. and f., 'noise, shouting.' The evolution

in meaning is similar to that of *hell*; MidHG. *brēhen*, 'to light, shine,' may also have exercised some influence, as well as ModHG. *prängen*, the abstract of which could only be a form identical with *Þraçft*. OHG. and OSax. *braht*, 'noise,' like the equiv. AS. *breahtm*, may be traced to a Teut. root *brah*, 'to make a noise.'

prägen, vb., 'to stamp, impress,' from the equiv. MidHG. *prächen*, *brächen*, which come from **brāhhjan*, a derivative of *brēchen*?. Akin to MidHG. *bræch*, 'stamp, impression.'

prahlen, vb., 'to parade, vaunt, boast,' from MidHG. *prālen*, 'to make a noisy parade, shout'; comp. the equiv. Du. *brallen* and *pralen*, as well as E. *to brawl*. Its connection with Fr. *brailler*, 'to bawl,' and W. *bragal*, 'to brag, bawl,' is uncertain.

Prähm, m., ferryboat, punt, ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. *praam*, 'transport,' Dan. *pram*, Oic. *prām*, E. *prame*. The whole of the cognates are derived from Slav.; comp. Slav. *pramŭ*, which is connected with the Aryan root *par*, 'to carry across,' preserved in HG. *fahren* (OHG. *faran*).

prallen, vb., 'to strike, rebound,' from MidHG. *prellen* (pret. *pralle*), 'to strike violently against, recoil.' Further references are wanting.

prangen, vb., 'to make a parade, display,' from MidHG. *prangen*, *brangen*, 'to adorn oneself, boast' (comp. *Þraçft*); origin obscure. Its relation to the following word is uncertain.

Pranger, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pranger*, *branger*, m., 'stocks, pillory.' It is impossible to regard this word as a euphemistic term connected with *prängen*, on account of Du. *prang*, 'pressure, oppression,' *prängen*, 'to press, squeeze,' *pranger*, 'iron collar, barnacles, cooper's hook,' E. dial. *prong*, 'fork.' These words show that LG. *Pranger* (the HG. dialects have *Þranger*) is connected with Goth. *praggan*, MidHG. *pfrengen*, 'to crowd, oppress.' The further history of the word is obscure.

prasseln, vb., 'to crackle, rustle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *prasteln*, *brasteln*, OHG. **brastalon*; comp. the equiv. AS. *brastlian*. These words are connected, like MidHG. *brasten*, OHG. *brastōn*, 'to crack,' with the OHG. str. vb. *brēstan*, MidHG. *brēsten*, 'to break.'

prassen, vb., 'to riot, carouse,' ModHG. only, from Du. *brassen*, 'to gorman-

dise' (akin to *bras*, 'feast'). Oic. *brass*, 'cook,' and *brasa*, 'glowing coal' (comp. OFr. *brése*, Prov. *brasa*), may be connected with it.

predigen, vb., 'to preach,' from the equiv. MidHG. *predigen*, *bredigen*, OHG. *predigōn*, *bredigōn* (*brēdiōn*); corresponding to OSax. *predigōn*, Du. *prediken*. Borrowed in the OHG. period from the ecclesiastical Lat. and Rom. *predicare* (Fr. *prêcher*, whence E. *preach*, Ital. *predicare*), from which OIr. *prechaim*, 'I preach,' is also derived. — **Predigt**, f., 'sermon'; UHG. *Prebig*; MidHG. *bredige*, *bredigt*, OHG. *brēdiga* (*brēdia*) and *brēdigunga*.

Preis, m., 'price, cost, prize, reward,' from MidHG. *pris* (*bris*), m., 'praise, splendour, noble deed'; borrowed in the 12th cent. from OFr. *pris* (ModFr. *prix*), whence also E. *price*, *prize*, Du. *prijs*. The ultimate source is Lat. *pretium* (whence also Ital. *prezzo*). The expression *preisgeben* has nothing to do with this word, but is due rather to the equiv. Ital. *dar presa*; Ital. *presa* (equiv. to Fr. *prise*), 'seizure, booty, catch,' may be traced back to Lat. *præhendere*. Comp. further *preifen*.

Preifelbeere, f., 'cranberry,' ModHG. only; the dial. variants *Preuße*, *Prans*, *Bransbeere* seem to indicate a MidHG. **triuzelebere*; their relation to the equiv. Bohem. *brusina*, *brustina*, Lith. *brūknė*, Lett. *brūklene* is not quite clear.

preisen, vb., 'to praise, commend,' from MidHG. *präsen*, wk. vb., 'to assign the prize, praise, extol' (in the 15th cent. it passed over to the str. vbs.); formed from Fr. *priser*, 'to value, estimate' (comp. Ital. *prezzare*, MidLat. *prætiare*), whence Du. *prijzen*, E. *to praise*. With regard to the period at which the word was borrowed comp. *Preis*.

pressen, vb., 'to swindle, cheat,' lit. 'to squeeze, push'; prop. identical with ModHG. *prallen*, which see.

Presse, f., 'press, pressure, strait, printing-press'; from Fr. *presse*; MidHG. *prässe*, OHG. *prëssa* (*pfressa*), 'winepress,' is like the equiv. AS. *presse* (*persa*), Du. *presse*, an earlier loan-word from MidLat. *pressa*. MidHG. *prässe*, 'crowd, throng,' is connected with the equiv. Fr. *presse*.

Priamel, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *preambel*, *priamel*, 'a short gnomic poem,' which is derived from MidLat. *præambulum*, 'proverb.'

prickeln, vb., 'to prick, goad,' ModHG.

only, prop. a LG. word, of which the strictly HG. variant *pfrücken* is once recorded in late MidHG. Comp. Du. *prik-kelen* (*prikken*), 'to prick, stitch,' AS. *prician*, E. *to prick*, and *prickle*, equiv. to Du. *prikkel*; these words are based on an OTeut. root *prik*, which, in spite of the initial *p*, cannot have been borrowed.

Priester, m., 'priest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *priester*, OHG. *priestar* (*préstar*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *préstar*, Du. *priester* (AS. *preost*, E. *priest*, OIc. *prest-r*). The cognates were borrowed, at a comparatively late period, from Lat. and Rom. *presbyter* (Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*), or rather from its shortened variant **préster*, whence also Fr. *prêtre* (OFr. *prestre*), as well as Ital. *prete*, Span. *preste* (likewise OIr. *cruimther*). The orig. sense, 'elder,' was a respectful term applied to the spiritual head of the community (orig. used perhaps only in addressing him); comp. *Ast*, *Papst*, and also *Serr*. The Lat. word was not adopted in OHG. before the 9th cent. (contemporaneously with *predigen*).

Prinz, m., 'prince (of the blood),' from MidHG. *prinze*, m., 'prince (sovereign ruler)'; borrowed in the 13th cent. from the equiv. Fr. *prince* (whence also E. *prince*, Ital. *prince*), which is derived from Lat. *princeps*.

Prise, f., 'capture, prize; pinch (of snuff)'; ModHG. only, from Fr. *prise*.

Britsche, f., 'bat, racket, wooden sword of a harlequin,' from late MidHG. **britze*, f., which is only implied, however, by the two compounds — *britzelmeister*, ModHG. *Britschelmeister*, 'a harlequin carrying a wooden sword with which he directs the order of the game,' and *britzelslahen*, 'blow with the wooden sword.' The meaning 'wooden couch' points to a connection between *Britsche* and *Brett*.

Probe, f., 'proof, trial, test, sample,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *pröbe*, f., which is derived from Ital. *proba*, 'proof' (comp. Fr. *épreuve*).

Propst and **Prevost**, see **Prepst**.
prophezeien, vb., 'to prophesy,' Mod HG. only, a derivative of MidHG. *prophezie* (*prophetie*), f., 'prophesy.' Allied to Mid HG. *propheziere*, 'to prophesy.'

Propst, m., 'provost,' from MidHG. *probest*, *brobest*, OHG. *probost*, *probist* (*provost*), 'superintendent, overseer, provost,' a loan-word from Lat. and Rom. *propositus* (syncopated *propostus*), *praepositus*, whence

Ital. *prevosto*, 'provost,' Fr. *prevôt*, 'assistant, provost.' The word was borrowed by OHG. in the 9th cent. *Preseß* is a later loan-word, which, like Du. *provoost*, 'marshal (navy), provost-marshal,' E. *provost*, has assumed different meanings by connection with OFr. *prevost*. AS. *profast* agrees with the G. words in substituting the prefix *pro* for *prae*. Comp. *Pründe*.

prüfen, vb., 'to try, examine, prove, test,' from MidHG. *prüeven*, *brüeven* (pret. *pruofte*), wk. vb., 'to demonstrate, consider, count, test, put right'; this vb., which is of frequent occurrence from the 12th cent., is based on OFr. *prover* (ModFr. *prouver*), which is again derived, like Ital. *provare*, from Lat. *prōbdre*. The abnormal *üe* of the MidHG. vb. comes from East Fr. *üe* (East Fr. *prüeve*, from Lat. *prōbat*). Comp. Fr. *prouver*, *éprouve*, E. *proof* (even in AS. *prōfian*, 'to demonstrate'). With regard to the treatment of Lat. *ö* in recent loan-words see further **Schne**.

Brügel, m., 'cudgel,' from late MidHG. *brügel*, m., 'club'; allied to MidHG. *brüge*, 'wooden platform.' The history of the word is obscure.

Brunk, m., 'parade, ostentation,' Mod HG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. *pronk*, which is perhaps allied to *prangen*.

Brütsch, see **Sittich**.

Budel, m., 'poodle, slattern; blunder,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin.

Buder, m., 'powder, hair-powder,' Mod HG. only, from Fr. *poudre*.

puffen, vb., 'to puff, buffet, cuff,' Mod HG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. Du. *pos*, 'thrust, blow, credit' (whence ModHG. *Puff* in the sense of 'credit'), probably allied also to *bobbien*, *buffen*, 'to strike,' E. *buffet*, subst. and vb.; *puff* (hence the meaning of *Puff*, 'puffing of a sleeve'), and *to puff* (AS. *puffan*). "The close proximity of the meanings 'to blow' (inflate) and 'to strike' is not unusual; Fr. *souffler* and *soufflet* furnish a ready example; the Rom. languages have the same stem," though it is not necessary to assume that one was borrowed from the other; the stem *buf* may have originated independently as an imitative form in both groups. Comp. Ital. *buffo*, 'blast of wind,' *buffettare*, 'to snort,' Span. *bofetada*, 'box on the ear.'

Puls, m., 'pulse,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *puls*, m. and f.; Lat. *pulsus* (akin to *pulsare*, 'to beat'), 'beat' (of the pulse),

is shown by Du. *pols*, E. *pulse*, Fr. *pouls*, Ital. *polso*, &c., to be a common term in medicine in the Middle Ages.

Pult, m. and n., 'desk, writing-desk,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *pult*, n., with the older variants *pulpt*, *pulpet*, *pulpit*. A later loan-word from Lat. *pulpitum*, 'wooden platform,' whence also Ital. *pulpito*, 'pulpit,' Fr. *pupitre*, 'desk' (E. *pulpit*).

Pulver, n., 'powder, gunpowder,' from MidHG. *pulver*, m. and n., 'dust, ashes' (also in the 15th cent. 'gunpowder'). From Lat. *pulver* (Fr. *poudre*, Ital. *polvere*).

Pumpe (East MidG. variant *Blumpe*), f., 'pump,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. the equiv. Du. *pomp*; E. *pump*. The further history of the word is obscure.

Puppe, f., 'puppet, doll,' even in late MidHG. *puppe*, *boppe*, from the equiv. Lat.

pāpa, whence also Fr. *poupée*, 'puppet,' *poupon*, 'chubby child' (from which Du. *pop* and E. *puppet* are formed).

pur, adj., 'pure, downright, mere,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *purus*.

purzeln, vb., 'to tumble head over heels.' Alem. *bürzle* seems to suggest that this word is connected with *Bürzel*.

puffen, vb., 'to blow, puff,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; the strictly HG. forms are seen in MidHG. *pfāsen*, 'to sneeze, snort,' and *pfūsel*, 'catarrh.' akin to E. *pose*, 'catarrh'?

Pute, f., 'turkey-hen,' ModHG. only, perhaps a subst. form of the cry of the bird. Its connection with E. *pout* (*Turkey-pout*) is not clear.

putzen, vb., 'to deck, dress, polish,' from late MidHG. *butzen*, 'to adorn.'

Q.

quabbeln, vb., 'to shake or tremble' (of fat and jelly), ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word, which is usually derived from LG. *quabbel* (Du. *kwabbe*), 'dewlap.'

Quacksalber, m., 'quack'; ModHG. only; orig. a LG. word; corresponding to E. *quack*, Du. *kwakzalver*, a compound of *zalf*, 'salve' (comp. OHG. *salbām*, 'seller of ointment, physician'). The first part of the compound seems to come from the vb. *quafen* (which see), 'to boast'; hence *Quacksalber*, 'boasting physician'?

Quader, m., 'squared stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quāder*, m. and n., which is based on Lat. *quādrum*, 'square,' or rather *quādrus* (scil. *lapis*), 'square stone.' Comp. Ital. *quadro*, 'square,' Prov. *caire*, 'square stone' (Ital. *quaddello*, Fr. *carreau*).

quaken, vb., 'to quack, croak,' ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. Du. *kwaken*, 'to croak,' to which *kwakken*, 'to make a noise,' is allied, E. *to quack*. A late onomatopoeic term.

Qual, f., 'torment, pain,' from MidHG. *quāl*, *quāte* (*kāle*), OHG. and OSax. *quāla*, f., 'anguish, torture'; comp. Du. *kwaal*, 'pain,' AS. *cealu*, 'violent death.' To this word is allied a str. root vb. OHG. *quēlan* (MidHG. *quēln*), 'to be in violent pain' (AS. *cwēlan*, 'to die'), of which the factitive is ModHG. *quāfen*, MidHG. *quēln*, OHG. *quellen* (from **qualljan*), 'to torture,

torment to death.' The Teut. root *qel* (*qual*) is primit. connected with Lith. *gelti*, 'to prick' (*gēlia*, 'it pains'), *gēlā*, 'pain,' OSlov. *žalk*, 'hurt' (Aryan root *gēl*).

Qualm, m., 'vapour,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. and Du. *kwalm*, the early history of which is obscure. It is identical probably with MidHG. *twalm*, 'stupor, faint.'

Quappe, f., 'eel-pout, tadpole,' ModHG. only, from LG. in which the OLG. word *quappa* occurs (comp. Du. *kwab*); the latter is primit. allied to OPruss. *gabawa*, 'toad,' OSlov. *žaba* (from the prim. form **gēba*), 'frog.' The assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. *capito* is less probable.

Quark, m., 'curds, filth,' from late MidHG. *twarc* (*q*), *quarc* (*zwarc*), 'whey cheese,' which is usually connected with MidHG. *twērn*, 'to turn, stir, mix.' It is more probably related to the equiv. Slav. cognates; comp. Russ. *tvarogū*, Pol. *tvarog*. Since *Quark* first appears in late MidHG., and is unknown to the other Teut. languages, it may be assumed that it was borrowed from Slav. Comp. *Quirl*.

Quart, n., 'quart, quarto,' from MidHG. *quart*, f. and n., 'fourth part of anything'; formed like Du. *kwart* and E. *quart* from the Rom. cognates, Ital. *quarto*, Fr. *quart*.

Quarz, m., 'quartz,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quarz*; its relation to Du. *kwarts*,

E. *quartz*, Ital. *quarzo*, and Fr. *quartz* has not yet been explained.

Quast, m., 'tuft, tassel,' from MidHG. *quast* (*queste, koste*), m. and f., 'cluster of leaves, bath-brush' (OHG. *questu*, 'apron of leaves'); comp. Du. *krast*, 'brush for sprinkling holy water, brush' (Dan. *kost*, 'besom,' akin to OIc. *kvistr*, 'branch').

quack, adj., 'lively, quick,' from MidHG. *quēc* (*ck*), OHG. *quēc* (*ech*), 'living, fresh, gay'; for its early history see under the variant *teck*.—**Quacksilber**, n., 'quick-silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quēcsilber*, OHG. *quēcsilbar*; an imitation, like Du. *kwicksilver*, E. *quicksilver* (AS. *cwicseolfor*), of the common Rom. *argentum vivum*; comp. Ital. *argento vivo*, Fr. *vif-argent*.

Quede, f., 'quick-grass,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *kwēek*, AS. *cwīcē*, E. *quitch-*, *couch-grass*; these words seem to be connected with *quēc*, 'living,' as a term for a luxuriant weed. "No plant has more vitality than this species of grass, which is propagated by its root, and therefore is very difficult to extirpate."

Quelle, f., 'spring, source,' first occurs in early ModHG. (naturalised by Luther); a late derivative of the ModHG. str. vb. *quellen*, MidHG. *quēllen*, OHG. *quēllan*. From the variant *kal* (by gradation *gel*), derived from OIc. *kelda*, 'spring' (whence Finn. *kaltio*), and Goth. **kaldiggs*, which is implied by OSlov. *kladęz*, 'spring'; likewise AS. *collen*, 'swollen.' The prehistoric root *gel* (*gol*) is related to Sans. *jala*, 'water,' *gal*, 'to curl.'—**quellen**, 'to soak, cause to swell,' is a factitive of OHG. *quēllan*, 'to swell.'

Quendel, m., 'wild thyme,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quēndel*, most frequently *quēnel* (*kone*l), OHG. *quēnala* (*chonala*), f.; comp. Du. *kwendel*, AS. *cunelē*. It is hardly probable that this is an early loan-word from Lat. *conila* (Gr. *κωνίλη*), 'thyme,' since the Rom. languages have not preserved the word.

quengeln, vb., 'to be peevish, grumble,'

ModHG. only, an intensive form of ModHG. *twēngen*, 'to press' (with East MidG. *qu* for *tw*); see *zwāngen*.

Quentschen, n., 'trachin, dram,' from MidHG. *quēntin* (*quintin*), 'fourth (orig. perhaps fifth?) part of a *ſet* (half-an-ounce)'; from MidLat. *quintinus*, which is wanting in Rom.

quer, adv., 'athwart, crosswise,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *twēr* (hence *twēr*, f., 'diagonal'); for further references see *Zwerch*.

Quetsche, f., see *Zwetsche*.

quetschen, vb., 'to crush, squeeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quetzen* (even yet dial. *quetzen*, *quetschen*; akin to MidLG. *quattern*, *quettern* (Du. *kwetsen*, borrowed from HG.?).

quieken, vb., 'to squeak, squeal,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word.

Quirl, m., 'whisk, twirling stick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *twīrel*, *twīrl*, OHG. *dwīril*, 'stirring stick'; akin to MidHG. *twērn*, OHG. *dwēran*, 'to turn, stir'; allied to the equiv. OIc. subst. *þwara*. With the Teut. root *þwer* (Aryan *twēr*), are connected Gr. *ρωπών*, and Lat. *trua*, 'stirring spoon.' It is doubtful whether *Quarf* is allied.

quiff, adj., 'quit, rid,' from MidHG. *quīt*, 'released, unencumbered, free'; borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the equiv. Fr. *quitte*, whence also Du. *kwijt*, E. *quit* (also E. *quite*); Fr. *quitte* and *quitter*, 'to let go, forsake,' are derived from Lat. *quietare*.

Quiffe, f., 'quince,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quiten*, f. (OHG. **quitina* is wanting), with the remarkable variant *kūten*, from OHG. *chutina* (Swiss *chütene*), 'quince.' This latter form alone renders it possible that *Quitte* was borrowed from the equiv. Rom. *colōnea*, which is probably represented by Ital. *cotogna* and Fr. *coing* (whence E. *quince* and Du. *kwēe*). The connection between Lat. *colōnea* (parallel form *cotanum*) and Gr. *κυδόνεια* is obscure, and so is the relation of OHG. **quitina* to *chutina*. If the word was borrowed, it was introduced contemporaneously with *ſſaume*.

R.

Rabe, m., 'raven,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rabe* (*rappē*), OHG. *rabo* (**rappo*), m., also MidHG. *rabēn*, OHG. *rabān*, *hraban*, and MidHG. *ram* (*mm*), OHG. *ram*, *hram* (with *mm* for *mn*), m., 'raven'; all these

forms point to Goth. **hrabns*. Comp. OIc. *hrafn*, AS. *hræfn*, m., E. *raven*, Du. *raaf*, *rave* (comp. *Rappe*). The proper names *Wolf-ram*, OHG. *Hraban*, and ModHG. *Rapp* preserve the old variants. Perhaps

these cognates with Lat. *corvus*, Gr. *κόραξ*, 'raven,' Lat. *cornix*, and Gr. *κορώνη*, 'crow,' belong to the same root; yet the Teut. form has a peculiar structure of its own, which, contrary to the usual assumption, presents some difficulties.

Rache, f., 'revenge, vengeance,' from MidHG. *râche*, OHG. *râhha*, f.; allied to *râchen*.

Rachen, m., 'throat, jaws, abyss,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rache*, OHG. *rahho*, m., for the earlier **rahho*; comp. AS. *hraca*, m., 'throat,' perhaps also AS. *hracca*, 'back of the head, nape,' E. *rack*, 'neck of mutton'; also Du. *raak*, 'back part of the palate, inner parts of the mouth.' Further references for determining the origin of the word are wanting; no relation to *Ragen* is possible.

râchen, vb., 'to revenge, avenge,' from MidHG. *râchen*, OHG. *rêhhan*, older **wrêhhan*, 'to revenge, obtain satisfaction for some one'; corresponding to Goth. *wrikan*, 'to persecute,' *gawrikan*, 'to avenge,' AS. *wrëcan*, 'to drive out, revenge, chastise,' E. *to wreak*, to which *wreak* is akin, Du. *wreken*, 'to revenge,' and *wraak*, *wrake*, f., 'revenge,' OSax. *wrekan*, 'to chastise.' The Teut. root *wrek* (comp. also *Rache*, *Reste*, *Rstaf*) with the prim. meaning 'to pursue, or rather expel, especially with the idea of punishment,' is derived from a pre-Teut. *wreg*, *wery*. It is usually compared with Lat. *urgeo*, 'I oppress,' Sans. root *vrj*, 'to turn away,' Gr. *εἰργω*, 'to enclose,' OSlov. *vragü*, 'enemy,' Lith. *vârgas*, 'distress' (*vârgti*, 'to be in want'), which imply an Aryan root *wreg*, *wreg*.

Racker, m., 'flayer, hangman's servant,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. *rakker*, 'beadle, hangman.' Lessing suggested that it was allied to *râcen*, 'to put to the rack.' It is now usually connected with LG. *racken*, 'to sweep together,' and MidLG. *racker*, 'flayer, knacker, nightman.'

Râd, n., 'wheel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rat* (gen. *rades*), OHG. *rad*, n.; corresponding to LG. and Du. *rad* (comp. also OFris. *reth*). The word is confined to MidEurop. Teut.; it is wanting in E., Scand., and Goth.; this, however, is no reason for assuming that the word is borrowed from Lat. *rota*. Since OHG. *rad* is based on pre-Teut. *rotho-m*, *rothos*, n. (Goth. **raþa-*), 'wheel,' it is primit. cognate with the equiv. OIr. *roth*, m., and Lat. *rota*, and likewise with Lith. *râtas*, 'wheel.' The corresponding Sans. *râtha-s* (*râthas*, n. in *râthas-pâti*)

signifies 'car,' espec. 'war chariot' (for the root *roth* see under *raþ*), while Sans. *cakra*, Gr. *κύκλος*, corresponding to AS. *hweol*, E. *wheel*, also means 'wheel' in Aryan.—**radebrechen**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *radebrechen*, 'to break on the wheel, mangle,' akin to Du. *radbraken*, 'to mutilate, mangle, murder a language.' See *Râche*, *Lünje*, *Wagen*.

Râdelsführer, m., 'ringleader,' ModHG. only, allied to Bav. *Râdel* (dimin. of *Râd*), 'small circle of persons, ranks, dancing-song'; as to the evolution of meaning comp. E. *ringleader*, allied to *ring*.

Râden, m., 'cockle-weed,' from MidHG. *râde*, usually *râte*, *ratte*, *râten*, *râttan*, m., 'a weed among corn,' OHG. *râto*, *ratto*, m.; so too OLG. *râda*, f., 'weed.' In Franc. and Henneberg *râdme* occurs, in Swiss and Suab. *ratte*. Perhaps the numerous forms of this simply MidEurop. Teut. word point to a primit. G. *râþwo-* (prim. form *rêtwo-*). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been discovered.

Râder, m., also **Râdel**, 'sieve,' allied to MidHG. *râden*, OHG. *râdan*, 'to sift, winnow.' The Teut. stem is probably *hreb-*, hence the word may be related to Lith. *krétalas*, 'sieve,' *kreczà*, 'to shake'; allied also perhaps to Lat. *cer-nere*, 'to sift' (*creteus*, 'sifted').

raffen, vb., 'to snatch, carry off suddenly,' from MidHG. *raffen*, OHG. **raffôn* (by chance not recorded), 'to pluck, pull out, snatch away'; corresponding to LG. and Du. *rapen*, 'to gather hastily.' E. *to raff* is derived from Fr. *raffer*, which, like Ital. *arraffare*, is borrowed from HG.; on the other hand, E. *to rap* is primit. allied to HG. *raffen*. MidHG. *raspôn* (for *rafspôn*), MidHG. *raspen*, 'to collect hastily,' and Ital. *arrappare*, 'to carry off,' are also connected with the Teut. root *hrap*.

ragen, vb., 'to project, stand forth,' from MidHG. *ragen* (OHG. *hragen* ?), 'to project, become rigid, be prominent'; allied to MidHG. *rac*, adj., 'tense, stiff, astir'; also to AS. *oferhragian*, 'to tower above'; see *Râse* and *regen*.

Râhe, f., also **Râa** (under LG. and Du. influence), 'yard' (of a ship), from MidHG. *rahe*, f., 'pole'; corresponding to Du. *ra*, 'sail-yard,' Ole. *râ*, f., 'sail-yard' (Goth. **râha*, f., 'pole'). *Râhe* is native, both to UpG. and LG.; comp. Bav. *raхе*, 'pole.'

Rahm, m., 'cream, crust of mould or midew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *roum*, m.; comp. Du. *room*, AS. *reám* (earlier ModE. *ream*), OIc. *rjóme*, 'cream.' The *d* of the ModHG. form compared with OHG. **roum* (Thuring. *roum*) is dialectal (comp. MidHG. *strám* and *stroum* under *Stróm*). The origin of these cognates has not yet been discovered.

Rahmen, m., 'frame, border,' from MidHG. *ram*, *rame*, m. and f., 'prop, framework, frame for embroidery or weaving,' OHG. *rama*, 'pillar, prop'; comp. Du. *roum*, 'frame.' Allied probably to Goth. *hramjan*, 'to crucify,' lit. 'to fasten to a pillar or prop' (?), which may, however, be cognate with Gr. *κρεμάννυμι*. **Rahmen**, prop. 'setting' is usually connected with OSlov. *kroma*, f., 'border.'

Raigras, n., ModHG. only, from the equiv. E. *ray-grass*, or rather from its phonetic variant *rye-grass*.

Rain, m., 'strip or belt of grass as a dividing line between fields, ridge,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rein*, m., 'ridge' (as a line of division between fields); corresponding to LG. *reen*, 'field boundary,' OIc. *rein*, f., 'strip of land.' Perhaps cognate with Sans. *rēkhā*, f., 'row, line, strip.'

Ralle, f., 'corncrake,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *rale*, whence also E. *rail*.

Ramme, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *ramme*, f., 'rammer, pile-driver,' prop. identical with MidHG. *ram* (gen. *rammes*), m., 'ram,' OHG. *ram*, *rammo*, m., 'ram' (comp. *Beck*, *Rahm*); corresponding to Du. *ram*, 'ram, battering-ram,' AS. *ramm*, E. *ram*. No connection with Gr. *ἀρίπ* is possible; it is more probably allied to OIc. *ramr*, *rammr*, 'strong, sharp, powerful.' See the following word.

rammeln, vb., 'to buck, rut, ram, force in,' from MidHG. *rammeln*, OHG. *rammalón*, 'to rut'; akin to *Rammler*, 'buck rabbit,' from MidHG. *rammeler*, 'ram during the rutting season.' A derivative of the cognates discussed under *Ramme*.

Rampe, f., 'sloping terrace,' ModHG. only from, Fr. *rampe*.

Rand, m., 'rim, border, brink,' from MidHG. *rant* (gen. *randes*), m., OHG. *rant* (gen. *rantes*), m., 'boss of a shield,' then 'rim of a shield,' and finally 'rim' (generally); so too Du. *rand*, 'edge, rim,' AS. *rand*, m., 'rim of a shield, shield, rim,' E. *rand*, OIc. *rand* (for *randó*), 'shield, rim of a shield.' Goth. **randa*, 'rim,' is also

implied by Span. *randa*, 'lace on clothes.' Pre-Teut. **ram-tá* points to a root *rem* (AS. *ríma*, *reoma*, 'rim'), the *m* of which before *d* would be necessarily changed to *n* (see *humbet*, *Ẹand*, *Ẹund*, and *Ẹhaude*). From the same prim. form is derived the modern dial. term *Ranft* for *Rand*; comp. OHG. *ramft* (with an excrement *f* as in *Runft*? yet comp. the equiv. OSlov. *rabŭ* and Lith. *rŭmbas*), m., 'rim, rind, border,' MidHG. *ranft*, m., 'frame, rim, rind.' *Riute* also belongs probably to the same stem.

Rang, m., 'rank, order, row,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *rang* (whence also Du. *rang*, E. *rank*), which again is derived from G. *Ring*, OHG. *ring*, *hring*.

Ränge, m., 'dissolute youth,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to *ringen*.

Rank, plur. *Ränke*, m., 'winding, intrigue, wile,' from MidHG. *ranc* (*k*), m., 'rapid winding or movement'; corresponding to AS. *węnċ*, 'bend, cunning, plot,' E. *wrench*. See *renfen*.—**Ranke**, f., 'tendrill, creeper,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. *ranken*, 'to move to and fro, extend, stretch.' See *renfen*.—**Rankhorn**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *rankorn*, *rankhorn*, n., 'quinsy (in pigs)'; allied to Du. *wrong*, which is used of the diseases of cows. Whether it belongs, by inference from the Du. word, to the pre-Teut. root *wrank* (see *renfen*), is uncertain.

Ranzen, m., 'belly, knapsack, satchel,' from MidHG. *rans*, m., 'belly, paunch.' Comp. Du. *ranzel*, 'knapsack.'

ranzen, vb., 'to speak rudely or harshly to,' ModHG. only, probably for **ranzen*, allied to MidHG. *ranken*, 'to bray.' Scarcely cognate with E. *to rant*.

ranzig, adj., 'rancid, fetid,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *rance* (Lat. *rancidus*), like, or through the medium of, Du. *rans*, 'rotten, rancid.'

Rapp, m., 'grape-stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rappe*, *rape*, m., borrowed from the equiv. Fr. *rápe* (comp. Ital. *raspo*), whence also the equiv. E. *rape*.

Rappe (1.), m., 'black horse,' ModHG. only in this sense, which is a figurative use of MidHG. *rappe*, 'raven,' the variant of MidHG. *rabe* (Alem. *rap*, 'raven'). OHG. **rappo* is wanting; it would be related to *rabo* like **knappo*, 'squire,' to *knabo*, 'boy.' See *Rappen*.

Rappe (2.), f., 'malanders,' from MidHG. *rappe*, *rappe*, f., 'itch, scab'; allied to Du. *rappig*, 'scabby.' The root is seen in

OHG. *rayfen*, 'to harden (of wounds), form a scab,' and in *raffi*. From HG. the equiv. Fr. *rapes*, pl., is formed.

Rappe (3.), f., 'rasp,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *rape*, which again corresponds to OHG. *raspôn*, 'to sweep off,' MidHG. *raspeln*. See *raffen*, *Rapp*, and *Rappe*.

rappeln, vb., 'to rattle,' ModHG. only, from LG.; the correct MidHG. form is *raffeln*, 'to bluster, clatter'; allied to E. *to rap*, MidE. *rappien*.—In the sense of 'to be crack-brained, rave,' *rappeln* may be derived from the meaning 'to bustle'; it is usually connected, however, with MidHG. (MidG.) *rêben*, 'to dream, be confused,' which is derived from Fr. *rêver*, whence also E. *to rave*.

Rappen, m., 'centime,' from MidHG. *rappe*, m., 'the name of a coin first made in Freiburg in Baden, and stamped with the head of a raven, the Freiburg coat of arms.' See *krappen* and *Rappe* (1).

Rappier, m. and n., first occurs in early ModHG., from Fr. *rapier*, whence also the equiv. E. *rapier* and Du. *rapier*. The Fr. word is generally regarded as Teut. and derived from *rape*. See *Rappe* (3).

Rappuse, f., 'common prey, scramble,' from late MidHG. *rabusch*, m., 'tally,' which is again derived from the equiv. Bohem. *rabuše*.

Raps, m., 'rape-seed,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *rapicium*. See *Rübe*.

rapfen, vb., 'to sweep off,' intensive of *raffen*. LG. *rapen*.

Rapunzel, m., 'rampion, corn-salad,' ModHG. only, not from Lat. *rapunculus*, but rather an extended form from MidLat. *rapuncium* (Fr. *raiponce*, comp. Du. *rapunsje*), whence also Ital. *ramponzolo*; comp. further E. *rampion*. Allied to Lat. *rapa* (see *Rübe*).

rar, adj., ModHG. only, from Fr. *rare* (Lat. *rarus*), whence also Du. *raar*. E. *rare*.

Rasch, m., 'arras, serge,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *ras* (E. *arras*). In late MidHG. *arras*, *arras*, 'light woollen fabric, serge,' which was named from Arras, a town in the north of France.

rasch, adj., 'impetuous, speedy, swift, rash,' from MidHG. *rasch*, OHG. *rasc*, adj., 'quick, prompt, skillful, powerful,' of which the equiv. variants MidHG. and OHG. *rosch*, and MidHG. *resch*, *risch*, occur. Corresponding to E. *rash*, Du. *rasch*; Oic. *raškr* (Goth. **rasqs*), 'brave.' The final dental

of the root has disappeared before the suffix *sga*, *ska* (**rasga*-for **rat-sga*); comp. OHG. *rado*, AS. *ræde*, 'quick.' Comp. also Oic. *horskr*, AS. *horsc*, 'quick, clever,' with AS. *hrædlic*, 'quick.' The Teut. root *raþ*, Aryan *rot* (*roth*), in OHG. *rado*, 'quick,' may have meant 'to hasten'; it appears also in ModHG. *Rab*.

rascheln, vb., 'to rustle, rattle,' ModHG. only, probably a derivative of *raþ*, like OHG. *rascezzen*, 'to sob, emit sparks,' because of the successive short and lively movements. Comp. AS. *raesctung*, 'sparkling.'

Rafen, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *rase*, m., 'turf, sword'; comp. MidLG. *wrase*, LG. *frasen*. The word is wanting in the other dials. (Goth. **wrasa* may perhaps be assumed); in UpG. *Rafen*, which is primit. cognate with the primary form *wrasa*.

rasen, vb., 'to rave, rage,' from MidHG. *rasen* (rare), 'to storm, rave'; corresponding to LG. *rasen*, Du. *razen*. It is usually thought that the word was borrowed from LG., since it is not found in HG. till the end of the 13th cent. Allied to AS. *râsettan*, 'to rave,' *râsan*, 'to make a violent attack,' *ræs*, 'attack, charge' (comp. E. *race*), Oic. *râs*, 'race, running,' and *rassa*, 'to rush headlong.'

Raspe, f., 'rasp,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *raspe* (now *rape*), hence prop. identical with *Rappe* (3).

Raspel, f., 'large rough file, rasp,' ModHG. only, a derivative of the preceding; comp. E. *rasp*, *rasper*. As to the ultimate connection of the cognates with OHG. *raspôn*, 'to scrape together,' comp. *Rappe* (3).

Rasse, f., 'race, breed,' borrowed in the 18th cent. from Fr. *race*, which is recorded as early as the 16th cent., at which period the E. word *race* was also borrowed; the Fr. term and its Rom. cognates (Ital. *razza*) is met with even in the 14th cent.) are derived from OHG. *reitza*, *rei3za*, f., 'line.'

raseln, vb., 'to rattle, clatter,' from MidHG. *ra3zeln* (from *ra3zen*), 'to bluster, rave,' but based in meaning on LG. *rateln*, 'to clatter'; comp. MidHG. *ratzen*, 'to rattle,' Du. *rateln*, 'to clatter, chatter,' *ratel*, 'rattle, clapper,' AS. *hratele*, E. *rattle*. The Teut. root *hrat* appearing in these words is connected with Gr. *ῥαδαίω*, 'I swing.'

Rast, f., 'rest, repose,' from MidHG. *rast*, *raste*, f., OHG. *rasta*, f., 'repose, rest, permanence,' also in OHG. and MidHG.

'stage of a journey,' which is the only sense borne by Goth. *rasta* and Oic. *rgst*. Comp. AS. *ræst*, E. *rest*, OSax. *rasta*, *ręsta*, 'couch, deathbed,' Du. *rust* (see *Rüste*), 'rest, repose.' The common Teut. word is based on a root *ras*, 'to remain, dwell,' which may also be inferred from Goth. *rarn* and Oic. *rann*, 'house.' *Rast*, in the sense of 'stage,' comes from the period when the Western Aryans were migrating to Europe; only a wandering tribe could adopt the intervals of reposing and encamping as a measure of distances. Moreover, the older language preserves a few other words as relics of the migratory period; comp. MidHG. *tageveide*, f., 'day's journey, the distance traversed in a day' (prop. said of nomadic marches, 'the length of pasture grazed by cattle in one day'); see *Ranf*. Whether the assumed root *ras*, 'to remain, dwell,' is connected with the root *rō* in *Rufe* is doubtful.

Rat, m., 'counsel, advice, deliberation, council,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rāt* (gen. *rātes*), m., 'counsel, means at hand, store of provisions'; these meanings are still partly preserved by ModHG. *Gerät*, *Berrat*, *Hausrat*, *Murat*. A verbal abstract of ModHG. *raten*, MidHG. *rāten*, OHG. *rātan*, 'to advise'; comp. the equiv. Goth. *rēdan*, Oic. *rāda*, AS. *rēdan* (to which E. *read* is akin?), OSax. *rādan*. Some etymologists have connected the common Teut. *rēdan*, 'to advise,' with Lat. *reor*, 'to suppose'; in that case the dental of the Teut. verb is prop. only part of the pres. stem, which was afterwards joined to the root. Others with equal reason have referred to the Sans. root *rādhi*, 'to carry out a project, put to rights, obtain; to appease,' and to Sans. *raditi*, 'to feel solicitous, trouble oneself about.'—**raischlagen**, vb., 'to deliberate,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *rātslagen*, the origin of which is obscure. See *Rätif*.

Ratsche, f., 'rattle, clapper,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *ratzen*, 'to clatter'; see *Räffeln*.

Rätsel, n., 'riddle, perplexity,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rātsal*, *rātsel*, n., OHG. **rātsal*, n.; comp. OLG. *rādīsli*, MidLG. *rēdelse*, Du. *raadsel*, AS. *rēdels* (for **rēdesl*), m., whence the equiv. E. *riddle*, the s of the AS. word being regarded as a sign of the plur. The formation of the subst. from *raten* corresponds to that of *Rühfal* from *mühen*, of *Labfal* from *laben*, and of *Trübfal* from *trüben*. The notion 'riddle' was cur-

rent among the Teutons from early times; the Goth. term was *frisahts*; in OHG. we find *tuncal*, n., and *rātussa*, *rātissa*, f., 'riddle.'

Ratte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *ratte*, *rate*, f., *rate*, m., OHG. *rato*, m., *ratta*, f., 'rat' (in MidHG. there also appears another variant *ratz*, *ratze*, m., whence Bav. and Swiss *Raße*). It corresponds to OLG. *ratta*, f., Du. *rat*, *rot*, m., AS. *rætt* (?), E. *rat*, Dan. *rotte*. Besides these are found the Rom. words Fr. *rat*, Ital. *ratto*, and also Gael. *radan*. The origin of all these cognates is unknown. The Rom. class has been derived from Lat. *raptus*, *rapidus*; in that case Ital. *ratto*, 'quick, nimble,' would be the primary meaning. The phonetic relations of the Teut. words are not sufficiently clear to pronounce a decided opinion (comp. *Raße*).

Raub, m., 'robbery, spoil,' from the equiv. MidHG. *roup* (gen. *roubes*), m., OHG. *roub*, m.; comp. OSax. *rēf* in *nōdrōf*, 'violent wresting,' Du. *roof*, m., 'robbery,' AS. *rēaf*, n., 'robbery, booty,' allied to AS. *rēofan*, 'to break, rend,' Oic. *rjāfa*, str. vb., 'to break, rend' (espec. used of a breach of contract); these are further connected with Lat. *rumpo* (Aryan root *rup*); comp. the Sans. root *lup*, 'to shatter.' Hence *Raub* seems to mean lit. 'breach of contract.'—

rauben, vb., 'to rob, plunder,' from MidHG. *rouben*, OHG. *roubōn*; OSax. *rōbbōn*, AS. *rēafian*, whence E. *to rieve* (the AS. subst. *rēaf* has become obsolete in E.), Goth. *biraubōn*, 'to plunder, despoil.' The Teut. cognates passed with two distinct meanings into Rom.; comp. on the one hand Ital. *ruba*, 'robbery,' *rubare*, 'to rob,' Fr. *dérober*, 'to steal,' and on the other Ital. *roba*, 'coat, dress,' Fr. *robe*. The latter are connected with *Raub*, since by inference from OHG. *roub* and AS. *rēaf*, 'robbery, booty, armour, dress,' the OTeut. word had probably acquired the meanings of 'garments got by plundering, dress (generally).' See also *raufen*.

Rauch, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *rouch*, OHG. *rauh* (*hh*), m., 'smoke, steam'; corresponding to OSax. *rōk*, m., Du. *rook*, AS. *rēc* (from Goth. **rauki-*), m., E. *reck*, Oic. *rejkr*, m., 'smoke'; Goth. **rauks* (*rauki-*) is by chance not recorded. The common Teut. is connected by gradation with the Teut. root *rāk*, 'to smoke.' See *riechen*.

rauch, adj., 'rough, hairy'; equiv. to

rauh; Rauchwetz, 'furs, skins' (MidHG. *râchwêrc*) contains ModHG. *rauh*, 'hairy, covered with hair'; Rauchhantel (ModHG. only), 'trade in furs, furred skins.'

Räude, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *riude*, *râde*, f., OHG. *râda*, f., 'scab, mange, scabies,' for an earlier **hrâda*, since it is allied to OIc. *hrûðr*, m., 'scab of a wound'; comp. Du. *ruît*, 'scab, itch.'—**râudig**, 'scabby, mangy,' from MidHG. *riudec*, OHG. *riudig*, older *râdig*, 'scabiosus.' Perhaps OHG. *râ-da* (from the Teut. root *hrâ*) is connected with Lat. *crûor*, 'gore,' *crû-dus*, 'bloody, raw; to which AS. *hrâm*, 'soot,' is probably akin.

raufen, vb., 'to pluck, pull out,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *roufen* (MidHG. also *rôufen*); corresponding to Goth. *raupjan*, 'to tear out, pluck off.' A Teut. root *raup* (see *rupfen*) has not yet been found elsewhere; it is, however, probably connected with the Aryan root *rup*, 'to break' (see *Raub*).—**Raufe**, f., 'rack' (for fodder), from late MidHG. *roufe*, f.; derived from *raufen*, just as MidLG. *roepen* from *roepen*; but in what way is it connected with Du. *ruif*, 'rack,' *ruiffel*, 'wrinkle'?

Raugraf, m., 'Rangrave,' from MidHG. *râ-grâve*, m., a title like MidHG. *wilt-grâve*; prop. perhaps 'Count in a rough or uncultivated country'; from *rauh*.

rauh, adj., 'rough, harsh, coarse,' from MidHG. *râch* (infl. *râher*), OHG. *râh* (infl. *râhêr*), adj., 'rough, shaggy, bristly'; comp. MidDu. *ruch*, ModDu. *ruig*, *ruw*, 'rough,' AS. *râh*, E. *rough*. Goth. **râhs*, *râhws*, are wanting. Perhaps primit. allied to Lith. *raûkas*, 'wrinkle,' *rûkti*, 'to become wrinkled.' The compound Rauchwetz, 'furs, skins,' preserves normally the uninflected form of MidHG. *râch*. See *rauch*.

Rauke, f., 'rocket,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *erâca*, 'a sort of colewort,' whence also Ital. *ruca*, *ruchetta*, Fr. *roquette* (E. *rocket*).

Raum, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *râm* (MidHG. *rân*), m., 'room, space'; corresponding to OSax. m., *râm*, n., Du. *ruim*, AS. *râm*, m., E. *room*, Goth. *râm*, n., OIc. *râm*, n., 'room, open space, bed, seat.' The common Teut. subst. originated in the adj. *râma*, 'spacious'; comp. Goth. *râms*, MidHG. *râm* and *gerâm*, ModHG. *geraum*, Du. *ruim*, AS. *râm*, 'spacious.' The root is usually considered to be *râ*, and the class connected with Lat. *râ-s*

(gen. *râ-ris*), 'country,' and Zend *rauanî*, 'space, distance.'

raumen, see *ambetaumen*.

raunen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *rânen*, OHG. *rônên*, 'to whisper, to utter in a low, soft tone,' allied to MidHG. *râne*, f., 'whisper, secret conference.' Corresponding to OLG. *rânôn*, AS. *rânian*, E. *to roun* (*round*), also AS. *rân*, f., 'secret deliberation, secret,' Goth. *râna*, f. (see *Altaune*), 'secret, secret resolution'; OIc. *rân*, f., 'secret, rune.' It has also been compared further with the cognates, Gr. *êpouvâo*, 'to search, track,' as well as with OIr. *rân*, 'secret,' ModHG. **Rune**, f. (AS. *rânstafas*, 'secret characters, runes'), was introduced from the Scand. dialects by the literary movement for the promotion of Teut. studies in the last cent.

Raupe (1.), f., 'caterpillar,' from MidHG. *râpe*, *râppe*, OHG. *râpa*, *râppa*, f., 'larvæ of insects, caterpillar.' In Swab. and Bav. (partly also in Swiss) the word is wanting, the term used being *Grâswurm*, in OHG. *grasawurm* (yet in Swab. *ruopen*, 'to clear the trees of caterpillars,' with an abnormal *û* for *û*); in Swiss *roup*, which probably originated in the written language (in Henneberg abnormally *roppe*).

Raupe (2.) in *Rastrampe* is an entirely different word; see the latter.

Rausch (1.), m., 'cranberry,' from MidHG. *râsch*, *rusch*, f., 'rush,' from Lat. *ruscum*, whence also Du. *rusch*, m., 'rush,' AS. *rÿsce*, f., E. *rush*; see *Riisch* and *Ruisch*.

Rausch (2.), m., 'arouse, rush, roar,' ModHG. only (corresponding in MidHG. to *râsch*, m., 'onset, attack'; see *rauschen*); its relation to LG. *roes*, 'intoxication,' E. *rouse*, OIc. *râss*, 'drunkenness,' is still obscure. The ModHG. word has certainly been borrowed.

rauschen, vb., 'to rustle, roar, be excited,' from MidHG. *râschen* (*riuschen*), 'rustle, roar, swell, hurry along'; corresponding to Du. *ruischen*, 'to rustle,' E. to *rush* (MidE. *ruschen*).

Rauschgelb, n., 'red sulphuret of arsenic,' first occurs in early ModHG., corresponding to Du. *rusgeel*; earlier ModHG. also *Ruß*, *Reßgelb*; allied to Rom. and Lat. *ruscus* (Ital. *rosso*), 'red.'

râuspfern, vb., 'to hawk, clear the throat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *riuspfern* (*riustern*). This verb, which is not recorded prior to MidHG., belongs to a root frequently occurring in Teut., *râk* (Aryan

räg), 'to belch, eructate,' the *k* disappearing before the suffix *sp, st*; comp. AS. *rocettan*, 'to belch,' OHG. *itaruechen*, MidHG. *itricken*, AS. *edorean* (*eodorean*), 'to chew the cud,' Comp. Lat. *é-rágere*, 'to spit out,' *ráminare* (for **rágminare*), 'to chew the cud,' and *ructare*, 'to belch,' Gr. *é-péyew*, 'to spit out,' *é-puyh*, f., 'vomiting,' OSlov. *rygati se*, 'to belch,' Lith. *atrújas*, f. pl., 'rising of the stomach.'

Raute (1.), f., 'rue,' from the equiv. MidHG. *râte*, OHG. *râta*, f. This, like the equiv. Du. *ruit*, is usually considered to be borrowed from Lat. *râta* (comp. Ital. *ruta*); yet AS. *râde*, 'rue,' might prove that the G. word is cognate with Lat. *râta*. E. *rue*, from Fr. *rue*.

Raute (2.), f., 'quadrangle, square,' from MidHG. *râte*, f., 'lozenge in heraldry, pane' (hence Du. *ruit*, 'square'). As to OHG. **râta* for **hrâta*, equiv. to Aryan *krâti*, *krâti*, see vier.

Riebe, f., 'vine, vine-branch,' from MidHG. *rêbe*, OHG. *rêba*, f., MidHG. *rêbe*, OHG. *rêbo*, m., 'vine, tendril, creeper' (comp. Gmtdrefre); corresponding words are wanting in the other dialects. OHG. has a remarkable form, *hîrnîrêba*, 'skull,' lit. perhaps 'entwining the brain'; hence with this word is connected the common Teut. *Rippe*, as well as OSlov. *rêbro*, 'rib' (see *Rippe*). The primary idea of all these terms, and of the Aryan root *rêbh*, deduced from them, is 'winding, entwining.'

Riebhuhn, n., 'partridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rêphuon*, OHG. *rêba-huon*, *rêbhhuon*, n.; it is not probable that *Riebhuhn* signifies 'the fowl that is fond of frequenting vines (*Rêben*).' Perhaps *reba-* has here another sense. To assume also, on account of LG. *raphon*, Swed. *rapphöna*, 'partridge' (Olc. *rjâpa*, 'ptarmigan'), that the word is derived from LG. *rapp*, 'quick,' is inadmissible, since the HG. term occurs at a very early period. It is most probably connected with the equiv. Russ. *rjabka* (allied to OSlov. *rêbâ*, Russ. *rjaboj*, 'variegated').

Riebus, m. and n., a modern term like the equiv. E. *rebus* and Fr. *rêbus*; the source and history of the cognates are unknown. The word is based on Lat. *rebus*, 'by things,' since the meaning of a rebus is illustrated by pictorial objects.

Riechen, m., 'rake, rack,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rêche*, OHG. *rêcho*, m.; corresponding to Du. *reek*, f., 'rake,' and Olc. *reka*, f., 'rake'; allied to MidHG.

rêchen, OHG. *rêhhan*, 'to scrape together,' Goth. *rikan*, 'to heap up, collect,' also to MidLG. and MidDu. *rake*, AS. *racu*, f., E. *rake*, with a different gradation. The Teut. root *rak*, *rêk*, from Aryan *reg, rog*, is compared by some with Gr. *ô-péyew*, 'to stretch out,' by others, without reason, to Lat. *legere*, 'to collect.' See *rechen* and *rechen*.

rechnen, vb., 'to reckon, estimate, deem,' from MidHG. *rêchennen*, OHG. *rêhhanôn*, 'to count, reckon, render an account' (*ê* is proved by modern dialects.). The assumed Goth. **rikanôn*, which is also implied by AS. *rêconian*, E. *to reckon*, and likewise the equiv. LG. and Du. *rekenen*, is abnormally represented by the strange word *rahnjun*. The West Teut. **rêkanôn* is connected, probably in the sense of 'to compute, collect' (comp. the meanings of *lesen*, with the root *rak*, 'to collect' (see *Rechen*), to which AS. *rêccan* (from *rahjan*), 'to count up, compute, arrange,' and AS. *racu*, OSax. *raka*, Olc. *rahhu*, f., 'speech, account, affair,' also belong; so too *gerufen*.

recht, adj., 'right, just,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rêht*, adj., 'straight, right, just, correct'; common Teut. *rehta*, with equiv. meaning in all the dialects., Goth. *rahts*, Olc. *rêtr*, AS. *riht*, E. *right*, Du. *regt*, OSax. *reht*. Lat. *rectus*, Zend. *râsta*, 'straight, right, correct,' are also primit. allied. This adj., which has a particip. ending *to-*, is usually considered to be orig. a partic. of the root *rêg*, 'to direct,' in Lat. *regere*; with this is also connected Sans. *rjâ*, 'straight, correct, just,' superlat. *râjîshtha*, whereby the Aryan root *rêg* is authenticated.—In the sense of 'to or on the right' (the antithesis of *links*, 'to or on the left'), the adj. rarely occurs in MidHG., since in the earlier period an adj. primit. allied to Lat. *dexter* was used (comp. Goth. *taihswa-*, OHG. *zêso*, MidHG. *zêse*, 'to or on the right').—**rechtfertigen**, vb., 'to justify, vindicate,' from MidHG. *rêht-vertigen*, 'to put into a right state, mend, justify.' Allied to MidHG. *rêhtvertic*, 'just, upright.'

Reck, n., 'wooden frame, rack,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. LG. and Du. *rek*, 'pole, clothes-horse.' Allied to *rechen*.

Recke, m., 'hero, champion, paladin,' from MidHG. *rêcke*, m., 'warrior, hero,' orig., however, 'knight-errant, adventurer, stranger'; comp. OHG. *rêcho*, earlier *wrêcho*, m., OSax. *wrêklio*, m., 'vagrant, outlaw, stranger,' AS. *wrêccu*, 'fugitive,

exile, unfortunate wretch,' whence E. *wretch*. These interesting West Teut. cognates implying Goth. **wrakja* are connected with ModHG. *rāchen*, Goth. *wrikan*, 'to persecute.' ModHG. *stend* has a somewhat similar development.

recken, vb., 'to stretch, rack, reach forth,' from MidHG. *recken*, OHG. *recchen*, 'to stretch out, extend,' corresponding to Du. *rekken*, 'to stretch out,' whence E. *to rack* is borrowed, Goth. *uf-rakjan*, 'to stretch out,' to which Goth. *rahtón*, 'to proffer.' From Teut. is derived Ital. *recare*, 'to bring.' The assumed direct connection between the common Teut. vb. and Goth. *rikan*, 'to collect,' lit. 'to scrape together,' must on account of the meaning be abandoned in favour of its relation to Lith. *ražau*, *ražyti*, 'to stretch,' Lat. *por-rigo*, 'I stretch,' and Gr. *ópeyeu*, 'to stretch.'

Rede, f., 'speech, discourse, oration,' from MidHG. *rede*, OHG. *redia*, *reda*, f., 'account, speech and reply, speech, narrative, information'; corresponding to OSax. *redia*, f., 'account,' Goth. *raþjó*, f., 'account, bill, number'; to this is allied Goth. *garuþjan*, 'to count,' and further the phonetic equivalent Lat. *ratio*, 'computation, account, number,' &c. From the same Teut. root *raþ* (pre-Teut. *rat*), signifying 'number,' *hund-art* (which see) is derived.—**reden**, vb., 'to speak, talk, converse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reden*, OHG. *redion*, *redón*, also OHG. *redinón*, just as in the case of OHG. *redia* the equiv. variant *redina* occurs (comp. OSax. *redion*, 'to speak'); from this OHG. *redinón*, is derived OHG. *redinári*, MidHG. *redenere*, ModHG. *Redner*, 'orator.'

redlich, adj., 'honest, candid,' from MidHG. *redelich*, 'eloquent, intelligent, upright, sturdy,' OHG. *redilich*, 'intelligent'; allied to OHG. *redia*, MidHG. *rede*, 'understanding, account.' See *Rede*.

Reff (1.), n., 'dosser, framework of staves for carrying on the back,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ref*, n., OHG. *ref*, n., for earlier Goth. **hríp*; comp. Oic. *hríp*, n., 'wooden frame for carrying coals or peat,' MidE. and E. *rip*, 'fish-basket.' To the assumption that the word is primit. akin to Lat. *corbis*, 'basket,' there is no phonetic objection (see *kerb* and *stefe*), yet the Alem. variants seem to imply a Teut. primary form **hréfo*.

Reff (2.), n., also **Reef**, n., 'reef,' ModHG. only, a nautical term borrowed from

LG.; comp. Du. and E. *reef*, also Du. *reeven*, 'to reef a sail.' It is noteworthy that in Oic. *rif*, 'rib,' is used in the same sense. Oic. *rifa*, 'to tack together,' is probably most closely connected with the cognates.

reffen, vb., 'to hatchel hemp or flax,' from MidHG. *reffen* (a variant of *rāffen*), 'to tug, pluck.' The ModHG. sense is probably based on a LG. word. Comp. Du. *repel*, 'breaking flax,' *repelen*, 'to break flax,' E. *ripple*, 'hatchel.'

rege, adj., 'astir, lively, active,' ModHG. only; see *regen*.

Regel, f., 'rule, regulation, principle,' from MidHG. *regel*, *regele*, OHG. *régula*, f., 'rule, especially of an order'; borrowed in this latter sense during the OHG. period when the monastic system was adopted (see *Kloster*, *Münster*, *Abt*, and *Mönch*), from Lat. *régula*, pronounced *régula* in MidLat. (Lat. *é* would be changed into OHG. *í*, see *Feier*, *Kreiter*, and *Bein*). This pronunciation is also implied by AS. *régul*, m., and OFr. *riule*, 'rule' (E. *rule*, from MidE. *reule*, is derived from OFr. *reule*, Lat. *regula*).

Regen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *rēgen*, OHG. *rēgan*, m., 'rain'; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. the corresponding Goth. *riǵn*, n., Oic. *regn*, n., AS. *rēgn*, m., E. *rain*, Du. *regen*, OSax. *rēgan*. Primit. Teut. *regna-*, from pre-Teut. **reghno-*, probably represents **mreghno-*, if the word be connected with Gr. *βρέχω* (for *μρεχ-*, *μβρεχ-*), 'to wet'; Lat. *rigare*, 'to water, wet,' may belong to the same Aryan root *mregh*. The compound *Regenfege* is found in all the Teut. languages; MidHG. *rēgenboege*, OHG. *rēganbego* (Du., however, *waterboog*), E. *rainbow*, from AS. *rēgnboga*, Oic. *reguboge*, Goth. **riǵnbuga*.

regen, vb., 'to stir up, move, excite,' from MidHG. *regen*, 'to cause to project, set up, excite, move, awaken,' a factitive of MidHG. *rēgen*, 'to rise, tower,' hence primit. allied to *ragen*. Akin also to MidHG. *rahe*, 'rigid, stiff.' The Teut. root *rag*, *rēh*, of these cognates has not yet been found in the allied languages. See *rage*.

Reh, n., 'roe, deer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rēch* (gen. *rēhes*), OHG. *rēh* (gen. *rēhes*), n.; the stem *raiha-* is common to Teut.; comp. Du. *roe*, AS. *rāhdeór*, E. *roe*, Oic. *rā*; Goth. **rāih* is by chance not recorded. Allied also to OHG. and OLG. *rēho*, m. (like AS. *rā*, m., from **rāha*), 'roe,' and *reia* (AS. *rēge*). f., 'cuprea'; for another fem. form see *Riufe*. Teut. *raiha-* from

raiko- can scarcely be related to Sans. *ṛṣya*, 'luck of a species of antelopes.' See further *Ṣahurri*.

reiben, vb., 'to rub, scratch, scour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *riben*, OHG. *riban*, for an older **uriban*, whence Fr. *riper*, 'to scrape'; comp. LG. *wriwen*, Du. *wrijven*, 'to rub.' The Teut. root *wrib* has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Reich, n., 'empire, realm, kingdom,' from MidHG. *riche*, n., OHG. *rihhi*, n., 'country under sovereign sway, kingdom, Roman-German emperor, authority, dominion'; corresponding to Goth. *reiki*, n., 'realm, dominion, power, authority,' AS. *riče*, n., 'realm, dominion, reign,' OSax. *riki*, n., 'realm, dominion, authority.' A derivative with the suffix *ja* from Teut. **rik-*, which has been preserved only in Goth. as *reiks*, 'ruler, chief' (yet also in proper names like *Friedrič* and *Heinrič*). The rare OHG. str. vb. *rihhan*, 'to reign over, take possession of, be mighty,' is prop. a derivative of **rik-*, 'ruler,' which again is a pre-Teut. loan-word from the equiv. Kelt. *riq* (for another word, probably borrowed from Kelt. at the same period, see under *Ḃmit*). The latter is primit. allied to Lat. *reg-em*, Sans. *rājan*, 'king' (Aryan *reg-* would be orig. akin to Teut. *rēk*, *rāk*), which are connected with the Aryan root *rēg*, 'to direct' (see *ređt*). See the following word.

reich, adj., 'rich, copious, abounding,' from MidHG. *riche*, OHG. *rihhi*, adj., 'mighty, rich, splendid'; corresponding to OSax. *riki*, 'mighty, powerful,' AS. *rice*, 'mighty, powerful,' E. *rich*, Goth. *reiks*, 'mighty, distinguished.' From the G. adj. the equiv. Rom. cognates are derived; comp. Ital. *ricco*, Fr. *riche*, 'rich.' The common Teut. adj. is a derivative of the root **rik*, 'king,' discussed under the preceding word, hence 'mighty' is the earlier meaning of the cognates; 'royal' (Lat. *regius*) is the orig. sense.

reichen, vb., 'to reach, extend, suffice,' from MidHG. 'to arrive at, attain, proffer, suffice, extend,' OHG. *reihhen*, 'to proffer, extend'; corresponding to AS. *rētan* (from **raikjan*), and the equiv. E. *to reach*. Its connection with Goth. *raikjan*, 'to reach,' *rahtōn*, 'to proffer,' is not probable, for phonetic reasons; and on account of its meaning, the word can scarcely be related to the cognates of **rik*, 'ruler,' mentioned under *Reich*.

Reif (1.), m., 'encircling band, hoop, ring,' from MidHG. and OHG. *reif*, m., 'rope, cord, coiled rope, hoop, band, fetter, circle'; corresponding to Du. *reep*, 'hoop, rope,' AS. *rāp*, m., 'strap, cord, rope,' E. *rope*, OIc. *reip*, n., 'rope,' Goth. *skaudaraip*, 'shoe-thong,' Gr. *παύσιος*, 'crooked,' is probably not allied, and is best compared with Goth. *wraigs*, 'crooked.'

Reif (2.), m., 'rime, hoar-frost,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rife*, OHG. *rifo*, *hrifo*, m.; corresponding to OLG. *hrīpo*, Du. *rijp*, 'rime, hoar-frost' (Goth. **hreiþa*). The other dials. have a similarly sounding form, which is not, however, closely allied phonetically; OIc. *hrīm*, AS. *hrīm*, n., E. *rime*, Du. *rijm*, with the same meaning; comp. MidHG. *rimeln*, 'to cover with hoar-frost.' Does *hrīm* represent Teut. **hriþma-*, and thus belong to *Reif*? The comparison of AS. *hrīm* with Gr. *κρῦμός*, 'frost,' is untenable.

reif, adj., 'ripe, mature,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rife*, OHG. *riſi*, adj.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *ripi*, Du. *rijp*, AS. *ripe*, E. *ripe*; a verbal adj. allied to AS. *ripan*, 'to reap' (whence E. *to reap*), signifying 'that which can be reaped.' The Teut. root *rip*, with the orig. sense 'to cut, reap' (comp. AS. *riſter*, 'sickle'), has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Reigen, see *Reihen* (1).

Reihe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *rihe*, f., 'row, line,' allied to MidHG. *rihen*, OHG. *rihan*, 'to range, put on a thread, fix,' to which MidHG. *rige*, f., 'row, line,' OHG. *rēga*, 'line, circular line,' and Du. *rij*, 'row,' are akin. AS. *rāw*, 'row, line' (Goth. **rainwa*, for **raigwa*, allied to **reihwan*), whence E. *row* is also probably connected with these. The Teut. root *rēhw*, *raihw*, is related to Sans. *rēkhā*, 'streak, line' (Aryan root *rikh*).

Reihen (1.), **Reigen**, m., 'chain-dance, roundel, dance and song, frolic,' from MidHG. *reie*, *reige*, m., 'a sort of dance in a long row across the field'; origin obscure. Comp. also E. *ray*, 'a sort of dance,' the etymology of which is equally obscure.

Reihen (2.), m., 'in-step,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rihe*, m.; OHG. *riho*, m., 'calf of the leg, hock.' An older **urivio* may be assumed, since ModHG. *Reiſt* seems to be allied.

reihen, vb., see *Reihe*.

Reiher, m., 'heron,' from the equiv.

MidHG. *reiger*, m.; OHG. **reiar*, **reijar*, are by chance not recorded; comp. OSax. *hreiera*, Du. *reiger*, AS. *hrágra*, m., 'heron.' OHG. *heigir* and MidHG. *heiger*, 'heron,' are abnormal forms.

Reim, m., 'rhyme,' from MidHG. *rim*, m., 'verse, line.' To the assonant OHG. *rim*, m., this sense is unknown; it signifies 'row, succession, number,' and these meanings are attached to the corresponding words in the other OTeut. dialects; comp. OSax. *unrim*, 'innumerable quantity,' AS. *rim*, 'number.' From these OTeut. words MidHG. *rim*, 'verse,' must be dissociated, and connected rather with Lat. *rhythmus* (versus rhythmicus). The ModHG. word acquired the sense of Fr. *rim*, 'rhyme,' in the time of Opitz. In the MidHG. period *rim* *bänden* was used for rimen, 'to rhyme,' and *Gebände* by the Meistersingers for Reim. E. *rhyme* (MidE. *rim*, 'rhymed poem, poem, rhyme') is also borrowed from OFr. *rim*.

rein, adj., 'pure, clean, downright,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reine*, OHG. *reini*, older *hreini*, adj.; corresponding to Goth. *hrains*, OIc. *hreinn*, OSax. *hréni*, North Fris. *rian*, 'pure'; in Du. and E., correspondences are wanting. The ModHG. sense (for which in Bav. and Swiss *sauber* is mostly used) is not found in the dialects; e.g., in Rhen.-Franc. and Swiss it signifies only 'fine ground, sifted' (of flour, sand, &c.), and belongs therefore to the Teut. root *hrē*, pre-Teut. *hrē*, *krei*, 'to winnow, sift,' whence OHG. *ritara* (see *Reiter*), Lat. *cribrum*, Gr. *κρίβειν* (for the adj. suffix *-ni*- see *flain* and *schön*). Hence 'silted' may be assumed as the orig. sense of *rein*; comp. OLG. *hrén-curni*, 'wheat.'

Reis (1.), m., 'rice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ris*, m. and n., which was borrowed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. *riso*, m. and n.; comp. Ital. *riso*, Fr. *riz* (whence also E. *rice*, Du. *rijst*); the latter is usually traced to Lat. and Gr. *ῥιζόν* (also *ῥιζα*), 'rice,' which is derived from Sans. *vr̥hi* through an Iran. medium.

Reis (2.), 'twig, sprout,' from MidHG. *ris*, OHG. *ris*, earlier *hris*, n., 'branch'; corresponding to Du. *rijs*. AS. *hris*, OIc. *hris*, n., 'twig, branch'; Goth. **hréis*, n., is wanting. The Teut. cognates (Зветя, 'that which shakes, lives') accord well with Goth. *hrisjan*, 'to shake,' OSax. *hrissan*, AS. *hrissan*, 'to tremble, quake.' — **Reisig**, **Reisich**, n., 'small twigs,

brushwood,' from MidHG. *risech*, OHG. *risach*, n.; the collective of **Reis** (OTeut. *hrisa*-).

Reise, f., 'journey, travel, voyage,' from MidHG. *reise*, f., 'departure, march, journey, military expedition,' OHG. *reisa*, f., 'departure'; allied to OHG. *risan*, MidHG. *risen*, 'to mount, fall,' OSax. *risan*, 'to rise,' AS. *risan*, E. *to rise*, and the equiv. Goth. *ur-reisan*. The idea of vertical, and espec. of upward motion, thus belongs everywhere to the root *rīs*; therefore *Reise* is lit. 'departure.' Further, MidHG. and ModHG. *reisen* is a derivative of the subst.; comp. also with the root *rīs*, E. *to raise* and (by the change of *s* into *r*) *to rear*.

Reisige, m., 'trooper, horseman,' from MidHG. *reiseck*, adj., 'mounted.' — **Reisigen**, pl., 'horsemen,' usually connected with MidHG. *reise*, 'military expedition,' yet it may be also a derivative of *riten*, 'to ride,' since OHG. *riso*, 'horseman,' occurs (*rihtan*- gives *risan*-, *risan*-).

reisen, vb., 'to tear, drag; sketch,' from MidHG. *rizen*, OHG. *rizan*, earlier **urizan*, 'to tear, tear in pieces, scratch, write'; corresponding to OSax. *writan*, 'to tear in pieces, wound, write,' AS. *writan*, E. *to write*, OIc. *rita*, 'to write'; Goth. **wreitan*, 'to rend, write,' is wanting, but is implied by Goth. *writs*, 'streak, point.' The various meanings of the cognates are explained by the manner in which runes were written or scratched on beech twigs. The Teut. root *writ*, which has been preserved also in ModHG. *Riß*, *Riß*, *rißen*, and *rißen*, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

reifen, vb., 'to ride,' from MidHG. *riten*, OHG. *ritan*, 'to move on, set out, drive, ride'; corresponding to Du. *rijden*, 'to ride, drive, skate,' AS. *ridan*, E. *to ride*, OIc. *riða*, 'to ride, travel; swing, hover.' These words are based on the common Teut. *ridan*, with the general sense of continued motion. This, as well as the fact that in Teut. there is no vb. used exclusively for 'to ride,' makes it probable that the art of riding is comparatively recent. Besides, in the allied languages no single term expresses this idea. It is also known that the art among the Greeks appears after the time of Homer, and that it was still unknown to the Indians of the Rig-Veda. It is true that the Teutons are known to us as horsemen from their earliest appearance in history, but the evolu-

tion of the word reiten (comp. Lat. *equo vehi*) proves that the art is of recent origin. The Teut. verbal stem *rīd*, for pre-Teut. *rīdh*, *reidh*, corresponds to OIr. *riald*, 'driving, riding' (*riadaim*, 'I drive'), OGall. *réda*, 'waggon' (comp. Gr. *ῥήδος*, 'messenger, servant'?). The general meaning is seen also in AS. *rād*, f., 'journey, expedition,' E. *road*, as well as in the cognates under *reit*.

Reifer, f., 'coarse sieve, riddle,' from MidHG. *rīter*, OHG. *rītara*, f., 'sieve,' for earlier **hrītara*; corresponding to AS. *hrīdder*, f., 'sieve,' whence E. *riddle*. For the Teut. root *hrī* in the sense of 'to sift, winnow,' see *rein*. The OHG. suffix *tara*, from pre-Teut. *thrā* (Goth. **hrei-dra*, f.), corresponds to *-brum* for *-thrum* in Lat. *cribrum* (*br* from *thr*, as in *ruber*, *ῥυθρός*), equiv. to OIr. *crīathar*, 'sieve'; Aryan *kreithro-* may be assumed. ModHG. *Räter*, 'sieve,' is not connected with this word.

reizen, vb., 'to stimulate, excite, charm,' from MidHG. *reitzen*, *reizen*, OHG. *reizen*, *reizen*, 'to charm, entice, lead astray'; the form with *tz* is due to Goth. *tj*. Apparently a factitive of *reizen*, hence lit. 'to cause to drag, make one come out of oneself'; comp. Oic. *reita*, 'to stir up, irritate.' Comp. *beizen*, *beizen*.

renken, vb., 'to twist, wrench,' from MidHG. *renken*, OHG. *renchen*, 'to turn this way and that,' for an earlier **wrankjan* (from the stem *rank*, 'to dislocate,' are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. *rancò*, 'lame,' *rancare*, 'to halt'). AS. *wrenċ*, 'bend, artifice,' AS. *wrenċan*, 'to turn,' E. *wrench*, subst. and vb. The corresponding vb. is *ringen*, Teut. *wringen*; the *k* of *renken* (probably for *kk*) compared with the *g* of *ringen* resembles the variation in *būfen* and *biegen*, *lāfen* and Goth. *bilaigōn*, &c. With the pre-Teut. root *wrenk* (*wreng*) comp. Gr. *πέμνω*, 'to turn,' *πόμβος*, 'top.' Comp. *Rauf*.

rennen, vb., 'to run,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rennen*, prop. 'to cause to flow, chase, drive,' espec. 'to make a horse leap, burst,' hence the reflexive meaning of the ModHG. word; corresponding to OSax. *rennian*, Goth. *rannjan*, which are factitives of *rinnen*.

Reinfier, n., 'reindeer,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. *ren*, which is derived from Oic. *hreinm* (AS. *hrān*), whence also Du. *reindier*, E. *reindeer*; from the same source probably are Ital. *rangifero*, Fr. *rangier* (and *renne*), 'reindeer.' Oic.

hreinm is usually considered to be a Finn. and Lapp. loan-word (*rainyo*).

Reute, f., 'rent, rental,' from MidHG. *rēute*, 'income, produce, advantage; contrivance.' Borrowed from Fr. *rente*, MidLat. *renta*, Ital. *rendita*, whence even in OHG. *rentōn*, 'to count up.'

Reust, m., 'rest, remnant, remains,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *reste*, m.

retten, vb., 'to rescue, save,' from MidHG. and OHG. *retten*, 'to snatch from, rescue'; comp. Du. *redden*, OFris. *hredda*, AS. *hreddan*, 'to snatch from, set free,' E. *to rid*; Goth. **hradjan* may be assumed. The Teut. root *hrad*, from pre-Teut. *krath*, corresponds to the Sans. root *grath*, 'to let go' (pres. *gratháyāmi*).

Reitich, **Reitfig**, m., 'radish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reitich*, *reitich*, OHG. *reitih*, *rāih*, m.; corresponding to AS. *radiċ*; borrowed from Lat. *rādic-em* (nom. *rādic*), which, as the HG. guttural indicates, is found with the Teut. accent prior to the OHG. period. E. *radish* is a later loan-word from Fr. *radis*.

Reue, f., 'repentance,' from MidHG. *riuwe*, f., 'sadness, pain, mourning, repentance,' OHG. *riuwā*, earlier *hrīuwā*, f.; corresponding to Du. *rouw*, AS. *hreoŵ*, 'grief, mourning, repentance.' Allied to an obsolete OHG. vb. *hriuwān*, MidHG. *riuwēn*, 'to feel pain, be sorry'; corresponding to AS. *hreoŵan*, 'to vex, grieve,' E. *to rue*, to which *ruth* is akin; Oic. *hryggva*, 'to sadden.' Goth. **hriuggwan* is wanting. The Teut. *hrū*, 'to be sad, sadden,' has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages.

Reuse, f., 'weir-basket, weel,' from MidHG. *riuse*, OHG. *rāsa*, *rāssa*, f., 'weel, fish-basket' (from Goth. **rāsċō*); a graded and lengthened form of Goth. *raus* (see *Rehr*). Hence *Reuse* means lit. 'that which is made of reeds.'

reuten, vb., 'to root out, grub up, from MidHG. *riuten*, 'to root out, make fertile'; to this is allied OHG. *riuti*, MidHG. *riute*, n., 'land made fertile by uprooting,' Oic. *ryðja*, 'to make fertile.' Whether OHG. *riostar*, *riostra*, MidHG. *riester*, 'plough, plough-handle,' dial. *Reister*, is connected with this word is uncertain. See *reden*.

Reuter, m., 'trooper,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Du. *ruiter*, 'trooper,' which has nothing to do with *reiten*, 'to ride.' The word is based rather on MidLat. *ruptarii* (for *ruptuarii*), *rutarii* (ex Gallica pronuntiatione); thus were

“dicti quidam praedones sub XI. saeculum ex rusticis collecti ac conflati qui provincias populabantur et interdum militiae principum sese addicebant”: “these people were often on horseback.” Thus Du. *ruiter* could easily acquire the meaning ‘horseman’; comp. Du. *ruiten*, ‘to plunder.’ See *Nette*.

Rhabarber, m., ‘rhubarb,’ ModHG. only, from Ital. *rabarbaro*, Fr. *rhubarb*; also earlier ModHG. *Rhapontif*, from Fr. *rapontique*. The word is based on the Mid Lat. *ra-*, *reu-ponticum*, *-barbarum*, also *radix pontica*, *-barbara*, ‘a plant growing on the banks of the Volga.’

Rhede, f., ‘roadstead, road,’ ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *ree*, *reede*, MidE. *rdde*, E. *road*; from the E. class are derived the equiv. Ital. *rada* and Fr. *rade*. Orig. sense probably ‘place where ships are equipped’; allied to the Teut. root *raid*, ‘to prepare’; comp. OIc. *reiðe*, ‘ship’s equipment.’ See *berit*.

ribbeln, vb., ‘to rub briskly, scour,’ ModHG. only, intensive of *rißen*.

richfen, vb., ‘to regulate, direct, judge, condemn,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *rihten*, ‘to set right,’ denom. from *riht*.

Riche, f., ‘doe,’ by chance recorded only in ModHG.; MidHG. **riche* and OHG. **riccha* are wanting, but may be assumed from the archaic form of ModHG. *Riße* (Swiss *rikçe*). In Goth. **rikki*, ‘doe,’ would be a derivative fem. form of *Riþ* (*raihā*).

riechen, vb., ‘to smell,’ from MidHG. *riechen*, OHG. *riohhan*, str. vb., ‘to smoke, steam, emit vapour, smell’; comp. Du. *ruiken*, *rieken*, ‘to smell,’ AS. *reccan*, ‘to smoke, emit vapour,’ OIc. *rjúka*, ‘to smoke, exhale.’ The Teut. root *riik* signified ‘to smoke’; see further under *Rauch* and *Geruch*. In the non-Teut. languages the stem is not found.

Riefe, f., ‘furrow in wood, stone, &c.’, ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. AS. *gerifian*, ‘to wrinkle,’ with which E. *ryfle*, lit. ‘the fluted weapon,’ and *rivel*, ‘wrinkle, fold,’ are connected. OIc. *rifa*, f., ‘slit, rift,’ allied to OIc. *rifa*, ‘to tear to pieces, slit.’

Riege, f., ‘row,’ from MidHG. *rige*, OHG. *rīga*, f., ‘line, row’ (Goth. **rīga*, f., is wanting); allied to *Riße*, OHG. *rihan*, ‘to form in a row.’ From G. are derived Ital. *riga*, ‘line, strip,’ and *riioletto*, ‘chain-dance.’

Riegel, m., ‘rail, bar, bolt,’ from Mid HG. *rigel*, OHG. *rigil*, m., ‘crossbar for fastening’; corresponding to MidE. and

E. *rail*, Du. and Swed. *regel*, ‘bolt.’ It is scarcely allied to OHG. *rihan*, ‘to form in a row.’

Riemen, m., ‘strap, thong, string,’ from MidHG. *rieme*, OHG. *riomo*, m., ‘band, girdle, strap’; corresponding to OSax. *riomo*, m., Du. *riem*, AS. *reōma*, ‘strap’; Goth. **riuma*, m., is wanting. Gr. *ῥίμα*, ‘towing-line, rope,’ is primit. allied, and hence the Aryan root was probably *rū* (Gr. *ῥύω*), ‘to draw.’

Ries, n., ‘ream,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. *ris* (*riß*, *rist*), m., f. and n.; in Du. *riem*, E. *ream*. These late Teut. cognates are borrowed from Rom.; comp. the equiv. MidLat. and Ital. *risma*, Fr. *rame*. It is true that the MidHG. form still requires further explanation. The ultimate source of MidLat. and Ital. *risma* is Arab. *rizma*, ‘bale, bundle,’ espec. ‘packing-paper.’

Riese, m., ‘giant,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. *rise*, OHG. *risi*, *riso*, m.; comp. OSax. *wrisi-lic*, ‘gigantic,’ OLG. *wrisil*, Du. *reus*, ‘giant.’ Goth. **wrisi-*, or rather **wrisjan-*, is wanting. It seems primit. allied to Sans. *vrśan*, ‘mighty, manly, strong,’ to which OIr. *fairsing*, ‘great, powerful,’ is also probably akin.

Riester, m., ‘wrist, instep, patch (on a shoe),’ ModHG. only; probably a primit. word, but of obscure origin. This word, which is unknown to Bav., has, according to Swiss *riester*, *riestere*, m. and f., a genuine diphthong equiv. to Goth. *iū*; hence Mid HG. *altriuze*, *riuze*, ‘cobbler,’ preserved in ModHG. dialects as *Ritstreiß*, ‘second-hand dealer,’ is perhaps allied.

Riefling, m., ‘small white field-grape,’ ModHG. only; perhaps a derivative of *Rieß*, ‘Rhaetia’ (Tyrol), so that *Riefling* is lit. ‘Rhaetian’ (wine).

Rief (in the LG. form *Rieb*), n., ‘reed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *riet*, OHG. *riot*, earlier *hriot*, n.; common to West Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. *hreed*, Du. *riet*, AS. *hrēod*, E. *reed*. Goth. **hriuda* is wanting. Pre-Teut. **kraudho-* is not found in the other groups.

Riff, n., ‘reef,’ ModHG. only, from LG. *riff*, *reff*; comp. the equiv. Du. *rif*, n., E. *reef*, and OIc. *rif*. The latter is equiv. in sound to Goth. *rif*, ‘rib,’ but this is probably only an accident. It has been thought to be allied to OIc. *rifa*, ‘to slit, split,’ *rifa*, ‘rift, split’; hence probably *Riff* means lit. ‘the dissevered, cleft, mass of rock,’ then ‘reef.’

Riffel, Ruffel, n., 'flax-comb, ripple; censure,' probably allied to MidHG. *rif-feln*, *rifeln*, 'to comb or hatchel flax,' *riffel*, 'mattock,' OHG. *riffila*, 'saw.' G. has similar figurative terms for 'to find fault with, inveigh against' (similar to *ετρας τινος*, 'to censure'). Comp. *reffen*.

Rind, n., 'horned cattle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rint* (gen. *rindes*), OHG. *rind*, earlier *hrind*, n.; Goth. **hrinþis*, n., is wanting; AS. *hrýþer* (*hrýðer*, *hrýð*-), MidE. *rother*, Du. *rund*, 'horned cattle,' imply Goth. **hrunþis*, a graded variant allied to *Rind*, Goth. **hrinþis*. OHG. *hrind* is usually connected, like *Þirð*, with the stem *ker*, 'horn, horned' (see *Þern*), appearing in Gr. *κέρας*, and also with Gr. *κρίως*, 'ram.' The G. word is, however, probably not allied to these words.

Rinde, f., 'rind, crust, bark,' from MidHG. *rinde*, OHG. *rinta*, f., 'rind of trees, crust,' also (rarely) 'bread-crust'; corresponding to AS. *rind*, E. *rind*. Its kinship with *Raud* and *Ramst* is undoubted; their common root seems to be *rem*, *ram*, 'to cease, end'; comp. espec. AS. *reoma*, *rima*, E. *rim*. Some etymologists connect it with Goth. *rimis*, 'repose'; comp. Sans. *ram*, 'to cease, rest.'

Ring, m., 'ring, circle, link,' from MidHG. *rinc* (gen. *ringes*), OHG. *ring*, earlier *hring*, m., 'ring, hoop, circular object'; comp. OSax. *hring*, Du. *ring*, AS. *hring*, E. *ring*, Olc. *hringr*, m. The common Teut. word, which implies a casually non-existent Goth. **hriggs*, denoted a circle, and everything of a circular form. Pre-Teut. *krengho-* appears also in the corresponding OSlov. *kragŭ*, m., 'circle,' *kragŭ*, 'round.' From the Teut. word, which also signifies 'assembly' (grouped in a circle), are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. *aringo*, 'rostrum,' Fr. *harangue*, 'public speech,' and Fr. *rang*.

Ringel, m., 'ringlet, curl,' dimin. of the preceding word; MidHG. *ringele*, 'marigold,' OHG. *ringila*, f., 'marigold, heliotrope.'

ringen, vb., 'to encircle; wring, wrestle, strive,' from MidHG. *ringen*, 'to move to and fro, exert oneself, wind,' OHG. *ringen*, from an earlier **wringan*; comp. Du. *wringen*, 'to wring, squeeze,' AS. *wringan*, E. *to wring*; Goth. **wriggan* is implied by *wruggó*, 'snare.' The root *wring*, identical with the root *wrank* (see *renfta*), meant orig. 'to turn in a winding manner, move

with effort.' With this are connected ModHG. *Rante*, E. *wrong*, MidE. *wrang*, 'bent, perverted, wrong' (Olc. *rangr*, 'bent, wrong,' ModDu. *wrang*, 'sour, bitter'), and E. *to wrangle*. Perhaps *würgen* (root *wrg*) is allied; E. *to ring* is, however, not connected, since it comes from AS. *hringan*.

Rinken, 'large ring, buckle,' an Up G. word, from MidHG. *rinke*, m. and f., 'buckle, clasp,' whence MidHG. *rinkel*, 'small buckle'; an old derivative of *Ring* (OHG. *rinka*, from the primit. form **hringjōn*).

Rinne, f., 'channel, gutter, groove,' from MidHG. *rinne*, f., OHG. *rinna*, f., 'watercourse,' MidHG. also 'gutter, eaves-trough.' Comp. Goth. *rinnd*, f., 'brook,' and AS. *rynele*, E. *rindle*. Connected with the following word.

ringen, vb., 'to run, flow, leak, drop,' from MidHG. *ringen*, OHG. *rinnan*, 'to flow, swim, run.' This vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; Goth. *rinnan*, AS. *irnan*, E. *to run*, Du. *runnen*, OSax. *rinnan*; the orig. sense of all these is 'to move on rapidly.' The *nn* of Goth. *rinnan* is usually regarded as a part of the pres. stem for *no* (comp. Gr. *δάκνω*, Lat. *sper-no*), and a root *ren*, *run*, is assumed, which is preserved in AS. *ryne* (from **runi*).

Rippe (Luther, *Ricte*), f., 'rib,' from MidHG. *rippe* (*ribe*), n. and f., OHG. *rippa*, f., *rippi* (*riba*), n., 'rib'; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *rib*, *ribbe*, AS. *ribb*, E. *rib*, Olc. *rif*; Goth. **ribi*, n. (plur. **ribja*), is by chance not recorded. Teut. *ribja*, from pre-Teut. *rebhyo-*, is cognate with ModHG. *Rebe* and OSlov. *rebro*, n., 'rib,' from *rebhra-*. See *Rebe*, where 'entwining' is deduced as the prim. meaning of *Rippe*.

Rispe, f., 'panicle,' from MidHG. *rispe*, f., 'branches, bushes,' akin to OHG. *hris-pahi*, n., 'bushes'; of obscure origin. The derivation from OHG. *hrēspan*, MidHG. *rēspan*, 'to pluck, gather,' is not quite satisfactory.

Rist, m., 'wrist, instep; withers,' from MidHG. *rist*, *riste*, m., f., and n., 'wrist, instep'; OHG. **rist*, as well as the implied earlier **werist*, are by chance not recorded; comp. Du. *wrist* (dial. *ŕriŕt*), AS. *wyrst*, *wrist*, E. *wrist*, OFris. *riust*, *wirst*, 'wrist, ankle,' Olc. *rist*, f., 'instep'; Goth. **wristis* is not recorded. The primit. meaning of the cognates is usually assumed to be 'turning-point,' *Rist* being referred to a

Teut. root *wriþ*, 'to turn,' which has been preserved in E. *to writhe*, as well as in Mod. HG. *Steitel*, 'packing-stick' (MidHG. *reitel* for an earlier **wreitel*). Other etymologists connect the word with Gr. *πίττα* (from **πρωδα*), 'root.' Yet OHG. *rīho* (for earlier **wriho*), ModHG. *Steifen*, is probably most closely connected with the cognates of *Rist*, so that Goth. **wristi-* would represent *wrihsti-*, and thus imply an Aryan root *wrih*.

Riß, m., 'cleft, gap, schism,' from MidHG. *ri3*, m., 'cleft'; the corresponding OHG. *ri3*, m., in contrast to the MidHG. and ModHG. which are connected with the vb. *ri3en*, preserves the earlier meaning 'letter' (Goth. *wri3s*, 'stroke, point'), which connects it with Goth. *wri3an*, 'to write, draw' (see *ri3en*). Comp., moreover, *Riß*, in the earlier sense of 'sketch.'

Riff, m., 'ride,' first occurs in early ModHG.; a derivative of *ri3en*.

Riffen, m., 'fever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rite*, *ritte*, OHG. *rito*, *ritto*, m., for an earlier **hriþjo*, 'fever'; so too AS. *hriþa*, m., 'fever'; allied to OHG. *riðon*, MidHG. *riðen*, 'to shiver,' AS. *hriþian*, 'to shiver in a fever,' OHG. *rido*, 'shivering,' AS. *hriþ*, 'storm.' The root *hriþ*, pre-Teut. *hriþ*, 'to move wildly,' appears also in OIr. *crih*, 'shivering.'

Ritter, n., 'chevalier, knight,' from MidHG. *ritter*, *riter*, m., 'horseman, knight' (also *ritære*); the form with *tt* is due to a confusion with OHG. *ritto*, 'horseman' (from *riðjo*). See *reiten* and *Reuter*.

Ritze, f., 'rift, rent,' from MidHG. *ri3* (gen. *ri3es*), m., 'rift, wound,' like *ri3en*, from MidHG. *ri3zen*, 'to scratch, wound,' OHG. *ri3zen*, *ri3zēn*; allied to *ri3en*.

Robbe, f., 'sea-dog, seal,' borrowed from LG., like most ModHG. words with a medial *bb* (*Obbe*, *Strabbe*, &c.); comp. Du. *rob*, m., 'sea-dog, seal'; the equiv. Scand. *kobbi*, similar in sound (akin to *kópr*, 'young sea-dog'), is not allied. The Teut. word, Goth. **silþa-* (comp. AS. *seolh*, E. *seal*, OHG. *sēlah*, Oic. *selr*) became obsolete in G. at an early period. The source and history of the LG. term is obscure.

Roche (1.), m., 'ray, thornback,' from LG. *ruche*; comp. the equiv. Du. *roch*, *rog*, AS. *reohha*, **rohha*, whence MidE. *reihe*, *rouhe*; also E. *roach*, *roche*? (E. *ray* is derived from Lat. *raja*, whence also Ital. *raja*, Fr. *raie*).

Roche (2.), m., 'castle' (at chess), from

the equiv. MidHG. *roch*, n.; borrowed with chess-playing from the Fr. (*roc*, whence also MidE. and E. *rook*). The ultimate source is Pers. *rukḥ*, *rokh*, 'archer mounted on an elephant' (at chess). Deriv. *rochieren*. **röcheln**, vb., 'to rattle,' from MidHG. *rücheln*, *rüheln*, 'to neigh, roar, rattle'; allied to OHG. *rohōn*, MidHG. *rohen*, 'to grunt, roar'; comp. Du. *rogchelen*, 'to spit out.' The Teut. root *ruh*, *ruh*, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Slav. root *ryk* (from *rāk*); comp. OSlov. *rykati*, *ryknati*, 'to roar' (Lett. *rūkt*), to which has to be added perhaps the Gr.-Lat. root *rug* in *rugire*, 'to roar,' *ὀρυγμός*, 'roaring.'

Roch, m., 'coat, robe, petticoat,' from MidHG. *roc* (gen. *rockes*), OHG. *roch*, m., 'outer garment, coat'; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *rok*, OFris. *rocc*, AS. *rocc*, Oic. *rokk*; the implied Goth. **rukka-* is wanting. From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. class, Fr. *rochet*, 'surplice' (MidLat. *roccus*, 'coat'), which again passed into E. (*rochet*). The early history of the Teut. cognates is obscure; allied to *Roeten*?

Rocken, m., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rocke*, OHG. *rocho*, m.; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. Du. *rok*, *rocken*, AS. **rocca*, MidE. *roche*, E. *rock*, Oic. *rokk*; Goth. **rukka-* is by chance not recorded. The Teut. word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *rocca*, 'distaff.' It may be doubted whether *Roeten* and *Roek* are derived from an old root *ruk*, 'to spin,' which does not occur elsewhere. At any rate, *Roeten* is not connected with the equiv. LG. *wocken*, since the cognates of *Roeten*, according to the LG. and E. terms, have not lost an initial *w*.

reden, vb., 'to root out,' from MidHG. *roden*, the MidG. and LG. variant of *riuten*, 'to root out.'

Rodomontade, f., 'boasting, bluster, swaggering,' from the equiv. Fr. *rodomontade*, Ital. *rodomontata*, f. *Rodomonte* is derived from Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and is the name of a boastful Moorish hero; it first appears in Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorata*, and means lit. 'roller of mountains, one who boasts that he can roll away mountains.'

Rogen, m., 'roe, spawn,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rogen*, OHG. *rogan*, m., for an earlier **hrogan*, m.; also MidHG. *roge*, OHG. *rogo*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Oic. *hrogn*, n. plur., AS. **hrogn*, E. *roan*,

roe. Goth. **hrugna-* is by chance not recorded. The true source of the word cannot be found; some connect it with AS. *hrog*, 'nasal mucus,' others with Gr. *κρόκη*, 'pebble,' Sans. *ḡarkara*, 'gravel.'

Roggen, m., for the genuine HG. *Recke*, *Recken* (in Bav. and Hess., *Reck* is almost invariably used), 'rye.' The *gg* of the ModHG. written form is either LG. or Swiss (see *Gg* in list of corrections); in MidHG. *rocke*, OHG. *rocko*, m., 'rye, secale'; corresponding to OSax. *rogga*, Du. *rogge*. UpG., as well as LG. and Fris., imply the prim. form **rüggn-*. On the other hand, E. and Scand. assume a Goth. **rūgi-*; comp. AS. *ryge*, E. *rye*, and the equiv. Oic. *rūgr*. Pre-Teut. *rughi-* is proved by Lith. *rugys*, 'rye-corn' (*rugei*, pl., 'rye'), OSlov. *rūž*, 'rye' (Gr. *ῥυζα*, 'rice,' from Sans. *vr̥thi*, is not allied). Among the East Aryans this term is wanting.

roh, adj., 'rude, raw, crude, rough,' from MidHG. *rō* (infl. *rāwer*), OHG. *rō* (infl. *rāwér*), 'raw, uncooked, rude' (for earlier *hrāwa-*); comp the equiv. OSax. *hrá*, Du. *rauw*, AS. *hréa*, E. *raw*, Oic. *hrár* (for **hrávr*), 'raw, uncooked.' This adj., which is wanting in Goth. (**hrawa-*, **hréwa-*), points to a Teut. root *hrā*, from pre-Teut. *krā*, which appears in numerous forms, such as Lat. *cruo*, *cruentus*, *crādus* (for **cravidus*?), Gr. *κρέας*, 'flesh,' Sans. *kravis*, 'raw meat,' Sans. *kráras*, 'bloody,' OSlov. *krávi*, Lith. *krájas*, 'blood.'

Rohr, n., 'reed, cane, rush,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *rōr* (gen. *rōres*), n.; an earlier **rausa* is to be assumed; comp. Goth. *raus*, n., Oic. *reyr*, m., Du. *roer*, 'reed' (wanting in OSax., AS., and E.). The Teut. form in *s*, closely allied to the Goth., passed into Rom.; comp. Fr. *roseau*, 'reed,' and the equiv. Prov. *raus*. The form *rausa-*, with which *Reuse* and *Rehre* (*Reft*, (1)?) are also connected, is related to Lat. *ruscum*, 'butcher's broom'; comp. *Rees* with Lat. *muscus*.

Rohrdommel, f., 'bittern,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rōrtumel*, m.; the word has been variously corrupted in OHG. and MidHG., finally resulting in the ModHG. form. In OHG. occur *horo-tukel*, *horotumil*, lit. 'mud, slime tumbler' (**rōrtumil* is not found in OHG.). MidDu. *roesdomel*; AS. has a remarkable form, *rāradumbla*, with the same meaning. The wide diffusion of these cognates, transformed in various ways by popular etymology, but closely

resembling one another in sound, leaves no doubt as to their genuine Teut. origin. The usual assumption that they are all corruptions of Lat. *erecopulus*, *eretobolus*, *onocrotalus* won't bear investigation.

Röhre, f., 'tube, pipe, flue,' from MidHG. *rare*, OHG. *rōra*, *rōrra*, from an earlier *rōrea*, f., 'reed stalk, hollow stalk, reed'; a derivative of *Rehr*, OHG. *rōr* (Goth. **rauzjō*, f., is wanting); hence *Röhre* is lit. 'the reed-shaped.'

röhren, vb., 'to bellow,' from MidHG. *rēren*, OHG. *rēren*, 'to bleat, roar'; corresponding to AS. *rārian*, E. *to roar*.

Rolle, f., 'roll, roller, pulley, scroll, actor's part,' from MidHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, f., 'rotulus,' also *rodel*, *rottel*, m. and f., 'scroll, list, document'; formed from MidLat. *rotulus*, *rotula*, or rather the corresponding Rom. cognates. Comp. Ital. *rotolo*, *rullo*, Fr. *role*; whence also E. *to roll*, MidHG. and ModHG. *rollen*, Fr. *rouler*, Ital. *rullare*.

Römer, m., 'green, bulging wine-glass; rimmer' ('Roman glass'?).

rösche, adj., 'prompt, lively, alert, fresh,' an UpG. word (Bav. and Swiss *rêx*, 'lively, precipitous, harsh'), from MidHG. *rösch*, *ræsche*, OHG. *rōsc*, *rōsci*, 'nimble, hasty, fresh'; cognate terms from which we may infer the prim. form (Goth. *rausga-*?) are entirely wanting. The connection of the word with *rash* is uncertain.

Rose, f., 'rose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rōse*, OHG. *rōsa*, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. *roos*, AS. *rōse*, E. *rose*; adopted in the OHG. period from Lat. *rōsa*. Had the word been borrowed earlier, the Lat. quantity would have been retained in G. (in *lilite*, from Lat. *lilia*, the vowel was shortened, because *lilja* was the pronunciation in Mid Lat.). Lat. **rōsa* is, however, implied also by the Rom. cognates, Ital. *rosa* and Fr. *rose*. A Lat. *ō* must have led in OHG. to the form **ruosa*; comp. OHG. *scuola*, 'school,' from Lat. *scōla*.

Rosine, f., 'raisin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *rōsine* (*rasin*), f.; the latter, like MidLat. *rosina*, is a corruption of Fr. *raisin* (*sec*, 'raisin'), which, with Ital. *racimolo*, 'bunch of grapes,' is due to Lat. *racemus*, 'berry'; comp. further Du. *rozijn*, *razijn*, E. *raisin*.

Rosmarin, m., 'rosemary,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from the equiv. Lat. *rosmarinus*, whence also Du. *rozemarijn* and MidE. *rosmarine*, E. *rosemary* (implying a connection with *Mary*); the word in

G. and E. is instinctively connected with *Rose*, 'rose.'

Rost (1.), m., 'grate, gridiron,' from MidHG. *rōst*, m., 'grate, funeral pile, glow, fire,' OHG. *rōst*, m., *rōsta*, f., 'small gridiron, frying-pan.' The current derivation from *Rost*, in which case we should have to assume 'iron grating' as the primit. sense of *Rost*, does not satisfy the meaning (OHG. *rōstpfanna*, MidHG. *rōstpfanne*). Derivative **rōstern**, 'to roast, broil,' MidHG. *rōsten*, OHG. *rōsten*, 'to lay on the gridiron, roast'; hence the Rom. cognates, Ital. *arrostit*, 'to roast,' Fr. *rôtir*, and from this again comes E. to *roast*.

Rost (2.), m., 'rust, mildew, blight,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rost*, m., 'rust, aerugo, rubigo'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *rost*, Du. *roest*, AS. *rāst*, E. *rust* (Scotch *roost*). For Goth. **rūsta-*, 'rust,' *nūwa*, f., was used. *Rost* belongs to the Teut. root *rūd* (pre-Teut. *rudh*), 'to be red,' appearing in ModHG. *rot*. From the same root was formed the equiv. OHG. *rosamo*, which assumed early in MidHG. the meaning 'freckle,' as well as OIc. *ryð*, n., MidHG. *rot*, m. and n., OSlov. *rūzda* (for *rudja*), f., Lith. *rūdis* (*rūditi*, 'to rust'), Lat. *robigo*, 'rust'; also Lett. *rūsa*, 'rust,' *rūsta*, 'brown colour.'

rōstern (1.), see under *Rost* (1).

rosten (2.), vb., 'to steep, water-rot flax or hemp,' from MidHG. *rōzen*, *rōtzen*, 'to rot, cause to rot,' implying a connection with *rōsten* (1); allied to *rōz*, adj., 'mellow, soft,' *rōzzen*, 'to rot,' and OHG. *rōzzēn*, 'to rot.' From a Teut. root *raut*, 'to rot'; comp. Du. *rot*, 'rotten, decayed,' OSax. *rōtōn*, 'to rot,' AS. *rotien*, E. *to rot*, to *rot* (from AS. **reotian* ?), 'to steep, water-rot,' OIc. *rotenn*, 'putrefied'; see *rotten* (2).

Roth (1.), n., 'horse, steed,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ros* (gen. *rosses*), n., 'horse,' espec. 'charger,' for earlier **hrossa-*; comp. OSax. *hross*, Du. *ros*, AS. *hors*, E. *horse*, OIc. *hross*, n., 'horse.' Goth. **hrussa-* is wanting, the term used being OAryan *athwa-* (OSax. *thu*, AS. *coh*, OIc. *jór*), equiv. to Lat. *equus*, Gr. *ἵππος*, Sans. *āśva-s* (Lith. *aszvā*, 'mare'). In MidHG. the term *Pferd* appears; *Roth* is still used almost exclusively in UpG. with the general sense of 'horse.' From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. term, Fr. *rosse*, 'sorry horse, jade.' The origin of Teut. *hrossa-* is uncertain; as far as the meaning is concerned, it may be compared, as is usually done, with Lat.

currere for **curs-ere*, **curs-ere*, root *krs*, 'to run,' or with the Sans. root *kārd*, 'to leap,' with which OIc. *hress*, 'quick,' may also be connected. For another derivation see *rūsten*.—**Rothschäfer**, m., 'horse-dealer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rostschēfer*, *rostschēfer*, m. (see *tauschen*), retains the orig. sense of the old word *Roth*.

Roth (2.), n., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rāz*, *rāze*, f.; OIc. **rāza* is by chance not recorded; corresponding to OLG. *rāta*, 'favus,' Du. *raat*, f., 'virgin honey'; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. term. The derivation from Lat. *radius* is unfounded; OFr. *raie de miel* (from *raie*, 'ray,' *radius*) is due to the influence of the Teut. word, in Goth. **rēta*, f., which cannot, however, be traced farther back.

rot, adj., 'red,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *rōt*, adj.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *raups*, OIc. *rauðr*, AS. *reād*, E. *red* (AS. also *reād*, OIc. *rjóðr*, 'red'), Du. *rood*, OSax. *rōd*. Goth. and common Teut. *rauda-*, from pre-Teut. *roundho-*, is a graded form of the widely-diffused Aryan root *rūd*, 'to be red,' which appears also in ModHG. *rot* (2), as well as in OHG. *rulichōn*, 'to be reddish,' MidHG. *rōten*, 'to redder,' and MidHG. *rōt*, 'red'; also in Goth. *gariudjō*, 'shamefacedness,' and perhaps Goth. **bi-rusnjan*, 'to honour,' AS. *rudu*, 'redness,' and *rād*, 'red,' E. *rud* (AS. *rudduc*, E. *ruddock*). In the non-Teut. languages, besides the words adduced under *Roth* (2), the following are the principal cognates: Sans. *rudhivā-s*, 'red,' *rōhita*, 'red' (for **rōdhita*); Gr. *ῥοδρός*, 'red,' *ῥοδος*, 'redness, flush,' *ῥοδοειπelas*, 'erysipelas,' *ῥοδοθα*, 'to redder' (OIc. *rjóða*; AS. *rōðan*, 'to redder, kill'); Lat. *ruber* (*rubro-* for **rudhro-*, Gr. *ῥοδρός*, like *barba* for **bardhā*, see *Bart*), *rufus*, 'red,' *rubidus*, 'dark red,' *rubeo*, 'to blush with shame'; OSlov. *rūdri*, 'red,' *rūditi se*, 'to blush'; Lith. *rūdas*, *rūsvas*, 'reddish brown,' *raūdas*, *raudōnas*, 'red,' *rauddā*, 'red colour.' It is noteworthy that red in several of these languages is a sign of shame. Moreover, the Teut. cognates may be explained from an Aryan root *rut*, which appears also in Lat. *rūt-itus*, 'reddish.'—Derivatives **Röthel**, m., 'red chalk,' from MidHG. *rōtel*, *rōtelstein*, m., E. *ruddle*; comp. the equiv. Lat. *rubrica*, from *ruber*.—**Rötheln**, plur., 'measles.'—**Röthwelsch**, 'jargon, cant,' from MidHG. *rōtweilsch*, 'sharpers' language, gibberish,' allied to *rōt*, 'red-haired, deceptive' ? *rōt*,

'false, cunning,' frequently occurs in MidHG.

Rotte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *rotte*, *rote*, f., 'troop, detachment'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from OFr. *rote*, 'division of an army, troop,' whence also E. *rot* (MidE. *route*), Du. *rot*. The OFr. term is derived from MidLat. *rutta, rupta*; comp. *Ruter*.

rotten (1.), vb., 'to root out,' formed from the earlier MidG. *roten*, a variant of MidHG. *riuten*, 'to root out'; comp. Bav. *ricden*, Swiss *ussrüde*, 'to root out.'

rotten (2.), vb., 'to cause to rot or decay,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. *rotten*; see *rotten* (2).

Rotz, m., 'mucus, snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. *roz*, *rotz*, OHG. *roz*, earlier *hroz*, m. and n., formed from a Teut. root *hrāt* (Aryan *krud*); comp. OHG. *rāzan*, AS. *hrātan*, 'to snore, snort,' OIc. *hrjóta*. It can scarcely be compared with Gr. *κόρυζα*, 'cold, catarrh.'

Rübe (UpG. *Rübe*), f., 'rape, turnip,' from the equiv. MidHG. *riēbe*, *ruobe*, OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, f. The OHG. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *rāpa*, 'rape,' although names of vegetables (comp. *Stöhl*, *Rappes*, and *Stetich*) have passed directly from Lat. into OHG.; for if the word were borrowed thus, the sounds of Lat. *rāpa* must have been preserved, or rather the *p* must have been changed into *f*. The assumption that the prim. Teut. form *rōbi* appearing in *Rübe* was borrowed is opposed by the OHG. graded form *rāba*, MidHG. *rābe*, 'rape' (Swiss *rābi*). The pre-Teut. word is therefore related to Lat. *rāpum*, *rāpa*, with which Gr. *ράπυς*, *ράπυς*, 'turnip,' *ράφανος*, *ράφανη*, 'radish,' OSlov. *rēpa*, Lith. *rōpė*, 'turnip,' are also connected. These cognates are wanting in East Aryan, hence the supposition that they were borrowed, as in the case of *hanf*, is not to be discarded.—**Rübezahl**, 'Nummernips, a fabulous spirit of the Riesengebirge,' is a contraction of MidHG. *Ruobezage*, 'turnip-tail' (MidHG. *zage* is equiv. to E. *tail*, AS. *tægel*).

Rubrik, f., 'rubric,' from late MidHG. *rubrike*, f., 'red ink,' from Fr. *rubrique*, whence also E. *rubric*; for Lat. *rubrica* see *Rötel*.

ruchlos, adj., 'infamous, flagitious,' from MidHG. *ruoche-lōs*, 'unconcerned, reckless,' allied to MidHG. *ruoche*, f., 'care, carefulness'; comp. E. *reckless*; see *ruhen* and *geruben*.

ruchfbar, **ruchbar**, adj., 'notorious,' ModHG. only, from LG., as is indicated by the LG. and Du. *cht* for the HG. *ft*; allied to MidHG. *ruoft*, 'fame, reputation'; see *aurüchig*, *berüchtigt*, and *Gerücht*.

Ruck, m., 'jerk, tug,' from MidHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruckes*), OHG. *ruc* (gen. *rucches*), m., 'sudden motion, jerk.'—**rücken**, vb., 'to jerk,' from MidHG. *riicken*, OHG. *ruchen*, 'to push along'; Goth. **rukki*, m., 'jolt,' and **rukkan*, 'to jerk,' are wanting; comp. OIc. *rykkja*, 'to jerk,' and *rykktr*, m., 'jolt,' AS. *roccian*, 'to jerk,' E. *to rock*.

ruchen, vb., 'to coo' (of pigeon-), allied to MidHG. *ruckezen*, 'to coo,' and *rucku*, interj., 'coo!' (of pigeons); onomat. forms.

Rücken, m., 'back, rear, ridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *riicke*, OHG. *rucki*, earlier *hrucki*, m. (Goth. **hrugja-* is to be assumed); comp. the equiv. OSax. *hruggi*, Du. *rug*, AS. *hrycg*, E. *ridge*, OIc. *hrygg*. Gr. *ράχς*, 'back,' is not allied, because *hruckjō-* is the OAryan form for *Rücken*. It is more probably related to OIr. *crocen*, 'skin, back,' and the Sans. root *kruc̥*, 'to bend,' so *Rücken* may have been named from its flexibility. See *zurück*.—**Rückgraf**, 'spine'; see *Grat*.—**rücken**, vb.; see *Ruf*.

Rüde, m., 'hound,' from MidHG. *riide*, m., 'big hound,' OHG. *rudo*, *hrudeo*; OHG. **rutto* (comp. ModHG. dial. *Rütte*) is by chance not recorded, but it may be assumed from the equiv. AS. *ryþþa*, *hryþþu*, m. Their origin is not certain, espec. as it cannot be determined whether the initial *h* of the AS. word is permanent; we have probably to assume Goth. **ruþja*, m. Akin to AS. *rōðhund*?

Rudel, n., 'flock, herd, troop,' ModHG. only, of uncertain etymology, perhaps a dimin. of *Stette*, 'host' (comp. MidHG. *rode* with *rotte*). OIc. *riðull*, 'small detachment of soldiers,' can scarcely prove the genuine G. origin of *Rudel*, since it probably belongs to *riða*, 'to ride.' The kinship of *Rudel* with Goth. *veriþus*, 'herd,' is also uncertain.

Ruder, n., 'oar, rudder,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruoder*, OHG. *ruodar*, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *roer*, AS. *rōþer*, E. *rudder* (Goth. **rōþr*, n., 'oar,' is by chance not recorded); in OIc. with a different suffix *rōðe*, n., 'oar,' while *rōðr*, m., signifies 'rowing.' Goth. **rōþra-*, 'oar,' belongs to AS. *rōwan*, str. vb., E. *to row*, OIc. *róa*, Du. *roeyjen*, MidHG. *rieyjen*, *ruon*, all of which signify 'to row.' The Teut.

root *ró* appears with the same meaning in the other Aryan languages, as *ró, rē, er, ar*; comp. OIr. *rám*, Lat. *rē-mus*, 'oar' (*ratis*, 'raft'), Gr. *ἑ-ρέ-της*, 'rower,' *τρι-ήρης*, 'trireme'; *ἑρμῶς*, 'oar,' Sans. *aritra-s*, 'oar'; also the Aryan root *rē*, 'to push,' in OSlov. *rinati, rějuti*, 'to push,' Sans. *ar*, 'to drive.' Moreover, E. *oar*, from AS. *ār* (Oic. *ār*) is the relic of another OTeut. term (whence Finn. *airo*, 'oar').

Ruf, m., 'call, cry; report, fame, reputation,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruof*, OHG. *ruof*, m., for an earlier **hruof*; corresponding to Goth. *hrōps*, m., 'cry, clamour.'—**rufen**, vb., 'to call out, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruofen*, OHG. *ruofan*; corresponding to OSax. *hrōpan*, Du. *roepen*, AS. *hrōpan* (wanting in E.), 'to call out'; in Goth. *hrōþjan*, OHG. *ruofen*, ModHG. *rüefen*, wk. vb., with the same meaning. In the non-Teut. languages there are no terms corresponding to the Teut. root *hrōp*. See *ruchtbar*.

rügen, vb., 'to denounce, censure, reprove,' from MidHG. *rüegen*, OHG. *ruogen*, 'to accuse, charge with, blame,' for an earlier *wroþjan*; comp. Goth. *wrōþjan*, OSax. *wrōþjan*, AS. *wrēgan*, 'to accuse, charge with.' Allied to ModHG. **Rüge**, 'censure, blame, crime,' MidHG. *rüege*, Goth. *wrōhs*, 'accusation,' OSax. *wrōht*, 'strife,' AS. *wrōht*, 'accusation, strife, crime.' The Goth. forms with *h* compared with the *g* in the other terms point to Aryan *k*, which was the cause of the grammatical change of *h* to *g*. An Aryan root *wrōk*, *wrāk*, has not yet been discovered.

Ruhe, f., 'rest, repose, calm, peace,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruowe*, OHG. *ruowa*, f. (also MidHG. *rāwe*, OHG. *rāwa*, in the same sense); comp. Oic. *ró*, AS. *rōw*, f., 'rest.' Goth. **rōwa* (with the graded form **rēwa*) corresponds exactly to Gr. *ἑ-ραή*, 'desisting, ceasing, rest,' from Aryan *rōwā*; the root *ró* contained in these words is probably allied to *ra-* in ModHG. **Rast**; yet the East MidG. **Ruge** used by Luther presents a difficulty.—**ruhen**, vb., 'to rest, repose, be calm,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruowen* (*rāwēn*), OHG. *ruowēn* (*rāwēn*); a denom. of **Ruhe**.

Ruhm, m., 'fame, celebrity; rumour,' from MidHG. *ruom* (*ruon*), m., 'fame, honour, praise,' OHG. *ruom*, earlier *hruom*, m.; comp. OSax. *hrōm*, m., 'fame,' Du. *roem*. From the root *hrō* are derived, with a different suffix, the equiv. Oic. *hrōdr*, m.,

AS. *hrēþ*, m., OHG. *hrud-*, *ruod-*, in compounds like *Þutclif*, *Þobert*, &c.; also Goth. *hrōþeigs*, 'victorious.' The Teut. root *hrō* is based on Aryan *kar*, *krā*, to which Sans. *kīr*, 'to commend,' and *kīrti*, 'fame,' are allied.

Ruhr, f., 'stir, disorder, diarrhoea, dysentery,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ruor*, *ruore*, f., lit. 'violent, hasty motion'; allied to *rūhten*; comp. MidHG. *ruortranc*, 'purgative.' The general meaning 'violent motion' is still preserved in the compound *Ruhrtrub*, 'riot.'

rühren, vb., 'to stir, move (the feelings); touch,' from MidHG. *ruērn*, OHG. *ruoern*, 'to put in motion, incite, stir up, bestir oneself, mix, touch'; comp. OSax. *hrōrian*, 'to move, stir,' Du. *roeren*, AS. *hrēran* (to which AS. *hrēremās*, E. *veremouse*, is allied), Oic. *hrēra*. We have probably to assume Goth. **hrōzjan*, to which *hrisjan*, 'to shake,' and Oic. *hress*, 'quick,' are perhaps allied. See **Ruhr**. The Teut. root *hrōs* (Aryan *krās*) has no cognate terms in the other groups.

rülpfen, vb., 'to belch, eructate,' ModHG. only, early ModHG. *rülzen*; of obscure origin. Yet late MidHG. *rülz*, 'coarse fellow, peasant,' seems to be allied.

Rum, m., late ModHG. from the equiv. E. *rum*, whence also Fr. *rhum*, *rum*. The source of the word is said to be some American language; formerly it was wrongly derived from Sans. *rōma*, 'water.'

Rummel, m., 'rumble, din, lumber, lump,' ModHG. only, from LG. *rummel*, 'heap' Du. *rommelen*, 'to tumble,' *rommelzo*, 'medley'; see *rumpeln*. In the sense of 'noise' ModHG. *Rummel* is connected with Du. *rommelen*, 'to rattle, roar, drink (of beasts),' to which Oic. *rymja*, 'to roar, make a noise,' must be related.

rumpeln, vb., 'to rumble, rummage, throw into confusion,' from MidHG. *rumpeln*, 'to make a noise or din, fall with a clatter'; probably an intensive form on account of the *p*. Comp. the equiv. MidE. *romblen*, E. *to rumble*; allied to Du. *rommelen*, 'to make a noise,' the *mb* being assimilated to *mm*; hence *Rummel* means 'lumber.'

Rumpf, m., 'trunk, body,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *rumpf*, m.; in UpG. and MidG. *botech*, OHG. *botah* (AS. *bodig*, E. *body*). Comp. LG. *rump*, Du. *romp*, 'trunk,' MidE. *rumpe*, E. *rump*, Scand. *rump*, 'rump.' Allied to *rümpfen* ?

rümpfen, vb., 'to turn up (the nose),' from MidHG. *rümphen*, 'to turn up (the nose), wrinkle'; OHG. **rumpfen* is wanting, *rimpfan* (MidHG. *rimphen*), 'to contract, wrinkle,' being used; comp. Du. *rimpele*, 'to wrinkle,' and *rompelig*, 'rugged.' The cognates have scarcely lost an initial *h* in spite of the existence of AS. *hrympele*, 'wrinkle,' and *gehrumpen*, 'wrinkled,' since *gerumpen*, 'bent,' is also recorded in AS. without an initial *h*. The Teut. root *rimp* (comp. further E. *rimple*, *rumple*, and Du. *rimpel*, 'wrinkle') has been connected with Gr. *ῥάμφος*, 'curved beak, espec. of birds of prey,' as well as *ῥέμβομαι*, 'to roam,' *ῥάμφη*, 'curved dagger.'

rund, adj., 'round,' from the equiv. MidHG. *runt* (gen. *rundes*), adj.; borrowed from Fr. *roud* (from Lat. *rotundus*), whence also E. *round*, Du. *roud*, Dan. and Swed. *rund*.

Runc, f., see *raunen*.

Runge, f., 'rung; bolt, pin; trigger,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *runge*, f., 'dragshoe'; OHG. **runge*, older **hrunga*, f., are by chance not recorded; comp. Goth. *hrugga*, f., 'staff,' AS. *hrung*, E. *rung*. The prim. sense is probably 'spar,' therefore the connection with ModHG. *Ring* is doubtful.

Runkelrübe, f., 'beetroot,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

rünsig, adj., 'flowing, running,' in *flürünsig*, 'bleeding, bloody,' from MidHG. *bluot-runsec*, *-runs*, adj., 'bloody, wounded,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. *bluot-runs*, 'haemorrhage, bleeding wound.' *Runs* is an abstract from *rimmen*; comp. Goth. *runs* (gen. *runsis*), 'course,' *runs blópis*, 'issue of blood.' Hence also ModHG. (dial.) *Runs*, 'course of a torrent.'

Rünzel, f., 'wrinkle, fold, rumple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *runzel*, OHG. *runzila*, f.; dimin. of OHG. *runza*, MidHG. *runze*, f., 'wrinkle.' By inference from OIc. *krukka*, MidHG. *runke*, and E. *wrinkle* (AS. *wrincl*), the OHG. from *runza* represents **wrunka*, **wrunkiza*, with a dimin. suffix; the loss of the guttural is normal as in *Blis* from **bliz*, *Leu* from **lenkz*. In the non-Teut. languages comp. Lat. *ruga*, Lith. *rūkti*, 'to become wrinkled,' *raikas*, 'wrinkle' (see further *rauh*).

Rüpel, m., 'coarse fellow, lubber,' prop. a Bav. abbreviation of *Ruprecht* (hence *Rüpel* and *Rüppel* as surnames); for a similar use of proper names comp. *Meße*. Pro-

bably the meaning of *Rüpel* was occasioned by *Knecht Ruprecht*, 'Knight Robert' (bugbear in nursery tales), in whose character maskers disported themselves in a rude and coarse manner.

rupfen, vb., 'to pluck (feathers), pick,' from MidHG. *rupfen*, *ropfen*, an intensive form of *raufen*. To this is allied *rurpig*, 'battered,' from LG. *ruppen* for UpG. *rupfen*.

Rüssel, m., 'trunk (of an elephant), snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rüezel*, m.; ModHG. has shortened the real stem vowel as in *lassen*, from MidHG. *lāzen*. OHG. **ruozil*, earlier **wruozil*, are unrecorded. Comp. the equiv. AS. *wrót*, East Fris. *wróte*, formed without the *l* suffix; also OHG. *ruozzen*, 'to root or tear up the earth,' Du. *wroeten* and North Fris. *wretten*, 'to root,' AS. *wrótan*, *wrótian*, E. *to root*. The Teut. root *wrót*, 'to root up' (*Rüssel* is lit. 'the uprooting snout of a pig'), from pre-Teut. *wród* (yet see *Wurzel*), has not yet been discovered in the non-Teut. languages; perhaps Lat. *ródere*, 'to gnaw,' is primit. allied.

Rüste, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *rust*, f., 'repose, rest,' a variant of *Rast*, derived from LG. Comp. Du. *rust*, 'rest.'

rüsten, vb., 'to prepare, equip, arm,' from MidHG. *rüsten*, OHG. *rusten*, earlier **hrustjan*, 'to arm, prepare, adorn'; comp. Du. *rusten*, AS. *hrystan* (for *hrystan*), 'to deck, adorn.' A denom. of OHG. *rust*, 'armour,' AS. *hryst*, 'decoration, adornment, armour,' which again are verbal abstracts from a Teut. root *hrub*, 'to adorn.' Comp. AS. *hweðan*, 'to adorn,' OIc. *hrjóða*, 'to cleanse, discharge (a ship).' May we also connect with this root *hrub*, Teut. **hrossa-*, 'charger,' as a partic. in *ta-* in the sense of 'that which is adorned,' in so far as it is an object of adornment? The Teut. root *hrub* (from Aryan *kruth*, *krut*?) has been said, probably without any proof, to exist in Gr. *κεκορυθμένος*, 'armed,' *κορύσσω*, 'to arm,' *κορυθή*, 'helmet'; yet the dissyllable root *κορυθ-* cannot be made to tally with the Teut. *hrub* of one syllable. See also *Strüste*.

rüstig, adj., 'prepared for action, vigorous, robust,' from MidHG. *rüstec*, 'vigorous, armed,' OHG. *rustig*, 'prepared, adorned.' With regard to the evolution of meaning comp. *festig*, also *entrüftet*. OIc. *hraustr*, 'brave, competent,' is more remote.

Ruß, m., 'soot,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ruoz*, m.; comp. Du. *roet*,

'soot.' LG. *sot*, E. *soot*, and its equiv. AS. *sōt* are scarcely allied. OHG. *ruoz* probably represents **hruo3*, **hrōta*, but whether it is to be connected with Goth. *hrōt*, 'roof,' is more than questionable; it is more probably allied to AS. *hrōt*, 'dirt.' No cognate terms are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Rute, f., 'rod, switch, wand, rod (about 15 feet),' from MidHG. *ruote*, OHG. *ruota*, f., 'switch, rod, pole, rod (a measure)'; corresponding to OSax. *rōda*, f., 'cross,' Du.

roede, 'rod (also a measure),' AS. *rōd*, f., 'cross,' E. *rod*, *rod*. Goth. **rōda*, f., 'pole, stake,' is wanting. A pre-Teut. *rādihā* is not found elsewhere; but is Lat. *rādīus*, 'staff,' primit. allied?

rutschen, vb., 'to slide, glide, slip,' from late MidHG. *rütschen*, 'to glide,' with the variant *rützen*. Perhaps it belongs to the same root as *rütteln*, *rütten* (zerütten), which are based on MidHG. *rütteln*, *rütten*, 'to shake.'

S.

Saal, m., 'hall, large room, drawing-room,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sal*, m. and n., 'house, large room, hall, building generally containing only one room, especially used for assemblies'; OSax. *seli*, m., 'building consisting of only one large room.' In OHG. and OSax. the term *selihūs*, 'house with a large room,' is also used; AS. *sele*, *sator*, *sæl*, 'hall, palace,' Oic. *salr*, m. (OTeut. *saloz*, *saliz*, n., may be assumed). Goth. preserves only the allied *saljan*, 'to find shelter, remain,' and *salipwōs*, f. plur., 'lodging, guest-chamber'; comp. with the latter OHG. *selida*, f., 'dwelling,' MidHG. *selde*. To these OSlov. *selitva*, f., 'dwelling,' and *selo*, n., 'courtyard, village,' and also Lat. *solum*, 'soil, ground.' From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. class. Ital. *sala*, Fr. *salle*, 'hall, room.'

Saat, f., 'sowing, seed, crop,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sāt*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *sād*, n., Du. *zaad*, AS. *sēd*, m. and n., E. *seed*, Oic. *sēde*, and *sād*, n., 'seed,' Goth. only in *mana-sēps* (*p* equiv. to *d*), f., 'mankind, world.' OTeut. *sē-di-* and *sē-da-* are abstract forms from the primit. root *sē*, 'to sow,' contained in *šien* and *šame*.

Säbel, m., 'saber,' from the equiv. late MidHG. and early ModHG. *Säbel* and *Sebel*, m., which, like the equiv. Fr. and E. *sabre* and Ital. *sciabla*, seems to be derived from the East; the ultimate source is still uncertain. The Slav. words, such as Russ. *sablja*, Pol. *szabla*, Serv. *sablja*, as well as Hun. *száblja*, appear to have been borrowed.

Säbenbaum, see *Setenbaum*.

Sache, f., 'thing, matter, affair, business, case,' from MidHG. *sache*, OHG.

sahha, f., 'quarrel, cause of dispute, lawsuit, opportunity, affair, cause, reason'; corresponding to the equiv. Oic. *sok*, f., and OSax. *saka*, f.; comp. Du. *zaak*, 'thing,' AS. *sacu*, 'strife, feud,' E. *sake*, Goth. *sakjō*, f., 'strife, dispute.' The cognates are connected with Goth. *sakan*, 'to strive, dispute,' AS. *sacan*, OSax. *sakan*, OHG. *sahhan*, 'to blame, scold; sue (at law).' The root *sak*, 'to contend, sue (at law),' is peculiar to Teut. The evolution in meaning is worthy of special notice. The general sense 'case' is a later development of 'lawsuit, dispute,' which has been preserved in ModHG. *Sachwalter*, 'attorney, advocate' (see further *Widerfacher*). Old legal parlance developed the former from the latter.

sacht, adj., 'soft, gentle, slow, gradual,' ModHG. only (unknown to UpG.), from LG. *sacht*, comp. Du. *zacht*; LG. and Du. *cht* for HG. *ft*. It corresponds to HG. *saft*, the nasal of which has disappeared even in OSax. *sāsto*, adv., 'softly, gently.'

Sack, m., 'sack, bag, pocket,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sac* (gen. *sackes*), OHG. *sac* (gen. *sacches*), m.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *sakkus*, m., Oic. *sekk*, m., AS. *sæcc*, m., E. *sack*, and Du. *zak*. A loan-word from Lat. *saccus* (Ital. *sacco*, Fr. and OIr. *sac*), which came through the medium of Gr. *σάκκος*, from the Hebr. and Phœnic. *sak*. The Lat. word seems to have been introduced into G., through commercial intercourse with Roman merchants, at a very early period (in Cæsar's time?), probably contemporaneously with *Archē*, *Kiste*, and *Šchrein*.

sackerlof, interj., 'zounds!' late Mod HG., remodelled from Fr. *sacré nom de Dieu*; also corrupted into *sapperlof*. *Sacker-*

ment (jappment), from *sacramentum*, signifies 'body of Christ.'

fäen, vb., 'to sow (seed),' from the equiv. MidHG. *sæjen*, *sæn*, OHG. *sāen* (from an orig. *sējan*); comp. the equiv. Goth. *saijan*, Oic. *sā*, AS. *sawan*, E. to *sow*, Du. *zaaijen*, OSax. *sājan*. The Teut. root *sē*, 'to sow,' of which *ſaat* and *ſame* are derivatives, is common to the Aryan group; comp. the Lat. root *sē* in *sē-vi*, *sa-tum*, *sē-men* (Lat. *sero* is a reduplicated pres. for **si-so*); OSlov. *sěju* (*sěti*), 'to sow,' Lith. *sėja* (*sėti*), 'to sow.'

Safran, m., 'saffron,' from MidHG. *safrān*, m., which is derived from Fr. *safran* (comp. E. *saffron*); comp. Ital. *zafferano*, the ultimate source of which is the equiv. Arab. *zāfarān*.

Saff, m., 'sap, juice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *saft*, usually *saft*, OHG. *saft* (gen. *saftes*), n.; corresponding to AS. *sæp*, n., E. *sap*, Du. and LG. *sap*. Its connection with Lat. *sapio* (OHG. *seven*, *seppen*, MidHG. *seben*, 'to observe') and *sapor* is conceivable on account of Oic. *saft*, 'sap,' provided that an Aryan root *sap*, *sab* (comp. Sans. *sabar*, 'nectar') seems possible (on the other hand, Gr. *σῆος*, 'sap,' and OSlov. *sokŭ* are not allied). The prevalent view that AS. *sæp* and OHG. *saft* were borrowed from Lat. *sāpa*, 'thick must,' is unsatisfactory.

Sage, f., 'legend, report,' from MidHG. *sage*, OHG. *saga*, f., 'speech, declaration, tale, rumour'; an abstract from *sagen*, like AS. *saga*, f., from *seġan*; E. *saw*.—**sagen**, vb., 'to say, tell, utter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sagen*, OHG. *sogēn*; corresponding to OSax. *seġian*, LG. *seggen*, Du. *zeggen*, AS. *seġan* (from **sagan*). E. to *say*, and its equiv. Oic. *seġja*. In Goth. both **sagan* and every other derivative from the same root are wanting. Teut. *sagai-*, which comes by the rule of grammatical change from Aryan *sokēy-*, is closely allied to Lith. *sakŭti*, 'to say,' OSlov. *sočiti*, 'to notify'; with this OLat. *insece*, 'I narrate' (*in-sectiones*, 'tales'), is usually connected, as well as the Gr. root *σεν*, *σεν* in *ἐννεπε* for *ἐν-σενε*, *ἔ-σεν-ερε*, 'tell (thou or ye).' OIr. *sagim*, *saigim*, 'I speak, say,' also point to a similar class. In Rom. only one loan-word of this class is found; comp. Span. *sayon*, 'usher' (of a law-court), lit. 'speaker.'

Säge, f., 'saw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *säge*, *sage*, OHG. *sēga*, *saga*, f.; comp. Du. *zaag*, AS. *sage*, f., and *sagu*, f., E. *saw*;

Oic. *seġ*, f. (Goth. **saga*, f., is wanting). A derivative of an Aryan root *sek*, *sok*, whence also Lat. *secāre*, 'to cut,' *securis*, 'hatchet'; see further under *ſichel*. The *ä* of ModHG. *ſäge* is based, as is indicated by the modern Alem. dialects, on *ē*; hence there is the same gradation in OHG. *sēga* and *soga* as in OHG. *rēho* and AS. *racu* (see *ſtāfen*), or in HG. *ſtāfen* and E. *neck*. With the Aryan root *sek*, *sok*, are also connected in Teut., OHG. *sahs*, 'sword' (see *Meſſer*), E. *scythe*, and AS. *sīde*, from *siþe*; comp. Oic. *siþr*, m., 'sickle,' OHG. *sēh*, MidHG. *sēch*, 'ploughshare,' and the cognates of *ſent*.

Sahme, f., 'cream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG. and LG.) *sane*, f.; comp. Du. *zaan*. The word orig. also belonged probably to UpG., as is indicated by the derivative *ſenne* (for *ſahme* the UpG. and MidG. word *ſahm* is now used, in Swiss also *nidel*, and in other dialects *ſchmant*). The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Saite, f., 'string' (of a musical instrument), from MidHG. *seite*, m. and f., OHG. *seita*, f., *seito*, m., 'string, cord, fetter'; comp. OHG. *seid*, n., 'cord, noose,' AS. *sāda*, m., 'cord, noose,' derived by means of the Aryan suffix *i* from the Teut. and Aryan root *sai*, by gradation *sē*, 'to bind,' which appears in *ſeil*; comp. further Oic. *seimr*, m., 'string' (Goth. **sai-ma-*), and *sīma*, n., 'string,' AS. *sīma*, OSax. *sīmo*, m., 'cord'; also Gr. *ἰ-μάς*, 'strap,' and the Sans. root *si*, 'to bind, fetter.' The derivatives most closely allied to the Teut. word are OSlov. *sē-ŭ*, f., 'cord,' and Lith. *saitas*, m., 'cord.' With regard to the pre-Teut. root *sē*, *sai*, see further under *ſeil*.

ſal, in *ſalſal*, see *ſelig*.

Salamander, m., 'salamander,' from the equiv. MidHG. *salamander*, m. and f.; the origin of the meaning 'toast' (drunk in special honour of a guest at students' clubs), which first became current between 1830 and 1840, is very much disputed.

Salat, m., 'salad,' late MidHG. *salāt*, m., from the equiv. Ital. *salata*, *insaluta*.

Salbader, m., 'idle talker, quack,' ModHG. only (the earliest reference is in the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*); its origin is wrongly attributed to the owner of a bathing establishment (ein *Wader*) at Jena, who bored his guests with his stale stories. Others prefer to connect it with *salvator*, 'saviour,' so that *ſalſater* would

mean 'to have the *name* salvator on one's lips, and nothing more,' an equally improbable explanation.

Salbe, f., 'salve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *salbe*, OHG. *salba*, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. OSax. *salba*, Du. *zolf*, AS. *sealf*, E. *salve* (Goth. **salba*, f., may be inferred from *salbôn*, 'to anoint'). The Teut. *salbô-*, from pre-Teut. *solpā-*, is entirely unrelated to Gr. *ἀλείφα*; Gr. *ἔλαιος*, 'oil'; *ἔλαφος*, 'butter'; *ἄλας*, 'oil-flask,' Sans. *sarpis*, n., 'grease,' are more probably allied to *Salbe*.

Salbei, m., 'sage,' from MidHG. *salbeie*, *salveie*, OHG. *salbeia*, *salveiu*, f., from Mid Lat. *salvegia*, a variant of Lat. and Rom. *salvia* (Fr. *sauge*, whence E. *sage*).

Salbuch, n., 'register of the survey of lands,' from MidHG. *sal-buoch*, n., 'register of lands belonging to the community, a record of receipts and donations,' from MidHG. *sal*, f., 'legal assignment of an estate,' which, with MidHG. *sal*, m., 'legacy,' is connected with OHG. *sellan*, AS. *sellan*, 'to surrender.' The corresponding E. verb *sell* has acquired a different shade of meaning.

Salin, **Salmen**, m., 'salmon,' from MidHG. *salme*, OHG. *salmo*, m., from the equiv. Lat. *salmo*.

Salweide, f., 'sallow, round-leaved willow'; allied to MidHG. *salhe*, f., OHG. *salaha* (Goth. **salhō*), f., 'willow'; the second part of the ModHG. compound serves as an explanation of the old term, which is undoubtedly of genuine Teut. origin; comp. Oic. *selja*, f. (Goth. **salhjō*), and AS. *sealh*, E. *sallow*. Primit. allied to Gr. *ἄλιη* (Arcad.), Lat. *salix* (acc. *salicem*), 'willow'; Fr. *sauie* is based not on the Lat., but on the HG. word.

Salz, n., 'salt,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *salz*, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *salt*, AS. *sealt*, n., E. *salt*, Du. *zout*, OSax. *salt* (also an adj. Oic. *saltr*, AS. *salt*, 'salty, saline'). The specifically Teut. form *sal-ta-* (whence Lapp. *salitte*) is of course related to Lat. *sal*, Gr. *ἅλς*; comp. further OSlov. *solŭ*, Lett. *sāls*, OIr. *salann*, 'salt.' The lengthened pre-Teut. root *sald* appears also in Lat. *sallere*, 'to salt,' with the assimilation of *ld* to *ll*; in Lith. the corresponding adj. *saldūs* has the remarkable signification 'sweet' (Lith. *druskā*, 'salt,' is connected with Lett. *druska*, 'crumb.' Among the Eastern Aryans a cognate term is wanting, the word salt,

curiously enough, not being mentioned in the Rig-Veda. Perhaps the Western Aryans, in their migration, got their knowledge of the mineral from a civilised tribe that has also exercised an influence on European languages in other instances (comp. *ἔιβρι*). That a graded form could be constructed from even a foreign term admits of no doubt (see *ἔιβρι*). Perhaps the divergence between Teut. *salta-* and Gr.-Lat. *sal-* is due to differences anterior to the period in which the word was borrowed.

sam, see *langiam*.

Same, m., 'seed, semen, spawn,' from MidHG. *sāme*, OHG. and OSax. *sāmo*, m., 'grain of seed, seed, descendants, field, soil'; a derivative of the root *sē*, 'to sow,' contained in *Ḥaat* and *ḥāen*. Corresponding to Lat. *sēmen*, OSlov. *sēmę*, 'seed,' Lith. *sēmū*, 'seed'; an Aryan neut. *sē-men-*, with a suffix *men*, is implied; the same suffix appears in *scim* and *stume*. A different derivation is indicated by OIr. *síl* and Lith. *seklā*, 'seed' (prim. form *sēlla*).

Sämischleder, n., ModHG. only, corresponding to the equiv. E. *chamois leather* (also *shammy*), Fr. *peaux chamoisées*; of obscure origin, perhaps from Russ. *zamsa*, 'wash-leather.'

sammeln, vb., 'to collect, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. *samelen*, prop. with a *n-* suffix, *samenen*, OHG. *samanôn*; corresponding to OSax. *samôn*, Du. *zamelen*, AS. *samnian*, Oic. *samna*, 'to collect'; a derivative of the OG. adv. *saman*. Primit. allied to Sans. *samandā*, 'together.' See *zusammen* and *gesamt*.

Samstag, m., 'Saturday,' prop. a UpG. and Rhen. word (in MidG. and LG. *Ḥennatend*), from MidHG. *samztac*, *sampstac*, OHG. *sambaztac*. In Du. *zaterdag*, LG. *säterdach*, AS. *sæternesdæg*, E. *Saturday*, which, like the equiv. OIr. *diu sathairn* and Alban. *sētane*, are based on Lat. *Saturni dies*, unknown to Rom.; in Oic. *lauqardagr*, *þváttdagr* (lit. 'bathing day'). From the ecclesias. Lat. *sabbati dies* (whence Fr. *samedi*, Ital. *sabbato*, Prov. *dissapte*, and Ir. *sapaít*), OHG. *sambaz-tac*, ModHG. *Ḥamstac* cannot be derived, for such a derivation does not explain the HG. nasal; nor can the *t* of an ecclesias. Lat. word be changed to *z*. Since OSlov. *sqbota*, Magy. *szombat*, and Rouman. *sâmbătă* are the most closely allied to OHG. *sambaz-*, we may perhaps assume that it is of Eastern origin, which supposition is supported by

the fact that Bav. *ψίνz-tac*, 'Thursday,' is borrowed from Gr. *πέμπτη* (see *Ψίνztag*). Although Gr. **σαμβάρον*, a parallel form of *σάββαρον*, has not yet been discovered, we may infer its existence from Pers. *šamba* almost with certainty; the corresponding Arab., Ethiop., and Abyss. words have also a medial *mb*. It is manifest that an Oriental term, *sambato*, of the 5th cent. was introduced into UpG. and Slav. through Gr. (along with Arianism, see *κίρζε* and *Ψίαζε*); yet it is strange that Ulfilas uses *sabbatō days* without any nasal (comp. Goth. *atklēsijō* with West-Teut. *kirika*, from *κυριακόν*).

Samt, m., 'velvet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *samūt*, *samūt*, m.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Rom.; comp. MidLat. *samūtum*, Ital. *sciunūto*, OFr. *samūt*. The ultimate source is MidLat. *examūtum*, ModGr. *ἔξιμυρον*, 'a stuff made of six twisted threads' (Gr. *μίτρος*, 'thread'), whence also OSlov. *aksamūtū*, 'velvet,' Span. and Port. *terciopelo*, 'velvet,' lit. 'consisting of triple threads,' is similarly formed.

samt, prep. adv., 'together with,' from MidHG. *samt*, earlier *sament*, OHG. *s-mant*, adv. 'together,' also a prep. with dat. 'together with.' See *zusammen* and *sammeln*.

Sand, m., 'sand,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sant* (gen. *sandes*), OHG. *sant* (gen. *-tes*), m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *sand*, m. and n., Du. *zand*, AS. *ḡond*, n., E. *sand*, Oic. *sandr*, m. (Goth. **sanda*-, m. and n., is by chance not recorded). They represent pre-Teut. *samdho-*, *samadhō-* (in Teut. *m* before *d* is changed into *n*; see *Rand*, *Hundert*, and *Ḥhande*); comp. Gr. *ἄμθος*, 'sand.' The equiv. Bav. and Tyrol. *samp* (MidHG. *sampt*), from OHG. **sumat*, corresponds exactly to the Gr. word; comp. further E. dial. *samel*, 'sandy soil,' with Lat. *sabulum*, from **samulum* l.

Sandel, m., 'sandal-wood,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *sandalo* (Fr. *sandal*), 'an Indian dyeing wood'; "from Gr. *σάνταλον*, which comes from Arab. *zandal*, but orig. derived from Sans. *candana*. The tree grows in the East Indies, whence the wood was brought to the West as an article of commerce."

sauft, adj., 'soft, gentle,' from MidHG. *semfte*, adj., *sanfte*, adv., OHG. *semfti*, adj., *samfto*, adv., 'softly'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *sāfti*, adj., *safto*, adv. (comp. *saft*), AS. *sēfte*, adj., *sōfte*, adv.,

'softly' (E. *soft*); wanting in East Teut. Do the cognates belong to Goth. *samjan*, 'to please'?' (comp. *kauf*, from the root *ram*). Deriv. *Sanfte*.

Sang, m., 'song,' from MidHG. *sanc* (gen. *-ges*), OHG. *sang*, m., 'singing, song'; see *singen*.

sapperlot, see *saferlot*.

Sardelle, f., 'sardine,' first occurs in ModHG., from Ital. *sardella* (MidLat. *sarda*, prop. 'the Sardinian'), a variant of *sardina*.

Sarder, m., 'sardel, sardine,' from late MidHG. *sarde*, MidHG. usually *sardin*, m., 'a precious stone'; from MidLat. *sardū* (Gr. *σάρδιον*).

Sarg, m., 'coffin,' from MidHG. *sarc* (gen. *sarkes*) and *sarch* (gen. *sarches*), m., 'coffin, vault, grave,' also generally 'shrine, receptacle,' OHG. *saruh*, *sarch*, m., 'sarcophagus, coffin'; comp. Du. *zerk*, 'grave-stone.' Rom. has a corresponding class in ModFr. *cercueil*, 'coffin,' and its earlier cognates. The ordinary derivation from *σαρκοφάγος*, 'sarcophagus,' was repudiated as early as Lessing, because *Sarg* in MidHG. 'signified in countless passages a receptacle generally, a water vessel, a trough, a shrine for idols or saints'; perhaps the Gr. term has helped to determine the ModHG. meaning and the spelling of the word with *g*. As yet nothing definite has been discovered concerning this probably Teut. word. It may be connected with Oic. *serkr*, 'shirt,' since the Aryan root *serg* in Lith. *strėgėti* (OSlov. *strěga*, *strěšiti*), 'to watch over, guard,' has a general signification (*Sarg*, 'receptacle').

satt, adj., 'sated, satiated,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sat* (gen. *sates*), adj.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *sad*, AS. *sæd*, 'sated' (E. *sad*), Oic. *sadr* (*sadr*), Goth. *saps*, 'sated.' A Teut. partic. in *-da-* (see *laut* and *falt*) connected with an Aryan root *sā*, 'to satiate,' from whose long vowel form Goth. *sō-hjan*, 'to satisfy,' and *sō-ps*, 'repletion,' are constructed. Comp. Lat. *sat*, *satis*, *satur*; Lith. *sōtas*, m., 'repletion,' *sōtus*, 'satiating, easily satiated'; Gr. *ἄμεναι* (*ā*), 'to satiate,' *ἄ-αρος*, 'insatiable,' and *ἄ-δην*, 'sufficiently'; OIr. *sathach*, 'sated,' *sásaim*, 'to sate, satiate,' *sáith*, 'repletion' (OSlov. *syttū*, 'sated,' is, on account of its vowel, not allied). The meaning of E. *sad* is curiously developed from the idea expressed by *satt*.

Satte, **Sette**, f., 'bowl, porringer,

milk-pan,' ModHG. only, from LG. *satte*, *sette*, a derivative of *fiten*, 'to sit'; the milk is kept in *Satten*, so that the cream may set. OHG. *satta*, 'basket, provision basket,' which became obsolete as early as the beginning of the MidHG. period, does not appear to be allied.

Sattel, m., 'saddle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *satel*, OHG. *satal*, *satul*, m.; corresponding to Du. *zattel*, AS. *sadol*, E. *saddle*, OIc. *sgðull*, m.; Goth. **saduls* is by chance not recorded. The assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. *sedile* is not supported either by the sound or the meaning. The common OTeut. **sadula-* cannot, however, be primit. allied to *siġen* (Teut. root *set*). Perhaps the word was anciently borrowed from another Aryan tongue, which could probably form *sadula-* from the root *sed*, 'to sit' (comp. *Ṛiṣṭ*); comp. Slav. *sedlo* (*sedilo*), 'saddle.'

Saturei, f., 'savory' (bot.), from the equiv. MidHG. *saterere*; comp. Ital. *satureja*, Fr. *sarriette*, MidLat. *saturēja*.

Satz, m., 'sediment; sentence; set; wager,' from MidHG. *saz* (gen. *satzes*), m.; a graded form of *siġen*, signifying in MidHG. 'place where something lies or is put, position, situation, mandate, law, purpose,' &c.

Sau, f., 'sow, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sā*, f.; corresponding to AS. *sā*, E. *sow*, OIc. *sjr*, 'sow.' Dn. *zog*, *zeug*, 'sow,' belong further, like AS. *sāgu* (Goth. **sugus*), and Suab., MidLG., and MidE. *suge*, to OTeut. *sā*, whence also *Ḫwein* (Goth. *swein*, n.) is derived. The term *sā*, 'pig,' is essentially West Aryan; comp. Lat. *sā-s*, Gr. *ῥ-s*, *σῦ-s*, to which Zend *hu*, 'boar,' is allied; for further references see under *Ḫwein*. The root is Sans. *su*, 'to bring forth' (comp. *Ḫṣu*), so that the 'sow' was probably named from its fecundity; others regard *sā* as an imitation of the grunting of the pig, because in Sans. the animal is termed *sākara*, lit. 'sā maker.' *Sau*, in its prov. sense, 'ace' (of cards), seems, like *Ḫumb*, to have been an old technical term in dice-playing, yet early references are wanting.

sauber, adj., 'neat, clean, nice, pretty,' from MidHG. *sāber*, *sāver*, 'neat, clean, pretty'; OHG. *sābar*, *sābiri*; OSax. **sābri*, Du. *zuiver*, AS. *sjfre*, 'clean, purified, spotless'; Goth. **sābri-* is wanting. Since the agreement of the OWest Teut. dialects proves the early existence of the Teut.

word, the assumption that it was borrowed from Lat. *sobrius* or Gr. *σώφρα* cannot be maintained.

sauer, adj., 'sour, acid, bitter,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sār*, adj.; corresponding to Dn. *zuur*, MidLG. and AS. *sār*, E. *sour*, OIc. *sār*; Goth. *sāra-* is by chance not recorded. Pre-Teut. **sārō-s* is further attested by OSlov. *syřā*, 'raw,' and Lith. *sāras*, 'salty.' Perhaps Gr. *ξυρός*, 'sour' (in Hesych.), and the root *ḫu*, 'to scrape, scratch,' are also allied; in that case *saue* would mean 'scratching.' From Teut. is derived Fr. *sur*, 'sour.'

saufen, vb., 'to drink' (of beasts), from MidHG. *sāfen*, OHG. *sāfan*, 'to sip, lap, drink'; MidLG. *sāpen*, AS. *sāpan*, and OIc. *sāpa* have the same sense; comp. further Du. *zuipen*, 'to drink,' E. *to sup* (the verb *to sip* seems to be connected with Goth. **sāpjan*). For the Teut. root *sāp*, which has not yet been found in other groups, see *Ḫoff* and *Ḫuppe*; comp. further *siġen*.

saugen, vb., 'to suck, absorb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sāgen*, OHG. *sāgan*; Du. *zuigen*, MidLG. *sāgen*, AS. *sāgan* (also *sācan*, E. *to suck*), OIc. *sāga* have the same meaning; Goth. **sāgan*, **sākan* are by chance not recorded. Teut. root *sāg* (*sūk*), from pre-Teut. *sāk* (*sāg*); comp. Lat. *sāgere*, Lett. *sāru* (*sūk*), 'to suck,' OIr. *sāgim* (also OSlov. *sāsq*, *sāsati*, 'I suck'?).

sāugen, vb., 'to suckle, from the equiv. MidHG. *sāugen*, OHG. *sougen*, prop. 'to cause to suck'; a factitive of *sāgan*; see *saugen*. Goth. **sāugjan* is wanting.

Sāule (1.) (Bav. *Saul*), f., 'pillar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sāl* (plur. *siule*), OHG. *sāl* (plur. *sāli*), f.; comp. Du. *zuil*, AS. *sjl*, OIc. *sāla*, 'pillar'; also, with gradation, Goth. *sauls*, f., 'pillar.' Perhaps *Ḫwelle* is primit. allied.

Sāule (2.), f., 'awl,' from MidHG. *siule*, OHG. *siula*, f., 'awl, punch' (Goth. **siwila*, f.); connected with the Aryan root *siw*, "the primit. word for leather-work" (see *Ḫst*). Comp. Goth. *sinjan*, OHG. *siuwan*, AS. *sewian*, E. *to sew*; also Lat. *suo*, 'I sew,' *sutor*, 'cobbler,' Gr. *καο-σῶω*, 'to patch, stitch,' Sans. root *siw*, 'to sew,' OSlov. *š-ti*, 'to sew.' In a sense corresponding to that of MidHG. *siule* we find Lat. *subula* and OSlov. *šilo*, which are formed from the same root. Comp. the following word.

Saum (1.), m., 'border,' from MidHG. and OHG. *soum*, m., 'sewn edge of a gar-

ment, border'; corresponding to Du. *zoom*, AS. *seám*, m., E. *seam*, OFris. *sám*, OIc. *saumr*, m., 'border, seam' (Goth. **sauuma*- is by chance not recorded). A graded form of the Aryan root *sá-*, a variant of the root *sāv*, 'to sew,' discussed under *Säule* (2). Comp. Sans. *sātra*, 'thread.'

Saum (2.), 'load,' from MidHG. and OHG. *soum*, m., 'load of a beast of burden' (also as a measure of weight), 'beast of burden'; corresponding to AS. *seám*, 'horse-load,' E. *seam*. Borrowed prior to the OHG. period, probably even before the AS. migration, from Low Lat. *sauma* (σάμμα), 'pack-saddle,' whence also Ital. *salma*, Fr. *somme*.—**Säumer**, 'beast of burden, driver of sumpter-beasts,' from MidHG. *soumære*, OHG. *soumāri*, 'beast of burden,' AS. *seāmere*; formed from MidLat. *sagmarius*.—**Saumfattel**, 'pack-saddle,' MidHG. *soumsattel*, AS. *seāmsadol*.

Säumen, vb., 'to linger,' from MidHG. *sāmen*, 'to stay, defer, loiter, linger'; OHG. only *virsämen* (MidHG. *versāmen*), 'to let slip,' and *ar-sāmen*, 'to omit.' The history of the word is very obscure, because it is peculiar to G., and appears only in a compound form in OHG. The great antiquity of the compound is attested by MidHG. *frā-sāme*, m., 'delay,' which points to Goth. **frā-sāma*, m.; we should have expected MidHG. *versāme*. Probably the meaning, which properly belongs only to the compound, has been transferred to the simple form.—**Saumsal**, 'procrastinating disposition,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sāmesal*, *sāmesele*, with the suffix *sal*: hence Mod HG. *saumselig*, MidHG. (MidG.) *sāmeselic*.

Saurach, m., 'barberry, pepperidge bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sārach*, m. A derivative of *jaier*, MidHG. *sār*.

Saus, m., 'buzz, bluster,' from MidHG. *sās*, m., 'drinking, blustering, revelling and rioting'; even in MidHG. occurs in *dem säse leben*, 'to revel and riot,' lit. 'noisy doings'; comp. OIc. *sās*, 'roar of the surf.'

—**sausen**, 'to rage, bluster, buzz,' from MidHG. *sāsen* (*sūsēn*), OHG. *sāsōn*, 'to bluster, hum, hiss, creak, gnash'; derived from an OAryan root *sās* (OSlov. *sysati*, 'to whistle, bluster,' Sans. root. *ṣās*, 'to snort').—**säuseln**, vb., 'to rustle, murmur,' dimin. of MidHG. *sūsēn*, 'to bluster.'

Schabe (1.), 'mill-moth, cockroach,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schabe*, f.; OHG. **scaba*, f., is by chance not recorded in this sense; comp. AS. *mælsēafa*, 'caterpillar.'

Derived, like the following word, from *schaben*.

Schabe (2.), f., 'scraper, spokeshave,' from MidHG. *schabe*, OHG. *scaba*, f., 'spoke-shave, plane.' Comp. Du. *schaaf*, 'plane,' AS. *scēafa*, E. *shave* (knife for shaving, hoop-axe), OIc. *skufa*, f., 'spokeshave.'

Schaben, vb., 'to shave, scrape, scratch,' from MidHG. *schaben*, OHG. *scaban*, 'to scratch, erase, scrape,' corresponding to Goth. *skaban*, 'to shear'; OIc. *skufa*, 'to scratch, shave,' AS. *scēafan*, E. *to shave*, Du. *schaven*, 'to shave, smooth.' Teut. root *skab*, from the pre-Teut. root *skāp*; comp. Gr. *σκάπ-ρω*, 'to dig,' *σκαπάν*, 'spade,' Lith. *skōpti*, 'to hollow out,' *skāptas*, 'wood-carver's knife'; allied also probably to Lat. *scabo*, 'to scratch, shave,' OSlov. *skobli*, 'spokeshave,' Lith. *skubis*, 'sharp' (Aryan root *skāb*). See the preceding words as well as *Schuppe* and *Schäuf*.

Schabernack, m., 'hoax, practical joke,' from MidHG. *schabernac*, *schavernac*, m., 'hoax, mockery, scorn,' also chiefly 'shaggy (lit. neck-rubbing?) fur cap,' and 'a kind of strong wine.' Allied to OHG. *ir-scabarōn*, 'to scratch out, scrape together.' It is uncertain whether the second part of the compound is connected with ModHG. *Raffen* or with the verb *rafen*. The MidHG. word with its numerous senses may have also meant orig. 'prankish hobgoblin.' Comp. ten *Ḫēdum im Raffen hafen*, 'to be a sly dog'.

Schäbig, adj., 'shabby, sordid, scabby,' from an earlier ModHG. *Ḫschabe*, 'scab, itch'; comp. MidHG. *schēbic*, 'scabby.' Allied, like AS. *scēabb*, E. *shabby* (perhaps influenced the ModHG. meaning of *schäbig*) to *schaben*.

Schach, n., 'chess,' from MidHG. *schāch*, m. and n., 'king (at chess), chess-board, checkmating move'; the chessboard was usually termed *schāch-zabel* in MidHG, *zabel* (even in OHG. *zabal*, 'chess or draught board'), being changed by permutation from Lat. *tabula*. MidHG. *schāch* was obtained through a Rom. medium from Pers. *schāh*, 'king'; it is strange, therefore, that the HG. word ends in *ch* in contrast to the Rom. *cc*; comp. Ital. *scacco*, Fr. *échec*. This must be ascribed to a fresh influence of the orig. word.

Schächter, m., 'robber,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schāchære*, OHG. *schāhhāri*, m., connected with MidHG. *schāch*, OHG. *schāh*, m., 'robbery, rapine'; comp. Du. *schaaak*,

'rape, seduction,' OFris. *skák*, 'booty, robbery,' AS. *scedcra*, 'robber'; Goth. **skéka*, 'robbery,' is wanting. The Teut. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. OFr. *échee*, 'robbery.' Other terms related to the Teut. cognates are not found in the Aryan languages.

schachern, vb., 'to chaffer, haggle,' ModHG. only, allied to Hebr. *suchar*, 'gain.'

Schacht (1.), m., 'shaft' (of a pit), from the equiv. MidHG. *schacht*, m.; prop. the LG. form of *Œchaft*. See the following word.

Schacht (2.), m., 'square rood,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *schacht*, which is identical with HG. *Œchaft*.—**Schachtelstamm**, m., 'shave-grass,' likewise from LG., for the MidHG. equiv. term is *schafstel*, n., a dimin. of the MidHG. word for *Œchaft*.

Schachtel, f., 'box, bandbox,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *schachtel*, f., which, with its equally late variant *schatel*, is borrowed from Ital. *scatola*, 'bandbox, box.' The change of the simple *t* into *cht* in MidHG. and ModHG. has not yet been explained; comp., however, MidHG. *schachtelân* and *schatelan* for *kastelân*.—*Œchatulle* is a recent loan-word with the same signification. *Œchatel*, 'old woman,' occurs even in late MidHG., in which *schachtel* also means 'feminal.' The latter looks a LG. loan-word for HG. *schafstel*, from *Œchaft*.

Schade, n., 'damage, harm, injury,' from MidHG. *schade*, OHG. *scado*, m., 'damage, destruction, disadvantage'; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *schade*, OIc. *skade*, m. Further OIc. *skade*, OHG. *scado*, OSax. *scado*, AS. *sceaþa*, m., 'robber, foe,' allied to Goth. *skapþan*, 'to injure, act unjustly,' AS. *sceþþan*, 'to injure,' OHG. *scadân*, MidHG. and ModHG. *schaden*. An Aryan root *skéth*, corresponding to the Teut. root *skap*, appears in Gr. *ἀσκηθής*, 'unscathed.'

Schädel, m., 'skull,' from MidHG. *schedel*, m., 'skull,' and also 'a dry measure'; allied to Du. *schedel*, m.; unknown to the other OTeut. dialects. (in OHG. *gēbal*, 'skull,' like Gr. *κεφαλή*; see *Giesel*) Its connection with *Œheitel* is conceivable.

Schaf, n., 'sheep,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scháf*, OHG. *scáf*, n.; common to West Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. *scáp*, n., Du. *schaap*, n., AS. *sceaþ*, n., E. *sheep*; in Goth. *lamb* (see *Wamm*), OIc. *fær*, f., 'sheep,' whence *Fær-eyjar*, 'the Faroe Isles' (lit. 'sheep isles'). Teut.

sképo- (for **skégo-*) corresponds perhaps to Sans. *chāga*, 'he-goat.' Yet Aryan *ovis*, by inference from Lat. *ovis*, Gr. *ὄvis*, Sans. *ávis*, and Lith. *avis* (OSlov. *ovica*), was the oldest term which is preserved in OTeut. and a few ModTeut. dialects; comp. Goth. *awistr*, 'sheepfold,' **aweiþi*, 'flock of sheep,' OHG. *ou*, OLG. *ewi*, AS. *eoru*, and E. *ewe* (to which to *yeun* from *ge-éonnan* is allied?).—**Schäfchen**, in the phrase *sein Schäfchen ins Trockene bringen*, 'to feather one's nest,' is usually explained as a corruption of LG. *scheppen*, 'barque.' Perhaps it is, however, an ironical application of a passage in the parable of the Good Shepherd.

Schaff, n., 'vessel,' UpG.; see *Œheffel*.
Schaffen, vb., 'to create, procure, obtain, bring,' from MidHG. *schaffen*, OHG. *scaffan*, 'to create, effect, arrange, do, make.' Also in a similar sense OHG. *scēpfen*, *scēffen*, Goth. *gaskapjan*, AS. *scēppan*, OSax. *scēppian* and Goth. **skapón*, OHG. *scaffón*, MidHG. *schaffen*. These imply a root *skap* peculiar to Teut., the connection of which with *schaben* is not quite certain; see also *Œhepfen*. OTeut. had a number of substant. derivatives from the same root, such as ModHG. *Œschöpfung*, *Œschöpf*, and E. *shape*; see the following word and *Œheffe*.

Schaffner, m., 'purveyor, steward, manager,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schaffnære*, m., of which the equiv. variant *schaffnære* occurs; allied to *Œchaffen*; see also *Œheffe*.

Schafott, n., 'scaffold,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *échafaut*, earlier *chafaut*, through the medium of Du. *schavot*?

Schaff (1.), m., 'shaft, handle, trunk, stalk,' from MidHG. *schafft*, OHG. *scaft*, m., 'shaft, spear, lance'; comp. OSax. *skaft*, m., 'spear,' Du. *schacht*, m., 'quill, shaft of a lance,' AS. *sceaft*, E. *shaft*, OIc. *skapt*, n., 'pole, spear'; Goth. **skapta-* is by chance not recorded. These substant. cognates can scarcely be related to *Œchaffen*, they are connected rather with *Œchaben* (lit. 'that which has been scraped or made smooth?'). It is most closely allied to Gr. *σκήπτρον*, 'staff,' akin to Dor. (Pindar) *σκάπτρον*, *σκήπων*, 'staff'; further Lat. *scāpus*, 'shaft'; hence OArayan *skāp-*, 'shaft.'

Schaff (2.), m., 'shelves, bookcase, ModHG. only; from MidHG. *schaf*, 'vessel for containing liquids'?. For the latter see *Œheffel*.

Schakal, m., 'jackal,' ModHG. only,

from Pers. and Turk. *schakal*; through the medium of Fr. *chacal*?

Schäkern, vb., 'to jest, joke, play,' late ModHG. (last cent.), from Jew.-Hebr. *scheker*, 'lie.'

Schal, adj., 'hollow, stale, flat,' from MidHG. (rare) *schal*, adj., 'turbid,' to which MidHG. *verschaln* and *schaln*, 'to become dim'; comp. Du. *verschalen*, 'to get flat or stale,' E. *shallow*. The term, the origin of which is obscure, is wanting in the UpG. dialects.

Schale, f., 'shell, peel, scale, dish,' from MidHG. *schäl*, *schäle*, OHG. *scāla*, f., 'husk of fruit, egg-shell, &c., drinking cup' (hence Fr. *écaille*, 'egg-shell, nut-shell'). It is questionable whether the two different senses are evolved from the same word. It is at all events probable that one of the meanings was connected with a form containing *ā* (in the sense of 'husk'), the other with a form containing *ā*, just as North Fris. distinguishes *skal* (orig. *ā*), 'scale of animals,' &c., from *skel* (orig. *ā*, *ē*), 'bowl.' Comp. OSax. *scāla*, f., 'drinking cup,' AS. *scālu*, 'husk,' E. *shale* and (under Oic. influence?) *scale*, Oic. *skāl*, f., 'drinking cup, scale (of a balance).' Akin to Goth. *skalja*, f., 'tile' (lit. perhaps 'shingle, similar to a scale'), Oic. *skel*, f., AS. *scyll*, f., E. *shell*, Du. *schel*, f., 'shell, husk.' The Goth. and Teut. form *skalja* passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *scaglia*, Fr. *écaille*, 'scale, shell, crust.' The Teut. cognates are usually connected with an Aryan root *skel*, 'to split'; comp. *schelle*, as well as Lith. *skėlti*, 'to split,' OSlov. *skoljka*, 'mussel, shell-fish,' Russ. *skala*, 'crust.'—**Schälen**, 'to shell, scale, peel,' MidHG. *scheln*, OHG. *schellen*, 'to strip off, peel off'; allied to *schale*.

Schalk, m., 'rogue, knave,' from MidHG. *schalc*, m., 'servant, serf; person of servile character, espec. cunning person,' OHG. *scalch*, m., 'servant'; corresponding to Goth. *skalks*, Oic. *skālkr*, AS. *scēalc*, m., 'retainer, man' (so too the corresponding fem. *scylcen*, 'maid-servant'). The evolution in meaning is similar to that of AS. *cyfes* and *wealh*; see *Rebje* and *welsh*. *Schal* passed at an early period into Ital., in which *scalco* signifies 'head-cook.' It is worthy of note that the meaning of the word is lifted into a higher plane in its transition from MidHG. to ModHG.; it is thus defined by Goethe, 'one who plays a good-humoured practical joke.'

Schall, m., 'loud sound, noise,' from

the equiv. MidHG. *schal* (gen. *schalles*), OHG. *scal* (*ll*), m.; from this is derived MidHG. and ModHG. *schallen*, akin to OHG. *scellan*, MidHG. *schellen*, 'to sound loudly, resound,' Oic. *skjalla*, 'to rattle.' From the Teut. verb is derived the Rom. term Ital. *squillare*, 'to ring, resound.' See *schelle* and *schilling*.

Schalmei, f., 'reed pipe, shepherd's pipe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schalemie*, f., which is again derived from the equiv. Fr. *chalumeau*, or rather Burg. and Wall. *chalemie*, MidLat. *scalmeia* (akin to Lat. *calamus*).

Schalotte, f., 'shallot,' formed from the equiv. Fr. *échalotte*, from MidLat. *ascalonium*, 'onion from Ascalon (in Palestine),' whence also ModHG. *schalot*.

Schalten, vb., 'to go or push against the stream, direct, regulate,' from MidHG. *schalten*, 'to push, impel (espec. a ship), set-a-going, drive.' Just as Lat. *gubernare* came to mean 'to direct, rule,' so *schalten* acquired in ModHG. the sense of 'to direct,' OHG. *scaltan*, 'to push,' OSax. *skaldan*, 'to impel a ship'; a corresponding term is wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Origin obscure. For derivatives see *schelten*. In ModHG. **Schalter**, 'sash window,' MidHG. *schalter*, *scheller*, 'bolt,' the prim. meaning of *schalten* gleams through; so too in **Schaltjahr**, MidHG. and OHG. *schalt-jār*, n., 'intercalary year,' so named because a day is inserted.

Schaluppe, f., 'sloop,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *chalupe*, which is derived from Du. *sloop*, whence also the equiv. E. *sloop*; the E. variant *shallop* comes from Fr.

Scham, f., 'shame, disgrace, bashfulness, pudenda,' f., from MidHG. *scham*, OHG. *scama*, f., 'sense of shame, confusion, infamy, disgrace (MidHG.), pudibunda,' Comp. OSax. *skama*, f., 'confusion,' Du. *schaam-* (in compounds), AS. *scēgma*, f., 'shame, infamy, disgrace,' E. *shame*; Goth. **skama*, f., may be inferred from *skaman*, 'to be ashamed' (OHG. *scamēn*). The Aryan root *skam*, which also appears in ModHG. *schante*, is connected with the Aryan root *kam*, 'to cover oneself,' preserved in *hemb* (which see, as well as *Leidnam*) and in Goth. *hamōn*, so that Goth. *sik skaman*, 'to be ashamed,' would signify lit. 'to cover oneself.'

Schande, f., 'disgrace, infamy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schande*, OHG. *scanta*,

f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *skanda*, AS. *sęęnd*, Du. *schande*, f.; an abstract form from the root *skam* (see *Œham*), with the change of *m* into *n* before *d*, as in *Stand*. Comp. further the partic. in *da-* formed from the same root, OHG. *scant* (see *lant*, *ſatt*, and *zart*); from this is derived ModHG. *ſchänden*, MidHG. *schenden*, OHG. *scęnten*, 'to dishonour, ravish.'

Schank, m., 'retail,' from late MidHG. **schanc*, m., in *win-schanc*, m., 'wine tavern'; the simple MidHG. word *schanc* signifies 'vessel to pour from; present.' Allied to *ſchęnfęn*.

Schanke, m., 'cancer, chancre,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *chancre*.

Schanze (1.), f., 'chance, fortune'; comp. *etwas in die Schanze ſchlagen*, 'to hazard something.' From MidHG. *schanze*, f., 'throw at dice, lucky throw, game'; borrowed from the equiv. Fr. and E. *chance* (MidLat. *cadentia*, 'throwing of the dice,' Ital. *cadenza*, 'fall').

Schanze (2.), f., 'redoubt, earthwork,' from late MidHG. *schanze*, f., 'bundle of faggots, redoubt'; akin to Du. *schans*. Of obscure origin.

Schar (1.), see *Pfingſchar*.

Schar (2.), f., 'host, troop, crowd,' from MidHG. *schar*, f., 'division of an army, drawn up detachment of soldiers, knot of four or more men, crowd, heap,' OHG. *skara*, f., 'host.' The meaning is not connected with *ſchęren*. AS. *ſęęalu*, *ſęęolu* (E. *shoal*), 'host,' is abnormal. From Teut. is derived the Rom. word *schiera*, 'host, troop, swarm.' See *Œherge*.

Scharbe, f., 'cormorant,' from MidHG. *scharbe*, OHG. *scarba*, *scarra*, f., 'diver, cormorant'; comp. OIc. *skarfr*, 'pelicanus græculus'; AS. *scraf* l.

Scharbock, m., 'scurf, scurvy,' early ModHG., a corruption of MidLat. *scorbutus*. From the same source are derived the equiv. Du. *scheurbuik*, E. *scurvy*, Ital. *scorbuto*, and Fr. *scorbut*. The ultimate source of the cognates is Du. *scheurbuik*, or rather its older forms with a dental in the suffix, as in *scorbutus* (Du. *scheur*, 'rift, cleft,' *but*, 'bone'); ModDu. *scheurbuik* is also very probably a corruption, the word being connected with *buik*, 'belly.'

Scharf, adj., 'sharp, acrid, acute,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *scharf*, *ſcharpf*; in the same sense occur the corresponding forms OSax. *ſcarp*, Du. *ſcherp*, AS. *ſęęarp*, E. *sharp*, OIc. *ſkarpr*; Goth. **skarpa-* is

by chance not recorded. In the sense of 'sharp, cutting,' the following are also allied:—OHG. *scręvön*, 'to cut in,' OHG. *scarbön*, MidHG. and ModHG. *scharben*, 'to cut in pieces,' as well as AS. *ſęęorfan*, 'to tear off' (see *ſchürfen*), MidHG. *ſchrapfe* (Goth. **ſkrappö*), 'tool for scratching,' E. *to scrape*; yet the final labials present a difficulty. OHG. and MidHG. *ſcarpf*, as an equiv. variant of *ſcharf*, is abnormal, so too OIc. *ſnarpr*, 'sharp.' From Teut. are derived Fr. *escarper*, 'to cut steep down, escarp,' *escarpe*, 'slope,' Ital. *scarpa*, 'slope; locksmith's chisel.' In the non-Teut. languages Gr. *ἀρπη*, 'sickle,' OSlov. *srępę*, 'sickle,' are allied to OHG. *ſarf*, though, of course, this does not explain the form *ſcharf*, Goth. **skarpa-*, which is perhaps connected with the Teut. root *skrap* (*skrab*, *skrb*), 'to slit, cut in' (see *ſchřępfen*).

Scharlach, m., 'scarlet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharlach*, *scharlachen*, n., which is, as is shown by Du. *ſcharlaken*, a corruption of MidHG. *scharlät*, the word being thus connected with *ſafen* (MidHG. *lachen*, 'cloth'); *ſcharlät* (comp. E. *scarlet*, MidE. *scarlat*) is formed from OFr. *escarläte* (Mod Fr. *écarlate*), 'scarlet stuff.' Comp. Mid Lat. *scarlatum*, Ital. *scarlätto*. The ultimate source of the word is Oriental; comp. Pers. *ſakirlät* (Turk. *iskerlet*).

Scharlei, m., 'sage' (bot.), from MidHG. *scharlei*, f., 'borrago, clary'; of uncertain origin, which the equiv. Ital. *schirea*, MidLat. *ſclureia*, *ſcarleia*, are not able to elucidate.

Scharmützel, n., 'skirmish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharmützel*, *scharmützel*, m., which, like Du. *ſchermütſeling*, are derived from Ital. *scarmuccia* (Fr. *escarmouche*), 'skirmish,' which again comes from Ital. *ſchernire*, 'to fight.' The ultimate origin of the word is OHG. and MidHG. *ſchirmen*, 'to fight.' Comp. further E. *skirmish*.

Scharpe, f., 'scarf, sash,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *écharpe*, of which the OFr. form *escharpe*, 'wallet hung round the neck of a pilgrim,' is derived, like Ital. *sciarpa*, 'scarf, girdle,' from late OHG. *ſcharpe*, 'pocket.' Note Bav. *Œhřępfen*.

Scharreisen, n., 'scraper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſcherre*, OHG. *ſęęrra*, f., under the influence of *ſcharren*.—**ſcharren**, vb., 'to scrape, scratch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharren*, a graded form of the

MidHG. vb. *schërren*, OHG. *scërran*, whence ModFr. *déchirer*, OFr. *eschirer*, 'to tear to pieces,' is borrowed.

Scharte, f., 'notch,' from MidHG. *scharte*, f., 'an opening or indentation made by cutting, hewing, or fracture; notch, wound'; comp. Du. *schaard*, 'notch, pot-herd.' Allied to MidHG. *schart*, adj., 'hewn to pieces, full of notches, wounded,' OHG. *scart*, AS. *scard*, E. *sherd*, OIc. *skarð*; which were orig. *da-* (*to-*), partics. of *sjëren*. MidHG. *scharte*, OHG. *scartisan*, 'skillet, pan,' must, like their ModHG. corresponding forms, be kept apart from these cognates on account of their meaning, especially since they are derived from *skar-thä* (not from *skartä*), as is proved by OSlov. *skvrada*, *skrada*, 'skillet, pan, hearth.'

Scharleke, f., 'worthless book, trash,' ModHG. only; prop. 'waste book'; formed from Ital. *scartata*, 'refuse.'

Scharwenzeln, vb., 'to bow and scrape, be obsequious, fawn'; it is uncertain whether the word is derived from Fr. *servant*, 'servant.'

Schaffen, m., 'shade, shadow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schate*, m. (rarely f.), OHG. *scato* (gen. *-awes*), m.; corresponding to Goth. *skadus*, AS. *scædu*, E. *shade*, *shadow*, Du. *schaduw*, OSax. *skado*, 'shadow.' Perhaps Gr. *σκῆρος*, 'darkness' is allied; OIr. *scáth*, *scáil*, 'shadow,' are, however, more closely akin. For another OTeut. word for 'shadow,' see under *sjhauen*.

Schatz, m., 'treasure, store; sweetheart,' from MidHG. *schaz* (gen. *-tzes*), OHG. *scaz*, m.; its chief senses down to the 13th cent. are 'money, property, wealth,' and only later 'valuables stored up'; OHG. *scaz*, m., is only 'money, a definite coin.' Comp. Goth. *skatts*, 'coin, money,' OIc. *skattr*, 'tax, tribute,' AS. *scētt*, 'a certain small coin, money, property,' OFris. *sket*, 'money, cattle,' OSax. *scat*, 'piece of money, property.' The early history of the cognates is unfortunately too obscure; opinions are divided whether the Teut. word *skatta* is derived from OSlov. *skotŭ*, 'cattle,' or whether the latter comes from Teut. The variation in meaning, 'cattle' and 'money,' is analogous to Lat. *pecunia* from *pecus*, E. *fee* from AS. *feoh*, 'cattle' (see *Vieh*); in bartering, cattle played the part of money. Yet we cannot prove that the prim. meaning of OTeut. **skatta-*, 'money, coin,' is 'cattle.' On the other hand, the assump-

tion that the word is primit. allied to Gr. *σκέδη*, 'board, tablet,' is certainly not satisfactory on account of the meanings of the Teut. words.

Schaub, m., 'bundle or truss of straw, sheaf,' from MidHG. *schoup* (gen. *-bes*), m., 'bundle, truss of straw, wisp of straw,' OHG. *scoub*, m., 'sheaf, truss of straw'; comp. Du. *schoof*, AS. *scēaf*, E. *sheaf*, OIc. *skauf*, 'sheaf'; allied to *sjëiben*. Hence *Schaub* is lit. 'what is gathered together'; akin further to *Schöber*.

Schaudern, vb., 'to shudder, shiver,' ModHG. only, from LG. *schuddern*; comp. Du. *schudden*, 'to quake, tremble'; MidE. *schudderen*, E. *to shudder*. *Schütten* is of a cognate stem, and, like the words of this class, is based on a Teut. root *skud*. 'to be shaken'; allied to OHG. *scutisōn*, 'to shudder,' *scutisōd*, 'quaking, trembling.' The assumption that *Schauter* is connected, like *Schauer*, with MidHG. *schür* is not warranted, because the MidHG. word does not mean 'shudder.' See *Schutt*.

Schauen, vb., 'to look at, gaze,' from MidHG. *schouwen*, OHG. *scouwōn*, 'to see, look at, contemplate'; comp. OSax. *scawōn*, Du. *schouwen*, AS. *scēawian*, 'to look at' (whence E. *to show*); Goth. **skagwōn* is wanting, to this *usskawjan*, 'to restore to consciousness.' From the root *skaw*, *skū*, 'to see' (-*ee* *sjëit*), are also derived Goth. *skuggwa*, m., 'mirror,' OHG. *scā-char*, 'mirror,' further OHG. *scāwo*, AS. *scāa*, OIc. *skugge*, m., 'shadow' (see *Spiegel*); also OIc. *skynna* (Goth. **skugwinōn*), 'to spy,' *skyn*, n. and f., 'perceiving,' *skoða*, 'to spy.' In the non-Teut. languages, Sans. *kavis*, 'sage, poet,' Lat. *cavere*, 'to beware,' Gr. *κοίω*, 'I mark,' OSlov. *čujā*, *čuti*, 'to be sensible of, feel, perceive,' are also connected with the root *skū*, *skau*, or rather *kū*, *kau*.

Schauer (1.), m., 'penthouse, shed'; see *Schneur*.

Schauer (2.), m., 'shower,' from MidHG. *schür*, OHG. *scür*, m., 'storm, hail'; comp. OSax. *skür*, m., 'weather, shower,' Du. *schoer*, 'pouring rain,' AS. *scür*, E. *shower*, and the equiv. OIc. *skür*; Goth. only *skāra vindis*, 'gale.' Origin obscure.

Schaufel, f., 'shovel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schävel*. OHG. *scāvala*, f., pointing to Goth. **skūfla* (*skūbla*). The forms of the other Teut. languages point to Goth. **skūbla*, f.; comp. Du. *schoffel*, f., 'shovel,' AS. *scēofl*, f., E. *shovel*. Allied to the root

skab (*skaf*?) in *ischieben*; hence *Schauſel* is lit. 'a tool on which something is put to be thrown away.' For the change of *ü* to *u* comp. *ſchn* and *laut*.

Schaukel, f., 'swing,' ModHG. only, derived, however, under LG. influence, from MidHG. *schoc* (gen. *-ckes*), m., and *schoke*, f.; comp. LG. *schuckel*, f., 'swing'; MidHG. *schoc*, OHG. *scoc*, 'rocking motion' (whence Fr. *choc*, 'shock'). In East Thuringian 'swing' is *Schunfel*, in Svaubian *Gautſche*, in Swiss *Gireig*., *Gigereige*.

Schaum, m., 'foam, froth, scum,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schām*, OHG. *scām*, m.; corresponding to Du. *schuim*, Olc. *skām*, 'foam' (whence E. *scum*). The other dials. have a different word; comp. AS. *fām*, E. *foam*, under *Feim*. It is questionable whether Lat. *spuma*, 'foam' (with *p* for *k*, comp. *lupus* with *lykos*?), is connected with the Teut. cognates. *Schaum* is usually connected with the root *skā*, 'to cover,' appearing in *ſchauer*; hence it means lit. 'covering, that which covers.' From Teut. are derived Ital. *schiuma*, Fr. *écume*, 'foam.'

Schaufe, see *ſchote*.

ſchedig, adj., 'dappled, spotted, pied,' from MidHG. (rare) *schēcke*, 'striped, spotted,' to which are also allied MidHG. *schēcken*, 'to make of various colours,' *schēckēht*, 'spotted,' also MidHG. *schēcke*, 'a closely-fitting striped coat,' AS. *sciccells*, 'coat.' It is, on the other hand, assumed that the word is borrowed from Fr. *échet*, 'check' (Ital. *a scacchi*); comp. E. *checky*.

Scheebe, see *ſchēber*.

ſcheel, adj., 'oblique, awry,' from MidHG. *schēl*, *schēlch* (gen. *schēlhes*, *schēlwes*), OHG. *scēlah* (gen. *scēlhes*, *scēlawes*), adj., 'awry, squinting, athwart, oblique, crooked'; comp. Du. *sheel*, AS. *scēolh*, Olc. *skjalgr*, 'awry, squinting' (Goth. **skilwa-*, or rather **skilwa-*, **skilga-*, is by chance not recorded). Pre-Teut. **skelko-*, *skēlqo-*, must be assumed; hence Gr. *σκολιός*, 'aslant, awry,' is not quite adequate to explain phonetically the Teut. forms; perhaps both the Teut. and Gr. terms are based on a root *skel*.

Scheffel, m., 'bushel,' from MidHG. *schēffel*, OHG. *scēffil*, m., 'bushel, corn measure'; comp. the equiv. OSax. *scēppil*, Du. *schepel* (see also *Wipfel*). Allied to OSax. *skap*, n., 'vessel, cask,' OHG. *scāf*, MidHG. *schwif* (see *ſchaff*), 'vessel for holding liquids'; in Bav., *ſaffl*, n., is a dimin. of the equiv.

ſaff. The assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. *scaphium* (Gr. *σκάφιον*), 'drinking vessel,' is not satisfactory; Mid Lat. *scaphium*, *scapellus* (Ital. *scaffale*, 'bookshelves'), are only imitations of the G. words. Perhaps the terms are primit. G.; comp. also Olc. *skeppa*, 'bushel'; also the root *skap*, 'to contain,' under *ſchöpfen*.

Scheibe, f., 'slice, pane, wafer,' from MidHG. *schibe*, OHG. *sciba*, f., 'pane, ball, wheel'; corresponding to OLG. *sciva*, 'sphaera,' Du. *schijf*, 'slice,' MidE. *schive*, 'circle, slice' (E. *shive*, *sheave*), Ic. *skifa*, f., 'shaving, slice.' Teut. *skibō*, from pre-Teut. *skīpā-*, is most closely related to Gr. *σκόπος*, 'potter's wheel,' with which Gr. *σκήπαν*, 'staff,' is usually connected. ModHG. *ſchiefer* is scarcely allied.

Scheide, f., 'sheath,' from MidHG. *scheide*, OHG. *scēida*, f., 'scabbard'; comp. OSax. *scēdia*, f., Du. *scheede*, f., AS. *scēð*, f., E. *sheath*, Olc. *skeiðer* (plur.), 'sheath'; Goth. **skaiþi* (from *skaiti*), f., 'sheath,' is wanting (the term used being *fōðr*, n., 'sheath,' see *ſutteral*). Allied to *ſcheiden*, hence lit. 'separation, the separating covering'?. ModHG. *ſcheite*, 'separation, parting,' is the same word; comp. MidHG. *scheide*, f., 'separation, severing, departure, distinction, boundary'; OHG. *scēida*.

ſcheiden, vb., 'to separate, divide; depart,' from MidHG. *scheiden*, OHG. *scēidan*, str. vb., 'to separate, sever; decide, adjust, appoint' For the expected Goth. **skaiþan* (comp. OSax. *skēðan*, 'to separate,' OFris. *skētha*) occurs *skaidan* with grammatical change; comp. AS. *scēðdan*, 'to separate,' whence E. *shed*. The Teut. root *skaiþ*, the dental form of which may be inferred from ModHG. *ſcheite*, f., is based on Aryan *skhait*, of which *skhid* and *skhid* are parallel forms; comp. Gr. *σχιζω*, 'I split,' *σχιζα* (see *ſchēit*); Sans. *chid*, 'to split,' Lat. *scindo* (also *caedo*?), Lith. *skēdžiu*, 'I separate.' See further *geſchēit* and *ſchēißen*.

Schein, m., 'shining, sheen, semblance, appearance,' from MidHG. *schīn*, OHG. *scīn*, m., 'lustre, shining, brightness, clearness,' late MidHG., also 'evidence, testimony, appearance'; comp. OSax. *skīn*, m., 'lustre,' Du. *schijn*, AS. *scīn*, 'ghost.' An abstract of *ſcheinen*, vb., from MidHG. *schīnen*, OHG. *scīnan*, 'to glitter, appear; show oneself'; comp. the equiv. OSax. *scīnan*, Du. *schijnen*, AS. *scīnan*, E. *to shine*, Olc. *skīna*, Goth. *skēinan*. The Teut.

root *skt*, whence *skinan*, str. vb., is formed with a present suffix *na-*, appears with a suffix *m* in *schimmer*. Akin probably to Gr. *σκιά*, 'shadow,' see *Schemen*; also Gr. *σκιῶν*, 'parasol'?. See *schier*.

Scheissen, vb., 'to go to stool, excrete,' from MidHG. *schizzen*, OHG. *schizan*; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *schijten*, AS. *scētan*, E. *to shit*, OIc. *skíta*. The common Teut. root *skīt*, 'to excrete,' is probably connected with the Aryan *skhūd*, discussed under *schiden*; its lit. meaning is perhaps 'to dissever'?. From the Teut. cognates are derived Ital. (dial.) *scito*, 'excrement,' and OFr. *eschäter*.

Scheit, n., 'log, billet, fragment,' from MidHG. *schit*, OHG. *scit*, n., 'log of wood'; corresponding to the equiv. OFris. *sktd*, AS. *scēde*, E. *shide*, OIc. *skíð*. The root is the Aryan form *skhāt*, *skhāt*, discussed under *schiden*, the prim. meaning of which, 'to split,' appears still in ModHG. *Schreit*; comp. Gr. *σχιζα* (from **σχίδια*), 'splinter,' Lith. *skėdrà*, Lett. *skaida*, 'chip,' from the root *sk/rit* (see *schiden*).—**Scheiterhaufen**, 'funeral pile,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. *schitter*, plur. of *schit*.—**Scheitern**, 'to go to pieces, be wrecked,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. *schit*, plur. *schitter*.

Schettel, m., 'crown (of the head), vertex,' from MidHG. *scheitel*, OHG. *scēitila*, f., 'vertex, crown, parting of the hair from the crown to the forehead'; corresponding to Du. (*haar*) *scheel*, MidLG. *schēdel*. Allied to *schiden*; lit. 'part of the head where the hairs separate, i.e., where they are parted to either side.' Akin to AS. *scēada*, 'crown,' E. *to shed*.

Schellack, m., 'shellac,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. *schellak*; comp. E. *shellac*; lit. 'seale lac, lac thin like scales.'

Schelle, f., 'small bell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schelle*, OHG. *schella*, f.; allied to MidHG. *schellen*, OHG. *scēllan*, 'to sound loudly, resound,' to which Ital. *squilla*, 'little bell,' is also akin.—ModHG. and MidHG. **schellen**, lit. 'to cause to resound,' is the factitive form. Comp. *verischellen*, 'vanished,' as a relic of the MidHG. str. verb.

Schellfisch, m., 'codfish, haddock,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *schellvisch*; allied to Du. *schel*, 'shell,' E. *shell*; so called "because the cod lives chiefly on shellfish"?. See *Schale*.

Schellhengst, m., 'stallion,' an expla-

natory compound for the equiv. MidHG. *schēle*, OHG. *scēlo*, m.; see *besfälen*.

Schellkraut, n., 'swallow-wort, celandine,' from MidHG. *schellkrut*, -*wurz*; probably an abbreviation and corruption of the equiv. MidLat. *chelidonia* (*ch* pronounced as in the corresponding Fr. *chélidoine*); comp. Gr. *χελιδόνα*, 'celandine.'

Schelm, m., 'rogue, knave, villain,' from MidHG. *schelme*, m., 'pest, plague; those who have fallen in battle,' then, as an abusive term, 'wretch, seducer,' OHG. *scalmo*, *scelmo*, 'plague.' In MidDu. and MidLG. *schelm* has the old sense of 'carrion, cadaver,' so too in Bav. For the development of the meaning 'rogue' from 'wretch,' comp. *Schaff*, which has also acquired a milder signification. From the ModHG. word are derived Du. *schelm* and Ic. *skelmir*, 'rogue.'

Schelten, vb., 'to reprove, revile,' from MidHG. *schelten*, OHG. *scēltan*, str. vb., 'to reprove, abuse, insult'; comp. MidLG. and Du. *schelden*, OFris. *sk-lda*, 'to reprove.' Akin to the cognates discussed under *schalten*; 'to push' is the prim. meaning of *schelten*.

Schemel, m., 'stool, footstool,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schemel*, *schamel* (*schāmel*?), m.; OHG. *scamal* (*scāmal*?), m., which, like OSax. *fōtscamel*, 'footstool,' and AS. *scēgmul* (espec. *fōt-scēgmul*), m., is derived from Lat. *scamellum*. Du. *schabel*, 'stool,' as well as the equiv. Rom. terms, Fr. *escabelle*, *escabeau*, and Ital. *sgabello*, is based on Lat. *scabellum*; hence in MidRhen. *Schawéll*, *Schabéll*.

Schemen, m., 'phantom,' from MidHG. *schēme*, m., 'shadow,' (MidG.) *schīme*; comp. AS. *scīma*, OSax. *scīmo*. Allied to the root *skē*, 'to glitter,' discussed under *schneien*, with which Gr. *σκιά*, 'shadow,' with the same evolution in meaning, is also connected; see *Schimmer* and *Schönbartspieß*.

Schenk, m., 'publican, cupbearer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schenke*, OHG. *scēncho* (OSax. *scēncho*), m., 'cupbearer.' From Teut. is derived Fr. *échanson* (OFr. *eschanson*, MidLat. *scancionem*).—**Schenken**, vb., 'to pour out for drinking, bestow, give,' from MidHG. *schenken*, 'to pour in, give to drink, water, make a present of, give'; OHG. *scēnchen*, 'to pour in, give to drink.' The meaning 'to give' first appears in the post-classical times of MidHG. 'To pour in, give to drink,' is the prim. meaning; it is characteristic of G. that the sense 'to

give,' could be developed from this (similarly ModHG. *gefallen* attests the importance of dice-playing in Teut. life; comp. also *ſchēn*). The prim. meaning appears in AS. *ſcēndan*, OFris. *ſkenka*, OIc. *ſkenkja*; from Teut. is also formed OFr. *escancer*, 'to pour in.' Goth. **ſkagkjan* is wanting. Some etymologists regard the common Teut. vb. as a derivative of AS. *ſcēonca*, *ſcēonca*, 'shank,' assuming that shanks were used as taps in the earliest times; hence *ſchēfen* would mean lit. 'to put the tap in a cask.' See the next word.

Schenkel, m., 'thigh, shank,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſchenkel*, m.; comp. Du. *ſchenkel*; unknown to OHG. as well as to the other OTeut. dialects. A dimin. of AS. *ſcēonca* (see *ſchēfen*), E. *shank*, which is further connected with ModHG. *ſchünfen*; comp. also Du. *ſchonk*, 'bones in meat,' Swed. *skänk*, Dan. *skank*.

Schenken, see *ſchēn*.

Scherbe, f., 'fragment, sherd, flower-pot,' from MidHG. *ſchērbe*, *ſchīrbe*, OIc. *ſcērbi*, f. and n., 'sherd, fragment, earthenware pot'; comp. Du. *ſcherf*, f., 'sherd'; a derivative of pre-Teut. *ſkerpo-*; comp. OSlov. *črěpū*, 'sherd,' Lett. *ſchķirpta*, 'notch,' *ſchķērpēle*, 'splinter of wood.' Akin to *ſcherſtein*?

Schere (1.), f., 'scissors, shears,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſchære*, f., which is probably plur., OHG. *ſcārī*, plur. of *ſkar* and *ſkāra*, 'shears'; with regard to the plur. comp. Ital. *ceſoje* and *forbici*, plur., Fr. *ciseaux*, equiv. to E. *scissors*. In Sans. the word was of course dual; comp. *bhūrījā* (Rig-Veda), dual 'shears.' Comp. Du. *ſchaar*, MidE. *ſchēre*, E. *shears* (plur.), and the equiv. OIc. *skāre*, neut. plur. See *ſchēren*.

Schere (2.), f., 'rock, reef,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Swed. *skär* (Dan. *skjær*), n.; comp. OIc. *sker*, 'cliff.'

Scheren, vb., 'to shear, fleece, molest,' from MidHG. *ſchērn*, OHG. *ſcēran*, 'to shear, cut off'; comp. Du. *ſchēren*, AS. *ſcēran*, 'to shear, cut or hew to pieces,' E. *to shear*, OIc. *skera*, 'to cut, shear, slaughter.' The prim. meaning of the root *sker* contained in these vbs. is 'to cut or hew to pieces' (comp. Lith. *skirti*, 'to sever,' *skarė*, 'rag'), as is shown by the OTeut. *skarda-*, 'hewn or cut to pieces,' which originated in *skr-16-* (see *ſchārt*). Yet the meaning 'to shear' is very old; comp. the derivative *ſchēre*. The root *sker* (whence Sans.

kšurās, 'razor'?) appears in Gr. as *ker* in *κείρω*, 'I shear.'

Scherſtein, n., 'mite' (coin), from the MidHG. *ſchērf*, OHG. *ſcērf*, n., 'mite, very small coin'; comp. MidLG. *ſcharf*, *ſchērf*, 'one-seventeenths of a penny'; allied to AS. *ſcēorfan*, 'to tear off'?. Comp. for a similar development of meaning ModHG. *ſcut*, as well as Gr. *κέρμα*, lit. 'part cut off,' then 'small coin.' *ſchērbē* is scarcely allied.

Scherge, m., 'beadle, sergeant,' from MidHG. *ſcherge*, *ſcherje*, m. (for the change of *rg* to *rj*, ModHG. *ry*, see *ſerje*), 'usher (of a court), bailiff, beadle,' OHG. *ſcērjo*, *ſcario*, *ſcaro*, 'captain, leader of a troop'; a derivative of *ſchar*.

Scherz, m., 'joke, jest,' from MidHG. *ſchērz*, m., 'pleasure, play'; allied to ModHG. *ſchēzen*, vb., from MidHG. *ſchēzen*, 'to cut capers, hop, amuse oneself'; comp. MidHG. *ſcharz*, 'leap.' These cognates, which are found neither in the MidHG. classical writers, in OHG., nor in OTeut. generally, are met with, however, in Ital. *ſcherzare*, 'to jest,' borrowed from G.

Scheu, f., 'shyness, reserve, timidity,' from MidHG. *ſchūhe*, f., 'shyness, horror,' also 'bugbear, scarecrow,' whence ModHG. *ſchēnſche*. Allied to *ſchēnen*, *ſchēnen*, vb., from MidHG. *ſchūhen*, 'to be shy of, avoid, scare or chase away,' OHG. *ſcūhen*. Both the noun and vb. are derivatives of MidHG. *ſchiech*, OHG. **ſciōh*, 'shy, bashful.' ModHG. *ſchēn*, adj., is based anew on the vb.; comp. AS. *ſcēh*, 'timid,' to which E. *shy* is allied; Du. *ſchuw*, 'timid, shy.' From the G. cognates Ital. *ſchivare*, 'to avoid,' is derived. See *ſchēnſal*.

Scheuer, f. (in Bav. and East Suab. *ſtabel*), 'barn, shed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſchiure*, OHG. *ſciura*, f.; a derivative of OHG. *ſcār*, MidHG. *ſchār*, 'penthouse, protection,' ModHG. (dial.) *ſchauer*. Comp. OIc. *ſkjól*, n., 'place of refuge, shelter,' *ſkunn*, m., 'shield.' The Aryan root, *skā*, 'to cover, protect' (comp. *ſchann*), contained in these words, is widely diffused; comp. Lat. *ſcūtum*, 'shield,' Gr. *σκῦλον*, 'armour,' Lat. *ob-ſcū-rus*, 'dark' (covered), and the Sans. root *sku* 'to cover.' See *ſchēne* and *ſchēte*.

Schuern, vb., 'to scour, rub,' early ModHG. (unknown to UpG., the term used being *ſegen*), formed from MidG. and LG. *ſchüren*; comp. Du. *ſchuren* (MidE. *ſcourcen*, E. *to scour*, borrowed from Du.?), Dan. *skure*, Swed. *skura*. Although the

word is wanting in the OTent. dials., it need not be regarded as borrowed from Mid Lat. *scurare* (Lat. *ex-curare*), Ital. *scurare*, Fr. *écurer*, 'to scour.'

Schune, f. (unknown to UpG.), 'barn, shed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schüme*, f., which is derived by the loss of the *g* (equal to *j*) from OHG. *scugin*, *scugina*, 'barn.' If the *g* is equal to *j*, *Schuer* (MidHG. *schüre*) is closely allied. If this is not the case, no certain connecting link has been discovered.

Scheusal, n., 'object of horror, monster,' a derivative of *schœu*, like late MidHG. *schäsel*, 'monster, scarecrow.' To this is allied ModHG. *schœulich*, corrupted from MidHG. *schüuzlich*, 'shy, despairing,' which is connected with *schüuzen*, 'to feel horror,' from **schüuhezen* (allied to *schœu*, MidHG. *schühen*).

Schicht, f., 'layer, stratum, day's work,' from MidHG. *schüht*, f., 'history, affair, accident, arrangement, division, row of things laid on one another, layer, beds of soil, day's work (in mines)'; allied to (ge)schœhen; see Geschicht.

Schicken, vb., 'to bring about, send, despatch,' from MidHG. *schicken*, 'to bring about, do, create, prepare, set going, depute, send.' This vb., undoubtedly a primit. form, which is wanting in OHG. and the OTent. dials. generally, seems, like Goth. *skévjan* and Oic. *skéva*, 'to go,' to be connected with a primit. Teut. root *skēw* (*skēw*) from pre-Teut. *skēw* (to which OIr. *scuchim*, 'I go away,' from *skok* ? is allied). Akin to late MidHG. *schic*, m., 'method,' and *schidlich*, which first occurs in ModHG.; see geschicht. These specifically G. cognates, which passed into Du., Fris., and Scand., are wanting in OHG. until the 12th cent.; on account of their formation, however, they must be very old; OHG. **sciochen*, Goth. **skikkjan*. Allied to (ge)schœhen. Deriv. *Schickal*.

Schickel, n., 'young girl,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. and Jew. *schickzah*, 'Christian girl,' Hebr. *shikkáz*, lit. 'abomination.'

Schieben, vb., 'to shove, push,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schieben*, OHG. *scioban*; comp. Goth. *af-skiuban*, 'to thrust away,' Oic. *skáfa*, *skýfa*, 'to push,' AS. *scáfan*, 'to shove, push,' E. *to shove*. The root *sküb*, 'to shove' (from pre-Teut. *skūp*), which appears also in *Schäufel*, *Schœber*, and *Schüppe*, corresponds to the Sans. root *skup*, 'to touch,'

with which Lith. *skubrás*, *skubús*, 'quick,' and *skūbti*, 'to make haste' (Aryan root *skub*), and OSlov. *skubati*, 'to pluck,' are also probably allied. See *Schupf*.

Schiedsrichter, m., 'arbitrator,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. *schideman*; allied to MidHG. *schit* (gen. *schides*), 'judicial decision,' akin to OHG. *scidôn*, 'to separate, distinguish, decide.' The Teut. root *skib* is connected with *schēiden*.

Schief, adj., 'oblique, awry, sloping,' a MidG. and LG. word; MidHG. and ModHG. *schief*, 'awry, distorted'; cognate with AS. *scáf*, *scáb*, Oic. *skœifr*, 'awry,' North Fris. *skiaf*, Du. *schœef*, 'awry' (whence E. *skew* is borrowed), Schmallkald. *šœip*. HG. dials. also imply a MidHG. *schœp* (*pp*), 'awry'; Hess. and Franc. *šœp*, Suab. *šœps*. Besides these primit. Teut. cognates *skibb*, *skab* (whence Lett. *schkibs*, 'awry,' is borrowed), UpG. has *skieg*, which is represented by MidHG. *schiec*, 'awry,' Bav. and Alem. *šiegen*, *šieigen*, 'to waddle' (respecting the *ie* see *Etiege* and *Œiege*). They are all connected, like Gr. *σκιπρω*, 'to bend,' with an Aryan root *skīg*, *skavg*.

Schiefer, n., 'slate, shist,' from MidHG. *schiver*, *schivere*, m., 'splinter of stone, and espec. of wood,' OHG. *scivaro*, 'splinter of stone'; the modern meaning is ModHG. only (in UpG. the prim. meaning; 'stone splinter' has been preserved). Goth. **skifra*, m., is wanting. Allied to ModHG. *Schœbe*, f., 'chaff, boon' (of flax or hemp), which is derived from LG.; comp. E. *shive* (AS. **scífa*); MidE. *schivere* (AS. **scífera*), E. *shiver*. These are derivatives of a Teut. root *skif*, 'to divide, distribute'; comp. AS. *scifian*, 'to divide,' E. *to shift*, Oic. *skipta*, 'to divide' (Oic. *scifa*, 'to cut in pieces'; allied to *Schœbe* ? or to this word ?), Du. *schiften*, 'to separate, sever.' *Schiefer* and *Schœbe* are lit. 'fragment, part.'

Schielen, vb., 'to squint, leer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schilen*, *schälhen*, allied to *schel*.

Schienbein, n., 'shin-bone,' from MidHG. *schinebein*, n., allied to MidHG. *schine*, OHG. *scina*, f., 'shin-bone'; comp. AS. *scinu*, f., E. *shin* (also AS. *scinebân*, MidE. *schinebône*); Du. *scheen* and *scheenbeen*, 'shin-bone.' *Wein* in this compound has preserved its older meaning of 'bone'; see *Wein*. Scarcely allied to *Schüne* and *Schünfen*, for the secondary meaning of ModHG. *Schüne* (MidHG. *schine*), 'narrow wood or metal plate, strip,' as well as OHG.

scina, 'needle,' points to a Goth. **skind*, f., 'narrow piece of bone or metal.' Of the primit. history of the cognates it can only be said, however, that by inference from AS. *scēa*, *scēo*, 'shin,' the root must be *skē*. From Teut. are derived Ital. *schiniera*, 'greaves for a horse,' and probably also Ital. *schiena*, Fr. *échine*, 'spine,' with their Rom. cognates.

Schiene, f., see *Schientein*.

Schier, adj., 'clear, pure, simple, sheer,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *schür*, 'mere, pure, glittering'; comp. OSax. *skir*, *skiri*, AS. *scir*, 'pure, glittering,' E. *shere*, *sheer*, OIc. *skirr*, Goth. *skeirs*, 'clear, manifest'; a derivative of the root *skil*, 'to shine, glitter.' In ModHG. this adj. has been confused in sound with the following adv., yet the ModHG. form may be also of LG. origin. See *schümen*.

Schier, adv., 'almost,' from MidHG. *schiere*, adv., 'quickly, soon,' OHG. *sciario*, older *skero*, adv., 'quickly'; allied to OHG. *sciari*, *sceri*, adj., 'sagacious, zealous in tracing out'; comp. Du. *schier*, 'almost' (OIc. *skjǫrr*, *skærr*, 'bright, clear').

Schier, n., 'lawn, veil,' ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; prop. the neut. of the adj. *schier*.

Schierling, m., 'hemlock,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schirlinc*, *scherlinc* (gen. *-ges*), OHG. *sceriling*; comp. Du. *scheerling*. Derived, like the variants MidHG. *scherninc*, OHG. and OLG. *scerning*, 'hemlock,' from the equiv. OHG. *scarno*, m.; and the *l* of the OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. forms is due to the current G. suffix *-ling*. The term is unknown to the other OTeut. dials. (in AS. *hymlic*, *hemleac* occur, E. *hemlock*).

Schießen, vb., 'to shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schießen*, OHG. *sciozan*; the corresponding vb. occurs in the same sense in all the OTeut. dials.; comp. OSax. *skeotan* (Du. *schieten*), AS. *sceotan* (E. *to shoot*), OIc. *skjóta*, Goth. (by chance not recorded) **skūtatan*. The root *skut*, 'to shoot,' from pre-Teut. *skud*, is widely diffused in Teut., and corresponds to the Sans. root *ksud*, 'to shatter, excite,' or better with Sans. *skund*, 'to leap forth.' For derivatives see *Eschß*, *Esuß*, *Esuß*, and *Esüße*.

Schiff, n., 'ship,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schif*, OHG. *scif*, *scēf* (gen. *-fes*), n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. and OIc. *skip*, n., AS. *scip*, n., E. *ship*, Du. *schip*, OSax. *scip*. The OHG. word also signifies 'vessel,' being rendered in a gloss as equiv.

to its derivative OHG. *sciphā*, 'phiala' (comp. *skahn*; E. *vessel* in its double sense, borrowed from Fr. *vaisseau*, 'vessel (a utensil), ship,' Gr. *σκαφίς*, 'bowl, skiff'). The Gr. term with *σκαφος*, 'boat, ship,' cannot be allied to the Teut. word, since the latter implies an Aryan *i* in the stem syllable. No certain etymological explanation can be given of Teut. *skipa*; the suspicion that the word was borrowed at a primit. period may not be unfounded, for there are only a very few nautical words possessed in common by several Aryan languages (comp. *Маш*). From OHG. the word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *schifo*, Fr. *esquif*, 'boat,' to which is allied OFr. *esquiper*, 'to equip a ship,' with a LG. *p*, ModFr. *équiper*, 'to equip, endow,' which passed again into Teut.

Schild (1.), m., 'shield, coat of arms,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schilt*, OHG. *scilt*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *skildus*, m., OIc. *skjǫldr*, AS. *scyld*, E. *shield*, Du. *schild*, OSax. *scild*. The word first signified 'signboard' in early ModHG. The specifically Teut. term *skildu-s* (from *skeldhus*, *skeltūs*?) cannot be traced farther back; it can scarcely be related to *schallen* (*Schül*, lit. 'that which gives a loud sound or resounds'?).

Schild (2.), n., 'signboard,' ModHG. only, a variant of the foregoing; hence *Schilder* (neut. stem) in compounds such as *Schilderhaus*, 'sentry-box.'

Schildern, vb., 'to paint, depict, describe,' allied to MidHG. *schilt*, 'coat of arms'; comp. MidHG. *schilttere*, m., 'artist'; the shields were orig. painted in the MidHG. age of chivalry with coats of arms, and even, according to Tacitus, *Germ.* vi. ("scuta lectissimis coloribus distinguunt"), in the OTeut. heroic period. Comp. Du. *schilderen*, 'to paint, depict, describe.'

Schildpaff, n., 'tortoise-shell,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *schildpad*, 'tortoise' and 'tortoise-shell.' The early history of Du. *padde*, 'toad,' E. *puddock* and OIc. *padda*, 'toad,' is obscure.

Schilf, n., 'rush, bulrush, reed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schilf*, OHG. *sciluf* (m. and n. ?); unknown to the other Teut. dials.; perhaps it is an early loan-word from Lat. *scirpus*, 'rush,' to which it cannot be primit. allied. Others, regarding *Schilf* as a genuine Teut. word, connect it with OHG. *sceliva*, MidHG. *schelfe*, 'bowl of fruit and pulse.'

schillern, vb., 'to change or vary in colour,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. *schillen*, a variant of *schilen*, 'to squint, blink.'

Schilling, m., 'shilling, money,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schilling*, OHG. *scilling*, m., a common Teut. term for a coin; comp. Goth. *skilling*, OIc. *skillingr*, AS. *scilling*, E. *shilling*, Du. *schilling*, OSax. *scilling*. Formed from OTeut. *skellan*, 'to sound,' with the suffix *-inga-*, a favourite termination in OG. names of coins (see *Þfenning*, OHG. *cheisuring*, E. *farthing*); hence *ᚷhilling* is lit. 'ringing coin.' From Teut. are derived Ital. *scellino* and Fr. *escalin*, a coin worth about sixpence, as well as the equiv. OSlov. *sklezt*.

Schimnel, m., 'mould,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schimel*, m., for an older **schimbel*, OHG. **scimbal*, which may be inferred from the OHG. derivatives **scimbalēn*, 'to get mouldy,' *scimbalag*, 'mouldy.' The MidHG. form is due to a confusion with *schlne*, m., 'glimmer'; comp. Du. *schimelen*. OHG. **scimbal* has no corresponding form in the other Teut. dialects.—**Schimnel**, m., 'white horse,' late MidHG., identical with *ᚷhimmel*, 'mucus.'

Schimmet, m., 'glimmer,' early ModHG., formed from LG. and Du. *schemeren*, 'to glimmer, gleam.' This is connected, like MidHG. *schme*, 'glimmer, lustre,' OHG. *scimo*, Goth. *skeima*, 'light, lamp,' with the root *skē*, 'to shine, glitter'; comp. MidE. *schimeren*, 'to shimmer'; E. *shimmer*, E. *shim*, 'white spot,' Swed. *skinra* (see *ᚷhemmen*).

Schimpf, m., 'insult, abuse, affront,' from MidHG. *schimpf* (parallel form *schampf*), m., 'jest, pastime, play, tournament.' The current meaning first appeared in early ModHG.; yet the older sense 'jest,' which belongs to OHG. *scimpf*, MidHG. *schimpf*, was retained till the 17th cent. (Logau); comp. Du. *schimp*, 'scorn, mockery,' MidHG. *schumpfe*, f., 'paramour' (lit. 'she who jests'). The root *skimp*, 'to jest,' which appears in OHG. *scimpf*, is wanting in the other Teut. dialects. It has been connected with Gr. *σκώπτω*, 'to jest, deride,' which, with its double meaning, certainly furnishes an analogy for MidHG. *ᚷchimpf*.

Schindel, f., 'shingle, splint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schindel*, OHG. *scintila*, f., formed from MidLat. *seindula*, *scandula*, 'shingle,' the sound of which was perhaps

influenced by Gr. *σχωδαλμός*. The word was borrowed from MidLat. about the 6th cent., contemporaneously with *ᚷiegel*, *ᚷauer*, &c. The MidE. form *schingel*, E. *shingle*, is peculiar. The Rom. languages preserve the *a-* form, Lat. *scandula*; comp. Ital. (dial.) *scandola* and Fr. *échandole*.

Schinden, vb., 'to skin, flay,' from MidHG. *schinden*, 'to skin, peel, ill-treat severely,' OHG. *scintan*; a denominative from a lost OHG. **scinda*, n., 'hide, skin,' which may be assumed in OHG. from OIc. *skinn* (see *ᚷhinne*), n., 'skin, hide, fur, leather.' E. *skin*, from MidE. *skinne* (AS. *scinn*), is borrowed from Scand., since AS. *sci*, *sci*, must have become *shi* in ModE. Goth. **skinþa-*, from præ-Teut. *skénto-*, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

Schinken, m., 'ham,' from MidHG. *schinke*, m., 'thigh, hani,' OHG. *scincho*, m., *scincha*, f., 'tibia, thigh.' They are related by gradation to the cognates adduced under *ᚷhente*, to which *Snab*. and Alem. (and Bav.) *ᚷhünfe*, OFris. *skunka*, meaning 'bone, thigh, ham,' are also to be added as further graded forms. Its connection with *ᚷhinne* is probable on account of the meaning. From the Teut. cognates Ital. (dial.) *stinco* (*schinco*), 'shin-bone,' is borrowed.

Schinnen, plur., 'dandruff, scurf,' ModHG. only, from MidG. and LG.; connected with the cognates discussed under *schinden*; lit. 'that which comes off in scales from the skin of the head'; hence allied to OIc. *skinn* (from **skinþ*), 'skin'?

Schirling, see *ᚷhirling*.

Schirmen, vb., 'to protect, defend,' from MidHG. *schirmen*, *schërmen*, 'to protect, defend, fight,' OHG. *scirmen*, 'to serve as a bulwark, protect,' allied to OHG. *scirm*, *scërm*, m., 'bulwark, shield, protection,' MidHG. *schirm*, *schërm*, m., 'shield, penthouse, shelter, defence'; to these *ᚷhirn* and *beschirmen* are allied. From Teut. are derived the Rom. cognates of Ital. *schermo*, 'screen,' *schermire*, 'to fight.' The early history of these words, which are wanting in the rest of the Teut. dialects, is obscure; Gr. *σκιρον*, 'parasol,' is perhaps primit. allied.

Schirren, see *ᚷeschir*.

Schiss, m., 'ordure,' a ModHG. form from *schessen*.

Schlabbern, vb., 'to slobber, slaver,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *slabben*, 'to flap,' *slabberen*, 'to spill.'

Schlacht, f., 'battle, engagement,' from MidHG. *slachte, slacht*, f., 'killing, slaughter, battle,' OHG. *slahiti*, f., OSax. *man-slahita*, f., 'death-blow, killing'; an abstract formed by the fem. suffix *-itá-* (as in *Œhande*), from the Teut. root *slah*, 'to slay.' For *Œschlacht* in the sense of 'sort' see *Œschlecht*. *Œschlacht*, 'dyke, embankment,' is also a derivative of *Œschlagen*, 'to make firm by beating,' which sense MidHG. *slahen* may have even in the classical poets.—**Schlachten**, vb., 'to slaughter, slay,' MidHG. *slahen*, OHG. *slahôn*, 'to kill, slaughter,' is a derivative of *Œschlacht* (OHG. *slahita*), with the preservation of its more general meaning; so too **Schlächter**, m., 'butcher,' MidHG. *slahtrere*, OHG. *slahtrari*, 'butcher'; allied to E. *slaughter*.

Schlacke, f., 'slag, dross,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slacke*, 'scales that fly off when metal is struck' (E. *slag*); allied to *Œschlagen*.

Schlaf (1.), m., **Schläfe**, f., 'temple,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sláf*, m.; *Œschläfe* is prop. the plur. of *Œschläf*, referring to both the temples (comp. Lat. *tempora*); Dn. *slaap*, 'temple.' In AS. *þunwenge*, allied to OHG. *tinna*, MidHG. *tinne* and OHG. *thinna-bahho*, m., 'temple,' MidHG. *tiinewenge*, 'temple' (comp. *diinn*), OHG. *dunwengi*, Oic. *þunwange*, 'temple.' Beneath these similarly sounding terms lies the older Teut. term for 'temple.'

Schlaf (2.), m., 'sleep, slumber,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sláf*, m.; a verbal abstr. from *Œschlafen*, MidHG. *sláfen*, OHG. *sláfun*, str. vb., 'to sleep.' This form is peculiar to Teut. in this sense, and is wanting only in Oic., which has preserved *sofa* (Teut. root *sweŒ*, Aryan *sweep*), primit. allied to Lat. *somnus*, Gr. *ἕπνος*; Goth. *sléps*, 'sleep,' *slépan*, 'to sleep,' AS. *slépan*, E. *sleep*, AS. *slépan*, E. *to sleep*, Dn. *slaap*, *slapen*, OSax. *sláp*, *slápan*. Comp. also the derivatives with *r*, OHG. *sláfarag*, MidHG. *sláfrec*, *sláfrec*, 'sleepy,' OHG. *sláfarôn* (and *sláŒôn*), MidHG. *sláŒern*, 'to be asleep, get sleepy.' With the Teut. root *slép*, 'to sleep,' appearing in these cognates, are also connected ModHG. *Œschlaff* and its Teut. correspondences; hence the prim. meaning of *Œschlafen* is probably 'to be relaxed.' For further references see under *Œschlaff*.

Schlaff, adj., 'relaxed, loose, indolent,' from MidHG. and OHG. *slaf* (gen. *slaffes*), 'relaxed, idle, impotent'; comp. LG. and Dn. *slap*, 'relaxed, impotent,' whence ModHG. *Œschlapp*, retaining the LG. *p*, is bor-

rowed. Goth. **slapa-* is perhaps a graded form of the root *slép*, as *lata-*, 'idle, lazy,' is of the root *lét*, 'to omit' (see *laŒ*). OSlov. *slabü*, 'relaxed, weak,' and Lat. *lábü*, 'to glide,' *lábare*, 'to totter,' have been rightly compared with the prim. Teut. *slapa-*, 'relaxed.' See *Œschlafen*.

Schlag (1.), m., 'sort, race, family, class'; see *Œschlecht*.

Schlag (2.), m., 'stroke, blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slac* (gen. *slages*), OHG. *slag*, m.; a verbal abstr. of the root *slah*, 'to strike.' ModHG. **Schlagen**, 'to strike, beat, pulsate,' MidHG. *slahen*, OHG. *slahan*, 'to strike'; the *g* of the ModHG. vb. is due to the grammatical change of *h* to *g*. Comp. Goth. *slahan*, Oic. *slá* (also 'to mow down'), AS. *sléan* (from *sléahan*), E. *to slay*, Du. *slaan*, OSax. *slahan*, 'to strike.' Teut. root *slah* (*slay*), from pre-Teut. *slák*; akin to Gr. *λακίζω*, Lat. *lucrare*, 'to tear to pieces or rags,' for *slak-?* A root similar in sound appears in OIr. *sléchtain*, *sligim*. 'I strike' (root *sleg*). See *Œschlecht* and *Œschlan*.

Schlamm, m., 'slime, mud,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slam* (gen. *slammes*), m.

Schlamp, m., 'carouse'; see *Œschlennen*.

Schlange, f., 'serpent,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slange*, m. and f., OHG. *slango*, m.; comp. Oic. *slange*, m., 'serpent,' Du. *slang*; a graded form of *Œschlingen*, hence *Œschlinge* is lit. 'that which coils.'—**Schlän- geln**, vb., 'to wind, twist,' ModHG. only, seems a diminut. derivative of *Œschlange*.

Schlank, adj., 'slender, slim,' from MidLG. (MidG.) *slanc*, 'slim, lean'; comp. Du. *slank*, 'thin, nimble'; to this Oic. *slakke* (for *slánke*), 'mountain slope,' is also probably allied. Goth. **slánka-* would be connected with the root *sling* in *Œschlingen*, like *frant* with the root *kring* in AS. *cringan*; see *Œschlingen*.

Schlapp (1.), f., 'slipper,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slappe*, which is derived from LG. *slapp*, 'loose.'

Schlapp (2.), f., 'slap; discomfiture, defeat,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slappe*; comp. MidE. *slappe*, E. *slap*; hence also in earlier ModHG. 'slap in the face.' From a HG. **slapfe* is derived Ital. *schiaffo*, 'slap in the face.'

Schlappen, vb., 'to slap, hang down, go slipshod,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *slabben*; see *Œschlabbern*.

Schlaraffe, m., 'sluggard, lubber,' for earlier ModHG. *Œschlaraffe*, which is met with as late as the first half of the last

cent.; from MidHG. *slūr-affe* (*sluder-affe*), 'luxurious, thoughtless idler, sluggard,' recorded in the 14th cent., and certainly of not much earlier date; the latter term is from MidHG. *slūr*, 'sluggishness, lazy person,' see *schludern*, *schlummern*. The first detailed description of *Edslaraffenlaub*, of which the earliest mention is made in the 15th cent., was given in a farce by Hans Sachs in 1530 A.D.

Schlau, adj., 'sly, crafty, cunning,' early ModHG. only, formed from LG. *slā*; comp. Du. *sluw*, 'sly'; akin also probably to Oic. *slégr*, MidE. *sleigh*, E. *sly*, which, as ModHG. *verdslagen*, 'cunning,' indicates, is perhaps connected with the root *slah*, 'to strike.' It is uncertain how far these terms are due to earlier loan-words, and whether Oic. *slégr* is the ultimate source of them all.

Schlauch, m., 'leather bag, bottle, or pipe, funnel,' from MidHG. *slāch*, m., 'skin, slough (of a snake), leather bag, pipe'; corresponding to E. *slough*, Swed. dial. *slug*. MidHG. *slāch*, 'gullet, throat; gulf, abyss,' is a different word; late OHG. *slāch*, m., 'yawning chasm' (allied to *schludern*). ModHG. *Schlund*, as well as Lat. *vorago*, 'abyss,' allied to *vorare*, 'to swallow up,' shows a similar evolution in meaning; comp. Lat. *furx*, 'gullet, throat, abyss.'

Schlauchmaul, n., 'glutton,' ModHG. only, connected with the cognates of *schluden*.

Schlecht, adj., 'bad, base, mean,' from MidHG. *slēht*, adj., 'honest, straight, smooth, simple, clear, correct,' OHG. *slēht*, 'straight, even, honest, simple, gentle, friendly'; corresponding to Goth. *slaihts*, 'even, straight,' Oic. *slētr*, 'straight, even, smooth, gentle,' OFris. *slācht*, 'honest, simple'; Du. *slucht*, 'honest, bad.' MidE. and E. *slight*, since the AS. word is not recorded, is probably a Du. loan-word. The meanings are evolved from 'straight, even, simple' (see *schlicht* and *schlichten*), and has led in ModHG. to a peculiar development *in malam partem*. The origin of the common Teut. adj. (or *to-partic.*?) **slēhta-* is obscure; it cannot, on account of its form and meaning, be connected with *schlagen*; Gr. *δλίγος*, 'trifling,' does not suit the earlier meaning, 'straight, even, simple.'

Schlecken, vb., 'to lick, lap, be dainty,' from late MidHG. *slēcken*, 'to eat dainties by stealth'; allied to MidHG. *slēc*, m., 'daintiness, dainty mouth,' and *havenstlecke*, 'glutton'; OHG. **slēchōn*, 'to be fond of

dainties,' is wanting, as well as a corresponding term in any of the other OTeut. dialects. Not allied to *schluden*, but an intensive form of Oic. *slēkja*, 'to lick,' which implies a Teut. root *slēk*, *slōig*.

Schlegel, m., 'mallet, sledge-hammer, drumstick,' from MidHG. *slēgel*, OHG. *slēgil*, m., 'implement for beating, club, flail, hammer'; from the root *slah*, 'to strike.' Comp. E. *sledge*, AS. *slēcje*, f., 'hammer,' from the same root.

Schlehe, f., 'sloe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slēhe*, OHG. *slēha*, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. *slee*, AS. *slā*, *slāha*, f., E. *sloe*, Swed. *slån*, Dan. *sluaen*, 'sloe'; Goth. **slaihō*, or rather **slaihwō*, are by chance not recorded. The cognates are usually connected with LG. *slee*, 'blunt'; comp. OHG. *slō*, OSax. *sléo* (Du. *sleeuw*, 'bitter, harsh'), AS. *slāw* (E. *sloe*), Oic. *sljör*, *slār*, 'blunt,' hence the lit. meaning of *Schlehe* is perhaps 'the fruit that makes the teeth blunt.' Yet since the latter terms imply Goth. **slaiwa-*, and the former Goth. **slaihō* (**slaihwō*), the explanation is dubious. So too, for the same reason, is the comparison with OSlov. *sliva* (Lith. *sljvas*), 'plum,' for which we should expect a Goth. **slaiwō* (though AS. *slā* points to **slaihō*).

Schleichen, vb., 'to creep, crawl, slink,' from MidHG. *slīchen*, OHG. *slīhhan*, 'to walk with a light sliding motion, creep'; akin to MidHG. *slīch*, m., 'slime, mud,' Du. *slik*, *slijk*, 'slime, mud,' MidE. *slīken*, 'to creep,' with which E. *sleek* and *slick* are connected; in the other languages the Teut. root *slēk* (pre-Teut. *slīg*) rarely occurs.—To this is allied *Schleiche* in *Blind-schleiche*, f., 'blind-worm,' MidHG. *blint-sliche*, OHG. *blint-sliche*. m. See *Schlicht*.

Schleie, f., 'tench,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slie*, OHG. *slō*, m.; corresponding to AS. *slīw*, m., 'tench'; Goth. **slēivs*, m., or rather **slēiwa*, m., is wanting. Perhaps the fish was so named from its slimy scales, so that *Schleim* may be allied.

Schleier, m., 'veil, pretence,' from MidHG. *slēier*, earlier variants *sloier*, *slogier*, m., 'kerchief, veil' (the MidHG. term *flōier* is curious); comp. Du. *sluifier*, MidE. *slēir*. MidHG. *sloier*, first recorded in the 13th cent., is certainly a borrowed term; the assumption that it was introduced by the Crusaders from the East leads to no definite result. Perhaps it is connected with OIr. *sról*, 'silk.'

Schleife, f., 'slide; slip-knot, bow of

ribbons, favour,' for earlier ModHG. (still dial.) *Œſläufe*, f., allied to MidHG. *sloufen*, *sloufen*, 'to push, slip, dress'; also Goth. *slauþjan*, 'to strip off'; AS. *slūpan*, 'to glide, slip' (E. *slop*), Goth. *slūpan*, 'to slip,' OHG. *sloufan*, MidHG. *sliefen*, 'to slide, slip.' The Teut. root *slūp*, from pre-Teut. *slūb*, contained in these words, has been connected, perhaps rightly, with Lat. *lābricus* (for **slābricus*), 'slippery,' and Lith. *slābmas*, 'weak.'

ſchleifen, vb., 'to slide, sharpen, whet,' from MidHG. *slifen*, 'to glide, sink, grind a weapon,' &c. (prop. 'to sharpen by letting it slide'), OHG. *slifan*, 'to glide, sink, smooth'; comp. Du. *slippen*, 'to sharpen,' AS. *tā-slūpan*, 'to dissolve,' to which are allied E. *to slip*, and *slippers* (Ital. *schippire*, 'to escape'). How the Teut. root *slūp*, 'to glide, slip,' is connected with the equiv. root *slāp*, discussed under the preceding word, and further also with *ſchleichen* (root *slīk*), has not yet been ascertained. The corresponding factitive *ſchleifen*, vb., 'to trail,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sliefen*, lit. 'to cause to slide along,' hence 'to drag along, trail,' even late MidHG. *eine burc sliefen*, 'to raze a city'; comp. LG. and Du. *sleepen*, 'to drag along the ground, trail,' whence ModHG. *ſchleppen* is borrowed. See *Œſiff*.

ſchleim, m., 'slime, mucus, phlegm, filth,' from MidHG. *slīm*, m., 'slime, mire, sticky fluid'; OHG. **slīm* is wanting. Comp. Du. *slīm*, 'slime,' AS. *slīm*, and the equiv. E. *slime*, Oic. *slīm*, n.; Goth. **slēims* is wanting. The root *slē*, 'to be smooth, slippery,' contained in these words, which is especially apparent in OHG. *slīmen*, 'to make smooth, brighten by grinding,' is closely related to Lat. *limare*, 'to file, polish, smooth,' *lima*, 'file,' with which probably Lat. *lēvis* and Gr. *leios*, 'smooth,' are also connected. In Lat. and Gr. initial *s* disappears before *l*. Perhaps Lat. *limus*, 'slime' (see under *Œſhm*), may be adduced here; comp. further *Œſſie*.

ſchleifen, vb., 'to slit, split, gash,' from MidHG. *slīzen*, OHG. *slīzan*, 'to split, tear to pieces, wear out'; corresponding to OSax. *slītan*, 'to tear to pieces,' Du. *slīten*, 'to wear out,' AS. *slītan*, 'to tear to pieces,' to which E. *to slit* is allied, Oic. *slīta*, 'to tear to pieces.' The Teut. root *slīt*, 'to tear to pieces' (Goth. **slēitan*), from pre-Teut. *slīd*, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages. See *ſchlīgen*, the intensive

form. *Œſſleifen*, wk. vb., as the factitive of the str. vb., is MidHG. and OHG. *slēizen*, *slēitzen*, 'to tear to pieces, split.'

ſchlemmen, 'to carouse,' from late MidHG. *slēmnen*, 'to squander,' allied to late MidHG. *slamp*, 'carouse'; comp. Du. *slemp*, 'dainty meal,' *slempen*, 'to carouse,' with which *Œſſlemp*, f., 'rinsings,' is connected. The term is wanting in the other Teut. languages.

ſchlempe, f., see *ſchlemmen*.

ſchlendern, vb., 'to lounge, saunter,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. *slendern*, Du. *slenderen*.—**ſchlendrian**, m., 'old practice or custom, loafer,' ModHG. only, formed from LG.; in Du. *slender*, 'sauntering gait.' The *d* after *n* represents an older *t*, which is correctly permutated in HG. *ſchlēzen*, 'to saunter'; comp. MidE. *slenten*, 'to saunter.'

ſchlenkern, vb., 'to sling, fling; loiter, lounge'; from late MidHG. *slēnkern*, 'to sling,' allied to MidHG. *slēnge*, *slēnger*, *slēnker*, 'sling,' OHG. *slēngira*, f., 'sling'; derivatives from a root *sling* (see *ſchlīngen*). From this was formed OHG. *slīnga*, f., MidHG. *slīnge*, f., 'sling,' whence the Rom. term Fr. *élingue* was borrowed; comp. E. *sling*, and see *Œſſlinge*.

ſchleppe, f., 'train (of a dress), trail,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slēpe*, Du. *sleep*, 'train.'—**ſchleppen**, 'to drag along, trail'; it occurs even in MidHG.; from MidG. and LG.; comp. LG. and Du. *sleepen*. See *ſchleifen*.

ſchleuder, f., 'sling, swing,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *slāder*, f.; probably borrowed (whence?). The equiv. G. word is quoted under *ſchlēutru*.

ſchleudern, vb., 'to perform in a slovenly manner, bungle'; it is not really related to the preceding word, though it is instinctively connected with it by Germans, in *Œſſleuderteis*, 'undervalue,' for example. The vb. is allied to MidHG. *slāderer*, 'he who works hastily and negligently,' which again, with an excremental (as in *hāudern*), is akin to MidHG. *slār*, m., 'bungling, idling, idler'; comp. *Œſſlaraffe* and *ſchlūmmern*.

ſchleunig, adj., 'hasty, speedy,' from MidHG. *slīnec*, OHG. *slāntig*, 'quick, speedy,' in OHG. also 'thriving.' A lengthened form of Goth. **slā-na-*, for which we have, however, *snā-na-*; the *l* seems to have been produced by assimilation on account of the suffix *n*. Allied to the OTeut. root

snā, 'to hasten, move quickly, turn'; comp. OHG. *snūmo*, AS. *snōme*, adv., 'speedily, quickly,' Goth. *snūmundō*, 'hastily,' AS. *snāle*, adv., 'quickly'; as a vb. Goth. *snūmjan*, 'to hasten,' Goth. *snūwan*, 'to hasten,' AS. *snēwian*, 'to hasten,' OIc. *snāa*, 'to turn.'

Schluse, f., 'sluice,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *slūse*, Da. *sluis*, 'aqueduct,' which is derived from OFr. *eschuse*, ModFr. *écluse*, 'sluice' (from early Mid Lat. *schusa*, *exclusa*). From the same source E. *sluice* is derived.

Schlich, m., 'byway, trick,' from Mid HG. *slīch*, m., 'light, gliding gait,' allied to *īdfeiden*.

Schlīcht, adj., 'plain, homely, honest,' ModHG. only, formed to represent the meanings of MidHG. *slīht* (see *īdfecht*), which became obsolete in ModHG. *īdfecht*, from the MidHG. and OHG. vb. *slīhten*, 'to make plain, smooth over,' and the Mid HG. abstract form *slīhte*, f., 'straightforwardness'; comp. OHG. *slīhten*, 'to make plain,' *slīht*, allied to *slēht*, 'straight, even.'

Schlīfen, vb., see *īdfeifen*.

Schlīßen, vb., 'to close, shut, include, infer,' from MidHG. *slīezen*, OHG. *slīozan*, 'to shut,' OSax. **slātan* (equiv. to MidLG. and LG. *slāten*), is attested by *slutit*, 'key'; Du. *sluiten*, 'to lock up,' OFris. *slāta*; further Northern E. *slaat*, *slat*, 'bolt of a door.' In OIc. and Goth. the corresponding vbs. and derivs. are wanting. The Teut. root *slūt* certainly originated in pre-Teut. *slūd*—the combination *slī* is not tolerated in Teut.,—and hence it may be compared with Lat. *claudo* for **sclaudo* (Aryan root *klaud*, as well as *sclaud*), as a cognate term. See *īdfeß* and *īdfeßfel*.

Schlīff, m., 'sharpening, grinding, edge,' from MidHG. *slīf* (gen. *slīffes*), m., 'polish, slipping'; allied to *īdfeifen*.

Schlīmm, adj., 'bad, wicked,' from Mid HG. *slīmp*, adj., 'awry, aslant,' whence the adv. *slīmbes*, 'obliquely'; OHG. **slimb*, 'aslant,' may be assumed from the derivative abstr. form *slīmbi*, 'slope.' The moral signification of the adj. first occurs in ModHG.; a similar development is seen in Du. *slīm*, 'bad' (beside which occurs *slīmbeen*, 'person with bandy-legs'). E. *slīm* and OIc. *slēmr*, 'vile,' were borrowed from the Continent. The remoter history of OTeut. *slimba-*, 'aslant, awry,' from which Ital. *sghembo*, 'awry, bent,' was borrowed at an early period, is quite obscure.

Schlīnge, f., 'knot, loop, noose, snare,' ModHG. only; corresponding in form to MidHG. *slīnge*, 'sling,' f. (see *īdfeufern*), which meaning was retained in ModHG. till the 17th cent. (so too Span. *eslingua*, Fr. *élingue*). On account of its sense, however, *Schlīnge* is not to be derived from this MidHG. word, but from the ModHG. vb. — **Schlīngen**, vb., 'to wind, twine, twist, sling,' from MidHG. *slīngen*, OHG. *slīngan*, 'to wind, entwine, swing to and fro,' MidHG. also 'to creep,' OHG. 'to move'; comp. Du. *slīngeren*, 'to haul, swing,' AS. *slīngan*, E. *to slīng*, OIc. *slīngva*, 'to throw'; Goth. **slīngwan* (or rather **slēhwan*) is wanting. The prim. idea of the root *slīngw*, to which both *īdfeufern* and *Schlīnge* are allied, was 'a revolving, swinging motion.' The Teut. root *slīngw* (**slīnhw*) originated in pre-Teut. *slenk*, as is indicated by Lith. *slīnkū*, 'to creep' (OSlov. *slqkū*, 'crooked'?). — **Schlīngel**, m., 'slug-gard, rascal, blackguard,' earlier ModHG. *Schlīngel*, prop. perhaps 'sneak'; wanting in MidHG. and in the other languages.

Schlīngen (1), vb., 'to twine, wind.' See the preceding article.

Schlīngen (2), vb., 'to swallow, engulf,' a MidG. term introduced by Luther, for (UpG.) MidHG. *slīnden*, OHG. *slīntan*, 'to devour'; in MidG. *nd* changes to *ng*, as, e.g., Thuring. *līnge*, 'Linde' (linden), *gebungen*, 'gebunden' (bound), *schlung*, *Schlīnd* (gullet). Comp. Goth. *fra-slīndan*, 'to devour,' Du. *slīnden*, 'to devour'; further corresponding vbs. are wanting in OTeut. The Teut. root *slīnd*, 'to devour,' seems to be cognate with the root *slūd*, 'to slide.' See *īdfehliten* and also *īdfehlunt*. The change from *īdfehlinden* to *īdfehlīngen* is due to connecting the word with *īdfehlīngen* (1); comp. *hīnunter wāngen*, 'to swallow.'

Schlīffen, m., 'sleigh, sledge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slītte*, usually *slīte*, m., OHG. *slāta*, f., *slīto*, m.; comp. Du. *slēde*, MidE. *slēle*, E. *sled*, *sledge*, OIc. *slēde*, m., 'sleigh.' From HG. is derived Ital. *slitta*, 'sleigh.' The Teut. cognates are based on a Teut. root *slīd*, 'to slide,' which is preserved in the E. vb. and subst. *slide*; comp. the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *slīten*, whence ModHG. (dial.) *īdfehlītern*, 'to slide (on ice),' AS. *slīdan*. Pre-Teut. *slīdh*, 'to slide,' is also attested by Lith. *slīdus*, 'smooth' (of ice), *slījsti* (root *slīd*), 'to slide,' Lett. *slīdas*, 'skates,' and Sans. *srīdh*, 'to stumble'; the root seems to have been often used in primit. Teut.

times, and perhaps still earlier, for 'to slide (on ice).—**Schlittschuh**, m., 'skate,' Mod HG. only in its present sense, for earlier ModHG. **Schrittschuh**. Comp. MidHG. *schritteschuoch*, n., 'league-boot, shoe for flying.' **Schlitz**, m., 'slit, gash,' from MidHG. *sliz* (gen. *slitzes*), OHG. *sliz, sliz*, m., 'cleaving, breach' (comp. E. *slit*); allied to *schleifen*.—**Schlitzzen**, vb., 'to slit, gash, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slitzen*, intensive of *schleifen*.

Schloßweiß, adj., see **Schleife**.

Schloß, n., 'lock, clasp; castle, palace,' from MidHG. *slōz*, n., 'bolt, band, lock, fetter, castle, citadel,' OHG. *slōz*, n., 'lock, bolt'; corresponding to Northern E. *slot*, *sloat*, 'bolt, crossbar'; allied to *schließen*.

Schloße, f., 'hail, hailstone, sleet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slōze*, f., *slōz* (m. and n. ?); OHG. **slōza* is wanting; comp. Du. *slote* (OSax. **slōta*), AS. **slōt*, **slēte*, E. *sleet* (Goth. **slauti-* is wanting). The origin of the cognates is obscure; it is scarcely derived from the root *slūt*, 'to lock,' as if hail were regarded as 'that which is bound together compared with the soft snowflakes and the streaming rain.'—**Schloßweiß**, lit. 'white as hail' (MidHG. *wīser dan ein slōz*, 'whiter than a hailstone,' occurs once).

Schlof, m., 'chimney, flue, channel,' from MidHG. and OHG. *slōt*, m., 'chimney, fireside, mouth of an oven.' A word peculiar to MidG.; of obscure origin.

Schloffern, vb., 'to shake, hang loose, dangle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slottern*, intensive of MidHG. *sloten*, 'to quiver.' Comp. Du. *slodderen*, 'to shake'; of obscure origin.

Schlucht, f., 'ravine, gorge,' ModHG. only, formed from LG., for earlier ModHG. and HG. **Schluff**; for LG. *chl*, representing HG. *ft*, see **sacht**, **beschwichtigen**, and **Richte**. MidHG. (rare) *sluft*, 'ravine,' belongs to the Teut. root *slūp*, 'to slip,' discussed under **Schleife**.

Schluchzen, vb., 'to sob,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sluckzen*; prop. a frequentative of *schluden*, which in MidHG. also means 'to sob.' See **senfen** (OHG. **sluh-hazzen*, **sluchazzen*, are wanting).—**Schlucken**, vb., 'to gulp down, swallow,' from MidHG. *slucken*, 'to swallow, gulp down, sob'; OHG. **sluchōn* may be inferred from *slucho*, *slāhho* (*hh* as in *schluchzen* ?), m., 'gormandiser, glutton.' Allied to MidHG. *slāchen*, 'to swallow, gulp down,' and

slāc, 'gullet, throat; sot, glutton' (comp. ModHG. **Schlauchmaul**). The Teut. root *slūh*, not allied to *schlefen*, originated in Aryan *slūg*, which has been identified in Gr. as *λυγ* (for *σλυγ*); comp. *λυγάνωμα*, *λύζω*, 'to have the hiccup, sob,' *λύγδην*, 'sobbingly,' *λύγξ* (*λυγός*), 'violent sobbing, hiccup.' In OIr. the root appears with initial *s* as *slug*, 'to devour.' Akin also to **Schlauch**.

Schluff, see **Schlucht**.

Schlummern, vb., 'to slumber,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG.) *slummeren*, *slumen*; comp. Du. *sluimeren*; AS. *slāmerian*, E. *to slumber*, AS. *slāma*, Northern E. *sloom*, 'to slumber.' The root (Alem. *slāne*, *slāre*, 'to slumber') contained in these words appears in Goth. *slawan* (*slawaida*), 'to be silent,' in a curious divergent meaning, to which MidHG. *slūr*, m., 'idling, idler' (comp. **Schlarraffe**), is also allied. The prim. idea of the whole group is 'to be quiet, inactive.'

Schlund, m., 'gullet, throat, chasm,' from MidHG. and OHG. *slunt*, m., 'gullet, throat, neck, abyss'; allied to MidHG. *slünden*, ModHG. *schlingen* (2), but with the preservation of the old dental, which *schlingen* has changed into a guttural.

Schlupf, m., 'slip, refuge, pass, defile,' from MidHG. *slupf*, 'noose, cord,' allied to MidHG. *slüpfen*, MidHG. and OHG. *slupfen*, ModHG. *schlüpfen*, 'to slip,' which is an intensive of MidHG. *sliefen*, 'to slide, slip,' corresponding to Goth. *slūpan*, 'to slip'; Lat. *lābricus* seems to be primit. allied to it.—**Schlüpfzig**, adj. 'slippery, unstable,' from late MidHG. *slupferic*, 'slippery,' of which the variant *slupfer* occurs.

Schlürfen, vb., 'to sip, lap, drink,' ModHG. only; probably, however, its non-occurrence in earlier HG. is only an accident (MidHG. **slürfen*, OHG. **slurfen*); according to the HG. permutation Du. *slurpen*, 'to sip,' is allied. The stem is not found elsewhere; its origin is obscure.

Schlüssel, m., 'key,' from the equiv. MidHG. *slüzsel*, OHG. *sluzsīl*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *slutīl*, Du. *slentel*. This derivative of *schließen* (Goth. **slutīla-*) is wanting in E., OIc., and Goth.

Schluss, m., 'end, conclusion,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sluz*, m., of which the variant *slōz* occurs in *slōzrede*, 'syllogism,' *slōzstein*, 'keystone.' Allied to *schließen*.

Schmach, f., 'outrage, ignominy,' from MidHG. (rare) *smāch*, *smāhe*, usually *smāhe*,

f., 'insult, abuse, ignominy' (to which Ital. *smacco*, 'affront,' is allied?). An abstract from MidHG. *smæhe*, adj., 'little, trifling, contemptible'; comp. OHG. *smâhi*, adj., 'little, trifling, base,' *smâhi*, f., 'trifle, baseness'; also Oic. *smâr*, 'little,' and, with a different development of meaning, AS. *smællc*, 'fine, careful.' A similar variety of meanings is seen in the history of ModHG. *fein*, for which we must assume (as for OHG. *smâhi*) the prim. meaning of 'little, pretty.' If Gr. μικρός, μικρός, represents *σμεκρός, OHG. *smâhi* (as if corresponding to *σμήκιος) may be connected with it. The earlier sense still appears faintly in *schmähten* and *verschmähten*; comp. MidHG. *versmaheten* (*â* or *â*), 'to pine away,' OHG. *gismaheteôn*, 'to disappear.' Allied to *schmähtig*, adj., 'pining, languishing,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *smahete*, from MidHG. (MidG.) *smahet*, 'pining away'; if these latter cognates contain *â*, they may be connected with ModHG. *smäcker*, 'slender, narrow, pinning.' See *schmähen*.

Schmack, see *schmecken*.

Schmache, f., 'smack' (vessel), ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. and Du. *smak*, E. *smack*, Dan. *smalke* (comp. Fr. *semaque*); its history and origin are obscure.

Schmähen, vb., 'to abuse, revile, rail,' from MidHG. *smâhen*, 'to treat contemptuously,' OHG. *smâhen*, vb., 'to make small, lessen,' see *Schmach*. Allied to ModHG. **Schmähsich**, adj., 'abusive,' MidHG. *smâhelich*, OHG. *smâlich*, adj., which are identical with the OHG. adj. *smâhi*, MidHG. *smæhe*, adduced under *Schmach*.

Schmal, adj., 'narrow, slender, scanty,' from MidHG. and OHG. *smal*, adj., 'small, trifling, slender, scanty, narrow'; corresponding to Goth. *smals*, 'small, trifling,' AS. *smæl*, 'small, trifling,' E. *small*, Du. *smal*, OSax. *smal*, 'small, trifling.' The ModHG. sense is to be regarded as a specialisation of the older and wider meaning. The word is usually compared with OSlov. *malû*, 'small,' as well as Gr. *μῆλα*, 'small cattle' (for *σμ*-?), OIr. *ml*, 'animal,' espec. since Oic. *smale*, 'small cattle,' has the same meaning. The older and wider meaning of the adj. is still faintly seen in *schmähen*, 'to put down with reproof'; comp. MidHG. *smeln*, 'to make narrower, lessen.'

Schmalte, f., 'smalt,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *smalto*, or Fr. *smalt*, 'glass of a deep blue.'

Schmalz, n., 'fat, grease, suet,' from MidHG. and OHG. *smalz*, n., 'melted fat for cooking, grease, butter' (comp. Ital. dial. *smalzo*, 'butter'); allied to *schmelzen*, 'to melt,' which, in the sense 'to cook with fat,' is derived from *Schmalz*.

Schmant, m. (Livon., LG., and Hess.), 'cream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *smant*, borrowed in the 15th cent. from Slav.; comp. Bohem. *smant*. With Bohem. *smetana* (Russ. *smetana*, 'cream') is connected the dial. (Siles., Bohem., and Austr.) *Schmetten*, 'cream,' to which *Schmetterling* is probably related.

Schmarotzen, vb., 'to sponge on,' from late MidHG. *smorotzen*, 'to beg, be sordid, sponge on.' On account of the narrow area and the late appearance of the word, its history and origin are obscure.

Schmarre, f., 'slash, scar,' ModHG. only; corresponding to LG. *smarre*; unknown to the OTeut. languages; only in MidHG. does a cognate *smurre*, f., 'cut, stroke,' occur. Of obscure origin.

Schmatzen, vb., 'to smack the lips in eating,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smatzen*, which also means 'to kiss with a smack.' The MidHG. word comes from an older equiv. variant *smackezen*, a derivative of MidHG. *smacken*, 'to taste, savour.'

Schmauch, m., 'thick smoke,' from MidHG. *smouch*, 'smoke, vapour' (AS. *smêl*). Allied to a Teut. root *smûk* (pre-Teut. *smûg*), 'to smoke'; comp. AS. *smœcan*, *smôcian*, and the equiv. E. *to smoke*, Du. *smoken*, 'to smoke,' *smook*, 'smoke'; also LG. *smôken*. Perhaps Gr. *σμεῖχω* (Aor. *ε-σμεῖ-ον*), 'to consume in a smouldering fire,' is allied.

Schmaus, m., 'feast, banquet'; its history and origin are obscure. Yet Du. *smullen*, 'to eat or drink immoderately, carouse,' *smuisteren*, 'to feast,' Du. and LG. *smudderen*, *smodderen*, 'to feast,' are probably cognate. The word is unknown to the OTeut. period.

Schmecken, vb., 'to taste, savour, relish,' from MidHG. *smecken*, *smacken*, 'to try by tasting; savour, smell, scent; perceive'; the meaning 'to smell' is still partly retained by Alem. and Bav. OHG. *smecchen*, only 'to taste' (trans. and intrans.), *smacchen*, 'to smack of.' Comp. OHG. and MidHG. *smac*, m., 'taste,' Du. *smaak*, AS. *smæc* (ce), 'taste,' *smœccan*, 'to taste,' E. *smack*, vb. and subst. In Oic. and Goth. there are no corresponding vbs. from the Teut. root

smak (pre-Teut. *smāg*), with which Lith. *smagūs*, 'agreeable,' lit. 'pliant,' has wrongly been connected as cognate terms.

Schmeer, m., 'fat, grease, smear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smēr* (gen. *smērwes*), OHG. *smēro* (gen. *smērwes*), n.; comp. *schmierēn*. From the root *smēr*, contained in these words, are derived Goth. **smatr-br*, n., 'fat, fatness,' Du. *smeer*, 'fat, grease, tallow,' AS. *smeoro*, E. *smear*, Oic. *smjgr*, 'butter'; also, with a different meaning, Goth. *smarna*, 'dirt, excrement' (comp. its relation to *Schmer* and *schmierēn*), and, in a figurative sense, OHG. and AS. *bismer*, 'contumely.' In the non-Teut. languages the word has been compared, probably without any justification, with Gr. *μύρον*, 'to trickle,' *μύρον*, 'salve.'

Schmeicheln, vb., 'to caress, coax, flatter,' from MidHG. *smeicheln*, *smeichen*, 'to flatter, praise, extol'; OHG. **smeikhen* is wanting; comp. MidLG. *smeken*, Du. *smeeken*, 'to implore' (conversely, Du. *vleijen* signifies 'to flatter'). These cognates, which have no corresponding terms in other languages, probably belong, like the words adduced under *Schminfe*, to a Teut. and Aryan root *smē-w*, 'to be insinuating, friendly,' to which MidHG. *smieren*, *smielen*, 'to smile' (comp. *Σπειφειν* from the root *spēw*, 'to spit'), is allied. In that case E. *to smile*, Sans. *smēra-s*, 'smiling,' Sans. root *smi*, 'to laugh,' Lett. *smēt*, 'to laugh,' and OSlov. *směg*, *smijati se*, 'to laugh,' are probably allied. If from its relation to HG. *glatt* and E. *glad* it is assumed that the prim. meaning of the root *smē-w* is 'to be smooth,' the root *smē* (see *Schmiech*), 'to work artistically' (lit. 'to do polished work'), may be regarded as cognate with the former; similarly OHG. *gi-slihten* signifies 'to smooth over, polish,' and 'to flatter.'

Schmeißen, vb., 'to smite, fling, kick (of horses),' from MidHG. *smīzen*, 'to rub, strike'; the latter meanings are the earlier, as is shown by Goth. *smeitan* (only in *gasmeitan* and *bi-smeitan*), 'to spread over, besmear'; comp. AS. *smītan*, E. *to smite*. The meaning of ModHG. *schmeißen*, compared with that of OHG. and MidHG., is due to LG. and Du. influence; comp. Du. *smijten*, 'to fling, throw.' Yet it is to be observed that the OHG. and MidHG. vbs. are compounded usually with *bi*, or rather *be* (as in Goth. and AS.), hence the OTeut. root *smēl* probably signifies 'to throw at.'

The corresponding ModHG. vb. *schmeißen*, 'cacare' (MidHG. *smeizen*, 'cacare'), is a factitive of *smīzen*. See *schmīzen*.

Schmelzen, vb., 'to melt, dissolve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smēlzen*, OHG. *smēlzan*; also as factitive ModHG. *schmelzen*, MidHG. and OHG. *smēlzen*, 'to smelt, liquefy'; comp. E. *to smelt*. The pre-Teut. root *smeld*, contained in these words and in the allied term *Schmalz*, is cognate with the root *mēld* (see *Malz*), and Gr. *μείδω*, 'to melt.' From the Teut. cognates the Rom. terms, Ital. *smalto* and Fr. *émail*, 'enamel,' are usually derived.

Schmergel, m., 'emery,' early ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *smériglio*.

Schmerl, m., **Schmerlin**, 'merlin,' from MidHG. *smērl*, m., *smērlīn*, 'mountain falcon,' OHG. *smīrl*, m., Oic. *smyrrell*; loan-words from Rom.; comp. Ital. *smerlo*, *smériglione*, Fr. *émérillon*, 'stone-falcon'; E. *merlin* comes from Fr. The Rom. name of the bird is usually derived from Lat. *merula*, 'blackbird'; 'it is said that the Lat. word is applied to a bird similar to the blackbird.'

Schmerle, f., 'loach,' from MidHG. *smērl*, *smērlē*, f., 'loach, groundling'; MidHG. also *smērlinc*, m., and *smērlīn*, n.; of obscure origin.

Schmerz, m., 'pain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smērz*, m., OHG. *smērzo*, m., *smērza*, f.; allied to OHG. *smērcan*, vb., MidHG. *smērcēn*, 'to smart, pain,' AS. *smeortan*, 'to pain, smart,' E. *smart*, vb. and subst. MidE. *smerte*, E. *smart*, adj., make it probable that the cognates are related to Lat. *mordere*, 'to bite,' Gr. *σμερδνός*, *σμερδαλέος*, 'horrible'; the Aryan root *smerd*, Teut. *smert*, signifies perhaps 'to stick, bite.' Comp. *bitter*.

Schmeffen, see *Schmunt*.

Schmetterling, m., 'butterfly,' ModHG. only; in the earlier periods a term closely connected with ModHG. *Galter* (Zweifalter) is used. In most of the ModHG. dialects this literary term is also wanting; in Bav. *müllermaler* (so too in the Fulda dial.) or *sommervogel*, Suab. *baufalter* or *weifalter*. In other dialects occur *Wildschdich*, *Wessendich* (Westph. also *molkentövenner*, *smantlecker*), LG. *Buttervogel* or *Butterfliege* (AS. *butor-sleoge*, E. *butterfly*), which may perhaps explain ModHG. *Schmetterling*. The latter term is probably derived from ModHG. *Schmetten*, 'cream,' which, like *Schmetterling*, is native to the eastern part of Middle

Germany (see *ᚳmānt*). Comp. further Du. *vlinder*.

Schmettern, vb., 'to hurl, smash, bray (of trumpets), peal (of thunder),' MidHG. *smetern*, 'to clatter,' an onomatopoeic word.

Schmied, m., 'smith,' from MidHG. *smi*, OHG. *smil*, m., 'worker in metal.' Goth. *aiza-smiþa*, 'smith,' lit. 'worker in brass,' and *ga-smiþón*, 'to work (do smith's work),' show that the HG. meaning is specialisation of the signification 'faber, worker in art'; OIc. *smidr*, m., 'worker in metal or wood'; comp. AS. *smiþ*, E. *smith*, Du. *smid*. ModHG. **Schmiede**, f., based on *ᚳmied*, is derived from the equiv. MidHG. *smitte*, OHG. *smitta*, f., 'smithy,' which again comes from Goth. **smiþjo* (*þj* became *þþj* in West Teut., and the *þþ* was permuted to *tt* in HG.; comp. *ᚳittid*); comp. OIc. *smiðja*, AS. *smiþþe*, f., E. *smithy*, and the equiv. Du. *smisse*. With the root *smē*, 'to work artistically in hard material—wood, brass,' preserved in Goth. **smiþa*, m., are connected OHG. *smeidar*, 'artist, artifex daedalus,' and the words discussed under *ᚳejſmeide*. Comp. also Gr. *σμῆλ*, 'graving tool,' *σμι-νῆ*, 'hoe.' For its supposed connection with other terms see under *ſchmeicheln*.

Schmiegen, vb., 'to wind, incline; (refl.) twine, nestle,' from MidHG. *smiegen* (OHG. **smiogan* is by chance not recorded), 'to cling close to, contract, stoop'; comp. AS. *smagan*, 'to creep,' OIc. *smjaga*, 'to creep through something'; the prim. idea of these cognates, which do not occur elsewhere in Teut., is 'to press closely to anything and to be swayed by its movements.' Teut. root *smǣg*, from pre-Teut. *smǣk*; comp. OSlov. *smykati se*, 'to creep,' Lith. *smūkti*, 'to slide.' See *ſchmücken* and *ſchmügeln*.

Schmieſe, f., 'hair-grass, bulrush,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smielehe*, *smēlehe*, f.; OHG. **smēlaha*, *smīlaha*, or rather *smēlawa*, *smīlawa*, and Goth. **smilwri*, f., are wanting; allied to MidHG. *smēlthe*, adj., 'narrow.'

Schmieralien, plur., 'bribes,' ModHG. only, formed like *ſappalien* (trifles), with a foreign suffix from a G. stem; comp. also *ᚳchwulität*. Allied to *ſchmierern*, MidHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, 'to smear, salve, bribe,' OHG. *smirwen*, a denominative of *ᚳmwer*.

Schminke, f., 'paint (for the face), rouge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sminke*,

smicke, f., allied to OHG. *smēcchar*, *smēhhar*, adj., 'fine, pretty,' AS. *smēcere*, 'fine, pretty.' These are connected with *ſchmeicheln* (root *smaiw*?). Comp. Dan. *smigre*, Swed. *smickra*, 'to flatter,' E. *to smicker*, 'to ogle.'

Schmiß, m., 'blow, stroke, trick,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *smiz*, 'spot' (*smitzen*, 'to strike').

Schmitzen, vb., 'to lash, whip,' from MidHG. *smitzen*, 'to beat with rods, scourge, besmear.' To this is allied ModHG. *vetſchmigst*, 'wily, cunning,' lit. 'beaten away.'

Schmöcker, m., ModHG. only, prop. 'smoker,' then 'book strongly scenting of tobacco'; allied to LG. *smöken*; see *ᚳhmauch*.

Schmollen, vb., 'to pout, be sulky,' from MidHG. *smollen*, 'to be silent from vexation, pout,' also 'to smile'; a late form of MidHG. *smielen*, 'to smile'; see *ſchmeicheln*.

Schmollis, m., 'good-fellowship, fraternisation,' ModHG. only; its history is obscure, yet it seems to be connected with Du. *smullen*, 'to feast, gormandise' (see *ᚳhmanſ*), *smul*, 'feast, good cheer.'

Schmoren, vb., 'to swelter, stew, fry,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *smoren*, 'to roast, stew,' also 'to stifle, fume'; comp. AS. *smorian*, 'to stifle.' Those who regard 'to roast, stew,' as the prim. meaning of the cognates may trace AS. *smorian* to Goth. *smuzōn*, and explain ModHG. *ᚳhmanſ* from some such orig. sense as 'cook-shop.' Yet AS. and MidE. *smorþer*, 'steam,' E. *smother*, probably points to a root with a final *r*.

Schmuck, m., 'adornment, finery,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. *gesmuc*, 'adornment, embellishment,' allied to *ſchmücken*, MidHG. *smücken*, 'to wind, press close, dress, adorn.' The Teut. root *smug* (pre-Teut. *smuk*) in *ſchmiegen*, of which *ſchmücken* is an intensive form, was frequently used orig. to form words signifying 'to dress,' and is also found in the name of a sort of under-garment or shirt, OHG. *smoccho*, AS. *smoc* (comp. E. *smock*). The adj. *ſchmuck*, 'tidy, smart,' ModHG. only, is derived from LG. (comp. North Fris. *smok*), whence also E. *smug* (or from Dan. *smuk*).

Schmuggeſtn, vb., 'to smuggle,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. *smuggeln*; comp. Du. *smokkeln*, E. *to smuggle* (borrowed from the same source?). The orig. word is connected with the root *smug*,

'to wind,' to which the secondary sense of 'secrecy' may belong; comp. Du. *smuigen*, 'to enjoy oneself secretly.'

Schmunzeln, vb., 'to smile good-naturedly, simper,' frequentative of MidHG. *smutzen*, *smotzen*, 'to smirk, smile good-naturedly,' to which MidHG. *smutz*, ModHG. (dial.) *Œhmuß*, 'kiss,' is also probably allied. It is perhaps connected with *Œhmaß*, *Œhmaßen* (from MidHG. *smackezen*).

Schmus, m., 'talk, chaffering,' ModHG. only; from Hebr. *schēmābōth*, 'news, tales'; hence Du. *smousen*, 'to chaffer'?

Schmutz, m., 'dirt, filth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smuz* (-*tzes*), m., allied to MidHG. *smotzen*, 'to be dirty'; also to Du. *smet*, 'spot, dirt,' *smetten*, 'to get stained,' *smodderen*, 'to soil,' E. *smut*, vb. and subst., MidE. *bismitten*, *bismoteren*, *bismudden*, 'to stain, soil.' It is uncertain whether these words are late graded forms of MidHG. *smützen*, 'to rub over.'

Schnabel, m., 'beak, bill,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snabel*, m., OHG. *snabul*, m.; corresponding to Du. *snavel*, 'beak, trunk' (of an elephant), *sneb*, 'beak,' OFris. *snavel*, 'mouth.' To these, from the relation of *Malz* to *ſchmelzen* (Aryan root *meld*, *smeld*), the following are also allied—Du. *neb*, f., 'beak,' E. *nib*, AS. *nēbb*, 'beak, face,' Oic. *nef*, n., 'nose' (as well as *snaför*, 'sharp-scented'). From Teut. are derived the cognates of Ital. *niffo*, 'snout, trunk.' Teut. *snabja-*, *snabula-* (from an Aryan root *snap*, *nsp*), agrees with Lith. *snāpas*, 'beak.' Comp. *ſchnappen*, *Œhneufe*, and *Œhueppe*.

Schnack, m., 'chit-chat, talk,' ModHG. only, formed from MidG., LG., and Du. *snakken*, 'to chatter, babble'; to this is allied ModHG. *Œhnake*, 'merry tale,' from LG., also 'merry fellow.' Comp. Du. *snaak*, 'buffoon.'

Schnake, f., 'gnat, midge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snāke*, m. and f.; the sounds point to OHG. **snāko* (from the base **snāggo*; comp. *ſafen*, from the base **hāggo*). The prop. LG. *schnake*, f., 'water-snake,' is different from this word, and corresponds to E. *snake*, AS. *snācu*, 'snake,' Oic. *snākr*, *snōkr*, 'snake' (Swed. *snok*, 'water-snake').

Schnalle, f., 'buckle, clasp,' from MidHG. *snalle*, f., 'buckle; shoe-buckle,' allied to MidHG. *snal*, m., 'quick movement' (for the proper term for buckle see *Rinfen*). Hence the word is probably named from the rapid movement of the spring. See the following word and *ſchneff*.

Schnalzen, vb., 'to smack, snap, crack,' from MidHG. *snalzen*, intensive of MidHG. *snallen*, 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue'; allied to *Œhnalle*.

Schnappen, vb., 'to snap, snatch,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *snappen*, 'to snap, chatter.' The latter, like Du. *snappen* (E. to *snap*), is an intensive of MidHG. *snaben*, 'to snap, snort'; allied to the root *snab* contained in *Œhnabel*.—ModHG. *ſchnappen* (dial.), 'to limp,' MidHG. *snappen*, 'to stumble,' is etymologically distinct from this verb.

Schnapphahn, m., 'highwayman,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *snaphan*; yet it seems that the word signified orig. a sort of musket, although this meaning is first recorded at the end of the 17th cent., and hence is later than 'mounted highwayman,' which occurs even in the 15th cent.; the signification 'musket' was afterwards transferred to the man armed with such a weapon. Comp. Du. *snaphaan*, 'gun, musket, bandit.'

Schnaps, m., 'dram, glass of gin or brandy, liquor,' from the equiv. LG. *snapps*, which means lit. 'draught, mouthful,' and is connected with *ſchnappen*.

Schnarchen, vb., 'to snore, snort,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snarchen*, *snarcheln*; allied to MidHG. *snarren*, 'to rattle, crash,' like *hør-chen* to *hören*. Comp. Du. *snorken*, 'to snore, chatter, boast'; also MidE. *snur-ten*, 'to snore,' with a different intensive suffix, E. to *snort* (comp. MidHG. *snar-z*, 'twittering of the swallow,' also an abusive epithet), and without a suffix MidE. *snorin* (AS. **snorian*), E. to *snore*. From the root *snar* numerous terms have been formed in imitation of sound (see also *ſchnarren* and *ſchnurren*); comp. Du. *snorren*, 'to hum, whiz, chirp,' E. to *snarl*, and *snurles*, 'nostrils,' and in the non-Teut. languages perhaps Lith. *snar-glys*, 'snot.'

Schnarren, vb., 'to rattle, drone,' from MidHG. *snarren*, 'to rattle, crash, chatter'; see the preceding word.—To this is allied **Schnarre**, 'landrail,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. *snarz*, 'landrail.'

Schnattern, vb., 'cackle, gabble, chatter,' from MidHG. *snateren*, 'to cackle, croak (of frogs), clatter (of storks), chatter'; comp. Du. *snater*, 'beak,' *snateren*, 'to chatter, boast.' The stem is not found elsewhere.

Schnauben, vb., 'to snort,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *snūben*, 'to snore'; comp. Du. *snūven*, 'to snort.' From the corre-

sponding Du. *snāven* is usually derived ModHG. *schnaufen*, which, however, may come from MidHG. *snāfen*, 'to snuff.' The Teut. root is *snupp*, *snāf*, *snūb*. Comp. *ᚷhnaufen*.

Schnauce, f., 'snow' (vessel), from the equiv. LG. *snau*, Du. *snauw*, whence also E. *snow*, Fr. *senau*; "orig. a ship with a beak, from LG. *snau*, 'beak.'" Yet comp. also OHG. *snacca*, 'navis rostrata' ?

Schnauze, f., 'snout, muzzle, nozzle,' ModHG. only; an imitation of LG. *snūte*, Du. *snuit*, 'snout,' though wrongly influenced in its dental sound perhaps by MidHG. *snūtzen*, ModHG. *schneuzen*; comp. E. *snout* and the equiv. MidE. *snoute*. The form with a correctly permuted MidHG. *z*, equiv. to ModHG. *sz*, is preserved in ModHG. (dial.) *schnaufen*, 'to snarl, junket, suck.' For further remarks see *schneuzen*.

Schnecke, f., 'snail, slug, spiral staircase,' from MidHG. *snēcke*, m., 'snail, tortoise, spiral staircase,' OHG. *snēcko*, m., 'snail'; corresponding to LG. *snigge* (Goth. **snigga*, m., is wanting). Goth. **snagils* is implied by MidHG. *snegel*, ModHG. (Hess.) *ᚷhneigel*, 'snail,' LG. *snagel*, AS. *snægel*, E. *snail*. Comp. further Oic. *snigell*, 'snail.'

Schnee, m., 'snow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snē*, OHG. *snēo*, m.; a common Teut. term which may be traced back to OAryan; this is all the more remarkable, since no words common to the Aryan group can be adduced for 'hail' and 'rain.' Goth. *snairis*, Oic. *snær*, AS. *snāw*, E. *snow*, Du. *sneeuw*. The common Teut. *snaiwa-z*, m., 'snow,' from an earlier *snaiwō-s* (prior to the OHG. permutation *snaihwōs*) corresponds to OSlov. *sněgŭ*, Lith. *snėgas*, 'snow'; allied to the Teut. root *snīw*, from pre-Teut. *snīgh*, preserved in ModHG. *schneien* MidHG. *snien*, OHG. *snivan*. To this corresponds Lat. *ninguere*, 'to snow,' and *nix* (*nivis*), 'snow,' Gr. *νίψα*, 'it snows' (φ equiv. to *gw*), acc. *νίφα*, 'snow' (all these have lost an initial *s* before *n*); Lith. *snigti*, 'to snow,' OIr. *snechta*, 'snow,' Zend *snīz*, 'to snow.' The Sans. root *snih*, 'to become damp, melt away,' is divergent in meaning; it must also be noted that the term for 'snow' differs in most of the Aryan dials. (Zend *vafra*, 'snow'). Thus we have a West Aryan and Pers. (but not an Ind. and Armen.) verbal root *snīgh*, 'to snow'; the term 'snow' is of more recent origin. See Winter.

Schneide, f., ('cutting) edge, snare, gin,'

from MidHG. *snide*, f., 'edge of a sword or a knife'; allied to *schneiten*, from MidHG. *sniden*, OHG. *snīdan*, 'to cut, carve, make (clothes)'; comp. Goth. *snēipan*, 'to cut, reap,' Oic. *snīða*, AS. *snīþan* (obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Du. *snijden*, OSax. *snīþan*. A common Teut. vb. from the root *snīþ* (*snīd*), 'to cut,' which has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages. See *schneigen*.—**Schneider**, m., 'cutter, tailor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snīdære*, m., is connected with the meaning of MidHG. *sniden*.

Schneien, see *ᚷhneie*.

Schneise, f., 'path hewn through a wood,' in this sense a MidG. and LG. word, in MidHG. *sneite*; both are derived from *schneiden*. The word also signifies 'noose, snare.'

Schneifeln, **Schneideln**, vb., 'to lop, prune,' from late MidHG. *sneiteln* (also *sneiten*), 'to strip off the branches.' Allied to *schneiden*.

Schnell, adj., 'quick, speedy, hasty,' from MidHG. *snēl* (*ll*), adj., 'quick, nimble, brave,' OHG. *snēl* (*ll*); comp. OSax. and AS. *snēl* (*ll*), 'fresh, energetic, courageous,' Scotch *snell*, 'bitter' (comp. E. *keen* in the same sense, ModHG. *fīhn*), Du. *snel*, Oic. *snjallr*, 'eloquent, capable, brave.' The earlier meaning (comp. the ModHG.), was much more general, equiv. perhaps to 'capable'; comp. *fast*. This common Teut. adj., unknown only to Goth., passed into Rom.; comp. the cognates of Ital. *snello*, 'quick, lively.' The origin of the Teut. adj. is obscure.—Comp. *ᚷhnaffe*. ModHG. **Schnellen**, vb., 'to jerk, toss,' from MidHG. *snellen* (pret. *snalte*), 'to send off with a jerk; move on rapidly.'

Schnepfe, f., 'snipe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snēpfe*, m., OHG. *snēpfo*, m., *snēpfa*, f.; comp. Du. *snep*, MidE. *snipe*, E. *snipe*, from the root *snēpp*. Also AS. *snīte*, E. *snitel*. The HG. word passed as *sgneppa* into the Ital. dials. The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Schneppe, f., 'nozzle, spout,' ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of the earlier LG. *snebbe*. Comp. Du. *sneb*, 'beak'; hence connected with *ᚷhnafel*.

Schneuzen, vb., 'to blow one's nose, snuff (a candle),' from the equiv. MidHG. *snūzen*, OHG. *snūzen*; comp. the equiv. Du. *snūten*; Oic. *snūta*. To this *ᚷhnauze* is allied. The Teut. root *snūt* appears as *snutt* in MidHG. *snuz*, 'clogging of the

nose; Du. *snot*, 'snot' (*snottoif*, 'snotty nose'), AS. *snot* (*tt*), E. *snot*. Allied to a Teut. root *snūþ*, in MidHG. *snudel*, *snuder*, 'stoppage of the nose'; MidHG. and OHG. *snāden*, 'to snort, snore.'

Schniegeln, vb., 'to trim up, dress smartly,' ModHG. only, allied to a dial. *Schniegl*, 'adornment, finery'; unknown to the older dials. Of obscure origin.

Schnippchen, n., 'snap' (of the fingers), ModHG. only, allied to *schnippen*, MidHG. *snipfen*, (MidG.) *snippen*, 'to snap.' Akin to **Schnippen**, 'to snip, chip,' formed from LG.; comp. Dn. *snippelen*, 'to cut in pieces, mutilate,' E. *snip*.—**Schnippig**, adj., 'snappish,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. *snebbig*, 'slippant,' which is connected with *sneb*, 'beak'; allied also to MidE. *s. iibbin*, 'to blame' ?.

Schnitt, m., 'cut, incision, slice, fashion,' from MidHG. and OHG. *snit*, 'cut, wound, circumcision, harvest'; allied to *schnneiden*. So too **Schnitte**, f., 'cut, slice, chop,' from MidHG. *snite*, OHG. *snita*, f., 'slice of bread, morsel.'—**Schnittlauch**, m., 'chive,' from MidHG. *snitilouch*, OHG. *snitilouh*, lit. 'leek for cutting.'—**Schnitzen**, vb., 'to cut, carve, chip,' MidHG. *snitzen*, intensive of *schnneiden*, 'to cut in pieces, carve.'—**Schnitzger**, m., 'blunder,' allied to *sichschnneiden*, 'to deceive oneself' ? or to *Schnitzel*, 'trifle' ?.

Schnoben, vb., 'to snuff, pant,' ModHG. only, formed from *schnauben*; so too *schnobern*, 'to snuff.'

Schnöde, adj., 'worthless, base, vile, insolent,' from MidHG. *snæde*, adj., 'contemptible, poor, pitiable, trifling, bad, arrogant, ruthless'; in MidHG. the passive sense preponderates, so too in Luther. From the 17th cent. the modern active signification 'contemptuous' appears. OHG. **snōdi* is not recorded; comp. Du. *snood*, 'base, malicious'; OIc. *snauðr*, 'poor, needy,' *sneyða*, 'to rob,' AS. *besnyðian*, 'to rob.' Akin to OIc. *snōðenn*, 'thin-haired'; this meaning also belongs to MidHG. *snæde*, which is therefore identical in form with MidHG. *besnoten*, ModHG. (dial.) *beschnotten*, 'close, sparing.' The pre-Teut. root *snaut*, *snūt*, appearing in these cognates, probably meant orig. 'needy'; it is scarcely connected perhaps with MidHG. and OHG. *snāden* (see *schnenzen*), 'to mock, scorn.'

Schörkel, m., 'spiral, scroll,' ModHG. only, probably akin to OHG. *snaraha*, *snaraha*, f., 'noose' ?.

Schnucke, f., 'sheep with a short tail,'

ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. *snucke*.

Schnüffeln, vb., 'to sniff, smell,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *snuffelen*, 'to smell,' allied to Dn. *snuff*, 'scenting'; comp. E. *to snuff*, *sniff*, *to snivel* (also the subst. *snivel*, AS. *snofl*); see the following word.

Schnupfen, m., 'cold (in the head), rheum,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snūffe*, m. and f. The Teut. root *snūpp* contained in these words, with which *Schnuppe* and OIc. *snoppa*, f., 'snout,' are connected, is identical with the Teut. root *snuf* (*snūþ*) in *schnauben* and *schnüffeln*. It may be also allied to the Aryan roots *snūp* and *snūt* (in *schnenzen*).

Schnuppe, f., 'candle-snuff,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *snuppe*, lit. *das Schnutzen*, 'blowing one's nose,' *schnenzen* being also used of 'snuffing a candle'; comp. Du. *snuiten*, 'to blow one's nose, snuff a candle,' E. *snuff*.

Schnur (1.), f., 'string, cord, line,' from MidHG. and OHG. *snur*, f., 'string, bond, rope'; comp. Goth. *snōrþ*, f., 'basket, basket-work,' OIc. *snære*, 'twisted cord,' Du. *snocr*, 'string'; allied to the Aryan root *snō*, *snē*, 'to plait' (comp. *nāsen*), with which AS. *snō-d*, 'fillet,' as well as OIc. *snāth*, 'thread,' is connected.

Schnur (2.), f. (mostly obsolete in the dials., e.g., Swiss and Bav.), 'daughter-in-law,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snur* (*snur*), OHG. *snura* (*snora*), f.; with this is connected the equiv. derivative MidHG. *snürche* (OHG. **snurihha*). Corresponding to MidLG. *snore*, AS. *snoru*, MidE. *snore* (obsolete in E.), OFris. *snore*, OIc. *snor*, *snör*, 'daughter-in-law' (Goth. **snuzō*, f., is by chance not recorded). A common Aryan term for 'daughter-in-law' (comp. also other terms common to Aryan for degrees of relationship, such as *Sohn*, *Tochter*, &c.), in the Aryan form *snusā* (Sans. *snusā*, OSlov. *snūcha*), and Aryan *snusās*, in Lat. *nurus* (for *snusus*), Gr. *νύος* (for **snwōs*). Aryan *snusā*, 'son's wife,' has been regarded as a derivative of Aryan *snū-*, 'son,' on account of *Schnurin*, the Suab. term for *Schnur*.

Schnurren, vb., 'to hum, whiz, buzz, purr,' from MidHG. *snurren*, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).' Allied to ModHG. *Schnurre*, f., 'humming-top, farce,' and the derivative *schnurria*, 'droll'; comp. OHG. *snurring*, MidHG. *snürrinc* (also *snurrære*),

'buffoon, fool'; perhaps *Narr*, 'fool,' OHG. *narra*, is a cognate term. — **Schnurre**, **Schnorre**, f., 'snout, mouth,' genuine UpG., though not recorded in MidHG. and OHG.; lit. perhaps 'that which drinks or purrs.'

Schnute, f., 'muzzle, snout,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *snüte*; see *ᚷhuanze*.

Schober, m., 'stack, rick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schober*, OHG. *scobar*, m.; allied, like *ᚷhanb*, to *ᚷshēn*.

Schock, n., 'shock, heap, threescore,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schoc*, m.; comp. OSax. *sok*, 'threescore,' Du. *shok*, 'threescore.' Orig. used perhaps only of sixty sheaves; comp. MidHG. *schocken*, 'to put corn in a heap,' *schoche*, 'rick,' *schoc*, 'heap.' See *ᚷtieg*.

Schofel, adj., 'paltry,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. *schäfel*, 'low.'

Schöffe, m., 'assessor, sheriff, jurymen,' from MidHG. *scheffe*, *schepfe*, *scheffen*, m., 'presiding judge, assessor,' OHG. *scēffin*, *scāffin*, and *scēffino*, with the same sense; comp. OLG. *scēpino*, 'assessor,' Du. *schepen*, 'sheriff.' The term is not found before the time of Charlemagne, who first created the office of assessor; yet the origin and form of the word points to an earlier period, although Goth. **skapja* or **skapeins* and the corresponding words in Oic. and AS. are wanting. Teut. *skapjan* (see *ᚷhaffen*) also signified 'to arrange, decree, decide,' hence *ᚷhēffē*, lit. 'ordainer'?. From Teut. the office and the term applied to it passed into Rom. as MidLat. *scabinus*; comp. Ital. *scabino*, Fr. *échevin*.

Scholle (1.), f., 'clod, floe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scholle*, m., OHG. *scolla*, f., *scollo*, m.; comp. Du. *schol*, 'clod, floe'; prop. a partic. of the root *skel*, 'that which is split,' and is therefore allied to *ᚷhale*, and with Goth. *skilja*, 'butcher,' Oic. *skilja*, 'to divide, separate'; also with OSax. *scola*, AS. *scēðlu* (equiv. to E. *shoal*).

Scholle (2.), f., 'pounce, sole,' ModHG. only, formed from LG.; comp. the equiv. Du. *schol*.

Schöllkraut, see *ᚷhellkraut*.

Schon, adv., 'already, even,' from MidHG. *schōn*, *schōne*, adv., from *schæne*, adj., 'beautiful'; the ModHG. sense occurs very seldom in MidHG., and is entirely unknown to the courtly poets; MidHG. *schōne*, OHG. *scōno*, 'in a handsome manner,' are formed without the mutation of *ᚷhēn*; comp. *ᚷst* from *ᚷst*.

Schön, adj., 'beautiful, handsome, fine,' from MidHG. *schæne*, OHG. *scōnū*, 'shining, bright, splendid, beautiful'; comp. OSax. *skōni*, 'shining, light, beautiful,' AS. *schne*, 'beautiful,' E. *sheen*. Orig. 'perceptible, worth seeing, noteworthy' (comp. *laut*, lit. 'that which is heard'); a verbal adj. from the Teut. root *skau*, 'to look,' in OHG. *scourwōn* (for the formation of the word see *rein*). Goth. has preserved only the cognate compounds, *gubaskaunēi*, 'form of God,' and *ibnaskauns*, 'of like appearance with,' which imply a Goth. **skauns*, 'form'?. At all events, they show that the modern sense 'beautiful' did not orig. belong to the word. With the same root are connected the words adduced under *ᚷhauen* and Oic. *skjōne*, 'dapple-grey horse,' *skjōne*, 'ray.' See *ᚷhōn*, *ᚷhēnen*, and espec. *ᚷhānen*.

Schönbarfspiel, n., 'mummery, carnival play,' a corruption of MidHG. *schēmebart*, m. (also *schēme-houbet*), 'mask,' connecting the word with the adj. *ᚷhēn*; *schēmebart* is prop. 'bearded mask,' from MidHG. *schēme*, m., 'shadow, mask.'

Schonen, vb., 'to take care (of), spare, economise,' from early MidHG. *schōnen*, 'to treat indulgently, spare'; comp. Du. *schoonen*; a derivative of the adj. *ᚷhēn*. Oic. *skavum*, m., 'shield,' is not allied.

Schoner, m., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. E. *schooner*.

Schoof, see *ᚷhōf*.

Schopf (1.), m., 'top, crest, tuft,' from MidHG. *schopf*, m., 'hair on the top of the head,' OHG. **scopf*, and Goth. **skuppa* are wanting; in OHG. and Goth. *skuft* is used, Oic. *skopt*, 'hair of the head,' allied also to Oic. *skupla*, 'old woman's hat.' In the non-Teut. languages corresponding terms are wanting.

Schopf (2.), UpG. 'shed, stable'; see *ᚷhuppen*.

Schöpfen, vb., 'to draw (water, &c.),' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *schöpfen*; comp. OSax. *skēppian*, Du. *scheppen*, 'to draw (water).' The verbal root *skap* does not occur elsewhere in this sense; the same dials. have also corresponding noun derivatives. Under *ᚷhēffel* a root *skap*, 'to contain,' is deduced; with this the cognates of *ᚷhaffen* are also primit. allied. See *ᚷhuppen*.

Schöpfer, m., 'creator,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schēppfere*, OHG. *scēppfari*, allied to MidHG. *scēppen* (*scāffan*), 'to create.'

Schöppe, m., LG. form of *ᚷhēffe*.

Schoppen (1.), m., 'pint,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. *schopen*; connected with MidHG. *schuofe*, f., 'scoop' ?

Schoppen (2.), see *Schuppen*.

Schöps, m., 'wether, mutton, simpleton,' an East MidG. and Bav. word (unknown to Hess., Rhen., and Francon.), from MidHG. *schöpez*, *schopez*, m., 'wether, mutton'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. Comp. Czech *skopec*, 'wether,' OSlov. *skopici*, 'eunuch,' allied to *skopiti*, 'to castrate.'

Schorf, m., 'scurf, scab,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schorf*, OHG. *seorf*, m.; corresponding to MidDu. *scorf*, ModDu. *scharft*, AS. *seorof*, *scurf*, E. *scurf*, Ic. *skurfur*, 'scurf, scab.' Comp. *schürfen*.

Schornstein, m., 'chimney,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schornstein*, *schornstein*, m.; comp. Du. *schoorsteen*; prob. allied to AS. *scōrian*, 'to project,' E. *to shore*, Du. *schoor*, 'support, brace' ?

Schoß (1.), m., 'shoot, sprout, sprig,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schoz* (33), n., and with the same meaning even OHG. *scoz*, n., and *scozza*, f.; allied to the root *skūt*, 'to shoot.' From the OHG. word with the LG. dental is derived Fr. *écot*, 'stump of a tree.' To this ModHG. *Schößling*, from MidHG. *schüzzelinc*, is allied.

Schoß (2.), 'tax, scot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *schoz*, m., 'tax, rent'; comp. Du. *schot*, AS. *scōt* (E. *scot*), 'tax, score.' The great antiquity of the West Teut. cognates is attested by the Rom. loan-words, Ital. *scotto*, 'score,' Fr. *écot*, 'score.' The Teut. words are formed from the root *skūt*, 'to shoot,' which in AS. *scōtan*, 'to shoot,' has also the secondary meaning, 'to contribute money.'

Schoß (3.), **Schooß**, m., 'lap,' from MidHG. *schōz*, m., f., and n., OHG. *scōz*, *scōzo*, *scōza*, m. and f., 'skirt of a garment, petticoat, lap' (to this Lombard. *scoss*, 'lap,' is allied). Comp. Goth. *skauts*, m., 'border, hem of a garment,' OIc. *skaut*, n., 'tuft, corner, end, skirt,' AS. *scēat*, 'corner, wedge, bosom' (whence AS. *scēte*, 'cloth,' E. *sheet*), Du. *schoot*; allied to the root *skūt*, 'to shoot.' It is uncertain whether the orig. sense was a descending or hanging part of the dress or a projecting corner of the land, or whether (as in the similar cases of *fränse* and *Schren*) the skirt was so named from its resemblance to a missile ? See *Schote* (2).

Schote, **Schaude**, m., 'simpleton,' Mod

HG. only, formed from Hebr. *schōtēh*, 'foolish.'

Schote (1.), f., 'pod, cod, shell,' from MidHG. *schōte*, *schotte*, f., 'pod, seed-case, pericarp'; allied to OIc. *skauðer*, pl., 'sheath.' Connected with the root *skū*, 'to cover,' which is discussed under *Schemme*.

Schote (2.), f., 'sheet' (of a sail), ModHG. only, formed from LG.; comp. Du. *schooten*, AS. *scēata*, 'pes veli' (*scēat-line*, 'ropes'), E. *sheet*. These are identical with HG. *Schöß* (3). The AS. word is recorded the earliest; comp. Scot. *Schte*. From LG. is also derived Ital. *scotta*, 'cable.'

Schraffieren, vb., 'to hatch (drawings),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. *schrafferen* (Ital. *sgraffiare*).

Schräg, adj., 'aslant, oblique,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) *schrege*; allied to UpG. *Schragen*, from MidHG. *schrage*, m., 'wooden cross-legs of a table'; comp. Du. *schraag*, 'aslant, trestle.' Probably from an Aryan root *skrak*, 'to be aslant,' which, with the final consonant modified and nasalised, appears as *skrang* in *schränfen*.

Schramme, f., 'slight wound or scratch,' from MidHG. *schram* (*ram*), f., 'sword wound'; comp. Du. *schram*, 'scratch,' OIc. *skráma*, 'wound'; allied to MidHG. *schramen*, 'to open, tear open,' *schram*, 'hole.'

Schrank, m., 'cupboard, chest, press,' from MidHG. *schranc* (*k*), m., 'that which shuts off, railing, enclosure, barrier, enclosing, space shut off, cupboard.' From the meaning 'enclosure, space shut off,' which still appears in the fem. form *Schranke*, the early ModHG. signification 'cupboard' was developed. The corresponding OHG. *scranch*, m., 'deception, deceit,' points to the vb. *schränfen*, root *skrank*, 'oblique.' The subst. does not occur elsewhere; in Francon., Hess., and LG. *Schranf* is used; in Swiss *chašte* or *šufräti*, Alsat. *špint*. See the following words.

Schranke, f., 'railing, barrier, limit,' from MidHG. *schranke*, f., with the same meanings as MidHG. *schranc*, m.; see the preceding word.

Schränken, vb., 'to cross, entwine, enclose with a railing, limit,' from MidHG. *schrenken*, 'to lay aslant, fence in, plait,' OHG. *skrenchen*, 'to lay aslant, deceive,' MidE. *schrenchen*, 'to cheat.' The root implied is Teut. *skrank*, Aryan *skrang* (see

☞*stant*), which is identical with the Aryan root *skrak* appearing in *škrāg*.

Schrauz, m., 'flatterer, parasite; slit, cleft,' from MidHG. *schvanz*, m., 'breach, rift, cleft, hole, wound, slashed garment, an overdressed young man (with slashed sleeves, &c.), fop'; with the last of these varied meanings ModHG. *Geßdrauze*, 'flattering courtier,' is connected. On the other hand, the prim. meaning 'rift' points to a connection with ☞*frunde*, so that two roots *skrant* and *skrand*, have to be assumed in Teut.

Schrappen, vb., 'to scrape,' ModHG. only, from LG. *schrappen*, an intensive form of Du. *schrapen*, *schrabben*, 'to scratch,' MidE. *scrapien* (*schrapien*), E. *to scrape*, Olc. *skrapu*. From the LG. cognates OFr. *escraper*, 'to scratch off,' is derived. See further under *šchrēfen* and *šchrēben*.

Schraube, f., 'screw,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *schrābe*, f.; allied to Du. *schroef* (E. *screw*), Ic. *skrifa*; these terms, some of which may have been borrowed, and hence do not correspond exactly in sound, are essentially ModTeut. Note Snab. *schrauf*, Bav. *schrauben* (compared with Swiss *štrābe*). Origin obscure.

Schreck, m., 'fright, terror, scare,' from MidHG. *schrecke*, m., allied to *šchrēfen*, vb., from MidHG. *schrecken*, OHG. *scrēcchōn*, 'to start up, spring up, spring, leap'; the early sense (comp. the evolution in meaning of *šich antēgen*) is preserved in the compound *Hautschrecke*. From this vb. comes the causative *schrecken*, 'to cause to spring up, terrify.' In connection with the intensive form OHG. *scrēcchōn*, comp. further OHG. *scricch*, MidHG. *schric* (ck), m., 'starting up suddenly, fright'; Du. *schrikken*, 'to frighten,' Scand. *skrika*, 'to glide.' The root is essentially HG.

Schrei, m., 'cry, scream,' from MidHG. *schrī*, *schrei*, OHG. *scri*, m., 'cry, call, shout,' allied to *šchrēfen*, MidHG. *schrien*, OHG. *scritan*, str. vb., 'to cry out.' The str. verbal root *skrē*, which is without doubt genuinely Teut., is wanting in the other OTeut. dialects.

Schreiben, vb., 'to write,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schriben*, OHG. *scriban*; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *schrijven*, OSax. *scriban*, OFris. *skriwa*. Also with a remarkably divergent meaning, AS. *scrifan*, 'to inflict a punishment, impose penance, receive confession,' E. *to shrieve*, AS. *scrift*, E. *scrift*, so too OFris. *scriva*, 'to inflict a

punishment,' Olc. *skript*, 'confession, punishment,' *skriptia*, 'to confess, cause to confess, punish.' In the latter cognates there appears at all events a genuine Teut. verbal root, *skrēb*, 'to inflict a punishment,' which was transferred by Christianity to ecclesiastical affairs; with this root OSax. *biscriban*, 'to concern oneself about,' is also probably connected. On the adoption of Roman characters, and the introduction of the art of writing (in contrast to the earlier Runic system; see *riſen*, *Buch*, and *Runne*), Lat. *scribere* was now combined with this genuine Teut. vb., and in the South of Germany entirely supplanted the meaning of the old *scriban*; comp. *Brief* and *Zinte*. In UpG. especially, *scriban*, 'to write,' took firm root, as might have been expected; in E. the AS. vb. *writan* (E. *to write*), orig. used of scratching runes, was retained.

Schreien, see ☞*ſhri*.

Schrein, m., 'box, chest, shrine, coffin,' from MidHG. *schrin*, m. and n., 'chest for clothes, money, or valuables, coffin,' OHG. *scrini*, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. *schrijn*, AS. *scrin*, E. *shrine*, Scand. *skrin*. From Rom. and Lat. *scrinium*, 'box, case for papers, &c., eseritoire,' whence also Ital. *scrigno*, 'clothes-press,' Fr. *érin*, 'casket.' The diffusion of the term through the old West Teut. languages makes it probable that the Lat. word was borrowed at an early period,—contemporaneously with *ſtche*, *Kiste* and *Eaſt* f.

Schreiten, vb., 'to step, stride, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schriten*, OHG. *seritan*, MidHG. also 'to leap into the saddle.' Comp. OSax. *skriðan*, *skridan*, 'to stride, go' (*ti-scridan*, 'to dissolve'), Du. *schrijden*, 'to stride,' AS. *scrifðan*, 'to stride, go, wander' (whence E. *to stride* is allied to), Olc. *skriða*, 'to crawl, glide.' The signification of the OTeut. verbal root *skrēþ* (*skrēð*), Aryan *skrīt*, was at first general (perhaps 'to move slowly'), in contrast to the special sense in ModHG.

Schrift, f., 'writing, letters, inscription,' from MidHG. *schrift*, OHG. *skrift*, f., a verbal abstract from *šchrēfen*, connected with Lat. *scriptum*.

Schrill, adj., 'shrill,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. *schrell*; comp. MidE. *schrillen*, E. *to shrill*, AS. *scralletan*, 'to sound loudly,' Scand. *skrälla*, 'to sound loudly.' Teut. and Aryan root *skrel*, *skral*.

Schritt, m., 'step, stride, gait,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schritt*, OHG. *scrūt*, m.; a

verbal abstract from *schreiten*; in OHG. also *scriti-mál, -mēz*, 'step.'

Schroff, adj., 'rugged, rough, steep,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *schrof* (*v*), *schroffe*, *schrove*, m., 'rocky cliff, stone wall'; allied to early MidHG. *schruffen*, 'to split,' OHG. *scrēvōn*, 'to cut into' (*scrēvanga*, 'incision'), MidHG. *schraf*, 'rocky cliff,' AS. *scræf*, 'cave.'

Schröpfen, vb., 'to crop young wheat, tap (trees), cup,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schrepfen*, *schrefften*; comp. AS. *scrēpan*, 'to scratch'; also LG. *schrappen*, prop. an intensive form. The prim. meaning of the Teut. root *skrēp* is 'to scratch, cut into' (to this *schaf* is allied?). Ital. *scaraffare*, 'to snatch away,' is borrowed from HG.

Schrof, n., 'block, log of wood, shot, groats,' from MidHG. *schrōt*, m., 'cut, incision, piece cut or sawed off,' OHG. *scrōt*, 'cut'; allied to *schroten*, MidHG. *schrōten*, OHG. *scrōtan*, 'to hew, cut, cut off, hack to pieces,' MidHG. also 'to cut out clothes' (whence *schrōtære*, 'tailor,' and the proper name *Œhrōter*), 'to roll, revolve.' Comp. Scand. *skrjōdr*, 'torn book,' AS. *scrēdian*, 'to cut,' E. to *shred*, to which also AS. *scrād*, 'dress,' E. *shroud*, are allied. Root *skrūd* from *skrūt*?. With this is connected Lat. *scrūtari*, 'to examine,' to which AS. *scrudnian* and OHG. *scrotōn*, 'to examine,' are allied?. ModHG. *Hornſchrōter*, 'horn-beetle,' from MidHG. *schrōtel*, lit. 'gnawer.'—**Schrōtig**, in ein verſchrōtigter Baum, 'a tree from which four posts can be made,' early ModHG. only, is probably connected with OHG. *viorscōzzi*, 'four-cornered'; comp. MidDu. *vierscōt*, 'square-built, thick-set,' earlier LG. *vierschōtig*, 'four-cornered'; comp. *Œhoß* (3).

Schrubben, vb., 'to scrub, rough-plane,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *schrobben*, 'to scour,' E. (borrowed) to *scrub*. Probably connected with *schrappen*.

Schrulle, f., 'freak, whim,' early ModHG. only, allied to Du. *schrollen*, 'to revile, be discontented.'

Schrumpfen, vb., 'to shrink, shrivel, crumble,' from MidHG. *schrimpfen*, 'to wrinkle'; allied probably to E. *shrimp*, Du. *schrompelen*, Swed. *skrumpa*, Dan. *skrumpe* (E. *scrimp*). Besides the Teut. root *skrimp* contained in these cognates there is also an equiv. Teut. root *rimp* (see *rumpfen*), *krimp* (comp. Du. *krimpen*, AS. *crimpan*, 'to shrivel'), as well as *skrink*, in AS. *scrincan*, E. to *shrink*.

Schrunde, f., 'cleft, gap, crevice,' from MidHG. *schrunde*, f., 'rift, notch, rocky cave'; comp. the equiv. OHG. *scruntia*, *scruntunna*, *scruntussa*. Allied to OHG. *scrintan*, MidHG. *schrinden*, 'to burst, fly open, crack.' Teut. root *skrend*, from pre-Teut. *skrent*; comp. Lith. *skrentu* (*skrēsti*), 'to form into a crust.'

Schub, m., 'shove, push, thrust,' from MidHG. *schup*, m.; allied to *schieben*.

Schüchtern, adj., 'shy, timid, bashful,' early ModHG. only, allied to *schu*, root *skuh* (*skeuh*)?. It may be connected even with the abnormal OHG. *skühtig*, 'shy,' but we must assume the influence of MidHG. *schühen* on the stem vowel; see *schü*.

Schuff, m., 'wretch, rascal, scamp,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *schuff*, Du. *schoft*, which is usually derived from LG. *schuf* *ūt*, 'thrust out'; comp. Du. *schavuit*, 'rascal,' lit. 'scrape out'; hence *Œchuff*, lit. 'offscouring'?.

Schuh, m., 'shoe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schuoch* (*h*), OHG. *scuoh*, m.; a common Teut. word; comp. the equiv. OSax. *skōh*, Du. *schoen*, AS. *scēōh*, E. *shoe*, Oic. *skōr*, Goth. *skōhs*, m., which point to prim. Teut. *skōha-*, *skōh-wa-*, from pre-Teut. **skōgos*. A pre-Teut. verbal root *skēg* (*skōg*) appears in Goth. *skēvan*, Oic. *skēva*, 'to go,' and in *schüfen*; hence *Œshuh*, 'walking gear'?. See further *Œschuster*.

Schuhu, m., 'horned owl,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. *chouette* (Ital. *ciovetta*), 'screech-owl,' and influenced by *lshu*, 'horned owl.'

Schuld, f., 'debt, crime, guilt,' from MidHG. *schult* (*d*) and *schulde*. OHG. *sculd*, *sculda*, f., 'obligation, debt, culpability, sin'; comp. OSax. *sculd*, f., 'debt, culpability, sin'; AS. *scýld*, 'guilt, sin.' An old verbal abstract from the root *skal*, which appears also in Lith. *skolà*, 'guilt,' *skilti*, 'to get into debt,' and *skelēti*, 'to be indebted,' as well as in Pruss. *skallisanan*, 'duty'; Lat. *scelus* does not appear to be connected with it.

Schule, f., 'school,' from MidHG. *schuole*, f., 'school, university,' OHG. *scuola*, f., 'school'; comp. Du. *school*, AS. *scōl* (*scōlu*), E. *school* (Oic. *skōle*, 'school,' is of E. origin). Borrowed at the same period as the ecclesiastical words from Lat. *scōla*, as pronounced in Rom. *scōla* (with regard to Lat. *ō* see *prüfen*); comp. Brief, Dem, and Briefter.—**Schüler**, m., 'scholar, pupil,' MidHG. *schuolære*, OHG. *scuolāri*.

Schulter, f., 'shoulder,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schulter*, OIHG. *scultarra*, f., corresponding to Du. *shouder*, AS. *sculdor*, E. *shoulder*, Dan. *skulder*, Swed. *skuldra*. This undoubtedly genuine Teut. word is wanting in Goth.; its origin is obscure.

Schultheiß, m., 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. *schultheiße* (*schultheitze*), m., 'he who assigns duties, judge,' OHG. *scultheizo*, *scultheitzo*, m., 'tribunus, praefectus, centurio.' It is remarkable that "this term, purely judicial in its etymological origin, should have been transferred to captains of an army" in OHG., and "that this judicial term does not appear in the older laws, except in the Lombardie, although it has been diffused from the Middle Ages till the present day throughout the greatest part of Germany." Comp. LG. *schulte*, from *schuldete*, Du. *schout* (from *scholihete*), 'vil-lage magistrate,' Fris. *skeldata*, *skelta*; AS. *scýldhēta*, the compound is wanting in Goth. The ModHG. form *Šchulze* (also as a proper name; comp. LG. *Schulte*) is based on MidHG. *schuldheize* (as well as *-heize*), OHG. *schuldheizo* (as well as *-heizo*), and ultimately on Goth. **haitja* (*tj* produces *tz*, but *ti* changes into *zi*, see *Grüße*, *Wei-zen*).

Schulz, see the preceding word.

Schund, m., 'offal, refuse, excrement,' ModHG. only, recently derived from *šchunt*. Orig. perhaps 'filth of the sewer.'

Schupf, m., 'push, jerk,' from MidHG. *schupf*, m., 'swing, rocking movement,' allied to MidHG. *schupfen*, 'to waver,' OHG. *scupfa*, 'see-saw'; intensive forms of *šchöpfen*.

Schuppe, f., 'scale (of fish, &c.),' from the equiv. MidHG. *schuoppe* (*schuope*, *schuppe*), m., OHG. *scuoppa*, f. Comp. Du. *schob*, 'scale'; a derivative of the Teut. root *skab* (*skōb*), 'to shave, scrape.'

Schüppe, f., 'spade, shovel,' ModHG. only, from East MidG. and LG. *schüppe*; comp. Du. *schup*, *schop*, 'shovel, spade,' allied to *šchöpfen*.—**Schüppen**, 'spade (at cards),' is identical with *Šchüppe*, and is formed on the model of Fr. *pique*. Comp. Du. *schoppen*, 'spade (at cards).'

Schuppen, **Schoppen**, m., 'shed, coach-house,' ModHG. only, formed from MidG. and LG.; corresponding to AS. *scýpen*, E. dial. *šhippen*, 'stable'; in OHG. and MidHG. *schopf*, *schof* (Bav. and Alem. *Šchöpf*), 'structure without walls, penthouse, vestibule.' Comp. AS. *scōppa*, 'hall, hut,' E.

shop (from AS. is also probably derived Fr. *échoppe*, 'booth').

Schur, f., 'shearing, vexation, fleecing,' from MidHG. *schuor*, m. and f., 'shearing,' a graded form of the root *skēr*, *skōr*, 'to shear.'

Schüren, vb., 'to stir, poke,' from MidHG. *schürn*, 'to urge on, irritate, stir (the fire)'; allied to MidHG. *schorn*, 'to sweep together,' MidHG. *schor*, OHG. *scora* (Goth. *skatarō*), 'shovel.'

Schürfen, vb., 'to scratch, scrape, dig,' from MidHG. *schürfen*, *schürpfen*, 'to cut up,' to which *schürfere*, 'slayer, executioner,' OHG. *scurfen*, 'to cut up,' and AS. *scrēpan*, *sceorpan*, are allied. Probably connected with the root *skrēp*, *skērp*, 'to be sharp.' See *šharf*, *šdrappen*, and *šdrēpfen*.

Schurke, m., 'rascal, knave, villain,' ModHG. only, allied to OHG. *fir-scurgo*, 'rascal,' which is connected with *fir-scurigen*, 'to thrust away.'

Schurz, m., **Schürze**, f., 'apron,' from MidHG. *schurz*, m., 'shortened garment, apron'; allied to OHG. *scurz*, 'short,' AS. *scēort*, E. *short*, whence also MidHG. *schürzen*, 'to shorten, tuck up the dress under the girdle to make it shorter below, gird up.' A Teut. derivative *skurtjōn* is also indicated by AS. **scýrta*, E. *šhirt*, OIc. *skyrta*, 'shirt' (OIc. *skorta*, 'to be in want of'). These genuinely Teut. cognates imply a Teut. root *skrt* (MidHG. *schürze*, m., 'piece cut off'), which has not yet been found elsewhere. With regard to the union of this word with Lat. *cutus* in some languages, see under *furz*.

Schüssel, f., 'dish, platter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schüzsel*, OHG. *scuzzila*, f.; comp. Du. *schotel*, 'dish,' AS. *scutel*, OIc. *skutell*, m., 'dish, small table.' With regard to the meaning see *šißf*, with which it was borrowed, probably contemporaneously (about the 6th cent.) with the adoption of Roman cookery, from Lat. *scutula*, *seutella*, 'small dish.' Comp. further from the same source AS. *scutel*, E. *scuttle*; also Fr. *écuelle* (*scutella*), Ital. *scodella*, 'bowl.'

Schuster, m., 'shoemaker, cobbler,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schuoch-sätære*, m.; OHG. and MidHG. also merely *sätäri*, *sätäre*, m., 'cobbler'; corresponding to AS. *sätäre*, Northern E. and Scotch *souter*. Borrowed from Lat. *sutor*, with a G. suffix denoting the agent; *sätäri*, as a genuine Teut. derivative from the Teut. root *šw*, 'to sew,' discussed under *Šaum* and *Šante*,

is not probable. The genuine G. word for the UpG. *Œhufter* is MidHG. *schuoch-würhte* (allied to *wiften*), which has been preserved only in the proper names *Œhufart* or *Œhubert*.

Schuß, m., 'shot, report, charge,' from MidHG. *schuz* (35), OHG. *scuz* (33), m., 'shot'; allied to the root *skūt*, 'to shoot.' See *ſchießen*.

Schüte, f., 'barge, ferryboat,' ModHG. only, derived, like Du. *schuit* and E. *skute*, from OIc. *skúta*, f., 'small swift boat.' Allied to the root *skūt*, 'to shoot' (see *ſchießen*). With regard to ModHG. *ü* comp. *Wüſe*.

Schuff, m., 'rubbish, refuse, debris,' ModHG. only; in MidHG., *schütt*, f., 'alluvium, deposition (of soil), rubbish'; allied to ModHG. *ſchütten*, 'to shed, pour, discharge, heap up,' MidHG. *schütten*, 'to shake, swing, shed'; OHG. *scutten*, *scuten* (Ital. *scotolare*, 'to beat flax'); comp. OSax. *skuddian*, 'to shake, convulse,' Du. *schudden*, 'to shake, convulse.' Teut. root *skūd*, 'to convulse, shake,' with which MidHG. and ModHG. *ſchütteln*, OHG. *scutillon*, and ModHG. *ſchüttern* are connected as frequentatives. See *ſchändern*.

Schutz, m., 'protection, defence, dike, fence,' from MidHG. *schuz* (*tz*), m., 'surrounding with a dike, protection,' allied to ModHG. *ſchützen*.

Schütze, m., 'marksman, archer,' from MidHG. *schütze*, m., 'cross-bowman,' also late MidHG., 'beginner, young pupil' (to which ModHG. *WBGſchütze*, 'pupil beginning to read, tyro,' is allied); OHG. *scuzzo*, m., 'sagittarius' (equiv. to AS. *ſcytta*, Goth. **skutja*). Allied to the root *skūt*; see *ſchießen*.

ſchützen, vb., 'to protect, guard, defend, shelter,' from MidHG. *schützen*, 'to embank, dam up, protect,' which, according to MidHG. *beschützen*, 'to protect,' implies OHG. **skutison*. The prim. meaning is evident from MidHG. *schütte*, *schüt*, f., 'earth-wall,' which is identical with *Œhutt*.

ſchwach, adj., 'weak, infirm, feeble,' from MidHG. *swach*, adj., 'low, poor, despised, weak, infirm'; wanting in OHG. as well as in the other Teut. dialects. The usual derivation from a Teut. root *swek*, 'to swell' (*ſchwach*, orig. 'that which has lost its savour'), must be abandoned; *ſchwach* is rather allied to *ſich*, so that the Teut. roots *suk*, *swak*, are to be assumed (comp. the following word).

Schwaden, **Œchwadem**, m., 'vapour,

damp, exhalation,' from MidHG. *swadem*, *swaden*, m., 'vapour'; allied to North Fris. *swesh*, AS. *swaðul*, m., 'smoky vapour,' OHG. *swēdan*, 'to burn slowly with a smoky flame.' The Teut. root *swep* contained in these words seems to correspond to the root *stīþ* contained in *ſiden* (comp. *suk*, *swak*, under the preceding word; see *totl*).

Œwadron, f., 'squadron,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. *squadrone* (Fr. *escadron*).—**Œwadronicien**, see *ſchwäger*.

Œwager, m., 'brother-in-law,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *swāger*, m., 'brother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law' (with regard to the variation in meaning see *Neſſe*); OHG. **swāgar* is not recorded; a specifically G. word, unknown to the OTeut. dialects. Since the word is cognate with *Œwāher* and *Œwiegler*, and has also an archaic gradation, an Aryan form *swēkrós* may be assumed for *Œwager* (note OIc. *svēra*, from **swāhrjon*, 'mother-in-law'). See the following word.

Œwāher, m., 'father-in-law,' from MidHG. *swēher*, OHG. *swēhur*, m., 'father-in-law,' late OHG. also 'brother-in-law'; comp. AS. *swēōr* (from *swēohor*, 'father-in-law' (obsolete even at the end of the AS. period), Goth. *swaihra*, 'father-in-law.' A primit. Teut. and old Aryan word, with the primary form *swēkros*, *swēkuros*; comp. Gr. *ἐκρός*, Lat. *socer* (for **swēcuro-*), Sans. *svācūras* (for **swācūras*), OSlov. *swkrū*, Lith. *szėszuras*, 'father-in-law.' The orig. sense of the common Aryan word cannot be ascertained; it is, however, cognate with *Œwager* (Aryan *swēkrós*) and *Œwēster* (Aryan *swēsō*). Corresponding to the now almost obsolete *Œwāher*, there has existed from primit. Teut. times a fem. *swēterū*, 'mother-in-law,' just as from Sans. *svācūrū* (for **swācūrū*) are derived Lat. *socrūs* (for **swēcūs*), Gr. *ἐκρά* (the Goth. form must have been **swigrus*, f., for which *swāhrō* is used). The word was current in AS. as *swēger*, which also became obsolete at an early period. Only in G. was it retained, OHG. *swigar*, MidHG. *swiger*, f., 'mother-in-law,' from which ModHG. constructed the tautological compound *Œwiegermutter*, while the corresponding ModHG. masc. *Œwiegervater*, formed from the latter, supplanted the old term *Œwāher*; similarly we have the compounds *Œwiegervater*, *ſohn*, *ſchwēger*, &c. It is evident that the mother-in-law

plays a more important rôle in marriage than the father-in-law.

Schwalbe, f., 'swallow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swalwe*, OHG. *swalawa*, f.; a common Teut. term; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *zwaluw*, AS. *swealwe*, E. *swallow*, OIc. *swala* (gen. *swalu*), f., 'swallow.' No certain explanation can be given of the prim. form *swalwóðn*, f.; perhaps it represents *swalwóðn*, pre-Teut. *swalkuðn*, to which Gr. ἀλκύων is also traced.

Schwalch, m., 'gullet, opening in a furnace,' from MidHG. *swalch*, m., 'gullet,' allied to *schwelgen*.

Schwaff, m., 'swell, billow, flood,' from MidHG. *swal* (*ll*), m., 'swollen mass'; allied to *schwellen*.

Schwamm, m., 'sponge, fungus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swam* (*mm*), *swamp* (*b*), m., OHG. *swam* (*mm*), *swamb*, m.; comp. Goth. *swamma*, 'sponge,' OIc. *svöppr*, 'sponge.' Within these groups, which are very possibly connected together, we must distinguish three words, probably of different origin, of which the Goth. stems were *swamma*-, **swamba*-, and **swampu*-. In ModHG. *Schwamm* the first two forms have been united; to the second form Gr. σπογγός (for *σφο*-), 'spongy, loose, porous,' is primit. allied; the first is formed from *schwimmen*.

Schwan, m., 'swan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swane*, *swan*, m., OHG. *swan*, m. (*swana*, f.); corresponding to Du. *zwaan*, AS. *swon*, E. *swan*, OIc. *svanr*, m., 'swan'; Goth. **swans* is by chance not recorded. Probably allied to the Sans. root *swan*, 'to rustle, resound' (comp. *ḡaṇ*, allied to Lat. *canere*), Lat. *sonare* (for **svonare*); prop. only of the singing swan?—**Schwaneu**, vb., 'to presage, forebode,' ModHG. only, lit. 'to have a presentiment,' like the swan that sings before its death.

Schwang, m., only in the phrase in *Schwange sein*, 'to be in vogue,' from MidHG. *swanc* (*g* or *k*), m., 'swinging motion, swinging, stroke, cut'; allied to *schwingen*.

Schwanger, adj., 'pregnant, teeming,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swanger*, OHG. *swanigar*; comp. Du. *zwanger*, 'pregnant,' but AS. *svngor*, 'awkward, idle'; the latter meaning makes the derivation from *schwingu* improbable. AS. has also the curious form *svngcor*; see *schwau*.

Schwank, m., 'prank, drollery, farce,' from late MidHG. *swanc* (*g* or *k*), m., 'prank, trick, an anecdote about it,' iden-

tical with MidHG. *swanc*, 'swing, stroke, cut' (see *Schwang*), OHG. *swanch*, m., allied to *swingan* (just as OHG. *chlanch* to *chlingan*; see *Klang*).

Schwank, adj., 'staggering, unsteady,' from MidHG. *swanc* (*k*), adj., 'pliant, thin, slender'; so too the equiv. MidHG. *swankel*, AS. *svngcor*, OIc. *svang-r*; allied to the root *swink*, *swing*, in *schwingen*; hence *schwau* is lit. 'easily swung, pliant.' With the Teut. cognates Ital. *sguancio*, 'wryness,' has been connected.

Schwanz, m., 'tail, trail, train,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swanz*, m. (for OHG. **swanz* a form *zagal*, MidHG. *zagel*, equiv. to E. *tail*, is used). Through the medium of the intensive forms *swangezzen*, *swankzen*, MidHG. *swanz* is connected with *schwänzen*; MidHG. *swinsen*, 'to shake to and fro,' Du. *swanselen*, 'to reel.'

Schwäre, f., 'ulcer, boil, sore,' from MidHG. *swēr*, OHG. *swēro*, m., 'physical pain, disease, swelling, ulcer'; allied to MidHG. *swērn*, OHG. *swēran*, 'to hurt, pain, fester, ulcerate.' The root *swer* orig. perhaps 'to press, torment'; comp. the Sans. root *svr*, 'to torment, injure.' See *sjwer* and *ḡsjuwir*.

Schwarm, m., 'swarm, cluster, throng,' from MidHG. *swarm*, OHG. *swaram*, m., 'swarm (of bees)'; allied to the Sans. root *svar*, 'to rustle, resound.' Comp. AS. *swearm*, 'swarm (of bees),' E. *swarm*, OIc. *svarmr*. See *schwitten*.

Schwarte, f., 'thick, hard skin; rind, bark,' from MidHG. *swarte*, *swart*, f., 'hairy scalp, hairy or feathered skin' (OHG. **swarta*, f., is by chance not recorded). A common Teut. word; comp. Du. *zwoord*, 'bacon rind,' OFris. *swarde*, 'scalp,' AS. *swæard*, MidE. *sward*, 'skin,' OIc. *svgrðr*, 'scalp, skin, whale-hide'; Goth. **swardus*, f., 'scalp.' Origin obscure. Note the evolution in meaning of E. *sward*, Scand. *jarðan-svgrðr*, *gras-svgrðr*, Dan. *jord*-, *grøn-sværd*.

Schwarz, adj., 'black, swarthy, gloomy,' from MidHG. and OHG. *swarz*, 'dark-coloured, black'; a common Teut. term, most of the words denoting colour, except the recent loan-words, being part of the primit. Teut. vocabulary (comp. *gêb*, *ret*, *braur*, &c.); Goth. *swartz*, OIc. *svart*, AS. *swæart*, E. *swart*, Du. *zwart*, OSax. *swart*. OIc. *sorta*, 'black colour,' *sorte*, 'black cloud,' and *Surt* are in a different stage of gradation. The common Teut. *swarta*-

is usually connected with Lat. *sordes* (for **svordes*?), 'dirt,' and *sudsum* (for **suarsum*), 'black colour, dirty spot'; Lat. *surdus*, 'deaf,' has also been referred, but with less probability, to the root *sword*, *surd*, 'dark.'

Schwätzen, vb., 'to chatter, prate, gossip,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swetzen*, allied to MidHG. *swaz* (tz), 'talking, chattering'; an intensive form of a Teut. root *swap*. Comp. MidHG. *swadern*, *swatern*, 'to chatter, rustle, clatter,' of which the simply ModHG. *schwadröneren* is a Rom. derivative. There is no relation to Lat. *suadere*. Origin obscure.

Schweben, vb., 'to soar, hover,' from MidHG. *swēben*, OHG. *swēbēn*, 'to soar, move to and fro in or on water or in the air'; allied to OIc. *swifa*, 'to rove, ramble,' OHG. *swēibōn*, MidHG. *swēiben*, 'to soar, roam.' The Aryan root *swib*, 'to move,' on which these words are based, had also a variant *swib* preserved in ModHG. *schwEIFen*.

Schwefel, m., 'brimstone, sulphur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swēvel*, *swēbel*, OHG. *swēval*, *swēbal*, m.; the *f* of the ModHG. form can only be explained by the influence of LG., as is shown by the double forms in MidHG. and OHG. A common Teut. word; comp. Du. *zwavel*, AS. *swesfl*, Swed. *swafvel*, Goth. *swibls*, 'sulphur.' Lat. *sulpur* (for **suplur*?) is probably not allied. If the OTeut. *swebloz*, 'sulphur,' is a primit. loan-word, it may perhaps be connected with the old Aryan root *swep*, 'to sleep' (Sans. *swāpnas*, Lat. *somnus*, Gr. ἕπνος, AS. *swēfn*); comp. AS. *swēbban*, 'to kill,' OIc. *swēfa*, 'to kill, lull to sleep'; Schwefel may then be lit. 'stifling, killing, soporific stuff.'

Schweif, m., 'tail, train, suite,' from MidHG. *swēif*, m., 'rotation, encircling band, trimming of a garment, tail,' OHG. *swēif*, OIc. *swēipr*, 'encircling band'; allied to OHG. *swēifan*, 'to cause to rotate, turn.' With the Teut. root *swaip*, Gr. σάβη, 'horse-tail,' cannot be connected. See the following word.

Schweifen, vb., 'to roam, rove, wander,' from MidHG. *swēifen*, OHG. *swēifan*, 'to cause to rotate, swing, wind'; comp. AS. *swēapan*, 'to swing, sweep, tear,' E. *to swoop*, *to sweep*, to which AS. and E. *swift*, Du. *zweep*, and LG. *swipe*, 'whip,' are allied.

Schweigen, vb., 'to keep silence, be silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swlgen*,

OHG. *swigēn*; comp. OSax. *swigōn*, Du. *swijgen*, OFris. *swigra*, AS. *swīgian*, 'to be silent.' The connection with Gr. σιγᾶω, σιγή, 'silence,' is undoubted, in spite of the abnormal correspondence of Gr. γ to Teut. g (for k); we must assume a double Aryan root *swīg*, *swīg* (the latter for the West Teut. words). ModHG. *schwēigen*, vb., 'to silence,' from MidHG. and OHG. *swēigen*, 'to reduce to silence,' is a factitive of the foregoing *schwēigen*.

Schwein, n., 'pig, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *swēin*, n.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *swēn*, Du. *zwijn*, AS. *swēn*, E. *swine*, OIc. *swin*, Goth. *swēin*. These imply a primit. Teut. *swēno-m*, n., 'pig,' which must have been orig. a dimin. of *swān*, 'sucking pig, young pig' (the OTeut. suffix *-na-* was a favourite one in designating the young of animals; see *Rüchlein* and *Füllen*), in the form of *swēna-m*, 'the young of the sow' (primit. Teut. *sū*, 'sow'). On account of the great prolificness of pigs, and hence the immense number of young pigs, the dimin. was used for the species.

Schweiß, m., 'sweat, perspiration,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *swēiz*, m.; MidHG. also 'blood,' a meaning still current among sportsmen (so too *schwēissen*, 'to bleed'); OSax. *swēt*, 'sweat,' AS. *swāt*, 'sweat, blood,' E. *sweat*, Du. *zweet*. For the Teut. root *swēt*, *swait*, Aryan *swoid*, *swēd*, see under *schwigen*; comp. Sans. *swēda-s*, m., Lat. *sudor* (from **swoidos*), 'sweat.' To this is allied *schwēissen*, vb., 'to begin to melt, weld,' from MidHG. *swēizen*, *swēitzen*, 'to weld,' OHG. *swēizen*, 'to roast, broil.'

Schwelen, vb., 'to burn slowly, smoulder,' ModHG. only, from LG. For the Teut. root *swēl* in OHG. *swēlōn*, 'to burn slowly,' and AS. *swēlan*, 'to glow,' see under *schwül*.

Schwelgen, vb., 'to guzzle, carouse, revel,' from MidHG. *swēlgen*, *swēlhen*, 'to swallow, gulp down, drink,' OHG. *swēlgan*, *swēlahan*, 'to swallow, gulp down'; comp. OSax. *far-swēlgan*, 'to gulp down,' Du. *zwelgen*, 'to swallow,' *zwelg*, 'dranght,' AS. *swēlgan*, E. *to swallow*, OIc. *swelgja*, 'to swallow'; Goth. **swilthan* is wanting. A Teut. root. *swēth* (*swēlg* by grammatical change), from pre-Teut. *swelk*, is not found elsewhere. See *Schwalf*.

Schwelle, f., 'threshold, sill,' from MidHG. *swelle*, f. and n., 'beam, threshold,' OHG. *swelli*, m., 'threshold'; Goth. **swalli*,

'threshold,' is wanting. Comp. AS. *syll*, f., E. *sill*, and the equiv. Oic. *syll*, *svill*, f.; allied to Goth. *ga-suljan*, 'to establish,' root *svol*, *sül*, 'to establish'; comp. Lat. *solea* (for **svō/ea*) ? Akin also to OHG. *säl*, 'pillar' ?

Schwellen, vb., 'to swell, rise,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swellen*, OHG. *swellan*; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *swellan*, Du. *zwellen*, AS. *swellan*, E. *to swell*, Oic. *svella*; Goth. **swellan* is wanting; for the Teut. root *swell*, *svel*, see Schwiele. To this is allied the vb. *schwällen*, 'to swell, expand' (trans.), from MidHG. and OHG. *swellen*, 'to cause to swell,' a factitive of *schwellen*. See Geschwulst.

Schwimmen, vb., 'to wash, soak, water,' from MidHG. *swimmen*, 'to cause to swim, dip in water, wash in it'; a factitive of *schwimmen*.

Schwengel, m., 'pendulum, clapper, beam,' from MidHG. *swengel*, *swenkel*, m., 'that which swings, pendulum.' See the following word and *schwingen*.

Schwenken, vb., 'to swing, wave to and fro, brandish,' from MidHG. *swenken*, 'to swing, hurl, roam, soar,' OHG. *swenchen*, 'to strike'; comp. Du. *zwenken*, 'to swing,' AS. *swenġan*, 'to strike, worry,' and allied to the root *swink*, *swing*, in *schwingen*; comp. *flingen* with regard to the change of *k* to *g* at the end of the root.

Schwer, adj., 'grievous, heavy, difficult,' from MidHG. *swere*, adj., OHG. *swāri*, *swār*, adj., 'heavy,' with the adv. form OHG. *swāro*, MidHG. *swāre*; OSax. *swār*, Du. *zwaar*, AS. *swār*, *swār*, Oic. *swārr*, 'heavy.' Akin also to Goth. *swērs*, 'honoured, respected, weighty, as it were, for heart and sense' ? See *wichtig*, *Gewicht*. Comp. Lith. *sweriū* (*svėrti*), 'to lift, weigh,' *swarūs*, 'heavy,' *svōras*, *svāras*, 'weight.'

Schwert, n., 'sword,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *swert*, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. the equiv. OSax. *swerd*, Du. *zwaard*, AS. *swæord*, E. *sword*, Oic. *swerð*. Goth. **swairda-*, n., is wanting, *hairs* being used. This latter term is the earliest recorded in Teut.; it is preserved in old West Teut., almost exclusively in old compounds, and is connected with Sans. *çāru*, m., 'missile, spear.' The later OTeut. term **swerda-* has no correspondences in the non-Teut. languages.

Schwertel, n., 'sword-lily, fleur-de-luce, iris,' from MidHG. *swērtelē*, OHG. *swērtala*, f., a derivative of *Schwert*, in imitation of Lat. *gladiolus*.

Schwester, f., 'sister,' from MidHG. *swēster*, OHG. *swēster*, f.; a common Teut. and also primit. Aryan word. Comp. Goth. *swistar*, Oic. *syster*, AS. *swæostor*, E. *sister*, Du. *zuster*, OSax. *swēstar*. The common Teut. stem *sw-*str-**, originated in Aryan *swesr-* (comp. *Strem* for the insertion of *t* in *sr*), nom. sing. *swēsb*; comp. Sans. *swasr-*, nom. sing. *swasā*, Lat. *soror* for **swesō-r*, OSlov. *sestra*, Lith. *sesū* (for **swesō*). The orig. meaning of the cognates, as in the case of *Bruder*, Aryan *bhrātō* (*brāhtr*), cannot be discovered; yet *Schwäher*, *Schwieger*, and *Schwager* (Aryan *swekuros*, *swekrū*, *swēkrōs*) are similar in sound, so too Oic. *swiljar*, 'husbands of two sisters,' OSax. *swiri*, 'nephew, sister's child' (Aryan *swesjo-*l**), &c., whose common component *sw-* signified 'own, his,' according to Sans. *swa*, Lat. *suus*; comp. *fein*. For the Aryan terms of consanguinity comp. *Vater*, *Mutter*, &c.

Schwibbogen, m., 'stone arch, arcade, flying buttress,' from MidHG. *swiboge*, OHG. *swibogo*, m.; the ModHG. form is an early corruption, connecting *swiboge*, which had become obscure even in MidHG., with *schwēben* and *Bogen*. OHG. *swibogo*, 'arched vault,' if this too is not a corruption, appears to be either an old derivative from the root *swib* (see *schwēben*), hence Goth. **swib-aga*, or a compound of OHG. *bogo*, 'bow, arch,' with a prefix *swi-*, the meaning of which is certainly not clear; comp. Goth. *swi-kunþs*, 'manifest,' Oic. *swē-viss* (?), *swi-dauðr* (?), AS. *swēo-tol*.

Schwibfigen, see *bejchwibfigen*.

Schwieger, f., 'mother-in-law,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swiger*, OHG. *swiger* (AS. *swiger*), f.; Aryan *swekrū*; see under *Schwäher*.

Schwiele, f., 'hard skin, weal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swil*, m. and n., OHG. *swilo*, m., *swil*, n.; Teut. **swiliz*, pre-Teut. **swelos*, n., is to be assumed; allied to the root *swel* in *schwellen*, *Schwulst*. *Schwiele*, lit. 'swelling.'

Schwierig, adj., 'difficult, hard,' from MidHG. *swiric* (*g*), m., 'full of sores or ulcers,' a derivative of *Schwäre*; instinctively connected by Germans, however, with *schwer*, and hence transformed in meaning.

Schwimmen, vb., 'to swim,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swimmen*, OHG. *swimman*; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *swimman*, Du. *zwemmen*, AS. *swimman*, E. *to swim*; Oic. *symja* points to Goth. **sumjan*

(pret. *swam*). Akin also to Goth. *swammis*, 'sponge,' *swumfsl*, m., 'pond.' The Teut. root *swēm*, *sūm*, appears also in *Σuid*; comp. also Olc. *swamla*, MidHG. *swamen*, 'to swim.' In the non-Teut. languages the root *swem*, *sūm*, 'to swim,' has not yet been found.

Schwind, see *geschwind*.

Schwindeln, vb., 'to be dizzy or giddy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swindeln*, OHG. *swintilōn*, allied to MidHG. *swindel*, 'giddiness, vertigo,' equiv. to OHG. *swintilōd* and *swintilunga*. Further akin to *schwīnden*, 'to dwindle away,' hence MidHG. also 'to faint, become unconscious.'

Schwīnden, vb., 'to vanish, dwindle away, decay, perish,' from MidHG. *swīnden*, OHG. *swintan*, 'to vanish, pass away, grow lean, become unconscious, faint'; corresponding to AS. *swīndan* (wanting in E.), 'to vanish'; probably allied to a root *swī* (like Goth. *standan* to the root *stā*!). The root *swī* appears in OHG. *swīnan*, MidHG. *swīnen*, 'to decrease, disappear, grow lean, become unconscious,' Olc. *swīna*, 'to subside,' *swīa*, 'to abate,' Olc. *swīme*, AS. *swīma*, Du. *zwīm*, 'giddiness, vertigo.' In the non-Teut. languages the root *swī*, 'to decrease,' has not yet been authenticated; the comparison with Gr. *σῖ-voμαί*, 'I plunder, damage,' is dubious.—**Schwīndsucht**, f., 'consumption,' MidHG. *swīnsuht*, *swīnsuht* (allied to *swīnen*), also *swīndelunge*.

Schwīngen, vb., 'to swing, brandish, wave,' from MidHG. *swīngen*, *swīnken*, OHG. *swīngan* (*swīnchan*?), 'to swing, throw, hurl, strike, scourge, vault, fly, soar'; corresponding to OSax. *swīngan*, 'to vault,' AS. *swīngan*, 'to scourge, fly, flutter,' E. to *swing*; from Goth. **swīngwan* was formed *swaggwan*, 'to swing about.' Under *schwānt* and *schwēufen*, an Aryan root *swenk*, *sweng*, was adduced; AS. *swīncan*, E. to *swīnk*, is a variant of AS. *swīngen*, E. to *swing*; comp. Du. *zwenken*, 'to swing.'

Schwīre, f., 'stake'; see *humpen*.

Schwīrren, vb., 'to whiz, whirl, chirp,' ModHG. only, allied, like *Schwarm*, to a root *swer*, 'to rustle, drink (like beasts).'

Schwītzen, vb., 'to sweat, perspire,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swītzen*, OHG. *swītzen*; Goth. **swītjan* is wanting. The Teut. root *swīt*, Aryan *swīd*, is primit. Aryan, as was observed under *Schwēiß* (a common Aryan root for 'to freeze' is wanting; comp. Winter, *Schnet*, *frieren*, and

Commer); comp. Sans. *swidyā-mi*, from the root *swid*, 'to perspire,' Gr. *ιδίω*, 'I perspire,' *ιδρώς*, 'perspiration,' for *σφιδ-*, and further Lat. *sūdare*, 'to perspire' (for **swoidare*), Lett. *swīdrs*, 'perspiration.'

Schwōren, vb., 'to swear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *swēren*, *swēren*, OHG. *swēren*, *swēren*; a specifically Teut. word (like *Sw*); comp. Goth. *swaran*, Olc. *swerja*, AS. *swerian*, E. to *swear*, Du. *zweren*, OSax. *swerian*, 'to swear.' The Teut. root *swar* contained in these words had, however, a wider sense orig. than the one given, for traces in particular dialects lead us to infer that 'to answer' was the meaning of the root; comp. Olc. *svgr*, n. plur., 'answer,' *svara*, vb., 'to answer,' in the legal sense also 'to give security,' *andsvar*, n., 'legal decision,' AS. *andsvaru*, f., 'answer,' E. to *answer* (see *Antwort*), OSax. *andswor*, 'vindication.' The prim. idea of the Teut. root *swar* is therefore, perhaps, 'to be responsible'; it has been compared to Lat. *respondeo* from *spondeo*.

Schwūl, adj., 'sultry,' ModHG. only, from LG. *swūl*; comp. Du. *zwoel*, 'sultry,' AS. *swōl* (Goth. **swōls*, is wanting); allied, like *schwelen*, to OHG. *swilizzōn*, 'to burn slowly,' AS. *for-swēlan*, 'to burn,' Olc. *swēla*, 'thick, choking smoke.' The root *swēl*, *swūl*, appears also in Lith. *svilti*, 'to smoulder,' *svilus*, 'glimmering,' *svilmis*, 'burnt smell,' and in Lett. *swelt*, 'to singe.' Deriv. *Schwūlitāt*, 'sultriness,' with a Lat. ending like *Expatien* and *Schwieralien*.

Schwulst, f., 'swelling, bombast,' from MidHG. *swulst*, *geswulst*, OHG. *giswulst*, f., 'swelling'; allied to *schwellen*.

Schwung, m., 'swing, vibration, soaring, flight,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *swunc* (*y*), m.; allied to *schwīngen*.

Schwur, m., 'swearing, oath, curse,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. found only in the compound *meinswuor*, 'perjury,' in OHG. only in *eidswuor*, 'oath'; allied to *schwören*.

Sebenbaum, m., 'savin (species of juniper),' from the equiv. MidHG. *sevenboum*, OHG. *sevina*, *sevinboum*, formed from Lat. *sabīna* (*arbor Sabīna*, lit. 'Sabine tree'); corresponding to AS. *safīne*, E. *savin*.

Sech, n., 'coultter,' from MidHG. *sēch*, OHG. *sēh* (*h*), n., 'mattock, ploughshare' (Goth. **sika-* is wanting); allied, like *Sichel* and *Serfe*, to a Teut. root *seh*, *seg*, *sek*, from Aryan *sek*, *seg*.

sechs, num., 'six,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sēhs*; a common Teut. and primit. Aryan num.; comp. OSax. *sehs*, Du. *zes*, AS. and E. *six*, Oic. *sehs*, Goth. *saihs*; primit. Aryan *seks* (and *sveks*). Comp. Sans. *ṣaṣ*, Zend *ṣṣvaṣ*, Gr. *ἕξ*, Lat. *sex*, W. *chwech*, OSlov. *šest*.

Sechter, m., 'two pecks,' from MidHG. *sēhter*, *sēster*, *sēhster*, m., 'a dry measure,' OHG. *sēhtāri*, *sēhstāri*, 'two pecks (about)'; derived, like OSax. *sēster*, from Lat. *sextarius*, whence also AS. *sēster*, Ital. *sestiere*, Fr. *setier*.

Seckel, m., 'purse, bag, pocket,' from MidHG. *seckel*, OHG. *seccil*, m., 'purse': dimin. of *Seck*, Lat. *sacellum*; comp. OFr. *sachel*, E. *satchel*.

See, m. and f., 'lake, sea,' from MidHG. *sē*, m. and f., 'sea, lake, ocean' (the masc. predominates, and is used without distinction in all the senses); OHG. *sēo*, m., 'sea, ocean,' and in these significations occur OSax. *sēo*, Du. *zee*, f., AS. *sē*, m. and f., E. *sea*; Oic. *sēer*, m., 'ocean'; Goth. *saiwus*, m., 'lake, marsh.' The common Teut. **saiwi-*, 'ocean, lake,' does not belong to any Teut. verbal stem; Lat. *saevus*, 'savage' (Gr. *αἰόλος*, 'mobile'), seems to be allied (See, lit. 'the savage element'). While *See* is peculiar to Teut., *Mer* is common to some of the West Aryan languages.

Seele, f., 'soul,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sēle*, OHG. *sēla* (*sēula*), f.; a word peculiar to Teut. Comp. Goth. *saiwala*, f., Oic. *sala*, f., AS. *sāwl*, *sāwul*, f., E. *soul*, Du. *ziel*, OSax. *sēōla*, f. The origin of the primit. Teut. *saiwold*, f., 'soul,' is obscure; it may be allied to *Se* (*Seele*, lit. 'that which moves'); comp. Gr. *αἰόλος*. Its connection with Lat. *saeculum*, 'age, generation' (lit. 'vital power'?), is equally possible; comp. Sans. *āyu*, 'vital power,' similar to Lat. *aevum*, 'age, time.'

Segel, n., 'sail,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sēgel*, OHG. *sēgal*, m.; comp. OSax. *sēgel*, n., Du. *zeil*, n., AS. *sēgel*, m. and n., E. *sail*, Oic. *segl*, n., 'sail' (Goth. **sigla-* is not recorded). The word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *sagulum*, 'military cloak,' on account of the sounds, and because no other OTeut. nautical expressions have been derived from Lat.; besides, *sagulum* is not a naut. term. *Segel* (Teut. **segla-*) looks very much like a Teut. term (comp. *Maif*), yet the root cannot be ascertained. From the Teut. cognates Fr. *cingler* and Span. *singlar*, 'to sail,' are derived.

Segen, m., 'blessing, bliss, enchantment,' from MidHG. *sēgen*, OHG. *sēgan*, n., 'sign of the cross, blessing resulting from it, magic spell'; borrowed on the introduction of Christianity (see *Kreuz*, *Altar*, and *Briefter*) from Lat. *signum*; so too OHG. *sēganōn*, 'to bless,' OSax. *sēgnōn*, 'to bless,' lit. 'to make the sign of the cross,' from Lat. *signāre*. AS. *sēgen*, 'banner, military emblem,' must have been borrowed at an earlier period from Lat. *signum*; with the *ē* of the Teut. words comp. the OIr. loan-word *sén*, as well as Ital. *segno* (Fr. *enseigne*).

sehen, vb., 'to see, look,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sēhen*, OHG. *sēhan*; a common Teut. vb., and in this sense peculiar to this group. Comp. Goth. *saihwān*, Oic. *sjá*, AS. *sēon* (from **seohan*), E. *to see*, Du. *zien*, OSlov. *sēhan*, 'to see.' The common Teut. root *seh* (with grammatical change *segu*, *sew*), from the pre-Teut. *seg*, closely agrees in sound with the Aryan root *seq*, 'to follow, pursue, accompany'; comp. Sans. *sac*, 'to escort, promote,' Gr. *ἑπείθει*, 'to follow,' Lat. *sequi*, Lith. *sekti*, 'to follow'; the assumption that these words are primitively allied presents no difficulty (hence *sehen* is perhaps lit. 'to follow with the eyes'). The supposition that the term is connected with Lat. *secare*, 'to cut' (Aryan root *sek*, 'to penetrate'?), is untenable.

Sehne, f., 'sinew, tendon, nerve, string (of a bow),' from MidHG. *sēne*, *sēnewe*, f., 'sinew, string (of a bow), nerve,' OHG. *sēnawa*, f., 'sinew'; comp. Du. *zenuw*, AS. *siuu*, f., and the equiv. E. *sinew*, Oic. *sin*, f.; Goth. **sinawa*, f., is wanting. The word is usually connected with Sans. *snāva-s*, m., 'sinew' (the Teut. words would also imply a Sans. **sanāva-*); its kinship with Gr. *iv-ēs*, 'sinew,' is improbable.

sehnen, vb., 'to long, yearn,' from MidHG. *senen*, 'to long, inspire with longing'; allied to MidHG. *sene*, f., 'yearning, longing.' Unrecorded in OHG. and the other OTeut. dialects, perhaps only by chance; of obscure origin, but probably genuine Teut.

sehr, adv., 'very greatly, very much' (unknown to Snab. and Bav., arg. *reft*, gar being used), from MidHG. *sere*, *sér*, adv., 'with pain, painfully, powerfully, very'; OHG. and OSax. *séro*, 'painfully, with difficulty, violently'; adv. form of OHG. and OSax. *ser*, 'painfully,' AS. *sár*, adj., 'painful, wounding.' Allied to the subst. Goth. *sair*, AS. *sár*, 'pain' (E. *sore*), OSax. *sér*,

OHG. and MidHG. *sēr*, n., 'pain'; from the OTeut. adj. is derived Finn. *sairas*, 'sick.' The common Teut. *saira-* seems, like OIr. *sáeth*, *sóeth*, 'hurt, disease,' to point to a root *sa-*, 'to pain.' The earlier meaning is preserved by Suab. and Bav. *sēr*, 'wounded, painful,' and *versēren*, 'to wound'; comp. Du. *zeer*, 'injured, injury, sickness, scab.'

seichen, vb., 'to make water,' from the equiv. MidHG. *seichen*, OHG. *seihhen*; allied to ModHG. *Seiche*, 'urine,' and the equiv. MidHG. *seiche*, f., *seich*, m., OHG. *seih*, m.; Goth. **saiŕjan*, 'to make water,' is wanting; with these *ŕfern*, 'to ooze,' and LG. *sēken*, 'to make water' (Teut. root *saiŕ*, *saiŕ*), are connected. The Aryan root *sēŕ*, mentioned under *ŕeihen*, appears in OSlov. as *sēcati*, with the same meaning, 'to make water'; comp. OSlov. *sēč*, m., 'urine.'

ŕeichf, adj., 'low, shallow, flat,' from MidHG. *sīhte*, adj., 'low, shallow'; OHG. **sīhti* not recorded; probably allied to *ŕufen*, hence lit. 'where the water has sunk into the ground,' or 'that which has sunk, or is low'; scarcely akin to *ŕeihen*, lit. 'where it gently flows'.

Seide, f., 'silk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *side*, OHG. *sīda*, f.; derived from MidLat. *sēta*, 'silk,' like OHG. *chrīdōr*, from Lat. *crēta*. The *d* of the HG. words must be explained by the soft mute of the Rom. languages, appearing in Span., Prov. and North Ital. *seta* and Ital. *seta*, 'silk' (Fr. *soie*), just as in Span. *greda*, 'chalk,' compared with Ital. *creta* (comp. *Seidel*). MidLat. *sēta*, *crēta* (*ē* closed; see *Prēis*, *Prēin*, *Prēije*, and *ŕefern*), may have been borrowed about the 10th cent. From Lat. *sēta* (lit. 'bristle') OIr. *sīta* is also derived. For the assumption that the Phœnician town of Sidon furnished both the material and the name *Seide*, or rather Lat. *sēta*, there is no historic proof. In E. another term is used, AS. *seole*, *seoloc*, E. *silk*, to which the equiv. OIc. *silke*, n., is allied. It is usually assumed that these latter terms come from the Lat., in which *serīcus* (Ir. *sīric*) means 'of silk'; they must, however, especially since their forms can scarcely be deduced from the Lat., be more fittingly connected, like OSlov. *ŕelkū*, m., 'silk,' with an Eastern term; comp. Mongol. *sūgēk*, 'silk.' The Seres, from whom the Greeks obtained their term *σηρικὸς* (Lat. *serīcus*), adj., cannot, as an East Asiatic people, be regarded as the imme-

diat source of the North Europ. loan-words.

Seidel, n. and m., 'pint,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sīdel*, *sīdelin*, n.; from Lat. *stūla* (Ital. *secchia*, 'pail'), 'bucket,' whence also OIr. *sīthal*; with regard to the lengthening of Lat. *ī* to MidHG. *ī* in an open syllable, see *Sehūle*, and for *d* representing *t*, see *Seide*.

Seidelbass, m., 'spurge-laurel, meze-reon,' derived under the influence of *Seide* (on account of the fine bast?) from the equiv. MidHG. *zīdelbast* (also *zītselbast*), m., called also *zīlant*; origin obscure. Perhaps *zīdel-weide*, 'rearing of bees,' is allied.

Seife, f., 'soap,' from the equiv. MidHG. *seife*, OHG. *seifa*, f. (OHG. also 'resin'); comp. Du. *zeep*, AS. *sāpe* (hence OIc. *sāpa*), E. *soap*; Goth. **saiŕjō* is implied by OHG. *seipfa* (Suab. and Swiss *Seipfe*), and by the Finn. loan-word *saiŕpio*. OHG. *seifa*, AS. *sāp*, 'resin,' might suggest the assumption that *Seife* belongs, like AS. *sīpan*, MidHG. *sīfen*, and Du. *zīpelen*, 'to trickle,' to the Teut. root *sīp*, to which Lat. *sēbum*, 'tallow,' is usually referred. But Pliny says that 'soap' (*sāpo*) was an invention of the Gauls, "Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillis; fit ex sebo et cinere . . . apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis." The Lat. *sāpo* of Pliny, however, is, like its derivatives Fr. *savon*, Ital. *sapona*, none other than the Teut. **saiŕjō*; perhaps soap (the Romans were not acquainted with it) may be regarded as a Teut. invention. Yet it is remarkable that Pliny speaks of soap only as a "pomade for colouring the hair." The term *sāpo*, 'soap,' was not frequently used in Lat. until the 4th cent. Another Teut. word for soap is represented by E. *lather*, AS. *lāðor*, OIc. *lauðr*.

Seihe, f., 'straining, strainer, colander,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sīhe*, OHG. *sīha*, f. Allied to *ŕeihen*, 'to strain, filter,' from MidHG. *sīhen*, OHG. *sīhan*, 'to strain, filter, trickle'; comp. Du. *zīgen*, 'to filter through, decay, faint,' AS. *sēon* (from **sīhan*), 'to strain,' and the equiv. OIc. *sīa*. Identical with these are MidHG. *sīgen*, OHG. and AS. *sīgan*, 'to fall down, trickle.' Teut. root *sīh*, *sīhw* (with grammatical change *sīg*, *sīw*), from pre-Teut. *sīŕ*, 'to trickle down'; comp. OSlov. *sēcati*, 'to make water,' Sans. *sic*, 'to pour out' (Gr. *ικμάς*, 'moisture'?). An equiv. Teut. root *sik* is also indicated by ModHG. *ŕeichen*, *jūfen*, and *ŕefern*.

Seil, n., 'rope,' from MidHG. and OHG. *seil*, n., 'rope, cord'; corresponding to OSax. *sēl*, AS. *sāl*, Oic. *seil*, Goth. **sail*, n., 'rope' (from *insailjan*, 'to lower or let down with cords'). A common Teut. word *sailo-m*, which, like the equiv. OSlov. *silo*, is derived from the widely diffused Aryan root *sē*, 'to bind.' Comp. the Sans. root *si*, 'to bind,' *sētu*, 'bond, fetter,' Gr. *i-pás*, 'strap,' and *i-μová*, 'well-rope,' Lett. *sinu*, 'to bind'; also OHG. *si-lo*, MidHG. *sil*, n., 'traces of draught cattle'; OSax. *sīmo*, 'strap,' Oic. *sīme*. See **Seit** and **Seid**.

Seim, m., 'strained honey, sweetness,' from MidHG. *seim* (*honeyseim*), OHG. *seim* (*honangseim*), m., 'virgin honey'; comp. Du. *zeem*; Oic. *seimr*, *hunangsseimr*, 'honey-comb.' On account of this divergence of meaning in Teut. the connection of the word with Gr. *αἷμα*, 'blood' (lit. 'juice'?), is improbable. It may be allied to the cognates discussed under **Seihē**.

Seit, poss. pron., 'his, its,' from MidHG. and OHG. (also OSax.) *sīn*; comp. Goth. *seins*, 'his'; allied to Goth. *si-k*, 'himself,' formed with the poss. suffix *-ina*-like *mein* and *dein*. Comp. **ſich**; the further discussion of the word belongs to grammar.

sein, anomal. vb.; its tenses are formed from various stems. The Teut. prim. stems are *es*, *-s*, with the same meaning (OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. *ist*, OHG. and MidHG. *sint*, ModHG. *ſind*; subj. mood, OHG. and MidHG. *sī*, ModHG. *ſei*; inf. MidHG. *sīn*, ModHG. *ſein*; comp. Goth. 3rd pers. sing. *ist*, plu. *sind*; optat. Goth. *sijau*; AS. and E. 3rd pers. sing. *is*, 3rd pers. plur. AS. *sind*); corresponding to the Aryan root *es* in Lat. *es-t*, Gr. *εστῆ*, Sans. *ās-ti*, Lat. *sunt*, *sīm*, Sans. *sānti*, &c. The second stem begins with *b*, ModHG., MidHG., and OHG. *bīn*, OSax. *bīum*, AS. *beō*, 'I am' (AS. also 'I shall'), connected with the stem of Lat. *ſio*, Gr. *φύω*, Sans. *bhā*, 'to become.' For the third stem (of *gewesen* and *war*) see under **Wesen**. Further details belong to grammar.

seit, prep. and conj., 'since,' from MidHG. *sīt*, prep. and conj., 'since,' adv., 'since then,' OHG. *sīd*, adv., 'since then, later,' conj. 'since, as, because,' prep. 'since.' Comp. OSax. *sīð* (also *sīðor*), 'later, afterwards, since then, if'; orig. a compar. adv.; comp. Goth. *panaseiþs*, 'further,' allied to *seiþs*, 'late.' As new equiv. compar. comp. also OSax. *sīð-or*, OHG. *sīðor*, MidHG. *sīder*. MidHG. *sint*, a variant of *sīt*,

is implied by **ſutemal**; E. *since* is based on MidE. *sithens*, *sithen*, AS. *sīððán*.

Seite, f., 'side, flank, page,' from MidHG. *sīte*, *sīt*, OHG. *sīta* (*sītta*), f., 'side'; comp. Du. *zijde*, f., 'side,' and the equiv. AS. *sīde*, E. *side*, Oic. *sīða*, f.; Goth. **seidō* (**seidjō*), f., is wanting. Allied to Oic. *sīðr*, 'hanging down,' AS. *sīd*, adj., 'wide, large, extended'!—**ſeits**, in *einerſeits*, *anderſ*, *jenseits*, &c., with adv. *s* from MidHG. *-sīt* in *einst*, *ander-sīt*, *jensīt*, which are accus. advs.

Sekt, m., 'Canary wine, sack,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *sek*, which, like E. *sack*, is said to have been formed from Ital. *vino secco*.

selb, **selber**, **selbst**, pron., 'self-same, self, himself,' &c., from MidHG. *sēlp* (*b*), OHG. *sēlb*, pron., 'self, himself,' &c.; comp. OSax. *self*, Du. *zelf*, AS. *ſylf*, Oic. *ſjalfr*, Goth. *siþa*, 'self, himself,' &c. A pron. peculiar to Teut., which signified lit. perhaps 'master, possessor' (thus Sans. *patis*, 'master,' is similar to Lith. *pats*, 'self'). Comp. OIr. *selb*, f., 'possession'?

ſelig, adj., 'happy, blessed, deceased, late,' from MidHG. *ſelec*, OHG. *sālig*, adj., 'happy, blessed, blissful, salutary'; lengthened by the suffix *-ig* from an older **sāl*, which was preserved in MidHG. *sāllīche*, 'in a lucky manner'; comp. Goth. *sēls*, 'good, suitable,' AS. *sēlig*, 'good, happy,' OHG. *sāllida*, MidHG. *sælde*, f., 'happiness, welfare.' Goth. *sēls* is usually compared with Gr. *ὅλος* (Ion. *ὄλος*), 'whole,' from *solvos*, *ὄλλε*, as a greeting, Sans. *sarva s*, 'whole, all,' Lat. *sollus*, 'whole.'—**ſelig**, in the adjs., just as *trübſelig*, *ſaumſelig*, and *müßſelig*, has nothing to do with OHG. *sālig*, since it is a suffix of the neut. *Trübſal*, *ſaumſal*, *Müßſal*. In subst. of this kind *-sal* itself is a suffix formed from OHG. *isal* (gen. *-sles*), which appears in Goth. as *-isl*, n.

Selleric, m., 'celery,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *celeri*.

ſelten, adj. and adv., 'rare, rarely,' from MidHG. *sēlten*, OHG. *sēltan*, adv., 'rarely'; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *sēldan*, adv., E. *seldom*, Oic. *sjaldan*, OFris. *sielden*, adv. The corresponding adj. is OHG. *sēltsāni*, MidHG. *sēltsene* (AS. *sēld-sēne*), 'rare, strange,' the suffix of which has been supplanted in ModHG. by the more familiar *-sam*. In Goth. *sildaleiks*, 'wonderful,' to which is allied Goth. *sildaleikjan*, 'to be astonished' (akin to AS. *sylltē*, E.

silly). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Semmel, m., 'roll,' from MidHG. *sēmel*, *sēmele* (also *simel*), OHG. *sēmala*, *simila*, f., 'fine wheat flour or bread, roll'; a word peculiar to HG., allied to OHG. *sēmon*, 'to eat.' Lat. *simila*, 'wheat flour,' whence also Ital. *semola*, Fr. *semoule*, 'bran from fine wheat flour,' has been influenced by the HG. word.

semperfrei, adj., 'free-born, entitled to act as assessor of the synod,' from MidHG. *sēmperrī*, 'subject only to the emperor and empire, authorised to hold a synod or to take part in it.' Allied to MidHG. *sēnt*, m., 'senatus, diet, imperial diet,' also 'ecclesiastical assembly,' like OHG. *sēnot* (Lat. *synodus*); MidHG. *sēmpære*, *sēntbare*, prop., 'authorised to take part in a synod.'

senden, vb., 'to send, dispatch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *senden*, OHG. *senten*; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. *sandjan*, AS. *sendan*, E. *to send*, Du. *zenden*, OSax. *sendian*, OIc. *senda*, 'to send.' Factitive of a lost OTeut. **sindhān*, 'to go, travel'; thus *senden* is lit. 'to cause to go.' Comp. *Sejnde* and *finnen*.

Senesbaum, m., 'senna (tree),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *séné* (E. *senna*), Ital. *senā*. The ultimate source is Arab. *sana*.

Seneschall, m., 'seneschal, high steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *seneschalt*, *sineschalt*, m., which is derived from Rom.; comp. the cognates Fr. *sénéchal*, Ital. *siniscalco* (MidLat. *siniscalcus*), 'high steward.' The Rom. words are based on an OTeut. word (Goth. **sinaskulks*, 'head servant'); comp. Goth. *sinista*, 'eldest,' which is primit. allied to OIr. *sen*, Lat. *senex*, *senior*, Lith. *sėnas*, Sans. *sīnas*, 'old.' With regard to the second part of the compound comp. *Schall* (and *Marſchall*). The invariable *t* at the end of the MidHG. word is remarkable.

Senf, m., 'mustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sēnf*, *sēnef*, m., OHG. *sēnaf*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *sinap*, AS. *sēnep*, 'mustard.' The other dials. have, like Rom., the term *Meſtert*. It cannot be determined through what medium Gr. and Lat. *σίβανι*, *σίναπι*, 'mustard,' were introduced at so early a period that the Goth. and HG. terms correspond; but since they are not genuine Aryan words, it is possible the South Teutons and Græco-Ital. obtained them independently from the same source.

senzen, vb., 'to singe, scorch,' from MidHG. *senzen*, 'to singe, burn,' lit. 'to cause to singe or crackle'; a factitive of MidHG. and ModHG. *singen*, with a peculiar development of meaning, which is shared by the E. *to singe*, from AS. **sengean*.

Senkel, m., 'plumb-line,' from MidHG. *senkel*, m., 'plumb-line, lace,' also 'anchor, drag-net,' OHG. *senchāl*, 'anchor, drag-net.' Allied to *senfen*, MidHG. *senken*, OHG. *senchen*, 'to lower' (factitive of *sinfen*; comp. OSax. *senkian*, Goth. *saggjan*, 'to lower, let down').

Senne, m., 'cowherd,' ModHG. only, MidHG. **senne* is not recorded, but in late MidHG. **senndēre*, 'herdsman, cowherd.' The antiquity of the ModHG. term is attested, however, by OHG. *senno*, m., 'herdsman,' as well as by late MidHG. *senne*, 'pasture on the Alps.' On account of the restriction of the cognates to UpG. the origin of the word is not quite certain; it is usually connected with *Sāhne* (Goth. **sana*, 'cream,' **sanja*, 'cowherd').

Senſe, f., 'scythe,' from MidHG. *sēnse*, *sēgenſe*, OHG. *sēgansā*, f., 'sickle, scythe' (for the suffix see *ſhle*); corresponding to OSax. **sēgasna* (*sēgīnsna*), Du. *zeissen*, 'scythe.' From a Teut. root *seg*, 'to cut' (see *Säge*), whence OIc. *sigdr*, AS. *sigðe*, *siþe*, f., E. *scythe*, LG. *sicht*; primit. allied to Lat. *secare* and *securis*, Aryan root *sek*, 'to cut.'

Senſe, f., 'herd,' ModHG. only; allied to *Senne*.

Sessel, m., 'settle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sēzsel*, OHG. *sēzsal*, m.; corresponding to AS. *setl*, E. *settle*, Goth. *sitts*, m., 'seat, stool.' A derivative of the Teut. root *set*, 'to sit,' like Lat. *sella*, for **sedla* from *sēdco*; comp. also Gr. *ἔδρα*, from *ἔδραμι*, OSlov. *sedlo*, 'saddle,' from *sēsti*, 'to sit down'; comp. *siedeln*.

Seſter, m., 'bushel,' of the same origin as *Sechter*.

ſeßhaft, adj., 'settled, stationary, residing,' from MidHG. *sēzhaft*, 'settled, residing,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. *sēz*, 'seat, residence'; akin to *ſißen*.

ſetzen, vb., 'to set, put, place,' from MidHG. *setzen*, OHG. *setzen*, 'to set, cause to sit'; an OTeut. factitive of *ſißen*. Comp. Goth. *satjan* (whence Ital. *sagire*, Fr. *saisir*), AS. *settian*, E. *to set*, Du. *zetten*, OSax. *settian*, OIc. *setja*, 'to set.'

Seuche, f., 'epidemic, plague,' from

MidHG. *siuche*, OHG. *siuhht*, f., 'disease'; abstract of *siuch*.

seufzen, vb., 'to sigh, lament,' from the equiv. MidHG. *siufzen*, *siuften*; the *z* of the MidHG. form is due to the influence of the intensives in *-zen*; in OHG. *süftōn*, *süfteōn*, 'to sigh,' allied to MidHG. *süft*, 'sigh.' The latter is an abstract from OHG. *sifan*, 'to drink'; hence *seufzen*, lit. 'drawing in the breath'; it is related to *saufen*, as *schluchzen* is to *schlufen*. Note, however, E. *to sob*, MidE. *sobbin*, AS. **sob-bian*, 'to sob, sigh,' which may be allied to OHG. *süfteōn*.

sičh, pron., 'himself, herself,' &c., from the equiv. MidHG. *sich*, acc. and dat., OHG. *sih*, acc.; corresponding to the equiv. OLG. and Goth. *sik*, acc. Comp. Lat. *se*, Gr. *é*, OSlov. *sg*, acc., 'himself,' &c. (*sebě*, dat., like Lat. *sibi*); Sans. *sva*, 'own,' Lat. *suus*, Gr. *éōs*, *és*. Hence even in Aryan there existed a reflex. pron. *svē*-, *se*-. Further details belong to grammar.

Sichel, f., 'sickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sichel*, OHG. *sihhila*, f.; corresponding to Du. *zikkel*, AS. *sicol*, E. *sickle*. It is perhaps borrowed from Lat. *secula* (Ital. *segolo*, 'bill, hedging bill'). On account of the agreement of the E. with the G. term, it must have been introduced in the 5th cent., which date also explains the permutation of Lat. *k* to HG. *ch*. On the other hand, *Sichel* and its cognates may be regarded as genuine Teut. words (Teut. *sikhilō*-); the G. word looks like a diminutive of ModHG. *Sch*, which points to Teut. *sēko*-, and more remotely to the Aryan root *seg*, *sok* (see *Seufe*).

sicher, adj., 'sure, certain, trusty,' from MidHG. *sicher*, OHG. *sihhār*, 'careless, unconcerned; sure, protected, confident'; to these are allied OSax. and AS. *sicor*, 'free from guilt and punishment,' MidE. *siker*, Du. *zeker* (OHG. *sihhorōn*-, 'to justify, protect, promise, vow,' OSax. *sicorōn*, 'to set free'). It is based on the common West Teut. loan-word Lat. *securus* (phonetic intermediate form *secūrus*, the accent of which was Germanised when the word was borrowed); comp. Ital. *sicuro*, Fr. *sûr*. The term was naturalised in G. before the 7th cent., as is shown by the permutation of *k* to *ch*. Was it first introduced through the medium of legal phraseology? Comp. OHG. *sihhorōn*, 'to justify, purgare.'

Sicht, f., 'sight,' from MidHG. *siht*,

f., 'appearance, view'; verbal abstract from *sehen*; comp. E. *sight*, from *to see*.

sichten, vb., 'to sift, winnow,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *sichten*, earlier Du. *zichten*, 'to sift'; these are derived from an older *siften*, with a LG. change of *ft* to *ht*; ModDu. *ziften*, with an abnormal *ft* (for *gt*), is based on *zeef*, 'sieve.' Comp. AS. *sifstan*, E. *to sift*. A derivative of the root *sib*, 'to sift'; see *Sieb*.

sickern, vb., 'to trickle, drop,' ModHG. only, from LG. ? Comp. AS. *sicerian*, 'to trickle, ooze'; allied to *sichēn* and *siufen* (Teut. root *sīk*, *sīh*, from Aryan *sig*, *sik*).

siē, pron., 'she, her, it, they, them'; from MidHG. *sie*, *si* (*sī*), nom. and acc. sing. f., nom. and acc. plur., m., f., and n., OHG. *siu*, *sī*, nom. sing. f., *siē*, nom. and acc. plur. For further details see grammars.

Sieb, n., 'sieve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sip* (*b*), OHG. *sib*, n.; comp. the equiv. Du. *zeef* (and *zift*); AS. *sife*, n., E. *sieve*; derived, like *sifstan*, 'to sift' (see *sichten*), from a root *sib* (*seb*), which is not found elsewhere.

sieben, num., 'seven,' from the equiv. MidHG. *siben*, OHG. *sibun*; corresponding to Goth. *sibun*, AS. *seofon*, E. *seven*, Du. *zeven*, OSax. *sibun*, 'seven'; orig. *septn*. Like all units, a common Aryan word; comp. Sans. *saptan*, Gr. *ἑπτά*, Lat. *septem*, OSlov. *sedmī*, OIr. *secht*, 'seven.' The *t* of the Aryan prim. form *septn*-disappears in primit. Teut. between *p* and *n*.

siech, adj., 'sickly, infirm,' from MidHG. *siech*, OHG. *sioh* (*ih*), adj., 'sick'; corresponding to OSax. *siok*, Du. *ziek*, AS. *seōc*, E. *sick*, OIc. *sjákr*, Goth. *siuks*, 'sick.' The OTeut. term for 'sick, ill,' compared with the ModG. word *frank*; comp. the difference in meaning between ModHG. *sich* and *Seucht*. To this *Seucht* is allied (and *schwach* ?), as well as Goth. *siukan*, str. vb., 'to be weak.' A pre-Teut. root *sug* is wanting.

siedeln, vb., 'to settle, establish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *siedelen*; allied to MidHG. *sēdel*, OHG. *sēdal*, m. and n., 'seat, settle, residence,' a variant of *Seffel*, Goth. *sitts* (**siþls*). There are several examples of the change of *tl* to *þl* (parallel to that of *tn* to *þn* in *Beden*). Comp. also *Sinjedel*.

sieden, vb., 'to seethe, boil, stew,' from MidHG. *sieden*, OHG. *siodan*, 'to seethe, cook'; comp. Du. *zieden*, AS. *seōðan*, E. *to seethe*, OIc. *sjóða*, 'to seethe, cook.' In

Goth. the only allied term is *sauþs*, m., 'offering' (Olc. *sauðr*, 'sheep,' prop. 'sacrificial animal'). An Aryan root *sut* seems to be wanting in the cognate languages.

Siedler, m., 'setiler'; comp. *Siuñedel*.

Sieg, m., 'victory, triumph, conquest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sige*, also *sic* (y), OHG. *sigi*, *sigu*, m.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. *sigis*, Olc. *sigr*, AS. *segor* and *sige*, Du. *zege*. The great antiquity of the Teut. stem *segoz*, *sigiz*, is attested both by the proper names *Segimérus*, *Segimundus*, and *Segestes*, mentioned by Tacitus, and by the terms in the cognate languages; Aryan *séghos*, n., 'prevailing might,' is implied also by Ind. *sáhas* and Zend *hazāñh*, 'power, might, victory.' Comp. Sans. *sah*, 'to overpower, vanquish, conquer,' to which Gr. *ἐξα* (aor. *ἔσχω*) and OIr. *segaím*, 'I attain,' are closely allied.

Siegel, n., 'seal, signet,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sigel*, m. (wanting in OHG.); in the classical period MidHG. *insigel*, *insigele*, OHG. *insigili*, n. It cannot be determined whether MidHG. *sigel*, which was substituted for the latter term, was borrowed at a later period from Lat. *sigillum*, or whether it was formed again from MidHG. *besigelen* (OHG. *bisigelen*), 'to seal,' and *entsigelen* (OHG. *intsigelen*), 'to unseal'; nor is it known how OHG. *insigili* is related to Lat. *sigillum*. In Goth. a term *sigljó*, n., occurs.

Siele, f., 'brace, strap,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sile*, OHG. *silo*; the latter is allied to the root *sē*, 'to bind,' in *Seil*; on the MidHG. variant *sil* are based ModHG. *Siff*, n., and *Sille*, f.

Sigrift, m., 'sexton, sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sigriste*, OHG. (also OLG.) *sigristo*; borrowed during the OHG. period contemporaneously with *Priester*, *predigen*, and especially with *Rüster* and *Rejner*, from Lat. *saerista*, whose MidLat. variant *segristanus* leads to OFr. *segretain* (in ModFr. *sacristain*, Ital. *sagrestano*, E. *sexton*).

Silbe, f., 'syllable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *silbe*, earlier *sillabe*, OHG. *sillaba*, f.; borrowed from Lat. and Gr. *syllaba*, probably at the same period as *Edult*, and the words relating to writing, such as *Brief* and *schreiben*.

Silber, n., 'silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *silber*, OHG. *silbar*, earlier *silubar*, n.; a common Teut. word with corresponding forms; comp. Goth. *silubr*, AS. *seolifer*,

seolfor, E. *silver*, Du. *zilver*, OSax. *silubar*. This primit. Teut. term is pre-historically connected (comp. *Geft*) with the equiv. Slav. cognates, OSlov. *strebŕo*, Lith. *sidabras*. The implied **silobro-* is certainly not an Aryan word; perhaps the Teutons adopted it in their migration from a non-Aryan tribe and transmitted it to the Slavs. The Lat.-Gr. term *argentum*, ἀργυρος, seems, like the equiv. Sans. *rajatá* (in the Vedas silver is unknown), to point to a primit. Aryan term of which Teut. has retained no trace. Another non-Aryan word of pre-historic Teut. is *Sanf*.

Sill, n., 'tether, string'; see *Seile*, so too *Sille*.

Simmer, n., 'half a bushel,' for earlier ModHG. and MidHG. *siimner*, whose variants *siimber*, *sumber* (*siimbrin*), lead to OHG. *sumbir* (*sumbrin*), 'basket.' The suffix *in* occurs in several terms denoting vessels (see *Reffel*); the syllable *ber* in MidHG. *siimber* recalls *Siim* and *Zuber*.

Simpel, m., 'simpleton,' ModHG. only, from the adj. *jümpel*, which comes from Fr. *simple*.

Sims, m. and n., 'cornice, shelf, mantel-piece,' from the equiv. MidHG. *simz*, *siimez*, OHG. *simiz* (OHG. *simizstein*, 'capitellum'); a corresponding **simito-* is wanting in the other Teut. languages; its pre-historic existence is proved by its kinship with Lat. *simá*, 'ogee, moulding.' To MidHG. *siimez* belongs the prop. collective *gesimeze*, ModHG. *Gesims*. The derivation from Fr. *cymaise* (Gr. *κυμαίσιον*) is inconceivable.

Sinai, m., 'lady's mantle'; the earlier ModHG. variants *Siindan* and *Siindare* point to MidHG. and OHG. **sinton*, whose lit. sense, 'ever-dew' (see *Siingrün*), characterises the plant more simply than the terms *Taubehalt*, lit. 'dew-holder,' and *Taubchlüssel*, lit. 'dew-key,' which are applied to it.

Sindsfut, see *Siindsfut*.

singen, vb., 'to sing, chant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *singen*, OHG. and OSax. *singan*; a common Teut. vb. occurring in the same sense in all the dialects; comp. Goth. *seggwan*, Olc. *syngrva*, AS. *singan*. E. *to sing*, Du. *zingen* (yet Goth. also 'to read,' OHG. also 'to crow'). The Teut. root *singw*, which appears also in *Sang*, &c., is only doubtfully related to some terms in the non-Teut. languages; it is said to be primit. allied to *ſagen* (Teut. root *sag*, from Aryan *seq*), and to this there is no phonetic

objection. It is more probably connected with Gr. *ὄμφη*, 'voice, speech, oracle,' if a pre-historic root *sengh* be assumed. Comp. *ſengen*, and, for other Teut. artistic expressions, *ſied* and *ſarfe*.

Singrün, n., 'periwinkle,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. AS. and MidE. *ſingrēne*, OIc. *ſt-grænn*, 'semper-viva'; *ſin*, 'always,' is an OTeut. prefix connected with Lat. *sem-per*. Comp. *ſinub-flut*.

ſinken, vb., 'to ſink, fall, abate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſinken*, OHG. *ſinchan*; a common Teut. str. vb. (for its causative ſee *ſenfen*). Comp. Goth. *ſiggan*, OIc. *ſokkva*, AS. *ſincan*, E. *to ſink*, Du. *zinken*, OSax. *ſincan*. The *a*-root *senq*, contained in theſe words, ſeems to have originated in an *i*-root *ſīg*, which appears in the parallel form *ſihw* in ModHG. *ſeißen*, as well as OHG. *ſigan*, MidHG. *ſigen*, 'to drip.' The pre-Teut. root *sig*, *ſig*, appears in OSlov. *ſicati*, 'to make water,' *ſiči*, 'urine,' as well as in Sans. *ſic*, 'to wet, pour out,' whose pres. appears in a nasalised form *ſiñcati*. ModHG. *ſeißen* is based upon Teut. *ſaik*, pre-Teut. *ſig*.

Sinn, m., 'sense, meaning, import,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ſin* (*nn*), m.; comp. OFris. *ſin*. It cannot be borrowed from Lat. *sensus*, ſince a MidHG. and ModHG. str. vb. *ſinnen* co-exists with the subst. The corresponding OHG. vb. *ſinnan* ſignifies only 'to travel, ſtrive, go'; which certainly ſuggests that MidHG. and ModHG. *ſinnen* derived its meaning from OHG. *ſin*, 'sensus.' The relation of OHG. *ſin*, 'sensus,' to *ſinnan*, 'to ſet out, go in any direction,' may be inferred from its early history. The root of OHG. *ſinnan* is the ſame as that of Teut. *ſinþo*, 'way, journey' (comp. Geſfute), *ſinnan* being based on a pre-historic *ſentno*-. In Lat. *ſentire*, 'to feel,' the Aryan root *sent* (comp. Ir. *ſēt*, 'way') has an abstract meaning (ſee *ſeißen*), which is alſo ſhared by OHG. *ſinno*-. From the OHG. word the equiv. Rom. cognate Ital. *ſenno* is derived.

ſintemal, conj., 'ſince, whereas,' from MidHG. *ſintemâl*, for *ſint dem mâle*, 'ſince then.' Comp. *ſit*.

Sinter, m., 'dross of iron, ſcale,' from MidHG. *ſinter* (*sinder*), OHG. *ſintar*, m., 'slag, ſlack'; comp. OIc. *ſindr*, AS. *ſinder*, 'slag, dross' (E. *sinter* is a HG. loan-word). References in the non-Teut. languages are uncertain.

Sippe, f., 'kin, kindred, family,' from MidHG. *ſippe*, OHG. *ſippa*, f., 'consanguinity'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *ſibbea*, AS. *ſibb*, Goth. *ſibja*. The pre-historic form *sebhjâ* indicates a kinſhip with Sans. *ſubhâ*, 'tribe, tribal union, kin.' In OIc. mythology *Sif* is worſhipped as the goddess of the family, and eſpec. of marriage.—**Sippschaft**, from MidHG. *ſippschaft*, f., equiv. to MidHG. *ſippe*.

Sitte, f., 'custom, manner, good-breeding,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſite*, m. (rarely f.), OHG. *ſitu*, m.; a common Teut. word; comp. the equiv. Goth. *ſidus*, OIc. *siðr*, AS. *sidu* (wanting in E.), Du. *zede*, OSax. *sidu*. It is very probably allied primit. to Gr. *ἴθα*, gen. *ἴθεος* (Aryan prim. form *sedhos*), 'custom,' but its connection with Gr. *ἴμος*, 'true,' is leſs likely.

Sittich, m., 'parrot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſittich*, m., beſide which MidHG. and ModHG. *psittich* alſo occurs. Borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. and Gr. *psittacus*, contemporaneously with *ſiaw*.

ſitzen, vb., 'to ſit, fit, ſuit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ſitzen*, OHG. *ſiſzen* (from **ſiſzean*, earlier **sittian*), a primit. Teut. and alſo common Aryan str. vb. from the Aryan root *sed*, Teut. *ſēt*. Comp. Goth. *ſitan*, AS. *ſittan*, E. *to ſit*, Du. *zitten*, OSax. *ſittian*, 'to ſit, be ſeated.' It correſponds to Sans. *sad*, Gr. *ἴζομαι* (for **sedjo*), Lat. *ſedeo*, OSlov. *ſedq* (*ſěsti*). For the correſponding causative ſee *ſſen*. It is unneceſſary to adduce further derivatives from this very large Aryan claſſ (ſuch as Lat. *ſido*, Gr. *ἰδύω*, Lat. *ſella*, &c.).

ſix, i. (in the aſſeſſation bei meiner *ſix*, 'in faith, forſooth'), ModHG. only; early history obſcure.

ſkizze, f., 'ſketch,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *ſchizzo*, which comes from Lat. *ſchedium*?. Comp. alſo *ſettel*.

Sklave, m., 'ſlave,' from late MidHG. *ſlave*, *ſklave*, m., 'ſlave,' prop. 'a captive of war.' Derived from the national designation *ſlave* (MidLat. *ſclavus*, *ſlavus*) during the G. war of annihilation againſt the Slavs. AS. *wealh*, 'Celt' and 'ſlave,' is ſimilarly derived. The G. word *ſclave* paſſed into other Teut. and Rom. languages; comp. Du. *ſlaaf*, E. *ſlave*, Fr. *eſclave*, Ital. *ſchiavo*.

ſkrupel, m., 'ſcruple,' early ModHG. only, formed from Lat. *ſcrupulus*.

Smaragd, m., 'emerald,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ſmaragd* (*ſmarât*), m.

A learned term formed from Lat. *smaragdus*.

so, adv., 'thus, so,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sō*; corresponding to OSax. *sō*, which seems to represent **swō*, although its relation to AS. *swā* (E. *so*) and Goth. *swa*, 'thus,' cannot be accurately ascertained. Comp. *als*, *also*, and *selch*. The early history of this pronom. adv. ('in this way') is obscure; the fact that it assumed the function of a relative (*i.e.*, was used as a conjunction) corresponds to a similar change in the use of *bet*; *sō* appears as a relative particle in MidHG., but rarely in OHG.

Socke, f., 'sock,' from MidHG. *soc* (*ek*), *secke*, OHG. *soccho*, m., 'stocking'; borrowed like Du. *zok*, E. *sock*, Oic. *sokker*, from the Lat.-Rom. term *socctus* (Ital. *socco*, 'light shoe worn by comedians,' Fr. *soc*). It was introduced contemporaneously with the term derived from Lat. *sator* (see *Schuster*) and with *Sohle* (2).—**Sochel**, m., 'plinth,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *socle* (Lat. *socculus*).

Sod, m., usually *Setfremmen*, 'heartburn,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sōt* (*d*), m. and n., which lit. means 'bubbling, boiling,' a derivative of MidHG. *sieden*. Hence ModHG. *Seb*, signifying 'broth, well,' as well as the local name *Seben*.

sofern, conj. (in*sofern*), 'so far, in case,' even in MidHG. *sō verre*.

Sohle (1.), f., ModHG. only, formed like the equiv. E. *sole*, Swed. *sola*, from the Lat.-Rom. term *solea*, 'flat fish'; comp. Fr. *sole*, Ital. *sogliā*. Is the term *Schelle* (Du. *schol*) derived from the same source?

Sohle (2.), f., 'sole (of the foot),' from the equiv. MidHG. *sol*, *sole*, OHG. *sola*, f.; borrowed contemporaneously with *Secke* prior to the OHG. period from Lat. **sōla* (a variant of *sōlea*), which is implied by Ital. *suolo*, Fr. *sole*, 'sole.' Lat. *sōlea*, whence Ital. *sogliā*, Fr. *seuil*, 'threshold,' is probably the source of Goth. *sulja*, 'sole.' The prim. kinship of OHG. *sola* with Lat. *sōlea* (Gr. *ἰλιά*) is conceivable if *Schwelle* is allied.

Sohn, m., 'son,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sun*, earlier OHG. *sunu*, m.; a common Teut., and further a common Aryan word (comp. *Sochter*, *Water*, and *Mutter*); corresponding to Goth. *sunus*, AS. *sunu*, E. *son*, Du. *zoon*, OSax. *sunu*. To these Sans. *sānu*, Zend *hunu*, OSlov. *synū*, and Lith. *sānūs*, 'son,' are primit. allied. The root *sū* (comp. Sans. *sū*, 'to give birth to'; see *Sau*), contained in this stem *sū-nū-*,

also forms the base of Gr. *υῖός* (dial. *υῖός*), 'son,' which points to Aryan *sū-yū-* (*suiv-*). Comp. *Schnur*.

solch, pron., 'such,' from the equiv. MidHG. *solich*, *solh* (*silich*), OHG. *sulih*, *solih* (*hh* and single *h*); corresponding to OSax. *sulic*, and Du. *zulk*. Just as AS. *swā* and Goth. *swa* represent HG. and LG. *sō*, so AS. *swylt* (E. *such*), and Goth. *swaleiks*, 'such,' represent *sulik*. For the form and meaning of the Teut. suffix *litho* (*liho-*) comp. *liç* and *welcher*.

Sold, m., 'pay, salary,' from MidHG. *solt* (*d*), m., 'reward for service done,' also 'that which is to be performed, duty, service.' It first appears in MidHG. about 1200 A.D., and is derived from Fr. *solde*, 'soldier's pay,' which is prop. the coin, Lat. *solidus*, Ital. *soldo* (ModFr. *sou*); yet the double sense in MidHG. can only be explained by the influence of the vb. *solten*.—**Soldat**, m., 'soldier,' an early ModHG. loan-word, based on Ital. *soldato*, whence also Fr. *soldat* (E. *soldier* comes from OFr. *soldoier*); in MidHG. the term *soldenære* with a Teut. suffix was used, and signified 'paid warrior, mercenary.'

solten, vb., 'to owe, be in duty bound, be said to,' from MidHG. *soln* (*scholn*), OHG. *solan* (*solan*), pret. pres., 'to owe, be obliged, be allowed, become, be indebted, be fitting.' The corresponding abstract *Schuld*, f., 'debt, guilt,' proves, like Goth. *skulan*, 'to be indebted, be bound to pay,' that *skal*, 'to owe,' is the root (the loss of the guttural, by which the 1st per. *skal* became *sol* in OHG. and MidHG., is surprising). From this root a pret. pres. common to Teut. was formed, which assumed the function of an auxiliary vb.; comp. E. *shall* and Du. *zal*. For further details see grammars.

Söller, m., 'upper room, garret, balcony,' from MidHG. *sölre* (*solre*), m., 'flat roof, floor in the first storey,' OHG. *soleri* for *sölari*, orig. *sölari*, from Lat. *sōlarium*, 'flat house-top, terrace, balcony,' whence also OSax. *soleri*, Du. *zolder*, E. *sollar*, 'open gallery or balcony, loft, garret' (AS. *solor*). Corresponding to OFr. *solier*, 'granary,' Ital. *solajo*, *solare*, 'ceiling.' The word was borrowed prior to the OHG. period, contemporaneously with *Speicher*, *Keller*, *Mauer*, and *Steg*.

Solper, m., 'brine, pickle,' prop. a Lower Rhen. word, whose first component is Du. *solt*, 'salt'; probably Du. *soltribijn*, 'brine,

pickle,' appears in the compound, which has also been regarded as identical with *Salpeter*.

Sommer, m., 'summer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sumer*, OHG. *sumar*, m.; common to Teut. in a similar form; comp. Du. *zomer*, AS. *sumor*, E. *summer*, OIc. *sumar*. Sans. *samá*, 'year,' Zend *ham*, 'summer,' Armen. *amarn*, 'summer' (but *am*, 'year'), OIr. *sam*, *samrad*, Cymr. *ham*, *haf*, 'summer,' are cognate terms with different suffixes. Comp. *Lenz*, *Winter*, and *Herbst*.

sonder, prep., 'without,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sunder*, which is prop. an adv., 'aside, separately,' but in OHG. and MidHG. it is frequently a conj., 'but, rather.' Comp. OHG. *suntar*, adv., 'separately, especially, but,' Goth. *sundrô*, 'separated, alone,' AS. *sundor*, E. *asunder*, Du. *zonder*, 'without.' Allied to Gr. *ἀσπερ*, 'without,' from the prim. form *sntér*?. With this word is connected *besunders*, from MidHG. *besunder*, 'separately, singly,'—**sonderbar**, adj., 'peculiar, strange, odd,' from MidHG. *sunderbare*, 'distinguished,' **sonderlich**, adj., 'special, peculiar,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sunderlich*, 'singly, especially, distinguished'; **sondern**, vb., 'to separate, sever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sundern*. OHG. *suntarôn*; **sondern**, conj., 'but,' from MidHG. *suntern*, a variant of *sunder*, 'but, meanwhile.'

Sonne, f., 'sun,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sunne*, OHG. *sunna*, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *sunnô*, f. and n., AS. *sunne*, f., E. *sun*, Du. *zon*, OSax. *sunna*, f. In OSax. and OHG. (MidHG.) *sunno* (*sunne*) also occurs as masc., which is similar to OHG. *stër-no*, *má-no* (see *Etrn*). OIc. *sól* (corresponding to Goth. *souil*, AS. *sól*), the only term used in Mod. Scand., is primit. allied to Lat. *sól*, Gr. *ἥλιος*, 'sun,' which, like Sans. *svar*, 'sun,' are based on an Aryan root *sāv*, *sā*, 'to give light'; on this root the common Teut. term *sunnôn* may also be based.—**Sonnabend**, m., 'Saturday,' even in MidHG. *sun-âbent*, *sunnen-âbent*, OHG. *sunnân-âband* (also *Samstâg*, OHG. *sambaz-tac*). MidHG. *âbent* is frequently used of the eve of a festival. In AS. the corresponding *sunnan-âfen* is used only of the 'eve of Sunday.' It follows from what has been said under *Fastnacht* that the name of a part of the day was in G. applied to the whole day. According to the article *Samstâg*, a native term for Saturday seems to have been wanting among the Teutons (perhaps they had orig. a week of only six

days). Moreover, *Sonnabend* is really MidG. and LG.—**Sonntag**, m., 'Sunday,' from MidHG. *sun-tac*, *sunnen-tac*, OHG. *sun-nantag*, seems to have been even the pre-Christian term, as may be inferred from the agreement with OSax. *sunnon-dag*, Du. *zondag*, E. *Sunday* (but OIc. *dröttensdagr*, 'Lord's day'). Comp. *Wentag*.

sonst, adv., 'else, otherwise, formerly,' from MidHG. *sunst*, *sust*, earlier MidHG. and OHG. *sus*, 'thus' (the change in meaning from 'thus' to 'else' is generally explained by the ellipse of a negative particle). OHG. and OSax. *sus*, Du. *zus*, 'thus,' seem to be of the same stem as OHG. and MidHG. *sô*.

Sorge, f., 'care, anxiety, sorrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sorge*, OHG. *soraga*, f., whose Franc. variant *sworga* makes it probable that the word was derived from an Aryan root *swerk* (to which OIr. *seer*, 'love,' is allied?) or Aryan *swergh* (comp. Lith. *sergėti*, 'to guard'). Yet the forms in the other Teut. dialects have not the *w*; comp. Goth. *saúrگا*, AS. *sorh*, E. *sorrow*, Du. *zorg*, OSax. *sorga*. Nothing certain can be asserted concerning the early history of the word.

Sorte, f., 'sort, kind, species,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *sorta*.

spähen, vb., 'to spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spēhen*, OHG. *spēhôn*. This word and the OHG. and OSax. adj. *spāhi*, MidHG. *speche*, 'prudent, skilful' (and Du. *bespieden*, 'to spy'?), are the sole relics of the OTeut. root *speh*, 'to see,' which, through Lat. *spec* in *speculum*, *conspicio*, *adspectus*, as well as through Sans. *spac*, 'to see' (Gr. *σκέπ-τω* for **σπέκτω*?), is proved to be primit. Aryan (Aryan root *spek*). From the Teut. cognates those of Ital. *spiare*, Fr. *épier*, 'to spy out' (Ital. *spione*, Fr. *espion*, 'spy,' whence E. *spy*), were borrowed at an early period.

spalten, vb., 'to split, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spalten*, OHG. *spaltan*; comp. MidLG. *spalden*, MidDu. *spalden*, 'to split.' A str. vb. peculiar to the Teutons of Middle Europe, and based on an Aryan root, *sphalt*; comp. Sans. *sphut*, *sphaṭ* (for *sphlt*), 'to crack' (causat. 'to split'). Probably connected with MidHG. *spēlte*, 'lance splinter,' Goth. *spilda*, 'tablet,' OIc. *spjald*, 'tablet.'

Span, m., 'shaving, chip, splinter,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spân*, m., 'chip,' Du. *spaan*, 'chip, blade of an oar,' AS. *spôn*,

E. *spoon*, as well as OIc. *spónn*, *spánn*, 'splinter of wood, spoon,' attest the double sense of primit. Teut. *spénu-*, of whose early history, on account of the want of cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages, nothing can be definitely ascertained. The connection with Gr. *σπάθη*, 'spoon for stirring' (see *Spaten*), is uncertain.

Spanferkel, n., 'sucking pig,' a diminutive of MidHG. *spenvarch*, n., 'sucking pig' (also in MidHG. *spen-sû-*, *-swin*). The first component is MidHG. *spen*, f., 'breast, milk,' on whose equiv. variant *spine*, *spünne*, MidHG. *spünneverchelîn*, 'sucking pig,' is based. Comp. Du. *speen*, 'udder,' and OHG. *spunni*, f., 'breast,' whose root is perhaps the same as that of *frauen*; akin also to Lith. *spenjs*, 'teat.'

Spange, f., 'clasp, buckle, bracelet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spange*, OHG. *spanga*, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. OIc. *spng*, AS. *spange*, 'clasp' (to which E. *spangle*, prop. a diminutive, is allied), Du. *spang*. Its early history is obscure.

Spanne, f., 'span,' from MidHG. *spanne*, OHG. *spanna*, f., 'width of the outstretched hand' (from this Ital. *spanna* and Fr. *empan*, 'a measure of length,' are borrowed); allied to **spannen**, 'to stretch, expand, span,' MidHG. *spannen*, OHG. *spannan*, str. vb., which corresponds to Du. *spannen*, AS. *spannan*, E. *to span*. The root *span*, 'to draw,' seems to be connected with the cognates discussed under *Spanferkel* and *Gespenst*, perhaps even with those of *spinnen*.

sparen, vb., 'to save, economise, lay up,' from MidHG. *sparn*, OHG. *sparôn*, 'to save, spare, preserve, lay up.' Denomiu. of OHG. *spar*, 'thrifty' (AS. *spær*, for which *sparian*, 'thrifty,' first occurs in ModHG.; MidHG. *spertliche*, 'in a frugal manner,' is the corresponding adv., but it was changed in ModHG. into an adj., *spärlid*, 'frugal'); in OHG. *sparhenti*, AS. *spærhende*, 'thrifty.' Comp. Du. *sparen*, AS. *sparian*, E. *to spare*, OIc. *spara*. No connection with Gr. *σπαρρός*, 'scarce, few, seldom' (allied to *σπειρω*, 'to sow, scatter'), is conceivable.

Spargel, m., 'asparagus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spargel*; the latter was formed from Lat. *asparagus*, which was also the source of the equiv. Du. *aspergie*, Fr. *asperge*, Ital. *sparagio*. Note Swiss *šparse*.

spärlid, see *sparen*.

Sparren, m., 'spar, rafter,' from Mid

HG. *sparre*, OHG. *sparro*, m., 'pole, beam'; corresponding to Du. and E. *spar*, OIc. *sparre*, 'beam.' There are no cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages. See *sperrn*.

Spaß, m., 'jest, joke, fun,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *spasso*, 'pleasure, pastime.'

spät, adj. and adv., 'late(ly), backward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *späte*, OHG. *spâti*, adj. (but MidHG. *spâte*, OHG. *spâto*, adv.); comp. Du. *spade*, 'late.' Goth. preserves only *spédiza*, 'later,' and *spédists*, 'latest, last, least.' The Teut. *spéd-* cannot be traced farther.

Spat, m., 'spar' (mineral), from MidHG. *spât*, m., 'foliated stone, splinter,' whence Du. *spath*, Fr. *spath*, and Ital. *spato*, 'felspar,' seem to be derived. Its origin is obscure, as in the case of *Quarz*.

Spaten, m., 'spade,' ModHG. only; MidHG. *spate* may be inferred from the MidHG. and ModHG. dimin. *spatel*, 'little shovel'; the implied OHG. **spato* agrees with OSax. *spado*, Du. *spade* (*spa*), AS. *spada*, E. *spade*. These OTeut. cognates are primit. allied to Gr. *σπάθη*, '(blade of a) sword.' Ital. *spada*, 'sword' (to which Fr. *épée* is allied), is usually derived from Gr. rather than from Teut.

Spatz, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *spatz*, m.; a pet term peculiar to HG., and allied to MidHG. *spar* (see *Sperling*). The assumed orig. connection with the equiv. Lat. *passer* (for **spat-ter*?) is less probable.

spazieren, vb., 'to walk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spatzieren*. Borrowed in the 13th cent. from Ital. *spaziare*, 'to roam.'

Specht, m., 'woodpecker,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spëht*, m.; Du. *specht* and E. *speight*, 'woodpecker,' are G. loan-words; also OHG. and MidHG. *spëch* (from a Teut. *spëcca* are derived OFr. *espeche*, ModFr. *epëiche*, 'woodpecker'). Probably cognate with Lat. *picus*, 'woodpecker'; the name is said to mean 'speckled,' and is usually connected with Lat. *pingo*, 'I paint,' *picus* (Gr. *πικιδος*), 'ornate,' or with E. *speck*, AS. *spëcca*, 'spot.' If OHG. *spëht* (Du. *specht*) be not allied to Lat. *picus*, it may be referred as 'spy, watcher,' to the root of *spähen*, 'to spy.' Deriv. *Eressart*, equiv. to *Spëhtes hart*, lit. 'woodpecker's forest.'

Speck, m., 'bacon, lard, fat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spëc* (*ck*), OHG. *spëch*, m.; corresponding to Du. *spek*, AS. *spic*, OIc. *spik*, n., 'blubber.' A primit. Teut. term,

which is usually connected with Sans. *pīvan*, 'fat,' Gr. *πίον*, 'fat,' Zend *pīvañh*, 'bacon,' the *v* being assumed to be changed into *q* (see *tsf* and *Speichel*).

Speer, m., 'spear,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spēr*, m.; common to Teut., with the corresponding terms, Oic. *spjōr*, plur., 'spear,' AS. *spēre*, E. *spear*, Du. *speer*, OSax. *spēr* (from Teut. *spēr* is derived OFr. *espier*). It is uncertain how the word is connected with Lat. *sparus*, 'hunting-spear'; it may be cognate, or the two languages may have borrowed it from a third. Its relation to *Spären* and *Spērn* is doubtful.

Speiche, f., 'spoke,' from the equiv. MidHG. *speiche*, OHG. *speihha*, f.; a West Teut. word; comp. AS. *spāce*, E. *spoke*, Du. *speek*, OLG. *spīca*, 'spoke.' Its connection with OHG. *spahha*, 'chip, stick,' Du. *spaaik*, 'rafter,' is not certain. *Speiche* is derived from a primit. Teut. *spīk*; so too the cognates of ModHG. **Speicher-nagel**, whose first component is ModHG. (simply MidG.) *spīcher*, m., 'nail.' This corresponds to Du. *spijker*, 'nail,' Oic. *spīk*, 'spike, sprig,' and E. *spike*.

Speichel, m., 'spittle, saliva,' from the equiv. MidHG. *speichel*, OHG. *speihhilla*, *speihhila*, f.; allied to Du. *speeksel* (Goth. **spaukultr*?), 'spittle.' It is uncertain in what way these cognates are connected with the root *spīc*, 'to spit' (see *spēin* and *spuden*).

Speicher, m., 'granary, corn-loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spīcher*, OHG. *spīhheiri* (*spīhhāri*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *spīkārī* and Du. *spijker*. The permutation of the medial *k* to *h* in HG. indicates that the word was borrowed before the 8th cent. (see *Spelt*). Lat. *spēdriūm*, 'granary,' was probably introduced in the 4th cent. from the South of Europe with the art of building in stone (see *Keller*, also *Söllner* and *Ziegel*); it is remarkable, however, that the word rarely occurs in the Rom. languages; *Speicher* is also wanting in Bav. Comp. also *Speide*.

speien, vb., 'to spit, vomit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spīen*, OHG. *spīwan*, str. vb.; a root vb. common to Teut. and found also in other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. *spīwan*, Oic. *spīja*, AS. and OSax. *spīwan*, E. *spew* and Du. *spuwen*, 'to spit'; corresponding to the equiv. Lat. *spuo*, Gr. *πίω*, Lith. *spīauju*, OSlov. *spīuju*, Sans. *sthīr*. *Speichel* and *spēngen* are also connected probably with this common Aryan root *spīw*, 'to spit.'

Speise, f., 'food,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spise*, OHG. *spīsa*, f.; borrowed in the beginning of the 9th cent. from Ital. and MidLat. *spēsa* for *spensa* (with regard to OHG. *ī* for Lat. *ē*, see *spēier* and *Spēite*). Comp. Ital. *spesa*, 'expenditure, expenses' (whence *Spēit*), from Ital. *spēndere*, 'to spend' (see *spēnten*), equiv. to Lat. *expēndere*. *Speise* may have been borrowed contemporaneously with *Spīssel*; comp. further Goth. *mēsa* and OHG. *mīasa*, from Lat. *mēsa*.

Spelt, **Spelz**, m., 'spelt,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spēlte*, *spēlze*, OHG. *spēlta*, *spēlza*, f.; corresponding to AS., E., and Du. *spelt*. The OHG. form *spēlza* (equiv. to AS. *spelt*) was borrowed, as the *z* indicates, prior to the OHG. period (perhaps contemporaneously with *Spēicher*, *Spānne*, and *fōchen*) from Lat. and Ital. *spēlta*, while the OHG. variant *spēlta* points to Ital. *spēlta*. Comp. also with these Fr. *épeautre*, 'spelt.'

Spende, f., 'spending, alms,' from MidHG. *spēnde*, OHG. *spēnta*, f., 'present, gift, alms.' ModHG. **spenden**, vb., 'bestow as a gift, spend, distribute,' from MidHG. *spēnden*, OHG. *spēntōn*, 'to distribute gratuitously,' which was borrowed about the 7th cent. from MidLat. and Ital. *spēndere* (equiv. to Lat. *expēndere*), 'to spend' (to which ModHG. *Speise* belongs); allied to E. *to spend*.

Spengler, m., 'tinker,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spēngeler*; a derivative of MidHG. *spēngel* and *spange*, 'metal ornament, clasp.'

Sperber, m., 'sparrow-hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spērwāre*, *sparwāre*, OHG. *sparwāri*, m. (comp. Du. *spērwer*). A derivative of the Teut. *sparwa-*, 'sparrow' (see *Spērling*); hence *sparwāri* is lit. 'bird of prey that lives on sparrows' (in MidHG. also *spriuze*, f., 'female sparrow-hawk'). OHG. *sparwāri* is a compound of *aro*, 'eagle'; comp. OHG. *mūs-ari*, *chranuh-ari*, and AS. *gōs-heafoc*, *mūs-heafoc*, *spear-heafoc* ('sparrow-hawk,' like OHG. *sparw-ari*). OHG. *aro*, 'eagle,' may appear as *ari* in the second part of a compound. From Teut. are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. *sparaviere*, Fr. *épervier*.—**Sperberbaum**, m., 'service-tree,' is a corruption of MidHG. *spērboum*, the origin of which is obscure.

Spērling, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spērlīne* (*g*), a dimin. of MidHG. *spar*, OHG. *sparo*, m., 'sparrow' (comp. E. *starling*, allied to ModHG. *Staar*), which represents the common Teut. name of the bird. Comp. Goth. *sparwa*, Oic. *spērr*,

AS. *spearwa*, E. *sparrow* (in Du. *mosch. musch*; for the LG. term see *Spining*). Of this stem *sparw-*, which is based on the root *spor*, 'to sprawl' (see *Sperrn*), *Spaß* seems to be a pet form; note also Franc. *Spref*, 'sparrow' (in *Snab* and *Bav.* the usual term is *Spaß*). Comp. *Sperber*.

Sperrn, vb., 'to bar, obstruct, fasten,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sperrn* (pret. *sparte*, OHG. *sparta*), wk. vb., lit. 'to provide with spars.' Deriv. of *Sparrn*.

Spentzen, vb., 'to spit,' from late MidHG. *spintz-n*, an intensive of *spien*, to which ModHG. *spitgen*, equiv. to E. *to spit*, and AS. *spittan*, is also allied.

Spereci, f., 'spice, groceries,' from late MidHG. *specerte*, f., which is formed from Ital. *spezieria*.

Spichen, vb., 'to lard; provide richly,' a ModHG. derivative of *Spief*.

Spiegel, m., 'mirror, looking-glass, reflector,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spiegel*, OHG. *spagal*, m. (comp. Du. *spiegel*). The OHG. term is derived, with a change of gender, from MidLat. *spēgulum* (equiv. to Lat. *speculum*), to which Ital. *specchio* (also *specchio*), 'mirror,' points. The word must have been borrowed, on account of the change of vowels, prior to the OHG. period. OTeut. has a peculiar word for 'mirror'; comp. OHG. *scāchar*, lit. 'shadow container,' from OHG. *scāwo*, AS. *scāw*, 'shadow,' in Goth. *skuggwa*, 'mirror.'

Spil, n., 'play, game, sport,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spil* (gen. *spiles*), n., 'jest, pastime, pleasure'; allied to *spilen*, 'to play, sport, gamble,' MidHG. *spiln*, OHG. *spilōn*, wk. vb., 'to amuse oneself'; comp. Du. *spelen*, AS. *spilian*, OIc. *spila*, 'to play.' There are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

Spieß (1.), m., 'spear, lance, pike,' from MidHG. *spiez*, OHG. *spioz*, m., 'warrior's or hunter's spear'; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. **spīuta-* (whence OFr. *espīet*, 'spear'), OIc. *spjót*, n. (in AS. *sprebt*, see *Sprist*). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.—ModHG. *Spießgelle*, 'accomplice,' lit. 'comrade in arms.'

Spieß (2.), m., 'spit' (cooking), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spiz* (gen. *spizzes*), m.; corresponding to Du. *spit*, AS. *spitu*, E. *spit*. These cognates, whence the equiv. Rom. term, Ital. *spito*, are connected with the adj. *spiz*, of which AS. *spitu* is a subst. form. *Spieß* (Fr. *épote*) is also used in the sense of 'dags or croches

of a stag,' a meaning not found in the earlier periods; yet ModHG. *Spießger* (OHG. *spizzo*, *spizzo*, 'hinnaulus'), 'young stag,' and the borrowed Fr. term *épote*, 'trochings of a stag,' implies the existence of such a meaning. See *Spiz*.

Spille, f., see *Spindel*.

Spilling, m., 'large yellow plum,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spillinc*, *spinlinc* (g), m. Probably connected, like OHG. *spēnalu*, MidHG. *spēnel*, 'pin,' with a primit. Teut. *spīna-*, 'thorn,' which is cognate with Lat. *spīna*, 'thorn' (comp. Ital. *spillo*, 'pin').

Spindel, f., 'spindle, distaff, pivot, peg,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spinnel*, OHG. *spinnala*, f.; the ModHG. variant *Spille*, MidHG. *spille*, is based upon MidHG. *spīnle*.—ModHG. **Spinne**, f., 'spider,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spinne*, OHG. *spīnna*, f., lit. 'spinner.'—**Spinnen**, vb., 'to spin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spinnen*, OHG. *spinnan*, str. vb.; common to Teut. in the same sense. Comp. Goth. *spinnan*, OIc. *spinna*, AS. *spinnan*, E. *to spin*, Du. *spinnen*. While the cognates of ModHG. *weben* are common to Teut., those of *spinnen* have only Lith. *pinti*, 'to plait' (*pāntis*, 'cord'), and OSlov. *pēti*, 'to stretch,' connected with them; comp. the pre-Teut. roots *pen* and *spen*, which occur also in *Spahne*. It is also frequently assumed that *spinnen* and *spinnen* are allied.—ModHG. **Spinnewebe**, f., 'cobweb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spinnewēp*, *wēppe*, OHG. *spinnūn wēppit*, m.

Spion, m., 'spy,' from Fr. *espion*; see *Spähen*.

Spital, **Spittel**, n., 'hospital,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spital* and *spittel*, n.; which is derived from Lat. *hospitale*.

Spitz, adj., 'pointed, acute, sharp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spitz*, *spitze*, OHG. *spizzi*; Goth. **spitj-* (nom. **spitus*) is wanting; comp. *Spieß* (2). No corresponding term is found in the non-Teut. languages.—**Spitz**, m., 'Pomeranian dog,' ModHG. only; an adj. used as a subst.

Spleshen, vb., 'to split, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *splitzen*; corresponding to E. *to split* and the equiv. Du. *splitzen*; an OTeut. root vb. which does not occur elsewhere. To this is allied ModHG. **Spalt**, m., 'splinter,' from MidHG. *splitter*, m. and f. (Goth. **splitra-*; an old *tr* in HG. is not permuted; comp. *fitter*, *treit*, and *zittern*), but in MidHG. a term *spelter*, 'splinter,' connected with *spalten*, is mostly

used. Comp. Du. *splinter*, and the equiv. E. *splint*, *splinter*, derived from the nasalised root.

Spor, m., 'mould,' allied to MidHG. *spær*, 'dry, rough,' OHG. *spōri*, 'mellow, rotten'; cognate terms are wanting.

Sporn, m., **Sporen**, plur., 'spur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spor*, *spore*, OHG. *sporo*, m.; corresponding to Du. *spoor*, AS. *spōra*, *spura*, E. *spur*, and the equiv. Oic. *spore*. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. *sprone* and Fr. *eperon*, 'spur.' Teut. *sporo*, m., 'spur,' is based on a str. verbal root *spær*, 'to kick,' which is preserved in ModHG. *Spur*, *spüren*, and E. *to spurn*. Comp. OHG., OSax., and AS. *spurnan*, 'to tread,' with which Sans. *spūn*, 'to kick away,' Gr. *σπαίρω*, 'to struggle' (Lat. *sperno*, 'I despise,' has a figurative sense), and Lith. *spirti*, 'to tread,' are primit. allied. Comp. also *Sperling* (lit. 'sprawler'?). Since the orig. sense of the Aryan root *spær* is 'to kick,' *Speer* cannot be connected with it.

Sporfeln, plur., 'fees, perquisites,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. *sportula*.

Spott, m., 'mockery, banter, scorn, laughing-stock,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spot* (gen. *spottes*), m., 'mockery, scorn, disgrace'; its early occurrence in OHG. shows that it is a genuine HG. word. It is remarkable that the LG. dialects have a medial *tt* in the corresponding words; comp. Du. *spot*, Oic. *spott*, n., 'mockery.' ModHG. and MidHG. *spotten*, 'to mock, scoff at,' OHG. *spotton*, equiv. to Du. *spotten* and Oic. *spotta*. The cognates seem to imply a Goth. **spubbōn* (for Goth. *þb*, equiv. to HG. *tt*, see *Schmiedē*), whose origin cannot be discovered. Lat. *spatum* is scarcely allied.

Sprache, f., 'speech, language, utterance,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sprāche*, OHG. *sprāhha*. An abstract of **sprechen** (comp. AS. *spræc*), 'to speak, say, utter,' which comes from the equiv. MidHG. *sprāchen*, OHG. *sprēhhan*, a str. vb. peculiar to the West Teut. languages; comp. OSax. *sprēkan*, Du. *spreken*, AS. *sprēcān*. The corresponding E. *to speak* (and *speech*), from AS. *spēcān* (and *spēc*), points to a Teut. root. *spek*, which appears also in MidHG. *spēhten*, 'to chatter.' The Teut. root *sprek* has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages; it is perhaps related to Sans. *spārj*, 'to rustle.' For an obsolete term, also mean-

ing 'to speak,' see under *Widste*; the current term in the UpG. dialects is *reben*.

Sprehe, f., 'starling,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. OSax. *sprā*, Du. *spreuw*, North Fris. *sprīan*, 'starling.' Origin obscure. From an OTeut. dial. the equiv. OFr. *esprohon* was borrowed.

Spreiten, vb., 'to spread, strew,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spreiten*, wk. vb., 'to unfold'; a primary form also occurs, MidHG. *spriten*, *spriden*, 'to spread,' Comp. Du. *spreiden*, *spreijen*, AS. *sprādan*, E. *to spread*. The Teut. root *sprēþ* has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; no connection with *breit* is possible.

Spreizen, vb., 'to spread open, stride,' earlier ModHG. *spreußen*, lit. 'to stretch upwards like a prop or buttress,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sprīutzen* (*sprīuzen*), 'to prop, support.' Allied to MidHG. *sprīuz*, f., 'buttress,' which is derived from the stem of *sprēßen*.

Sprengel, m., 'sprinkling brush; diocese, jurisdiction,' from MidHG. *sprengel*, m., 'brush for sprinkling holy water, sprinkle,' with a remarkable change of meaning.—**sprengen**, vb., 'to burst, break open, blow up,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sprengen*, 'to cause to spring,' is a causative of *springen*.

Sprengel (1.), m., 'springe, noose, snare,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *sprengel*, 'loop in a cable.' The latter, like OHG. *sprinka*, MidHG. *sprinke*, f., 'bird-trap,' is based on a prim. form *springjō*, from which E. *springe* is also derived. This prim. form is probably cognate with Lith. *sringti*, 'to choke,' *sprangūs*, 'choking,' Lett. *sprangāt*, 'to cord, confine.'

Sprengel (2.), m., 'speck, spot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *sprengel*, *sprinkel*, m., 'spot,' for which in MidHG. a form *spreckel* without a nasal is used (also **sprünkel* in *sprünkeleht*, 'spotted'), allied to Ic. *sprekla*, Swed. *språkka*, 'little spot,' Swiss *sprigel*, *sprügel*. These cognates may be connected with E. *to freckle*, *freckle*, and further with Gr. *περικνός*, Sans. *prēni*, 'spotted, variegated,' if *sprek* (*sprey*) and *prek* (*preg*) be regarded as the Aryan roots (with regard to the interchange of *sp* and *p*, comp. that of *st* and *t* under *broßeln* and *Stier*). In that case there would probably be no historic connection between *sprengeln* and *springen*.

Spreu, f., 'chaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sprīu* (gen. *sprīuwes*), n.

A specifically HG. word, which, like MidHG. *spræwen*, MidDu. *spraeien* (Goth. **sprēwjan*), 'to emit sparks, fly as dust, scatter,' is based on a Teut. and an Aryan root *sprēw*, 'to emit sparks,' of which, however, no further traces can be found (see further *sprühen*). The corresponding LG. word is represented by the cognates, E. *chaff* and Du. *kaf*.

Spruchwort, n., 'proverb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sprichwort*, n. (the form *Spruchwort* first occurs in early ModHG. only), lit. 'uttered word.'

Spiegel, with the variant **Sprügel**, m., 'support of an awning, tilt,' a ModHG. word of the MidG. group; not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods. No cognate terms have as yet been found.

sprießen, vb., 'to sprout, shoot forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spriezzen* (OHG. **spriozan*?), str. vb.; corresponding to Du. *spruiten*, AS. *sprítan*, and E. *to sprout*. From this Teut. root *sprüt*, 'to grow up,' are derived E. *to sprit*, 'to sprout' (AS. *sprytlan*), as well as AS. *spreót*, 'pole, shaft,' equiv. to Du. *spriet*, 'javelin, spear, bowsprit,' whence ModHG. *Spriet* in *Bugspriet*. Comp. further *spritzen* and *Spresse*. No terms undoubtedly cognate are found in the non-Teut. languages.

springen, vb., 'to spring, leap, jump,' from the equiv. MidHG. *springen*, OHG. *springan*, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *springan*, Du. *springen*, AS. *sprungan*, E. *to spring*, Goth. **spriggan*. From this common Teut. vb., to which ModHG. *Sprung*, m. (MidHG. and OHG. *sprung*), is allied, the cognates of Ital. *springare*, 'to jog, swing one's legs,' are derived. An allied Aryan root *sprgh*, with a nasal exists in Gr. *σπέρχθεσθαι*, 'to hasten,' *σπερχνός*, 'hasty.'

spritzen, vb., earlier *sprühen*, 'to squirt, squirt, spout forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sprützen*, whence Ital. *spruzzare* and *sprizzare* were borrowed; allied to MidHG. *sprütze*, ModHG. *Spitze*, f., 'syringe, squirt'; derivs. of the Teut. root *sprüt*, 'to grow up, shoot forth' (see *sprühen*). Comp. E. *to sprit*, 'to spirt' and 'to sprout.'

spröde, adj., 'brittle; shy, coy,' ModHG. only; corresponding to ModFlem. *sprooi*, early ModDu. *spru*, MidE. *spreþe*, 'infirma, brittle.' The adj., an old formation (like *flöde* and *müde*) from the Teut. root *sprēw*, 'to be scattered as dust' (see *Spreu*), is not

recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods of the language.

Sprosse, f., 'shoot, sprout; rung,' from MidHG. *sprozze*, OHG. *sprozso*, m., 'rung.' This meaning is probably derived from an older signification ('twig'); comp. Oic. *sprote*, 'twig, rod, staff,' AS. *sprotā*, 'twig.' These terms are connected with the Teut. root *sprüt* in *sprühen*, of which *Spresse*, 'sprout,' is a ModHG. derivative; from the latter *Spresling* is derived.

Sprotte, f., 'sprat,' prop. a LG. word, which corresponds to the equiv. Du. *sprot*, E. *sprat*, and AS. *sprott*. Its earlier history has not been ascertained.

Spruch, m., 'saying, adage, sentence, judgment,' from MidHG. *spruch*, m., 'that which is uttered, word, speech'; a MidHG. derivative of the vb. *sprechen*.

sprühen, vb., 'to emit sparks, sparkle,' first recorded in ModHG., but MidHG. **sprüejen*, OHG. **spruowen*, are to be assumed. Its connection with MidHG. *spræwen*, 'to fly as dust,' and ModHG. *Spreu*, leads to the root *sprēw* (*sprōw*), 'to be scattered as dust'; see further *sprede*.

spucken, vb., 'to haunt' (of a ghost), ModHG. only; its early history cannot be discovered; how it is connected with the root *spēw* (see *spreien*) is uncertain.

Spuk, m., 'spectre, ghost,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; it is unknown to UpG. (the strictly HG. form *Spuch* occurs in early ModHG.); comp. LG. and Du. *spook*, from Teut. *spauka-*. Allied to Swed. *spok*, 'scarecrow,' Dan. *spøg*, 'joke, fun,' Norweg. *spjok*, 'ghost' (E. *spook* is of Scand. origin). It is uncertain whether the word is related to Lith. *spūgulas*, 'splendour.'

Spule, f., 'spool, bobbin,' from MidHG. *spuole*, m., 'spool, tube, quill,' OHG. *spuola*, f., *spuolo*, m., 'spool'; corresponding to Du. *spoel*, E. *spool*. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. *spuola*, 'shuttle,' OFr. *épolet*, 'spindle.' Connected with the root *spa*, 'to draw,' adduced under *spannen* and *spinnen*?

spülen, vb., 'to rinse, wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spüelen*, OHG. *spuolen*, wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *spoelen*, AS. *spēlan*. Its connection with the preceding word is not clear.—The corresponding collective **Spütsch**, n., 'dish-wash, swill,' is based on MidHG. *spüelach* (OHG. **spuolahî*).

Spund, m., 'bung, bunghole, channel,' from MidHG. *spunt* (gen. *spuntas*), m.,

'bung-hole, valve in the tube of a pump.' The persistent *t* of the MidHG. inflected form points of itself to the foreign origin of the term, and still more so the MidHG. variants *punct* and *pfunt*, as well as ModHG. (dial.) *Bunt* and *Bunbe* (as to the period when the word was borrowed, comp. *Wein*). Du. *spou*, *spun*, 'bung,' and Fr. *boude*, 'sluice, plug,' *bondon*, 'bung,' are corresponding terms, derived from the MidHG. words, which are based on Lat. *puncta*, 'prick, puncture, opening made in a pipe.' With regard to the *s* of MidHG. *spunt*, comp. Ital. *spuntone*, 'spontoon,' *spuntare*, 'to blunt,' allied to Lat. *punctum*.

Spur, *f.*, 'track, trace, footstep, vestige,' from MidHG. *spur* (*spür*), *n.* and *f.*, 'footstep,' beside which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spor* occurs; connected with the Teut. and Aryan root *spēr* (see *Speru*), 'to tread.' To this is allied the ModHG. denominative *spüren*, 'to trace, investigate, discover,' from MidHG. *spürn*, OHG. *spuren*, *spurren*, and *spürren*, *wk. vb.*, lit. 'to follow in search of the track of game,' then 'to go in quest of, trace, examine.' This figurative sense recurs in all the Teut. languages (comp. Du. *speuren*, AS. *spyrian*, OIc. *spyrja*), and is probably a relic of the terms used by OTeut. hunters.

sputen, *vb.*, 'to speed, make haste,' from the equiv. MidHG. **spuoten* (not recorded), OHG. *spuotôn*; allied to MidHG. and OHG. *spuot*, *f.*, 'success, dispatch,' which is the abstract of MidHG. and OHG. *spuon* (*spuoan*), 'to succeed, be successful' (*sputen* is wanting in Suab. and Bav.). To the same cognates E. *speed*, from AS. *spēd*, 'success' (AS. *spōwan*, 'to make progress'), Du. *spoed*, 'haste,' *spoeden*, 'to hasten.' With the root *spō* (*spē*) contained in these words, Sans. *spṛhá*, 'to swell, grow, thrive,' and OSlov. *spěja* (*spěti*), 'to be successful,' are connected; so too perhaps Lat. *spatium*.

spützen, *vb.*, equiv. to *spenzen*.

Staat, *m.*, 'state, country, pomp, show,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like Du. *staat*, and E. *state*, from Lat. *status*, whence also Fr. *état* and Ital. *stato*. The meaning 'display' also belongs to Fr. *état*. *Staat* is a totally different word.

Stab, *m.*, 'staff, stick, staff-officers,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stap* (gen. *stabes*), *m.*, 'stick, prop, staff'; a common Teut. word, represented also by Goth. *stafs* (*h*), AS. *staf*, E. *staff*, Du. *staf* (comp. also *Buch-*

staf under *Buch*). Its relation to the similarly sounding OHG. *vb. stabên*, 'to be still,' leads to an Aryan root *stap*, 'to be firm,' which is implied by Sans. *sthāpāy*; 'to cause to stand, erect,' or to Aryan *stabh* in Lith. *stābas*, *stōbras*, 'statue,' *stēbas*, 'staff, buttress.'

Stachel, *m.*, 'sting, prickle, goad,' from the equiv. MidHG. (very rarely) *stachel*, OHG. *stahhulla* (*stacchulla*), *f.*; a rather late derivative of *stāphen*.

Stadel, *m.*, 'barn,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stadel*, OHG. *stadal*, *m.*; an old derivative of the Aryan root *stā*, 'to stand,' prop. signifying 'standing-place'; comp. Lat. *stabulum*, 'stable,' allied to *stare*, 'to stand,' Sans. *sthātra*, 'standing-place,' allied to *sthā*, 'to stand.' Comp. *Stāphen* also.

Staden, *m.*, 'bank, shore,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stade*, OHG. *stado*, *m.*; corresponding to Goth. *stap*, AS. *stōp*, OSax. *stath*, 'bank.' The common Teut. stem *stapō-* (with which *Stēstade*, ModHG. only, is connected) is formed from the Aryan root *stā* (see *stāhen* and *Stätte*), and signifies 'bank' in the sense of 'terra firma.' *Staten* is the genuine HG. word for the prop. MidG. and LG. *Ufer*.

Stadt, *f.*, 'city, town,' from MidHG. *stat*, *f.*, 'place, situation, spot, locality, town,' OHG. *stat*, *f.*, 'place, spot.' Prop. identical with *Statt* and *Stätte* (the meaning 'town' was first developed in the MidHG. period; the earlier term was *Burg*, OHG. and MidHG. *burg*, *f.*). See *Statt*.

Staffel, *f.*, 'rung; step, degree,' from MidHG. *staffel* (*stāffel*, usually *stapfel*), *m.* and *f.*, 'grade, degree,' OHG. *stāffal* (*stapsal*), *m.*, *staffala*, *f.*, 'foundation, basis, step.' A derivative of the Teut. root *stap*, 'to go' (in *Stapfe* and *Stufe*); allied to the LG. cognates of *Stapfel*.

Staffette, *f.*, 'courier, special messenger,' ModHG. only; see *Stapfel*.

Stahl, *m.*, 'steel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stahel*, *m.* and *n.* (contracted *stāl*, with the variant *stachel*), OHG. *stahal* (*stāl*, **stahhal*); corresponding to Du. *staal*, AS. *stāle*, *steli*, *n.*, E. *steel*, and the equiv. OIc. *stāl* (Goth. **stahla-*), *n.* A pre-Teut. form *staklo-* is implied by the cognate OPruss. *stakla*, 'steel.' Other corresponding terms are wanting in the Aryan languages (so too in the case of *Wels* and *Silber* the Teut. terms are related only to the Slav.).

Staken, *m.*, 'stake, pale, boat-hook,'

ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. Du. *staak*, AS. *staca*, E. *stake*, and the equiv. OSw. *staki*. From these cognates, which, like *Stafel*, are connected with *stefen*, the equiv. Rom. class of Ital. *stacca* is derived.

Stall, m., 'stall, stable, sty,' from MidHG. *stal* (*ll*), m. and n., 'standing or dwelling place, spot, stable,' OHG. *stal* (*ll*), m., 'stable, spot'; prop. identical with *Stelle*. The two senses of the OHG. word are ramifications of a prim. meaning, 'standing-place.' Corresponding to Du. *stal*, 'stable, stall,' AS. *steall*, 'stable, standing-place,' E. *stall*. The cognates (whence also *stellen*) are connected with the Aryan root *stal*, appearing in *Stuhl*. From Teut. *stallo-* are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. *stallo*, 'spot,' Fr. *étal*, 'butcher's bench,' *étiau*, 'butcher's stall,' Ital. *stalla*, 'stable,' Ital. *stallone*, Fr. *étron*, and the equiv. E. *stallion*.

Stamm, m., 'stem, trunk, stock, tribe,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stam* (*mm*), m., 'trunk, pedigree, race, reason, cause'; corresponding to Du. *stam*, AS. *stemn* (*stæfn*), E. *stem* (see *Stevn*), Oic. *stafn*. The implied Teut. *stamno-* (hardly for *stabno-*, allied to *Stab*), a derivative of the Aryan root *stā*, 'to stand,' is equiv. to Ir. *tamon* (for **stamon-*), 'pedigree,' and Gr. *στάμνος*, 'wine jar,' the meaning of which recalls ModHG. *Ständer*.

stammeln, vb., 'to stammer, stutter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stammeln*, *stamel-*, OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*. A derivative of OHG. *stammal*, *stamal*, 'stammering,' on whose earlier variant *stamm-ēr*, *stam-ēr* (nom. sing. masc.), is based OHG. *stammēn*, *stamēn*, 'to stammer.' Comp. the Goth. adj. *stamms*, Oic. *stamr*, 'stammering,' and also *stumm*. The prop. LG. *stammern* agrees with Du. *stameren*, E. *to stammer* (comp. AS. *stamor*, 'stammering'). For the root *stam*, 'to check' (*stammeln*, 'to falter frequently'), see *ungestüm* and *stemmen*.

stammen, vb., 'to originate (from), descend, proceed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stammen*; allied to *Stamm*.

stampfen, vb., 'to stamp, pound,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stampfen*, n. OHG. *stampfōn*; a derivative of ModHG. *Stampf*, MidHG. and OHG. *stampf*, 'punch'; comp. Du. *stampen*, E. *to stamp*, Oic. *stappa* (for **stampa*), 'to stamp, push.' From these cognates Ital. *stampare*, Fr. *étamper*, 'to impress,' Ital. *stampa*, 'stamp, impression,'

and Fr. *estampe*, are borrowed. Akin to *Stempel* and *stumpf*. The Teut. root *stamp* (*stump*), 'to push,' contained in these words, seems to be connected with Gr. *στέμνω*, 'I tread' (and Sans. *stamba*, 'post?'). Comp. *Stappe* and *Stempel*.

Stand, m., 'state, position, rank, stand,' from MidHG. *stant* (*d*), m., 'state, condition'; from the root *stand* (see *stehen*).

Standarte, f., 'standard, banner,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stanzhart* (*standert*), m. Borrowed in the 13th cent. from OFr. *estandard* (Fr. *étendard*), 'flag,' or preferably from the equiv. Ital. *standardo*, which is based on Lat. *extendere*. From the same source E. *standard* is derived.

Ständer, m., 'high desk, pole, water-cask,' ModHG. only; a LG. word; corresponding to Du. *stander*, 'pillar'; allied to *Stand*.

ständig, adj., 'standing, stationary, constant,' ModHG. only (MidHG. and OHG. *stendlic* in compounds like *inständig*); allied to *Stand*, 'continuance.' Comp. *bestendec*, 'continuous,' an adj. occurring even in MidHG.

Stange, f., 'pole, stake, curb-bit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stange*, OHG. *stanga*, f.; corresponding to Du. and E. *stang*, Oic. *stong*, f., 'pole.' From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. class of Ital. *stanga*, 'pole.' Teut. *stangō* is usually connected with the Teut. root *sting* (see *stehen*), preserved in E. *to sting*. For a similar development of meaning see *Stafn*. Deriv. *Stengel*.

Stapel, m., 'support, stocks (for ships),' ModHG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to HG. *Stafel*. Comp. Du. *stapel*, 'heap, staple-town,' E. *staple* (hence Fr. *étape*, 'depot, emporium'). "The development of meaning in the cognates ranges through the meanings 'support (AS. *stapol*), foundation (OHG. *staffol*), frame, heap, piled-up goods.'" See the following word.

Stapfe, m., 'footprint, footstep,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stapfe*, OHG. *stapfo* (*stapfo*), m.; allied to MidHG. and OHG. *stepfen*, also MidHG. *stapfen*, OHG. *stapfōn*, 'to tread,' which corresponds to the AS. str. vb. *stæppan*. Comp. Du. *stap*, 'step,' *stappen*, 'to step,' and the E. word *step*. The Teut. verbal root *stap*, 'to tread, step, go,' to which *Stafel* and *Stufe* are allied, appears in a nasalised form in the cognate *stampfen*. From Teut. is borrowed Ital. *staffa*, 'stirrup,' whence *staffetta*, 'courier,'

is derived. Since the Aryan root *stab* may have had a variant *stap*, it is possible that OSlav. *stopa*, 'track,' is primit. allied to *Ḫtape*.

Star, m., 'starling,' from the equiv. MidHG. *star*, m., OHG. *stara*, f.; corresponding to AS. *stær*, *stearn*, E. *stare*, OIc. *stare*, *sturre*, 'starling'; primit. allied to Lat. *sturnus*. E. *starling* indicates the derivation of ModHG. *Ḫperling* (OHG. *sparo*). — **Star**, m., 'cataract' (of the eye), has been deduced in ModHG. from MidHG. *starblind* (*d*), OHG. *starblind* (comp. Du. *staarblind*), adj., 'blind from a cataract,' which has no connection with the name of the bird, since it more probably belongs to the same root as ModHG. *starren* (OHG. *starên*), 'to look fixedly, stare.' In AS., besides *stærblind*, a curious form, *pærblind* occurs, the first component of which is AS. *pær*, 'bittern'; comp. Gr. *γλαύκωμα*, from *γλαύξ*, 'owl.' Hence the instinctive connection between the name of the bird and the disease is quite comprehensible.

stark, adj., 'strong,' from MidHG. *starc* (and *starch*), OHG. *starc* (and *starah*), adj., 'strong, vigorous, big'; corresponding to OSax. *stark*, Du. *sterk*, AS. *stearc*, E. *stark*, OIc. *sterkr*. To the same Teut. root *stark* belong by a different gradation Goth. *gastarþknan*, 'to become parched, wither away,' OIc. *storkna*, 'to curdle,' OHG. *storchanên*, 'to become fixed, hard'; hence perhaps 'fixed' is the primit. meaning of the root. Lith. *stręgti*, 'to stiffen, become numb,' and ModPers. *suturg* (base **strga*), 'strong,' are primit. allied. Deriv. ModHG. *Ḫstärke*, f., 'starch' (note the E. word).

Ḫstärke, f., 'heifer,' ModHG. only, properly a LG. word. Scarcely allied to ModHG. *Ḫstier*; connected rather, like MidHG. *stër*, OHG. *stëro*, 'ram,' with Goth. *staira*, 'sterile,' which is primit. allied to Gr. *στéρος*, *στéρφος*, 'sterile,' Lat. *sterilis*, Sans. *sturi*, 'sterile.' Connected with the following word.

starr, adj., 'fixed, staring,' ModHG. only; probably a LG. word. Comp. the rare MidHG. *starren*, 'to become fixed,' allied to the Teut. root *ster*, *star*, with which the cognates of *Star* and *Ḫstärke* are connected. With these comp. Sans. *sthira*, 'firm, strong,' Gr. *στερεός*, 'hard.'—ModHG. **starren**, vb., 'to look fixedly, stare,' from the equiv. MidHG. *starn*, OHG. *starên*, which is more closely connected with *Ḫstar* than with *starr*.

Statt, f., 'place, stead,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stat*, f., 'place, spot'; from the plur. (OHG. *steti*, MidHG. *stęte*) is derived ModHG. *Ḫtätte*, f., 'place, site.' Corresponding to Du. *stede*, *sted*, 'spot, place, small town.' The ModHG. prep. *stätt* (comp. *traft*) is properly an oblique case of the subst.; in MidHG. (very rarely) *an... stęte*, 'in place of,' &c. ModHG. *zu stätten* (as in the phrase *zu stätten feumen*, 'to serve one's turn, be useful') is not connected with this word *Ḫtatt*, but is based on MidHG. *stat*, OHG. *stata*, f., 'convenient spot or period, occasion, help'; hence even in MidHG. *ze staten*, OHG. *zi statu*, 'at a suitable time, for assistance.' With this is associated ModHG. *gestatten*, MidHG. *gestaten*, OHG. *gistatôn*, 'to permit,' lit. 'to furnish a good opportunity.' OHG. *stata* is, like *stat* (gen. *steti*), a verbal abstract of *stęten*. — ModHG. *stättfinten*, 'to take place,' from MidHG. *state finden*, 'to find a good opportunity.'—**stättlich**, adj., 'stately, magnificent, considerable,' a ModHG. derivative of MidHG. *stat*, 'good opportunity.'

Staub, n., 'dust, spray,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stoup* (gen. *stoubes*), m.; also, by a different formation, ModHG. *Ḫstüpp*, MidHG. *stippe*, OHG. *stuppi*, 'dust,' which, like Goth. *stubjus*, is connected with *stęten*, 'to fly as dust, scatter.'

Stäube, f., 'veil, sleeve, muff, mitten,' from MidHG. *stäche*, OHG. *stähha*, f., 'the broad pendant sleeve on a woman's dress, kerchief, veil, cloth, apron'; corresponding to AS. *stocu*, 'long sleeve, OIc. *ståka*. The Rom. cognate, Fr. *étui* (Ital. *astuccio*), 'case,' has been derived from a Teut. **ståkjo*. Teut. *stākō* (*stākjo*) is usually connected with a pre-Teut. root *stäg*; OLG. *stākan*, Du. *stuiken*, 'to pile up, push,' and Lith. *stągti*, 'to look aloft.'

Stäude, f., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stāde*, OHG. *stāda*, f., a specifically HG. word, wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Its genuine Teut. origin is, however, undoubted. It seems, like *stęten*, to belong to a primitively cognate Aryan root *stū*, which appears in Gr. *στύλος*, 'pillar,' and *στύω*, 'to look fixedly,' and also in *stügen*.

stauen, vb., 'to dam in, stow away, pack,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stouwen*, 'to put a stop to, arrest, restrain' (properly identical with MidHG. and OHG. *stouwen*, 'to abuse, rate, accuse'?). Allied to ModHG. *stauen*, 'to be amazed' (orig. a Swiss

word, adopted as a literary term in the last century), which is wanting in MidHG. and OHG. For the early history of *stauen* and *stauenen* the older periods give no further clue, yet comp. root *stā*, 'to look fixedly,' under *Staude*.

Staupe, f., 'rod, scourge,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *stāpe*, 'post to which a criminal is bound and beaten with rods'; hence *stāpen*, 'to flog, scourge,' which occurs in ModHG. only. Corresponding to OFris. *stāpa*, 'public chastisement with the rod.' Early history obscure.

stechen, vb., 'to prick, stab, engrave,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stēchen*, OHG. *stēhhan*, str. vb. From this strong verbal root *stek*, which is preserved in MidEur. Teut. (OSax. *stēkan*, Du. *steken*, OFris. *steka*); comp. *stichen*, *Stechen*, and *Stichel*. By passing from the *i* class into the *e* class this root (comp. *hiften*) originated in an older form *stik*, pre-Teut. *stig*, which has a variant *tig*, 'to be sharp,' in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Sans. *tij*, 'to be sharp, sharpen' (*tigmā*, 'pointed, sharp'), Gr. *στίγμα*, 'prick, point,' from *στίζω*, 'to mark with a pointed instrument, prick,' Lat. *instigare*, 'to goad on, incite.' Whether these are connected further with a prehistoric root *stik*, *stink* (see *Stange*), is uncertain.—**Stechen**, m., 'stick, staff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stēcke* (*stēche*), OHG. *stēccho* (*stēhho*), m. Corresponding to AS. *sticca*, E. *stick*; lit. perhaps 'pricker,' like *Stange*, allied to E. *sting*.—ModHG. **stecken**, wk. vb., 'to stick, fix, put, place, conceal,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stecken*, 'to fasten by sticking, fix firmly,' lit. 'to make something stick'; a recent factitive of *stechen* (properly **stakjan* for **stakjan*, from the root *stik*). From the intransit. meaning of MidHG. *stecken*, 'to remain fast,' is derived the equiv. ModHG. *stehen*, str. vb., 'to stick, remain fast, be fixed.' The Rom. cognates, Ital. *stecco*, 'thorn,' *stecca*, 'staff,' Fr. *étiquette*, 'ticket' (on goods, &c.), are based on derivatives of the Teut. root *stik*, *stēk*.

Steg, m., 'path, narrow wooden bridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stēc* (gen. *stēges*), m.; allied to *stēgen*; also dialectically *Stēge*, f., equiv. to *Stiege*, 'stair.'—ModHG. **Stegreif**, m., 'stirrup,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stēgreif*, OHG. *stēgareif*. An OTeut. term, as is shown by the correspondence between HG. and AS. *stigerāp*, E. *stirrup*, OIc. *stigreip*; lit. 'rope, ring for mounting a horse' (the term *Stēgibügel*,

'stirrup,' equiv. to Du. *stijgbeugel*, is unknown to MidHG. and OHG. See, however, *Bügel*).

stehen, vb., 'to stand, remain,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stēn*, str. vb.; besides the root *stai*, which may be deduced from this verb, MidHG. and OHG. *stān* indicates another root. The form of this root *stai* (*stā*) was extended to *stand* (*stab*), from which most of the dialects form the pres. stem; comp. Goth. *standan*, AS. *standan*, E. *to stand* (E. *to stay* is derived from Rom.; comp. OFr. *estayer*), OHG. *stantan*, MidHG. (rarely) *standen*. The pres. stem was, in the Teut. group, formed from the root *stand* (*stab*), while the substant. derivatives were chiefly based on the Aryan root *stā* (comp. *Stadt*, *Statt*, *stetig*). This recurs (as in the case of *fommen*, *gehen*, *fügen*) in all the Aryan languages in the same sense. Comp. Sans. *sthā*, Gr. *ἵσταναι*, Lat. *stare*, OSlov. *stati*, 'to stand.'

stehlen, vb., 'to steal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stēln*, OHG. *stēlan*; a common Teut. str. vb. Comp. Goth. *stilan*, OIc. *stela*, AS. *stēlan*, E. *to steal* (to which *stealth* is allied), Du. *stelen*, OSax. *stēlan*, 'to steal.' The root is confined to Teut., and corresponds only partly to Gr. *σπερίσσω*, 'to rob'; perhaps the Teut. *l* instead of the Gr. *ρ* is due to *hēhlen* (on account of the frequent combination of *hēhlen* and *stehlen*). A vb. corresponding to the Gr. *κλέπτω*, 'to steal,' is preserved in Goth. (comp. Goth. *hlifan*, 'to steal').

stief, a. l. j., 'stiff, rigid, pedantic, formal,' from MidHG. *stif*, 'stiff, fixed, upright, brave, stately'; probably a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. *stijf*, AS. *stif* (E. *stiff*), OIc. *stifr*, 'fixed, stiff.' The Teut. root *stif*, in these cognates, occurs in the non-Teut. languages as *stip*; Lat. *stipes*, 'stake, stick,' Lith. *stiprus*, 'strong, firm,' *stipti*, 'to become stiff.' Comp. also *Stift*.

stiege, m., 'path, footway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stīc* (gen. *stīges*), m.; allied to **steigen**, 'to mount,' which is based on the equiv. MidHG. *stīgen*, OHG. *stīgan*, str. vb. The vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. *stīgan*, Du. *stīgen*, AS. *stīgan* (E. *to stiy*), Goth. *steigan*. The Teut. root *stīg* (comp. also *Steg*, *steil*) corresponds to the widely-diffused Aryan root *stīgh*, 'to step, stride,' which appears in Sans. (rare) *stigh*, 'to step, stride,' Gr. *σρείχω*, 'to go,' Lat. *vestigium*, 'track, trace,' OSlov. *stignati*, 'to hasten'; hence the

meaning of the verbal root has been modified in Teut.—The vb. **steigern**, ‘to raise, increase, put up to auction,’ allied to Mid HG. and OHG. *steigen*, ‘to cause something to ascend, to elevate or extol something,’ occurs in early ModHG. only; hence the vb. means lit. ‘to cause something to mount in price.’

steil, adj., ‘steep,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. *steil*, the variants of which, *steigel*, OHG. *steigal*, prove the origin of *steil* (lit. ‘mounting’) from the cognates discussed under *Steig*. Comp. Du. *steil*, AS. *stēgl*, *s’ēger*, ‘steep’; to these are allied OHG. *stēcchal*, *stēhhal*, MidHG. *stēckel* (*stēchel*), ‘steep,’ Bav., Alsat., MidHG., and LG. *stäckel*, ‘steep’ (in the UpG. dialects *steil* seems to be entirely unknown).

Stein, m., ‘stone,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *stein*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *stains*, Oic. *steinn*, AS. *stān*, E. *stone* (to which E. dial. *steen*, ‘stone vessel,’ from AS. *stēne*, ‘pitcher’ is allied; comp. OHG. *steinna*, ‘pitcher’), Du. *steen*, OSax. *stén*. The common Teut. *staino* is related pre-historically to OSlov. *stěna*, ‘wall’ (*stěnnŭ*, ‘rocky, stony’), as well as to Gr. *στία*, *στίον*, ‘pebble.’—**Steinmetze**, see under *Meze* (1).

Steiß, m., ‘rump, buttocks’ (with MidG. *ei* instead of *eu*), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stēuz* (hence also the early Mod HG. variant *Steiß*), m., corresponding to Du. *stuit*. It is probably based on a Teut. *stūwot*, which is primit. allied to Lat. *stīva*, ‘plough handle.’

Stelle, f., ‘place, spot, situation, office,’ from MidHG. *stal*, m., ‘standing-place’ (comp. *Stall*), or more probably a recent derivative of *stellen*, MidHG. and OHG. *stellen*, ‘to put up, erect, fix, establish,’ a denominative of Teut. *stallo*, ‘standing-place,’ discussed under *Stall*. From the Aryan root *stel*, ‘to stand’ (an extended form of Aryan *stā*, see *stehen*), comp. *Stuhl* and *Stiel*, and especially Gr. *στέλλω*, ‘to put, send,’ *στόλος*, ‘expedition,’ Sans. *sthāna* (for *sthūna*), ‘pillar,’ *sthal*, ‘to stand firm.’ To this word *stullen* and *Stelle* are also allied.

Stelze, f., ‘stilt, wooden leg,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stelze*, OHG. *stelza*, f.; corresponding to Du. *stelt*, Dan. *stytte*, Swed. *stylda*, and the equiv. E. *stilt*. Probably a genuine Teut. word, the early history of which is, however, obscure.

stemmen, vb., ‘to stem, check, oppose,’

from MidHG. and OHG. *stemmen* (*stemmen*), ‘to check, restrain, cause to stand.’ For the root *stam*, see under *stammeln*, *stamm*, *ungestüm*.

Stempel, m., ‘stamp, die, pestle,’ Mod HG. only, properly a LG. word, of which the HG. form is *stempfel*; comp. Du. *stempel*, allied to *stampfen*.

Stengel, m., ‘stem, stalk,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stengel*, OHG. *stengil*; a diminutive of *Stange*.

stuppen, vb., ‘to quilt, stitch,’ from Mid HG. *stēppen*, ‘to prick here and there, sew in rows, stitch’; an intensive form from the root of *Stift*.

sterben, vb., ‘to die,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stērbēn*, OHG. *stērbān*, str. vb., corresponding to OSax. *stērbān*, Du. *sterren*, AS. *steorfan*, ‘to die,’ E. *to starve*. In East Teut. this term is wanting (comp the root discussed under *tet*). Oic., however, preserves a corresponding *starf*, n., ‘work, trouble, effort,’ to which *starfa*, ‘to take pains,’ and *stjarfe*, ‘tetanus, locked jaw,’ are allied. The parallel development of Gr. *οὐ κἀμύρες*, ‘the dead,’ from *κἀμύω*, ‘to take pains,’ shows that we may assign, on the basis of the Scand. words, the primary meaning ‘to torment oneself’ to the West Teut. *stērbān*. Unfortunately the early history of the Teut. root *stērb* is obscure. For the primit. Aryan root for ‘to die’ see under *Merb*.

Sterke, f., ‘cow’; see *Stärke*.

Sterling, m., from MidHG. *sterline* (*σ*), m., ‘a coin,’ whence E. *sterling*. The Mid HG. word *sterline* (*sterline*) indicates by its formation, which is similar to that of *Þfenning* and *Þhillung*, that it is an old word; its early history is, however, obscure.

Stern, m., ‘star,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. *stērne*, OHG. *sterno*, m. (OHG. and Mid HG. variant *stērn*); comp. Goth. *stairnō*, f., Oic. *stjarna*, f., ‘star.’ OHG. *stēr-no* seems to be linked with OHG. *sun-no*, *má-no*, like Goth. *stairnō*, f., with Goth. *sun-nō*, f.; the earlier MidHG. variant *stērre*, OHG. and OSax. *stērro*, lead to Du. *ster*, *star*, AS. *steorra*, E. *star*. The primary stem *ster* is common in the same sense to the Aryan group (comp. *Menb* and *Scunne*); to it correspond Sans. *star*, Zend *stare*, Gr. *ἀστὴρ*, *ἄστρον*, Lat. *stella* (for **sterula*). Whether this root *ster* belongs to the Aryan root *str*, ‘to scatter’ (*Stern*, lit. ‘dispenser of light’?), or to the Sans. root *as*, ‘to throw’ (*Stern*, lit. ‘thrower of rays’?), is altogether

uncertain. To this is allied the ModHG. collective *Gestirn*, n., 'stars, constellation,' from MidHG. *gestirne*, OHG. *gistirni*.—**Stern**, m., 'stern,' ModHG. only, comes from the equiv. E. *stern* (Olc. *stjörn*), a derivative of the root of *stern*.

Stierz, m., 'tail, rump, plough handle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stierz*, m.; corresponding to Du. *staart*, AS. *steort*, E. *start*. A Teut. root *stert*, 'to project' or 'to turn' (see *stürzen*), has been assumed to explain the cognates; others connect it with Gr. *στροβή*, 'prong, projecting point.'

stet, adj., 'fixed, stable, constant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stete*, OHG. *stätt*, adj. (see the following word); a verbal adj. from the root *sta* in *stehen* (lit. 'that which can stand'). To this is allied **stets**, adv., 'steadily, constantly, always,' from the equiv. MidHG. *states*, properly a gen. of the adj.

stetig, adj., 'constant, continual,' from MidHG. *stetec* (g), with the variant *stete* (OHG. *stätt*), adj., 'firm, constant, stable'; properly a verbal adj. of *stehen*. Comp. the preceding word.

Steuer (1.), f., 'aid, tax, duty, impost,' from MidHG. *stiure*, OHG. *stiura*, f., 'duty, tax,' properly 'aid, contribution, support, help.' With these general meanings the following word is connected.

Steuer (2.), n., 'rudder, helm,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG.) *stiure*, n.; properly a LG. word, originally belonging only to the Teutons on the sea-coast (in OHG. *stiura*, f., 'rudder, stern'); comp. *stuur*, 'rudder,' AS. *steör*, n. (E. *stern*, see under *Stern*), Olc. *stýra*, n., 'helm.' To this is allied *stern*, 'to steer, pilot,' which originated under the influence of the substantive *Steuer*, from MidHG. and OHG. *stiuren*, 'to guide, lead, support'; comp. Du. *stieren*, *sturen*, AS. *stýran*, E. *to steer*, and the equiv. Olc. *stýra* (Goth. *stíurjan*), 'to fix firmly, maintain.' These cognates, on account of their undoubted connection with *Steuer*, f., 'duty' (lit. 'support'), have been linked with Olc. *starr*, 'stake,' and the equiv. Gr. *σταυρός*.

Stich, m., 'prick, thrust,' from MidHG. *stich*, OHG. *stih* (*ih*), m., 'prick, point' (comp. Goth. *stiks*, 'period of time'), from the root *stik* (see *stehen*). To this **Stichel**, m., 'graving tool, graver,' from MidHG. *stichel*, OHG. *stihel*, m., 'sting,' is allied.—**sticheln**, vb., 'to prick, stich,' is an intensive of *stehen* by association with *Stich*.

stichen, vb., 'to stich, embroider,' from MidHG. *sticken*, OHG. *sticchen* (from Teut. **stikjan*), wk. vb., 'to pierce, thrust, stich, embroider.' Originally a variant of *stikan*, 'to pierce,' from the root *stik* (see *stehen*, *Stich*); comp. E. *to stich*, from AS. **sticcian*, Du. *stikken*.—To this *stiften*, 'to choke, suffocate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ersticken*, OHG. *irsticchen*, is allied.

stieben, vb., 'to fly as dust, scatter, disperse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stieben*, OHG. *stiuban*, str. vb. Allied to Du. *stuiven*, and the cognates of *Staub*; see the latter and *stübern*.

Stief: in compounds is preserved throughout the Teut. group only as the first component; comp. MidHG. *stief-bruoder*, *-kind*, *-muoter*, *-sun*, *-swester*, *-tochter*, *-vater*; OHG. *stiuif-bruoder*, *-chint*, &c. (Du. *stief-broeder*, *-kind*, &c.). Corresponding to AS. *steóp-sunn*, *-feder*, E. *step-father*, &c.; Olc. *stjúpfaðer*. That the word was used by itself at an earlier period is indicated by the derivatives OHG. *stiuufen*, *irstiuufen*, *bistiuufen*, 'to rob one of his relatives (parents or children),' AS. *ástýpan*, 'to rob.' All further clue to its early history is unfortunately wanting.

Stiefel, m., 'boot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stivel*, *stivdl* (OHG. *stivdl*?), m.; the MidHG. variant *stivdl* points clearly to a loan-word from the equiv. Ital. *stivale*, m. (for *v* equiv. to MidHG. *v*, f, comp. *Bers*, *Räfs*), lit. 'a light summer covering made of leather for the feet' (from MidLat. *æstivale*, 'pertaining to summer'). The word was borrowed in HG. (it does not occur in the other Teut. dialects), probably in the 12th cent.

Stiege (1.), f., 'stair, staircase,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stiege*, OHG. *stiega*, f.; the same as *Steg*; the broken MidHG. *ie* is similar to MidHG. *wiege*, 'cradle,' and *schiec*, 'awry' (see *schief*).

Stiege (2.), f. (dial. *Stieg*), in the sense of 'score,' has been derived from the allied MidHG. *stige*, f., 'stall for small cattle' (Swed. *stia*, 'pigsty'), it being assumed that a stall contained twenty sheep. Yet it is remarkable that the Crim. Goth. *stega* was used in the 16th cent. in the sense of 'score' (comp. *Stoß*; E. *score*, lit. 'notch'; Du. *snees*, 'score,' lit. 'row, series').

Stieglitz, m., 'goldfinch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stigliz*, *stigeliz* (*tz*), m.; a Slav. loan-word; comp. Czech *stehlec* (*stehlic*), 'thistle-finch,' and also *Kiebitz*.

Stiel, m., 'handle, stalk, pedicle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stil*, m. Phonetically the assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. *stilus*, 'style' (for writing), is possible. It is more probable, however, that the words are primit. allied, on account of AS. *stela*, *steola*, 'handle' (E. diminutive *stalk*), and of Gr. *στέλεον*, *στέλεχος*, 'handle.' The cognates of *Stall*, *Stelle*, and *still* may also be primit. allied.

Stier, m., 'bull,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stier*, OHG. *stior*; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *stjur*, AS. *stebr*, E. *steer*, Du. *stier*. The remarkable variant Oic. *þjórr*, Dan. *tyr*, Swed. *tjur*, points to pre-Teut. *sturo-* and *steuro-*; to this OSlov. *turŭ*, 'bull,' Zend *staora*, 'draught cattle,' and the Sans. adj. *sthāra*, 'great, mighty' (Oic. *stōrr*, OHG. *stāri*), are perhaps allied. Gr. *ταῦρος* (whence Lat. *taurus*) is based, as is indicated by Oir. *tarb*, on a primit. form *tarwos*.

stier, adj., 'staring,' ModHG. only; allied to *starr*.

Stiff (1.), m., 'peg, tack, style, pencil,' from MidHG. *stifi* (*stēft*), m., 'sting, thorn, peg,' OHG. *stēft*, m., 'peg.' A specifically HG. word, which is probably derived from the Aryan root *stīp*, 'to project,' appearing in *stēif*. Lat. *stīpes*, 'stake, trunk (of a tree),' has also been connected with the same root.

Stiff (2.), n., 'charitable foundation, monastery,' from early MidHG. *stift*, m. and n., 'foundation, establishing, building, ecclesiastical foundation,' also 'founding, regulation, arrangement,' to which MidHG. *stiften*, 'to found, build, arrange, regulate, devise, contrive, cause,' is allied. While the subst. is unknown to OHG., the OHG. vb. *stiften* occurs with the same meaning as the MidHG. vb. (comp. Du. *sticht*, *stichten*). The *ht* of AS. *stihtan*, 'to regulate, incite,' is abnormal; like Oic. *stétt*, 'stone floor, foundation,' it seems to point to a Teut. root *stihw*, 'to build, found.' The meaning of these cognates precludes any connection with *Stift* (1.).

still, adj., 'still, silent, quiet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stille*, OHG. (OSax.) *stilli*; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *stil*, AS. *stille*, E. *still* (adj. and adv.). A derivative of the Aryan root *stel*, 'to stand' (see *Stall*, *stellen*, and *Stelle*), with which Sans. *sthānu* (for *sthānu*), 'standing, immovable,' is also allied.—**stillen**, vb., 'to still, pacify,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stillen*, 'to cause to be

still, bring to a standstill' (E. *to still*), is a derivative of *still*.

Stimme, f., 'voice, sound,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stimme*, OHG. *stimma*, f., of which the older variant, *stimna*, corresponds to OSax. *stēmna* (*stēmna*), AS. *stēmna*, *stefn* (E. dial. *steven*, 'noise, cry'), Goth. *stibna*, 'voice.' It is uncertain whether **stebnō-* or *stibnō-* is the older form. The connection with Gr. *στόμα*, 'mouth,' is dubious.

stinken, vb., 'to stink,' from MidHG. *stinken*, OHG. *stīnchan*. In OHG. and early MidHG. the verb signifies 'to emit a smell,' and may even mean 'to give forth a fragrant odour'; in MidHG. the modern meaning prevails. In AS. too, *stīncan* may mean 'to emit a fragrant odour' or 'to stink'; comp. E. *to stink*. This West Teut. meaning, 'to emit a (pleasant or unpleasant) smell' (and also 'to perceive by smell, to scent'), can scarcely be reconciled with Goth. *stiggan*, 'to push,' and Scand. *stökkva*, 'to leap, squirt, hasten.' It is probably more closely connected with Gr. *ταγγός*, 'rancid' (comp. Gr. *ταῦρος*, equiv. to Goth. *stjur*).

Stirn, f., 'forehead, brow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stirne*, OHG. *stirna* (for **sternja*), f.; a specifically HG. word (yet also in AS. *steornēde*, 'frontosus'?), for which Du. *voorhoofd*, AS. *foranheāfod*, E. *forehead* (Oic. *enne*, Goth. **ambi*, OHG. *endi*, equiv. to Lat. *antīe*), occur. In Bav., *Stirn* is generally used instead of *Stirn*. The form **sternjō-* has been connected with Gr. *στέπρον*, 'breast,' while 'broad' is assumed to be the intermediate idea, which is deduced from the root *ster*, in Lat. *sternere* and Gr. *σπώννυμι*, 'to spread out'; comp. OSlov. *strana*, 'district.'

stöbern, vb., 'to fly about, drift, drizzle,' ModHG. only, allied to earlier ModHG. *Stießer*, m., MidHG. *stōuber*, 'hound,' which is derived from MidHG. *stōuben*, 'to scare up, start up, chase away'; the latter is a factitive of *stieben*. To this is allied ModHG. *Gestießer*, n., 'drifting,' formed from MidHG. *stōuben*, 'to raise dust.'

stochen, vb., ModHG. only, equiv. to E. *to stoke*; a derivative of the Aryan root *stug*, 'to push, thrust,' discussed under *Stoch*.

Stock, m., 'stick, staff,' from MidHG. *stoc* (*ck*), OHG. *stoc* (*ckh*), m., 'stick, staff, trunk' (of a tree, &c.); corresponding to Du. *stok*, AS. *stocc*, E. *stock*, Oic. *stokkr*.

The primary meaning 'stake, club, stick,' leads to the Sans. root *tuj*, 'to brandish or hurl weapons, set in violent motion' (for Sans. *t*, equiv. to Teut. *st*, comp. *Stiet*). From Teut. are derived the Rom. class, Ital. *stocco*, 'rapier.' Allied also to *Stüf*.

Stoff, m., 'stuff, material, matter,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like Du. *stof*, E. *stuff*, from Rom. Comp. the equiv. Fr. *étoffe*, Ital. *stoffa*, f., the origin of which has not been explained.

Stoffel, m., 'foolish fellow,' an abbrev. of *Christoph*; comp. *Rege* and *Küpfel*.

Stöhnen, vb., 'to groan,' ModHG. only, properly a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. *stenen*, AS. *stunian*, Oic. *stynja*. The verbal root *sten*, 'to groan,' is common to Teut.; comp. Sans. *stan*, 'to rustle, roar,' Gr. *στένω*, 'to groan, roar,' OSlov. *stenjá*, 'to groan.' The root *sten* is a variant of the Aryan root *ten*, discussed under *tonnern*.

Stolle, f., **Stollen**, m., 'prop, post, gallery (of a mine),' from MidHG. *stolle*, OHG. *stollo*, m., 'support, post.' Derived, like *Stall*, *stellen*, and *stiff*, from the root *stal*, which appears also in Sans. *sthānd*. The latter points, like OHG. *stollo* (from **stolno-*), to Aryan *stelnd*, 'post'; for *ll* from *ln* comp. *vell* and *Welle*.

Stolpern, vb., 'to stumble, trip,' early ModHG. only, an imitative form like *hölpern*.

Stolz, adj., 'proud, haughty, arrogant,' from MidHG., late OHG. *stolz*, 'foolish, arrogant, stately, splendid, magnificent, high-minded.' The assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. *stultus*, 'foolish,' whence Ital. *stolto*, 'foolish,' does not meet the case, for OFr. *estout*, 'arrogant, bold,' is borrowed from pre-HG. **stolto-*, the meaning of which is scarcely explicable by Lat. *stultus*; only MidHG. *stolz*, 'foolish,' shows the influence of the Lat. and Ital. signification. Teut. **stolto-* is considered to be cognate with *Stetze*. E. *stout* seems to be borrowed from Mid Du. *stout* (for *stolt*), with a different development in meaning. — **Stolz**, m., 'pride,' is a subst. lately formed from the adj.

Stöpsel, **Stöpsel**, m., 'stopper, cork,' a ModHG. derivative of *stopfen*, vb., 'to stuff, cram, mend,' MidHG. *stopfen*, OHG. **stopfōn*, of which a variant *stoppōn*, wk. vb., 'to stuff,' occurs; to the latter, Du. *stoppen*, AS. *forstoppian*, E. *to stop*, correspond.

The assumption that the word was borrowed from MidLat. *stuppere*, 'to stop with tow' (from Lat. *stuppā*, 'tow'; comp. Ital. *stoppare*, Fr. *étoupper*), is open to objection. It is more closely related to MidHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, OHG. *stopfōn*, 'to pierce.' With the implied Aryan root *stup* (*tup*) is connected Sans. *stump* (*tump*), 'to pu-h, thrust' (Gr. *ρύπρω*?).

Stoppel, f., 'stubble,' properly a MidG. and LG. form; in genuine HG. we have UpG. *Stupfel*, from MidHG. *stupfel*, OHG. *stupfīla*, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. *stoppel*, E. *stubble*, and OSwed. *stubb*. Whether the cognates are borrowed from Lat. *stipula* (late Lat. *stupīla*, equiv. to Ital. *stoppio*, Fr. *étouble*, 'stubble') is uncertain; nor has it been decided what connection there is between the Teut. word and its non-Teut. representatives (such as OSlov. *stbilo*, 'stubble'). On the other hand, the root-syllable of *Stoppel* with that of *stepfen* may point to Aryan *stup*, 'to prick, pierce,' or rather it may with Oic. *stāpa*, 'to project' (to which E. *steeple*, from *steep*, is allied), be traced back to primary meaning, 'to stand out rigid, jut, project.' It might also be connected with the nasalised cognates of *Stump*, which, with Swiss *stübes*, E. *stub*, and Oic. *stāfr*, *stāfe*, 'stump,' presume a Teut. root *stāp*, *stāb*, 'to hew off.'

stoppen, vb., 'to stop,' ModHG. only; borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG. Comp. E. *to stop* and *Verb*.

Stöpsel, m., see *Stöpsel*.

Stör, m., 'sturgeon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *störe*, *stüre*, OHG. *sturo*, *sturio*, m.; corresponding to Du. *steur*, AS. *styrja* (*stypa*). The Teut. term *sturjo* passed in the form *sturio* (MidLat.) into Rom.; comp. Ital. *storione*, Fr. *esturgeon*, whence the equiv. E. *sturgeon*. The origin of the Teut. word is obscure.

Storch, m., 'stork,' from the equiv. MidHG. *storch* (variant *store*, whence *Storf*, common to UpG. and West Thuring.); OHG. *stora* (*hh*), also *store*, m.; comp. AS. *storc*, E. *stork*, and the equiv. Oic. *storkr*. Its prehistoric connection with Gr. *τόρυξ*, 'vulture,' is dubious. On the other hand, the Slav. cognates, OSlov. *střrkū*, Russ. *sterchū*, 'stork,' must have been borrowed from OTent.

stören, vb., 'to stir up, disturb, poke, rake,' from MidHG. *stāren*, OHG. *stōren* (*stōren* from **stōrjan*, **staurjan*), wk. vb., 'to scatter, destroy, annihilate'; to these

are allied North Fris. *stiaren*, and with gradation AS. *stirian*, E. to *stir*, but hardly the cognates of *stūren*. The early history is obscure.

Storren, m., 'stump of a tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *storre*, OHG. *storro*, m., which is connected with OHG. *storren*, MidHG. *storren*, 'to stand out, project' (Goth. *andstaúrnan*, 'to grumble, murmur'; root *star*, see *starr*. To this is allied *stérig*, adv., 'stubbornly, obstinately,' ModHG. only; lit. 'clod-like, of the nature of a clod.'

stosen, vb., 'to push, thrust,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stōzen*, OHG. *stōzan*, str. vb., corresponding to Goth. *stautan*, OSax. *stōtan*, Du. *stooten*. The common Teut. strong verbal root *staut* corresponds in non-Teut. to an Aryan root *tud*, by gradation *taud*, which appears in Lat. *tundo*, 'to beat, bruise, stun' (Lat. *tudes*, 'hammer'), and the Sans. root *tud*, 'to push, thrust'; for Teut. *st*, equiv. to Aryan *t*, comp. *stier* and *stérch*. See the following word.

stottern, vb., 'to stutter, stammer,' ModHG. only (in Swab. *gaksen*, Austr. *stückerzen*), formed from MidG. and LG., in which *stotteren* (so too in Du.) is an intensive of *stoten*, 'to push, thrust' (*stettern*, lit. 'to stumble repeatedly'); corresponding to E. *to stutter*. See the preceding word.

Stofz, m., 'stump of a tree,' ModHG. only; early history obscure.

strack, adj., 'extended, direct, tense,' from MidHG. *strac* (*ck*), 'straight, tight,' to which ModHG. *strack*, adv., 'straightway, immediately,' from MidHG. *strackes*, is allied; so too ModHG. *stracken*, 'to stretch, extend.'

Strafe, f., 'punishment, penalty, fine,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare), *stráfe*, f.; OHG. **stráfa*, f., is, like the verb corresponding to ModHG. and MidHG. *stráfen*, 'to punish,' not recorded. The cognates are specifically HG. (whence Du. *straf*), and are wanting in the other Teut. dialects. The late appearance of the word does not prove that it was borrowed. The history of the cognates is obscure.

straff, adj., 'stretched, tense, tight,' from MidHG. (rare) *straf* (*ff*), 'tense, strict'; probably a LG. word corresponding to Du. *straf*. Its early history is, however, obscure. It has been supposed that Ital. *strappare*, 'to tear out,' is borrowed from Teut. by assuming a root *strap*, 'to draw'; hence *straff*, lit. 'drawn tight'?

Strahl, m., 'ray, beam,' from MidHG.

strál, *strále*, m. and f., OHG. *strála*, f., 'arrow, flash of lightning' (OHG. *donerstrála*, 'flash of lightning'); corresponding to Du. *straal*, AS. *strél*, 'arrow.' These West Teut. cognates (whence Ital. *strale*, 'arrow') are closely connected with OSlov. *strěla*, 'arrow' (whence Russ. *strělá*, 'arrow,' hence *Strélig*, lit. 'marksman, archer'). To these are allied *strahlen*, 'to beam, radiate' (occurring in ModHG. only), and also the following word.

Strähle, f., 'comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strál*, m., to which ModHG. and MidHG. *strálen*, 'to comb,' is allied; the equiv. OHG. vb. *strálen* (**strállen*, **strálian*) presumes also for OHG. a subst. *strál*, meaning 'comb.' It is not improbable that the separate teeth of the comb were regarded as arrows, rays.

Strähne, f., 'skein, hank,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strēn*, *strēne*, OHG. *strēno*, m., corresponding to MidDu. *strene*, Du. *streen*. Its connection with the preceding word is uncertain.

stramm, adj., 'dense, vigorous, huge,' ModHG. only, a LG. word; corresponding to Du. *stram*, North Fris. *striam*, 'bolt upright.'

strampeln, vb., 'to kick, struggle,' ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. Du. *strompelen*, 'to stumble, stagger.' Its early history is obscure.

Strand, m., 'strand, beach,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *strant* (*d*), m., adopted as a literary term from LG.; comp. Du. *strand*, AS. *strand*, E. *strand*, OIc. *strönd*. These cognates, from which OFr. *étrain* is borrowed, cannot be traced farther back. To this is allied the ModHG. *stranden*, equiv. to Du. *stranden*, E. to *strand*. Comp. *Ufer*.

Strang, m., 'rope, string, halter, trace,' from MidHG. *stranc*, *strange*, m. and f., OHG. *strang*, m., 'string, rope'; comp. Du. *streng*, AS. *streng*, E. *string*, OIc. *strengr*, 'string, strap.' This Teut. *strangi-* seems to be the adj. *strng* (lit. 'strong'), used as a subst. Yet *Strang*, like Gr. *σπαγγάλη*, 'string,' and Lat. *stringere*, 'to draw tight,' might be connected with an Aryan root *strenk* (*streng*), 'to turn.'

Straße, f., 'street, road,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stráze*, f., OHG. *stráza*, f.; a common West Teut. term; comp. Du. *straat*, AS. *stræt*, E. *street*, OSwed. *strata*, 'road,' ModSwed. *strät* (OIc. *stráti* and OSwed. *stráti* are derived from OE.). The form *stráta*, 'street,' was borrowed in the 1st cent.

(perhaps contemporaneously with *Þjuub*, *Saß*, *Münze*, &c.) from Mid Lat. *strāta* (scil. *via*, lit. 'paved road') before the Lat. *t* was softened to *d* in Rom.; comp. Ital. *strada*, Span. *estrada*, Fr. (dial.) *étrée*, to which OIr. *sráth*, 'street,' is allied.

Sträuben, vb., 'to ruffle or bristle up, resist,' from MidHG. **striuben* (for which *striubeln* occurs), OHG. *strāben*, wk. vb., also MidHG. *strāben*, OHG. *strābēn*, 'to stand motionless, look fixedly, rise aloft, bristle up, resist.' Comp. MidHG. *strāp* (*b*), 'bristling up,' *strobeleht*, *strābeleht*, 'bristly.' To this *streifen* is allied. In the non-Teut. languages indubitable cognates of the genuine Teut. root *strīb*, 'to be coarse,' are wanting; yet comp. Gr. *στροφῶνός*, 'bitter, firm, stout'?

Straudh, m., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strāch*, m. (to which the ModHG. collective *Geßtāudh* is allied); wanting in OHG. Corresponding to Du. *struik*, 'shrub' (also Du. *stromk*, 'shrub,' equiv. to LG. *Strumf*, with a nasalised root syllable). The stem is not found in other languages; the relation of the cognates of ModHG. *strāudh* is dubious.

Strāucheln, vb., 'to stumble,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strāucheln*, an intensive form of OHG. *strāhhēn*, *strāhhōn*, 'to stumble'; it corresponds to the equiv. Du. *struikelen*. To this is allied the root vb. Oic. *strjāka*, 'to stroke, rub'; but ModHG. *Strāuch* is scarcely connected with this Teut. root *strūk*, 'to glide' (at all events *strāucheln* is not 'to entangle oneself in bushes'). It is uncertain whether Gr. *στροπέγασθαι*, 'to grow tired,' is a cognate.

Strāuß (1.), m., 'quarrel, conflict, fight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strāz*, m.; to this MidHG. *striuzen*, 'to resist,' AS. *strātian*, 'to quarrel,' is allied.

Strāuß (2.), m., 'crest, tuft, nosegay,' from the equiv. late MidHG. **strāz*, m., which may be inferred from *gestriuzē* and *striuzach*, 'cluster of bushes.'

Strāuß (3.), m., 'ostrich,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strāz*, m.; it seems to be rather a corruption of late Lat. *srāthio*, 'ostrich,' on which AS. *strjta* is based (comp. Ital. *struzzo*, Fr. *autruche*, whence E. *ostrich*), than a permutation of pre-HG. **strāto-*. The word may have been borrowed contemporaneously with *Þfau*. On the other hand, a direct connection with Gr. *στρουθίον*, or rather *ἡ μεγάλη στρουθός*, 'ostrich' (*στρουθός*, 'sparrow'), is impos-

sible. Moreover, it is remarkable that the Germans say *Vogel Strāuß*, in the same way as the Fr. *autruche* (Span. *av-estruz*) from *avistrutio*, is linked with Lat. *avis*.

Streben, vb., 'to strive, struggle, endeavour,' from MidHG. *strēben*, wk. vb., 'to move violently, exert oneself, contend.' The OHG. strong verb corresponding to the non-recorded wk. vb. **strēben* would be **strīban* (**strīfan* ?), as is assumed by the Rom. loan-words. Comp. OFr. *estriver*, 'to fight, wrestle,' *estrif*, 'contest,' whence E. *to strive*, *strife*, are borrowed.

Strecken, vb., 'to stretch, extend,' from MidHG. *strecken*, OHG. *strecchen*, wk. vb., 'to straighten, make tense, extend, stretch'; corresponds to Du. *strekken*, AS. *strēccgan*, E. *to stretch*. The corresponding adj. *stuf* (comp. also OHG. *stracchēn*, 'to be extended'), points to a Teut. root *strak* (for *srak*, a variant of *rak* in *reten* ?), which is perhaps connected with the root of *Strang* and *stenge*. It is doubtful whether the HG. cognates are borrowed from Ital. *straccare*, 'to exhaust, fatigue.'

Streichen, vb., 'to rub,' from MidHG. *strīchen*, str. vb., 'to smooth, make strokes, draw, rub, besmear,' OHG. *strīhhan*, str. vb., 'to rub.' To this is allied the ModHG. wk. vb. *streichēn*, from MidHG. *streichēn* (OHG. *streichhōn*), wk. vb., 'to graze, touch, stroke,' as well as ModHG. *Strīch*, m., from MidHG. *streich*, m., 'blow, cut, stroke,' and ModHG. *Strīch*, m., from MidHG. and OHG. *strich*, m., 'stroke, line' (comp. Goth. *striks*). The correspondences in the other Teut. dialects are Du. *strijken*, AS. *strīcan*, E. *to strike* (whence *stroke*). With the pre-Teut. root *strīg* are connected Lat. *stringere*, 'to strip off, unsheath, touch, graze slightly,' Lat. *striga*, 'stroke,' OSlov. *striga* (*strišti*), 'to shear, cut off.'

Streifen, m., 'stripe, streak,' from late MidHG. *streib*, m., 'expedition,' allied to MidHG. *streibēn* (*streibsen*), wk. vb., 'to glide, march, roam'; comp. Du. *strippen*, 'to strip off leaves' (*strep*, 'stripe, streak, stroke'). Further cognates are wanting.

Streifen, vb., 'to graze slightly, strip off,' from MidHG. *stroufen* (*stroufen*), wk. vb., besides which a rare form, *striefēn*, 'to skin, flay, chastise,' occurs. OHG. **stroufen* and Goth. **straupjan* are also indicated by Du. *stroopen*, 'to strip, strip off leaves, make predatory excursions,' AS. *bestripan*, E. *to strip*. ModHG. *strāuben* is also more remotely allied. Prehistoric

cognates of the Teut. root *straup* are wanting. For ModHG. *ei*, equiv. to MidHG. *ou*, see *Œheife*.

Strcif, m., 'dispute, quarrel, strife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strūt*, m.; allied to ModHG. *streiten*, MidHG. *strīten*, OHG. *strītan*, str. vb., 'to quarrel, fight.' OHG. *einstrūti*, 'stubborn,' OSax. *strīd*, 'zeal,' and OIc. *strīðr*, 'stubborn, severe, strong,' show that *Œtricit* has gone through the same development of meanings as *Œtrieb* (lit. 'exertion'); OIc. *strīð*, n., 'pain, grief, oppression,' is, however, remarkable (yet comp. the cognates of ModHG. *tapfer*). Pre-historic cognates of the Teut. root *strīd* (for *strī*?, *strī*?) are wanting; yet comp. Sans. *srīdh*, 'enemy.'

streng, adj., 'strict, severe, stern,' from MidHG. *strengē*, adj., OHG. *strengi*, 'strong, brave, hard, unfriendly' (to which the adv. MidHG. *stränge*, OHG. *strango*, is allied); comp. OSax. *strang*, Du. *streng*, AS. and E. *strong*, and the equiv. OIc. *strangr*. Its connection with *Œtrang* (lit. 'tense') has been already suggested, yet comp. also Lett. *stringt*, 'to grow tight, withered.'—**strengen** (in *anstrengen*), from MidHG. and OHG. *strengen*, 'to press, urge,' is a nominal verb.

Œstreu, f., 'litter, bed of straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strōu*, f., allied to *Œstreu*, from the equiv. MidHG. *strōuwe*n (*strouwen*), OHG. *strēuen* (*strouwen*), wk. vb. To this correspond Goth. *straujan*, OSax. *strēwian*, Du. *strootjen*, AS. *streowian*, E. *to strew*. The common Teut. *straujan* (to which *Œtrch* is allied), whence Ital. *strajarsi*, 'to stretch away,' is borrowed, is connected in some inexplicable manner with the Aryan root *ster* (*strō*), in Lat. *sternere*, Gr. *στροπέωννμι*, *στροώνννμι*, and the Sans. root *str*, 'to strew.'

Œtrich, see *Œtrichen*.

Œtrick, m., 'string, cord,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stric* (*ck*), m. Its connection with *Œtraug* or *Œtrichen* is dubious; it is rather related to Sans. *sraj*, 'winding, twisted ornament,' or Sans. *rajju*, 'string' (for Teut. *str* from Aryan *sr*, comp. *ŒŒwester*, *Œstrem*, and *Œstren*).—ModHG. **Œtricken**, 'to knit,' from MidHG. *stricken*, OHG. *stricchen*, 'to lace, clasp, plait,' is probably a derivative.

Œstriegel, m., 'currycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strigel*, OHG. *strigil*, m.; to this *Œriegeln*, 'to comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strigelen*, is allied. The word is

borrowed from Lat. *strigilis*, 'scraper (used by bathers), flesh-brush' (Ital. *stregghia*, *streglia*, Fr. *étrille*, 'currycomb'). It is scarcely related directly to *Œtrichen* (Aryan root *strik*, *strig*).

Œstrieme, m. and f., 'stripe, streak, scar,' from MidHG. *strieme* (*streime*, *strīme*), m., 'stripe'; OHG. *strīmo* (to which *strimil*, MidHG. *strimel*, is allied), 'stripe,' is an isolated relic of a Teut.-Aryan root *strē*, which is not found elsewhere.

Œstrippe, f., 'string, strap, band,' a MidG. and I.G. form for the genuine MidHG. *strüpfje*. Yet comp. also Swiss *Œruppe*, 'strap.'

Œstrobef, m., 'pine cone, strobile,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *strobelen*, OHG. *strobalon*. See *Œstrauben*.

Œstroh, m., 'straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strō* (gen. *strawes*, *strawes*, *strōwes*), n.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. *stroo*, AS. *strew*, E. *straw*, OIc. *strá* (Goth. **strawa-*), n. Its connection with *Œstreu* is evident, yet its exact relation is uncertain (*Œstroh*, lit. 'hangings, embossed paper'?).

Œstrom, m., 'stream, torrent, current,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strōm* (*stroom*), OHG. *stroom*; common to Teut. in the form *strauomo-*. Comp. OSax. *strōm*, Du. *stroom*, AS. *strēam*, E. *stream*, and the equiv. OIc. *strauur*. Teut. *strauomo-* for *sroumo-* is based on the Aryan root *srō* (*srou*), 'to flow,' which appears in Gr. *ρέω* (for **σρέω*; *ρέω*, 'flowing,' for *sru-ti-s*), Sans. root *sru*, 'to flow,' OIr. *sruth*, 'river,' and *sruiam* (base *sroumen*), 'stream.' For the evolution of Aryan *sr* to *str* see *ŒŒwester* and *Œtrieb*.

Œstrotzen, vb., 'to be puffed up, teem, boast of,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strotzen*, wk. vb. The Teut. root *strūt*, which is not widely diffused, appears in E. *strut* (to which OIc. *brátenn*, 'swollen,' is allied); comp. OIc. *þjórr*, equiv. to HG. *Œtier*. To this ModHG. *Œstrauß*, 'contest,' with the evolved meaning 'to swell with anger,' and its cognates are allied.

Œstrudel, m., 'eddy, whirlpool, vortex,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strudel*, m. A graded form from OHG. *strēdan*, str. vb., 'to roar, bubble'; Lat. *strūdere*, 'to whiz,' is not connected with the HG. cognates.

Œstrumpf, m., 'stocking,' from MidHG. *strumpf*, m., 'stump, trunk (of a tree, of a body).' These meanings of the MidHG. word show that it is equivalent to the fol-

lowing word (**strumpo-* for **strungo-*?). The ModHG. sense results from the originally current compound *Heißenstrumpf* (hence lit. 'the end of the hose, short hose').

Strunk, m., 'trunk, stem, stump,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strunc*, m., which, like the preceding word and *Strauß*, points to a Teut. root *strūk*. It corresponds to Du. *stronk*.

Struppig, adj., 'rough, bristly, scrubby,' see *sträub*:ln. *Geirüpp*, 'brambles, bushes,' is a collective term formed from it in ModHG.

Stube, f., 'room, chamber,' from MidHG. *stube*, OHG. *stuba*, f., 'room with means for heating, sitting-room, bath-room'; common to OTeut.; comp. Du. *stooft*, 'foot-stove, drying-room,' AS. *stofa*, E. *stove*, OIc. *stofa*, 'room, bathroom with a stove.' Although the Romance origin of the cognates is impossible (Ital. *stufa*, Fr. *étuve*, 'sweating-room, stove,' are certainly borrowed from Teut.), this does not prove that the words are genuinely Teut. The word *stuba* was adopted in Finn. as *tupa*, in Lith. as *stubà*; comp. OSlov. *istüba*, *izba*, Hung. *szoba*, Turk. *soba*, 'room.' The primary meaning of the Teut. word is 'heated room,' as may be inferred from Du. *stoven*, 'to stew, warm up' (whence Ital. *stufare*, Fr. *étuver*, 'to foment').

Stüber, m., **Nafenstüber**, m., 'fillip,' ModHG. only, allied to LG. *stubben*, 'to push.' In the sense of 'stiver' (a coin), the word, which first occurs in ModHG., is obscure; it is, however, met with as Du. *stuiver* and Swed. *styfver*.

Stück, n., 'piece, article,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stücke*, OHG. *stucchi*, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSax. *stukki*, Du. *stuk*, AS. *styčce*, OIc. *stykke*, n., 'piece.' Allied to *Stech*, and, like the latter word, probably means lit. 'that which is cut off or hewn to pieces.' The secondary meaning 'bark' of OHG. *stucchi* is indicated by Ital. *stucco*, 'gypsum, stucco,' whence again ModHG. *Stuck*, 'stucco,' m., *Stuckatur*, f., 'stucco-work.'

Stufe, f., 'step, degree, grade,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stuofe*, OHG. *stuofa*, f., both of which are rare (comp. Du. *stoep*, 'threshold'). A graded form from the root *stap*, 'to go' (AS. *stōpol*, 'footprint'), which appears in ModHG. *Staffel* and E. *to step*. Comp. also *Tritt* in the sense of *Stufe*.

Stusen, **Stosen**, vb., 'to cook slowly,' ModHG. only, from LG. Comp. Du. *stoven* under *Stube*.

Stuhl, m., 'chair, seat,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stuel*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *stól*, Du. *stoel*, AS. *stól*, E. *stool*, OIc. *stóll*. A common Teut. noun, derived from the Aryan root *stā*, 'to stand' (see *stehen*), or from the Aryan root *stal*, 'to put, place' (see *stellen*), hence *Stuhl*, lit. 'stand, frame' ? It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Lith. *pastōlas*, 'stand, frame,' OSlov. *stolü*, 'seat, throne,' Gr. *στῆλη*, 'pillar.'

Stulpe, f., 'pot-lid, coat-cuff,' ModHG. only, from LG. Comp. Du. *stulp*, 'lid of a stewpot,' and *stulpen*, 'to cover with a lid,' whence ModHG. *stülpen*, 'to put on a lid' (*stelpen*, 'to check,' to which OIc. *stólpe*, 'post,' is allied). Early history obscure.

Stumm, adj., 'dumb, silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. (and OSax.) *stum* (*mm*); corresponding to Du. *stom*, 'dumb.' Its connection with the cognates of *stammeln* (root *stam*) is undoubted. MidHG. *stemmen*, OHG. *stemmen* (from *stamjan*), 'to stop, check' (comp. *stemmen* and *ungestüm*), shows that *stammeln* and *stumm sein* mean lit. 'to falter (in speaking).'

Stummel, m., 'stump,' from MidHG. *stummel*, *stumbel*, OHG. *stumbal*, m., 'piece cut off, stump'; properly an adj. used as a subst., from OHG. *stumbal*, MidHG. *stumbel*, 'mutilated.' This word is based (like the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *stumpf*, adj. and subst.; see *Stumpf*) on a pre-Teut. root *stmb*, 'to mutilate,' which appears in Lith. *stimbras*, 'stump,' *stāmbra*, *stembrys*, and *stēmbra*, 'stem, stalk,' *stāmba*, 'trunk, stump,' *stambas*, 'coarse.'—To this *verstümmeln*, vb., 'to mutilate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verstümbelen*, OHG. *stumbilōn*, is allied.

Stump, m., 'stump,' a LG. form for HG. *Stumpf*, MidHG. and OHG. *stumpf*. Corresponding to Du. *stomp*, E. *stump* (also OIc. *stúfr*, 'stump'?). (ModHG. *Stümper*, 'bungler, blunderer,' lit. 'mutilated person,' is also properly LG.; comp. Du. *stomper*). The adj. *stumpf*, 'lopped, docked, blunt,' comes from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *stumpf*; Du. *stomp*, 'blunt.' Its connection with *Stummel* is certain; besides the Teut. root *stumb* (Aryan *stemp*), in ModHG. *Stummel*, we have to assume an equiv. root *stump* (Aryan *stemb*), which appears in Lith. *stambra*, 'stump.'—**Stümper**, m., 'bungler, blunderer,' early ModHG. only, is a derivative of the LG. form *Stump*.

Stumpf, adj., see the preceding word.

Stunde, f., 'hour, time, league, from MidHG. *stunde*, OHG. *stunta*, f., 'time, period of time' (the ModHG. signification 'hora' first occurs in late MidHG., the primary meaning was 'undefined period'). Corresponding to OSax. *stunda*, AS. *stund*, E. dial. *stound*, OIc. *stund*, 'space of time'; Du. *stond*, 'moment.' The pre-historic connections of the word (perchance with *Stant*, *gestanden*; hence *Stunde*, 'rest, repose'?) are uncertain.

Stupfen, vb., 'to poke, push,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stupfen* (*stüpfen*). See under *Stufen*.

Sturen, vb., 'to stare at,' ModHG. only. A graded form, from *starr*.

Sturm, m., 'storm, tumult,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sturm*, m., 'tempest, fight'; comp. Du. *storm*, AS. and E. *storm*, and the equiv. OIc. *stormr*. From the common Teut. *storm* (*sturm*) are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. *stormo*, 'concourse, encounter, quarrel,' which proves the primitive use of the word in the figurative sense of 'fight' (E. *stour* is based on the corresponding OFr. *estour*). The Teut. root *stur* is a relic of the Aryan root *ser* (*sr* from *stur*?), to which Gr. *σπρῆ*, 'attack, impact,' Sans. root *sr*, 'to stream, hasten,' belong (for *str* from *sr*, see *Stwester* and *Strom*). Others prefer to regard the word as primitively cognate with Lat. *sternere*, 'to throw down.'

Stürzen, vb., 'to hurl, overturn, overthrow, sink, plunge,' from MidHG. *stürzen*, OHG. *sturzen* (from **sturzan*, **sturtjan*), wk. vb., 'to hurl, sink, turn, cover by inverting'; corresponding to Du. *storten*. Allied probably to E. *to start* (*to startle*, from AS. *stearlian*). The early history of the Teut. root *stert* (to which *Stertz* is allied?) cannot be traced farther back.

Stute, f., 'mare,' from MidHG. *stut*, f., 'breeding stud, mare' (for the evolution of a collective meaning see *Ramerad* and *Frauenzimmer*), OHG. *stuta*, f., 'drove of horses.' Corresponding to AS. *stōd*, equiv. to E. *stud*, AS. *stēda* (E. *steed*), 'stallion'; OIc. *stōð*, 'stud, number of horses,' and *stēdda* (from **stēdda*), f., 'mare'; comp. also MidE. *stott*, 'horse.' ModHG. *Gestüt*, n., 'stud,' is a recent collective form. OSlov. *stado*, Lith. *stodas*, 'drove of horses,' are clearly related to the Teut. cognates, but they may with as good reason be regarded as loan-words; yet comp. Lith. *stōnė*,

'stable' (for horses). The whole of the cognates are connected with the Aryan root *stā*, 'to stand' (OHG. *stuota*, lit. 'stock'?' 'stable'?).

Stutzen, vb., 'to stop short, hesitate, be startled, to cut short,' from late MidHG. *stutzen*, wk. vb., 'to scare away'; allied to MidHG. *stutz*, 'push, impact' (Teut. root *staut*, see *Stußen*); comp. Du. *stuiten*, 'to check, rebound.'—**Stützer**, m., 'fop, dandy,' ModHG. only, lit. 'one who wears gay clothes.'—**stutzig**, adj., 'curtailed, stubborn, startled,' is also allied.

Stützen, vb., 'to prop, support,' from the equiv. MidHG. (*under-stützen*), OHG. (*untar-stuzzen*); allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *stütze*. OHG. *stuzzen*, from **stutjan*, points to a Teut. root *stut*, besides which OHG. *studen*, OIc. *stýðja*, 'to fix firmly, prop,' and AS. *stūðu*, *studu*, 'post' (E. *stud*), presume a Teut. root *stup* (*stud*). The early history of the cognates is obscure.

suchen, vb., 'to seek, search,' from the equiv. MidHG. *suochen* (*süechen*), OHG. *suohhan* (*suohhen*); a common Teut. verb, properly strong. Comp. Goth. *sōkjan*, AS. *sēcan*, E. *to seek* (and *to beseech*), Du. *zoeken*, OSax. *sōkian*, 'to seek.' The strong verbal root *sōk*, from Aryan *sāg*, has primit. cognates in Gr. *ἡγέομαι*, 'to lead,' and especially in Lat. *sāgīre*, 'to trace out,' and OIr. *sāigim*, 'to seek.' To these are allied the cognates of *Sucht*.

Sucht, f., 'sickness, disease,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sucht*, f.; an abstract formation from Goth. *siukan*, str. vb., 'to be ill'; see *ſiēch* (and *ſiēwach*?). Corresponding to Goth. *sauhts*, OIc. *sōtt* (E. only *sick*), Du. *zucht* (and *ziekte*). The Germans often instinctively connect *Sucht* with *ſuchen* (hence *Sucht nach etwas*, 'rage for something').

suckeln, vb., 'to suckle,' ModHG. only, intensive of *saugen*.

Süd, see *Süden*.

sudeln, vb., 'to splash, soil, daub,' from late MidHG. *sudelen*, 'to dirty'; lit. perhaps 'to cook badly' (MidHG. *sudel*, 'keeper of a cookshop'); allied to *ſüden*.

Süden, m., 'south'; the strictly HG. form is *Sund*, which survives in the proper names *Sundgau*, *Sundheim*, &c.; comp. OHG. *sundwint*, 'south wind,' *sunderwint* (MidHG. *sunderwint*). Yet the simple form of the word became obsolete at an early period in UpG. (the term used being *Wittag*), the names of the other cardinal

points being also unknown. The loss of the *n* in *Süden* (MidHG. *sunden*, OHG. *sundan*) points to the adoption of the word from LG. The primit. Teut. stem *sunþ-*, 'south,' is also assumed by Oic. *sunnan*, AS. *sūðan*, 'from the south,' AS. *sūð*, Du. *zuid*, OSax. *sūth*, 'south.' The term *sunþ-*, 'south,' is as specifically Teut. as *Norden* and *Westen*. Whether *sunþ-* is derived from *sun-*, in Goth. *sun-nō*, 'sun,' and means lit. 'sun-side,' is not certain (yet note *Dsten* as 'dawn-side').

Sühne, *f.*, 'atonement, expiation, reconciliation,' from MidHG. (rare) *süene* (mostly *suone*), *f.*, 'atonement, reconciliation, sentence,' OHG. *suona*, *f.*, 'sentence, court, reconciliation.' To this is allied ModHG. *sühnen*, *vb.*, 'to atone for, expiate, conciliate,' from MidHG. *süenen*, OHG. *suonen*, 'to conciliate, reconcile, equalise' (OHG. 'to judge'). OHG. *suona*, 'court,' and Oic. *són*, 'sacrifice,' appear to be connected with a root *sān*, 'to set up,' from which Lat. *sānus*, 'healthy,' and ModHG. *gesund* may have been derived. Deriv. *erföhnen*, 'to reconcile.'

Sulze, *Sülze*, *f.*, 'pickle, brine, pickled or salted meat,' from MidHG. *sulze*, *sülze*, OHG. *sulza* (from **sultja*), *f.*, 'salt water, pickled sausage,' comp. OSax. *sultia*, 'salt water,' Du. *zult*, 'pickled meat'; undoubtedly a graded form of *Salz*. From the Teut. word is derived Ital. *solcio*, 'preserve, pickles.'

summen, *vb.*, 'to hum,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *summen*, *wk. vb.*; an onomatopoeic form.

Sumpf, *m.*, 'swamp, bog, marsh,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sumpf* (wanting in OHG., in which *sumft* is used). Corresponding to Du. *somp*, and with an old gradation E. *swamp* (dial. *sump*). OHG. *giswumft* and Goth. *swumfsl*, 'pond,' are differently derived. Its connection with *schwimmen* (*Σumpf*, 'porous soil'?) is very dubious; it is preferable to connect it with Oic. *svoppr*, 'sponge.' The Teut. root was probably *swemp*; E. dial. *swanky*, 'marshy,' may point to an orig. *sweng*.

Sund, *m.*, 'sound, strait,' early ModHG. only, a MidG. and LG. word; comp. AS. *sund*, E. *sound*, Oic. *sund*, 'sea, strait.' The connection with Goth. *sundrō*, 'separated' (see *senders*), is open to objection on account of the meaning (*Σumb*, lit. 'division between countries and islands'?). It is preferable to link it with AS. and Oic.

sund, *n.*, 'swimming,' which is an abstract of *schwimmen* (*sunda-* for *sum-tō*, allied to the root *swem*); by this assumption *Σumb* is regarded as 'the place where one can swim.'

Sünde, *f.*, 'sin, offence,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sünde*, OHG. *suntu*, *suntea* (base **sundī*), *f.* Corresponding to OLG. *sundia*, Du. *zonde*; the equiv. AS. *synn* (E. *sin*) is based on the primary form **sunjō* for **sundjō*; Oic. *synð* also points to a Goth. **sunidi*. Pre-Teut. *swntid-*, *swenetid-*, belong to a pre-Teut. root *swen*, *sun*, which, with a dental suffix, appear also in Gr. *ἀρν*, 'guilt, damage,' Lat. *sons*, 'guilty,' *soniticus*, 'injurious.'

Sündflut, *f.*, 'the Flood,' is an early ModHG. corruption of the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sin-vlut*, which means lit. 'great universal overflow.' The term *sin-*, which appears only in OTeut. compounds, signifies 'general, constantly, always' (comp. *Σingrūn*, 'periwinkle'), in Goth. *sintēins*, 'daily, everlasting,' AS. *symble*, OSax. *simbla*, OHG. *simblum*, 'always,' Comp. Lat. *sem-per*, 'always.'

Suppe, *f.*, 'soup, broth'; late MidHG. *suppa* (*soppe*), *f.*, 'broth, sauce, soup'; properly a MG. and LG. word, the *pp* of which would be represented by *pf* in genuine HG. Allied to the root *sīp*, 'to drink'; comp. MidHG. *supfen*, 'to sip, drink' (Du. *soppen*, E. *to sop*), and ModHG. *saufen*. Comp. Du. *sop* and *soep*. The LG. word passed into Romance; comp. Ital. *zuppa*, 'wine soup,' Span. *sopa*, Fr. *soupe*, whence the equiv. E. *soup* (OFr. *soupe*, 'soup').

surren, *wk. vb.*, 'to hum, buzz,' ModHG. only, an imitative word.

süß, *adj.*, 'sweet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *süeze*, *adj.* (also *suoze*, *svuoze*, *adv.*), OHG. *suozī* (*svuozī*), *adj.*, a common Teut. term, occurring also in the other Aryan languages. Comp. OSax. *swōti*, Du. *zoet*, AS. *swēte*, E. *sweet*, Oic. *sētr*, Goth. **swētlus* (for which *sūts* is found), 'sweet.' The Teut. *swōt-u*, from Aryan *swād-ū*, is based on an Aryan root *swād*; comp. Sans. *svādū*, 'sweet, delicious,' and the root *svad*, 'to taste nice' (*svād*, 'to be rejoiced'), Gr. *ἡδύς*, 'sweet,' and *ἡδομαι*, 'I rejoice' (*ἡδονή*, 'pleasure,' *ἀνδάνω*, 'to please'), Lat. *sudvis* for **suādvīs*, 'sweet' (also *suddere*, 'to advise,' lit. 'to make tasty, pleasant'?). In the Teut. group, AS. *swātan*, Scotch *swats*, 'beer,' may be allied; on the other hand, the primary verb corresponding to

Aryan *swādū-*, 'sweet,' was lost at an early period in Teut.

Suffer, m., 'sea-adder,' early ModHG.

only, from late MidHG. *sutteren*, 'to boil over'; allied, like MidHG. *Sudel*, to *sēten*.

T.

Tabak, m., 'tobacco,' ModHG. only; orig. an American word (like *Skateffel*), now found in all modern languages; comp. Du. *tabak*, E. *tobacco*, Fr. *tubac*, Ital. *tabacco*, Span. *tabaco*; 'properly the roll through which the smoke of the prepared plant was imbibed.'

Tadel, m., 'blame, censure, reproof,' from MidHG. *tadel*, m. and n., 'fault, stain, defect (bodily or mental)'. The word is recorded at a remarkably late period—the end of the 12th cent.—but this, of course, does not prove that it was borrowed. The Teut. root *dap* (*dad*?) contained in it has been compared, probably without just grounds, with Gr. *τῶδιω* (root *dhōlō*), 'to deride, mock.'

Tafel, f., 'table, tablet, slab,' from MidHG. *tavel*, *tavele*, f., 'tablet, picture, table,' OHG. *tavala* (*tabala*, *tabell(a)*), f., 'tablet'; borrowed during the OHG. period from Lat. *tabula*, *tabella*. Even in the pre-HG. period Lat. *tabula* passed into HG. and was normally permutated; comp. OHG. *zabal*, MidHG. *zabel* (see *ᚷᚱᚰᚱ*). It corresponds to the Romance cognates, Ital. *tavola*, 'table, tablet, board, picture,' Fr. *table* (E. *table*).—**Tafelrunde**, f., 'Round Table,' like the equiv. MidHG. *tavelrunde* (especially of King Arthur); an imitation of Fr. *table ronde*.

Taa, m., 'day, daylight,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tac* (*g*), m.; common to Teut. in the form *dago-*; comp. Goth. *dags*, Oic. *dagr*, AS. *dag*, E. *day* (also *dawn*), Du. and OSax. *dag*. This specifically Teut. word represents the stem, almost obsolete in Teut., of the equiv. Lat. *dies*, Sans. *dīna*, OSlov. *dīnī* (Goth. *sin-teins*, 'daily,' see *ᚱīnᚱūt*). To explain Teut. *dago-* (to which AS. *dōgor*, Oic. *dēgr*, from *dōgoz*, *dōgiz*, are allied), it has been connected with the Sans. root *dah* (for Aryan *dhēgh*, *dhōgh*?), 'to burn'; this appears further in Lith. *dėgti*, 'to burn,' *dāgas*, *dagā*, 'harvest' (also in Sans. *āhar*, n., 'day'?). Hence the base *dhōgho-s*, common to G. *Tag* and Lith. *dāgas*, means

perhaps 'the hot period of the day or year' (comp. *Östern* as a proof that names for periods of the day and year may be identical). *Tag* in G. denoted originally only the light period of the day; the day of twenty-four hours was called *ᚱadst*.—**fāg-fidj**, adj. and adv., 'daily,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tagelich* (*tegelich*), adj., *tagelichen* (*tege-liches*), adv., OHG. *tagalīh*, adj., *tagalīhhīn*, *tagolīhhes*, adv. The adj. has been formed from the adv., which is again a combination of two words, as in the phrase (*allaro*) *tago gilth* (*hes*); for *gilth* in the sense of 'every,' see *mānngilth*; *tago gilthhes* (lit. 'on each of the days') is an adverb genit. like OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. *des tages*. See further *vertēbigen*.

Takel, n., 'tackle,' ModHG. only, adopted, like many nautical terms, from LG.; comp. the equiv. Du. *takel*, E. *tackle*, Dan. *takkel*, Swed. *takel*. The literal meaning of this, which is peculiar to maritime dialects, was 'implements (in general),' which leads to kinship with Goth. *tarijan*, 'to make' (comp. *tooijen*, 'to adorn,' E. *tool*).

Talg, m., 'tallow,' ModHG. only, from LG. (*talg*), hence unknown to Swab. and Bav.; allied to Du. *talk*, AS. **tealg*, E. *tallow*, Oic. *tolgr*. Teut. *talgo-* cannot be traced farther back; yet note AS. *tælg*, 'colour' (see *Seife*). It is scarcely connected with Goth. *tulgus*, 'firm' (*Tafg*, lit. 'that which has become solid'?). The proper HG. (UpG.) word is *ᚱūnᚱitt*.

Tand, m., 'toy, trifle, bauble,' from MidHG. *tant*, m., 'idle talk, tricks' (to which MidHG. *tanten*, 'to play a practical joke,' is allied).—**Tändelei**, f., 'toying, trifling, dawdling,' ModHG. only, is a derivative of *Tand* (in MidHG. once only *tenterle*). In OHG. only a corresponding *tantarōn*, 'to be mentally perplexed,' is recorded. No further light can be thrown on the HG. stem *tant*.

Tang, m., 'sea-weed,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Scand. *þang* (Dan. *tang*), whence also E. *tang*, *tangle*.

Tann, m., see the following word.

Tanne, f., 'fir tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tanne*, f., OHG. *tanna*, signifies 'fir tree, oak,' hence the primary idea of the word is usually 'forest tree' (see *Gähe*, *Buche*). This is supported by ModHG. *Tann*, m., from MidHG. *tan* (*nn*), m. and n., 'forest' (OHG. *tan-ēsil*, 'wild ass'), which seems to be based on a collective signification of *Tanne*. The early history of the HG. cognates (to which ÖDu. *dēnnia*, Du. *den*, 'fir tree,' is allied) is uncertain. Its connection with Gr. *θάμνος*, 'thicket,' is dubious.

Tante, f., 'aunt,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. *tante*; for the genuine G. words preserved dialectically see *Wafe* and *Mühme*.

Tanz, m., 'dance, ball,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tanz*, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. *tanzen* is allied. The word was first adopted in the 11th cent. In OHG. the verbs were *salzōn* (which, like AS. *sealtian*, was borrowed at an early period from Lat. *saltāre*), and the genuine Teut. *tāmbōn* and *leikhhan* (comp. *Leich*). The late appearance of MidHG. *tanzen* tends to show that it is a loan-word; it is based on the equiv. Romance cognates, Ital. *danzare* (Fr. *danser*, whence E. *to dance*, and Du. *dansen*). It is true that, considering the late period at which it was borrowed, the HG. *t* compared to Ital. *d* is abnormal. The Romance cognates are themselves of Teut. origin, which has been sought in OHG. *dansōn*, 'to draw' (allied to Goth. *þinsan*; see *gedunfen*).

tapfer, adj., 'brave, valiant, bold,' from MidHG. *tapfer* (*dapfer*, *taffel*), 'firm, pressed, full, weighty, important' (only in late MidHG. 'brave'), OHG. *tapfar*, 'heavy, weighty, important'; comp. Du. *dapper*, 'brave, much,' E. *dapper*. The connection in meaning with OSlov. *dobŕi*, 'strong, able,' *debelŭ*, 'stout,' and *dobrŭ*, 'beautiful, good,' is quite clear, but it is difficult to show how it is related to the corresponding OIc. *dapr*, 'sad'; note, however, Mod HG. *breiŕi*, 'bold, audacious,' OHG. *dr̥isti*, OLG. *thristi*, compared with Lat. *tr̥istis*.

Tappe, f. (in Swab. and Alem. *Deyen*, m.), 'claw, paw,' from the equiv. MidHG. **tāpe* (only *tāpe* is recorded), f.; origin and early history obscure. To this is allied Mod HG. *fāppisch*, adj., 'awkward, clumsy,' since MidHG. *tappe* (*tāpe*) occurs also as 'uncouth, loutish person'; hence also ModHG. *fappen*, vb., 'to flounder along,

grope one's way,' lit. 'to behave awkwardly.'

Tarnkappe, f., 'magic cap,' see *Kappe*; the first component is OTeut. *darni*, 'secret,' OHG. *tarni*, AS. *dyrne*. To this MidE. *dāren*, 'to conceal oneself,' is allied.

Tasche, f., 'pocket, pouch, wallet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tasche* (*tesche*), OHG. *tasca*, f. An obscure word, the relation of which to the equiv. Romance cognate Ital. *tasca* cannot be defined. The origin of the word and the history of its further diffusion is unknown.

Tasse, f., 'cup,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *tasse* (comp. Ital. *tazza*, from Arab. *tassah*, 'bowl').

taŕten, vb., 'to touch, fumble, grope,' from the equiv. MidHG. *taŕten*, wk. vb. Borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the Romance cognate Ital. *tastare* (Fr. *tāter*), 'to feel, fumble,' which is based on a Lat. **taxitare* (allied to late Lat. *taxare*, 'to touch sharply').

Tatze, f., 'paw, claw,' from MidHG. *tatze*, f., 'hand, paw.' The origin and history of this word, which cannot be traced farther back, are obscure.

Tau (1.), n. (unknown to Swab. and Bav.), 'rope, cable,' ModHG. only; properly a LG. word, based on OIc. *tauŕ*, 'cord, rope' (whence E. *tow*, Du. *touw*). The latter is connected with the Teut. root *tuh* (*tang*), in ModHG. *ziŕhen*. From the LG. word Fr. *touer*, 'to tow a ship,' is derived. For the words borrowed by HG. from LG. see *Strand*, *Wot*, &c.

Tau (2.), m., 'dew,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tau* (gen. *tauwes*), n. (MidG. also, m); corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *dau*, Du. *dauwo*, AS. *deāw*, E. *dew*, OIc. *dogg* (Goth. **daggwa* is wanting), whence E. (dial.) *dag*. Teut. *dauwo*, from pre-Teut. *dhāwo*, is generally connected with the Sans. root *dhāv*, 'to run, flow, stream.'

taub, adj., 'deaf, torpid,' from MidHG. and OHG. *toup* (*b*), 'deaf, insensible, stupid, foolish, mad'; corresponding to Goth. *daufs* (*b*), 'callous,' AS. *deaf*, E. *deaf*, and the equiv. Du. *doof*. Since the meanings of the OHG. and MidHG. adj. border on those of OHG. and MidHG. *tump* (see *tumm*), the two words are certainly connected. The assumed relation (see *tumm*) to the Aryan root *dhubh*, 'to be blunt, obtuse, deafened,' preserved in Gr. *τυφλός*, 'blind,' leads further to *teŕen* and its co-

nates. ModHG. *tēufen*, 'to deafen, stun,' from MidHG. *tōuben*, MidHG. and OHG. *touben*, wk. vb., 'to deprive of sensation or strength, to annihilate,' supports the assumed primary meaning.

Taube, f., 'dove, pigeon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tābe*, OHG. *tāba*, f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *dābō*, AS. *dāfe*, E. *dove*, Du. *duaf*. This common Teut. term (for which Goth. *ahaks*, AS. *culufre*, 'dove,' are also found) has been connected with a Teut. root *dāb*, 'to dive,' which appears in AS. *dǣfan*, E. *to dive*, *Taube* being regarded as orig. 'water-dove.' It is more probably related to OIr. *dub*, 'black,' *duibe*, 'blackness'; comp. Gr. *πῆλαια*, 'wild pigeon,' from *πῆλαός*, 'dark blue.—**Tauber**, m., 'male pigeon,' for which *tüber* occurs in MidHG.

tauchen, vb., 'to dip, dive,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāchen*, wk. vb., OHG. *tāhhan*, str. vb.; comp. Du. *duiken*, 'to dive, duck,' E. *to duck* (whence also E. *duck*, AS. *dāce*); see further *taufen*. Other terms derived from the Teut. root *duk*, 'to stoop, dive,' are wanting. The connection of the word with *taufentis* improbable.—**Taucher**, m., 'diver' (bird), from the equiv. MidHG. *tāhhære*, OHG. *tāhhāri*, m.

tauen, vb., 'to thaw,' from MidHG. *touwen*, *tōuwen*, OHG. *douwen*, *dewen* (*dōan*), wk. vb., 'to dissolve'; comp. Du. *dooijen*, AS. *þāwan*, E. *to thaw*, OIc. *þeyja*. With ModHG. *Tauwind*, m., 'thaw wind,' comp. Du. *dooij*, E. *thaw*, OIc. *þeyr*. If the Teut. root *þaw*, 'to dissolve' (comp. *vertauen*), exhibited in all these words, has originated in *þagw*, equiv. to Aryan *tēg*, Gr. *τηκω*, 'to melt,' *τακερός*, 'liquid,' may be counted as cognates. Yet the Teut. words, as well as Osset. *t'ayyn*, 'to thaw,' may point to an Aryan root *taw*.

Taufe, f., 'baptism, christening,' from the equiv. MidHG. *toufe*, OHG. *toufa* (*toufi*), f.; allied to *taufen*, vb., 'to baptize, christen,' MidHG. *tōufen*, *toufen*, OHG. *toufen* (from **touffjan*). The primary meaning of the vb. is preserved by MidHG. *toufen*, 'to dip under,' which is properly a causative of *tief*. Goth. *daupjan*, OLG. *dōþian*, Du. *doopen*, exhibit the Christian meaning, which AS. represented by *fulwian* (*fulwih*), 'baptism'; comp. OIc. *kristna*, 'to baptize.' In its relation to the history of civilisation *taufen* is as difficult to determine as *heite* (which see). It cannot be positively affirmed whether the MidEurop. term *daup-*

jan "has been restricted in meaning solely because the Goths, who were first to receive Christianity, rendered the Gr. word *βαπτίζω* by the corresponding *daupjan*; this word, as the designation of the first sacrament, was then adopted from them (with *heite*, *kirche*, *þjaffe*, and *Taufel*) by the Western Teutons, and was so firmly rooted among the latter that the AS. missionaries could no longer think of supplanting it by their corresponding verb *fulwian*." Perhaps, however, the OTeut. *daupjan* had even in the heathen acquired a ritual sense which fitted it to become the representative of the Christian-Romance *baptizare* (Ir. *baitsim*).

taugen, vb., 'to be of use, be good or fit for,' from MidHG. *tugen*, OHG. *tugan* (pres. sing. *toue*), pret. pres., 'to be capable, useful, suitable, to be of use, to suit.' Corresponding to OSax. *dugan*, 'to be capable, be of use,' Du. *deugen*, 'to be of use,' AS. *dugan*, OIc. *duga*, Goth. *dugan*, 'to be fit, of use.' The Teut. verbal root *dag* (*dagw*) might, like Lith. *daug*, 'much,' *daūksinti*, 'to increase,' point to Aryan *dhugh* (Gr. *τύχη*, 'fortune,' *τυχεῖν*, 'I am fortunate'?). To this are allied *tūchtig* and *Tugend*.

Taumel, m., 'reeling, staggering, frenzy,' from MidHG. *tāmeln* (*tāmen*, *tāmelieren*), 'to reel, stagger,' OHG. *tāmalōn* (*tāmlōn*), 'to turn.' From the OHG. and MidHG. variant with *ā* is derived *tummeln* (comp. also *Rehrdemmel*). The Teut. root *dā* contained in these words leads to kinship with the Sans. root *dhā*, 'to storm along, put in violent motion, shake.'

Tausch, m., 'exchange, barter'; ModHG. only; in late MidHG. (15th cent.) we meet for the first time with *rostiuschere*, 'horse-dealer' (comp. Du. *paardentuischer*), and *vertāschen*, 'to exchange.' The word is properly LG.; comp. Du. *tuischen*, 'to barter.' How *tāuschen*, 'to deceive,' from late MidHG. *tuischen* (*tāschen*), 'to deceive, make game of some one' (late MidHG. *tāsch*, 'mockery, joke, deception'), is connected with this word is not clear.

tausend, n. and m., 'thousand,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāsund* (*tāsunt*), OHG. *tāsunt*, *dāsunt*; corresponding to Goth. *þāsundi*, AS. *þāsund*, E. *thousand*, Du. *duizend*, OSax. *thāsind*. While the lower numerals up to a hundred are common to all the Aryan languages, the term for a thousand occurs elsewhere only in the Slav. group; comp. OSlov. *tyssa*, Lith. *tūk-*

stantis. The primary meaning and further history of the Slav.-Teut. word *tásnti*, *tásontá*, can no longer be discovered; perhaps Slav. borrowed this word in prehistoric times from Teut. (in Sans. *sahasra*, Zend *hazāhira*, Gr. *χίλιοι* for **χέσλιοι*, equiv. to *gheshio*-; in Lat. *milia*, equiv. to Gr. *μύρια*).—**Tausendgüldenkrant**, n., 'centaury,' ModHG. only, an erroneous version of the Lat. *centaurea* (as if it were a compound of *centum* and *aurum*. It is really Gr. *κενταύριον*).

Teer, m. and n., 'tar,' early ModHG. only, a LG. word (unknown to Swab. and Bav.); comp. Du. *teer*, AS. *teoro* (*tyrwe*), E. *tar*, and the equiv. Olc. *tjara* (to which Olc. *tyrviðr*, 'pine-wood,' is allied). The HG. form *ȝehr* is recorded in the ModHG. period in Hess. The cognates meaning 'tar' are old derivatives of a Teut. word *trewo*-, 'tree' (comp. Goth. *triu*, E. *tree*), which is based upon Aryan *derw*-, *dorw*-, (*dru*), 'tree, wood'; comp. Gr. *δρῦς*, 'oak' (*δῶρον*, 'spear'), OSlov. *drěvo*, 'tree, wood,' and the equiv. Sans. *dāru* (*dru*); see also *ἄρογ*. *Teer* means lit. 'the thick oil from trees' (especially from resinous pine-trees?); comp. Lith. *darvā*, 'pine-wood,' and Lett. *darva*, 'tar.'

Teich, m., 'pond, pool,' from MidHG. *tīch*, m., 'fish-pond, pond' (it is uncertain whether OHG. *dih*, 'eddy, whirlpool,' is the same word. The LG. cognates of ModHG. *Teich* seem to be connected; AS. *dīc*, E. *ditch*, *dike* (Olc. *dike*), border on the meaning of *Teich*. Teut. *dīko*- (from *dhi-ghn*-?) may be primit. allied to Gr. *τίφος* (from *dhi-ghos*?), n., 'pond, bog.'

teig, adj., 'mellow' (of fruit), from the equiv. MidHG. *teic*; allied to the following word.

Teig, m., 'dough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *teic* (*g*), m.; corresponding to Du. *deeg*, AS. *dāh*, E. *dough*, and the equiv. Olc. *deig*, n.; a derivative of a Teut. root *dēg*, 'to knead,' from which the adj. *teig* and ModHG. *Teigel*, 'stewpan,' are derived. A more general meaning is exhibited by Goth. *deigan*, 'to form from clay,' which is derived from Aryan *dhi-gh*, and is connected with Sans. *dih*, 'to bedaub, cement, besmenr.' To these are also allied Lat. *figulus*, 'potter,' *ingere*, 'to form,' *figura*, 'shape,' Gr. *τείχος*, *τοιχος* (for *θείχος*, *βοίχος*), 'wall.'

Teil, m. and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *teil*,

m. and n.; corresponding to Goth. *dails*, *daila*, f., OSax. *dēl*, m., Du. *deel*, n., AS. *dēl* (*dāl*), and E. *deal* (*dole*). Teut. *dai-li* (*lo*) seems to point to an Aryan root *dhai* (see *tilgen*), which is proved by OSlov. *děli*, 'part.'—**teilen**, wk. vb., 'to divide, share,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *teilen* (Goth. *dailjan*), is a denominative, like OSlov. *děliti*, 'to share.'—**teils**, adv., 'partly,' first used as an adv. in ModHG. —The ModHG. suffix **-fel** in *Drittel*, *Viertel*, &c., is based upon MidHG. *teil* (*dritteil*, *viertel*, &c.; see also *Urtel* from *Urteil*).

Teller, m., 'plate, salver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *teller*, *teler* (*telier*), m.; the word was borrowed in the 14th cent. from Ital. *tagliere* (Fr. *tailloir*), 'chopping board,' which belongs, like Ital. *tagliare* (Fr. *tailler*), 'to cut to pieces,' to Ital. *taglia*, 'incision'; comp. Fr. *détail*.

Tempel, m., 'temple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tēmpel*, m. and n., OHG. *tēmpal*, n.; borrowed during the OHG. period (with ecclesiastical words like *Kloster*, *Altar*, &c.) from Lat. *templum*. A Teut. word used in pre-Christian times for the same idea was OSax. *alah*, AS. *calh*, Goth. *alhs*.

Tenne, f., 'threshing-floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tēnne*, n., f., and m., OHG. *tēnni*, n. No corresponding word occurs in this sense in the allied Teut. dialects. It has been connected with AS. *denu*, 'valley,' AS. and E. *den*; but *Tenne* is rather a derivative of *Tanne* (lit. 'made of fir').

Teppich, m., 'carpet, tablecloth,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *teppīch*, *tebech*, m. and n.; borrowed probably in the 8th cent. from Romance. The variants OHG. and MidHG. *teppīd*, *teppīt*, point immediately to Ital. *tappeto*, Lat. *tapētum*, or rather *tapēt*- (Fr. *tapis*). ModHG. *Tapet*, *Tapete*, and *tapejiren* are more recent loan-words; comp. Ital. *tappazzare*, 'to paper' (a room).

Terne, f., 'three winning numbers (in a lottery),' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *terno*.

teuer, adj., 'dear, costly, precious,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tiure*, *tiur*, OHG. *tiuri*; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *diuri*, Du. *duur*, AS. *dǣre*, *dǣre*, E. *dear* (to which *darling*, from AS. *dǣrling*, is allied), Olc. *dýrr*. For the gradation *d* (ModHG. *tür*, 'esteem'), *iu*, see *dauern* (2). The early history of this common Teut. adj., which is wanting only in Goth., cannot be ascertained.

Teufel, m., 'devil, demon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tiuvel* (*tiuevel*), m., OHG. *tiuval*, *tioual*, m. (in the plur., neut. also); corresponding to OSax. *diuwal*, Du. *duivel*, AS. *deofol*, equiv. to E. *devil*. The West Teut. words have apparently genuine Teut. sounds; on account, however, of the equiv. Goth. *diabaulus*, Gr.-Lat. *diabolus*, it is certain that the word was borrowed. The early existence of the West Teut. word, attested by the permutation of LG. *d* to HG. *t*, can only be explained by the assumption that it was introduced into HG. in the 5th or 6th cent. through a Goth. medium (as also *taufen*, *Bischof*, *Kirche*, *Heide*, *Samstag*, and probably *Engel*), for the connection of the cognates with Gr.-Lat. (Ecclesiast.) *diabolus* cannot be doubted. The genuine HG. term for 'evil spirit' was Goth. *unhulþō*, OHG. *unholda*, lit. 'the demons.'

Text, m., 'text,' even in late MidHG. *tēxt*, formed from Lat. *textus*.

Thal, n., 'valley,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tal*, m. and n.; corresponding to Goth., OSax., and Du. *dal*, AS. *dæl*, E. *dale* (to which E. *dell* is allied), Oic. *dalr*, 'valley.' From the same Aryan root *dhē*, 'to lie low,' is derived AS. *dene*, *denu*, 'valley.' In the non-Teut. group, Gr. *θαλος*, 'dome-shaped roof, rotunda' (lit. 'deepening, excavation?'), is regarded as cognate; OSlov. *dolŭ*, 'valley,' is certainly allied.—**zu Thal** (of rivers, 'down-stream') from the equiv. MidHG. *ze tal*, 'down' (comp. Goth. *dalaþ*, 'downwards'); in opposition to **zu Berg** (see **Berg**) 'upwards.'

Thaler, m., 'dollar' (three shillings), first recorded in the 15th cent.; an abbreviation of **Zeachimethaler** for 'florin from Zeachimethal' (in Bohemia). From the Ger. word are derived Ital. *taliero*, Du. *daalder*, E. *dollar*.

That, f., 'deed, act, fact,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tāt*, f.; a verbal noun formed by gradation from *thun*. Corresponding to Goth. *dēþs*, Oic. *dād*, AS. *dād*, E. *deed*, Du. *daad*, OSax. *dād*. Teut. *dē-di*, from *dhē-ti*, formed from the Teut. root *dē*, *dō*, from Aryan *dhē*, *dhō*. The graded form *ē* (*ā*) is seen also in the OHG. partic. *gītān*, MidHG. and ModHG. *gētān*.—**thätig**, adj., 'active, energetic,' from MidHG. *tatec*, OHG. *tātīc*.

Thau, see **Tau** (2).

thauen, see **tauen**.

Thce, m., 'tea,' ModHG. only, derived,

like Fr. *thé*, Du. *thee*, and E. *tea*, from Chin. *thé*.

Theer, see **Teer**.

Theiding, n., in *Barrentheiting*, 'empty talk,' from MidHG. *teidinc*, *tagedinc*, 'discussion, negotiation, talk' (properly 'the judicial proceeding' appointed for a certain day or period). Comp. **Ding** and *verteidigen*.

Theil, see **Teil**.

Theriak, m., 'antidote; treacle'; in MidHG. *drūkkel*, *trūkkel*, *trūkaker* (Du. *teriaak*, *triakel*), from Gr.-MidLat. *θηριακόν*, 'remedy for the bite of wild animals.'

thener, see **teuer**.

Thier, see **Tier**.

Thon, m., 'clay,' earlier ModHG. *Thān*, *Thān*, from MidHG. *tāhe*, *dāhe*, OHG. *dāha*, f., 'clay, loam' (also 'earthen vessel'); corresponding to Goth. *þāhō* (from **þanhō*), f., 'clay,' AS. *þō* (older *þōhæ*), f., 'clay,' Oic. *þá*, f., 'clayey soil.' No words occur in the other Aryan languages to elucidate the implied pre-Teut. *tanþán*, 'loam.'

Thor (1), m., 'fool,' from MidHG. *tōre*, *tōr*, m., 'insane person, fool': **tōro*, m., has not yet been found in OHG. The *r* of the adj. has originated in *s* (*z*), as is shown by OHG. *tusig*, AS. *dysig*, 'foolish,' E. *dizzy*, and Du. *duizelig*, 'dizzy.' For further Teut. cognates of the Aryan root *dhus* (*dhauis*, *dhuvēs*) see under **Düsel**; it is uncertain whether Lat. *furere*, 'to rage,' is derived from this root *dhus*.—**thōrichf**, adj., 'foolish, silly,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tōrēht*, *tōreht* (also *tærisch*, *tærsch*).—**Thorheit**, f., 'foolishness,' from MidHG. *tōrheit*.

Thor (2), n., 'gate, gateway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tor*, n.; corresponding to Goth. *daúr*, OSax. *dor*, n., 'gate, door.' See **Thür**.

Thran, m., 'train-oil, blubber,' ModHG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to Du. *traan*, Dan. and Swed. *tran*. The origin and prim. meaning of the word are unknown.

Thränc, f., 'tear' (in Swab. and Bav. *Zähre* is the popular term), from the equiv. late MidHG. *trēne*, f.; properly the plur. of the MidHG. sing. *trahen* (contracted *trān*), m.; corresponding to OHG. *trahan* (*trān*), m. (OSax. *trahni*, plur.), 'tears'; Teut. base, *trahnu-*. The equiv. MidHG. *traher* recalls MidHG. *zahr* (see **Zähre**), so that Teut. *tahru* must have had the parallel

forms *trahru* and *trahnu*. More definite information concerning the early history of MidHG. *trahen*, *traher*, cannot be ascertained.

Thron, m., 'throne,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trôn*, m., which originated in Fr. *trône*, or, with the lengthening of the vowel in an open syllable, in Lat. (Gr.) *thronus* (comp. Ital. *trono*).

thun, vb., 'to do, perform, make,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tuon*; corresponding to OSax. *dūan*, Du. *doen*, AS. *dōn*, E. *to do*. Further details concerning this essentially West Teut. str. verbal root *dō*, *dē* (in Goth. *taujan*, 'to do'), belongs to grammar; yet see also *ῥῆτ* and the suffix *stum*. The pre-Teut. *dhō*, *dhē*, has a wide ramification in the other Aryan languages. Comp. the Gr. root *θη*, *θε*, in *τίθημι*, 'to put, do,' Sans. root *dhā* (*dadhāmi* and *dhāmi*), 'to put, lay, do' (*dhātṛ*, 'creator'), OSlov. *dějy* (and *děždq*), 'to do, make,' Lat. *facio* (perf. *fēci*, equiv. to Gr. *ἔθηκα*).

Thunfisch, m., 'tunny,' ModHG. only. from the equiv. Lat. *thunnus* (Gr. *θύσπος*), whence Ital. *tonno*, Fr. *thon* (E. *tunny*).

Thür, f., 'door,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tür*, OHG. *turi*, f.; properly a plur. form, the idea being often expressed by such a form; in OHG. we find *turi* as plur. with a sing. meaning (the stem was really *dur-*). Corresponding to OSax. *duri* (*dura*), Du. *deur*, AS. *duru* (*dyre*); Oic. *dýrr* is plur. only. The common Aryan stem *dhur* (*dhwer*) recurs in Gr. *θύρα*, *θύραρον*, 'door,' to which *θαυρός*, 'hinge of a door,' and *θυρών*, 'vestibule' (comp. Goth. *daurōns*, plur. only, 'door'), are allied; Lat. *fores*, 'door,' OSlov. *dvírĭ*, 'door' (*dvorŭ*, 'court'), Lith. *dūrys*, 'door.' To these are allied the equiv. Sans. *dur*, *dvār*, which in the oldest period was inflected only in the dual or plur. (the initial aspirate is dropped, because the case suffix begins with an aspirate). The primary meaning of this word, which has invariably the ModHG. signification, cannot be discovered. Allied to *ῥῆτ*.

Thurn, see *Turm*.

tief, adj., 'deep, profound, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tief*, OHG. *tiof*; corresponding to OSax. *diop*, Du. *diep*, AS. *deōp*, E. *deep* (*depth* and *to dip*), Oic. *djōpr*, and Goth. *diups*, 'deep.' The common Teut. adj. *diupa-*, of which ModHG. *taufen* is a factitive, belongs to a Teut. root *dūp*, the variant of which, *dāb*, appears in AS. *dāfan*,

E. *to dive* (see *ῥῆτ*), as well as in E. *dub*. Comp. W. *dufn*, OIr. *fudomain*, Lith. *dubūs*, 'deep, hollow,' OSlov. *duplt*, 'hollow' (see *ῥῆτ*), from an Aryan root *dhub*, *dhup*. For a nasalised Teut. root *dump*, see *Lümpel*.

Tiegel, m., 'stewpan, crucible,' from MidHG. *tigel*, *tēgel*, OHG. *tēgal*, 'crucible'; corresponding to the equiv. Oic. *digull* (Swed. *degel*, Dan. *digel*). The cognates cannot have been derived from Lat. *tegula* (yet comp. *Zeitgel*). The word is probably based on the Teut. root *dīg*, 'to knead, form,' discussed under *Zeitg*.

Tier, n., 'animal, beast, brute,' from MidHG. *tier*, OHG. *tior*, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast' (hence ModHG. *Tiergarten*); corresponding to OSax. *dior*, 'wild beast,' Du. *dier*, 'animal,' AS. *deōr*, E. *deer* (in MidHG. also, as well as in the language of sportsmen in ModHG., *tier* is often used in the sense of 'roe' and 'hind'), Oic. *dýr*, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast,' and also 'roe, stag,' Goth. *dīus*, 'wild beast,' shows that the *r* of the words quoted are based upon Aryan *s* (base *dheuso-*); to this the AS. adj. *deōr*, 'bold,' and OHG. *tiorlīh*, 'wild,' are traced; hence Goth. *dīus*, 'animal,' is probably an adj. used as a subst. (lit. 'the wild creature'). *Tier*, therefore, was originally quite distinct from *Wied*, 'useful gregarious animal.' Lat. *animal* with *anima* suggests the supposition that the cognates belong to an Aryan root *dhus*, 'to breathe' (comp. OSlov. *duša*, *duchŭ*, 'spirit, soul').

tilgen, vb., 'to extinguish, erase, eradicate,' from MidHG. *tilgen* (*tīligen*), OHG. *tīlgon*, and also *tīlōn*, wk. vb., 'to exterminate, extirpate.' Comp. OSax. *far-dīlīgōn*, Du. *delgen*, AS. *a-dīlgian*, 'to extirpate.' It is remarkable that the word was borrowed from Lat. *dēlēre*, considering its wide diffusion in the West Teut. languages (we should also have expected **tialēn* in OHG.).

Tinte, f., 'ink, tint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tinte*, *tinkte* (for *net* and *nt* comp. *bunt* and *ῥpunt*), OHG. *tincta*, f.; the word is evidently borrowed; it is based on the equiv. Lat. *tincta* (lit. 'coloured, variegated things'), whence Ital. and Span. *tinta*, 'ink.' It is clear, therefore, that the spelling *Tinte* is historically more correct than *Dinte*; the latter is due to MidG. and LG. In OHG. *atraminza* (from Lat. *atramentum*, comp. OFr. *errement*) was used. The equiv.:

E. *ink*, Du. *inkt*, Rhen. *inkes*, are based on the Rouancec cognates, Fr. *encre*, OFr. *enques*, Ital. *inchiostro* (the ultimate source is Lat.-Gr. *ἐγκαυστρον*).

Tisch, m., 'table,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tisch*, OHG. *tisc*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *disc*, Du. *disch*. The OHG. word also means 'dish,' the antiquity of which is proved by AS. *disē*, 'dish, bowl,' E. *dish*. The Gr.-Lat. *discus*, on which the cognates are based, has the late signification 'dish' (post-classical; properly 'disk'); yet comp. also Ital. *desco*, 'table,' OFr. *dois*, 'table' (ModFr. *dais*, 'canopy, dais').

Titel, m., 'title, claim,' from MidHG. *titel* (*tittel*), OHG. *titul*, *tital*, m.; from the equiv. Lat. *titulus*, whence also Fr. *titre*, Ital. *titolo*.

Tobel, m., 'narrow valley,' from MidHG. *tobel*, OHG. *tobal*, m., 'forest ravine, valley'; a derivative of the Teut. root *dub*, *dup* (see **Tief**), to which Lith. *dauba*, *dauburā*, 'valley,' OSlov. *duplk*, 'hollow,' *dibrz*, 'valley, ravine,' are primit. cognate (Aryan root *dhup*, *dhub*).

toben, vb., 'to fume, rage, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *toben*, OHG. *tōben* (*tōbn*), wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *doftan*, 'delirare' (*gedof*, 'fury, rage, madness'). Based on the Teut. root *dub*, 'to be mentally confused, to be deafened,' from which *taub* and *dumm* are also derived. Whether we have to assume on account of OHG. *tāfar*, *tābar*, 'silly, foolish,' an Aryan root *dhāp*, *dhāg*, is dubious; perhaps Lith. *dūkti*, 'to grow mad,' *dūkis*, 'fury, madness,' are primit. allied to the cognates of *toben*.

Tochter, f., 'daughter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tohter*, OHG. *tohter*, f.; a common Teut. and also a primit. Aryan term; comp. Goth. *daūhtar*, AS. *dohtor*, E. *daughter*, Du. *dochter*, OSax. *dohtar*, 'daughter.' The primit. Aryan *dhuktēr* (*dhugatēr*), on which the Teut. cognates are based, is indicated also by Lith. *dūktē*, OSlov. *dūšti*; comp. further Gr. *θυγάτηρ*, Sans. *duhitār*, Zend *duydar*, 'daughter.' The Aryan word is usually considered to be a derivative of the Sans. root *dugh*, 'to milk,' regarding **Tochter** as equiv. to 'milker.' This assumption is, however, quite as dubious as the derivation of **Water**, **Mutter**, and **Bruder**.

Tod, m., 'death,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tōt* (*d*), OHG. *tōd*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *daufus*, OSax. *dōth*, Du. *dood*,

AS. *deāþ*, E. *death*. A verbal abstract of the Teut. verbal root *dau*, which has been preserved in Oic. *deyja*, str. vb. (whence the equiv. E. *to die*); comp. OSax. *dōbian* (from *daujan*), OHG. and MidHG. *touwen* (MidHG. *tōuwen*), wk. vb., 'to die.' Teut. *dau-þu-* has the Lat.-Sans. suffix *tu-* (base *dhāu-tu-s*). The adj. cognate ModHG. *tot*, 'dead,' is based on the *to* partic. of the same root, *dhāu* (partic. *dhautō*). With these are connected in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. *davit*, 'to strangle,' Lith. *dōvyti*, 'to torment,' which correspond as causatives to Goth. *dōþan* (for **dōwþan*), 'to torment' (lit. 'to put to death'). The orig. form of the root was *dhēw*, *dhōw*.

totf, see **tot**.

tolf, adj., 'mad, frantic, absurd,' from MidHG. and OHG. *tol* (with one *l*), adj., 'foolish, absurd,' to which OHG. *tulisc*, 'foolish,' is allied. Comp. OSax., Du., and AS. *dol*, 'foolish,' E. *dull*. The Teut. root *dul* contained in these words has a variant *dwal*, which has been preserved in Goth. *dwals*, 'foolish,' AS. *gehwēlan*, 'to err,' OHG. *gitwola*, 'infatuation, delusion, heresy,' OSax. *dwalm*, 'infatuation, delusion.' An Aryan root *dhwel*, *dhul*, 'to be infatuated, deluded,' is also attested by Sans. *dhvr*, *dhār* (*dhru*), 'to deceive, cheat, injure.'

Tölpel, m., 'blockhead, booby,' from MidHG. *törpel*, *dörpel*, properly *dörper*, *dörpære*, m., 'peasant, clownish person, blockhead'; really identical with **Dörfer**, 'silly, village.' MidHG. *dörper* is a MidG. and LG. form (for genuine MidHG. *dorfere*). The LG. form of the MidHG. word is explained by the fact that Flanders, the medium by which French terms relating to the court and chivalry were introduced into Germany, also furnished some words (comp. **Wappen**) to HG.

Ton, m., 'tone, sound,' from MidHG. *tōn*, *dōn*, m., 'sound, tone, voice, song melody'; from Gr.-Lat. *tōnus* (*τόνος*), with lengthening of the *ō*; comp. **Tyren**. Hence ModHG. *tönen*, vb., 'to sound, resound,' from MidHG. *tænen*, *dænen*.

Tonne, f., 'tun, cask, barrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tunne*, OHG. *tunna*, f. A corresponding word with a similar form is preserved by Du. *ton*, AS. *tunne*, E. *tun*; according to these LG. cognates the HG. word ought to have an initial *z*, or rather the cognates an initial *d*. Hence the word must have been borrowed by one or the other, which is all the more probable since

it is wanting in Swab. and Bav. The Rom. languages have Fr. *tonne* (*tonneau*), Span. and Portug. *tonel*. Probably Kelt. is the ultimate source of the word; comp. Ir. and Gael. *tunna*, 'tun, cask.' In that case, the word passed into HG. after 700 A.D., when the *t* could not be permuted to *z*. The form of OSwed. *hyn*, 'tun, cask,' shows that it was borrowed at a much earlier period.

Topaz, m., 'topaz,' from the equiv. MidHG. *topāze* (*topazie*), m.; derived, like most of the terms for precious stones, through a Lat. medium from Gr. Comp. Gr. *ρόπακος, ρονδίζων*, 'topaz.'

Topf, m., 'pot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *topf* (with the diminutive variant *tüpfen*), m.; this word, which is rare in MidHG., is wanting in OHG. The primit. word is unknown to UpG. (*Säfen* being used), yet Alem. has preserved *dipfi, düpfi*, 'iron pot with three legs,' Hess. *dippen*, 'pot' (Luther *Ἐπίψην*); in Du. and E. the divergent form *pot* occurs. MidHG. *topf*, 'olla,' is probably more closely related to MidHG. *topf, topfe*, OHG. *topf, tof* (*topfo*), 'top' (toy), so too ModHG. dial. *Ἐπψ*, 'top' (toy); AS. and E. *top* is exceptional. The word is based on the Teut. root *dup*, 'to be deep, hollow' (see *tief*); *Ἐπψ*, lit. 'that which has been hollowed out.'

Topp, m., 'top' (of a mast), ModHG. only, borrowed, like most nautical terms, from LG. Comp. Du. *top*, E. *top*. For further cognates see under *Ἐπψ*.

Torf, m., 'turf, peat,' ModHG. only, a LG. loan-word unknown to Bav.; comp. LG. *torf*, Du., AS., and E. *turf*, and the equiv. Oic. *torf*. In OHG. we find a genuine HG. form *zurba*, 'sward,' with a normal permutation, for which Swiss now has *turbe*, with the LG. permutation. The OTeut. word passed (in a LG. form) into Rom.; comp. Ital. *torbo*, Fr. *tourbe*, 'turf.' This form *Ἐρψ* (lit. 'sward'), orig. common to Teut., is based on pre-Teut. *drbh*, and is connected with Sans. *darbhāt*, 'tuft of grass.'

Torkel, f., 'wine-press,' from MidHG. *torkel*, OHG. *torkula*, f., 'wine or oil press.' From Lat. *torcula, torculum*.

torkehtn, vb., 'to reel, stagger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *torkeln*; intensive of MidHG. *turc* (*k*), m., 'reeling, downfall.' Early history obscure.

Tornister, m., 'haversack, knapsack,' adopted in the last cent. from Hungar. *turisznya*, 'satchel.'

Torf, m., 'wrong, vexation,' ModHG. only; the LG. form for HG. *Ἐρψ*.

Torte, f., 'tart,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. *tarie*.

tofen, vb., 'to rage, storm,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dōsen*, OHG. *dōsōn*. Based on a Teut. root *bus* (by gradation *paus*), from which Oic. *byss, pausn*, 'tumult,' is also derived.

tot, adj., 'dead,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tōt* (OHG. also *tōd*); corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *daups*, AS. *deād*, E. *dead*, Du. *dood*, OSax. *dōd*. Teut. *dau-do* (*dauþo-*), contained in these words, is properly a partic. (comp. *falt, laut, traut*) of the Teut. strong verbal root *dāu*, 'to die,' mentioned under *Ἐeb*.—Derivative *tōfen*, factitive vb., 'to put to death,' from the equiv. MidHG. *taten* (*tāden*), OHG. *tōten* (*tōden*). Comp. Goth. *dauþjan*.

traben, vb., 'to trot, jog,' from MidHG. *draben* (*drāven*), wk. vb., 'to walk or ride at an even, rapid pace'; corresponding to Du. *draven*.—**Trabant**, m., 'gentleman-at-arms, life-guardisman,' is a derivative of *traben*, with a Rom. partic. suffix. Comp. Sappaliet.

Tracht, f., 'dress, costume, load,' from MidHG. (OHG.) *tracht*, f., 'carrying, load'; verbal abstract of *tragen*.—**trächtig**, adj., 'pregnant,' is connected with the subsidiary meaning of *tracht*, 'pregnancy.'

trachten, vb., 'to aim (at), aspire (to),' from MidHG. *trachten*, OHG. *trachtōn*, wk. vb., 'to think, esteem, consider, strive, invent, excogitate'; corresponding to Du. *trachten*, AS. *trachtian*. Based on Lat. *tractare*, 'to treat, reflect on,' whence Ital. *trattare*, Fr. *traiter*, 'to treat.' The genuine Teut. origin of OHG. *trachtōn* is undoubted, hence it has been thought to be primit. allied to Gr. *δέρκομαι*, Sans. *dr̥ṣ*, 'to see.'

träge, adj., 'indolent, lazy,' from MidHG. *træge*, adj. (*trāgo*, adv.), OHG. *trāgi*, adj. (*trāgo*, adv.), 'slow, loth, wearied, lazy'; corresponding to Du. *traag*, AS. *trāg*, 'reluctant, difficult.' The assumed primit. Teut. **trēgu-z*, 'reluctant, loth,' belongs to an OTeut. root *trēj*, 'to be sad, disheartened,' which appears in Goth. *trigo*, 'sadness,' Oic. *tregr*, 'reluctant, slow' (*trege*, 'pain'), AS. *trēga*, 'pain,' OSax. *trāgi*, 'vexation' (allied to *trēgan*, str. vb., 'to be sorry'). OSwed. *trögher* (ModSwed. *trög*), 'lazy,' has a graded form, *ö*, of the root vowel *ē*. Sans. *drāgh*, 'to torment,' has also been

supposed to contain the Aryan root *drēgh*. The following word is not allied.

tragen, vb., 'to bear, carry, support, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tragen*, OHG. *tragan*, str. vb., 'to bear, hold, bring, lead'; corresponding to OSax. *dragan*, Du. *dragen*, Goth. *dragan*, str. vb., 'to bear.' Whether OIc. *draga*, AS. *dragan*, equiv. to E. *to draw*, are entirely different from these cognates is open to doubt. The Teut. root *drag*, 'to bear' (from Aryan *dhragh*), has been compared with OSlov. *drūžati*, 'to hold.'

trampeln, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *trampeln*, wk. vb., 'to trample'; a MidG. and LG. intensive form from Goth. *trimpan*, 'to tread,' to which a genuine HG. form, MidHG. *trumpfen*, 'to run,' is allied; comp. E. *to tramp*, *trample*. The forms ModHG. *trappen*, 'to tread noisily,' Du. *trappen*, 'to tread,' E. (dial.) *to trape*, without a nasal, also occur. Comp. also *Trepp*.—**Trampeltier**, n., a corruption of the equiv. *Dremetar*, 'dromedary.'

Tränk, m., 'drink, beverage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tranc* (*k*), m. and n.; an abstract from *trinken*.—To this **Tränke**, f., 'watering-place' (for animals), from the equiv. MidHG. *trænke*, OHG. *træncha*, f., is allied.

Trappe, m. and f., 'bustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trap*, *trappe*, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. *trappans*. The early history of the word is entirely obscure.

Traß, m., ModHG. only. Derived, like the equiv. Du. *tras* (*tiras*, *tieras*) and E. *tarrace* (*tarras*), from Ital. *terrazzo*.

Tratte, f., 'draft, bill of exchange,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *tratta*.

Traube, f., 'grape, bunch of grapes,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trābe*, m. and f., OHG. *trāba* (*drāba*), f., *trābo* (*druppo* ?), m.; corresponding to Du. *druiſ*. It is uncertain whether we have to assume Goth. **prāba*, 'grape' (OIc. *brāga*, 'grape, wine-press,' is a derivative of OIc. *brāga*; see *brūfen*).

trauen, vb., 'to trust, confide; marry,' from MidHG. *trāwen*, wk. vb., 'to hope, believe, trust' (also 'to betroth, unite in marriage'), OHG. *trān* (*trāwēn*), 'to believe, trust.' Comp. Goth. *trauan*, wk. vb., 'to trust, confide,' OSax. *trān*, Du. *vertrouwen*, 'to trust, confide' (but *trouwen*, 'to marry'). A derivative of the Teut. root *trā*, *trēu*, 'to have confidence,' mentioned under *traut* and *tren*.

Trauer, f., 'mourning, sorrow, grief,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trāre*, f.; a derivative of MidHG. *trāren*, OHG. *trārēn* (equiv. to ModHG. *trauern*, 'to mourn, grieve'), wk. vb. Allied to ModHG. *traurig*, 'mournful, sad,' MidHG. *trārec*, OHG. **trārac* (*g*); to this adj. AS. *drebrig*, E. *dreary*, is related by gradation (comp. Du. *treurig*, 'sad.' Borrowed from HG. ?). On account of OHG. *trārēn*, 'to lower one's eyes,' the cognates are based on the OTeut. root *drus*, 'to fall, sink' (comp. Goth. *driusan*, AS. *dreōsan*, 'to fall').

Traufe, f., 'dripping of water, eaves, gutter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *troufe*, f., MidHG. and OHG. *trouf*, m. A graded form from *triefen*, 'to drip, trickle'; so too ModHG. *träufeln*, *träufen*, 'to drip, trickle,' from MidHG. *trōufen*, MidHG. and OHG. *troufen*, lit. 'to cause to drop.'

Traum, m., 'dream, vision,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *troum*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *drōm*, Du. *droom*, E. *dream* (recorded about 1200 A. D.), OIc. *draumr*. The signification 'dream,' occurring in all these cognates, may be deduced from the lit. meaning, 'phantom, illusion,' so that Teut. *draumo-* (for *draugmo-* or *draugumō-* ?) would be connected with *trügen*. In any case, OSax. *drōm* (E. *dream*) and OSax. *drām* (AS. *drām*), 'shout of joy, noise,' must be regarded as etymologically different words; the latter is connected with Gr. *θρῦλος*, 'noise.'—Derivative **träumen**, vb., 'to dream,' from MidHG. *trōumen*, MidHG. and OHG. *troumen*.

traun, interj., 'truly! in faith! forsooth!' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *trān*, *trāwen*, for MidHG. *triuwen*, *entriuwen*, 'in truth,' allied to *Treue*.

trauf, adj., 'beloved, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trāt*; allied to MidHG. *trāt*, m. and n., 'sweetheart, spouse.' Since there is no corresponding word in the Teut. dialects with a Goth. form of the dental, it cannot be decided whether *traut* must be connected with *traum*; in any case, the form and meaning admit of our regarding it as the old to partic. (comp. laut, falt, 3art) of the root *trā*, *trēu*, seen in *trauen* and *tren*, so that its lit. meaning is 'one in whom confidence or trust is reposed.' The borrowed Romance words beginning with *d* (comp. Ital. *drudo*, m., 'lover,' *druda*, f., 'mistress,' *drudo*, 'gallant, brave,' Fr. *drū*) presuppose a Goth.

**drāda-*, which could not be from the same root as Goth. *trawan*, 'to trust.' The connection with Gael. *drāth*, 'wanton, pert,' W. *drud*, 'bold,' is obscure; it may be primit. allied (Aryan root *dhṛā*).

Treber, plur., 'husks, grains,' from the equiv. MidHG. *treber*, OHG. *trebir*, plur.; the corresponding sing. would be *trab*. Comp. Ic. *dráf*, Du. *dráf*, 'sediment of a brewing' (to which *drabbe*, 'lees,' is allied), AS. *dráf*, E. *draff*, 'lees, refuse, dregs' (late AS. *drabbe*, 'lees, dregs, dirt,' whence E. *drab*, applied to colour and a woman). If the medial *b* of the Teut. base *draboz*, n., could have originated in a guttural, the word might be compared with Oic. *dregg* (equiv. to E. *dregs*), and hence be probably allied to Lat. *frāces*, 'grounds, dregs of oil'; Aryan root *dhraq*?. It seems to be also connected more remotely with *Trēstir*, 'husks, skins (of grapes).'

trecken, vb., 'to drag, haul,' from the MidHG. *trēchen*, 'to drag,' or rather from the intensive form *trecken*; allied to Du. and MidLG. *trekken*.

Treff, n., 'club' (at cards), properly *Trēffe* (18th cent.), from Fr. *trēfle*, 'clover, trefoil' (Lat. *trifolium*).

treffen, vb., 'to hit, strike; guess; occur, happen,' from MidHG. *trēffen*, OHG. *trēffan*, str. vb., 'to hit, reach, fight'; comp. AS. *drēpan*, Oic. *drēpa*, 'to hit, push, strike.' As to the Teut. root *drep* (pre-Teut. *dhreb*) contained in these cognates, nothing positive can be asserted. Comp. *Gintracht*.

Treffen, n., 'encounter, engagement'; even in MidHG. *trēffen*, n.; an infinitive used as a subst., from MidHG. *trēffen*, 'to fight.' See *triftig*.

treiben, vb., 'to drive, impel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *triben*, OHG. *triban*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *drīban*, 'to drive, drive away, exercise,' Du. *drijven*, 'to drive, carry on (a business), fly, swim,' E. *to drive* (AS. *drīfan*), Oic. *drīfa*, 'to hasten,' Goth. *dreiban*, 'to drive.' The Teut. str. verbal root *drīb* (from Aryan *dhṛībh*?, *dhṛīp*?), 'to move quickly, drive,' has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. See *Trift*.

treideln, vb., 'to tow a boat,' ModHG. only; a LG. loan-word; comp. the equiv. Du. *treilen* (AS. *træglian*, E. *trail*). On account of Fr. *traviller*, 'to pull,' which is probably a corresponding term, *treideln* has been supposed to be connected with

Lat. *trahere*. There is no need, however, to ascribe the cognates to a non-Teut. origin.

treideln, **treideln**, vb., 'to dawdle, loiter,' lit. 'to turn, move this way and that,' from late MidHG. *trēdeln*, 'to turn,' allied to MidHG. *trēdel*, 'ball, top,' which, like AS. *trēdel*, 'sphere' (E. *trendle*), and Du. *omtrent*, 'towards, on, about' (Dan. and Swed. *trind*, 'round'), are connected with a root *trend*, 'to move in a circle.'

trennen, vb., 'to separate, sever,' from MidHG. and OHG. *trēnnen* (older **trannjan*), wk. vb., 'to split, separate, cleave,' lit. 'to partition off'; factitive of MidHG. *trīnnen*, 'to run away, separate' (comp. *abtrümmig*). This verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages, and hence its primit. Teut. and pre-Teut. form and meaning cannot be ascertained.

Trense, f., 'snaffle,' ModHG. only, a LG. word; comp. Du. *trems*. The early history of the word is obscure; it is doubtful whether it has been borrowed from Span. *trenza*, 'plait, braid (of hair).'

Treppe, f., 'stairs, staircase,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *trēppe*, *trappe*, m. and f., 'stairs, step'; corresponding to Du. *trap*. This word (for which *Стітє* occurs in UpG.) belongs to the cognates of *trappen* (see under *trampeln*), which are likewise of MidG. and LG. origin; the HG. form (of the 16th and 17th cents.) is properly *Trēpe*.

Trefse, f., 'brome-grass,' a Sax. and Siles. word, from MidHG. (MidG.) *trēsp*, 'darnel,' with the genuine HG. variants *trēfs*, *trēfse*, m. Modern Ger. dialects (e.g., Thuringian) have *Trēff* (Swab. *trēfz*), so that an orig. term *trēf* is probable. Allied to Du. *dravik*, MidE. *drauk* (AS. **drafo*); non-Teut. cognates are wanting.

Tresse, f., 'lace, braid (of hair),' ModHG. only, from Fr. *tresse*.

Trestler, plur., 'husks, grape-skins,' from MidHG. *trēster*, OHG. *trēstir*, plur., 'grains, residue.' The similarity in meaning to *Treber*, 'grains,' points to a primit. kinship of OHG. *trēbir* and *trēstir* (comp. also AS. *derstan*, 'lees'), so that *trēstir* would represent **trēstir* or **trēhstir*. Pruss. *dragios*, OSlov. *droždije* and *droštija*, 'lees,' which are primit. allied to these words, are also similarly related.

treten, vb., 'to tread, proceed, step,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trēten*, OHG. *trētan*; a common Teut. str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *trēdan*, E. *tread*, Du. *traden*, Goth. *trudan*. Comp.

also *Tritt*, *Trett*, and *Trette*. In the non-Teut. languages no Aryan root *dre-t* is found, though Gr. *δρόμος*, 'course,' Sans. root *drām*, 'to run' (AS. *trēm*, 'step'), and the root of the cognates of *trampeln* seem to be orig. connected with it.

treu, adj., 'true, faithful,' from late MidHG. *triuwe*, for which classical MidHG. has *getriuwe* (hence ModHG. *getreu*), OHG. *gitriuwi*, 'true, faithful, trusty, loyal.' Properly a derivative of OHG. *triuwa*, MidHG. *triuwe* (ModHG. *Treue*), f.; *getreu*, lit. 'possessing loyalty.' In OSax. *triuwi*, Du. *trouw*, AS. *trēwe*, *trȳwe* (E. *true*, *truth*, to *trouw*, and to *trust*), Goth. *triggus*, 'true.' Teut. *treuwo-* (*trēwei-*), for pre-Teut. *drēwo-*, is related to the assumed (see *trauen*) Aryan root *drā-*, 'to have confidence,' with which Pruss. *druwis*, 'belief,' is connected. OHG. *triuwa*, f., 'fidelity,' corresponds to OSax. *trēwa*, AS. *trēow*, 'fidelity,' Goth. *triggwa*, 'agreement, compact'; with the last signification, Ital. *tregua*, Fr. *trève*, 'armistice,' borrowed from Teut., are connected.

Trichter (in UpG. and LG. dialects *Trächter*), m., 'funnel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trihter*, with older variants *trēhter*, *drahter*, OHG. *trahtrāri*, m.; corresponding to Du. *trechter*, OAS. *tructer* (Swed. *tratt* ?). Based on MidLat. *tractārius*, 'funnel,' corrupted from the equiv. Lat. *trājēctōrium* (Lat. *trajicere*, *trajicere*), 'to pour from one vessel into another.' For the contraction comp. *Utrecht*, *Mastricht*, from Lat. *Ultrajectum*, *Mosae-Trajectum*. The word was borrowed in Ger. coincident with the introduction of Ital. wine-culture (comp. *Kelter*, *Spund*, and *Wein*). As in the case of *Kelter*, the Romance languages retain few traces of the Lat. word; comp. Rhet. *trachvoir*, Walloon and Vosges *trēta* (the more widely diffused Rom. word for 'funnel' is Lat. *infundibulum*, equiv. to Fr. *fondēfle*, yet Alban. *taftār*, 'funnel,' is also based on Lat. **tractārius* for *trajēctōrium*).

Trieb, m., 'sprout; instinct, impulse,' ModHG. only; allied to *treiben*. Comp. *Trift*.

triefen, vb., 'to drop, drip, trickle,' from MidHG. *triefen*, OHG. *triofan*, str. vb., 'to drop'; corresponding to OSax. *driopan*, Du. *druipen*, AS. *drēopan*, 'to drop.' To this are allied the cognates of *Traufe*, *träufeln*, and *Tropfen*. With the Teut. root *drāp* (from pre-Teut. *dhraib*), OIr. *drucht*

(base *druptu-*), 'dew, dewdrop,' is also probably connected.

triegen, see *trügen*.

Trift, f., 'right of pasturage, common,' from MidHG. *trift*, f., 'pasture,' lit. 'place to which something is driven'; not recorded in OHG. *Trift* (as in the case of *Aster*) is a relic of the speech of primit. nomad life. MidHG. *trift* also signifies (as a derivative of the root of *treiben*) 'herd, drove, floating (of wood), actions, mode of life'; comp. E. *drift* and *drove*.

triftig, adj., 'drifting; convincing, sound, valid,' from late MidHG. (rare) *triftee* (g), 'striking, pertinent, suitable'; a derivative of *treffen*.

trillern, vb., 'to trill, warble,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *trillare*.

trinken, vb., 'to drink,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trinken*, OHG. *trincan*; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. *drigkan*, AS. *drincan*, E. to *drink*, Du. *drinken*, OSax. *drinkan*. From OTeut. are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. *trincare*, Fr. *trinquier*, 'to touch glasses.' The str. verbal root *drink* (Aryan *dhreng*) is not found in non-Teut.; on the other hand, the Aryan root *pō*, 'to drink' (comp. Sans. *pā*, Gr. *πω-*, Lat. *pō-tus*, &c.), is wanting in Teut. — Comp. *Tranf*, *Tranf*.

trippeln, vb., 'to trip, mince,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. *dribbelen*. A recent intensive form from *treiben* or *trafen*.

Tripper, m., 'gonorrhoea,' a MidG. and LG. word for which older ModHG. *Trüpper*, m. (allied to *Tropfen*), occurs. Comp. E. *dripper*, allied to *drip*.

Triff, m., 'step, tread,' from MidHG. *trit*, m. Allied to *treten*.

trocken, adj., 'dry, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trocken*, *trucken* (*truchen*), OHG. *trochan* (*trucchan*); comp. OSax. *drucno*, *drocno*, 'dry.' Corresponding to the equiv. LG. *dreuge*, Du. *droog* (comp. *Drege*, to which Du. *droogte*, 'dryness,' is allied), AS. *drȳge*, E. *dry* (allied to *drought*), which are derived from cognate roots. With the Teut. root *drūk*, *drȳg*, *draug*, 'to be dry,' is also connected OIc. *draugr*, 'dry wood.' A pre-Teut. root *dhraik* (*dhraig*) has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Trodde!, f., 'tassel, bob,' dimin. of MidHG. *trāde*, OHG. *trāda*, f. (*trādo*, m.), 'fringe'; MidHG. *trōdel* (dial. for *trādel*) signifies 'fibre in wood.' Since the other

Tent. dialects have no word corresponding to OHG. *trádo*, 'fringe,' nothing definite can be ascertained concerning its early history.

fröðeln, vb., 'to deal in second-hand goods, dawdle, loiter,' from MidHG. **ire-telen*, which, with the nasalised form *ire-teln*, is derived from the same root. Comp. MidHG. *tredel*, *trendelmarkt*, equiv. to ModHG. *Trödelmarkt*, 'rag-fair.'

Trog, m., 'trough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *troc* (g), m.; comp. Du. *trog*, AS. *trog*, E. *trough*, OIc. *trog*. The assumed Teut. *trogo-*, from which the cognate Ital. *truogo*, 'trough,' is borrowed, is based on pre-Teut. *dru-kó*, which is rightly connected with the Aryan stem *dru* (*dreu*, *deru*), 'tree, wood,' discussed under *Ter*; comp. Sans. *dru*, *dáru*, 'wood.' Hence *Trög* is lit. 'wooden article.'

tröffen, vb., 'to roll about, loll, trip,' from MidHG. *trollen*, 'to run with short steps'; perhaps allied to MidHG. *trolle*, 'booby, uncouth person' (lit. 'ghost-like monster'). Fr. *trôler*, 'to stroll about,' is a Ger. loan-word.

Trummel, f., 'drum, cylinder, sieve,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *trumel*, *trumbel*, f., of which the classical MidHG. form is *trumbe* (*trumme*, *trume*), 'drum, trumpet'; comp. OHG. *trumpa*, *trumba*, 'trumpet.' The Rom. languages have a corresponding word, Ital. *tromba*, Fr. *trompe*. Since these have no Lat. form, OHG. *trumba* may be regarded as their source. OHG. *trumba* seems to be identical with OIc. *trumba*, 'pipe, stalk, trumpet,' in which case the latter is probably nearer the primary meaning.—ModHG. *Trumpete*, f., 'trumpet' (even in MidHG. *trūmet*, *trūmbel*), is based on Rom.; comp. Fr. *trompette*, Ital. *trombetta*.

Tropf, m., 'needy or stupid person,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *tropfe*. It is considered to be a variant of *Trēpfen* (*Trēpf*, lit. 'least thing, nothing, wight'?).

Tropfen, m., 'drop, tear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tropfe* (*troffe*), OHG. *tropfo* (*troffo*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *dropa*, Du. *drop*, AS. *dropa*, E. *drop*, and the equiv. OIc. *drope*. A derivative of the Teut. root *drup* (see *triefen*).

Trost, m., 'comfort, consolation,' from MidHG. and OHG. *trōst*, m., 'comfort, help, protection, assurance, confidence'; corresponding to OIc. *traust*, m., 'assurance,' Goth. *traust* (gen. *traustis* for *-ets*), 'treaty, alliance.' The word is a derivative of the

Teut. root *traus*, a variant of the root *trū* appearing in *trauen*. Comp. OIc. *traustr*, adj., 'certain, strong, firm,' lit. 'that in which one has confidence.'—**fröffen**, vb., 'to comfort, console,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trōsten*, OHG. *trōsten* (**traustjan*).

Troß, m., 'baggage, baggage-train, cavalcade,' from late MidHG. *trosse*, f., 'luggage,' formed from Fr. *trousse*, 'truss, bundle.'

Troßf, m., 'trot,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *trotto* (Fr. *trot*). This Rom. word is apparently based on OHG. *trottōn*, 'to tread' (late MidHG. *trotten*, 'to run'), an intensive form of *treten*. E. *to trot* has been adopted from the borrowed Fr. term *trotter*. Comp. the following word.

Trofte, f., 'wine-press,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trotte* (*trote*), OHG. *trotta* (*trotta*), f.; lit. perhaps 'place where the wine is pressed out by treading.' A derivative of the Teut. root *tred* (*trod*), which has been discussed under *treten* (see also the preceding word). For a term adopted with the Southern culture of the vine, see under *Kelter* (comp. also *Tetfel*).

Trofz, m., 'boldness, obstinacy, defiance,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *trotz*, of which the more usual forms are MidHG. *tratz*, *trutz*, m., 'refractoriness'; allied to MidHG. *trätzen*, *trätzen*, 'to defy, tratz,' 'insolent, defiant, obstinate.' The word is unknown to OHG. and the other OTeut. dialects, but there is no reason to suppose that it has been borrowed.—**trofz**, prep., 'in spite of,' is based on the MidHG. interj. *tratz* (*trofz*), 'I defy you.'

trübe, adj., 'turbid, gloomy, dull, dim,' from MidHG. *trübe*, adj. (*truobe*, adv.), OHG. *truobi*, adj., 'obscure, gloomy, dull'; allied to *früben*, 'to darken, tarnish, cast a gloom over,' MidHG. *trüben*, OHG. *truoben*, 'to darken, sadden.' Comp. AS. *drōf*, 'dirty, troubled,' Du. *droef*, 'dull, sad,' Goth. *drōþjan*, 'to confuse, lead astray, excite commotion,' AS. *drifan*, 'to disturb, agitate, trouble.' In the non-Teut. languages there are no certain cognates of the Teut. root *drub*, 'to confuse.'—**Trübsal**, n., 'affliction, distress,' from MidHG. *trübsal*, OHG. *trübisal*; an abstract of *früben*.

Trübel, m., 'confusion, trouble,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *trouble*.

Truchsch, m., 'lord high-steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *truh-*, *truh-tseze* (*-sätzze*), OHG. *truh/sätzze* (zz). The MidLat. rendering, 'dapifer, discophorus,' shows that the

word signified 'he who serves the food'. Yet MidHG. and OHG. *truht* is not used in the sense of 'food'; it signifies 'that which can be carried' (a derivative of *tragen*), and might thus mean also 'the food, served up.' On account of MidHG. and OHG. *truht*, 'crowd, troop,' others with greater reason regard MidHG. *truhswæze* as 'he who sits with the retainers (or at the head of the table), provides for their maintenance (hence *dapifer*) and assigns to them their places at table.' The word is also found in LG. dialects; comp. LG. *Droßtei*, 'district of a Dreße' (high bailiff; MidDu. *drossäte*); Du. *drossaard*, 'high bailiff.'

Trüffel, f., 'truffle,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. *truffel*, E. *truffle*, Fr. *truffe*, Span. *trufa*. The equiv. Ital. *tartufo* shows that the word is connected with *Karteffel*, which see.

Trug, m., 'deception, illusion,' ModHG. only, allied to *trügen*, older *triegen*, which is derived from the equiv. MidHG. *triegen*, OHG. *triogan*, str. vb., corresponding to OSax. *bidriogan*, 'to cheat, deceive.' To these are allied Teut. *draumo-*, 'phantom' (see *Tramm*), as well as Oic. *draugr*, 'ghost,' OSax. *guldrog*, MidHG. *getroe* (g), 'ghost' (comp. also *Zwerg*). The Teut. root *drüg* (*düerg*), 'to deceive,' contained in these words, is based on an Aryan root *dhrügh* (*dhuerg*), 'to overreach, injure'; comp. Sans. *druh*, 'to injure (by deceit, craftiness, or enchantment),' OPers. *drauga*, 'lie,' Zend *draoga*, 'lying' (*druj*, 'ghost').

Truhe, f., 'trunk, chest,' from MidHG. *truhe* (**trucke* is indicated by ModHG. dial. *Trude*), OHG. *truha* (*truccha*), f., 'chest, cupboard.' Oic. *bró* (from *bräh*), and AS. *bräh*, 'chest, drawer,' seem to be allied in meaning although the sounds do not entirely correspond. In any case Lat. *truncus*, 'trunk' (of a tree) is not allied. If AS. *bräh* is not identical with HG. *Truhe* (MidLit. *truca*), the latter may be connected with *Trög*; *Truhe* (lit. 'wooden vessel') would then be Aryan *drük-* (*druku-*).

Trumm, m., 'end, stump, fragment,' which is found besides only in the plur. *Trümmer*, 'fragments, ruins,' is based on MidHG. and OHG. *drum*, n., 'end, piece, end-piece, splinter'; comp. Oic. *brömr*, 'brim, edge, verge,' E. (AS.) *thrum*, 'end-piece.' Teut. *bramu-* (*brumu-*) from Aryan *trmo-*, has rightly been connected with Lat. *terminus*, Gr. *τέρμα*, 'boundary, conclusion, end.'

Trumpf, m., 'trump,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *trionphé* (Ital. *trionfo*), whence also Du. *troef*, E. *trump*; properly identical therefore with Lat. *triumphus*; hence lit. 'triumphant, victorious card.' Comp. *Tröff*.

Trunk, m., 'drink, draught,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trunc*, allied to *trunfen*.

trunken, adj., 'drunken, intoxicated,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trunken*, OHG. *trunchan*. An old partic. without the prefix *ge* (see *feist*), and with an active sense too, 'he who has drunk' (comp. Lat. *potus*), then 'he who has drunk immoderately'; similarly Du. *dronken*, E. *drunk*, and Goth. *drugans*.

Trupp, m., 'troop, band, gang,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *truppa*.

Trutshahn, m., 'turkey-cock,' ModHG. only; Teut is probably an imitation of the cry of the bird.

Tuch, n., 'cloth, stuff; kerchief,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tuoch*, OHG. *tuoh* (*hh*), m. and n.; comp. OLG. *dök*, Du. *doek*, 'cloth.' To these is also allied Oic. *däkr*, 'cloth,' whence E. *duck* (canvas). On account of the Oic. signification 'table-cloth,' *Tuch* has been compared with Goth. *gadauka*, 'messmate.' The early history of the West Teut. *döko-*, 'cloth' (from pre-Teut. *dhtägo-*), is obscure.

tüchtig, adj., 'fit, able, qualified, excellent,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *tühtic* (g), 'serviceable, brave, sturdy'; allied to MidHG. (MidG.) *tucht*, f., 'ability, fitness,' an abstract of ModHG. *taugen* (comp. also *Tugend*). Corresponding to Du. *deugdelijk*, AS. *dyhtig*, E. *doughty*.

Tücke, f., 'trick, spite, malice,' from MidHG. *tücke*; properly plur. of older ModHG. *tuf*, MidHG. *tuc* (k), *duc* (ck), m., 'blow, push, rapid movement, sly trick, sleight of hand, craftiness.' The word is wanting in OHG. and the other OTent. languages, hence its earlier form cannot be discovered.

Tuff, **Tuffstein**, m., 'tufa, tuff,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tufstein* (*tub-*, *tupf-*stein); formed from Ital. *tuffo* (Fr. *tuf*), based on Lat. *tóphus*.

Tugend, f., 'virtue, chastity,' from MidHG. *tugent*, *tugende*, f., 'manly excellence, power, good quality, virtue'; OHG. *tugund*, f., as a derivative of *tugan* (see *taugen*), signifies lit. 'serviceableness, fitness.' Goth. **dugunþus* (derivative *unþu-*, from pre-

Teut. *entu-*) is also indicated by AS. *dugub*.

Tülle, f., 'socket,' MidHG. *tülle*, n., 'ferule for fastening an iron point on a handle' (usually 'partition of boards, palisade'). OHG. has no corresponding form **tulli* (Goth. **dulja-*), which might be connected by gradation with ModHG. *ſhal* (*Tülle*, lit. 'deepening'). Others consider Fr. *douille* (from Lat. *ductile*, 'channel'), 'socket,' as the ultimate source of MidHG. *tülle*. Fr. *tuyau* (E. *tewel*), Span. *tudel*, 'pipe,' are certainly not allied. The abnormal double sense of MidHG. *tülle* has not, however, been explained.

Tulpe, f., 'tulip,' earlier ModHG. *Tulipan*, from the equiv. Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*.

tuom, suffix, from MidHG. and OHG. *-tuom*; an abstract suffix, which has been formed in compounds from an independent word *tuom*, m. and n., 'relation, rank, dignity, condition.' This is an abstract form of ModHG. *tſun*. Comp. the corresponding Eng. suffix *-dom* in *kingdom*. Eng. has preserved the independent word *doom* (AS. *dóm*), to which *to deem* (AS. *dēman*) is allied; comp. Sans. *dhāman*, 'institution, sacred custom.'

Tümpel, m., 'pool, deep part of a lake'; a MidG. form for MidHG. *tümpfel*, 'deep place in flowing or standing water, pool, puddle,' OHG. *tumfelo*, m., 'whirlpool' (whence the equiv. Ital. *tonfano*). A derivative of the nasalised Teut. root *dup*, 'to be deep' (see *taufen*, *tief*), which appears also in E. *dimple*, Du. *dompelen*, 'to dive, plunge,' *dompelaar*, 'diver' (bird). Pre-Teut. *dhumb*, 'to be deep,' is also assumed by Lith. *dumbu*, 'to get hollow.' Comp. also *ſepf*.

tünchen, vb., 'to whitewash, plaster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tünchen*, OHG. *tunihhōn*, mostly *mit chalche tunihhōn*. The additional expression in OHG. leads to the assumption that *tunihhōn* means lit. 'to clothe,' from OHG. *tunihha*, 'dress' (borrowed, like AS. *tunice*, from Lat. *tunica*). The Germans still say *eine Wand mit Tünche beſſelden*, 'to give a coat of limewash to a wall' (comp. E. *to coat* and *coat*). With this agrees Ital. *intonicare*, 'to plaster, rouge' (*intonico*, *intonicato*, 'plaster'). Note that Lat. *tunica*, Ital. *tonica*, also signifies 'covering.' The Lat.-Ital. word was borrowed at the beginning of the OHG. period;

had it been borrowed earlier it would have appeared as **tunihha* in OHG. It cannot have been introduced much later than *ſenſter* and *Turm*.

tunken, vb., 'to dip, steep, soak,' from MidHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchōn*, *dunchōn*, wk. vb., 'to immerse.' The OHG. variant *thunkōn* leads to a Goth. **þugkōn*, which must be allied to Lat. *tingere*, 'to moisten, dip,' and to Gr. *τέγγω*, 'to soften, moisten.' Hence *tunfen* cannot be connected with *taufen*.

Tüpfel, m., 'dot, iota'; diminut. of earlier ModHG. *Tupf*, m., which is based on MidHG. *topfe*, OHG. *topfo*, 'point.' Goth. **duppa* (**tupplā*) is wanting. Probably cognate with *tief*.

Turm (UpG. and Rhen. *Turn*), m., 'tower, steeple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *turm*, with the variant *turn* (*torm*, *torn*), m.; in OHG. only *turra* and *turri*, which correspond to the equiv. Lat. *turris*. The final *m* of the MidHG. word has not yet been explained, nor the *n* of ODu. *turn*, Du. *toren*, UpG. *turn*; AS. *tār*, E. *tower*, with the variant AS. *torr*, 'tower,' also present a difficulty. Comp. further Fr. *tour*, Ital. *torre*, from Lat. *turris*.

turnen, vb., 'to practise gymnastics,' ModHG. only; no corresponding word is found in MidHG., which has only *turnei*, 'tournament,' *turnieren*, 'to hold a tournament, tilt,' borrowed from Fr. The ModHG. word is probably derived from Fr. *tourner*, 'to turn, turn round.'

Turteltaube, f., 'turtle-dove,' from the equiv. MidHG. *turteltābe* (*türteltube*), OHG. *turtul*, *türtil-tāba*, f.; borrowed and corrupted in the OHG. period (in connection with the Biblical texts) from Lat. *turtur*, whence also Du. *tortelduif*, AS. and E. *turtle*. Comp. also Ital. *tortora*, Fr. *tourtre*, *tourtereau*.

Tusch, m., 'flourish of trumpets'; interj., 'hush! tush!' ModHG. only; a recent formation imitating a sound.

Tusche, f., 'Indian-ink,' ModHG. only; from Fr. *toucher*, 'to paint, delineate, ink.'

tufen, vb., 'to blow a horn,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic word.

Tüttel, m., 'dot,' ModHG. only; entirely distinct from *Titel*. It is identical with MidHG. *tüttel* (*tütteln*), n., 'nipple, teat': dimin. of the equiv. OHG. *tutta*, MidHG. *tutte*.

Twing, m., see *zwingen*.

U.

übel, adj., 'evil, bad, wrong; sick,' from MidHG. *übel*, OHG. *ubil*, 'bad, wicked'; a common Teut. adj. corresponding to OSax. *ubil*, Du. *euvel*. AS. *ufel*, E. *evil*, Goth. *ubils*, 'bad.' With these are connected OHG. *uppi* (from Teut. *ubjo-*), 'vicious, malignant; villain,' as well as the cognates of ModHG. *üppig*. The word has been supposed to be related to the prepos. *über* (Aryan *upéri*), so that Teut. *ubilo-*, from *upelo-*, meant lit. 'that which oversteps a limit or is contrary to rule.' Nothing positive, however, can be asserted, since the word is specifically Teut.; or is OIr. *uall*, 'pride,' cognate?.

üben, vb., 'to practise, exercise,' from MidHG. *üben*, OHG. *uoben* (from **öbjan*), wk. vb., 'to set agoing, execute, venerate,' corresponding to OSax. *öbjan*, 'to celebrate,' Du. *oefenen*, 'to exercise, look after,' Oic. *öfa*, 'to practise.' Allied to OHG. *uoba*, 'celebration,' *uoba*, 'tiller of the soil.' The Teut. root *öb*, 'to execute,' contained in these cognates, seems to have been originally used of tilling the ground and of religious acts. To this corresponds, according to the permutation of consonants, the Aryan root *öb*, with which are allied Sans. *öpas*, n., 'work' (espec. religious work), and Lat. *opus*, n., 'work' (connected with *operari*, espec. 'to sacrifice').

über, prepos. and adv., 'over, above,' from the equiv. MidHG. *über*; OHG. *ábir*, *ubar*, is a prepos. with the adverb. form *ubiri*. Corresponding to OSax. *oðar*, Du. and E. *over*, AS. *ofer*, Oic. *yfer*, Goth. *ufaz*, 'over.' This common Teut. word is based on an equiv. Aryan *upéri*, which appears in Sans. *upari*, Gr. *ὑπέρ* (*hýep*), Lat. *super*. With these are connected the prepos. *auf*, and *eb* (*eber*). Comp. also *istef*.

Überdruß, see *verdrüßen*.—**überflüßig**, adj., 'superfluous,' from MidHG. *überflüßig*, 'overflowing, superabundant, remaining.'—**überhaupt**, adv., 'in general, on the whole,' from late MidHG. *überhoubet*, 'without counting the pieces, whole, all' (properly only of buying goods; MidHG. *houbet* is frequently used to designate a number of men or beasts).

überwinden, vb., 'to wind over; overcome, conquer,' from MidHG. *überwinden*, OHG. *ubarwintan*, str. vb., 'to excel, over-

power, conquer'; also with an equiv. meaning MidHG. *überwinnen*, OHG. *ubarwinnan*. While the simple OHG. vb. *wintan* means 'to turn, turn round,' OHG. *winnan* (comp. AS. *oferwinnan*) has the signification 'to contend, quarrel' (comp. *gewinnen*), which appears in the compound. The *t*, which properly belongs only to the present stem in this sense, is the same as in OHG. *stantan*, *swintan* (see *stehen*, *schwintan*).

übrig, adj., 'left over, remaining,' from MidHG. *überic* (*g*), 'left over, excessive, exaggerated, superfluous'; a MidHG. derivative of *über*.

Ufer, n., 'shore, bank (of a river),' a MidG. and LG. word (adopted like *Bert*, *Strand*, &c., in the written language), from the equiv. MidHG. *uover*, n. OHG. **uofar* (Goth. **öfr*?) is wanting; nor is the word known even now to the UpG. dialects. Comp. MidLG. *över*, Du. *oever*, AS. *öfer* (obsolete in E.; yet *Windsor* is equiv. to AS. *Windles öfer*, 'the bank of the Windel'). West Teut. *öfor* has been considered, probably without reason, a cognate of Sans. *ap*, 'water' (for the evolution of meaning comp. *An*), and Lat. *amnis* (for **apnis*?), 'river.' UpG. (Bav.) *urvar*, 'haven, landing-place, bank,' of the MidHG. period, points rather to a Goth. **us-far*, 'haven'; Goth.-Teut. *uz* appears in some West Teut. dialects as *ö* (OHG. *uo*). Hence *Ufer* is lit. 'departure, setting out'?

Uhr, f., 'clock, watch, hour,' ModHG. only, from LG. *úr*, 'clock, hour' (even in the MidHG. period LRhen. *úr* meant 'hour'); corresponding to Du. *uur*, E. *hour*. Based on Lat. *hóra* (comp. Fr. *heure*, Ital. *ora*).

Uhu, m., 'horned owl,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word, which was connected with MidHG. *hawe*, OHG. *hāwo*, OLG. *háto*, 'owl.'

ulken, vb., 'to lark,' ModHG. only; allied to LRhen. *ulk*, 'bulb'?. Comp. Du. *ui*, 'onion, joke.'

Ulm, f., 'elm,' from MidHG. (rare) *ulmboum*, for which MidHG. and OHG. *ēlmboum*, m., is most frequently found. While *ulm-* is adopted from Lat. *ulmus*, the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *ēlm-* is related prehistorically, by gradation, with Lat. *ulmus*; so too Oic. *almr*, E. *elm*. With the pre-

Teut. stem *el, ol*, the cognates of ModHG. *Erle* (*Eller*) are also connected.

um, adv. and prep., 'about, around,' from the equiv. MidHG. *umbe* (*iimbe*), OHG. *umbi*, cannot be regarded as directly corresponding to Gr. ἀμφί, Sans. *abhi*, 'about,' for then the OHG. form would be *umb*. OHG. *umbi* is rather a compound of this **umb*, with the prep. *bī*, 'by'; so too OSax. *umbi*, AS. *ymb* (but *ymb* directly corresponds to Sans. *abhi*).—**umsonst**, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *umbe sus*. See *sonst*.

un-, prefix, 'not,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *un-*; a negative prefix common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. OSax. *un-*, Du. *on-*, AS. and E. *un-*, Oic. *ō-*. Corresponding to Gr. ἀ-, Lat. *in-*, Sans. and Zend *a-*, *an-*. With this prefix is connected the common Aryan negation *nē*, 'not' (see *nicht*), as well as the prep. *ohne* and its cognates.

Unbill, f., 'iniquity, wrong,' MidHG. only; based on the cognates of *billig*, instead of the correct ModHG. *Unbilde*, f., MidHG. *unbilde*, n., 'wrong, impropriety,' which is properly an abstract from MidHG. (rare) *unbil* (usually *unbilllich*), adj., 'incongruous, unjust.' On account of the meaning there is probably no direct historic connection with *Bild*. Comp. *billig*, and especially *Weißbild*.

und, conj., 'and,' from the equiv. MidHG. *unt*, *unde*, OHG. *unta*, *unti* (*inti*, *enti*); corresponding to OSax. *endi*, Du. *en*, AS. and E. *and*. Sans. *atha*, 'also, further, and,' points, like AS and E. *and*, to Aryan *nthā*.

Unflat, m., 'filth, dirt,' from MidHG. *un-clāt*, m., n., and f., 'dirtiness, untidiness'; to which is allied *unflätig*, adj., 'filthy, nasty,' from MidHG. *unvlatig*, 'unclean, untidy.' OHG. **flāt*, 'beauty,' is met with only in female proper names (*Sigi-*, *Muot-*, *Irrot-flāt*). The early history of OHG. **flāt* (Goth. *flēd*, AS. *flēd* in proper names) is obscure.

ungefähr, see *ehnjefähr*.

ungeheuer, adj., 'monstrous, atrocious,' from MidHG. *ungehiure*, OHG. *ungihuri*, 'uncanny, frightful'; allied to **Ungeheuer**, n., 'monster,' from MidHG. *ungihure*, 'savage, dragon, ghostly creature,' OHG. *ungihuri*, 'monster.' See *geheuer*.

ungefchlacht, see *gefchlacht*.

ungefüm, adj., 'blustering, impetuous,' from MidHG. *ungestieme*, OHG. *un-*

gistuomi (*unstrom*), adj., 'stormy, impetuous'; the unnegated form of the adj. was extremely rare in OHG. and MidHG. Based on a verbal root *stam*, as in MidHG. *stemmen* (ModHG. *stemmen*, from **stamjan*), 'to check, restrain,' which appears also in ModHG. *stammeln*.—**Ungefüm**, n., 'monster,' early ModHG. only; unknown to the older periods. Early history obscure.

Ungeziefer, n., 'vermin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *ungezēbere*, *unzēver*, n.; properly 'unclean beast not suited for sacrifice.' It is based, in fact, on OHG. *zēbar*, 'beast of offering,' which is connected with the equiv. AS. *tifer*. The terms borrowed in Rom., OFr. *toivre*, 'cattle,' Portug. *zebro*, 'ox, cow,' prove that *zēbar* was applied to large animals, and that the word was widely diffused in OTeut.

Unke, f., 'ringed snake,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. *āche* (OHG. *āha*), f., 'toad'; MidHG. and OHG. *unc*, m., 'snake.' Probably the ModHG. word is due to a combination of the older forms.

unlängst, adv., 'recently, of late,' from MidHG. *unlanges* (*unlange*), 'short time,' with an excrescent *t* as in *Döst*, *Art*.

Unrat, m., 'trash, rubbish, refuse,' from MidHG. and OHG. *unrāt*, m., 'helplessness, want, necessity, useless stuff'; allied to *Rat*.

uns, pron., 'us, to us,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *uns*; in the same form common to Teut. to supplement the declension of *wir*. Comp. Du. *ons*, OLG. and AS. *ās* (E. *us*), Goth. *uns*. This *uns* (from *ns*) is certainly connected with Lat. *nos* (*noster*), Gr. *ἡμεῖς* (for **āō-meis*), and Sans. *nas*, 'us'; comp. *wir*.—Allied to **unser**, poss. pron., 'our,' from MidHG. *unser*, OHG. *unser*. The detailed history of the pronom. stem belongs to grammar.

Unschlitt, **Inschlitt** (**Inselt**), n., 'suet, tallow,' from MidHG. *unslit* (*unseli*), *inslit* (*inselt*), n., 'tallow,' of which there are abundant variants in MidHG. Comp. OHG. *unslit*, 'fat, tallow' (AS. *unslid*, or rather *unslid*, 'fat, grease, tallow,' is uncertain). MidHG. *unslit*, 'tallow' (Rhen.-Franc. *inschlicht*), seems to be connected with MidHG. (*in*)*gestehte*, n., 'entrails.' The derivation of the word cannot be more definitely determined, since the older forms are unknown; Hess. and LG. *ungel*, 'tallow,' suggests the supposition that OHG. *unslit* has originated in **ungslit*.

unter, adv., 'below, beneath, under-

neath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *unden*, OHG. *untān*. Allied to *unfer*, prep. and adv., 'below, under,' from MidHG. and OHG. *unter*, *under*, OHG. *untar* (prep.); but *untari*, adv.; corresponding to Goth. and OSax. *undar*, Du. *onder*, AS. and E. *under*. The Aryan prep. *ndhér*, on which these are based, appears also in Lat. *infra* (comp. *inferior*) and Sans. *adhás*, 'beneath' (*adhara*, 'the lower').

Unterſchleif, m., 'embezzlement, smuggling,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *undersliufere*, 'cheat'; comp. MidHG. *undersliufen*, 'to cheat, deceive,' *underslouf*, 'hiding-place.'

unferthan, adj., 'subject to, dependent,' from the equiv. MidHG. *undertān*, OHG. *untartān*. Properly a partic. of MidHG. *undertuon*, OHG. *untartuon*, 'to subjugate, bring into subjection.' See *thuu*.

unferwegen, **unferwegs**, adv., 'on the way,' from MidHG. *under wēgen*, 'on the way, away.'

unwirſch, adj., 'cross, rude, morose,' from MidHG. (rare) *unwirs*, usually *unwirdesch*, 'unworthy, contemptuous, indignant, angry.' Comp. MidHG. *unwērt*, 'despised, unsuited, disagreeable'; allied to *wert*. See also *wirſch*.

Unze, f., 'ounce,' from MidHG. *unze*, OHG. *unza*, f., 'weight,' from Lat. *uncia*.

üppig, adj., 'luxurious, voluptuous, sumptuous,' from MidHG. *üppic* (g), OHG. *uppig*, 'superfluous, useless, invalid, frivolous, arrogant.' For the connection of this specifically HG. word with Goth. *uþþá*, f., 'superfluity,' and OHG. *uppi*, 'malicious,' as well as with the cognates of *üfel* and *üfer*, see *üfel*.

Ur, see *Auer*.

ur-, pref., from MidHG. and OHG. *ur-*; an accented prefix of which *ur-* (MidHG. *er-*, OHG. *ir-*) is the unaccented form. In OHG., *ur*, 'out of,' is met with as a prep.

The prefix signifies 'out of, originally, in the beginning.' Goth. has *us* (*uz*), of which there are no certain cognates in the other Aryan languages.

Urabu, m., 'great-grandfather,' from MidHG. *urane*; see *thun*—**uralt**, adj., 'extremely old, primeval,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *uralt*; allied to *alt*—

Urbar, n., 'produce, landed property,' from MidHG. *urbor*, *urbar*, f. and n., 'copyhold, rent, income'; lit. perhaps 'tax, produce, rent' (comp. Goth. *gabaúr*, 'tax'). Hence **urbar**, adj., 'arable,' lit. 'bearing interest, productive' (ModHG. only).—

Urſehde, f., 'solemn oath not to take vengeance on an enemy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *urſhede* (*urvéhe*), f.; see *ſehde*.—

Urheber, m., 'author, originator,' a ModHG. derivative of MidHG. *urhap* (h), m., 'beginning, cause, origin' (allied to *heben*).

Urkunde, f., 'deed, document, charter,' from MidHG. *urkunde* (*urkünde*), n. and f., 'testimony, proof, document,' OHG. *ur-chundi*, f., 'testimony'; allied to *erſennen* (hence lit. 'recognition').—

Urſaub, m., 'leave of absence, furlough,' from MidHG. and OHG. *urſaup* (b), m. and n., 'permission'; an abstract from *erſauben*, 'to permit,' MidHG. *erlouben*, OHG. *erloubôn*.—

Urſache, f., 'cause,' from MidHG. *urſache*.

—**Urſprung**, m., 'source, origin,' from MidHG. *ürsprunc*, *ürsprinc* (g), OHG. *ürspring*, m. and n., 'source'; allied to *ſpringen*, (*erſpringen*).—

Urteil, **Urteil**, n., 'judgment, sentence, decision,' from MidHG. *urteil*, *urteile*, f. and n., 'judicial decision'; allied to *erteilen* (lit. 'that which is imparted'). Comp. Du. *oordeel*, AS. *ordál*, 'judgment' (whence Fr. *ordalie*, 'judgment of God,' MidLat. *ordalium*).

uzen, vb., 'to jeer at, mock,' ModHG. only; a derivative of the proper name *Uz*, an abbrev. form of *Ulriſch*. Comp. *hänſeln*.

V.

Vater, m., 'father,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vater*, OHG. *fater*; common to Teut. and Aryan in the same sense; comp. Goth. (rare) *fadar* (usually *atta*), Oic. *faðer*, AS. *faðer*, E. *father*, Du. *vader*, *vaar*, OSax. *fadar*. Teut. *faðer*, from Aryan *patēr*; comp. Lat. *pater*, Gr. *πατήρ*, Sans. *pitr* (for *patr*), 'father.' Aryan *pa-tēr* has been derived from the Sans. root *pá*, 'to guard,

protect,' so that *Vater* would mean lit. 'protector.' An English preacher of the 12th cent. connected the word in a similar way with AS. *fēdan*, E. *to feed* (see *füttern*); hence *Vater*, lit. 'nourisher.' Neither interpretation is historically certain, since Aryan *pa-ter* is probably based on an instinctive sound (comp. Gr. dial. *πά*, 'father,' *πάππα*); comp. *Mutter*, *Brüder*, and *Schwere-*

ster. For a derivative of Vater see under Better, Baas, and Baf.

Veilchen, n., 'violet' (plant), dimin. of earlier ModHG. Veil, from MidHG. *viel*, older *viól*, m., *vióle*, f. Borrowed in the early MidHG. period from Lat. *viola* (with *v* equal to *f*, as in Vers, Käfig, Brief, and Best). Comp. Ital. *viola*, dimin. *violetta*, Fr. *violette*; also to Du. *viool*, E. *violet*.

Veisbohne, f., 'kidney-bean,' ModHG. only; it is so called because it begins to bloom on St. Vitus's day (June 15).—

Veitsstanz, m., 'St. Vitus's dance' (ModHG. only), MidLat. *chorea sancti Viti*, thus named because the help of St. Vitus was implored.

ver-, pref.; in its most frequent significations it is derived from MidHG. *ver-*, OHG. *fir-* (*far-*), which are probably a combination of several other unaccented forms. Comp. the unaccented prefixes Goth. *fair-*, *fra-*, *faúr-* (see also *fressen*), which appeared in OHG. as *fir-* (*far-*). Goth. *fair*, *fra*, and *faur* appear to correspond respectively to Gr. *περί*, *πρό*, and *παρά*, though their meanings do not coincide. Comp. Sans. *pári*, 'round about,' *párá*, 'away,' *purá*, 'before,' *prá*, 'before, away.'—Most of the compounds with *ver-* (E. *for-*) are based on Goth. *fra-*, which denoted 'the opposite, deterioration, change.'

verblüffen, vb., 'to disconcert, confuse,' ModHG. only, from Du. *verbluffen*, 'to stun, dishearten.' Early history obscure.—**verbrämen**, vb., 'to border, fringe,' from late MidHG. *brēm*, *verbrēmen*, n., 'border, trimming,' older ModHG. *Brame*, 'border, skirts of a wool,' E. *brim* (AS. *brimme*).

verdammnen, vb., 'to condemn, anathematise,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verdammnen*, OHG. *firdamnōn*; borrowed, like other ecclesiastical terms in the OHG. period, from Lat. *damnāre* (comp. Fr. *damner*, Ital. *damnare*), with the prefix *ver-* to give a bad sense to the word.—**verdauen**, vb., 'to digest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verdōuven* (*verdōun*), *verdouwen*, with the simple forms *dōuwen*, *douwen*, OHG. *douwen* (*dōwen*), *firdouwen*, 'to digest'; comp. Du. *verduwen*. The assumed Teut. *paujan*, 'to digest,' is probably connected with *rauen* (lit. 'to dissolve').—**verderben**, str. vb., 'to spoil, destroy, corrupt,' from MidHG. *verderben*, str. vb., 'to come to nought, perish, die,' with which the corresponding causative MidHG. *verderben*, 'to ruin, kill,' was con-

fused in ModHG. OHG. **dērbān*, Goth. **bairban*, str. vb., 'to perish, die,' is wanting. The meaning of the MidHG. words points to a connection with *sterben*, so that we must assume a double root, Aryan *terbh*, *sterbh* (comp. *Etier* and *Dreißel* (2)); in that case neither *terbh*, with its divergent meaning, nor *dürfen* can be allied.—**Verderben**, n., 'destruction,' from MidHG. *verderben*, n., properly an infinitive used as a subst.—**verdriessen**, vb., 'to grieve, vex, trouble,' from MidHG. *verdriesen*, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness'; also the equiv. MidHG. *be-*, *erdriesen*, from OHG. *bi-*, *irdriozan*, str. vb. Comp. Goth. *usprīutan*, 'to molest, revile,' AS. *prēatian* (E. *to threaten*), with *ā-prēotan*, 'to be disgusted,' Du. *droten*, 'to threaten,' with *verdrieten*, 'to vex,' Oic. *þrjóta*, 'to want, fail' (*þrot*, 'want,' *þraut*, 'hard task, trouble.' The great development of the str. verbal root, Teut. *þrūt*, makes it difficult to find undoubted cognates in non-Teut.; OSlov. *trudā*, 'pain, trouble,' *truzdy*, 'to torment,' Lat. *trūdo*, 'to crowd, push,' point to an Aryan root *trūd*.—ModHG. **Verdruss**, m., 'vexation, annoyance'; in MidHG. usually *urdruz*, *urdrütze*, *verdriez*.—**verduzt**, adj., 'disconcerted, abashed,' from MidHG. *vertutzet*, a partic. of MidHG. *vertutzen*, *vertuzzen*, 'to be deafened, become silent'; remoter history obscure. See *vertuschen*.

vergällen, vb., 'to embitter,' from MidHG. *vergellen*, wk. vb., 'to make as bitter as gall, embitter'; allied to *Galle*.—**vergaufen**, see *Gaut*.—**vergauffern**, vb., 'to enclose with trellis-work, assemble (soldiers) by beat of drum,' from late MidHG. (LRhen.) *vergaufern*, 'to assemble.' Properly a LG. word; comp. Du. *vergaufieren*, to which the cognates of E. *to gather* (see *Gatte*) are connected.—**vergebens**, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from MidHG. *vergēbene* (*-gēbēnes*), 'gratis, in vain'; allied to *vergeben* (OHG. *firgēban*), 'useless, to no purpose,' lit. 'given away,' a partic. used as an adj.—**vergeffen**, vb., 'to forget,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vergēzzen*, OHG. *firgēzzen*, str. vb.; a West Teut. word; comp. Du. *vergeten*, AS. *forġitan*, E. *to forget*. Also the equiv. OHG. *irgēzzen*, MidHG. *ergēzzen*. The compound verb is the relic of a strong verbal root *get*, 'to reach, attain,' whence E. *to get*; comp. Goth. *bigitan*, 'to find, Oic. 'to reach, attain.' In non-Teut., Lat. *prae-hendere*, 'to grasp,' Gr. *χαρδάνω* (Aryan root *ghed*,

ghend), are connected with the root *get*. Hence *vergeffen* means lit. 'to get beyond one's reach, lose possession of.'—**vergeuden**, vb., 'to squander, dissipate,' from MidHG. *giuden* (*übergiuden*), wk. vb., 'to boast, make a parade, squander with ostentation'; unknown to OHG. Goth. **giviþa* might refer to OHG. *gēwōn*, 'to open one's mouth wide' (see *gāhnen*).—**Vergrüßen**, n., 'pleasure, enjoyment, amusement,' ModHG. only, from late MidHG. *vernüegen* and *genüegen*, 'to content, satisfy.'

verheeren, vb., 'to ravage, devastate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verheren* (*verhergen*), OHG. *firherjon*; lit. 'to destroy by war.' See *her*.

verlangen, vb., 'to claim, demand,' from MidHG. (rare) *verlangen*, 'to desire ardently,' usually MidHG. *belangen*, 'to desire, long for.' OSax. *langōn*, Du. *verlangen*, AS. *langian*, E. *to long*, show the correspondence of the Teut. languages. The word is usually regarded as an old derivative of *lang*, but this is opposed by the meaning; it might be rather compared with the cognates of *gelingen*, the primary meaning of which is 'to aim, strive.'

verletzen, vb., 'to hurt, injure,' from MidHG. *verletzen*, 'to check, injure, wound'; allied to *letzen*.—**verläumdēn**, vb., 'to calumniate, slander,' from MidHG. *verliumdēn*; see *läumudēn*.—**verlieren**, vb., 'to lose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verliēsen*, OHG. *varliosan*; a common Teut. str. vb., to which the equiv. Goth. *fraliusan*, AS. *forleōsan*, Du. *verliezen* correspond. Gr. *λύω*, 'to loosen' (*ἀλέω*, 'to avoid, keep far away'?), Lat. *solvere* (partic. *solū-tus*), 'to loosen' (Sans. *lā*, 'to tear to pieces'), and Goth. *luns*, 'ransom,' which point to an Aryan *lā*, are closely connected with the Teut. root *lus*, to which *lēs* and *lōsen* are also related.

—**Verlies**, n., 'subterranean cave, dungeon,' ModHG. only, lit. 'place where one is lost' (comp. MidHG. *verliēsen*, 'to kill'?).—**verloben**, vb., 'to engage, affiancé, betroth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verloben*; lit. 'to promise,' in which sense MidHG. *geloben* also occurs; see *gelingen* and *lob*.—**Verlust**, n., 'loss, damage, injury,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verlust*, OHG. *virlust*, f.; a verbal abstract of *verliēsen* (comp. *Freß* with *frieren*).

vermählen, vb., 'to marry, unite,' from late MidHG. *vermhēlen*, usually *mēhelen*, *māhelen*, lit. 'to give in marriage to a man,' also 'to take to wife,' whence generally 'to affiancé, betroth.' The word

is usually based on OHG. *mahala*, 'hall of justice' (see *Wahl* and *Gemahl*); it is better to proceed from the equiv. MidHG. *gemahelen*, OHG. *gimahalen*, which are derivatives of OHG. *gimahala*, 'spouse.' For other details concerning its early history see *Gemahl*.—**vermeffen**, adj., 'daring, presumptuous,' from MidHG. *vermēzzēn*, OHG. *firmēzzan*, 'daring, bold'; a partic. of MidHG. *vermēzzan*, OHG. *firmēzzan*, refl. 'to estimate one's strength too high, have an overweening opinion of oneself.'—**Vermögen**, n., 'ability, power, wealth,' from MidHG. *vermögen*, n., 'power, might, capability.' An infinit. used as a subst., MidHG. *vermögen*, *vermügen*, 'to be in a position, have power'; OHG. *furimugan*; allied to *mēgen*, *Wacht*. The prep. *vermäge*, 'in virtue of' (ModHG. only), is based on MidHG. *vermäge*, f., 'might, power,' and is developed like *traft*.

vernichten, vb., 'to annihilate, annul,' from MidHG. *vernichten*, 'to annihilate, think lightly of'; allied to *nicht*.—**Vernunft**, f., 'reason, understanding,' from MidHG. *vernunft*, OHG. *firnunft*, f., 'activity of perception, sensual perception, comprehension, insight, understanding'; abstract of *vernehmen*, 'to hear, perceive, understand,' MidHG. *vernēmen*, OHG. *firnēman*, 'to perceive, hear, experience, grasp, seize, understand.' These figurative meanings are based on some such meaning as in Goth. *framman*, 'to take possession of, seize.' For a similar evolution see *vergeffen* (with different senses attached to the prefix); *begreifen* has been similarly developed in its figurative senses.

verplämpern, vb., 'to spill, waste foolishly,' ModHG. only, properly a LG. word, of onomatopoeitic origin.—**verpönnen**, vb., 'to forbid (under penalties), proscribe,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *poenus* (whence also *Fein*).

verquicken, vb., 'to amalgamate (with),' ModHG. only, lit. perhaps 'to combine with quicksilver'; allied to *Quecksilber* (see also *cräutchen*).—**verquisten**, vb., 'to spend foolishly,' ModHG. only, from Du. *kwisten*, *verkwisten*, 'to squander, lavish'; comp. Goth. *fragistjan*, 'to destroy, annihilate' (*usqistjan*, 'to kill'). Early history obscure.

verraten, vb., 'to betray, reveal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verrāten*, OHG. *firrātan*; lit. 'to lead astray by wrong advice.'—**verrecken**, vb., 'to die' (of cattle), from

MidHG. (rare) *verrecken*, 'to stretch out the limbs rigidly in death'; allied to *recken*.—*verrucht*, adj., 'infamous, atrocious,' from MidHG. *verruochet*, 'heedless, careless,' allied to MidHG. *verruochen*, 'to pay no heed, forget.' The meaning of the ModHG. adj., like that of the cognate *rüchtes*, is under the influence of *aursichtig*, *berüchtigt*, *Gerrücht*, *rüchlar*.—*verrückt*, adj., 'mad, crazy,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. *verrückten*, 'to move from the spot, confuse, disconcert.'

Vers, m., 'verse, couplet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *vers*, *fers*, m. and n., which was adopted in the OHG. period (as early as the 9th cent.) from Lat. *versus*, perhaps contemporaneously with *Schule* and *Reisler*. Comp. *Käsig*, *Brief*, and *Weser* for the representation of Lat. *v* by HG. *f* (comp. AS. *fers*, and Du. *vers*).

verschieden, adj., 'different, distinct, various,' ModHG. only; not from *verschiden*, which even in MidHG. (*verscheiden*) signifies specially 'to die,' but from a LG. word; comp. Du. *verscheiden* (for which *underscheiden* is found in MidHG.).—*verschlagen*, adj., 'cunning, crafty, sly,' properly a partic. of MidHG. *verslahen*, which also means 'to cheat.'—*verschmitzt*, adj., see *schmitzen*.—*verschroben*, adj., 'distorted, perverse, intricate,' lit. 'screwed the wrong way'; an inorganic partic. of *schrauben*; see *Schraube*.—*verschwenden*, vb., 'to squander, waste,' from MidHG. *verswenden*, 'to break to pieces, annihilate, consume,' which as a factitive of MidHG. *verswinden*, ModHG. *verschwinden*, 'to disappear,' signifies lit. 'to cause something to disappear.'

verschren, vb., 'to wound, injure, damage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *seren*, lit. 'to cause pain'; allied to MidHG. and OHG. *ser*, 'pain'; see *sch*.—*versiegen*, vb., 'to dry up,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. *sigen*, OHG. *sigan*, str. vb., 'to fall, sink, flow, trickle' (see *sehen*, *sichern*); *versiegen*, lit. 'to flow out or away.'—*verschönen* (same as *verschönen*), vb., 'to reconcile, atone for,' from the equiv. MidHG. *versüenen*; allied to *Sühne*. The accented vowel is derived either from LG. or probably from OBav. and OSwab., in which, late in the Middle Ages, *æ* appears before *n*, instead of *üe* (grün for grün; tün for tün).

Verstand, m., 'understanding, intelligence, sense,' from MidHG. *verstant* (*d*), which is used only rarely (in the sense of

'explanation, information'); comp. MidHG. *verstantnisse*, 'intelligence, insight, understanding,' to which MidHG. *verstendic*, 'intelligent,' is allied. In OHG. too *firstantnissi* is most frequently used. To this word is allied ModHG. *verstehen*, vb., 'to understand, comprehend,' from MidHG. *verstan*, OHG. *firstan* (*firstantan*), 'to perceive, see into, notice, understand'; comp. Du. *verstaan*, AS. *forstandan* (in E., *to understand*). How the meaning can be derived from the root of *sehen* is not clear; it is usually referred to Gr. *ἐπιστάμαι*, 'to understand,' compared with the root *στα*, 'to stand.'—*verstümmeln*, vb., 'to mutilate,' from late MidHG. *verstümbelen*; see *Stummel*.

verteidigen, vb., 'to defend, maintain, justify,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verteidigen*, *vertogedingen* (usually *tagedingen*), wk. vb., of which the most frequent meaning is 'to plead before a tribunal, settle and adjust by agreement.' Allied to MidHG. *tagedinc*, *teidinc* (*g*), 'a lawsuit fixed for a certain date, court-day, negotiation, assembly' (with the meaning 'gossip, talk,' comp. *Teiding*). OHG. *tagading*, 'legal summons, negotiations,' is based on *tag* in the sense of 'fixed period,' and *ding*, 'judicial proceedings.' Comp. Du. *verdedigen*.

vertracht, adj., 'distorted, twisted, odd, strange,' properly a partic. of *vertrecken*, 'to confuse.'—*vertragen*, vb., 'to carry away, wear out, tolerate,' from MidHG. *vertregen*, str. vb., 'to tolerate, endure, be indulgent'; hence late MidHG. *vertrac*, ModHG. *Vertrag*, m., 'agreement, treaty.'—*vertuschen*, vb., 'to hush up,' from MidHG. *vertuschen*, 'to cover, conceal, keep secret, reduce to silence' (to which *vertücht*, lit. 'stunned,' is allied?); an onomatopoeic term.

verwahrlost, adj., 'neglected, spoilt,' properly a partic. of MidHG. *verwårlosen*, 'to treat negligently,' based on OHG. *waralôs*, 'careless, negligent' (MidHG. *warlose*, 'carelessness, negligence'). For the first part of the compound comp. *wahrnehmen*.—*verwandf*, adj., 'related, allied, cognate,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) *verwent*, which is a partic. of MidHG. *verwenden* (with the rare signification 'to marry'); the usual term in MidHG. was *sippe* (OHG. *sippi*), adj. Comp. also MidHG. and OHG. *mâc*, m., 'relative, kinsman.'—*verwegen*, adj., 'bold, daring, rash,' from MidHG. *verwëgen*, 'quick and decided,' a partic. of *verwegen*, 'to decide quickly.'

Verweis, m., 'reprimand, censure,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *verwîz*, m.; allied to *verweifen*, from MidHG. *verwîzen*, OHG. *frwîzan*, str. vb., 'to reprimand, censure.' Comp. Du. *verwijt*, n., 'reprimand,' and *verwijten*, 'to reproach, upbraid,' Goth. *frawetan*, 'to revenge.' The meaning 'to punish' also belonged to the simple stem, as is shown by OSax. *wîti*, OHG. *wîzzi* (*wîzzi*), MidHG. *wîze* (*wîze*), n., 'punishment, tortures of hell.' The Teut. root *wîl*, 'to punish,' is based on the common Aryan root *wid*, 'to see,' on which are based Lat. *videre*, Gr. *ιδειν* (for further cognates of this root see *wissen*); comp. Goth. *faurweitjan*, 'to look around,' and *witan*, 'to observe.' The development of meaning is usually compared with that of Lat. *animadvertere*, 'to perceive, punish.' Hence *Verweis* is not directly connected with *weisen*; to the latter *verweisen*, 'to misdirect' (obsolete), is allied.—**verwesen**, vb., 'to decay, rot,' from MidHG. *verwësen* (OHG. **firwësan*), str. vb., 'to come to nothing, pass away, destroy.' Comp. Goth. *frawisan*, 'to consume, waste, squander' (note *frawairþan*, 'to be destroyed'). However clearly these seem to point to a connection with *Wesen* (root *wēs*, 'to be'), yet OHG. *wësanēn*, 'to get dry, rotten,' Oic. *visenn*, 'faded, decayed,' and AS. *weornian*, 'to destroy,' suggest a Teut. and Aryan root *wīs*, 'to decay,' from which Gr. *ίός*, Lat. *virus* (for **visis*), Sans. *viṣā*, 'poison,' are derived.—**Verweser**, m., 'administrator, manager,' cannot of course be derived from the preceding word; it belongs to MidHG. *verwësen*, 'to manage, provide, look after'; Goth. **faurawisan*, 'to manage,' recalls Goth. **fauragaggja*, 'steward' (lit. 'predecessor'); thus the prefixes *ver-* of the two MidHG. words *verwësen* are of different origin.

verwichen, partic., 'past, late, former,' from *verweiden*.—**verwirren**, see *wirr*.—**verwilttern**, vb., 'to decompose, decay,' ModHG. only. Allied to E. 'to wither,' from MidE. *widren*, 'to wither, vanish'; also primitively to Lith. *vįstu* (*vįsti*), 'to wither,' *pavaitinti*, 'to cause to wither.'

verzeihen, vb., 'to pardon, excuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verzihen*, which usually means 'to deny, refuse,' then 'to renounce, abandon.' To this *Verzicht* and *verzichten* are allied.

Vesper, f., 'vespers, evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vëesper*, OHG. *vëespera*, f.,

which was adopted contemporaneously with monastic institutions (comp. *Vete* and *Vene*), from Lat. *vespera* (whence also Ital. *vespro*, Fr. *vêpre*). The primit. kinship of the Lat. with the MidHG. and OHG. word is inconceivable, because the correspondence of Lat. *v* with OHG. *v* (*f*) is found only in OHG. loan-words (see *Veat* and *Käfig*).

Vettel, f., 'slut,' from late MidHG. *vëtel*, f.; formed from the equiv. Lat. *vetula*.

Vetter, m., 'cousin,' from MidHG. *veter*, *veterē*, m., 'father's brother, brother's son,' OHG. *setiro*, *faterro*, *faturen*, m., 'uncle'; for the change of meaning comp. *Neffe* and *Onkel*. The earlier meaning is 'father's brother,' as is indicated by the clear connection with *Vater*, by AS. *fædera*, 'uncle' (with *faðu*, 'aunt'), and also by the non-Teut. correspondences which point to Aryan *paturoyo-*, *patruyo-*, 'uncle on the father's side.' Comp. Lat. *patruus*, Gr. *πατρός* (from **πάραος*), Sans. *pitruya*, Zend *tārya* (from **ptārya*), 'father's brother.' In ModHG. dialects *Vetter* has acquired the signification of *Vetter*, 'sponsor, god-father' (MidHG. *pfetter*, equiv. to Ital. *patrino*, see *Vate*), perhaps by connecting it with *Gevatter*.

Vieh, n., 'cattle, beast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vîhe*, *vêhe* (with the dial. variant *vich*, ModHG. *Viech*), OHG. *filu*, *fêlu*, n. The word is common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. Goth. *faihu*, AS. *feoh*, Du. *vee*, 'cattle.' Corresponding to the equiv. Sans. *paçu*, Lat. *pecu*, *pecus*, which point to Aryan *péku*, 'cattle.' The word was probably applied originally only to domestic cattle (comp. also *Zir*, *Manu*), for Sans. *paçu* has the special sense 'flock,' and Lat. *pecus*, 'small catule, sheep.' Hence it is easily explicable how the word acquired in several groups the meanings 'goods, possession, money' (concerning the system of barter comp. also *Ἐμφύς*); comp. Lat. *peculium*, 'property,' *pecunia*, 'property, money,' Goth. *faihu*, 'money,' AS. *feoh*, 'cattle, money,' E. *fee*.

viel, adv. and adj., 'much,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vil*, *vile*, OHG. *filu*, subst. and adv.; properly the neut. of a pre-Teut. adj. *felu-*, of which, however, the OTeut. dialects have preserved only scanty relics; comp. Goth. *filu* (and the gen. *filaus*, adv., 'by much'), AS. *feolu* (*feala*), Dn. *veel*, OSax. *filu*, 'much.' The Teut. adj.

filu, from **felu-*, is based on Aryan adj. *pelu* (*polu-*), from which Sans. *purá*, OPers. *paru*, Gr. *πολύ*, OIr. *il*, 'much,' are derived; so too Lat. *poll-re*, 'to be strong.' The root of these cognates is the same as in *vell*, which see. The disappearance of the old adj. *felu-* was due chiefly to the cognates of *manþer* (Goth. *manags*); yet the other Aryan languages use the adj. only sparingly.—**Viel***frak*, m., 'glutton, Ursus gulo, ModHG. only, a corruption of Scand. *fwallyfress*, m., 'mountain bear.'—**vielleicht**, adv., from MidHG. *vil lichte*, lit. 'very easy,' then 'probably,' finally 'perhaps.'

vier, num., 'four,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vier*, OHG. *fior*; corresponding to OSax. *fiuar*, Du. *vier*, AS. *feower*, *feower*, E. *four*; the AS. variant *fyder-* (in compounds) points, like the corresponding Goth. *fidwör* (*fidur-*), to a primary form *detwor*, *petur*, for *getwor*, *qetur*. The latter forms show that Teut. *vier* is connected with Lat. *quattuor*, Gr. *τέσσαρες* (*τίσσιρες*), Sans. *catur*, OSlov. *četyri*, 'four.' The common Aryan *qetur-*, *ktru-*, is also indicated by ModHG. *Raute* (from *hráud-*, equiv. to *ktrá-tá*, lit. 'quaternity.'—**Vier***teif*, n., 'quarter'; for the suffix, see *Teif*.

Visiter, n. 'visor,' borrowed in the 15th cent. from the equiv. Ital. *visiera*, Fr. *visière*.

Vizdom, m., 'viceregent,' from MidHG. *viztuom*, m., 'governor, administrator'; formed from *vicedominus*, whence also Fr. *vidame*.

Vließ, see *Vlicß*.

Vogel, m., 'bird, fowl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vogel*, OHG. *fogal*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *fugls*, AS. *fugol*, E. *fowl*, Du. *vogel*, OSax. *fugal*, m., 'bird.' This specifically Teut. word has no exact correspondence in non-Teut. Teut. *fugla-* is perhaps derived from the Teut. root *flug*, 'to fly,' thus connecting the word with *Geßfügel* (for which *gevrügele* occurs, however, in MidHG.) as the collective of *Vogel*. Others prefer to connect it with *fußes*, which is regarded as 'the animal with a tail.' There is no term in Teut. corresponding to Lat. *avis*, Sans. *vi*, 'bird.'

Vogt, m., 'overseer, steward, bailiff,' from MidHG. *vogel*, *voget*, OHG. *fogāt* (**fogāt*), m.; from MidLat. *vocātus*, with the pronunciation of the Lat. *v* like *f*, as in *Verß*, *Veßrer* (comp. *Räfig*). The Mid Lat. term is for *advocatus* (whence OHG.

pfogāt); comp. Fr. *avoué*, 'defender of a church or abbey, attorney.' MidLat. *advocatus* signified lit. 'legal assistant,' whence the meanings 'guardian' (MidHG. and ModHG. dial.) and 'patron, protector.' MidHG. *voget* denotes also 'the protector of the Romish Church, King or Emperor of Rome, king and ruler (generally),' and further 'governor, legal official.'

Volk, n., 'people, nation, soldiery, troops,' from the equiv. MidHG. *volc* (*k*), OHG. *folc*, n. (rarely m.); corresponding to OSax. *folk*, Du. *volk*, AS. *folc*, E. *folk*; OIc. *fólk*, 'people, troops, detachment.' The latter seems to be the primary meaning, from which Lith. *pulkas*, 'heap, crowd,' and OSlov. *plūkū*, 'troops,' are borrowed. The connection of the word with Lat. *vulgus* is uncertain, for it is very dubious whether the Lat. word and the Teut. cognates can be based on a primary form, *qelgos*, *qolgos*.

voll, adj., 'full, complete, entire,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vol* (*ll*), OHG. *fol* (*ll*); a common Teut. adj., corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *fulls*, AS. and E. *full*, Du. *vol*, and OSax. *full*. Allied to *füllen*, which see. The other Aryan languages also preserve a corresponding *pluo-* (*lu* becomes Teut. *ll*); comp. Sans. *pāruá*, Zend *parena*, Lith. *pilnas*, OSlov. *plünii*, OIr. *lán* (for *plóno-*), Lat. *plénus*, 'full' (*manipulus*, 'handful'). The Lat. adj. is a partic. in *no-*, from the root *plé*, 'to fill' (Lat. *complere*, *implere*; Gr. *πύπλημι*, from the root *πλη*), which appears in Sans. as *pur*, *prá*, 'to fill.' The cognates of *vief* belong to the similar root *pel*.—**vollkommen**, adj., 'perfect, complete,' from MidHG. *volkumen*, 'accomplished, grown up, complete'; properly a partic. of MidHG. *volkumen*, 'to reach the end or goal.'

von, prep., 'of, from, concerning,' from the equiv. MidHG. *von*, *vone* (dial. *van*), OHG. *fona* (*fana*); corresponding to OSax. *fon*, *fan*, *fana*, 'of,' Du. *van*. The pre-Teut. *pana*, on which the word is based, is rightly regarded as an extension of the shortened Aryan form *apo*, which is discussed under *at*.

vor, adv. and prep., 'before,' from MidHG. *vor*, *vore*, OHG. *fora*; corresponding to Goth. *faúr* and *faúra*, 'before,' OSax. *for*, *fora*, Du. *vor*, AS. and E. *for*. In non-Teut. are found the correspondences Sans. *purá* and *purás*, 'before,' with *pra*, Gr. *πάρος* with *πό*; ModHG. *für*, as well as Lat. *pro*, are more remotely allied.

vorder, adj., 'front, anterior, foremost,' from MidHG. *vorder*, OHG. *fordar*, adj., 'standing at the head of, former, anterior'; an old comparative with the Aryan suffix *tero-* (Gr. *-repo-*; comp. ander from *anbero-*). Goth. **fārþara-* is wanting; the connection with the root of Goth. *faura* (see *vor*) is apparent; comp. Sans. *pārva*, 'being before or in front,' with *purās*, *purā*, 'before.' Fñst, ferdern, and fēdern (comp. also *Ũtwerdern*) are also allied.

vorhanden, adv., 'at hand, extant,' from *vor handen*, lit. 'before the hands'; comp. *abhanden* (and *behende*).

Vormund, m., 'guardian, tutor,' from MidHG. *vormunt* (*d*), also *vormunde*, *vormūnde*, m., 'intercessor, protector, guardian,' OHG. *foramunto*, m., 'intercessor.' Allied to *Wund* (2), under which another equiv. word is mentioned (comp. also *Wagt*).

vorn, adv., 'in front, before,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vorn*, *vorne* (*vornen*, *vornān*); in OHG. the equiv. *forna* is used only in dialects as an adv. of place. A derivative of Teut. *for-*, appearing in *vor* and *für*.

vornehm, adj., 'distinguished, aristocratic,' from MidHG. *vürneme*, 'preferable, distinguished'; comp. *angenehm*.

W.

Waare, see *Ware*.

Wabe, f., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wabe*, m. and f. (*waben*, m.), OHG. *waba*, f. (*wabo*, m.); lit. perhaps 'texture,' allied to *wefen*. It is scarcely connected with Lat. *favus*. Allied also to *Waffel*.

wabern, vb., 'to be agitated,' from MidHG. *wabern*, 'to be in motion, move to and fro'; comp. OIc. *vafra*, 'to move to and fro.'—**Waberlohe**, f., 'flickering flame,' formed like the equiv. OIc. *vafrologi*.

wach, adj., 'awake, on the alert,' a remarkably late word (of the last cent.), which is entirely wanting in the earlier periods and dialects (in MidHG. *wacker*, see *wacker*); a recent derivative of *wefen* and *wachen*. The latter is an old form; comp. MidHG. *wachen*, OHG. *wahhēn*, 'to wake, be awake,' OSax. *wakōn*, Du. *waken*, AS. *wacian*, *wæccan*, E. *to wake, watch*; also in Goth. *waken*, str. vb., 'to be awake, watch.' For the early history of the cognates see the causative *wafen*. The abstract form **Wache**, f., 'guard, watch,' is from MidHG. (very rare) *wache*, for which *wahte*, f. (ModHG. *Wacht*), is the usual term; to this ModHG. **Wächter**, m., 'watch, guardian,' from MidHG. *wachtēre* is allied.

Wachholder, m., 'juniper, gin'; the word has attained its present form by many inorganic changes; it is based on the equiv. OHG. *wēhhaltaria* (MidHG. *wēcheltürre*) and *wēhhaltar* (MidHG. *wēcholtar*); in MidHG. also *wachalter*, *quēckolter*, *rēckholter* (still represented by the modern Alem. form *Stechelber*). *Schlunter* and *Wächholder* show that the derivative syllable is Mid

HG. *-ter*; as in the case of *Wächholder*, the final syllables were changed to *Selber*, equiv. to *Schlunter*. The signification of the *l* derivative, OHG. **wēhhāl*, 'juniper' (also **wēhhān-* in dial. *Wachandel*), is entirely inexplicable.

Wachs, n., 'wax,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wahs*, n., common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OIc. *vax*, AS. *weals*, E. *wax*, LG. and Du. *was*. OSlov. (Russ.) *voshā*, Lith. *wāszkas*, 'wax,' perhaps borrowed from OTeut., are closely related to this word.

wachsen, vb., 'to grow, increase, thrive,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wahsen*, OHG. *wahsan*, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *wahsjan*, OSax. *wahsan*, Du. *wassen*, AS. *weaxan*, E. *to wax*. The Teut. root *wahs* contained in these words, and perhaps cognate with that of *wefen*, appears in non-Teut. as *weks*, *uks*; comp. Sans. *vakṣ*, *ukṣ*, 'to grow strong or tall,' Zend *uχš*, Gr. *ἀέξω* (*aîgáwō*), 'to strengthen, increase, grow'; comp. *Wāje*.

Wachstel, f., 'quail,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wahtel*, OHG. *wahtala*, f.; corresponding to AS. *wyhtel* (rare; usually *erschehen*). The term looks like a derivative of *Wadyt* (root *wak*, 'to be awake'). It is probable, however, that the word has attained its present form by many changes; comp. Du. *kwaakel*, *kwartel*, 'quail' (phonetically cognate with MidLat. *quaccila*, Fr. *quaille*, Ital. *quaglia*, 'quail'). The word for 'quail,' common to Sans. and Gr. but unknown to Teut., was *wortok*, *wortog*; comp. Sans. *vartikā*, Gr. *ῥρυξ*, 'quail.'

Wacke, f., 'wacke, toadstone,' from Mid

HG. *wacke*, m., 'rock-flint, block of stone projecting from the ground,' OHG. **wacko*- (from the base *waggo*), m., 'pebble, flint.' Further cognates are wanting.

wackeln, vb., 'to shake, rock, totter,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *wackeln* (and also *wacken*). An intensive form from MidHG. *wagen*, OHG. *wagôn*, 'to move, totter, shake'; comp. Du. *waggelen*, 'to shake,' AS. *wagian*, also E. *to wag* (from AS. **waggian*). These cognates are certainly more closely related to ModHG. *wiegen* (Teut. root *weg*, from the Aryan root *wēgh*) than to the cognates of *wäufen*.

wacker, adj., 'valiant, gallant, honest,' from MidHG. *wacker* (*wacher*), OHG. *waechar* (*wahhar*), adj., 'cheerful, lively, awake'; comp. Du. *wakker*, 'awake, awakened, cheerful, powerful,' AS. *wacor*, 'awake,' OIc. *wakr*, 'stirring, awake.' An old derivative (corresponding to Sans. *vigra*, 'powerful, active') from the Teut. root *wak*, 'to be stirring, brisk' (see *wäfen*); comp. also *wād*.

Wade, f., 'calf' (of the leg), from the equiv. MidHG. *wade*, m. (used chiefly in the plur.), OHG. *wado*, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. *wade*. OIc. *vǫðve*, m., 'muscle,' shows that the more general meaning was 'muscle'; OHG. *wado* (accus. *wadun*) is based on Teut. *wapwo*, m. There are no cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

Waffe, f., 'weapon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *waffen*, *wāfen*, OHG. *waffun*, *wāfan*, n., 'weapon, sword, armour'; corresponding to Goth. *wēpma*, n. plur., 'weapons,' AS. *wēpna*, E. *weapon*, Du. *wapen*. Comp. also *Wappen*. Teut. *wēpno*- (*wapono*-) assumes a Teut. *wēbono*- (*wobono*-); its connection with the equiv. Gr. *ἔπλον* (lit. 'utensil') is conceivable by assuming a double root, *wop*, *wob*. Whether this root is identical with the Sans. root *rap*, 'to scatter, sow,' in which case 'missile' would be the primary meaning of *Waffe*, is uncertain.

Waffel, f., 'waffle, wafer,' ModHG. only, properly a LG. word; comp. Du. *wafel* (hence E. *waffle*). The *Waffel* was so called from its resemblance to the honeycomb, for the Fr. term *gaufre* signifies both 'honeycomb' and 'waffle.' Comp. E. *wafer* and *Wafe*.

Wage, f., 'balance,' from MidHG. *wāge*, OHG. *wāga*, f., 'balance, weighing-machine' (allied to *wāgen*). Corresponding to OSax. *wāga*, Du. *waag*, AS. *wæg* (whence

E. *to weigh*), OIc. *vág*, f., 'balance.' Allied to the Teut. root *weg* in *wiegen*.

Wagen, m., 'vehicle, carriage, waggon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wagen*, OHG. *wagan*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *wagen*, AS. *wægn*, E. *wain*, OIc. *vagn*, 'waggon.' Based on the Teut. root *wæg* (see *Weg*); from the corresponding Aryan root *wēgh*, *wogh*, 'to drag, drive,' are derived Gr. *άγος*, Lat. *vehiculum*, OIc. *fén*, 'waggon.' The Aryan words *Rab* and *Rabe* show that vehicles were used in primitive times; for the Aryan root *wegh*, 'to drag, to move on,' see *wegen*.—**Wagner**, m., 'cartwright' from MidHG. *wagener*, 'cartwright, driver, carrier,' OHG. *waganāri*, 'cartwright'; hence the proper name *Wagner*.

wagen, vb., 'to venture, risk,' from MidHG. *wāgen*, wk. vb., 'to hazard, venture,' lit. 'to put in the scales.' MidHG. *wāge*, f., 'balance,' also means 'uncertain result'; the word is unknown to ModHG. in this sense.

wāgen, vb., 'to weigh,' from MidHG. *wēgen*; identical with *wiegen*.

Wahl, f., 'choice, election,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wal*, OHG. *wala*, f.; to this is allied ModHG. *wählen*, 'to choose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weln*, *wellen*, OHG. *wellen* (from **waljan*), wk. vb. Comp. OIc. *val*, n., 'choice,' with *velja*, 'to select.' Allied to the Aryan root *wel*, 'to wish,' appearing in *wellen*.

Wahlstatt, **Walstatt**, f., 'field of battle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walstat*, f.; MidHG. and OHG. *wal*, m., f., and n., has also the same meaning. The corresponding AS. *wæl* signifies 'those left on the battlefield,' also 'corpse' (to which *wælstōw*, 'place of combat,' is allied); comp. OIc. *valr*, 'the corpses on the battlefield,' *valfǫðr* (lit. 'father of the dead'). It is impossible to recognise in this primit. word a derivative of the root of *wählen*, as if it meant 'the chosen favourites of the god of war, who were led away by the Valkyres.' It is rather based on a root *wäl*, 'destruction,' which appears also in OHG. *wuol*, 'defeat,' AS. *wól*, 'plague, pestilence'; allied to *wählen*!. — **Walküre**, f., 'Valkyre,' formed from OIc. *valkyrja* (AS. *welcyrrie*), f., prop. 'a divine maiden who makes a selection of the slain on the field of battle.' See *fieien*.

Wahn, m., 'illusion, delusion,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wān*, m., 'uncertain, unfounded opinion, supposition, belief, hoping,

thoughts.' The word (comp. *Wahschu*) did not originally contain the secondary meaning 'want of foundation,' as is shown by OSax. *wān*, AS. *wēn*, Goth. *wēns*, 'expectation, hope.' Hence the derivative *wāhnen*, 'to think, believe, suppose,' MidHG. *wānen*, OHG. *wānnen* (from **wān-jan*), 'to mean, suppose, hope,' comp. the equiv. Goth. *wēnan*, AS. *wēnan*, OSax. *wānian*. The nominal stem *wēni* is not related to any terms in non-Teut. (Aryan root *wé*?, *ghwé*, *ghé*?), unless it be connected with the root *wen*, 'to love,' from which OHG. and OSax. *wini*, 'friend,' Sans. *van*, 'to love,' and Lat. *venerari*, 'to venerate,' are derived.

Wahnsinn, m., 'frenzy, madness, delirium.' It has properly no connection whatever with the preceding word; it first occurs in ModHG., and is an imitation of the earlier **Wahnwitz**, m., 'delirium,' which is based on MidHG. *wānwitze*, *wānwitze*, OHG. *wānwizzi*, adj., 'unintelligible, void of understanding.' *Wahnwitz* is the sole relic of an old method of forming compounds with *wāna-*, 'wanting,' which is especially preserved in Scand.; comp. also OHG. *wanaheil*, 'sickly,' lit. perhaps 'deficient in health'; thus too OHG. *wanawizzi*, 'deficient in sense.' Goth. *wans*, 'deficient, lacking,' Oic. *wanr*, 'lacking,' is an old partic. with the suffix *ana*, from the Aryan root *wā*, 'to be empty,' from which *ētē* is derived; comp. the Zend root *wā*, 'to want,' Sans. *āna*, 'wanting,' and OHG. *wanōn*, 'to diminish.'

wahr, adj., 'true, real, genuine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wār* (also MidHG. *wāre*, OHG. *wāri*); corresponding to OSax. *wār*, Dn. *waar*, 'true.' A genuine Teut. word, found only in a few languages; Lat. *vērus*, OIr. *fír*, 'true' (and also OSlov. *věru*, 'belief'), are primitively allied to it; its primit. meaning has not been discovered. In Goth., only **tuzwērs*, 'doubtful,' appears to be cognate; but Goth. *unwērs*, 'indignant,' OHG. *mītwāri*, 'mild,' probably belong to another class. The word for 'true' in Goth. is *sunjis*, in AS., *sōþ*, which are related to ModHG. *sein*, Aryan root *es*; 'the true' is thus 'the existent,' which suggests a connection between Lat. *vērus*, equiv. to Teut. *wēro-*, through the medium of a prehistoric form, **wes-rō-*, with the Aryan root *wes*, 'to be' (see *Weſen*).

wahren, vb., 'to watch over, preserve,'

from MidHG. *warn*, wk. vb., 'to notice, be careful, pay attention to'; OHG. only in *biwārōn* (the same as MidHG. *beuarn*, Mod HG. *bewahren*, 'to keep, preserve'). Comp. the corresponding OSax. *warōn*, 'to pay attention to.' From Ger. is derived Fr. *se garer*, 'to guard against, mind'; but Fr. *garnir* (Ital. *guarnire*), 'to furnish, stock,' is based on the equiv. OHG. *warōn*, MidHG. *warnen*, which, like *wahren*, is derived from the same root *war*, 'to take care of, look after.' To this is allied OHG. and OSax. *wara*, MidHG. *war*, f., 'attention,' still preserved in **wahrnehmen**, 'to perceive,' from MidHG. *war nēmen*, OHG. and OSax. *wara nēman*, 'to pay attention to, perceive' (in OHG. and MidHG. construed with the genit.), lit. 'to have regard to.' The Teut. root *w.r.*, 'to take heed, notice,' is rightly regarded as primit. cognate with Gr. *ὄρω*, 'I see' (Aryan root *wor*, to which *watten* is also allied).

währen, vb., 'to last, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wērn*, OHG. *wēren*, wk. vb.; allied to OSax. *warōn*, 'to last.' The *r* of these verbs is based on an old *s*, which leads to a connection with the Aryan root *wes*, 'to be' (comp. *Weſen*). Deriv. **währ-*rend***, prep. and conj., 'during, pending, whilst,' properly a partic.

Währung, f., 'fixed value or standard,' from MidHG. *wērunga*, 'guaranteed alloy.'

wahrnehmen, see *wahren*.

Wahrſager, m., 'soothsayer, prophet,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) *wārsager*, which is properly LG. Comp. OSax. *wārsago*, 'prophet,' and *weisſagen*.

Währwolf, see *Werwolf*.

Wahrzeichen, n., 'mark, token, omen, signal,' from MidHG. *warzeichen*, n., 'token, mark,' for which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wortzeichen* (OSax. *worttēkan*), n., is ordinarily used. The word has been corrupted; its primit. form and meaning are obscure. Comp. also the cognate, Oic. *jarstein*, 'token of recognition.'

Waid, m., 'woad, blue dye,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *weid*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *wede*, AS. *wād*, E. *woad*, Goth. **waida*- (for which *wizdila*, 'woad,' is found), whence MidLat. *quasidium*, Fr. *guède*). From Teut. is derived the equiv. Rom. cognate, Ital. *guado*. Lat. *vitrum*, 'woad,' is historically related to the Teut. cognates, which may be based on pre-Teut. *waitō*.

Waidmann, see *Weide* (2).

Waise, f. (m.), 'orphan,' from MidHG. *weise*, OHG. *weiso* (**weisso* ?), m., 'parentless child,' also 'fatherless or motherless child' (the masc. seems to be used in MidHG. for the fem. also); corresponding to Du. *wes*, OFris. *wésa*, 'orphan.' The base (Teut. *waisjón* ?) is probably derived from an Aryan root meaning 'to rob'; comp. Sans. *widh*, 'to become empty' (see *Witwe*). In Goth. a diminutive of *Witwe* (see *Dirne* and *Gichþern*), *widuwairna*, m., signifies 'orphan.'

Wald, m., 'wood, forest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walt* (*d*), OHG. *wald*, n.; corresponding to OSax. *wald*, Du. *woude*, AS. *weald*, E. *wold*, Oic. *wpltr*, Goth. **walþus*, m., 'wood.' Teut. *walþu-s*, from which OFr. *gant*, 'brushwood,' is borrowed, points to pre-Teut. *waltus* (*waltwos* ?), to which Gr. *ἄλσος* (for **Falrþos* ?), 'grove,' and Sans. *wāta* (from **walta*), 'garden, district,' are probably related. The connection with *wild* is uncertain.

Walffisch, m., 'whale,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walvisch*, OHG. *walfisc*, m. The first component was orig. sufficient to designate a whale; comp. ModHG., MidHG., and OHG. *wal*, AS. *hwæl*, Oic. *hwæl*, m., 'whale.' The early history of Teut. *hwæla-*, 'whale' (to which MidHG. *walre*, OHG. *welira*, 'whale,' is allied), is obscure.—**Walroß**, n., 'walrus,' from the equiv. Dan. *hwalros*, as well as *Harwal* and *Wels*, are from the same root.

walken, vb., 'to full, mill (cloth); tread (skins); thrash, cudgel,' from MidHG. *walken*, OHG. *walchan*, str. vb., 'to strike, thrash, full, mill (cloth)'; comp. Du. *walken*, 'to press,' AS. *wælcian*, Oic. *walka*, 'to roll, move to and fro.' From Teut. *walkan* are also derived Ital. *gualcare*, 'to calender or press cloth,' *gualchiera*, 'fulling-mill.' The Teut. root *walk*, from Aryan *walg*, seems to coincide with Sans. *waly*, 'to hop or skip along.'—From MidHG. *walker*, *welker*, 'fuller,' is derived the proper name *Welfer*.

Walfüre, see *Wahlstatt*.

Wall, m., 'rampart, mound, embankment,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wal* (*ll*), m. and n.; OHG. **wal* is by chance not recorded. Comp. OSax. *wal* (*ll*), Du. *wal*, 'rampart,' AS. *weall*, E. *wall*. This West Teut. word, which is certainly borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *vallum*, *vallus*, seems to belong to the earliest loan-words from Lat. (comp. *Straße*, *Mauer*); primit. kinship with the Lat. word is very improbable.

Wallach, m., 'gelding,' ModHG. only, lit. 'Wallachian'; "the practice of gelding stallions was introduced into the Middle and West of Europe from Wallachia and Hungary."

wallen (1.), vb., 'to boil, bubble,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wallen*, OHG. *wallan*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *wallan*, AS. *weallan*, allied to Oic. *wel'a*, 'to boil, bubble.' From the same Aryan root *wel* (*wol*) is derived ModHG. *Welle*, 'wave, billow.'

wallen (2.), vb., 'to wander about, go on a pilgrimage,' from MidHG. *wallen*, OHG. *wallōn*, 'to wander, roam about, go on a pilgrimage'; corresponding to AS. *weallian*, 'to wander.' Allied to MidHG. *wallere*, 'traveller (on foot), pilgrim'; MidHG. *wallewart*, ModHG. *Walfahrt*, f., 'pilgrimage.' The root *wal* (*wallōn*, from *wal-nō*) is perhaps not different from the root of *wallen* (1). Comp. E. *to walk* (Teut. base *wallagōn*) with AS. *weallian*.

Walnuß, f., 'walnut,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *walnoot*; comp. AS. *wealhnutu*, E. *walnut*, Oic. *walnut*; it signifies 'French or Italian nut.' The first component is *walh-*, a term orig. applied by the Teutons to the Kelts (at first to the Volcae), but later to the Romance tribes of France and Italy. See *welch*.

Walroß, see *Walffisch*.—**Wahlstatt**, see *Wahlstatt*.

walfen, vb., 'to dispose, manage, govern,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walfen*, OHG. *waltan*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. and Goth. *waldan*, Oic. *walda*, AS. *wældan*, *gewyldan*, E. *to wield*. Teut. *waldan* (from pre-Teut. *waltā-*) has a *t* which properly belonged to the present stem, but was afterwards attached to the verbal stem; comp. the Oic. pret. *ollu*, from a Teut. base **wol-þō-m*, 'I governed.' The root *wal* is also indicated by Lat. *valere*, 'to be strong,' as well as Ofr. *flaith*, 'dominion.' The allied Slav. words seem to have been borrowed at an early period from Teut.; comp. OSlov. *wlada* (*wlasti*) and Lith. *waldyti*, 'to govern,' *waliowas*, 'ruler,' *pavidliti*, 'to possess,' *welditi*, 'to acquire.'

Walze, f., 'cylinder, roller,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *walze*, f. Allied to *wälzen*, 'to roll,' MidHG. *wälzen*, str. vb., 'to roll, turn, revolve,' OHG. *walzan*, 'to turn,' also Oic. *welta*, 'to roll, revolve.'—**wälzen**, vb., 'to roll, trundle,' from MidHG. *welzen*, OHG. *welzen*, *wälzen* (from

**walzan*), wk. vb., 'to roll, turn, trundle'; factitive of *walzen*, which was orig. only intransit. The Teut. root *walt*, from Aryan *wald*, has no cognates in non-Teut.

Wamme, Wampe, f., 'paunch, belly (of a skin), flank, dewlap,' from MidHG. *wamme*, older *wambē* (*wampe*), f., 'belly, paunch, lap,' OHG. *wamba*, *wampa* (*wamba*, *wumba*), f. Corresponding to Du. *wam*, 'belly (of a fish),' AS. and E. *womb*, OIc. *vomb*, Goth. *wamba*, f., 'belly, body.' There are no non-Teut. cognates of the common Teut. *wambō*, 'belly, entrails.'

Wams, m., 'doublet, jerkin, waistcoat,' from MidHG. *wambēis*, *wambes*, n., 'doublet, garment worn under the coat of mail'; a Romance loan-word; comp. OFr. *gambais*. MidLat. *wambasium* is itself a derivative of OHG. and Goth. *wamba*, 'body.'

Wand, f., 'wall, partition,' from MidHG. *want* (*d*), OHG. *want*, f., 'wall, side'; comp. OSax. and Du. *wand*. This word is wanting in the other dialects (comp. Goth. *waddjus*, E. *wall*). To connect it with the phonetically related *winten* gives no sense; *Wand*, lit. 'turning'?

Wandel, m., 'walking, change, behaviour,' from MidHG. *wandel*, OHG. *wantal*, m., 'retrogression, vicissitude, stain, fault; trade and commerce, communication, intercourse.' Allied to OHG. *wantalon*, MidHG. *wandelen*, 'to change, transform, associate' (*wandeln*, 'to walk,' so too MidHG. *wandeln*; see the next word). The cognates are based on the root of *winten*.

wandern, vb., 'to travel, wander, migrate,' from MidHG. *wandern*, 'to go, walk, travel.' Derived, like the equiv. *wanteln* (MidHG. *wandeln*), from *winten*.

Wange, f., 'cheek,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wange*, OHG. *wanga*, n.; Goth. **waggō*, n., 'cheek,' may be inferred from *waggareis*, 'pillow.' Comp. OSax. *wanga*, Du. *wang*, AS. *wange* (E. *wangtooth*, 'jawtooth'); the borrowed Ital. word *guancia*, 'cheek,' presupposes a term **wankja*. The early history of the word is uncertain. AS. *weng*, OIc. *wangr*, Goth. *waggs*, 'field, plain,' are usually regarded as the nearest cognates, *Wange* being explained as 'surface of the face.' Most of the names for parts of the body have, however, no such origin.

Wank, m., in the phrase *ohne Wank*, 'without hesitation,' MidHG. *ane wanc*, OHG. *āno wanc*; MidHG. *wanc*, m., 'want of stability, fickleness.' Allied to *wanken*, vb., 'to totter, vacillate, hesitate,'

from MidHG. *wanken*, OHG. *wanchōn*, 'to totter, waver'; comp. OIc. *wakka* (for **wankān*), 'to totter.' Connected with OHG. *wanchul*, MidHG. *wankel*, 'waver- ing, fickle' (hence *Wankelmüt*, m., 'vacillation,' MidHG. *wankelmüt*); allied to *winfen*.

wann, adv. and conj., 'when,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wanne*; an old adverb. derivative of the pronominal stem *wa-* in *wer*.

Wanne, f., 'winnowing fan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wanne*, OHG. *wanna*, f. As in the case of *Walf*, it is quite possible that the word was borrowed from Lat. (*vannus*, 'winnowing fan'). There exists, however, a genuine Teut. stem from which *Wanne* can be derived. Goth. *winhjan*, and the equiv. E. *winnow* (from AS. *wind-wian*) point to a Teut. root *winhj*, 'to winnow' (Lat. *ventilare*), and hence OHG. *wanna* might stand for **wanhna*. In that case the primit. kinship with Lat. *vannus* (from which E. *fan* is borrowed) would be conceivable.

Wanst, m., 'paunch, belly,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wanst* (*wenst*), OHG. *wanast* (*wenist*), m. A specifically HG. word, which, however, like most of the names for parts of the body (comp. *Fuß*, *Herz*, and *Niere*), is genuine Aryan. It is probably connected with Lat. *venter*, 'belly,' but more nearly with Sans. *vasti*, 'bladder,' and *vanīśhā*, 'entrails.'

Wanze, f., 'bug,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wanze*, f. The word first appeared in the 13th cent.; in MidHG. and OHG. the term *wantlās*, 'house-bug,' is used in the same sense; probably *Wanze* is an abbreviation of the latter (comp. *Sraß* with *Sperling*). For the meaning comp. Czech *stěnice*, 'bug,' from *stěna*, 'wall.'

Wappen, n., '(coat of) arms, escutcheon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wāpen*, with the variant *wāfen*, n. The former is the LG. form, which established itself through the chivalry of the Lower Rhine; comp. *Täfel*.

Ware, f., 'goods, merchandise,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *war*, f.; a LG. word, corresponding to the equiv. Du. *waar*, AS. *waru*, E. *ware*, OIc. *vara*, f. Goth. **warō* (but not **wazō*) must be assumed; if the latter meant lit. 'valuable article,' *wert* Teut. *wer-þo-*) might be regarded as cognate.

warm, adj., 'warm,' from the equiv.

MidHG. and OHG. *warm*; corresponding to OSax., Du. and E. *warm*, Goth. **warmas* (comp. *warmjan*, 'to warm'). A common Teut. adj. based on the Aryan root *war*, 'to be hot.' Comp. OSlov. *varŭ*, 'heat,' with *vrěti*, 'to boil, be hot,' *vrětiŭ*, 'passionate'; Lith. *virti*, 'to boil.' The Teut. cognates have, with less reason, been compared with Sans. *gharmā*, 'heat of fire, glare of the sun,' and Gr. *θερμός*, Lat. *formus*, 'warm.'

warnen, vb., 'to warn, admonish,' from MidHG. *warnen*, 'to watch over, protect,' OHG. *warnen* (*wernen*), 'to deny, refuse, decline.' Corresponding to OSax. *wernian*, 'to decline, withhold.' AS. *wyrman*, E. *warn*, OIc. *varna*, 'to refuse.' On account of the meaning the connection with OHG. *warnôn* (see *maŕten*) is dubious; undoubted cognates have not yet been found.

Wart, m., 'warder,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wart*, 'warder, keeper,' which appears only as the second component of compounds. — **Warte**, f., 'watch-tower, belfry,' from MidHG. *warte*, OHG. *warta*, f., 'reconnoitring, ambush.' — **warten**, vb., 'to wait, await, stay,' from MidHG. *warten*, OHG. *wartên*, 'to spy, lurk, expect.' Comp. OSax. *wardôn*, 'to be on one's guard, look after,' AS. *wardian*, 'to guard, keep,' E. *to ward*, OIc. *varða*, 'to watch over, protect' (also Goth. *-wards*, 'keeper,' in compounds). From OTeut are borrowed Ital. *guardare* and Fr. *garder*, 'to guard.' Hence the primary meaning of the cognates is 'to look after or take charge of some one,' and so they are undoubtedly connected with the root of *maŕten*.

-wärts, suffix in compounds, e.g., *aufwärts*, from MidHG. and OHG. *-wërtes* (*aufwërtes*, 'upwards'); properly an adverb. genit. of MidHG. and OHG. *-wërt* (MidHG. and OHG. *aufwërt*, adv., 'upwards'). The latter word is used as an adj. in OHG., but is now represented by *wärtig* (MidHG. and OHG. *-wërtic*); comp. OHG. *inwërt*, adj., 'internal,' Goth. *andwairþs*, adj., 'present.' The word is never used independently; since it forms local adjs. in the sense of 'existing,' some are inclined to connect it with *wërtan*, 'to arise.'

warum, adv., 'why, for what reason,' from MidHG. and late OHG. *warumbe* (in earlier OHG. *hwanta*). The first part of the word seems to be the adv. *wara*, 'whither,' which is derived from *hwa-* (see *wer*).

Wärwolf, see *Werwolf*.

Warze, f., 'wart, teat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *warze*, OHG. *warza*, f.; corresponding to Goth. **wartô*, OIc. *varta*, AS. *wearte*, E. *wart*, and the equiv. Du. *wrat*. The early history of Teut. *wartô-* (from Aryan *wardô-*) is uncertain; some connect it with the Aryan root *ward*, 'to grow,' from which *Wurzel* is derived, and regard *Warze* as 'excrescence' (comp. OSlov. *vrědiŭ*, 'eruption'). Others prefer to compare it with AS. *wearre*, 'weal,' Lat. *verràca*, 'wart,' the *rr* of which may have arisen by the loss of an intermediate dental.

was, neu. of *wet*, 'what'; comp. MidHG. and OHG. *waz* (from *hwaz*); comp. E. *what*. Corresponding to Lat. *quod*, Sans. *kad*.

waschen, vb., 'to wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. *waschen* (*weschen*), OHG. *wascan*, str. vb.; comp. Du. *wasschen*, AS. *wascan*, E. *to wash*, OIc. *vaska* (Goth. **washan*), 'to wash.' The *sk* of the old forms was orig. only a part of the present stem, but was afterwards joined to the base; it may have been preceded by a dental. Teut. **watska-* is probably based on the Teut. nominal stem *wat*, 'water' (see *Wasser*); comp. OIr. *usce*, 'water.' Ir. *faiscim*, W. *gwasgu*, 'I press,' may, however, with equal reason, be connected with *waschen*.

Wase, f., see *Waj*.

Wase, m., 'sod, turf, grass,' from MidHG. *wase*, OHG. *waso*, m., 'sward, damp soil or mound'; also OHG. *wasal*, n., 'damp mound.' The word is identical with *Wafen*, just as *sprechen* with E. *to speak*; comp. AS. *weggan*, *weggan*, 'to awake,' and AS. *wrixl* with *Wschjel*. Hence there existed Aryan roots with and without *r*; we must therefore regard *waso*, *waso*, as the Teut. base; for the area of diffusion see *Wafen*. From OHG. is derived Fr. *gazon*, 'sward.'

Wasser, n., 'water,' from the equiv. MidHG. *waszer*, OHG. *waszar*; comp. OSax. *watar*, Du. *water*, AS. *water*, E. *water*; beside these West Teut forms in *r* (*watar-o-*) are found the forms in *n*, Goth. *watô*, OIc. *vatn*, n., 'water.' The root *wat* is related by gradation to *ut* in *Ufer*, and to *wët* in AS. *wët*, E. *wet*, North Fris. *wiat*, 'damp, wet.' The other Aryan languages have also corresponding graded forms with the same signification; Aryan *ud* in Gr. *ὕδωρ* (Lat. *unda* ?), OSlov. *voda*, Sans. *udân*, 'water, billow,' *udrin*, 'abounding in water,'

and also the root *ud*, 'to moisten' (with which the cognates of ModHG. *waſchen* are connected?). Hence the Aryan root is *ād*, *wēd*, *wōd*. The Aryan word corresponding to Lat. *aqua* assumed in Teut. (Goth. *ahwa*) the meaning 'river.' See *Ūu*.

Waf, f., 'dress, garment,' an archaic word, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wāt*, f., which, with its OTeut. cognates, is referred to the Zend root *waō*, 'to dress.'

Wafe, f., 'scoop-net, seine,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wate*, f.; allied to Oic. *vādr*, 'fishing-line.' Perhaps it is based on the root of OHG. *giwētan*, MidHG. *wētan*, 'to combine, tie together.'

waten, vb., 'to wade,' from MidHG. *waten*, OHG. *watan*, str. vb., 'to wade, go, stride'; a common Teut. word; comp. Du. *waden*, AS. *wadan*, E. *to wade*, Oic. *vāḍa*, 'to wade, press forwards' (especially in water). The borrowed Ital. term *guardare* has the same meaning, 'to walk through water'; on the Oic. noun *vāḍ*, 'ford,' and the equiv. Du. *wadde*, are based Ital. *guado*, Fr. *gué*, 'ford, shallow part of a river'; comp. *Wēd*. The Teut. root *wad*, 'to stride, wade,' is identical with the primit. cognate Lat. *vādere*, 'to wade, ford,' to which Lat. *vādum*, 'ford,' is allied. The Aryan root *wād̥h* has not been preserved in other languages.

Waffe, f., 'wadding, fleece,' ModHG. only, from Du. *watte*; allied to the equiv. E. *wad*, Fr. *ouate*, Ital. *ovate*. The origin of the cognates is not to be sought for in Teut., since the Teut. words have appeared only in modern times, and no other undoubted cognates are to be found in the group. The word was also borrowed in Romance.

Wau, m., 'dyer's weed, weld,' ModHG. only, from Du. *wouw* (also in earlier Mod HG. *Baude*); comp. E. *weld*. From Teut. (Goth. **waldā-*) are derived Fr. *gaude* and Span. *gualda*. In non-Teut. there are no cognates that might explain the early history of the word.

wēben, vb., 'to weave, entwine, fabricate,' from MidHG. *wēben*, OHG. *wēban*, str. vb., 'to weave, work, plait, spin'; comp. Du. *weven*, AS. *wīfan*, E. *to weave*, and the equiv. Oic. *vefa*. A widely developed Teut. and Aryan root (*wēb* from Aryan *wēbh*), which testifies to the great antiquity of weaving among the Indo-Europeans. Comp. the Sans. root *vabh*, 'to weave,' in *ārnāvābhī*, 'spider,' lit.

'woollen-weaver' (also *ubh*, 'to bind'), Gr. *ἰφαιω*, 'to weave,' *ἰφος*, 'web.' Comp. *Wabe*, *Wiefel*, and *Wēpfe*.

Wēchſel, m., 'change, vicissitude,' from MidHG. *wēhsel*, OHG. *wēhsal*, m., 'change, barter, exchange, trade'; corresponding to OSax. *wēhsal*, 'trade, money,' Du. *wissel*. A specifically Ger. derivative with the suffix *-sla*, from the same root as Lat. *vīces*, 'variation, alternation.' The Aryan root *wēk* (Lat. *vīc-*) appears to have had a variant *wēg*, which occurs in *Wēche* and *wēichen*. For AS. *witæl* see *Wajen*.

Wēck, m., 'wedge-shaped fine bread,' from MidHG. *wēcke*, OHG. *wēcki* (from *weggi*), m., 'wedge, wedge-shaped bread,' corresponding to Du. *weg*, 'fine white bread,' AS. *wegġ*, E. *wedge*, and the equiv. Oic. *weggr*. Teut. *wagjo-*, from pre-Teut. *waghyo-*, is usually regarded as primit. cognate with Lith. *vagis*, 'wedge, plug.' For the terms applied to pastry comp. *Stipfel* and *Strapfe*.

wēcken, vb., 'to wake, awake,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēcken*, OHG. *wēchen* (from **wakjan*), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. *wakjan* (*uswakjan*), Oic. *vekjo*, AS. *wēccēan*, Du. *wekken*, OSax. *wēkkian*, 'to awake.' The common Teut. *wakjan* has the form and meaning of an old causative, but presupposes a Teut. **wēkan*, which does not occur (the apparently primary Goth. *wakan*, str. vb., was orig. weak). Sans. too has only the causative *vājāy*, 'to stir, incite,' of the corresponding root; this meaning throws light on the Teut. cognates; Lat. *vigil*, 'awake,' and *vegere*, 'to be lively, excite,' are also probably allied. The lately formed adj. Mod HG. *maç* shows that from the primit. causative *wogēy* (Teut. *wakj-*) numerous cognates might be gradually developed.

Wēdel, m., 'fan, sprinkling brush, tail, tuft, brush (of foxes),' from the equiv. Mid HG. *wedel* (*vadel*), OHG. *wēdīl* (*wadal*), m. and n.; also dial. *Wadel*. The specifically HG. word is a derivative of the root *wē* (see *wēhen*), with the suffix *-blo*; *Wēdel*, lit. 'implement for blowing.'

weder, particle, in conjunction with *neç*, from MidHG. *newēder*, OHG. *nīwēdar*; this is properly a neut. of *wēdar*, 'each of two,' *nīwēdar* . . . *noh*, 'neither of the two . . . nor.' Comp. the corresponding development of *entwēder*, and also E. *either* (lit. 'each of two').

Wēed, f., 'horse-ford,' ModHG. only,

from the equivalent Du. *wed*; allied to *waten*.

Weg, m., 'way, road,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wēc* (gen. *wēges*), m.; corresponding to OSax., Du., and AS. *weg*, E. *way*, and the equiv. Goth. *wigs*. A common Teut. derivative of the Teut. root *weg*, 'to march, drive, ride'; Lat. *via*, 'way,' is connected with the corresponding Lat. *vehere*; comp. *Wagen* and *wegen*. Allied to *wcg*, adv., 'away, gone,' from MidHG. *enwēc* for *in wēc*, lit. 'on the way'; corresponding to Du. *weg*, AS. *onwēg*, E. *away*.—**Wegbreite**, 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēgbreite*, OHG. *wēgabreita*; comp. Du. *wegbree*, AS. *wēgbrēde*, E. *weybread*; an OTeut. term.—**wegen**, prep., 'on account of, with regard to,' from the equiv. MidHG. *von...wēgen* (with intervening genit.); see *laut* and *fraht*.—**Wegerich**, m., 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēgerich*, OHG. *wēgarīh*, m.; lit. 'sovereign of the road,' formed from Teut. *rīk*, 'king' (see *Reich*).

wegen, vb., in *bewegen*, 'to move,' from MidHG. *wēgen*, OHG. *wēgan*, str. vb., 'to move,' with which the corresponding causative, OHG. *wegen*, *wēcken* (from **wagjan*), 'to cause to move,' was confused; corresponding to Goth. *gawigan*, 'to move.' The primary meaning of the widely diffused Aryan root *wegh*, preserved in *Wagen* and *Weg*, was 'to move on, march, drive, ride,' from which the signification 'to carry, move,' was afterwards developed in Teut. Comp. Sans. root *vah* 'to proceed, drive, ride,' and the equiv. Lat. *vehere*, OSlov. *vesti*.

wēh, interj., 'woe! alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wē*; corresponding to Goth. *wai*, AS. *wā*, E. *woe*. From the Teut. interj. *wai* is derived the equiv. Ital. and Span. *guai* (Fr. *ouais*). As in the case of Lat. *vae* (Gr. *ōi*), *wēh* is to be regarded as an instinctive sound. The subst. **Wēh**, n., 'plaint, misery, woe,' seems to be based on the interj.; comp. OSax., OHG., and MidHG. *wē* (gen. *wēwes*), and OHG. *wēwo*, m., *wēwa*, f., 'woe, pain, sorrow,' and the borrowed Ital. *guajo*, 'sorrow.' See *wainen* and *wenig*.

wēhen, vb., 'to blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wājen* (*wāen*), OHG. *wājan* (*wāen*), wk. vb.; corresponding to Du. *waaijen*, AS. *wāwan*, Goth. *waijan*, 'to blow.' The originally strong (as in Goth. and AS.) verbal root *wē*, 'to blow,' is found in other

Aryan languages; comp. Gr. *ἄνυ*, 'to blow' (root *Fn*), OSlov. *vějati*, 'to blow,' Sans. root *vd*, 'to blow.' Allied to *Wind*.

Wēhr, f., 'defence, resistance, protection,' from MidHG. *wēr*, OHG. *wērl*, f., 'defence, fortification'; allied like Mod HG. **Wēhr**, n., 'dam, weir,' late MidHG. *wēr*, n., 'weir,' to **wēhren**, 'to protect, defend; hinder, prevent, oppose, forbid.' This verb is from MidHG. *wern*, *wergen*, OHG. *wērian*, *wēren*, wk. vb., 'to hinder, protect, defend'; comp. Goth. *warjan*, 'to forbid, hinder,' OSax. *wērian*, 'to hinder.' On account of the meaning, its connection with *wahten* (root *wor*, 'to look on,' in Gr. *ὀπάω*) is not so apparent as its primit. kinship with the Sans. root *vr*, 'to check, restrain, hinder.'

Wēib, n., 'woman, wife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wīp* (*b*), n.; corresponding to OSax. *wif*, Du. *wijf*, AS. *wif*, E. *wife*. It is wanting in Goth., certainly not by accident (the word used is *qind*, *qéns*). The term *wībo-* is specifically Teut., while Goth. *qind* is prehistorically connected with Gr. *γυνή*, Sans. *gnd*, 'woman.' Its kinship with Gr. *οἴφω* is dubious; it is more probably related to Sans. *vip*, 'inspired, inwardly excited' (of priests), to which OHG. *wēibōn*, 'to stagger, be unstable,' is allied. Hence the Teutons must have coined the term **Wēib** (*wībo-* from *wīpō-*), because in woman they venerated *sanctum aliquid et providum*. In that case the remarkable gender might perhaps be explained as 'inspiration, something inspired.'

Wēibel, m., 'sergeant, apparitor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēibel*, OHG. *wēibil*, m.; allied to MidHG. *wēiben*, 'to move to and fro.' The variant **Wēbel** (in *Reitwēbel*) is derived from LG. or East MidG.

wēich, adj., 'soft, tender, impressible,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēich*, OHG. *wēih* (*hh*); corresponding to OSax. *wēk*, Du. *week*, AS. *wāc*, Oic. *veikr*, *veykr* (whence E. *weak*), 'soft, tender.' A derivative of the root of *wēichen* (hence *wēich*, lit. 'yielding, giving way').

Wēichbild, n., 'outskirts of a town, precincts,' from MidHG. *wēichbilde*, n., 'outskirts of a town, jurisdiction over a town and its precincts.' The origin of this compound, first occurring in the 13th cent., is disputed. The assumption that it signifies lit. 'image of a saint' (comp. *wēichen* for MidHG. *wēich*, 'holy'), does not suffice to explain the actual meaning. The suggested

lit. meaning, 'local image,' is equally unsatisfactory, although MidHG. *wich-* in MidHG. *wichgrāve*, 'municipal judge,' and *wichwride*, 'municipal peace,' certainly appears in the compound; comp. OSax. *wic*, 'town, place,' Du. *wijk*, 'quarter of a town,' OHG. *wih* (*hh*), 'town, city.' The signification of the second component cannot be explained from ModHG. *Wiß* (MidHG. *bilede*). There existed beside OHG. and MidHG. *bil-lich*, 'suitable, right,' an OHG. **bilida*, 'law, jurisdiction,' which appears only in MidHG. *unbilde* (see *Unbiff*); hence MidHG. *wichbilde* meant first of all 'municipal jurisdiction,' and then 'municipal territory' (comp. *Eprengel*).

Weichen, plur., 'groin'; the term was first recorded in the 14th cent., denoting the tender parts of the body between the ribs and loins.

weychen, vb., 'to yield, give away, waver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wichen*, OHG. *wihhan*, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Oic. *ghva*, *vikja*, OSax. *wihhan*, Du. *wijken*. The Teut. root *wig*, 'to yield,' lit. 'to make room for some one, give way,' appears also in *Weschel* and *wisch*. Its earlier form *wig* (in Sans. *wij*, 'to yield, flee') is a variant of *wik*, which is indicated by Lat. *vices*, 'change,' and espec. by Gr. *εἰκω*, 'to yield.' Comp. also *Weschel*.

Weichsel, f., 'agriot cherry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wihsel*, OHG. *wihasila*, f. The Teut. character of the word is undoubted; in spite of its absence in the other dialects, it is probably derived from the OTent. period (hence Ital. *visciola*?). It is connected with OSlov. *višnja*, Lith. *vyszna*, 'agriot cherry.' The name of the river *Vistula*, 'Weichsel' (Lat. *Vistula*, AS. *Wistle*), has nothing to do with the word, nor with **Weichselzopf**, m., 'elflock, plica Polonica.' The latter is said to have come from Poland, where matted hair is often produced by some disease; comp. Pol. *wieszczycze*, 'elflock.'

Weid, see **Waid**.

Weide (1.), f., 'willow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wide*, OHG. *wida*, f.; comp. Oic. *wider*, AS. *widig*, E. *withy* (isolated MidG. and LG. dialects seem to lengthen the old *i* in the accented syllable). Prehistoric *wit-*, 'willow,' is indicated also by the equiv. Gr. *ἰρέα* and Lit. *žilvytis*, 'grey willow.' An Aryan root *wē*, 'pliant, capable of being twisted,' has been assumed, and the word compared also with Lat. *vītis*,

'vine, tendrill,' OSlov. *viti* (Lith. *vīti*), 'to turn, plait.'

Weide (2.), f., 'pasture, pasture-land,' from MidHG. *weide*, OHG. *weida*, f., 'fodder, food, place for grazing, the search for food and fodder (chase, fishing).' Allied to Oic. *veidr*, 'chase, fishing,' AS. *wād*, 'chase,' and also to ModHG. **weyden**, 'to graze, pasture,' MidHG. *weyden*, OHG. *weydōn*, 'to forage'; MidHG. *wiedeman*, 'hunter,' ModHG. **Waidmann** (comp. the proper name **Waidmann** with **Jäger**, and also **Waidner**, from MidHG. *weydenære*, 'hunter, sportsman'). If the cognates be traced back to a root *wai*, 'to forage,' Lat. *vā-nāri*, 'to chase, hunt,' may be connected with it; comp. also the Sans. root *vī*, 'to fly at, attack something, take food.' Comp. further **Eingeweide**, to which ModHG. *ausweiden* is allied.

Weiderich, f., 'willow herb,' ModHG. only; so called from its willow-like leaves; the term is formed like **Wegrich** and **Getrich**.

weydlich, adj., 'brave, stout, vigorous,' from MidHG. *weydelich*, *weydentlich*, 'lively, pert, distinguished, grand'; lit. 'befitting the chase,' from **Weide** (2); see the latter also for **Waidmann**.

weyfen, vb., 'to wind, reel,' from MidHG. *weyfen*, wk. vb., 'to swing, wind on a reel,' a factitive of MidHG. *wyfen*, str. vb., 'to swing, wind.' It is based on a Teut. root *wip*, 'to turn,' which appears also in Goth. *weypan*, 'to wreath' (*waipe*, 'wreath'); with this root Lat. *vibrare*, 'to brandish, vibrate,' is primit. cognate. Allied to **Wipfel** and **Wimpfel**.

Weigand, m., 'warrior, hero,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wigant*, m.; not an inherited term, but borrowed in the last century from MidHG. literature. It is a West Teut. form for 'warrior'; comp. AS. *wigend*, OSax. *wigand*; properly a pres. partic. of the nearly obsolete (in West Teut.) root *wig*, 'to fight' (comp. Goth. *weyhan* and **wigan*, str. vb., 'to fight'). This is identical with the Aryan root *wik*, 'to be strong, bold,' which appears in Lat. *vincere*, 'to conquer,' Oir. *ficim*, 'to fight,' as well as in OSlov. *wěki*, 'strength' (equiv. to Oic. *weg*, 'strength'); comp. Lith. *wikrus*, 'brisk.' Allied to **weyger** and **Geweiß**.

weygern, vb., 'to refuse, deny,' from MidHG. *weygern*, OHG. *weygarōn*, 'to oppose, refuse'; allied to OHG. *weygar*, 'foolhardy,' lit. perhaps 'obstinate, resisting.'

This is connected with the Teut. root *wīg*, 'to fight,' mentioned under the preceding word.

Weiße, f. (Weiß, m.), 'kite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wie*, OHG. *wie* (*wijo*), m.; a specifically HG. word (comp. Du. *wouws*?). Connected with the root *wē*, 'to chase,' mentioned under **Weibe** (2)? In that case **Weiß** would mean lit. 'hunter, sportsman.'

weihen, vb., 'to consecrate, dedicate,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wihen* (from **wih-jan*), wk. vb., 'to sanctify'; a derivative of the OTeut. adj. *wiho-*, 'sacred, holy'; comp. MidHG. *wich* (nom. *wiher*), OHG. and OSax. *wih*, Goth. *wihs*. The adj. has also been preserved in **Weihnachten**, from MidHG. *wihen-nahten*, which is properly a fusion of MidHG. *ze wihen nahten* (comp. **Witternacht**). **Nacht** (which see) has been preserved in this compound of the heathen period the meaning 'day' (the old Teutons celebrated their winter feast from December 26 to January 6); among the Anglo-Saxons Beda transmitted the term *mōdra niht*, 'the mothers' nights.' For the adoption of the old word in the service of Christianity, comp. **Dstern** (also *taufen*?). Moreover, E. *Yule* preserves another OTeut. designation of the same festival; comp. AS. *giuli* (**ggle*), Goth. *jiuleis* (Oic. *gler*), 'January,' Oic. *jól*, AS. *gebl*, 'Christmas.' — **Weihrauch**, m., 'incense,' from MidHG. *wichrouch* (*wihrouch*), OHG. *wihrouch*, m., lit. 'holy perfume.' **Weißbild** has no connection with these words.

Weißer, m., 'fish-pond,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiwer*, *wiwere*, OHG. *wiwari*, *widari*, m. (OHG. also 'stable'); corresponding to OLG. *wiwari*. Borrowed in the pre-OHG., probably in the Roman period, from Lat. *wivarium*, 'park, preserve, fish-pond'; corresponding to Fr. *vivier* (Du. *vijver*), Ital. *vivajo*, 'fish-pond.' Comp. also **Weiser**.

weil, conj., 'because,' from late MidHG. (rare) *wile*; in classical MidHG. *die wile*, conj., 'so long as, during, while, since, because' (hence ModHG. *diweil*); OHG. *dia wila unz*, 'so long as'; properly accus. of **Weise**. — **weiland**, adv., 'formerly, of yore,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wilent*, *willen*; the *t* form is a recent extension of the earlier word (Du. *wijlen*). Based on OHG. *hwiltm*, 'at times,' dat. plur. of **Weise**, f., 'while, space of time, leisure.' The latter is based on MidHG. *wile*, OHG. *wila* (*hwil*), f., 'time, period of time, hour'; corresponding to

OSax. *hwil*, *hwilla*, 'time,' Du. *wijl*, E. *while*, Goth. *hwēila*, 'time.' The verb *wēlan*, 'to stay, tarry, sojourn,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wilēn*, 'to stop, stay, sojourn,' in connection with Oic. *hwilla*, 'bed,' *hwild*, 'rest,' suggests that **Weise** meant lit. 'resting time.' It has been compared with the Lat. root *qui* (*quies*), 'to rest' in *quietus*, *tranquillus*, as well as with OSlov. *počiti*, 'to rest'; Gr. *καπός*, 'point of time,' is perhaps cognate.

Weiler, m., 'village, hamlet,' from MidHG. *wiler*, m., 'small farm, hamlet.' OHG. *wildari* occurs only as the second component in compound names of places (e.g., *Bräwiltari*, equiv. to **Brauweiler**). MidLat. *villäre*, 'farm' (Fr. *villier*), was adopted in local names, just like Lat. *villa* (OHG. *-wila*, e.g., in *Rotwila*, equiv. to **Reitwil**); comp. Fr. *ville*, 'town.' The word seems to have been borrowed contemporaneously with **Weiser**.

Wein, m., 'wine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wīn*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *wīn*, m. and n., Du. *wijn*, m., AS. *wīn*, E. *wine*, and the equiv. Goth. *wein*, n. There is no phonological evidence to show that the word was borrowed. The assumption that it was adopted from Lat. *vinum* (equiv. to Goth. *wein*, n.), or rather from Low Lat. *vinus*, m. (equiv. to OHG. *wīn*, m.), is probable from the accounts of ancient writers. The period of adoption was perhaps the first cent. B.C., hence the early diffusion among the OTeut. dialects. An earlier connection of the Teut. with the Lat. word is improbable (Lat. *v* equiv. to Teut. *w* in old loan-words; comp. **Wäu**, **Weiser**, **Weiler**, with **Wes** and **Brief**). With regard to the Southern culture of the vine, comp. the following words borrowed from Lat.—**Kelter** (also **Presse**), **Kelch**, **Lauer**, **Spund**, **Wess**, **Worfel**, **Trichter**, and **Winger**. Note, too, Swiss *wümmen*, OHG. *windemūn* (older **wintimūn*), equiv. to Lat. *windēmiare*; Swiss **Wümmet**, from OHG. *windemūd*, **wintimūd*, equiv. to Lat. *windēmiæ* (whence also the equiv. OIr. *finime*, 'vintage,' also *fin*, 'wine').

weinen, vb., 'to weep, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weinen*, OHG. *weinan*; comp. Du. *weenen*, AS. *wānian*, Oic. *weina*, 'to weep.' Probably a derivative of the Teut. interj. *wai* (see **wai**); hence *weinen*, lit. 'to lament' (the origin of the word would be similar to that of **wägen**). It is also possible that Goth. *winōn*, 'to weep,' is based in the other dialects on *wai*, 'woe.'

weis, adj., in cinem, etwas *weis* machen, 'to make one believe, hoax a person,' from OHG., late MidHG. *einen wis machen*, 'to inform a person, instruct him' (in ModHG. in an ironical sense). Comp. MidHG. and OHG. *wis tuon*, 'to inform, instruct.' Allied to **waise**, adj., 'wise, prudent, cunning,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wis* (also MidHG. *wise*, OHG. *wisi*), adj., 'intelligible, experienced, acquainted with, learned, wise.' A common Teut. adj.; comp. Goth. *weis*, 'knowing,' OSax. and AS. *wis*, 'wise, knowing,' E. *wise*, Du. *wijs*. The primary form of the word was a verbal adj. from *wissen* (*wiso-* for *witto-*). Allied to the following word.

Weise, f., 'manner, mode, way,' from MidHG. *weise*, OHG. *wisa*, f., 'method'; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *wise*, E. *wise*, Du. *wijze*, OSax. *wisa*. From this West Teut. word (in Oic. *visa*) the equiv. Rom. cognates, Ital. *guisa*, Fr. *guise*, are derived. Teut. *wisó-n-* seems, like *wise*, to be derived from the Teut. root *wit*, 'to know'; hence **Weise**, lit. 'knowledge'?. See **Art.**—The suffix *-weise* (e.g., in *teilweise*) has been developed in ModHG. in connection with MidHG. phrases, such as in *regenes wis*, 'like rain.'

Weisef, m., 'queen bee,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wisef*, m., lit. 'leader, guide.' Allied to **weisen**, vb., 'to show, direct, point,' from MidHG. *wisen* wk. (str.) vb., OHG. *wisen* (from **wisjan*), wk. vb., 'to show, direct, instruct'; a derivative of *weise* (hence lit. 'to make wise').

weisfagen, vb., 'to foretell, prophesy, predict,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wissagen*, OHG. *wissagôn*, wk. vb.; it is not organically connected with *fagen*. Based on OHG. *wizago* (*wizago*), 'prophet,' a derivative of the Teut. root *wit*, 'to know' (comp. AS. *witga*, 'prophet'). This form was corrupted to *wissagôn* in the OHG. period by connecting it with *wis*, 'wise,' and *sago*, 'speaker,' or rather with OHG. *forasago* (OLG. *wâr-sago*), 'prophet.' OHG. *wizago* is properly a subst. formed from the Teut. adj. **witag*, 'knowing, intelligible, wise' AS. (*witig*).

Weistum, n., 'legal precedent, record,' from late MidHG. (rare) *wistuom*, m. and n., 'sentence, instruction (to the jury),' lit. 'wisdom'; allied to *weise* (comp. E. *wisdom*).

weiss, adj., 'white, blank,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wiz* (from *hwiz*), adj.; corresponding to Goth. *hweits*, Oic.

hwitr, AS. and OSax. *hwit*, Du. *wit*, E. *white*. This common Teut. term (*hwitto-*) is based on an Aryan root *kwid*, *kwēt*, from which are derived Sans. *çvit*, 'to be white, to shine' (so too *çvétá*, *çvitrá*, *çvitna*, 'white'), Zend *spaeata*, 'white,' OSlov. *světú*, 'light,' and Lith. *szvaititi*, 'to make bright.' Goth. *hwaiteis* (ModHG. **Weizen**, 'wheat'), is related by gradation.

weitt, adj., 'wide, broad, ample,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wit*; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *wid*, E. *wide*, Du. *wijd*, Oic. *widr*, 'roomy, extended, spacious.' Allied to Sans *vítá*, 'straight'!. From its form Teut. *wi-do-* seems to be a partic. derivative of a root *wit*.

Weizen, m., 'wheat,' from MidHG. *weizze*, OHG. *weizzi*, m. The dial. (unknown only in Bav.?) variant **Weissen** (Swiss, UpSwab., Wetterau, UpHess., Hönnegau, and Thuringian) is based on MidHG. *weize*, OHG. *weizi* (*tz* and *sz* interchanged in this word on account of the older inflectional interchange of *tj* and *ti*; comp. *reizen* and *heizen*); hence **Weißbrot** as well as **Weizen**?. Corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *hwaiteis* (dat. *hwaitja*), Oic. *hweite*, AS. *hwéte*, E. *wheat*, Du. *weitt*, OSax. *hwéti*. Lith. *kvėtyš*, 'grains of wheat,' is borrowed from Teut. **Weizen** is rightly regarded, on account of the white flour, as a derivative of *weitt* (comp. Sans. *çritnyá çvétá*, 'white').

welch, pron., 'which, what,' from MidHG. *welch*, *welich*, interr. pron., OHG. *wē*, *wie-līh* (*hh* and *h*), interr. pron., 'who, which'; corresponding to Goth. *hwēleiks* (*hwēleiks*), OSax. *hwilīk*, Dn. *welk*, AS. *hwylc*, E. *which*. A common Teut. derivative, from the pronominal stem *hwe-* (see *wer*) and the suffix *liko-*, 'constituted' (see *gleich* and *selbst*); hence *welch*, lit. 'as constituted.'

Welf, m., 'whelp, cub,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *welf* (earlier *hwelf*, m. and n.); corresponding to Oic. *hwelpr*, AS. *hwēlp* (E. *whelp*). This Teut. word *hwelpo-*, which was used at an early period, espec. of 'cubs,' has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages. **Welf** is not allied.

welk, adj., 'withered, faded,' from MidHG. and OHG. *welc* (*welch*), 'moist, mild, lukewarm, faded'; peculiar to HG.; connected with MidE. *welken*, E. *to welk*, and **Welft**. The primary meaning of the Teut. root *welk*, from Aryan *welg*, is 'to be moist,' as is indicated also by OSlov. *wlaga*, 'moistness,' *wlīgūkū*, 'moist,' Lith. *wilgyti*, 'to

moisten.' Lett. *welgans, walgans*, 'moist,' unless these are more closely allied to AS. *wlacu, wlece*, 'moist.' From a form **walki*, connected with OHG. *wēlk*, Fr. *gauche*, 'left,' is usually derived.

Welle, f., 'wave, billow, swell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēlle*, OHG. *wēlla*, f.; a word peculiar to HG., but found, however, in the OTeut. vocabulary. It is primit. allied to the equiv. OSlov. *vlúna*, Lith. *wilnis*, and is based like these on an Aryan root *wel*, 'to turn, roll,' which appears in OHG. *wēllan* and *wassen*. Comp. Lat. *volvere*, Gr. *ἐλάω*, 'to roll,' as well as Sans. *úrmi*, equiv. to OHG. *walm*, AS. *wylm*, 'billow.'

Wels, m., 'shad' (fish), from the equiv. late MidHG. *wels*. Its connection with *Walſiſch* (stem *hwalo-*) is not impossible, if MidHG. *wels* is based on OHG. **wēlis* (from **hwalis-*); comp. OHG. *welira*, 'whale.'

welſch, adj., 'foreign, outlandish (espec. Italian or French),' from MidHG. *welſch* (*welhiſch, walkiſch*), 'Romance, French, Italian,' OHG. *walhiſc*, 'Romance'; a derivative of MidHG. *Walch*, OHG. *Walh*, 'one of the Latin race.' The corresponding AS. *Wealh* was applied to the 'Kelt,' and this is the lit. meaning of the word (comp. the Keltic tribal name *Volcae*, on which Teut. *Walho-* is based; it was applied to the Latin race when they occupied Gaul, which had been formerly inhabited by the Kelts. Comp. further *Walnuſſ* and the E. local names *Wales* (AS. *Wálas*) and *Cornwall*).

Welt, f., 'world, society,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēlt*, usually *wērlt, wērelt*, OHG. *wēralt* (*worolt*), f.; the MidHG. and OHG. word has also the earlier signification 'age, saeculum.' Comp. OSax. *wērold*, 'earthly life, age'; Du. *wereld*, AS. *weorold, worold*, E. *world*, have the ModHG. meaning. The double sense 'world' and 'age' can hardly be explained from one primary form; the latter meaning is linked with *ÓIc. gld*, AS. *ylde*, 'age'; the former seems to be based on a collective sense, 'humanity,' which follows from *OLG. eldi*, AS. *ylde*, *ÓIc. elder*, 'men.' The first part of the compound (Goth. *wair-aldus*) is Teut. *wēr*, 'man, person' (see *Wervolf*). *Welt*, like *Himmel* and *Hölle*, is peculiar to Teut.

Wende, f., 'turn, turning-point, change,' from MidHG. *wende*, OHG. *wēnti*, f., 'boundary, turning back, turn.'—**Wendeltreppe**,

f., 'winding stairs,' based on the equiv. late MidHG. *wendelstein*.—**wenden**, vb., 'to turn, change,' from MidHG. *wenden*, OHG. *wēnten* (from **wantjan*), wk. vb., 'to overturn, cause to retrograde, hinder.' Comp. OSax. *wēndian*, Goth. *wandjan*, AS. *wēndan*, 'to turn,' E. *to wend*, Du. *wenden*, 'to change'; a factitive of *winden*. Hence **auswendig**, 'by heart,' MidHG. *āzwēndic*, 'externally, abroad' (*etwas anwendig fennen* is a ModHG. phrase, and is here used in the sense of 'externally,' i.e., 'without looking into a book'); **inwendig**, 'internally,' from MidHG. *innēwendec*.—**gewandt**, adj., 'skilled, adroit, dexterous,' from MidHG. *gewant*, lit. 'directed to the circumstances, appropriate to the circumstances,' i.e., 'consulted somehow or other.'

wenig, adj., 'little, few,' from MidHG. *wēnec, wēnec* (g), OHG. *wēnag weinag*, adj. As a derivative of the Teut. root *wai* (see *wēſ* and *weinan*), the adj. signified primarily in OHG. and MidHG. 'deplorable, lamentable, unfortunate' (so too Goth. *wainags*); from 'unfortunate,' the MidHG. 'weak, small, trifling, little' is derived.

wenn, conj., 'if, when,' from MidHG. *wenne, wanne*; identical with *wann*. Comp. the following word.

wer, pron., 'who,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wēr* (earlier *hwēr*), interr. pron.; the nom. sing. preserves the *r* as a representative of old *s*; comp. Goth. *hwas*, 'who,' also AS. *hwá*, E. *who*. The Teut. stem of the interr. pron. was *hwa-*, *hwe-*, from Aryan *ko, ke*, which is found in non-Teut. in Lat. *quo-d*, Gr. *κόρεος*, (*κόρεος*), Lith. and Sans. *kas*, 'who.' Hence *wann, weder, welch, wenn, wir*, and *wo*. Further details belong to grammar.

werben, vb., 'to sue (for), solicit,' from MidHG. *wērben* (*wērven*), OHG. *wērban, wērvan* (earlier *hwērſan*), str. vb., 'to turn, walk to and fro, strive hard, make an effort, be active, be doing something, accomplish something.' For the evolution of meaning of ModHG. *werben*, comp. Lat. *ambire*. The lit. sense of the Teut. root *hwērſ* is 'to move to and fro,' as is shown by *Wirbel*. Comp. OSax. *hwērðan*, 'to walk to and fro,' Du. *werven*, 'to woo,' Goth. *hwaibrān* (and *hwarbōn*), 'to wander.' A corresponding Aryan root *gerp* (*kerp*) is not found in non-Teut. Comp. *Werſt* (2).

Werd, equiv. to *Werder*.

werden, vb., 'to become, grow, get,'

from the equiv. MidHG. *wërden*, OHG. *wërdan*; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. *wairþan*, AS. *weorþan* (obsolete in E.), Du. *worden*, 'to become.' The Teut. strong verbal root *werþ* has no corresponding and equiv. Aryan *wert*, yet it is undoubtedly connected with Lat. *verto*, 'to turn,' OSlov. *vrùlěti*, *vratiti*, 'to turn,' Sans. *vrt*, 'to turn, roll'; 'to turn' developed in Teut. into 'to become, arise' (comp. Sans. *sam vrt*, 'to arise'). The earlier meaning 'to turn' is rightly supposed to exist in the suffix *-wärtz* (which see), as well as in MidHG. *wirtel*, 'spindle ring,' equiv. to OSlov. *vrěteno*, 'distaff.'

Wërder, m., 'small island in a river,' from MidHG. *wërt* (*d*), m., 'island, peninsula,' OHG. *wërid*, *warid*, f., 'island.' Corresponding to AS. *waroð*, 'bank, shore,' with AS. *wær*, OIc. *ver*, n., 'sea' (for the meaning comp. *ŕu*). Its primit. kinship with Sans. *vár*, 'water,' is not certain.

wërſen, vb., 'to cast, throw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërfen*, OHG. *wërfan* (*wërfan*); a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. *wairþan*, OIc. *verpa*, AS. *weorþan*, E. to *warp*, Du. *wërpen*, OSax. *wërfan*, 'to throw.' From Teut. are borrowed OFr. *querpir*, Fr. *déguerpir*, 'to leave in the lurch.' The Teut. root *werp* contained in these words is based upon *werg*, from pre-Teut. *werg* (comp. *Wërf* with Gr. *λύκος*, *ſünf* with *quinque*, and *vier* with *quattnor*); the primit. allied Sans. *vṛj*, 'to throw down,' and OSlov. *vrŕg* (*vrěšti*), 'to throw,' have a guttural sound. Allied to the following word and to *Wütſd*.

Wërfſ (1.), m., 'woof,' from MidHG. and OHG. *warf*, n. (comp. ModHG. *ſüſte* from MidHG. *huf*), 'warp, yarn, or thread for the warp.' Corresponding to the equiv. AS. *wearp*, E. *warp*, OIc. *varp*, which are usually derived from the vb. *wërſen*. Lith. *verpti*, 'to spin,' is perhaps derived from the Ger. word.

Wërfſ (2.), f. and n., 'wharf,' ModHG. only; borrowed from LG., like many nautical expressions; comp. Du. *wërf* (*ſcheepſtimmerwërf*), E. *wharf*, and the equiv. Swed. *varf*. The word cannot, on account of the consonants, be connected with *wërſen*. The cognates signify lit. 'work-place,' and are related to the verbal root of *wërben* (which see).

Wërg, n., 'tow, oakum,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërch*, *wërc* (for the double form comp. *ſterch*), OHG. *wërah* (*hh*), and *wërc*,

n.; also OHG. *dwirihhi*, *dwurihhi*, n., 'tow, stappa.' The OHG. and MidHG. forms of *Wërg* are identical with those of *Wërt*, hence the former is usually derived from the latter; this, however, does not explain the development of meaning. OHG. *dwurihhi*, 'tow,' may be connected with *Wërf* and *wërſen*, since it means 'the refuse produced by work.' Perhaps the simple word was developed from the compound.

Wërgeld, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *wërgeld*, 'fine for slaughter,' lit. 'man's, person's money.' For the first component comp. *Wërwëlf*, *Wëlf*.

Wërk, n., 'work, deed, production,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërc* (*wërch*), OHG. *wërc*, *wërah* (*hh*), n.; for the double forms comp. the cognate *Wërg*. Based on a common Teut. *wërko-*, 'work,' which is attested by OIc. *verk*, AS. *weorc*, E. *work*, Du. and OSax. *wërk*. For further details concerning the root, to which Gr. *εργον* is allied, see *wërſen*.

Wërmut, m., 'wormwood, bitterness,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërmuot*, *wërmüete*, f. and n., OHG. *wërmuota* (*wormuota*), f. There is no clear etymological connection with *Wurm*, to which this uncompounded word (comp. *Wurmſ*) is instinctively allied (comp. E. *wormwood*, from AS. *wërmód*, *wormód*). Its relation to *warm* too is not certain.

Wërt (1.), m., equiv. to *Wërtter*, 'river island.'

Wërt (2.), m., 'worth, value, price,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërt* (*d*), OHG. *wërd*, n., 'price, costly articles, splendour'; comp. OSax. *wërd*, 'hero, reward,' Goth. *wairþs*, 'worth, price'; an adj. used as a subst. Based on the adj. *wert*, 'worth, dear,' from MidHG. *wërt* (*d*), OHG. *wërd*, 'costing a certain price, saleable at,' then absolutely 'of high worth, splendid, distinguished.' Corresponding to Goth. *wairþs*, 'worthy, fit,' AS. *weorþ*, and E. *worth*. On account of its meaning its connection with *wërben* is improbable. Lith. *wertas* and OSlov. *vrědŕ*, with which it is sometimes compared, are probably Teut. loan-words. It may be related to the Aryan root *wor*, 'to regard, contemplate' (see *wårren*), of which *wert* might be a particip. derivative in the sense of 'esteemed'; see also *Wart*.

Wërwolf, m., 'werewolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wërwolf* (not recorded in OHG.). It is undoubtedly based on an OTeut. word; comp. AS. *wërewulf*, E. *were-*

wolf. From the AS. word is derived Mid Lat. *guerulfus*, OFr. *garou*, whence by tautology ModFr. *loup-garou*, 'werewolf.' The presupposed OTeut. *werowulfo-* means lit. 'man-wolf,' i.e., 'a man who roams about in the form of a wolf' (Gr. *λυκάθρωπος*). The first component is OHG., OSax., and AS. *wēr* (Goth. *wair*), m., 'man,' primit. cognate with Lat. *vir*, Sans. *vīras*, 'man.'

Wesen, n., 'being, creature, nature, disposition, manners,' from MidHG. *wēsen*, n., 'sojourn, domestic affairs, manner of living, quality, situation.' An infinit. used as a subst.; MidHG. *wēsen*, OHG. *wēsan* (to which the ModHG. pret. forms of the vb. *sein* are allied), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. *wisan*, 'to be, tarry, stay' (AS. *wēsan*; E. *was*, belong to the sphere of grammar). The verbal root *wes-*, 'to be, abide,' to which *wāyten* is allied, is found in non-Teut., in the Sans. root *was*, 'to stay, tarry, pass the night.'—Allied to **wesentlich**, adj., 'essential,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēsentlich* (*wēsentlich*); the *t* is excrement.

Wespe, f., 'wasp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *wespe*, earlier *wefse*, f. (m.), OHG. *wefsa* (earlier *wafsa*, f.; a genuine Teut. word; comp. AS. *wæfs*, *wæps*, m., E. *wasp*). Hence we must probably assume a Teut. *wafs-*, beside which Teut. *wabis-*, *wabit-*, is presupposed by Bav. *wepes*, East Thuringian *wépschen*, *wéwetzchen* (in West Thur. *wispel*). Aryan *wops-* (*wobhes-*), which points to the verbal root *webu* (see **Wichel**), is almost as widely diffused in the Aryan languages as *ḡornijfe*; OBret. *guohi*, 'wasps' (from *wops-*), Lith. *vapsà*, 'gadfly,' OSlov. *rosa*, 'wasp,' and probably also by gradation Lat. *vespa*. In the MidHG. period a form *vespe* was borrowed from Lat. *vespa*; on the other hand, Fr. *guépe* is probably due on account of its initial sound to Ger. influence.

Weste, f., 'vest, waistcoat,' adopted as a current term in the last cent. Since the word is unknown to the older dialects, it must have been borrowed from Fr. *veste* (Lat. *vestis*); had it, however, appeared earlier in the OTeut. dialects, it would have been primit. allied to Lat. *vestis*. The modern dial. form, MidHG. *wester*, 'christening gown' (found espec. in compounds), is based on the same Aryan root as Lat. *vestis*. With the Aryan root *wes-*, 'to clothe' (equiv. to Sans. *vas*, Gr. *ἔννυμι* for **Fes-vvμi*, Lat. *ves-tis*), are also connected Goth. *wasjan*, 'to dress,' OHG. and AS. *wērian*, E. *to wear*.

Westen, m., 'west,' from the equiv. Mid

HG. *wēsten*, OHG. *wēstan*, n.; also ModHG. **Wēst**, which is found in OHG. and Mid HG. only as the first part of compounds (e.g., OHG. *Wēstfalo*, MidHG. *Wēstwāle*, 'Westphalian'). Comp. Du. *west* (in compounds), E. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*), Oic. *vestr*, n. The explanation of the cognates is difficult, espec. on account of the old term *Visigothae*, 'Visigoths, West Goths,' transmitted by Lat. One is inclined to connect the word with Lat. *ves-per*, Gr. *ἑσπέρα*, 'evening,' and to regard it as the 'evening quarter'; comp. the corresponding explanations of **Śūd** and **Ḍī** (see also **Abend**).

wettf, adj., 'equal, even,' from late MidHG. *wette*, adj., 'paid off.' A recent derivative of the noun **Wette**, f., 'bet, wager,' MidHG. *wette*, *wete*, *wet* (tt), n. and f., OHG. *wetti*, *weti*, n., 'mortgage contract, legal obligation, pledge, stake (in a bet), compensation, fine' (the last three meanings first occur in MidHG.). Comp. AS. *wēdd*, Oic. *wēð*, Goth. *wadē*, n., 'pledge, earnest.' From OTeut. *wadjo-*, the Romance cognates, Ital. *gaggio* and Fr. *gage*, 'pledge,' are borrowed. The following are also primit. allied to Teut. **Wette**; Lat. *vās* (*vadis*), 'surety,' *vādimonium*, 'bail, security,' Lith. *vadūti*, 'to redeem a pledge,' and perhaps also Gr. *ἄεθος* (root *Fēθ*), 'prize (of contest),' which point to an Aryan root *wedh*.

Wetter, n., 'weather, storm, tempest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēter*, OHG. *wētar*, n.; corresponding to OSax. *wēdar*, 'weather, tempest, storm,' Du. *weder*, *wēer*, AS. *wēder*, E. *weather*, and the equiv. Oic. *wēðr* (Goth. **widra-* is wanting). If Teut. *wedro-* is based on pre-Teut. *wedhro-*, OSlov. *vedro*, n., 'fair weather' (*vedrū*, 'bright, clear'), is related to it. It is possible, though less probable, that *wedro-* is the Aryan base, with which also OSlov. *wētrū*, 'air, wind' (from the root *wē*, 'to blow'), coincides.—

Wetterleuchten, n., 'sheet lightning,' corrupted from late MidHG. (so even now in ModHG. dialects) *wēterleich* (comp. Norw. *vederleik*), 'lightning'; comp. MidHG. *leichen*, 'to dance, skip' (see **Leid**).

wetzzen, vb., 'to whet, sharpen,' from MidHG. *wetzen*, OHG. *wēzzen* (from **hwazzjan*), wk. vb., 'to sharpen'; comp. Du. *wetten*, AS. *hwettan*, E. *to whet*, Oic. *hwetja*, 'to sharpen.' A common Teut. wk. vb., properly strong. The Teut. strong verbal root *hwat*, from Aryan *kwod* (by gradation

wid), seems to be equiv. to the Sans. root *cuḍ*, 'to whet, sharpen, set on fire, incite' (comp. AS. *hwettan*, Oic. *hwetja*, 'to excite, incite,' prop. 'to sharpen'). The older Teut. periods preserve the adjs. *hwassa-* (Goth. *hwass*, OHG. and MidHG. *was*) and *hwato-* (AS. *hwæt*, OHG. *waʒ*), 'sharp,' from the root *hwat*.

wichsen, vb., 'to black, polish (boots), wax (thread),' from late MidHG. *wihsen*, OHG. *wahsen*, *giewchsen*, wk. vb., 'to wax'; a derivative of *Wachs*.

Wicht, m., 'wight, creature, ragamuffin,' from MidHG. *wiht*, m. and n., 'creature, being, thing' (used espec. of hobgoblins, dwarfs, &c.), OHG. *wiht*, m. and n., 'thing, being, person'; comp. also the meanings of *Wesewicht*. Corresponding to OSax. *wiht*, 'thing' (plur. 'demons'), Du. *wicht*, 'little child,' AS. *wiht*, 'being, thing, demon,' E. *wight*. Goth distinguishes between *waihts*, f., 'thing,' and *ni-waiht*, n., 'nothing' (on which Ger. *nicht* and *nichts* are based). The meaning 'personal or living being' is probably derived from the primary sense 'thing,' for the early history of which the cognate languages give no clue except through OSlov. *veštī*, 'thing,' which, like Teut. *wihtī*, is based upon Aryan *wekti-*. The cognates can scarcely be explained by *wiegen* and *wägen*. MidHG. *wihtelīn*, *wihtelmennelīn* are still used dial. for 'hobgoblins, dwarfs.'

wichtig, adj., 'weighty, important,' Mod HG. only; a recent variant of *gewichtig*, lit. 'having weight.' See *Gewicht*.

Wicke (1.), f., 'vetch, tare,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wicke*, OHG. *wiccha*, f.; corresponding to Du. *wikke*. Borrowed from Lat. *vicia*, 'vetch,' whence the equiv. Ital. *veccia*, Fr. *vesce* (E. *vetch*). The period at which it was borrowed (contemporaneous with *Spelt*?) is fixed by the representation of Lat. *v* by *w* (comp. *Wfau*, *Wfuhl* with *Wagt* and *Widchen*), as well as the retention of the Lat. *c* as *k* (comp. *Kreuz*).

Wicke (2.), f. 'wick,' see *Wicche*.

Wickel, m. and n., 'roll, curl-paper, distaff-ful (of flax),' from MidHG. *wickel*, *wickelīn*, OHG. *wicchill*, *wicchillīn*, n., 'roll, a quantity of flax or wool to spin off'; cognate with *Wick*, 'wick.' Further cognates are wanting to explain the early history of the word. Allied to **wickeln**, vb. 'to roll, wind, swathe,' from late MidHG. *wickeln*, lit. 'to make into the form of a roll'; also ModHG. **Wickel**, f., 'swaddling clothes.'

Widder, m., 'ram,' from MidHG. *wider*, OHG. *widar*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *wibrus*, m. (ram? lamb?), AS. *wēder*, E. *wether*, Du. *weder*, 'ram, wether.' Teut. *wēbru-*, from pre-Teut. *wētru-*, is primit. allied to Lat. *vitulus*, 'calf,' Sans. *vatsá*, 'calf, young animal,' which are derived from Aryan *wet-*, 'year'; comp. Lat. *vetus*, 'aged,' Gr. *ἔτος*, Sans. *vatsara*, 'year.' Hence **Widder** means lit. 'young animal, yearling.'

wider, prep. and adv., 'against,' from MidHG. *wider*, OHG. *widar*, 'against, towards, back, once more'; corresponding to Goth. *wibra*, prep., 'against, before,' OSax. *widar* (and *wid*), prep., 'against,' Du. *weder*, *wētr*, AS. *wīder* (and *wīð*), 'against' (hence E. *with*). Teut. *wīþrō*, 'against,' and the equiv. *wīþe* are based on the Aryan prep. *wi*, 'against,' which is preserved in Sans. *vi*, 'asunder, apart' (to which *vitāram*, 'further,' is allied). Comp. *hinter*.—Allied to **widern**, **anwidern**, vb., 'to loathe, be offensive,' lit. 'to be opposed,' from MidHG. *widern*, 'to be opposite.'

Widerpart, m., 'opponent, opposition,' from MidHG. *widerparte*, f. and m., 'opposing party, enmity, enemy, opponent,' allied to MidHG. *part*, 'part,' which is based on Lat. *pars* (Fr. *part*).—**Widersacher**, m., 'adversary,' from MidHG. *widersache*, OHG. *widarsakho*, m., 'opponent in a lawsuit, accused, opponent (generally)'; allied to *Sache*, which orig. meant 'legal dispute.'—**widerspenstig**, adj., 'refractory, perverse, obstinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *widerspenstec*, usually *widerspæne*, *widerspæneç*; allied to MidHG. *widerspân*, also *spân*, *span* (nn), 'dispute, quarrel.'

Widerthou, m., 'spleenwort,' from the equiv. MidHG. *widertân* (-tât, -tôt); an obscure word; it has probably been corrupted.—**widerwärtig**, adj., 'adverse, repugnant, repulsive,' from MidHG. *widerwertic*, -wartic (*widēwert*, -wart), adj., 'striving against, refractory, hostile,' OHG. *widarwart*, wartic (*g*), 'opposed.' Comp. warts—**widrig**, adj., 'contrary, adverse, repugnant,' ModHG. only.

widmen, vb., 'to dedicate, devote, consecrate,' from MidHG. *widemen*, OHG. *widimen*, 'to furnish with a dowry, endow'; allied to OHG. *widamo*, 'wedding present' (see *Wittum*).

wie, adv., 'how, in what way,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wie*, OHG. *wio*, which is derived from **hwéu* for **hwévu*, *hwaiwō*; the last form is indicated only by Goth.

hwairwa, 'how.' Based on the Teut. pronom. stem *hwa-*, Aryan *ge, go*. The formation of pre-Teut. *koivó* is identical with that of Sans. *évā*, 'in this manner,' from the pronom. stem *a*, 'this.' Another form is preserved in E. *how*, from the equiv. AS. *há* (equiv. to OSax. and Teut. *hwó*).

Wibbel, m., 'beetle,' from MidHG. *wibel*, OHG. *wibil*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *wibil*, AS. *wifel*, E. *weevil*. The literal meaning of this word as a derivative of *wefen* (see also **Wesje**) is probably 'weaver' (because it surrounds itself with a web on changing into a chrysalis state). Comp. Lith. *vabalas*, 'beetle.'

Wicche, m., 'wick,' from MidHG. *wieche*, m. and f., 'twisted yarn as wick or lint,' OHG. *wiohha* (*wioh*?), 'wick'; also MidHG. and ModHG. (dial.) *wicke*, with the same signification. The latter is connected with **Widel**, from which MidHG. *wieche* was orig. at all events quite distinct; comp. Du. *wiek*, 'lamp wick,' AS. *weoca* (but also *wecca*, equiv. to E. *wick*). There are apparently no other cognates, unless we include **Wesfen**.

Wiedehopf, m., 'hoopoe' (bird), from the equiv. MidHG. *witehopfe*, m., OHG. *wituhopfo* (*-hopfo*), m., lit. 'forest hopper.' OHG. *witu*, 'timber,' equiv. to AS. *wudu*, E. *wood* (comp. *Stamtsvegel*), is primit. allied to OIr. *fid*, 'tree' (or Gr. *φύρος*, 'block of wood, log'). Comp. *hüpfen*.

wieder, adv., identical with **wider**.

Wiege, f., 'cradle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wige*, *wiege*, OHG. *wiga* (**wiega*?), and, with a different gradation, *waga*, f.; corresponding to Du. *wieg*, Oic. *vagga*, 'cradle' (in AS. *cradol*, E. *cradle*). It is evidently connected with the root *weg* in *bewegen*, *wafeln*; yet some difficulties still remain; the relation of OHG. and MidHG. *ie, i, a*, is not quite clear (see **ſchief** and **Stritze**).

wiegen, vb., 'to weigh, rock,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēgen*, OHG. *wēgan*, str. vb.; identical with *wegen*, vb., which see.

wiehern, vb., 'to neigh, shout noisily,' an intensive form of the equiv. MidHG. *wihen* (*wihenen*, *wihelen*), OHG. *wihōn* for **wihōn*, **hwihōn*; formed from the same root as MidHG. *weijen*, OHG. *wēiōn* (*hweiōn*), 'to neigh' (E. dial. *wicker*). With the onomatopoeic root *hwē* are connected, though with a different evolution of meaning, AS. *hwīna*, E. *whine*, Oic. *hwīna*, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).'

Wicmen, m., 'pole for hanging meat

to be smoked above the hearth,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *wieme*, 'smoking-place.'

Wiese, f., 'meadow, pasture-land,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wise*, OHG. *wisa*, f. From the same root are derived with a different gradation Oic. *veisa*, 'pool, pond with standing water,' AS. *wás*, 'moisture,' E. (dial.) *woosy*, 'moist.' LG. *wische*, 'meadow,' is based on LG. **wiska*.

Wiesel, m. and n., 'weasel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wisel*, *wisele*, OHG. *wisala*, f.; corresponding to Du. *weszel*, *wesztje*, AS. *wēslē* (*weosulæ*), E. *weasel*, Dan. *vüsel*. It is frequently regarded as a derivative of **Wesje**, linking it with the place where the animal is usually found; others, on account of the keen scent of the animal, connect its name with Lat. *virus*, 'poison' (root *wīs*, see **verrejen**). Both derivations are very uncertain.

wild, adj., 'wild, savage, fierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wilde*, OHG. *wildi*, adj., corresponding to Goth. *wilpeis*, AS. *wilde*, E. *wild*, Du. *wild*, OSax. *wildi*; the corresponding Oic. *wilr* usually signifies 'going astray, confused.' Fr. *sauvage* (from Lat. *silvaticus*), as a derivative of Lat. *silva*, has led to the assumption that the Teut. cognates are derived from **Wald**. This view is not probable, since *wild* seems to be used only of living beings (lit. 'senseless, irrational?'); comp. the Scand. signification. Moreover, the subst. **Wilt**, n. ('wild animals, game, deer'), which cannot be derived from the adj., has a more original form; comp. MidHG. *wilt* (*d*), OHG. and AS. *wild*, n. (AS. also *wildor*, and later *wildeōr*), 'wild animals,' from Teut. *wilpiz*, n. (hence pre-Teut. *weltos-*, n., 'wild animals,' but *weltjo-*, 'wild, savage'). Hence the connection with **Wald** is improbable, though a more certain origin has not yet been found.

Wildebret, n., 'game, venison,' from MidHG. *wiltbrät*, *-bräte*, n., 'roasted (or boiled) game, game for roasting, venison'; see **Braten**.—**Wildfang**, m., 'deer-stalking,' from MidHG. *wiltvanc* (*g*), m., 'game preserving, preserves'; late MidHG. in the sense of 'strange person' (one entraped, as it were, like game).

Wilschur, n., 'wolfskin, fur pelisse,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Pol. *wilczur*.

Wille, m., 'will, volition, design, wish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wille*, OHG. *willo*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *wilja*, OSax.

willio, Du. *wil*, AS. *willa*, E. *will*; an abstract from *wollen*, which see. Allied to *willig*, adj., 'willing, voluntary, ready,' from MidHG. *willec*, OHG. *willig*.—*willfahren*, vb., 'to accede to, grant, humour,' from late MidHG. *willevarn*.—*willkommen*, adj., 'welcome, acceptable'; subst. 'welcome, reception'; from MidHG. *willekumen*. Corresponding to Du. *welkom*, AS. *wilcumen*, E. *welcome*, whence OFr. *wilecome* (a form of greeting) was borrowed.—*Willkür*, f., 'option, discretion, caprice,' from MidHG. *willekür*, f., 'free choice, free will'; see *fiejen* and *stür*.

wimmeln, vb., 'to swarm, teem with,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *wimmen*, 'to be astir, swarm.' From the same root *wem* (*wam*) are derived the equiv. OHG. *wimidon* and *wimizen* (*wamezzen*). OHG. *wiومان*, 'to swarm with,' seems to be a reduplicated present of the same root *wem* (*we-wm*-).

wimmern, vb., 'to whimper,' from MidHG. *wimmer*, n., 'whining,' beside which occurs an equiv. MidHG. *gewammer*, with a different stage of gradation; recent imitative forms.

Wimpel, m. and f., 'pennon, flag, streamer,' from MidHG. *wimpel*, f. and m., 'banner, flag, naval ensign, kerchief,' OHG. *wimpal*, 'frontlet, veil.' Allied to Fr. *guimpe* (OFr. *guimple*), 'wimple, stomacher,' Du. *wimpel*, AS. *winpel*, *wimpel*, E. *wimple*. The exact relation of these apparently compound words to one another is obscure, since the LG. dialects have *mp* coinciding with HG. (we should have expected *mf* in HG.). Since it is not yet known in which group it was borrowed, nothing definite can be said concerning its early history. The evolution in meaning is similar to that of *Ṣaḥne*.

Wimper, f., 'eyelash,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wintbrā*, *wintbrāve*, OHG. *wintbrāwa*, f.; lit. 'the winding eyebrow.'

Wind, m., 'wind,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wint* (*d*), OHG. *wint*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *winds*, AS. and E. *wind* (to which *window* from OIc. *vindauga*, lit. 'wind eye,' is allied), Du. and OSax. *wind*, 'wind.' The common Teut. *windo-*, from Aryan *wēntō-*, is identical in form with the equiv. Lat. *ventus*, and Sans. *vāta*, m., 'wind' (comp. also Gr. *ἀήτης* ?); they are derivatives of the present partic. *wēnt-* of the root *wē*, 'to blow' (see *wēhen*); for the form of the word comp. *Ṣaḥn*. While this word

extends beyond Teut. the terms for the chief directions of the wind are peculiar to that group (see *Ṣert*, *Ṣft*, &c.).

Winde, f., 'windlass, winch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winde*, OHG. *winta*, f.—*Windel*, f., 'swaddling clothes, napkin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *windel*, OHG. *wintila*, f.; lit. 'means for winding about.'—*winden*, vb., 'to wind, reel, twine,' from MidHG. *winden*, OHG. *wintan*, str. vb., 'to wind, turn, wrap'; comp. OSax. *windan*, 'to wind' (*biwindan*, 'to wrap up'), Du. *winden*, AS. *windan*, E. *to wind*, Goth. *windan*. For the causative of this Teut. strong verbal root *wind*, 'to turn, wrap,' see *wenden*; other derivatives are *wandern*, *wandeln*. There are no certain cognates in non-Teut. Ital. *ghindare*, Fr. *guinder*, 'to hoist,' are borrowed from Teut.

Windhund, m., *Windspiel*, n., 'greyhound, harrier,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wintbracke*, *wintspiel*; these compounds are tautological forms for MidHG. and OHG. *wint*, 'greyhound.' It is probably not connected with *Wind*, though the two words are instinctively associated. On account of the limited area of its diffusion, the prehistoric form cannot be discovered. Its kinship with *ḡund* (Teut. *hundo-*, from *hwundo-*) is perhaps possible (*Windz*, from *hwundo-* ?); in that case the assonance with *Wind* must have caused the differentiation.

Windsbraut, f., 'hurricane, tornado,' from the equiv. MidHG. *windesbrāt*, OHG. *wintesbrāt*, f.; a remarkable formation, which is usually referred to mythological ideas. Yet OHG. and MidHG. *brāt* in this compound might be cognate with MidHG. *brās*, ModHG. *Braus*, if this were connected with pre-Teut. *brāt-to*.

Wingert, m., 'vineyard,' from MidHG. *wingarte*, OHG. *wingarto*, m.; comp. also E. *vineyard*; lit. 'wine-garden.' For the shortening of MidHG. and OHG. *ī*, comp. *Wingz*.

Wink, m., 'sign, wink, nod, hint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winc* (*k*), OHG. *winch*, m.; allied to *winken*, vb., 'to wink, beckon, nod,' MidHG. *winken*, str. vb., OHG. *winchan*, wk. vb., 'to move sideways, totter, nod, wink'; corresponding to AS. *wincian*, E. *to wink*. If 'to totter along, move with a sideward motion,' is the primary meaning of the Teut. root *wink*, the Aryan root may be the same as that of *wēichen* (*wīg*, *wīk*). Related to the following word.

Winkel, m., 'angle, corner, nook,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winkel*, OHG. *winchil*, m.; corresponding to Du. *winkel*, AS. *wincel*, 'angle,' to which Goth. *waltha*, m., 'angle, corner,' formed from a nasalised root, is allied. The primary meaning of the word is probably 'bend.' See **Winf**.

winken, see **Winf**.

winseln, v., 'to whine, whimper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winseln*, an intensive of MidHG. *winsen*, OHG. *winsōn*, *winišōn*, wk. vb., 'to lament.' Probably derived, like *wimmern* (*wiehern*), from the Teut. root *hwi*. Its connection with *weinen* is less probable.

Winter, m., 'winter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winter*, OHG. *wintar*, m.; a common Teut. term, wanting in the other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. *wintrus*, AS. and E. *winter*, OSax. *wintar*. The allied languages used a stem *ghēm* (*ghiem*); comp. Lat. *hiems*, Gr. *χειμών*, OSlov. and Zend *zima*, Sans. *hémanta* (also in the Lex Salica *ingimus*, 'anniculus'). These Aryan cognates, which may also signify 'snow' and 'storm' (comp. Gr. *χέιμα*, 'storm'), cannot, for phonological reasons, be allied to the Teut. group. They suggest, however, a connection between **Winter** and **Wind**; yet the Teut. bases *wintru-* and *windo-* do not agree phonologically. Perhaps those are right who regard **Winter** as the 'white period,' referring it to OGall. *vindo-*, 'white' (as in *Vindo-bona*, *Vindo-magus*, *Vindonissa*); comp. OIr. *find*, 'white.' In the OTeut. languages **Winter** also signifies 'year,' which is still retained in the Mod HG. dial. *Gimwinter*, 'yearling kid, steer' (AS. *énetre*, 'of one year').

Winzler, m., 'vintager, vine-dresser,' from the equiv. MidHG. *winzüril*, *winzürle*, OHG. *winzuril* (*winzurnil*), m. It can hardly have been borrowed from Lat. *vinitor*, which must have produced the OHG. form **winizlari* (MidHG. *winzære*, *winzer*). OHG. *winzuril* is more probably, however, a compound slightly influenced by the Lat. term; its second component is derived from OHG. *zëran*, 'to tear or pluck off.' Comp. **Wein**, and for the accented vowel **Wingert**.

winzig, adj., 'tiny, diminutive, petty,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *winzic* (*y*). A recent diminutive derivative of **wenig** (comp. *einzig* from *einig*, *ein*); yet note Swab. and Alem. *wunzig*.

Wipfel, m., 'top (of a tree), summit,' from MidHG. *wipfel* (*wiffel*), OHG. *wipfil* (*wiffil*), m., 'top of a tree'; lit. perhaps

'that which rocks, swing,' for the word is based on the Teut. root *wip*, 'to tremble, move, rock' (see **Wippe**).

Wippe, f., 'critical point, see-saw, seat (of a swing), crane,' ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. *wippen*, 'to let fly, jerk, rock.' The genuine HG. form is OHG. and MidHG. *wipf*, 'swing, quick movement'; in MidHG. also *wifên*, str. vb., 'to swing' (see *wëifen*). The Teut. root *wîp*, 'to move with a rocking motion,' contained in these cognates (and in **Wipfel**), is based on pre-Teut. *wîb*, whence also Lat. *vibrare*, 'to vibrate'; allied to the earlier Aryan variant *wîp*, in Sans. *vîp*, 'to tremble,' OHG. *weibōn*, 'to totter.'

wir, pron., 'we,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wir*; corresponding to Goth. *weis*, OSax. *wî*, Du. *wij*, AS. *wé*, E. *we*. The common Teut. *wiz*, with a secondary nomin. suffix *s*, is based on Aryan *wet*, whence Sans. *vayám*, 'we.' The declension of **wir**, which is supplemented by *uns*, belongs to grammar.

Wirbel, m., 'whirl, vortex, whirlpool, bustle, crown (of the head),' from MidHG. *wirbel*, m., 'vortex, crown (of the head), whirl,' OHG. *wirbil*, *wirfil*, m., 'whirlwind'; comp. Oic. *hvirfell*, 'vortex,' E. *whirl*. Derivatives of the Teut. root *hwerb* (*hwerf*), 'to turn' (see *werben*). With regard to *Reyhwirbel* note the evolution of meaning in **Œfheit**.

wirken, vb., 'to work, effect, produce,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wirken* (*wirken*), OHG. *wirken* (*wurchen*). This verb, properly strong, is common to Teut. in the forms *wirkjan*, *wurkjan*; comp. Goth. *wairkjan*, AS. *wyrcean*, also OSax. *wirkian*, Du. *werken*. The Teut. verbal root *werk*, *work*, to which ModHG. **Werk** belongs, is based on an old Aryan root *werg* (*worg*), which occurs in several dialects. With Gr. *ἔργον*, 'work,' are connected *πέζω* (for **φρεγω*), 'to do, perform,' *ἔργαρον*, 'instrument,' *ἔργιον*, 'sacred rite'; so too the Zend root *vrz*, *verez*, 'to work, toil.' The meanings, 'to prepare by sewing, embroidering, weaving,' incipient in MidHG., have been preserved in ModHG. There is also in Ger. a compound derivative OHG. *scuoh-wurhto*, MidHG. *schuochwürte*, 'shoemaker,' whence ModHG. proper names such as **Œhubert**, **Œchhardt**.

wirr, adj., 'confused, entangled,' a ModHG. derivative of *wirren*, 'to twist, entangle, confuse' (mostly now *wirren*).

This properly str. vb. (as the old ModHG. partic. *verwerren* shows) is based on MidHG. *wërren* (*verwërren*), OHG. *wërran* (*fir-wërran*), str. vbs., 'to entangle, confuse.' On the corresponding subst. OHG. *wërra*, 'confusion, dispute,' are based Ital. *guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, 'war.' It is uncertain whether OHG. and OSax. *wërran*, str. vb., 'to bring into confusion,' is based on an earlier **wersan*, and whether *Wurf* is connected with it. A pre-Teut. root *wers* appears in OSlov. *vrěši*, 'to thresh,' and probably also in Lat. *verro*, 'to sweep.' E. *worse* (Goth. *wafrisa*; see the following word) is usually referred to the Teut. root *wers*, 'to confuse.'

wirsch, adj., 'cross, angry,' ModHG. only, an imitation of MidHG. *unwirsch* (from *unwirdesch*, *unwirdesch*). The signification cannot be explained from the MidHG. compar. *wirs* (equiv. to E. *worse*, Goth. *wafrisa*).

Wirſching, Wirſing, m., 'borecole,' first recorded in ModHG.; the word seems, however, to have been borrowed at an earlier period from Upper Italy, as is also indicated by the Fr. term, *chou de Milan ou de Savoie*. It is based on Lombard. *versa* (comp. Ital. *verzotto*), 'cabbage, borecole,' which is usually referred to Lat. *viridia*, 'vegetables.' *Reſch* and *ſappes* were borrowed at a much earlier period.

Wirt, m., 'host, landlord,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wirt*, m., 'husband, head of the house, sovereign of a country, host, guest, landlord (of an inn, &c.);' comp. OSax. *wërd*, 'husband, master of the house,' Du. *waard*, Goth. *wairdus*, 'host.' No connection with Lat. *vir*, 'man' (for Teut. *wër*, see *Wermoff*, *Welt*, and *Wergeld*), is possible, and it can hardly be related to *warten*.

Wirtel, m., 'spindle ring,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wirtel*, m., which is derived from the Aryan root *wert*, 'to turn' (see *werden*).

Wiſch, m., 'rag, clout, wisp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiſch*, OHG. *wisc*, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. *wiſchen*, OHG. *wiſken*, is allied. Comp. Oic. *wiſk*, 'bundle,' and also E. *wisp* with a labial instead of a guttural. The base *wisku*, *wiſg*, *wiſp*, may be connected with Lat. *virga* (from *wizgá* ?).

Wiſpel, m., 'twenty-four bushels,' ModHG. only, a LG. word. The base *wiſchepel*, recorded in the 12th cent., points to a connection with LG. *ſchepel*, 'bushel.'

wiſpeln, vb., 'to whisper,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiſpeln*, OHG. *wiſpalôn*,

hwispalôn. Also in ModHG. only, *wiſpern* (properly perhaps a LG. word), corresponding to AS. *hwisprian*, E. *to whisper*. These intensive forms seem to be based on an onomat. root *hwis* (*hais*), to which also *hwiſer* is usually referred.

wiſſen, vb., 'to know, beware of,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiſſen*, OHG. *wiſſan*; a common Teut., and more remotely a primit. Aryan pret. present. Comp. Goth. *wait*, 'I know,' AS. *wát*, E. *wot*, OSax. *wét*, OHG. and MidHG. *wēiz*. Based on pre-Teut. *woid*, *wid*, in Sans. *wēda*, 'I know,' Gr. *oída*, OSlov. *wěditi*, 'to know.' This primit. unreduplicated perfect is based on a root *wid*, which in the Aryan languages means lit. 'to find,' then 'to see, recognise'; comp. Sans. *wid*, 'to find,' Gr. *idēw*, Lat. *videre*, 'to see,' Goth. *witan*, 'to observe.' In Ger. comp. *gewiſſ*, *verweiſen*, *weiſſagen*, *Wiſſ*.

wiſſern, vb., 'to scent, spy out,' from MidHG. *wiſſeren*, 'to scent something'; comp. the equiv. Oic. *wiſſra*; connected with *Wind*. "E. *to wind*, and Fr. *vent*, 'scent,' show that it was possible for the sportsman's phrase to attain this meaning (which is lit. 'to track by the aid of scent')."

Wiſſib (with a normal *b*), **Wiſſwe**, f., 'widow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiſſewe*, *wiſſwe*, OHG. *wiſſawa* (*wiſſawa*), f.; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. Goth. *widuwob*, OSax. *widowa*, Du. *weduwe*, AS. *widuwe*, *widewe*, E. *widow*. Corresponding to Ir. *febb*, Lat. *vidua*, San. *widhāwā*, OSlov. *widova*. The primit. Aryan form *widhewā* (*widhowā*), f., 'widow,' implied in these words seems to be an old formation from an Aryan root *widh*, Sans. root *widh*, 'to become empty, be faulty'; comp. Gr. *ἡθεος*, 'single, unmarried.' The designations for *Witſter*, 'widower,' are recent derivatives of the feminine form (comp. *ſchwēger*); comp. OHG. *witworo*, MidHG. *witwære*, from which a new fem. could be ultimately formed (MidHG. *witwërine*); comp. ModHG. *Witmann* (hence *Witfrau*). ModHG. *Waiſe*, 'orphan,' is perhaps connected with the same Aryan root *widh*.

Wiſſtum, n., 'widow's jointure,' the proper term is probably *Witētum*, n. The first component is MidHG. *widen*, *wideme*, m. and f., 'bridal gift, present from the bridegroom to the bride,' then also 'endowment of a church,' OHG. *widamo*, 'wedding gift of the bridegroom to the bride.' The corresponding AS. *wēotuma*, 'money paid for the bride,' leads to kinship with Gr.

žedva, ždvor, 'bridal presents made by the bridegroom,' to which perhaps OSlov. *vedq* (*vesti*) and the equiv. OIr. *fedaim*, 'to marry,' are allied. There is, in any case, no connection between *Witum* and the preceding word; comp. also *witmen*.

Witwe, see *Wittib*.

Witz, m., 'wit, sense, understanding, repartee,' from MidHG. *witze*, OHG. *wizzt*, f., 'knowing, understanding, prudence, wisdom'; an abstract of *wissen* (corresponding to AS. and E. *wit*). Allied to *witzig*, adj., 'witty, clever, brilliant,' from MidHG. *witzze* (g), OHG. *wizzig*, 'intelligent, prudent.'

wo, adv., 'where,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wô* for older *wâr*, 'where'; comp. OSax. *hwâr*, Du. *waar*, AS. *hwær*, E. *where*, and the equiv. Goth. *hwar*. A local adv. from the old interr. pron. *hwa-*, from Aryan *ko-*; comp. Sans. *kârhi*, 'when.' See *wer* and *warum*.

Woche, f., 'week,' from the equiv. MidHG. *woche*, OHG. *wolha*, usually with an earlier vowel *wêha*, f., a common Teut. term based on a primary form, *wikón-*. Comp. Goth. *wikô*, OSax. *wika*, Du. *week*, AS. *wicu*, *wicu*, E. *week*, and the equiv. OIc. *vika*, f. The assumption that Lat. *vices*, 'change,' was adopted by the Teutons in the sense of 'week' is untenable, for were the notion 'week' borrowed from the Romans, it would have assumed a form corresponding to Ital. *settimana*, Fr. *semaine* (OIr. *sechtman*), 'week.' The Teut. origin of the word is supported by the fact that it is borrowed by Finn. (as *wiika*), as well as by *wice*, f., 'alternate service,' the AS. variant of *wicu*, which makes it probable that *Woche* meant 'change' (comp. *Wschjel*). The assumption of a loan-word is, however, most strongly opposed by the genuine Teut. names of the days of the week, which prove the existence of a developed chronology in the pre-historic period.

Wochen, m., 'distaff,' ModHG. only, from LG.; probably cognate with *Wische*.

Woge, f. (with MidG. *ô* for *â*, as in *Obem*, *Schlet*, *Stet*, &c.), 'wave, billow,' from MidHG. *wâc* (g), OHG. *wâg*, n., 'water in commotion, flood, billow, stream, river, sea'; comp. OSax. *wâg*, AS. *wêg*, Goth. *wêgs*, 'billow, flood.' From OHG. is derived Fr. *vague*. Teut. *wêgo*, *wêgi-*, from pre-Teut. *wêgho-*, *wêghi-*, is connected with the Aryan root *wêgh*, 'to move'; hence *Woge*, lit. 'motion, that which is moved.'

woh!, adv., 'well, probably,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wol*, OHG. *wola* (earlier *wêla*), adv. from gut; corresponding to OSax. *wêl*, Du. *wel*, AS. *wêl*, E. *well*, Goth. *waila*. The primary meaning of this common Teut. adv. is 'as one could wish,' because it is derived from the root of *wellen*. Aryan *welo-*, 'wish, desire,' is also indicated by Sans. *vâra*, m. and n., 'wish, desire,' to which *vâram â* (or *prâti vâram*), 'as one could wish, as one likes,' is allied.

wohlfel, adj., 'cheap,' from MidHG. *wol veile*, *wolveil*, 'easily purchasable'; comp. *fel*.—**wohlgeboren**, adj., 'Mr.,' from MidHG. *wolgeborn* (also *hêchgeboren*), 'distinguished.'—**Wohlthat**, f., 'benefit, kindness, good deed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wollât*, OHG. *wolatât*.

wohnen, vb., 'to dwell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wonen*, OHG. *wonên*, wk. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *wunôn*, Du. *wonen*, AS. *wunian*, 'to dwell, be, remain.' Beside these West Teut. cognates there are those of *gewênt*; the Aryan root *wen*, on which they are based, probably meant 'to please,' which is suggested by Goth. *wunan*, OIc. *una*, 'to rejoice'; the 'wonted thing' is 'that with which one is pleased'; *wêhnen*, lit. 'to find pleasure anywhere.' From the same Aryan root *wen* are derived OSax. and OHG. *wini* (MidHG. *wine*), 'friend,' Lat. *Venus*, 'goddess of love,' the Sans. root *van*, 'to be fond of, love,' Sans. *vânas*, 'delight.' Comp. also *Bonne* and *Wunsch*.

wölben, vb., 'to vault, arch,' from MidHG. and OHG. *welben* (from **walbian*, *hwalbjan*), wk. vb., 'to assume a curved shape, vault.' Comp. OSax. *bihwelbian*, 'to arch over, cover,' Du. *welven*, OIc. *hvelfa*, 'to arch'; allied to AS. *hwealf*, 'arched,' and Goth. *hwilftri*, 'coffin' (lit. 'arch'). The Teut. verbal root *hwelb*, *hwelf*, from Aryan *gelp* (*gelq*?) is related to Gr. *κάλπος*, 'bosom' (lit. 'arch'); so too Sans. *kârcâ*, Lat. *culeita*, 'pillow'?

Wolf, m., 'wolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wolf*, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan; comp. Goth. *wulfs*, OSax. *wulf*, Du. *wolf*, AS. *wulf*, E. *wolf*. Teut. *wulfo-*, from *wulpo-*, is based on Aryan *wlgo-*, *wlko-*; comp. Sans. *vîka*, OSlov. *vlâkû*. Lith. *vilkas*, Gr. *λύκος*, Lat. *lupus*, 'wolf.' On account of this apparent similarity between *Wolf* and the equiv. words of the other Aryan languages, Lat. *vulpes*, 'fox,' cannot be allied. The Aryan term *wlko-*

has been rightly compared with the Aryan root *welk*, 'to march,' preserved in Gr. $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omega$, OSlov. *wlkaq*, so that *Welf* meant perhaps 'robber.' The word was often used in Teut. to form names of persons; comp. *Welfram*, under *Wabe*; *Wulolf*, from *Rudolf* (lit. 'famous wolf,' see *Ruhm*), *Wulf*, from *Adalolf* (lit. 'noble wolf,' see *Wul*).

Wolke, f., 'cloud,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wolken*, OHG. *wolchan*, m.; also in MidHG. (Alem., MidG.) *wolke*, OHG. *wolcha*, f., 'cloud.' Corresponding to OSax. *wolcan*, n., Du. *wolk*, AS. *wolcen*, 'cloud' (to which E. *welkin* is allied). Under *welf* a pre-Teut. root *welg*, 'moist,' is assumed, with which the term *wolkón* (*wolken-*), n., 'cloud' (lit. 'the moist thing'), peculiar to West Teut., is connected.

Wolle, f., 'wool, down,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wolle*, OHG. *wolla*, f.; corresponding to Goth. *wulla*, AS. *wull*, E. *wool*, Du. *wol*. Teut. *wullô-*, from pre-Teut. *wlná* (for *ll* from *ln* see *Weste* and *well*), correspond in the Aryan languages to Sans. *árná*, OSlov. *vlína*, Lith. *vilna*, 'wool'; in Lat. *villus*, *vellus*. Sans. *árná* is connected with a root *vr*, 'to cover, wrap' (pres. *árnómi*); hence *Welle* (Aryan *wlná*) meant lit. 'that which covers.' Gr. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\nu$, 'wool,' cannot be related to the common Aryan cognates (root *wel*).

wollen, vb., 'to wish, be willing, have a mind to, intend,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wollen* (*wellen*), OHG. *wellan* (*wellan*); an anomalous vb.; the further details belong to grammar. Comp. OSax. *wellian*, *willian*, Du. *willen*, AS. *willan*, E. *to will*, Goth. *wiljan*. The connection between the Teut. root *wel*, 'to wish,' with which *Wahl* and *wahl* are also connected, and the equiv. Lat. *welle* is apparent; comp. also Sans. *vr* (*var*), 'to choose, prefer,' OSlov. *woliti*, 'to be willing.' Gr. $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 'to be willing,' is, on the other hand, not allied; it is more probably related to Gr. $\theta\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\theta\epsilon\lambda\omega$, 'to wish,' which, like Sans. *hary*, 'to desire,' points to an Aryan *ghel* (*ghwel*), which would produce in Teut. likewise a root *wel*, 'to be willing.'

Wollust, f., 'delight, voluptuousness,' from MidHG. *wol-lust*, n. and f., 'gratification, joy, pleasure, enjoyment, merry life, voluptuousness.'

Wonne, f., 'rapture, ecstasy, bliss,' from MidHG. *wunne* (*wünne*), OHG. *wunna* (*wunni*), f., 'joy, pleasure, the most beauti-

ful and best'; corresponding to OSax. *wunna*, 'joy,' AS. *wynn*. Goth. **wunni* (gen. **wunnjós*) was probably a verbal abstract of Goth. *wunan*, 'to rejoice,' the root of which (Aryan *wen*, 'to be pleased') appears in *welken*. OHG. *wunnea* (MidHG. *wünne*), 'pasture-land,' has been considered as identical with *Wonne*; yet that word, like Goth. *winja*, 'pasture, fodder,' has its own early history. It has been preserved in *Wennemouat*, 'month of May,' MidHG. *wunnemānôt* (*winnemānôt*), OHG. *wunni-*, *winni-*, *mānôd*, lit. 'pasture month.'

worfein, vb., 'to fan, winnow,' ModHG. only; intensive of *werfen*.

worgen, see *würgen*.

Wort, n., 'word, term, expression,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wort*, n.; corresponding to Goth. *waúrd*, OSax., AS., and E. *word*, Du. *woord*. The common Teut. *wordo*, 'word,' based on Aryan *wrdho-*, is equiv. to Lat. *verbum* (Lat. *b* for Aryan *dh*, as in *Wart*, *ret*), Pruss. *wirds*, 'word,' and Lith. *vardas*, 'name.' *Wort* has with less reason been regarded as an old partic. *wr-tô-* (for the suffix comp. *fatt* and *traut*), and derived from the root *wer* (*wéré*), appearing in Gr. $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$, 'orator,' $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\tau\alpha$, 'saying,' $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, 'to ask,' and with which OÍr. *breth*, 'sentence,' based on Aryan *wrto-*, is connected.

Wrack, n., 'wreck, refuse,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *wrak*, E. *wreck*. Based on Du. *wrak*, 'useless, damaged,' and *wraken*, 'to cast out.'

Wucher, m., 'usury, interest,' from MidHG. *wuocher*, OHG. *wuohhan*, m. and n., 'produce, fruit, gain, profit'; corresponding to Goth. *wókr*, 'usury.' The OÍHG. and MidHG. sense 'descendants' points to a Teut. root *wak*, 'to arise, bear,' which is identical with the Aryan root *wōg*, 'to be astir, successful, energetic' (see *wefen*); comp. Sans. *vāja*, m., 'power, strength, nourishment, prosperity,' and AS. *onwæccnan*, 'to be born.' In meaning the Aryan root *aug*, 'to increase,' cognate with Aryan *wog*, is more closely connected; comp. Lat. *augere*, Goth. *aukan* (Lith. *augti*, 'to grow').

Wuchs, m., 'growth, development'; ModHG. only, a graded form, from *wachsen*.

Wucht, f., 'weight, burden,' ModHG. only, from LG. *wucht*, a variant of *Gewicht*.

wühlen, vb., 'to root, grub up, burrow, rummage, stir up,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wüelen*, OHG. *wuolen* (from **wöljan*);

corresponding to Du. *woelen*. With this weak verbal root *wól* is connected the Teut. cognate *walo-* (see *Walshjatt*), to which OHG. and MidHG. *wuol* and AS. *wól*, 'defeat, ruin,' are allied.

Wulst, f., 'swelling, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. (very rare) *wulst*, OHG. (rare) *wulsta*, f. (also signifying the 'turned up lip'). A derivative of OHG. *wëllan*, MidHG. *wëllen*, str. vb., 'to make round, roll,' to which *Welle* is allied.

wund, adj., 'galled, chafed, wounded,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wunt* (d), OHG. *wunt*; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *wund*, Du. *gewond*, and Goth. *wunds*; properly an old partic. with the Aryan suffix *-tō*. There is also an old abstract of the same root with the Aryan suffix *-tā* (see *Ḫande?*), ModHG. **Wunde**, 'wound,' from MidHG. *wunde*, OHG. *wunta*, f., to which OSax. *wunda*, Du. *wunde*, AS. *wund*, E. *wound*, correspond. The root on which the word is based would assume the form *wen* in Teut.; comp. Goth. *win-nan*, 'to suffer, feel pain,' to which Gr. *ὠρεῖν* (from **ō-Fa-teiñ*), 'wound,' is usually referred.

Wunder, n., 'wonder, marvel, miracle,' from MidHG. *wunter*, OHG. *wuntar*, n., 'astonishment, object of astonishment, wonder, marvel' (the signification 'astonishment' is preserved in the expression *Wunder nehmen*, 'to be surprised,' which existed in MidHG.). Comp. OSax. *wundar*, E. and Du. *wonder*. Teut. *wundro-* seems, like Gr. *ἀθρέω* (for **Fathpéō*?), 'to gaze at, observe, consider,' to point to an Aryan root *wendh*, 'to gaze at, stare at.'

Wunsch, m., 'wish, desire,' from MidHG. *wunsch*, OHG. *wunsc*, m., 'wish, desire' (MidHG. also 'capacity for doing something extraordinary'); comp. Du. *wensch*, Olc. *ösk* (for Goth. **wunska*), 'wish.' Hence the derivative **wünschen**, 'to wish, desire, long for,' MidHG. *wünschen*, OHG. *wunskēn*, 'to wish'; comp. Du. *wenschen*, AS. *wyscēan*, E. *to wish*. Sans. *vāñchā* (for **vānskā*), 'wish' (with the root *vāñch*, 'to wish'), is regarded as equiv. to Teut. *wunskō*, 'wish.' The *skā* derivative is based on the root *wen*, 'to be pleased,' which appears in *nehmen*.

Würde, f., 'dignity,' from MidHG. *wirde*, f., 'dignity, honour, respect,' OHG. *wirdi*, f.; an abstract from *Wert*.—**würdig**, adj., 'worthy, estimable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wirdec*, OHG. *wirdig*.

Wurf, m., 'throw, cast, projection,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurf*; allied

to *werfen*.—With this **Würfel**, m., 'die, cube,' from MidHG. *würfel*, OHG. *wurfil*, m., is connected; comp. the equiv. Olc. *verpell*.

würgen, vb., 'to choke, strangle, throttle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *würgen* (MidG. *worgen*), wk. vb., OHG. *wurgen* (from **wurgjan*). Beside this wk. vb. there existed a strong verbal root, Teut. *werg* (deduced from the equiv. MidHG. *erwürgen*), from Aryan *werg*, from which Lith. *verszi* (*verzi*), 'to lace together, press firmly,' and OSlov. *vržq*, 'to chain, bind,' are derived. The word has also been compared with the Aryan root *wrengh* (see *ringen*).

Wurm, m., 'worm, grub,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wurm*, 'worm, insect, serpent, dragon'; comp. Goth. *waárms*, 'serpent,' OSax. *wurm*, 'serpent,' Du. and E. *worm*. The meaning of the common Teut. word varies between 'worm' and 'serpent' (comp. *Ringwurm*). The former occurs in the primit. allied Lat. *vermis*, 'worm,' with which Gr. *ὄμπος* (*óμoς* for **Fpomo-*), 'wood-worm,' is related by gradation. Sans. *kṛmi*, 'worm,' Lith. *kirmėlė* and OIr. *cruim* (OSlov *črūvi*), 'worm,' are not connected with this word; nor is Gr. *ἔμυς*, 'maw-worm,' related to it.—**wurmen**, vb., 'to become worm-eaten, pry, poke into,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. *wurmen*, 'to torment oneself, languish, work hard'; probably allied to *Wurm*.

Wurft, f., 'sausage, pudding, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurst* (MidG. and Du. *worst*), f. This specifically G. word is rightly regarded as a derivative of the Aryan root *wert*, 'to turn, wind' (see *werben* and *Wirtel*); hence *Wurft* (base *wrtti*, *wrtsti*), lit. 'turning.'

Wurz, f., 'root, herb,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wurz*, f., 'herb, plant' (MidHG. also 'root'); comp. OSax. *wurt*, 'herb, flower,' AS. *wyrt*, E. *wort*, Goth. *waúrts*, 'root.' An Aryan root *wrd*, *wrad*, is indicated by Gr. *πάραμος*, 'tendrils, shoot' (Gr. *πίττα* from *Fpidja*), and Lat. *radix* (Gr. *ράδιξ*), with which again Olc. *rót* (whence the equiv. E. *root*) for **wrdt-* is closely connected; comp. also *Rüffel*. An allied Teut. root *wrt* (from Aryan *wrd*) appears in Goth. **aurti-*, 'herb,' and OHG. *orzōn*, 'to plant.'—To this is allied **Würze**, f., 'spice, seasoning, wort (brewing),' from MidHG. *würze*, f., 'spice plant'; corresponding to E. *wort* and OSax. *wurtia*, 'spice.'—**würzen**, vb., 'to spice, season,' from the equiv. MidHG. *würzen*, OHG. *wurzen*.

Wurzel, f., 'root,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wurzel*, OHG. *wurzala*, f.; corresponding to Du. *wortel*. The final *l* is not, as in *Geißel*, a diminut. suffix; OHG. *wurzala* is rather, according to the evidence of the equiv. AS. *wyrtwalu*, a compound, properly *wurz-walu*. In OHG. the medial *w* was lost, as in *Würger* (OHG. *burgārd*), equiv. to AS. *burgware* (comp. further OHG. *eiuhorn* with *äweorn*). Thus too *Merchel*, OHG. *morhala*, represents **morh-walu*, ModHG. *Geißel*, OHG. *geisala*, represents **geis-walu*. The second component is Goth. *walus*, 'staff,' AS. *walu*, 'weal, knot'; hence AS. *wyrtwalu* and OHG. *wurzala* meant lit. 'herb stick' (from *Wurz*).

Wust, m., 'chaos, trash, filth,' from MidHG. (rare) *wuost*, m., 'devastation, chaos, refuse.'—**wüff**, adj., 'desert, waste, confused, disorderly,' from MidHG. *wüeste*, OHG. *wuosti*, 'desolate, uncultivated, empty'; corresponding to OSax. *wōsti*, Du. *woest*, AS. *wēste*, 'waste.'—**Wüste**, f., 'desert, wilderness,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wüeste*, OHG. *wuosti* (*wuostinna*), f.; comp. OSax.

wōstinnia, AS. *wōsten*, 'wilderness.' To these West Teut. cognates, which point to a pre-Teut. adj. *wāstu*, OIr. *fás*, and Lat. *vāstus*, 'waste,' are primit. allied. The West Teut. adj. cannot be borrowed from Lat. (only MidHG. *waste*, 'desert,' is probably thus obtained).

Wut, f., 'rage, fury, madness,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wuot*, f.; in OHG. also *wuot*, AS. *wōd*, E. *wood*, adj., 'furious, mad,' Goth. *wōds*, 'possessed, lunatic.' There exist, besides these cognates, AS. *wōð*, 'voice, song,' OIc. *ōðr*, 'poetry, song.' The connection between the meanings is found in the primit. allied Lat. *vates*, 'inspired singer' (OIr. *fáith*, 'poet'); comp. the Sans. root *vat*, 'to animate spiritually.' From the same is prob. derived the name of the OTeut. god *Wōdan* (AS. *Wōden*, **Wēden*, OSax. *Wōdan*, OIc. *Óðinn*, OHG. *Wuotan*), whose name is preserved in Du. *Woensdag*, E. *Wednesday*. The orig. mythological idea of *das wüente Heer*, 'the spectral host,' is based on MidHG. (and OHG.) *Wuotanes her*, 'Odin's host.'

Z.

Zacken, m., 'point, peak, prong, tooth (of a comb),' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *zacke*, m. and f.; properly a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. *tak*, m., 'twig, branch, point,' North Fris. *tāk*, 'point,' to which OIc. *tág*, m., 'willow twig,' E. *tack*, are also probably allied. The latter are perhaps primit. cognate with Sans. *daçá*, 'fringe,' or with Gr. *δοκός*, 'beam' (Teut. *takko*, Aryan *dokno*?). It is uncertain whether *Zinfe* is allied.

zag, adj., 'faint-hearted, shy, irresolute,' from MidHG. *zage*, OHG. *zago*, *zag*, adj., 'faint-hearted, cowardly.' A derivative of ModHG. *zagen*, 'to lack courage, hesitate' (comp. *waç* and *waçen*), MidHG. *zagen*, OHG. *zagén*. It is not probable that the word was borrowed, in spite of the few cognates of the Teut. stem *tag*. This is probably derived from a Goth. **at-agan* (1st sing. **ataga*, equiv. to Ir. *ad-agur*, 'to be afraid') by apocope of the initial vowel; *at* is probably a pref. Goth. *agan*, 'I am afraid,' is based on the widely diffused OTeut. root *ag* (Aryan *agh*), 'to be afraid,' with which Gr. *ἄχος*, 'pain, distress,' is also connected.

zäh, adj., 'tough, viscous, obstinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zæhe*, OHG. *zāhi*, adj.; corresponding to Du. *taai*, AS. *tōh*, E. *tough*; Goth. **tāhu* (from **tanhu-*) has to be assumed. With the Teut. root *tanh*, 'to hold firmly together,' are also connected AS. *getenge*, 'close to, oppressing,' and OSax. *bitengi*, 'pressing.' *Zunge* appears on account of its meaning to belong to a different root.

Zahl, f., 'number, figure, cipher,' from MidHG. *zal*, f., 'number, crowd, troop, narrative, speech,' OHG. *zala*, f., 'number'; corresponding to Du. *taal*, 'speech,' AS. *talv*, E. *tale*. Allied to *zahlen*, vb., 'to count out, pay,' from MidHG. *zaln*, OHG. *zaln*, 'to count, reckon, compute' (OSax. *talón*), and *zählen*, vb., 'to number, count,' from MidHG. *zēln*, OHG. *zēllen* (from **zaljan*), wk. vb., 'to count, reckon, enumerate, narrate, inform, say.' Comp. Du. *tellen*, 'to count, reckon, have regard to,' AS. *tellan*, E. *tell*. From the originally strong verbal root *tal*, Goth. *talzjan*, 'to instruct,' is also derived. In non-Teut. there is no certain trace of a root *dal*, 'to enumerate.' See *Zell*.

zahn, adj., 'tame, tractable, docile,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zam*; corresponding to Du. *tam*, AS. *tōm*, E. *tame*, and OIc. *tamr*, 'tame, domesticated.' Allied to **zähmen**, vb., 'to tame, domesticate, break in, check,' from MidHG. *zēmen* (*zēmnen*), OHG. *zēmnen* (from **zamjan*), wk. vb., 'to tame'; corresponding to Goth. *gatamjan*, OIc. *temja*, Du. *temmen*, 'to tame.' The connection between the Teut. cognates and Lat. *domare*, Gr. *δαμῶν*, Sans. *damāy* (*damany*), 'to subdue, compel,' is undoubted. The relation of these cognates based on *dom*, 'to subdue,' to a similar root appearing in ModHG. *ziemen* (Teut. root *tem*, 'to be suitable, be fitted') is obscure. OHG. *zēmnen*, 'to tame,' looks as if it were a causative of OHG. *zēman*, 'to be adapted, suit excellently.' In that case it is remarkable that the primary verb has been preserved in Teut. only; but was it perhaps deduced from the causative? (see *wēfen*).

Zahn, m., 'tooth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zan*, *zant* (d), OHG. *zan*, *zand*, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan. Comp. OSax. and Du. *tand*, AS. *tōþ* (from **tanþ*), E. *tooth*, Goth. *tunþus*. Teut. *tanþ-*, *tunþ-* (from Aryan *dont-*, *dnt-*), is primit. allied to Lat. *dens* (stem *dent-*), Gr. *ὀδούς* (stem *ōdōv-*), Sans. *dat* (nom. sing. *dan*), *danta*, Lith. *dantis*, OIr. *dét*, 'tooth.' The Aryan primit. stem *dont-* (*dnt-*) is in form the pres. partic. of the root *ed*, 'to eat,' with apocope of the initial vowel (see *essen*); hence *Zahn* is lit. 'the eating organ' (for the Teut. suffix of the pres. partic. *-and-*, *-und-*, see *Feind*, *Freund*, and *Seiland*). To this word *Zeune* is allied.

Zähre, f., 'tear,' properly neut. plur. of MidHG. *zaher* (**zacher*), OHG. *zahar* (*zahhar*), m.; the form with *ch* in MidHG. is inferred from the derivative *zēchern*, *zachern*, 'to weep' (OHG. *hhr* from *hr*). Comp. AS. *teár* (from **teahor*, with the variant *tēhher*), E. *tear*, OIc. *tár* (for **tahr-*), Goth. *tagr*, n., 'tear.' A primit. Teut. word in the form *dakru*, which is presupposed by Gr. *δάκρυ*, Lat. *lacruma* (for earlier *dacruma*), OIr. *dacr* (*dér*), 'tear.' The equiv. Sans. *dācru*, if it stands for **dācru*, is abnormal.

Zange, f., 'tongs, pincers,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zange*, OHG. *zanga*, f.; corresponding to Du. *tang*, AS. *tōnge*, E. *tongs*, and the equiv. OIc. *tōng*. The common Teut. *tangó-* assumes a pre-Teut. *dankó-*,

which is usually connected with the Sans. root *danç* (*daç*), 'to bite' (comp. Gr. *δάκνω*); hence *Zange*, lit. 'biter.' Comp. OHG. *zangar*, MidHG. *zanger*, 'biting, sharp, lively,' whence Ital. *tanghero*, 'unpolished, coarse.'

zanken, vb., 'to quarrel,' from late MidHG. *zanken*, *zēnken*, 'to dispute'; a remarkably late word, not recorded in the earlier Teut. periods. Perhaps MidHG. *zanke* (a variant of *ziufe*), 'prong, point,' is the base of *zufen*, which must then have meant 'to be pointed.'

Zapfe, m., 'peg, plug, tap, bung,' from MidHG. *zapfe*, m., 'tap, espec. in a beer or wine cask' (also *zupfen*, 'to pour out from a tap'), OHG. *zapfo*, 'peg, plug.' Corresponding to North Fris. *táp*. Du. *tap*, AS. *tæppa*, E. *tap*, and the equiv. OIc. *tappe*. From the Teut. cognates are borrowed the equiv. Fr. *tape* and Ital. *zapfo* (*Σρumb*, on the other hand, was borrowed from Romance). Teut. *tappon-* cannot be traced back to the other primit. allied languages; only *ziupfel* seems to be related to these cognates.

zappeln, vb., 'to move convulsively, sprawl, flounder,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zappeln*, a variant of *zabeln*, OHG. *zabalōn* (*zappalōn* ?), 'to sprawl.' A specifically HG., probably of recent onomatopoeic origin.

Zarge, f., 'border, edge, setting, groove,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zarge*, OHG. *zarga*, f. Corresponding with a change of meaning to AS. and OIc. *targa*, 'shield' (lit. 'shield border'), whence Fr. *targe*, Ital. *targa*, 'shield' (whence MidHG. and ModHG. *tartsche*, E. *target*, are borrowed). The remoter history of the cognates is obscure.

zart, adj., 'tender, soft, fragile, nice,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zart*, adj., 'dear, beloved, precious, confidential, fine, beautiful'; unknown to the other OTeut. dialects. Like the properly equiv. *traut*, *zart* appears to be a partic. with the suffix *to-*. Teut. *tar-do*, from Aryan *dr-tó-* (comp. *satt*, *tot*), is most closely related to the Zend partic. *dereta*, 'honoured'; comp. Sans. *d-dr*, 'to direct one's attention to something.' The Teut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *carus*, 'dear.'

Zaser, f., 'fibre, filament,' ModHG. only, unknown to the earlier periods (older ModHG. *zasel*, Swed. *zasem*). Origin obscure.

Zauber, m., 'charm, enchantment, magic,' from MidHG. *zouber* (*zouver*), OHG.

zoubar (*zoufar*), m., 'magic, charm, spell'; comp. Du. *tooveren*, 'to enchant,' Oic. *taufr*, n., 'magic.' For the meaning, the corresponding AS. *teafor*, 'vermilion,' is important; hence *Zauber* is perhaps lit. 'illusion by means of colour'; others suppose that the runes were marked with vermilion, so that *Zauber* would mean lit. 'secret or magic writing.' No cognates of the specifically Teut. *taufro-*, *taubra-* (Aryan root *dāp*, not *dābh*), have been found.

zaudern, vb., 'to hesitate, delay, procrastinate,' allied to MidHG. (MidG.) *zūwen* (**zūvern*), wk. vb., 'to draw,' which seems like *zēgrn*, to be connected with *zēhen*.

Zaum, m., 'bridle, rein,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zoum*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *tōm*, Du. *toom*, Oic. *taumr*, 'bridle, rein.' The meaning makes it probable that the word is derived from the Teut. root *tug*, *tuh*, 'to draw' (*taumo-* for **taugmo-*, Aryan *doukmo-*; comp. *Ṛaum*); hence *Zaum* is lit. 'drawing strap.'

Zaun, m., 'hedge, fence,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zān*, m.; comp. OSax. *tān*, Du. *tuin*, 'hedge, garden,' AS. *tān*, 'enclosure, place,' E. *town* (also dial. to *tine*, 'to hedge in,' from the equiv. AS. *týnan*), Oic. *tān*, 'enclosure, farm.' Teut. *tā-no-* (*tā-nu-*?) is connected pre-historically with *-dāman* in OKelt. names of places (such as *Augustodānum*, *Lugdānum*); comp. OIr. *dān*, 'citadel, town.'—*Zaunkönig*, m., 'wren,' in MidHG. merely *küniclin*, OHG. *chunīnglī*, n., 'little king.'

zaufen, vb., 'to tease (wool, &c.), tug, pull about,' from MidHG. and OHG. *erzāsen*, OHG. *zirzāsōn*, wk. vb.; comp. MidHG. *zāsach*, 'brambles.' Apart from HG. the Teut. root *tās* (Aryan *dās*), 'to tear to pieces,' does not occur; the comparison with Lat. *dāmus* (from **dāsmus*?), 'bramble,' is uncertain.

Zechē, f., 'rotation (of duties), succession, hotel bill, share in a reckoning (at an inn), drinking party (each paying a share), corporation, guild, club,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēche*, f. (which also means arrangement, association); also in MidHG. *zēchen* (OHG. **zēhhōn*), wk. vb., 'to arrange, prepare, bring about,' also (late), 'to run up a score at an inn.' In OHG. only the word *gizēhōn*, 'to arrange, regulate,' from this stem is found; comp. the allied AS. *teoh-hian* and *teogan* (from **tehhōn*, *tēhwōn*, *tēhōn*), 'to arrange, determine, regulate,' and *teoh* (*hh*), 'company, troop.' A Teut. root

tēhw, *tēyw* (*tēw*), is indicated by Goth. *gatēwjan*, 'to ordain,' *tēwa*, 'order,' *tēwi*, 'troop of fifty men.' These imply a pre-Teut. root *dēq*, 'to arrange, regulate' (to which Gr. *δέεινον*, 'meal,' for *deqnom*?, is allied). The numerous senses in MidHG. may be easily deduced from the primary meaning.

Zēcke, f., 'tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēcke*, m. and f.; corresponding to Du. *teek*, AS. **tīca* (*tīcia* is misspelt for *tīica*), E. *tike*, *tick*. From the old West Teut. *tīko*, *tikko*, are derived the equiv. Ital. *zecca*, Fr. *tigue*. Aryan *digh-* is indicated by Armen. *tiz*, 'tick,' which is probably primit. allied to the Teut. cognates.

Zēder, f., 'cedar,' from MidHG. *zēder* (*cēder*), m.; from Gr.-Lat. *cedrus* (OHG. *cēdarboum*).

Zēh, m. and f., 'toe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēhe*, OHG. *zēha*, f.; corresponding to Du. *teen*, AS. *tāhæ*, *tā*, E. *toe*, and the equiv. Oic. *tā*. Beside the base *tāhōn*, *tāhwōn* (Bav. *zēhen* and Swab. *zāichen*), assumed by these forms, MidHG. and LG. dialects prove the existence of a variant *tāwōn* (from *taigwōn*, *tāhwōn*); Swiss and MidRhen. *zēb*, *zēbe*, Franc. and Henneberg. *zēwe*, Thuring. *zīwe*. Pre-Teut. *daigā-n*, 'toe,' is usually connected with Gr. *δάκτυλος* (Lat. *digitus*?), 'finger,' which, on account of the sounds, is, however, improbable, especially as the Teut. word is always used in the sense of 'toe.'

zēhn, num., 'ten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēhen*, (*zēn*), OHG. *zēhan*; corresponding to OSax. *tēhan*, Du. *tien*, AS. *týn*, E. *ten*, Goth. *taihun*; common to Aryan in the form *dekn*; comp. Sans. *dāśan*, Gr. *δέκα*, Lat. *decem*, and OSlov. *desęti*.—*zēhufe*, adj., 'tenth,' from MidHG. *zēhende* (*zēnde*), OHG. *zēhando*; as subst. 'a tenth, tithe.'—*Zēhnfel*, see *Zēil*. Comp. also *zīg*.

zēhren, vb., 'to eat and drink, live, waste,' from MidHG. *zērn*, (*verzērn*), 'to consume, use up'; OHG. *firzēran*, str. vb., means only 'to dissolve, destroy, tear' (comp. *Winger*). Corresponding to Goth. *gataūran*, 'to destroy, annihilate,' AS. *tēran*, E. *to tear*; allied to Du. *teren*, 'to consume,' OSax. *farterian*, 'to annihilate,' and also to ModHG. *zēren* and *zergen*. The Teut. str. verbal root *ter*, 'to tear,' corresponds to Gr. *δέρω*, 'to flay,' OSlov. *derā*, 'to tear,' and the Sans. *ter dar*, 'to burst, fly in pieces or asunder.'

Zēichen, n., 'sign, mark, token, signal,

symptom, indication,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zeichnen*, OHG. *zeihhan*, n.; corresponding to OSax. *tēkan*, Du. *teeken*, AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, and the equiv. Goth. *taiķnns*. A derivative of the Aryan root *dīg*, *dīk*, which appears also in *zeihen* and *zeigen*; this root with *k* is contained further in AS. *tūccan*, E. *to teach* (comp. the *g* of Lat. *dignus*, *prodigium*, and of Gr. *δείγμα*).—Der. **zeichnen**, vb., 'to mark, draw, delineate,' from MidHG. *zeichnen*, OHG. *zeihhanen*; lit. 'to furnish with marks.'

Zeidler, m., 'keeper of bees,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zidelere*, OHG. *zidalēri*, m.; a derivative of OHG. *zidal*, MidHG. *zidel*-, espec. in the compound *zidalweida*, MidHG. *zidelweide*, 'forest in which bees are kept.' This *zidal* (pre-HG. **tlplo* probably appears also in LG. *tielbār*, 'honey-bear') does not occur in any other OTeut. dialect, but it is not necessary on that account to assume a foreign origin for the word. The word is supposed to have come from Slav. territory, where the keeping of bees is widely spread, being based on OSlov. *bīčela*, 'keeper of bees' (comp. *čebučfen*); but this derivation is not quite probable. Its connection with *Seibelfaß* (MidHG. *zidel*-, *zidelbast*) and *Zeiland* is equally uncertain.

zeigen, 'to show, point out, demonstrate,' from MidHG. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigēn*, str. vb., 'to show, indicate'; a specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. str. verbal root *tīh*, ModHG. *zeihen*. The latter comes from MidHG. *zīhen*, str. vb., 'to accuse of, depose concerning,' OHG. *zīhan*, 'to accuse'; also ModHG. *verzeihen*, 'to pardon,' MidHG. *verzīhen*, OHG. *firzīhan*, 'to deny, refuse pardon.' Based on the Aryan str. verbal root *dik* (for *dig* see *Zeichen*); comp. Sans. *dic*, 'to exhibit, produce, direct to,' Gr. *δεικνυμι*, 'to show,' Lat. *dico*, 'to say.' The primary meaning of the root is preserved by *Zeichen* and *zeigen*, as well as by Goth. *gateihan*, 'to announce, narrate, proclaim, say'; comp. the compounds OSax. *astīhan*, AS. *ofstēn*, 'to deny.' In HG. the word seems to have acquired a legal sense (comp. Lat. *causidicus iudex*); comp. *Zeugniß*.

Zeiland, m., 'spurge laurel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zīlant*; scarcely allied to MidHG. *zīl*, 'briar'; more probably connected with *Seibelfaß*. Comp. *Zeidler*.

Zeile, f., 'line, row, rank,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zīle*, OHG. *zīla*, f. (late MidHG.

also 'lane'). A specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. root *tī*, from which *Zeit* and *Zeit* are also derived.

Zeifig, m., 'siskin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zīsec*, usually *zīse*, f. Borrowed, like *Stieglitz* and *Kiebitz*, from Slav. (Pol. *czyż*, Bohem. *čížek*), whence also LG. *ziseke*, *sieske*, Du. *sijse*, E. *siskin*, Dan. *sisgen*, Swed. *siska*.

Zeit, f., 'time, epoch, period, tense,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zit*, f. and n. (OHG. *zīt*, n.); corresponding to OSax. *tīd*, Du. *tijd*, AS. *tīd*, E. *tide* (comp. Du. *tij*, which is also used of the flow of the sea). The root of Teut. *tī-di*-, 'time,' is *tī*-, as is proved by the equiv. OIc. *tīme*, AS. *tīma*, E. *time* (comp. Goth. *hveila* under *Weite*). A corresponding Aryan root *dī* is presupposed by Sans. *a-dīti*, 'unlimited in time and space, unending, endless' (the name of the goddess Aditi). Other Teut. derivatives of the same root are *Zeile* and *Zeit*, which also point to the 'limitless in time or space.'—**Zeifose**, f., 'meadow saffron,' from MidHG. *zīlōse*, OHG. *zīlōsa*; the name of the plant is due to the fact that it does not bloom at the ordinary period of flowering plants.—**Zeifung**, f., 'newspaper, gazette,' from late MidHG. *zītunge*, 'information, news'; comp. Du. *tijding*, E. *tidings*, OIc. *tīdende*, 'tidings.' The evolution of the meaning from the stem of *Zeit* is not quite clear; comp., however, E. *to betide*.

Zelle, f., 'cell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēlle*; formed from Lat. *cella* (comp. *Keller*).

Zelt, n., 'tent, pavilion, awning,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēlt* (more frequently *gezēlt*), OHG. *zēlt* (usually *gizēlt*), n. A common Teut. word; comp. AS. *gēteld*, 'tent, pavilion, cover' (hence E. *tili*), OIc. *tjald*, 'curtain, tent,' from OTeut., Fr. *taudis*, 'hut' (Span. and Port. *tollo*, 'tent?'), is derived; OFr. *taudir*, 'to cover,' points to the AS. str. vb. *betīldan*, 'to cover, cover over' (E. and Du. *tent* is based upon Fr. *tente*; comp. Ital. *tenda*, from Lat. *tendere*). Hence the evolution of meaning of *Zelt* may be easily understood from a Teut. root *teld*, 'to spread out covers.' The following word is allied.

Zelte, m., 'cake, tablet, lozenge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zēlte*, OHG. *zēlto*, m. Perhaps derived from the Teut. root *teld*, 'to spread out' (see the preceding word). Comp. *Fladen* for the meaning.

Zelfer, m., 'palfrey, ambling pace,' from

the equiv. MidHG. *zelter*, OHG. *zeltari*, m. Lit. 'a horse that goes at a gentle pace'; allied to Bav. and MidHG. *zelt*, m., 'amble, gentle pace,' Du. *telganger*, 'ambler.' To this AS. *tealtrian*, 'to totter,' is probably allied.

Zent: in *Zentgericht*, n., 'criminal court or jurisdiction'; *graf*, m., 'judge of a criminal court,' from MidHG. *zēnte*, f., 'district, consisting properly of 100 communities'; comp. Ital. *cinta*, MidLat. *centa*, 'district.'

Zentner, m., 'hundredweight,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zētenære*, m. Formed from MidLat. *centenarius* (Da. *centenaar*); in Fr., however, *quintal*, Ital. *quintale* (and *cantaro* ?).

Scepter, m. and n., 'sceptre,' from MidHG. *zēpter*, m. and n., which is again derived from Gr.-Lat. *sceptrum*.

zer-, prefix from MidHG. *zer-* (MidG. *zur-* and *zu-*), OHG. *zîr-*, *zar-*, *zur-*; a common West Teut. verbal prefix, meaning 'asunder'; comp. OSax. *ti*, AS. *tô*. In Goth. only *twis-* occurs as a verbal prefix in *twisandan*, 'to separate'; the nominal Goth. prefix *tuz-* (OHG. *zûr-*, Oic. *tor-*) corresponds to Gr. *δυσ-*, Sans. *duṣ*, 'bad, difficult.'

zergeren, vb., 'to torment, tease, vex'; ModHG. only. It may be identical with MidHG. *zern* (and *zergen*), OHG. *zerian* (see *zehen*); yet Du. *tergen*, AS. *tergan*, 'to tug, tease, worry' (E. *to tarry*), point to a Goth. **targian*, which with Russ. *dergati*, 'to tear, tug,' indicate an Aryan root *drgh* (comp. *trâge*).

zerren, vb., 'to tug, tease, worry,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zerren*, wk. vb., 'to tear, cleave'; from the same root as *zehen*.

zerrüffen, see *rütteln*, *rüttsen*.

zerfchellen, vb., 'to shatter, shiver,' from MidHG. *zerschellen*, str. vb., 'to fly to pieces,' lit. 'to burst with a loud noise.' **zerstreut**, adj., 'scattered, dispersed'; first formed in the last cent. from Fr. *distrait*.

zertrümmern, vb., 'to destroy, shatter, lay in ruins,' formed from ModHG. *Trümmer*, 'fragments, ruins'; in MidHG. *zerdrumen*, 'to hew to pieces,' from MidHG. *drum*, 'piece, splinter.'

zeter, interj. (espec. in *Zetergeschrei*, 'cry of murder, loud outcry,' from MidHG. *zētergeschreie*), from the equiv. MidHG. *zēter* (*zētter*), 'cry for help, of lamentation, or of astonishment'; not recorded elsewhere.

Zettel, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *zettel*, m., 'design or warp of a fabric'; allied to MidHG. and OHG. *zetten*, 'to scatter, spread out,' whence ModHG. *verzetten*, 'to disperse, spill.' The early history of the root *tad*, seldom occurring in OTeut., is obscure.—**Zettel**, m., 'note, ticket, playbill, placard,' from MidHG. *zedele* (*zetele*, *zettele*), 'sheet of paper,' is different from the preceding word. It is formed from Ital. *cedola* (Fr. *candle*), 'ticket,' MidLat. *scedula* (Gr. *σχέδη*), 'scrap of paper.'

Zug, n., 'stuff, substance, material, fabric, apparatus, utensils,' from MidHG. *ziuc* (g), m. and n., 'tool, implements, equipment, weapons, baggage, stuff, testimony, proof, witness'; OHG. *giziug*, m. and n., 'equipment, implements' (hence ModHG. *Zughaus*, 'arsenal'). Allied to ModHG.

Zeuge, m., 'witness,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) *ziuge*. Also **zeugen**, vb., 'to produce, beget, bear witness, testify,' from MidHG. *ziugen*, 'to beget, prepare, procure, acquire, bear witness, prove,' OHG. *giziugôn*, 'to attest, show.' All the cognates are derived from the Teut. root *tuh* (see *ziehen*), which in a few derivatives appears in the sense of 'to produce, beget'; comp. AS. *team*, 'descendants' (to which E. *to teem* is allied), Du. *toom*, 'brood.' From the same root the meaning 'to attest, show,' (OHG. *giziugôn*), lit. 'to be put on judicial record,' must be derived.

Zicke, f., 'kid,' from MidHG. *zickeln*, OHG. *zicchi*, *zickin* (for the suffix *-in*, see *Schwein*), n.; corresponding to AS. *tiçcen*. A diminutive of Teut. *tigô*, 'she-goat.' Comp. *Stige*.

Zickzack, m. and n., 'zigzag,' ModHG. only; a recent form from *Zack*.

Zieche, f., 'cover of a feather-bed, tick,' from MidHG. *zieche*, OHG. *ziachha*, f., 'coverlet, pillow-case'; corresponding to Du. *tijk*, E. *tick*. Lat.-Gr. *thēca*, whence also Fr. *taie*, 'pillow-case,' as well as OIr. *tiach*, 'tick,' was adopted in HG. contemporaneously with *Rissen* and *Pfühl*, hence *thēca* was permutated to *ziachha*.

Siege, f., 'she-goat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zige*, OHG. *ziga*, f.; a Franc. word, which in the MidHG. period passed also into LG. In UpG., *Steiß*, with which *Siege* is probably connected etymologically; for Goth. *gait-*, 'goat,' may have had a graded variant **gildô*-, by metathesis **tigô*-. The latter form must also have been current

in pre-historic times, as is proved by the AS. diminut. *tiččen*, equiv. to OHG. *zicchi* (see *Zife*), and the form *kittin*, obtained by metathesis, equiv. to OHG. *chizzi*. In East MidG. *ſitte* and *ſippe* are used for *Ziege*; in Alem. and Bav. and in Thuring. *Ziege* is the current term.

Ziegel, m., 'brick, tile,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziegel*, OHG. *ziagal*, m. The word was borrowed in the pre-HG. period, perhaps contemporaneously with *Mauer*, *Pfeſten*, *Spiegel*, and *Spieſer*, from Lat. *tégula*, whence also the Romance cognates, Ital. *teggia*, *tegola*, Fr. *tuile*; from the same source are derived Du. *tegehel*, *tegel*, AS. *tigel*, E. *tile*. *Ziegel* is not a cognate, but a genuine Teut. word, although Lat. *tegula* and its Romance forms may be used in the sense of *Ziegel*.

ziehen, vb., 'to draw, pull, march,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziehen*, OHG. *ziohan*; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. *tiuhan*, OSax. *tiohan*, AS. *teon*. The Teut. verbal root *tuh* (*tug*) corresponds to an Aryan root *duk*, which has been preserved in Lat. *dūco*, 'to lead.' From the same root the cognates of *Zaum*, *Зѹгъ*, *Зѹгѣ* (*Зѹгъ*), and the (properly) LG. *Zau*, n., are derived.

Ziel, n., 'limit, aim, goal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zil*, n. Allied to Goth. *tils*, *gatils*, 'suitable, fit,' and *gatilón*, 'to aim at, attain,' OHG. *zilón*, 'to make haste,' AS. *tilian*, 'to be zealous, till' (E. *to till*), Du. *telen*, 'to produce, create,' OSax. *tilian*, 'to attain.' To the Goth. adj. *tila-*, 'suitable,' the Scand. prep. *til* (whence E. *till*) belongs. Hence the primary meaning of the cognates is 'that which is fixed, definite,' so that it is possible to connect them with the Teut. root *tē* in *Zeile* and *Zeit*.

ziemen, vb., 'to beseem, become, suit,' from MidHG. *zēmen*, OHG. *zēman*, 'to beseem, suit, be adapted, gratify'; corresponding to Goth. *gatiman*, OSax. *tēman*, Du. *betamen*, str. vb., 'to be proper, suit.' It has been suggested under *zāhm* that OHG. *zēman*, 'to suit,' is a deduction from the causative *zāhmen* (see *zāhm* and *Zunft*). Allied to *ziemlich*, adj., 'suitable, moderate, tolerable,' from MidHG. *zimelich*, 'proper, adapted.'

Ziemer, m., 'buttock, hind-quarter' (of animals), 'haunch (of venison),' from the equiv. MidHG. *zimere*, f. Bav. dialectic forms such as *Zem* (*Sen*) and *Zemfen* indi-

cate the Teut. origin of the word; Teut. base *tēmoz-*, *tīmiz-*.

Zier, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *ziere*, OHG. *ziari*, f., 'beauty, magnificence, ornament'; an abstract of the MidHG. adj. *ziere*, OHG. *ziari*, *zēri*, 'precious, splendid, beautiful.' Corresponding to Olc. *tírr*, OSax. and AS. *tír*, m., 'fame, honour' (E. *tire*). The relation of the words is difficult to explain, because the stem vowels (OHG. *ia* not equiv. to AS. *i*) do not correspond. No connection with Lat. *decus*, 'honour' (*decórus*, 'becoming'), is possible.—**Zierat** (*Zierat* is a corruption), m., 'adornment, decoration,' from MidHG. *zierót*, an abstract of MidHG. *ziere* (comp. *Armut* and *Steinob*).—**Zierde**, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *zierde*, OHG. *ziarida*, f., with the meanings of OHG. *ziari*, f. (see *Zier*).

Ziesel, m., 'shrew-mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zisel* (and *zismás*), m.; a corruption of the equiv. Lat. *cisimus*.

Ziestag, see *Dienstag*.

Ziffer, f., 'figure, numeral, cipher,' from late MidHG. (rare), *zifer*, *ziffer*, f.; corresponding to Du. *cijfer*, E. *cipher*, Fr. *chiffre*, 'cipher, secret characters,' Ital. *cifra*, 'secret characters.' Originally 'cipher, nought'; adopted in the European languages from Arab. *casar*, 'nought,' along with the Arabic notation.

zig, suffix for forming the tens, from MidHG. *-zic* (*g*), OHG. *-zug*; comp. *зѹанзѹгъ*. In *dreißig*, from MidHG. *drī-sec*, OHG. *drī-zug*, there appears a different permutation of the *t* of Goth. *tigus*, 'ten'; comp. AS. *-tig*, E. *-ty*. Goth. *tigu-* (from pre-Teut. *dekū-*) is a variant of *taihan*, 'ten.' See *zehu*.

Zimmer, n., 'room, chamber,' from MidHG. *zimber*, OHG. *zimbar*, n., 'timber, wooden building, dwelling, room'; corresponding to OSax. *timbar*, Du. *timmer*, 'room,' AS. *timber*, E. *timber*, Olc. *timbr*. To these are allied Goth. *timrjan*, 'to build up,' OHG. and MidHG. *zimberen*, ModHG. *zimmern*, 'to build.' The primary meaning of the subst. was certainly 'wood for building'; it is primit. allied to Lat. *domus*, Gr. *δομος*, Sans. *dama*, OSlov. *domŕi*, 'house' (lit. 'building of wood'); and also to the root vb. Gr. *δέρω*, 'to build' (*δέμας*, 'bodily frame').

Zimmet, m., 'cinnamon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zimemín*, *zimemént*, OHG. *sinamín*, m.; from MidLat. *cinamónum*.

(Gr. *κίτταρον*). For the Romance term see *Kanel*.

zimperlich, adj., 'prim, prudish, affected,' a MidG. form for the genuine UpG. *zimperfrið*; comp. MidDu. *zimperlige*, usually *simpellje*, equiv. to Dan., Norw., and Swed. dial. *simper*, *semper*, 'fastidious,' E. to *simper*.

Zindel, m., 'light taffeta,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zindäl*, *zëndäl*; from MidLat. *cedalium* (Gr. *σάβδον*, 'fine linen,' lit. 'Indian stuff'), whence Ital. *zendado*, and *zendale*.

Zingel, m., 'stone wall, palisade,' from MidHG. *zingel*, m., 'rampart,' whence ModHG. *umzingeln*, 'to encircle, surround' (MidHG. *zingeln*, 'to make an entrenchment'), formed like Lat. *cingulus*, *cingere*.

Zink, n. and m., 'zinc,' ModHG. only; certainly connected with *Zim*. It has been thought that *Zim*, 'tin,' when borrowed by Slav. was extended by a Slav. suffix *k*, with which as *zink* it passed again into Ger. (whence Fr. *zinc*). Other etymologists assume a connection with the following word, because tin when melting forms spikes (*Zinsen*).

Zinken, m., 'spike, prong,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zinke*, OHG. *zinko*, m. How the equiv. MidHG. *zint*, OIc. *tindr*, and ModHG. *Zaft* are connected with this word is not clear. Late MidHG. *zinke* (and *zint*), as a designation of a wind instrument (cornet), has been preserved in ModHG.

Zinn, n., 'tin,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zīn*, n.; corresponding to Du., AS., E., and OIc. *tin*; a common Teut. term which has no cognates in the allied languages (Ir. *tinne* seems to be borrowed). Lat. *stannum* is the source of Fr. *étain*, Ital. *stagno*, but not of the Teut. words.

Zinne, f., 'pinnacle, battlement,' from MidHG. *zinne*, OHG. *zinna*, f., 'upper part of a wall with openings or embrasures.' On account of the meaning it is probably not connected with *Zahn*; MidHG. *zint* (see *Zinse*), 'point, peak' (OHG. *zinna*, from **tinjōn* for **tindjōn* ?), is more nearly allied. See *Zahn*.

Zinnober, m., 'cinnabar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zinober*, m.; formed from Lat.-Gr. *κιννάβαρι*, whence also Fr. *cinnabre*.

Zins, m., 'tribute, rent, (plur.) interest,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zins*, m., 'duty, tribute.' Borrowed during the OHG. period (comp. *struz*) from Lat. *census* (Ital. *censo*), 'census, tax.' The HG. word passed in the form *tins* into OSax.; in Du., *eijns*.

Zipfel, m., 'tip, point, peak, lappet,' from MidHG. *zipfel* (*zipf*), m., 'pointed end, peak'; allied to E. and Du. *tip*. *Zapfen* is the only primit. cognate word in Teut. (*Zopf* has no connection with *Zipfel*).

Zipperlein, n., 'gout,' from late MidHG. (rare) *zipperlin*, 'gout in the feet'; allied to MidHG. *zippertrit*, 'tripping step.' *Zippeln* is an onomat. imitation of *zappeln*.

Zirbel, f., in *Zirbeldrüse*, f., 'pineal gland,' from MidHG. *zirbel*, in *zirbelwint*, 'whirlwind'; allied to MidHG. *zirben*, 'to move in a circle, whirl,' OHG. *zerben*, AS. *tearflian*, 'to turn.' The Teut. root *turb*, 'to whirl,' cannot be traced farther back.

Zirkel, m., 'circle, circuit, company, society,' from MidHG. *zirkel*, OHG. *zirkil*, m., 'circle,' which is again derived from Lat. *circulus* (Ital. *circolo*, Fr. *cercle*), 'circle,' MidHG. and OHG. *zirc*, 'circle,' from Lat. *circus* (Ital. *circo*).

zirpen, vb., 'to chirp,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatop. form. So too *zischeln*, vb., 'to whisper,' and *zischen*, vb., 'to hiss, whizz'; ModHG. only; in MidHG., *zispezen*, n., 'hissing.'

Zistag, see *Diebstag*.

Zither, **Cithar**, f., 'guitar, zither'; formed like the equiv. OHG. *cithara*, *zitera*, f., from the equiv. Lat. *cithara*. MidHG. has only *zitble*, f., 'zither,' from OFr. *citole*, which, like Ital. *clera*, comes from Lat. *cithara*. Ital. and Span. *guitarra*, whence Fr. *guitare*, ModHG. *Guitarr*, 'guitar,' is, on the other hand, derived from Gr. *κithάρα*.

Zitrone, **Citron**, f., 'citron,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *citron*, which is borrowed from Lat.-Gr. *κίτρον*. The origin of the latter word (the East ?) is unknown.

Ziffer, **Ziefer**, f., 'thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zieler*, OHG. *ziotar*, *zieter*, m. and n. The latter can hardly represent **ziotar* (allied to *ziehen*) on account of AS. *teóder*, E. *tether*, OIc. *tjóðr*, 'rope.' The unintelligible ModHG. word was popularly, but wrongly, connected with *zittern* (dial. *Zetter*, *Zittertange*).

Zitteroch, m., 'herpetic eruption,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziteroch*, OHG. *zitaroh* (*hh*), m. (*tr* remains unpermutated as in *zittern*); corresponding to AS. *tēter*, E. *tetter*, *to tetter*. Allied in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. *dadrū*, *dadrūka*, 'cutaneous eruption,' Lith. *dedervine*, 'tether, scab,' and Lat. *derbrosus* (from *derdrosus* ?). AS. *tēter* is based like Sans. *dadrū* on an Aryan

de-dru-, a reduplicated form (like *Viber*); OHG. *zittaroh* is borrowed from it.

zittern, vb., 'to tremble, shake, quiver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zittern*, *zittern*, OHG. *zitarôn*, wk. vb.; corresponding to OIc. *titra*, 'to twinkle, wink, tremble' (old *tr* remains unpermuted in HG.; comp. bitter, *Splitter*, and *treu*). *Zittern* is one of the few Teut. vbs. which have a reduplicated present (see *bēten*). From the implied primit. Teut. **ti-trô-mi* the transition to the weak *ô* conjugation is easily understood, just as the change of Teut. **ri-rai-mi*, 'I tremble' (comp. Goth. *reiran*, 'to shake,' from an Aryan root *rai-*), to the similarly sounding weak *ai* conjugation. In the non-Teut. languages no cognates of *zittern* have been found (Aryan root *drā*?). The G. word was adopted by Dan.; comp. Dan. *zittre*, 'to shake.'

Zitwer, m., 'zooary,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zitwar*, *zitwan*, OHG. *citawar*, *zitwar*, m.; from MidLat. *zeduarium*, the source of which is Arab. *zedwār*. The zooary was introduced into European medical science by the Arabs (comp. also Ital. *zettovario*, Fr. *zédovaire*, E. *zooary*).

Zitz, **Zitz**, m., 'chintz,' from the equiv. Du. *sits*, *chits*, E. *chintz*. The ultimate source of the word is Bengali *chits*, 'variegated cotton.'

Zitze, f., 'nipple, teat,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) *zitze*, f.; comp. the corresponding LG. *titte*, f., Du. *tet*, f., AS. *tit*, m. (plur. *tittas*), E. *teat*, Swiss *tisse*, 'teat.' The usual word for 'teat' in OHG. is *tutta*, *tuta*, f., *tutto*, *tuto*, m.; MidHG. *tutte*, *tute*, f., *tütal*, n.; comp. *Züttel*. In Romance occur the cognate words—Ital. *tetta*, *zizza*, *zezzola*, 'teat,' Fr. *tette*, f., *teton*, *tétin*, m., 'nipple,' Span. *teta*, as well as Ital. *tettare*, Span. *tetar*, Fr. *teter*, 'to suck'; the double forms with *t* and *z* imply that these words were borrowed from Teut.

Zobel, m., 'sable (*Mustella zibellina*), sable-fur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zobel*, m.; borrowed from Russ. *sobol* (comp. Dan. *zobel*). From the same source are derived MidLat. *sabellum* (OFr. *sable*, E. *sable*) and *sabellinus*, whence Ital. *zibellino*, Span. *zebellina*, Fr. *zibeline*.

Zober, see *Zußer*.

Zose, f., 'maid, waiting-woman,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. *zâfen* (*zâfen*), 'to draw, arrange suitably, nurse, adorn'; *zâfe*, f., 'ornament'; hence *Zofe*, lit. 'adorning maid.'

zögern, vb., 'to linger, loiter, defer,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. *zogen*, OHG. *zogôn*, 'to tug, draw, go, defer, retard.' An intensive form of *zichen*; comp. OIc. *toga*, E. *to tug*. For the development of meaning comp. further ModHG. dial. *zögern*, 'to wander aimlessly.'

Zögling, m., 'pupil,' ModHG. only; formed with the suffix *-ling* from MidHG. **zoge*, 'guide, leader,' in *magezoge*, 'tutor,' OHG. *magazogo*, 'paedagogus' (see *ῥηγογ*); allied to *zichen*.

Zoll (1.), m., 'inch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zol*, m. and f., which is probably identical with MidHG. *zol*, m., 'cylindrical piece, log'; comp. MidHG. *iszolle*, 'icicle.'

Zoll (2.), m., 'duty, toll, dues,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zol*, m., 'custom-house, toll, duty'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. and AS. *tol*, E. *toll*, Du. *tol*, OIc. *toltr*. Usually regarded as borrowed from MidLat. *telonium*, Gr. *τελώνιον*, 'custom-house, toll.' The Ger. words are, however, in spite of the lack of a Goth. **tull*s (for which *mōta* occurs; comp. *Mauf*), so old, and correspond so closely, that they must be regarded as of genuine Teut. origin. *Zoll* is connected with the root *tal* (appearing in *jähsten* and *Zahl*), of which it is an old partic. in *no-* (*ll* from *ln*), and hence it signified originally 'that which is counted.'—Derivative **Zöllner**, m., 'collector,' receiver of customs,' from MidHG. *zolnære*, *zolner*, OHG. *zollandri*, *zolneri*, m. Corresponding to AS. *tolnere*, *tollere*, E. *toller*, Du. *tollenaar*, OFris. *tolner*, Dan. *tolder*; comp. OSax. *tolna*, 'toll.'

Zone, f., 'zone,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat.-Gr. *ζώνη*.

Zopf, m., '(long) plait of hair, pigtail, cue, tuft,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zoppf*, m., 'end, peak, cue.' Corresponding to LG. *topp*, Du. *top*, 'end, peak,' AS. and E. *top* (MidE. variant *tuft*), OIc. *toppr*, 'tuft of hair,' OFris. *top*, 'tuft,' Swed. *topp*, Dan. *top*, 'point, end, cue.' A common Teut. word, by chance not recorded in Goth. The lit. meaning seems to be 'projecting end'; hence *ῥεϋ* orig. 'points of the hair when tied together' (comp. *ῥαψεν* and *ῥεϋ*). The value attached even in the Middle Ages to long plaits of hair as an element of female beauty is attested especially by the fact that the Swab. and Aleman. women when taking an oath held their plaits in their hands. Among the Teutons, to cut a person's hair was to brand

him with infamy. From Teut. are derived the Romance cognates, OFr. *top*, 'tuft of hair,' Span. *tope*, 'end,' Ital. *toppo*, ModFr. *toupet*, 'tuft, lock of hair.' No cognate terms are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Zores, Zorus, m., 'confusion,' ModHG. only, from Jewish *zores*, 'oppression.'

Zorn, m., 'anger, wrath, passion,' from MidHG. *zorn*, m., OHG. *zorn*, n., 'violent indignation, fury, insult, dispute'; corresponding to OSax. *turn*, n., 'indignation,' AS. *turn*, n., 'anger, insult,' Du. *toorn*, m., 'anger' (*turn*, 'push, fight'); in Goth. by chance not recorded. It is an old partic. in *no-* from the root *tar*, 'to tear' (Goth. *ga-tairan*, OHG. *zëran*, 'to tear to pieces, destroy'); hence *Zern* meant lit. 'rending of the mind'! Yet note Lith. *durnas*, 'mad, angry, insufferable,' and *durnùti*, 'to rage.'

Zote, f., 'obscenity,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin, but certainly a loan-word. It is most probably connected with Fr. *sotie*, *sottie*, 'obscene farce' (in the carnival plays obscenity is the main element), Fr. *sottise*, 'abusive language, indecency,' from Fr. *sot*, 'blockhead,' Span. and Port. *zote*, 'booby.' With these are connected Ital. *zotico*, 'coarse, uncouth' (comp. Ital. *zotichezza*, 'coarseness,' *zoticaccio*, 'uncouth, clownish'; they are not derived from Lat. *exoticus* (Lat. *x* is never equiv. to Rom. *z*). Comp. further AS. and E. *sot*, Du. *sot*, and Ir. *suthan*, 'blockhead,' *sotaire*, 'fop.'

Zotte (1.), **Zottel**, f., 'lock, tuft, tangle,' from MidHG. *zote*, *zotte*, m. and f., 'tuft of hair,' OHG. *zotta*, *zata*, *zota*, f., *zotto*, m., 'mane, comb (of birds), tuft.' MidHG. *zotte* is normally permutated from *toddön-*; comp. Oic. *todde*, m., 'tuft, bit, tod (weight for wool),' E. *tod*, Du. *todde*, 'rags, tatters'; also Dan. *tot*, 'tuft of hair, tangle,' Du. *toot*, 'hair-net'?. Nothing more definite can be ascertained concerning the early history of the word. From Ger. are derived the Ital. words *zazza*, *zazzera*, 'long hair,' and *tattera*, 'rubbish, trash' (perhaps also Ital. *zatter*, *zattera*, Span. *zata*, *zatará*, 'raft.'

Zotte (2.), f., dial., 'spout of a vessel,' equiv. to Du. *tuit*, 'pipe' (see *Düte*).

zoffeln, vb., 'to move clumsily, shuffle along,' from MidHG. *zoten*, 'to walk slowly, saunter'; comp. E. *tottle*, *toddle*, *totter*; allied to *Zotte* (1).

zu, prep., 'to, in addition to, at, in order to'; adv., 'to, towards,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zuo* (MidG. *zû*), OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zû*;

comp. the corresponding OSax. *tô*, Du. *toe*, OFris. *tô*, AS. *tô*, E. *to*; wanting in Oic. and Goth. (for which Scand. *tíl* and Goth. *du* occur). It corresponds in non-Teut. to Lith. *da-*, OIr. *do*, as well as to Zend *-da*, Gr. *-de*, and Lat. *-do*, which are used enclitically.

Zuber, Zoher, m., 'tub,' from MidHG. *zuber*, *zoher*, OHG. *zubar*, n., 'vessel'; probably allied primit. to MidE. *tubbe*, E. *tub*, Du. *tobbe*, LG. *tubbe* and *töver*. In OHG. also *zwibar*, which compared with OHG. *einbar* (see *Çimer*) is regarded as a 'vessel with two handles,' and is connected in form with Gr. *δίφρος* (from *dwi*, 'two,' and root *φερ*).

Zubufe, f., 'additional contribution,' from late MidHG. *zuobuoze*, f., *zuobuo3*, m., 'supplement'; comp. *Zuße*.

Zucht, f., 'breeding, rearing, breed, brood, education, discipline,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zucht*, f., 'marching, expedition; education, discipline; culture, propriety; that which is trained, cultivated; posterity.' A verbal abstract of *ziehen* (comp. *Zucht* from *ziehen*); corresponding to LG. and Du. *tucht*, AS. *tyht*, Dan. *tugt*, Goth. **taúhts* (in *ustauhts*, 'completion').—Derivatives—**züchten**, vb., 'to breed, cultivate, bring up, discipline,' from MidHG. *zühten*, OHG. *zuhten*, *zühtôn*, 'to train up.'—**züchtig**, adj., 'modest, bashful, discreet,' from MidHG. *zühtec*, OHG. *zühtig*, 'well bred, polite; punitive; pregnant.'—**züchfigen**, vb., 'to chastise, correct, punish,' from MidHG. *zühtegen*, 'to punish.'

Zuck, m., 'twitch, start, shrug,' from MidHG. *zuc* (gen. *zuckes*), m., 'quick marching, jerk.' Allied to **zucken**, **zücken**, vb., 'to move convulsively, start, jerk, tug,' from MidHG. *zucken*, *zücken*, OHG. *zucchen*, *zucken*, 'to march quickly, snatch away, jerk, tug'; intensive form of *ziehen*. Hence the ModHG. compounds *entzücken*, *verzücken* (MidHG. *enzücken*, *verzücken*), signified orig. 'to snatch away, transport in spirit.' From the base *tukkôn* is derived Fr. *toucher*, Ital. *toccare*.

Zucker, m., 'sugar,' from the corresponding MidHG. *zucker*, *zucker*, m. (OHG. *zucura*, once only); comp. the corresponding Du. *suiker*, MidE. *sucre*, E. *sugar*, Ic. *siylr*, Dan. *sukker*, Swed. *socker*. The word was borrowed from MidLat. *zucara*, which is derived in the first instance from Arab. *sokkar*, *assokhar*; from the same source the Rom. class Fr. *sucre* and Ital. *zucchero* are obtained. Span. *azúcar* was directly adopted

from the Arabs, who cultivated the sugarcane in Spain. Comp. further Lat. *saccharum*, Gr. *σάκχαρ, σάκχαρον*, Pers. *schakar*, Sans. *çarkarâ*, 'granulated sugar,' Prakrit *sakkara*. The primit. source of the word is probably India.—**Zuckerhand**, m., 'sugar-candy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *sucre candi*, Ital. *zucchero candito*, 'crystallised sugar, sugar-candy,' which is derived from Arab. *qand*; the ultimate source of the word is Indian *khand*, 'piece.'

zuerst, adv., 'at first, firstly, in the first place,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ze êrest*, *zêrest*, OHG. *zi êrist*, *zêrist*, 'at first, for the first time'; comp. *erit*.

Zufall, m., 'chance, incident, occurrence, accident,' from late MidHG. *zuoval*, m., 'accident, what happens to a person, receipts'; allied to *fallen*.

zufrieden, adv. and adj., 'contented, satisfied,' ModHG. only; originally only an adv. formed by the combination of the prep. *zu* and the dat. of the subst. *Friede*. Hence the orig. meaning of *zufrieden* is 'in peace, quietly, protection.' In MidHG. *mit vride* (comp. *abhanden*, *beyente*) was the equiv. expression.

Zug, m., 'pull, march, expedition,' from MidHG. *zuc* (gen. *zuges*), OHG. *zug*, m., a verbal abstract of *ziehen* (comp. *Flug* from *fliegen*). Corresponding to the equiv. Du. *teug*, AS. *tyge*, E. *tug*, and Dan. *tog*.

Zugang, m., 'admittance, access,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zuoganc*, m. (see *Gang*).

Zügel, m., 'rein, bridle, check,' from MidHG. *zügel*, *zugel*, m., 'strap, band, rein,' OHG. *zugil*, *zuhil* (*zuol*), m., 'band, cord, rein'; a derivative of *ziehen*. Corresponding to OIc. *tygell*, m., 'strap, cord, rein,' AS. *tygel*, Du. *teugel*, Dan. *tøile*. See also *Zaum*.

zugleich, adv., 'at the same time, together,' ModHG. only, implying MidHG. **ze getliche*, 'in the same manner' (see *gleich*).

zuhand, adv., 'at once, immediately,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zehant*, lit. 'at hand.' In Ger. many adverbial expressions are formed from the word *hand*,—*abhanden*, *vorhanden*, *allerhand*; comp. *zufrieden*.

zuletzt, adv., 'finally, ultimately,' from MidHG. *ze lêzzist*, *ze lêste*, OHG. *zi lêzzist*; comp. *lezt*.

Zülle, f., 'lighter, boat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zülle*, *zulle*; early history obscure. The G. word is related only to the Slav. class, Russ. *čelnû*, Pol. *czoln*, Czech *člun*;

on which side the word was borrowed cannot be ascertained.

Zulp, m., 'sucking mark (on the skin), spot made by sucking,' ModHG. only; allied to *zullen*, 'to suck'; origin obscure. Probably related to Du. *tul*, 'bottle, tippler,' *tullen*, 'to tipple.'

zumal, adv., 'especially, particularly,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ze mâle*, 'at the point of time, forthwith, immediately'; comp. *Mal*.

zünden, vb., 'to take fire, set on fire, kindle,' from MidHG. *ziunden*, 'to set on fire,' OHG. *zunten* (from *zuntjan*), wk. vb., 'to kindle'; also in MidHG. *zunden*, 'to burn, give light,' OHG. *zundên*, 'to be aflame, glow.' Comp. Goth. *tundnan*, 'to be kindled,' *tandjan*, wk. vb., 'to set on fire,' AS. *tyndan*, MidE. *tenden*, E. (dial.) *teend*, *tind*, 'to kindle,' OIc. *tendra*, Swed. *tända*, Dan. *tænde*. MidHG. *zinden*, str. vb., 'to burn, glow,' implies a Goth. str. vb. **tindan*; to this is allied OHG. *zinsilo*, m., *zinsilôd*, 'fomes,' *zinsera*, f., 'censer' (not from Lat. *incensorium*), and *zinsilôn*, 'machinari.' With Goth. *tandjan*, 'to set on fire,' are connected OHG. *zantaro*, MidHG. *zander*, 'glowing coal,' OIc. *tandre*, 'fire.' The Teut. root *tand* (Aryan *dn̥t̥*?, *dn̥dh̥*?), 'to burn,' has no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.—Derivative **Zunder**, **Zundel**, m., 'tinder, touchwood, fuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zunder*, m. and n., OHG. *zuntara*, *zuntra*, f. Comp. LG. *tunder*, Du. *tonder*, AS. *tynder*, E. *tinder*, OIc. *tundr*, Swed. *tunder*, Dan. *tønder*. Forms with *l* also occur; comp. OHG. *zuntil*, MidHG. *zundel*, *ziindel*, m., 'lighter, tinder' (ModHG. proper name *Zündel*), Du. *tondel*. From Teut. is borrowed OFr. *tøndre*, 'tinder.'

Zunft, f., 'guild, corporation, club, sect,' from MidHG. *zunft*, *zumft*, OHG. *zumft*, f., 'propriety, rule, law; society governed by certain rules, union, association, guild'; allied to *zimen*. OHG. *zumft* is derived from *zēman*, 'to be proper,' by means of the *-ti* (Goth. *-bi*), which forms verbal abstracts; for the intrusion of an *f* in the combination *mit*, comp. *Runft*, *Runft*, and *Ramft*. Hence the orig. meaning of *Zunft* is 'suitability, propriety, that which is becoming or according to law.' For the development of meaning comp. *Giste*, derived from LG.

Zunge, f., 'tongue, language,' from MidHG. *zunge*, f., 'tongue, tongue-shaped

piece, language,' OHG. *zunga*, f., 'tongue, domain of a language.' Comp. OSax. *tunga*, LG. *tunge*, Du. *tonge*, OFris. *tunge*, AS. *tunge*, E. *tongue*, OIc. and Swed. *tunga*, Dan. *tunge*, Goth. *tuggô*. In non-Teut. occurs the cognate Lat. *lingua*, which is usually supposed to come from **dingua* (like *lacrima* for *dacrima*, see *zähre*). Teut. *tungôn*, with *Zunge*, is scarcely allied to the Sans. root *danç*, 'to bite, be pointed' (*Zunge* should be lit. 'that which licks'); the relation to Sans. *juhâ*, *jihvâ*, 'tongue,' is uncertain.

zunichte, adv., 'ruined, undone,' in the phrases *zunichte werden*, 'to be ruined,' *zunichte machen*, 'to ruin, destroy,' from MidHG. *ze nihite*, 'to nothing'; see *nicht*.

Zünsler, m., 'pilsner,' ModHG. only; probably allied to OHG. *zinsilo*, 'tinder' (comp. MidHG. *zinden*, 'to burn'), mentioned under *zünden*.

zupfen, vb., 'to pull, pluck,' ModHG. only, earlier ModHG. *zupfen*; denominative from *zopf*; hence *zupfen* means lit. 'to drag by the hair'?

zurecht, adv., 'in order, aright,' from MidHG. *ze rēhte*, OHG. *zi rēhte*, 'aright'; comp. LG. *te rechte* (see *Sticht*).

zürnen, vb., 'to be angry,' from MidHG. *zürnen*, OHG. *zurnen*; denominative from *Zorn*.

zurück, adv., 'back, backwards,' from MidHG. *zerücke* (MidG. *zurücke*), OHG. *zi rucke*, 'backwards, behind one's back'; comp. LG. *terügge*. Allied to *Stücken*; comp. E. *back*.

zusammen, adv., 'together,' from MidHG. *zesamene*, *zesamt*, OHG. *zisamane*, 'together, jointly'; comp. *sammeln*, *samt*.

züsseln, vb., 'to pluck'; probably a derivative of *zausen*, MidHG. *zäsen*.

Zuversicht, f., 'confidence, reliance, conviction,' from MidHG. *zuoversiht* (MidG. *zuvorsiht*), OHG. *zuofirsiht*, f., 'foreseeing, glance into the future, expectation, hope.' Allied, like *Sicht*, to *sehen*.

zuvor, adv., 'before, beforehand, formerly,' from late MidHG. *zuovor*, *zuovorn* (MidG. *zuvor*), 'formerly, beforehand.' Allied, like *bevor*, to *vor*.

zuwege, adv. in *zuwege bringen*, 'to bring out, accomplish,' from MidHG. *ze wēge*, OHG. *zi wēge*, 'on the (right) way.' Comp. *wegen*, adv., and *Weg*.

zuweilen, adv., 'at times, sometimes,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. *under wîlen* or *wîlen*, *wîlent*, 'once, formerly.' Similarly,

ModHG. *bißweilen*, *alßweil*, *weiland*; comp. *weil*.

zuwider, adj. (orig. adv.), 'importunate,' ModHG. only; implying MidHG. **ze wider*, formed in a similar way to ModHG. *zugesen* (MidHG. *zeggene*), lit. 'against'; see *wider*.

zwacken, vb., 'to pinch, tease, cheat,' from MidHG. *zwacken*, 'to pluck, tug'; a graded form of *zwicken*.

zwagen, vb., 'to wash,' see *Zwehle*.

zwang, m., 'compulsion, force, restraint,' from MidHG. *twanc*, *zwanc* (g), m., 'compulsion, distress, oppression' (comp. MidHG. *des libes twanc*, 'tenesmus, constipation'), OHG. *dwang* (g), m., 'distress, contraction, compulsion'; abstract of *zwingen*. Allied to *zwängen*, vb., 'to squeeze, constrain, force,' denomin. of *Zwang*, MidHG. *twengen*, 'to use violence to, squeeze in, oppress,' OHG. *dwengen*, 'to use violence to' (OHG. and MidHG. *zwengen*, *zwengen*, 'to pinch'; comp. MidHG. *zwange*, 'tongs'); see also *zwingen*. A Teut. root *hwenh* (Aryan *twenk*) is implied by OHG. *dähen*, Du. *duwen*, AS. *þýan*, 'to press, oppress' (from **þunhjan*).

zwanzig, num., 'twenty,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zweinzec*, *zwēnzic*, OHG. *zweinzug*; a common West Teut. numeral. Comp. OSax. *twēntig*, LG. and Du. *twintig*, OFris. *twintich*, AS. *twēntig* (from *twēgentig*?), E. *twenty* (see *z19*). The *n* of the first component seems to be a mark of the nom. plur. masc., as in OHG. *zwēn-e*, AS. *twēgen*; see *zwei*.

zwar, adv., 'indeed, truly, of course,' from MidHG. *zwäre*, *ze wære*, 'in truth,' OHG. *zi wære* (MidHG. *wär*, n., 'truth,' an adj. used as a subst.). Connected, like *fürwahr* (MidHG. *vür war*, 'truly'), with *wahr*.

Zweck, m., 'nail, plug; aim, object, design, goal,' from MidHG. *zwēc* (-ches), m., 'nail, plug in the centre of the target; aim, object, design'; comp. *zwaften*, *zwicken*, and *Zwick*. How the ModHG. word (orig. 'nail') acquired its most prevalent meaning 'design' is explained by the MidHG. term, of which the central idea is 'the object aimed at in the target'; other cognates of the MidHG. word are wanting.

zween, num., see *zwei*.

Zwehle, f., 'towel,' from MidHG. *twēhele*, *twēhel*, *dwēhele*, *dwēle*, f. (also *quēhele*, Thuring. *Quähle*), 'drying cloth, towel,' OHG. *dwahila*, *dwēhila*, *dwahilla*.

f., 'towel, napkin, small napkin.' The implied Goth. **þwahljō* (old AS. *thwehlæ*) is a derivative of *þwahl*, 'bath, washing,' and hence signified 'that which belongs to bathing.' The cognates are connected with ModHG. (dial.) *þwagen*, 'to wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. *twahen*, *dwahen*, OHG. *dwahan*; an old common Teut. word for 'to wash.' Comp. Goth. *þwahan*, OSax. *thwahan*, AS. *þweán*, Oic. *þvá*, Dan. *toe*, *tvætte*, Swed. *two*, *tvätta*, 'to wash.' With these are connected Goth. *þwahl*, 'bath,' AS. *þweál*, 'washing,' OHG. *dwahal*, 'bath,' Oic. *þwál*, 'soap,' MidHG. *twuhel*, 'bathing tub.' In the allied Aryan languages only Pruss. *twaxtan*, 'bathing apron,' is cognate; Gr. *τέγγω*, Lat. *tingo*, 'to moisten,' are not connected with it. From OTeut. is derived the Rom. class. Ital. *tovaglia*, Fr. *touaille*, equiv. to E. *towel*.

zwei, num., 'two,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwêne*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n.; OHG. *zwêne*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n.; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. OSax. *twêne*, m., *twô*, *twô*, f., *twêi*, n.; Goth. *twai*, m., *twô*, f., *twá*, n.; AS. *twégen*, m., *twô*, f., *tú*, n.; E. *two*, Du. *twê*, OFris. *twêne*, m., *twô*, f., *twô*, n.; Oic. *twêr*, m., *twær*, f., *tvau*, n.; Swed. *tvá*, Dan. *to*, *tvende*, m., *to*, f., *to*, n. Comp. further *þwanzig* and *þwölft*. Corresponding in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. *dva*, Zend *dva*, Gr. *δύο*; Lat. *duo*, OIr. *dá*, Lith. *dù*, Russ. *dva*. In earlier ModHG. the forms for the different genders were kept separate (*zween*, m., *zwo*, f., *zwei*, n.), until in the 17th cent. the neuter form became the prevalent one. For further cognates see *Zweifel* and *Zweist*.—**zweierlei**, adv. and adj., 'of two kinds, twofold,' from MidHG. *zweier leige*, 'of a double sort'; comp. *zwei*.

Zweifalter, m., 'butterfly,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zweivalter*, m., corrupted from MidHG. *zwalter*, OHG. *zifaltra*, 'butterfly.' See *Falter* and *Schmetterling*.

Zweifel, m., 'doubt, uncertainty,' from MidHG. *zweivel*, m., 'uncertainty, distrust, fickleness, perfidy, despair,' OHG. *zweifal*, m., 'uncertainty, apprehension, despair.' Comp. Goth. *twēifls*, m., 'doubt,' OSax. *twifal*, Du. *twijfel*. The following forms also occur, OHG. *zwifo*, *zwêho*, m., 'doubt' (equiv. to OSax. *twêho*, AS. *twêht*, 'doubt'), and Oic. *tjja* (base *twiwjón*), 'doubt.' All are based on a pre-Teut. *dwetiq* (*dwēp*), 'to doubt.'—Allied to **zweifeln**, vb., 'to doubt, suspect,' from MidHG. *zwivclen*, OHG. *zwifalôn*, 'to waver, doubt'; comp. OSax.

twiflôn, 'to waver,' Dan. *tvivle*, Du. *twijfelen*, 'to doubt.' These cognates are unquestionably connected with *zwei* (comp. Gr. *δοῦν*, 'doubt,' Sans. *द्वया*, 'falseness'); the formation of the noun is, however, not clear (see *Zweig* and *zwie*).

Zweig, m., 'branch, bough, twig,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwic* (-ges), n. and m., OHG. *zwig*, m.; corresponding to AS. *twig*, E. *twig*, Du. *twijg*; also in MidHG. and OHG. *zwl* (gen. *zwies*), n. The *g* is probably evolved from *j*, and *zwl*, gen. *zwiges*, may be traced back to a nom. *zwig*. The AS. form *twig* is implied by the acc. plur. *twigu* (*twijgu*). Yet the primary forms cannot be ascertained with certainty, hence it is not quite clear how *Zweig* is connected with the numeral *zwei* (*Zweig*, lit. 'a division into two parts'?).

zweite, ordin. of *zwei*, 'second,' a ModHG. form. The form in MidHG. is *ander*, OHG. *andar*, 'the other'; see *anbr*.

Zwerch, 'athwart, across,' in compounds such as *Zwerchfell*, 'diaphragm,' *Zwerchspeife*, 'fife,' *Zwerchschiff*, 'knapsack, wallet,' from MidHG. *twêrch*, *dwêrch* (also *quêrch*), adj., 'oblique, reversed, athwart,' OHG. *dwêrah*, *twêrh*, 'oblique, athwart.' Corresponding to AS. *þweorh*, 'perverse,' Goth. *þwairhs*, 'angry' (*þwairhei*, f., 'anger, dispute'), Du. *dwars*, Dan. *tværs*, *tvært*, 'athwart.' With these is also connected ModHG. *überzwerch*, adj. and adv., 'across, athwart, crosswise' (MidHG. *über twêrch*, *uber zwêrch*). The same Aryan root *twerk* appears also perhaps in AS. *þurh*, 'through' (see *durh*). Beside *twêrh*, the MidHG. and OHG. variant *twêr*, 'oblique, athwart,' occurs (in MidHG. also *quêr*; see *quer*), Oic. *þwerr*, 'athwart, impeding.' Teut. *þwerhuo*-points to an Aryan root *twerk*, with which Lat. *torqueo* is connected.

Zwerg, m., 'dwarf, pigmy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *twêrc*(g), *gchwêrc* (also *querch*, *zwêrch*), OHG. *twêrg*, m.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. *dwerg*, AS. *dwœorh*, E. *dwarf*, Oic. *dwerg*, m., Swed. and Dan. *dwerg*. The Teut. base is *dwergo*-, which is perhaps also connected with the Teut. root *drug*, 'to deceive'; hence *Zwerg* means lit. 'phantom, illusion'.

Zweifche, *Quetsche*, f., 'damson'; ModHG. only; a difficult word to explain. Bav. *zwêßen*, *zwêßpen*, Swiss *zwetsche*, Austr. *zwespen*, Thur. and East MidG. *quatsche*, seem to be related like *quer* and *Zwerch*, *quängel* and *zwingen*, so that we must perhaps assume

an initial *tw*. Since damsons were orig. obtained from Damascus (the Crusaders are said to have introduced them into Europe; comp. E. *damask plum*, *damascene*, *damson*, Ital. *amascino*, Portug. *ameiza*), it seems probable that the Teut. cognates (Bav. *zwèschen*) are derived from MidLat. *damascena* or Gr. *δαμάσκηνον* through the intermediate forms *dmaskîn*, *dwaskîn*, which appear in Transylvanian *maschen*, *mäschen*. Yet the phonological relations of the numerous dialectic forms are so indistinct that a final solution of all the difficulties has not yet been found. From HG. are derived Du. *kwets*, Dan. *svedske*, Boh. *švetska*.

Zwick, m., 'peg, sprig; pinch, nip, twinge,' from MidHG. *zwic*, a variant of *zwēc* (see *Zwed*), 'nail, nip, pinch.' From G. is derived the equiv. Dan. *svik*.—**Zwickel**, m., 'wedge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwickel*, m.; a derivative of the preceding word.

zwicken, vb., 'to pinch, twitch, peg,' from MidHG. *zwicken*, 'to fasten with nails, squeeze in, pinch, tug,' OHG. **zwichēn*; comp. LG. *twikken*, AS. *twiċċian*, MidE. *twichen*, E. *to twitch* (see *zwaſen*, *Zwed*).

zwie, in compounds 'two,' from MidHG. and OHG. *zwei*-, LG. *twi*-, Du. *twee*-, Oic. *twi*-, AS. *twi*-, Goth. **twi*-. It is the form of the numeral *zwei* as the first element of a compound; comp. in the non-Teut. languages *di-* (from *di-*), Lat. *bi-*, Sans. *dvi-*, used in a similar way.

Zwieback, m., 'biscuit,' ModHG. only; probably a rendering of Fr. *biscuit* (Ital. *biscotto*); comp. Dan. *tvebak*, Du. *tweebak* (also *beschuit*).

Zwiebel, f. (Swiss *zibele*, Bav. *zwifel*, Thuring. *zippel*), 'onion, bulb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwibolle*, *zibolle* (with the variants *zippel*, *zwifel*, *zibel*, *zebulle*), m. OHG. *zwibollo*, *zwivolle*, m. A corruption of Lat. *caepulla*, 'onion,' whence also the Rom. words, Ital. *cipolla*, Fr. *ciboule*; Dan. *swible* has been adopted from Ger. The genuine G. word for *Zwiebel* is *Bolle* (properly 'bulb, ball'), on which MidHG. *zwibolle* was based. The E. word *bulb* is derived from the Lat. *bulbus* (Gr. *βολβός*), 'bulb, onion.'

zwiefach, adj., 'twofold, double,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwifach*; for the meaning of the second component see *ſach*.—**zwiefältig**, adj., 'twofold,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwivaltic* (also in MidHG. and

OHG. *zwivalt*); comp. *ſalt*.—**Zwielicht**, n., 'twilight,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *twelecht*; the MidHG. expression is *zwischenlicht*; comp. E. *twilight*.

zwier, adv., 'twice,' earlier ModHG., from the equiv. MidHG. *zwir*, OHG. *zwirōr*, *zwiro*; comp. Oic. *tysvar*, *twis-var* (-*var* corresponding to Sans. *vāra*, 'time'). OHG. *drirōr*, 'thrice,' is similarly formed.

Zwiesel, f., 'fork,' from MidHG. *zwisele*, OHG. *zweisila*, f., 'fork, forked branch'; a derivative, like *Zwetig* and *Zweistel*, from the stem *twi*- (see *zwie*).

Zwiespalt, m., 'division, discord, schism,' ModHG. only, from *zwie* and *Spalt*; in MidHG. the form is *zwispeltunge*, f., 'division, discord.'—**zwiespältig**, adj., 'discordant, disunited,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwispeltic*, *zwispaltic*, OHG. *zwispältig*; allied to *ſpaltēn*.—**Zwiesprache**, f., 'dialogue, colloquy,' ModHG. only; in OHG. *zwisprēho*, m., with a different sense, 'bifarius,' and in AS. *twispræce*, adj., 'double-tongued, deceitful.'—**Zwictracht**, f., 'dissension, discord,' from MidHG. *zwitrah*, f., 'disunion'; **zwicträchig**, adj., 'discordant, at variance,' from MidHG. *zwitrehic*, 'disunited, discordant'; as a MidG. word it is allied to *treffen* (comp. *Gintracht*).

Zwiflich, **Zwifch**, m., 'twilled cloth, tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwilich*, *zwilch*, OHG. *zwilth* (*hh*), m.; properly an adj. used as a subst., from *zwilich*, 'twofold, consisting of two threads' (to this MidHG. *zwilchen*, 'to weave with two threads,' is allied). Formed on the model of Lat. *bilix*, 'consisting of two threads'; comp. *Driiflich*.

Zwilling, m., 'twin,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwinelinc*, *zwilling* (*g*), m. (also *zwiselinc* and *zwilich-kint*) and *zwinelin*, n., OHG. *zwining*, m. A derivative of the OHG. adj., *zwinal*, 'geminus, gemellus,' and also, like *zwinal*, from *zwei*-, 'twofold'; comp. the equiv. E. *twin*, Du. *tweeling*, Dan. *tvilling*.

zwingen, vb., 'to force, compel, vanquish,' from MidHG. *twingen*, *dwingen*, 'to press, cramp, force, compel, dominate,' OHG. *dringan*, *thwingan*, 'to crowd, suppress, conquer,' corresponding to OSax. *thwingan*, Oic. *hwinga*, Dan. *twinge*, Du. *twingen*, OFris. *dringā*, *twingā*, MidE. *twingen*, 'to force' (E. *twinge*), see also *Zwang*.—Derivatives **Zwing**, **Zwink**, m., 'fortress,' from MidHG. *twine*, m., 'that which constrains, confines; jurisdiction.'—

Zwinge, f., 'vice, clamp, holdfast,' lit. that which encloses or presses together; corresponding to the equiv. Dan. *twinge*.—**Zwinger**, m., 'fortified castle, prison, narrow space, wild beast's cage, arena,' from MidHG. *twingere*, m., 'oppressor, space between the walls and ditch of a citadel, promurale, fortress.' Comp. Dan. *twinger*, 'prison, wild beast's cage' (Du. *dwinger*, 'despot, tyrant').

zwinken, **zwinkern**, vb., 'to wink, twinkle,' from MidHG. *zwinken*, *zwingen*, 'to blink, twinkle'; also in MidHG. *zwinzen* (from **zwingezen*) and *zwinzern*. Corresponding to AS. *twincian*, E. *twinkle*.

zwirbeln, vb., 'to whirl,' from MidHG. *zwirbeln*, *zwirben*, 'to move in a circle, whirl' (*zwirbel*, m., 'in circular motion,' *zwirbelwind*, 'whirlwind'). Allied to OHG. *zerben* (**zartjan*), 'to turn round,' AS. *tearfian*, 'to roll'?. Undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Zwirn, m., 'thread, twine, twisted yarn,' from MidHG. *zwirn*, m., 'double thread'; like AS. *twīn*, E. *twine*, Du. *twijn* (Dan. *tvinde*, 'twine wheel'), it points to a base *twizna-*. A Teut. root *twis* appears also by a different derivation in E. *twist*.—**zwirnen**, vb., 'to twist, twine, throw (silk),' a denominative, from MidHG. *zwirnen*, OHG. *zwirnen*, -*nōn*, 'to twist a double thread, twine'; comp. Du. *twieermen*, E. *to twine*, and the equiv. Dan. *tvinde*.

zwischen, adv. and afterwards prep., 'between, among,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwischen*, *zwischen*, adv. and prep. Orig. a shortened form of the adverb. expressions MidHG. *inzwischen*, *unter zwischen*, OHG. *in zwiskēn*, *untar zwiskēn*, 'between each pair.' Allied to MidHG. *zwisc*, *zwischen*, adj., OHG. *zwisk*, *zwiski*, adj., 'twofold, two and two'; comp. OSax. *twisk*, Du.

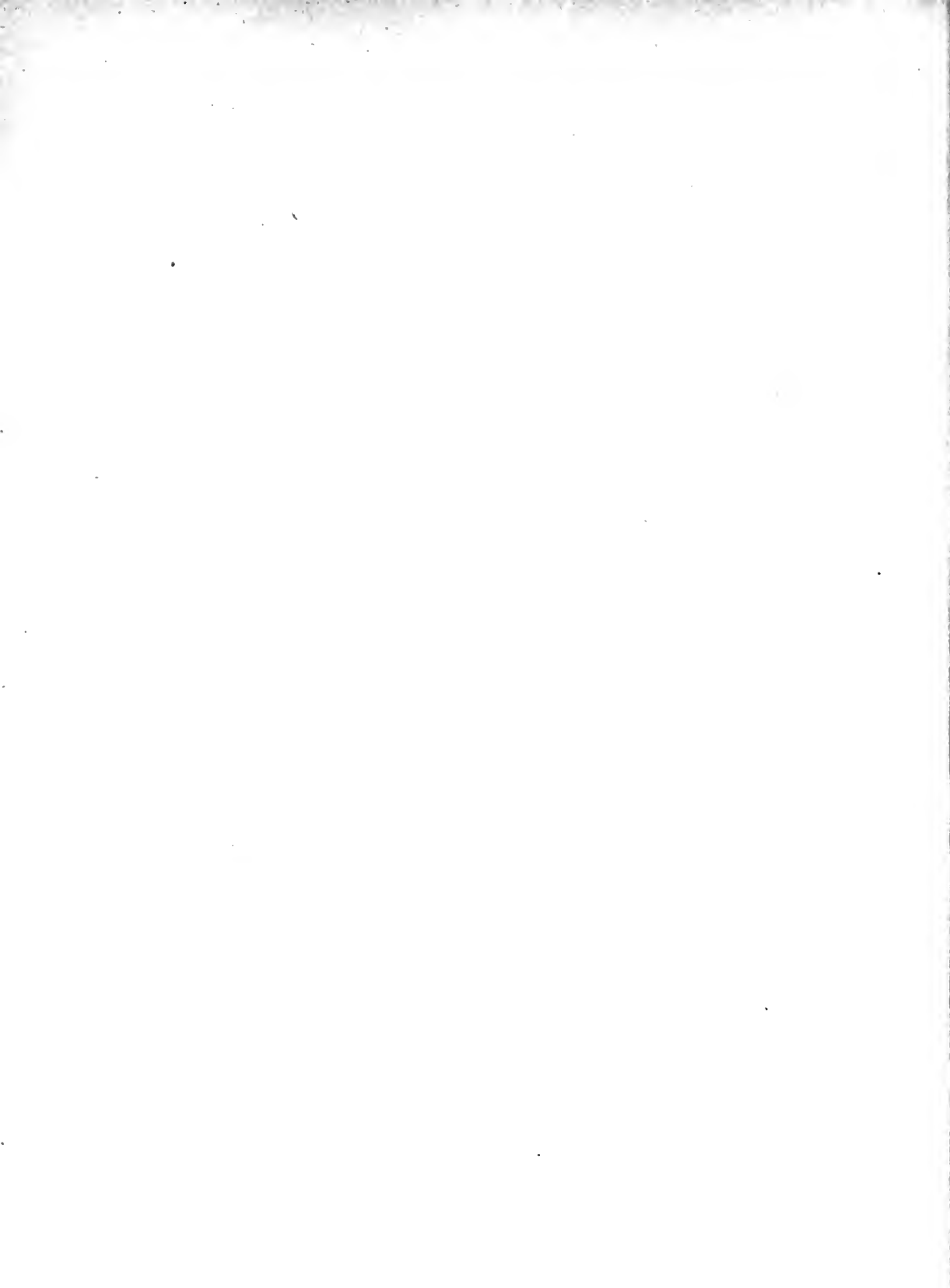
tusschen, E. *betwixt*.—Derivatives ModHG. *dazwischen*, *inzwischen*.

Zwist, m., 'dissension, quarrel; twist,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwist*, m.; properly a LG. word which has passed into HG. Comp. LG. and Du. *twist*, 'quarrel,' also Dn. and E. *twist*, Dan. *twist*, 'twisted stuff,' MidE. *twist*, 'branch' (*twisten*, 'to plait'), Olc. *twistr*, 'sad, disunited,' Ic. *twistra*, 'to dissever.' The Aryan root *dwis*, on which these words are based, appears in Sans. as *dwish*, 'to hate,' with a signification that resembles ModHG. *Zwist*; it may have been 'to be at variance, disunited.' Perhaps Lat. *bellum*, *duellum*, 'war,' from the base **dwerlo-*, equiv. to **dwislo-*?, is also connected with this word.

zwitschern, vb., 'to twitter, chirp, warble,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwitzern*, OHG. *zwizzirōn*; comp. MidE. *twitercn*, E. *twitter* (Dan. *quiddre*). An onomatopoeic form.

Zwifter (earlier ModHG. *Zwibörn*), m., 'mongrel, hermaphrodite, hybrid,' from MidHG. *zwitar*, *zwetorn*, *zwidorn*, m., 'hermaphrodite, bastard, half-caste,' OHG. *zwitarn*, *zwitaran*, m., 'nothus, hybris.' A derivative of *zwt-*, 'duplex' (see *zwite*); comp. ModHG. dial. *Zwifter*, 'hermaphrodite.' Different forms occur in Olc. (*twitōla*) and Dan. (*tvetulle*, 'hermaphrodite').

zwölf, num., 'twelve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwelf*, *zwelef*, OHG. *zwelef*. A common Teut. num.; corresponding to OSax. *twelf*, Du. *twaal*, AS. *twelf*, E. *twelve*, Goth. *twalif*, Olc. *tolf*, Dan. *tolv*, Swed. *tolf*. It is a compound of Teut. *twa-* (HG. *zwei*), with the component *-lif*, which appears also in *elf* (Goth. *ain-lif*). In the allied Aryan languages a corresponding form occurs only in Lith. *twylīka*, 'twelve,' *vėnolīka*, 'eleven'. For the signification of the second component, Teut. *-lif*, Lith. *-lika*, see *elf*.



ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

BY PROFESSOR KLUGE.

Besen, Lat. *ferula*, 'ferula,' is perhaps connected with this word ; base *bhes*.

Egge, is derived rather, like *Roggen*, from UpG. (Swiss *egge*, pronounced *ecke*), but the pronunciation of the *gg* was softened in LG., probably on account of the spelling (see *Opfen*) ; yet *egge* is also Livonian. In MidG. and LG. the harrow is called *écke* (in MidG. also *éke*). The term for 'wheat' (*Weizen*) seems also to be influenced by UpG.

frohn, OHG. *frô* and Goth. *frauja*, 'lord,' are cognate with Sans. *pârva*, *pârvyâ*, and OSlov. *prûvû*, 'first' (OHG. *frô*, from *frawan*, equiv. to *prwo-*, Goth. *frauja*, from *frawjan*, equiv. to *prwojō* ; Sans. *pârvyâ*, as an attribute of the gods, corresponds to OIc. *Freyr* (comp. *Gott*).

Geschwister, read OHG. *giswëster*.

Snabe may with OIr. *gnia*, 'servant,' point to a common base, *gnopot*, *gnepot*.

Icer, if derived from Teut. *léya*, may be connected with OIr. *lia*, 'hunger.'

Mist, read AS. *mîst* (equiv. to LG. *mîst*).

INDEX

TO THE WORDS QUOTED FROM GREEK, LATIN, ITALIAN, FRENCH,
AND ENGLISH, SHOWING THE GERMAN WORD UNDER
WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND.

GREEK.

(Old, Middle, and Modern Greek.)

α-, un-
 άατος, satt
 άβρότονον, Aberrante
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 άγγελος, Engel
 άγγούριον, Gurle
 άγκιστρον, Angel
 άγνος, } teuſch
 άγνός, }
 άγρός, Acker
 άγχω, eig
 άγω, Aker, Ache
 άδελφός, Halb
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 άζηχής, Jagd
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 άήτης, Wind
 άθρῶ, Wunder
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 άκρος, Ahre
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 ά τή, } Attiſch
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 μήτρα, Mieder
 μητριά, Mähne
 μήνυμι, mißfen
 μικρός, Schmach
 μίλτος, Meßlian
 μιννησκω, mahnen,
 Winne
 μίνθα, Minze
 μυνυρθα, } minder
 μνύω, }
 μίσγω, mißfen
 μισθός, Miete
 μίτος, Samt
 μοιχός, Hure
 μοναστήριον, Möncher
 μοναχός, Mönch
 μόννος, Mähne
 μνάζω, Moß
 μυδών, Mieder
 μνία, Moß, Mähne
 μυλάω, misfen, muen
 μύλλω, }
 μύρα, tausend
 μύρον, } Schmeer
 μύρω, }
 μύς, Maus (1), (2)
 μών, Maus (2)
 μώλος, mühlen, mißfen
 -μωρος, Mähne
 νάρδος, Narde

ραῦς, Riel (2) Raſchen,
 Raue
 νέμομαι, } nehmten
 νέμος, νέμω,
 νέμομαι, γενεſεν
 νέος, neu
 νέποδες, Neſſe
 νέρτερος, Nord
 νεφέλη, Nebel
 νέφος, Nebel
 νεφρός, Niere
 νέω, nähren
 νη- (νηκερδής), nein
 νῆμα, nähren
 νηπτης, nüchtern
 νῆτρον, nähren
 νηῦς, Raue
 νηφάλιος, } nüchtern
 νήφω,
 νίπτω, Niz
 νίφα, νίφει, Schnee
 νόμος, nehmten
 νόνια, Nounne
 νόστος, geneſen
 νοτερός, νοτέω, naß
 νῦν, nun
 νύμφη, Braut
 νῦν, nun
 νύξ, Naht
 νυός, Schuur (2)

ξυρός, } ſauer
 ξύω,
 δοκνος, } Angel
 δοκος,
 δόσος, Zahn
 δζος, Aft
 οί, weß
 οίδα, wiſſen
 οιδάω, } Eiter
 οιδμα, οιδος,
 οιση, } ein
 οινός,
 οίς, Aue, Ehef
 οίφω, Weib
 οκτώ, acht
 ολίγος, ſchlecht
 οκάς, Volk
 ολος, ſelig, all
 οδπη, Salbe
 ομυξέω, Enne, Miß
 ομίχλη, ομίχλη, Miß
 ομός, gleich
 ομφαλός, Knebel, Nahe,
 Nabel
 ομφή, ſingen
 ονίνμη, ginnen
 ονίσκος, Aſſel
 ονομα, Name
 ονος, Aſſel
 ονύξ, Nagel

ὀξύν, Eſche
 ὄπλον, Waſſe
 ὄπιός, Saft
 ὄρω, waßren, Weßr
 ὄργανον, } wirken
 ὄργανον,
 ὄρέγω, weßren, reßren
 ὄρη, Eturn
 ὄρυς, Aar
 ὄρβος, Erbſe
 ὄρβος, Atrif
 ὄρυς, Habicht, Waßtel
 ὄρυγμός, rößeln
 ὄρυζα, Weis (1), Roggen
 ὄρυζον, Weis (1)
 ὄρρανος, Erbe
 ὄς, ſich
 ὄσδος, Aft
 ὄσσα, erwaßnen
 ὄσσε, Aue
 ὄστέον, Wein
 ὄστρον, Aupfer
 ὄσθα, Euter
 ὄσλε, ὄσλος, ſelig
 οὐρανός, Himmel
 ὄς, Dhr, Dhr
 ὄφθαλμός, Aue
 ὄφρύς, Braue
 ὄψ, erwaßnen
 ὄχος, Waagen

πα, Vater
 πάγη, Faß
 παιδεύω, Petant
 παλάμη, fühlen
 πάπας, παπās, Pfaſſe
 πάππα, Vater
 πάππας, Paß
 πάπυρος, Paſier
 παρά, ver-, Pferr
 παράδεισος, Paradies
 παράβαλις, Parder
 παροικία, Pfarre
 πάρος, vor
 πατέομαι, Futter
 πατήρ, fueten, Vater
 πάτος, Pfad
 πάτρω, Bettet
 πάχυς, Bug
 παχύς, Waßbungze
 πέδη, Feffel (1)
 πέδιλον, } Fuß
 πέζος,
 πείθω, bitten
 πείρα, Gefahr
 πέρισμα, binden
 πέλεια, } Saube
 πελός,
 πέλλα, } Feß
 πέλημα,
 πέμπε, fünf

πέμπτος, fünf, Donner,
 Πνύγtag, Samstag
 πενθερός, binden
 πέντε, fünf
 πεντεκοστή, Πνύγfen
 πέπλος, Feß
 πέπων, Pſebe
 πέρα, πέραν, ſein
 πέρω, ſarzen
 περί-, ver-
 πέρηκη, Juwelle
 περκνός, Jorelle, Spre-
 Iel (2)
 πέρισι, πέριτι, ſirn
 πέταλος, } Baden
 πετάννυμι,
 πέτοιμα, Feder
 πετροσέλινον, Peterſilie
 πέυκη, Fichte
 πέφθη, Πνύγtag
 πηγή, Waß
 πηδόν, Pſiet
 πηλίκος, -lich
 πηλιόν, } Faßne
 πήνος,
 πήχυς, Bug
 πίδαξ, } ſeljt
 πιδύω,
 πῖλος, Füz
 πῖμπλημι, voll
 πίνω (πέπωκα), trinfen
 πιπιζύω, riepen
 πισυρος, vier
 πῖων, Speß, Bier
 πλαθانون, Fladen
 πλακοῦς, } Flaß
 πλάξ,
 -πλάσιος, -falt, faltcu
 πλατεία, Flaß
 πλατύς, Fladen, flatt
 πλέω, flechten
 πλέω, fließen
 πλῆγνυμι, Flegel
 πλῆσσω, fluchen
 πλίνθος, Flinte
 πλοκή, πλόκος, flechten
 πλόων, flut
 πλωτός, πλώω
 πῶα, } Feu
 ποιη,
 ποικίλος, Speßt
 πολιν, Fehne
 πολίος, ſah
 πόλις, Feßen
 Πολυκράτης, Mangold
 πολύς, viel
 πολύτλας, duden
 πολύτρητος, drefen
 πομπή, Bombaft, Pomp
 πορεύω,
 πορθμεύς, } faßren
 πόρμος, }

πόρις, Faete
 πόρκος, Fettel
 πόρος, ſahren, Furt
 πόρις, Faete
 πόσις, Braut
 πότερος, wer
 πότνια, Braut
 ποῦς, Fuß
 πρεσβύτερος, Prieſter
 προήθω, traten
 πρό, ver-, vor
 πρόμος, Firt
 προσηνής, ginnen
 πρωί, -ta, -ios, früh
 πτέρις, Faen
 πτέρνα, Ferte
 πτερόν, Feder, Faen
 πτέρυξ, Flöße
 πτῖλον, Feder
 πτύω, ſpeien
 πύγμαχος, πυγμή, Fauß
 πυθμήν, Weben
 πύθω, ſaul
 πύρ, Feuer
 πυθάνομαι, bieten
 πύξ, Fauß
 πυξίς, Büchſe
 πύξος, Büchſe, Buch
 πύον, ſaul
 πύος, Vieß
 πύρ, Feuer
 πύργος, Burg
 πύρεθρον, Verttram
 πυρός, Feuer
 πυλώομαι, ſeil
 πῶλος, Fehnen, ſoltern
 πῶς, Fuß
 ῥάδαμος, } Wurz
 ῥάδιξ,
 ῥαμβός, Keif (1)
 ῥαμφή, ῥάμφος, rümp-
 fen
 ῥάπυς, }
 ῥαφάνη,
 ῥάφανος, } Nübe
 ῥάφω,
 ῥάφω,
 ῥάχης, Wüden
 ῥέζω, wirken
 ῥέμβομαι, rümpfen
 ῥέμβω, renken
 ῥέω, Strom
 ῥήτρα, } Wort
 ῥήτωρ,
 ῥίζα, Wurz, Riß
 ῥόμος, renken
 ῥόμος, Wurm
 ῥόμα, Niemen
 ῥύσις, Strom
 σάββατον, Samstag
 σάγμα, Saum (2)

σάκκος, Sack
 σάκχαρ, -ον, Zucker
 σάνταλον, Sandel
 σάρδιον, Sarder
 σαροκόφαγος, Sarg
 σεισωπυγίς, Wachsflanze
 σημερον, heute
 σηρικός, Seide
 σιγάω, σιγή, beschwoichtigen, schwelgen
 σιναπι, Senf
 σίνδων, Zindel
 σίνωμα, schwinden
 σκάζω, hinten
 σκαπάνη, schaben
 σκάπτων, Eschast (1)
 σκάπτω, schaben
 σκάφιον, Escheffel
 σκαφίς, σκάφος, Eschiff
 σκέπτω, sprächen
 σκήπτρον, Zepter, Eschast (1)
 σκήπων, Eschast (1)
 σκιά, Eschmen, Eschein
 σκίμπτω, schief
 σκίουρος, Eschhorn
 σκίπων, Escheibe
 σκίρον, schirmen, Eschein
 σκοπίος, Escheibe
 σκόλιος, schiel
 σκότος, Eschatten
 σκύλον, Escheuer, Haut
 σκύτος, Haut
 σκάπτω, Eschimpf
 σκώρ, Suce
 σμερδαλέος, } Eschmerz
 σμερδόνος, }
 σμίλη, } Eschmied
 σμύννη, }
 σμύχω, Eschmauch
 σόβη, Eschweiff
 σομφός, Eschwamm
 σπάθη, Spaten, Spau
 σπαίρω, Sporn
 σπαρνός, sparen
 σπάω, Versenjt
 σπείρω, sparen
 σπερχνός, } springen
 σπέρχομαι, }
 στάμνος, Estamm
 σταυρός, Steuert (2)
 στέγη, Dach
 στέγω, Dach, decken
 στέριος, Estärke
 στείχω, } Steig
 στελέον, }
 στέλεχος, Estiel
 στέλλω, Estelle
 στέμβω, stampfen
 στένω, stöhnen
 στερεός, stark
 στερισκω, stehen

στέριφος, Estärke
 στέρον, Estirn
 στήλη, Estuß
 στία, Stein
 στίγμα, } flehen
 στίξω, }
 στίον, Stein
 στίδος, Estelle
 στίμα, Estimme [νυμ
 στορέννυμι, see στρών-
 στόρθη, Eierz
 στραγάλη, Estrang
 στρέυγομαι, straudeln
 στρουβίον, } Strauß (3)
 στρόιβος, }
 στρυφνός, sträuben
 στρώννυμι, Streu, Estirn
 στύλος, στύω, Staube
 σύ, du
 συλλαβή, Silbe
 συντρήσαι, drehen
 σὺς, Sau
 σύφαρ, sauber
 σφάλλω, fallen, falsch
 σχέδη, Zettel
 σχέδος, Eschaf
 σχίζα, Escheit, scheiden
 σχίζω, scheiden
 σχινδαλμός, Eschindel
 ταγγός, sinken
 ταινία, dehnen
 τακερός, taunen
 ταναός, dünn
 τάννυμαι, dünn, dehnen
 ταρισά, ταρσός, Darre
 τάρσις, dehnen
 ταύρος, Stier, Kiel (2),
 sinken
 τε, noch (1), (2)
 τέγωω, tunken, Zuehle
 τέγος, Dach
 τείνω, dehnen
 τείχος, Zeig
 τέκνον, Degen(1), gebeihen
 τέκτων, Dachz
 τέλλω, gelten
 τελώνιον, Zoll
 τενοθηδών, } Drotehne
 τενοθήνη, }
 τέων, dehnen, Dohne
 τέρετρον, } drehen
 τερώ, }
 τέρμα, Trumm
 -τερος, hinter, vorder
 τεραίνω, } Darre
 τέρομαι, }
 τέσσαρες, vier, Zehne
 τετραίνω, drehen
 τήκω, taunen
 τηλικός, =lich
 τίθημι (έθηκα), thun

τίκτω, Degen (1)
 τίνω, Zehne
 τίφος, Zeich
 τλήμων, τλήμαι, dulden
 τό, der
 τούχος, Zeig
 τοκεύς, τόκος, Degen (1)
 τομάω, dulden
 τόνος, Donner, Ton
 τόξον, Dachz
 τοπάξιον, } Λοπαz
 τόπαζος, }
 τόνγος, Storch
 τόνος, drehen
 τορύνη, Quirl
 -τος, laut
 -τρα, Blatter
 τράμς, Darm
 τραυλός, dürr
 τρείς, drei
 τρέπομαι, drehen
 τρήμα, drehen, Darm
 τρήσις, Draht
 -τρια, Leiter
 τρήρης, Ruder
 τρυγών, Droffel (1)
 τρύξ, Dred
 τί, du
 τυγχάνω, taugen
 τύλη, τύλος, Daumen
 τύπτω, stoßen
 τύρβη, Dorf
 τυφλός, dumm, taub
 τύχη, taugen
 τωθάω, Label
 ύδρα, Otter
 ύδωρ, Wasser, Otter
 υίός, υίός, Sobn
 ήλιά, Eshle (2)
 ύπείρ, ύπέρ, über
 ύπνος, Eschlaf (2) Eschweffel
 ύς, Sau
 ύσωπος, Sfor
 ύφαλω, } weben
 ύφος, }
 φαγείν, Buche, Bauch
 φαγός, Buche
 φαίνω, bohnen
 φακός, Bohne
 φάλαγξ, Balken, Bohle
 φαράω, bohnen
 φασιανός, Fasau
 φάσκω, Bann
 φαύλος, böse, faul
 φέβομαι, beben
 φέρω, Bahte, bohnen
 φεύγω, biegen
 φηγός, Buche
 φημί, Bann

φθείρ, φθείρω, raus
 φιδρός, Wiedehopf
 φλεβοτόμος, Zieite
 φλέγω, blecken, bleichen,
 Blig
 φλόξ, blecken. Blig
 φράτηρ, Bruder
 φρέαρ, Brunnen
 φρίσσω, Drei
 φρύγω, brauen
 φρύνη, φρύνος, braun
 φυλή, baunen
 φύλλον, Blatt
 φύλον, baunen
 φύμα, baunen, Baum
 φύσις, baunen
 φύσκα, Bauch
 φύω, baunen, sein (2)
 φώγω, baden
 χάος, Ger
 χαϊρέφυλλον, Kerbel
 χαιρω, geni
 χαμαιδρονος, Gamander
 χαμαιμηλον, Kamille
 χαρόδαν, vergessen, ganz
 χαρόός, ganz
 χάος, } Gaumen
 χαινος, }
 χεία, gähnen
 χείμα, χειμών, Winter
 χελιδόνιον, Eschelltraut
 χέω, gießen
 χήν, Ganz
 χθές, gestern
 χίλιοι, tausend
 χιτών, Baden, Kittel
 χλαρός, gelb
 χλαινω, } glimmen
 χλιαρός, }
 χλόη, χλωρός, gelb
 χολέρα, Koller (2)
 χολή, χόλος, Galle (1)
 χορδή, Korde
 χόρτος, Garten, Gras
 χρεμέτω, gram
 χρομάδος, gram
 χρυσός, Gold
 χύμα, gießen
 χυμός, Aichimie
 ψιττακος, Eittich
 ψύλλα, Isoh
 ώλένη, Esse
 ώόν, Ei
 ώπα, Auge
 ώρα, ώρος, Jahr
 ώτειλή, mund
 ώχρα, Odet

LATIN.

Comprising Old, Low, and Middle Latin.

abbas, Abt, Eßig, Kette (2)	amarus, Amyger	archiater, } Arzt	bajulus, ballia, } Rassen
abbatia, Abtei	ambactus, Amt	Archigenes, }	ballivus, } Rassen
Abellanum, Apfel	ambi-, bei	arcora, Erfer	balneum, Bad
abrotonum, Aberrante,	ambire, werben	arcubalista, Armbrust	balsamum, Balsam
Eßig	ambo, beide	arcus, Pfeil, Erfer, Arm-	balteus, Vest
absida, Abscite	amittere, meiden	brust	bandum, Banner
abyssus, Nobisfrug	annus, Ißer	area, Ar, Ähren	barba, Bart, Barte (1),
accipio, } Habicht	ampulla, Ampel	argentum, Silber	(2), Bade (2), Parce,
accipiter, }	amputare, impfen	argentum vivum,	Barbier, Feude
acer, Ahorn	amylum, Amelmehl	Quecksilber	barbarius, Barbier
acetum, Eßig	an-, an	aries, Strahn	barbarus, brav
achates, Achat	anachoreta, Einsiedel	aristolochia, Eßerstuchel	barbellus, Barte
acies, Eß, Eße, Ähre,	anas, Ente	armenius, Hermelin	barbus, Barte
Art	anas crecca, } Kriekente	armus, Arm	barca, Barte
acre (vinum), Eßig	anas quer-	armutia, Müße	barcanus, Barchent
acte, Ättich, Lättich	quedula, }	ars, Art	barica, Barte
aculeus, Ähre	anceria, } Anker (2)	artista, Arzt	baro, Baron
acus, Ähre	ancheria, }	arvum, Ähren, Erde	barracanus, Brcfan
ad, bis	aucilla, Ente	as, As	Batavia, Au
adamas, Demant	ancora, Anker (1)	ascalonium, Aschlanck,	Baunonia, Bohne
adspectus, spähcn	angelus, Engel	Echalotte	bedellus, Büttel, Bedell
advenire, } Abenteuer	angere, eng	ascia, Art	bellum, Zwiß
adventura, }	anguilla, Aal	asellus, Eßel, Äffel	benna, Bemme
advocatus, Bogt	angulus, Angel	asinus, Eßel, Zigel	bersare, firschen
aequus, eben, Ehe	angustiae, Ängß, eng	asparagus, Spargel	beryllus, Beryß, Brille
aes, Erz, Eisen	angustus, eng	assis, Äß	beta, Beete
aesculus, Eßde	anhelare, Eßig	astracis, astricus,	betonica, -ala, Bath-
aestivale, Eßiefel	anima, Tier, ahnden	Eßtrich	engel
aestumare, Ehre	animadvertere, Ver-	atramentum, Tinte	bi-, zwie-
aeternus, Ehe	weis	-atus, Einße	biber, Biber
aevum, Ehe, ewig, Eccle	animal, Tier	audire, hören	bibere, Bier
ager, Acker	animus, ahnden	augere, auch, Wucher	biblia, Bibel
agere, Acker, Achse	animum, Anis	augia, Au	Bibracte, Biber
agnus castus, fensch	annona, Crute	Augustodunum, Düne,	bicarium, Becher
agrimonia, Odermen-	ansa, Dje	Zaun	bidellus, Bedell
nig	anser, Gans	Angustoriturum, Kurt	bili, Billa
ala, Äffel, Deichsel	ante, ant-	augustus, August, auch	billa, Bill
alabastrum, Alabaßer	antiae, Eßirn	auris, Ohr	birretta, } Barrett
alba, Albe (1)	anus, Mann, Hebanne,	aurore, Osten	birrum, -us, }
albula, Albe (2)	Ahn	auscultare, hören, Ohr	bisamum, Bisam
albus, Alber	aper, Eber	avena, Hafer	biscopus, Bischof
alces, Elentier	apium, Eßpich	avis, Vogel, Ei, Strauß (3)	bitumen, Kitt
alere, alt	apostolus, Bischof	avunculus, Enkel (2)	blaterare, plaudern
Alisatia, } elend	apotheca, Bettich	Dheim	blundus, blond
alius, }	apricus, aber (2)	avus, Dheim	boja, Boje
aliodium, Allod	Aprilis, April	axilla, Äffel	boletus, Pilz
almutia, -um, Müße	aqua, -off, Au, Wasser	axis, Achse	bombyx, Bombajin,
alnus, Erle	Aquae, Bad		Bombast
Alpes, Alpe	aquaeductus, Abzucht,	babninus, Bavian	bos, Kuh
altare, Altar	Audache	baburrus, Bufe	braca, Bruch (3)
alter, ander	aquilegia, Aglei	bacar, Becher	bracellum, } Breßel
alumen, Mann	arare, Art, Acker	bacca, Beere, Becken	brachiolum, }
ama, Dhm	arbalista, Armbrust	baccalaureus, Pagensolz	brachium, Breßel,
amandola, Mandel (2)	arbor, Alber, Espe	baccinum, Becken	Brasse
amaracus, Majoran	arca, Arche	hacilletum, } Fidef-	breve, brevis, Brief
amare, ämnen	archangelus, } Erz-	bacinetum, } haube	Brigantes, -ia, } Berg
amarelhus, Ammer	archi-	baco, Bache	

bubalus, Büffel	caper, Habergetz, Bod, Haber	cerasus, Kirche	coma, Haar (2)
bucca, Wade (2)	capere, heben, haben, Habicht, haschen	cerasum, Kirsch, Pflaume	combrus, Kummer
buccina, Fossame	capillare, haht	cerata, Kerze	comes stabuli, Mar- schall
buccula, Buckel (1)	capillus, Haupt	cerebrum, Hirn	commendator, Komtur
bucina, Fossame	capitulum, Kappe	cernere, Häber	communis, ein, Meineid, gemein
bulbus, Bolle (1), Zwiebel	capito, Quappe	cervus, Hirsch	companiono, Kumpan
bulga, Balg, Bulge	capitulum, Kapitel	chamandrus, Gaman- ber	compater, Gevatter
bullia, Bill, Bulle (3)	capo, Kapann	chelidonia, Schellfrant	compes, Pessel (1)
Burgundiones, Berg	cappa, Kappe	cholera, Koller (2)	complere, voll
burgus, Burg	captivus, Haft (2)	chorda, Korbe	con-, ge-, Ganerbe
buscus, Busch	captus, Haft (2), -haft	chorea S. Viti, Weis- tanz	conila, Quenbel
bussa, Biße	capucinus, Kapuze	cicer, -a, Rischer	conivere, neigen
butina, Bütte	capulum, Kabel	cichoria, Rischer	conscientia, Gewissen
butyrum, Butter	capus, Sabicht	ciconia, Häher	consolida, Günsel
buxus, Buchs	caput, Haupt, Kappes, Laub	ciocria, Rischer	conspicere, spähen [(1)
		cinamouium, Zimmet	constare, Kost, (1), Kosten
		carbunculus, Karfunkel	contra, Gegenb
		carcer, Kerker	contrafactus, tauter- hant
		cardus, carduus, Karbe	conucula, Kuntel
		carere, Haar (2)	convenire, bequiem
		careum, Karbe	copa, Kufe (2)
		carpere, Herbst, Karpfen	copula, Koppel
		carra, Karren	copulare, kuppeln
		carruca, Karth	coquere, kochen, kochen
		carrus, Karth, Karre	coquina, Kilde
		cartusia, Karthause	coquus, kochen, Koch
		carus, Hure, zart	cor, Herz
		caseus, -ius, Käse	coracinus, Karasche
		cassia, Hüten	corallium, -ius, Koralle
		castanea, Kastanie	corbis, Korb, Korb (1)
		castigare, kasteien	coriandrum, Koriander
		castus, keusch	cornix, Rabe
		catapulta, Wofz	cornolium, Kornelle
		catena, Kette (2)	cornu, Horn
		catillus, Kessel	cornus, Kornelle
		catinus, Kessel, Zigel	corona, Krone
		cattus, Kage	coronare, krönen
		Caturiges, Haber (1)	corpus, Körper
		caulis, Kofl	cortex, Korf
		caupo, laufen	corulus, Hafel
		causa, causari, fojen	corvus, Rabe
		cavea, Käfig, Kane	costa, Kofl (1), Küfte
		cavere, schauen	costare, losen (1)
		cavia, Käfig	costurarius, Küster
		cedrus, Zeder	costus, Kofl (1)
		cellare, hehlen	cotagium, Korf (1)
		cella, Zelle	cotones, Quitte
		cellarium, Kalf, Kellner	cotta, Koge, Rutte
		cellarius, Kellner	cottanum, Quitte
		cellenarius, Kellner	cottus, Rutte
		celsus, Halbe	coxa, coxim, Hedsche
		cenialium, Zindel	crabro, Kornisse
		cenus, Zins	cras, gestern
		centa, Bent-	crates, Korn, Hürde
		centaurea, laufend	crecca, Kriente
		centenarius, Bentner	crecopulus, Hochdom- mel
		cento, Haber (2)	cremare, Herbst
		centum, hundert	creta, Kreide, Seide
		cera, Kerze	

cretens, Räder
 cretobulus, Rohrdom-
 mel
 cribrum, rein, Reiter
 erimen, Leumud
 crispus, Laßl
 croca, }
 croccia, } Krüde
 crocea, -us, }
 crucea, }
 crucea, -us, }
 crudus, roh, Hände
 cruentus, Hände
 cruror, Hände, roh
 crusina, -inna, } Kürsch-
 crusna, } ner
 crusta, Kruste
 crux, Sims, Kelsch, Kreuz,
 Krißer
 crystallus, Krystall
 cucina, Küche
 cuculus, Kuckuck, Gaud
 cucurbita, Kartoffel,
 Kürbis
 cucurum, Köcher
 culcita, Kissen, wölken
 culleus, Kelle
 culmen, Palm, Helm
 culmus, Palm
 cun, ge-
 cumbia, Kumpf
 cuminum, Stämmel
 cunctari, hangen
 cuniculus, Kaninchen
 -cunque, irgend
 cupa, Korb, Kuppe, Ka-
 pelle (2), Kiepe, Kübel,
 Kufe (2) [Kübel
 cupella, Kapelle (2),
 cupellus, Kübel
 cuper, Kupfer
 cupere, hoffen
 cupla, Koppel
 cuppa, Korb
 cuprum, Kupfer
 currere, Roß (1)
 curtus, kurz, Schurz,
 majer
 curvus, Kürbe
 cussinus, Kissen
 custor, Krißer
 custos, Krißer, Haus
 cutis, Haut
 cyprium, Kupfer
 daetylus, Aitich, Dattel
 dama, Dambod
 dama-scena, Zwetsche
 damnare, verdammen
 decanus, Dechant
 decem, zehn
 decorus, Zier

decuria, Dacher
 decus, Zier
 defrutum, brauen
 delere, tilgen
 delirare, irre, Glaise,
 Lehren
 dens, Zahn
 densus, dürr
 derbiosus, Zitterroß
 dens, Gott
 dexter, recht
 diabolus, Teufel
 dicere, zeigen
 dictare, dichten
 dies, Morgen (2), Tag
 dies Lunae, Montag
 digitus, Zeh
 dignus, Zeichen
 discus, Tisch
 diurnalis, Morgen (2)
 -do, zu
 doceo, doctus, gelehrt
 domare, zahm
 domina, Dambrett, Frau
 Dominica in Albis,
 Pfingsten
 dominus, Frau
 domus, Dem, Zimmer
 draco, Drache, Ente
 ducaus, Tinkaten
 ducere, ziehen
 ductile, Tülle
 dumus, zausen
 duo, Daus, zwei
 duodecim, Dugend
 durare, bauern (1)
 ebenus, Ebenbaum
 ebur, Elfenbein
 edere, essen
 ego, ich
 electuarium, Latwerge
 eleemosyne, Almosen
 emere, nehmen
 emplastrum, Pflaster
 encaustum, Tinte
 endivia, Endivie
 episcopus, Böttich (Bi-
 schof)
 equuleus, soltern
 equus, soltern, Fen,
 Roß (1)
 errare, irren
 eruca, Rauke
 erugere, räuspem
 eruum, Erbe
 e-se (est), sein
 esus, essen
 et, ober
 examitum, Samt
 excellere, Palm, Hals
 exclusa, Schleuse

excitare, scheuern
 exoticus, Zote
 expendere, Speise,
 Spende
 extendere, Standarte
 faba, Bohne
 fabula, Fabel
 facere, heben, thun
 facula, Fadel
 fagus, Buche
 falco, Falte
 faldistolium, } falten
 faldistorium, }
 fallere, fallen, falsch,
 sehen
 falsus, falsch
 falx, Falte
 far, Barn
 fari, Baum
 fasianus, Fasan
 fastidium, garstig
 fastigium, Vorste
 fatum, See
 faux, Schlauch
 favonius, Föhn
 favus, Wabe
 fax, Fadel
 febris, Eßig, Fieber,
 Vieber
 fel, Galle (1)
 felix, Wickenkraut
 fenestra, Fenster
 feniculum, } Fenchel
 -culum, }
 feniculum, }
 feria, Feiertag
 feriae, Feiertag, Beete
 feriare, Feiertag
 ferire, Vär (1)
 fermentum, Wärme
 ferre, Bahre, gebären,
 bohren
 fertilis, gebären
 festum, Fest
 fiber, Viber
 ficus, Feige, Feigwarze
 fidere, bitten
 fieri, sein
 figulus, } Teig
 figura, }
 filix, Wickenkraut
 filtrum, Filz
 finbria, Franse
 findere, heißen, Weil
 fingere, Teig
 finire, sein
 fistula, Fißtel
 fixus, fix
 flado, Fladen
 flagellum, Fegel
 flagrare, bledern, fladern

flamma, flammen
 flare, blähen
 flasca, -o, Flasche
 flavus, blau
 flere, hellen
 flexus, Fische
 figere, bläuen
 floccus, Fiede
 florere, Blume, Blust
 florinus, Florin
 flos, Blume, Florin
 floccellus, Flockel
 forare, }
 focarius, } Fächer
 foculare, }
 focus, Fächer, baden
 fodere, Bett
 foeniculum, Fenchel
 folium, Blatt
 follis, Balg
 forare, bohren
 fores, Thür
 foresta, } Forst
 foris, }
 forma, Form
 formica, Ameise
 formula, Formel
 formus, Wärme, warm
 fortrale, Fütteral
 fraces, Treber
 fragare, Brade
 framea, Franse
 frangere, brechen
 frater, Bruder
 fremere, Breue, brum-
 men, gram
 frendere, Grand, Gerste
 frigere, brauen
 frigere, frieren
 frons, Braue
 fructus, Frucht
 ferre, Bahre, gebären,
 bohren
 frui, } brauchen
 frugere, tiegen
 fuisse, kauen
 fulgur, Blitz
 fulica, Delsche (2)
 fulmen, Blitz
 fundere, gießen
 fundus, Boden
 fungi, Bauch
 fur, Frettden
 furca, Furke
 furere, Fhor (1)
 furetum, -us, } Frett-
 furo, } den
 furvus, Vär (2)
 fusilis, Füssel
 fustis, Bauisch
 futurus, bauen
 gabalus, Gabel

gaesum, Ger, Kaiser
 galanga, Galgant
 galatina, Gallerte
 galeta, Gelte
 galla, Gallapfel, Galle (2)
 gamandraea, Gamander
 ganta, Gans
 gelare, Gallerte, kalt
 gelidus, } kalt
 gelu, }
 gena, Kinn
 genista, Ginſt
 gens, Kind
 gentilis, Geſchlecht
 genu, Knie
 genuini (dentes), Kinn
 genus, } Kind, Knabe,
 gignere, } Knecht, Heil
 glaber, glatt
 gladius, Kloß
 glesum, Auer, Glas,
 Bernſtein
 glis, Klette
 globus, Kollen, Knäuel
 gloire, Glücke, Klucke
 glomus, Knäuel
 glubere, flieben
 gluere, } Knäuel
 gluma, }
 glus, } Klei
 gluten, }
 (g)nocere, können
 gradus, Grad
 Graecus, Kaiſer
 granen, Graß
 grandis, groß
 granum, Korn, Gran
 graphium, Griffel
 griphus, Greif
 griseus, Greiß
 grossus, Großen
 grunnire, grunzen
 grupta, Gruft
 grus, Kranich, Krahn
 gula, Kebab
 guasidium, Waib
 gubernare, ſchalten
 guernifus, Werwolf
 gurgus, Koff
 gurgulio, Gurgel
 gustare, kiefen, koſten (2)
 gustus, kiefen
 gypsum, Gips
 gyrate, Weier

 habere, haben, =haft,
 haben, hinken
 haedus, Geiß
 halec, Häring
 hamus, Hamer
 hariolus, } Garn
 haruspex, }

hasta, Gerte
 hederacea, Heberich
 helvus, gelb
 heraldus, Herold
 Hercynia, Berg
 heri, gefeu
 hiare, gähnen
 hic, nun
 hiems, Winter
 hilla, } Garn
 hira, }
 hiscere, gähnen
 Hispanum (viride),
 Grünſpan
 hoc enim est corpus
 meum, Hofuſpofus
 hodie, heute
 holcas, Hoff
 homicida, Papp
 homo, Brant, man
 hora, Uhr
 hordeum, } Gerſte
 horrere, }
 horridus, garſtig
 hortus, Garten
 hospes, Gaſt
 hospitalis, Spital
 hostia, } Gaſt
 hostis, }
 humlo, } Hopfen
 humulus, }
 hupa, }
 hysopum, Jſop

 ibiscum, Eibiſch
 id, er
 imperator, Kaiſer
 implere, voll
 imputare, impfen
 in, in
 in-, un-
 incensorium, zünden
 inclutus, laut
 incubo, Gaufe
 incus, Amboß
 inferior, } unten
 infra, }
 infundibulum, Trichter
 ingimus, Winter
 inſece, } ſagen
 insectiones, }
 insistere, inſtändig
 instigare, ſtechen
 insula, Inſel
 intibus, Endvie
 intrare, eutern
 invenire, finden
 ire, Gaſſe, gehen, eifen
 is, er
 ivus, Eibe

 Januarius, Jänner

jecur, Leber
 joculari, Gaufler
 jocus, Juch
 jubilare, jubeln
 jugerum, Juchert
 jugum, } Joch
 jungere, }
 juniperus, Eitnbeere
 Jupiter, Dienſtag
 jus, Käse, Juch
 juvenus, } jung
 juvenis, }
 juvena, }

 labare, } ſchlaff
 labi, }
 labina, Lavine
 labium, Lippe
 labor, Arbeit
 Laburdanus, Rabberdan
 lac, Milch
 lacerare, Schlag (2)
 lacruma, Zähre, Zunge
 lactuarium, Latwerge
 lactuca, Artich, Lattich
 lacus, Laſche, Meer
 lagena, -oena, } Regel
 lagona, }
 laicus, Laie
 laisus, Leiſte (2)
 lallare, laffen
 lambere, Rippe, Rößel
 lampetra, } Lamprete
 lampreda, }
 lancea, Lanze
 lapatica, }
 lapatium, } Lattich
 laptica, }
 laqueus, Laß
 larix, Lärche
 larva, Larve
 lassus, laß, laffen
 laterna, Laterne
 latinus, lateiniſch
 lattica, -uca, Lattich
 laubia, Laube
 laurus, Lorbeer
 lautus, lauter
 lavare, lauten, Lauge
 lavendula, Lavendel
 lectus, liegen
 leſa, Leſne (2)
 legere, leſen, Meſſen
 lenis, lind
 lens, Linſe
 lentus, lind, Linde
 leo, Löwe
 levis, leicht, Leiſe, Lunge,
 Schlein
 libens, lieb
 liber, ledig
 libido, lieb, Lob

libum, Lebkuchen
 licium, Driliſch, Lillie,
 Lige
 ligusticum, Lieſtöckel
 liliun, Lillie, Roſe
 lima, } Schlein
 limare, }
 limus, } Schlein, Lehm,
 Leim
 linea, Lillie, Linie, Leine
 linere, Kleister, Leim
 lingere, leſen I
 lingua, leſen, Zunge
 linquere, laſſen, bleiben,
 Leib
 linum, Leinen, Leine
 liquiritia, Lakritz
 lira, Lehen, irre, Gleife
 lolium, Loß
 longus, lang
 lora, Lauer
 lubere, } Lieb, Lob
 lubido, }
 lubricus, } Schleiſe,
 Schlyß
 lucere, Licht, Loh (1)
 lucerna, Kalk, Licht
 lucidus, Licht
 lucrum, Loß
 Lugdunum, Düne,
 Zann
 lumbus, Lende
 lumen, Licht
 luna, Lanne, Licht, cf.
 Montag
 lupus, Wolf, Schaum
 lutum, Letten
 lux, Licht, Loh (1)
 lycoperdon, Moſt
 lycopodium, Hälſapp
 lyra, Leier

 macarellus, Makrel
 macellarius, } Metzger
 macellum, }
 macer, mager
 macula, Makel
 magister, Meister
 magistratus, Einöbe
 major, Majoran, Meier
 major domus, Meier
 majoracus, } Majoran
 majorana, }
 Majus, Mai
 maledicere, malebeien
 malum, Apfel
 malus, Maß (1), Meß
 malva, Maie
 mancipium, Kebab
 mancus, mangeln
 mandala, Mandel (1)
 mane, Morgen (1)

manipulus, voll
 Mannus, Mann
 mansio, } Mesf-
 mansionarius, } ner
 mantellum, Mantel
 manus, Mund (2)
 maquerellus, Matrefc
 maragium, Maraf
 marca, Marf (2)
 mare, Maft (1), Marfch,
 Meer
 marga, margila, Merzel
 margo, Marf (1)
 mariscalcus, Marfchall
 mariscus, Marfch
 marmor, Marmel
 marscalcus, Marfchall
 marteus, Marter
 Martius, März
 mertus, Marter
 martyr, } Marter
 martyrium, }
 maserini (scyphi),
 Mafer
 massa, Maffe, Meßing
 mater, Mutter
 matratium, Matraße
 matrina, Mate
 matrix, Mieber
 matta, Matte (2)
 mattina, Mette
 mattus, matt
 matutinus, Mette
 Maurus, Mohr
 medicus, Arzt
 medius, Befanmajt,
 Mitte
 mejare, Miß
 mel, Meßftau, Honig
 meminisse, } mahnen,
 mens, } Minne
 mensa, Speife
 mensis, Mond
 menta, mentha, Minze
 mentiri, Meineid
 mentum, Mund (1)
 mercatus, Markt
 mergere, Marf (3)
 merula, Amfel, Schmelz
 mespila, Mißvel
 metere, Matte (1)
 metiri, Maß (1) mellen
 meus, mihi, mein
 milia, Meile, taufend
 mingere, Miß
 minimus, mindter
 minium, Mennig
 minor, } minder
 minuere, }
 miscere, mifchen
 miser, } barn-
 miseri, } herzig

miser cordia, } barn-
 -cors, } herzig
 modius messen, Meße (2)
 modus, Maß, mellen
 molere, mahlen, mahnen
 moenia, Mund (2)
 mola, Mühle
 moles, mühen
 molina, Mühle
 molinarinus, Müller
 moliri, mühen
 mollis, mild
 monachus, Mönch
 monasterium, Münster
 monere, mahnen, Minne
 moneta, Münze (1)
 monile, Mähne
 monstrare, Muster
 mopsus, Mops
 mordere, Schmerz
 mordrum, }
 mori, } Mord
 mors, }
 mortuus, }
 mortarium, Mörter,
 Mörzel
 morum, morus, Pflau-
 me, Maulbeere
 Mosaeetra- } Erichter
 jectum, }
 muscula, Müß (1)
 mulctra, Mulke
 mulgere, mellen
 mulus, Maul (2)
 murare, Mund (2)
 murmurare, murren
 murus, Mauer
 mus, Maus (1)
 musmon- } Mürmel-
 tanus, } tier
 musmontis, }
 musculus, Maus (2)
 Muschel, Muskel
 muscus, Moch, Mohr
 mustum, Most, Mostert
 muta, Mause, Mant
 mutare, Mause, Mutter
 mutilus, Sammel
 nancisci, genug
 nardus, Narde
 nare, Natter
 nares, Nase
 nario, Narr
 nassa, Netz
 nasus, Nase
 natate, } Natter
 natrix, }
 natus, alt
 navis, Kiel (2) Raden,
 Raue
 ne, noch (2) un-, nein

ne-, nein
 nebula, Nebel
 nectere, Nestel
 nefas, neiu
 nefrones, Niere
 nemus, neimen
 nepos, Neffe, Nichte
 neptis, Nichte
 neque, noch (2)
 nere, nähen
 nervus, Nervo
 nicere, } neigen
 nictare, }
 nidus, Nest, Nestel
 ninguere, Schnee
 niti, Neid
 vitidus, nett
 nix, Schnee
 nocturnus, nächtlich
 nodus, Nestel
 nomen, Namen
 nona, None
 nonna, Nonne
 nos, uns
 noscere, können
 noster, uns
 nota, Note
 notio, } können
 notus, }
 novem, neun
 novicius, Novize
 novus, neu
 nox, Nacht
 nudus, nackt
 nunc, nun
 nurus, Schur (2)
 nux, Nuß (1)
 oblata, Oblate
 oblongus, ablang
 obscurus, Schener
 occa, Egge
 oculere, hehlen
 ochra, Ocker
 octo, acht
 oculus, Auge
 offendimentum, binden
 offerre, opfern
 oleum, Öl
 oliva, Olive
 onocrotalus, Mohrdem-
 mel
 operari, } äßen
 opus, }
 orbis, Erde
 ordalium, Urtef
 ordinare, } Orden
 ordo, }
 organa, -um, Orgel
 oryza, -on, Reis (1)
 os, Bein
 ostrea, ostreum, Auster

ovis, Aue, Schaf
 ovum, Ei
 pactum, -us, Pacht
 paganus, Seide
 palafredus, } Pferd
 palafrenus, }
 palantia, -um, } Pfalz
 palatinus, }
 palatium, Palaß, Pfalz
 palencia, -um, } Pfalz
 palitium, }
 palleo, pallidus, faßl
 palma, süßen, Palme
 palus, Pfahl, Pfuhl
 pancerea, Panzer
 pangere, faugen
 pannus, Fahne, Pfand
 panther, -a, Panther
 papa, Pappi, Paffe
 papaver, Mohr
 papio, Pavian
 pappa, } Pappe
 pappare, }
 papula, Pappel (1)
 papulus, Pappel (2)
 papyrus, Papier
 par, Paar
 paradisis, Paradies
 paraveredus, Pferd
 parvus, Pferd
 pardalis, } Fardel
 pardus, }
 parifredus, Pferd
 parochia, }
 parochius, } Pfarre
 paroecia, }
 parra, }
 parricus, Pferd
 pars, wider
 passer, Spatz
 pastata, Pastete
 pater, fuchen, Vater,
 Fate
 patere, faden
 patina, Pfanne
 patrinus, Fate
 patruus, Vetter
 pausa, Pause
 pavo, Pfau
 pax, faugen
 pecu, } Vieh
 peculium, }
 pecunia, Vieh, Schatz
 pecus, Vieh
 pedellus, Bedell
 pedere, fipf
 pedica, Fessel (1)
 pelicanus, Pelikan
 pellicia, Pelz
 pellis, Fell, beßen
 pena, Pein

penicillus, Pinſel
 penna, Feder, Finne (1)
 pennale, Pennal
 pentecoste, Pfingſten
 pepo, Pfebe
 perca, Barſch
 peregrinus, Pilger
 perferre, bulden
 periculum, Gefahr
 peritus, ſahren
 perna, } Ferſe
 pernix, }
 persicum, Pfirſich
 perula, Perle
 pes, Fuß
 pesna, Finne (1)
 pestilentia, Pest
 pestis, Pest
 petrosilium, Peterſilie
 Petrus, Beete
 phlebotomum, Flinte
 pictor, Zeile
 pictus, } Specht
 picus, }
 pila, pilare, } Pfeiler
 pilarius, }
 pileus, Filz
 pilula, Pille
 pilum, Pfeil
 pilus, Filz
 pimpinella, Vibernelle,
 Pimpernelle
 pingere, Zeile, Finger,
 Specht
 pinna, Finne (1) Koffe,
 Finu
 pinsellus, Pinſel
 pipa, Pfeife
 pipare, Pfeife, piepen
 piper, Pfeffer
 pipinella, Vibernelle
 pipita, Pips
 pirum, Birne, Pflaume
 piscis, Fiſch, Finne (1),
 Maſt (1)
 pisum, Erbſe
 pituita, Pips
 pix, Bech
 placenta, ſlach
 plaga, ſlach, Plage,
 Pladen
 planca, Pflanze
 plangere, Zleuel, Anſehen
 planta, Pflanze
 planus, ſlach, Für
 plastrum, Pflaster
 platea, Platz (1)
 platessa, Platteiſe
 Plautus, Pladen
 plectere, ſechten
 plegium, pſtegen
 plenus, Kori, voll

plicare, ſechten
 plorare, ſtinnen
 Plotus, Pladen
 pluere, ſtiegen
 pluma, Flaum, ſiegen
 poena, Pein, verpönen
 poeta, Papſt
 poledrus, ſoltern
 pollere, viel
 pomarancia, Pomeranze
 pompa, Pomp
 pomum, Pflaume
 pondo, } Pfund
 pondus, }
 ponticus(mus), bunt
 populus, Pappel (2)
 porca, Furche, Gleife
 porculetum, Furche
 porcus, Ferſel, Warſch
 porrigere, reſen
 porta, kurz, Pforte
 porticus, Pforte
 portulaca, Wurzſel
 portus, Furt, Vort
 poscere, forſchen
 posita, -us, Poſt
 postellus, Poſten
 postis, Poſten
 potio, Giſt
 potus, trinken, trunken
 praeambulum, Briamel
 praebenda, Pfünbe
 praedicare, opfern, pre-
 digen
 praehendere, vergeſſen,
 Preis
 praepositus, Propſt
 precari, } fragen
 preces, }
 presbyter, Prieſter
 pressa, Ketter, Preſſe
 pretiare, preiſen
 pretium, Preis
 princeps, Prinz
 prior, }
 priscus, } friſch
 prius, }
 pro, vor
 probare, prüfen
 procax, } fragen
 proeus, }
 prodigium, Zeichen
 propago, propfen
 propheta, Papſt
 proponere, Propfen
 propositus, Propſt
 provenda, Pfünbe
 pruina, frieren
 prunum, Pflaume
 prurire, frieren
 psittacus, Sittich
 pupil, Fauſt

puzio, Fauſt
 pugna, }
 pugnare, } Fauſt, ſechten
 pugnus, }
 pulejum, Polei
 pulex, Floß
 pulletrus, ſoltern
 pullus, Fohlen
 pulpito, }
 pulpitum, } Fuſt
 pulsare, } Fuſß
 pulsus, }
 pulver, Pulver
 pulvinar, } Pfüß
 pulvinus, }
 pumex, Wims
 puncta, Spund
 punctio, Bunzen
 punctum, Spund
 punctus, } bunt
 pupa, Puppe
 purgatorium, Fegefeuer
 purus, pur
 pus, ſaut
 putare, puter, } impfen
 putere, }
 puteus, Pfütze, Brunnen
 pyrethron, Vertram
 quaecila, Wachtel
 quadrum, -us, Quader
 quantum, Quant
 quartana, Starke
 quarto, Ort (3)
 quattuor, werfen, Fohre,
 vier
 que, noch (1), (2)
 quercus, Föhre
 querquedula, Krickente
 querquerus, Furcht
 quietare, quill
 quietus, weil
 quinque, fünf, werfen
 quintinus, Quantſchen
 quintus, fünf
 quod, wer, was
 rabarbarum, Rhabarber
 racemus, Roſine
 radius, Roß (2), Rute
 radix, Mettig, Wurz
 radix barbara, } Rhabarber
 radix pontica, }
 raja, Roche (1)
 rancidus, ranzig
 rapa, Rapunzel, Rille
 rapicium, Raß
 rapidus, Ralte
 raponticum, Rhabarber
 raptus, Ralte
 rapun, Rille

rapuncium, } Rapun-
 rapunculus, } zel
 rarus, rar
 ratio, Rebe
 ratis, Ruber
 raudus, groß
 rebus, Rebus
 rectus, recht
 reda, reiten
 regere, recht
 regius, reich
 regula, Regel
 relinquere, } ſeiben
 reliquus, }
 reminisci, mahnen,
 Miene
 remus, Ruber
 renta, Rente
 reri, Rat
 res, Rebus
 respondere, ſchreiben
 reubarbarum, } Rhabarber
 reuponticum, }
 rex, Reich
 Rhaetia, Rieſing
 rhopalici (versus),
 Kniittelvers
 rhythmus, Reim
 rigare, Regen
 risma, Riez
 risus, Reiz (1)
 -ritum, Furt
 robigo, Roß (2)
 roccus, Roß
 rodere, Rißel
 rosa, Roſe
 rosina, Roſine
 rosmarinus, Roſmarin
 rota, Rad, gerade (2)
 rotula, -us, Rolle
 rotundus, rund
 ruber, Rende, Reiter, rot
 rubere, rot
 rubeta, Raſtrape
 rubidus, rot
 rubigo, Roß (2)
 rubrica, rot, Rubrik
 ructare, räufpern
 rndis, }
 rudus, } groß
 rufus, rot
 ruga, Runzel
 rugire, röcheln
 ruminare, räufpern
 rumpere, Raub
 rupicapra, Gemſe
 rupta, Rotte
 ruptarius, Reuter
 rus, Raum
 ruscus, Raufch (1), Roß
 russus, Raufchgelb
 ruta, Raute (1)

rutarius, Renter	scindere, scheiden	Slavus, Sklave	sturnus, Star
rutilus, rot	scindula, Schindel	smaragdus, Smaragd	suadere, süß, schwaßen
rutta, Rette	scirpus, Schilf	sobrius, sanber	suasum, schwarz
	sciurus, Eichhorn	soculus, Sockel	suavis, süß
sabbati dies, Samstag	sclearia, Schartei	soccus, Socke	subula, Säule (2)
sabellinus, } Zobel	Sclavus, Sklave	socer, } Schwäger	sudare, schwitzen
sabellum, } Zobel	scclusa, Schleiße	socrus, } Schwäger	sudor, Schweiß
sabinus, Sebenbaum	scola, Dom, Rose, Schule	sol, Sonne	suere, Säule (2)
sabulum, Sand	scorbutus, Scharbot	solarium, Söller	sugere, saugen
saccellum, Eckel	scribere, schreiben	solea, Sohle (1), (2),	sulcus, Pfug
saccharum, Zucker	scrinium, Schrein	solidus, Sold [Schwelle	sulphur, Schwefel
saccus, Sack	scriptum, Schrift	sollus, selig	super, über
sacramentum, Sackerlot	scrupulus, Strupel	solum, Saal	superstitio, Aberglaube
sacrista, Eigrift	scrutari, Schrot	solvere, verlieren	surdus, schwarz
saeculum, Eeche	scrurare, schuern	somnus, Schlaf (2)	sus, Sau
saevus, Ee	scutella, } Schüssel	Schwefel	sutor, Schuster, Säule (2)
sagire, suchen	scutum, Schener, Haut	sonare, Schwan	suus, Schwester, sü
sagma, } Saum (2)	se, sich	sons, } Sünbe	syllaba, Silbe
sagmarius, } Saum (2)	sebum, Seife	sonticus, } Sünbe	synodus, semperfrei
sagulum, Segel	secare, Säge, Sense,	sordes, schwarz	
sal, Salz	sehen	soror, Schwester	tabella, Tafel
salamandra, Salamander	secula, Eichel	sparus, Speer	tabula, Tafel, Schach
salix, Salweide	securus, Säge, Sense	spatium, Spaten	tacere, Mohn
saltere, Salz	securus, kurz, sicher	speculum, Spähel, Spiegel	tapetum, Teppich
salmio, Salm	sedere, sessel, sitzen	spigulum, Spiegel	taurus, Stier
saltare, Tanz	sedile, Sattel	spensula, Speise	taxare, taften
salvator, Salvader	Segestes, } Sieg	spernere, Meißer, rinnen, Sporn	taxus, Dach
salvegia, } Salbei	Segimundus, } Sieg	spes, Speise	tegere, Dach, dehnen,
salvia, } Salbei	Segiomerus, } Sieg	spesaria, Speicher	Gewand, bedcken
sambuca, Fankte	segrista(nus), Eigrift	spina, Spilling	tegula, Ziegel, Ziegel
samitum, Saum	sella, Sessel, sitzen	spondere, schwören	tellus, Diele
sannus, Sühne, gesund	semen, säen, Same	spuere, speien (Spott)	telonium, Zoff (2)
sapa, } Saft	sempitotia, Staden	spuma, Schaum	temo, Deichsel
sapere, } Saft	semper, Singrün, Eünde	sputum, Spott	templum, Tempel
sapo, Seife	senatus, Eünde	squariolus, Eichhorn	tempora, Schlaf (1)
sapor, Saft	senex, Seneschall	stabilium, Marzschall,	tempus, Ding
sarda, Sardelle, Sarder	senius, Herr	Etadel	temulentus, dämißch
sat, satis, } satt	sensus, } Einn	stannum, Zinn	tendere, dehnen, Zeit
satur, } satt	sentire, } Einn	stare, Etadel, stehen	tenebrae, dämmern,
satireja, Saturei	sepillum, Eiegel	status, Etadt	düster
Saturni dies, Samstag	sequi, Hen, folgen, sehen	stella, Stern	tener, dehnen
sauma, Saum (2)	sericus, Seide	sterilis, Stärke	tenuis, dünn
saxum, Meißer	serere, säen	sternere, Streu, Stirn,	tenuis, dehnen, Dohne
scabellum, Schemel	seta, Seide	Sturm	terebrata, drehen
scabere, schaben	sex, sechs	stilus, Stiel	terminus, Trumm
scabinus, Schöffe	sextarius, Sechster	stipes, steif, Stift (1)	tertius, dritte
scalmeia, Schalmei	sibi, sich	stipula, Stoppel	testa, Korf
scamellum, Schemel	sidere, sitzen	stiva, Steiß	theca, Zieche
scancio, Schent	sigillum, Eiegel	strata, Straße	theodiscus, deutsch
Scandinavia, Nu	signare, } Segen	stridere, Strudel	theriacum, Theriak
scandula, Schindel	signum, } Segen	striga, streichen	thronus, Thron
scapellus, Schessel	silva, } wald	strigilis, Striegel	thumus, Thunfisch
scaphium, } Schessel	silvaticus, } wald	stringere, Strang,	thyrsus, Dorsche
scaphum, } Schessel	sima, Sims	stringere, Strang,	tincta, Tinte
scapus, Schaft (1)	simila, Semmel	struthio, Stranz (3)	tingere, tunen, Zuefle
scarlatum, Scharlach	similis, } Meißner	stultus, stolz	titulus, Titel
scarleia, Schartei	simulare, } Meißner	stupila, Stoppel	toga, Dach, Gewand
scedula, Bettel	sinapi, Senf	stuppa, } Stüpfel	tolerare, } dulden
scelus, Schuld	siniscalcus, Seneschall	sturio, Stür	tonare, Donner
sceptrum, Zepter	situla, Seibel		tongere, dünnen
schedium, Etizze			

tongitio, blüthen
tonitru, Donner
tonus, Ton
topazius, -us, Topas
tophus, Tuff
torcula, Torfel
torcular, drehfein
torculum, Torfel
torquere, drehfein,
Zwerch-
torrere, bürren, Darre,
gasfich
torridus, } Darre
torris, }
tractare, trachten
tractarius, } Trichter
tractorium, }
trahere, treibeln
trajectorium, } Trichter
trajicere, }
trames, Darm
tranquillus, weil
trans, durch
tres, drei
tribus, Dorf
trifolium, Treff
trilix, Drillsich
tripudium, Fuß
tristis, dreist, tapfer
triumphus, Trumf
trina, Dntel
truca, Truße
trudere, verdriefen
truncus, Truße
tu, du
tugurium, Dach
tumere, Dammn
tundere, stoßen
tunica, tiluchen
turba, Dorf
turdela, Drossel (1)

turdus, Drossel (1)
turris, Turm
turtur, Turteltanbe
tuticus, deutich

uber, Euter
ulmus, Ulme
ulna, Elle
Ultrajectum, Trichter
umbilicus, } Nabe,
umbo, } Nabel
uncia, Unze
uncus, Angel
unda, Wasser
unguere, Antse
unguis, Nagel
unus, ein, gemein
urceus, Krug (1)
urgere, rächen
ursus, Bär (2)
urus, Auer
uva, Eden

vacca, Däße
vadere, waten
vadimonium, wett
vadum, waten
vae, weh
valere, walten
valeriana, Baldrian
vallum, } Wall
vallus, }
vannus, Waune
vas, wett
vasculum, Flasche
vastus, Wust
vates, Wut
vehere, reiten, Weg,
wegen
vehiculum, Wagen
velle, wollen

vellus, Wolle, Flesch
venari, Weide (2)
venerari, Wahn
venire, kommen
venter, Wanst
ventilare, Waune
ventus, Wind
Venus, wohnen
ver, Leuz
verbum, Wort
veredus, Pferd
vermis, Wurm
verrere, wirr
verres, Wadch
verruca, Warze
versus, Vers
vertere, werden
verus, wahr
vesica, Wanst
vespa, Wespe
vesper, Westen, Abend
vespera, Pesper
vester, eud
vestigium, Steig
vestis, Weste
vetula, Bettel
vetus, Widder
via, Weg
vibrare, weisen, Wippe
vicedominus, Wzdem
vices, Wehsel, weichen,
Woche
vicia, Wäße
videre, wissen, Verweis
vidua, Wittib
vigere, vigil, wecken
villa, villare, Weiter
villus, Wolle
vincere, Weigand
vindemia, Franse, Wein
vindemiare, Wein

vindobona, }
vindomagus, } Bitter
-nissa, }
vinitor, Winger
vinum, } Essig, Wein
vinus, }
viola, -etta, Weiden
vir, Berwolf, Wirt
virga, Wisch
viride Hispanum,
Grünspan
viridia, Wirsching
virus, verwehen, Wiesel
Gift
viscus, Mistel
Visigothae, Westen
Vistula, Weichsel
vitis, Weide (1)
vitrum, Zirnis, Waib
vitalus, Widder
Vitus, Weistanz
vivarium, Weiber
vivere, led
viverra, Eide
vixus, led, kommen
vocare, erwägen
vocatus, Vogt
Volcae, weisch, Falte
volvare, Welle
vorago, } Eßlauch
}
vos, eud
vox, erwägen
vulgus, Volt
vulpus, Fuchs, Wolf

wambasium, Wams

zeduarium, Zitwer
zona, Zone
zucara, Zucker

ITALIAN.

abate, Abt
aceto, Essig
agosto, August
albaro, Alber
albergo, Herberge
alchimia, Alchimie
alenare, Essig
allarme, Alarm, Lärm
alna, Elle
amascio, Zwetsche
ambasciata, Amt
ancora, Anker (1)
aprile, April
araldo, Herold
arancia, Pommeranze

arciere, Gasshiet
argento vivo, Quecksil-
ber
aringo, Ring
arlecchino, Gartekin
arnese, Harnisch
arraffare, } raffen
arrappare, }
arrostir, Rost (1)
asello, Assel, Esel
asino, Esel
aspo, Haspe
astracu (Sicil.) } Estrich
astregh (Mil.) }
astuccio, Etasche

avorio, Esfenbein

babbeo, } Duse
babbole, }
babbuino, Pavian
bacinetto, Pidehauhe
bacino, Beden
baja, Bai (2)
baldacchino, Baldachin
baldo, bald
balestra, Armtruf
balsamo, Balsam
banca, Bank
banco, Bank, Bankett
banda, Bante

bara, barella, Bafre
baracane, Verfan
barbio, Barbe
barca, Barde
basso, Bass
basta, Bass
bastione, } Bassel
bastire, }
basta, Bass, Bastard
beccare, } Wäße
becco, }
benda, } binden
bendare, }
bevero, Wiber
bezzo, Wagen

bianco, blank
 biavo, blau
 bica, Beige
 bicchiere, Becher
 bidello, Fiedel
 bieta, Beete
 biondo, blond
 biscotto, Zwieback
 boccale, Pokal
 borgo, Burg
 borragine, Boretzsch
 borsa, Börse
 bosco, Busch
 bosso, Buchs
 bossolo, Büsche
 bottega, Bottich
 bozzetto, } Poße
 bozzo, }
 bracciatello, Bretsch
 bracco, Brack
 brache, Bruch (3)
 brando, Brand
 brodo, Brot
 bruno, braun
 brusco, barsch
 bucare, bauen
 buccina, Pojaune
 buffettare, } ruffen
 buffo, }
 burro, Butter

cacio, Käse
 cadenza, Schanze
 cadom (Bologn.), Kal-
 launen
 cafura, Kampfer
 camamilla, Kamille
 camello, Kamel
 camera, Kammer
 camerata, Kamerad
 camicia, Hemd
 camminata, Kemanate
 canozza, Gemie
 campana, Glocke
 canella, Kamel
 canfora, Kampfer
 cantaro, Zentner
 canto, Kante
 capuccio, Kappes,
 Kapuze
 carato, Karat
 cardo, Karbe
 carpione, Karpfen
 carvi, Karbe
 castagna, Kastanie
 cavezzone, Kappzaun
 cavoli rape, Kohlrabi
 cavolo, Kohl
 cece, Kicher
 celola, Zettel
 censo, Zins

ceroeta, Kriechente
 cerfoglio, Kerbel
 cesoje, Schere (1)
 cetera, Zither
 chioccia, } Glucke
 chiocciare, }
 chiostro, Kloster
 chiusa, Klaus
 chollera, Koller (2)
 cifra, Ziffer
 cinta, Zent
 ciovetta, Schufu
 cipolla, Zwiebel
 circo, } Zirtel
 circolo, }
 ciriegia, Kirsche
 citra, Zither
 cizza, Biße
 codatremola, Pachtelz
 coltra, Koller 2
 composto, Kumpst
 compra, } Grempel-
 comprare, } markt
 coniglio, Kaninchen
 conocchia, Kunkel
 contrada, Gegend
 coppa, Kopf
 coracino, Karatsche
 corniolo, Kornelle
 costo, Kost (1)
 cotogna, Linnite
 cotta, Ket (1), Koge, Kutte
 cerescione, Kreise
 creta, Kreide, Seide
 croccia, } Krücke
 crocco, }
 crompare, Grempel-
 markt
 cucina, Küche
 cucuzza, Kürbis
 cuffia, Kopf
 cuocere, kochen
 cuoco, Koch
 cupola, Kuppel
 cuscino, Kissen
 cutretta, Pachtelz

damasto, Damast
 dannare, verdammen
 danzare, Tanz
 dar presa, Preis
 dattilo, Dattel
 decano, Dechant
 desco, Tisch
 diamante, Demant
 digrignare, greinen
 donna, Frau
 dozzina, Dutzend
 droga, Droge
 druda, diudo, traud

elmo, Helm (1)

empiastro, Pflaster
 ermellino, Hermelin

fagiano, Fasan
 falbala, Falbel
 falbo, fah
 falcone, Fasse
 faldistorio, fatten
 fallire, fehlen
 falso, falsch
 fata, Fee
 favonio, Föhn
 feltro, Filz
 festa, Fest
 fiadone, Fladen
 fianco, Flanke, Gelenk
 fiasco, Flasche
 fico, Feigwarze
 fiera, Feier
 figa, Feige
 fino, fein
 finocchio, Fenchel
 finta, Finte
 fiore, Florin
 flauto, Flöte
 forbici, Schere (1)
 fornaggio, Käse
 franco, frank
 frangia, Franje
 frasche, Flasche
 fresco, frisch
 fuga, Fuge
 furetto, Frettchen

gabbia, } Käfig
 gabbino, }
 gaggia, }
 gaggio, nett
 galanga, Galgant
 galea, } Gelle
 galeotta, }
 galla, Galle (2)
 gatto, Katze
 Gazari, Kezer
 gazza, Eßler
 gherone, Gehen
 ghindare, Winde
 giaco, Jade
 giga, Geige
 girfalco, Geier
 giubba, Zoppe
 giubilare, jubeln
 giuoco, Zuck
 giuppa, Zoppe
 golfo, Golf
 gonfalone, Fahne
 gramo, gram
 grappa, Krapsen (2)
 grattare, Krapsen
 greppia, Kruppe
 greto, Gries

griffo, } Gries
 griffone, }
 griglio, greiß
 grillo, Grille
 grimaldello, Dietrich
 griso, greiß
 grosso, Großchen
 grotta, Gruff
 gruzzo, Grütze
 guadare, waten
 guado, Waid, waten
 guai, } weß
 guajo, }
 gualcare, walfen
 gualchiera, walfen
 guancia, Wangen
 guardare, Wart
 guarentire, } gewahren
 guarento, }
 guarnire, wahren
 guerra, wirr
 guisa, Weise
 guitarra, Zither

incanto, Cant
 inchiostro, Tinte
 ingombro, Kummer
 insalata, Salat
 intonicare, } tünchen
 intonicato, }
 intonico, }
 isola, Insel
 isopo, Flop
 izza, Fiße

lacca, Lacke
 laccio, Laß
 laido, Leib
 lancia, Lanze
 landa, Land
 lasco, Kische (2) laß
 lasso, laß
 lasto, Last
 lastrico, Estrich
 latta, Latte
 lattovaro, Latweeze
 lauro, Lorbeer
 lavagna, Lei
 lavendola, Lavendel
 leccare, leden (1)
 lega, Meile
 lesina, Niste
 lesto, List
 levistico, Fieshödel
 limosina, Almosen
 lira, Leier
 lista, Liste (1), Liste
 liuto, Laute
 loggia, Laube
 loja, Lauer
 lotto, Los
 luchina, Lng

luna, Laune
luna di miele, Gitter
lunedì, Montag

madreperla, Perlmutter
maestro, Meister
Maggio, Mai
magon, } Magen
magone, }
magro, mager
magun, Magen
majo, Maie
majorana, Majoran
maledire, maleden
malva, Matve
mandola, Mandel (2)
mangano, Mänge
mantello, Mantel
marca, Mark (1)
marese, Marisch, Morast
marga, Mergel
mariscalco, Marischall
marmotta, Murmeltier
martirio, Marter
martora, Marber
maschera, Maske
matino, Mette
matto, matt
medico, Arzt
mercato, Markt
mescere, mischen
messa, Messe
mezzana, Mesanmast
miele (luna di in.),
Gitter
miglia, } Meise
miglio, }
milza, Milz
monaco, Mönch
moro, Mohr
mostarda, Mostert
mosto, Most
mostra, Muster
muffo, Muff (2)
mulinaro, Müller
mulino, Mühle

nabisso, Nobisstrug
nappo, Napf
nastro, Nestel
nespola, Nispel
niffo, Schnabel
nona, None
nonna, } Nonne
nonno, }
norte, Nord

ocra, Ocker
oleandro, Oleander
ora, Uhr
orda, Horde
organo, Orgel

ostrica, Auster
ovate, Watte

pacco, Pack (1)
pagano, Peide (2)
palafreno, Pferd
palcò, Balten
palizzata, Palisade
panca, Bank
pancia, } Panzer
panciera, }
pantofola, Pantoffel
papa, Pappst
pappa, Pappe
pappaglio, Papagei
parco, Pferd
parrochia, } Pfarre
parroco, }
partita, Partei
passare, passen
pasta, Pastete
patata, Kartoffel
patrino, Pate, Wetter
pausa, Pause
pavone, Pfau
pece, Pech
pedante, Pedant
pellegrino, Pilger
pelliccia, Pelz
peluzzo, Plisch
pena, Pein
pentecoste, Pfingsten
pepe, Pfeffer
pera, Birne
perla, Perle
pesca, Pfirsich
piaga, Wunde
pianta, Pflanze
pianta, Pflanze
piastrello, Plaster
piatto, platt
piazza, Platz (1)
picca, Pisd
piè d'oca, Gänserich
piliere, Pfeiler
pillola, Pisse
pilluccare, pflücken
pincione, Fint
pioppo, Pappel (2)
pipillare, piepen
pipita, Pisp
pisciare, pissen
piva, Pfeife
poleggio, Pofei
polso, Puls
polvere, Pulver
pomice, Pim
pomo, Pomeranze
poscellana, Porzellan
porto, Port
posta, } Post
posto, }

potare, impfen
potassa, Bott
pozza, }
pozzo, } Pflüß
prebenda, Pfründe
predicare, predigen
prence, Prinz
presa, Preis
prete, Priester
prevosto, Propst
prezzare, preisen
prezzo, Preis
propaggine, pspofen
prova, Probe
provare, prüfen
provenda, Pfründe
prugna, Pflaume
pulpito, Pult
punto, tunt
punzona, Dünzen

quadrello, } Quader
quadro, }
quaglia, Wachtel
quartana, Kartanne
quarto, Quert
quarzo, Quarz
quintale, Zentner

rabarbaro, Rhabarber
racinolo, Rosine
rada, Rade
raja, Rahe (1)
raimponzolo, Rapunzel
rancare, } renten
ranco, }
rangifero, Reuntier
raspo, Rapp
ratto, Ratte
razza, Rasse
recare, reden
rendita, Rente
ricco, reich
riga, }
rigoletto, } Riege
rima, Reim
risina, Riech
riso, Reis (1)
roba, Raub
rocca, Roden
rodomon- } Rodo-
tata, Rodo- } montade
monte, }
rosa, Rose
rosso, Rauschgelb
rotolo, Rolle
ruba, } Raub
rubare, }
ruca, } Raute
ruchetta, }
rullare, } Rolle
rullo, }

ruta, Raute

sabbato, Samstag
sacco, Sack
sagire, setzen
sagrestano, Eigrist
sala, Saal
salata, Salat
salma, Saum (2)
sandalo, Sandel
sapone, Seife
sardella, } Sardelle
sardina, }
satureja, Saturei
scabino, Schöffel
scacchi (a), schach
scacco, Schach
scaffale, Schessel
scaglia, Schale
scalco, Schaff
scandola, Schindel
scaraffare, schrubben
scarmuccia, Schar-
müßel
scariatto, Scharlach
scarpa, scharf
scartata, Schartefe
scatola, Schachtel
scellino, Schilling
schermire, } schirmen
schermo, }
scherzare, scherz
schiaffo, Schlappe (2)
schiaera, Scharte
schiaivo, Stave
schiena, Schienbein
schiera, Scher (2)
schifo, Schiff
schinco, Schinken
schiniere, Schienbein
schippire, schleifen
schiuma, Schaum
schivare, schen
schizzo, Skizze
sciabla, Säbel
sciamito, Samt
sciarpa, Schärpe
scito, schiefen
scodella, Schüssel
scorbuto, Scharbock
scoss (Lomb.), Schöß (3)
scotolare, Schutt
scotta, Schote (2)
scotto, Schöß (2)
serigno, Schrein
sdrarsari, Streu
seccia, Seidel
secco, vino, Sekt
seda (Nor. It.), Seide
segno, Segen
segolo, Sichel
semola, Semmel

seno, Eencbaum	spillo, Spilling	stufare, Stute	trionfo, Trumpf
senno, finen	spione, spähē	suolo, Sohle (2)	tromba, } Trommel
sestiere, Sechter	sportula, Sporteln	tabacco, Tabak	trombetta, } Trommel
seta, Seide	springare, springen	taccola, Dohle	trono, Thron
settimana, Woche	sprizzare, spritzen	taccinino (Milan.), Al-	trotto, Trott
sgabello, Schemel	sprone, Sporn	manach	truogo, Trog
sghembo, schimm	spruzzare, spritzen	taglia, } Messer	truppa, Trupp
sgneppa, Schuppe	spuntare, } Spund	tagliare, } Messer	tufo, Tuff
sgraffiare, sgraffieren	spuntone, } Spund	tagliere, } Messer	tulipa, } Tulpe
sguancio, schwant	spuola, Spule	talero, Thaler	tulipano, } Tulpe
sgurare, scheuern	squadron, Schwadron	tanghero, Range	
sicuro, sicher	squassacoda, Wachselsche	tappeto, Teppich	uracano, Orkan
signora, -e, Herr	squilla, Schelle	tappazzare, } Teppich	urto, hurtig
siniscalco, Eneischall	squillare, Schall	targa, Zarge	
slitta, Schlitten	stacca, Stafen	tartufo, Kartoffel, Trüf-	
smacco, Schmach	staffa, Staffe	jel	
smalto, Schmalte, schmel-	staffetta, Staffe	tartufolo, Kartoffel	
zen	stagno, Zium	tasca, Tasche	
smalzo, Schmalz	stalla, } Stall	tasso, Dachs	
smerglio, Schmerzel	stallone, } Stall	tastare, tasten	
smertilione, } Schmerl	stampare, } stampen	tattera, Tette (1)	
smerlo, } Schmerl	stanga, Stange	tavola, Tafel	
suello, schnell	stato, Staat	tazza, Tasse	
socco, Soche	stecca, } stecken	teggia, } Ziegel	
soglia, Sohle (1), (2)	stecco, } stecken	tegola, } Ziegel	
solajo, } Essler	stendardo, Standarte	tenda, Zelt	
solare, } Essler	stinco, Schinken	terno, Terno	
soldato, } Sold	stivale, Stiefel	terrazzo, Traß	
soldo, } Sold	stocco, Stoch	tetta, } Zitze	
solzia, Sulze	stoffs, Stoff	tettare, } Zitze	
sorta, Sorte	stoffs, Stoff	tinta, Tinte	
spada, Spaten	stoffs, Stoff	titolo, Titel	
spanna, Spanne	stoffs, Stoff	tonfano, Tümpel	
sparagio, Spargel	stoffs, Stoff	tonica, Tünchen	
sparaviere, Sperber	stoffs, Stoff	tonno, Thunfisch	
spasso, Spas	stoffs, Stoff	toppo, Topf	
spato, Spat	stoffs, Stoff	torba, Torf	
spaziare, spazieren	stoffs, Stoff	torre, Turm	
speccchio, Spiegel	stoffs, Stoff	torso, Dorische	
spieglio, Spiegel	stoffs, Stoff	tortora, Turteltaube	
spelda, } Spekt	stoffs, Stoff	tovaglia, Tische	
spella, } Spekt	stoffs, Stoff	tratta, Tratte	
spendere, Speise, } Speise	stoffs, Stoff	trattare, trachten	
spende, } Speise	stoffs, Stoff	tregua, Treue	
spesa, Speise	stoffs, Stoff	trescare, dreschen	
spezieria, Spezerei	stoffs, Stoff	trillare, trillern	
spiare, spähē	stoffs, Stoff	trincare, trincken	
spito, Speiß (2)	stoffs, Stoff		

FRENCH.

à mont, Düne	alcôve, Alkoven	anche, Entel (1)	archer, Gatschier
abbé, Abt	alène, Ahte	ancolie, Aglei	are, Ar
able, Ahte (2)	alize, Eric	ancres, Anker (1)	arlequin, Farlesin
agace, Gasser	almanach, Almanach	âne, Esel	Arras, Rajch
aire, Ähren	alun, Alun	anis, Anis	artiste, Artzt
alarme, Alarm, Lärm	amande, Mandel (2)	aout, August	as, As
alchimie, Alchimie	ambassade, Amt	arbalète, Armtruff	asperge, Spargel

atre, Eitrich
 aumerge, Herberge
 aumône, Almosen
 aumuce, } Milge
 aumusse, }
 aune, Elle
 aurone, Aberrante
 autruche, Strauß (3)
 aventure, Abenteuer
 avoué, Voyt
 avril, April

babiller, papp in
 bâbord, Backbord
 babouin, Pavian
 bac, bad
 bachelier, Sagesstolz
 baie, Bai (1), (2)
 baillif, } Ballei
 bailli, }
 bal, Ball (3)
 balle, }
 ballon, } Ball (2), Ballen
 ban, Baum
 banc, Bank, Bankett
 bande, Bande, Band
 bannière, Banner,
 Fanier
 banque, Bank
 banquet, Bankett
 bar, Bahre
 barbeau, Barbe
 barbier, Barbier
 baron, Baron
 baroque, Brodperle
 barque, Barke
 barre, Barre
 barrette, Barrett
 bassin, Becken
 baste, Bastard
 bastion, Bastei
 bât, }
 bâtard, } Bastard
 bâtir, Bastei
 baudouin, bald
 baume, Balsam
 bazar, Bazar
 beaupré, Bug
 bec, Bide
 bec-d'ois, Gänserich
 béche, Bide
 bedeau, Bittel, Bedelt
 belette, Bilsch
 béliier, }
 bélière, } Bellsammel
 Belin, }
 benne, Benne
 berline, Berlin
 beton, Best
 bette, Bete
 beurte, Butt:
 bible, Bifel

biche, Bege
 bidre, Bahre, Bier
 bièvre, Biber
 bigot, bigott
 billet, Bils
 biscuit, Zwiebad
 bise, Biese
 blanc, blank
 bleu, blau
 bloc, Block
 blond, blond
 bloquer, Block
 boc, Bod
 bocal, Pokal
 boie, Boi
 bois, Busch
 bolet, Pilz
 bombasin, Bombasin
 bomerie, Boden
 bonde, }
 bondon, } Spund
 bord, Borte
 bordel, Bordell
 border, bordieren
 bosse, Poffe
 bosseler, bosseln (2)
 bossette, Bilsche
 botte, Bütte
 bouc, Bod
 boucle, Bindel (1)
 bouée, Boie
 boulevard, Volksweg
 bouracan, Verkauf
 bourg, Burg
 bourrache, Boretisch
 bourse, Börse
 bousiller, pflücken
 bouteille, Bulle (2)
 boutique, Böttisch
 brachet, Brade
 braies, Bruch (3)
 brailler, prahlen
 brandon, Brand
 braque, Brade
 bras, Brasse
 brasser, Brasse
 brave, brav
 brèche, Breche
 brème, Brassen
 breuil, Brühl
 brise, Brise
 broche, }
 brochet, } Hecht
 bru, Frau
 brun, braun
 brusque, barsch
 buer, bauen
 buffe, Bussel
 buis, Busch
 bulle, Bulle (3)
 bulo (Vosges), Pilz
 bure, Buhre

busard, Busaar
 buste, Büste
 butin, Beute (2)
 cabane, }
 cabinet, } Kabuse
 câble, Kabel (1)
 cabus, Kappes
 cage, Käfig
 calamine, Galmei
 cajute, Kajüte
 calandre, Kalender
 calater, kalatern
 calice, Kelch
 calmande, Kalmand
 calme, Kalm
 camarade, Kamerad
 cambuse, Kabuse
 camisole, Kamisol
 camphre, Kampfer
 canelle, Kanell
 canette, Kanne
 cannelle, Kanell
 canot, Kahn
 cant, Kante
 cape, Kappe
 capot, Kaput
 capuce, Kapuze
 carassin, Karansche
 carat, Karat
 carpe, Karpfen
 carraque, Krad
 carreau, Quader
 carriole, Karre
 carte, Karte
 carvi, Karbe
 cauchemar, Mahr
 causer, losen
 caveçon, Kappzamm
 cédule, Zettel
 céleri, Sellerie
 cerceelle, Krickente
 cercle, Zirkel
 cerceuil, Sarg
 cerfeuil, Kerbel
 cerise, Kirsche
 chacal, Schakal
 chafaut, Schafott
 chalne, Kette (2)
 chalemie, Schalmel
 chaloupe, Schaluppe
 chalumeau, Schalmel
 chambre, Kammer
 chameau, Kamel
 chamoise, Gemse
 chamoiser, Sämschleder
 champion, Kampf
 chance, Schanze (1)
 chancre, Kanter (2)
 }
 } Schanter
 chape, }
 chapeau, } Kappe

chapelle, Kapelle (2)
 chaperon, Kappe
 char, Karre
 chardon, Karbe
 charrue, Karth
 Chartreuse, Karthause
 chat, Kaze
 châtaigne, Kastanie
 châtier, Kasteien
 chaudin (S.W. Fr.),
 Kaldunen
 chauve, Kahl
 chéridone, Schellkrant
 cheminée, Kamin, Keme-
 nate
 chemise, Hemd
 chiche, Kicher
 chiffre, Ziffer
 Chivert, Hemd
 choc, Schankel
 chose, losen
 chou, Kohl
 choucroute, Krant
 chonette, Schuhu
 chon-rahe, Kohlrabi
 ciboule, Zwiebel
 cinabre, Zinnober
 chingler, Segel
 ciseaux, Schere (1)
 citron, Zitrone
 clair, klar
 cloche, Glocke
 clocheman, }
 } Bellsam-
 cloeman, } mel
 cloître, Kloster
 coche, Kutsche
 coffre, Koffer
 coiffe, Kopf
 coing, Klette
 colère, Koller (2)
 collier, Koller (1)
 connétable, Markschall
 connin, Kaminchen
 contrée, Gegend
 coq, Küchlein
 coquelourde, Küchen-
 schelle
 corde, }
 cordelle, } Kerbe
 corinthe, Korinthe
 cornouille, Kornelle
 côte, Küste
 cotillon, Kot (1)
 coton, Kattun
 cotte, Kot (1), Kotte,
 Kutte
 coucon, Kuckuck
 coupelle, Kapelle (2)
 couple, }
 } Kuppel
 coupole, }
 courbe, Kurve
 coussin, Kissen

coût, Kost (1)
 coûter, kosten (1)
 contre, Küster
 crabe, Krabbe
 craie, Kreide
 crampon, Krampfe
 crèche, Krippe
 crêpe, Kriecher
 cresson, Kresse (1)
 crevette, Krebs
 croc, Krücke
 crosse, Krücke
 croupe, Kruppe
 croûte, Kruste
 cruche, Krug (1)
 cuire, kochen
 cuisine, Küche
 cuivre, Kupfer
 cymaise, Simz

dagne, Dege (2)
 dain, } Dambock
 dain, }
 dais, Tisch
 damas, Damast
 dame, Dambrett, Frau
 dauner, verdammen
 danser, Tanz
 datte, Dattel
 déchirer, Scherreiben
 décombres, Kummer
 déguerpier, werfen
 demain, Morgen (1)
 dérober, Raub
 détail, Teller
 deux, Zwei
 diamant, Demant
 distraire, zerstreuen
 dogue, Dogge
 double, doppelt
 doublet, doppelte
 douille, Lülle
 douve, Doube
 douzaine, Dutzend
 doyen, Dechant
 dragon, Drajde
 drogue, Droge
 drôle, drollig
 dru, trant
 dune, Düne
 durer, dauern (1)

ébaucher, pauscheln
 ébe, Ebbe
 éblouir, blöde
 écaille, } Schale
 écale, }
 écarlate, Scharlach
 échafaut, Schafott
 échallotte, Schallotte
 échandole, Schindel
 échanson, Schent

écharpe, Schärpe
 échec, Schach, Schachz
 échevin, Schöffe
 échine, Schienbein
 échoppe, Schuppen
 écluse, Schleufe
 écot, Schöß (1), (2)
 écrevisse, Krebs
 écerin, Schrein
 écuelle, Schüssel
 écume, Schaum
 écurer, schenken
 écurueil, Eichhorn
 élan, Elentier
 électuaire, Patwerg
 élingue, Schlinge
 élingue, schlenken
 émail, schmelzen
 émerillon, Schmelz
 empan, Spanne
 empereur, Kaiser
 emplâtre, Pflaster
 encan, Gant
 encombrer, Kummer
 encre, Tinte
 enseigne, Segen
 enter, impfen
 épeautre, Spelt
 épée, Spaten
 épeiche, Specht
 épeler, Weipiel
 éperon, Sporn
 épervier, Sperber
 épier, } spühen
 épion, }
 éplucher, pflücken
 épois, Spieß (2)
 éprouve, prüfen, Probe
 équiper, Schiff
 escabeau, } Schemel
 escabelle, }
 escadron, Schwadron
 escalin, Schilling
 escarboucle, Karfunkel
 escarmouche, } Schar-
 mützel
 escarpe, } scharf
 escarper, }
 esclave, Sklave
 espion, spühen, Spion
 esquif, Schiff
 est, Osten
 estampe, stampfen
 estourgeon, Stör
 étain, Zinn
 étal, } Stall
 étalon, }
 étamper, stampfen
 étape, Stapel
 état, Staat
 étai, Stall
 étendard, Standarte

étiquette, stecken
 étoffe, Stoff
 étoupe, Stoppel
 étoupper, Stöpsel
 étrain, Strand
 étrée, Straße
 étrille, Striegel
 étui, Stange
 étuve, } Stube
 étuver, }
 évêque, Bischof

fable, Fabel
 faillir, fehlen
 faisau, Fasan
 fait, fett
 falaise, Felsen
 falbala, Fabel
 fanon, Fahn
 faucon, Falke
 fauteuil, falken
 fauve, fahl
 faux, falsch
 fée, Fee
 feinte, Finte
 fenouil, Fenchel
 fête, Fest, fett
 féliche, Fetisch
 feurre, Futter
 feutre, Filz
 figue, Feige
 fin, fein
 flacon, Flasche
 flamberge, Flamborg
 flamme, Fliecht
 flan, Fladen
 flanc, Flanke
 fléau, Flegel
 flèche, Fließbogen
 fin, Finte
 flotte, Flotte
 flou, flau, lau
 flûte, Flöte
 foire, Fier, Messe
 fondelle, Frichter
 forêt, Forst
 foudre, Fuder
 fourreau, Futter
 frac, Frack
 frais, frisch
 framboise, Brombeere
 franc, frank
 frange, Franse
 frasques, Frase
 fret, Fracht
 frise, Frisch
 friser, frisieren
 froc, Frack
 fromage, Käse
 furet, Frettchen
 gage, wett

gai, jäh
 galanga, Galgant
 galiasse, } Gelte
 galion, }
 galop, Galopp
 gant, Gant
 garant, } gewähren
 garantir, }
 garder, Wart
 garer, } wahren
 garnir, }
 gaspiller, kostspielig
 gauche, weif
 gaude, Gau
 gaufre, Waffel
 gazon, Wafen
 gelée, Gallerte
 genêt, Ginst
 gentil, Gefchlecht
 geôle, Käfig
 gerbe, Garbe (1)
 gerfaut, Geier
 gibel, Siebel (2)
 gigue, Geige
 gingembre, Ingwer
 giron, Geyren
 glacier, Gletscher
 glousser, Glunde
 glouteron, Klette
 golfe, Golf
 gonfalon, Fahne
 gourde, Kürbis
 grain, Gran
 grappin, Krapsen (2)
 gratter, kratzen
 gré, Grad
 grêle, } Griß
 grès, }
 griffe, greifen
 griffon, Greif
 grippe, Grippe
 gripper, greifen
 gris, greiß
 gros, Großen
 grosse, Groß
 grotte, Gruft
 groupe, Kroy
 gruuu, Griffe
 gué, waten
 guède, Waib
 guêpe, Wespe
 guerre, wirr
 guimpe, Wimpel
 guinder, Winde
 guise, Weiße
 guitare, Zither
 gypse, Gips

hache, Spitze (1)
 haillon, Haber (2)
 haire, Haar (2)
 halener, Essig

halle, Halle	levain, } Gese	meurtre, Mord	pantoufle, Pantoffel
hallebarde, Sellebarte	lever, } Gese	meute, Meute (1), (2)	paon, Pfau
hanap, Napf	levâre, } Gese	miel, Mitter	pape, Papp
hanter, hantieren	lice, Lige	mille, Meile	papier, Papier
happe, Hippe (1)	lieue, Meile	mine, Miene	paquet, Pack (1)
harangue, Ring	lion, Löwe	mizaine, Besanmast	parc, Park, Pirsch
hardi, hart	lippe, Rippe	moine, Mönch	paroisse, Pfarre
hareng, Haring	liste, Reife (1), Riste	momerie, Numme (2)	parrain, Pate
harlequin, Harletin	livèche, Flehsödel	mont (à), Düne	part, wider
harpe, Harfe	livrer, liefern	montre, Muster	partie, Partei
hase, Gase	loge, Rante	more, Mohr	passé-dix, Pasch
hâte, Hast	lorgner, } klauern	mort, Mord	passé-poil, Paspel
haubert, Hals	lorgnon, } klauern	mortier, Mörter, Mörstel	passer, passieren, passen
heume, Helm (1)	lorgnette, } klauern	moufette, Muff (2)	(1), (2), passen
hérald, Herold	lot, } Los	moufle, Muff (1)	pâte, } Pastete
hermine, Hermelin	loterie, } Los	moulin, Mühle	pâté, } Pastete
hêtre, Heister	loup-garou, Werwolf	mousse, Moos	pâtée, } Pastete
heure, Uhr	louvoyer, lavieren	mout, Most	patte, Pfote
heurt, hurtig	lundi, Montag	moutarde, Mostert	pause, Pause
hisser, hissen	lune, Sonne	moutier, Müstler	peaux chamoisées,
hochequeue, Bachstelze	lune de miel, Mitter	mouton, Schaf, V.-	Sämischleder
homme, man	luquer (Norm.), Lügen	hammel	pâchemel
honnir, } schämen	luth, Rante	me, } Maus	pédant, Pedant
honte, } schämen	lyre, Reier	meur, } Maus	pélerin, Pilger
horde, Horde	maçon, Meze (1)	naif, naiv	pellisse, Pelz
houblon, Hopfen	madré, Madra	néfle, Nisfel	pelletier, Pelzen
houx, Hust	mai, Mai, Maie	net, nett	peluche, Plüsch
huile, Öl	maigre, mager	neveu, Neffe	pentecôte, Pfingsten
huitre, Auster	maire, Meier	nippe, Nippfack	pépie, Pisp
hutte, Hütte	mais, Mais	noue, None	pépier, Papien
	maison, Meiser	nonne, } Nonne	perle, Perle
	maître, Meister	nonne, } Nonne	peuple, Pöbel
	malt, Malz	nord, Nord	peuplier, Pappel (2)
	manière, Manier	note, Note	pile, } Pfeiler
	manteau, Mantel	nouilles, Nudel	pilote, Pilot
	maquereau, mäten,		pillule, Pille
	Matrele	ocre, Ocker	pimprenelle, Bibernelle,
	marais, Marsch, Morast	oenf, Ei	Pimpernelle
	marche, Markt (1)	offrir, opfern	pinceau, Pinsel
	marché, Markt	oléandre, Oleander	pinçon, Pinz
	maréchal, Marschall	on, man	pipe, Pfeife
	marjolaine, Majoran	oncle, Onkel	pique, Pid, Schürze
	marmotte, Murmettier	opé, impfen	piquénique, Pindis
	marne, Mergel	orange, Pomorange	pisser, pissen
	marque, Marke	ordalie, Urteil	placard, Platen
	mars, März	orgue, Orgel	place, Platz (1)
	martre, Marber	ouais, weh	plais, Plage
	martyre, Marter	ouate, Watte	plan, Plan
	masque, Maske	oublie, Oblate	planche, Platte
	mat, matt	ouest, Westen	planchette, Plattenstück
	matelas, Matrage	ouragan, Orkan	plante, Pflanze
	matelot, Matrose	ouvrage à bosse, Post	plaque, Platen
	matin (matines), Mette		plat, Platt, Platte
	maudire, maledicien	païen, Seite (2)	plâtre, Plaster
	mauve, Malve	paire, Paar	poignon, Puzen
	médecin, Arzt	pal, Pahl	pois, Erbsen
	mêler, mischen	palais, Palaß	poison, Gift
	mère-perle, Perlmutter	palefroi, Pferd	poivre, Pfeffer
	mésange, Meise	pallisade, Pahlstabe	poix, Pech
	messe, Messe	pamphlet, Pamphlet	pomme de terr., Kar-
	meunier, Müller	panse, Panzer	toffel

pompe, Poup, Bombast
 poncer, rauſchen
 port, Port
 poste, Poſt
 pot, } Bett
 potasse, }
 poteau, Poſten
 poudre, Pulver, Pulver
 pouliot, Polci
 pouls, Puls
 poupée, } Puppe
 poupon, }
 prébende, Pfründe
 prêcher, predigen
 presse, Preſſe
 prêtre, Prieſter
 prévôt, Proſt
 prince, Prinz, König
 prise, Preis, Priſe
 priser, reiſen
 prix, Preis
 prouver, prüfen
 provende, Pfründe
 provin, Provinz
 prueve (L. Fr.), prüfen
 prune, Pflaume
 puits, Pflüze
 pupitre, Puſt

quaille, Waſchel
 quart, Quart
 quartz, Quarz
 quenouille, Kunkel
 quintal, Zentner
 quitte, quitter, quitt

race, Raſſe
 rade, Rade
 radis, Rettich
 raffiner, rafſen
 raffiner, Feim
 raie, Raie (1), Raie (2)
 raisin, Reſine
 râle, Raſſe
 rame, Raie
 rampe, Rampe
 rance, ranzig
 rang, Rang, Ring
 rangier, Rangier
 râpe, Raſp, Raſp (3),
 Raſp, Raſp
 râpes, Raſp (2)
 rapier, Raſp

rapontique, Raſbarber
 rare, rar
 rat, Ratte
 rébus, Rebus
 remarquer, Marke
 renne, Rennier
 rente, Rente
 reste, Reſt
 rêver, rappeln
 rhubarbe, Raſbarber
 rhum, Rum
 riche, reich
 rime, Reim
 rocher, reiſen
 riz, Reis (1)
 robe, Raub
 roc, Raie (2)
 rochet, Raie
 rodomontade, Rodo-
 montade
 rôle, Rolle
 rond, rund
 roquette, Rante
 rose, Roſe
 roseau, Rohr
 rosse, Roſ (1)
 rôtir, Roſt (1)
 rouler, Rolle
 rubrique, Rubrik
 rue, Raie (1)
 rum, Rum

sabre, Säbel
 sac, Saie
 sacré, ſacraſet
 sacristain, Sigrift
 safran, Safran
 sage-femme, Hebamme
 saisir, ſetzen
 salle, Saal
 samedi, Samstag
 sandal, Sandel
 sarcelle, Kriente
 sarriette, Saturei
 sauge, Saibe
 saule, Saibe
 sauvage, wild
 savon, Seife
 scorbut, Scharbock
 seigneur, Herr
 semaine, Woche
 semaque, Schmaie
 semoule, Semmel
 senau, Schnaue

séné, Senesbaum
 sénéchal, Seneschall
 servant, ſcharwenzeln
 setier, Sedter
 seuil, Sohle (2)
 simple, Simmel
 smalt, Schmalte
 soc, Soie
 socle, Soie
 soie, Seide
 soldat, } Sold
 solde, }
 sole, Sohle (1), (2)
 somme, Saum (2)
 sot, }
 sottie, } Bete
 sottise, }
 sou, Soie
 souffler, } ruſſen
 soufflet, }
 soupe, Suppe
 spath, Srat
 sucre, Zucker, Zuderland
 sur, ſauer
 sûr, ſicher

tabac, Tabak
 table, Tafel
 taie, Taie
 tailler, } Teſſer
 tailloir, }
 taillon, Dachs
 tante, Tante
 tape, Tappe
 tapis, Teppich
 targe, Targe
 tarir, Tarre
 tarte, Torte
 ta-se, Taſſe
 tâter, taſten
 taudis, } Bett
 tente, }
 tête, Kopf
 teter, }
 tetin, }
 teton, } Biſe
 tette, }
 thé, Thee
 thon, Thunfiſch
 tique, Tete
 titre, Titel
 tonne, }
 tonneau, }
 tort, Tort

touaille, Treſte
 toucher, Tuſche
 tower, Tau (1)
 toupet, Toſt
 tour, Turm
 tourbe, Torf
 tourner, turnen
 tourtereau, } Turtel-
 tourtre, } taube
 trailler, treideln
 traître, trachten
 trôle, Droſſel (1)
 trêfle, Treſſe
 tresse, Treſſe
 trêve, treu
 trinquer, trinken
 triomphe, Trumf
 trôler, troſten
 trompe, } Trommel
 trompette, }
 trône, Thron
 trot, }
 trotter, }
 trouble, Trübel
 trousses, Troſ
 truffe, Trüffel
 tuf, Tuſſ
 tuile, Tügel
 tuyau, Tülle

vague, Waie
 vaisseau, Schiff
 valise, Veſſen
 vendange, Franſe
 vent, wittern
 vêtre, Veſter
 vernis, Firnis
 vesce, Wiſe
 veste, Weſte
 vidame, Wiſdom
 vif, Queſilber
 ville, }
 villier, }
 vinaigre, Eſſig
 viole, Viedel
 violette, Veilchen
 virelai, Virelai
 visière, Viſier
 vivier, Weiher

zédoaire, Zitwer
 zibelinge, Zobel
 zinc, Zint

ENGLISH
(INCLUDING SCOTCH).

a, ein
 abbot, Abt
 Aberdeen, Rabberdan
 above, oben
 ache, Efel
 acorn, Ecker
 acre, Acker
 adder, Natter, Otter,
 Natter
 after, After
 aftermath, Maßb
 again, gegen, entgegen
 aghast, Geist
 ails, Nhre
 alb, Albe (1)
 alcove, Alfoven
 alder, Erle
 alison, Nhte
 all, all
 almond, Mandel (2)
 alms, Almofen
 alone, allein
 also, also
 alumn, Mann
 amelecorn, Amelmehl
 among, mengen
 an, ein
 anchor, Anker (1), (2)
 and, und
 angel, Engel
 angle, Angel
 anis, Anis
 ankle, Enkel (1)
 answer, Antwort, fchwe-
 ren
 ant, Ameife
 anvil, falzen, Ambos
 ape, Affe
 apple, } Apfel
 Appledore, }
 arbalist, Armbrust
 arch-, Erz-
 ark, Arche
 arm, Arm
 army, Heer
 arras, Nafch
 arse, Arsch
 as, als, also
 ash, Efche
 ashes, Afche (1)
 ask, Eidefche, heifchen
 asker, Eidefche
 asp, Efpe
 ass, Efel
 asunder, fonder
 atter, Citer
 auger, Natter
 aware, gewahr

away, Weg
 awfshots, Asp
 awm, Dhm
 awns, Nhre
 ax(e), Art
 axle, } Achfe
 axle-tree, }
 aye, je
 babble, papeln
 baboon, Pavian
 baby, Nube
 bac, Bad
 bachelor, Hagestofz
 back, Bad, Badverb,
 zurüd
 bacon, Bafche
 bailiff, Ballei
 bait, heizen
 baize, Bei
 bake, backen
 baker, Bock
 bald, haar
 baldrick, Belt
 bale, Ballen
 balk, Balken
 ball, Ball (2)
 ballast, Ballaft
 balm, Balsam
 ban, Bann
 band, Band
 bang, } Bengel
 bangle, }
 barb, } Barbe
 barbel, }
 barbs, Barte (2)
 bare, haar
 barge, Barre
 bark, Borke
 barley, Barn, Gerfte
 barn, Bärme, barn-
 herzig
 barn, Barn
 barracan, Berkan
 barrow, Barch, Bahre
 barse, } Barfch
 bass, }
 bast, Baf
 bat, Bledermans
 batch, backen
 bath, Bath, } Bad
 bathe, }
 bay, Bai (1), (2), beugen
 baysalt, Boifalz
 be, sein 2
 be-, bei
 beacon, Bafe
 beadle, Bützel

beaker, Becher
 beam, Baum
 bean, Bohne
 bear, Bär (2), gebären,
 Bafche
 beard, Bart
 beastings, Bieft
 beat, Amboß, Beutel (1)
 beaver, Biber
 beck, Bach
 beckon, Bafe
 become, becom
 bed, Bett, Beet
 bee, Biene
 beebread, Brot
 beech, Buche
 beer, Bier
 beet, Bete
 beetle, Beutel (1)
 beff, baf
 before, bevor
 beg, bitten
 begin, beginnen
 behind, hinten
 behoof, Befchuf
 belief, Glanze
 bell, beifen, Belfhammel
 bellows, Balg
 bell-wether, Belfham-
 mel
 belly, Balg
 belt, Belt
 bench, Bank
 bend, Band, binden
 beneath, nieden
 bent, } Winfe
 bentgrass, }
 Bentley, Winfe
 berry, Berre
 beseech, fuchen
 besom, Befen
 best, beffer
 betide, Reitung
 better, beffer
 betwixt, zwischen
 bible, Bibel
 bickiron, Bide
 bid, bieten, bitten
 bide, bitten
 hier, Bahre
 biestings, Bieft
 bight, Bucht
 bile, Bunte
 bilge, Bølge
 bill, Bill, Wille
 bin, Benne, Böhne
 bind, binden
 bing, Beige

birch, Birte
 bird, Brut
 bire, Bauer (1)
 birth, Geburt
 bishop, Bifchof
 bit, heizen
 bitch, Fefche
 bite, beifen, Biffen
 bitter, kitter
 blab, plarrern
 black, Blackfifch
 bladder, Blatter
 blade, Blatt
 blank, blank
 blare, plarrern
 blast, blafen
 blaze, blaß
 bleak, Bleifch
 bleat, blähen
 bleed, Blut
 blind, blind, blenden
 blink, blinzen
 block, Block
 blood, Blut
 bloom, } Blume
 bloom, }
 blossom, }
 blow, blähen, blähen,
 bläuen
 blue, blau
 blunder, flind
 boar, Bär (3)
 board, Bord, Bert
 boat, Boot
 bode, bieten
 body, Banch, Bottich,
 Rumpf
 boil, Bente
 bold, bald
 bole, Bofche
 bolster, Polfter
 bolt, Bolz
 bombasine, Bombafin
 bombast, Bombaft
 bond, binden
 bone, Bein
 bone-a-h, Nfche (1)
 book, Buch
 boom, Baum
 boon, bohnen
 boose, Banfe
 boot, } Bente (2), Buße
 boosy, }
 booth, Bude
 booty, Bente (2)
 borage, Boretfch
 bordel, Bordell
 bore, bohren

borough, Burg
 borrow, borjen
 bosh, Poffe
 bosom, Busen
 bote, Buße
 both, beide
 bottom, } Boden
 bottomry, }
 bough, Bug
 bought, Budjt
 bouk, Banden
 bourn, Brunnen
 bouse, haufen
 bow, biegen, Bogen
 bower, Bauer (1)
 bowl, Bolle (2), Bowle
 bowsprit, Bugspriet
 box, bezen, Buchs, Büchse
 boy, Buße
 boyhood, =zeit
 brace, Brasse
 brach, Bracke
 brack, Brack, Brack-
 wasser
 brackish, Brackwasser
 brain, Brägen, Hirn
 bramble, Brombeere
 brand, Brand
 brasse, Brassen
 brawl, prahlen, brüllen
 bread, Brot
 break, brechen
 bream, Brassen
 breast, Brust
 breath, Brodem
 breech, } Bruch (3)
 breeches, }
 breed, Brut
 breeze, Breme, Brije
 brew, brauen
 bridal, }
 bride, } Braut
 bridegroom, }
 bridge, Brücke
 bright, =bert
 brim, verbrämen
 brimstone, Brunnstein
 bring, bringen
 brink, Brink
 brisket, Bröschel,
 Bransche
 bristle, Borste
 broad, breit
 brood, Brut
 brook, brachen, Bruch (2)
 broom, Brombeere,
 Ginß
 broth, Brot
 brothel, Bordell
 brother, Bruder
 brow, Braue
 brown, braun

bruise, Braus, Brestam,
 farg
 brush, Bürste
 buck, Bod, Banden,
 Band
 buckmast, } Buße
 buckwheat, }
 buff, Büffel
 buffet, puffen
 build, Bude, Bild
 bulb, Bolle (1), Zwiebel
 bulge, Bulge
 bull, Bulle (1), (3)
 bullfist, Weißt
 bullock, Bulle (1)
 bulwark, Bollwerk
 bundle, Bündel
 buoy, Boje
 burden, Bürde
 burial, bergen
 burn, brennen
 burr, Borste
 burrow, Burg
 burst, bersten
 burthen, Bürde
 bury, Berg, bergen,
 Burg
 bush, Busch
 buss, Biße
 but, Butte
 butt, Bütte
 butter, Butter
 butterfly, Schmetterling
 buxom, biegen
 by, bei, bei

cabbage, Kappes
 cabin, Kabinje
 cable, Kabel (1)
 caboose, Kabinje
 caddow, Dohle
 cage, Käfig
 cake, Kuchen
 calamanco, Kalmanf
 calf, Kalb
 callow, Kahl
 calm, Kalm
 can, Kanne, können
 canker, Kanker (2)
 cant, Kante, Gant
 cap, Kappe
 capon, Kapaun
 car, Karre
 caraway, Karbe
 carbuncle, Karfunkel
 care, Karfreitag, farg
 carl, Kerl
 carp, Karpfen
 cart, Kräge (1)
 carve, kerben
 cat, }
 caterwan, } Raçe

cellar, Keller
 chaser, Käfer
 chaff, Kafel, Erren
 chain, Kette (2)
 chalk, Kalk
 chamber, Kammer
 champion, Kampf
 chancel, Kanzel
 chap, Kappe
 chapman, Kaufen
 chary, farg
 chastise, kasteien
 cheap, kaufen
 checky, schetig
 cheese, Käse
 chervil, Kerbel
 chest, Kiste
 chestnut, Kastanie
 chew, kauen
 chiches, Räder
 chickpeas, Räder
 chicken, Kücklein
 chill, kalt, kühl
 chilver, Kalb
 chimney, Kamin, Keme-
 nate
 chin, }
 chincbone, } Kinn
 chincough, kenden
 chints, }
 chintz-cotton, } Zig
 choose, kiesen
 chough, Dohle
 Christmas, Messe
 church, Kirche
 churl, Kerl
 churn, kerren
 cipher, Ziffer
 clamp, Klammer, Klampe
 clang, } Klang, Klängen
 clank, }
 clap, Klaff, Klabscheru
 clash, Klatsch
 clay, Klei
 clean, klein
 clear, klar
 cleat, Klotz
 cleave, kleben, klieben
 cleft, Klust
 clew, Knäuel
 cliff, Klippe
 clift, Klust
 climb, klimmen
 cling, klängen
 clink, klängen
 clip, Klaster
 cloam, Klei
 clock, Stede
 clot, Klotz
 clotbur, Klette
 cloth, Kleid
 clove, Kuckland

clover, Klee
 club, Kolben
 club-foot, Klumpe
 cluck, Klucke, Klucke
 clump, Klumpe
 coach, Koffche
 coal, Kohle
 coast, Küste
 coat, Kot (1), Koge,
 Kündchen
 cock, Gahn, Genne,
 Kücklein
 cold, kalt
 cole, Kohl
 colemouse, Kofte, Kofst-
 meise
 comb, Kamm
 comber, Kummer
 come, kommen
 comrade, Kamerad
 cony, Kaninchen
 cook, Koch
 cool, kühl
 coom, Kofm
 coomb, Kammf
 coop, Kufe (2)
 cooper, Koffer
 cop, Kopf
 cope, Kappe
 copper, Kupfer
 corb, Kerb
 cord, Korde
 coriander, Koriander
 cork, Korf
 corn, Korn
 cornelian-tree, Kernetze
 Cornwall, Kettich
 cost, kosten (1)
 cot, }
 cottage, } Kot (1)
 cotton, Kattun
 couchgrass, Kucke
 cough, kuchen
 couple, Korrel
 outh, Kuid
 cove, Kofen
 cow, Kuh
 cower, kauen
 crab, Krabbe
 crack, krachen
 cradle, Kräge (1), Wiege
 craft, }
 crafty, }
 crag, Kragen
 cramp, }
 cramp-irons, } Krampf
 cranberry, Krannets-
 vogel
 crane, Krannetsvogel,
 Kranich
 craneberry, Krannets-
 vogel

crank, } krant, string
 crackle, }
 cradle, Krabben (2)
 cratch, Krippe
 crate, Kräbe
 crave, Kraft
 crawl, Kragen
 creak, Kriechente
 creep, Kriechen
 cress, Kresse (1)
 crib, Krippe
 crimple, Krampf, krumm
 crinkle, krant, Kring
 cripple, Krüppel
 crisp, sahl
 crop, Kropf
 cross, Kreuz
 crouch, Kriechen
 croup, Kruppe
 crow, Kräbe, Krähen
 crown, Krone
 crucian, Karauische
 crum, Krume
 crumb, Krume
 crump, } krumm
 crumple, }
 crust, Kruste
 crutch, Krücke
 cuckoo, Kukuk
 cud, Rüder
 cudgel, Riegel
 cup, Kopp
 cushion, Kissen

 daft, bestig
 dag, Tau (2)
 dale, Thal
 dally, dahlen
 dam, Damm
 damascene, Zwetsche
 damask, Zwetsche,
 Damast
 damp, Dampf
 dance, Tanz
 dank, dumpf
 dapper, tapfer
 darling, teuer
 date, Dattel
 daughter, Tochter
 daw, Dohle
 dawn, Tag
 day, Tag
 dead, tot
 deaf, taub
 deal, Teil
 dean, Dechant
 dear, teuer
 death, Tod
 deed, That
 deem, -tum
 deep, tief
 deer, Tier

dell, Thal
 den, Teime
 depth, tief
 deuce, Daus
 devil, Teufel
 dew, Tau (2)
 die, Tod
 dike, Deich, Leich
 dill, Dill
 dimple, Tümpel
 ding, bengeln
 dip, tief
 dish, Tisch
 ditch, Leich
 dive, tief, Taube
 dizzy, Dusek, Thor (1)
 do, thun
 dock, Dock
 dodder, Dotter (2)
 doe, Dambock
 dog, Dogge, Hund
 doil, Deut
 dole, Teil
 dollar, Thaler
 -dom, } -stum
 doom, }
 dot, Dotter (1)
 dough, Teig
 doughty, tüchtig
 dovecot, Kot (1)
 dove, Taube
 dowel, Döbel
 down, Daune, Düne
 dozen, Duzend
 drab, } Treber
 draft, }
 dragon, Drache
 drake, Ente
 drake-fly, Drache
 draw, tragen
 dregs, Deusen, Treber
 dream, Traum [Trauer
 dreary, dauern (2),
 drift, Trift
 drink, trinken
 drip, } Trirrer
 dripper, }
 drive, treiben
 droll, } drollig
 drollish, }
 drone, Drohne
 drop, Tropfen
 drought, trocken
 drove, Trift
 drunk, trunken
 dry, trocken
 dub, tief
 duck, Ente, Luch, tauchen
 dull, toll
 dumb, dumm
 dum, duntel
 dung, Düng

dure, dauern (1)
 dust, Dunst, Dujt
 Dutch, deutsch
 dwarf, Zwerg

 e-, ge-
 Eames, Oheim
 ear, Ähre, Lesze, Ohr,
 Ohr
 earn, Ernte
 earn-st, Ernst
 earth, Erde
 east, Osten
 Easter, Ostern
 eat, essen
 ebb, Ebbe
 edge, Eck
 Edward, Alrod, Roberts
 eel, Aal
 egg, Ei
 eider, }
 eiderdown, } Eider
 eiderduck, }
 eight, acht
 eils, Ähre
 either, jeber, weder
 eke, auch
 elbow, Elle
 elder, Solmber
 electuary, Salzwerg
 eleven, elf
 elf, Elf
 elk, Elentier
 ell, Elle
 elm, Ulme
 else, elend
 emboss, bosseln (2)
 eme, Oheim
 emmet, Ameise
 emplaster, Pflaster
 empty, emsig
 end, Ende
 endure, dauern (1)
 enough, genug, ge-
 ere, eher
 eve, Abend
 even, eben
 evening, Abend, Mor-
 gen (1)
 ever, immer
 evil, übel
 ewe, Aue, Schaf
 eye, Auge
 eyeball, Äpfel
 eyelid, Lid

 fadge, silgen
 fail, fehlen
 fair, fegen
 fairy, Fee
 falcon, Falke
 fall, fallen

fallow, sahl, Felge
 false, falsch
 falsehood, -heit
 fan, Banne
 fane, Fahne
 fang, fangen
 far, fern
 fare, fahren
 farrow, Ferkel
 fart, farzen
 farthing, Pfennig,
 Schilling
 fast, fasten, fest
 fat, fett
 father, Vntter, Vater
 fathom, Faden
 fay, Fee, silgen
 fear, Gefahr, Furcht
 feast, Fest
 feather, Feder
 fee, Vieh, Schaf
 feed, Futter, Vater
 feel, fühlen
 fell, Fell
 felly, Felge
 felt, Filz
 fennel, Fenchel
 fern, Fern
 ferret, Frettchen
 ferry, Fähre
 fetlock, Fuß
 fetters, Fessel (1)
 fever, Fieber
 fey (Scot.), feige
 fiddle, Fiedel
 field, Feld
 fiend, Feind
 eme, Oheim
 fifth, fünf
 fight, fechten
 fig-tree, Feige
 file, Feile
 fill, füllen
 film, Fell
 fin, Finne (1)
 finch, Fint
 find, finden
 fine, fein
 finger, Finger
 fir, Föhre
 fire, Feuer
 fireboot, } Rufe
 fire-bote, }
 firelock, Klinte
 first, Firsht
 fish, Fisch
 fist, Faust
 five, fünf
 flag, Flagg
 flail, Flegel
 flask, Flasche
 flat, flad
 flat-footed, glatt

flatter, flattern
 flawn, Fladen
 flax, Flachs
 flea, Floh
 fleam, Fliege
 fledge, Flügel
 fleec, flecken
 fleece, Flies
 fleet, fließen, Flotte,
 Floß
 flesh, Fleisch
 flew, flau
 flick, fliech
 flicker, flackern
 flight, Flucht
 flint, Flinte, Linse
 sitch, Fleck, Fleisch
 srite, Fleiß
 sitter, flattern
 sittermouse, Fleder-
 maus, Flitter
 float, Floß
 flock, Flode
 flood, Flut
 flook,
 flook-footed, } nach
 floor, Flur
 flounder, Flunder
 flow, Flut
 fluke, flach
 flute, Flöte
 flutter, flattern
 fly, Fliege, fliegen
 foal, Fohlen
 foam, Feim, Schaum
 fodder, Fuder, Futter
 foe, Feinde
 fold, falten
 -fold, -falt
 folk, Volk
 follow, folgen
 food, Futter
 foot, Fuß
 for, vor
 for-, ver-
 forbid, bieten
 ford, Furt
 forehead, Stirn
 forget, vergessen
 fork, Furke, Gabel
 forth, fort
 fortnight, Nacht
 foster, }
 fosterbrother, } Futter
 fother, Fuder
 foul, faul
 four, vier
 fowl, Vogel
 fox, Fuchs
 fraught, Fracht
 freak, frech, Sprengel (2)
 freckle, Sprengel (2)

free, frei
 freeze, frieren
 freight, Fracht
 fresh, frisch
 fret, fressen
 Friday, Freitag
 friend, Freund
 frieze, Fries
 fright, }
 frighten, } Furcht
 frisk, frisch
 friz, }
 frizzle, } Fries
 frock, Frock, Frack
 frog, Frosch
 frolic, frohlocken
 from, fremd
 frosk, Frosch
 frost, Frost
 full, voll
 fuuk, Funte
 furbelow, Fabel
 furlong, Furche
 furrow, Furche
 further, fürder
 gaggle, gadern
 gait, Gasse
 galangal, Galgant
 gall, Galle (2)
 gall-oak, Gallapfel
 gallows, Galgen
 gallow-tree, Gallapfel
 gander, Gans
 gang,
 gangway, } Gang
 gangweck, }
 gaol, Gäng
 gannet, Gans
 gaol, Käfig
 gape, gaffen
 garden, Garten
 garlic, Lauch
 gate, Gasse, Gaden, Gat-
 ter
 gather, Gatte, gut, ver-
 gattern
 geld, gelt (2)
 get, vergessen
 gherkin, Gurke
 ghost, Geist
 gilt, gelt (2)
 ginger, Ingwer
 gird, }
 girdle, } Gurt
 give, geben
 glad, froh, glatt, schmei-
 cheln
 glass, Glas
 gleam, glimmen
 gleed, glücken
 glide, gleiten
 glimmer, glimmen

glitter, glitzen, glitzern
 gloat, glocken
 gloom, glücken
 gloss, glücken
 glow, glücken
 gnaw, nagen
 go, gehen
 goad, Ger, Gerte
 goat, Geiß
 god, Gott
 godfather, Gote
 gold, Gold
 good, gut
 goose, Gans
 gore, Gehen
 gospel, Weisheit
 gourd, Kürbis
 gowk, Gauk
 grab, graben, grabeln
 grabble, Garbe (1),
 grabeln
 grapple, grabeln
 grasp, graben
 grass, Gras
 grasshopper, Heuschrecke
 grave, graben
 gray, grau
 great, groß
 greaves, Gräbe
 green, grün
 greet, Gruß
 grey, grau
 griffin, Greif
 grim, grim
 grin, grinsen
 grind, Grund
 gripe, greifen
 grist, Grütze
 grit, Grütze
 groan, greinen
 groat, Großchen, Grütze
 groom, Brant
 groove, Grube
 ground, Grund
 grove, Grube
 grow, grün
 grub, Grube
 grunt, grunzen
 guest, Gast
 guild, Gilde
 gulf, Golf
 gums, Gumen
 haberdine, Haberdan
 hack, hacken
 hackle, Hechel
 hag, hager, Haze
 haggard, hager
 hail, }
 hailstone, } Hagel
 hair, Haar (2)
 hale, holen

half, halb (1)
 hall, Halle
 halm, Halm
 halse, Hals
 halter, Halfter
 hamble, Hammel
 hammer, Hammer
 hand, Hand (1)
 handicraft, }
 handiwork, } Ge-
 handle, handeln
 hang, hängen
 harbour, Herberge, Meer
 hard, hart
 hards, Haar (1), Hebe
 hardy, hart
 hare, }
 hare-lip, } Nase
 hard, horden
 harm, Harm
 harness, Harnisch
 barns, Hirn
 harp, Harfe
 harrow, Heer, Harke
 harry, Heer
 harsh, hart
 hart, Hirsch
 harvest, Herbst
 hasp, Haspe
 haste, Hast
 hat, Hut (1), Hüten
 hatch, Heide (2)
 hatchel, Hechel
 hate, Haß
 have, haben
 haven, Hafen (2)
 haver, Haver
 law, Hag
 hawk, Habicht
 hawthorn, Hagedorn
 hay, Heu
 hay-boot, Heide (1)
 hazel, Hasel
 he, heute
 head, Haupt, Kopf
 -head, -heit
 heal, heilen, heilen
 health, heilen
 heap, Haufe
 hear, hören
 hearken, herden
 heart, Herz
 hearth, Herd
 heat, heizen
 heath, Heide (1)
 heathen, Heide (2)
 heave, heben
 heaven, Himmel
 hedge, Heide (1), (2)
 hedgehog, Igel
 heed, hüten
 heel, Heide, Herje

heifer, Farre, Alee	-how, hoch	knead, kneten	let, lassen, legen
hell, Hille } ter	huckster, Hocke (2)	knee, } knie	letter, Buch
helm, Helm(1),(2), Hals-	hulk, Holt	kneel, } knie	lewd, Raie
help, helfen	hulver, Pulst	knell, Knall	lick, lecken (1)
helve, Halfter	humble-bee, Hummel	knick, Kniden	lid, Lid
hemlock, Schierling	hundred, Hundert	knight, Knecht	lie, liegen, Luz, Lauze
hemp, Sauf	hunger, Hunger	knit, Knuten	liefe, Lieb
hen, Henne	hunt, Hund (1), Hinde	knitch, Knocke	life, Leib
hence, hinnen	hurdle, Hürde	knob, Knopf	lift, liften, Luft
herd, Herde	hurricane, Orkan	knock, Knocken, Knaden	light, leicht, Licht, Licht, Lunge
here, hier	hurst, Horst	knoll, Knollen	lights, leicht, Lunge
heriot, Heer	husband, } Haus	knop, Knopf	like, gleich
herring, Häring	hussy, } Haus	knot, Knuten	lily, Lilie
hew, hauen	hustings, } Haus	know, Können, Name	limb, Glied
hide, Haut, Hufe, Haus, Hütte	hut, Hütte	knuckle, Knöchel	lime, Leim
high, hoch	I, ich	lace, Laß	limetree, Linde
hill, Halde, Halle, Holm	ice, Eis	ladder, Leiter	linchpin, Lünse
him, heute	idle, eitel	lade, Laden (1)	lind, } Linde
hind, Hinde, Heirat	if, ob (2)	lady, Laib	linden, linden- } Linde
hindberries, Himbeere	ilt, gelt (2)	lair, Lage	tree, }
hinder, hindern	imp, impfen	lake, Lache	line, Leine
hip, Hüfte, hüpfen	in, in	lamb, Lamm	lion, Löwe
hirse, Hirse	ink, Tinte	lame, Lahm	lip, Lippe
hive, Heirat	irk, } Eitel	lammas, Laib, Messe	lisp, Lispeln
hoar, sehr	irksome, } Eitel	lamprey, Lamprete	list, lauschen, Leiste (1), List, Lust
hoard, Hort	iron, Eisen	land, Land	listen, lauschen
hoarse, heiser	island, In, Eiland	lantern, Laterne	lithe, Lind
hoary, sehr	itch, jucken	lap, Lappen	live, Leben
hog'shead, Drost	ivory, Elfenbein	larch, } Lärche	liver, Leber
hoist, hissen	ivy, Epheu	lark, } Lärche	loadstar, Leiten, Lotse
hold, halten	jacket, Jacke	larum, Lärm	loadstone, } Leiten
hole, hoch	jail, Käfig	last, Leisten, Last, Leht, Leiste (2), Leisten	loaf, Laib
hollow, hoch	jig, Geige	late, Letzt	loam, Lehm
holly, Hult	joke, Zufß	lath, Latte	loan, Lehen, Leihen
holn, Holm	kabljan, Kabiau	lathe, Labe	loath, } Leid
holster, Hölster	keam, } Kaim	lather, Seife	loathe, } Leid
holy, heilig	keans, } Kaim	latin, Lateinisch	lobster, Hummer
home, Heim	keech, Kuchen	lattermath, Maßb	lock, Lock, Locke, Vlock
honey, Honig	keel, Ki I (2)	laugh, } Lachen	long, lang, verlangen
honeycomb, Stamm	keen, Kühn, schnell	laughter, } Lachen	look 1, Lugen
honeymoon, Blitter	kernel, Kern, Kern	lax, Lachs	look 2 (Nor. E.), Locke
hood, Hut (1)	kettle, Kessel	lay, legen	loose, los
-hood, -heit	key, Keil	lead, Blei, Lot, Leiten	lord, Laib, Drot
hoof, Huf	kid, Kitz (1)	leaf, Laub	lore, Lehre
hook, Hake, Hockel	kidney, Niere	leak, Lechen	lot, Los
hop, Hopfen, hüpfen	kiln, Kohle	leap, Laufen	loud, laut
hope, hoffen	king, König	learn, Lernen	louse, Laus
horde, Horde (1)	kingdom, -tum	leas, Los	love, Lieb, Lob
horn, Horn	kipe, Kiepe	lease, Lehen	low, Lebde
hornet, Hornisse	kirtle, Kittel	leather, Leder	lower, herden, lantern
horse, Ross (1)	kiss, Küssen	leave, bleiben	luck, Glück
horse-radish, Meerrettig	kitchen, Küche	lee, See	lunacy, } Laune
hose, Hose	kitling, } Kitz (2)	leech, Krzt	lunatic, } Laune
hot, heiß	kitten, } Kitz (2)	leek, Lauch	lune, }
hotbed, Vcet	kittle, Kigel	leer, leer	lungs, Lunge
hound, Hund	knack, Knaden	lest, lest	lunt, Lunte
hour, Uhr	knapsack, Knappen	lest, lest	lurk, herden, lantern
house, Haus	knar, Knorre	lent, Leht (2), Leihen	lust, Lust
housebote, Wufse	knave, Knabe	less, los	-ly, -lich
how, wie			

lye, Lauge	merlin, Schmel	muß, Muß (1)	of, ab
lyre, Feier	mermaid, } Meer	mule, Maul (2)	offer, offern
Macaulay, Magd	merman, } Meer	mulberry, Maulbeere	oft, often, oft
mackerel, Makrel,	mesh, Masche	num, Numme (1)	oil, Öl
mäcken	mew, Möwe	mumble, } Numme (2)	old, alt
mad, } Mabe	middle, mitte, mittel,	mumm, } Numme (2)	on, an
maggot, } Mabe	Mittel	murder, Mord	once, einst
maid, } Magd	midge, Mücke	must, Most, müßen	one, ein
maiden, } Magd	midland, } mitte	mustard, Mostert	open, offen
maidenhead, } heit	midlent, } mitte	muster, Muster	or, oder
maidenhood, } heit	midnight, } mitte		orchard, Garn
maize, Mais	midriff, } mitte	nail, Nagel	ore, Erz
make, machen	midst, -	naked, nackt	organ, Orgel
mallow, Malve	midwife, Schamme, mit	name, Name, nennen	ostrich, Strauß (3)
malt, Malz	midwinter, mitte	nape, Nacken	other, ander
man, Mann	might, Macht	narrow, Narve	otter, Otter
mane, Mähne	milch, melk	narwal, Narwal	ought, eigen
mangle, Mänge, man-	mild, mitte	nave, Nabe	ousel, Amsel
geln	mildew, Mehltau	navel, Nabel	out, aus
mantle, Mantel	mile, Meile	near, nah	oven, Ofen
many, manch	milk, Milch, melken	neb = nib	over, ober (2), über
maple, } Maßholder	mill, Mühle	neck, Hals, Nacken, Säge	owe, eigen
mapletree, } Maßholder	mill, Mühle	need, Not	owl, Eule
march, Markt (1)	mint, Münz	needle, Nadel	own, eigen
March, März	mind, Minne	neighbour, Nachbar,	ox, Ochse
mare, Mähre	mingle, mengen	Bauer (1)	Oxford, Furt
marjoram, Majoran	minster, Münster	nephew, Nefse	oyster, Auster
mark, } Marke	mint, Münz, Münze (1)	nesh, nassen	
market, } Marke	mire, Ameise, Moos	nest, Nest	pack, Pack (1)
marrow, Harke, Markt (3)	miss, missen	nestle, nisten	paddock, Schiltpatt
marsh, Marsch	mist, Mist, Mistel, Nebel	net, Netz	pail, Begeß
marten, Marter	mister, Meister	nether, nieder	pain, Pein
Mary, Rosmarin	mistle, Mistel	nettle, Nessel	pair, Paar
mash, Meiß	mitch, menschel-	never, nimmer	pale, Pfahl
masker, Maske	mix, mischen	new, neu	palfrey, Pferd
maslin, Meßlin	mixen, Misch	next, nah	pamphlet, Pamphlet
mass, Messe	mizzen, Besannast	nib, Schnafel	pan, Pfanne
mast, Mast (1), (2)	moan, meinen	nick, Nick, Nig	pap, Pappe
master, Meister	mole, Mal (1)	nigh, nah	paper, Papier
mat, Matte (2)	Monday, Montag	night, Nacht	parish, Pfarre
match, machen	money, Geld	nightingale, Nachtigall	park, Pferd
wate, matt	monk, Mönch	nightmare, Naht	paste, } Pastete
math, Maß	month, Monat	uine, neun	pasty, } Pastete
mattock, Meißel,	mood, Mut	nip, Neipen	patch, Pfladen
Mege (1)	moon, Mond	nipple, Nippen	path, Pfad
mattress, Matrage	moor, Moor	nit, Nit	pause, Pause
maund, Mandel (1)	mop, Mops	no, neu	paw, Pfote
maw, Magen	morass, Morast	noon, Neue	pea, Erbse
mawk, Mabe	more, Mähre, mehr,	north, Nord	peach, Pfirsich
may, mägen	Abend	nose, Nase, Nase	peacock, Pfau
mead, Matte (1), (2)	morning, Morgen (1)	nostrils, Nüstern	pear, Birne
meadow, Matte (1)	mortar, Mörtel, Mörtel	not, nicht	pearl, Perle, Perlmutter
meager, mager	moss, Moos	nought, nicht	pease, Erbse
meal, Mahl (2), Mehl	most, meist	now, nun	peel, Pölle
mean, gemein, wein	moth, Motte	nu, Nenne	peep, piepen
measles, Maser	mother, Mober, Mutter,	nut, Nuß (1)	peewit, Pöiß
meat, Messer	Pfer-mutter		pelt, Pelt
meed, Miete	mould, Mauthwurf, Muten	oak, Eiche	penny, Pfennig
meek, menschel-	mout, Mause	oak-gall, Gallapfel	people, Pöbel
mere, Meer	mouse, Maus (1)	oar, Ruder	pepper, Pfeffer
merl, Mesel	mouth, Mund (1)	oath, Eid	pick, Pöfel, pöcken
	mow, mähen	oats, Hafer	pickle, Pöfel
	mud, Mober		

pickle-herring, Pickel-
 haring
 picnic, Picknick
 pigeon-cove, Koben
 pike, Secht, viden
 pile, Pfeil, Pfeiler
 pilgrim, Pilger
 pillar, Pfeiler
 pillow, Pflüßl
 pin, Pinn
 pinch, Zink
 pine, Bein
 pink, Zink
 pip, Pips
 pipe, Pfeife
 piss, piffen
 pit, Pfütze
 pitch, Pech
 place, Platz (1)
 plague, Plage
 plaice, Platteise
 plank, Plante
 plant, Pflanze
 plaster, Plaster
 platch, Pladen
 plate, Platte
 plat-footed, platt
 play, } spielen
 pledge, }
 plight, Pflicht
 plough, }
 ploughshare, } Pflüg
 pluck, plücken
 plug, Pflock
 plum, Pflanne
 plump, plumpy
 pock, } Pocke
 pocket, }
 poke, Pocke, pocken
 pool, Pfuhl
 pope, Pappst
 popinjay, Papagei
 poplar, Pappel (2)
 poppy, Mohu
 porch, Pforte
 pose, pusten
 post, Posten
 pot, Pott, Topf
 potash, Pösch (1), Pott
 potato, Kartoffel
 pound, Pfund
 pout, Pute
 praise, preisen
 prame, Prahm
 preach, predigen
 preen, Pfeiem (1)
 price, Preis
 prick, }
 prickle, } prickeln
 priest, Priester
 prince, König, Prinz

prize, Preis
 prong, Pranger
 proof, prüfen
 prop, Pfosten
 provost, Propst
 puff, puffen
 pulpit, Pult
 pulse, Puls
 pump, Pumpe
 punch, }
 puncheon, } Dünzen
 puncher, }
 puppet, Puppe
 quack, Quackalber,
 quaken
 quart, Quart
 quartz, Quarz
 queen, Königin
 quick, keß
 quicksilver, Quecksilber
 quill, Kiel (1)
 quince, Quitten
 quit, quitt
 quitch-grass, Quack
 quite, quitt
 quiver, Köcher
 race, rasen, Rasse
 race, Brade
 rack, Rachen, rechen
 radish, Rettich
 raff, rasen
 rail, Ralle, Riegel
 rain, }
 rainbow, } Regen
 raise, Reife
 raisin, Rosine
 rake, Rechen
 rain, Ramme
 rampion, Rapunzel
 rand, Rand
 rank, Rang
 rant, ruzzen
 rap, raffen, rappeln
 rape, Rapp
 rapier, Rappier
 rare, rar
 rasp, }
 rasper, } Raspel
 rat, Ratte
 rattle, rasseln
 rave, rappeln
 raven, Rabe
 raw, roh
 ray, Strahlen (1), Röhre (1)
 ray-grass, Raigras
 reach, reichen
 read, Rat, lesen
 ready, bereit
 ream, Rahm, Ried
 reap, reif

rear, Reife
 rearmouse, röhren
 reave, Raub
 rebus, Rebus
 reck, geruhen
 reckless, rucklos
 reckon, rechnen
 red, retten, rot
 reed, Riet
 reef, Reff (2), Riff
 reek, Rauch
 reindeer, Reintier
 rest, Raft
 ret, röhren (2)
 rhyme, Reim
 rib, Rippe
 rice, Reis (1)
 rich, reich
 riddle, Rästel, Reiter
 ride, reiten
 ridge, Rücken
 rifle, Riese
 right, recht
 righteous, gerecht
 rim, Rinne
 rime, Reif (2)
 rimple, rümpfen
 rind, Rinne
 rindle, Rinne
 ring, Räbelsführer, Ring,
 ringen
 ringleader, Räbels-
 führer
 rip, Reif (1)
 ripe, reif
 ripple, reffen
 rise, Reife
 rivel, Riefe
 roach, Röhre (1)
 road, reiten, Röhre
 roan, Rogen
 roar, röhren
 roast, Roß (1)
 roch, Röhre (1)
 rochet, Roß
 rock, Röhre (2), Röhren,
 Ruck
 rocket, Raute
 rod, Rute
 roe, Rogen, Reß
 roll, Rolle
 rood, Rute
 room, Raum
 roost (Scot.), Roß (2)
 root, Rüssel, Wurz
 rope, Reif (1)
 rose, Rose
 rosmary, Rosmarin
 rot, röhren
 rough, rauß
 roun, rannen
 round, rannen, rund

rouse, Raufsch (2)
 rout, Rote
 row, Reife, Ruder
 rubric, Rubrik
 rud, rot
 rudder, Ruder
 ruddle, }
 ruddock, } rot
 rue, Raute (1), Reue
 rule, Regel
 rum, Rumm
 rumble, rumpeln
 rummer, Röhmer
 rump, Rumpf
 rumple, rümpfen
 run, rinnen
 rung, Runge
 rush, Raufsch (1), rauschen
 rushes (bed of), Beet
 rust, Roß (1)
 ruth, Reue
 rye, Roggen
 ryegrass, Raigras
 sable, Zobel
 sabre, Säbel
 sack, Saß, Sekt
 sad, satt
 saddle, Sattel
 saffran, Safran
 sage, Salbei
 sail, Segel
 sake, Sacke
 sallow, Salweide
 salt, Salz
 salve, Salbe
 same, gleich
 samel, }
 sand, } Sand
 sap, Saft
 satchel, Sackel
 Saturday, Samstag
 savin, Ebenbaum
 saw, Säge, Säge
 say, sagen
 scale, Schale
 scarlet, Scherlach
 school, Schule
 schooner, Schoner
 scissors, Schere (1)
 score, Stiege (2)
 scot, Schuß (2)
 scour, scheuern
 scrape, schrappen, scharf
 screw, Schraube
 scripp, schrumphen
 scrub, schrappen
 scum, Schaum
 scurf, Schorf
 scurvy, Scharbock
 scuttle, Schüssel
 sea, See

seal, Robbe
 seam, Saum (1), (2)
 see, sehen, Sicht
 seed, Saat
 seek, suchen
 seethe, siedeln
 seeldom, setzen
 sell, Saubuch
 send, senden
 senna, Senesbaum
 sennight, Nacht
 set, setzen
 settle, Sessel
 seven, sieben
 sew, Säule (2)
 sexton, Eigrist
 shab, } schätzig
 shabby, }
 shade, shadow, Schat-
 ten
 shaft, Schaft (1)
 shale, Schale
 shall, sollen
 shallop, Schaluspe
 shallow, schäl
 shame, Scham
 shammy, Sämischesleder
 shank, Schenkel
 shape, schaffen
 shard = sherd
 sharp, scharf
 shave, Schabe (2), schä-
 ten
 sheaf, Schanf
 shear, sähen
 shears, Schere (1)
 sheath, Scheide
 sheave, Scheife
 shed, scheiden, Scheitel
 sheen, schön
 sheep, Schaf
 sheep-cote, Kot (1)
 sheer, schier (1)
 sheet, Schöß (3)
 sheets, Schote (2)
 shell, Schale, Schellfisch
 shellac, Schellack
 shepherd, Hirt
 sherd, Scharte
 sheriff, Graf
 shide, Scheit
 shield, Schild (1)
 shift, Schiefer
 shilling, Schilling
 shim, }
 shimmer, } Schimmer
 shin, Schienbein
 shine, Schein
 shingle, Schindel
 ship, Schiff
 shippen, Schuppen
 shire, schier (1)

shirt, Schurz
 shit, scheißen
 shive, Scheibe, Schiefer
 shiver, Schiefer
 shoal, Scholle (1)
 shock, Hofe (1)
 shoe, Schuh
 shoot, schießen
 shop, Schuppen
 shore, Schornstein
 short, kurz, Schurz
 shoulder, Schulter
 shove, schieben
 shovel, Schanfel
 show, schauen
 shower, Schauer (2)
 shred, Schrot
 shrill, schreiben
 shrill, schrill
 shrimp, schrumpfen
 shrink, Schrein
 shrink, schrumpfen
 thrive, schreiben
 shroud, Schrot
 shudder, schauern
 shy, Scheu
 sick, fiesch, Sucht
 sickle, Sichel
 side, Seite
 sieve, Sieb
 sift, sichten
 sight, Sicht
 silk, Seide
 sill, Schwelle
 silly, selten
 silver, Silber
 simmer, zimperlich
 sin, Sünde
 since, seit
 sinew, Sehne
 sing, singen
 singe, senzen
 sink, sinken
 sinter, Sinter
 sip, saufen
 siskin, Zeißig
 sister, Schwester
 sit, sitzen
 sithe, Säze, Sense
 six, sechs
 skew, schieß
 skin, schinden
 skirmish, Scharmittel
 skate, Schitte
 slag, Schlade
 slap, Schlappe (2)
 slaughter, Schlacht
 slave, Sklave
 slay, Schlag (2)
 sled, Schlitten
 sledge, Schlegel, Schlit-
 ten

sleek, schleichen
 sleep, Schlaf (2)
 sleet, Schloße
 slide, Schlitten
 slight, schiecht
 slim, schlümm
 slime, Schlein
 sling, Schlinge, schlentern
 slip, }
 slippers, } schleifen
 slit, schleifen, Schlit
 sloat (N. Eng.), schlie-
 ßen, Schloß
 sloe, Schlehe
 gloom, schlummern
 sloop, Schaluspe
 slot (N. Eng.), schliefen,
 Schloß
 slough, Schlauch
 sluice, Schleufe
 slumber, schlummern
 sly, schlau
 smack, schmeden,
 Schmade
 small, schmal
 smart, Schmerz
 smear, Schmeer
 smelt, schmelzen
 smicker, Schminke
 smile, schmeicheln
 smite, schmeißen
 smith, }
 smithy, } Schmied
 smock, Schmund
 smoke, Schmand
 smother, schmornen
 snug, Schmund
 smuggle, schmuggeln
 smut, Schmutz
 snail, Schnecke
 snake, Schmale
 snap, schnappen
 snarl, schnarzen
 sneeze, niesen
 snell, schnell
 sniff, schnüffeln
 snip, schnippchen
 snipe, }
 snite, } Schnerze
 snivel, beschnänfeln,
 schnüffeln
 snore, }
 snort, } schnarzen
 snout, schneuzen
 snout, Schnauze
 snow, Schnee, Schneane
 snuff, schnüffeln, be-
 schnänfeln, Schmuspe
 snuffle, beschnänfeln
 snurls, schnarzen
 so, so
 soap, Seife

sob, senzen
 sock, Soße
 soft, sauft
 soldier, Sold
 sole, Sohle (1)
 sollar, Söller
 son, Sohn
 son-in-law, Eidam
 soon, da
 soot, Ruß
 sop, Suppe
 sore, sehr
 sorrow, Sorge
 sot, Soße
 soul, Seele
 sound, gesund
 soup, Suppe
 sour, sauer
 souter (N. Eng.,
 Scot.), Schuster
 sow, Sau, säen
 spade, Spaten
 span, Spanne
 spangle, Spange
 spar, Sparren
 spare, sparen
 sparrow, Sperling
 speak, Sprache, Wasen
 spear, Speer
 speck, Speck
 speech, Sprache
 speed, sputen
 speight, Specht
 spell, Weisspriet
 spelt, Spelt
 spend, spenden
 spew, spucken
 spike, Speiche
 spin, spinnen
 spit, spucken, Speiß (2)
 splint, splin-
 ter, } spleißen
 split, }
 spoke, Speiche
 spook, Spuk
 spool, Spule
 spoon, Span, Pössel
 sprat, Sprette
 spread, spreiten
 spring, springen
 springe, Sprengel (1)
 sprit, spritzen, spritzen
 sprout, spricken
 spur, }
 spurn, } Sporn
 spy, spähen
 squirrel, Eichhorn
 staff, Stützelven, Stab
 stake, Stafen
 stalk, Stiel
 stall, }
 stallion, } Stall

stammer, flammeln
stamp, stampfen
stand, stehen
standard, Standardart
stang, Stange
staple, Stapel
star, Stern
starch, stark
stare, Star
stark, stark
starling, Sperling, Star
start, Start, stürzen
startle, fürzen
starve, sterben
state, Staat
stay, stehen
steal, } stehlen
stealth, }
steed, Stute
steel, Stahl
steen, Stein
steep, }
steeple, } Stoppel
steer, Steuer (2), Stier
stem, Stamm
step, Stufe, Stufe
stepfather, Stiefvater
sterling, Sterling
stern, Stern, Steuer (2)
steven, Stimme
stick, Steden
stiff, steif
still, still
stilt, Stelze
sting, Stange, Steden
stink, stinken
stir, süßen
stirrup, Stegreif
stitch, stichen
stock, Stof
stoke, stochen
stone, Stein
stool, Stuhl
stop, Stöpsel, stopfen
stork, Storch
storm, Sturm
stound, Stunde
stour, Sturm
stout, stolz
stove, Stube
strand, Strand
straw, Stroh
stream, Strom
street, Straße
stretch, strecken
strew, Streu
stride, schreiten
strife, strecken
strike, streichen
string, Strang
strip, streifen
strive, streben

stroke, streichen
strong, streng
strut, strohen
stub, }
stubble, } Stoppel
stud, Stute
stuff, Stoff
stump, Stumpf
sturgeon, Eider
stut, stutten, stottern
sty, Steig
such, suchen
suck, saugen
sugar, Zucker
summer, Sommer
sump, Sumpf
sun, Sonne
Sunday, Sonnt.
sup, saufen
swallow, Schwalbe,
}
} schweigen
swamp, Sumpf
swan, Schwan
swanky, Sumpf
sward, Schwarte
swarm, Schwarm
swart, schwarz
swats (Seot.), süß
sweat, schwören
sweat, Schweiß
sweep, schweifen
sweet, süß
swell, schwellen
swift, schweifen
swim, schwimmen
swine, Schwein
swing, }
} schwingen
swink, }
}
swoop, schweifen
sword, Schwert

table, Tafel
tack, Tackel
tackle, Tafel
tail, Schwanz, Rüste
tale, Zahl
talk, hören
tallow, Talg
tame, zahm
tang, }
} Tang
tangle, }
}
tap, Tasse
tar, Teer
target, Jarze
tarrace, }
} Traß
tarias, }
}
tarry, zergehen
tea, Thee
teach, lehren
tear, Röhre, zehren
teat, Zitze
teem, Zeng

teend, zünden
tell, hören, Zahl
ten, zehn
tenden, zünden
tent, Zelt
tether, Zitter
tetter, Zitteroch
tewel, Tülle
thane, Degen (1)
thank, Dank
that, daß
thatch, Dach
thaw, tauen
the, desto
theft, Dieb
then, dann
thence, dannen
there, da
therf, herb
thick, dick
thief, Dieb
thill, Deichsel
thimble, Daumen, Ermel
thin, dünn
thine, dein
thing, Ding
think, denken, dünken
third, dritte
thirst, Durst
this, dieser
thistle, Distel
thorn, Dorn
thorough, durch
thorp, Dorf
thou, du
though, doch
thousand, tausend
thrash, Dreschen
thread, Draht
threat, verdröhen
threaten, drohen
three, drei
thresh, }
} Dreschen
threshold, }
}
thrill, drillen
throat, Drossel (2)
throng, Drang, dringen
throp, Ders
throstle, Drossel (1)
throttle, Drossel (2)
through, durch
throw, drehen
thrum, Trumm
thrush, Drossel (1)
thumb, Daumen, Ermel
thunder, }
} Donner
Thursday, }
}
thy, dein
tick, Fede, Ziehe
tickle, kitzeln
tide, Zeit
tidning, Zeitung

tight, dicht
tike, Fede
tile, Ziegel
till, Ziel
tilt, Zelt
timber, Zimmer
time, Zeit
tin, Zinn
tind, zünden
tinder, Zunder
tine, Zann
tip, Zipfel
tire, Bier
titmouse, Meise
to, zu
toad, Kröte
tobacco, Tabak
tod, Borte (1)
toddle, zotteln
toe, Zeh
together, Gatte, gut
token, Zeichen
toll, Zoll
toller, Zöllner
to-morrow, Morgen (1)
tongs, Zange
tongue, Zunge
tool, Tafel
tooth, Zahn
top, Topf, Topp, Zopf
tor-k, Dorf
totter, }
} zotteln
tottle, }
}
tough, zäh
tow, Tau (1)
towel, Zuehle
tower, Turm
town, Zann
trail, treiben
tramp, }
} trampeln
trample, }
}
trape, trampeln
tread, treten
tree, Baum, Teer
trende, treiben
trot, Trot
trough, Trog
trow, }
} tren
true, }
}
truffle, Trüffel
trump, Trumpf
trust, trunth, tren
tub, Zuber
Tuesday, Dienstag
tug, zügen, Zug
tun, Teme
tunder, Zunder
tunny, Thunfisch
Turkey-pout, Fute
turtle, Turcktaute
tusk, Dorsch
twelve, zwölf

twenty, zwanzig
 twig, Zweig
 twilight, Zwielicht
 twin, Zwilling
 twist, Zwirn, Zwiſt
 twine, Zwirn
 twinge, zwingen
 twinkle, zwinkeln
 twitch, zucken
 twitter, zwitschern
 two, zwei
 twofold, -falt
 -ty, -zig

udder, Enter
 un-, un-
 uncouth, ſtub
 under, unten
 understand, Verſtand
 up, auf
 us, unſ

valerian, Valerian
 vane, Fahne
 varnish, Firniß
 vat, Faß
 vessel, Schiff
 vetch, Wicke (1)
 vinegar, Eßig
 violet, Veilchen
 vixen, Fuchſ

wad, Watte
 wade, waten
 wader, } Waſſer
 waffle, } Waſſel
 wag, wackeln
 wagtail, Dachſteſze
 wain, Wagen
 wake, wachen
 Wales, weiſch
 walk, horchen, waſſen (2)
 wall, Wall, Wand
 wallop, Galopp
 walnut, Waſnuß
 wangtooth, Wange
 ward, Wart
 ware, Ware

warm, warm
 warn, warnen
 warp, werfen, Werſt (1)
 warrant, gemähren
 wart, Warze
 was, Weſen
 wash, waſchen
 wasp, Weſpe
 watch, Waſch
 water, Waſſer
 wax, Waſchs, waſchen
 way, Weg
 waybread, } Weg
 we, wir
 weak, weich
 weapon, Waſſe
 wear, Weſte
 weasel, Wieſel
 weather, Mutter, Wet-
 ter
 weave, weben
 wedge, Wed
 Wednesday, Wut
 week, Woche
 weevil, Wiebel
 weigh, Gewicht
 weight, Gewicht
 welcome, Wille
 weld, Bau
 welk, weſt
 welkin, Wolke
 well, wohl
 wend, wenden
 werewolf, Werwolf
 west, Weſten
 wet, Waſſer
 wether, Widder
 wharf, Werſt (2)
 what, was
 wheat, Weizen
 wheel, Rad
 wheeze, Zuſten
 whelp, Weiſch
 where, wo
 whet, wehen
 which, weſch
 while, weil
 whine, wiehern
 whirl, Wirbel
 whisper, wiſepeln

whistle, heifer
 white, weiß
 Whitsunday, Pfingſten
 who, wer
 whole, heil
 whoost, Zuſten
 whore, Sure
 wick, Wieſe
 wicker, wiehern
 wide, weit
 widow, Witwe
 wield, Waſten
 wife, Weiſch
 wight, Wicht
 wild, wiſd
 will, wollen, Wille
 wimple, Wimpel
 win, gewinnen
 wind, Wind, Winde,
 wittern
 window, Fenſter, Wind
 Windsor, Uſer
 wine, Wein
 wink, Wink
 winnow, Winne
 winter, Winter
 wisdom, Weiſtum
 wise, weiſ, Weiſe
 wish, Wuſch
 wisp, Wiſch
 wit, Wiß
 with, wider
 wither, verwittern
 withy, Weide (1)
 woad, Waid
 woe, weh
 wold, Wald
 wolf, Wolf
 wound, Wanne
 wonder, Wunder
 wood, Krammetſvogel,
 Wut, Biedehopf
 wool, Wolle
 woosy, Wieſe
 word, Wort
 work, Werk
 world, Welt
 worm, Wurm
 wormwood, Wermut
 worse, wirt, wiſch

wort, Wurz, Würze
 worth, Wert (2)
 wot, wiſſen
 wound, wund
 wrangle, ringen
 wreak, rächen
 wreck, Brak
 wrench, Rauf, rauten
 wretch, Nede
 wring, ringen
 wrinkle, Runzel
 wrist, Riſt
 write, ſchreiben, ſchreiben,
 reißen
 writhe, Riſt
 wrong, ringen

yacht, Jacht
 yard, Garten
 yare, gar
 yarn, Garn
 yarrow, Garbe (2)
 yea, ja
 yeau, Schaf
 year, Jahr
 yeast, gären, Giſcht
 yellow, gelb, Dotter (1)
 yellow-hammer, Am-
 mer
 yes, ja
 yest, Giſcht
 yesterday, geſtern
 yew, Eibe
 yield, gelten
 yoke, Joch
 yolk, Dotter (1)
 yon, } jener
 yonder, }
 York, Eber
 you, euch
 young, jung
 youngling, Jüngling
 younker, Junter
 your, euer
 youth, Juſche, Jmme,
 Jugend
 yule, weißen

zoadry, Zither





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