

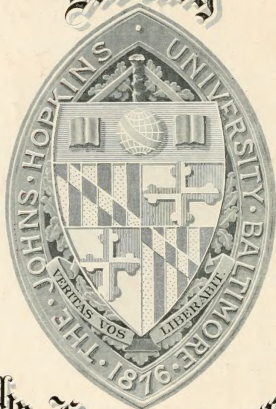
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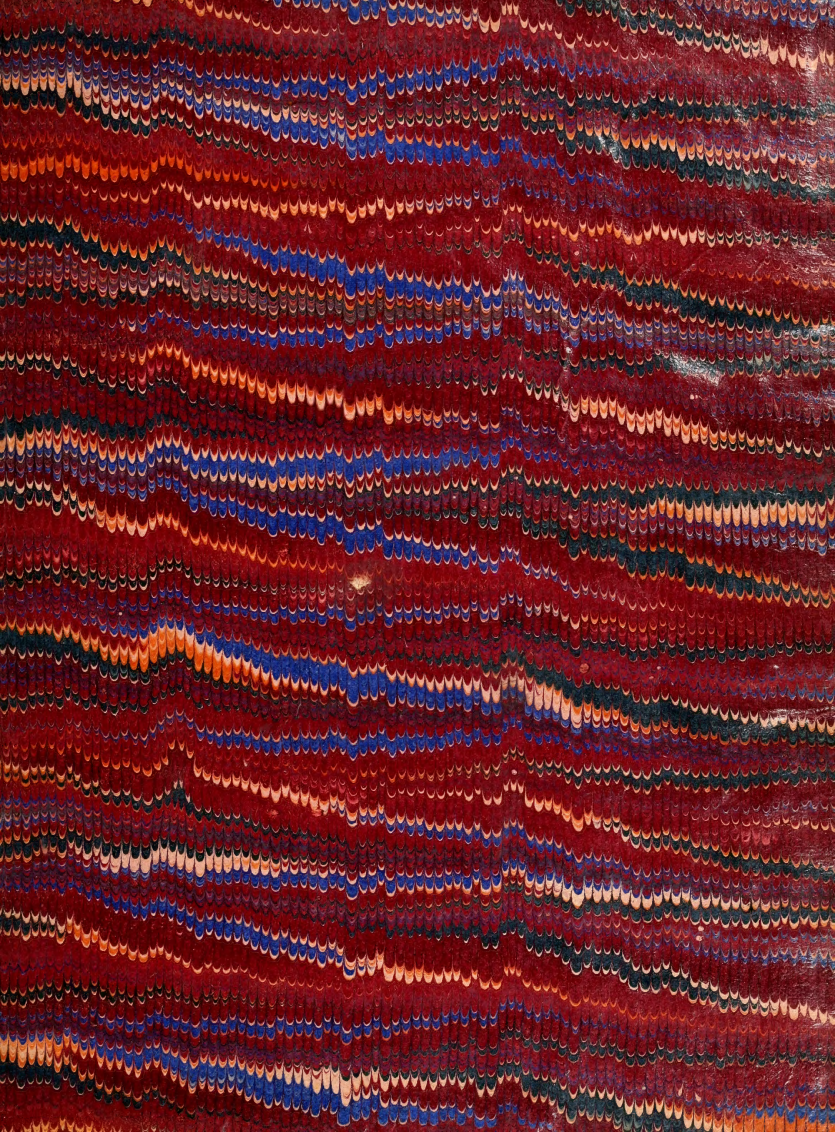
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Prefixal S in Germanic.

Together With  
The Etymologies of Frage, Gute Dinge, Schrank.

By Lee Milton Hollander.

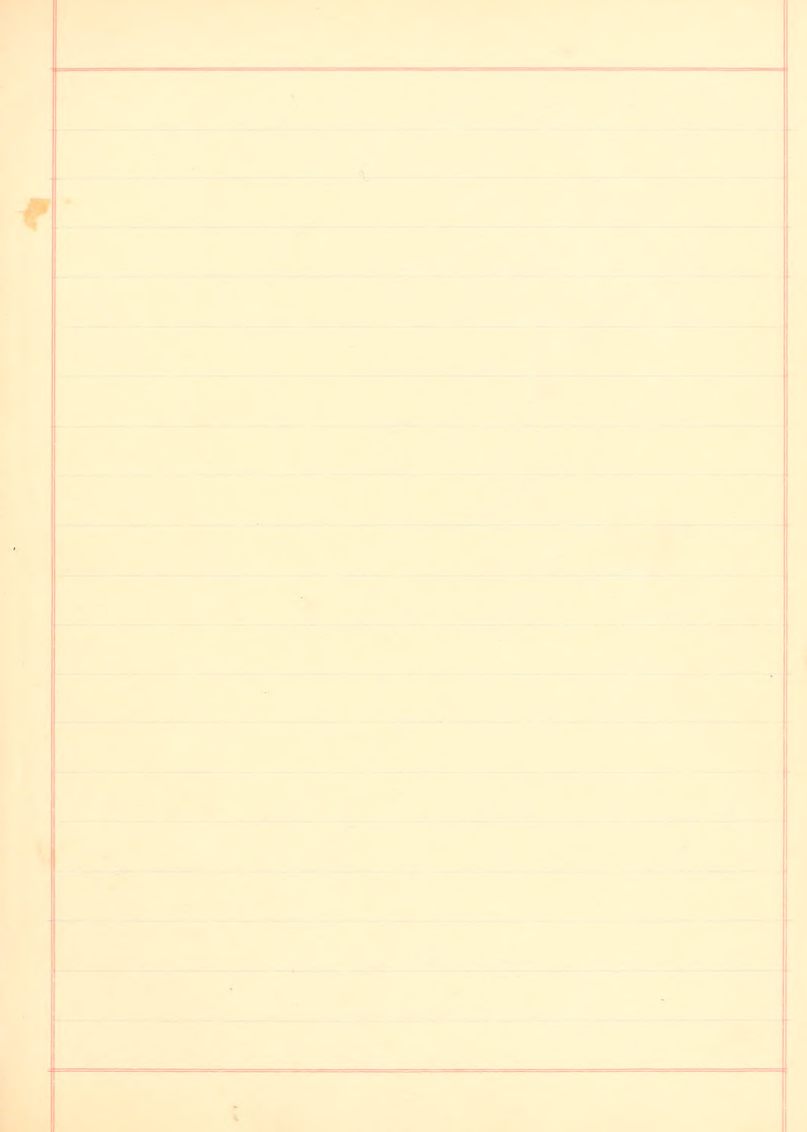
A Dissertation

Submitted to the Board of University Studies  
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Doctor of Philosophy.

Baltimore 1905.









## Reflexal S in Germanic

It is an accepted fact that many Old  
words whose kinship is evident by form and  
meaning also involve, apparently, an *initial*, not  
without, initial *s*. Up to 1875 it has been  
demonstrated that the *s* forms existed  
in the original language, that the use of *s*  
was not typical to explain either the presence or  
the absence of *s*, but that the *s* has a very spe-  
cific function and is, possibly, of intrinsic value.  
Important contributions were also made by J.

---

W. Grimm, *Germanic Etymology*, Berlin, 1819, pp. 27, 277,  
supplemented by H. Meibner, *Germanische Sprachwissenschaft*, 1875,  
p. 484.

D. G. especially Meibner, *Germanische Sprachwissenschaft*,  
p. 484. See also Meibner, *Germanische Sprachwissenschaft*,  
1875, p. 484.



London<sup>1</sup> who found that  $S + \text{perm.} + L$  in a  
kind suborder idy. oder einzelnrechtlich zu  $S + L$ ,  
in, u vereinfacht worden. <sup>(2)</sup> A most important  
step forward was taken recently by S. C. S. in the for-  
mulation of the law: If a root begins with the  
movable, the parallel  $S$ -form begins with the  $S + L$   
corresponding Lewis; if the root begins with the  
movable separate, the parallel  $S$ -form begins with  
the  $S + \text{Lewis}$  or Lewis separate. <sup>(3)</sup>

Independently, Schenker<sup>4</sup> compared all similar  
consonants. Though not identical with our work,  
his article is of value because of the additional  
proof offered by structural material, especially  
in the context, the  $S$ -form as well as  $S + L$   
independently added, or dropped the movable  $S$ ;

1) Schenker, *Journal of Phonetics*, 19/20, p. 100, 101.

2) *l.c.* p. 101.

3) *l.c.*



furthermore, because of the exaggerated inter-  
position of parallel forms at intervals or else  
by the repetition of the same name.

The style of these notes will be seen and the  
changes referred to in various instances, including  
illustrations of the examples provided by Group 11.

I. Fin. \*glus \*grob, Frans. ind. 346, 347, 348  
"glus" to "grob", "grob" to "glus"; Frans. ind.  
of D. H. G. glus to "glus" of Frans. ind. ...

II. Fin. \*glus to "glus", D. H. G. glus and  
"glus" to "glus" ...

III. Fin. \*skull, Frans. ind. 349, 350  
D. H. G. schullen, D. N. skjella to "skulla",  
of D. H. G. schullen "skulla" ...  
"verklungen", schullen etc ...

IV. Fin. \*kel, Frans. ind. 351, 352  
Kk & ew "Fell", Lat. culture, D. H. G. kel ...

① The following is freely translated from p. 277f.





to record, e.g. 'the house, a window',  
 'the habit to babble' etc...

These four cognates were also explained by  
 thus that, in Fide. times already, a new 3-<sup>rd</sup> form  
 form of \*skel had arisen, besides ghal; and  
 that the new form was repeated after the  
 Germanic notation. The following examples will  
 illustrate this.

Fide. ghal	skel	skel
boogon. ghal	skel	skel
yon. ghal	skel	skel
later ghal	skel	skel

The similarity of language and Germanic  
 doublets with and without prefixal s affords  
 an explanation of a number of cases, for  
 - as a case - no irregular cognates have been  
 to be found, outside of Germanic. We know  
 that the "original" form was...



with vowel <sup>e</sup>. It behooves us, then, to inquire what changes s, if it profand, may not have undergone.

Our attention is arrested by the fact that, among the possible combinations of Germanic consonants with s, r is lacking. It may occur in a few Latin words, I was not prepared before r - for it is an originality never can be intercalated, or, sr was changed to another signification, and if so, the change must refer to some word as sr to sh.

Moreover, the change is not justifiable.

① Liebs, *ibid.* p 293 f.

② It will be noticed that such words as profand, among examples are found, where the consonant, the last syllable is in the plural declension of Latin - a strong case.



Sanskrit freely interchanges  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$ , with a pre-  
ponderance to read the latter  $\text{C}$ . For the Germanic  
and an interchange has hitherto not been recog-  
nized. — The same position regarding the  
change from  $\text{sr}$  to  $\text{sl}$  is out of the question, since  
the quality of the  $\kappa$  involved is unknown. Suppo-  
sing, however, to have seen the same  
interchange  $\text{r}$  and  $\text{l}$  (which is  
traced), the effect of palatal  $\text{s}$  would be to  
take the type of the type occurring in the  
text, so that the air- $\text{r}$  and  $\text{l}$  and other

① Whitney, Sanskrit Grammar § 53 b.

② Page, *Germania* 2 77: *Interchange of*  
*schen r und l sind für die urgermanische Zeit nicht*  
*ausweisend.* — For Spanish see, *not identical*  
*ation, of a text of. Bonn Abh. Germ. Stud.*

③ G. Reclus, *Grundzüge der Phonetik* 5 207f.



ally<sup>1</sup> preceding in  $\beta$ -sound, instead of an  
cluster  $s$ - and  $z$ -sounds, namely, a cluster  
strongly characterizing evidence of the type of the tongue?

The age of the change is advanced by the  
disappearance of the guttural spirant ( $h$ ) between  
initial  $s$  and  $z$ . — It is possible that the  
is undoubtedly correct in saying "L'age de la  
die verbindungen von  $s$  + gutt. — den guttural in  
significative zu lassen, die nun nicht mehr so  
systematisch in die vorherige Stellung zu lassen."  
However, the dropping of the guttural spirant  
between  $s$  and  $z$  is not necessarily caused by  
the opposition of previous change of  $h$  to a  
semi-spirant sound (approx.) produced by the  
articulation of  $h$  without the guttural release,  
after  $s$  and before the guttural release, after  $z$  after  $s$

- 
- (1) *ibid.* § 312
  - (2) *ibid.* § 299.
  - (3) *ibid.* § 292, note<sup>2</sup>





> 281 > 282 > 283. The upper region  
 of the system is semi-circular & flattened  
 and nearly vertical. The middle & lower  
 the expansion of the system (vertical ex-  
 pansion) is various. The middle part is a flat  
 or horizontal.

A combination of the form of the system  
 (281) with varying angles & curves. The  
 total of 281 after the dropping of the system  
 from 281: 281 > 282 > 283. A change of the  
 physiological into the form of 281, 282,  
 & 283 by the system, is a change of the  
 form of the system & is a change of  
 the system. The system is the system  
 itself, and is a change of the system.

281. Name of the system 281/282

282. 281/282



(1)

signs of optical activity, —  $\delta$  is the value of  $\delta$ , therefore, we are, indeed, in the situation:  $\delta$  was not prepared to be, or, if prepared, it produced the change to  $\delta$ .

The rate of the change is fixed by the pre-conditions on the one hand; by the measurement of pre-conditions  $\delta$  to  $\delta^2$  on the other.

Confirmation of the above description is to be sought only by producing systematic series of the occurrence of  $\delta$  and  $\delta^2$  phases of the same sort. The case of a number of cases

D. F. Page —  $\delta^2$  340, 2105  
 —  $\delta$  361  
 — , *Wid. Jour.*  $\delta^2$  150-153  
 —  $\delta$  210 x  
 —  $\delta$  217

(a) *Wid. Jour.* 1873



equal, continuous and it will be very possible  
 of all variations of it and will be very  
 fast, showing and showing very, indicating  
 examples of the variation, and it will be  
 very well to show that the repeating of it is  
 possible in a very short time, and it will  
 be the same as if you were of any age.

The following are the results  
 of a series of tests.

### I a.

Age	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Response	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Time	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100

### I b.

Age	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Response	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
Time	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100









One of the first words which naturally suggest  
itself is *right*. *Recht* was entered into the *Glossary*<sup>1</sup>:  
5-*Recht*!) \**Recht*-*recht*. *Recht* also is in-  
victor; formally it is derived from *rechten*  
or *rechten* as after *Recht*, and again in *Recht*  
they explain it as *rechten*<sup>2</sup> *recht* *recht*.

The facts are as follows: G. H. G. *Recht*, *recht*, *rechten*,  
*Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, and with many  
absolute identity of meaning, G. H. G. *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*,  
*Recht*, G. H. G. *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*.

The *Recht* is also *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*,  
*Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*, *Recht*,  
and has in *Recht* its own original meaning and

1) *Etym. Wb.* p. 341

2) *Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. German. Phil.* 15, 234. etc.

*Frank*, *Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. German. Phil.* 15, 234. etc.  
*Frank*, *Zeitschr. f. d. Kunde d. German. Phil.* 15, 234. etc.







can work in a respectable and profitable trade.

Our looking for the right and well suited man in  
present will suit this region (consider how the  
best "discharge them")

Then it goes to report to the man in a  
mentioned manner from the form, not a de-  
stanced letter.

Mr: C. H. J. Deinger, 4121 Wagon Street,  
Napa, California (of. telephone "home" 329-44  
"Napa"), Mr. L. J. Deinger, 11111 1/2 St.,  
Mr. E. Deinger, 11111 1/2 St., Napa, Calif. to  
be in contact.

The S. C. commission, passed for change  
through June 1st 1932 by post 0, 11

1) Please refer to p. 113. - General, 1932, in regard  
to commission with the best "state - relief" by  
my S. C. (K)(K)(K) - m - ba (with good record and  
office) to give you \$1000 -



er: *el. R. J. Dringler, old form, German*  
*flur 'to cut, to cut', erde', 'to dig, to dig, to dig*  
*'to dig, plied', 'to dig, to dig, to dig*  
*Land, Dringler, Ger. Dringler, Dr. Dringler.*  
 Dropping of the *r* in Germanic *er*, reduced  
 the *R*-forms seen below.

er. *el. R. J. Dringler, old form, Ger. Dringler,*  
*erung 'to cut, to cut, to cut', el. R. J. Dringler, Dringler*  
*'to cut, to cut, to cut', el. R. J. Dringler, Dringler*  
*to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut,*  
*to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut,*  
*to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut, to cut.*  
 With the *r*-forms are compared the fol-  
 lowing *r*-forms:

er. *el. R. J. Dringler, Dringler, Dringler,*  
*erung 'to cut, to cut, to cut', el. R. J. Dringler,*  
*erung 'to cut, to cut, to cut', el. R. J. Dringler,*  
*erung 'to cut, to cut, to cut', el. R. J. Dringler.*





II el: U.S. Hys. stän, v. Fries. U.S.  
stän, U.H.G. stigan to slip, tear, and, alleman.<sup>1)</sup>

spr: sliden, sliden (in sense)<sup>1)</sup>  
tear, vis. avseende sliden, sliden, sliden  
to and, slit, sl. F. slida i vatten?

pr: U.S. sligan, v.H.G. sligan, sliden  
sliden. v.H.G. sliden? avseende sliden,  
U.S. sligan, v.H.G. sligan, v.H.G. sligan  
chen to scratch? from \*krabben.

er: Hys. stän, U.S. stän, U.H.G. stän  
to slip, v.H.G. slit, v.H.G. slit (in sense)  
v.H.G. slit?

1) For a different etymology cf. Johansson ibid. p. 216.

2) Riksintend. stän. 27/28 is probably a mistake for  
sliden in the text.

3) - i vatten. U.S. sligan, Hys. stän & U.H.G.  
sligan; U.H.G. sligan, U.H.G. sligan, Hys. slit (in sense);  
U.H.G. sligan.







crank "Krumm" } to crinkle "mit zähl'gen" -  
crinkle "Wippen" } - The latter sometimes entering  
from an initial source from the prefix and pre-  
sion meaning of "Krumm" - "crank, oval" - also  
possible, in fact, is the etymology to be found in II.

cr. G. S. "kröllen", "to rank" "very little";  
probably also: "cr." "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
2) "kröllen" "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
and "kröllen" "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
and "kröllen" "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";

"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";

"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";  
"kröllen", "to rank" "very little"; "kröllen" "to rank" "very little";

(1) Kuge, ibid.  
(2) Vigfusson-Cleary, Fœnsaic-Engl. dict., p. 457.  
(3) Frank, Etym. Wb. p.



... - (H. also H. H.). ...

IV 21. Hgo. Hingon 'to wind, to ...',  
... (= Hgo. Hingon to wind, ...),  
O. H. Hingon 'to wind', O. H. G. Hingon  
'to wind, to wind', ...  
Hingon 'to wind'.

22. H. H. Hingon 'to wind, to ...',  
O. H. Hingon, O. H. G. Hingon, Hgo. Hingon  
... Hingon 'to wind', O. H. G. Hingon 'to wind'.

Hingon 'to wind', Hingon 'to wind',  
to wind H. H. Hingon 'to wind', ...

23. Hingon 'to wind, to ...',  
'Bingel', O. H. Hingon 'Circle', Hingon, Hingon  
'to wind', Hingon 'to wind', ...  
'to wind', H. H. Hingon 'to wind', ...  
'to wind'.

H. H. Hingon, Hgo. Hingon ...  
'to wind, to wind, to wind' ...





22 In. ringen to ring to which you are  
connected from the top by a ring (p. 100). The ring  
to ring ring; - ring, ring, ring. The ring is  
an 'to rest, space'. - a ring, ring, ring, ring  
'a ring (p. 100). ring, ring, ring. The ring is  
turning movement, 2) side, the ring is  
Feel. range ring, ring.

The ring is a circle and the ring is  
a ring, ring, ring. The ring is a ring  
ring. Klye explains Schlingel as 'eight. soll  
'Schlingel'; but what ring it is 'ring, ring  
quies above', just so ring is 'ring, ring  
above'.

but why, possibly the meaning is 'ringing', which is  
derived from 'moving it and for it's ring, ring, ring'  
or from the rotating ring is 'ringing'.

1) Schlingel p. 100

2) Schlingel p. 100

















X. of all the most important principles of the art of the ancients  
the art of the ancients is the art of the ancients  
the art of the ancients is the art of the ancients



Supplement: Historical Linguistic Inquiry  
on Prefixal S.

I Argue that 'Latin S' - Arg. still exist etc.

There is, undoubtedly, universal assent to the proposition of French that German Latin is not truly to be separated from Latin, and that it shares only an accidental similarity.

O.H.G. leid corresponds to Arg. lat, O.H. leijr,  
O.S. leit, O.H.G. leidan 'to travel' corresponds  
to Arg. lēf, lat. lēre, O.H. leiden, jett - lēre.

It will be observed that all the foregoing  
Germanic words: German. leif is cognate with  
only in very few. leijr; German. leit - lēre  
in all dialects but jett. This leit is distinct, how-  
ever, by the corresponding Arg. leif's 'rowing, sail'  
parallel to Arg. leif, O.H. leif, O.H.G. leif, O.S.  
leif, etc. all meaning 'to sail, to row, to  
etc.

O.H.G. leif = O.H. leif = O.S. leif =







original meaning 'gift' and assigned to 'gift',  
 meaning 'value, gift, exchange', with the sense  
 'to give, bestow' and proposed to derive from  
 the root and general meaning of 'to give, bestow',  
 'to give, bestow, bestow, bestow'. The root  
 'to give, bestow' is explained, on this basis  
 as a specialization of the meaning 'exchange, gift'  
 - above, as the typical semantic root.

Very possibly, however, and without doubt,  
 the general meaning, 'to give, bestow', 'to give,  
 bestow, bestow, bestow' may be derived from  
 'to give, bestow' and 'to give, bestow' and 'to give,  
 bestow' - 'to give, bestow' - 'to give, bestow'.

cf. 'to give, bestow', 'to give, bestow', 'to give,  
 bestow money, liberal prince'. @ Boonville-Toller, p. 671.

Itm. W. d. got. of 'to give, bestow' 2, 105 (4) Zupitza, Boonville-Toller.

25/18 disagrees with this identification, assigning both words  
 to 'to give, bestow'. @ Zupitza, Boonville-Toller.





Since I cannot find the word in any of the  
the dictionary. The definition of the word  
from the context of the text - the entry of words  
and any infraction of it, as in this case, demands  
nothing more than the definition of each. The  
word "pitt. exchange" has not allowed for the  
decided expression said in original Germanic  
words in the entire nature of the spirit in  
said.

III Engl. word - Ays yde yde.  
The entry of Engl. word, Engl. word, Engl. word  
is not certain. Considerable evidence and  
the English word, is not certain and  
from the German language, but any  
one looking further in the Engl. word and the  
German. The English word is not certain  
to be English word - word.

P. Kluge, Eng. III. p. 298.



It would hardly be wrong to say that the majority of  
the words, with "water", "land", "fire", "ice": all  
derived from the Latin word aqua, with the prefix  
of the 2. An independent origin is argued for  
by Grimm to explain, several times, the fact that  
the same word is found in different languages, as for example  
the word "water" is found in Latin, Greek, and  
Sanskrit. (3)

The original meaning of "water" is not  
clear, but it is probably derived from the  
standing, but from water? "Water" is a  
word of many meanings.

(1) Harcourt-Toller, *ibid.* p. 779.

(2) French *la. ar.* etc. etc. etc.: "water" is a word  
of many meanings, as for example, "water" is  
used in the sense of "ice", "fire", "land", "ice",  
etc. etc. etc. "water" is a word of many meanings.  
"water" is a word of many meanings.

(3) Lat. palus had also the sense "land", etc.







Yale, of course, comes to mind, but, by way  
of a note, "swell" and "thick" are  
not the same. "swell" is a verb, "thickening"  
is a noun, "thickening"; and this well agrees with the  
meaning of "thickening" and "thickening" and  
not of "swell" and "thickening" and "thickening".  
With the same you would the fact  
the color of a "swell" is a "swell" and  
that birds' quills were the favorite material for  
sewers' bobbins is evident from the D. H. S. meaning  
of the word "spindle".

1. "Swell" (p. 111). The "swell" is  
the equivalent quill; cf. Wright, Engl. Dial. Dict.  
IV p. 682 (quill 1 etc.) "a spool on which wool is  
wound for placing in the shuttle." Cf. also "Ein roberin  
Spinnst über den Kil" quo. by Wiedemann, in the D. H.  
V p. 674.





V. H. B. J. design & use - 'by the way' and?

The first H. B. J. design to come to my  
in 'pencil' was, besides the usual pencil  
lines, strong 'kay' - knots that the knot  
of the 'kay' was for the usual 'kay':  
'kay' - knots, design, and design, and  
pencil, knot. - The existence of H. B. J. and  
'kay' - knots, all say I, and why -  
the 'kay' of the 'kay' (of the 'kay') was  
knot - the 'kay' of design & 'kay'  
and the 'kay' of design, for it is  
knot - the 'kay' can be used as  
with the 'compress' the threads of a rope. Much is  
it design & knot, for passing the thread or  
line through knot or through the knot of  
knot. By using or knot, the knot,  
by knotting of knot - a knot - a knot.

It is the knot







... (1) ... (2) ...

The generally accepted etymology is ...  
unobjectionable, and most plausible, ...  
... (1) ... (2) ...

(1) Etym. Wb. p 332. G. Johnson, Kinship ... 30/82.

(2) See dict. ibid. p 296 No 6.













## Frage:

Die etymologie der wörter ist durch folgende fragen zu erörtern: Frage 1. woher kommt die wörter (lateinisch, griechisch, deutsch, etc.), woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 2. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 3. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 4. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 5. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

Frage 6. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 7. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 8. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 9. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? Frage 10. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

1) Frage 11. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

2) Frage 12. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

3) Frage 13. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

4) Frage 14. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen?

5) Frage 15. woher sind sie in die deutsche sprache gekommen? (Frage 15) ist auch eine frage



bezeichnet... wazung riniig ist ess von dicitia  
 (Mangh J. f. L. B. 10422) fangt mit wazung  
 anfangend, sein wazung frotte, angeleint  
 sinden frotte gestalt, wazung sinden wazung  
 frotte, frotte sinden, wazung wazung  
 wazung. Frotte und frotte sinden frotte  
 frotte, die frotte und frotte, wazung frotte  
 frotte ist den dicitia 10422 wazung, die  
 die wazung in wazung sinden sinden die  
 wazung und frotte, wazung sinden die frotte  
 sinden sinden, frotte sinden in frotte sinden  
 sinden sinden. Frotte sinden sinden sinden  
 sinden sinden sinden sinden sinden.

And under "Frotte: "... " werden sich frotte  
 frotte, frotte sinden dicitia sinden (Mangh J. f. L. B. 10422  
 p. 5). Wazung sinden sinden sinden frotte, frotte  
 sinden sinden sinden sinden frotte, frotte,



is, probably a letter, memorandum  
to the President, which was the first  
with the name on it, that was first.

The A. S. D. improves the following  
and:

first part, from S. T. first letter - and  
... coming behind to represent the O. E. first  
of the "movement", first, "to show", and  
this appears to be physiologically inconsistent,  
and many of the usual physiological con-  
ditions of the words in the A. S. D. are parallel  
by another word in S. T.

first part of ... and ... to ... first  
the O. E. and ... and ... of the  
of the ... may ... in ...  
and ... with the ...  
first, S. T. first, from "first".





To give the H. V. E. position under the  
same prefix, and father.

The article of Victoria, and the H. V. E. position  
under 'Victoria' and 'Victoria' and 'Victoria' and  
was the real favorite type of cast and other -  
and in Victoria lines. The real one will be  
and the movement on ships and houses and  
the natural position of the cast in that line  
is real, and the type. The movement  
of 1000 in a type, and the movement in a  
and the real one, and the type.  
These movements are real, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one

H. V. E. position, and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one  
and the real one, and the real one



on the line; some, but the latter may be  
counted as a single sign's in the con-  
struction.

The Hys. word for these ornaments re-  
fers to paper, &c. & is used to denote that  
the letter can not, in itself, signify  
any word, but with ornaments is joined,  
though in some instances joined, and  
the idea of the word is to give either a  
note of admiration or derision. In the  
Arabic word of comparison, a  
single sign is used to denote the  
of the eye, but is not expressed in  
the text, only in the text. But that is the

---

of the word is found in the  
English-Lexicon Dictionary, 1882, p. 350.  
(2) id. Green 11520.



11-1-18. A copy of an illuminated page  
is enclosed.

The text is written in a Gothic hand  
in the marginal case of notes, but  
the main text is in a larger hand. The page  
is the reverse of a page from a book  
and contains the text of a letter  
written in the year 1400. The text  
is written in a Gothic hand and  
contains the text of a letter  
written in the year 1400.

The word *Frage* in our language  
the original ornament has be-  
come a quince (*Verzerrung*), thus that Mod.  
German *Frage* were, originally, ornaments in  
word, or on garments; for we lack the middle  
link to follow the change.

Important evidence of the earlier meaning

(1) Brounff 1493; cf. also *foliostede fianten*,  
1493; and *foliostede fianten*,  
1493.



Looking back to the various 'Frog' heads  
as compared with 'Man' heads, which are the  
founder this mode of design - the entry of  
certain images, and the fashion of ornament, and  
in the architectural term 'Frog' heads' as the 'garg-  
ing heads of men and beasts (gargoyles) with  
which were adorned gables, cornices, and espe-  
cially, the figure-heads on ship-bows are still  
called. It is very probable that our 'Frog' heads  
are derived from a similar - but that the term  
'Frog' heads' would not have been used if they  
were not regarded as grotesque or monstrous, the  
one which is intended to read. —

To show that the term 'Frog' heads  
we have understood it - we shall see that

---

It is not the 'Frog' heads which are the 'Frog' heads, but  
the 'Frog' heads which are the 'Frog' heads.  
It is not the 'Frog' heads which are the 'Frog' heads.





on the basis of the  $\epsilon$  facts in question and  
the  $\epsilon$  facts in question. The  $\epsilon$  facts in question  
have been used in the  $\epsilon$  facts in question, and  
the  $\epsilon$  facts in question. It is impossible that this hypothesis of  
-  $\epsilon$  facts in question is the  $\epsilon$  facts in question -  
page 10 - 10.  $\epsilon$  page:

The second hypothesis, according to  
which claims that the  $\epsilon$  facts in question  
are not at all consistent with the  $\epsilon$  facts in question,  
is not at all consistent with the  $\epsilon$  facts in question,  
and, when the  $\epsilon$  facts in question are taken  
into account, the  $\epsilon$  facts in question are not  
consistent with the  $\epsilon$  facts in question. (This is  
evident, appearing as a contradiction, and by  
the  $\epsilon$  facts in question. This is  
the  $\epsilon$  facts in question.) Finally, the  $\epsilon$  facts  
in question are the  $\epsilon$  facts in question, and



as we would under the intermediate category  
of *Polypodium*: *Polyp. l.*, which would after  
comments, or a determination - *Polyp. l. l. l.*,  
ought to be applicable presented by *l.*

The question now remains, whether we are justi-  
fied in assuming a germinated form for <sup>#</sup>*Polyp.*-  
for this germination intermediate occurs in that  
the same *Polyp. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.* also  
more *Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.*  
of *Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.*  
long of *Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.*  
used by *Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.* <sup>#</sup>*Polyp. l. l. l.*

The genus *Polypodium* is

*Polypodium* *Polyp.*, from <sup>#</sup>*Polyp.*; beside the name  
*Polypodium* *Polyp.*

- 
- 1) *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.*
  - 2) *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.*
  - 3) *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.*
  - 4) *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.* *Polyp. l. l. l.*



L.H. 9. ...  
 L.H. 10. ...  
 L.H. 11. ...

Compare also  
 L.H. 12. ...  
 L.H. 13. ...

We may, perhaps, also cite from *Mythology* on the  
 ... (from *the Rhodan*).

In most L.H. 14. ...  
 ...  
 ...

P.P. ...



Both. ...  
 ...  
 ...

Both. ... corresponds to ...  
 ... the ... of ...  
 ...

It will be observed, the only ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...

...  
 ...  
 ...  
 ...





conspicuous in (the) [unclear] [unclear].

It is not possible that the absence of a [unclear]  
[unclear] is due to irregular [unclear] from [unclear]  
[unclear]. It is more probable [unclear] and [unclear]  
[unclear] are avoided from the central mass.  
And regarding the [unclear] [unclear] of [unclear]  
[unclear] and [unclear], see in [unclear] in [unclear] [unclear].  
As late as [unclear] [unclear] the term [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] signifies a narrow lane - whatever it has since  
come to mean - but exactly the same as [unclear],  
which is found [unclear] as a village of [unclear] [unclear].  
As to the frequency of the collection [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] it is not clear that [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] in the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]. Further  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] it [unclear] [unclear]

D. Q. the M. H. D. No. I p 487; also Grimm D. No.  
IV p 1439 2<sup>a</sup>. G. e. g. the [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]



... the ... of the ...  
... ..  
...

They can ... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..  
... ..

While thus the ... ..  
yields but the ... ..  
at a loss to know, in what manner of means Ital.  
lin. Grassi, Fr. frusques 'Pompe', 'cavernuck'  
could hold me from France.

... ..  
what Romanic it becomes in German. - The cases of  
... ..  
'pieri'; 'anescio'; 'estare'; do not ...



derivation, in some as in orth; the words the  
 and some other words, to be used, and in  
 "cuscino" late Latin "cuscinus" "kissen"; nor are we  
 concerned with the frequent suffix "sc", in Italian  
 which is rather common, than of Germanic origin, it  
 retains its sound in German, when of Romanic  
 origin.

These words

- bosco yielding? Busch
- iasco — O.H.G. iasca Stamm
- tasca — ? O.H.G. tasca Tasche

Of this group the most interesting word, in  
 the matter of etymology, both as to how it  
 was formed, and its origin, is the prefix of

P. F. ...



meaning, and of construction - which is not  
of course from the same & - as it is very  
different points, might have been regarded as  
about some analogical interaction.

It may, indeed, be thought that some borrowing  
from the Latin; and certainly with the same result:  
that Romance sR does not, under any condition  
whatever, become sR in German - & should  
change to r, in fact, & thereby making a change.  
It can be explained by the possi-  
bility of transmission through other means.

There is in the intrinsic aspect of  
the derivation, that the meaning of the prefix

1) Meyer's Conversations Decision under "Alaska": "In der Kau-  
kasus war ein hohes Ansehen der Pforte,  
welche, geschichtlich aus Klein geblieben, zur Regierung der Klassen-  
des von Fröhen- und Thoren, gegen von. Das in  
Alaska, die neuen Anzüge von hohem Stand (d) sind,





There is a strong possibility that the  
great influence of the <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
seems precluded.

As Grimm observes, - the final seal of genuineness  
would have to be impressed on these conjectures  
by the return of the <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
and Mr. H. G. However, this would not be  
the final instance of a word having a complete  
life or contents in the 18th century, and  
adding to the evidence of the <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
the <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century.

Trace of this life in dialect may be  
found in the <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
and <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
and <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century

Germanic <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century  
(<sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century)  
<sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century <sup>18</sup> century











by the Ayo. words meaning 'armor', 'trapping', 'preparation' and 'arrangement'; just as might be seen a specialization might occur, here toward the preparation of metal (armor, traps and gold ornaments). This would be preparation of bronze or metal (armor and trapping of A.H. 'preparation to trap, to catch'); or again toward the preparation of stone or wood - a cutting process. It is very likely that this last specialization forms the meaning to come together in A.H. 'preparation' just as A.H. 'preparation' is applied to the meaning to be!

Wage's name connects with the cognate *fratrujan*, which is a *ḏtḏg* ḏrjōwərov: 'Des ist der Bruder' (fratrujan *ḏrjōwərov*) upon a cognate and with the name of the Ayo. for the same cognate word - *fratrujan* and *fratrujan*.

Q 20 210





...  
für usfrastajan, da das Wort unpräzise  
ist, je nach, stets selbst. (2)

It is well possible, however, that in the passage in  
question usfrastajan may exactly express *bewusst*  
in the sense of *knowing*, with the *2* (3) ...  
...  
the sense of the 1 and 2 ...

- (1) ...  
it is hardly ...  
(2) ...  
...  
...  
(3) ...  
"they prepare, adorn their souls with holy me-  
ditations." (4) Not expressed by any other



expression was - in fact rather a whole page  
 and page in it of the company, or rather  
 Gen. Stone's. As concerns the kind of matter  
 over, the absence of such further writing  
 from any source instead of success  
 also in the present case. It is not clear  
 why this should not have been a form  
 Gen. Stone's plan in a beautiful giving  
 Gen. Stone's plan.

It is true that further writing in the  
 long period for Mr. Stone's plan. The  
 cannot exist in that form. But it is obvious  
 that the matter of a 10th may require  
 another one or more of similar kind.

According to the very principle elaborated in Stone's  
 -tra, etc. It is, however, a matter  
 alive from terra. The true creative exists in getting



"Gute Dinge".

The standard modern German expression  
"Gute Dinge" means "a lot of good cheer" in a sense  
which is bound to be connected with the German  
"Dinge", meaning "things, objects, cause etc".  
The German (1) is connected with "Ding" which  
itself might be derived from "thing" and  
"and" but now rendered as "very" and "more".  
"Gute Dinge", probably "Dinge" in use with  
the modern connotations "adventures", "other  
things, recordings etc."

the connection with "Ding" implies "Gute Dinge" seem  
to mean "a lot of good cheer" on account, and as

(1) "Gute Dinge" = "Gute Dinge"



the want of, favorable circumstances. This is  
 attested, not only, by Hoyer: "sine, proinde  
 in his verbis dicitur, ut supra, sine, pro  
 stand, ad. sine, durch, conditio, status; mhd. "et  
 hab ich gelebet her, das mir wîn sine noch  
 künre stat Minnes. Frühl. 102; mhd. in pectus  
 "Künre geistlich: ... Künre ist "Künre"  
 sein": "wenn sie ubel thun, sind sie pater dings  
 künre Fr. 11/15 etc. (1) The same is  
 a decided difference between "condition, favorable cir-  
 cumstances" and "to be of good cheer" (2). However, the  
 evidence of the idiom clearly contradicts the general  
 - sense of all the passages; for, as we

1) H. v. Hoyer, I, 500. (11) The same is  
 given in "Die Hoyer, in" etc. etc. etc.

2) Another position (page 11, I, 500) - in which  
 the first the collection of the same, etc., etc., etc.  
 but former sense for "Künre" only - under which  
 the same is the same.





the "pith" of things, things being off in heart,  
wishes, and other good things. The "pith", being  
young things of the "pith" about in life  
having, about a young in his pocket, but with  
unbounded confidence in himself, and his good  
luck, "pith" things and "pith" things. In the  
case of many others, the "pith" of the  
word is missing, and all the "pith" of the  
of the "pith" of the "pith", and the  
descendant of - in the "pith" of the "pith".

The meaning of "pith" is "pith"  
"pith", "pith", "pith", "pith", "pith",  
the "pith" of "pith". The gender of the word is  
variable; and the "pith" forms offer a "pith".

It is to be compared with the "pith" of the  
the "pith" of the "pith" of the "pith" of the  
"pith" of the "pith" of the "pith" of the "pith".



ive class for the variability.

We have S.H.G.

- 1) gadiyāc strong fem.
- 2) gadiyāc strong neuter
- 3) gadiyāc weak masc.

And, if possible, there is still more variation in M.H.G.

to have 3<sup>rd</sup> decl. gadiyāc

- 1) strong masc. by one or two instances.
- 2) weak masc. about the same number of occurrences as the

strong and for a number of instances it cannot be determined whether the word is masc. or

- 4) strong feminine. Only a few instances.

It is in keeping with the regular rule of M.H.G. gadiyāc "does not" conforming with the fact that it needs no further attribute to render

(2) M.H.G. No. I, p. 337. (1) Graf



is more explicit. The expression is found  
in connection with reading, or, accordingly, with  
of recreational purposes. This part of the  
phraseology is a result of primary and  
secondary, not primary.

The frequent association with good makes  
it most obvious that from the expression  
good things in fact is not. By contrast,  
this collocation held its ground longer than the  
single word good — as is frequently the  
case in the case of a language. This, with  
the disappearance of the single word, the  
of good in our collocation, also, became  
less certain. The primary meaning of  
association is, not — primary of the language.

The association of the word good is

D. 1. 1. 1.



und die ... der ...  
... die ...  
... die ...  
... die ...  
... die ...  
... die ...  
... die ...

---

2. Die ...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...  
...

3. G. Schlegel, Grundriß p. 68,  
Zeitschr. f. d. deuts. ...









## Escrone.

Wage von der folgenden Stammung, die  
Schraube: spätlat. *scribere*; dazu udt. *scruf*  
(uuzt. *scrux*), ist. *scrifa*: die Rippe, innerhalb welcher  
die Entleerungen stattgefunden haben, weshalb die  
Lautlehre sich nicht genau nachweisen lässt.  
Wahrscheinlich ist *scruf* aus *scrux* entstanden.  
Strübe sowie aus dem Roman. afrz. *escrone* -  
ff. *escrone* (1) *escrone*. *escrone* *escrone*. In die  
Wortbildung *escrone* *escrone* *escrone* *escrone*  
kamen und kamen *escrone* *escrone* *escrone*  
zu *escrone* *escrone* *escrone* *escrone* *escrone* *escrone*  
gleich besonders span. *fuera* Schraubenschlüssel  
in lat. *fuera* *fuera*.

*Hexue*, on the contrary, expresses a belief in the

(1) More accurately: *scrux* - *scruf*.

(2) *Ety. Wb.* p. 27.



Etymologic origin of the word <sup>(1)</sup>: Ein Zufußes in  
 den -stamm. germanischen wortschreibung  
 hork, altnord. skrufa, schwed. skruf, dän. skrud,  
 in engl. als screw, ins niederl. als schroef ge-  
 schrieben ... , also ins niederl. als schroef  
 wieder deutsch geschrieben, am spätesten ins Hochdeut-  
 sche, als schraufe und schraube.

2. Ein Teil dieser <sup>(2)</sup> ...   
 von der ...   
 diese Bedeutung ...   
 ...   
 ...

...   
 ...   
 ...   
 ...   
 ...   
 ...   
 ...

1) ...   
 2) ...   
 3) ...



Barth's proposed derivation of *troughs* from  
meaning, from *trough*, *trough* for the common  
the *trough* (see *trough*) and a *trough* of water  
in plastic conditions. For *trough* (see *trough*) is  
altered in *O.F.* on which becomes *Fr. m.*, and  
that without exception. In any case, it is the  
analogy in form of *trough*, *trough* in the words,  
to substitute *trough* for *trough* in *trough*, it forms  
instead of *trough*, by analogy of the *trough* for  
being the *trough* *trough*, this *trough* *trough*  
in *trough* *trough*, was *trough*. In any case, *trough*  
only, there can not exist a *trough* (*trough* for  
*trough* *trough*); nor to *trough* *trough* *trough*  
*trough* which might have explained the *trough*  
of the *trough*. Hence it must be derived from *trough*.

1) *trough* *trough*, from *trough* *trough* *trough* *trough*  
2) *trough* *trough* *trough* *trough* *trough* *trough*  
from a different source; *trough* *trough* *trough* is largely derived; com





Brist's suggestion is no less unsatisfactory than  
the biological going on. We must, after all,  
recognize a fundamental distinction between the  
presence of energy - one beautiful phenomenon -  
in light, sound, heat, etc. - and the  
presence of matter, and hence the  
possibility of a bridge between the two.  
A physical inspiration will not hit upon the connection of a  
"bit of matter" - (1) - As concerns the analogy referred  
to by this, of your presence, perhaps, from the  
west, we shall have to consider it merely a coincidence  
of our country. We must be in a position  
not to take account of the supposed coincidence  
but to suggest to Brist his strategy of the future.

(1) The use, in connection of abstract "things" of the  
is undoubtedly derived from the use of the term "energy"  
in the expression "just abstract", which is not to be  
its origin in the primary use of the word in the sense.







On the other hand, the impression in the various  
languages is to compare and contrast the  
the form of a word which has become the  
basis of the Latin and other languages  
as well as in the various dialects?  
Furthermore, the fact that the  
the appearance of the letter 'h' in the  
the use of the letter 'h' is properly explained  
to account for divergences in German territory.<sup>(2)</sup>

to be a result of the fact that the  
to cut, carve, scratch, seen in C. H. G. version  
to give us, C. H. G. version, etc.

necessarily late. It seems a borrowing from Davonian  
Schraufe.

① Cf. M. H. G. M. p.

② This article is part of the Germanic and  
the following is a list of the



Germanic origin. The word is not mentioned  
by any of the early writers. The first occurrence  
is in the 12th century, when it is used to denote  
a screw. - *Schraube* would, then,  
signify a piece of metal or wood cut in grooves,  
as a screw. The use of the word, if it is true, is no-  
where attested in early documents, or in finds;  
but it seems not improbable that the goldsmiths  
of the early period were of Germanic origin,  
and consequently artistic ornaments, as seen e.g., in  
the illustrations of *Sophus Müller's Nordische Al-  
teitums Kunde* - for the earliest times) should have  
had the use of the word. The origin of  
and name of this simple mechanical device  
is not clear.

However, the word is not mentioned by  
but while *Schraube* thus, as far as it can be seen, is  
Germanic origin, it is quite impossible that the  
word in this form could have given rise to the French





form in one; for the Germanic form is  
invariably *gild* (Fr. *gild*), which is not found  
in (2). The next words are: *gild* (Fr. *gild*),  
which is not at all common, is found for  
example in the *gild* (Fr. *gild*), or preparing  
to *gild* (Fr. *gild*). The word *gild* is a  
sign of the second state of *gild* which the  
has ceased, *gild* (Fr. *gild*). The comparative  
occurrence of the word in French confirms this  
view in a decided manner. According to *gild*  
(*gild* (Fr. *gild*)) *gild* (Fr. *gild*)

1) Cf. H. Dallenwitz *Die germanischen Elemente in der  
französischen Sprache* (Strassburg im. 1885) p. 116, and  
Mackel *Die germanischen Elemente in der französischen  
und provenzalischen Sprache*; *Tringolstein* 1887.

2) Cf. *gild* (Fr. *gild*) p. 116

3) Cf. Mackel *ibid.* p. 116. The meaning of the word  
is not known to the present writer.



occurs first in Touss. de L'host 1592-1800, and  
contains some specimens.

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found in Germany and France during the  
century or earlier, since.





















Life.

The author was born Nov. 8th. 1880, at Baltimore, Md. At the age of six he was taken to Frederick, Md. where he spent his early training at the Wesleyan Normal Institute till 1897. After various employments he left to enter the Johns Hopkins University. He received his Bachelors degree in 1901, and has since (with the exception of 2 semesters at the University of Toronto and Leipzig) devoted graduate work at this institution, in the departments of German, English, and Sanskrit, under Professors - Lucien Bromberg, Dr. G. D. S. S. S., and Henry Wood - to all of whom he is under lasting obligation.













