KLUGE'S

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.
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—

Sanscrit (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; Baretti).
Spanish (Neumann and Baretti; 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
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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 Italic 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. ȳ perí and πèter with Lat. avunculus and parvus), for 'father's sister' and 'mother's sister' (comp. ȳs. fata and mòdrô with Lat. amita and materter). 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 Đufel and Ùnt with Lat. patr and muth, Dèrm and Wadr, Néf and Nicht, Ùnter and Baô, Schwärzer and Schwinger, Sfnur and Sfnager.

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. gëbal, 'skull,' equiv. to Gr. σκέλος, under Gôfel), yet it preserves in most cases the old inherited words; Ėr, Ûhr, B卒, Nuô, Zahn, Sals, Yes, Šfôd, Arn, Gil, Ragel, Ruô, Tôô, Tôô, Tôô, 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 Bôf, Kôf, Dôf, Huô, Fôl, Môf, and Đôf), only a few destructive quadrupeds, such as Bôf and Dôf, Kôf and Hôf (see also Bôr), 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 Aar, Kouns, Bôrs, Jôfr, Fôrs, and
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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 Macht, Morgen, and Sommert have corresponding terms in several allied tongues; the two old Aryan gods of light, Diéus and Ausós, have left their final traces in Alemannic (f)tein and in German (f)tern.

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; ðéfen, geðen, ðéter, ðéwegen, naðt, ýna, unu, veð, ðé, mitten, türr, &c., are derived from the primitive speech. In moral conceptions our mother-tongue inherited the stems of ðeuh and ðeint, ðeðen and ðeðen, ðetr and ðrut 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 (Sansk. mṛ) for ‘to die’ acquired the signification of ‘murder’; the dear, the cherished one became ‘the freeman’; ‘to follow’ came to mean ‘to see’ (ιθάνει); ‘to split’ was extended into ‘to bite’ (τιθάμει), and ‘to persist; ‘to stride,’ were developed into ‘to live’ (ιζάμει) and ‘to mount’ (ιζάμει). Derivatives from existing stems assumed characteristic significations; in this way ðett, ðéð, ðéð, ðéð, ðéð, and ðéð originated. On the other hand, we note the loss of old roots, which in other Aryan groups developed numerous cognates; the roots pō, ‘to drink,’ and dō, ‘to give,’ which we recognise in Lat. pótare and Gr. πέτοσα, and in Lat. dāre and Gr. δεδομέν, 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. agō, see ðetr), the root an, ‘to breathe’ (in Lat. animus and Gr. ἀνεμός), the root give, ‘to live’ (in Lat. vivere, see quat), 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 trāfen, geðen, śgarden, śāten, śāten, śāten, &c. Other roots peculiar to the Teutonic languages may owe their existence to onomatopoeic creation during the independent development of Teutonic; such are perhaps śingan and śīren.

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
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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 *íet*, *mit* and *arg*, *híe* and *trú*, are specifically Teutonic; *íet*, *ríe*, and *ívíete* have no exact correspondences in the remaining Teutonic languages. *Géit*, *Gimme*, *Höle*, *Gríe*, as well as *Wéban* (see *Whi*), *Fria* (see *Frie*), and *Dénar* (see *Dounar*), 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 (*Rajzn*). 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 *Sanf*. 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 *Sifer* (comp. *Griew* 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 *náben*). Thus the stems of old words such as *ían*, *máthen*, *máhen*, and *mëfen*, 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, ñæt and ñæfæ 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 ñæfæ the last offshoot of the Teutonic word \textit{Wallh} (borrowed from the Keltic tribal name \textit{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 Alemannians, 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' ethnography 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; geçen, fæcen, ðezen, ðin, ðfæten, ðreæten, as well as ðæræn, ðefæn, ðæfæn, ðæfæn, &c., are the essential characteristics of a West Teutonic language. Other words, such as ðæfæn, ðæfæn, ðæfæn, ðæfæn, and ðæfæn, 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.
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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 Dünge and Pflug, Straße and Mühle, Kiste and Sack, Geld and Pfau, were made known in the pre-High German period, probably even in the first century A.D., to our forefathers both mediatly 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, Meß, Lauter, Melder, and Trichter. Not much later a rich terminology, together with the Roman style of building, was introduced; Mauer, Keller, Möller, Trichter, Hammer, Weißer, Bleif, Pfedler, Prisen, Pfläh, 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; Reif, Kühe, Schüssel, Tisch, Bier, Fisch, Ggal, Bierer, Reih, Pfanne, Stutig, Kürbis, Kümml, Nüch, Krüger, Pfannen, Lutte, Täge, &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 Kärren, Kared, and Pfert, 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 Haum, Kieten, and Pfläsch with Pliny's account; our ancestors adopted the Latin designation for the articles which the Romans procured from Germany. Thus our Pfläsch with its cognates attests the share Germany had in the decline of Rome.

With Greece the Western Teutons have had in historical times—the word śwtt 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 powerfuly. 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
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Roman Church; the words Kirch and Piaffe, Samstag and Piaztag, we undoubtedly owe to Greek influence, through the medium of the Arian Goths; and probably the same may be said of Gazel and Trud, Bitch and Pinthat. The connection between the German tribes and the Goths, which we think can be recognised in other words expressive of religious ideas, such as Quer and tanum, lasted till the 7th century; the Alemannians 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 adopted the current terms consecrated by the official language of the Church, such as Priester, Brecht, Mutter, Mutter, Filister, Kämper, Weiber, Meier, Seier, Seuer, Fleiter, Falken, verkümmern, Kreuz, Feld, Dage, Mut, &c. The unceasing fluidity of our language is attested by the fact that some German words were constructed on the model of the Latin, such as Brief, from confessio, Staat, from compater, Gewissen, from conscientia. The Church brought learning with a new nomenclature in its train; contemporaneously with the ecclesiastical Latin words, Schule, Schreiber, Zwie, 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 Fritzi. Words such as mark (see Mäfe), and See, See, and Weisgaub 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 sfn is, perhaps, the earliest loan-word of genuine French origiu), 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, Sattel, Palet, Hopf, Turnier, Avanteur, 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, gonjleun, maréchal, héraut under Scherge, Sähne, Marschal, and Schreck). Moreover, courtly and fashionable words, such as fein, leihen, präfen, and weisen have also passed into Germany.
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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 Ælme, Ær, Æmmet, Ælfsô, Ælfsôst, and Ælke, 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.
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An asterisk (*) signifies that the form adduced is only theoretical.
KLUGE'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

-α, -άν, a frequent suffix in the formation of the names of brooks and rivers (or rather the places named after them); on the whole, -α (τάρα, Ερινάς, Σαλάδας, Σηκάδας) is more UpG., as more MittG., and L.G. (γάλτα, μαρια, Εριναμά). From OHG. ahwa, 'running water,' Goth. awba, 'river' (for details see Altn.), whence also the names of the rivers Ἀρα (Westph.), Βρα (Hesse).

Άλλ, m., 'eel,' from the equiv. MittHG. OHG. äll, m., a term common to the Teutonic dialects; comp. Oic. aúl, AS. að, E. eel, Du. aal (allied perhaps to Altn. i.). No original affinity to the equiv. Lat. anguilla, Gr. γαγάλα, is possible, for the sounds of the Teut. words differ too much from it; even from *anglā-, OHG. ätt or AS. að could not be derived. Besides, there is no hereditary stock of names of fishes possessed in common by Teut. and Gr. and Lat. (see ἄλεκτες).—Άλαιραπα, f., 'eel-pout' (also called Αλαράπα, see Αράπα), an eel-like fish, originally called Αλαράπα merely; in MittHG. ῥῶρα, OHG. ῥῶρα; as the MittHG. ῥωτε (the equivalent and parallel form) indicates, the base of the word is probably supplied by the Lat. rude, from which, through the Teut. custom of displacing the accent in borrowed words (see ἄλεκτες), we get ῥῶδε, and then, by the assimilation of the consonants through syncope of the intermediate ι, the forms mentioned; names of fishes borrowed in OHG. from Lat. rarely occur. See Αράπα.

Άρ, m., from the equiv. MittHG. ar, OHG. erro, m., 'eagle'; a prim. Teut. word, which also cognates outside the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ara, Oic. are, m., 'eagle'; further Oic. ara, OHG. MittHG. arn (to which is allied ModHG. Arnsb., OHG. Arnwalt, orig. sense 'eagle-guardian'), AS. earn, 'eagle,' Du. arend, 'eagle'; primarily cognate with OSlov. orīfā, Lith. eritas, 'eagle,' Gr. ἐρύς, 'bird,' Corn. and Bret. cr. w. erty, 'eagle.' See Αρχιτρόπα.

Άσα, n., from the equiv. MittHG., OHG. and OLG. ds, n., 'carcase, carriion'; comp. the equiv. AS. des; allied to άίον.

άβ, adv., also a prep. in older ModHG. (hence the modern abound, lit. 'from the hands,' as well as Swiss patronymics like άβ άβ άβ, άβ άβ, 'off, away from,' from MittHG. άβ, άβ, prep., 'down from, away from, off,' adv., 'down,' OHG. ab, prep., 'away from, down from here,' adv., 'down.' Corresponding to Goth. af (ab), prep., 'down from there, from' (also adv.), MittDu. af, are, OLG. af, equiv. to AS. of, E. of; orig. cognate with Gr. ἀβα, Sans. अप, 'away from.' Of course phrases like ab άβ άβ άβ do not contain the OG. prep., but are due to incorrect Latinity; since the 17th century commercial language has adopted Latin expressions.

Άβαιν, m., 'evening,' from the equiv. MittHG. άβαιν (abain); OHG. abain, m.; corresponding to OSlav. abain, Du. avond, AS. āben, 'evening,' whence E. eve; also the deriv. AS. āben, E. evening (comp. morning); Oic. aptamn; similarly Goth. andamn, orig. sense 'forenight,' and saggio, lit. 'setting.' The SEurop. term corresponding to Gr. εξέρεσ, Lat. vespere, is non-Teut. (comp άβαιν and άβαιν). A verb άβαιν (cubus), 'to grow dusk,' added from the Swiss dialects to explain άβαιν, can be none other than a later derivative of άβαιν. Moreover, άβαιν (base επ-) can scarcely be connected with ab (base apo), as if άβαιν 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 έβαιν and άβαιν.

Άβλεπτευρ, n., 'adventure,' from Mitt
Aber (2) Ach

HG. a·ventüre, 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. advance, '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. awarón, 'to repeat,' ModHG. (UpG.) återn is allied. Comp. Goth. afer, after, adv., 'afterwards,' OFr. afar, 'very,' in compounds; the word does not occur in Sax. dialects, but its deriv. OSax. abaro, AS. e·afora, 'descendant' (comp. Goth. afer, 'afterwards'), exists. It is probably related to ab and its cognates; comp. further Sans. āpara, 'the later,' aparīma, adv., 'latterly, in future,' apa·ri, 'future.'

aber, aber, adj. (UpG.), är (Franc.), 'free from snow, laid bare'; from the prim. form *ābar, ābari (āfīri); orig. cognate with Lat. aprīcus, '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. Ab·far, ðrum), as the vowel-sounds indicate. LG. aber, for over, aber, points to OLG. *ob·gar·gilō (Du. overgeloof), 'superstition,' which is formed after the model of Lat. superstītio; comp. Dan. overtro, Sw. öfvertro, but also in MidLG. bigel·he, Du. bigel·loof.

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

Aberraute, f., 'southern-wood,' a corruption of Lat-Gr. abruptum (Fr. aurore), due to its supposed connection with haut; see also Gerg.

Aberweitz, m., 'false wit, craziness,' from MidHG. aberweiz, abneyze, 'want of understanding,' from MidHG. abe, 'away from,' as in MidHG. abgeunst, 'enjoy, jealously.'

abgefeimt, see ōfrim.

Aberoff, m., 'idol,' from MidHG. and OHG. abbot, m., 'idol, idolatrous image'; note the retention of the older gender of ōft as late as MidHG.; comp. Goth. afugza, 'godless' (antithesis to gugza, 'pious'); hence Afgeit is properly 'false god'; see ōfrim.

Abgrund, m., 'abyss, precipice,' from MidHG. abgrund, m., most frequently ab·grund, u., OHG. ab·grunti, n., 'abyss,' properly 'declivity'; comp. Goth. a·grundi·pa, f., 'abyss.'

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

Ab·laß, m., 'sluice, remission,' from MidHG. ab·läß, m., OHG. ab·laß, n., 'indulgence, remission, pardon'; comp. Goth. æ·lēs, m., 'remission, pardon,' allied to af·lētan, 'to remit, pardon,' OHG. ob·läßan.

abmuthan, see wufran.

Ab·geite, f., 'wing, aisle,' from MidHG. ap·aite, f., 'the domed recess of a church,' a corruption of MidLat. and OHG. ab·sa·da (Gr. ἀδημή), 'vault,' due to its supposed connection with slē, 'side.'

ab·spen·flig, adj., 'alienated, disaffected,' first occurs in ModHG., from OHG. spen·fli·g, 'seductive,' allied to OHG. span·st, 'allurement'; see under ab·spen·fi and wu·fle·gī.

Abi, m., 'abbot,' from the equiv. MidHG. apt, abbet, abbät, OHG. and MidHG. abbat, m.; comp. Du. abt, AS. abbot (with an abnormal c), and less frequently abbott, E. abbot. Borrowed with a change of accent in OHG. from MidLat. abbat- (nom. sing. abbas), 'abbot'; comp. Ital. abate, Fr. abbe, OIr. abb, acc. abhath. It will be seen under laut 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 münch, Mönch, Pater, Priest, Priester.

Ab·ci, f., 'abey,' from MidHG. ap·ci, abbeteie, OHG. abbeteia, f., 'abey' (for *ab·cia*), formed from MidLat. abbatia, under the influence of OFr. abbaïe, and based upon abbat.

ab·trüm·mi·g, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. ab·trüm·nic (ab·trüm·ni), OHG. ab·trüm·ni, adj., 'recreant;' orig. sense, 'he who separates himself from;' for trenen contains the same stem. Comp. also OHG. antrüm·ni, 'fugitive,' MidHG. trüm·ni, 'a detached troop.'

Ab·udti, f., 'drain, sewer,' first occurs in MidHG., germanised from Lat. aque·duc·tus (whence also Swiss ōfer, 'conduits'). See ōndrie.

ab, interj., 'ah! alas!' from MidHG. ac, OHG. ak; to this is allied MidHG. and ModHG. a, ak, n., 'woe,' and its deriv., which first occurs in ModHG., ā·trum,
Ach ( 3 )  

Achlen, vb., 'to have regard to, esteem, value,' from MidHG. achiten, OHG. akhtan, 'to heed, ponder, take care'; allied to MidHG. ahite, OHG. ahlu, f., 'heed, paying attention.' Comp. Du. achten, AS. eahhtian, 'to ponder'; also with deriv. l, OIC. aklu (Goth. *ahhtlan), '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.

Achter, LowG. for atter.

Achterwasser, 'back-water.' Seeunder atter.

Achten, vb., see aht.

Acher, m., 'field, arable land,' from the equiv. MidHG. acher, OHG. acher, f.; comp. Du. aker, OE. aker, 'field, aker, land,' to which in OIC. aca, 'to drive,' was allied. 'Thus aker 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 upon the migration of the Western Aryans to Europe; moreover, the root ar, 'to plough, till,' is West Aryan; comp. Gr. ἀξών, Lat. arare, Goth. arjan, OHG. erian, OPolg. orat, 'to plough.' See ar.

Adebar, (Holland, ootjevaar), a Low G. name for the stork, MidLG. oedwarr, MidHG. oedibar, OHG. olōbōro (in Old Ger. 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. Alde). Respecting the LG. vowel-sounds see Akštulkt.

Adek, m., 'nobility,' from MidHG. adel, m., 'lineage, noble lineage, noble rank, perfection,' OHG. adal, n. (and edil, n.), 'lineage, esp. noble lineage;' corresponding to OSax. adali, n., 'body of nobles, notables, nobility,' Du. adel, AS. edeu, n., plur., 'noble birth,' OIC. adal, 'disposition, talent, lineage.' In Goth. the stem
Ade (4) Ahn

*āp* (by gradation *āp*) is wanting; to it belong OHG. *mōdl*, m., 'patrimony, home' (ModIHG. *miōf* from OHG. *Udaltbr* or *Ublant*, from *Udal-lant*), OSax. *ēis*, AS. *ēs*, n., 'patrimony, home.' Hence the fundamental idea of the Teut. root *āp*, by gradation *ēp* (from Aryan *āt*), 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 *āt* are primitive, Ahn., influenced by Rom, from OHG. *Adal/fus*, *Adalheit*, *Adalberht*, *ēt* from *Attha-ulf*; also the deriv. OHG. *Adatlung*. See too *ātn*, *ētn*.

*Ađer*, f. 'vein,' from MidHG. *āđer*, OHG. *āđara*, f.; 'vein, sinew,' corresponding to MidLG. *āđer*, 'vein, sinew,' Du. *ader*, AS. *ēdēr*, f.; 'vein' (rarely *ēdr*), OSw. *ādra*, ModSw. *ādr*; also without the deriv. *ēr*. OHG. *ādr* (the *r* is simply a nomin. suffix), f.; 'vein;' the Gothic cognate *ēp* is not found. The pre-Teut. *ē* has been connected with Gr. *ēp* ('heart,' *ēp*; 'abdomen,' and here it must be recollected that MidHG. and MidLG. *āđer* in the plur. may signify 'bowels.'

*Āđler*, m., 'eagle;' from MidHG. *āđer-* (also *āđer-arn*), m.; prop. a compound, 'noble bird of prey.' It is noteworthy that *ār* in ModHG. is the nobler term, while *Āđler* serves as the name for the species without any consciousness of its origin from *āđer* and *ār*. OHG. *ēđal-* appears by no means not to be recorded. Corresponds to Du. *āđlar* (besides *ārved*).

*Ađfren*, vb., 'to repeat,' an UpG. word; MidHG. *āđferen*, OHG. *āđforn*. See under abr.

*āff* suffix used to form names of rivers (Grāff, OHG. *Erfl-affa*, *Nīpaff*, OHG. *As-cell-a*), and of places (esp. in Franc. and Hess., comp. *ōnaff*), allied to which - *ēp* (also Westph.), occurs as an unchanged LG. form, *ēp* in *ēmp*. The base *ēpa* is Kelt. (equiv. to Lat. *aqua*, 'water;' Goth. *āhra*, 'river').

*Ađfō*, m., 'ape, monkey;' from the equiv. MidHG. *affa*, OHG. *āffo*, m.; also in OHG. the feminine forms *affu*, *affō*, *affona*, 'female ape.' A word common to the Teut. group, unrecorded by chance in Goth. alone, in which, by inference from Olc. *ape*, AS. *āpa*, E. *ape* (whence Ir. and Gael. *āpa*), Du. *aap*, the form must have been *ēpa*. Facts and not linguistic reasons lead to the conclusion that *ēpa*- 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. *kūpi* (Gr. *ēpōs*), 'ape;' at all events, it is certain that no word for *āfō* common to the Aryan, or even to the West Aryan, group does exist.

*Affoller*, m., 'apple-tree.' See *ārfī*.

*Āfēr*, m., 'buttocks, backside,' from MidHG. *afēr*, OHG. *afēro*, m., 'fundament, anus'; lit. 'the back part;' from MidHG. *afēr*, OHG. *afar*, adj., 'behind,' following'; akin to Goth. *afāna*, 'from behind,' AS. *afēr*, E. *after* (L.G. and Du. *achter*), Goth. *afēra*, 'back, again.' It is certainly allied to Goth. *afēr*, 'behind,' and the cognates discussed under abr. - Aftō: in compounds is lit. 'after,' whence the idea of 'counterfeit, baseness'; comp. MidHG. *aftersprāca*, 'slander, backbiting;' afterbat, 'calumny;' the older meaning, 'after, behind,' is preserved in ModHG. *Aftemitt*, *ēffōrt*, *ērte.* Note too *Sūb* (even in the MidHG. period) *aftemontag* for 'Tuesday.'

*Ağlēi*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *āglēia*, OHG. *āglēia*, f., 'columbine,' which is derived from Lat. *aquilegia,* whence too the equiv. Fr. *ancolie*, Du. *āklei*.

*Ahlē*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *āle*, OHG. *āla*, f., 'cobbler's awl.' To this is allied the equiv. OHG. deriv. *ālansa*, *ālansa*, f. (with the same suffix as *ēnīc*); prop. *ōlesna* (Swiss *ōlesne*, *ōlsne*), whence the Rom. cognates—Span. *ōlesna*, Ital. *lesina*, Fr. *īlēne*, 'awl;' are borrowed; comp. Du. *ēhls*, 'awl' (from *ēlinsa*), AS. *ēl* (in the Orkneys *ēlsin*), Olc. *ēl*, 'awl.' The consonance with Sans. *ārā*, f., 'punch, awl,' points to an Aryan word; there existed also a widely ramified Aryan root to designate articles of leather. See *ēnum* and *ēaint*.

*Aḥmēn*, vb., in *nāhmen*, which is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; from the equiv. MidHG. *ēmēn*, 'to measure a cask, gauge;' figuratively 'to estimate;' from MidHG. and MidLG. *ēme*, 'cūmī' (cask—about 40 gallons). See *ēmīn*.

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

Alem. dimin. Åhni, ‘grandfather.’ Further ModHG. Åhn, MidHG. Åne, OHG. ane, f., ‘grandmother.’ To these are allied ModHG. Uran, MidHG. urane, urene, OHG. *urano, m. great-grandfather’; in OHG. all-anu, alt-anu (for the force of ur in urane see urc). The class is peculiar to G., being foreign to the remaining Teut. dialects; comp. also Geuf—really a dimin. form—which belongs to it. There is no doubt that Lat. anna, ‘old woman,’ is a primit. cognate. Perhaps the Teut. masculine name OHG. Anelo (AS. Onelo, OIC. Ale) is allied to it.

Ahden, vb., ‘to punish,’ from MidHG. anden, OHG. antôn, anadow, ‘to punish, censure,’ allied to OHG. anto, anado, m., ‘insult, embittered feeling, anger.’ It corresponds to OSax. anda, ‘exaggeration, anger;’ AS. anda, onepa, ‘real, vexation, hatred,’ whence andian, ‘to be angry;’ moreover, Goth. preserves in us-anu, to die, the root an, ‘to breathe, respire, snort,’ which appears in these words. Comp. OIC. anda, m., ‘breath, spirit;’ and f., ‘breath, soul;’ also AS. änan, ‘to breathe’ (implying Goth. ahnan), AS. erub, ‘breath’ (Goth. exan), or þana, ‘to breathe,’ OIC. änaði, ‘breathlessness.’ The root an, preserved in all the cognates, is OARyan, and means ‘to breathe;’ comp. Lat. animus, anima, Gr. ἄνεος, connected with the Aryan root an, ‘to breathe, respire.—sjàtn, vb., ‘to forebode;’ see sjen.

Aýne, f., ‘beon’ (of flax or hemp), from MidHG. ane, older agene, f., ‘shaft;’ OHG. aýena, f., ‘shaft;’ also AS. aýen, agene, Mid E. aýene, E. aýen, Goth. aýana, OIC. aýna, ‘shaft.’ In these cognates two really different roots seem to have been blended in various ways; the meaning ‘shaft’ would be applicable to the one, just as the exact Gr. correspondent ἀγέα ‘shaft, foam’ (of the sea), likewise points to Aryan aghuá (comp. besides Gr. ἁγών, ‘shaft’). The other is perhaps lit. ‘prickly, awn,’ and belongs to the root ak (Aryan að); see Aýkn.

Aýnen, vb., ‘to forebode, suspect,’ from MidHG. aýnen, ‘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 may be a primit. cognate of ahn, under the influence of which it also appears in ModHG, as sjen. It is better, however, to regard it as a derivative of the prep. an; aýnen, lit. ‘to befall, seize, attack’ (properly said of ghosts or visions).

Abnich, adj., from the equiv. ModHG. abelnich, OHG. änagilith (*énvalith), adj., ‘similar.’ It corresponds to Goth. änadel, adv., ‘similarly;’ from the OEント. (Goth.) prep. ana (see an) and the suffix if; see gleif.

Ahorn, m., ‘maple,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ahorn, m., the d of which is inferred from the Swiss dial.; comp. Du. ahorn. It is primit. allied to Lat. ảcer, m., ‘maple’ (Gr. ἀκάρης) and Gr. ἀκάρης, ‘juniper berry.’ The G. word, at all events, cannot be regarded as borrowed from Lat. For another old name see under Maßpelttr.

Ahre, f., ‘ear’ (of corn), from the plur. of MidHG. ảhre, OHG. ảhr, ảhir, n., ‘ear’ (of corn); corresponds to Du. aar, AS. ear (from *ahor), E. ear. As the derivative r stands for an older S. Goth. ảht, n. (gen. ahát) and OIC. ảx (also Sw. and Dan.), ‘ear’ (of corn), are identical with it; so, too, OHG. ah, ‘ear’ (of corn). Comp. besides OHG. uhii, MidHG. uh, ‘prick, spike’ (of corn), with regard to the char., comp. Bar. & dá, ‘ear of corn’; AS. and Northumb. abhir, AS. eyle, ‘spikes’ (of corn), E. ails, ells ‘beard of wheat or barley;’ L.G. (in Brookes) Sir, ‘spike’ (of corn). Goth. *agipj Comp. also Åttir. The Teut. root ak, which consequently, specially means ‘spike, ear’ (of corn), agrees with Lat. aëus (gen. aëerti), 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. ἄκων, ‘a kind of thistle, ἄκων, ‘soul,’ ἄκων, ‘javelin,’ ἄκων, ‘at the point;’ Lat. aëus, aëfus, aëcous (see śćf).

Ahbrun, m., ‘restiddle’ (dial.), from MidHG. eðun, m., ‘floor, threshing-floor, also ground, bottom,’ OHG. eðun, m. (Goth. *eðuna), to which OIC. eðun, m., ‘hearth,’ corresponds. Further, OHG. ẻr, OIC. ergus, ‘earth,’ as well as Lat. area, ‘courtyard, threshing-floor,’ Lat. arvum, ‘plain, cornfield,’ and Gr. ἐπαύ, ‘to the ground,’ may be cognate.

Aïchen, see tiehen.

Aïch, see tiehen.

Alboffset, m., ‘alabaster,’ from MidHG. alabaster (Goth. alabastrum), from Lat-Gr. alabastrum.

Aïant (L.), m., ‘chubb’ (a fish), from the equiv. MidHG. aïant, OHG. alant, alant, m., corresponds to OSax. alund; allied to
Olc. āluna, ‘a fish’; of obscure origin, perhaps akin to Att.

Alani (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. alarème; the latter is derived from Ital. allarme, prop. all’ arme, ‘to arms.’ See.arm.

Alaun, m., ‘alum,’ from MidHG. alín, m., ‘alum,’ from the equiv. Lat. alūmen, whence also Lith. aulinas, Eng. and Fr. alun, E. alum (AS. elfcyn, also efn).

Albe (1), f., ‘alb.’ from MidHG. albe, OHG. alba, f., ‘a white vestment used at mass,’ formed from the equiv. EccLat. alba (E. al).

Albe (2), f., ‘bleak, whitebait,’ from the equiv. MidHG. alber, m., formed from the Lat. albus, whence also Fr. able.

Albercere, Albircere, I.G. ‘black currant,’ even in MidHG. albercere; al- is generally connected with Alant (2). Corresponding to Du. aalbcor, aalbezie.

Alber, f., ‘white poplar,’ from MidHG. alber, OHG. albird, m., ‘poplar;’ prob. borrowed from Rom. ; comp. Ital. albero, which is connected either with Lat. albus or with Lat. arbor; OHG. arbor, ‘poplar,’ occurs once.

Albern, adj., ‘silly, foolish,’ earlier Mod HG. alber, from MidHG. alvere, ‘simple, silly,’ OHG. alweid, ‘kind, friendly, well-disposed’ (with an interesting changing of meaning from OHG. to MidHG.). The OHG. adj. signifies also ‘truly, quite true’; so Goth. ebers, ‘true,’ also means ‘friendly’ by inference from un-erjan, ‘to be unwilling, displeased’ (comp. too OHG. mitt-ward, ‘friendly’). See ward and all. Moreover, albern has not the present meanings in the UOG. dialects; Luther introduced it from MidHG. 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-kimtā and the earlier Gr. γιατί, ‘juice,’ is unknown. Al- as the Arabic article is still seen in Allali, Allfar, Allfat, Allsambra, Allske, Alveira. See Alven.

Alfanozerei, f., ‘foolery,’ from MidHG. alezenz, m., ‘trick, roguery, deceit;’ connected with OHG. giwana-zenz, ‘to mock’ (the al- of MidHG. as in albrein), also nieran and sant.

Alkoven, m., ‘bedchamber, alcove,’ first occurs in ModHG. from Fr. alcôve (comp. also E. alcove), which with its Rom. cognates is based upon Arab. al-gobba, ‘vault, tent’; comp. Alhímar, also Allchambr, Allcher.

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. ali, Oic. altr, AS. ealh, E. all, Du. al, OSax. ul, with the same meanings. There is also an OTeut. form ala in compounds and derivatives; comp. OHG. and OSax. allung, MidHG. allein, ‘entire, complete,’ Goth. alman, plural, ‘everybody,’ OHG. alta-werd, ‘quite true’ (see alfen), almanu ei, ‘quite new.’ Probably Goth. alta- as a participle form is based upon an older al-en (comp. vet. Welte), since ala- shows that the root was al or rather of. Whether Goth. alam, ‘to grow up’ (see all), is a cognate, remains uncertain; in any case, the Kelt. words, OIr. all, Ale, ‘entire, each, all’ (base ohio), and W. oll, ‘entire,’ are rightly compared with it, while Gr. ἄλλος, on account of Sans. śāreya (from Aryan sāv-sa), ‘entire, each,’ must be kept apart.—allein, adj., ‘solely, sole,’ from MidHG. al-ain, al-eine, like MidE. al-one, E. alone.—allmählich, allmählich, adj., ‘gradual,’ earlier allmählich and allmählich, from MidHG. almechilich, ‘slow’; the later form allmäliich is based upon Maf. ‘time,’ but the MidHG. form upon gemach.—Almendé, 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. *almigemeinida). The derivation from an assumed OHG. alagimanida, ‘community,’ must be rejected, as such a form could never have existed.—Allob, n., ‘allodial estate, freehold,’ first occurs in ModHG., adopted from MidLat. alldiuin, which is the lated forms for the OE. and OFr. albidis, OHG. al-bel, ‘entire property or possession, free property’; comp. OSax. bel, AS. eald, ‘estate, possession,’ OHG. båg, ‘wealthy.’ To this the Teut. proper name Odoardo, Edward, is allied.

Alm, f., ‘mountain pasture,’ equiv. to All.

Almanach, m., ‘almanac,’ first appears in early ModHG., from Fr. almanach, which
with its Rom. cognate, is said to have come from Arab. through Span., like other words beginning with Al. (see Alchimit, Alfevun). But as the Arab. word for calendar is certainly not Almanach, but taqutum (Milan. racuo), the derivation from Gr.-Egyp. αὐραμαγξαρα, 'calendar' (found in the Esc. Hist. of Eusebius), is much more likely to be correct.

Almosen, n., 'alms, charity,' from the equiv. MidHG. almuesen, OHG. alamuosan, alamuesen, almuesen, n.; corresponds to Du. almosen, AS. almesse, E. alms, OIr. almusa, f., 'alms.' The derivation from Lat.-Gr. elemosyna, 'sympathy, compassion, alms,' is incontestable; as the OHG. collateral form elemosina indicates, the Lat.-Gr. origin was as firmly accepted in the OHG. period as the derivation of OHG. churckha, 'church,' from kyriaksw. 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 Mid. Europ. 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. almesina, in accordance with Fr. aumône, OFr. almose, Prov. almoçon, Ital. limesina; allied also to OIr. alman, OSlov. almudna, Lith. jałmušas.

Alp, m., 'nightmare, incubus,' from MidHG. alp(b), m., 'spectre, incubus, nightmare, oppression caused by nightmare'; prop. a term applied to mythical beings, AS. ālfr, OIr. ālfr, 'elf, goblin' (the Scand. named distinguished between fairies of light and darkness); these appear to be identical with the OHG. rīh (lit. 'ingenious, sculptor, artist'), the name of three clever genii (the king of the fairies was rihlukóan). By the ASaxons, nightmare was called al(as)ód, al(s)goða, 'elf, malady, elf-sickness (lúc'hough)' (lumbago, in the Eng. dialects termed wisknot, AS. ylafgesce). Comp. further ēlī (proper names like Alfron, Alfrith, have ēlī as their first component).

Alpe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. alpe, f., 'mountain pasture, Allied to Lat. alpes, so too OHG. Alpen and Alpi, 'mountain pastures.'

Altrame, f., 'mandrake,' from MidHG. altßame, OHG. altßame, f., 'mandrake, sorceress'; this, as the component-rßame indicates, is a primit. term, which has been sup-
bōz, OHG. anabolō, m., 'anvil'; a specifically G. word allied to OHG. bōgan, ModHG. bōzen, 'to beat, strike.' Comp. AS. bōtan, E. to beat (see Brīng, Brūt, feǐla). Whether OHG. ana-bōz is formed by the imitation of Lat. incus (allied to euderē) is uncertain, for the smith's art was early developed among the Teutons without any Southern influence. The corresponding terms AN. anaflīt, E. anvil (also OHG. ana-falī), Du. amabiel, MidLG. amelte, Dun. ambalt, are similarly formed.

Ameltz, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ölmeize (emεrce, whence ModHG. şmır), OHG. ölmeizza, f., 'ant'; note ModHG. dial. amrette, OHG. ölmeizza. It corresponds to AS. amette, E. emmet, 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 ölmeiza evidently indicates a connection with emεr; śmır, lit. 'the diligent (insect),' On the other hand, OHG. öl-mezza and AS. ø-metl point to a root main, 'to cut, gnaw' (see under ñbēt), so that it would signify 'gnawing insect,' (MidHG. and OHG. ø-meins 'off, to pieces'). Du. and LG. mower, 'ant,' is more widely diffused than ñmēr, Crimean Göth. mira (Goth. *mirzô), AS. mýra, E. mire, Sw. mýra, 'ant'; orig. 'that which lives in the moss, the moss insect,' allied to Teut. menzo- (see Mees). A word formed from the Lat. formica is probably at the base of Swiss vermeile.

Amelmeî, m., 'starch-flour,' from MidHG. amel, amer, OHG. amer, 'summer-spell,' the ModHG. signification seems to be influenced by Gr.-MidLat. amplyon, 'finest meal' (E. amel-corn).

Amman, m. (Alem.; the Franc. term is şmattürü; 'chief magistrate, bailiff,' from MidHG. amman, a shortened collateral form of ambetman, 'magistrate, bailiff'; orig. sense, 'servant, official,' afterwards also 'magistrate.' See also Šnt.

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 OIC. 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.

Ammeier, m., 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. ammeister, from ambetmeister, like

Ammann, from Amstmann; MidHG. ammannmeister and ammeister, 'president of the guilds (of Strasbourg),' Ammer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. amer, OHG. amero (*anméo), m., 'yellow-hammer,' with the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. amering, 'yellow-hammer,' MidLat. amarellus, which may have been formed from the G. word; E. yellow-hammer (Gal-pter) is a corrupt form. Whether OHG. *anméro was derived from OHG. amar, 'summer-spell,' is as doubtful as its relation to Šnt.

Ampt, f., 'lamp,' from MidHG. amptel (also amptle), OHG. ampt, f., 'lamp,' also 'vessel.' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. amptula, 'flask, vessel,' whence also AS. ampelle, OIC. ample, 'vessel' (LG. pulle, 'bottle').

Amptor, m., 'sorrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. amptor, OHG. amptoro, m.; allied to the equiv. AS. omptr; an adj. used as a substantive. Comp. Du. amptor, 'sharp, bitter, unripe,' OSw. amper, 'sour, bitter,' OIC. apr (for *ampyr), 'sharp' (chiefly of cold); also LG. amper, 'to prove bitter to the taste.' Amptor (also corrupted to Amper) is a tautological compound like -pflung. In case Teut. amptora, from *ambro-, represents the prop. Aryan *amtró, Sans. amalā, 'sour' (also 'wood-sorrel'), and Lat. amátrus, 'bitter,' are primit. cognate with this word.

Amfel, f., 'blackbird,' from the equiv. MidHG. amfel, OHG. ansala, f. It corresponds to AS. osle (ôs from -ams-), E.ousel; the equiv. Lat. meura (Fr. merle), whence Du. mierle and E. merle are borrowed, may represent *mīsala, and have been orig. cognate with Šnt. Its relation to Ammer and to Goth. ans, 'shoulder,' is uncertain.

Amt, n., 'office, council, jurisdiction,' from MidHG. ammet, older ambet, OHG. ambel, ambaht, ambaht, n., 'service, office, occupation, divine service, mass;' a word common to the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ambah, 'office, service' (from ambahts, 'servant,' OHG. ambel, 'servant'), AS. ambēl, ambēl, n., 'office, service;' ambēl, m., 'servant' (obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Du. amb, OSax. ambaht-stepe, 'service,' ambēl-man, 'servant.' The relation of the common Teut. word to the Gall.-Lat. ambactus (mentioned in Caesar's Bell. Gall.), 'vassal,' is much disputed. The WestTeut. words may be best explained from Goth. and OTeut. ambakta,
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and the genuinely Teut. aspect of such a word cannot indeed be denied, even if the origin of -alts 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 and Eunium lingua gallica servus appellator. 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 áfr) in Kelt., meaning 'to go'; hence ambactus, 'messenger' (lit. 'one sent thither and thither'), from which comes MidLat. ambactia, ambactilae, 'embassy'. This explanation of the Lat.-Rom. cognates makes it possible that the OTent. class was borrowed from Kelt. and transformed (Goth. andalts for ambalts); in any case, it was borrowed in prehistoric times (comp. Bríd).

an, prep., adv., 'on, by, along', from MidHG. an, 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. an, 'upon, on', Zend. an, 'upon', Lat. an- in anhelare, 'to resipre', OSlav. rě (for *sem).

andraumen, vb., 'to fix or appoint (a time)', with a dialectic transmutation of á into an (OBar.), or the word was based by popular etymology on ομαμ, from MidHG. rěmen (rămen) to make proposals, aim, strive' (berămen, 'to fix'). OHG. rămen; to aim, strive; Du. beraumen, 'to fix'; allied to MidHG. räm, 'ă (root rě, as in Brě?). Further OFr. animer, 'to define legally'.

Andchí, f., 'devotion', from MidHG. andhā, OHG. ānādāt, 'attention, devotion'; MidHG. dhā, f., 'thought,' is a verbal abstract from MidHG. and ModHG. denken.

Andauche, f., 'drain,' older ModHG. āduche, transformed from Lat. aqueductus.

See Ngīd.

ander, adj., 'other, different, second,' from MidHG. ander, OHG. ander, 'the other'; it corresponds to Goth. anbat, 'the other'; OPr. anmarr, AS. ősær, E. other; Du. ander, OSax. ősær, ősar. 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 Sáns. ántara, 'different from; Oset. ándär, 'otherwise than, with the exception of,' Lith. átrara, 'the other.' The root an- is proved by Sán. and Zend an-yar, 'another.' With OHG. andar, 'other,' is also connected OHG. andarán, 'to imitate.'

Anfers, see Anfr.

Andorn, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. andor, 'horehound, the plant Marrubium'; the suffix -orn as in Njørn.

The root has not yet been explained.

Andichen, see Anfr.

Angel, m. and f., from the equiv. MidHG. angel, m., f., 'sing, fish-hook, hinge of a door'; OHG. angul, m., 'sing, point, fish-hook'; diminut. of OHG. anga, 'sing, door hinge, MidHG. anga, 'fish-hook, door hinge'. Comp. AS. angel, E. angle, AS. anga, 'sing, fish-hook,' OPr. āngul, 'fish-hook,' allied to ange, 'sing, point' (Alem. angel, 'bee sting,' angelmack, 'stinging fly). The supposition that the primitive and widely diffused cognates are borrowed from Lat. angulus, 'angle, corner' is untenable; Oñgul, gūlī, E. angle, AS. angul, 'angle, corner' are, however, prim. allied to it; so too Englant, angufljen. 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. ὑκς, ὑγνος, 'barb,' ὑγνος, 'fish-hook,' Sans. ash, 'hook,' Oset. ángyr, 'hook, hinge,' OIr. ácad, 'hook.'

angenehn, adj., 'agreeable, pleasant,' from MidHG. genan, late OHG. gīndī, adj., 'acceptable, agreeable' (without the prefix an-), allied to nómen. Comp. Goth. anandānīna, 'agreeable,' allied to an-nīnan, 'to accept.'

Anger, m., 'paddock, grass plot,' from MidHG. anger, OHG. anger, m., 'pasture land, grass plot, arable land;' allied to OIr. eng, ēnge, 'meadow, pasture land.' The cognates can scarcely be derived from eng, 'narrow' (Tout. root ang). Trustworthy correspondences are wanting.

Angethī, n., 'face, presence,' from MidHG. angstīhī, n., 'aspect, view,' MidG. also 'face;' allied to Grīd, plēn.

Anglī, f., from the equiv. MidHG. anglī, OHG. angust, f., 'anxiety, apprehension'; this abstract form is wanting in the other OTent. dialects, the suffix ét being also very rarely found; comp. Dānī. 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 ge, especially as the Oslov, in its primit. allied gosst, 'contraction,' shows the same derivation. Hence anđi must be considered as primit. cognate with Lat. angustiae. See taga and tagu.

anheisfïg, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. anheisë, anheisë, adj., 'bound, engaged,' influenced by heisē; the MidHG. adj. is derived from MidHG. and OHG. anheisã, 'row, promise,' which, like Goth. andahait, 'confession,' AS. ondetan, 'to confess,' is composed of the particle an- and the root haï, 'to hold.'

Anis, m., from the equiv. MidHG. anï, also ents, n., 'anise,' borrowed perhaps even before the MidHG. period from Lat. anïstum (Gr. ἄνησω), 'anise,' whence also Fr. anï, E. anïse.

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, ansêro or chao-sêro, lit. 'cow-fat' (see ēmer), might also be used. Goth. *agga for OHG. ancho is not recorded. It is certainly allied primitively to the Ind. root obhv, 'to anoint, besmear,' and to Lat. uqun, 'to anoint,' comp. Sans. ḍhya, 'butter-offering'; Olr. ḍh (from ḍhen,)-butter.

Anker (1.), m., 'anchor,' from the equiv. MidHG. anker, late OHG. anchor, m.; corresponding to Du. anker, AS. (even at a very early period) oncer, E. anchor, OIr. abker, 'anchor.' A loan-word early naturalised among the English, and before 1000 A.D. even among the MidEuropeans. Tenents and in the North. From Lat. ancorã (comp. Ital. ancora, Fr. ancre, f.; allied also to Lith. inkaras, OSlov. ankura, ankura, in connection with which the different gender of the Tent words is remarkable. In OHG. there exists a genuinely native word for 'anchor'—senekâ, m., senekâ, 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.

Anleihen, m., 'loan,' from MidHG. anlêhen, OHG. anleihan, m., 'loan of money on interest,' from an and lehen.

anrâchig, adj., also anrâchig, 'disreputable,' ModHG. only, formed from rubser under the influence of sien. See rubser.

Anslätt, f., 'institution,' from MidHG. anstall, 'founding'; slätt is an abstract from släf.
them. They must, however, have been borrowed long before the beginning of our era, since the Teut. p in *equa* has, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, originated in a prehistoric *aball, aball, Lith. obda, OSlov. *alda, 'apple.' As nothing testifies to the Arvion origin of these *ola* cognates (in Lat. *madam* Gr. μαθα) found only in the North of Europe, we must assume that the word was borrowed. The derivation from Lat. *madam Abellanum* (the Campanian town Abella was famed in antiquity for its apples), is on phonetic and formal grounds doubtful, although in the abstract (comp. *màrà*) the combination is interesting. No other explanation of how it was borrowed has yet been found. It is noteworthy that for *Auga*, *pupil*; *augaf* alone (as well as *augaful*) can be used in OHG.; comp. AS. *augppel*, n. (plur., also masc.), E. *apple* of the eye (also *eyball*), Du. *oogappel*; but, on the other hand, OSc. *augastern.*

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

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

Arbeit, f., 'work, labour, employment,' from MidHG. *arbeit, arbeid, OHG. *arbeit,* f., 'labour, toil, distress.' Corresponding to OSc. *arbeid,* m., *toil, hardship, suffering,* and *Ar, m., n., AS. *earbeid,* f., 'labour, toil, hardship, earfe,* adj., 'difficult,' Goth. *arbeis*/adj. f., 'oppression, distress,' OSc. *earfi,* n., 'toil, ear*fr, adj., 'difficult, toilsome.' Hence 'toil' must be accepted as the fundamental meaning of the cognates, and therefore any connection with the stem of *Sthr* is improbable. It has been compared with greater reason with OSlov. (Rus. *rabota,* f., 'servants' work,' and *rabá, re,* 'servant, thrall,' as prim. cognates, although this comparison is open to doubt. Lat. *labor,* 'work,' is at all events certainly not allied to it.

Arche, f., *ark,* from MidHG. *arche* (also *arka,* OHG. *arachi* (also *archa,* f., *Noah's ark.* The MidHG. form with *ch* (instead of *k*) seems to point to Upper Germany (Luther's Bible has *Roafs Kafen*); OHG. *buoh-arachha,* 'book-chest,' MidHG. *arche,* 'chest, money-chest.' It corresponds to Du. *ark,* 'Noah's ark;' AS. *eard, m., earcs,* f., *chest, covenant, ark, box,' E. *ark, OIr. *ärk,* 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) *area,* 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 *rik* and East.

arg, adj., 'bad, severe, hard,' from Mid HG. *arg(u)*, 'vile, wicked, stinging, avaricious,' OHG. *arg, arg, 'avaricious, cowardly, vile'; also OHG. *arg, MidHG. *arg(a)*, 'evil, wileness, wickedness.' Comp. AS. *arg, adj., 'cowardly, slothful' (no longer found in E.), OSc. *argr, 'cowardly, effeminate' (also *rachr*). Paul the Deacon cites *arg* 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. *arg* 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 ethal sphere, is peculiar to Teutonic; comp. arm, *ke, qut, iñt.*

ärger, n., 'to annoy, vex, fret,' from Mid HG. *ärgern,* 'to incite to evil, deteriorate, corrupt,' OHG. *ärgern, ärgrin,* 'to make worse,' from the comparative of *arg.* From this ModHG. *ärger,* n., is formed (comp. *Anfáig* from *ancáigia,* Gei from *grí, Sandt from *sándi,* *Syer* from *eygenn*); in MidHG. *erg, OHG. *arg, f., 'malice,' *Argwoh, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *arg* (comp. *Babu, *'suspicion, mistrust;' comp. ModHG. *argif, f., from Mid HG. *arist,* f., *cunning, malice,* from *arg,* even in OHG. *argwénen,* 'to suspect,' occurs, MidHG. *argwénen.*

ärger, vb., see *arg.*

Arlesbaum, n., 'service tree,' from MidHG. OHG. *aržs-boam, m., *accernus, cornus'; scarcely allied to *Erf.*

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

MidHG. arm, OHG. aram, arm, m.; a word common to the Teut. group; comp. OSax. arm, Du. arm, AS. arm, E. arm, OSc. armr, Goth. arms, m., "arm." Like many terms for parts of the body (see Art, Scn., Ant, Nasl., &c.), arm extends beyond the Teut. dialects. It is a primitive, related to Lat. ars, "the topmost part of the upper arm, "fore-quarter," (Gr. ἀρμός, "suture, joint, shoulder," belongs to another division), OBulg. rame, "shoulder, arm," Sans. arm, m., "fore-quarter, arm." See Grund.

Arm, adj., "poor, unfortunate, miserable," from the equiv. MidHG. arm, OHG. arm, arm, adj.; comp. OSax. arm, Du. arm, AS. arm (obsolete in E.), OSc. arm, Goth. arms, adj., "poor." A term common to Teut., with no correspondence in the allied Aryan group; comp. färbe, armi, adj. — Armufl, f., from the equiv. Mid. LG. armufl, m., from arm, m.; comp. arm, m., armi, f., "poverty," OHG. armufl, f., a derivative of the Goth. arm, m. *armo, f.; comp. Ginn, E. stimat.

Armburst, f., "crossbow," from the equiv. MidHG. armburst, n., which must be a corruption of MidLat. arbalista, arcubalis, lit. "bow for projectiles" (Lat. arcus, Gr. ἄξαλς). A compound of arm and Stil 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. armboosf, Ital. balcesta, from the last of which the older ModHG. Balzir, "crossbow for shooting bullets," is borrowed.

Armut, see Grund.

Armufl, see arm.

Arnold, see Art.

Artf, "arce, fundament," according to the analogies cases cited under birista, from an older Art, MidHG. and OHG. ars, m., "arse." It corresponds to the equiv. MidLG. ars, ers, Du. aars, naars (with prefixed n), AS. aare, E. arse, OSc. ars (and rass, comp. argr and rarg, see arg), m., "arse." Teut. ars, m., from arm, is rightly held to be primitive, allied to Gr. ἄρσις (ρ for rs), "cocyx, rump"; akin to OIr. err, f., "tail, end, point." Comp. the remark under Arm.

Art, f., "kind, sort, species, manner," from MidHG. art, m., f., "inhabit, cultivate," is connected; further, OSc. aru, m., "dwelling-place," AS. erd, m., "dwelling, native place," OFr. er, f., "harvest, produce." These cognates, which belong (see Art) to an OTeut. and Aryan root, ar, "to plough" (Lat. arare, Gr. ἀράντος, &c.), are scarcely allied to MidHG. art, m., f., "nature, condition"; comp., however, Wehnum from gewezen. It is more probable that Art is connected with Lat. ars (gen. plur. artium), "method, art," and Sans. rit, "method." The compounds Art, arke, artus contain MidHG. and OHG. art, "agriculture, tillage," and belong consequentely to the Teut. and Aryan root ar, "to plough."

Arzenei, f. (in the 17th cent. accentuated on the i also), "medicine," from MidHG. arzente (erzente), f., "art of healing, remedy." The OHG. word does not occur, but only a derivative OHG. erzenen, erzinen, MidHG. erzinen, "to heal:" the verb, by its suffix, suggests Goth. leikon, AS. lecian, OHG. lehkon, "to heal." From OHG. gi-erzinen, the ModHG. substant. erzene, which did not appear until a later period, might then have been formed with a Rom. termination. The assumption that MidHG. erzente 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 *arzine, "physician," which, however, is nowhere to be found. Besides, OHG. erzinen formed into arzit, "physician," under the influence of the genuinely Teut. and Goth. lêkon, OHG. lehkon, "to heal," makes any reference to Archigenes quite superfluous. Moreover, MidHG. has also a form arzic (MidDu. arzedcl), "medicine." See Art.

Artf, m., "physician," from the equiv. MidHG. arzet, arzeit, OHG. ars, m., a specifically Germ. word, unknown to Eng., Scand. and Goth. Its early appearance in OHG., in which OTeut. lehãt was the more prevalent form, is remarkable (comp. Goth. léki, "physician," AS. léc, E. leech; also the ModHG. proper name Lãfner, from MidHG. léchenar, "enchanter," lit. "physician"). The MidDu. form arsetre, OLG. eretere, "physician" (MidLG. erre), proves the origin from the oft-recurring Frane. and MidLat. arci (äxarpos), "physician" (esp. physician-in-ordinary to the king). There are no phonetic difficulties in con-
necting OHG, arzal with arzaler, arzidler, archidler, 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. Echide, Raphis), but always through the medium of Lat. and Rom. The unique arzal(?) was entirely unknown to Rom. (Ital. medica, OFr. mire, Fr. médecine, which of course were also unknown to Teut.). Concerning are, arz, as the representative of Gr. ἀρτις, see Gr. The theory advanced on account of ModHG. Mähler, 'millwright,' that OHG. arzal 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. ariste vétérinaire); the word was also 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 Arch.

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

Asch, see Asch.—Asch, m., 'pot, basin, bowl' (to which Midlat. is allied), from MidHG. asch, OHG. asz, m., 'dish, basin, boat'; lit. 'of ash.' See Asch.

Asche (1), f., 'ashes, cinders,' from MidHG. asche (esche), OHG. asca, f., 'ashes'; corresponds to Du. asch, Ass. asz, Ass. esz, f., F. ashes (but also sing, in bone-ash, potash, &c.); OEC. asca, f., 'ashes' (akin also to the aboriginal Goth. azzh, f., 'ashes' (but Span. asca is borrowed). Trustworthy correspondences in other languages are wanting, nor is Gig. allied to it.—Aschen, see Asch.—Aschenbrezel, see under Brezel.—ModHG. Ascher, 'ash, in the compound Aßermittig (for which the MidHG. form is aschel), occurs even in MidHG. in compounds.—Aschlauch, m., 'shallot,' MidHG. aschelauh, a corruption of the equiv. ModLat. asculum. See Aschelau.

Asche (2), f., 'gravel,' from the equiv. MidHG. asche, OHG. asca, m.; scarcely allied to Asch, as if the fish were named from its ash-grey colour; Ital. lazo.

Asel, m., espec. äffersh, 'woodhouse,' MidHG. only; generally derived from Lat. assellus, 'little ass,' and might have been named from its grey colour; comp. Gr. bair, abair, 'ass, woodlouse,' Ital. asella, 'woodhouse.' Yet the f of the ModHG. word, as well as the dialectic variant azel, might militate against this derivation; hence a pre-Teut. stem at, adj. (allied to eifn?) seems to be at the base of it. Comp. also Gig.

Asf, m., 'bough, branch,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ast, m., 'branch,' corresponding to the equiv. Goth. asf. The term is unknown to the other dialects, yet its great antiquity is incontestable because of the agreement of Teut. astas (a permutation of the pre-Teut. astas; comp. MidHG. and the examples cited there of the permutation of the Aryan od, s, to Teut. s) with Gr. ἀστερ (above), 'branch, twig, knot, node (of a tree)'; the latter with Armen. ast, 'branch,' is likewise based upon astas. The meanings of the Gr. word admit the supposition of its being allied to MidHG. bat (LG. ast), Du. aat, AS. at, 'knot, node' (Aryan stem ado-).

As, see As and As. in.

Alem, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ålim (âlem), OHG. âtum, m., 'breath, spirit'; comp. MidHG. der heilige ålem, OHG. der wôho åtum, 'the Holy Spirit;' MidHG. collateral form (prop. dialectic) âtem. The word is not found in EastTeut. in Goth. ahma, 'spirit,' is used instead (see asta). Comp. OS & OE adum, Du. adem, AS. oen (obsolete in Eng.), 'breath.' The cognates point to Aryan âlem, Sans. âtem, m., 'puff, breath, spirit;' also OIr. atach, 'breath,' Gr. ἀπος, 'smoke, vapour.' Whether ModHG. årr and Gr. âr, 'heart,' are derived from the root åt, 'to exhale, breathe,' contained in these cognates, is questionable.

Alt, Altif, m., 'father,' dialectic, from MidHG. atte, OHG. atte, 'father.' The mutation of the ModHG. is diminutive, as is shown by the final i of the Swiss alti. Allied to Goth. atta, 'father' (whence Atila, MidHG. Etzel, lit. 'little, dear father,' perhaps also to OIr. air, 'foster-father' (from altas), OSlav. ati, 'father.'

Altes, m., from the equiv. MidHG. æt (ateh), OHG. atah (atuh, atah), 'danewort,' borrowed and extended at an early period from Lat. ætæ (Gr. άτα, Ætæa), 'elder-tree.' Comp. Lattich from Lat. lactica, also Ættich from daclylos.

Alt, f., 'maple'; see under Gif.

Älzen, vb., 'to coroade, etch, birt,' from MidHG. azen, OHG. ezen, 'to give to eat,' lit. 'to make eat'; factitive of eifn.
Au, Auc, 'river i.-let, wet meadow, fertile plain,' from MidHG. ouwe, ft, 'water, stream, water-land, island, peninsula, meadow-land abounding in water, grassy plain'; OHG. ouwa, from old *auwia (the presumed Goth. form, comp. OHG.-MidLat. augia). It corresponds to OEx. ey and AS. ǝg, ǝg, ft, 'island,' to which AS. ǝglond, ǝglond, E. island, Du. eiland, 'island,' are allied; so too Lat. and Teut. Dativia, Scandinavia; Goth. *aujō̄ (for aujō̄, avčd-) has lost a g (comp. H compound). The theoretical form aujēo, prop. an adj. used as a subst., 'the watery place,' as it were (hence 'water-land, i.e., 'island' or 'meadow'), belongs to Goth. ahvea, ft, 'river,' which with Lat. aqua is based upon Aryan ákr. The names of places ending in (e.g. áuqua) and ad (e.g. úrado) still preserve the OHG. also equiv. to the Goth. ahvea. See a and ad.

auð, adv. and conj. 'also, likewise,' from MidHG. ouch, OHG. auh, 'and, also, but.' It corresponds to OSax. ǝk, Du. ool, OFries. ǝk, AS. ǝc, E. eke, OEx. auk, 'beside,' 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. auhun, 'to add,' OSax. ǝkian, AS. ǝkian, OEx. auka, Goth. aukan, 'to increase,' are derived (Lat. augere, aug-ustus, Sans. vgrās, 'powerful,' ǝjas, 'strength,' are allied to them); comp. AS. tē-ēkan, 'moreover, also.' Others trace Teut. auk to a compound of two Aryan particles, au and ge (Gr. αὖ, γε).

Auc, ft, 'ewe,' dialectic, from MidHG. ouwe, OHG. ou, f, 'sheep.' Comp. AS. eowu, E. ewe; primit. allied to Lat. avis, Gr. ǝk, Lith. avis (OSlov. ovka), 'sheep.' See ǝk.

Auer, in Anrecht, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ǝr, ǝr-ochse, OHG. ǝr, ǝrhozo, m., 'aurochs;' corresponds to AS. ǝr, OEx. ǝrr (w. stem). The fact that even Roman writers knew the Teut. term under the form ǝrus points to *ǝrus (not ǝruse) as the Goth. form; comp. Teut. and Lat. glēsum, 'amber,' similar to AS. gleur, 'resin.' Hence the proposed explanation of ǝr from Sans. urā-s, m., 'bull,' must be put aside. Internal evidence cannot be adduced to show that the OGer. word is non-Teut.; the assertion of Macrobius that ǝr is Kelt., proves nothing.—Auerbaun, m., even in MidHG. the equiv. ǝrkan (and orhan), m., 'blackcock,' with ǝrhun (orhun), 'grey hen,' occurs. Auerbaun was evidently compared with Auer, 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, ou, upon,' from MidHG. and OHG. ǝft, adv., prep., 'upon;' corresponds to Oslov. ǝp, AS. ǝp, and its equiv. E. up; Goth. up, adv., 'upwards, aloft,' differs remarkably in its vowel. Probably primit. Teut. *ǝp, 'up,' is allied to akin and ǝpter.

aufmünzen, see münzen.

Aufsprecher, see Sprecher.

aufwiegeln, see wiegeln.

Auge, n., 'eye,' from the equiv. MidHG. ouge, OHG. ouga, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. oug, OEx. ouga, AS. ǝge, E. eye, Du. oog, OEx. ǝg, 'eye.' While numerous terms for parts of the body (comp. āru, āui, āer, āinn, āuè, āð, &c.) are common to Teut. with the other Aryan dialects, it has not yet been proved that there is any agreement with respect to Aug between Teut. and Lat., Gr., Ind., &c. Of course there is an undeniable similarity of sound between the Aryan base ǝq, 'eye,' and Lat. oculus, Gr. ὀος for ὀφθαλμός, ὀπα, &c., Sans. akśi, OSlav. oko, Lith. aki-s, 'eye.'—Augenlid, see ǝπ.

August, m., formed, after being based anew on Lat. and Rom. Augustus, from the equiv. MidHG. ougest, ougeste, OHG. augusto, ago, m., 'August' (the genuine OGer. term is Guntmenat, OHG. ara-an-mäntj). Comp. Fr. août, Ital. agosto. It was borrowed in OHG. at the same time as ǝwarz and Mai.

aus, adv. and prep., 'out, forth, from, by reason of,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ǝzd, adv., prep.; corresponds to Goth. ǝt, adv., 'out (thither, hence),' AS. ǝt, 'out (thither, hence), out of doors, outside,' E. out, Du. uit, prep., adv., 'out,' OEx. ǝt. Comp. aufer, aufer. The common Teut. ǝt (from ǝt-a-) is based upon Aryan ǝd (iud); comp. Sans. ǝd, a verbal particle, 'out, out (thither), aloft, upwards.'

Auszät, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. ǝz-satz, m., 'leprous;' a singular, late and regressive formation from the Mid HG. subst. ǝzetze and ǝzetzel, 'leper,' Mid HG. ǝzetzig, adj., 'leprous,' OHG. ǝzd-sızə, ǝz-sızə, m., 'leper;' lit. 'one who lives outside, separate;' those who were afflicted with leprosy were exposed. Considering
the very late appearance of the subst. Aus, in contrast to the early OHG. a[n]zige, ‘leper,’ there is no doubt that Aus is a recent formation, like Äger from ägern. The Goth. word for leprosy is brutsfyll.

Außer, f, ‘oyster,’ ModHG. only, from earlier ModHG. äster, from Du. oester, which, with the equiv. AS. østre, E. oyster, Fr. huitre, Ital. ostrica, is based upon Lat. ostræ, ostreum, Gr. ὀστρεω, ‘oyster, mussel.’

ausweiden, see Weit and Ginge- weide.

auswendig, see weiten.

außen, adv., ‘outside, out of doors, without,’ from MidHG. ägen, OHG. ägana, äzän, adv., prep., ‘out of doors, outside, out, without’; corresponding to AS. uton, adv., ‘from without,’ Goth. utan, adv., prep., ‘from without, outside, out’; from OTeut. ut. See aus.

außer, adv. and prep., ‘except, unless, apart from, without,’ from MidHG. äzar, OHG. äzar, prep., ‘out—here’; corresponds to OSax. därar.

Ax, f. (with a dental added as in Hütte, Säbicht, and Dörf, &c.), from the equiv. Mid HG. akes (late MidHG. axt), f., OHG. akus (plur. akhusi), f., ‘axe.’ It corresponds to OSax. axces, Du. aaks (from akes), AS. æx (from *ækses), E. ax, axe, Oic. æx, Goth. æszi, f., ‘axe.’ The Teut. word is based upon Aryan æges, or rather æges (akst); comp. the prim. cognate Gr. αγής, ‘axe,’ with which perhaps the equiv. Lat. acies, in case it stands for ae-acies, is connected. Lat. acies, ‘sharpness,’ and Gr. ἀκή, ‘point,’ as well as Sans. agri, ‘edge’ (see Åbr, Ćif), are not allied to Ax.

B.

barr, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bar (nom. MidHG. barer, barer, OHG. barer) adj., ‘naked, bare, denuded, free, empty.’ It corresponds to OSax. bar, AS. bær, E. bare, Oic. terr, ‘naked, bare’; Goth. *basa- is wanting. The r of the non-Goth. dialects is an old s (not r) as is proved by the affinity to OSlov. bosi, Lith. basas, ‘bare-footed,’ which, as well as the Teut. adj., point to an Aryan bhos-o-s, ‘denuded’ (with regard to the antiquity of this idea see naft). Comp. also Armen. bok, ‘naked,’ which is based upon bhosco—besides, E. bald (MidE. balled) points to a Goth. participle *baslōps (AS. *balled). Perhaps eftbern is also connected with the root bhes. Comp. also further barfd.

baas, m., ‘master,’ a LG. word; comp. Du. baas; orig. perhaps it was a term of endearment used in addressing superiors (comp. Amme, Mufme, Bitt, Buus). It is undoubtedly connected with Bæj, ‘aunt on the father’s side,’ because Bæj, Baa—a-fj, are also titles given by domestics to their mistress. Yet it is astonishing that the area of diffusion of Baa, m. (LG.), and Bæj, f. (MidG. and UpG.), is different. Perhaps ‘paternal’ was the root idea of both words.

babbeln, see papeln.

Bab, m. (MidLG. and LG., fem.), from the equiv. MidHG. bache (plur. bache), m. (MidG. fem.), OHG. bah, m., ‘brook.’ Comp. OSax. beki, MidLG. bake, Du. beek; a corresponding Goth. *bakō- m. is wanting; besides which the equiv. AS. bec, and Oic. bekk (whence E. beek), m., presuppose a Goth. *bakki-. No Aryan root bhag- with a meaning applicable here can be found; both HG. kaffin and Gr. παγός, ‘source,’ are scarcely allied to it, though Sans. bhaga, ‘breach, wave’ (see Brud) may be so.

babcunge, f., ‘speedwell, brooklime’ (Veronica beccabunga), from MidHG. bunge, OHG. bunge, ‘bulb’; allied to Oic. bingr, ‘bolster,’ and more remotely with Sans. bāk, ‘dense,’ Gr. παγός?.

bade, f., ‘wild sow,’ from MidHG. bache, OHG. bahho, m., ‘ham, (slitch ol) bacon’ (Swiss and Bav. bacon); 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. Bade.

badufel, f., ‘water-wagtail,’ formed from the equiv. MidHG. wassergelde, OHG. waesserfelze; the second part of the compound is connected with Stie. This term is only HG.; comp. with it Du. kwikstaarl,
Bac,

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 L.G.; L.G. back, 'dish,' E. back ('tub, vat'); comp. Mod.Fr. 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 Beftin is allied to it.

Badbord,

n., 'larboard,' from L.G. (comp. the preceding word); comp. Du. bakbord (AS. beadbord), whence also the equiv. Fr. babord; 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. baht, OSax. bak, AS. bac, E. back, OSt. bak, n., 'back,' Goth. *bak, n. From LG. is also derived HG. berth. See the latter.

Bäde

(1), Bädken, m., especially used in the compounds with jüf, jüfter, hence the lit. meaning, 'buttock.' The correct HG. form, which has the regular permutation of k to ch, is seen in MidHG. bäche, OHG. balha, 'ham, fillet of bacon' (yet MidHG. also art-bäche, m.), which as 'bacon' made its way into OFr. and thence into Eng. also. Although it has been connected by the linguistic instinct of MidHG. with the following word, they are not allied; it is more probable that Bäde and the stem bak discussed under Bäfber, is most closely connected with it.

Bäde (2), m., f., also Bäden, m. (the latter espec. in the compounds Bädenshau, stüdfrid), 'cheek;' from MidHG. bäcke, m., 'jaw, jawbone, cheek.' OHG. has the doubles bæchlo (whence the MidHG. and ModHG. ek) and balha, which produce MidHG. bäche. Comp. MidHG. kinnbäche beside kinn-bače, which compound too, even in OHG. (as chinni-balha), is more frequent than the simple word; comp. OSax. kinni-bako, Du. kinnelakken. 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.'

Bäden, vb. (diaI. U.P. baßen), 'to bake;' from MidHG. backen, bake, str. vb.; doublets are found even in OHG. bæchen, balchen, str. vb.; OHG. eck is based upon the double consonants nk (OSax. bakkeri, 'baker,' Du. bakken, 'to bake'); but ek presupposes a simple k. Comp. AS. bacon, str. vb., E. to bake, as well as E. batch, from MidE. bačce, AS. *bacan, where ec points to the ek of the Mod HG. word. Whether a Goth. *bakkan or *baćan, str. vb., must be presupposed is uncertain; the pre-Teut. form of the verbal root is Aryan bhog as is shown by its primit. kinship to Gr. ὑγια, 'I roast;' the affinity of Lat. foco, 'hearth,' is doubtful.

Bad, n., 'bath,' from the equiv. Mid HG. bat(d), OHG. baht, n.; comp. Du. bad, AS. bæ Barker, E. bath. Ofc. bað, 'bath.' An important word in relation to the history of OTent. civilization; even the Roman writers testify that bathing (comp. further faden) was a daily necessity to the Teutons. As a verb, a denominative was already formed in the OTent. dialects, Mid HG. and MidOmg. baten, from OHG. badoñ, Du. baden, AS. baþan, E. to bath; Goth. *batson is not recorded. The dental of the cognates is derivative, hence ba (Aryan bhá) is the root syllable, (comp. bak, in that case allied to it), to which OSlov. banja, 'bath,' banjati, 'to wash, bath,' belongs.—Baden, the name of a place, is prop. dat. plur. of Bad, 'at the baths' (so to E. Baths); probably an imitation of Lat. aquae in names of places.

Badur, m., 'barber,' from MidHG. bauere, '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."

baff! bâff! paff! onomatopoetic term for the report of a gun; first occurs in ModHG. Allied to ModHG. bâffen, 'to bark,' from MidHG. bäßen, baffen; comp. MidE. bâffen, E. to beff; of recent onomat. origin.

bâßen, 'to yelp,' derivative of bâffen.

bâgern, 'to torment, plague,' prob. allied to OHG. bâgan, MidHG. bâgen, str. vb., 'to contend, quarrel.' Akin to Ir. bâgam, 'I contend,' bág, 'combat'; hence the Aryan root is bhâgh, bhâgh. 
Bag | Bal
---|---
**Bagger**, m., ‘dredging-machine’; like many words with *gg* (comp. *Baggy*), it is not prop. HG. (since *gg* in HG. must have been changed to *ch*), but from LG. *bagger*, identical with Du. *bagger*, ‘mud at the bottom of water.’

**bähen**, vb., ‘to warm by poultices, foment, toast (bread),’ from the equiv. MidHG. *bæn, bæjen*, OHG. *bäjan, bæan*. The Teut. root is *bæ*, from pre-Teut. *bō*, to which *ba* of the OTeut. words for *bæ* is related by gradation. The orig. sense of the prim. stem *bō*, by gradation *bæ*, was probably ‘to make warm by washing, bathing.’

**Bahn**, f., ‘path, track, career,’ from MidHG. *bæn, bæn, e*, m., ‘road, way’; allied to MidDu. *bæne*, Du. *baan*. No word identical with this is found in any of the older periods of the Teut. group. The cognates of *bæhen* are probably allied to it.

**Bahre**, f., ‘barrow, bier,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *bære, OHG. *bære, f.;* Goth. *bāra* or *bēra*, f.; AS. *bær*, *bāre*, E. *bier*; E. *barrow* (MidE. *bareere*), belongs to a different gradation since it presupposes Goth. *

**bæra;** comp. OHG. *bæra*, plur. ‘bier,’ Goth. *bōra*. The pre-Teut. plonetic form is *bāro*.- From the OHG. word is derived the equiv. Ital. *bara* (barello), Fr. *bère*. The root is the prim. Aryan *bāra*, ‘to carry,’ which is widely diffused, and appears in ModHG. *Bürte*, gebräun, Gétrunt, as well as in *bør*; it occurs in Ind. as *bhar*, in Gr. as *βηρ*, in Lat. as *fer*. From this root the OTeut. languages, in agreement with all the other Aryan tongues, formed a str. vb., Goth. *bāzen*, OHG. *bēran*, MidHG. *bēren* (the latter means only ‘to bear fruit, produce, give birth to’), AS. *bēran*, E. *to bear*. Comp. espec. *gebräun*.

**Bai** (1), f., ‘bay of a window,’ from MidHG. *bēre*, ‘window,’ which with the following word is of Rom. origin; comp. E. *bey*, Fr. *bâte*, ‘window’.

**Bai** (2), f., ‘bay,’ derived through LG. from E. *bay* (MidE. *bāte*), which was borrowed from Rom.; Fr. *bâte*, Ital. *baja*, Span. and Der. (in Isidore), *baja*, ‘haven’; pron. identical with the preceding word.

**Balle**, 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. *bâken* (comp. *Bad*), whence LG. *bāke*, Du. *baak*. It is based upon Goth. *bōcca*, n., which by a regular change became *bōcen*, ‘beacon,’ in AS.; comp. E. *beacon* and *beckon*. OHG. *bouken*, MidHG. *buchen*, OLg. *būcan*, ‘beacon, model,’ are corresponding terms. Thus the OTeut. word meant generally ‘sign.’ *Bae* has been restricted to a definite caution signal.

**Balbier**, m., for *Bäbier*.

**Balche**, f., see *Bled*.

**Balcon**, see *Balen*.

**Bald**, adv., ‘soon, warly, quickly,’ based upon an OTeut. adj. which signified ‘quick, bold, brave’; Goth. *balps*, ‘bold,’ preserved only in derivs., AS. *bold* (with the change of *b* after *l* to *d*, comp. *Bate*, *Cete*) E. *bold*, OIC. *baldr*, ‘bold, impudent, audacious’; also OIC. *baldr*, AS. *balder*, ‘prince,’ whence the name of the god *Balder*. In HG. the meaning tended towards ‘bold, quick’; OHG. and OLg. *bold*, MidHG. *balt* (gen. *baldes*), ‘bold, zealous, quick’; comp. Ital. *baldo*, ‘bold.’ The development of meaning of the OHG. adv. *baldo*, MidHG. *balt*, is thus ‘quickly, immediately.’ The abstract *Balt*, which is connected with it, meant lit. ‘boldness,’ like Goth. *balpei* and OHG. *balti*; MidHG. *baldel*, ‘audacity’; the meaning of the Mod HG. subst. is based immediately on the adv. To this word are allied proper names like *Balwin*, as well as Fr. *Baudouin* (applied to the ass).

**Baldachin**, m., ‘canopy,’ not from MidHG. *baldekin*, ‘raw silk from Bagdad,’ but from Ital. *baldeccino*, 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. *baldrian*, from Lat. *valeriana*; comp. the E. term.

**Baleffer**, m., see *Strachen*.

**Balgar**, m., ‘skin, case, bellow, brat,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *bāle* (plur. *bāles*), OHG. *bale*, plur. *bāgi, bāgi*, m.; Goth. *balgas*, plur. *balges*, ‘leather bottle,’ lit. ‘the flayed skin of an animal for keeping liquids.’ On the root *bāgi* is based AS. *bige*, E. *belly* (Balga, with the specialised meaning, ‘swollen body’), and E. *bollers*, plur. The primary idea of the root is ‘swelling out’; from the same root the OTeut. dialects form a str. vb. *bēgan* (see *Befēr*), meaning ‘to swell’; OIC. *bēgen*; ‘swollen’; OHG. *bēgan*, MidHG. *bēgen*, ‘to swell, be angry.’ The pre-Teut. form of the stem according to the laws of the permutation of consonants is *bēlgh*, and to this corresponds Ind. *bahr* (with the initial aspirate *B*)
Ball, which as MidHG. alle and OHG. baile show, was formerly a weak masc. 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 packet paper.' E. ball and Du. baal are borrowed from Fr. balle (also ballon), which was again obtained from Germ. ballen, vb., 'to clench (the fist),' from MidHG. ballen, 'to form into a ball.'

ballhorniseren, vb., verbalhornen, '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, balsam, m., OHG. balsamo, m.; Goth. balsam, with a very remarkable deviation; comp. Arab. balsam. The Germ. word is derived from Gr.-Lat. balsamum (balōsamos), whence also Fr. bainne (E. balm), Ital. balsamo.

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

bammeln, also bameln, vb., 'to dangle,' first recorded in MidHG., hence it may be an onomatopoeic word collateral with bimmel, bammeln, 'to tinkle.'

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

Band (2), n., 'band, ribbon,' from bītan; MidHG. bast, plur. bender (and bant), m., OHG. bast, plur. bendir (and bant). Comp. OSax. band, Du. band, m., OE. 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 Billard Franke, 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. bani.

bändigen, vb., 'to restrain, tame,' from bántia, ordinarily only in the compound unmántia; MidHG. bender, 'tightly bound, fettered,' hence bántigen, '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 Auge; as enge is the corresponding adj., range can only be based on the MidHG. adv. ange, OHG. ange, the adv. afterwards becoming an adj. The b
has arisen from the unaccented prefix be (bl), as g in gauken, grab, from ge. See barnhardt, biefen.

**Banger**, m., 'orchard,' for bán-, bäm-gar, MidHG. baimart; comp. Saum and Garten.

**Bank**, f., 'bank, bench, reef,' from the equiv. MidHG. banc, plur. beinke, OHG. banch, plur. banchi, m., f.; comp. AS. benc, f., E. bench, OIC. bekkr. Besides the stem banki- (from Pre-Teut. bhangi-), Teut. possessed others which are recorded in words borrowed by Romance; comp. Ital. banco, banco, panca, Fr. banc, banque, &c. See the following words.

**Banque**, earlier Banart, Banhart, m., 'bastard, bastardy,' from MidHG. banchart, m., 'illegitimate child,' lit. 'a child begotten upon the bench;' a compound of Bant. The second part is part, appearing in proper names as Gräbtart, Meinhardt, and is formed by assimilation to Baibard (older Bäbart, also written Wäbart).

**Banquet**, m., 'banquet,' borrowed before the middle of the 16th cent. from Fr. banquet, which (with Fr. bane, Ital. bano, 'table') was perhaps derived from the German stem Bant.

**Bau-,** m., 'ban, outlaw, decree,' from MidHG. and OHG. ban(n), m., 'under threat of punishment, prohibition; jurisdiction and its sphere.' It corresponds to AS. bann, E. ban, and belongs to an obsolete str. 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; nu was perhaps a suffix (comp. Rinnen) 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. θα in θαδεψω, φημι and Lat. fa in fari; the Teut. meaning must then have been very definitely specialised. From the Teut. word the Roman cognate Fr. ban, 'public proclamation' (OFr. arban, 'arriere ban'), is derived.

**Banier**, m., 'banner, militia,' from MidHG. bauer, more usual banier, banière, f., from Fr. bannière, which has been derived from the stem of Goth. bandya, bandiró, 'sign.' Comp. MidLat. bandum in Paul the Deacon, 'vexillum quod bandum appellant.' See Banier.

**Bane**, 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. bós, E. dial. boosy, 'booby;' banch, 'cattle-trough,' and OIC. bás, 'cow-house.' The Goth. has banste, f., 'barn,' in which the stem has been increased by the deriv. -iti.

**Bar**, adj. suffix which is derived from a complete adj., properly bär, MidHG. barre, OHG. bäre; it means lit. 'bearing,' comp. fruchtbar, laßtbar; later on, when it became a suffix, it assumed the present meaning. The older adj. is a verbal form of the str. vb. béran (see under Bär), Teut. root ber (Aryan bher), 'to bear, carry.' In AS. too-bre appears, e.g. in westmbrère, 'fertile;' lebhbrère, 'Lucifer.'

**Bär (1),** m., '(paying) beetle,' from MidHG. bern, 'to strike, beat;' whence also MidHG. beir, f., 'blow, stroke.' OHG. berjan, Goth. *berjan, agrees by the permutation of consonants with Lat. ferio, 'strike,' as well as OBG. borjg, 'to fight' (OIC. berjasco, '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. ἄγερος and Ind. rśi-s (ursus for *ursus). It is remarkable that the Teutons have abandoned this old Aryan term for 'bear' (rśis, Teut. urhsa-s), since they have retained other names of animals. In MidHG. we have bér, OHG. béro, AS. bera, E. bear, OIC. björn, 'bear' (Goth. *baira). The Teut. bera- is a subst. form based upon an Aryan adj. biero-, equiv. to Lith. beraš, 'brown' (Lat. *furvis), from the root of which, bher and ModHG. bier, bauen, may also be derived; in using the adj. as a subst. the Aryan rśis is understood. Note that Baur is the name of the bear in the OG. animal fables.

**Bär (3),** m., 'brook-boar,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bär, m., which, with OSex. bér-swít, AS. bär, E. boar, points to Goth. *baira-.

**Barbe**, f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. barbe, f., OHG. barbo, which is based upon the equiv. Lat. barbus. The fish derived its name from barbe, '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. barbo, 'barbel.'

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

Barach, m., 'castrated hog,' from Mid HG. barc (barges), OHG. barug and barh; comp. AS. bærh, bærh, E. barrow, Du. borg, berg, Olc. bard: Goth. *barugos (*barg). No evidence of a pre-Teut. stem barch, barh, for 'hog,' can be adduced from other languages. Lat. verres and Sans. varáha-s, 'boar,' cannot be allied to it, any more than Lat. porcos, which belongs to grefl. It is more probable that Russ. borov (primit. Slav. *boror) is a cognate.

Barcent, m., 'fusain,' from MidHG. barchant, barchat, barchet, m., formed from MidLat. barcinus, 'cloth from camels' hair'; derived, like perfan, from Arab. barrakán, 'coarse stuff.'

Barcif, m., 'skull-cap, hood,' adopted in the 15th cent. from Fr. barrette, MidLat. barélita, 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. Barie, Ital. barca; Ofr. berc is of similar origin. The ultimate source of the cognates (Spain?) is uncertain.

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

Bärme, f., 'yeast,' borrowed from the equiv. LG. bärme, m., which corresponds to AS. berma and E. barn. Lat. fermentum (if it does not belong to formus, Gr. ἕφυσα, 'warm') is perhaps akin to it. Teut. bô, Lat. bô, are Aryan bô.

Barmherzig, adj., 'compassionate,' from the equiv. MidHG. barmherzig; related to ModHG. and MidHG. erbarmen, OHG. irbarmen. This stem has been connected with a Teut. word barm, 'bosom' (E. barn, from AS. bærh, Goth. barns, OHG. and OLG. barn, MidHG. barn, m.); hence erbarmen means lit. 'to cherish in one's bosom, press to one's heart.' Perhaps the equiv. Goth. armian, 'to move to pity,' and armaiti, 'compassion,' stand in a similar relation to ërmn, the lit. meaning of the verb being 'to take in one's arms, cherish.' Others, however, are of opinion that erbarmen contains a b derived from ëi (like fangi, derived from fange), so that it would be more akin to Goth. armian. 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. armian, from arms, like Lat. miserii, from miser; indeed OHG. arm-herzi, 'misericors,' and erbarmherzida (Goth. armahairtibu), 'misericordia,' render it certain that Christianity coined the words to express a Lat.-Christ. idea; comp. ëmman, Gnath, &c.

Bärn, m., 'crib, hayrack above the crib,' from the equiv. MidHG. bærn, m., OHG. berno, m.: AS. bern, E. barn, is equiv. to Germ. Sëgner. 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,' OldIng. bæri, 'a species of millet'; AS. bern is explained from bere-ern, 'barley-house.'

Baron, m., 'Baron,' not from the equiv. MidHG. bårán, but from the Fr. and MidL Rhen. form bôn, which is found in the 16th cent.; MidLat. bôro, bôrôn, is by some based on Kelt. bôr, 'man,' and by others on AS. bern or on OHG. bôro, 'man, vassal.'

Bärre, f., Barren, m., 'bar, ingot,' from MidHG. bárre, 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. bars, AS. bôrs, bears, E. dial. barse (bass); allied to the compounds Sw. abborre, Dan. aborre (ar from or), with the same meaning. The cognates cannot have been borrowed from the equiv. Lat. perca; they are more akin to the Teut. root bars (bôrs) in ërre, ërne, signifying 'to be briskly.'

Barsch, adj., 'rough, rude,' a modern word, appearing also in Du. (barsch) and Sw. (barsk), but foreign to the UpG. dialects. It is not found in OEut. In Swiss dialects the term is barsch (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 gu, 'to go alone'; it also means 'without a hat, a coat.' Both significations point to its deriv. from bars. Yet bars may have originated in the Teut. root bars, 'to be
bristly, rough,' mentioned under the preceding word, especially as Du. barstek 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 etiological term *langetatru* to be extremely remote, *skogg* was used in Scandin. The pre-Teut. form of Goth. *barda* f., was, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, bhardad—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. vet., Bart.; the initial *b* is from *bh*, as in *Balt*; in other cases initial *bh* is Lat. *f*). Comp. also Lith. *barzdà,* 'beard' (for *baroid*).

Bart (1), f., 'broad axe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bar.i* OHG. *biirta* f.; in Bav.-Snb. the word, which is properly North G., does not occur; allied to ODiut. and O Sax. *berda,* Otc. *berda* (OFr. *barde,* 'bathe'; is borrowed from Teut.). From this word OSlov. *brady,* f., 'axe,' is borrowed. The words are derivatives of the stem *bharda-* appearing in Bart; the axe is, as it were, the bearded thing, Otc. *skogg,* 'broad axe,' being related in a similar way to *skogg,* 'beard'; likewise MidE. *barbe* (from Lat.-Rom. *barba*) signifies, among other things, 'edge of the axe.' Comp. *gottaratru*.

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

Bafe, f. (dialect, designating any of the remotest degrees of relation on the female side, e.g., in the Basle dial. 'aunt, niece, cousin'), 'cousin, aunt;' from Mid HG. base. OHG. *baza,* 'father's sister'; the AS. and Fris. dialects have a word allied to Bater; AS. *fabe,* OFris. *fate.* The Teut. type *fabo* is certainly only a term of endearment for *fabar,* *fadar-sweistar,* 'father's sister.' Probably OHG. base is also a pet or childish name for the proper *badar,* *fadar-sweido.* The same might be said of the variant MidG. and LG. *Bait,* and with the necessary qualifications of the masc. *Baa.*

Baat, m. 'inner bark of trees, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *baat* (also *boot* with gradation), OHG. *baat,* m., n. It corresponds to AS. *baet,* E., Du. and Otc. *bait,* Goth. *baitus.* Hence the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. *besten,* 'to strap,' as well as the Rom. cognate *basto,* 'pack-saddle' (see under *Baffart*), with which Swiss *baat,* 'saddle,' agrees. There is no justification for deriving the words from *butto,* for the absence of the nasal, the occurrence of *st* (for which we should have expected *ss* from *dh* + *f*), and the gradation in MidHG. *boot* render such a derivation impossible. The resemblance in sound between this word and *bait* 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 *Befen,* found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. *baata,* 'bast; stitching.'

Baffart, m. 'bastard,' from Fr. *bätard,* *bafart* (Ital. *bastardo*), borrowed in the Middle Ages (MidHG. *bastart*). MidE. *bast*, 'illegal marriage,' and OFr. *fils 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. *bätard*) has a Teut. termination; see *Baftrt.* 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. *bata,* Fr. *bât,* 'pack-saddle.' *Bafart* would then mean the 'son of a pack saddle' (comp. *Baf*)—the saddles serving the Spanish muleteers as beds; comp. *Baftrt.* Scand. *bafatsor,* whence some would derive the modern Europ. word, did not reach the North before 1200 a.D. nearly.

Bafsci, f., 'bastion,' from earlier Mod HG. *baste*; comp. O Fr. *bastie* (allied to OItal. *bastire*; Fr. *bâtir*); it is akin to *Bafenci, f.* borrowed from Fr. *bastion,* Ital. *basteone.*

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

Bafs (2), compar. adv., 'better,' from the equiv. MidHG. *baiz,* OHG. *baiz*; comp. O Sax. *bat-bet,* AS. *bet* from batiz (Goth. *batiz*); it is an old adv. from the adj. discussed under *bsirt.* The almost invariable use at present of the adv. *beirt,* instead of the older *baiz,* 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.

Bafshengei, m., 'germanizer,' a corruption of Lat. *botanicum,* dimin. of Lat. *botania,* whence MidHG. *batavje.*
Bat

Batzen, 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. Bät, Bât); comp. Bäuerl, Bäppen. Hence Ital. bezzo, ‘money.’

Bau, m., ‘construction, structure,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bâ, m. See bane, Bane.

Bauh, m., ‘belly, bulge,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bâch, OHG. bâh (bb), m.; the corresponding AS. bêc (E. dial. buck, ‘the inner part of a carriage’) has the same meaning; O. C. bêk, ‘body, waist.’ It is uncertain whether Bau belongs to the Sans. root bhuj (comp. Lat. fangor, ‘to take food,’ or to Sans. bhuj, ‘to bend’ (Bauh, lit. ‘the flexible part’). Perhaps it is connected with Gr. φίμα (for φίμον), ‘stomach, blister.’ It is certainly not akin to AS. bod-g, E. body, OHG. bodah, ‘body.’ nor is it allied to Gr. φύκος, ‘to eat’ (Sans. bhuj, ‘to enjoy, partake of’).

bauchen, vb., ‘to steep in hot lye’ (LG. bêken, Mid. LG. bêken), from the equiv. Mid HG. bêchen, OHG. *bhachen; E. to buck (dial. to bouk), for which even a MidE. term bouken occurs a few times, points to AS. *butein; to these Swed. byka, l.c. baunke, and Norw. bykeia, are allied. The word is, moreover, diffused through most of the Teut. languages, and correctly represents MidHG. bûchen; only in the Bâv. dialect is the word unrecorded. Hence the existence of a Teut. verbal root bêc (to which AS. bêc, ‘pail’ is allied?) is undoubted, and the Rom. cognate, Fr. buer (Ital. buccer), ‘to wash,’ is more probably borrowed from the Teut. than vice versa. The Kelt. origin of bantku (Bretn. bokat, ‘to soften’) is impossible.

Bauhöhe, see Bunte.

baumen, vb., ‘to build, construct, cultivate,’ from MidHG. bûmen, OHG. and OLG. bûan (weak vb. with traces of a strong inflexion), ‘to dwell, inhabit, till plant;’ with regard to the meaning ‘to dwell,’ comp. Bau, Bauh, and Bunte. To the OHG. bûan corresponds Goth. bauan, ‘to dwell, inhabit.’ The root, in accordance with the law of the permutation of consonants, is pre-Teut. bhá, which, on comparison with Sans. bhâ, Gr. φώς, Lat. fui (futurus), &c., must mean ‘to be, become, arise, begit.’ With the same root are connected the following nouns, which are of importance in determining its primary sense: OInd. bhûmis, ‘earth,’ bhûtis, ‘existence,’ fûna, ‘produce’ (comp. also Baum), fûhna, ‘nature,’ fûdor, fûth, ‘tribe, race.’

Bauer (1.), m. and f., ‘birdchase,’ a word foreign to the UpG. dialects, from MidHG. bâr, used only in the sense of ‘sojourn, birdcage,’ ‘but OHG. bâr has the further meaning of ‘house, chamber.’ AS. bâr, ‘dwelling’ (to which E. neighbour from AS. neahgebûr is related; similarly the more general meaning of Baur appears in HG. Baußtar), E. bower, with which E. dial. bûr (‘cowhouse,’) AS. bûre, is connected. The pre-Teut. form would be bhár, with ro as a deriv. suffix. See the three following words.

Bauer (2.), m., in Gräuer, Ackerbauer, ‘tiller,’ from MidHG. bûcere, OHG. bûtrî (Goth. *banares is wanting), the term for the agent, from bane.

Bauern (3.), m., ‘rustic, peasant,’ historically and etymologically different from Bancr (2.), for the MidHG. form is gebier, OHG. gibôro, m., which belongs to the OTeut. bûr, ‘dwelling,’ discussed under Bauer (1.), and means lit. ‘co-occupier,’ then ‘neighbour, fellow-citizen’ (comp. or, ‘one who shares the same room’), and at a later period ‘fellow-villager, peasant, bower.’ See also Bäucher.

Baum, m., ‘tree,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. bôun, m.; corresponds to OSax. bôm, Du. boom, AS. bôn, m., ‘tree;’ whence E. beam (beam in sunbeam is quite another word; G. Bamm is E. tree); E. boom is LG. and Du. bôm, ‘tree.’ The corresponding Goth. bagms and O. bômar have the same phonetic form. The cognates, with Gr. φέω, ‘produce,’ are usually derived from the Teut. root bâ, Aryan bô, ‘to become, arise,’ discussed under bense.

baumen, vb., simply MidHG. ‘to hover as on a tree?’ See, however, bummeln.

bâumen, vb., ‘to rear,’ MidHG. only, lit. ‘to lift oneself up like a tree.’

Baufsch, m., ‘pad, bolster,’ from Mid HG. bâsch, m., ‘cudgel, blow causing blisters, swelling.’ If ‘cudgel’ is the primary sense, the word may be connected with MidHG. bôzen, OHG. bôzan, from bautan (see Aumel, Baude, Bûpfel); bût- would be another stage in gradation, and before the suffix sch from sk the dental would inevitably disappear; comp. Lat. fustis, ‘cudgel,’ from *bhûtis-stis.

baufen, vb., ‘to carouse, swell,’ from Bant, MidHG. bâz, ‘inflation, swelling due
to repletion'; the like stem also in E. to house, MidLG. bäsen, 'to carouse'?

**Bauern**, plur., 'buildings'; ModHG. only, from bān.

**bäsen**, vb., 'to box, cuff,' from LG. bāzen, which is again allied to OHG. bi- gen, MidHG. bāgen. See bāzen and Bāndg.

**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. bi, E. by. For be there appears a shorter syncopated form in Säng. Grānti? barih? bihten, Bīd. See specially bei.

**bēben**, vb., 'to tremble, shake,' from MidHG. bīben, OHG. bīben, 'to shiver, tremble'; Gr. βῆβων, on account of the non-permutation of β to p and because of the c of the root syllable, cannot be originally cognate with bēben. The OTeut. word has i; comp. OSax. bībin, OLc. biha, AS. be- fain (from bībon). OHG. bībīt, 'he trembles,' corresponds exactly to Sans. bībēti, 'he is afraid,' in which bī- (for bhi) is the reduplicated syllable, and bē for bhai is the augmented root syllable. The ONInd. verb bīt, 'to be afraid,' forms its pres. by reduplication—būbīti, bībīti, bībēti; to these Goth. *bībaim, *bībaiz, *bībaitī, would correspond; this present was then, on account of its apparent deriv. ai, classed among the weak verbs in ai (Goth. habaih, OHG. habēti). The root bīti (Sans. bhīti, 'fear,' bhīmā, 'fearful') is found in OSlov. bača, 'I am afraid,' bēša, 'denon,' Lith. būtės, 'to be afraid,' būtėme, 'fear,' būtūs, 'terrible,' bažai, 'fright,' and perhaps ModHG. būtra. Bīt is one of the few examples of reduplication in the pres. tense preserved in the Tent. group (comp. ītāri), just as the perfect ModHG. ītāti, from OHG. ītā, is the sole instance of reduplication preserved in the perf. tense.

**Bēcher**, m., 'beaker, goblet,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīcher, OHG. bīhkar, bīhkarī, m.; comp. OLc. bīkeri, Du. beker, OItc. bīkarr, whence MidE. biker, E. beaker. These cognates are derived from LowLat. bicarium, allied to Lat. bacar ('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 ñīν, since its c was changed into hh, ch.

**Bēd, Bed**, m., 'baker,' only dial. (Alem., Suah, Baw.), from MidHG. bēcke, OHG. beche, akin to bēder; the Goth. form may have been *bagja;* ModHG. Bëder is a recent form with the termination -er denoting the agent (AS. bëwere, E. baker). In ModHG. Bëd, Bërdf, as well as Bëtr, have been preserved as family names.

**Bëden**, n., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. bëcken, becke, OHG. beczin, beechit, n.; the latter comes (comp. Kfihste) from Low-Lat. and Rom. bacceinum (comp. Ital. bacin, Fr. bassin), 'basin'; its cc being double, did not undergo permutation, but remained as cc, ck. Bacceinum has been derived from the LateLat. bacca, 'vas aquarium,' discussed under Bac; comp. Bidshäfte.

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

**Bëere, f., 'berry,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. bëri, OHG. bëri, n.; comp. Goth. *bēra* (only in weinbēri, n., 'grape'; OSax. vētnēri). The OHG. r in bēri pres-supposes a Goth. bēzi; to the s of the Goth. word Du. bes corresponds; in AS. bērie, E. berry, the s has been changed into r. See, however, Besng. Foreign cognates are wanting; yet the Sans. root bhus, 'to chew,' is perhaps akin (Goth. bēti, orig. 'the edible substance?'); no connection with OHG. bēran, 'to carry' (see gebār), or Lat. bacca, 'berry,' is possible.

**Bëft, n., 'bed (of a garden);' earlier ModHG. Bët still common to UpG.; really identical with Bët, for the MidHG. has bīt, bëtt, OHG. bēti, meaning also '(garden) bed.' According to its form Bët (comp. Biene) has arisen from the neut. sing. badi, Bëtt from the cases in ñj (gen. badjis, dat. badju, neut. acc. plur. badja, &c.). Comp. Goth. neut. sing. bādi, neut. plur. badja. E. bed is also used in the same sense as Bët (so even in AS. riected, E. bed of rushes, holthed.

**Bëele, 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 bīeza (the i from ñ, comp. Bīter, Bīf, Bīgel, Biene, Spīgel, OHG. Pīetar, from Lat. Petrum, &c.), with the permutation of t to ñ; whence MidHG. bīeza. The ModHG. Bëte may have
been based anew on Lat. béta, or have been taken from the LG. béte, thus displacing the older bizze, which is still found in Bav. From Lat. and Rom. béte (Ital. bété, F. bête), AS. bête (whence E. bete) is also derived. In another group of words borrowed from Lat., Lat. ë became ë (comp. ëter, from ëterae); hence the dial. beísfe (ei from Mid HG. ë) also appears occasionally for beíze.

befehlen, vb., 'to order, command, command,' MidHG. bečelhen, berelhen, 'to hand over, entrust, deliver, command'; OHG. biefelhan, bifelahan, 'to hand over' (also 'to hide, bury, entrust, recommend'). The chief meaning of the Goth. str. vb. felhan in compounds with the particles ga-, us, is also 'to bury'; anafelhan approximates the Mod HG., 'to command, enjoin'; it means 'to give, hand over, recommend.' AS. befeolhan (for befeolhan), 'to entrust, make over, devote oneself.' Hence the primary meaning of the primit. Teut. str. vb. felhan is 'to entrust, hand over, hide.' The Teut. root fébl 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. septime.

Bejēchen, n., 'a clergyman's bands,' diminut. of beje (LG.), 'a man, 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. begérn, chiefly in the simple form gërn, OHG. gérön; the ū probably belongs to the stem, because gër as a no-partic. points in that direction; comp. gër, OIr. gur.

bejimenten, vb., 'to begin,' from the equiv. MidHG. bejimenti, OHG. begëmi; it corresponds to Goth. digëmon, AS. à, beon-gëm, E. to begin, OLG. digëmon, 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, bi-këniu, with permutation of k to Teut. jëh. For the Aryan root kaun comp. OBrng. po-ding (inf. po-ðeti), 'to begin,' OIr. jënì, 'beginning.'

bejagen, vb. (to which trsagì is alliter.), 'to be comfortable,' from the equiv. MidHG. bejagen; OSax. bığag, AS. en-hagian, 'to suit, please,' OE. haga, 'to arrange.' OG. has only a str. participle, OHG. bıhagian, MidHG. behagen, 'fresh, joyous, comfortable' (hence ModHG. vàs Bıhagen, Usbıhagen); the old str. vb. no longer exists in Teut. Probably the Ind. root vàk is primitively related to it—pakhana, 'am strong, able, helpful, beneficial,' paktras, 'strong'; comp. further nág, ság, and bág, which with the same phonetic form approximate the earlier meaning 'to help, protect.'

behaupfen, 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.'

behdende, adj., 'nimble, agile, active,' from MidHG. behende, adv., 'suitably, conveniently, skillfully, quickly'; in OHG. we should have expected bi henti (dat.), for which ze henti, 'at once,' occurs. The prep. is compounded with the dat. of the subst. hant, OHG. henti; comp. the similar origin of ahbauten under ë.

Bejôrde, l., 'the authorities,' first recorded in ModHG. from þcer, MidHG. zu behoren, 'to belong to, be one's due.'

Bejôuf, m., 'behalf, advantage,' from MidHG. bejôuf, m., 'business, purpose, means to an end'; root haf (in ëfent), as also in E. behooff, AS. behôf.

bej, prep. and adv., 'by, near, about'; the accented form of the unaccented prefix bë; the Goth used in both cases bë; the Englishman makes a distinction like the German; AS. bë, E. by, but bë as a prefix. OHG. bë and be (comp. also Bejûf, Bejûfrit). In Goth. bë means 'around, near'; hence its kinship with Gr. ëphí, Lat. ambì- is probable; the loss of the first syllable anmì-al-o occurs in the OTeut. word for ëtir; the base is probably ambì-; comp. also ëm.

Bejôlfe, f., 'confession,' from the equiv. MidHG. bîl, contracted from MidHG. and OHG. bîjîl, bîjîl; a regular verbal noun from MidHG. bejêhen, OHG. bi-jêhan, 'to confess, acknowledge.' The simple form jêhan, usually signifying 'to say, speak out,' also means occasionally 'to arow, confess'; hence OFr. gebir. This verb jêhan may possibly be connected with ja, which see.

bejôde, num., 'both,' from the equiv. MidHG. bejóde, bède, m., f. (bejôöf n.); OHG. bejôde, bède (bejôf, f. bejôf n.); OHG. and MidHG. have also a remarkable variant with ë (OHG. and MidHG. bède), although ëi in other instances in HG. is not
changed into ' before dentals. In investigating the word 'ke we must start from the fact that the stem of the num., had really no dental; AS. þēgen, bā, Goth. baí (OE. gran, beogin), 'both.' Allied in the other Aryan languages to Sans. bhād, Gr. άθύσιος, Lat. ambo, OSlov. abā, 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. bidearose from bā and de, beidi u from beí and diā, MidE. bitha (E. both) from AS. bā and pā (OE. bāpefrom bā and pā). In Goth. bā is combined with the article ba pō šiapa, 'both the ships'; similarly in Gr. άθύσιος. By assuming such a combination in West Teut., the following ModHG. dial. forms in all genders are explained: Bav. bed, bod, beid, Suab. bii, bii, bii, bond, Wetteran bed, bud, bud.

Beifjū, m., 'a species of wormwood used in seasoning food'; the ModHG. and OHG. word was written bitō, hence the semi-LowG aspect of the ModHG. word. OHG. bitō is cognate with anabōs (see Anthei) and connected with an OTerr. verb hauan, 'to pound'; bitō, 'spice pounded and mixed with food.' The LG. form of the OHG. word is bitō, and hence arose the ModHG. Beifjū, by the awkward attempt of popular etymology to connect bitō with a well-known word.


Beif (Bav. Bichl), n., 'hatchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. bil, bil, ßihe, OHG. bital, bilal, n. (comp. the similar stages in the derivation of ñel from ñehala); comp. MidLG. ßil, 'ax.' On account of Öfr. bilda, 'axe,' OHG. bital must probably be traced to bil, biti (for il from ñl comp. ñemah). There may be a connection with the cognate from ñhd discussed under ñihe; as to the meaning, comp. especially Lat. ñido, 'I split' (Öfr. ñiil, 'axe' is primit. akin). On the other hand, it is, of course, not impossible that OHG. bital may be connected with ñde.

Beifen, vb., 'to bring deer to a stand by laying,' formed from MidHG. and OHG. bit, '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 feilen can be proved; it is more probably connected with the root bi in feilen (for a derivative in l from the latter word comp. Lett. baile, 'fear,' baile, 'timid,' Sans. bhi, 'timid'). In that case MidHG. and OHG. bi-l would be lit. 'time of fear.'

Bein, n., 'bone, leg' from MidHG. bein, OHG. bein, n.; comp. OLG. bèn, AS. bān, E. bone; MidHG. preserves the earlier meaning 'bone' still existing in UpG. in the words Beinhaart, Oßhaute, Rüßlein, Rißlein, Geflein; the later significance, 'lower part of the thigh,' is recorded even in OHG., MidHG., and OLG. The OLG. Bein, adj., 'straight,' favours the supposition that originally at least the straight thigh-bones were termed Bein (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. δέρνα, Sans. va, as an, to which an Aryan os-, 'bone,' would correspond, are not represented, on the other hand, in the Teut. group). Comp. furthor Gētein.

Beispiel, n., 'example,' from late MidHG. bispel, mostly bispel, n., 'fable, allegory, proverb,' OHG. *bespel (for bi comp. kl and ñeiste). Comp. AS. bespel, 'example, parable'; formed from OHG. and MidHG. spel (b), 'tale, fable, rumour,' Goth. speli, '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 ñr, ñéææn, &c.

Beifen, vb., 'to bite;' from the equiv. MidHG. bizen, OHG. bitzan; cognate with Goth. bitlan, AS. bitan, 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 OTerr. poetry ñihe is also used of the sword—a remnant of the earlier meaning. Beif, too, if primit. akin to it, must be connected with Lat. findere, 'to split.' Comp. bitter, which signifies orig. 'piercing.' From the same root Rīg, MidHG. and OHG. bīz, m., is derived, to which
bei

AS. bo die, E. bit, corresponds; Bischu is a


diminutive of it. ModHG. Biefe, from

MIDHG. bice, OHG. bise; OLG. biti, E.

bit.

Beisfeker, m., 'loach,' adopted from

Slav. (Boh. piesčoľ, Russ. пescпи.cb),

and based by popular etymology on bießen (the

fish is also called Zieisfeker, 'river-loach,'

Zautamme, 'pond-loach').

beiszen, vb., 'to cauterise, pickle, etc.,'

from MIDHG. beiszen (beiszen), weak vb.,

'to macerate, make soft, hawk at birds';

OHG. bizen (beiszen), orig. sense 'to cause

to bite,' the factitive of OHG. bizen, see

beissen. The corresponding E. to bawl (a

hook, a horse on a journey, and hence to put

up, halt at a place, also to allure) is derived from the Scand. bela, which is identical with OHG. beissen.

beklommen, see klamm.

Belde (1.), f., 'a kind of salmon'; of

obscure origin. See Belde.

Belde (2.), f., 'root,' from MIDHG.

beche, OHG. betha; Lat. fulica seems

allied to it, although OHG. bh implies a

Lat. b.; the Germ. guttural suffix is the

same as in Goth. bilaks, 'pigeon.' See also

Babisch, *Bunid.

belemmeren, vb., 'to cheat,' a LG. word,

from MIDHG. and Du. belemmeren, 'to hin-

der, molest,' and allied to ModHG. laen.?

beleern, vb., 'to snarl, nag,' ModHG.

only; an intensive form of the following word.

beilen, vb., from the equiv. MIDHG.

belen, OHG. bellan, 'to bark, bellow'; AS.

belan, 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, OhG. bieja, 'bleat,' and

Lat. belo, 'I weep' (b, f from bh and bhle

for bel), may be compared. Others have explained the WestTeut. root bell from bels,

bel, bhels, which would result in its being
cognate with Sans. bhāś, 'to bark,' bhāś,

'to talk.' Comp. Lith. balsas, 'voice, tone';

see, too, the following word and Bult.

Belshammel, m., 'bell-weather,' Mod

HG. only; a LG. word (UpG. herma, equiv.

to Hermann, 'herdsman,' corresponding exactly to Du. bel-hamef, E. bell-wether. Fr.
clochennan, clochman (of Germ. origin), also

Fr. mouwion à la sonnette, make the connec-
tion of Belshammel with Du. bel, MidDu.

and AS. bel, E. bell, indubitable. In Fr.
animal fables the bell-wether has the pro-

per name bec in (akin to Fr. bélire, 'ram'),

from the Du. bel, 'little bell,' whence also

Fr. bélire, 'ring of a bell-clapper.'

Bell, m., 'strait,' akin to Oic. beile, AS.

and E. belt, baldrick (OHG. balt), 'girle,

shoulder-belt.' Belt is thus a 'zone of land.' The cognate Lat. balteus is, accord-

ing to Varro, a Tuscan word.

belzen, vb., 'to graft,' also pezen; Mid

HG. belzen, OHG. belson with the same

meaning; cognate with Prov. empeltar,

'to graft,' which, with Fr. pelletier, 'fur-

rier' (see Erd), belongs to Lat. peltā.

Bemme, f., 'slice of bread,' first occurs in

ModHG.; a LG. and MidG. word, a de-

riv. of the dial. bemmen, 'to eat,' which may

have been *be*mən in Goth., and is per-
haps primit. allied to the Sans. root bhas,

'to chew.'

Bendel, m., from the equiv. MIDHG.

bendel, OHG. bentel; comp. MidE. bendel,

Oic. bendel; akin to binten.

Bengel, m., 'cudgel,' then in a figu-

rative sense 'rude person, blackguard,' from

MidHG. bengel, m., 'cudgel.' Comp. E.

bangle (club), from the verb to bang, Oic.

banga, 'to strike, beat,' LG. ba:gen. The

Teut. stem bang-, 'to strike,' seems to have

been nas-alised from the root bág, men-

tioned under farm.

Benne, f., 'wicker cart,' MidHG. only;

an old Alem. and perhaps orig. Kelt. word

which Festus records as old Gallic *benna.

Comp. Fr. benne, 'dossier,' AS. *benne, E. bin.

benischen, Jewish, 'to pronounce the

benediction, say grace,' from Lat. benedici-

era.

bequem, adj., 'convenient, comfortable,'

from MidHG. bequemne, OHG. biquim-

ne, 'suitable, fit.' Akin to AS. gecwēmne,

MidE. teowēm, teowēme, 'agreeable, suitable';

gēmne, the base, is a verbal adj. from Goth.

giman, OHG. chuman, 'to come,' for which

the meaning 'to be fitting, to suit,' already

existing in Goth. gaqimib, 'it is fitting,' is

presupposed; comp. AS. bceanun, E. be-

come. See femmen 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 ruffen

must be abandoned; it means 'to give

Rappen' (a coin of small value having the

impress of a raven). Comp. Rappen and

Ricken (to give *Rīd, i.e. money).

beraumen, see anbraumen.

bereif, adj., 'ready, prepared,' from
MidHG. beret, bereite, OIG. bereiti, 'ready and willing, obliging; armed, ready'; comp. AS. g. bêreht, E. ready; Goth. garêds, '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 armor.' Like fertî, it would thus mean properly 'ready for a journey'; comp. Olr. riadâin, 'I am going on a journey,' riad, 'practicable (of a route), passable.' On account of the similarity in meaning, comp. fertî.

Berg, m., 'mountain,' inherited from the O'Teut. vocabulary; OHG. berg, Mid HG. bêr(g), m. Comp. AS. bêorg(g), especially 'cold and byrges also,' E. only in the deriv. 'to bury' (AS. byrgan), from *bêrgiyan; the Goth. form *bairgaz- is deduced from the deriv. bairgânu, 'mountain range.' The rules for the permutation of consonants demand a pre-Teut. bairgôhô; with this is connected S. byhat, 'high' (b from bh, because the aspiration at the beginning of the root was on account of the following aspirate, necessarily lost); b is gh; Zentr. bairczâk, 'height,' bereczâ, 'high.' Olr. bêrgh, 'mountain' (â, Sana., might be compared with the word of Sëraî), Armen. bêrj, 'height, bêjr, 'high,' W. and Armor. bêr, 'mountain, hill,' W. bêrj, 'high.' Also the Kelt. proper names Brigant and Brigantes, like the Teut. Burgunden, Burgundiones (lit., 'mounticulae'), and the name of the town Brigantia (Bregen). Hence to the root bêr(g) belong the primary meanings 'high, rising ground' (OSlov. brješt, 'bank of a river'), is borrowed from G.); perhaps Sëraî is derived from this root, if it did not come from bêrg. The attempt to connect bêrg with Goth. fairgânu and Herecynas, identical with the latter, must be abandoned. With zu Bêrg, 'up, on end,' comp. MidHG. ze tal, 'down.'

bergen, vb., 'to hide, recover (from shipwreck),' from MidHG. bêrjen, 'to hide, secure,' OHG. bêrjan, comp. Goth. bairjan, gabârtjan, 'to keep, preserve,' AS. bêorg, MidE. bêorgen, 'to preserve, protect,' There are another E. words with a different though allied meaning; AS. bêrgan, E. to bury; AS. bêrges (OIG. bairges), E. burials, burial. For a similar division of a primary meaning see under bêrsten. The root bêrg, bêt, pre-Teut. bêrgi, bêrgh, with the primary meaning 'to lay somewhere for safe keeping' is found outside the Teut. group only in OSlov. brješt, 'I take care of, wait upon.'

Berch, m., 'intelligence, report,' from MidHG. berich, 'report, instruction, reconciliation.' Akin to read.

Berken, m., 'a kind of cloth, fustian,' from MidHG. barragân, bárkan, from Mid Lat. barracánum (Fr. borracan, Ital. barracane), E. barracan; comp. barjat.

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

Berslein, m., 'amber;' bera is a LG. form for brenn, therefore properly Bermin (combustible stone). The Tent.-Lat. word is glàemum, preserved in AS. gile, 'amber, resin.'

Berker, m., first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from the Scand. bersker, lit. 'bear-skin garment,' then a savage warrior who gets furious during the fight;' from OIc. ber, 'bear,' serk, 'garment.'

berlen, vb., 'to burst, crack,' from MidHG. brêstân, OHG. brestan, 'to break, burst,' impersonal 'to be wanting, lacking;' or for re is properly LG. and MidHG.; comp. Du. bersten, AS. berstan, E. to burst. Comp. further the Aryan root brest (cognate with the root of bêrsten), in Olr. brístan, 'I break;' (as from st).

bert, Berth, in proper names, from MidHG. bêrth, OHG. bârht, 'shining;' comp. Goth. bairhts, AS. bêrht, E. bright.

Bertram, m., 'Spanish cannon or pellitory,' based by popular etymology on the proper name Britann (lit., 'shining raven,' see Bârc), and derived from bitron, for Lat.-Gr. pyrâchôn (wôf).

berûdigt, 'infamous, notorious,' a partic. adj. from a weak vb. used even by Luther—krûdigt, 'to defame,' for which krûdîn was the common form in the 16th and 17th cents. Comp. Grûdî, as well as arrûdîg and mûtar; all these words are cognate with nifin, and are derived, as is shown by the ch for f before t, from LG.

berphîl, m., 'beryl,' from MidHG. berel, berrele, brille, m., formed from Lat.-Gr. berphîlus; also brille, 'spectacle;' see Brille, Brit. The Gr.-Lat. term is derived from Prak. cîlîrâ, Sants. vâltûrû.

Besanmaft, m., 'mizzen-mast,' Besân-sëgel, m., 'mizzen-sail;' from Du. bezem, mast nearest the stern of a ship,' which is connected with E. mizzen, Fr. mizaine, Ital.
Messa (the Rom. word, a deriv. of Lat. medius, is properly 'middle-mast').

Beschalen, vb., 'to cover (a mare),' first occurs in ModHG.; a denominative from MidHG. schel, schele, m., 'brood stallion.' See *selle*

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

Beschnüffeln, beschnüffeln, beschnippen, vb., 'to sniff at,' akin to the E. vbs. to sniff, sniff, sniffle, and *idmanxf.*

Beschummeln, vb., 'to deceive,' from *idumudd, '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. *scop* a, '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. besweerde, f., 'oppression, grief,' allied to *fäger.*

Beschwichtigen, vb., 'to appease, compose.' The Germans connect this word instinctively with *idwiga;* it forced its way, however, in the last half of the preceding cent, from LG. into the written language, and its *chi* is the earlier HG. *fi,* it corresponds to MidHG. *svi.gien,* 'to pacify,' OHG. *svigfón,* 'to be quiet.' The stem is the same as in Goth. *weidian,* 'to cease, leave off;' with this the cognates of *idwiga* accord fairly well both in sound and meaning; the Teut. root *svi,g* is based upon the Aryan *svyig* (svig in Gr. *svigw;* see under *idwiga.)*

Besen, m., 'besom, broom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *besen,* bés-men, bisme, OHG. *besame,* it corresponds to AS. *besa,m* E. *besom,* Goth. *bisma,* which have the same meaning; a pre-Teut. word of obscure origin; perhaps *Bair* and *Baft* are allied. Since the Eng. dialects point to an AS. *bisma,* 'besom,' it is possible that the word is connected with *Bairwint,* and the Teut. root *bfs,* 'to move in a restless, excited way.'

BESTING, LG. word, a diminutive form, like the MidLG. equiv. *besete,* n., 'small berry'; akin to Du. *bes,* Goth. *basi.* See under *Betr.*

Beisser, compar. adj., 'better'; see the corresponding adv. *ba*; superl. *bist*; from MidHG. *beszer,* best (besziszt, OHG. *bez* -zir, beszir); corresponds to AS. *beser,* *bist,* E. *better,* best; Goth. *batiza,* *batizat.* Even in primit. Teut., gut formed its degrees of comparison in this way, which might be represented in Ind. by *bhadyas,* *bhaddi-sha.* The etymology of MidHG. gut is difficult to get at; in the case of *beisser* we are assisted by the cognate root in *Buft,* 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 *buntras* 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 *bist* might form the degrees of comparison.

Besalt, partic. of *besalten,* for which *pret* is now used.

Besetten, vb., 'to convey, bury,' from *lätt,* *Stätte.*

Besulber, vb., 'to cover with dirt,' from MidHG. *silven,* *silwen,* 'to soil,' also *sültn,* OHG. *sülten,* AS. *syltan,* Goth. *suljan.*

Belauben, vb., 'to deface, bewilder, confuse,' lit. 'to make deaf.' See *tuf.*

Belen, vb., 'to entreat, pray,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bèten,* OHG. *bèton,* Goth. *bida,* OHG. *bèta,* 'request, prayer.' Formed from the Teut. root *bid* (Aryan *bhidh,* dispossessed under *fitton.*

Belt, n., 'bed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bet,* *bette,* OHG. *bèti,* *betti,* n.; commun. AS. *bedd,* E. *bed,* Goth. *badi.* For MidHG. *Bett* the form *Bett* is found in the 18th cent. (e.g., in Gesner), just as for *Berti* the word *Bett* is used popularly (and in MidHG.); comp. *Bet.* The signification *Bett* ('garden-bed') makes the connection with the Lat. root in *fodio,* 'to bury,' possible (comp. W. *bedd,* 'grave'; also OSlav. *bvi,* 'I prick'); Goth. *badis* (Lat. *bodum,* might therefore have arisen from Aryan *bhodhio,* the primary meaning was probably 'an excavated spot'; the signification-
tion already common to the Teut. group, 
bed, lectus' (akin to OSw. bödil, 'nest'), 
may be elucidated by reference to the cave-
dwellings of the Teutons (see Duna). In 
early times the bed was evidently dug like 
a niche in the sides of the subterranean 
dwellings. The meaning 'bolster,' common 
to Old. bdr and Finn. patja (borrowed from 
Goth.), does not, it is true, harmonise 
with this explanation.

Betel, m., 'beggary, trash,' akin to 
MidHG. betel, 'begging.'

beffeln, vb., 'to beg, live by begging,' from 
the equiv. MidHG. betelen, OHG. bet-
ellen, a frequentative of bitten; to this Be-
ter, from betelære, OHG. betalære, is allied.

beuten, betüfi, adj. and adv., 
'quietly, reservedly;' of Hebr. origin 
(battach, 'confident, sure').

Beete, Beetzl, m., 'small cap,' from 
MidHG. (MidG.) bezel f., 'hood.'

beude, see baudy.

beugen, vb., 'to bow, humble,' from 
the equiv. MidHG. biute, OHG. bälta, *bälte, 
f., 'blister'; comp. AS. bête, E. beut (also 
boil), Du. bult, 'boil;' Goth. *bielth, 'swell-
ing,' is connected with OHG. bflaiz, 'to 
inflate,' and stands probably for *buitelid, 
properly Betel (hump); akin to fétan.

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

Beute (1), f., 'kneading trough, bee-
live,' from MidHG. biute, f., OHG. bitte, 
f., with the same meaning; it presupposes 
Goth. *biujja. Bütte is the most nearly 
allied, unless the latter is of Rom. origin. 
The derivation from OHG. biot, Goth. 
biuży, AS. bied, 'table,' seems uncertain; 
of course AS. bied also means 'dish.'

Beute (2), f., 'booty,' from the equiv. 
MidHG. biute; on account of Du. bult, 
Oic. biête, 'booty, exchange,' hence biête, 
'to exchange, divide,' the f indicates that 
the word was borrowed. E. booty is derived 
from the Oic. biête, but it has also been 
confused with boot, 'gain, advantage' (see 
Buige). The t would have become ß, t in 
HG. As ß would represent the dental in 
Goth., biten, Goth. biutan cannot, according 
to the laws of the permutation of con-
sonants, be allied to Beute; we must assume 
that the root of the latter is Goth. bilt, pre-
Teut. biitid. Fr. butin, 'booty,' is borrowed 
from these cognates. Comp. OIr. buait, 
'victory.'

Beutel (1), m., 'a ripping chisel, a piece 
of wood for beating flax,' first occurs in 
MidHG.; the t points to a LG. origin; in 
HG. we should have expected ß, in Mid 
HG. 3 (MidHG. bötelt, beutel). Comp. LG. 
bötelt, AS. biétel, E. beetle (for beating flax); 
from a root baut, 'to strike, beat' (AS. 
bedtan, E. beat, Oic. bauta, OHG. bautan), 
which still appears in Anfes.

Beutel (2), m., 'purse,' from MidHG. 
bütel, m., n., 'purse, pocket,' OHG. bütel; 
comp. Du. bultel (buitel), 'purse'; Goth. 
*bátils. The word cannot, however, be 
traced farther back than OHG.; its kin-
ship to biten, root bud, from bhdth, would 
throw no light on the meaning.

Beuthe, f., 'cooper's mallet for driving 
on the hoops.' Beut, like Beutel, 'beetle,' 
belongs properly to LG.; ie, 
rammer, hammer,' from MidHG. hev, 
OHG. heita, 'hammer'; hence Beuthe, 
'driving hammer.'

bevor, conj., 'before,' from MidHG. 
bevor, OHG. bïfora; comp. the correspond-
ing E. before, from AS. befora.

bewegen (1), vb., 'to move,' from Mid 
HG. bewegen, OHG. bewegen. See wegen.

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

Beweis, m., first occurs in ModHG., 
from MidHG. beweisen, 'to instruct, show, 
prove'; comp. weigen.

bejichten, bejüßigen, vb.; the former, 
with a change in meaning due to ßfigen, 
is also written bejüsten, 'to accuse of, 
charge with;' derivatives of a MidHG. 
subst. bejüht (bejüht), f., 'accusation'; comp. 
figen.

Beizirk, m., 'circuit, district, sphere,' 
from MidHG. zirce, 'circle, circumference, 
district'; from Lat. zirca, '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, bibelie (E. bible,
Biber, m., "beaver," from the equiv. MidHG. biber, OHG. *biber, m.; it corresponds to AS. befer, Du. bever, OSc. bôr, Goth. *bôr. A term common to the Aryan family, originally signifying a "brown" aquatic animal; Lat. fiber (OGall. Fibiricns), OSlov. bebrû, Lith. bôbrus (most frequently dâbras), "beaver." OInd. babhrûs as an adj. means "brown," as a subst. masc. "great ichneumon"; bhe-bh-rû-s a reduplicated form of the root bier in Bûr and trumn. The primitive tribe from which the Indo-Teutans are descended had ere its dispersion several fully developed names of animals; comp. Ùmb, Ùmb, Ùmb, Ùmb, &c. The Teut. word had at an early period supplanted the Lat. fiber in Rom., Lat.-Lat. biber, Ital. bevero, Span. biberro, Fr. bierre, from Teut. beuerno, beuerno.

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

Bide, f., Bilde, m., "pickaxe," from the equiv. MidHG. bieke, bickel, m.; comp. Fr. béchel, Du. bieck, Ger. Beis, &c. The Teut. word had an early period supplanted the Lat. fiber in Rom., Lat.-Lat. biber, Ital. bevero, Span. biberro, Fr. bierre, from Teut. beuerno, beuerno.

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Bibl., Fr. bible; from the equiv. MidHG. bibler, OHG. *biber, adj., "staunch, honest," from MidHG. biberû, OHG. biderû, "serviceable, useful," then "brave, gallant" (comp. frêx for a similar change of idea); lit. "suitable to one's need or purpose," for the adj. is a compound of the stem of bûfan, "to be in need of," and the prefix bi-, which has retained its earlier accent without being replaced, as it usually is, by bi-. The Goth. form was perhaps *bîberas; further, the adj. is identical with *bërôs.

Biegen, vb., "to bend, curve," from the equiv. MidHG. biegen, OHG. biegan, Goth. biugan, "to bend." In Eng. the word belongs to a different class, AS. bûgan, E. to bow; Du. biugen; comp. biegen, the facitative of this verb. Root bûg, from pre-Teut. bhôg, the k of which is changed in the regular manner into h in Bibel, OHG. buhtl. In OInd. we should have expected *bhûc instead of the recorded buht (for g), which agrees with the Teut. word only in the sense of "to bend"; Lat. fugio, Gr. ëggw, have the more remote signification "to flee," which AS. biugan also shows. Further cognates are Bejan and bitgam (AS. bûham, bûzen, whence E. buzeon).

Bie, f., "bee," from the equiv. MidHG. bine, bûa, f., OHG. bûa, n.; bi is the proper root syllable, as is shown by OHG. bina, Du. bijn, AS. beó, E. bee, OSw. ët (OEc. binn), n.; the n of the weak declension is retained in the deriv. OHG. bûna; the form binni (from binnja-), which we should have expected, is not recorded. Besides these there are OInd. and MidHG. forms with bû, OHG. bûna, f., MidHG. bûn, t. (Austr. dial. bûn); they are related perhaps to MidHG. bina like Goth. sûna to Sans. sûna, Goth. sîca to Sans. sîca, &c.; comp. OSc. ët, Lath. bûia, L. bûes, Fr. beeh, "bee," seem allied, though they have a different suffix. The word is based on a root bûh, "to be afraid," discussed under ëten; hence Bie is perhaps the trembler." Respecting Bienenfret comp. Biet. Bienenfließ was an early remodelled form for OHG. bieflig. *Bienenfließ, n., a botanical term, lit. "a plant that the bee is fond of suckling."

Bier, n., "beer," from the equiv. MidHG. bier, OHG. and OLSG. bôr, n., comp. Du. bier, AS. beêr, E. beer, OSc. bôr; Fr. bière is borrowed MidHG. bier. There can be no connection with Lat. bibo, Sans. pibâmi; nor can Gr. ëboô, OInd. ëäs, "a rich drink," be cognate. It is rightly thought to be akin to an OTeut. term for "barley," OHG. and AS. beô (OEc. bug, from Teut. *beow-), based on a pre-list. *beio-; while the cognates of Bier point to a deriv. *beio-. Thus Bier is equal to "barley-juice."
Bieße, Biese, f., ‘north-east wind,’ earlier, *Breezeint* (with the regular *e*), from the equiv. *bieze*, OHG. *bieze*, whence Fr. *bise*. A Tent. root *bis(e), bis(e)*, ‘to rush in excitedly,’ also appears in MidHG, and ModHG. (dial.), *bissen*, ‘to run about like cattle tormented by horse-flies’ (with this is connected Mod HG, dial. *bieten*, 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(e)*, ‘to tremble,’ is nearly akin.

Biest, m., in *Bijumldh*, from the equiv. MidHG. *bist*, OHG. *biot*, m.; comp. AS. *beot*, and its deriv. AS. *byting*, E. *beastings, beastings*. ModHG. dialects have also remarkable parallel forms with *br*, like OSc. *ä-brystur*, *beastings*, e.g. Swiss *briet* (briet), which may be connected with Bril, OHG. *brust, AS. *brett*. Beyond the Tent. group (whence OFr. *bet, ModFr. *bét* is borrowed) the stem has not yet been traced; it is most frequently compared with the equiv. Gr. *πίως*, Sans. *prajña*. Yet a Tent. root *bius* seems to underlie *bisse, beiss*, ‘to milk,’ in the Wetteran dial.

*bieren*, vb., ‘to offer, make a bid’ from MidHG. *bieten*, OHG. *bieten*, ‘to offer, present, command’ (similar meanings are united in the MidHG, word for *beisen*); AS. *beódam*, ‘to announce, offer’; E. *bid* combines the meanings of Germ. *bieten* and *bitten*. Goth. *ana*budan, ‘to command, arrange,’ *faur*budan, ‘to forbid’ (OHG. *farbieten*, MidHG. *verbieten*, AS. *bereódam, E. *forbid*). Goth. *budian*, as well as the whole of this class, points to the pre-Tent. root *bhudh*; Gr. *πίω* (according to the well-known rule for *ϕ* in *πιθος, πιθή*, ‘to ask, demand, learn by asking, hear,’ approaches one of the meanings of the Tent. 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 OHG. 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 OBrug. *budét*, Lith. *budetē*, ‘to awake’; Lith. *budrius*, ‘watchful’; also Lith. *bueti, to cha-tise,’ and OFr. *but(e), ‘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 Brult (Goth. *biulz, AS. *buol*), also *bote, from MidHG. *bote, OHG. *boto* (AS. *buda, whence E. to bode), lit. ‘herald.’

*Bigang*, m., ‘enclosure, ridge,’ from MidHG *biganc*, m., ‘circuit, ridge between furrows, OHG. *bigang*, ‘circuit,’ from *bigthah*, ‘comprise, encircle.’ With respect to the accentual verbal prefix in the subst. compound, comp. *bei*, where ‘around’ is also quoted as one of the OTeut. meanings of *bi*. Bigang (in opposition to Beipid, *biegel*) retains, like *biber, the old short verbal prefix; comp. *bieder, Bild, Beunte*.

Bigelt, adj., ‘bigoted,’ first occurs in ModHG, borrowed from Fr. *bigot*, but based in spelling on *ött*.

*Bild*, f., ‘dormouse,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *bitch*, OHG. *blich* (whence OBrug. *plückh,* ‘dormon-e,’ is borrowed); *bilch* is primit. cognate with W. *bele, ‘marten.*

*Bilb*, 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. (*bilfpi*). The derivation from a stem *bil-, with which *bil* has been absurdly connected, is untenable; *bil-* is probably the prep. *bic* (comp. *bitter, Bizang, Binis*); *ilepi* is allied to *ipu-, ‘limb’ (see *ðilt*); the compound signifies lit. ‘a copy of a limb, counterfeit limb.’ It is impossible to connect it with E. *but*, which belongs rather to AS. *bold,* ‘a building,’ and *suan.

Bilf, f., from the equiv. E. *bill*, which with Fr. *billet* belongs to MidLat. *billa,* *bullia*.

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

*Billig*, adj., adv., ‘reasonable (alby), cheap (-ly),’ for an earlier *Billif*, used even in the last century, from MidHG. *billlich*, OHG. (recorded since William of) *billich* (adv. MidHG. *billiche, OHG. *billilico*), ‘conformable, becoming’; cognate with AS. *bilewif, MidE. *bilewes, ‘simple, innocent.’ It has been said, without sufficient reason, that this class was borrowed from Kelt. Comp. other cognates under *Meicbilde, Until.*

Bin, see Bin, vb.

Bims, n., Binslein, 'pumice-stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bime, OHG. *bime; hence we should have expected ModHG. *Bim. The relation between *brug and Lat. *crucem is similar to that between *bime and the type, Lat. *pumice-em (nom. *pumex). The * of the ModHG. form is MidG. as in &lt; &lt; &lt; From Lat. *pumex (Ital. *pomice) are also derived Du. *pumsteen, and AS. *pámstán. With regard to the * of *<n for *<n, see Bins.

Binden, vb., 'to tie, bind,' from MidHG. *binden, OHG. *bintan, corresponds to OSax. *bindan, 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-Tent. form of the root must have been *bind; comp. the corresponding Sans. root *bind, 'to chain, fasten;' Lat. *(with * for * initially) *offendimentum, *bend, *cade; Gr. *πείθημα for *πείθημα, *bend; also *πείθημα, 'father-in-law,' as well as Sans. *bandhu, 'a relative.' In Tent. numerous forms are derived by gradation from the same root (e.g. *beAre, E. *bend, bend). Ital. *beThe, *bandage, *bend; 'to bind up,' are borrowed.

Büngelfrau, n., earlier Büngelfraum, 'mercury;' Büngel, a name of a plant, from MidHG. *bunge, OHG. *bunge, 'bulb.' See Bäumle.

Binnen, prep., 'within,' from MidHG. *binnen (MidHG. and ASDu.) *binnen; comp. the corresponding AS. *binnen, 'within,' from *bitten, with suppression of the * of *<n, as in *kan, barmbrüt. See binnen.

Binis (Swiss *Bin, Birze), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *binz, *binez, m.; OHG. *bunz, m.; comp. OSax. *binüt, AS. *bunet, E. *bent, bentgrass, as well names of places, Beunet, Beuthe, with a LG. vowel. The most probable derivation is that given in the OHG. period, by *Ntoker, from *binz and *nas (see *nas); hence lit., 'that which grows in wet places.' LFranc. and LG. have a stem *binza corresponding to Du. *bies, MidLG. *bise, which are not cognate with Bin.

Birke (Swiss *Bilde, Birde), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *birke (UpG. *birke), OHG. *birce, birce, birsche; comp. AS. *birce, E. *birch; also Du. bek, AS. *beere, OLG. *birz, Goth. *birzka, f., or *birzka, f. This term, common to the Tent. group, is one of the few names of trees of primit. Aryan origin (comp. *Buce; the pre-Tent. form is *birka (*birgua), and corresponds to Sans. *birka, m., 'a kind of birch' (neu. also 'birch bark'), OSlov. *briza, f., Lith. *basas.

Birne, f., 'pear'; the n belongs properly to the inflection; MidHG. *bir (and still dialectic), plur. *birn; OHG. *biru, *biru, 'pear.' Derived from the Lat. *pirum, or rather plur. *pira. On account of the initial * 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 *birabegins. E. *pear, AS. *peru, Du. *pear, are based upon the Rom. word (Ital. and Span. *pera), derived from Lat. *pirum. Respecting the change of gender see *Pflaume.

Birschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *birsen, 'to chase with hounds, to shoot deer'; s after * became *sch, as in *kirisch, *fürisch, *fürisch, *fürisch, *fürisch, *fürisch, *förisch; from OFr. *biser (MidLat. *biserac), 'to pierce with an arrow.'

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

Bismam, m., 'bishop,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bismem, OHG. *bismen, *bisamno, from MidLat. *bisamum, which is of oriental origin (Hebr. *besem, Syr. *besma).

Bischof, m., 'bishop,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bischof (v), OHG. *bischof (to which Bismam is related); Du. *bischop, AS. *biscoop, E. *bishop, with the same meaning. In Goth. with a closer adherence to the primit. form (*piskatpús), *apiskatpús. This widely diffused word was probably adopted, like the Arianism of the Goths (comp. *Kirde), from the Greeks without passing through Ro-
nance. 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. vesuvio, OFr. vesuie (also evensue, ModFr. étoile, and Ori. espere). Comp. further Oslov. jepistopje.

Bitten, m., 'bit, morsel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *biss', OHG. *biss'; comp. AS. *bit, E. bit, and biten.

Bissum, n., 'bishopric.' Even in Mid HG. bischtum and bitum, OHG. bise- tum, from bischofum. By a similar change Bistand was formed from bischoves marc; on the borders of such a mark the property of the tribe was situated.

Biss, Bissen, 'bit, trifle,' from biten, bitten, vb., 'to beg, entreat, invite,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bitten (from *bitjan, bidjan); it is a str. vb. of the class e—e—e. Comp. Goth. bidjan, baj, bidjan, bidjan; AS. bidjan; in E. to bid, both bitten and bitten appear; E. to beg, from AS. bidjan (Goth. *bidjan); Comp. Teut. and Goth. *bidjan, *beijjen, 'beggar'). The str. vb. belonged originally to the class (Goth. bidjan, *beijjen); bidjan, bidjan might therefore be conjectured); a trace of this gradation is shown further by the factive Goth. bidjan, AS. bidjan, OHG. bitten, with the meaning 'to order, demand, compel.' The root bidjan, bidjan, accords with Gr. πυτος (for φυτος, according to the well-known rule, πυτος, 'to induce by entreaties, get by asking, persuade, convince'; to this belongs also Lat. fitio (equiv. to the Gr. Mid. Voice πυτοςα), 'to rely on a person.' With this meaning an O'Teut. bidjan, 'to await, wait with full confidence' (Goth. bidjan, OHG. bitjan, AS. bidjan, E. to bite), has been connected. The Germ. noun Bitt is OHG. bitjan, most frequently bitt, Goth. bida. See biten, biten.

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 does not take place (comp. Gitter, Lütter, jitten); OLG. bittar, AS. bitter, bitter, E. and Du. bitter; hence we should have expected Goth. *biter, for which a form with a remarkable at, bittar, 'bitter,' occurs. The word is undoubtedly cognate with biten (root bit, inf. bitan); the adj. properly signifies 'pricking, sharp,' being now, like biten, restricted to the taste. For other cognates comp. biten.

Blach, adj., 'flat,' from MidHG. blach; it is, like Swiss blake, 'a large board,' related to flicht.

Blaeffisch, m., 'cuttlefish,' from LG. blachisch. Blak is the LG. term for ink (blachorn, 'inkstand'); comp. AS. blax, 'ink,' E. black (a colour and shoemaker's black), OHG. black.

Blaids, f., 'coat-e linens,' from Mid HG. blidhus, bidhus, f.; a dialect, widely diffused word, with the parallel forms blith, plane, blache, plauze; the primit. form is Goth. *blakna?.

Blafen, vb., 'to inflate,' from the equiv. MidHG. blafjen, OHG. blajan, wk. vb. (the OHG. word also means 'to blow'); comp. AS. blaxan, E. to blow. The Tent. root bid (blit) agrees partly with Lat. flaire (Aryan root bhil); blafen, blatten, and Blatter are also closely related to it. Blafen especially seems to have arisen from the shorter root, also preserved in Blatter, by adding s to the stem of the present.

Blacher, m., 'chandelier' (in Voss), from the equiv. LG. and Du. blacker; comp. AS. blaxen; from the MidLG. and Du. blaken, 'to burn, glow.' For further Teut. and Aryan cognates see under Biss.

Blank, adj., 'bright, drawn (of a sword), from the MidHG. blanck, OHG. blanch, 'gleamming, white, resplendently beautiful.' Comp. E. blank ('white'), (AS. blanca, blanca, OTeut. blakker, 'white or grey horse'); related to OTeut. blakra, 'to gleam'; formed by gradation from the root blik in Bläf (comp. also Blafen). The adj. made its way into Rom. (Ital. bianco, Fr. blanc), whence Blanck WITH a Rom. suffix; comp. also Blafen. The less frequent Bliih—a recent formation from the verb—is found as a parallel form to Blanf in ModHG.

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

Blase, f., 'blister, bubble, flaw,' from MidHG. blese, OHG. blese; the last two specially mean 'urinary bladder.' Comp. Blatter and Blafen.

Blasen, vb., 'to blow, sound, smell,' from MidHG. blasen, OHG. blasan; the last two are specially mean 'urinary bladder.' Comp. Blatter and Blafen.
nate. The OEut. words with initial *bl separate into two groups; the one, containing *blāfen, *blatten, *blīthen, *blēt, seems to be based on the primary meaning of ‘swelling,’ the other, comprising *blau, *blās, *blīnen, *blīfen, *blīgen, *blau, *blēd, *blūt, on the notion of ‘shining.’

**blās**, adj., ‘pale, faint (in colour),’ from MidHG. *blas*, ‘balde,’ figuratively ‘weak, trifling’; the earlier signification is ‘shining’ (comp. OHLG. *blāhs*; Goth. *blās*, ‘whitish.’ Hence by mutation *Blās* f., ‘a white spot on the forehead,’ OEC. *blās* (earlier Dan. *blås*), MidHG. *blære* (but *blænchæng*; ‘horse with a blaze’), Du. *blaár*, ‘cow with a blaze.’ With the meaning ‘shining,’ AS. *blāse*, E. *blaze*, MidHG. *blās*, n., ‘a torch,’ are connected.

**Blätter**, f., ‘pock, pustule,’ from MidHG. *blätter* f., ‘bladder, pock,’ OHG. *blätar* f., ‘bladder;’ comp. Du. *blaár*, AS. *blēde*, E. *bladder.* The Gothic form would be *blaēdō* (or *blaēðō*; see *Blätter*), with *ō* as a suffix, corresponding to Gr. *φωκός*, ‘leaf,’ may have been formed from a root *blō*, *blōs.* It is uncertain whether Goth. *blađa* is really a partic. with an Aryan suffix *ō*-, with the meaning ‘having ceased to bloom’ or ‘fully grown.’ See *Blätter.*

**Blatter**, f., ‘pock, pustule,’ from MidHG. *blätter* f., ‘bladder, pock,’ OHG. *blätar* f., ‘bladder;’ comp. Du. *blaár*, AS. *blēde*, E. *bladder.* The Gothic form would be *blaēdō* (or *blaēðō*; see *Blätter*), with *ō* as a suffix, corresponding to Gr. *φωκός* (see *Blańer, Blätter*); for *blē* as a root syllable see *Blätter, Blätter.*

**blau**, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *blā* (Gen. *blāces*), OHG. *bīdo* (Gen. *blāwe*), ‘blue;’ comp. Du. *blaawe*, AS. *blāwe*, and with a suffix *blāwen*; E. *blue* (from MidE. *bīwe* is borrowed from Fr. *bleu*, which, with its Rom. cognates (Ital. *blueto*, from *blauvo*), is of Germ. origin. The primit. cognate Lat. *flāve*, ‘fleken, yellow,’ has, like so many names of colours, changed its meaning compared with the Germ. word.

**Blätter**, m., ‘beetle, rolling-pin,’ derived from the following word.

**bläuen**, vb., ‘to beat, drub;’ instinctively allied by Germans to blau (blau *fälen*, ‘to beat black and blue’). It is based, however, on a str. vb., MidHG. *bläuen*, OHG. *blēwen*; to beat;’ comp. the equiv. AS. *blēwen*, whence E. *blow;* Goth. *blīpīwan*, ‘to beat’ (with an excescent *gg*),

for *blīwan*. The root seems to be *blī*, from *blīu*; it can hardly be related primitively to *blau*, nor is it possible to derive *blīwan* from a root *blītif* for *blīgwa* from *blīgh* (comp. *Edwīre*, *Nīre*), and to compare it with Lat. *figurē*.

**Blech**, n., ‘thin metal plate, tin plate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *blech*, OHG. *bēch*, n.; it corresponds to OEC. *bīch*, 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 *blīfen*, and means ‘shining’—

**Blechen**, ‘to pay money,’ comp. *brāwen*.

**blecken**, vb., ‘to show one’s teeth, grin,’ from MidHG. *blecken*, ‘to become visible, show,’ OHG. *bēccen* (Goth. *blakjan*). Factitive of a Goth. *blīkun*, which, according to the law of the permutation of consonants, is cognate with Gr. *φωκός*, ‘to burn, shine’ (comp. *φωσ* in *φωσθικός* ’ flame’), Lat. *flagro*, ‘to burn,’ and the Sans. root *bīrāj*, ‘to shine.’ OHG. *blecken* also means ‘to lighten, gleam, shine forth.’ For further details see *Blīg*.

**Blei**, n., ‘lead,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *blī* (Gen. *blīves*), OHG. *bīdo* (for *blīwe*), ‘lead;’ it corresponds to OEC. *bīg*; Goth. *bīrina* is wanting. The word cannot be traced farther back; it is not found in Eng. the term used being *lead* (Du. *lood*; comp. *et*).

**bleiben**, vb., ‘to remain, continue,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *blīben*, OHG. *bīban*; comp. the corresponding AS. *bītan*, Goth. *bilaben*, ‘to remain’ (the factitive of which is *bilaihjan*, ‘to cause to remain, leave over’; AS. *bīfan*, E. *to leave*). It is allied neither to Lat. *līquus* nor to Gr. *λίγω,* to which *lichen* is more akin; *blībo*, ‘I remain,’ must be based on pre-Tent. *līpō* (Sansk. root *līp*; ‘to adhere’); Gr. *λιγω*, ‘greasy, shining,’ *līros*, n., ‘fat,’ *līrōpēs*, ‘I persist,’ comes nearest to the meaning of the Tent. vb.; comp. OSlov. *limitāti*, Lith. *lipi*, ‘to adhere, remain.’ With the former meaning, ‘to adhere,’ ModHG. *līter* is connected, and with the latter, ‘to persist, abide,’ the ModHG. *līf* and *līt.* See the separate words.

bleiden, vb., 'to lose colour,' eteiden, 'to grow pale,' from MidHG. bliten, 'to shine, blush,' OHG. blithan; comp. AS. blican, MidE. bitken, 'to turn pale'; OIC. blitga, 'to appear, shine, lighten.' The i root of Slav. bliskati, 'to sparkle' (for *blig-skati), bliska', splendour; Lith. blauvitis, 'to clear up,' is more closely connected with the word than the r root in φλέγω, 'to burn, flame.' The pre-Teut. form of the root was perhaps blitig, meaning 'lustrous' (comp. also Blech, Heid; further OHG. blitc, see Blit).—Bleicher(1), m., 'pale-red wine, claret,' a recent deriv. from Heid.

Bleihe, f., 'whitebait, bleak,' Du. term for a species of white fish; comp. Du. blei, MidLG. and MidDu. bleie, AS. blege, E. *bley; from blæjjan for *blæijejan (comp. OHG. reia, AS. ræge, from raegjan; see under Rh)). As ModHG. Heide is a parallel form of OHG. reia, so MidHG. and ModHG. (Swiss) bliche is a variant of LG. bleie. The primary meaning and further cognates are uncertain; OHG. bleieha, MidHG. bleiche, would point to a connection with Heid (comp. OIC. blitga, 'to glance at').

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

Blending, m., 'mongrel,' from Mid HG. blanden, OHG. Wantun, 'to mix'; Goth. blandan. This OTeut. str. vb., meaning 'to mix,' is based, according to the laws of the permutation of consonants, on a pre-Teut. root bhlandan, not found in any other word.

bleiten, 'to patch,' see under Bladen.

Blid, m., 'glance, look, gleam,' from MidHG. blik, 'splendour, lightning, glance;' corresponds to OHG. blie (blieches), m., 'lightning' (also bliehvar, 'electricity'). The original sense of the MidHG. word was probably better Ettraf (a bright flash). Ettraf being used figuratively of the eye as of lightning; the physical meaning of the stem has been preserved in Blit. The root is shown under Bliden, and especially under Blit, to be the pre-Teut. bhlig.

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 Heiten (Goth. *hlanjan). It is still undecided whether d is an old partic. suffix, like Gr. -ης, Lat. -tus, Sans. -tas; considering the meaning of the word, it might easily be connected with the Sans. root bhram, 'to move unsteadily' (partic. bhramds). Yet its kinship with Lith. blydi, 'to cast down the eyes,' blindo, blysti, 'to grow dark,' is more probable (comp. OIC. blunda, 'to close, blink the eyes,' E. to blinden). Another word for 'blind' in the Aryan group is Lat. caecus, OIr. ccech; Goth. haiths, 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 flichten.

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

blinzeln, vb., 'to blink, wink.' It may be connected with blit; yet comp. also OIC. blunda, 'to blink,' and Lith. blydyti, 'to cast down the eyes.'

Blitz, m., from the equiv. MidHG. blize, blize, bliez, m., 'lightning' (Swiss even now blitze for blize); a derivative of MidHG. blizen, 'to light;'_OHG. blechezen (formed like the equiv. Goth. lauhatjan). Allied to the earlier OHG. and MidHG. blie, 'lightning.' The Teut. root blek corresponds to Aryan bhlez, bhloz, in Gr. φλεξω, 'to burn, blaze,' φλέξ, 'flame,' Sans. bhrāj, 'to radiate, sparkle' (whence Sans. bhargah, 'splendour,' and bhrga, the special gods of light), as well as Lat. fulgur, fulmen (for *fulgmen), 'lightning.' To the Aryan root bhlez the following also belong: Du. blitsen, O Sax. blitsme, blitzen, 'lightning,' Du. blaken, 'to flame,' AS. blaze, blaze, 'candlestick' (see Blit), and perhaps Mann (comp. further Blafen and Blit).

Blodi, m., 'block, log, prison,' from MidHG. bloch, 'log, plant, a sort of trap.'
In the latter signification (to which Mid HG. blocken, 'to put in prison,' is related) it represents OHG. *bloih (with syncopated *; see other similar examples under *), 'lock-up,' which belongs to an OTeut. str. vb. *blakan, 'to lock' (comp. further E. lock; see Ecd). The meaning 'log, plank' (Mid HG. block), is probably based on a different word, which is most likely related to Baffu; even in OHG., bloih occurs. The cognates passed into Rom. (*Fr. bloc, blocke), whence again ModHG. stiftirn, E. to block.

bloße, adj., 'weak, dim-sighted, imbecile,' from MidHG. *blinde, 'infirm, weak, tender, timid,' OHG. *blid, OSlav. *bliti, 'timid.' Comp. AS. *blidæ, 'weak,' OIE. *blautfr.; Goth. *blauþus 'weak, powerless,' may be inferred from its deriv. vb. *blauþian, 'to render powerless, invalid, to abolish.' According to the permutation of consonants, the pre-Teut. form of these words may have been *blidat-, with the primary meaning 'powerless, weak.' Yet the stem cannot be traced farther back. From this word Fr. *blouir, 'to dazzle,' is borrowed.


blond, adj., 'blonde, fair,' from MidHG. *blund(e), 'fair,' which first appears when the Fr. influence began (about 1200 A.D.), and is undoubtedly of Fr. origin. Fr. blond, It. biondo, ModIt. blando, give the impression that these words were borrowed from Teut, especially since other Teut. names of colours have been adopted by Rom. (comp. Han. *mang, *frann). The earlier periods of OTeut. have, however, no adj. blundo. The connection of MidLat. and Rom. *blundo with blund (OIE. *blundo) may be possible (comp. Lith. prý-bliande, 'twilight'), especially as the meaning of the names of colours is variable.

bloß, adj., 'bare, destitute, mere,' from MidHG. *blţ, 'exposed, naked;' it corresponds to MidLG. and MidDu. *blót, 'bare,' AS. *blót, 'poor, wretched' (OIE. *blontr, 'soft, fresh, tender,' as well as OHG. *blōz, 'proud,' have a divergent meaning). On account of the UpG. and LG. *blott (dial.), Swed. *blott, 'unfledged, uncovered, unclad,' the origin of Teut. *blonto-, 'mere,' is dubious. Perhaps *bēts is a cognate.

blühen, vb., 'to bloom, flower,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blühen, blüchen, OHG. *blōjan; a wk. vb., which, however, judging by AS. *blōvan (E. to blow), 'to bloom,' was formerly strong; Goth. *blōjan. The Tent. 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-Tent. cognates are discussed.

Blume, f., 'blossom, flower,' from MidHG. *blōme, m., f., OHG. *blōma, f. (blüme, m.); comp. OSlav. *blōma, Goth. *blōma, AS. *blōma, E. bloom. -man- is a deriv. suffix; the root *blō (see *blōhan) shows that Blume is lit. 'the blooming plant.' The following are also Teut. cognates of Blume:—Du. bloosem (besides bloom), AS. *blōstam, *blôstma, E. bloom; perhaps their s belongs, however, to the root; this is indicated by MidDu. *blôsen, 'to bloom,' which points to the close connection between E. blossom and Lat. *flōrare for *blôsc, *flôs (flôr-is for *flôsa). A root *blôs without this s appears in OIr. *blâch, 'blossom,' E. dial. *blôt, 'flower.' See further the following word, also *blât and *blâtt.

Bluff, m. (Swab. and Swiss, *blôst, n.), from the equiv. MidHG. *blūst, f., 'blossom'; Goth. *blôs-t is connected perhaps with the Aryan root *blôs-, 'to bloom,' preserved in AS. *blâs-tma, Lat. *flôrare (for *flôs). See Blume and Blât.

Blut, m., 'blood, race;' from the equiv. MidHG. *blôt, OHG. *blōt, 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. *blôja (for *blôda). Pre-Teut. *blôdo 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 *blô-, 'to bloom.' Comp. also E. *blôd (for *blôdjan). For *blÔdel see *blôt. In compounds like blûjâna, blûtar, has nothing to do with Blut, but is dial., with the meaning 'bare, naked;' UpG. and LG. *blôtt.

blütfrûntisch, see râniq.

blüte, see *blôt.


Joch, m., 'bluck, lie-goat, ram,' from
the equiv. MidHG. book (gen. bookes), OHG. boce, m.; corresponds to Du. boek, AS. buccas, E. book, OEc. bukkar and bucker (Goth. *bukkaz, *bukka, m.). Like so many names of animals (comp. e.g. Ant. Ghif), Bed too may have descended from primit. Aryan times; comp. OR. boce, 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 baza, *he-goat' (Aryan primitive form *baza), that it was only primit. akin to Kelt. Fr. boce may be derived from Tent. or Kelt. Another O'Tent. word (related to Lat. caper, Gr. κάπης) is preserved in MidHG. ἄρκης, -be, *mistake,' MidHG. only, seems to be a pun due to ModHG. ēripēs, *blunder.' The origin of the phrase cincu bec sīžēnā ('to commit a blunder') is not clear; note, however, that cincu sīžēnā is 'to fall head over heels.'-Bec (whence Fr. boe, for Bedfér, which first occurs in ModHG., is an abbr. of ēnibe (now ēnibe Dor); comp. the origin of 2xhve.

Boedsdsbunt, m., 'old prejudice,' first occurs in ModHG., and connected instinctively by Germans with Bed; it is, however, of LG. origin, books-representing books ('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, Beedsbunt has a different origin, and means properly 'the scrotum of the buck.'

Boeden, m., 'bottom, ground, soil, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. boden, bodem, gen. bodenes (the dial. ModHG. boden is still used, comp. the proper name Beuten). OHG. bodem, m., which still exists in the cognate dialects and languages. OHG. bodem points, however, not to Goth. *bulma-, but, with a remarkable irregularity, to *budda,- the corresponding AS. bott, E. bottom, exhibiting a further irregularity in the dental. Goth. *budda-seems probable, since the non-Teut. languages of the Aryan stock point to *budmen, *budnā- as the stem; Gr. πυθόμαι, o (for *pydhōm, see Brett), 'bottom'; Lat. fundus (for *fdunus), Sans. būdhna- (for *budhna-, by the same rule as 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.—Beuten obtained its name during the Carolingian period (formerly Lacus Brigantinus, *Lake Constance') from the imperial palace at Bobča (now Bodmann), which may be the plur. of the subst. Beuten.

Bobnerici, 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).

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

Bobgen, m., 'bow, arc, vault, sheet (of paper),' from MidHG. boge, OHG. bohe, m., 'bow'; comp. AS. bogo, E. bow; Goth. *boga- Properly a deriv. of *bogu, hence orig. 'curve, bend,' connected with the equiv. cognates of *bogu; comp. further the primit. Teut. compounds Gildwege, Argentequin.

Bohile, f., 'plank, board,' from the equiv. MidHG. bole; comp. OEc. bolr (whence E. bolt), 'trunk (of a tree)'; perhaps connected with MidHG. buln, 'to roll.' Gr. φαλαῖγς, 'trunk.' See Behlert.

Bohne, f., 'bean,' from MidHG. bōne, OHG. bōna, f.; the corresponding AS. bān, E. bean, Du. boon, OEc. bain, have the same meaning. The early existence of this word is attested by the name of the Fris. islands, Banonoviā. It has not yet been possible to find a connecting link between the primit. Teut. and the equiv. Lat. faba, OSlov. bobū (Gr. φάκις, 'fentil').

Bøhnen, vb., 'to wax (a floor), polish,' first occurs in ModHG. from the equiv. LG. bōnen; comp. Du. boenen, 'to scour,' AS. bohriān, 'to polish' (E. dial. to bow, 'to mend roads'). Allied to these is the MidHG. bōnen (orig. HG.), 'to polish' (Goth. *bōnjan). The Teut. root bōn, from pre-Teut. bān, 'to shine, glitter,' is probably connected with the Gr. root φαίνω (faivw), Sans. bān, 'sheen, light, ray,' Olr. bān, 'white.'

Bohnentlied, 'bean-song' (in the phrase dīnas getl über das Bohnentlied, 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. παρεήρας).

Böhnhafe, m., 'bungler, clumsy work-
man,** first found in ModHG.; generally asserted to be a popular corruption of Gr. βάλλων, 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 base as a L.G. form for *βέν* (see *Merianse, Acetar*). *βέν* is generally considered to be a L.G. word for *βαλτον, garret*; hence *βέν* is perhaps ‘one who makes breeches in the garret, petty tailor’ (opposed to one whose workroom is on the first floor).

*Böfren*, vb., ‘to bore, pierce,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *boren*, OHG. *borôn*; comp. the corresponding Du. *boren*, AS. *borian*, E. *bore* (and bore, ‘hole made by boring’); Goth. *batrôn*. The prim. Teut. *bôrôn* ‘to bore,’ is primit. cognate with Lat. *forare, to bore,* Gr. *φάειν, 'I plough!’ Sans. *bhrjy, scissors,* belongs to the same root, and in fr. there is a verbal root *ber*, from *ber*, meaning ‘to shear.’ The primary meaning of this root *bhar,* differs from that appearing in *Göttert* and Lat. *frr,* Gr. *φάειν,* was probably ‘to fashion with a sharp instrument.’ Comp. ModHG. *dialect. *Bécer,* ‘woodhouse,’ E. *bore.*

*Böi*, m., ‘baize,’ ModHG. only, from LG. *boic,* Du. *boai,* which is borrowed from Rom. (Fr. *boie*); perhaps E. *baize* is properly a plur.

*Böifalz*, m., ‘bay-salt,’ ModHG. only, of LG. origin, for *Böifalt; comp. Bätz* and E. *bay-salt.*

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

*Böfchen*, m., ‘cod,’ like *Böfle*(1.), from the equiv. MidHG. *bolche*; of obscure origin.

*Böld*, in compounds like *Maußpetz, Mipetz,* &c., from MidHG. *boll,* gen. *bollow*; it is the unaccented form of the MidHG. adj., *boll,* ‘bold,’ which is discussed under *boll.*

*Bölfen*, vb., ‘to roar, bleat,’ ModHG. only, and perhaps cognate with *bofen,* which had formerly a wider signification than in ModHG.; comp. Du. *bulken,* ‘to bellow, bleat.’

*Böll*, 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. *βόλλος,* Lat. *bulbus* (whence E. *boll,* ‘bulb, onion,’) had any influence on the meaning. See also *Böville.*

*Bolle* (2.), ‘bulb,’ from MidHG. *bold,* OHG. *boll,* f., ‘bulb, bowl;’ comp. the corresponding AS. *boll,* ‘vessel, bowl,’ E. *bowl* (ModHG. *bole,* is borrowed from Eng.). Interesting forms are OHG. *hirnboll,* ‘skull,’ and the equiv. AS. *hi3fodoll,* It is evident that there was orig. some such idea as ‘boss-shaped’ in the O'Tent. word; comp. further MidHG. *boln,* OHG. *bolon,* ‘to roll, throw, hurl.’

*Böfle*, 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.’

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

*Bol*, *Bölen*, m., ‘short arrow-bolt,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *bol,* OHG. *bolz,* m.; comp. the equiv. Oic. *boliz,* AS. *bol,* E. *bolt;* alluded to Du. *bont,* ‘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-Tent. *bolita,* with the meaning ‘bolt, dart’; yet no such word outside the Tent. group can be adduced. *Bölen* cannot be immediately akin to MidHG. *boln,* ‘to throw, hurl,’ since the Tent. *t* could not be explained as a deriv. from pre-Tent. *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.

*Bombasine*, m., ‘bombusine,’ MidHG. only, from Fr. *bombasin,* whence also E. *bombasine;* the original word is Lat.-Gr. *bollyz,* ‘silkworm, silk.’

*Bombaft*, m., borrowed in the 18th cent. from E. *bombaft,* which is not cognate
Boo

(39)

Bor

with 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. bát, E. boat, OIr. 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 OIr. (beitr), and in MidE. times to the Continent (Du. boot). The origin of AS. bát, OIr. 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 Band or Ramit is the more frequent term in UpG. for what is called b-rd in LG. E. board combines two quite different words; the one, AS. bord, signifies lit. 'board, plank' (Goth. *fotubáriz, 'foot-board,' to which Du. dambord, 'draught-board,' is allied), and is primit. cognate with HG. Brott; the other means only 'edge.' See Bört and Brott.

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

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

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

Börseh, Börsch, m., 'borage,' from the equiv. Fr. boursache (comp. Ital. borsagin), whence also the E. term.

Borgen, vb., 'to borrow, lend,' from MidHG. borgen, OHG. borgin, orig. 'to watch over, spare a person,' then 'to remit him his debt, to borrow'; also 'to be suretry for something'; similarly AS. borgian, 'to protect' and 'to borrow,' E. to borrow. Since the meaning 'to watch over' underlies both kérge, 'to borrow,' and kérge, 'to be responsible,' the word may be compared with OBulg. bregg, 'I take care of.' The root may have been Teut. borg-, pre-Teut. bherge-; perhaps borgen is to be connected with the same root.

Börke, f., 'bark,' a LG. loan-word, which is not found in UpG. The proper HG. is ‹rur. Comp. LG. børke, Eng. and Dan. bark, OIr. bórkr, 'bark'; Goth. *barkus is not recorded. Its connection with borgen (in the sense of 'concealing') may be possible as far as its form is concerned; but on account of Sans. bhūrja, m. 'birch,' n. 'birch-bark,' its relation to Börk is more probable.

Börn, m., 'fountain,' LG. form for HG. Brunnen.

Börse, f., from MidHG. burse, 'purse, small bag,' also 'a number of persons living together,' OHG. burisse, 'pocket.' Comp. Du. beurs; of Rom. origin (Fr. bourse, Ital. borsa); the Rom. class is derived finally from Gr. βουςε, 'hides.' This word supplanted an OTeut. term which shows a similar development of meaning—OIr. pungr, 'leather bottle, serotum, purse,' Goth. pugga, OHG. scoppfung, 'purse.'

Börs, m., 'burst, chink,' from kristen.

Börste, f., 'bristle,' from the equiv. MidHG. borste, f., bürst, birst, m., n., OHG. burst, m., n.; comp. AS. burst, and with a suffix l, burstl, E. bristle; Goth. *baurkstus or *baurkrate, f., is not recorded. Bors- is the Teut. form of the root; comp. further E. bur, from AS. *burr (for *burzu-, properly 'bristly'). Pre-Teut. biers shows itself in OInd. bhrštī, 'point, prong, corner'; also in Lat. fastigium, 'extreme edge.' Comp. Bürst.

Bört, n., 'board,' from the equiv. Mid HG. bört; comp. Goth. *fotubáriz, 'foot-stool,' OSax. and Du. bord, AS. bord, 'board, shield, table,' E. board (see Bört). The OTeut. word bord meant the same as Bört, to which it is related by gradation; the apparent metathesis of re to or is OTeut., as in serfrin in relation to fragen; Bört, Bört may be represented in Ind. as brddhas, byřdas. See Brott.

Borte, 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 Bört), OHG. borto, 'seam, trimming' (whence Ital. bordo, 'border, frame,' Fr. bord).
bös, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. bös, OHG. bösi, 'bad, useless, slanderous.' A word peculiar to Germ., not found in the other dialects; the primary meaning, judging from OHG. bösa, 'buffoonery,' bösin, 'to vilify,' was probably 'speaking malevolently.' If -si- were regarded as a suffix, Gr. φαῦς (perhaps for φαῦς-λας), with the evolution of meaning 'trilling, bad, wicked,' would be connected with βύς.

Bösewicht, m., 'villain, scamp,' from MidHG. bösewicht, OHG. bösewicht. See böß.

Böseheit, 'malevolence,' from MidHG. and OHG. böseheit, without mutation, because βύς, the cause of the mutation, was soon syncopated. Gmc. böös is not cognate.

bösen (1.), vb., 'to play at skittles'; allied to MidHG. bözen (without the deriv. 1.), 'to strike' and 'to play at skittles.' See Anfänger and Bandit.

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

Bote, m., 'messenger,' from the equiv. MidHG. bote, OHG. bota; comp. OLG. and ODu. bodo, AS. boda, 'messenger.' To this Bötthaft, from MidHG. boteschaft, boteschaft, OHG. botescaft, botescaft (OSax. bodscepi, AS. bodscepe), is related. See Ἐβότα. Bote (Goth. *buota) is the name of the agent, from the root bud, Aryan bhudh, appearing in téte. See βότα (2.).

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

Böllich, m., 'tub, vat,' from the equiv. MidHG. botech, boteche, m., OHG. botacha, f.; it is probably related to the cognates of Bütte; further AS. boðig, E. body, OHG. bodungen, perhaps also ModHG. Bötten. Considering the deriv. of Mod HG. Bööch from episcopus, we may assume that Bött/liche is allied to Lat.-Gr. apotheca; comp. Ital. bottega (Fr. boutique).

Boulle, f., from the equiv. E. boul. See belle (2.).

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

brach, adj. (esp. in compounds such as Brachdicht, &c.), 'uncultivated, fallow,' merely ModHG. In MidHG. there is only the compound brachmán, 'June,' which contains a subst. brachce, f., OHG. brácha (MidLG. bráko), 'arato prima,' as its first component; Brache is 'turning up the soil after harvest'; from brachen.

brad, m., 'refuse, trash,' from Mid LG. brak, 'infirmity, defect,' properly breach'; comp. E. brack ('breach, flaw'). See braven.

Brade, m., 'setter, beagle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. brakke, OHG. braccho; scarcely akin to AS. ræc, E. rack ('setter'), and OIt. 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. bracce, Fr. braque, bracket), is of Ger. origin. If we must assume Goth. *brakka-, the word, on account of the meaning 'hound,' might be connected with Lat. fragare, 'to smell strongly.'

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

Brägen, m., 'brain' (L.G.), from Mid LG. bregen, equiv. to Du. brein, E. brain, AS. blegen; no other related words are known.

Brann, see Brennerei, verbrämen.

Bransfeger, m., 'gallant-sail'; Bransflange, 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. bran(d), OHG. brant, m.; comp. AS. brand, E. brand, OIt. brander, 'brand, resi-

uous wood'; from branden. The root is brand (from the Germ., the Rom. cognates Ita-

l. brando, 'sword,' Fr. brandon, 'torch,' are derived). Brantmarken, 'to burn in a mark,' first occurs in ModHG.

branden, vb., 'to surge,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. branden, which is con-

nected with Brant, and means lit. 'to blaze, to move like flames'; from this Brantung 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.'

Brühne, f., 'outskirts of a wood.' See verbrämen.

Brasse, f., 'rope at the end of the sail-
yards, brace,' first occurs in ModHG., from Du. bræs, Fr. bras (from brachium), pro-

perly 'arm,' then 'a brace (on a yard),' Bröhe, '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.
Brašen, m., 'brean,' from the equiv. MidHG. breœen, braœen, OHG. braœen, braœœma, braœœen, m., f.; the UpG. dialects still preserve the form Braœen (the forms Brœœ, f., Braœœ, m., are Mid LG. and MidGer.). Comp. the equiv. Du. brœen, E. braœe. From OGer. is derived Fr. brœéme (from braœœme ?), whence E. bream is borrowed. The class belongs perhaps to an OTeut. str. vb. breamen, 'toshime.'

Braœœ, m., 'roast-meat,' from Mid HG. brœœ, OHG. brœœ, 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. brœœ, 'roast-meat,' is allied. Comp. the following word.

brœœen, vb., 'to roast, broil, fry,' from the equiv. MidHG. brœœen, OHG. brœœan, comp. Du. brœœen, AS. brœœlan, 'to roast'; a Goth. str. vb. *brœœjan, 'to roast.' The root may have been a pre-Teut. brœœi or brœœ; in support of the latter we may perhaps adduce OHG. brœœam, quoted under Brœœi. Brœœ (Goth. *brœœjan) might also be assigned to the same root. The pre-Teut. brœœi is also indicated by Gr. *brœœia (if it stands for *brœœia?), 'to consume, set on fire' (chiefly in combination with *wps). See also Braid.

braœœen, vb., 'to use, need, want, require,' from the equiv. MidHG. braœœen, OHG. braœœan; comp. the corresponding OSc. braœœen; MidHG. braœœen, OHG. braœœen, AS. braœœen, E. to brew. The OTeut. root bru (from Aryan bhru, bhreœ), 'to brew,' which may be inferred from these verbs, belongs Phryg.-Thrac. *brœœœ, 'beer, cider,' which perhaps stands for Gr. *brœœœ, also Lat. def. *brœœœ, must boiled down,' OIr. bruthe, 'broth,' bruth, 'live coals, heat,' bruth, 'cooking.' It is shown, moreover, under Brud that the meaning of the root bhru was at one time more general; comp. further freœœn. On account of the gutturals, Gr. brœœœ, Lat. frœœœ cannot be cognates. Comp. also freœœn, Brud.

braun, adj., 'brown,' from MidHG. brœœ, 'brown, dark-coloured, shining, sparkling,' OHG. brœœ, comp. the corresponding Du. brun, AS. brœœn, E. brown, OSc. brœœn. This Teut. term passed into Rom. (comp. the cognates of Ital. brun, Fr. brun; see Brunt); hence also Lith. brunas, 'brown.' The proper stem of Aryan brœœu, appears in Lith. beras, 'brown' (comp. Bär), and reduplicated in Oldb. bæhrœœ-u, 'reddish brown, lay' (this form of the adj. being apparently a common Aryan term for a brownish mammal living in water; comp. Biter); hence it may be right to assign Gr. *brœœœ, *brœœœ, *teuœ, to this root. Respecting Braun as a name for the bear, see Bär.—Braœœen, f., from Mid HG. braœœen, 'brownness,' related to Braun (as a malady, 'brownish inflammation of the windpipe').

Braœœ, m., from the equiv. MidHG. brœœ, 'noise, tumult'; perhaps cognate with
AS. brjæsan, E. to bruise.—brausen, vb., to roar, bluster, from the equiv. MidHG. brjæsan; comp. Du. bruusen, to bluster, from brus, foam, froth; to this Brætf, f., ‘watering pot,’ also belongs.

Brausche, f., ‘hump, bruise,’ from MidHG. brjæchsche, ‘a swelling with blood underneath’; to this E. brised and OIE. brjæsk, ‘gristle,’ are allied. The stem common to all these must have meant ‘roundish elevation.’

Bræf, f., ‘bride, betrothed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bræft, OHG. brætf, f. Goth. bræfs (stem bræf) means ‘daughter-in-law’; from this comes bræfs-faps, ‘lord of the bride’ (faps corresponds to Gr. παῖς, which stands, as πνευμα indicates, for παῖς, corresponding to OInd. pāti, ‘lord’), i.e. ‘bridegroom.’ The MidHG. bræft signifies the ‘young, newly married woman;’ the borrowed ModFr. bru, earlier bruy, is, on account of its meaning, connected most closely with Goth. bræfs, ‘daughter-in-law;’ comp. viðæf, ‘betrothed,’ bride, daughter-in-law.’ In Eng. we may compare AS. brjóð, ‘betrothed,’ E. bride, which are primit. allied to the Germ.; comp. also E. bridal, from AS. brjóð-calo, hence orig. ‘bridegroom.’ E. bridegroom is based upon E. groom, and represents AS. brjóðguma, the second component of which is Goth. guma, ‘man,’ corresponding to Lat. homo (primary form ghomum). The ModHG. brjátságam is identical in etymology with the AS. word; comp. OHG. brjátsáigem, MidHG. brjátsóngem, in which the first part is properly gen. sing. (comp. Madnigæal). The Teut. root form brjd– has not yet been explained etymologically; it is a word peculiar to Teut., like Bri and Bran. Goth. gino, ‘woman,’ MidHG. kône, are based on an ancient form; comp. Gr. γυνή, Sans. gātā, ‘woman.’

bræu, adj., ‘excellent, manly, brave,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. brave, the origin of which is not established (from Lat. barbarus?).

bræcjen, vb., ‘to break,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bræçen, OHG. bréçen; comp. the corresponding Goth. brecan, OLG. and AS. breçen, E. to break, Du. brêken, ‘to break.’ From a root brek common to Teut., which is derived from pre-Teut. *bæreg; comp. Lat. frangere, the nasal of which is wanting in fréig. The ModHG. Brædjéð, Bræd, Bræden, are formed by gradation from the same root.

Bræcen, see Bræan.

Bræ, m., ‘broth, pottage,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bræ, bræc, m. OHG. bræ, m., allied to Du. bræ, AS. bræ, ‘pottage’; Goth. *brecesa (Goth. *breceva is related to OHG. bræ in the same way as Goth. saunu to OHG. são). It is hardly possible that the word is connected with the root bræ, discussed under braun. Did a root bræ, ‘to cook,’ exist? comp. OIE. brime, ‘fire,’ Gr. φωκα (root φωκ) has been suggested.

bræf, adj., ‘broad, wide,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bræft; it corresponds to OSax. bræd, Du. breed, AS. bræd, E. breed, Goth. bræfs, ‘broad.’ Probably from pre-Teut. maris, akin to the root wirat preserved in Sans., ‘to fall to pieces’ (properly ‘to extend’?).

Bræme, ‘edge, border.’ See wrífræmæ.

Bræme, Breumæ, f., ‘gadfly.’ Comp. MidHG. bræme, bræmæ, OHG. brëmæ, ‘gadfly.’

Bræmæ is LG. for HG. Bræme; comp. OLG. brëmisæ, AS. brimse, MidE. brimse. OHG. brëmæ would be in Goth. *brima, m., Breumæ, Goth. *briamisi, f. Yet E. breeze (horsefly) cannot be cognate, since breoa (and not brimes) is its AS. form. The root of Breumæ, discussed under brumenæ, is breum (pre-Teut. *brem, Lat. fremere), ‘to buzz, hum,’ whence also Sans. bhramara, m., ‘bee.’

Breumæ, f., ‘drag-shoe,’ from MidHG. breumæ, f., ‘larmacle, muzzle.’ It cannot be identified with Breumæ, ‘gadfly’ (see Breme), because the latter indicates a Goth. brimisæ, while Breumæ, ‘drag-shoe,’ points to a Goth. bramisæ. For Breumæ, ‘drag,’ dialectal forms such as brám (with a and the loss of the suffix s) have been authenticated, but of a root bräm with some such meaning as ‘to press, squeeze,’ there is no trace. The suffix s recalls Goth. jukwis, ‘yoke,’ from the equiv. juk; comp. also aqis, ‘axe.’

brenen, vb., ‘to burn, scorch, sting, distill’; it combines the meanings of MidHG. brînen, str. vb., ‘to burn, give light, shine, glow,’ and its factitive brenen, wk. vb., ‘to set fire to, cause to burn’; the former is Goth., OHG. and OLG. brïnan, ‘to burn’ (intrans.), the latter Goth. brannjan, ‘to set fire to.’ Comp. AS. brînan (intrans.), bärnan, bærnan (trans.). E. to burn, is trans. and intrans. like the ModHG. word. Under Brean attention is called to the fact that only one n of the Goth. verb, brînan belongs to the root; the second n is a suffix of the present tense (comp. also
rinnen, runnen): the form with simple n is seen in AS. brune, 'confabulation' (from brunn). A root bre-, pre-Teut. hrein, 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.

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

**Brefen**, n., 'board, plank, shelf, counter,' from the equiv. MidHG. bret, OHG. bret, n.; corresponds to AS. bried, n.; Goth. *briđ, n.* It has been shown under Berti, 'board,' that the OTeut. word for Berti had two stems, primarily identical and separated only by gradation, viz., bred- and bord-, whose connection might be represented thus: Ind. brathan is related to *brdhhas, as Aryan bhrdhas is to bhridas, n.; MidHG. bret combines the meanings 'board, shield,' &c., like AS. bord; see also Bref.

**Brestef**, m., *i., 'cracknell,' from the equiv. MidHG. brêzel, also breeze, OHG. brezitella and brezita (bergita); allied to Bav. die brezen, Suab. bräizig, brestet, Alsat. brestelt. The Suab. form as well as OHG. brizilla presupposes a Teut. *ber, but the vowel sounds of the remaining forms are uncertain. It is most frequently referred to MidLat. brezillum (whence bretz-, and by mutation brezit!), or rather brachitum, 'little arm,' (the different kinds of pastry are named from their shape; comp. e.g. MidHG. bröpfe, 'hook, hook-shaped pastry'); MidHG. brette would be brachitum. From OHG. brezitella the ModHG. Breflette (Strassb.) was produced, while brezitella was resolved by a wrong division of syllables into Breflette; thus we deduce in ModHG. Zapf from *zupf, i.e. *zupf. The absence of the word in Rom. (yet comp. Ital. bracciato) seems to militate against the derivation of the whole of this class from Lat. bacchithum. In that case OHG. bergita, brezita, might perhaps be connected with AS. byrgen, 'to eat,' OIr. borgen, 'cake.'

**Brief**, m., 'letter, epistle,' from MidHG. brief, OHG. bried, m.; from Lat. brevis (scil. libellus); the lengthened e from e in words borrowed from Lat. becomes a and then ë (comp. Brefter): Lat. brevis and breve, 'note, document.' The HG. word had originally a more general signification, 'document,' hence the ModHG. wertbrief, MidHG. and OHG. brief, 'letter, document,' and generally 'a writing.' When the OTent. Runic characters were exchanged for the more convenient Roman letters (see Æfriman as well as Bud), the Germans adopted some terms connected with writing; OHG. brief appears in the 9th cent. (the Goth. word is boka, 'document').

**Brife**, f., 'spectacles;' from late MidHG. barile, berille, brille, 'spectacles' (Du. bril); properly the gem Lat.-Gr. beryllus (the syncope of the unaccented e is amply attested by bang, He?en, glaute, &c.; comp. Brefil.

**Bringen**, vb., 'to bring, accompany,' from the equiv. MidHG. bringen, OHG. bringen; comp. Os. brengan, Du. brenen, AS. bringan, E. to bring, Goth. briggan, bringan, 'to bring.' The Aryan form of this specially Teut. word, which is wanting only in OIr., would be brenng (brenk); no cognates are recorded.

**Brinck**, m., 'grassy hillock, green sward,' from LG. brink, comp. OIr. brekka (from *brink), f., both meaning 'hill'; akin to E. brink, and OIr. brinka, 'mead.'

**Brinnen**, see brennen.

**Brisen**, f., from the equiv. E. breeze (whence also Fr. bise!).

**Brocke, Broden**, m., 'crumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. brocke, OHG. brocho, m.; Goth. *broucka, m., for which gabrukia, f., occurs: formed by gradation from breif (comp. Frette from frute); derivatives brütten, trüppen.

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

**Brodeln, brodeln**, vb., 'to bubble;' from MidHG. brodeln, vb.; hence MidHG. achenbordel, 'scullion,' from which ächenbrett, 'Cinderella,' comes. See Bref.

**Brodem**, m., 'fume, exhalation,' from MidHG. brüden, m., 'vapour,' OHG. brám, 'vapour, breath, heat.' AS. bræp, 'vapour, breath, wind.' E. breath, are perhaps cognate, so too ModHG. fraten!

**Brombeere**, f., 'blackberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. brämber, OHG. brämber; lit. 'bramble-berry.' OIr. brâm, MidHG. bráme (also 'briar' generally). Akin to AS. bram, E. bram (ModHG. Bram, 'broom for besoms'); AS. brämher, 'thorny plant,' E. bramble, Du. braam, 'bramblebush,' whence Fr. framboise.

**Brosam**, m., Brosame, f., 'crumb;
Bro (44) Eru

connected instinctively by Germans with *brēc and E. *bēc; comp., however, Mid HG. brōc, brōcne, OHG. brōsa, OIc. brōsma, *brōsm, 'crumb', (Goth. *brōsma, 'crumb,' is not recorded). It is related either to the Tent. root brut, which appears in AS. brōtan, 'to break,' or to AS. brysan, OFr. briser (E. to bruse), from a Kelt.-Tent. root brūs, which the UpGerms. dialects preserve in brēfnd, 'to crumble' (whence, too, OSlav. břísti, 'shred,' břísti, 'to wipe off, rub off').

Brōch, n., 'sweetbread,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG.; comp. Dan. brosk, E. brisket. See Brucke.

Brūt, n., 'bread, food, leit,' from the equiv. MiddHG. brót, OHG. brōt. The form with t is strictly UpGer.; comp. LG. brōd, Du. brood, AS. brodal, E. bread, OIc. brod. The old inherited form for brēt was *bāt (Goth. bātis); and ancient compounds like AS. bēf-rēt (for *beef-rēt), 'loafward, bread-giver,' E. lord, preserve the OldTeut. word (see bāt), in which to which a new word peculiar to Tent. was formed from a Tent. root. To this root, which appears in frænce, we must assign the earlier and wider meaning of 'to prepare by heat or fire'; comp. AS. and E. bōth (Ital. broda, 'broth,' is of Tent. origin) and brēdīn. In Brēt it would have the special signification 'to bake.' There is a strange OldTeut. compound of Brēt, MiddHG. be brōt, MiddHG. bīn-brōt, AS. bedrōt, E. beefbread, all of which signify 'honeycomb,' lit. 'bread of bees,' and in this compound the word Brēt appears, singularly enough, for the first time. In earlier AS. the modern meaning, 'bread,' is still wanting, but it is found even in OHG.

Brūch (1.), m., 'reach, rupture, crack,' from MiddHG. brūch, OHG. brūh, m.; formed by gradation from brūfen.

Brūch (2.), m., n., 'damp meadow, marsh, bog.' A Fran.-Sax. word from Midd HG. brōch, OHG. broch(h). n. m., 'marshy soil, swamp'; comp. LG. brōk, Du. broek, 'marsh-land,' AS. brōk, 'brook, current, river,' E. brook. Similarly MiddHG. owce combines the meanings of 'water-stream, watery land, island.' It is possible that WestTeut. *brōka- is allied to brūfen, 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.

Brūch (3.), f., n., 'breeches,' from Midd HG. brūch, OHG. brūch(h), f., 'breeches covering the hip and upper part of the thigh' (akin to AS. brēc, E. breech); comp. the corresponding AS. brōc, plur. brēc, E. breeches, MidLG. brōk, Du. broek, OIc. brōk, 'breeches.' It has been asserted that the common Tent. brōh- has been borrowed from the equiv. Gall.-Lat. brēcas (likewise Rom., comp. Ital. brache, Fr. braches); but AS. brēc, 'rump,' shows that brūch contains a Tent. stem; hence the Gall.-Lat. word is more likely borrowed from Tent.; comp. grim.

Brücke, f., 'bridge,' from the equiv. MiddHG. brücke, OHG. brücke, f., which points to Goth. *brughj, f.; comp. Du. brug, AS. brugy, E. bridge. Besides the meaning 'bridge,' common to WestTeut., the Old bryggja (likewise LG. brüge) is used in the sense of 'landing-place, pier,' while brü (equal to ModHG. Brant) is the proper Scand. word for 'bridge.' Brüft (from *bruíge-) is undoubtedly allied to OIc. brā, no common Aryan term for bridge can be found. OIc. brūt also means both 'eyebrow' and 'bridge,' and OHG. břava (see under Břer) is identical with OSlav. břevn, 'bridge,' both of which point to Aryan briž. With regard to the transition of *bruíte to *brugy, see Augent.

Bruder, m., 'brother, kinsman,' from the equiv. MiddHG. broder, OHG. broder; comp. Goth. brōpar, AS. brōpar, E. brother, Du. broeder, OSlav. bróther. Inherited, like most words denoting kinsmanship, from the period when all the Aryans formed only one tribe, without any difference of dialect; the degrees of relationship (comp. Latin, Bedin., Gv.) 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 břer(c), nom. plur. břetores; this is attested, according to the usual laws of sound, both by Goth.-Teut. *brēpar and Lat. frater, Gr. ἔδρας, OInd. bhṛtā-, OSlav. brtět; all these words retain the old primary meaning, but in Gr. the word has assumed a political significiation.

Brühe, f., from the equiv. MiddHG. brōjia, 'broth, sauce.' The root of the word must not be sought in frænce, which is based upon bru-; brühe would be in Goth. brōja, Tent. root brō, in MidE. brēze, MidDu. b्रēje. From the same stem Mid HG. Brūt has been formed, with a dental suffix. The wk. vb. is brüfen, MidHG.
Bru

brüjen, brüön, 'to scald, singe, burn'; comp. Du. bröejen, 'to warm, brood'; in earlier ModHG., too, brüen signifies 'to brood.' In spite of the meaning, the connection with Brün is, on phonetic grounds, improbable.

Brüht, m., 'marshy copse,' from MidHG. brüet, m., 'low-land, marshy copse,' OHG. brült; from Fr. bruël, Prov. bruèl, 'thicket'; of Kelt. origin (broglit).

brüllen, vb., 'to roar, bellow, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. brüelen; in UpG. dialects even new briele, bruële. This again is cognate with MidHG. brümen, OHG. brümen, str. vb. brümen, 'to growl, roar' (comp. the equiv. MidE. brümen). This again is cognate with MidHG. brümen, OHG. brümen, str. vb. brümen, 'to growl, roar,' since mn belongs properly only to the pres. and not to the other tenses. The cognates of the stem brüm, which these verbs indicate, also includes OEbr. brüm, 'scurge,' MidE. brüm, 'glow' (E. brimstone); other related words may be found under Brüm. The Teut. root brem, pre-Tent. bhrem, appears in Lat. frenere, 'to gnash,' with which some are fond of comparing Gr. βρέχειν, 'to rumble.' The OldIr. bhram as a verbal stem signifies 'to move unsteadily'; bhramá, n., 'whirling flame,' bhram, 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.

Brunt, f., 'rutting-time,' from MidHG. brunt, f., 'fire, heat, rutting season of deer, cry.' The MidHG. brunt is of dual origin; in the sense of 'heat' it belongs to brøen, Brønd. Brunt, 'the rutting season of deer,' was rightly connected, as early as Lessing, with brümen, 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 Brunt" (Lessing).

Brün, Brünnen, Born, m., 'fountain, spring, well.' The form with the metathesis of the r is LG.; the first two are based upon MidHG. brunne, m., 'spring, spring-water, well'; OHG. brunno (beside which a form pfuzz, 'well,' from Lat. pulsus, appears in OHG.; comp. Πύθη). It is based upon an OTeut. word; Goth. brunna, 'spring,' AS. burna (for brunna), E. burn ('brook'). Brunna has been derived from brünnen, for which a primary meaning 'to heave, see the' (comp. MidHG. LG. sór, 'well, draw-well') is assumed without proof. Gr. φώνα, 'well,' scarcely points to a root bru, 'to heave, bubble' (cognate with brün?); mn may be a suffix, as perhaps in ModHG. Ænne.

Brunne, f., recently borrowed from the equiv. MidHG. brüne (OHG. brunna), f., 'breastplate'; comp. Goth. brunjo (whence OFr. brune), OIr. brynja, AS. byrne; not from brünnen; the appellations 'glowing, shining, scarcely suit the earlier leather breastplates. OFr. brune, 'breast,' is more probably allied. From Teut, are borrowed OFr. brouigne and OSlov. brýnja, 'coat of mail.'

Brunst, f., from the equiv. MidHG. brust, f., 'burning, fire, glow, heat, devastation by fire' (Brunst, see Brunt); OHG. brunst, Goth. brunst. In Eng. this deriv. from the root of brünnen is wanting (comp. Brunt from brünnen); 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 correspond exactly to Goth. brasts are wanting; they have a peculiar neut. form: AS. brost, E. breast, OFr. bröst, OSax. brost, which are related by gradation to HG. Brúst. This term for breast is restricted to the Teut. languages (including OIr. bruinne, 'breast?'), the individual members of the Aryan group differing in this instance from each other, while other parts of the body (see Brú) are designated by names common to all of them. Of the approximate primary meaning of Brúst, 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.

Brüd, f., 'brood, spawn, brats,' from MidHG. and OHG. brut, f., 'vivified by warmth, brood, animation by warmth, brooding, heat'; comp. Du. broed, AS. brōd,
E. brood. The dental is deriv. 'brod, as the root-syllable, is discussed under Bub; the primary root signified 'to warm, heat.'—

bruten, 'to brood,' from Mid.HG. brüten, OHG. bruoten (Goth. *brōtjan); comp. AS. *briolan, E. to brood (with the further signification 'to beget, bring up'). E. bird, AS. brīdd, 'the young of birds, little bird,' are often incorrectly allied to bruten; AS. bridd would be in Goth. *brīđi (plur. brīđja), and consequently the connection of the E. word with HG. bruten (Goth. *brōtjan) becomes impossible. It is worth noticing that Du. broejen, LG. brojen, and Mod.HG. dial. brüthen partake of the meaning of bruten. See bruten.

Bude, m., 'bör, lad, rogue, knave (at caris),' from Mid.HG. buode (Mid.HG. bőce), m., 'boy, servant, disorderly person,' (OHG. *būodo and Gotth. *bōba are wanting); a primit. Ger. word, undoubtedly of great antiquity, though unrecorded in the various OEut. periods (yet note the proper names identical with it, OHG. Buodo, AS. Bōfa). Comp. Mid.Du. boeve, Du. boef (E. boy is probably based upon a diminutive *bōfig, *bōfig). 'Young man, youth,' is manifestly the orig. sense of the word; comp. Bav. bua, 'lover,' Swiss bua, 'unmarried man.' To this word Mid.E. bate, E. bate are related by gradation; also Swiss, bābi, bēbi (most frequently tokē-bābi, tititābābi), 'childish person' (Zwingli — "Baben are effeminate, foolish youths"); akin to this is OHG. Baba, a proper name. The OEut. words bābo-bēbo are probably terms expressing endearment (comp. ātī, Bār, Būbm), since the same phonetic forms are also used similarly in other cases; comp. OSlov. baba, 'grandmother'; further, Ital. babbēo, 'nunny,' Prov. babau, 'fop' (late Lat. baburreus, 'foolish'), Ital. babbole, 'childish tricks.'

Bud, n., 'book, quire,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. buoche, OHG. buochan; AS. bōc-tebū, with the collateral form bēc (from bōcian), E. beech. The form bōc has been preserved in E. buckmast, buckwheat; comp. Oic. bōk, Goth. *bōka, 'beech.' The name of the tree is derived from pre-Teut.; according to Lat. fagus, 'beech,' and Gr. φάγος, φύγος, its Eurp. form would be bhūgos. 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 φυγός in its original signification, the former transferred the name as a general term to the new forests which grew in their native wastes." Comp. Gmc. Bud is properly 'the tree with edible fruit' (comp. Gr. φάγειν, 'to eat,' and φύγος), and hence perhaps the difference of meaning in Gr. may be explained from this general signification, so that the above hypothesis was not necessary.

Buc

(46)
Buch, m., Buchsbaum, 'box, box-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bucksbaum; formed from Lat. buxus, Gr. *buxos; comp. Ital. bosco, Fr. buis, E. box.

Büchse, f., 'box, pot, jar, rifle,' from MidHG. büihse, 'box, magic-box, firelock'; OHG. buhsa, from *bhuhesja, from Gr. *buxis, 'a box of boxwood (buxos), 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 Bucht, Bükchert. Comp. AS. and E. box, Ital. bosco, Fr. bossette, 'box.'

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

Büdel (1.), m., 'boss, stud,' from MidHG. buckel, m., f., 'boss of a shield'; from OFr. boyle (whence Fr. boule, 'buckel'), which is based on Lat. buccula, 'beaver of a helmet, boss.'

Büdel (2), Büdel, m., 'back, hump,' from MidHG. buckel. The Swiss buckel (not *bükel) points to a primary form bugge (see biegen, Büfel, Bügel) not directly to biegen, from biegen (root bug). Büdel is lit. 'a curve, bend.'

Büden, vb., 'to stoop, bow,' from MidHG. biecken, 'to bend, bow'; frequentative of biegen, like bünden of bündigen. The Swiss büxhe points to OHG. buchen (Swiss bux, 'bend'); comp. LG. bucken, 'to stoop.' See Büfel.

Büdinger, m., 'looter' (also Bütting, based on Büttling, 'bow,' from biegen), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. bückine; comp. Du. bokking, which is probably a deriv. of Boc, Du. bok, 'hircus'; in fact, the fish is also called bokshoorn (bockshorn) in MidDu.

Büde, f., 'booth, stall, shop,' from MidHG. büde, f., 'lout, tenant'; corresponds to MidE. börfe, 'tavern,' E. booth; OFr. bds, f., 'dwelling, lout, tenant,' has a different vowel, and is based on the widely diffused root bd-bhd, 'to dwell, stay.' By a different derivation E. to bide, AS. hold, hold, 'dwelling,' OFr. bld, OLG. holdal, are produced from the same root. So too Ofr. both (botham), 'lout,' from *bd-to, as well as the words discussed under bauen. Lith.-Slav. buda, 'booth,' and Bohem. and Silesian Bude, 'shepherd's hut,' are borrowed.

Büffel, m., 'buffalo, boor, buff (leather),' from MidHG. büffel, m., 'ox'; borrowed from Fr. bûfle, Lat. bubalus, Gr. βοόβαλος; hence also E. buff.

Bug, m., 'bend, flexure, hock, bow (of a ship),' from MidHG. buoc(g), OHG. buoc, m., 'upper joint of the arm, shoulder, upper joint of the leg, hip, hock'; comp. Du. boey, 'ship's bow,' AS. by, by, 'arm, mus, ramus,' E. bough ('the joint of a tree, as it were'). The Goth. word may have been *byus (from pre-Teut. bhugis-s); comp. Sans. bhux (for bhugis-s), 'arm, fore-arm, fore-feet,' also Gr. ἐπίκεφαλος, ἐπικέφαλος (for ἐπικέφαλος), 'elbow, fore-arm, bend of the arm; Armen. bokx, 'arm.' On account of the Aryan (a) bhugis-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, Sery, Nvk, Nck, &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.—Bugspriet, n., from the equiv. Du. buogspriet; comp. the equiv. MidE. buogspriet, E. boughspriet (Fr. baupre).

Bügel, m., 'curve, arc, guard (of a gun),' MidHG. only, derived from biegen (Ofric. baug, 'ring,' corresponding to Bügel from OTeut. hauj); comp. Du. buugel, 'hoop, stirrup.'

Bügel, Bühl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bügel, OHG. buit, buih, m., 'hill'; it is probably rightly referred to the Aryan root bhdik, bhag, 'to bend.' See Biegen and Budd.

Bühle, m., 'lover, paramour,' from MidHG. buole, m., 'near relative, lover, sweetheart'; likewise MidHG. buole, f., 'lady-love' (OHG. Buole, 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 Bühle. Since Bühle in Up Germ. dialects signifies 'lover' also, it is perhaps connected with Büße, which may be a term of endearment formed from it.

Bühne, f., 'stage, gallery, orchestra,' from MidHG. bünde, 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. bünde. The origin of the words has not yet been explained.
Bührer, f., 'bed-tick,' ModHG. only, from LG. büre; probably cognate with Fr. bure, 'coarse stuff.'

Bulle (Swiss, also Bulga), f., 'leather water-pail,' from MidHG. bulge, OHG. bulga, 'leather bag'; MidE. and E. bulge, bulge, from *bulga. The cognates are allied to *balq (Goth. bulG, 'leather bottle, bag'), MidLat. bulga.

Bulle (1.), m., 'bull,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. bul, bol, E. bull (in AS. only the deriv. bullion, 'bullion, appears') akin to OFr. bole, 'bull.' Lit. bullus is not a cognate; root beil in Geelten f.

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

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

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

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

Bünd, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bundel, 'bond, fetter, confederacy'; related to finben.

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

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

bunt, adj., 'gay, mottled, variegated,' a MidHG. and LG. word (for which gelb, -gelbd, &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. bunt, also with -nt.

Bunt was borrowed in the MidHG. period; the MidHG. signification, 'with black spots on a white ground' (ModHG. bunt is MidHG. misserein), 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 Fint). 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 punctus, '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. pumze, 'punch, chisel;' the latter word is borrowed from Rom. (Ital. pontone, Fr. poineon, Lat. punctonem), whence also E. punch, puncher, puncher.

Bürde, f., 'burden, load,' from the equiv. MidHG. bürde, OHG. bürd, f.; it corresponds to Goth. baurbei, 'burden, load;' AS. bürben, f., E. burren, burden, have an n suffix; allied to OTeut. beran, 'to carry.' See Bär.

Burg, f., 'stronghold, citadel, castle, fortified town,' from MidHG. bürger, OHG. burg, burg, f., 'enclosed, fortified place, stronghold, castle, town.' Comp. OSeq. Du. burg, AS. burh, E. borough, burrow (especially in compounds), Goth. bôrja. In the OTeut. dialects Burg corresponded to the modern town. Ulfila translated πas by bôrous.

According to the Germania of Tacitus, the Teutons had no urbs, but their oppida were mentioned as early as Caesar (De Bell. Gall.). With Gr. πόλης, 'tower,' the OTeut. Burg accords neither in form nor meaning. The OTeut. word appears strangely enough in Armen. as bbr, and in Arab., as burj, which probably owed their immediate origin to late Lat. fastas (whence the Rom. words ital. borgo, Fr. bourg, 'market-town;' so too Ort. borg, 'town'). In this sense the word is solely Teut., and belongs with Brög to an Aryan bhrja, which also appears in Ort. bri (gen. bria), 'mountain, hill,' but scarcely to the verbal stem of fgrj. 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. bürjo, m. We may assume a Goth *bārgja, which would, however, be distinct from bārja, 'citizen.' OTe. ā-barjast, 'to become bail.' Allied to fgrj; the root is pre-Teut. bهرja, with the orig. sense 'to take care of, heed.'

Bursche, m., 'fellow, apprentice, student,' properly identical with ModHG. Bērj, from MidHG. bursc, 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. accpetation of Briiche (s after r became sch, as in ihtich, ihtich) was developed, just as perhaps *fränzimmier from fränzimmach; comp. the existing phrase alte Säine among students, AS. goegod, 'a company of young people,' similar to E. youth.

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

**Bürzel, m., 'purslane,' from MidHG. and OHG. büzel, corrupted from the corresponding Lat. portulaca.

**Bürzel, m., 'hinder part of an animal, buttocks, brush (of a fox), scut,' &c.; ModHG. only; allied to bürdin, purzif.

**Bürzeln, vb., 'to tumble head over heels,' from the equiv. MidHG. büren, büzel; the word cannot be traced further back.

**Bußm, m., 'bush, thickets, plume (of a helmet),' from MidHG. busch, bosch, OHG. buce, buz, m., 'bush, shrubbery, thickets, wood, cluster'; comp. E. bush, Du. bos, 'cluster, bosch, cope,' büssel, 'cluster.' There are similar forms in Rom., Ital. bosen, Fr. bois, which are traced back to a MidLat. bussus, bucus. —Allied to Büßel, 'cluster,' from MidHG. büseed, m.

**Buße, f., 'herring-boat,' not from MidHG. buze, OHG. buz (z for ts), but from the equiv. Du. buis, to which OSc. büza, AS. büza (in büssee or läs), E. buis, also correspond. There are similar words in Rom. —MidLat. buza, bussa, OFr. buze, buce.

Bußen, m., 'bosom,' from the equiv. MidHG. busen, bussem, OHG. bosam, buosam, buosam, m.; comp. OSax. bôsem, Du. bozem, AS. bôm, E. bosom: in East-Teut. (Goth., Scand.) the corresponding word (Goth. *bôsma-*) is wanting. It may perhaps be allied to Bug, MidHG. buoz, 'arm, shoulder' (pre-Teut. bódh-) but since a pre-Teut. bódhmo, bádsmo- does not occur in the cognate languages, nothing can be cited in favour of that explanation; at all events, Büsen is not allied to bügen.

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

**Bußaar, Bußard, m., 'buzzard'; the first form is a popular corruption of the second, which first occurs in ModHG., from Fr. busard, 'mouse-hawk, buzzard.'

**Buße, f., 'penance, atonement,' from MidHG. buose, OHG. buosa, f., 'spiritual and legal atonement, compensation, relief'; OSax. bôta, 'healing, relief'; AS. bôt, E. boot ('use, gain, advantage'); also E. bete ('wergeld'), firbute, fireboot ('a free supply of fuel'), houseboat ('prison expenses,' then 'a free supply of wood for repairs and fuel'), Goth. bôta, 'use.' Under the cognate adjs. büßer, bütt (comp. büßen in médica büßen, 'to repair,' OHG. buzen; AS. bütan), will be found the necessary remarks on the evolution in meaning of the stem bat contained in these words. Comp. seek, 'to make atonement, give compensation' (Griech); Griech denotes a substitute of equal worth. Comp. alsoasiswa gut machen, 'to make good a loss,' &c. See büßer.

**Bußf, Buße, f., from the equiv. MidHG. büte, bütte, büten, OHG. butin, f., 'tub, butt'; the cognate LG. and E. words contain an abnormal medial t; AS. butt, 'fagon,' E. but, OSc. butta. These indicate that the HG. word was borrowed in the OHG. period, when the shifting of t to ts 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, 'batti.' To OHG. butin (MidLat. butina), MidHG. büten, the ModHG. deriv. Büttner (from MidHG. büttene), 'cooper' (likewise a frequent surname), is also related.

**Bußf, Bußel, m., 'beadle, jailor,' from MidHG. bütel, OHG. butel, m., 'a messenger of the law'; comp. AS. bygel, 'messenger,' E. beadle (which is based both on the AS. bygel and on a MidE. word of Rom. origin —MidLat. bedellus, ModFr. bedeau, 'beadle'); allied to büten.

**Bußer, f., 'butter,' from the equiv. MidHG. 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 (orr Butter, however, is common to the UpGer. dialects), from the Rom.-
MidLat. butyrum (whence Fr. beurre, Itai. burro), late Gr.-Scyth. ßóôôpœ. Yet the art of making butter was known in Germany ere the introduction of the term from the South of Europe. Butter was called raff, as is still the case in Alem.; comp Saff and Aeff; 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 Baff.

Butzen, m., 'core, snuff (of candles),' first occurs in ModHG.; cognate with the equiv. Swi-s beke, f. (bützi, bütsen). The structure of the word resembles ModHG. (dial.) Griezen; see under Grieß. Probably, therefore, Butzen represents *büze, *bâuges (Swiss beke, from *baugij3)?

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**C.**

See 3.

**D.**

ða, adv., 'there, then, since,' from the equiv. MidHG. dår, ðå, OHG. dår; the loss of the final r (тар still remained in ModHG.; see tar) is seen also in other advs.; MidHG. ðā, from OHG. ðår, 'soon, at once' (cognate with E. soon), comp. oc. AS. ðær, E. there, corresponds to OHG. ðår; Goth. ðor (instead of the expected form *ðôr). The adv. is formed from the OEut. demonstr. pron. þā-, Gr. τῇ, described under τερ; the τ of OHG. ðår and Goth. ðor appears in Old. târhi, 'at that time' (hi is an enclitic particle like Gr. γ); comp. also Sans. kârhi, 'when,' under ṭere. As to the variation of demostr. and relat. meanings in ða, see τερ.

Dach, n., 'roof, cover, shelter' from MidHG. dach, n., 'roof, covering, ceiling, awning;' OHG. dach; it corresponds to AS. þesc, 'roof,' E. thatch, OSc. þak; Goth. *þak, 'roof,' is wanting, the term used being hroð, the primit. Teut. term for 'roof,' allied to ðarð. The art of constructing houses (see under Þiereld, Þir, Þand, Þär, Þânelle, Þarm, Þimmer, &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. τέγω, n., 'roof;' the same stage of gradation as in HG. Dachi is seen in Lat. toga ('the covering garment'), Lat. tegurium, 'hut.' The same root appears in Gr. with a prefix στεγ-, 'I cover; στεγη, 'roof,' as well as in Lith. stegas, 'roof,' Ind. sthüdämä, 'I cover.' Hence the HG. Dachi, like the equiv. Gr. τέγω, στεγη, Lith. stegas (akin to stęgti, 'to cover'), signifies properly 'the covering part.'

Dachs, m., 'badger,' from the equiv. MidHG. dals, OHG. uahs, m.; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. word, like ðunks, Dachs, 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 Old. the root takās properly signifies 'to construct skilfully, make build' (a carriage, pillars of an altar, a settle), while the name of the agent formed from it—taksan—denotes 'carpenter, worker in wood.' To the same root belong Gr. τέκω, 'bow;' τέκων, 'carpenter;' in Teut. also OHG. dehslat, MidHG. dëkæl, 'hatchet, axe.'

Dachfel, f., 'box on the ear;' like Þiereld, properly a euphemism used in jest for a blow. Dachfel is an older (Mid HG.) form for Dahfel. Comp. further the term Þyrfling, 'blows on the head;' the orig. sense of which expresses, of course, something different from what is usually understood by the word. See 3iïg.

Dahien, vb., 'to talk nonsense;' from the LG.; comp. E. to daily (the initial d indicates that the word was borrowed), which is traced back to OSc. pôlys, 'to chatter.'

Dahles, m., 'destruction, ruin;' Jew.
properly the Jewish winding-sheet worn on the great 'day of atonement' (hence orig. to wear the Dateth'); from Heb. tallith. According to others, the word is based on Hebr. dailū, 'poverty.

**damals**, adv., 'at that time, then,' Mod HG. only. In Mid HG. the expression is des mêles, 'at that time.' See Diat.

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

**Dampfbahn, Dampfschiff**, m., 'steam,' in Mod HG. often written Damm in the attempt to find some cognate for this unintelligible word. Mid HG. tåme, from OHG. tämo, tämo, m.; the word is of Lat. origin, dam (Fr. daïm, daïne, f.). It is remarkable that in AS. the labial nasal is lost—AS. dd, E. doe; perhaps the latter is of genuine Teut. origin. The initial d of the Mod HG. word is due to the Lat. original, or to LG. influence.

**Dampf** bar, n., 'draught-board,' from Damm, which was first borrowed by Mod HG. from Fr. dame (Lat. domina).

**dämilch, dämlich**, adj., 'dull, drowsy, crazy,' Mod HG. only; a MidG. and LG. word (Bav. damiš, tämniš); from a Teut. root bäm, equiv. to Sans. tam (tämyāti), 'to get tired, out of breath,' whence Lat. tèneulentus, 'drunk.' Probably allied to the cognates of dammern.

**Dann**, m., 'dam, dike, mole,' Mid HG. tåm(m)m); the d of the Mod HG. word compared with the t of Mid HG. points to a recent borrowing from LG.; comp. Du. and E. dam (a bank), OFr. damar. Goth. has only the deriv. faurdanmann, 'to embank, hinder; ' akin to AS. demman, E. to dam. Mod HG. båmen.

**dämern**, vb., 'to grow dim, dawn,' from Mid HG. dämere, f. (also even OHS. damerung, f.), OHG. dämér, n., 'crepusculum, a deriv. of a Teut. root bäm, Aryan tém, 'to be dusk' (see also bämifdj). OSA. preserves in the H étwas the cognate adj. témmit, 'glowly'; allied to Mid DU. and Mid LG. démertar, 'dark.' Apart from the Teut. the assumed root tem, meaning 'to grow dusk,' is widely diffused; Sans. tama, 'darkness' (exactly corresponding to OHG. dämér). tamrā-s, 'obscuring, stifling'; tāmār, f., 'dark night'; E. tem, 'darkness,' temen, 'dark grey.' With the latter words Lat. tenebro, 'darkness,' is connected (br in Lat. from sr; n for m on account of the following labial, a process of differentiation); OSlav. tmín, 'darkness,' Lith. tamsis, 'dark,' tamsi, f., 'dusk,' tamsit, 'to grow dusk.' In the earlier Germ. periods we have further Mid HG. dinster, OHG. dinstar, which are so related to Sans. tāmār, 'night,' and Lat. tenesmo, as to imply a Goth. *piestar* as an adj. stem; in that case t has intruded between s and r, as in *Schwefel.* With regard to Mid HG. dinster comp. also Mod HG. düfter and süfter.

**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. OFr. dampe, E. damp, and Du. damp, 'moisture'; not recorded in the earlier periods. Formed by gradation from a str. vb.—Mid HG. dampfen, 'to fume, smoke,' which has disappeared in Mid HG.; its facitive, however, still exi-ts—bämpfen, Mid HG. dampfen, orig. sense, 'to cause to smoke,' i.e. 'to stiffen (a fire). See also tampf; bämpf may also be alluded to it.

**Dank**, m., 'thanks, acknowledgment, recompense;' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. danc, m.; corresponds to Goth. þagnas (banke), AS. þanc, E. thanks. Etymologically *Dant* is simply 'thinking,' hence 'the sentiment merely, not expressed in deeds.' See tenen, bänfen.

**Dann**, adv., from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. dâne, 'then, at that time,' in such a case, thereupon'; properly identical with *ten*; in Mid HG. and OHG. dâne is used indifferently for *ten* and *tarn.* AS. *ponne, ponne, E. then.* The OTeut. adv. is based on the pronominal stem *ban* (comp. bry); yet the mode of its formation is not quite clear. Comp. ta, ter, and the following word.

**dannen**, adv., only preserved in the phrase von dânen, 'thence, from thence'; Mid HG. dannen, OHG. damnan, dannan, and dannun, 'inde, illness'; AS. *pane, E. thence.* For Goth.*pâna* the word pâpra, formed from the same root, was used.

**dar**, adv., 'there,' etymologically identical with *ta* (whence the compounds taran, tarin, tarum, &c.), and with OHG. dara, 'thither.'

**darben**, vb., 'to suffer want, famish,' from Mid HG. darben, OHG. darben, 'to dispense with, be deficient'; corresponds to Goth. gaþaban, 'to abstain from'; AS. *peorfan,* 'to be in need of.' The verb is derived from the same root (perf) as *dürfen*
which see; its primary meaning is 'to be in need of.'

**Dar**

Derivation:

| Dar, m. | 'gut, intestine,' from the equiv. ModHG. **darm,** OHG. **dardam,** m.; | comp. AS. **dærm,** OFr. **therm,** Du. **darm,** Oie. **darrem,** m., and Dan. **tarm.** Corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Lat. **tairens,** 'ways,' Gr. **τηρῆσα,** 'hole, eye,' **τραμας,** 'periculum,' from root **ta,'** 'to traverse.' Hence the orig. sense of **darm** was probably 'passage.'—Allied to the collective **sedarum** (ModHG.), n., 'entails' from the equiv. MidHG. **gederme,** OHG. **giderme,** m., n.

| Darre, f. | 'kiln for drying fruit, malt, &c.' from the equiv. MidHG. **darre,** OHG. **darre,** f.; akin to MidLG. **darre,** Swe. (dim.) **tarré:** like **tarrén,** tarr, from an OTeut. root **hers,** pre-Teut. **ters,** upon which are based ModHG. **Därft,** närken, with a specialised meaning. The root **ters** appears in Gr. **τραπας,** 'to become dry,' **τραμας,** 'to dry'; in relation to ModHG. **Därre** the equiv. **tarpós** and **tarpia,** 'hurdle for drying fruit,' deserve special notice. The words connected with the root **ters** are cited under **Därft,** since they, like **Därft,** have been similarly restricted in meaning. Lat. **torres,** for *torsus,* corresponds in form and idea to ModHG. **tarrén;** comp. further Lat. **torris,** 'firebrand,' **tornor,** 'parched.' From Teut. **hardrian,** Fr. **tarris,** 'to dry up,' is derived. See **tarrén,** tarr, **Därft.**

| Dap, conj. | 'that,' from MidHG. and OHG. **da;** corresponds to OLG. and E. **that,** Goth. **datis;** etymologically identical with last, the next article. See **te.**

| Daffel, f. | 'date' (fruit), from MidHG. **dattel,** tzel, twelv, f.; from Rom.—Fr. **datte,** Ital. **dattio,** the primary source of which is Gr. **δατσον,** 'date;' (comp. **ditto;**) hence too Du. **dazel,** E. **date.**

| Daube, f. | akin to the equiv. MidHG. **dauge,** f., 'stave'; the ModHG. **h** compared with MidHG. **g** shows that the modern word cannot be a continuation of the MidHG. form. UpGer. has preserved the word **dangue,** corresponding to MidHG. **däge;** comp. Du. **däy,** 'stave,' Oie. **fäsa,** 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 **mout;'** hence this is connected with the Oie. word quoted); it was most likely borrowed from Du. or LA. The Scand. **fäsa** and the MidHG. **däge** look very much like Teut. words whether they are allied or not. We cannot possibly derive MidHG. **dage** from Gr. **δαχθ,** 'receptacle.' Respecting the permutation of **b (f)** and **g,** see **tauhe.**

| Dauern (1.), vb. | 'to last, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. **dieren,** **tiren,** from Lat. **aetrare** (Fr. **durer.** Dauer, f., is simply a ModHG. form from **tieren.** E. to **dure** (endure) comes from Fr. **durer.**

| Dauern (2.), gedauern, vb. | 'to cause pity, sorrow, regret;' the initial **d** indicates that the vb. was borrowed from MidG. and LG., for the MidHG. form was **tiren;** **mit** **tiret ein ding** oder eines dinges, 'that appears to me to be (too) expensive, dear'; **tiren** is related by gradation to **tire,** MidHG. **tire;** for the change from **d** to **t** comp. **trant** with AS. **drcowe,** E. **dreamry.** 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. **dume,** OHG. **dimo,** m.; comp. Du. **duim,** AS. **päma,** E. **thumb**; Oie. **pumall, pumafinger.** The same deriv. with the suffix **l** is seen, but with a change of meaning, however, in AS. **pymel, E. thimbale** (Goth. **þê♠a**). 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 **middefinger, midlesta finger, se goldefinger, se lifla finger,** are in complete accord with ModHG. **Mitdefinger** (middle-finger), **Vollfinger** (ring-finger), and **bra** **fingar** (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 *tämen,* perhaps akin to **tämen** to 'swell.' In that case **Daumen** would be equiv. to 'swollen finger;' comp. also Sans. **tumá-s** as 'greasy, fat, vigorous,' and **taláma-s,** 'strong;' Zend **táma,** 'strong,' with Lat. **tum-e-o.** Gr. **τύλος, τόλνος,* 'callosity, swelling, knob, lump,** are based upon a root **tlu,** while the Lat. cognates point to **tám.** The orig. sense of both may have been 'to swell, to be thick.'

| Dauine, Dune, f. | 'down,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. **dune,** f.; comp. Oie. **dün,** m., E. **down.** Hence the initial dental proves that the ModHG. word is of L.G. origin, for since the Scand. and Eng. words begin with **d,** a genuine HG. word would necessarily have an initial **t.** The
Danus, n., 'deuce (of dice), ace (of cards)', from MidHG. dâs, tâs, with the same meanings; late OHG. dâs. From a Rom. word originating in the Lat. duo; OFr. dous (ModFr. deux; Prov. dous, from Lat. duo for duo), whence E. dice. Dice-playing was a favourite amusement even among the Teutons described by Tacitus (Germ. 21); unfortunately, however, we can gather nothing from his brief remarks as to the details and technical terms (but see gramm. quaint, &c.) 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 p. 29, note 1, below.

Décant, m., 'decan', from MidHG. dêchent, têchant(t), MidHG. and OHG. techân from Lat. téchânum, whence also Ital. decano, Fr. doyen (E. decan).

Décker, m., 'a tale of ten hides,' from the equiv. MidHG. têcher, décher, m. n.; borrowed by MidHG. from Lat. decuria, MidHG. from Lat. decuria.

Décke, f., 'cover, ceiling, disguise,' from MidHG. decke, f., 'cover, covering, covering up'; OHG. dech, related to the following word.

Décken, vb., 'to cover, screen,' from the equiv. ModHG. decken, OHG. dechân; the latter (with ech- from *kj) from *pekjan, which was most likely the Goth. form; comp. AS. pecan (observe in E); OSc. pekjan, 'to cover.' Pekjan is a deriv. of the Aryan root teg (discussed under Dôd), which appears with the same meaning in Lat. tegere, Gr. στρευω, Sans. sthagâmi. A str. vb. pekjan corresponding to tego, strêavo, is nowhere recorded within the Teut. group; the wk. vb. has assumed its function.

Dêftig, adj., ModHG. only, from LG. dêftig; the latter, with E. dast, AS. gastaft, 'mild, meek, gentle' (Goth. gadaftan, 'to be fitting'), and perhaps with HG. tãft, is derived from a Teut. root dâft, dâp. See tâft.

Dôgen (1.), m., 'valiant warrior'; it is not etymologically a sort of figurative sense of Dôgen (2.), though the tendency of ModHG. is to regard it thus, in such expressions as alit hantôgen, 'a practised swordsman,' &c. While Dôgen, 'sword,' first appears in the 15th cent., Dôgen, 'hero,' is an OTeut. word, which is wanting in Goth. (*pëgn) only. Comp. OHG. dôgen, AS. pëgn, 'retainer, attendant;' E. ðane (from pêgn); MidHG. dêgen, 'hero.' There is no phonetic difficulty in connecting these cognatea (Goth. ðigmâ, from tekâ-, as is usually done, with Gr. τέκνος, 'child'; the difference in sense may be paralleled by AS. magu, 'boy, son, servant, man.' But since pêgn 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 þusca-) for þugrâ-, 'servant, attendant' (AS. þo; þow, OHG. diu; see ðinn and þinn), a more suitable connecting link. Moreover, pêgn, ðegen, would, if cognate with τέκνος, be related to τῖκνω, 'to give birth to,' tōkēs, 'begotten,' tōkās, 'birth,' and Sans. tukan, 'child.'

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

Dêhnen, vb., 'to stretch, extend, lengthen,' from MidHG. and OHG. dennen, denenen, wk. vb., 'to stretch, draw, strain'; comp. Goth. uþfanjan, 'to extend'; AS. pennan, pennan, 'to stretch.' The Goth. banjan is a deriv. of a str. vb. *pënan, like pëkjan, 'to cover,' from a str. vb. *pëkan (Lat. tego); banja and pêna are prim. cognate with Gr. τίκνω. The root ten is widely diffused in the Aryan group. Sans. root tan, 'to strain, widen, extend (of time), endure'; tânti-s, m., 'thread,' tânti-s, f., 'line, rope;' Gr. τικνα, τίκνα, τίς, τίσον, 'sinew,' ταύτα, 'strip;' OSlov. teneto, toneto, 'cord,' Lat. tenuis, 'cord.' Lith. tinklas, 'net.' The idea of extension is shown also by the root ten (Lat. teneo, tendo) in an old Aryan adj.; see ðinn and Dêhne.

A figurative sense of the same root is seen in tennara; the evolution of meaning may be 'extension—sound—noise.'

Déich, m., 'dike;' MidHG. tich, m.; since the HG. word would, according to phonetic laws, begin with ð, we must suppose that it has been influenced, like ðamid, perhaps, by LG.; comp. LG. dîk, Du. dijk, AS. dêle, E. dike. Respecting their identity with HG. ðêid and E. dike ('a ditch'), see ðêid.

Déichsel (1.), f., 'pole, thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. ðithel, OHG. ðithalâ, f.; comp. OSc. ðiæl, AS. ðiæl, ðiæl, Du. diisel, OLG. ðiæla, f. It has no connection with E. thill, which is related rather to MidHG. ðirke. A word peculiar to the Teut. dialects. and of obscure origin; perhaps Lat. tômo, 'pole, shaft,' is prim. allied (if it represents
The Aryans had learnt the way to build wagons in their Asiatic home ere they separated into different tribes: this is proved by the words \textit{Dei}, \textit{Stab}, \textit{Mac}, \textit{Masq}.

\textbf{Dei} (2.), f., ‘adze’; comp. MidHG. \textit{dehse}, OHG. \textit{dehsala}, ‘axe, hatchet’; from a Teut. root \textit{pehs}, equiv. to Aryan \textit{tehs}. Comp. OSlov. \textit{tesati}, ‘to hew,’ Lith. \textit{tasek}, ‘to hew, fashion with an axe,’ Sans. \textit{tasah}, ‘carpenter’ (see under \textit{Taa}). The \textit{ei} of the ModHG. word is based upon a variant \textit{pihs}, which is MidG. and LG.; numerous HG. dialects preserve the old \textit{e}.


\textbf{Demut}, f., ‘submissiveness, humility;’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{demuot}, \textit{demuot}, \textit{demiedete}, OHG. \textit{demuot}, ‘condescension, gentleness, modesty.’ The correctly developed form from the OHG. \textit{demuot} would be ModHG. \textit{Demuir}; the present form is due partly to LG. influence, partly to its having been connected with \textit{Dummt}; but while in the latter \textit{at} is properly a suffix, OHG. \textit{demuot}, \textit{f}, is a compound. The second component is a deriv. of OHG. \textit{muot} (see \textit{Muh}); OHG. \textit{dii}, however, is Goth. \textit{pius} (stem \textit{piu-}; comp. \textit{bien}, \textit{Duir}, and also \textit{Dejan}, ‘hind, servant’; \textit{Dummt} is ‘the befitting quality of a servant, the disposition of the attendant.’ Neither the word nor the idea is \textit{Teeut}. (The Goth. said \textit{haunef}, ‘abasement, baseness; for \textit{Dummt}) both were introduced by Christianity.

\textbf{Dengel}, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{tengel}, ‘to sharpen by hammering, beat, hammer;’ the ModHG. \textit{d} points, as in the case of \textit{Drid}, to a LG. influence; comp. AS. \textit{dencpan}, ‘to knock, din;’ E. \textit{to ding}. Akin to OHG. \textit{tangol}, ‘hammer;’ Goth. *\textit{dugwian}, ‘to strike,’ indicated also by OSwed. \textit{dinyng}, ModSwed. \textit{dennyng}, is not recorded.

\textbf{Denken}, vb., ‘to think, call to mind, conceive, believe,’ from MidHG. \textit{denken}, OHG. \textit{denken}, ‘to think, bear in mind, devise, exegitate’; corresponds to Goth. \textit{bankjan (bankjan),} ‘to consider, ponder, reflect,’ AS. \textit{pencon}. E. \textit{to think}, is an intermediate form between AS. \textit{pencon}, ‘to think,’ and \textit{pycon}, ‘to seem.’ \textit{Denfen} is in form a facitative of \textit{tunfen}, which was originally a str. vb., meaning ‘to seem’; ‘to make a thing seem’ is ‘to consider, ponder.’ See \textit{tunfen}.


\textbf{Derb}, adj., ‘compact, stout, blunt, uncouth,’ derived in form from MidHG. \textit{derp} (b), ‘unleavened,’ but blended in meaning with a word \textit{terb, terh, ‘worthy, honest’ (see \textit{teter}), deduced from OHG. and Mid HG. \textit{hiderb}. MidHG. \textit{derp}, OHG. \textit{derb}, ‘unleavened,’ are equiv to OIr. \textit{pecrfr, AS. \textit{peorf}, E. \textit{therf}. \textit{Teter} is related to \textit{tifer}, but \textit{terb, ‘unleavened,’ on account of its meaning, cannot belong to the same stem; it is connected rather with the root \textit{werten}.

\textbf{Deslo}, adv., ‘so much the,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{deste, dait, late OHG. \textit{deste}}; in an earlier form two words, \textit{des diu} (\textit{dei}, gen., \textit{diu}, instr. of the art.); the Goth. word was simply \textit{be} (instr. of the art.). Thus, too, AS. \textit{by} before comparatives, E. \textit{the (the more), etc.).

\textbf{Deube}, see \textit{Dit.}

\textbf{Deut}, f., ‘doit, trifle,’ simply ModHG., from Du. \textit{diut, ‘smallest coin’ (whence also E. \textit{doit}); the latter is of Scam. origin; OIr. \textit{poct}, ‘a small coin’ (from \textit{peta}, ‘to cut’).

\textbf{deufen}, vb., ‘to point, beckon, interpret, explain,’ from MidHG \textit{diuen, tiuen, OHG. \textit{diuen}, vb., ‘to show, point, signify, notify, explain, translate’; Goth. *\textit{biudjan}; comp. OIr. \textit{biuda}. In place of \textit{biudjan}, Goth. has a form \textit{biodjan}, ‘to praise, laud, which, however, is scarcely identical with \textit{tiuten. Probably the latter signifies rather ‘to make popular;’ \textit{biuda} is the Gothic word for ‘nation’ (see \textit{trud}). Comp. MidHG. \textit{ze diate}, ‘distinct, evident,’ and ‘in German’ (\textit{diate}, dat. sing. of \textit{diuti, tiute, f., ‘exposition, explanation’); note too AS. \textit{gebide, ‘language’ (as the main characteristic of the nation).

\textbf{Deutsch}, adj., ‘German,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{dutsch, tutsch; the initial \textit{d} of the ModHG. and MidHG. words is MidG., the earlier form, \textit{tutf} (MidHG. \textit{tutsch}), is UpGer., and was, especially by the Up
Ger. writers, constantly used till the end of the last century. OHG. *dītik (for MidLat. theodiscus, the earliest records of the word are in the years 813, 842, 860), 'German,' properly only 'pertaining to the people' (OSax theudiscia theud, 'Teutons'); Goth. preserves the corresponding piudisko, adv., in the sense of 'like a heathen' (in close connection with Gr. éthnós). The suffix -ik denotes 'pertaining to.' The subst. MidHG. dīt, OHG. die, diota, 'people,' upon which this word is based, is preserved in such compound proper names as Dettif, Dettif, Dettelt, Dettmar; as an independent word it is also obsolete in Eng.; AS. peōl; Goth. piuđa, f. The OTuut. subst. is based upon a word—pre-Teut. tuđa, 'people'—found in many West Aryan languages; comp. Litt. tuජ, f., 'country;' Lett. tauta, 'people, nation;' OIr. tāth, 'people'; Oscar tóu, 'people' (Livy calls the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns medīx tūticos). Thus the word piudītīs has a singular and comprehensive history; it was used in the earliest OHG. and MidLat. writings of only the language (since 845 a.D. Theodiscus occurs also as the name of a people, and first of all in Italy); piudī, '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. dibber, 'to talk.'

díttī, adj., 'close, dense,' dial. d-icht (Liv. and Esth.), from MidHG. dīhte, '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. petrī, 'dense' (related to Goth. *peimts, as lettrī, 'light,' to Goth. leikts); allied to the Teut. root pīnt (see getren), just as Goth. leikts to the root līng (see alingan). E. tīght, from MidE. tīht, has an abnormal t for th initially, probably due to the influence of Sweđ. and Dan. òtt; in MidE. the normal òtt is also found. For another derivation see tīf.

dīsclīn, vb., 'to invent, imagine, write, fabricate,' from MidHG. tihem, 'to write, draw up' (in writing), compose, invent, exccitate'; the ModHG. meaning is very much restricted compared with the fulness of MidHG. Even in the 16th and 17th cents. Dīstī (MidHG. tihotere) meant generally 'writer, author,' and was applied to the prose writer as well as the poet. The origin of tīfe (OHG. tīhit, 'to write, compose'), from Lat. dictarum, 'to dictate,' late Lat. also 'to compose,' may have favoured the change from tīhe to tīfen; AS. dīhtan, which is of the same origin, has the further signification 'to arrange,' 'to talk.'

dīkh, adj., 'thick, stony, corpulent,' from MidHG. die, dīcke, adj., 'thick, dense, frequent,' OHG. dīchī, 'thick, dense'; in Eng. too the double meaning of the adj. obtains; comp. OIc. pīþkr, pīþkr, AS. piece, E. thick. Corresponds to OIr. tiug (from *tig), 'thick,' so that we must presuppose a Goth. *pīgus. Beside which the double sense, 'thick, dense,' makes the kinship with tīfe probable. In OHG. the meaning 'dense' has been preserved in Dīchīt, lit. 'a place densely overgrown' (orig. used by sportsmen); in MidHG. dīcke is the equiv. term.

Dīch, m., 'thief,' from the equiv. MidHG. dīcep(b), OHG. diubb, m.; common to the Teut. group; comp. Goth. pīubips, Du. diief, AS. þeōf, E. thief. The word cannot be traced beyond Teut. In the sense of 'Dīchfalt,' E. has a form with a dental suffix—AS. pīþf, f. (OIc. pīþf, f., Goth. *piubipf), E. thief. The form in HG is a j-stem—OHG. diuba (dīuwa), MidHG. diube (dīube), earlier ModHG. Dēnbe (as late as Logau, 1604-1655), which is now met with only in Middriitt, 'petty poaching.' The latter forms the base of Dīch. Dīchfalt, in MidHG. diupsottale and diupsottale (OSwed. pīuf-toilet), lit. 'thief-stealing.' The second part of the compound expresses the same idea as the first; Dīch is simply the concrete which has replaced the abstract; comp. Goth. pīubis, n., and its adv. form pīubīs, 'secretly.' Besides the masc. Dīch, there existed in OHG. and MidHG. a feminine form, which in Goth. would have been *pīubis; 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. diuwa, MidHG. diuwe, f., 'theft'; comp. the Aryan root tup, 'to duck,' under Būt.
Diei

m. (neut.), dill, f., with the same meaning. Originally Teut. *pelg, piliz,n., 'board,' was piliz, 'made of boards'; comp. AS. pil, 'board,' OEc. pilja, 'rowing seat' (Finn. teljä 'ship's beam, oar-bench,' comes from Teut.). Comp. further Du. driel, 'board, floor,' MidLG. dîle, 'board.' Lith. tîle, 'plank of a boat,' OSlov. tîlo, 'ground,' Sans. tela-m, 'surface,' seem to be primit. allied; also Lat. tellus, 'earth'?

Dienenen, vb., 'to serve, attend upon, be of use to,' from the equiv. MidHG. dienen, OHG. dienôn (OSax. thionô); comp. Du. dienen, Goth. *pianôn. The latter is formed in the same way as 35ituj, 'to rule,' from reikn, 'ruler,' from 35itujinôn, 'to be master of,' from freijin, 'master'; that is to say, tieren is based upon Goth. *pius (stem *pîwâ), 'servant, menial.' Comp. AS. pîw, 'servant,' OHG. dîw, 'menial' (comp. -dum); also a fem. form, Goth. pîwâ, OHG. and MidHG. dîwî, 'maid-servant'; another similar old fem. form is ModHG. Dîven. The corresponding abstract—35ituj, MidHG. dîenest, m., n., OHG. dienôst, n. (comp. OSax. *tiowost, n.), is worth noting from the grammatical point of view on account of the suffix -st (comp. -st, also AS. ofost, 'haste,' with the same suffix). From Goth. freijinôsus, 'rule; pîudinasussus, 'reign,' we should have expected Goth. *pîwassus, 'the state of a servant, service,' that is to say, the German suffix -nis for -st. Moreover, before the root of Goth. pîwa-a g may have disappeared (comp. *giw, Rug.), so that the Teut. root was possibly *pîwê; in that case the OTeut. *pîwêz, 'sword' (Goth. *pîwêz), would belong to the same stem as tieren and -senn.

Dînstag, m., 'Tuesday,' a West Teut. word, which has quite as important a bearing upon the religious views of the Teutons as Onn. Originally there were three names for the day. One contains in the first component of the compound the name of the OTeut. god Tin, to whom the day was sacred; OEc. Tîsîagr, AS. Tûesdai, E. Tuesday, preserves this name in the gen. (comp. Goth. buôuzwadzus, just as if Buôuzmânt were used for Buôuzmânt; see Naðthuall). OHG. Zîo (OEc. Týr) is a primit. deity whose worship the Teutons brought with them from their Asiatic home; it is identical with Gr. Zeus (for ëôzé), gen. Zôs (for ëôs), hence corresponding to Goth. *Zîus-dags; Lat. Jupiter, Jovis (for *dovis); Sans. Dvâs, gen. Dvâs; orig. the word meant simply 'sky,' then the sky personified as a god. Among the Teutons Tin appears as a god of war; this change of meaning is explained by the supposition that Tin, 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 fûn). From Tin, OHG. Zîo, 'Tuesday' in OAlem. is termed (OHG.) Ziostra, (MidHG.) Ziostra (Ziostag in Hebel). Another appellation is the OBay. Etuc. Ziestag, instead of which, on the adoption of Christianity in the east of Suaubia, the word Gernsheim, 'after Monday,' was introduced. In the Franc. and Sax. dialects the term dîningstag has existed from time immemorial, and was at one time incorrectly thought to mean 'court-day' (see Dîng). The latter word, however, is based rather on an attribute of the OTeut. Tin, who in a Teut.-Lat. inscription is designated Mars Thingsus. Thinus is the Lomb. term for Dîng, 'assembly of the people,' hence Thinus, the god of the assemblies. Among the Sax., Fris., and Franocon. tribes Tuesday was sacred to this god; comp. MidDu. dîngsdach, MidLG. dîngsdach, earlier ModHG. dîngsdag.

diefer, pron., 'this, the latter,' from the equiv. MidHG. diser, OHG. disêr, earlier désêr, corresponds to AS. pes, E. this. See the grammars for further details.

Dîtrich, m., 'false key,' (in UpGer. Nåbdllâl), occurs late in MidHG.; the age of the word and of its meaning is attested by the loan-word Swed. dyrzd (Dan. dyrzd), which has the same signification, and is, like the ModHG. proper name Dîrf, 'Derry,' a pet name from Dîtrich, 'Derrick.' Similarly, instead of Dîtrich, Peterz (Petre), 'Peterkin,' and Mann (Maïzen), 'Nick,' are used, probably because Peter, 'Peter,' like Dîtrich, 'Derrick,' and Nîfelâns, 'Nicholas,' are favourite Christian names, which might serve to veil (in thieves' slang?) the term 'false key' (comp. Ital. grimaldelio). The word in MidHG. is mîtslïzda, OHG. aîerslîzda.

Dîll, m., 'dill.' In MidHG. the LG. form is current, just as in the case of Sâfr. MidHG. tâle, t., m., is used of the same umbelliferous plant (anethum), OHG. tiliz, n.; comp. AS. dîle, E. dill; of obscure origin.

Dîng, n., 'thing, matter, transaction,' from MidHG. and OHG. dîns(z), m., 'thing, matter,' prop. 'judicial proceeding, court-
day' (for a similar change of meaning comp. ἀδυν); the corresponding Scand. *pinga* (thing), meaning 'judicial transaction,' court-day, court of justice,' is well known. The OE Teut. *pinga* (Lomb. thing) is therefore connected with the old mahal, mažal, as 'assembly of the people' (see Gomah). In Eng. the subst. (AS. *pingan*, n., E. thing) has essentially the ModHG. meaning; but the deriv. *pingian*, 'to make a treaty,' *pingian*, 'to settle, adjust,' and *pingung*, 'mediation,' imply also 'treaty, discussion.' In ModHG. a remnant of the earlier meaning remained in *pingan*, from MidHG. 'to hold a court, negotiate, make a treaty' (whence ModHG. *vorigen*, stipulation'), and specially to conclude a bargain, buy, hire' (also generally 'to talk,' like AS. *pinga*, 'to talk'); so too, in verbformen, Dienstag. Hence the primary meaning of the subst. is 'public transaction in the folk-moot,' lit. 'term'; this is supported by Goth. *behts, time,' from pre-Teut. *tēkas* (equal to Lat. tempus). The Aryan base of Lomb. thing, OHG. ding, is *tenkas. The OHG. *ten*, f., 'judicial transaction,' is of Teut. origin.

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

**Dinfe**, see Zimte.

**Diptam**, m., 'dittany;' from the equiv. MidHG. diptam, diptam; borrowed from Gr. διπτάμος.

**Dīvne**, f., 'lax, hussy, wench' (not found in UP.G.), from MidHG. dīrne, dīne, OHG. dīnair, 'maid-servant, girl, wench.' Comp. Du. dier, OSax. thveria, OTeut. *ferina, f.,' in Goth. probably *pīvenarnā, comp. *wīvenarwmna, 'arabian,' orig. sense perhaps 'widow's son.' Thus too, *pīvenarnā, 'menial, thral's daughter, who is therefore herself a slave, i.e. a servant.' The deriv. syllable is a diminutive suffix (comp. Gifherm); the stem is indisputably *pīva, 'menial.' For further cognates, see viena. *Dīgn.

**Difel**, f., 'thistle,' from the equiv. MidHG. distel, m. and f., OHG. distila, f., 'distel, m.,' corresponds to Du. and LG. distel, AS. distel, OTeut. *distel, Distel. Modern LG. and Eng. dialects have *distel, distel*; in the accented syllable, hence the root is *distel. Akin to Goth. wiga-deind, 'milk-thistle.'

**Dobel**; m., 'peg, wedge, from MidHG. *tubel*, m., 'pin, plug, nail,' OHG. *tubel*, m., 'plug.' Comp. E. dowel, Du. deurik, *plug.' The Teut. root *dub* upon which it is based, appears in Swed. *dubba;* so, too, perhaps in Lith. *dūbė, 'to get hollow;* *dubė, *dūbė, 'pit.' The *d* of the ModHG. word is due to MidG. influence.

**dōkh**, conj., 'yet, however;' from MidHG. doch, OHG. *dēch, 'yet,' also 'although;' *ē, on account of the toneless nature of the conj. is shortened from *ē;* Goth. *pāh, correspond- ing to AS. *pāh, E. though. Scarcely from *jha (variant of *hta, HG. dēgh) and *ēh, 'and;' Goth. *pāh* is lit. 'and that.'

**Dōch**, m., 'wick.' The strictly ModHG. form should be *dōch,* which is still dialectal, as well as the variant *tach,* with the *t* from *h,* as in *taht.* MidHG. and OHG. *tăch, m., n., comp. OTeut. *pātrē, 'thread, wick.' A Teut. root, *pēgh, *pēgh, still appears in Swiss *dechg, 'wick,* Bav. *dēgh,* Alesat. *deche, 'wick.' In the non-Teut. languages no primit, root *tēkh* has as yet been found. For another *OTeut.* term for *Dōch, see under *Birdge.*

**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., MidHG., and ModFr.

**Döche,** f., 'doll,' from MidHG. *tocc,* f., 'doll,' also 'young girl,' OHG. *töchha,* '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.

**Doge**, f., 'bulldog, mastiff,' simply ModHG., from the equiv. Du. and E. *dog* (from about 1050 A.D., the word occurs in AS. as *deoga,* whence also Fr. *dogue.* With regard to *Hgi. *agg, as a proof of a word being borrowed from LG., comp. *flaag.*

**Dohle,** f., 'jackdaw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāgle, *tāle, *tāhe, OHG. *tāha, f.; primary form *dēke, dēh, according to AS.* *dēwe, E. dove, whence also E. *cadlow, 'daw' (the first part of the compound is AS. *dā, Du. *dā, OHG. *dāha, 'daw;' so, too, E. *chough.* From Teut. *pākkvëld,* is derived Ital. taccola, *maggie.*

**Dohue,** f., 'gin, nose, spring,' from MidHG. *dom, done,* f., 'stretching;' OHG. *donna, 'branch, twig,' *Dohue* is the 'branch bent or stretched for catching birds.' The Aryan root *ten,* 'to stretch, extend,' is discussed under *thuen, *fum. OHG. *tonoto,*
Dok, m., ‘fundament,’ a Jewish word, but of doubtful etymology; hardly from Hebr. tēchah, ‘underneath.’

Dolch, m., ‘dagger, dirk;’ simply Mod.HG. tolde, f., ‘top or crown of a plant or tree,’ OHG. tolde, m.; the Mod.HG. word has apparently a LG. initial sound. The root is dal (pre-Teut. dhel), as is indicated by OHG. tola, ‘grape-stalk.’ From Aryan dhel, Gr. ὀδός, ‘dome’ (allied in meaning to Mod.HG. Fels, ‘umbel’), is formed by gradation. Yet ḍalwa, ‘to spout, bloom,’ ὀδος, n., ‘young shoot, twig’ may also be cognates.

Dole, f., ‘canal,’ from Mid.HG. *dol, OHG. dola, f., ‘pipe;’ akin to LG. and Fris. dole, ‘pit, ditch.’

Dolmetsch, m., ‘interpreter,’ from the equiv. Mid.HG. T-metsche, tolmetsze, tolmetz, Tumetsche; a Turk. word (North Turk. žumak) which found its way into Mid.HG. through Magyar (tolnacs) or Slav. (OSlov. žumach; Pol. zmach, Bohem. žmách). Also in Mid.HG. tolke, tolke (comp. further Du. tolk), ‘interpreter,’ from OSlov. žuk (whence also Lith. talkas, Lett. tulks, ‘interpreter’).

Dom, m., ‘cathedral, dome, cupola,’ Mod.HG. only, borrowed from Lat. domus (for domus dei; comp. the Goth. word godhās, ‘the house of God, church’). An earlier loan-word is OHG. tuom (also dóm), Mid.HG. tuwm, ‘a bishop’s collegiate church, cathedral,’ which was naturalised in Germany about the 9th cent.; comp. OHG. scuola from Lat. scūla, as if it were xūla; so tuom for tūm in dōnus; see őfult. The form Žim, developed from Mid.HG. tuwm, kept its ground till the beginning of the last century.

Donner, m., ‘thunder;’ from the equiv. Mid.HG. doner, OHG. donar, m., corresponding to AS. þunor, E. thunor; Goth. *þunar-, m. It is the OTeut. name for thunder, under which, also the weather-god was worshipped (see Žmuntēst). The name comes from the Aryan root ten, discussed under ćem, Dēn, and Žâm. In its application to sound we meet with this root in Gr. tōw, ‘string, rope, stretching; tone, accent;’ Sans. root tān, ‘to resound, roar,’ tāvantī,b- ‘roaring, thundering,’ Lat. tonare (AS. *þunon, Goth. *þunon, ‘to thunder’), Lat. tūnīrus; the latter correspondences are, on account of their meaning, the most closely allied to the Teut. words.

Donnerstag, ‘Thursday,’ from Mid.HG. donerstae, tuunrestae, OHG. donarestag; comp. Du. donderdag, AS. þunrestag, E. Thursday, OIC. þeradgr; the day sacred to the Teut. god *þunor (OHG. Donar, OLG. Thunar, OIC. þorr for þunor); see Žmuntēst and Žemēt. A remarkable form occurs in Mid.HG. (Bav.), tuon-tag, ‘Thursday,’ from the equiv. Gr. Τεθυμή.

Doppelin, vb., ‘to play at dice,’ from the equiv. Mid.HG. doppelin, from Mid.HG. toppel, ‘dice-playing;’ which corresponds to Fr. douiller, ‘doublet’ (at dice). See Žemēt.

Doppelt, adj. (a parallel form, *Derel, occurs in the compounds Derpataber, Derpentānger), ‘double, duplicate, twofold,’ Mod.HG. only, from Fr. double; Mid.HG. dublīn, ‘double,’ is a deriv. from the same source. The final t of the Mod.HG. word is a secondary suffix, as in Art. Žiſt.

Dorf, m., ‘village, hamlet,’ from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. dorf, m.; an OTeut. word; comp. OSax. thrup, Du. dorp, AS. þorp, E. thrup, thrup (existing now only in proper names); OIC. þorþ, ‘hamlet’; Goth. þorp signifies ‘fields, land,’ while in the other dialects the Mod.HG. meaning of the word is current (in Goth. hánings‘village’; see Žemēt). The meaning of Mod.HG. (Swiss) dorf, ‘visit, meeting,’ connected perhaps with OSlov. trūgā ‘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 Ket. *trοp, ‘village,’ W. trof, ‘village’ (to which the name of the O.Gall. tribe Atrebates is allied), also connected with Lat. trūbus, ‘tribe.’ Moreover, OIC. þyrpa, ‘to crowd,’ is closely akin to Gr. τρίπτην, Lat. turbā, ‘land.’ Note too AS. þreop, þrop, ‘village,’ Lith. trūbės, t, ‘building.’

Dorn, m., ‘thorn, prickle,’ from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. dorn, m.; corresponds to Goth. þornus, OIC. þorn, AS. þorn, E. thorn, Du. dorn, OSax. þorn, ‘thorn’; from pre-Teut. trūn-. Comp. OSlav. tružn, ‘thorn,’ Sans. ćena, ‘blade of grass.’
dorren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. dorren, OHG. dorren, ‘to get dry, dry up’; comp. OSax. thordon; Goth. *þaurzan. A deriv. of þorn, which appears in Þartr.; comp. Lat. torrer, ‘to dry’ (torret is exactly equiv. to OHG. dorrel, Goth. *þaurzaih). Instead of the form *þaurzan, Goth. has *þaursan un (Oic. þornu), ‘to get dry, dry up’, which is differently derived (comp. Darü, Þartur).

Dorf, m., ‘torsk,’ simply ModHG., formed from LG. dorsch; corresponds to Oic. dorstr, E. torsk, tusk, from the equiv. Dan. torsk.

Dorste, f., ‘cabbage-stump, cole-rap,’ with LG. initial a, from MidHG. torse, ‘cabbage-stump, OIC. tosro, tosre, ‘stalk’; for the change of s to s in comp. Dorste. There is a parallel Rom. class (Ital. torso, OFr. tres, ‘stump, morsel’) which is undoubtedly of Teut. origin. The HG. word is probably primit. allied to the Gr. ἄποσας, ‘wand.’

dort, adv., ‘there, in that place,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dort, OHG. dorot, probably from darot; Goth. *þarpan (formed like dalaþa), would be the corresponding adv. in answer to the question where? The OHG. has darot, ‘thither; derived from dar, da.

dose, f., ‘box,’ first occurs in ModHG., from LG. dose, Du. dos (Dan. daase).

dost, Dolien, m., ‘marjoram,’ from MidHG. dosie, dosie, dosie, dosie, m., ‘wild thyme.’ It may be really identical with MidHG. dosie, dosie, m., ‘bunch, nose-gay,’ 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. Tef.

Dotter (1.), m. and n., ‘yolk,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dotter, OHG. tòtor, tòtoric, tòtar-ic; the ModHG. word seems to have a LG. initial sound. Corresponds to OSax. dòdro, Du. dotter, AS. dydring, ‘yolk’; a pre-Teut. term for the ‘yolk of an egg’ (see also GI). AS. dot, m., ‘point, spot.’ E. dot are, on account of LG. dotte, dotte, ‘yellow part of the egg’ to be derived from the same Aryan stem dhut; the orig. sense of Dotter may have been there, therefore ‘point’ in the egg. The E. term yolk, AS. goole, is lit. ‘yellow part,’ from AS. goole, equiv. to E. yellow. In Oic. bloome, yolk.


Swed. dydra. Perhaps allied to Dëter (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 Tefst.

Douces, m., ‘prison,’ Jew., from Hebr. tafés, ‘to seize, take prisoner.’

Drafe, m., ‘(with a MidG. d), ‘dragon, kite, termanan,’ from MidHG. trache, (UpG. trache), OHG. trosko (UpG. tracheo), m.; the ModHG. initial sound is to be regarded in the same way as in fidsen (comp. MidHG. and MidDu. drake). The word was naturalised in Germany before the 8th cent.; as in the case of the bird Götfr., ‘griffin,’ the dragon as a fabulous beast furnished material for the imaginative faculty of the Germans, and sup-planed the native mythological creations. The E. loan-word is equally old—AS. draeca, E. drake (in drake-fly or dragon-fly). The word is based on Lat. (Rom.) draco (draeco), which again is derived from Gr. δράκων, ‘dragon,’ lit. ‘the sharp-sighted animal’ (from ἄλκων). E. dragon, is of recent Rom. origin (Fr. dragon).

Draht, m., ‘wire, file,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. drat, m.; comp. Du. draad, AS. drest, equiv. to E. thread, Oic. drest, Goth. *þreisp; a dental deriv. of the Teut. root strei, ‘to turn, twist,’ which appears in ModHG. treten. The pre-Teut. trei lies at the base of Gr. τρέψω, ‘hole,’ which is identical in form with ModHG. Drait; for the meaning comp. treten, Darm.

Drake, LG., see Gâtir.

drafft, adj., ‘tight, twisted, stalwart, active,’ simply ModHG., akin to MidHG. dræl, Oic. þære, adv., ‘firmly, strongly, very’; from trisen.

Drang, m., ‘crowd, thron, pressure,’ from MidHG. drau(n)g, m., ‘throng, oppression,’ Comp. Du. drang, ‘pressure, thron, desire,’ AS. gebrang, equiv. to E. throny; from ftragen.

drängen, vb., ‘to press, pinch, dun,’ from MidHG. drängen, facitive of ftragen.

Drangal is early ModHG.; fæl is the frequent ModHG. suffix, the older form of which is as teal, Goth. fæl, AS. and E. -a. Goth. formed from the same stem, but by a different gradation, an abstract prefath; ‘hardship, oppression.’

draus, draußen, ‘outside, abroad,’ from bata, bataun; comp. MidHG. drabe, from dar a(e); ModHG. traun, from bata, triu, from batin.
dreheln, vb., ‘to turn (on a lathe),’ deriv. of MidHG. *driiigel, *driiigel, ‘turner,’ in Goth. *frikōla; *breuk (root *brek, *brēk) cannot be closely allied to *trēsōn; it must rather be connected with a root containing a guttural, *pēla, or *pēlō. Gr. tērisou (with ἐν for ἐκ), and Lat. tortuos (Gr. ἀσπάστων, ‘spindle; Lat. terecircular, ‘oil-press’), point to a root *trēk, ‘to turn.’ The OHG. *driiseldon, ‘turner,’ is probably the only remains of this root in Teut.; in Mid HG. and also in UpG. and LG. dialects *trēgen (MidHG. druigen, druhen) signifies ‘to turn (on a lathe).’ See *trehen.

Dreč, m., ‘dirt, mire, filth, dung,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *drei (gen. -cles), m., ‘dirt’; OHG. *drecht, Goth. *brick, m., are supported by OIC. *breic, m., ‘dirt (Dan. dret).’ Perhaps derived from the meaning ‘sediment, lees,’ so that Gr. τρεγό, τρεγότα, ‘lees, sediment, fresh must’ (with φ for ο), may perhaps be compared.

drehen, vb., ‘to turn, whirl, wind,’ from MidHG. *driehen, *driehen (on a lathe); OHG. *driegen. The Goth. form may have been *prijan (comp. wehjan, Goth. wiılan; jān, Goth. saian); comp. Du. draaigen, ‘to turn (on a lathe);’ AS. *prīcan (comp. *wīcian, *wīcan), and MidE. *prīcian, ‘to turn,’ are str. vb., while the ModHG. verb is wk. even in OHG. The assumed Goth. form *prijan, ‘to turn,’ was undoubtedly conjugated strong (pret. *brie, *brī). *Brē is the verbal stem common to Teut., from which a subst. *breda, meaning ‘twisted thread,’ was formed by adding a dental suffix. This subst. proves most clearly that the root of *trēgen did not end in a guttural, and that therefore ModHG. *dreddel, from OHG. druochen, cannot be allied to *trēgen. 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,’ πολύτροπος, ‘porous,’ τρήμα, ‘hole,’ σωτρήμα, τρητάρω, ‘to bore through,’ τρεπό, ‘to bore, turn on a lathe’ (comp. MidHG. *driegen, ‘to turn on a lathe’), τρεπό, ‘turner’s chisel,’ τρεπτόρω, Lat. terebra, ‘bore.’ Comp. also *Draum.

drei, num., ‘three,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *drei, which is prop. simply the nom. masc.; the rest of the old cases are obsolete in ModHG.; AS. *brē, *brēo, E. three, Goth. *preis, from *brījas. It corresponds to Aryan trējes, equiv. to Sans. trājas, Gr. *preis, from *prējes, Lat. trēs, OSlav. *tvrič. *Drei, like the other units, is a primit. word. See *Drillet, *Dritte.

dreif, adj., ‘bold, audacious, self-confident; simply ModHG., from the equiv. LG. *drichte (hence treif is not found in the UpG. dialects); comp. OSlav. *tristi, Du. driest, AS. *briste, ‘bold, daring.’ The similarity in the initial sound with Lat. *tristi, ‘sad,’ is perhaps of no etymological value; as, however, a similar change of meaning is met with in the cognates of ModHG. *tapf, Lat. *tristis and OSlav. *tristi may perhaps be derived from a common root. Otherwise it might well be connected with *trēgen, OSlav. *tristi, ‘to thresholds, from *prēch-sti.’

dreifig, see ḳā.

dreihen, vb., ‘to thresh,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *driehen, OHG. diisken; corresponds to Du. dorenken, AS. *perscian (for *perscen), E. to thresh, thrast (comp. MidHG. *driessen, which also means ‘to torment’); Goth. prīsken. 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 ḳējan, ḳēsax, ḳēt, &c. The Teut. cognates found their way into Rom., Ital. trezcare, ‘to trample, move the feet about, dance,’ OFr. trespasser, ‘chain-dance.’ From these the OTeut. term of threshing may be easily inferred. The slav (Trējgči) came from Italy through the medium of Rom., (see ḳā); for this a simpler term is found in OHG. *driscel, MidHG. and ModHG. *dridkel. The meaning of the Teut. base *trek is probably ‘to stamp noisily, tread’; comp. Lith. trasketis, ‘to rattle, clatter,’ OSlav. *trkšu, ‘crick,’ *troska, ‘thunderclap.’ E. threshold is mostly connected with *drefen, OTeut. *prīskun, regarding it as the threshing-staff, or as the place at the entrance to the house where corn was threshed.

driilen, vb., ‘to revolve, bore, drill,’ from MidHG. *driilen, ‘to turn, make round’ (with the partic. gedrollen, ‘round’). The meaning ‘to bore’ comes from LG. *drilen (see *trēgen, *drefind, for the connecting link between the meanings), akin to Du. *driilen, E. to thrill, and also LG. *droll (MidDu. *drel), ‘round, turning,’ which is formed by gradation. The cog-
mates point to a Teut. root *prel*, 'to turn on a lathe.'—Driffen, 'to plague' or 'to drill (recruits),' may be derived from the first or the second meaning.

**Drilltich**, m., 'ticking,' from MidHG. drilltich, drilltich, m., 'a stuff woven with three threads'; an adj. signifying 'threefold,' formed into a subst.; see Drilltich. Dris is the older form for trei in compounds (see tritt, Zwitl, and Drilltich); OHG. drillalt, 'threefold.' OHG. drilltich, 'threefold, consisting of three threads,' is the convenient Ger. rendering of the Lat. *tritticem* (tritium; 'triple-twill'), from *tricium*, 'thread.' Similar forms may be seen in Sis nucleus and Sammel.

**Drilling**, m., 'tripllet, one of three born at the same time,' simply ModHG. formed like Drilltich.

Dringen, vb., 'to press, crowd, pierce,' from MidHG. dringen, OHG. dringen, 'to compress, throng, press on,' then also 'to plait, weave' (MidHG. driche, 'embroidering needle'); comp. Goth. *breihan* (eth from *in*), 'to throng, oppress, cramped, afflicted.' The Teut. root is *brinhe, brunj;* comp. also with OHG. dringen, *O.Sax. thingen, AS. *bringen, 'to press';* OIc. *pryenga,* The h was retained by MidHG. driche, f., 'embroidering needle,' whence MidHG. drithen, 'to embroider.'—With the general meaning 'to press' are connected ModHG. Drang, driagen, Gebränge (OHG. gudrungen), Goth. braheus, 'crowd' (in *fahur-brasins, 'wealth'); E. throng. With the Teut. cognates Lith. *trenkši,* 'to shake, push,' *trikušnuš,* 'div. tumult,' Lett. treckš, 'to shatter,' are primit. allied.

**Drifte**, ord. of tri, 'third,' MidHG. drifte, OIc. *dire,* corresponds to Goth. *fridja,* AS. *fridda,* E. third. *Fr-* is the stem (see Drilltich), *aja* the suffix, which forms the ordinal from the cardinal; it is -io- in Lat. tertius Sans. *trijy-a.*—Drifte, n., 'third part, third,' from MidHG. drife.

**Droge**, f., 'drug;' ModHG. only, from Fr. drogue, which with its Rom. cognate droga (Ital., Span.) is usually derived from Du. droog (see troost); yet there are essential reasons for ascribing the word to an Eastern origin.

Droben, vb., 'threaten,' from the equiv. MidHG. droben, wk., vb., which is the denominative of an earlier dro, f., 'threat.' The more ancient vb. is ModHG. *träun, from MidHG. *drōwen,* drowen, OHG. *drowen,* drowen; Goth. *brausan, AS. *brōan,* *brōda* (equiv. to E. to threaten). OHG. drō, *drōa* (gen. drowen), corresponds to AS. *prel*; Goth. *presa* is wanting, gen. *prewda,* f., 'threat.' In E. the word is obsolete. Beyond Teut. there are no cognates.

**Drohen**, f., 'drone.' The strict HG. form is *trēne,* *trēnz* (so still in Saxony and Austria), according to MidHG. *trēne,* *trēn,* OHG. *trēna,* m. Drēnac is a LG. form derived from Sax. *drān,* plur. *drāni,* to which AS. *drān,* plur. *drēn,* E. *drone* correspond; both point to Goth. *drēnas,* *drēnus,* while OHG. *trēna* assumes perhaps Goth. *drēna;* the relation between the theoretical Goth. forms has not yet been definitely fixed. The base *drēn* seems to appear in *trägen* (Goth. *drumjus,* 'loud sound'). From the same root probably a Gr. term for 'bee' is formed—*nevēphrē,* 'a sort of wasp or humble-bee' (also *nevēphrē,* 'wild bee'—comp. too *nevēphrē, aπˈnevēphrē,* also Lacon. *praujan,* 'drone')—*praujan,* like *Träge,* is a primit. Teut. term. See the following word.

**Dröben**, vb., 'to roar,umble, creak, drone,' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG. *drēn;* comp. Du. *drowen,* OIC. *dryna,* vb., 'to drone, roar,' OIC. *drynr,* m., 'droning.' Goth. *drumjus,* m., 'loud sound.' See derivatives of the same root *drēn,* *drēn,* under *Drēnac;* comp. besides Gr. *θρυγός,* 'lamentation.'

**Drollig**, adj., 'droll, ludicrous, queer,' simply ModHG., from LG. *drollig,* Du. *drollig;* E. *droll* (subst. and adj.), also adj. *drollish;* Fr. *drole,* 'droll, merry.' None of these are recorded in the older periods of the several languages, hence their origin (Rom. ? Teut. i.) 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. *trelig* and its cognates have *d.*

**Drosel** (1.), f., 'thrust,' a LG. form from MidHG. *drosel,* OIC. *throssela,* *throsle,* the strictly UpG. term for *Drosel* is Bav. *Drosel,* from MidHG. *drosel,* f.; comp. OHG. *drosella,* f., also without the deriv. *l. *drosca,* *droscha,* f.; the latter form corresponds to AS. *hjorce* (from *hrausuca), E. thrust. E. *throstle,* from AS. *hrosle,* "mequality,' corresponds to MidHG. *drosel;* in Goth. the latter would be *hruusla* and the former *hruusa* (or rather *hruuska); akin to Gr. *τρύγος,* 'turtle-dove,' from *τρυγός.*
Comp. on the other hand Oic. *prəstr, m., 'thrush,' Goth. *prastus. This abundance of words which are undoubtedly closely allied renders any sure comparison with cognate words beyond Tent. a difficult task. The Lat. turdela, 'thrush,' may be for *trzdila; in that case the st of MidHG. drostel, E. throat, is shifted from sd (see Aryan, ModFr. Mail, Nfr.); turdela is a derivative of turdes, 'thrush,' closely connected with Oic. *prəstr, m. (Goth. *prastus, m.). Lith. has a longer form for Dreifl, with an initial s—str̩zlas, which makes the origin of sd of MidHG. drostel from zd, sd, a certainty. Russ. drozdi, OSlav. drozgu, are abnormal.

The words of the Tent. group found their way into Rom.: ModFr. trôle(from*przala, *prəstra).—Dreifl 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. e*treifen, 'to throttle, strangulate;' not allied to Dreifl (1), as is shown by MidHG. dro*ssel, f., 'gullet, throat.' Comp. OHG. dro*ssel, AS. *brotu, f., E. throat, and likewise E. throttle (subst. and vb.), an l deriv. There is a parallel group with an initial s added (see Dreifl (1), Ladi); MidHG. stro*ssel, OLG. stro*ta, 'throat, windpipe,' Du. stalk; see jireken. From HG. the word found its way into Rom.,—Ital. stro*za, 'throat,' stro*zar, 'to strangulate.'

Droßl, m., 'chief magistrate' (a LG. word), from MidLG. dro*šel, dro*šelë; the latter is identical with MidHG. truhseze, ModHG. Jahrseif; for Dreifl see also under Jahrseif.

Droft, m., 'pressure, oppression, printing-press,' from MidHG. druc (ziehe), m., 'pressure, violent impact, rebound, hostile encounter.' OHG. druck; corresponds to AS. pryc (ec supported by ofpryce), 'pressure.'

Drück, Druchten, 'to press, oppress, hug, print,' from MidHG. drüken, drüken, OHG. drucken (comp. AS. *prucean, 'to press'), MidHG. drüken, an unmodified UpG. variant, has a specialised meaning in ModHG. In Goth. the subst. would be *bruiks, the vb. *bruksjan. Since the Mid HG. vb. drüken is equiv. to 'to press, throng, oppress, thrust oneself,' the meanings harmonise well with brügen, which is based upon an Aryan root trenk, while drühen would be derived from a root trek without the nasal; the kk of the theoretical Goth. form originated probably in kun.

Drusen, ModHG. a frequentative form of drühen.

Drude, f., 'sorceress,' LG.; MidHG. true, f., 'daemoness, night mare.' Drutenung, MidHG. utrenung. 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. true is to be connected with the adj. trant; 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 Drüf.

Drüse, f., 'gland, kernel, swelling of the glands,' from MidHG. dru*se, druose (whence the ModHG. variant druse, but only in a special sense); OHG. drus, druosi, f., 'glanders,' Goth. *pros or *př̩hzi, is wanting; so too in E. there is no cognate term.

Drüßen, plur., an UpG. word for 'dreges, lees,' from MidHG. dro*seen, OHG. truos-an (UpG. dialects have us in the accented syllable); corresponds to Du. drosen, Mid Du. droessen, AS. drōm, 'dregs.' The base is perhaps Goth. *druosan, to which E. dreges, ModHG. ărke, Arker are also allied.

du, 2nd pers. pron., 'thou'; from Mid HG. and OHG. du, and the collateral MidHG. and OHG. dū; comp. AS. du, E. thou; Lat. tu, Gr. τô, συ, and Sans. स्व, are prim. cognates. The details respecting the Aryan pronom. stem belong to grammar.

Ducafen, m. (duceat, m., rarely fem. in earlier ModHG.), 'ducat,' from late Mid HG. ducate, m. (MidLat. ducitus).

Ducht, f., Duchtbank, and Duff, 'rowing seat, thwart,' the form with f is HG., that with ch LG.; OHG. dofta, f., Oic. bopfa, f., 'thwart'; OHG. gilofo, prop. 'comrade on the thwart,' AS. gebofla, 'comrade.' One of the prim-Tent. naval terms developed during the migrations of the Teutons; see Blatt. Seg, Nag., Schiff, &c. That the LG. form found its way into HG. is not remarkable after what has been said under Bett, Wüst, and Bett. The O.Tent. word for 'thwart' (Goth. *putfa, f.), belongs probably to a root tup, 'to squat.
Duc

Dun

The text appears to be a page from a book discussing etymology and historical linguistics, focusing on the words "dumb," "dungeon," and "dawn." It includes etymological notes, historical context, and comparisons between languages. The text is rich with details about the origin and development of words, indicating a focus on historical and comparative linguistics.
Dun

(64)

Duran

meaning; OSlov. tinýkì, '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. adj. Lat. Tent. and Slav. deprived the orig. meaning of one of its characteristics. In OInd. and Gr. there occurs a verbal stem, tarn (raw), with the primary sense 'to stretch out, extend.' Comp. svin, svin, svin, with the following word.

Dunft, m., 'vapour, fume, mist,' from MidHG. dunft, dunast, m., 'steam, vapour,' OHG. dunaste, dunast, dunast, 'storm, breath'; respecting the MidG. initial d. comp. Dunft, Dunft. Corresponds to AS. dast (for *dunast), E. dust. Teut. Dunfts, for dunata-, is based upon an Aryan root ðāwens, which still appears in Sans. dhvanas, 'to fall to dust' (dhanas, 'falling to dust').

durch, prep., 'through, owing to, by,' from MidHG. durch, dur, 'through,' also 'for the sake of,' OHG. durh, durh, durh; comp. OSax. thurh, AS. þurh, E. through and thorough. Goth. þurh, 'through,' with an abnormal vowel, is related to the OHG. dirh, 'perforated,' with which are connected OHG. durhik, durhik, MidHG. dirhik, dirhık, 'perforated,' with which are connected OHG. durft, durft, MidHG. dirhft, dirhft, 'pierced, perforated,' and which are connected OHG. durft, durft, MidHG. durft, durft, AS. þurft, (for þurft), 'hollow,' (comp. Nāhr, Nāhr, as well as Goth. þurft, f., 'hollow' (ê, from êk, for en)). The prep. might easily be a case of an older adj., perhaps the acc. neut. Besides the passive meaning of OHG. dirh, 'pierced,' an active sense, 'piercing,' may also be added. The base þurft would be best defined by 'to pierce, penetrate,' which recalls the HG. trūgen; the former is based upon a pre-Teut. root terk, the latter upon a root tērk. The connection with Lat. trans is exceedingly problematical.

Durchlaucht, 'Serene Highness,' simply ModHG. duhrlauch, with MidG. vowel au; MidHG. and MidG. durchlaucht, partic. for MidHG. durchlaucht, 'illustrious,' from durchlaucht, 'to shine, light through, illuminate.' See Glauch, Glauch.

dürfen, anom. vb., 'to be allowed, venture, need,' from MidHG. dürfen, dürfen, 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. dazbjan, Du. dureen, AS. fürfan, 'to be in need of.' In addition to the Teut. root purf, purf, Swiss points to an old parallel form purf. In the ModHG. deriv. barten,
Dür, adj. 'dry, meagre, barren,' from MidHG. dürer, OHG. dürér, 'withered, dry, lean'; corresponds to Du. dór, OLG. thürı, AS. pyrrē, Goth. þaurus, 'dry' (with regard to HG. rër, from Goth. rs, comp. irr, þarrr). From a pre-Teut. adj. *dürz-, 'dry, withered,' which belongs to a root *burs, from pre-Teut. *trs. As a result of the restriction of the word—probably in primit. times—to denote the dryness of the throat, we have the OInd. trśūs, 'greedy, panting,' and ModHG. türsču; as applied to the voice, or rather speech, *trs appears in Gr. τραύλος, 'lisping,' for ἄραύλος (comp. δαύλος, 'dense,' for *δαυλός, Lat. densus), and OInd. tṛśū-s, 'hoarse, rough (of the voice). With the general meaning 'dry,' ModHG. dārr, tārrn, and their cognates are connected.

Durst, m., 'thirst,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. dūrsta, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. dōrsta, AS. pryrr, E. thirst; Goth. paurstē, f., 'thirst.' The final t of the OHG. and Eng. words is a deriv., as may be inferred from Goth. paurstē mēk, 'I am thirsty.' The further comparisons made under dārr, tārrn, tārr, amply prove that the short form bors, from pre-Teut. *trs signifies 'to be thirsty'; comp. especially OInd. trśuq, 'thirsty,' trśu, f., 'thirst,' trśu, str. vb. (3rd pers. sing. trśu, Goth. paurstē), 'to pant, be thirsty'; trśu-s, 'panting.'

Dufel, m., 'dizziness,' simply ModHG., from LG. dūsel, '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 (dūs), contained in this class, belong Thēr, thérif, with the genuine HG. t initially. A different gradation of the same root dus, from Aryan dhuus, appears in AS. dūces, Du. duces, 'foolish.'

Dust, m., 'dust, powder,' simply ModHG., from LG. dust; corresponds to E. dust (but see further Dūu). The final t is probably a deriv.; dus, the root, may be the weakest form of an Aryan dhues; OInd., dhvās, dhvānas, 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 Dūu, 'dust.'

Düffer, adj. (unknown to UpG.), 'gloomy, dismal, sad,' from the equiv. LG. duster, düster; comp O Sax. thüstri, AS. þöstre, þystre, 'dark.' MidHG. dinstor, OHG. dinstar, OHG. finstar, O Sax. finstar are remarkable parallel forms expressing the same idea; so too AS. þóstri, 'darkness.' The primary form may be seen in the stem of dāmrn, Goth. *þinīs, 'twilight,' OInd. tāmás, 'darkness'; Lat. tembra (for *tembræ) comes nearest perhaps to MidHG. dinstor. f is interchanged with b in ßadl, AS. þæcele; in the same way nʃt might be related to dinstar (from finstar). These guesses are, however, too uncertain.

Dufte, Deufe, Tüte, f., 'paper bag, screw'; merely ModHG. from LG. tüte (akin to Du. tuít, 'pipe')?; respecting the LG. and Du. ıt sound, see under ıtite. In Swab, and Bav, the terms are gugge, gücken.

Dufjend, m., 'dozen,' from the equiv. late MidHG. totzen, with an excescent final d (see Semant, Rent); from Fr. douzaine (comp. Ital. dozzina), whence also E. dozen, Du. doźin; ultimately derived from Lat. duodecim.

E.

Ebbe, f., 'ebb,' merely ModHG., borrowed, like many terms relating to the sea, from LG.; comp. Du. ebb, ebe, f., Dan. ebe, Swed. ebb, m. The word is first found in AS., where ebb, m., is the form (comp. E. ebb, whence also Fr. ebe), nautical terms being generally recorded at an earlier period in that language than elsewhere; comp. Svef, Jeff, Echte (2.), Steven, and Ver. Had the OTent word been preserved in Ger. we should have expected OHG. eppo.

ModHG. eppr. It is possible that the word is connected with the cognates of ebn (Epper, lit. 'leveller,' or 'plain')? Yet Epper, from its meaning, is more appropriately connected with Goth. ibunks, 'backwards, back' (OHG. ippihhōn, 'to roll back'); hence Epper is lit. 'retreat'; the connection with ebn (Goth. ibns) is not thereby excluded. Scand. has a peculiar word for Epper—fiara, 'ebb,' fyrre, 'to ebb.' No Gothic. word is recorded.
Eben, adj., 'even, level, plain, smooth,' from ModHG. eben, OHG. eban, adj., 'level, flat, straight'; common to Teut. under these meanings, but it is not found in any other Aryan group; comp. OSax. eban, Du. eeven, AS. ēgan, E. even. Oec. *iēgan, Goth. ēba, 'level.' Akin perhaps to Goth. ibaks, adj., 'backward' (see 66). Apart from 'tent,' the stem *eb in the form ep or ecb has not yet been authenticated; Lat. idgus (Sans. ēka), cannot, on account of phonetic differences, be regarded as a cognate.—
eben, adv., 'even, just,' from ModHG. eben, OHG. ebsa; comp. OSax. ifn, AS. ēfa, whence E. even); the old adv. form of the adj. (Comp. ēden.)

Ebenbaum, m., 'ebony-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. ebhans, adopted as a foreign word (still declined after the Lat. method in OHG.) from Lat. ebenus (Gr. ἐβήνος).

Eber, m., from the equiv. MidHG. eber, OHG. iber, m., 'wild boar;' corresponds to AS. eor, m., 'wild boar' (E. York from AS. Eorforinc, lit. 'boar-town'), Oec. ēfor, 'wild boar,' figuratively 'prince' (also jor-biaga, 'a kind of sausage'); Goth. *iheros, *ibares. With the pre-Teut. base ebrj some have connected Oulg. urpf, m., Lat. apes, m., 'wild boar.' Similarly in the terms for ūrrid and ēdevin, the West Aryan languages only partially agree.

Ebritz, m., 'southern-wood,' from the equiv. late MidHG. eberitz(ebereize), f., from Lat. abrotanum (whence also akranit, see after), but corrupted by connection with ēter.

ebf, adj., 'genuine, real, legitimate,' simply ModHG. adopted from MidG. and LG., where ebf is the normal correspondent of MidHG. and OHG. ihaft, 'lawful'; comp. Du. echt; akin to OFris. ëi, 'lawful'; from ēter, compared with which the adj. has retained the old meaning of ēter, '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.

cf, n., ācf, f., 'edge, corner,' from MidHG. tcf, f. (seldom neut.), 'edge of weapons, point, corner, brim,' OHG. ēkka, f., 'point, edge of a sword.' Corresponds to OSax. cge, f., 'edge, sharpness, sword,' AS. ceg, 'corner, point, edge (of a sword, &c.), sword,' E. edge; Oec. egg, f., 'point'; Goth. *agja, f., is not recorded. The meaning 'point, sharp edge,' which origin-
from MidHG. ë, éwe, f., 'customary right, justice, law, marriage,' OHG. éwa, l., 'law, marriage'; corresponds to OSax. éo, m., 'law,' Du. echt, 'marriage' (from -haft, see ed.), AS. éō, éwe, f., 'law, marriage.' These West Teut. cognates aiwir might be derived from aigēr, athēr, 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. aiwaz, OHG. éwa, AS. éō, éwe, 'time, eternity,' which are allied to Lat. aequum, aeternus, Gr. αἰεῖ, ai̯; so too Sans. ājās, 'duration of life.' Yet the first group might also perhaps be connected with Sans. ēva, m., 'progress, course, procedure, custom.

echer, chr, adv., 'sooner, earlier, rather,' from MidHG. and OHG. er (ê), 'formerly, previously,' compar. adv.; comp. Goth. aírīs, 'formerly,' from aír, 'early,' also AS. éér, E. ere. See êfe, eft.

echern, see êfr.

Êfr, n., see ǣfē.

Êfre, f., 'honour,' from MidHG. ëre, OHG. èra, f., 'honour, fame, sense of honour'; corresponds to OSax. ëra, f., 'honour, protection, pardon, gift,' AS. ēr, f., 'honour, help, pardon' (árian, 'to spare, pardon'), OIC. ērī, f., 'pardon, gentleness.' Goth. *āixa is by chance not recorded; it is probably allied to Goth. aís-tan, 'to shun, respect,' which is undoubtedly primit. akin to Lat. a.strumen, 'to acknowledge, value.' It is probably connected with the Sans. root ǣ, 'to desire, to seek to obtain.'

Êfr, m., 'egg,' from MidHG. and OHG. eī, n., 'egg;' common to Teut. with the same meaning, although Goth. *addijs, n. (comp. OIC. egg), is wanting; ada, however, is found in Crim. Goth. Comp. OSax. eī, Du. eī, AS. ē, n. E. egg is borrowed from Scand. egg. Between the Teut. aiw (aíjas), 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. érum (LowLat. *érum, on account of Fr. œuf), Gr. φύον, OSlav. jaje, aje (from the base *ēo-), OIR. ōq, 'egg.' Arguing from these cognates, Tent. ajīs, n., has been derived from aiwjo, aiwjo, and connected with Lat. avis, Sans. eī, 'bird.' In East Aryan no corresponding word is found.

Eibe, f., 'yew,' from the equiv. MidHG. éwe, OHG. éwa, f. (MidHG. also 'a yew-tree bow'); comp. the corresponding AS. úw, 扆, E. yew, and OIC. gō, m., 'yew' (and 'bow'). Goth. *eīwes is by chance not recorded. Swiss iche, ûe, OHG. ǐha, OIC. ǐch, AS. ǐuh, prove that the word had originally a medial gutteral; hence the primary form Goth. *eīwaz. From the Teut. word, MidLat. éwis, Fr. if, Span. iva, 'yew,' are derived. The relation of OHG. éwa, ða, AS. íw, ǐeh, to OR. ó, W. yr, 'yew,' (Lith. jėva, 'bird-cherry tree,' OSlav. jẽ, 'willows'), has yet to be determined.

Eibis, m., 'marsh mallow,' from MidHG. ìsche, OHG. ìscho, f., 'marsh mallow, dwarf mallow;' borrowed early from the equiv. Lat. ibiscum (Gr. ἰβικος).

Eicode, f., 'oak, oak-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. eicód, OHG. eikh (ihh), f.; a term common to Teut., but by chance not recorded in Goth. (*aiks, f.); comp. Du. eek (eikh), AS. ðc, f., E. oak. In Iceland, where there are no trees, the old word eic, f., received the general meaning 'tree,' for a similar change of meaning see ðfe, ìcbr, ãame; comp. Gr. ἰβος, 'oak, tree (generally).' The term ai- is peculiar to Teut.; whether it is connected with OIC. eikenn, adj., 'wild,' and with the Sans. root éñ, 'to shake,' is undecided.

Eichel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. eichel, OHG. eihhīla, 'corn, fruit of the oak' (corresponding to Du. eikel). The form was orig. a diminutive of Gīe, 'the offspring of the oak,' as it were; the derivative is wanting in E. and Scand. Gīern, MoldHG., is not a cognate.—Eichhorn, n., 'squirrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. eichhorn, OHG. eihhorn (*exchhorn according to Swisser), but corrupted at an early period by connecting it with ðern. The primit. Teut. base cannot be discovered with any certainty, since the word has been transformed by popular etymology in all languages. Du. eekhorn corresponds to the HG. form, AS. ñc-worn (earlier ñcweornu), 'squirrel,' is abnormal, and apparently a compound; still more remote is the equiv. OIC. thorne, from eik, 'oak, tree.' The implied Goth (primit. Teut.) word *aika-wainra (*aikawainra) seems by its formation to resemble Goth. wieduíanra, OHG. diornu (see Dīrus); in that case AS. ñcweornu (OIC. thorne) might be a diminutive of aik (tk?), 'oak,' meaning lit. 'little oak-
animal?]. Comp. the diminutive forms MidLat. squir·ril·lus, ModHG. Gif·¬ir·¬en, OSlov. viver·ria. On the other hand, some maintain that weorn in AS. deo·we·na·na·na means ‘tail,’ while others connect it with Lat. vi·ver·na, derived from a North Europ. word (Lith. vvere·r, OSlov. vec·ve·ria). At all events, since the Tent. cognates include Olc., AS., and OHG., we need not suppose the word was borrowed from a Southern Rom. term; Lat. se·di·rus (Gr. σκίωπος), Fr. cœ·cure·ul, Span. es·qui·lo (MidLat. squir·ril·lus)—whence E. squirrel—are too remote in sound from the Tent. words. There is no reason for assuming that the Tent. word was borrowed from another source.

eidchen, adeclen, vb., ‘to gauge,’ from MidHG. i·chen (i·den), ‘to survey, gauge, inspect’; akin to MidHG. e·he, e·h, f., ‘measure, official standard, office of weights and measures’; corresponds to Du. e·h, ‘gauge, stamp’; i·chen, ‘to gauge, stamp.’ In LG. and midLG. i·e, f., means ‘gauge mark, instrument for gauging,’ generally ‘a pointed instrument, lance,’ for which reason the cognates have been derived from a Tent. root i·l, ‘to prick.’ Yet MidHG. i·h·ten points to a connection with a·h·ten. In UpG. v·h·ten (see Régé) has a parallel form v·h·ten. The solution of the difficulty with regard to a·h·ten has not yet been found. The spelling of the word with O·Bav. ai is also remarkable, since in Sab. and Bav. ei corresponds to the MidHG. i·en.

Gëdhorn, see Gif·¬y.

Gif·¬m., ‘oath, excommunication,’ from the equiv. MidHG. e·id·m., OHG. e·d·i·m., m.; a word common to Tent., but not found in the other groups; Goth. a·f·¬m, Olc. e·d·r, AS. å·b, E. oath, Du. e·d, Osax. æ·d, m.; for the common Tent. a·f·¬a, e·d·a, from pre-Tent. Æ·i·o·s, (comp. Ofr. o·e·th, ‘oath’), no suitable cognate has yet been found. Gif·¬ and its cognates are scarcely allied to it, though Gif·¬m. may be so.

Gid·¬m., m., ‘son-in-law,’ from MidHG. e·id·m., m., ‘son-in-law;’ also ‘father-in-law’ (comp. Wetf., Æ·w·y·e·r, Baf·, Mif·, with regard to the fluctuating meaning), OHG. e·id·m., ‘son-in-law;’ corresponds to AS. å·d·u·m, OFris. å·d·u·m, ‘son-in-law.’ Goth. *a·i·m·u·s (i) is wanting, the word lä·g (see Wäg) being used. This merely West Tent. term, the derivation of which appears to be similar to that of Dëhm, is connected with MidHG. e·i·d·m., OHG. e·i·d·m., Goth. a·f·¬m. It is not impossible that it may be allied to Gif·¬ also; comp. E. son-in-law.

Gif·¬, f., ‘awn, beard,’ LG. See Hif·¬.

Gif·¬de·f·¬e, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ge·d·e·ha·s·a, OHG. e·g·i·d·e·ha·s·a, f., ‘lizard’; like Gif·¬m., the word has been corrupted in various ways in the other languages of the West Tent. group, so that it is impossible to discover its primary meaning. Du. ha·g·d·e·s·a, hag·e·l·is, ‘lizard,’ is based on hag·y, ‘hedge,’ in MidDu. eg·g·e·ha·s·a; AS. å·p·e·x·e·sa, whence E. ask, asker, ‘water-nest,’ is altogether obscure. The component OHG. de·e·ha·s·a, AS. å·p·e·x·e·sa (to use Gif·¬m., ‘lizards,’ in natural history as an equiv. term for Sau·rie·r, ‘Saurians,’ is a mistake due to a wrong derivation), may be connected with the Aryan root tek·s·a, ‘to make,’ which appears in Dëh·s·a; OHG. e·g·i·d·e·ha·s·a, lit. ‘one who inspires fear.’ Comp. OHG. æ·s·i, Goth. ag·i·s, ‘fear,’ primit. cognate with Gr. â·x·os, ‘pain, sadness.’

Gider, Sid··g·e·s·a·ns, f., ‘eider-duck,’ simply ModHG. from LG. e·i·d·er; the latter, like E. eider, eider-duck, is from Ic. å·f·r (gen. æ·f·b·ar), æ·pek·o·l·a·s·a, ‘eider-duck’ (Mod. Ic. æ is pronounced like e·i). Eider-down was brought by the Hanse traders from Iceland to England and Germany, and from the latter imported into Sweden (Swed. e·j·d·er, ej·d·er·dun). To the Oic. å·f·r, Sans. á·r, ‘water-bird,’ may correspond; the latter, it is true, is mostly connected with Šš·te; comp. further Norw. å·d·er, Swed. (dial.) ä·d·a, ‘eider-duck’ (from Oic. *å·f·r, without mutation).

Gifer, f., ‘zeal, fervour, passion,’ from late MidHG. i·f·¬m., m. (i·f·¬r·n., 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. e·i·f·¬r. An older Ger. adj. r·f·¬r, ‘sharp, bitter’ (as late as Log·an), OHG. e·i·f·¬r, e·f·¬r, ‘sharp, bitter,’ AS. å·f·¬r, ‘sharp, bitter,’ might perhaps be cognate with ModHG. Gifer.

Eig·m., adj., ‘own, pertinent, peculiar, odd,’ from the equiv. ModHG. eig·m., OHG. eig·m.; an adj. common to Tent.; comp. O·Sax. Æ·g·m., Du. eig·m., AS. å·g·m., E. own, Olc. eig·m., Goth. used sve·s·s for *a·g·m·m. The old adj. eig·m. is, as the suffix ñ shows,
prop. a partic. ending in -ana- of a vb., which only appears, however, as a pret.-pres., meaning "to possess," throughout the Tent. group; comp. Goth. áigan, (<i>ákan</i>, OIC. icaid, AS. adan, 'to have' (<i>E</i>, to own), pret. in AS. étale, in E. ought, whence also AS. áquian, E. own. The Tent. root <i>aig</i> (<i>ah</i>) from pre-Tent. <i>aik</i>, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Sans. root <i>aik</i> "to possess, have as one's own," the partic. of which, <i>śāmī-ś</i> (<i>śāmī</i>-), agrees exactly with HG. <i>éigan</i>, Goth. *<i>aigans</i>. In ModHG. graff (which see) we have a subst. formed with a dental suffix (Goth. <i>aíle</i>, 'property, possession'; OHG. <i>él</i>).

<i>Giland</i>, n., 'island,' MidHG. <i>eilant</i>, comp. <i>MidHG. eilantl</i>, n., 'land lying by itself, island'; comp. MidHG. <i>eif</i>, from OHG. <i>eíff</i>, see <i>eff</i>. <i>Ein</i> here has the meaning "solitary," alone, as in <i>Ginster</i>, <i>Ginöt</i>. <i>E</i>. <i>eiland</i>, and <i>Du. <i>eiland</i></i>, are not allied; they belong to <i>in</i>; see the latter.

<i>eil</i>, vb., 'to hasten, hurry,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidHG. <i>ten</i>, OHG. <i>ten</i> (<i>en</i> from <i>ιηεν</i>); akin to AS. <i>âfe</i>, OFris. <i>the</i>, OIC. <i>il</i> (<i>gen. <i>i̞ar</i></i>), 'side of the foot.' If the <i>l</i> be accepted as a deriv., as it often is in other words, we obtain the widely diffused root <i>ti</i>, 'to go,' as the source of the cognates; comp. Gr. <i>έιναυ</i>, Lat. <i>ir</i>, Sans. root <i>dm</i>, 'to go,' OSlov. <i>iti</i>, Lith. <i>el</i>, 'to go.' See <i>gribe</i>.

<i>Eff</i>, <i>eff</i>, see <i>eff</i>.

<i>Einer</i>, m., 'pail, bucket,' from the MidHG. <i>eîmbor</i>, <i>ein</i>-<i>ber</i>, m., OHG. <i>eîmber</i>, <i>eîmbor</i>, <i>ein</i>-<i>bar</i>, m., 'pail'; corresponds to OSax. <i>îmbar</i> (<i>êmmar</i>), Du. <i>ëmmer</i>, AS. <i>êmber</i>, <i>ombor</i>, m., 'pail.' Apparently a compound of <i>eîm</i> (Goth. <i>aîn</i>) and a noun formed from the root <i>ber</i> (Gr. <i>φερ</i>, Lat. <i>fere</i>), 'to carry,' which is discussed under <i>ber</i>, <i>bër</i>; 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 <i>Fber</i> (OHG. <i>zus-bar</i>). for; undoubtedly OHG. <i>âmbar</i>, AS. <i>êmbar</i>, are the older forms, as is also proved by the borrowed words, OSlov. <i>âbir</i>, Pruss. <i>wimbaris</i>, 'pail'; in that case it would be connected with Gr. <i>αμπός</i>. Note too the diminutives OHG. <i>ampré</i> (MidHG. <i>emîmer</i>), AS. <i>embræn</i>, 'pail,' formed from OHG. <i>sumbir</i> (<i>y</i>).

<i>Ein</i>, n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. <i>eîn</i>, 'one,' also the indef. art. even in OHG. and MidHG.; comp. OSax. <i>ên</i>, Du. <i>eân</i>, AS. <i>ān</i> (E. <i>one</i>, as a num. <i>a</i>, on, as indef. art.), OIC. <i>eīn</i>, Goth. <i>ains</i>. The num. common to Tent. for 'one,' orig. <i>aînos</i>, which is primit. cognate with Lat. <i>ānus</i> (comp. <i>commānīs</i> and <i>commānī</i>, 'common'), and also with OIr. <i>ên</i>, OSlov. <i>în</i>, Lith. <i>eînas</i>, Pruss. <i>eîna</i>, 'one.' From this old num. which strangely enough is unknown to East Aryan (in which the cognate terms Sans. <i>ekā</i>, Zend <i>ātva</i>, 'one,' occur), Gr. (dialect) has preserved <i>õh</i>, 'one,' and <i>r</i>, 'the one on dice, ace.' See <i>Gilant</i>, <i>Ginöt</i>, <i>einander</i>, 'one another,' thus even in MidHG. <i>einander</i>, OHG. 'in the oblique cases' <i>einander</i>, pron., 'one another'—a senseless combination of the nom. <i>ein</i> with an oblique case of <i>aunk</i>; e.g. OHG. <i>sie sind ein anderun ungelīt</i>, 'they are unlike one another' (lit. the one to the other), <i>seinanderen quodsan</i>, 'to say to one another' (lit. one to the others), for which, however, by a remarkable construction, <i>sein</i> <i>einander</i> may be used in OHG.

<i>Einbeere</i>, f., 'one-berry, true-love,' simply ModHG.; the assumption that the word is a corruption of <i>juniperus</i> is not necessary in order to explain the word. Comp. Ic. <i>inber</i>.<i> Einfall</i>, f., 'simplicity, silliness,' from MidHG. <i>eînfal</i>, <i>eînral</i> (<i>eqelle</i>), f., OHG. <i>eînfal</i>, f., 'simplicity, silliness'; comp. Goth. <i>eînfalpet</i>, f., 'silliness, good-nature'—an abstr. noun from Goth. <i>eînfal</i>, 'silly'; OHG. and MidHG. <i>eînfalt</i>, 'silly,' whence OHG. <i>eînfaltige</i>, MidHG. <i>eînfelder</i>, adj., 'silly.' See <i>Fleisch</i>.—<i>Ginge-wiede</i>, see <i>Fleisch</i>.—<i>Gingewide</i>, <i>entail</i>, bowels, intestines,' from MidHG. <i>gingewide</i> (AS. <i>înâb</i> from <i>*înâb</i>), 'bowels,' for which <i>gewide</i>, n., also meaning 'food,' chiefly occurs; ModHG. <i>eîn</i>-<i>for</i> ModHG. <i>in</i>, 'within, inside'; OHG. <i>weide</i>, food, pasture.' Therefore <i>Gingewide</i> must have meant lit. 'the food that has been eaten,' and afterwards 'the organs at work in digesting it'; comp. also <i>es</i>-<i>ên</i>, 'to disembowel.' See <i>Wiede</i>.—<i>eînç</i>, adj., 'agreed, sole, only,' from MidHG. <i>eîncel</i>, OHG. <i>eînçag</i>, adj., 'sole, only,' a deriv. of <i>eîn</i>.—<i>Gînôc</i>, f., from the equiv. MidHG. <i>eîncel</i>, <i>eîncel</i>, <i>eîncel</i>, <i>solitude, desert,' OHG. <i>eîncel</i>, n., 'solitude, desert.' By being based on <i>eîn</i>, the MidHG. and ModHG. word received its present form; properly, however. <i>â-ta</i> in the OHG. word is a suffix (comp. <i>ûûmat</i>, <i>nêmat</i>, <i>ûûmat</i>); Goth. *<i>aînd-<i>dus</i> (comp. <i>mannîsk-<i>dus</i>, 'benevolence')
Eisbein, n., a North Ger. word, from the equiv. LG. isbein, MidLG. isben, 'hip-bone'; comp. Du. ijbeen, isbeem, 'the socket of the hip-bone,' AS. isbæn, m. The first part of the compound seems to contain a subst. isa, 'gait, walking;' which Sans. ēṣa, m., 'fastening on;' resembles.

Eifon, n., 'iron, weapon, sword, fetters,' from MidHG. and MidLG. ien (isern), OHG. isan, isarn, n., 'iron;' corresponds to Du. ijzer, AS. isern, isen, E. iron, OEc. isarn, Goth. isarn, 'iron.' Its relation to Gis is still undecided; it is most closely connected with OIr. irn, 'iron' (for *isarno-), whence OIr. iarna (Dan. jern) is borrowed. It is less certain that OHG. ēr, Goth. aes, Lat. aës, 'bronze,' are allied to it. The deriv. r of the earlier forms is retained by ModHG. ieren, which is based on MidHG. ierin, which belongs to MidHG. iserin, OHG. isarin, adj., 'of iron.'

Ein(e)l, adj., 'valuable, useless, void,' from MidHG. ilden, adj., 'empty, vacant, valuable, useless, fruitless;' from MidHG. idel, adj., 'empty, vacant, useless, fruitless;' corresponding to OSix. ildel, 'empty, invalid,' Du. ijl, 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. ἀέα, Sans. root ḍha, 'to flame.'

Eiter, n., 'pus, matter, suppuration,' from MidHG. eiter, OHG. eitgar (eitgar), n., 'poison' (especially animal poison); Goth. *aitra- is wanting; an old tr remains unchanged in HG. (see tr, iitter). Comp. MidHG. and Du. eiter, OHG. eitgar, attar, E. attar ('pus, poison'), OEc. eitr, n. Also a variant without the suffix r (Goth. *aita-); comp. OHG. and MidHG. eis (Alem. essac, Bav. aiss, m.), 'abscess, ulcer;' with a normal permutation of t to s. The Teut. root ait, 'poisonous ulcer;' has been rightly connected with the Gr. ὀῖτος, n., ὀίτα, n., 'swelling;' ὀίδα, 'to swell;' hence the root is Aryan oid.

Echef, m., 'nausea, disgust, aversion,' a MidHG. word, which has obtained a wide circulation through Luther (he used the form ēchef; unknown in the contemporaneous UpG. writings). A MidHG. word with obscure cognates; it is perhaps connected with AS. ēcot, 'burdensome, troublesome' (base aiklo-), and probably also to LG. ētren, 'to vex' (Du. akzel, 'terrible;' E. 'ache'?). The h in UpG. heißt (Swiss, heizvet) may be excessive, as in heiden. These cognates...
have probably no connection with a Teut. root *erk, ‘to vomit, nauseate,’ to which old UpG. *erkele, ‘to loathe,’ E. *erksome, to *erk, are allied.—Ecol. name, ‘nickname,’ simply ModHG., in MidHG. *name, prop. ‘false name’; from L.G. *ekelnname; comp. Swed. *eknamn, ‘nickname,’ Oic. awkanamn, ‘epithet, surname’; from the Teut. root *auk, ‘to increase.’ See aud.

Elch, Ellen, see Gliantier.

Elend, adj., ‘wretched, pitiful, miserable, despicable,’ MidHG. elende, adj., ‘unhappy, woful, living in a foreign country, banished,’ OHG. elenti, ‘banished, living out of one’s country, foreign, alien, captive’; corresponding to OSax. elenti, ‘alien, foreign.’ To this is allied the abstract Elent, n., from MidHG. elende, OHG. elenti, n., ‘banishment, foreign country,’ MidHG. also, ‘want, distress, misery,’ OHG. also, ‘captivity,’ OSax. elenti, n., ‘foreign country.’ The primary meaning of the adj. is ‘living in, born in a foreign country’ (comp. Gliet, from early MidLat. Alietia, from OHG. Elisaz, lit. ‘incola peregrinus,’ or ‘inhabitant of the other bank of the Rhine’). Goth. alis, ‘another,’ is primit. cognate with Lat. alius, Gr. ἄλιος (for ἄλιοσ), Olr. ail, ‘another’; comp. the corresponding gen. OHG. and AS. elles, ‘otherwise,’ E. else. The nominal stem alis- was even in the Goth. period supplanted by anpara, ‘another.’ Comp. Redt.

Gliantier, n., also Ellen, Elend, m. and n., ‘elk,’ first occurs in ModHG. with an excescetent d (as in Memb.); borrowed from Lith. elnis, ‘elk’ (OSlov. jelent, ‘stag’), with which OSlov. lanis, ‘hind’ (from *olnis), is primit. allied. From the Mod. HLAG. word Fr. élan, ‘elk,’ is derived. The genuine OG. term for Gliantier is * él (E. elk); comp. MidHG. élch, elche, m., OHG. glach, AS. ec, Oic. elgr. The last word (originating in alci-) is termed ales in Cesar’s Bell. Gall, with which Russ. loet (from OSlov. *oljat) is also remotely connected. Perhaps OG. * él facilitated the introduction of the Lith. word.

Elf, m., simply ModHG. borrowed in the last century from the equiv. E. elf (comp. Syll, Syim); also ModHG. Elf, f.; for further references see Syim. The MidHG. elbe, elbinne, f., shows that a corresponding ModHG. would have b in place of f.

ciff, ciff, num., ‘eleven,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ciff, ciff, eilnt, OHG. eilnt; a term common to Teut. for ‘eleven.’ Comp. OSax. ellefan (for dullbhan), AS. endleofan, endleofan (for endlefan), E. eleven, Oic. eilf, Goth. eilnt. A compound of Goth. ains, HG. ein, and the component -ief in Bwfl (Goth. tvafl). In the non-Teut. languages only Lith. has a corresponding formation; comp. Lith. vëntika, ‘eleven,’ twygika, ‘twelve,’ trigika, keturiodika (and so on up to nineteen); the f of the Ger. word is a permutation of k, as in Bwfl (Noks). The signification of the second component, which is met with in Teut. only in the numbers df and ywlf, is altogether uncertain. Some have derived the compound, upon which the Lith. and Teut. words are based, from the Aryan root ilk, ‘to remain over’ (see sífen), or from the Aryan root líp (see Mëfen), and regarded df as ‘one over.’

Gliantierin, n., from the equiv. MidHG. höltenbein, OHG. hölzenbein, n., ‘ivory,’ but based anew on Gliantier. How the word came b the initial h (AS. gylpendb), which is also found in MidHG. and OHG. hölfant (also less frequently elfant, equiv. to AS. gylpend), ‘elephant,’ is not known. It is possible that the excescetent h at the beginning is due to the word being connected with höfen (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. ἀξιώρα-) for the word would probably correspond to Lat. (ebrur) eborus 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 (Brin, lit. ‘bone’), see Brit.

Elle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. elle, el, élin, élna, OHG. elina (and élin), f. ‘el’; corresponding to Goth. alleina (wrongly written for *alina?), Oic. éln, AS. én, f., E. ell, Du. el, elle; all these words signify ‘ell,’ which is derived from the lit. meaning ‘fore-arm’ (comp. Šug, Španne, Master, as standards of measure). The word in the form óléna is also preserved in other Aryan languages. Comp. Gr. ολεν, ‘elbow, arm,’ Lat. ulna, ‘elbow, arm, ell,’ OIr. Tele, Sans. aratn, OSlav. lakščit (from *õ lokščit), Lith. šelktis (šelktis), ‘elbow, ell,’ are more remote; they also contain, however, the
common Aryan ērə (whence too ērərə). From the Teut. *alina the Romance cognates—Ital. alba (Fr. année)—are borrowed.

—Ellenhogen, Ellboogen, m., from the equiv. ModHG. elbogen, elboghe, OHG. elbōge, m., 'elbow.' Comp. Du. elleboog, AS. elbōge, m., E. elbow, OFr. elbōge, m., 'elbow;' itt, 'bend of the arm.'

Eller, see Cfr.—Ellboore, similarly.

Elître, f., 'minnow,' akin to MidHG. and OHG. erlīcine. See Cfr.

Elfler, f. (in Swiss ager, on the Mid-Rhine atzel, Suab. hütz and kützer), 'magpie,' from the equiv. MidHG. egelīster, agelīster, agelastter, OHG. aglāster, f.; corresponding to OLG. agāstria, LG. āgīster, Du. eckster, aekster, 'magpie.' Its origin is altogether dubious; -strān seems here, as sometimes in other cases, to be a fem. suffix. The meaning of the base ag-ūl may have already been 'magpie,' as is indicated by OHG. agazza, 'magpie' (hence ModHG. atzel for agelīl; comp. Hg. āgg, āggel, āggel, AS. āagn, āagn, 'magpie.' From the OTeut. (type *agōtja), Ital. gazza, and Fr. agace, are derived.

Ellern, plur. from the equiv. MidHG. (selion occurs) eltern, altern, plur., OHG. ellīron, (altrīron), plur., 'parents;' corresponds to OSax. ēlīron, Du. ouderen, ouderen, AS. ydlra, OFris. altera, 'parents,' the plur. of the compar. of alt used as a subst. in West Teut. only. In AS. the corresponding sing. ydla in AS. denotes 'father.' For similar evolution of meaning comp. ěrē, Sujār.

empfangen, empfinden, see emp.

Empor, adv., 'upwards, aloft;' from MidHG. enbor, enbowe, adv., 'into or in the heights'; OHG. enbowe, in bowe, 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 Sāfrē) more probably to empērēn. The p of the ModHG. word is based on an early ModHG. medium form enbōr, from which empērēn, empér, must have been produced.

Empōren, vb., 'to excite, enrage, (refl.) to revolt,' from MidHG. enbōren, OHG. (occurs only once) anabōren, 'to raise;' akin to MidHG. bōr, 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 a later change based upon s (c); with ber, 'upper space'—see empēr—there seems to be a connection by gradation of u to au; MidHG. ēri (OHG. ēris) is not allied.

Empīsg, adj., 'busy, active, assiduous, industrious,' from MidHG. emēse, emēsic, OHG. ēmesiγ, ēmesiγ (also withī), 'constant, persistent, continuous'; Suab. and Alem. have frēsīg, instead of the non-existent emīγ. A derivative by means of the suffix -īγy from OHG. emē∫, whence MidHG. emēsliche. Its connection with Riγ is questionable, since ē- as an accented prefix is not to be found. AS. ēmēsīg, emē∫, 'free, empty,' E. empty, is not allied. With greater probability, the West Teut. term for 'ant' (see Antē) is related to emīγ.

Ende, n., 'end, aim, termination,' from the equiv. MidHG. ende, OHG. enti, m., n.; corresponds to OSax. ēndi, m., Du. ende, AS. ende, m., E. end, OFr. ender, ende, m., Goth. anđi, m., 'end.' The common Teut. stem anďe-, from pre-Teut. anďi-, is closely connected with Sans. ānta-s, m., 'boundary, end, edge, border,' OIr. ē (from ant-), 'end, point.'

Endīvīa, f., 'endive,' early ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. endivίa (Lat. intībus).

Eng, adj., 'narrow, close, strait, confined,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidBG. ēnge, OHG. ēngi, angi; corresponds to Goth. āngguās, Ocs. āngi (seldom āngur, 'narrow,' Du. ēng; from the Teut. root āng, Aryan āngi, preserved also in Amū. Comp. Lat. āngustus, angustius, angere (see also ānγe), as well as Sans. āithā, 'narrow,' ādhas, n., 'narrowness, chasm, oppression,' OSlov. ānkuť, 'narrow,' Gr. āγγελος, 'to strangle,' Armen. ānhuk, Ir. cumb-ung, 'narrow.'

Engel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. engel, OHG. ēngil, angil, m., 'angel'; corresponding to OSax. ēngil, Du. engel, AS. engel (but E. angel is borrowed from the OFr. angele), Ocs. engell, Goth. angilus, m., 'angel.' The cognates which are diffused throughout Teut. are borrowed from the ecclesiastical Lat. angelus, or more probably from Gr. āγγελος, 'angel.' How they were borrowed cannot, it is true, be discovered with any certainty (comp. Tūrf.)

Engelīng, m., 'grub of the cockchafer,' from MidHG. engelīnc, MidHG. OHG. engelīnc(a), m., 'corn-weevil,' a derivative of OHG. angar, angari, MidHG. anger, enger, 'corn-weevil'; scarcely con-
united directly with *mge*. It is more probable that Lith. anatkina, 'measles (of swine), cockchafer grubs,' Pol. wegry, 'measles (of swine),' are primit. cognates.

**Entke**, m. (unknown to UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. enke, m., 'farn servant, hind,' OHG. enko, *anke* (*ankia*), n., '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. *a* would be normally changed into LG. *h* or *gh*; perhaps, however, it is based on the Aryan root *ank* or *ang*.

**Enkel** (1.), m., 'ankle,' from MidHG. enkel, m., OHG. enkel, ankel, m.; numerous primit. variants observe the etymology. Oic. enkla, n., AS. oncelwe, n. (E. ankle), MidDu. eenkel, OHG. anchel, 'anklebone,' seem to be modifications of the primary form, but do not suggest any connection with *anke* (comp. AS. oncelwe with *oncelwe*). There is a difficulty in determining the relation of OHG, anchel, ankel, to anchel, and their further connection with MidHG. anke, m., 'joint of the foot, nape' (even now *fank* in UpG. and MidG. dialects is the term for *nape, neck*), OHG. encha, f. (from ankla), 'thigh, tibia' (Fr. ancle, 'real, mouthpiece'). Perhaps allied to Sans *ângga, limb, ângari, finger.'

**Enkel** (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. envel, m., OHG. enkel, ankel, m., late OHG. enkelitt(n), n., 'grandson.' Even in MidHG. the forms enkel and enkelitt appear, ModHG. Einf is most closely connected with a form enkel, in which the medial e was syncopated. The termination *inkel* is frequently found as a diminutive suffix; comp. AS. seipenel, 'small ship,' lipenel, 'small limb,' OHG. leipinelt(n), 'small lion,' huonisel(n), 'chicken.' Hence OHG enkelitt is a diminutive of *enkel*, OHG. *ako* (Goth. *ana*, gen. *anin-s*), 'grandfather,' and signifies lit. 'little grandfather, grandfather's child;' comp. the similar evolution of meaning in Lat. amnus (see *Snym*). In the non-Teut. languages there is probably another corresponding term besides the word cited under *änm-*. OSlov. *vinukil, grandson.*

**Ent** prefix, 'forth, from, out, away,' from MidHG. *ent*, OHG. *ent-, an unaccented prefix corresponding to the accented *aut-, which is of the same origin. In words with initial *f, ent- even in MidHG. becomes *emp-, hence emfugen (from *fugen*), emfütten (from *füten*), empießen (*beßen*), OHG. int-fiihan, int-fndan, *int-fftän*. The meaning of the prefix belongs to grammar.—**entbehen**, vb., from MidHG. entberin, OHG. (int-*f*) inberan, 'to do without, want'; a corresponding vb. is wanting in the OTeut. dialects. The meaning of OHG. inberan can hardly be deduced from beran, 'to carry' (see *Bähr, gebern, Bürer*); whether it is connected with *ber* in Aryan 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.

**Ent**, f., 'duck,' from the equiv. MidHG. ente (for *ente*), ant (plur. *ente*), OHG. annh, ente, f.; a term common to Teut.; comp. MidLG. anct(e), Du. end, AS. ann. Oic. entd, f., 'duck.' The assumed Goth. form *ante* points to a primit. kinship with Lat. anat-, 'duck,' with which some have also connected Sans. āti (see, however, *Ent*, as well as OSlov. *gitt*, Lith. *anis, duck.' For the E. term 'duck' (AS. *dēce*), see *Tänden.*

**Entferdn** (Suab. anrecht), m., 'drake,' a modification of MidHG. antreche, OHG. antrahha (Dan. andirk); probably the correct form is *antrahha*. In LG. simply *drache,* 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. *Entwog* for Entferdn.

**entrern**, vb., 'to board (a ship),' simply ModHG., formed like Du. *enteren,* from Span. *entrar* (Lat. *intrare*).

**entgegn**, adv., 'against, in opposition, towards,' from MidHG. engegn, OHG. *engegin,* and ingagin, adv. and prep., 'toward, against;' comp. OSax. anggein, AS. ouggin, E. *again*; see *gegen.*—**entrefelt**, 'exasperated, irritated, partic. of MidHG. *entrisen,* 'to take off one's armour, to disconcert' (Du. and LG. *entruten,* 'to disturb'); see *riften.*

**entsetzen**, 'to displace, deposit'; (refl.) 'to be shocked, terrified,' from MidHG. *entsetten, to lay aside, disconcert, be afraid,' from MidHG. *entsetzen,* OHG. *entzezen,* 'to lose one's seat, fear, terrify;' Goth. *anditan,* 'to shun, fear.'

**entweder**, particle, 'either;' from MidHG. *entweder,* an uninflected nent, corresponding as a disjunctive particle to an
even component, 74 factitive in earth, OHG.  

Erbe, m., 'ivy,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ēthèque, OHG. iba, n.; even at the present day the word is pronounced ēythe in UpGer. dialects (Franc., Suab., and Alem.), partly corrupted to vetica, while the ModHG. pronunciation has been influenced by the written language. Of course it is impossible to say positively whether ēythe is to be regarded as the second component, especially as the other forms are difficult to explain. OHG. also ēthac, iba, AS. ëth, E. ivy, MidLG. ëthu, twolof, Du. elief, 'ivy.' The base of the cognates seems to be a common Teut. *be-; yet no definite clue can be found.

Erpfid, m., 'celery, parsley,' with LG. consonants, from MidHG. ēpfid, OHG. ēpfifn, n., which are preceded by the shorter forms, MidHG. ēpf, ēffe, OHG. ēpho, n. This word, like other names of plants connected with horticulture and cookery, was borrowed previous to the OHG. period (see *ftf) 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 Erpfid been confused in meaning with ērymn.

cr, pron., 'he, it,' from MidHG. and OHG. ir, corresponding to the equiv. Goth. is, from a pronom. stem of the third person -is; comp. Lat. id, Goth. eti, OHG. and MidHG. ir, ModHG. er). Akin to the Sans. pronom. stem -i.

cr, prefix, signifying 'transformation, 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. ērbe, OHG. ērbi, arbi, n., 'inheritance;' a word common to Teut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. arbi, AS. erfe (obsolete in E.), Du. erf, OSax. ērbi. Akin to Gribe, m., 'heir, inheritor,' from the equiv. MidHG. ērbe, OHG. ērbo, arbo (Goth. arba), m. With the Teut. root arbo, 'to inherit,' some have connected the Obs. ormarpi, 'joint heirs,' and Gr. ἐρήμων, Lat. orbis, 'orphaned,' Armen. orb, 'orphan;' Gre, lit. 'orphan?'

Erbe, f., 'pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. arweiʒ, ērweij, ērweiz, f., OHG. arweis, arweiz, f.; corresponding to OLG. erit, Du. erit, erf, OIE. erit, plur. The cognates are probably borrowed, as is indicated by the similarity in sound to Gr. ἐφιδιώς and ἐρήμως, 'chick-pea' (see Ame n); comp. also Lat. erum, 'bitter vetch,' akin to the equiv. AS. earfe. Direct adoption from Gr. or Lat. is impossible; the way it was introduced cannot be discovered. Probably Erbe is one of the words which Gr. and Teut. have obtained from the same source, as in the case of Šanf. In Eng., Lat. piscus (Fr. pois) was adopted for 'pea' early in the AS. period; comp. AS. puse, pisce, E. pease (and pea).

Erdtaq, Bar., see Dendaq.

Erde, f., 'earth, ground, soil, world,' from the equiv. MidHG. ērde, OHG. ērde, f.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. arsba, OIE. jorðs, AS. earde, E. earth, Du. aarde, OSax. ertha, f., 'earth.' To the dental derivative ēr-tei, OHG. er, 'earth,' also belongs; so too Gr. τεφρος, to 'earth,' and perhaps Lat. arca, 'arable land' (AS. card), as well as the old Aryan root ar, 'to plough;' see *ter, *tei.—Erdbere, f., 'strawberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. ērber, OHG. ērberi, n.; perhaps not really a compound of Erbe, but of OSax. erde, 'honey-flower, common balm;' yet Swed. jordbär, tells in favour of a compound of Erbe.

Erstoffeln, see Drosti (2).

Erquighis, n., 'event, occurrence,' for an earlier erquighis from MidHG. ērugen, OHG. ir-ugen, 'to show;' OHG. ougen, Goth. augais, 'to show,' are derivatives of ēugen. Hence erquighis means lit. 'what is shown, what can be seen.' The spelling Erquighis, 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. ervarn, 'to travel, inquire, investigate, proclaim;' akin to Šfahren.—erquigten, ergebten, vb., 'to delight,' from MidHG. ērgeticen, 'to cause to forget (esp. grief), compensate for;' factitious of MidHG. ērgeticen, 'to forget.' See ērgeticen.—erhaben, adj., 'sublime, exalted, superior to,' from the equiv. MidHG. erhaben, which is properly a partic. of MidHG. ērheben, 'to raise aloft.'—erinnern, vb., 'to remind, admonish;' (refl.) 'to recollect, remember,' from MidHG. innern, innen, 'to remind, inform, instruct;' akin to inner.
Erk, m., 'bow, projection (of a building), balcony,' from the equiv. Mid HG. änker, erker, m.; the latter is formed from MidLat. arora (a late plur. of Lat. arcuus, 'bow').

erläuben, earlier erlauben, vb., 'to allow, permit, grant,' from MidHG. erläuben (er-leuben), OHG. erlöben (erlöbben), 'to allow'; comp. Goth. uslāubjan, 'to permit, grant,' AS. eldāfan.
The original meaning of erläuben, like that of gläuben, is 'to approve,' which is also inherent in the Teut. root lub, upon which the word is based (comp. ēgē, tīb, Glāntn, which are connected by gradation of the root lub, lēb, lamb).
An old abstract of erläuben appears in Mod HG. lieben.

erläuchten, adj., 'illuminated, famous,' from MidHG. erläucht (with a MidG. vowel erläucht), 'illuminated, famous'; a participle of erläüthen. See lieuten and Durdlaunt.

erle, f., 'alder, from the equiv. Mid HG. erle, OHG. erla, erla, (to this is allied ModHG. erlie, erlēn, erlēn, OHG. erlēle, lit. 'elder fish,'). Comp. LG. eller, Du. els (ModHG. сдела, 'wild service-berry'), AS. allor, E. alder, OIC. qir, eler, elre; Goth. *alisa (alsus) appears in Span. aisas, 'alder, Fr. alise, 'wild service-berry.' The change of the ori. OHG. erla to erle is analogous to Goth. watriūs compared with AS. wēlcras, 'lips' (see GIFA).
Cognates of alre, like those of Ægle, Bjōr, &c., are found in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. OSlav. jeleča, Lat. alnus (for *alsus), 'alder.' Comp. ðlme.

Erne, m., 'sleeve,' from the equiv. MidHG. erne, OHG. ermiel, armitel, m.; diminutive of stem. Comp. the diminutive form of ðrmel, MidHG. eersteline, 'mitten,' also MidHG. ergerth, 'ring (worn on the finger), dimin. of finger, E. thimble, dimin. of thumb.

Ernst, m., 'earnestness, seriousness, gravity,' from MidHG. ernest, m. OHG. erness, m., n., 'contest, earnest, decision of character'; corresponding to Du. ernst, AS. er-norst, 'dull, earnest,' E. earnest; the suffix -nurst as in ðmirn; see also ðnfr. Akin also to OIC. ðrovste, 'battle,' the stem er (ér, ør) is not found elsewhere with a similar meaning; the evolution in meaning resembles that of ðrmfl, ðirig. The cognates in other Aryan languages are uncertain.—The adj. ernst, simply ModHG., is represented by ernsthaft in MidHG, and by ernsthaft and ernstlichen in OHG.
Gr., n., 'ore, metal, brass, bronze,' from the equiv. MidHG. erz, arz, OHG. erziz, arviz, aruz, n.; an obscure word, which is unknown to the other Teut. dialects; probably borrowed under the form azuti, arvuti. In Goth. *azs, AS. *arz, E. ore, OHG. and MidHG. érz, 'bronze,' whence the OHG. and MidHG. adj. érin, ModHG. ézer; these are principally cognate with Lat. aez, 'bronze,' and Sans. ayes, 'metal, iron.'

Gr3, prefix, 'arch-, chief,' from MidHG. erz-; comp. MidHG. erz-engel, -bischof, -priester; OHG. only in erzi-bischof; corresponding to Du. aarts in aarts-engel, aarts-bischof, AS. arc-bischof, E. archbishop, AS. arçengel, E. archangel; from the Lat.-Gr. prefix archi-('épê), much used in ecclesiastical words. HG. and Du. exhibit the late Lat. pronunciation, arcie (see émrn); Goth. ark-agguiluz, 'archangel,' from archangelus, like AS. aez-, retain the older sound of the e. Comp. also Grüt.

c3, pron., 'it,' from MidHG. éz, n. sing., and its gen. éz, OHG. ez (gen. éz); formed from the Aryan éz, stem of the 3rd pers. of the verb to be seen under. See ibn.

Cfhe, f., 'ash, ash-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. asch, OHG. aez, m.; corresponding to Du. ech, AS. æez, E. ash, OSc. as(a), 'ash.' The remoter cognates, Slav. jasika, Lith. iás, with the same meaning; Gr. djeón, 'a kind of beech,' and Lat. acclusus, 'winter oak,' are not allied.

Cfel, m., 'ass,' from the equiv. MidHG. ezil, OHG. ezil, m.; corresponds to OScax. ezil, Du. ezel, AS. ezel, ceso, Goth. esilus (whence OScax. osil), 'ass.' It is self-evident that these cognates are related to Lat. asinus. Yet it is remarkable that the Romance languages have not an i, but an u in the suffix; Span. asno, OFr. asne (whence OSc. ase), ModFr. âne, Ital. asino (the Lat. diminutive asellus does not come under consideration, since it is not found in any Romance language; comp. further गज). For the change of û to i in derivatives, see गुंम, गीम, गज. 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.

-Ghr, f., 'aspen-tree,' from the equiv.

MidHG. aspe, OHG. aspa (hence UpG. aspe). Comp. the exactly equiv. AS. aspe, E. asp, OIr. qsp; scarcely allied to ahše; more probably connected with Lat. arbor, 'tree,' if the latter represents an org. *ásos.

Cffe, f. (the word seems to be unknown to the UpG. dialects), 'forge,' from the equiv. MidHG. esse, OHG. esso, f., 'chimney, hearth of a worker in metals.' Like OSc. wesso, they indicate a Goth. *ásas, which is also assumed by the borrowed term, Finn. alkko. Whether Ġe is allied to OIr. esga, 'clay,' and hence means lit. 'what is made of clay,' remains doubtful.

Its assumed connection with OIr. esi, 'funeral pile,' Gr. aios, 'glow,' Sans. rth, 'to burn,' is untenable.

Cfen, vb., 'to eat, dine, feed on,' from the equiv. MidHG. aessen, OHG. aessen; common to Teut., and orig. an Aryan str. vb.; comp. Goth. etan, OIr. et, AS. étan. to eat, Du. eten, OSc. étan; see frn. The verbal root *et, 'to eat,' common to Teut., to which OHG. and MidHG. as, ModHG. ast (comp. Lat. ēstus for *ēd-tos, the participle of edere), also belong, is based upon an Aryan root *ē diseases; comp. the Sans. root ad, Gr. ὀσος, Lat. édo, Lith. edm, ūm, OSlav. jem (from *ēdm), 'I eat.'—Cessen, n., 'food, meal, dinner,' even in MidHG. ēssen, OHG. ēssen, n., as an equiv. subst.; it is scarcely an infinitive used as a subst., but rather an independent subst. form like Gr. ἐσθω, 'to eat,' Sans. ēdāna, n., 'provender.'

Cfēsg, m. (with the normal unaccented g 'for eg'), 'vinegar,' from the equiv. MidHG. ēssich (that the i is long proved by its change into the diphthong ei in late MidHG. essich), OHG. ēssich (ih), m. A remarkable loan-word, corresponding to Mid I.G. titk, OSc. titkia, Swed. attika; also OIr. ēss, AS. ēes, which with Goth. aik(e), 'vinegar,' are based upon Lat. acetum. For the HG., LG., and Swed. words we must assume a form *aetēcum, produced by metathesis of the consonants—OHG. ēssih from titk for titk, which, however, is not attested by any Romance form; for such transpositions comp. Romance alendare from Lat. anhelare, MidHG. bier from vieber (see further citations under vici, ūer, Ġe, něčen, ūege). There is a remarkable form in Swiss dialects, reckh, echk, which is based upon an untransposed form corresponding to Goth. aik(e). The Lat.-Rom. acetum, Ital. aceto; but Fr. vinaigre and E. vinaigre from
Lat. *vinum acre* has also made its way into other countries—OSlov. *celtu* (from Goth. *akets*?), OIr. *acát.*—The UpG. vb. *eče*th, ‘to taste of vinegar,’ may perhaps be based upon some such form as OFr. *aisil* (MidE. *aisil*).

**Éstrich,** m., ‘floor, plaster-floor, pavement,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *estrich,* *estrech,* OHG. *estrith,* astrith(hh), m.; comp. MidLG. astrak, esterch, Du. *estrick* (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,* astracu, ‘paving,’ Milan, astrigh, Sicil. astracu. Ital. *lastrico;* OFr. *astre,* Fr. *âtre,* ‘hearth,’ lit. ‘pavement.’

**Éttich,** pron., ‘some, sundry,’ from MidHG. *ételich,* OHG. *ételich,* also earlier Mod. HG. *étlicd,* from MidHG. *ételich,* OHG. *ételich,* *ételich,* *ételichsvelich,* ‘any one’ (plur., ‘many a one’). The same first component is seen in *etm,* from the equiv. MidHG. *étvoc-* (etsevoc-*), OHG. *etewar,* ‘anywhere’; *etm,* from MidHG. and OHG. *etewoc* (neu. of MidHG. and OHG. *etewr,* *etewer,* ‘any one’). The origin of this pronominal *et,* *étes,* *éted,* ‘any,’ is quite obscure. Some have compared it with Goth. *áfhau,* ‘perhaps, nearly’ (see *étrr*), and *fishuvezub,* ‘every.’

**Éttch,** pron., ‘you, to you,’ from MidHG. *iuh,* *iwech,* OHG. *iwich,* accus., the dat. of which, however, is *iu* in MidHG. and OHG.; comp. AS. *éow,* *éow,* (and *éowic*), accus., *eow,* dat. (E. *you*). Goth. *éwiz,* accus., dat. Is Lat. *vos,* *vestor,* akin? All other references are dubious.—**écxr,** poss. pron. of the preceding, ‘your.’ From MidHG. *iwar,* OHG. *iwar.* Comp. AS. *éowr,* E. *your,* Goth. *iwar,* ‘your.’

**Culc,** f., ‘owl,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *iuel,* *iwel,* OHG. *iwila,* f. Comp. Du. *uil,* AS. *âle* (from *âvel,* E. *owl,* OIr. *ugla,* from pre-Teut. *iwealfo,* or rather *iweilô,* ‘owl’.

**Cuff,** Swiss, ‘sheepfold.’ See Æsaf.

**Cuter,** m. and n., ‘udder, dug,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *iuter,* *iuter,* OHG. *åter,* *åter,* *åtro,* m.; a word common to Teut. and orig. a primit. Aryan word, which has the same sense everywhere. Comp. Du. *wijer,* AS. *âder,* E. *udder,* also with gradation *eder* in MidLG. *jeder,* OFris. *veder,* OIr. *jâgr.* The resulting Teut. *âder,* *eder,* from Aryan *âdrh,* corresponds to the equiv. Sans. *âdhâr,* Gr. ἄδαπ (with gradation), Lat. *âder,* Slav. *vxnec* (from *vxyl-men*-), ‘udder,’ is differently derived.

**Ewic,** adj., ‘eternal, perpetual,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *iwick,* OHG. *iwick,* corresponding to OSax. *iwick,* Du. *eenvy,* ‘eternal;’ derived from an OTeut. root meaning ‘eternity.’ Comp. Goth. *aîws,* ‘time, eternity,’ OHG. *âwa,* ‘eternity,’ which are primit. cognate with Lat. *aerum,* ‘eternity, lifetime,’ and Gr. *aîôn.* Comp. fr. *exčern,* vb., ‘to vex, tea-e,’ a MidG. and LG. word, probably connected with *éft,* allied also to Hess. *icbern* with the same sense.

**Fabel,** f., ‘fable,’ even in MidHG. *fabel,* jubele, f., from Fr. *fable,* Lat. *fabula.*

**Fách,** n., ‘compartment, shell, panel, special branch,’ from MidHG. *vách,* OHG. *fách(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. *πάγοι,* ‘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. *fæc,* ‘space, time,’ from a general and primary sense, such as ‘division, a portion of space or time.’ Allied to HG. *fægn.*—**Fách,** adj., suffix, ‘-fold,’ from MidHG. (very rare) *vačh,* in maneuvabh, zwichev, OHG. not found; *mannigfách,* lit. ‘with many divisions’; moreover, MidHG. *vačh,* denotes also ‘fold,’ and *fách* as a suffix may be an imitation of the earlier suffix *-falt* in maneuvabh, ‘manifold.’

**Fáchel,** vb., ‘to fan,’ simply ModHG. from *fâdr.*

**Fächler,** earlier also *fâdr,* m., ‘fan,’ ModHG. only; the derivation is uncertain; perhaps a diminutive of MidHG. *vačh,* ‘veil.’ Yet the suspicion that the word was borrowed is not unfounded, since Mid HG. *foche,* *focher,* ‘fan,’ point to Lat. *focaricus,* *foculare* (from *focus*). The change of


Facel, f., 'torch,' from the equiv. ModHG. vacele, Backel, OHG. facchala, f.; comp. AS. faecele, f., 'torch,' with the abnormal variant bechsel, f. It is usually regarded as a loan-word from Lat. facula, (dimin. of fux). The sounds, however, point with greater probability to a genuinely Teut. word, which was perhaps connected with Lat. facula; Du. fanke, f., has e, 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. torea gafacela, 'reed shaken to and fro by the wind.'

Faden, m., 'thread, file, shred,' from the equiv. MidHG. vaden, vadem, OHG. fadat, vadum, m.; Goth. *fahis or *faun is wanting. Comp. OSax. fahtom, 'both arms stretched out,' AS. fahom, 'both arms distended, embrace, protection, bosom,' E. fathom (a measure), OIC. fomt, 'both arms, bosom.' Consequently the primary sense is 'encompassing with both arms,' which could be adopted as a measure (see Maister); hence the '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. faha, f, MidHG. fade, f., 'hedge, enclosure.' The base of the cognates is a Teut. root, fah, pre-Teut. pet, pot, which accords with the Gr. πετός in πετάννω, 'to spread out,' πετάλος, 'outspread, broad, flat'; Lat. petere, 'to stand open,' is even more remote.

Fahig, adj., 'capable, competent, able,' from fanan.

Fah, adj., 'dun, fawn-coloured, pale,' from MidHG. vail (gen. veu), adj., 'pallid, discoloured, faded, yellow, fair;' OHG. falo (nom. falawer); comp. OSax. falu, AS. fealo (gen. fealises), E. fawn, OIC. folr, 'pallid, pale; comp. sahl. Allied primit. to Lat. palaeo, 'to be pallid,' palidus, 'pallid,' Gr. παλιός (suffix wo as in δέκα, Goth. tahis-wo) 'grey,' OSlov. plave, 'whitish,' Lith. palonas, 'tawny,' Sans. palita-s, 'grey.' By this interpretation of the cognates the ch of UpG. falsch, 'cow or horse of fawn colour,' gefalschet, 'fallow,' remains unexplained; these suggest a connection with fåte. The cognates, Ital. faibo, Fr. fauver (comp. also braun, bient, blau), are derived from Teut.

Fahnden, vb., 'to inform against,' from MidHG. vander, OHG. fandon, 'to visit'; comp. OSax. handian, AS. handian, 'to test, beseech, demand;' probably from a root *fund in faden (comp. Du. vanden, 'to visit a woman in childbed').

Fahne, f. (mas. in UpG.), 'flag, standard, squadron,' from MidHG. van, van, m. 'flag, banner;' in this sense OHG. has the compound gunsfano, m., since fano most frequently means 'cloth' (comp. oga-fano, 'veil,' halsfano, 'neckcloth'); allied to Goth. fana, 'cloth, stuff, rag; A.S. fana and gäfana, m., 'standard, banner,' E. pane, vane, Du. caan, 'flag.' The Teut. fana, pre-Teut. pano-, 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. πανός, 'garment,' πανόρ, 'spool, spindle.' An Aryan verbal root, pen, appears in OSlov. pفا, (peta), 'to span, hang.' The Teut. gunfano, '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. fana, 'flag, towel, fanon (of a priest).'-

Fahntrich, Fahntrich, 'cornet, ensign,' like Ohantin, first formed in ModHG. from the shorter MidHG. word; comp. MidHG. veere (the ModHG. d is excrecent, as in fane, minster), OHG. fana, m., 'standard-bearer.'

Fahre, f., from the equiv. MidHG. veer, vier, f., 'ferry;' comp. Du. veer (E. ferry is borrowed from OIC. ferja, f., 'ferry'). Also akin to OHG. farn, MidHG. varten, 'skiff, ferry;' and OHG. ferid, m., 'navigium'; like ferre, connected with fahren. See Fieam.

Fahren, vb., 'to drive, convey, sail,' from MidHG. veer, OIC. faren, 'to move from one place to another, go, come;' corresponds to Goth. (rare) frean, 'to wander, march;' OSax. and AS. feran, 'to proceed, march;' E. to fare, OIC. fara, 'to move' (of any kind of motion). The root far in Goth. farjan (OHG. ferjan, MidHG. feiren) means 'to go by ship,' and is therefore connected with the nouns mentioned under fåte. The primary meaning of the Teut,
root *fur*, 'continued motion of every kind,' is supported also by *fhrtn*. As derivatives of the Aryan root *per*, *por*, *vorr*, *wrr*, *srr* (see *surt*); *forb*, *frrvmt*, *frrwtt*, *fevttct*, (to bring, convey, cross); *forbesht*, *to go, travel, march* (there is now a leaving in Gr. also to the meaning 'to go by ship' in the case of the root *for*); OSlov. *pert*, *pirvtt*, 'to fly'; Sans. root *par*, 'to lead across'; Lat. *peritus*, 'experienced.'—Fahrende Habe, movables,' from the equiv. MidHG. varnde habe, varndez guot, OHG. faranti seaz.

Fahrfe, f., 'journey, ride, drive, voyage, course,' from MidHG. var, OHG. *vart*, comp. OSax. *vart*, 'journey, voyage,' AS. *vurd*, *furd*, f., 'journey, voyage, expedition, troops on the march,' Olt. *furd*, f., 'journey'; Goth. *fars* or *furd* is wanting, but the term *us-vard* (us *skiva*, 'shipwreck') occurs once. From *por-frd*, a derivative of the root *por* appearing in *fhrtn*; comp. also *feth*.

Fahrfe, f., 'track, trail, scent,' prop. the plur. of MidHG. *vart*, OHG. *vart*, 'track, way, journey, voyage.' See Fahrfe.

Faltb, adj., identical with *falt*.

Faltel, f., 'flounce,' simply MidHG., from Fr. and Ital. *faldile*, whence also E. *furvelbo*.

Faltfe, m., 'falcon, hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walle*, OHG. *falcho*, m. (in UpG. still written *falch*). In the other Teut. languages the word does not appear till late in the Middle Ages (Olt. *falke*, E. *falcon*, Du. *valk*), yet *Falco* already existed in Lombardic proper names (comp. also AS. Wester-falca). Among the Anglo-Saxons the falcon was called *walehtencole*, Welsh hawk'; Olt. *vatt*, 'falcon,' is prop. the Keltic (bird); comp. *Balnes*, *beht*. Hence it is possible that OHG. *faleha* originated in the tribal name *Volcae*, 'Kelts'; *volcan*—may have become *falkon*—and the Romance cognates (Ital. *falcone*, Fr. *facon*) borrowed from it. But it is also possible that the word is connected with the cognates of *falt* (UpGer. *falch*, 'a fawn-coloured cow'); hence *falt*, '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. *falk*, 'sickle'; *falco*, lit. 'sickle-bearer' (on account of its hooked claws?).

Faltten, vb., 'to fall, abate, diminish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vall*, OHG. *fallan*; the common Teut. word for 'to fall' (singularly, however, it is unknown to Goth.); comp. Olt. *fallu*, AS. *fellan*, E. *to fall*, OSax. *fallun*. The Teut. root *falt*-l, pre-Teut. *phal-n*, appears in Gr. and Sans. as *sphal* with an *s* prefixed; comp. Gr. *sphalos*, 'to fell, overthrow,' *sphalos*, 'to fall, be deceived.' Lat. *falla* is based directly upon the root *phal*, 'to deceive'; Sans. root *sphal*, 'to stagger'; also Lith. *pau sylti*, '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. *fyl*, m., 'fall, death, ruin.'—Fallfe, f., from MidHG. *valle*, OHG. *falla*, f., 'snare, decipula'; AS. *fealle*, f., 'laqueus, decipula' (wanting in E.), Du. *val*, 'snare, noose.'

Falfe, adj., 'false, wrong,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walsch*, adj.; OHG. *wals* 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. *falce*. But since the latter retained its *s* unchanged (comp. Ital. *falso*, Fr. *faux*, from OFr. *faux*), we cannot imagine that the word was borrowed directly from Lat.-Romance (Olt. *falser* is a German loan-word of the 15th cent.). Probably MidHG. *walsch*, a comparatively recent formation (comp. *fein, midi*), from OHG. *gifalseon*, *gifelseon*, vb., 'to falsify,' which is derived from a Lat. *falseare, Romance *falseare,* to falsify.' The assumption that MidHG. *walsch* (akin to *valuari, deem?*) is prim. allied to Lat. *fallere*, Gr. *φαλάνωσα*, is scarcely valid.

Falt, falti, adj. suffix, 'fold,' from MidHG. *-valt*, OHG. *falt*; comp. Goth. *falps*, AS. *fald*, E. *fold*, Olt. *faldr*; a common Teut. suffix in the formation of multiplicatives; it corresponds to Gr. *πλάνωσας* in ἕπ. *πλάνωσης*, &c. (also *πλανός*, 'twofold'), for *pletos*, with which *falt* seems to be primit. cognate. See falte, and *Ginfalt* under cin.

Falten, vb., 'to fold, plait, knit (the brow),' from the equiv. MidHG. *valten*, OHG. *faltan*, faldan; corresponds to Goth. *faltan*, Olt. *fald*, AS. *faldan*, E. *to fold*; the Teut. root is *faltb*, 'to fold;' pre-Teut. *phel*, with which comp. OSlav. *pleta, plesti, 'to twist,' Gr. *διπλάσας, twofold* (see under *falt*), Sans. *puta, 'fold,' for *p老牌.*—Falle, f., 'fold, plait, crease, hem,' from MidHG. *valle*, OHG. *falt*, m., 'fold,' is
primit. cognate with Sans. putā, "fold" (from puta). See fāra. — From an OTeut. "falt" (AS. faldstol, "folding stool"), is derived the Fr. cognate fauteuil, which has lately been adopted again by ModHG.; comp. MidLat. fuldistolium, fuldistorium, Ital. fuldistorio.

Faller, m., simply ModHG., "butterfly"; the MidHG. term is vīvalter (corrupted also into sweivatter), "butterfly," from which the ModHG. word has been corrupted by connecting it with fāla. But MidHG. vīvalter is based upon an OTeut. term for "butterfly," which may have been *fēfaldro in Goth.; comp. OHG. fēfaltra, ÖSax. fēfdara, AS. fēfdæde, OEc. fēfrilde, "butterfly; akin to Du. vijfweuder, "a sort of butterfly." The origin of this term is not yet established, although it is probably a reduplicated form like ðeen and jītter.

falten, vb., "to fold, groove, rabbet," from MidHG. velzen, velzen, OHG. fulzen, "to fold"; fāl, m., from MidHG. valz, m., "fold, joint;" akin to OHG. anafalz, "anvil," AS. anfild, E. anvil, Du. anbeeld, "anvil (see Anfīd)." The cognates are undoubtedly connected with fāten; Mid HG. valz may have been *faltō in Goth., which would probably represent falt-ti, *pīti, (comp. jītān from fārā). — fāl, see Fall.

fangen, fahen, vb., "to catch, seize, fish (an mouchor), soften (hides)," from MidHG. vīhen, vān, OHG. fēhan, "to catch, intercept, seize"; the common Tent. vb. — Goth. fēhan, OEc. fū, AS. fān (for *fēhan from *fēhan; wanting in E.) — has the same meaning. Root fān (whence fāth, fāth) and by a grammatical change fang (this form is really found only in the partic. and pret., but it has made its way in Mod HG. into the pres. also), pre-Teut. pāk. With the Tent. cognates some have compared the unnasalised root pak, in Lat. pāx, pacem (lit. "strengthening"?) — akin to the nasalised pang (partic. pactum), with g for c? Sans. pākā, "cord"; the root pak appears without a nasal in Teut. fōg; see HG, fāhrn. — Fāng, m., "catch, capture, fang, clutches, haul," from MidHG. vānc, m., OHG. fang; comp. AS. feng, "clutch, embrace," fang, "capture," E. fang (tooth, claw).

Funkt, m., "coxcomb," a LG. form (comp. Du. vent, "a would-be wit, fool"), for Mid HG. vānc, m., "rogue" (still existing in alfāns, lit. "vagabond"); comp. ModHG.  ðīnte, the first part of which is ob-

secure, perhaps connected with AS. fyr-lenn, "foreign"?). See Mandārrī.

Fārbe, f., "colour, complexion, suit (of caris)," from MidHG. varw, OHG. farawe, "colour"; a fem. subst. from the MidHG. adj. var, inflected form varwer, "coloured," from OHG. faro (nom. farow); comp. Du. verve. The word originated probably in Middle Europe, but found its way to the North; Dan. fære, Swed. färg. Is Goth. *farw-, adj. (whence Lith. parvas, "colour"), or *fawne to be postulated?

Farn, m., n., "fern," from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. varn, varm; corresponds to Du. varenkruid, AS. farn, E. fern. The interchange of n and m in OHG. and Mid HG. is due to the assimilation of the suffix na- to the initial labial; comp. OHG. feinm with OInd. phēna, and OHG. bodmam with Sans.buddhā. Fārn is wanting in OEc.; yet comp. Swed. dial. fēmme (EC. *fern). The type is doubtlessly Aryan parvān-, which is identical with Sans. parvā, n., "wing, feather, foliage, leaf!;" hence fārā is lit. "feather-like leaf" (Gr. πτερός, "fern," and πτερόν, "feather"). Probably allied also to Lith. papartis, Russ. Lazarott (OSlov. *paprati), "fern.

Før, m., "bullock, bull," from the equiv. MidHG. varr, var, m., OHG. farro, fār, m.; corresponding to Du. varre, var, "bull," AS. fer, m., OEc. ferre, m., "bull." Since there is a corresponding fem. form, Fārfe, the rr must have originated in *rr(r); (comp. tūr, iirc). — Førfe, f. (unknown to UpG.), "heifer," from MidHG. (MidHG. and LG.) fērse, f.; comp. Du. vāters, "heifer" (likewise vārkoe, "heifer"); in Goth. probably *farsi, gen. farsēs; E. heifer, from the equiv. AS. heathfer, heofre, f., seems to contain fārre, Fārfe, in the final syllable. The stem fārre, fārso, does not recur exactly in the cognate languages, yet Gr. πάρσος, πάρσες, "calf, heifer," agree with it in sound; likewise Sans. prākti, "white-spotted cow" (fem. of prākt, "speckled, spotted")?

Fār, see under Førar.

Fär, vb., "to furnish," from the equiv. MidHG. vārsen (also wernen, vérnen), allied to OHG. fēren, "to fast;" corresponds to AS. freont, E. to fast; OEc. (with transposition of the v), freo. Teut. root fert, from the Aryan pērd, with the same meaning; comp. Sans. root pard, Gr. Πέτρος, Lith. purdu, pērši, Russ. percult.

Fān, m., "pleasant," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. fasun, fausint, m.; the
an early period. The cognates are probably connected with fast 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.'—fastad, f., 'Shrove Tuesday,' from MidHG. vasenad, 'eve of the first day of Lent.' According to the OTeut. computation of time (comp. Æð) the evening and night were counted as part of the following day (thus in AS. friedfen, 'Thursday evening,' frigeviht, 'Thursday night'). The meaning given above did not belong to the word originally. The first part of the compound is an old verb fast, 'to play the fool'; the form fastad may have been introduced by the priests.

fást, n., 'vessel, cask, vat,' from MidHG. vaš, OHG. fas(3), n., 'cask, vessel, chest'; corresponds to MidLG. and Du. vat, AS. fæt, 'vessel, receptacle, chest' (E. vat), OIC. fæt, 'cask.' The prim. signific. of those cognates (pre-Teut. podo-) may have been 'receptacle,' and since fast is an allied word, we have to postulate the meaning 'to hold together' for the Teut. root fæt. Lith. pūdas, 'pot, vessel,' would be in Goth. fæt- instead of *fæt-. Mod. HG. ēfō is not an immediate derivative of fast, because it assumes a Goth. *gafēti, n. See fašen, fašen, fašen.

fau, adj. 'rotten, worthless, lazy,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. völ, OHG. faul; comp. Du. voil, AS. fæl, E. foul, OIC. fál, Goth. fauls, 'decayed'; fa- is derivative; fá as the Teut. root is deduced from OIC. faeunn, 'putrefied,' which as a partic. points to an obsolete verb (Goth. *faun, formed like bavun), of which OIC. feuja, 'to allow to putrefy,' is the factitive (Goth. *fauejan). From fá several Teut. dialects have formed nouns with the meaning 'cunning' (OIC. füh); see Sūntōfita. The root fá, from Aryan pā, is equally represented in the allied languages; Gr. πώς, 'matter,' and the equiv. Lat. pās, n.; Sans. and Zend root pā (yadya), 'to stink, putrefy,' Lith. pūvė, pūti. 'to putrefy' (akin to Lith. pūči, 'matter,' with a derivative l as in fá); also Gr. πώς, 'to cause to rot,' Lat. putre, 'to stink,' puter, 'putrid, rotten.' The primary meaning of the root pā is 'to emit a smell of putrefaction.'—faulēten, vb. 'to be lazy,' from late MidHG. valeten, 'to be rotten,' an intensive derivative of faul; comp. fīten, jufōn.
Fauft, f., 'fist,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. vihd. OHG. Fist, f.; corresponds to AS. fïst, E. fist, Du. wist. This term, common to West Teut., is unknown to Olc.; in Goth. it may have been *fistl- or *fâhstl-, f. The possible loss of a h before sl is supported by the connection with Gr. πηγα, 'with the fist,' πεταλων, 'boxer,' πετυς, 'fist, boxing,' Lat. pugna, 'fist,' pugil, 'boxer,' perhaps also pugio, 'dagger' (lit. 'fist weapon'), and further pugna, pugnare, etc. The comparison of ßauft with OSlov. pëstl, f., 'fist' is less trustworthy; this is possible only if the assumed Goth. *fâhstl- is further derived from *fâhstl-, pre-Teut. pëstl-; in that case, however, the GR. and L.t. terms cited would have no connection with the word.

Fæxe, plur., 'fooleries, tricks,' Mod. HG. only; of obscure origin.

Fèdilën, vb., 'to fight, fence,' from the equiv. MidHG. vëdilen, OHG. fehtan; a term common to West Teut. for 'to fight, contend,' unknown to Scand. and Goth.; comp. Du. and MidHG. vechten, OFris. flucht-a, AS. fehten, 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 a class into the e class; in that case, we should have to assume Goth. *fehtan, *feht, *fæhtum, *fæhtans, instead of *fæhtan, *fâht, *fâhtan, *fâhtans. This conceivable assumption facilitates the connection with Lat. pugna, pugnare; yet the latter are probably only derivatives of pugna, 'fist;' perhaps the inferred Goth. *fæhtan, 'to fight,' is similarly related to ßauft.

Fèder, f., 'feather, pen, plume, spring, flaw (in jewels),' from the equiv. MidHG. vëder, videre, OHG. fehara, f.; the term common to Teut. for 'feather'; comp. OSax. sehara, AS. fêher, f., 'feather, wing;' E. feather, O. Fr. fêcher, f., Goth. *fêhara, f., akin to the collective noun Gefêr (see Œtich). Goth. *fêhra, from pre-Teut. pêtêra, 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,' pâtara, n., 'wing,' patard, adj., 'flying,' pataptara, 'having a hundred wings or feathers,' Gr. πτωμα, 'to fly,' πτερόν (for *pêteron), 'wing,' πτêlos (for *pêtelos), 'feather;' it is less certain whether Lat. penna, 'feather' (for *petna), is allied. See Òtich. — Fèderfeïsen, n., lit. 'picking off the feather from a person's dress' as a mark of servile flattery; found even in MidHG.—Fèderspiel, n., 'lure,' from MidHG. vëdersyal, n., 'a bird trained for hawking, falcon, sparrow-hawk, hawk.'

Fec, Fêit, f., 'fairy,' from the equiv. MidHG. fêter, fêit, f.; borrowed from an OFr. dialect (Burgund.), fête, ModFr. fête (Ital. and Romance, fata, lit. 'goddess of destiny,' from Lat. fata), whence also E. fay and fairy.

Fægefèuer, n., 'purgatory,' from Mid HG. vëgefur, n., 'purgatory,' from Mid HG. vëgen, 'to purify'; formed on the model of MidLat. purgatorium.

Fègen, vb., 'to sweep, scour, winnow (corn), purge,' from MidHG. vëgen (OHG. *fegân), 'to purify, adorn, sweep, scour,' Du. vegen. Goth. *fîgô is connected with Goth. fûrgs, 'suitable,' AS. feger, E. fair, OHG. and OSax. fûgar; from the root feh, fah, fag, fag in fag; O. Fr. fêgier, 'to cleanse,' probably belongs to the same root (the Goth. form being fêgian); Aryan root, pêk, pêk?.

Fèbue, f., 'feud,' from MidHG. véheðe, véde. OHG. fêhida, 'hate, enmity, quarrel, feud;' corresponds to AS. fêthl, f., 'enmity, revenge, feud;' Goth *fîthpa, 'enmity,' is probably an abstract noun from the Goth. adj. *fîths, 'hostile,' which appears in AS. as fah, fag, 'exiled, outlawed, proscribed' (AS. gefa, n., 'enemy,' E. foe; comp. OHG. gîth, MidHG. gëvích, 'hostile, malignant'). A pre-Teut. root, fag, 'to injure, cheat' (comp. also Goth. fah, 'imposition, deception, bifaðhun, 'to deceive, overreach'), is indicated by the Lith. comp. Lith. piktas, 'angry,' pikt, 'to get angry,' pëkti, 'to curse,' pëktas, 'stupid' (akin to Pruss. po-pëktë, 'he cheats'). Respecting the interchange of meaning between 'to injure' and 'to deceive,' see triëna. Hence E. foe is lit. 'one who injures,' OHG. fêhida, lit. 'hurt, injure.'

Fèhelen, vb., 'to miss, want, err,' from MidHG. vëhelen, vëlen, 'to fail, mistake, cheat, be wanting, miss;' borrowed in the MidHG. period (about 1200 A.D.) from Fr. faltir, '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.), fala. — Fèhume, f., 'criminal tribunal' (in West-
phalia formerly), from MidHG. veime, f., condemnation, punishment, secret tribunal.' Goth. *veima, f., would, on the analogy of víóspes, Goth. fáiehr, favour the connection with the root wi in Gr. víów, 'to atone for,' derived from ki, 'to punish, avenge'; Gr. ὀιέων, as a derivative of the same root, may have been formed with a different suffix from that which appears in veime. In spite of the late formation of the word, its origin is difficult to discover and uncertain. Its connection with Du. veem, 'gild, association,' is also disputed. Others again refer it to OSax. a-féhian, 'to condemn' (see féige). It is quite impossible to connect it with an older LG. form, géhme, 'oak-mast,' which, with Bav. déhme, deehd, 'oak-mast,' belongs to a different stem.

Feic, f., 'holiday, festival, celebration,' from MidHG. vitre, f., OHG. fttra, fttra, f., 'festival, holiday'; borrowed from Mid Lat. fēra (formed from Lat. feriae), with the lat e strengthened, as sist, spīte, gēhme, gén; the cause of the rr in OHG. fttra is the i of fēra. Feiertag, m., 'holiday, festival,' from MidHG. vitre, vitreae, OHG. *vitrae — feicern, 'to celebrate,' from MidHG. viren, OHG. ftrön, ftrön, 'to celebrate, keep a festival,' formed from Lat. fēriāri. The borrowed word is found in the Teut. languages of Middle Europe (Du. viertag, Ófris, fröro), but is wanting in E. and Scand. The Romance languages preserve Lat. feriae in the sense of 'fair'; comp. Ital. fiera, Fr. foire (hence E. fair). Comp. Regia and świetlifti.—ModHG. Ferien (since the 16th cent.), 'vacation, holidays,' has been derived anew from Lat. feriae.

féige, adj., 'cowardly, dauntless,' from MidHG. véige, OHG. féig, adj., 'doomed to death, accursed, unhappy,' the so-called 'tāid, cowardly' (in the ModHG. sense féig is wanting in the UpG. dialects); comp. OSax. fégi, 'doomed to death,' Hess. fégi, Du. vēe, vēe, 'on the point of death,' AS. fēge, Scotch fēy, OIr. féig, 'doomed to death, on the point of death.' In the sense of 'fated to die,' the adj. is primit. Teut. (Goth. *féijas). It has also been compared with Sans. pāśvēs, 'ripe,' so that the Teut. cognates would represent pēkī, pēki (with an inserted vowel); comp. cēl. Far more improbable is the assumption that it is connected with Goth. fēhus, OHG. féih, AS. fēh, '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 gēhme, some with Lith. pataus, 'stupid, silly,' others, again, with an OSax. fēhian, 'to condemn.' See gēhme.

Féige, f., 'fig,' from the equiv. MidHG. vīge, OHG. figa, f., 'fig'; comp. OSax. figa, Du. vij; derived, like other South Europ. names of trees and fruits, from Rom. Lat. (fīce, f.), or more strictly from North Ital. and Provenç. fīga, whence also Fr. figue. The AS. figrebēw is connected directly with the Lat., the later E. form fig-tree being based upon Fr. figue. Comp. Piurī, Pzulh, ÓIr, ÓIr, varieties of fruit, which were borrowed in the OHG. period, or even earlier, from the Lat. Goth. smakkza, 'fig,' corresponding to OSlov. smokk, was obtained from a different source. See Dūfrēige.

Feignwarze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) vieuwarzen, n., vieuverse, f., 'venereal ulcer,' for which is found, mostly in the same sense, MidHG. vīce, m., from Lat. fīce, whence also the equiv. AS. fīce; comp. Ital. fica, 'fig, venereal ulcer.'

fell, adj., 'for sale, venal,' from MidHG. venile, veil, OHG. feil, with the curious variant fāli, adj., 'purchaseable'; akin to the equiv. OIr. fāir, with an abnormal vowel. Teut. fāel- has according to OHG. fāli, OIr. fāer, an inserted vowel in the accentuated syllable (comp. fige); hence it corresponds to Aryan pāli- and is connected with Gr. ἀπόλειας, 'to sell,' and more remotely with the OInd. root pān- for pān- 'to purchase, buy, exchange.'

feifden, with sch after l for s, 'to haggle, bargain,' from MidHG. veilschen, OHG. *feilden, 'to bargain for something.'

Fēle, f., 'file,' from the equiv. MidHG. vile, OHG. fīla, fīhalu (not fīhala), f.; corresponds to AS. fēl (dial. variant *fēl), f., E. file, Du. vij, 'file.' The OIr. term is bēl, f., 'file,' with an abnormal initial sound. Goth *fēhalu or *fēhalu must be assumed. The form with initial f from Aryan p points to the widely diffused root pīk̂, 'to scratch,' akin to Lat. pingō, pictor. OSlov. pīsati, 'to write.' Yet OIr. bēl, from *fēl, points to Teut. bīnch, equiv. to pre-Teut. Ḗk, tenk, in ModHG. Dāče; for the interchange of Ḗ and p comp. bīk̂ (fēk̂); bēl, bēme (also OHG. bēn, fīna compared with LG. dīme, 'heap of corn.'

Feim, m., 'foam,' from the equiv. Mid
Fei

HG. veim, OHG. feim, m.; comp. the corresponding AS. ēf, E. foam, which are primit. allied to the equiv. Sans. phēna, OSlov. féna. ModHG. abstr. from an earlier affirment, 'to skim' (comp. rafēn, from Fr. rafiner, 'to refine').

fein, adj., 'fine, elegant, cunning,' from ModHG. vin, fin, adj., 'fine, beautiful'; OHG. *fin may be inferred from the adv. finallh, which is first recorded in a gloss of the 10th cent.; comp. Du. fijn, 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. finitum.

Feind, m., 'enemy, foe, fiend,' from ModHG. vint, vient, viant, OHG. fiunt, m., 'enemy'; the common Teut. noun for 'enemy'; comp. OSax. fiund, AS. feond, E. fiend, OEC. fjande, Goth. fjandis. In contrast to Lat. hostis, discussed under ōsaf, the Tent. designates his enemy according to the disposition of the latter; *fiunt (pres. part. of the Sans. root φι, φιθ, 'to scorn, hate') is lit. 'the hater'; comp. OHG. fīen, AS. fōgan, Goth. fjan, 'to hate,' akin to Goth. faijan, 'to blame.' Fīhet is perhaps allied to it; for the transformation of the pres. part. into a subst. comp. also fīrent, fībant, and ēlant.

feiff, adj., 'fat, in good condition,' from MidHG. vei tst, veitst, OHG. feizit, adj., 'fat, greasy'; properly a partitive with ge- of a Goth. verb *feitjan, 'to fatten,' OHG. feizzen, which is from the nominal stem feldas, 'fat,' OEC. feitr, MidHG. veiç. With the assumed Goth. *feittsb are connected AS. feld, feitt, and E. fat (comp. fett). Goth. *fēitsa, from pre-Teut. paito, has no unquestionable cognates in the allied languages; it can scarcely be connected with OSlov. pitēti, '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 πιθ, 'to swell, flow forth'; comp. πιθανός, 'a spring,' πιθοδώρ, 'to gush forth.'

Felfer, m., 'white willow,' from Mid HG. vélver, older vélviere, m., from vélve, f., 'willow;' OHG. félva, félva, f., 'willow tree.' Probably ÖSset. fēver, 'elder,' is primit. allied to it.

Fell, n., 'field, space, square (chessboard), panel,' from MidHG. vēl (gen. -es), OHG. feld, n., 'field, soil, surface, plain'; a word common to West Tent. pointing to Goth. *fīlp, n.; OSax. and AS. feld

(1p in both dialects are regularly changed into id), E. field, Du. veld. It is still questionable whether OEC. fjall, 'mountain,' is identical with it, since the former is more probably connected with ModHG. fët. On the other hand, the following are certainly allied:—OEC. feld, f., 'pasture,' AS. folde, f., OSax. folda, 'earth, country, ground' (pointing to Goth *felds). Finn. pelo is derived from Tent. félbo, which, with OEC. folda, is based upon the Aryan root pith (Sans. pṛth), 'to be broad, flat,' comp. Sans. pṛthik, 'earth,' as well phātā.

Felfe, f., 'felly (of a wheel),' from Mid HG. vélge, OHG. felga, f., 'rim of a wheel, tyre,' OHG. also 'harrow, roller for breaking clods'; comp. Du. raailge, felloe.

AS. félg, E. felly (rim, fellow). It is OHG. felga, 'roller, harrow,' to be connected with AS. *felge (MidE. felge, 'fallow land'), E. fallow, and its e to be regarded therefore as formed by mutation? ModHG. 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. félga and AS. felga, felloe, there is no connecting link.

Fell, n., 'hide, skin, fur,' from MidHG. vēll(f), OHG. fel(l), 'human skin, hide'; comp. Goth. fill, n., in pūte-fell, 'leprosy, fawrel-fell, 'foreskin'; OEC. fjall, 'skin, hide,' in compounds, AS. fell, 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. pello- or pelno-; comp. Lat. pelis, Gr. ρέλα, 'hide, leather,' ἀρελός, n., 'skinless unhealed wound,' ἐποιεῖσθαι, '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 πιθ, 'to swell, flow forth'; comp. πιθανός, 'a spring,' πιθοδώρ, 'to gush forth.'

Felles, n., from the equiv. MidHG. vel(s), 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. Mid HG. vèls, m., OHG. felis, m., felisa, f. (from which Fr. falaise, 'cliff' is borrowed) akin to OSax. felis, m., probably also to OEC. fjall, 'mountain'; the latter would be *fīla- in Goth., the former *félia- in Du. and E. the word is wanting. OIr.
aid (from *palēk), 'rock,' OSlov. planina, 'mountain,' Sans. parata, 'rock, mountain,' may be primit. allied. Connected also with Old. pār, 'fastness, citadel,' to which Gr. πάρα has been referred or with Sans. pātāna (for pāthāna, 'stone').

fenchel, m. (Snab. and Alem. fenflet), from the equiv. Mid. fenchel, vēnchel, OHG. feinhal, fenikel, m., 'fennel'; comp. AS. fēnul, E. fennel; formed from Lat. (feniculum, feniculum), feneculum; from the same source the Romance cognates Fr. fenouil, It. finocchio, 'fennel,' are derived.

fenster, n., 'window,' from the equiv. Mid. fenster, OHG. fenstare, n.; comp. Du. venster, n. Based, with a curious change of gender, on Lat. fenestra, from which, however, the fenster of the Mid. Europ. Teutons could only be produced by shifting the accent back according to the Teut. custom (comp. fict) and by syncopating 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. augnadaure, 'eye-gate,' AS. ēspāret, eye-hole, Ols. vindania (whence Mid. windloge, E. window). By the introduction of the Southern term (comp. also Ori. venstar, W. fenster) the idea was probably reconstructed. This word was borrowed at the same period as other words—Stad, Maer—relating to the building of houses.

fereca, m., 'ferryman,' from Mid. fereca, *fereca, vere, OHG. *ferja, fero (nom. sing. ferjo, gen. and dat. ferin, accus. ferjen), m., 'mariner, ferryman.' The j is changed into g after r as in Šerec, Ljutere. Goth. *férja, m., 'ferryman,' is wanting. Most closely allied to Šate; also akin to Goth. farjan, 'to navigate,' see root far under fahre.

ferien, see fīrile.

ferkel, m., 'sucking-pig,' from Mid. ferkel, verkel, verhelin, OHG. farhel(n); dim. of Mid. fahre, *farchel, m., 'pig, sucking-pig,' OHG. farha, farch, n.; AS. forh, m., E. farrow; Du. varken, m., '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; *farhas from pre-Teut. porkos, corresponds to Lat. porcus (Gr. πόρκος), Lith. pėras, OSlov. pras, n., OIr. orc. Like Grēs and Schwein, this word too, unknown to Indian, is essentially West Aryan, while štr is a common Aryan word.

fern, adv., 'far, distantly, remotely,' from Mid. vērere, vēron, vēn, OHG. vērran, adv., 'from afar'; the adv. in answer to the question 'where?' is vēre in Mid. and vēro in OHG. The adject. form in Mid. is vēr, 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. fātris, which is also a prep., 'far, away from,' Ols. fjarre, AS. fēor, E. far, OSax. fēr. Besides these words relating to distance in space, O'Teut. has also allied terms for distance in time; Goth. fairnes, 'old, in the preceding year,' OSax. fern, preceding year, 'old,' (see under farnicin); akin also to Ols. form, 'old,' Mid. vorn, 'earlier, formerly;' with a differently graded vowel. To the Teut. stem fer-, for- from pre-Teut. per, pr., are allied Gr. πέρα, 'further;' πέρας, on the other side, Armen. her, 'distant,' Sans. pāva-s, 'more, remote;' projamas, 'remotest, highest,' paras, adv., 'far off, in the distance.' The cognates of Aryan pre- have too great and involved a ramification to be fully explained here. See for.

Sercf, f., 'heel, track, footsteps,' from the equiv. Mid. vōsen, OHG. fersana, f.; corresponds to Goth. fairsana (for *fairsna), f., AS. fyrn, f. (pointing to Goth. *fairsni-); E. obsolete, the term 'heel (AS. hēla) being used, in Scand. hēld; Du. vorse, OSax. fersana. Common, like ūf, and numerous other terms relating to the body (Sert, gift, Gār, Nāt, &c.), to Teut. and the allied languages, and hence derived from the O'Aryan vocabulary; comp. fersnō-, nē, from pre-Teut. persnā, nē, with Sans. pārās-s, f. (like AS. fyrn in the formation of its stem), Zend pāsāna, m., Gr. πέρας, f., 'heel, ham,' Lat. perna, 'leg (of mutton, &c.), ham,' pernit, 'quick, speedy' (for *persnā, *persnē).

fērtig, adj., 'ready, complete, dexterous,' from Mid. vertic, vertic (from varis, 'journey'), adj., 'able to walk, walking, in motion, ready, fit,' OHG. furtig; Du. vaardig, 'ready.' The adj., like bret and rūht, probably meant orig. 'equipped for a military expedition.'
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<td><em>Fessel</em> (1), <em>fetter, chain, shackle,</em> from MidHG. <em>fesel</em>, OHG. <em>fesel</em>, m., &quot;band for fastening and holding the sword,&quot; then also &quot;band, fetter&quot;; AS. <em>fetel</em>, &quot;sword-belt;&quot; OE. <em>fetel</em>, m., &quot;band, bandage, sword-belt;&quot; akin to root <em>fæt</em> (see <em>fæt, fætn</em>), &quot;to hold.&quot; The ModHG. has retained its general sense by taking the place of another OTeut. word for &quot;fetter;&quot; MidHG. <em>fætser</em>, L. &quot;fetter, shackle for the foot;&quot; OHG. <em>fɛzɛra</em>, OSax. <em>fɛt</em>, AS. <em>fɛt</em>, OE. <em>fæt</em>, (plur.). MidHG. <em>fætel</em>, f., &quot;shackle;&quot; <em>fætel</em> (comp.), although OHG. <em>LG.</em> <em>fætel</em>, neither <em>feitico</em>, fdt, <em>feitico</em>, OSax. <em>feit</em>, AS. <em>feit</em>, E. <em>fetico</em>, (plur.), OE. <em>fæturr</em>. These words, which are usually connected with Lat. <em>pedico</em>, Gr. <em>πέδω</em>, &quot;fetter,&quot; Lat. <em>compes</em>, and hence with the cognates of ModHG. <em>fuŋ</em>, can scarcely be allied to the terms indicating a Goth. <em>fëttis</em>, &quot;sword-belt;&quot; <em>fætis</em>. See <em>fætis</em>.</td>
<td><em>Fetter</em>, n., &quot;fire, ardour, passion,&quot; from the equiv. MidHG. <em>vihr</em>, OHG. and OLG. <em>vihr</em>, old gender <em>fær</em>, n., comp. Du. <em>vuur</em>, AS. <em>fær</em> (from <em>fær</em>), n., E. <em>fire</em>; a word common to West Teut. for &quot;fire&quot;; in Goth. <em>fær</em> (gen. <em>fuwróci</em>), OE. <em>færce</em>, <em>fær</em>, *fire,&quot; but it is doubtful whether they are cognate with HG. <em>fûr</em>; comp. OE. (only in poetry) <em>fâhr</em>, m., and <em>fâre</em>, n., &quot;fire.&quot; The in all the words is a suffix, and <em>fâ</em> (from pre-Teut. <em>pê</em>) the root; comp. Gr. <em>φως</em> and <em>έκοπλα</em> (<em>πυρός</em>), n. (<em>πυράς</em>), &quot;torch&quot;). In Sans. a verbal root <em>pê</em>, &quot;to flame, beam brightly,&quot; is found, whence <em>pâvâ</em>, &quot;fire;&quot; <em>Fibel</em>, f., &quot;primer,&quot; first occurs in early MidHG. (15th cent.), probably a LG. word orig. formed from <em>Bibel</em>; the earlier variant <em>wedel</em> (wêdêl) points to ModGr. pronunciation. Perhaps <em>fibel</em> represents <em>Bivel</em> (comp. *Γιβίλ, <em>Bîter</em>).</td>
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Jiedel, t., from the equiv. MidHG. videl, videle, f., OHG. fidula (as early as Otfried), l., "fiddle, violin"; comp. Du. viedel, AS. fidele, E. fiddle, Oic. fidla. OHG. fidula is based, according to AS. fidele, "fiddle," fidelre, "fiddler," fidelstre, "fiddler," upon an older West Teut. *fidula. The latter form with *f might be deduced from Lat. *fida or fidula (for fidelula?), yet these primary forms are not recorded. There is undeniable connection between the Teut. and the Romance cognates—Ital. viola, Fr. viole, "violin," the origin of which, it is true, is much disputed. Still Čarig found its way from Teut. into Romance.

Fellen, vb., "to flay," from the equiv. MidHG. vilen, OHG. filden; allied to grill. Jila, m., "fetl, blanket; miser; reprimand," from the equiv. MidHG. vize, OHG. fisa, m.; comp. Du. vil, as E. felt, and Dan. flet, "felt" (Goth. *filitis, pre-Tent. *telos, n.). Lat. pilus, pilum, Gr. φίλες, are scarcely allied; it is more probably connected with OSlov. plušti, "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 §184, Reden.

Finden, vb., "to find, discover; deem, consider," from the equiv. MidHG. vinden, OHG. finde, comp. Goth. finian, Oic. finna, AS. findan, E. to find, OSax. fithan, finder, "to find." Tent. fëna, as a str. verbal root from pre-Tent. root *pente; akin to OHG. fendo, m., "pedestrian," AS. fëa, "foot-soldier." OHG. fonder, "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 *fën the equiv. Oldr. root ð (from *pente-1) is most closely connected.

Zinger, m., "finger," from the equiv. MidHG. zinger, OHG. zigor, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. zigra, Oic. zigor, AS. and E. finger. It is uncertain whether the word is derived from fangor, root *fank, and it is questionable whether it comes from the root *fank, pre-Tent. fënk, "to prick, paint." Lat. fingor (see Zitfe); it is most probably primit. allied to find (Aryan pëng). The terms Žant, Žinger, Zitze 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 Damm.

Finf, m., "finch," from the equiv. MidHG. fynke, OHG. fincho, m.; corresponds to Du. vink, AS. fin, E. finch, Swed, fink, Dan. finke, "finch"; Goth. *finki, *finjan, are wanting. There is a striking similarity of sound in the Rom. words for "finch."—Ital. pinzio, Fr. pinson, 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.

Finn (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 Fin). Hence AS. finn must be assumed as primit. cognate with Lat. pinna. Is it, like pena, based upon *pena (OLat.)? If it were based upon *pen, "fin," it might perhaps be regarded as cognate with piece, Goth. fiska- (fis-ka), "fish."

Finn (2), f., "tumour, scrofula," from MidHG. finne, pfene, "pimple, foul rancid smell;" comp. Du. vin, "pimple." The relation of the initial sounds is not clear—MidHG. pfene points to Goth. pin, Du. vin to f initially; perhaps the double form is due to confusion with Fin (1); p may be the correct initial sound.

Finster, adj., "dark, gloomy, morose, sullen," from the equiv. MidHG. viister, OHG. finstor, 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 Bürger) hamper the discovery of the type. In OHG. there exists besides finster an OHG. dinster, MidHG. duster, whose initial d must have been substituted for an earlier (OSax., Goth.) p; to these OSax. thimm, "dark," corresponds. The interchange of p and f, judging from the parallel forms under Itite and Zate, cannot be denied. In that case the root would be hem (see Dümmerung). But OSax. thiestri, AS. pistre, "gloomy," have no connection with it.
**Fint, m.,** 'fart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. visch, OHG. *fick,* m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *fisika,* OIr. *leic,* AS. *fisc,* E. *fish,* Du. *visch,* OSl. *fisce.* Tent. *fisk*-*s,* from pre-Teut. *peisko-* corresponds to Lat. piscis and OIr. *sece* (with the normal loss of *p* from prehistoric *peiska*). The word belongs to the three most western groups of the Aryan division, which have also the word *Mek* in common; in East Aryan *mutsa*.* 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.

**Fift, m.,** 'fart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *vis*; akin to the equiv. Du. *veest,* AS. *fist.* A common Aryan root *pæz* appears in Lat. *pêlo* for *pêzo,* as well as in Gr. *pêsa,* from *pêsdo,* Lith. *bezê* (bezêt). Hence Tent. *fist-* is to be explained by Aryan *pæzd-*.

From the verbal noun *fist* a verbal root *fis* is possible, 'pedere,' was inferred in very early times. Comp. OIr. *fisa*.

**Fisli, f.,** 'fisula, reed, falsetto,' from Mid HG. *fistl,* 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 Mod HG.

**Fistik, m.,** from the equiv. Mid HG. *vittlich,* vêtach, m., n., vîtchle, f., m., 'wing, pinion,' OHG. *fettah,* older *fîskah,* m.; in meaning a collective of *fetter,* comp. OSl. *fîthern,* OHG. *fetterah,* Mid HG. *fîtrach,* 'wing'; the formation of OHG. *fîskah* is not clear; was the Goth. form *fiskah.* The dentals are obscure, yet the word is undoubtedly related to *fetter.*

**Fîzze, f.,** 'knot of yarn, skein, wrinkle,' from Mid HG. *vizze,* OHG. *fix,* f., 'a number of reeled threads tied together, skein, yarn;' akin to OIr. *fet,* 'clothes,' Mid HG. *waçzen,* 'to dress,' root *fat,* *fet,* 'to spin?' 'to weave?.' Yet it is more closely connected with OSl. *fîtea,* AS. *fitt,* 'chapters, divisions in poems.'

**Fix, adj.,** 'quick, smart,' first occurs in Mod HG.; Lat. *fixus* and its Romance derivatives are not used in this sense; whether borrowed from it or not is doubtful.

**Flag, adj.,** 'flat, shallow, superficial,' from Mid HG. *vlach,* OHG. *flag(*h)*, adj., 'flat, smooth;' comp. Du. *vlak,* 'even.' Akin to the graded forms AS. *flecc,* E. *flock,* *fluke* ('flounder'), North E. *flock-footed,* 'flat-footed.' This suggests Lat. *plaxa,* 'district,' or more probably, on account of its...
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**Flag**, 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 Serb., Beot., Zalm (2), Esrict, &c.), the silence of the AS. records—no term *flagge* is found—may be accepted as a proof that *flage* is not native to England.

### Flachen

vt., to flack, flacken; from MidHG. *flachen*, to 'shake,' OHG. (once) *flacheron* (for *flaggaron*), 'to fly, flutter about,' akin to AS. *flaccor*, 'flying, fluttering,' MidE. *flakken*, 'to flutter, flutter about,' MidDu. *flacken*, Scand. *flaka*, vb., 'to flutter,' as well as the equiv. *flocka*. Comp. the cognate stems AS. *flakan*, MidE. *flock*, to *flatter*, Du. *flakken*, 'to glimmer, gleam'; this class, on account of the numerous words it comprised at an early period, cannot be derived from Lat. *flaggarum,* nor even be connected with *flagum*, to which OHG. *flaggarum*, *flakron*, 'to flutter,' and *flakzen*, MidHG. *flaken*, 'to flutter, gleam,' may be simply compared.

### Flachen

m., 'flat cake, cow dung,' from MidHG. *vlassen*, m., 'bread, thin cake,' OHG. *flado*, 'offering-cake'; corresponds to Du. *vlaad*, f., 'pancake,' MidE. *flape* (Goth. *flapa*). Pre-Teut. *platon- or plathan- would have to be assumed, perhaps with the primit. sense, 'surface, flat thing.' Comp. Gr. *φλάς*, 'bread'; Gr. *φλάκων* (π αργαν) *cake-mould*; Sans. *prthak*, 'bread' (akin to Sans. *prthik*, 'earth, under *fdt*), MidLat. *flada*, *flat*, Lith. *platas*, 'bread.' Allied to the graded forms *pludh*, Lat. *Pludus*, Plantus, lit. 'flat-footed,' *semipludus*, 'slipper,' MidHG. *vluoden*, *floweren*, *fletter*, lit. 'flat fish.' Remoter cognates of the whole class are OIc. *flar*, OHG. *flag*, 'level, flat.' From *flaten*, which is probably West Teut. only, are derived the early MidLat. *flato*, Ital. *fiadone*, honeycomb, Fr. *flam*, 'flat cake, custard' (whence E. *fleam*, 'a kind of custard'). Comp. for its meaning MidHG. *brittine*, m., 'a sort of biscuit,' akin to frukt.

### Flagen

f., 'flag, ensign, standard,' borrowed, like most words with *gg* (see 2eg,

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meaning, OSlav. *plasku*, 'flat'; Lat. *planus* scarcely represents *flagnum* (see *flut*); related to Gr. *φλάς*, 'flat'; Lat. *placa*, 'cake,' Del E. *flat*, OIc. *flotar*, OHG. *flag*, 'flat, level,' have nothing to do with *flag.* A MidG. and LG. parallel form of *flag* is mentioned under Blackfield.

*flats*, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vloks*, OHG. *flach*, m.; comp. Du. *vlaak*, AS. *flace*, n., E. *flax*; a common West Teut. term, unknown to Scand. and Goth. Usually referred to the root *flax* (or *flax*) in *flat*; s (Goth. *flaksu*) is probably a suffix.

*fladern*, vb., 'to flack, flacker,' from MidHG. *flackern*, 'to flicker,' OHG. (once) *flagegeron* (for *flaggaron*), 'to fly, flutter about,' akin to AS. *flacor*, 'flying, fluttering,' MidE. *flakern*, 'to fly, flutter about,' MidDu. *fackern*, Scand. *fleker*, vb., 'to flutter,' as well as the equiv. *flekt*. Comp. the cognate stems AS. *flakan*, MidE. *flock*, to *flatter*, Du. *flakken*, 'to glimmer, gleam'; this class, on account of the numerous words it comprised at an early period, cannot be derived from Lat. *flaggarum,* nor even be connected with *flagum*, to which OHG. *flaggarum*, *flakron*, 'to flutter,' and *flaxzen*, MidHG. *flaken*, 'to flutter, gleam,' may be simply compared.

*fladen*, m., 'flat cake, cow dung,' from MidHG. *vlassen*, m., 'bread, thin cake,' OHG. *flado*, 'offering-cake'; corresponds to Du. *vlaad*, f., 'pancake,' MidE. *flape* (Goth. *flapa*). Pre-Teut. *platon- or plathan- would have to be assumed, perhaps with the primit. sense, 'surface, flat thing.' Comp. Gr. *φλάς*, 'bread'; Gr. *φλάκων* (π αργαν) *cake-mould*; Sans. *prthak*, 'bread' (akin to Sans. *prthik*, 'earth, under *fdt*), MidLat. *flada*, *flat*, Lith. *platas*, 'bread.' Allied to the graded forms *pludh*, Lat. *Pludus*, Plantus, lit. 'flat-footed,' *semipludus*, 'slipper,' MidHG. *vluoden*, *floweren*, *fletter*, lit. 'flat fish.' Remoter cognates of the whole class are OIc. *flar*, OHG. *flag*, 'level, flat.' From *flaten*, which is probably West Teut. only, are derived the early MidLat. *flato*, Ital. *fiadone*, honeycomb, Fr. *flam*, 'flat cake, custard' (whence E. *fleam*, 'a kind of custard'). Comp. for its meaning MidHG. *brittine*, m., 'a sort of biscuit,' akin to frukt.

*flage*, f., 'flag, ensign, standard,' borrowed, like most words with *gg* (see 2eg,
in Fr. flou, OFr. flau, floi; the latter is of Teut. origin (see lat.), so that ModHG. flau is finally derived from a pre-Teut. hļewar. Comp. ūflau.

*illaun, m. (Up.G. *illaun also), 'down,' from MidHG. pilāma, f., OHG. *plītāma, 'down,' from Lat. *plāma, whence also AS. *pleunefere. As the shifting of the initial sound proves, however, the word must have been borrowed in the earlier OHG. period; comp. the OHG. word (also derived from the Lat.) clām, 'feather' (OW. *pluma, 'pilow'). Sound, and E. have for *illaun an apparently genuine Teut. word (see ∗lōm. 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 ∗ledes), which was valuable to the Southerners, and so the Lat. plāma may have been introduced into Teut. at an early period. The initial f. of the ModHG. form for *yll may be due to the connection with ūflau.

*illaus, m., orig. 'a tuft of wool,' then 'a woolen coat, pilot cloth,' from MidHG. vīlās, 'fleece, sheepskin,' a variant of Mid HG. vīles. See *illeus.

*illaus, f., 'trick, pretense,' simply Mod HG.; MidHG. *vīlēss does not occur; it is probably connected with OHG. gijōs, m., 'whispering;' gijōsta, f., 'deception,' fλέσκι, 'lie,' fλέσκι, 'let.'

*illef, f., 'sinew, tendon,' only Mod HG., from Lat. flesus.

*illeft, f., 'plait, braid (of hair), wattle, lichen,' from late MidHG. vīkēs, f., 'plait, lock of hair,' allied to the following word.

*illefen, vb., 'to plait, braid, wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. vīkōn, OHG. *vīchōn; a corresponding Goth. *fīhtjan, akin to flāhta, f., 'lock of hair,' is wanting; OIC. *fījēs for *fīhtjan. Teut. root *flēht, from pre-Teut. *plekt; the f. as also in Lat. plecto compared with *plicare, was orig. only a formative element of the present tense, for according to Gr. πλέκω, πλέκω, πλέκω, the Aryan root must have been *plek; comp. Sans. *prapna, 'braid, basket.' *falten (root *falt) and *fleten (root *fleht) are entirely unrelated.

*flech, *flichen, m., n., with many senses which are historically the same; 'spot, stain, patch,' from MidHG. vīkē, vīkē, m., 'piece of stuff, patch, rag, piece of land, place, spot, differently coloured spot, stain, blemish,' OHG. *flech, *flesch; Du. *vlek, f., 'spot of dirt,' *vlek, n., 'village'; Goth. *flikka- or *flikkan- (or rather *flik-) is wanting; comp. OIC. flekki (gen. plur. flekkja), m., 'a fleck, spot, stain, as well as flik, f., 'rag, piece of stuff. Its connection with Scand. flikke, AS. flece, E. flich, is dubious. See *flikken.

*feldermans, f., 'bat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *fledermāss, OHG. *fledarnāss, f.; corresponds to Du. veldermans; E. 'fluttermouse 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. *kreape, *kreermōs; the E. term bat, MidE. bacte, Dan. *fletbakte (often, 'evening'), is unique. *Fledermāss, lit. 'fluttering mouse,' from OHG. *flegelān, MidHG. *fledern, 'to flutter.'

*feledrisch, m., first occurs in early ModHG. with a reference to *fledern, 'to flutter.' In ModHG. once *vederweis, Du. *vederweisch; prop. 'a goosewing for dusting;' or rather *Fledrisch, 'whisk for fanning away.'

*felege, m. (Suab. *felege), 'flail, churl,' from MidHG. *velegel, OHG. *velgēl, m., 'flail;' comp. Du. *velegel, E. *fleel; probably from MidLat. *flugellum, 'quorlementum tertur' (whence also Fr. fletus, 'flail'). On account of its meaning it cannot be connected with the Teut. root *flet, 'to flay' (OIC. *flet, 'to flay'). Yet it may be primit. allied to Lith. *plaki, *plaktis, 'to strike,' Lat. plango, Gr. *πληγύσεως, 'to strike.'

*flichen, vb., 'to implore, supplicate,' from MidHG. *vilchen, OHG. *fleken, flikon, 'to implore;' OHG. also 'to fondle, flatter;' initial f. for earlier bl as in *flichen (Goth. *pllightan); comp. Goth. glaihtan (as a genuine diphthong), 'to fondle, embrace, console, exhort in a friendly way;' akin to Goth. qałhtan, f. 'comfort, warning.' Also allied to OIC. *fletar, 'false, cunning;' AS. *flik, 'wily, cunning;' both pointing to Goth. *fλέκτον. The primary meaning of the root *flekn was perhaps 'important, insinuating speech.'

*felesch, n., 'flesh, meat, pulp (of fruit),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vleesch, OHG. *flesch, n.; it has the same meaning in West Teut. and Scand. Strange to say, a Goth. *fuscus, *fleschis, n. (or *bl- comp. *flichen), is not recorded, the term used being *leik or *himis, n. Comp. Du. *vlesch, Scand. *fles, n., E. flesh; OIC. flesk is used only of pork, and more especially of ham and bacon, while *kýt 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. flitke, AS. flæce, E. flitch (dial. flack), as well as AS. (Kant.) flæc for flæce, 'ment.' Russ. pofli, Lith. pilcis, 'flitch,' cannot on account of their vowel-sounds, be cognates. The k of the OTeut. word is probably a suffix; comp. Du. vlæzing, 'plump?,' -euq-
gesliefst, 'incarnate,' simply ModHG. formed like the Lat. incarnatus, 'embodied.'

Sleif, m., 'industry, application, diligence,' from MidHG. vliz, OHG. fliz, m., 'diligence, zeal, care,' OHG. also 'contest, from OHG. flizzan, MidHG. vlizen, 'to be zealous, apply oneself,' ModHG. keftién, partic. in-, gräljén. Comp. Du. vlëjt, 'diligence,' AS. fléian, 'to emulate, quarrel, contend,' E. to flit. On the evolution of meaning see Skæg. 'To emulate' seems to have been the lit. meaning of the merely West Teut. root flit (Goth. fl- or bl-1—see fliten). No further references have been discovered.

flitten, vb., 'to weep ruefully, grin,' from MidHG. *vlitten; akin to OHG. flannén, 'to make a wry face,' from pre-Tent. *flaznan?. Root flas, from pre-Tent. plas, in Lat. plôrare, 'to weep.'

flefschen, vb., 'to beat flat, grin,' from MidHG. vlizen, 'to show one's teeth;' remoter history obscure.

fliden, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vlichen, 'to put on a patch, mend;' akin to flük.

Flieder, m., 'elder,' simply ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. vléer, 'elder.' Earlier forms are not recorded; the word did not originate in either Scand. E., or HG.

Fliage, f., 'fly, fluke (of an anchor),' from the equiv. MidHG. fleige, OHG. flüge, f.; comp. Du. vlieg, AS. fleg, equiv. to E. fly, which is based upon AS. flüge, OHG. flüga, MidHG. fliuje, 'fly'; hence a mutated form (Goth. *flingij), besides an unmutated Goth. *flugual; in Old with a different gradation fluga, f., 'fly, moth;' akin to fliagen (Goth. *flüssan). For an older verb for 'fly' see under Vaflè.

fligen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vliegen, OHG. flügan, 'to fly'; comp. Du. vliegen, AS. flegen (3rd sing. flegh), E. to fly, OLC. flüga; the common Tent. term for 'to fly'; Goth. *flüssan may be inferred from the factitive fláugjan, 'to keep on flying.' Fliegen is in no wise connected with fliagen, as is proved by the initial sound of the root in Goth. pliuhan, 'to flee,' compared with usflavjan; see flégt, Recht. Teut. root flüug, from pre-Tent. plenug, plugh; akin to Lat. pluma for pláuma. For an older root extending beyond Teut. see under Slegt.

fliehen, vb., 'to flee,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliehen, OHG. flöhan; corresponds to OSax. flienan, AS. fleºn (from fleðan), E. to fleór, OIC. flója; the f before l is a common substitution for an older initial l in flezen (Goth. pliuhan), flat (from Goth. plágus); comp. Goth. pulahan, 'to flee.' This older form was retained only in Goth.; Scand. has f (flija), like the West Teut. verbs. Hence the Teut. root is pluh, and by a grammatical change pluq, pre-Tent. root pluk, fluk. Fliegen is primit. allied, since it is based upon the root plugh. In the earliest Old. and in West Teut. the forms of both the verbs must undoubtedly have been confused; thus Old. fluq and AS. flugen in the earliest period may mean 'they fled' and 'they flew.' See Slegt.

Fliék, Fliék, n., 'fleece,' from the equiv. MidHG. vlies, n.; comp. Du. vlies, AS. fleés, n., E. fleece; also a mutated form AS. fliž, fliôs, MidHG. vlius, earlier Mod HG. fleiss, flüss. A second parallel form is represented by ModHG. fleus. In East Teut. these cognates are wanting; whether Goth. *fl- or *pliusis, n. (comp. fliagen), is to be assumed we cannot say, since satisfactory references to non-Tent. forms have not yet been produced. To explain Fliék from Lat. vellus is futile, since the latter is more probably primit. allied to Wetl, and to regard Fliék as borrowed from vellus is impossible; flekten, flást, &c., are also totally unconnected with the word.

flieken, vb., 'to flow, stream,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliegen, OIC. fleiczan, str. vb.; corresponds to OSax. fleitan, Du. vlieten, AS. fleitan, E. to fleet, OLC. fjota, Goth. *flítan, 'to flow.' The Teut. root flüt, flat, from pre-Tent. plenug-plud, corresponds to Lett. plužt, 'to float,' pludi, 'inundation,' Lith. pléšti, 'to take to swimming,' plédikus, 'floating wood.' Several Teut. terms for 'ships' point to the latter sense, which, of course, is earlier than the ModHG. 'flowing;' though in OHC. Mid HG. and ModHG., fleken signifies 'to be driven by flowing water, to swim.' See Fliék, Fliete (flit, Goth. fliðus, is not a cognate). Instead of the root plud, other
Aryan languages have an allied shorter root *plu*; comp. Gr. πλοῦ, 'to navigate, swim,' Sans. plu, pru, 'to swim,' Lat. pluere, 'to rain' (*flēnā* in a restricted sense).

**Fliči*, f., *flēam, lancet,* from the equiv. MidHG. *vliči, vilidn*, OHG. *flītum*; further derived from Gr. and MidLat. *phlebotomisma*, 'lancet, an instrument for opening veins,' whence also the equiv. cognates AS. *flīme*, Fr. *flammé*, E. *flam*;

**flīmnrn*, vb., 'to glisten, sparkle, scintillate,' like the older ModHG. *flīmnr*, a ModHG. derivative, by gradation, of *flīman*.

**flīnt**, adj., 'brisk, nimble, lively;' simply ModHG. from LG. and Du. *flīnt*, 'brisk, agile, nimble;' akin to earlier ModHG. *flīnfn*, 'to glitter, shine;' comp. Gr. ἀπός, 'glimmering, quick.'


**flītcr*, m., 'spangle, tinsel,' simply ModHG.; orig. 'a small thin coin;' akin to MidHG. *gvaltcr*, 'secret laughter, tittering,' *vličr*, vb., 'to whisper, titter,' OHG. *flītarczen*, 'to coax in a flattering manner;' MidE. *flītcr*, 'to flutter,' E. *flittermouse.* The root idea is 'unsteady motion,' upon which ModHG. *flītcr* is based. With the meaning of OHG. *flītarczen*, 'to flutter, fondle,' as well as ModHG. *flītcr*, 'to whisper, titter,' is connected *flītarc*; f., which first occurs in early ModHG. The following foreign terms are interesting:—Scand. *hjūndtseman* pr. lit. 'a month of the nuptial night;' Dan. *vvedere*, 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.

**flītbogcrn*, m., 'crossbow,' first occurs in early ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. *flīteboorg*, 'crossbow;' from Du. *flīte*, 'javelin'; hence Fr. *flēche*, 'arrow;' and its Romance cognates are probably derived.

**flōc*, f., 'flak, flock (of wool), flue,' from MidHG. *vloč*, m., 'flake, snowflake;' OHG. *flocch*; comp. Du. *vloč*, Dan. *fločke*, Swed. *flokk*, E. (not in AS.) *wool,* but OIE. *flōk*, 'flock (of hair, wool, &c.).' The supposition that the word was borrowed from Lat. *flōcus* 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. *flāmm*).

Besides many possible roots exist within the Teut. group, either in *flēgen* (Teut. root *flugh,* from pre-Teut. *plugh* or in AS. *flāc*), 'flying' (see *flēten*); on account of *Ol.* *flēc,* the latter is to be preferred. E. *flock,* 'herd,' is beside the mark; like OIE. *flōkr*,' herd, flock,' and AS. *fleoc,* it almost certainly belongs to *flēgen,* and probably signified orig. 'a swarm of flying creatures' (*fētta, 'covey,' on the other hand, meant prop. *any kind of herd*).

**flōc*, m., 'flea,' from MidHG. *vloč*, m., f.; OHG. *flōh*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. *fleu*; AS. *flech*; E. *flew*, *OIE. *flos*.* It probably means 'fugitive,' and is akin to *frēken,* hence a Goth. *flāchus,* not *flōhns,* is to be assumed. But even if *flōhns* is the Goth. form, it cannot be connected with either Gr. *φόλαχ* or Lat. *pulex,* since neither vowels nor consonants are in accord. *Fīgen* too is unrelatable, since the final sound of its stem is *g* only, and not *h*.

**flōr*, m., 'ganze, crake, bloom,' ModHG. only; formed from Du. *floers,* akin to MidHG. *flōier,* 'headress with dangling ribbons' (comp. *Σφίτερ*), *flōren,* 'adornment, finery*.

**florin*, m., 'floring,' from late MidHG. *floring,* m., 'a gold coin first made in Florence, and stumped with a lily, the armorial bearings of the town' (appeared about the middle of the 14th cent.); MidLat. *florinus,* from *flos,* 'flower;' Ital. *flore.*

**flōser* f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vlozę***, OHG. *floza*, f., 'float;' *flēgčer*, 'fin;' even in MidHG. *vlozędere,* in OSax. simply *fēthara,* 'float,' like Gr. *πρέπει,* 'feather, float,' Lat. *pinna,* 'feather, float.' See *fīnna.* *Flēgč,* akin to *flēzen,* 'to float.'

**flōh*, m., 'float, raft, bnyw, stream, fishing-net,' from MidHG. *vloż*, OHG. *flōz*, m., n., 'raft;' also in MidHG. and OHG. in the senses 'current, flood, river;' Du. *vōt,* 'raft;' comp. AS. *flōč*, n., 'ship,' E. *flet,* AS. *flōta,* 'ship' (also 'mariner, sailor'), E. *flet,* subst. and verb; note too AS. *flīte,* 'cream, flō lactis,' with which E. *to flēct* ('to skim') is connected, LG. *flet,* 'cream';
Fliöte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. flöute, vloese, f., 'flute;' corresponds to Du. fluit from OFr. fluité, ModFr. flôte (whence also E. flute, Du. fluit), comp. Ital. flauto, from the idiom *flètègèn, 'to come to nothing;' a LG. *fluten, 'to flow' (OLG. *flō̃ken), appears; it meant orig. (in the 15th cent.) 'to go through, run away.'

Floß, adj., 'afloat; merry, luxurious,' first occurs in ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. vlot, 'floating, swimming;' it is connected with *fiō̃gen, but has, like flotte, Sax. the dental mediately, hence it must be assumed that the word was borrowed from LG.

Flößen, flößen, vb., 'to float (timber), skim (milk),' from MidHG. vlozen, vlozzen, 'to cause to flow, wash down (soil),' factitive of flößen. The ModHG. forms with t correspond to those of *fiō̃gen, *riegen (MidHG. heizen-heizen, reizen-reizen), and are based upon a Goth. inflexion flōtian, flōtās, since t leads through the medium of tt to HG. t, but t without j to j.

Flöß, n., older Flötze, m., 'vein of ore,' from MidHG. vloze, n., 'threshing-floor, vestibule, stratum,' OHG. flōtē; comp. AS. flēt, 'floor of the hall;' Oic. flē, 'room, hall;' akin to the Oic. adj. flott, OHG. flōz, 'flat, wide, level,' mentioned under fiōßen and fass.

Fluchen, vlochen, OHG. flōkōhn, 'to curse, imprecation,' with an existent str. partic. OHG. fōrflōkēn, 'depraved, wicked;' comp. OSlav. fōrkānen, 'accursed;' Goth. *fēkān (not *fōkēn), str. vb., 'to lament;' Du. vloeken, 'to curse, execrate.' In E. and Scand. the Teut. root flok does not occur. Goth. *fēkān, 'to lament, bewail,' shows the earlier meaning of the cognates; the root flōk, from pre-Teut. plōk, may be connected with Lat. plangere, 'to strike, mourn,' Gr. root, πλαγία in πλάγειν (έπλάγειν), 'to strike.' The Lat. verb facilitates the transition of the meaning 'to strike,' 'to lament,' then 'to imprecation, curse.'—Flucht, f., from the equiv. MidHG. vloch, m., OHG. flōh, m., 'curse, imprecation;' Du. vloek.
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‘corn-field,’ was unknown to the older language; MidHG. *vlör, m., f., ‘corno-field, floor, ground.’ The meanings ‘entrance to a house, vestibule, paved floor,’ belong to MidHG. and LG.; comp. Du. *vlør, ‘vestibule, barn-floor,’ AS. *flör, m., f., ‘vestibule, barn-floor,’ also ‘storey,’ E. floor; Scand. *flór, ‘floor’ of a cow-house (Goth. *flōrs is wanting). The resulting prim. meaning, ‘floor,’ has been extended only in HG. to ‘corn-field.’ Teut. *flōra-s, from pre-Teut. *plōrs, *plārus, is most closely related to OIr. *lár for *plár, ‘floor, paved floor.’ OPruss. *plaonis, *plāonis, has a different suffix; it is allied to Lith. *plōnas, ‘flat’; hence perhaps it may be connected with Lat. *plānus.

**Flüster**, vb., ‘to whisper,’ earlier Mod HG. *flüster, from OHG. *flāstran, ‘to caress,’ to which the old (also Swiss) forms *flāsten, *flüster, ‘to whisper,’ are allied; comp. also Du. *vuisteren.

**Flüß,** m., ‘river, stream, flow,’ from MidHG. *vlōs, OHG. *flōs, m., ‘river, stream, cast, bronze cast, rheumatism’; in these senses simply a ModHG. derivative of *flōsen, pointing to Goth *flāti-. E. *flyte signifies a peculiar kind of ‘vessel, pontoon.’ For the genuinely Teut. word for ‘river, flowing water,’ see under *flōn; comp. also *fūnem.

**Flüssig,** adj., ‘fluid, liquid,’ from MidHG. *vlōszez, ‘liquid, flowing,’ OHG. *flōszezig; like *flōu, a specifically HG. form.

**Flút,** f., ‘flood, inundation, bilow,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *flōot, m., f., OHG. *flōot, m.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *flōaz, f., OCS. *flōh, AS. *flōd, m., n., E. flood, Osax. *flōd, Du. *vloed. Goth. *flōdz is a pre-Teut. *flōz, *flōz, is based upon a Teut. root *flō in *flō-wo, ‘to float, sail,’ *flōrē, ‘floating, sailing, navigable.’ Perhaps this Aryan root *flō is related to the Aryan root *plō mentioned under *flüsen and *flüster; yet there is no direct connection between *flōt and *flüsen and Gr. *πλωσ.


**Föhlen,** n., ‘foal,’ from MidHG. *vōl, *vole, OHG. *folo, m., ‘colt, foal;’ comp. Goth. *fulta, m., ‘foal (of an ass),’ OCS. *fola, ‘foal’ (of a horse, rarely of an ass); AS. *fol, m., E. *foal; a term common to Teut. for the young of a horse or an ass, derived from pre-Teut. *pelon. Related by gradation to Gr. παλος, ‘colt,’ as a general term ‘young animal,’ and Lat. *pullus, ‘the young,’ especially of fowls. See *föllen.

**Föhn,** m., a Swiss word, ‘humid and tempestuous south wind;’ the corresponding term in MidHG. is wanting, though OHG. *fōnna, f. (fōna, m.), ‘rainy wind, whirlwind,’ is recorded; from Lat. favonius (the intermediate form is favnus-), whence also Ital. *favonio, Rheto-Rom. *fawonu.

**Föhr,** f., ‘før,’ from MidHG. *vorke, OHG. *forke, f., ‘pine-tree;’ corresponding to AS. *før, North; E. *før (MidE. *fyr, formed from Dan. *fyr, OCS. *fura, f., ‘før;’ Goth. *fölhus, f., ‘is wanting.’ If the initial f is to be regarded as in viu related to Lat. *quattuor, *før may be connected with Lat. *quercus, ‘oak;’ for the change of meaning *főde and *fær might be compared. In earlier ModHG. *før, ‘oak,’ is also recorded once, and is akin to OHG. *v erech-eh, Lomb. *ferha, ‘asculus.’ Thus the connection between *før and *quercus (pre-Teut. *guKe-) is certain. In any case, *før is not a cognate. *föde, *Böte, *Döte, *Föhr are the few names of trees whose existence can be traced beyond Teut. Comp. also *föde.

**Folgen,** vb., ‘to follow, succeed, result, obey,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *volgen, OHG. *folgen; comp. Du. *volgen, AS. *folgan, folgian, E. to follow, OCS. *fugōja; the verb common to West Teut. and Scand. for ‘follow,’ which has supplanted the common Aryan verbal root *seq (see *sech.), Lat. *sequi. The origin of the cognates is uncertain. There are indications that the verbal stem is a compound; the first component may be velf: comp. AS. *fol-ealde, *he followed,’ AS. and OLG. *fulgangan, OHG. *fola 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 velf has not yet been explained.—**Folge,** f., ‘sequel, result,’ from MidHG. *volge, f., ‘retinue, succession, forced service, pursuit,’ &c. OHG. *sifelōga, ‘faction.’

**Föllen,** vb., ‘to put to the rack, torture,’ from late MidHG. *vültern, ‘to put on the rack.’ Akin to *Folfer, ‘rack,’ early ModHG. only, of obscure origin. It is
most frequently considered to be partly translated and partly borrowed from Mid Lat. \textit{pulletrus, poledrus}, prop. 'colt,' which signifies 'rack' in Span. and Port. \textit{(potro)}, 'like Lat. \textit{equilinus} from \textit{equus}, because it bore some resemblance to a horse.' Mid Lat. \textit{poledrum} is derived again from Gr. \textit{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."

\textit{toppen}, vb., 'to quiz, rally, banter,' early ModHG. only, from slaug.

\textit{forderb}, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{vorden}, OHG. \textit{fordarâ}, 'to demand, request, challenge, summon'; corresponding to Du. \textit{vorden}, 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 \textit{veter}.

\textit{forderb}, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{vorden}, OHG. \textit{forderen} (also \textit{forderb}), 'to promote, take an active part in, help'; like \textit{fetter}, from \textit{veter}.

\textit{fôrelle}, f., 'trout,' with a foreign accent, for the genuine dialectal (Franc.) \textit{fôrelle}, still existing; dimin. of an older \textit{fieren} (whence \textit{gôrelle}, \textit{gôrelle}); comp. MidHG. \textit{fôrelle}, \textit{fôrle}, \textit{forhen}, \textit{forhe}, f., 'trout,' OHG. \textit{fordarâ}, f., 'trout'; comp. also OLG. \textit{forma}, \textit{formie}, AS. \textit{fôrne}. Probably not from \textit{gôfier}, OHG. \textit{fôra}h, 'the fish living near firs, in the brooks of fir forests.' It is more probably connected with the Aryan adjs. in the cognate languages, meaning 'spotted, speckled.' Teut. \textit{fordarâ} is from pre-Teut. \textit{prkânâ}, \textit{comp. Sans. \textit{prkîni}, 'speckled,' and Gr. \textit{πτερόν}, 'livel, dusky' \textit{(πτέρων, 'perch')}.

\textit{fôrche}, f., see \textit{furtz}.

\textit{form}, f., 'form, fashion, pattern, mould,' from ModHG. (post-classical). \textit{form}, \textit{f.}, 'form, shape,' from Lat. and Rom. \textit{forma}.

\textit{formel}, f., 'formula, form,' late ModHG. from Lat. \textit{formula}.

\textit{forden}, vb., 'to search, investigate,' from MidHG. \textit{vorsken}, OHG. \textit{forsken} (rarely Franc. \textit{forsën}, with assimilation), 'to demand, ask'; a form peculiar to HG., unknown to the remaining dialects, and pointing to Goth. \textit{*fôrskôn}, \textit{*fôrskôn}. The sk is a derivative like Lat. \textit{sc} (comp. \textit{trekôn}, \textit{münchen}, \textit{waiden}). Goth. \textit{*fôrskôn} would be the normal form for \textit{fôrskôn}, like Goth. \textit{wurtsa}, 'labour,' for \textit{wôrshwâ}. The Teut. root \textit{fôr} is identical with the root of \textit{fägen}, from the pre-Teut. root \textit{prk} (see \textit{fragen}). An \textit{sc} derivative is also seen in Lat. \textit{pôser} (for \textit{pôsere}), 'to demand,' as well as in the Sans. root \textit{prk}, 'to ask.'

\textit{forb}, m., 'forest, wood,' from Mid HG. \textit{vorst}, OHG. \textit{forst}, m., 'wood'; also the MidHG. variants \textit{vorst}, \textit{forest}, \textit{forest} (but probably not \textit{forest}), m., 'wood, forest'; these MidHG. forms are certainly of Romance origin.—MidLat. and Romance \textit{foresta}, whence Fr. \textit{forêt}. It is questionable whether the OHG. \textit{forst}, MidHG. \textit{vorst}, m., are also derived from Romance. Opinions are divided on this point; some etymologists connect the Rom. word with Lat. \textit{foris}, 'outside'; others more probably refer OHG. \textit{forst} to OHG. \textit{foraha}, 'fir'; hence \textit{forst} would be lit. 'fur wood.' OHG. \textit{forst} might also be connected with Goth. \textit{fårun}, 'mountain.' Goth. \textit{fôrâst} for \textit{fôrâst}, 'mountain forest,' would have to be construed like the assumed Goth. \textit{fôrâskôn} for \textit{fôrâskôn}, mentioned under \textit{ferden}.


\textit{fradôf}, f., 'freight, load, cargo,' Mod HG. only, from LG. \textit{frach}; comp. Du. \textit{vaacht}, E. \textit{fraught}, \textit{freight}; it signified orig. 'reward, charge for conveyance,' and afterwards 'the load itself.' Comp. OHG. \textit{frôût} (probably implying Goth. \textit{frô-æhtis}), 'earnings, reward,' \textit{gîfrëhtôn}, 'to merit;' the restricted meaning of the modern dialects is seen first in MidDu. and MidE., and also passed into Romance—Fr. \textit{fret}. Comp. \textit{fragen}.

\textit{fradô}, m., 'dress coat,' ModHG. only; comp. Fr. \textit{frac}, 'dress coat;' its etymology and native source obscure, hardly to be sought for in Fr. \textit{froc}, 'monk's habit.' Comp E. \textit{frock}.

\textit{frage}, vb., 'to ask, inquire, interrogate,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{vragen}, OHG. \textit{fragôn} (with the rare variant \textit{fôragn}); corresponding to OTeut. \textit{fragôn}, Du. \textit{vragen}; confined to the Teuts. of MidEurope (Goth. \textit{frêhan}, \textit{fiêgan}), with the meaning 'to ask,' from a Teut. root \textit{frôh}, from which the Goth. pret. \textit{frôh}}
(frēum) and the partic. fraikans are formed. The corresponding pres. has a derivative n (comp. ifēn), Goth, fraikanan, AS. freogan, frīnan, beside which appears a form with the present in io., AS. friegan (Goth. *frīgan). For another verbal derivative of the same root see under ferēn, which, like OHG. jérgon, "to beg," has its r transposed. The following Teut. words also belong to the root frēh, AS. freht, "oracle, frihtrian, "to predict," frīca, "herald." The Teut. root frēh is derived, according to the law of the substitution of consonants, from an Aryan root prēk, prēk, which may have orig. combined the meanings "to ask, beg" (rogare, interrogare). Comp. the prim. allied forms—Sans. root prēk (for prē-sēk), "to ask, long for; to desire, beg for something," pranā, "inquiry," Zend root pares, pares, "to ask, demand," Lat. prēc-, (nom. plur. prēces, "entreaties"), procūri, "to beg," procav, "insolent," procūs, "woor, suitor," OSlov. prositi, "to demand, beg."

frank, adj., "free, independent," first occurs in ModHG., from Fr. frame (Ital., Span., and Port. franco), which was again derived from the Teut. tribal name Frechana, OHG. Franken, and may have been applied generally to any freeman. The term Frechana is prop. a derivative of a lost OHG. *francho, "javelin," preserved in AS. franca and OIt. frakke; the Saxons (Zaehnen) are similarly named after a weapon—OHG. Saksen, from sahs, "sword" (see Neef).

franse, f., "fringe," from MidHG. framze, f., "fringe, ornament, fillet"; hence fraunen, 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 wandsche to vindemia; Francaen are pendent 'darts' or lace, just as the flap of a coat is a broad spear-head (see Schlegel's); 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. frimboria, "fringe," is not free from phonetic difficulties.

Frah, m., "devouring, gluttony, food, pasture," from MidHG. vrōd, m., "food, feeding;" akin to freihen; OHG. frōd, Mid HG. vrōd, m., also "germanischer."

Fräse, 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. frezwe, 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. frouwe, 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 dominus (in the forms donna, dame) was retained in the entire group; comp. Schwaiger. See Frechチーム. Frouwe, in the form of frou, found its way into OLG., and thence as frō into Scand.; the word remained unknown to E. The fem. form was OFteut. (Goth. *frawja, f.), and was used in Scand.—changed according to phonetic laws into Frejja—as the name of a goddess. In the MidHG. period frouwe was popularly connected by a graceful fancy with frum, frouwen; comp. Freidank's saw, "Durch vrōde vrouwen sind genant, frē vrouwen erfrouwen effe lust, Wie wol er vrōden kante, Der sie èrste 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 Junger and the following word.

Fraulein, n., "young lady, damsel, miss," from MidHG. vrouweltn, n., dimin. of MidHG. vrouwe, "woman," orig. "noble maiden, young lady of noble birth, mistress, sweethearth," also "girl of mean rank, servant-girl."—Frauenzimmer, n., "woman," from late MidHG. vrouwezimmer, 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 gynæceum," also "retinue of a lady of high rank," just as an (court) is used collectively of "the people at court."

"The application of a collective term to an individual" is analogous to the use of
Burýs and Samerab; the modern sense dates from the beginning of the 17th cent.

Freeb, adj., 'bold, insolent, shameless,' from MidHG. vreěn, adj., 'courageous, bold, daring,' OHG. freih(hh), 'covetous, greedy'; corresponding to Goth. *friks only in fauhu-friks, 'covetous, avaricious' (with respect to fahu, 'money,' see Witeh), OEC. frekr, 'greedy; AS. fere, '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. freca acquired the meaning 'warlike hero,' earlier E. frisk, 'hero, man.' For early Teut. words similarly restricted in meaning when applied to a warrior's life, see brief, fret, ríttig. There are derivatives of the OTeut. freka, Goth. farik, in the Romance languages—OFr. frique, ModProv. fricaud, 'cheerful, lively.' Teut. freka, from pre-Teut. prégro, scarcely belongs to fqan.

Frei, adj., 'free, exempt, frank, voluntary,' from the equiv. MidHG. vri, OHG. fri; a common Teut. stem frija, 'free' (unlocked only to Scand.), which is assumed by Goth. freis (acc. sing. mas. frijana), AS. fri, frié (from frija), E. free, OLG. frí. From these are formed the abstracts—Goth. frihals, 'freedom,' lit., 'having one's neck free,' AS. freols, 'freedom' (also 'peace, quiet'; comp. freóblócg, 'holiday'), Scand. frijals for the non existent *frír, 'free,' is identical with these words, being used as an adj., signifying 'with a free neck'; akin to OHG. and MidHG. frihals, '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. ridd, '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 abstracts—Goth. frijaþca, 'love,' AS. freól (for *fréjad), 'love, favour,' AS. fríca, 'love' (also freobyten, freobear); allied to Goth. frijan, 'to love,' mentioned under firearm and fríce. All these derivatives point to a Teut. root fríl, 'to cherish, spare, treat forbearingly' (MidHG. vri-lten, Goth. fríedjan, 'to spare'); fri in an active sense should perhaps be compared with frit, which also denoted the relation of the higher to the meaner person. Frí is lit. 'loving, loved, spared.' This sense is placed beyond doubt by the earlier history of the word—Goth. frija, from pre-Teut. prija; comp. Sans. prija, 'dear, favourite,' from the root pri, 'to rejoice, make well-disposed.' In Aryan the fem. of the adj. prija means 'souse,' also 'daughter;' to this OSax. frí, and AS. fríb, 'wife,' correspond. With the Sans. root pri, OSlov. prijaje(prijati), 'to assist, prijaele, friend,' are also connected. See Freitag, Frei, freund, fri, friebe, frieche.

Freien, vb., 'to woo,' from MidHG. vrien, 'to woo, marry;' unknown to UpG., prop. a LG. word, made current chiefly by Luther. Comp. Du. vrije, 'to sue for' (MidHG. vrien, '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 fríl, 'to love;' prop. OSax. frí, 'wife, beloved.' For the diffusion of the Teut. root fríl (from Aryan pri, see fri, Freitag, and also friebe.

Freilich, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. vriliche, adv., 'certainly, by all means,' prop. adv. from vrilich, 'free, boundless.'

Freitag, m., 'Friday,' from the equiv. MidHG. vriat, OHG. friatag, m., 'dies Veneris;' corresponding to Du. vrijdag, AS. friedge, friedage, E. Friday, 'dies Veneris,' OEC. Frídag (for which Festu-dagr, 'fast day,' is used in Modic.); lit., 'Fria's day' (primit. Teut. Frí föja), equiv. to Lat. dies Veneris. Freia corresponds to Venus. OEC. Frigg, like OHG. Fría, is lit. 'lover, goddess of love;' akin to Sans. priya, f., 'fri, priya, f., 'souse, beloved' (OSax. frí, 'wife'). See fri.

Freie, f., 'wooing, courtship,' from MidHG. vrié, vriéte, f., 'making an offer of marriage'; abstract noun from fréite; also in the same sense MidHG. vriete; an essentially MidG. word.

Fremd, adj., 'strange, foreign, unfamiliar, peculiar,' from MidHG. vregmede, vregmede, 'foreign, distant, strange, singular, rare,' OHG. framadi, fremidi, 'foreign, singular'; a common Teut. adj. for 'foreign,' unknown only to Scand.; comp. Goth. framab, 'foreign, estranged, excluded from,' AS. frembe, frembe, 'foreign, alien, estranged' (E. obsolete), OSax. fremiðu, Du. vreemd. A derivative of the stem appearing in the Goth. prep. fram, 'far from;' AS. and E. frem, OHG. fraun, adv., 'away, forward.'

Fressen, vb., 'to eat greedily, devour, corrode,' from MidHG. vrešzen, OHG. fresszen, 'to eat up, consume, feed,' of men and ani-
nals; derived from an earlier *fræþjan, by syncope of the unaccented a; comp. Goth. frædan, 'to consume' (E. to fret, 'to cut away'), with the similarly shortened pret. sing. fæt, plur. fætun, for *fræt, *fræþan. The Goth. verbal prefix occurs in other cases in OHG. as fir, far, MidHG. and ModHG. ver, and from *fræþen combined with this ver a new verb, *fraitzen, is formed in MidHG. with the same meaning as fræþen, which is etymologically equiv. to it. For the verbal prefix see fæt, fæt.

Frelluchen, n., 'little ferret,' dimin. of an earlier ModHG. frett, n., 'ferret,' first occurs in ModHG. from Romance; comp. Ital. frellatto, Fr. frete (E. ferret), MidLat. freteum, freteus. 'ferret,' which is based upon early MidLat. furro, 'polecat,' equiv. to Lat. fur, 'thief.'

Freude, f., 'joy, pleasure, delight,' from the equiv. MidHG. vrome, vrome, OHG. frewed, f.; akin to frien, MidHG. vromevene, OHG. frewenen; see fre. For the suffix see Gemeinde, Begriff, Zent, Beischwiert.

Freund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. vriunt(d), OHG. friunt, m., 'friend, relative'; comp. OSax. friunt, 'friend, relative,' Du. vriend, AS. freond, E. friend, Goth. frionds. Goth. frionds, and hence also the other words, are parties. from an OTent. and Goth. vb. frijan, 'to love,' AS. freogan, 'to love' (see fre); therefore the word, signifying lit. 'lover,' is used in many dialects (even yet in LG., Hess., Frace., Alsat., Swab., and Bav.) for 'relative.' As to the formation see frilant, frin.

Frevel, m., 'wanton offence, outrage, sacrilege,' from MidHG. vrevele, vrevele, f., m., 'boldness, presumption, arrogance, insolence, violence,' OHG. frewele, f., 'boldness, daring, insolence'; abstr. subst. from the OHG. adj. frewelt, frewele, MidHG. vrevele, 'bold, proud, daring, insolent.' ModHG. frevel, adj.; comp. AS. frewale, 'daring,' Du. vrevele, 'outrage.' Connected with the HG. adj. are two or three difficult forms which furnish a hint for discovering the etymology. OHG. frabbalzo, adv. with b, and frabart, f. 'audacia,' with b and r. Parallel to MidHG. vrevele there exists a form vor-veve, ver-veve, corresponding to MidHG. ver-vezen, compared with ver-vezen. We have probably to assume a Goth. *fraebil, or rather *fra afo (comp. frizen), and with this Oic. afo, n., 'power, strength,' and OHG. afolein, 'to torment oneself, work,' are closely connected. In OHG. fra was preserved as a fully accented prefix in adj., as in fre-bald, 'daring,' from bald, 'bold.' See freyt (a compound containing Goth. fri).—freventlich, adv., 'sacri-
giously,' first occurs in ModHG. formed like eigentlich, wegentlich, &c., from the MidHG. adj. vrevele, but with a change of the suffix l into n.

Friche, m., 'peace, tranquillity, quiet,' from MidHG. vride, m., 'peace, armistice, quiet, protection,' OHG. friede, m., 'peace'; corresponding to OSax. friuw, m., AS. frio, frih, f., Oic. fribr, m., 'peace;' the common Teut. word for 'peace.' Found in Goth. only in Frpuren(e), equiv. to frie(n) (lit. 'prince of peace'); akin to Goth. gafrifan, 'to reconcile.' The Teut. form frihu- contains the suffix a like Goth. dau-bus, 'death'; furh-, from an Aryan root pri, Teut. fri, lit. 'to love, spare'; fride, orig. 'state of love, forbearance' (see fri). 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 *frige. See häbr.

Friedhof, m., 'churchyard'; the orig. sense is not exactly 'peaceful enclosure,' but rather an enclosed place; akin to MidHG. vride, 'enclosure, a place hedge-dall in'; MidHG. vrihoft, OHG. vrihoft, 'enclosed space around a church,' must have given rise to freihof. In their origin frieb and MidHG. vri-hof are of course allied; yet vri-hof must be connected chiefly with Goth. fri-hyan, 'to spare,' OHG. frehen, 'to cherish, love, protect;' akin also to einfriegen.

Frien, vb., 'to freeze, feel cold, be chilled,' from the equiv. MidHG. vriessen (partic., gervorn), OHG. friosan (partic., givorun); the change of s into r has obtained in all parts of the verb, yet s has been preserved in friih and frih. Comp. Du. vriessen, AS. friosan, E. to freeze, Oic. fræsá; Goth. *frísan is wanting, but may be inferred with certainty from frúa, n., 'frost, cold.' The change of s into r is also shown by AS. frebrig, adj., 'freezing, frosty, stiff,' Oic. fror, neut. plur., 'frost, cold.' The Teut. root is freus, fruz, from the pre-Teut. root prous, prids. It appears to lie at the base of Lat. pruér, for *pruso, 'to itch,' if the connecting link in meaning is to be found in the 'piercing, itching, burning nature of frost.' Olnd. has a root *prux, 'to inject a substance,' which is more
remote in meaning; akin to Lat. prāna, 'rime' (for *pruvina*); Sans. prāsāvā, 'drop, frozen drop, rime.' Under no circumstances can the word be connected with Lat. frīgere.

Frīs, m., also Frīsce, f., 'frise (cloth and part of a column),' ModHG. only, formerly also in the sense of 'course woollen stuff.' From Fr. frise, f., whence E. frize; the Fr. word, like its Romance cognates, is itself derived from Teut. ; comp. AS. frise, 'curled,' E. to fris, frizzle, OFris. frie, 'hair of the head.'

Frīsce, partic. plur., 'miliary fever,' ModHG. only, from frien, which represents an earlier frien.

Frīsch, adj., 'fresh, cool, raw (of a wound),' from MidHG. vrisch, OHG. frīsce, adj., 'new, young, cheerful, active, pert;' corresponding to AS. fresc, E. fresh, OIC. ferisk, 'fresh.' The further origin is obscure; on account of its meaning Lat. prīscus (akin to prior, prīsce) cannot be allied; perhaps OHG. frīsce is derived from frīs, OHG. frīz. The HG. word found its way at an early period into Romance (comp. Ital. fresco, Fr. frais), and into E. (frisch).

Frīschen, 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 frīst.

Frīst, f., 'period, appointed time, respite,' from MidHG. vrist, f., OHG. frīst, f. (neu.), 'limited period, postenommen, space of time,' OSax. frīt, AS. first, m., OIC. frēt, n. plur., 'postenommen.' Probably not derived from the root frī (see frit), 'to love.' It might more reasonably be connected with the Goth. verbal particle fīri in frīslets, if the meaning of the latter were clear. See also süjt.

Frōb, adj., 'glad, joyous, happy,' from MidHG. vro (gen. vroves, vrovec), OHG. frō (inflected form fraun), 'glad;' corresponding to OSax frau (gen. *fraves, fraokes), MidDu. vro, 'glad;' a corresponding word in E. is wanting. OIC. frōr, 'quick, nimble,' closely agrees in sound; with respect to the meaning, comp. the analogous glatt and E. glad. Thus the sensual 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 fro.

Frōblosken, vb., 'to exult, triumph, shout for joy,' from MidHG. vrolocks (rare), 'jubilate'; according to MidHG. vro-lech, 'song of joy, hallelujah,' probably a corruption of an earlier form, frōleken; OHG. and MidHG. *frō-leis' would be also lit. 'song of joy.' E. to frolic is derived from Du. rolijf, 'joyous.'

Frōhn, adj., 'lordly, holy,' now only preserved as the first component in archaic compounds; from MidHG. vroen, adj., 'relating to the master or lord, sacred.' In OHG. there appears instead of an adj. *frōn a petrified form frōna, 'magnificent, divine, sacred,' which is prop. a gen. plur. of frō, 'lord' (used only in the vocative).

In MidHG. vroen appears in numerous compounds for the temporal lord, as well as for the kōpos, 'the lord,' kar *exxro, 'Christ;' comp. MidHG. vroflehnam, m., 'Christ's body, the host,' ModHG. vroflehtnam; MidHG. vrofrünriuwe, OHG. das frōna chradi, 'the cross of Christ'; MidHG. vrofntaler, 'high altar,' &c.; also vrofntoh, 'mansion, vrofrunnt, a wood belonging to the lord, vrofründ, 'public right.' ModHG. retained vrofrünnt, from MidHG. vrofntienst; see frōnen. As to OHG. frō, 'O lord,' stress must be laid on its correspondence to AS. frō, 'lord,' as well as OSax. frao. Goth. has a form with j, frauja, m. (AS. frēga), 'lord,' which is seen in HG. in the fem. forms OHG. frawa, MidHG. vrawe, Goth. *frawja. With these some connect in Scand. the names of the deities Freyr and Freyja. Whether the stem fraun-, for fraun- and fraunjan, in the sense of 'gracious, friendly,' is allied to the adj. froh, 'glad,' remains to be proved. Comp. eun.

Frōnnc, f., 'compulsory service, villeinage,' from MidHG. vroene, f., 'villein socage.' See freon.

Frōbnenc, frōbnenc, vb., 'to serve,' from MidHG. vroênen (vrunen) 'to serve, perform villein socage.' See froh, frohe.

Frōmmen, adj., 'worthy, pious, harmless,' from MidHG. vrum (inflected form vruner), adj., 'able, excellent, good, gallant, conducive.' The MidHG. adj. is prop. a subst. (comp. Edavut); MidHG. frum, frune, OHG. fruma, f., 'use, advantage' (frummen, 'to
promote, accomplish'). Akin to the AS. forms with a gradation, *fron*, adj., 'brave, conclusive;' *fronman*, 'to promote, accomplish;' comp. OEC. *franr*, 'preferable,' and *fremja*, 'to execute.' Also allied more remotely to the OTeut. terms for 'primes.' See *frühs*, fert, *fürter, &c.

*Fröscht*, m., 'frog,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *vroc', OHG. *fröscht*, m.; corresponding to Du. *vorsch*, AS. *forst* (E. dial. *frok*), OEC. *fröster*, 'frog'; Goth. *frusga* is by chance not recorded. Before the deriv. *sk* a guttural has dropped out, as is seen in the cognate terms. AS. *fröga*, E. *frog*, would be in Goth. *frusga*. *frusga* is also akin to AS. *fröca*, earlier E. *frock*, as well as OEC. *fröker*, 'frog' (so too MidE. *fröte*, *froute*, 'toad').

Goth. *frusga* for *frusga*, would therefore be connected with a root ending in a guttural; perhaps the pre-Teut. root *frukt*. Hence the attempts to connect the word with *frût* or *fröten*, to which the meaning is also opposed, must be rejected.


*Frucht*, f. 'fruit, crop, product,' from MidHG. *frucht*, OHG. *frued*, f., 'fruit'; corresponding to OSax. *fruhl*, Du. *vrucht*, OFris. *frucht*. Based on Lat. *fructus*, which has a number of botanical terms, found its way into German.

*Früh*, adj., adv. 'early, premature(ly),' from MidHG. *vriege*, adj., 'early,' *vruo*, adv., 'early' (hence sometimes the Mod HG. *früh* unmodified); OHG. *frügi*, adj., *froua*, adv., 'early'; comp. Du. *vreug*, adj. and adv., 'early.' Goth. *frô* (or rather *froua* for *frô*) adv., is wanting. Pre-Teut. *frô* appears also in Gr. *frô*, 'early, early in the morning,' *frôta*, f., 'morning,' *frôdas*, 'early'; akin to Sans. *pratá*, adv., 'early in the morning.' Allied more remotely to E. *frucht*, etc., &c. (also *frühs*).

It is curious that the Aryan 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*, OE. *år*, AS. *ær*, 'early in the morning,' (see *år*). Moreover, its special meaning was universally diffused at an early period. See *Frühling.

*Frühling*, m., 'spring,' a deriv. of *früht*, early ModHG. only—from the 15th cent.; *früh* is the old West Tent. term.

*frie*, m., 'fox, light bay horse, cunning person, freshman (univ.),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vruo*, OHG. *fuoh*, m.; corresponding to Du. *voo*, AS. and E. *fox*.

Goth. *fauht*, m. (weak subst.), is not found. The *s* is a masc. suffix, as in *frius*; it is wanting, therefore, in the older fem. form, OHG. *fauho*, MidHG. *voh*, f., *vixen,' (also 'fox', equiv. to Goth. *fauht*, f., 'fox,'), OEC. *foa*, 'fox'). OEC. *fox*, n., is used only in the figurative sense of 'deceit.' The ModHG. fem. form *fuchfin* corresponds to AS. *fusen*, E. *vixen*. Goth. *fauht*, f., from pre-Teut. *pâša*, makes it appear possible to connect the word phonetically with Mod HG. *foeg*, Goth. *fugel*, pre-Teut. *puklós*, in case Sans. *puchà*, 'tail, train,' is of a cognate stem; *fude* and *foeg*, meaning 'tailed creatures,' is quite possible. At all events, there is no connection with Lat. *l. vulpes.*

*Fuchtel*, f., earlier ModHG. *Fecht*, 'broadword, a blow struck with it,' first occurs in ModHG.; akin to *fetzen*.

*Fuder*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *wudor*, OHG. *wudar*, n., 'measure (varying from 36 to 72 bushels, of wine about 1200 bottles), waggon-load'; comp. OSax. *foeder*, Du. *vooer*, AS. *föber*, 'measure, waggon-load,' E. *fother*, *fodder*, a term in mining. Hence the common West Tent. term *för*, n., 'waggon-load,' from the Tent. root *fap* in *fatten*. From HG., Fr. *fandre* is derived.

*Fug*, m., 'adulteress, due authority, right,' from MidHG. *vuno*(), m., 'propriety,' as well as the equiv. *vuoeg*, f., Mod HG. *fugik*, akin to *fagen*.

*Füge*, f., 'fuge,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Ital. *fuga*.

*Fügen*, vb., 'to fit together, connect;' (refl.) 'to accommodate oneself,' from Mid HG. *viegen*, OHG. *fuogen*, 'to shape or unite suitably'; comp. Du. *vooen*, AS. *fügen*, E. *to fay* ('to suit, unite'); Goth. *fianjan*, 'to make suitable,' is a factitive of the Tent. root *fug*, in Goth. *fajar*, 'suitable, fitted,' whose nearer cognates are to be found under *fegen*; E. to *faite* ('to suit, join'), may also be mentioned here.

*fählen*, 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. *fpuren* and *meren*,
and in Dau. emfärd are used); from the equiv. MidHG. viel(e), OHG. fuolen (OHG. also 'to touch'); comp. OSax. gui/ol, Du. voelen, AS. kulan. E. to feel; a common West Teut. word for 'to feel' (Goth. *folan). Akin to OIr. fulma, 'to grope,' with the Teut. root ful, ful, an old term for 'hand' is connected; OSax. folm, AS. folm, OHO. folma, 'hand' (primit. allied to Sans. pari, Gr. πάρον, Lat. palma, OIr. lam for *plema).

**Futhre**, f., 'journey, conveyance, wagon, cart-load,' from MidHG. uore, f., journey, way, street, escort, food for a 'journey, fodder,' OHG. fuora; comp. AS. for, f., 'journey,' also 'vehicle'; akin to fuera. See also fuhran.

**fühen**, vb., 'to carry, conduct, deal in,' manage,' from MidHG. viieren, OHG. fuoren, 'to put in motion, guide, lead'; a factitive of fürhen (OHG. faran), like MidHG. fahren, a factitive of OHG. fidan, 'to go, drive'; comp. OAx. forian, Du. voeren, 'to lead'; OIr. fora, 'to bring.' Goth. *förjan is wanting; AS. faran means 'to go, march.' Hence the sense 'to lead' is essentially Ger.

**füllen**, vb., 'to fill,' from MidHG. viilen, OHG. fullen, 'to make full;' a derivative of veil; Comp. Goth. fulljan, OIr. fill, AS. fillan, E. to fill, Du. vullen, OOSax. fullian, 'to fill'; also vbl. -fülle, f., 'plenty, plenty,' from MidHG. ville, OHG. full, 'fullness'; comp. Goth. ufarfulli, f., 'superabundance.'

**füllen**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. viilln, OHG. fuln, n., besides MidHG. viile, OHG. full, n., 'foal'; for the suffix -in, denoting the young of animals, see under *leiten. Based upon *feilin (Goth feile); hence *fülein, n. has to be assumed in Goth.; comp. MidLG. viilen, Du. velen. Another derivative of ful is OHG. fulcsa, MidHG. viile, f., 'felly,' pointing to Goth. *fulcsa.

**füllstel**, n., 'stuffing,' from the equiv. late MidHG. viisiel, n.; a derivative of veil with modification; for the suffix -sel, see *staett.

**fünd**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. viint, m., 'finding, discovery, find;' allied to füten; comp. Du. vond, 'discovery, invention,' OIr. fundr, fundr.

**fünf**, card. num., 'five,' from MidHG. viinf, OHG. fimf, also earlier fimf; corresponding to Goth. finf, OIr. fimn, AS. ffs, E. five, Du vijf, OOSax. ffs. Goth. fimf, from pre-Teut. pempe, pénipe (for the permutation of Aryan q to Teut. f see štér, vir, Welf); comp. Sans. pánca, Gr. πένα, πέντε, Lat. quintus (for *quincus), Lith. penktis, OIr. cíóc, W. pimp; a common Teut. term, like all numbers from 2 to 10; the oldest form is péne, penke. The attempt to discover the root with some such meaning as 'hand,' and to connect the word with finger, have produced no result. The Aryan numerals are presented to us as compact forms, the origin of which is obscure. The ord. fimft is, like all ordinals, a derivative of an old form; Goth. fimfta, OHG. fimfto, simfto, MidHG. vünsta; Du. vijfde, AS. fife, E. fifth. Comp. Lat. quintus for *pinctus, Gr. πέντε, Sans. pánca, Lith. penktis. It is uncertain whether Goth. fón (gen. finnus), 'fire,' is allied; it is more probable that Sans. padjas, 'splendour, gleam of light,' is primit. cognate.

**für**, prep., 'for, in behalf of,' from MidHG. viir, OHG. furī, 'before, for;' comp. OSax. furī, 'before;' a Ger. prep. simply allied to those discussed under ver.—fürboh, adv., 'forward, further,' from MidHG. vörboz, adv., from für and bō.

**fürche**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. vurch (pwr. vürche), OHG. furich, f., 'furrow;' comp. Du. voor, AS. furh, E. furrow (akin to AS. and E. furrow, 'the length of a furrow'); OIr. for, f., 'drain, watercourse.' Goth. *fridins, f., is wanting. It is based upon pre-Teut. prb.; comp. Lat. porca, 'ridge between two furrows, and poroletum, 'field divided into beds'; akin also to Armen. herb, 'freshly ploughed fallow land,' W. ryhch (OCall. *ried, OIr. rech), m., f., 'furrow,' from the base prb.

**fürch**, f., 'fear, terror, fright,' from MidHG. vorht, vorht, f., 'fear, anxiety, apprehension,' OHG. and OSax. foralt, forala; abstr. of fürhtu. In AS. a modified abstr. is found; comp. AS. fürhto (Goth forhtwia), hence E. fright, whence to frighten, to fright; E. fear (see Csfbr), is not a cognate.—fürchten, 'to fear, dread,' from MidHG. förhten (pret. vorhten), OHG. fürhten, foralaht (pret. foralaht), 'to be afraid;' comp. OSax. forahhten, AS.
Furthian; Du. and Scand. are wanting; Goth. *further, 1 to fear, be afraid'; with the partic. *faures, 'timid,' used as an adj. The dental of the vb., which was probably strong orig., is a suffix of the present stem, hence Tent. *farthaun; the corresponding abstr. OHG. *forta is formed like *Zante. To the Teut. root *for (Aryan *fork,' *qerk'), Lat. *furcatus, 'sliver,' and Gr. καταπληκτος, 'to tremble,' have been allied.

further, adv., 'further;' from MidHG. further, OHG. *further, adv., 'further in front, further on, away'; apparently an oblique form of the compar. neut., like Goth. *faurtus, 'former,' from *fur (Goth. *fur, adj., 'forward, further, more distantly,' (Goth. *furth) E. further; see fur. Furthe, f., 'pitchfork,' from MidHG. furche, OHG. *furche, f., 'fork'; comp. Du. *vork, AS. and E. *fork; from Lat. furca, introduced early in the OHG. period along with Southern horticulture.

Fürst, m., 'sovereign, chief, prince,' from MidHG. *ünchen, m., the highest, most distinguished ruler, prince, OHG. *furstio, OSax. *furio, Du. *voort, 'prince'; like *syr, simply a Ger. form. Just as *syr is orig. a compar. of *seht, so is *fürst prop. a superlat. meaning 'first'; comp. as *syr is orig. a compar. of *seht, so is *fürst prop. a superlat. meaning 'first'; comp. as *syr is orig. a compar. of *seht, so is *fürst prop. a superlat. meaning 'first'; comp.

Fur, f. (UpG. masc. also), 'ford;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. fur, m.; comp. OSax. *ford in Herforst (lit. 'lord's ford'), *fürtir; MidDu. fur, AS. ford, m., E. ford; comp. AS. Oxenford (lit. oxen's ford), 'Oxford' (also *Εύνυζυον, *Εύνυζον, Goth. *furulib, 'ford,' is wanting; the corresponding compar. is OHG. *furin, 'the former, preferable,' 'furier, 'former.' The usual OSax. and AS. word for 'first' is *foro, forma, with the suffix *ma (Goth. *fruma); from Aryan *pr like Gr. ποταμος, Sans. पार्व, OSlov. πρώτος, Lith. pirmas, 'first.' It is evident that also ver, fur, fest, &, are derivatives of this Aryan root *pr.

Furj, f. (UpG. masc. also), 'ford;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. fur, m.; comp. OSax. *ford in Herforst (lit. 'lord's ford'), *fürtir; MidDu. fur, AS. ford, m., E. ford; comp. AS. Oxenford (lit. oxen's ford), 'Oxford' (also *Εύνυζυον, *Εύνυζον, Goth. *furulib, 'ford,' is wanting; the corresponding compar. is OHG. *furin, 'the former, preferable,' 'furier, 'former.' The usual OSax. and AS. word for 'first' is *foro, forma, with the suffix *ma (Goth. *fruma); from Aryan *pr like Gr. ποταμος, Sans. पार्व, OSlov. πρώτος, Lith. pirmas, 'first.' It is evident that also ver, fur, fest, &, are derivatives of this Aryan root *pr.

Fusel, m., 'bad brandy,' probably from chemical technology (Lat. *fusus, 'liquid').

Fuss, m., 'foot, base, pedestal, footing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *foot, OHG. fus, m., 'foot'; a common Tent. and more remotely a common Aryan term for 'foot'; comp. Goth. *fotus, Oic. *fot, AS. fot, E. foot, Du. voet, OSax. *fol. The Tent. fot (weak subst.), from Aryan *pét, which interchanged with Aryan *pëd- and *pëd in declension. Comp. Gr. *fôs in *fôs, nom. sing. *fôs (Æol. *fôs); Lat. *pet-em, nom. sing. *pès, *pës, *pës, *fôs, *pës (for *pës), 'on foot'; o gradation in Lat. *tripusidum; OInd. nom. sing. *pëd (locut. *padd), 'foot,' *padd, neut., 'tread, footstep.' The e gradation is preserved in Tent. by Oic. *fët, *fet, 'step,' but as a measure 'foot' (Lith. *péd, 'mark of the foot'); akin to Oic. fetus, 'to find the way,' OHG. *fözzen, 'to go.' Respecting Oic. *fötarg meaning 'foot,' OHG. *föt, 'the skin of birds between the claws,' MidE. *fotlab, E. follick; thus too MidHG. *vöd, 'hough,' earlier ModHG. *vöder, they are derivatives (not compounds) of *fet, 'foot.'—Fusible, f., 'footstep, trace,' from *färjan; often divided wrongly into *fuslabre, which would originate in a verb *tavin for *färjen.

Futter, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vöter, OHG. *fuoter, n., 'nourishment, food, fodder, lining, case'; comp. Du. *wêder, n., 'fodder, lining,' AS. *föder, n., E. fodder; Oic. *förô, n., 'fodder'; Goth. *fêr, n., 'seaboard.' Two really different words seem to have converged phonetically in this term. Goth. *fêr, 'nourishment,' seems to be connected with AS. *fêda, 'nourishment,' E. food, Goth. *böja, AS. *fêdan, E. to feed, and consequently with a Teut. root *fêda, *fëd (comp. OHG. *fatunga, 'nourishment, food'), from Aryan *pét, which also appears in Gr. πατάμα, 'to eat'; likewise akin to AS. *fêsor, 'maintenance,' E. *to fester, foster-brother, &c. The second, *futter, 'case,' Goth. *fôr, 'sheath,' has been thought to be allied to Sans. पत्रा-म, n., 'vessel, receptacle.' The Teut. cognates in both senses found their way into Rom.; comp. Prov. and OFr. *ferre (ModFr. *ferre), 'sheath,' formed from Goth. *fêdr, OHG. *fuotar, 'sheath,' ModFr. *ferre, 'straw for feeding cattle,' ModFr. *fourreau, 'case, sheath,' &c.

Futteral, n., 'case, lining, sheath,' ModHG. only, from MidLat. *fotrala, a derivative of OHG. *foter, MidHG. *vooter; comp. *futter.
fultern, vb., equiv. to MidHG. viötern,  
Fut (103) | Gal
---|---

| Gothic, *fódrijan); a derivative of *futter,  

G.

Gabe, f., 'gift,' from the equiv. MidHG.  
Gabe, f.; OHG. gafa and Goth. *gafa are  
wanting; instead OHG. gëba (MidHG. gebe  
with the dial. variant gippe), f., occurs.  
OSax. gëba, AS. gifu, OIr. gíf, Goth. giba,  
f., 'gift.' The forms corresponding to the  
assumed Goth. *gëba are seen in Du. gaaf  
and OSwed. gäfja.

Gabe, adj., 'acceptable, in vogue, stylish,'  
from MidHG. gabele (OHG. *gabia), adj.,  
'acceptable, dear, good;' Goth. *gëba is  
related to giban (see gëban), just as nêma is  
to neman (see nêan, augentum); Comp. OIr.  
gabfr, 'suitable;' Du. gaafr, 'suitable.'

Gabet, f., 'fork, shafts (of a vehicle),'  
from the equiv. MidHG. gabelle, gabel, OHG.  
gabala, gabal, f.; corresponding to Du.  
gaffel (hence ModL. gaffall, 'fork'), AS.  
rarely, gæful, m., 'fork' (for which, even in  
the AS. period, fore, f. fork occurs). Gabet  
seems to be related by gradation to Gisef,  
and in that case the oldest shape of the fork  
must have been of 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 Gisef. Note the  
concordance with Kelt. words; OrL.  
gâbul, 'fork,' gâbla, 'beaks,' W. gêbe,  
'tonk,' Lat. gabalus (gabled-shaped)  
gallos; to these also OlFr. gabin, 'fork,  
shaft.' may be allied, in which case it would  
follow that the West Teut. Gabet is perhaps  
primit. allied to the Kelt. class.

Gadcern, gaden, vb., 'to cackle, chatter,'  
simply ModHG. 'imitative forms like  
MidHG. gaden, 'to cackle like a goose.'  
akin to Du. gägelen, 'to gable,' and even  
in OHG. Gaekizôn, 'to mutter; gauüzôn, Gaek-  
zôn, 'to bawl;' MidHG. gazen, 'to cluck  
like a hen laying.' Comp. Scand. gaga,  
'to howl like a fox; gag, 'wild goose;' E.  
to gaugle.

Gaden, Gaben, m. and n., 'room,  
cottage, storey,' from MidHG. and MidHG.  
gaden, gaben, n., 'house containing one room  
only,' then generally 'apartment, chamber;'  
OHG. gadium, gabam, n.; orig. a merely  
UpG. word, which found its way, however,  
even into LG. Akin to Goth. *gatmn (from  
gat and tmos, the latter related to Gr. óbhos,  
πετός, and HG. Simurr). Less probably allied  
to AS. gæt, E. gate (comp. Du.  
gat, 'opening;' under Gaff). At all events,  
the connection with Gr. κάπα, 'garment,'  
is impossible.

Gaffen, vb., 'to gape at,' from the equiv.  
MidHG. (MidL.) gaffen, OHG. *gaffen (de-  
duced from OHG. geßle, f., 'contemplation);  
Goth. *gappe is wanting. The ordinary MidHG.  
and OHG. words for the modern gaffen are  
kapfen and chapfen (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. gaten and the  
equiv. E. to gape, OIr. gëpa, 'to open the  
mouth wide, gapi, 'chaos.' The Teut. root  
gap, 'to gape,' is allied to Sans. root jafr,  
'to snap.'

gâcê, see jâch.

gâhnen, vb., 'to yawn, gape,' from the  
equiv. MidHG. gîen (genen, geïen), OHG.  
gâven (geïen); ModHG. ge for e. Goth.  
*ge-nat., from the root ge, 'to gape;' comp.  
AS. gâian, gâtan, 'to gape.' OIr. and  
AS. possess a str. vb. formed from the root  
ge, and a orig. a suffix of the present stem—  
OIr. gêna, AS. âlyen, 'to bark;' comp. also  
OIr. gîn, n., 'jaw of animals,' OHG. gêm,  
to gape,' is formed without the suffix n; so  
too with a derivative n, OHG. gîwen, gêwen,  
MidHG. gîven, gêven, 'to open the mouth  
wide.' The Teut. root ge, from pre-Teut. geâ,  
is widely diffused, especially in West Teut.  
Comp. Lat. hiare (for Lat. hâr, representing  
Teut. ãr, see Çrâfl and ãn), OSlav. ziata,  
'to gape, bark;' Lith. ʒiêtâ, 'to open the  
mouth wide;' OIr. gin, 'mouth;' (OIr.  
gine); Lat. hiscon; Gr. ẫv, ùâle, for ẫvâtâ.

Gâlant, n., 'galângal.' from the equiv.  
MidHG. galâgen, galâden, galânt, m.; comp.  
MidE. galângale, E. galângale; a medicinal  
herb of the Middle Ages, known under the  
same name to Rom. (comp. Ital. galânga,  
Fr. galângue—MidLat. galânga; also Mid-
Gr. χαλάρα). The origin of the term has probably been rightly ascribed to the East; some etymologists compare it with Arab galang.

Galqen, 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, Du. galg, AS. galg, E. gallows (the plnr. used as a sing., yct comp. gallown-tree), Ole. 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. *galhga-; 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. gálía, whence also, probably, the equiv. AS. gállic; comp. E. gait-gall (gallow). See Galle (2).

Galle (1), f., 'gall, bile,' from the equiv. MidHG. gálía, OHG. gália, f.; common to Teut. in the same sense (only in Goth. is the weak neut. *galló not recorded); comp. OSax. gálía, Du. gal, AS. gálla, Ole. gall, n. Like a great number of terms relating to the body (see ĝáñ, ĝalr, ĝátr, Man. γάλα), Galle too has numerous correspondences in the cognate languages, which points to the antiquity of the Aryan term (Goth. *gálina- or *gálzin-), from pre-Teut. *gál-); comp. Gr. χαλάρι, χάλις, Lat. fel, fellis, n., 'gall.' Many etymologists connect the word with gális (OHG. gélis), as if gall was named from its colour; OSlov. želži, 'gall' (from *gilikt), is certainly allied to Russ. žélknot 'to turn yellow.'

Galle (2), f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. gale, f., 'swelling above the knee on the hind-leg of a horse;' comp. E. gall (swelling, sore spot, gall-nut); it is questionable whether Galle was allied to the word. Also in Romance, Ital. galle and Span. agila signify 'swelling, tumour, gall-nut,' Hence the Lat.-Rom. gália, '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 gräsgatt, 'swelling on the hoof of a horse.'

Gallerte, f., 'jelly,' from MidHG. gal-
tomary,' from MidHG. geze, OHG. gengi, 'ordinary, scattered,' orig. 'capable of going, or rather of circulating'; a verbal adj. from the root *ging (see the preceding word), formed like *gāts, aqūntum, flāge.

**sans** f. 'goose,' from the equiv. MidHG. gans, OHG. gans, f.; a common Tent. term for 'goose,' unrecorded in Goth. only, in which *ganes, f. (plur. *gans) may have been the form (comp. Spans. ganeso, adopted from it). To this correspond AS. gās (G from an before s), plur. gās (owing to the s mutation), f., E. goose, plur. geese; OIC. gās, f., from pre-Tent *gans-. 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. haiśi-, m., haiśi, f., 'goose;' Mod Pers. ęśi, Lith. žals, (OSlov. gavi is borrowed from Tent.), Gr. χόρ, Lat. anser (for *hanser), OIr. gēs, 'swan' (from *gans). The s of Aryan *gans- seems to be a suffix (comp. ǵud, ǵvenat); at least Tent. words of cognate stem point to *gans- as the more primitive form; comp. OHG. gans350, MidHG. gans, gene, m., 'gander;' Du. gent, 'gander;' AS. gānot, E. ganset ('swan')—AS. ganda, E. gander.

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 gantaes by the Teutons; a similar term is known in Rom. (Prov. ganta, OFr. gante, 'wild goose'), which borrowed it from Tent. To the Tent. *ganta, from pre-Tent. *ganda, the OIr. gé, 'goose' (Lith. ǵandras, 'stork'), is primit. allied.

**Gänserið**, m., 'gander, wild tansy;' ModHG. simply, formed like Gértrīð, from an earlier Gærtrīð (still found in many of the UPG. dialects; in Alsat. gänter, MidHG. gärner), MidHG. gänzer, also gänze, gänze, m., 'gander.' Comp. LG. gante, Scand. gass, for gásse, 'gander'; see Gant. The plant Gänserið is a corruption of an earlier Gärnfrīð; comp. Fr. bec d'oeil, Ital. pide d'oca. The MidHG. and OHG. term is gëntinsc (even reusing also in OHG).

Gant, f., 'auction, bankruptcy;' an UPG. word (unknown to the Stub. dial.), from MidHG. gant, f., 'sale to the highest bidders, auction.' Not from Fr. gent, 'glove.' It is not true that 'affixing a glove (in a symbolic way) has given rise to the terms Gant and Bréntaun, denoting a distress on real property.' The term is more prob.

ably derived from Prov. incanç, ModFr. incanç, 'auction' (Ital. incanto, from Lat. in quantum), whence E. cant, 'auction.'

gans, adj., 'whole, complete, entire;' from MidHG. and OHG. gans, adj., 'uninjured, complete, whole, healthy;' prop. an HG. word simply, which was adopted, however, by the Tent. dialects of MidEurope (Dan. ganske, Du. gansch, OFris. gans, n. would not have been retained before a in a native Dan. or Fris. word. The early history of OHG. gans is obscure; if its primary meaning is 'encircling,' it is perhaps connected with Gr. γανδρον, 'to comprise'; comp. Gr. γιάνδρον, 'spacious?',

gar, adj. (and adv.), 'finished, ready, done' (of cooked food), from MidHG. gar (inflct. garven), adj., gare, adv., OHG. garo (infl. garwnen), adj., gare, garse, adv., 'made ready, armed, prepared, complete, entire;' corresponding to OSax. garo, AS. garo (adv., garwe also), E. gare, OIC. gerr (adv. gara), 'ready, prepared, made ready;' Goth. *garwasa- is wanting. The adj. was really used as a partic., the suffix *w in Ind., combines with the root *ga- to cook,' forming the partic. pakr-, 'cooked, done' (of food). Besides AS. garo, 'ready,' a remarkable form, garo, is found with the same meaning, and in OSax. aru as well as garo; these forms point to Goth. *garua and *gara, 'prepared, made ready.' Hence some have identified the two classes regarding the g of *garuwa- as the remnant of the verbal particle Goth. ga (HG. ge).

Garbe (1), f. 'sheaf,' from the equiv. MidHG. garbe, OHG. garbe, f.; corresponding to OSax. garba, Du. garv, 'sheaf'; lit. 'handful, manipulum.' Hence from the Sans. roth grbh, 'to lay hold of, seize;' grabhā, 'handful,' L ett. grabe, fem. plur., 'a bundle hastily collected,' Lith. grępti, 'to seize,' and grępti, 'to snatch.' In the HG. dialects graper, grapt, grapt, græpt, &c., are also allied to the Aryan root grbh; so too Du. grabben, E. to grabble. The cognates found their way into Romance (Fr. garbe, l., 'sheaf').

Garbe (2), (the same is EÝågrār, milfoil), f., 'millefolium,' from the equiv. MidHG. garves, OHG. garwe, garwe, f., 'millefolium;' corresponding to AS. gearwe, f., E. yarrow, Du. gera, 'millefolium.' Whether it is related to gar (Tent. garwa-) is uncertain.

gären, vb., 'to ferment, effervesce, bubble,' a combination as its form to a str. vb. MidHG. yeren; jeren; OHG. fetus,
Gar

Gar (106) Gas

Gar, m., from the equiv. MidHG. gar, OHG. garo, m., ‘garten’; corresponding to OSax. garda, OFris. garda, m., ‘garden’; Goth. garða, m., ‘stable.’ Akin to the strong nouns—Goth. garðs, m., ‘court, house, family;’ OIr. garth, m., ‘enclosure, hedge, house, farm,’ OHG.  garti, m., ‘circle, choral dance;’ AS. gard (E. garden), ‘enclosure, garden’ (E. garden was borrowed in MidE. from OFr. jardin, 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 garten. Tent. root gerd, if the correspondences in the cognate languages did not prove that Garten is a pre-Tent., perhaps a common West Aryan form, which cannot belong to a specifically Tent. root. But HG. Garten is most closely connected with Lat. hortus, ‘garden,’ Gr. χόρτος, ‘enclosure, yard, farmyard, pasture, hay, grass;’ OIr. gart, ‘corn-field;’ also Lat. co-hort-, -tors, f., ‘cornfield for cattle and fowls.’ If the Tent. word is allied to these, the d of the Goth, and Sax, words is derived from Aryan g, i.e. Goth. garda is based on Aryan  ghord- (not ghorte- from χόρτος). On the other hand, Garten may be connected with Slav. and Lith. words, which, however, assume that Goth. and Sax. d originated in Aryan da; OSlov. gradu, m., ‘enclosure, citadel, town;’ as an enclosed place; Lith. gerdas, ‘fold’). It is possible that in the Tent. class two words, different in sound but allied in meaning, have been combined; but the Slav. words were more probably borrowed from Tent. Comp. 3num.

Gas, n., ‘gas’; a word coined by the Du. chemist, Von Helmont, of Brussels (died 1644 A.D.); comp. Du. gas.

Gaffe, f., ‘lane, road, row,’ from Mid HG. gazz, OHG. gasza, f., prop. (as even yet in UpG.) ‘street;’ corresponding to Goth. gatub, f., ‘lane, street;’ OIr. gata (accus. gatu), ‘way, street, path.’ From the Scand. word E. gate ‘way.’ is derived. Properly speaking, the word is unknown to the I.G. languages. Whether Gaffe is allied to AS. gat, E. (Scotch) gate, gait (see Gitter), OSax. and Du. gat, m., ‘hole, cavern, OIr. gut, m., ‘hole,’ and is derived from a prim. meaning, ‘inlet, opening’—Gaff, Gaff, in a furnished with an entrance, a gate,’ on account of the suffix -eđn—cannot be definitely decided; in any case, it is impossible to connect Gaffe with gaffe, since

Gar, n. ‘yarn, thread, net, snare,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gars; corresponding to AS. garm, E. yarn, OIr. gorn, n., Du. garen; the common Tent. term for ‘yarn.’ (Goth. gartan, n.); the meaning, ‘net’ was attached to Gar, 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 Tent. has a series of terms corresponding in sound with Gar and meaning ‘entails;’ comp. OIr. gorn (plur. garner), f., ‘gut, intestines, entrails;’ OHG. mittigarn, mittelaugarn, n., ‘fat found in the middle of the entrails, arvina,’ AS. miggarn (cg for dg); comp. AS. orcad, E. orchard, from 伪造egard, ‘arvina.’ These words have been connected with Lith. žarn, f., ‘gut,’ and Sans. hira, f., ‘gut,’ though the latter may be allied to Lat. hira, f., ‘gut,’ and hilla for hira; likewise Lat. harv- in harv-spec., one who examines the entrails, soothsayer, and hario, soothsayer, contain the Aryan root ghar. Perhaps—and nothing further can be said—all the words discussed above are based on a Tent. 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 OIr. garstr, ‘moro-e’ (inapparant). Allied to Lat. fastid-i-um, ‘disgust, aversion.’ The latter probably represented *fastid-i-um, like tostus for *torstus, from torreo; Lat. f initially corresponds to Tent. g. See under Gait (Lat. fēl). But it might perhaps be also connected with Lat. horridus for *ghorridus.
Gas

(107)

Gau

countryman, member of the same tribe.'
ModHG. gatten (‘to come together, agree’); MidHG. (essentially MidG.) gater, ‘together,’ Du. te gader, AS. geader and tţomere, E. together; AS. gadrin. E. to gather (Du. vergaderen, ‘to assemble’); OHG. get-lôs, MidHG. get-lôs, adj., ‘wanton, dissolute, lit. ‘free from the restraining bond.’
The ideas of ‘belonging to one another’ and of ‘suit g’ are seen in all the cognates of gut.

Gatter, n., ‘railing, lattice, rudder,’ from MidHG. gater, m., ‘railing, lattice’ (as a gate or fence), OHG. gâtar, m., ‘railing.’ If the letter represents Teut. ga-tor, the word would be a compound of ga (see g) and Tô (Goth. dêr). On the other hand, it is possibly allied to AS. geat. E. gate.

Gau, m. from the equiv. MidHG. gôw, gou, n., OHG. gow, gowô, n., ‘district.’ According to (Goth. gow (gaujis), n., ‘scenery, country,’ we might have expected OHG. gow (gouris), MidHG. gôw (goutes), since it after au becomes w without producing modification (comp. gau). Even now Scand. on., is found in Bav., Swab., and Swiss, but in the sense of ‘country’ opposed to town. The word is unknown to Scand., and also to Saxon 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. dîas, ‘district of, e.g., oil. Pathyrgis, ‘Pader district’ (around Paderborn). The ModHG. word first obtained currency again in the last century as a result of the study of OGer. (see gart). No tenable root has yet been found.

Gaudich, m., ‘simpleton, gawk, crow, owl, cuckoo’ (as stupid birds), from MidHG. gozech, m., ‘dolt, fool, simpleton; prop. ‘cuckoo,’ OHG. gozech, ‘cuckoo’; corresponding to AS. gezê, OLg. gôzech (whence Scotch gauk), ‘cuckoo.’ Is k a suffix as in AS. hafoc, ‘hawk,’ and Goth. uhazs, ‘pigeon’? OHG. gôzech. *Gauks, cannot, however, be allied to Lat. cuculus, Sans. kârich, ‘cuckoo,’ since Teut. a initially cannot represent L. and Sans. k. Further Gauk is the OTeut. word for the latter term Ruduk.

Gaudieh, m., formed from the equiv. LG. gaudef, Du. gauwenstef, prop. ‘sharp, cunning thief’ (from gauwe, ‘quick, cunning’; see jähe), then generally ‘sharper.’

the latter is based upon a root i (Lat. in, Gr. dôs),

Gaff, m., ‘guest, visitor; wight; sailor;’ from MidHG. and OHG. gôst (plur. gôstes), m., ‘stranger, guest’; common, in the same sense, to Teut.; comp. Goth. gôstas (plur. gôstes), m. (comp. gastigôd, ‘hospitable’), OHG. gôst, ‘guest (uninvited),’ AS. gyst, giest, m., ‘guest, Du. and OSax. gast. Teut. gôstis, m., ‘stranger, unbidden or chance guest from some foreign part;’ from pre-Teut. gostas, which left derivatives in Lat. and Slav.; Lat. hostis, ‘enemy,’ prop. ‘foreigner, stranger,’ OSlov. gôst, m., ‘guest;’ with Lat. hostis, ‘foreigner;’ hoores (prop. *hosti-potes, ‘host?’), might also be correct. It is more questionable whether West Aryan gostas, ‘stranger,’ is prop. ‘eaier, domestic,’ and belongs to the Sans. root gôs, ‘guest.’ It is worthy of notice 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 we were correct that Lat. hostis, ‘stranger,’ is related to Lat. hostili, ‘victim’ (stranger = ‘one to be sacrificed’); this collocation is alluring, but very uncertain.

gäten, jäten, vb., ‘to weed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. jêten, gêten, OHG. jêlen, gêlan, akon to OHG. jêto, m., ‘weed, darnel.’ Perhaps Gr. γέντο, ‘I seek,’ is allied, if the Aryan root is γέλος.

gâllich, adj., ‘suitable, convenient,’ an essentially MidG. and LG. word; derived from a parallel Goth. form *,ge-gat, to which OHG. ge-gat, adj., ‘suitable, agreeing with,’ also points; comp. Gait, gat; so too OSlov. godâ, ‘favourable time, Lith. gados, ‘stature,’ and Du. galelijk, ‘reconcilable.’

Gaffe, m., ‘sponge, consort, husband,’ from MidHG. gate (also gôate), 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. giga-de, ‘one’s equals, AS. giga-da, ‘companionship,’ also Goth. gadilings, ‘relative,’ AS. gedeling, ‘member of the same tribe,’ OHG. gaitilug, ‘cousin,’ OSax. gaduling,
Gauklar, m., 'buffoon, juggler, imposer,' from MidHG. goukelære, OHG. goukålær, Omg. g Oakålær (k from yo, see 65), 'magician, conjurer; from MidHG. goukel, OHG. gouköl, Omg. goukööl, 'to deal in magic, play the fool.' Apparently allied to OHG. gougardn, MidHG. gougenr, 'to roam about;' also to MidHG. goyel, 'to act without restraint, flutter about;' gozel, adj., unrestricted, exuberant; gizel, m., 'fool, dupe;' Du. goukelær, 'buffoon.' The cognates point to a Teut. root gug, gung, 'to move here and there in a curious fashion like a clown or conjurer.' Considering the numerous correspondences, it cannot be maintained that Gauklar was derived from Lat. jocularis, or from Gr. koukos, '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.

Gauf, m., 'steel, nag;' from MidHG. goél, m., 'bear, male animal (generally);' only at a late period and rarely 'nag,' which meaning becomes prominent in the 15th cent.; for a 'sorry jade' ræst is used in MidHG.; Du. guel, f., 'a mare that does not yet bear.' The word is not known to the other dialects; its origin is obscure.

Gaumze, m., 'palate, taste;' from MidHG. gome, goone, OHG. gome (giuome), giuome, m., 'palate, throat, jaw;' corresponding to AS. gome, m., 'palate,' E. gum, possibly from AS. *gymma, since, moreover, there are numerous forms in earlier MidHG. which point to an OHG. *gymmo, *palate; Omc. gömr, m., 'palate;' Goth. *gymma, *gömr, n., are wanting. Allied to Lith. giomrys, 'palate.' The relation of the vowels of the stem (OHG. and MidHG. ou and o, AS. and Scand. o) is obscure; see 48¢r. Some etymologists connect the word with a Teut. root gau (Gr. xau (in xaivos, 'gasping, loose,' xasos, 'chasm, for xafrs).'

Gauer, earlier Æauer, 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 Æauer, from the slang jargon, 'to play,' the ultimate source of which is said to be Hebr. jünd, '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. s only in handwerk, handicraft, AS. homgcexcer, homgcroft; comp. also E. enough, from AS. genêh, under gæng). The prefix is probably allied to Lat. conjunctum; comp. giben, alaêen, gleid, Œifê, &c.

gebaren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gebern, OHG. giberen, vb., 'to give birth to;' corresponding to Goth. gbairtan (also bairtan), 'to give birth to, produce;' AS. gebéaran, bérar, 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 Bahr, where proofs are given of the antiquity of the verbal stem ber, pre-Tent bair, within the Aryan group; in Ind. the root bhr, bhar, may mean 'to bear offspring' as well as 'to bear' generally; comp. Lat. fértilis, from Lat. fero; in Olr. the substantives cómbart and birth, corresponding to Æcnt, 'birth,' manifest the same specialization. See Geburt.

Gebärde, Geberde, f., 'bearing, gesture;' from MidHG. gebéarde, f., 'conduit, appearance, manner;' OHG. gibruda, f., from MidHG. gebéran, OHG. gibrérn, f.; corresponding to AS. gebéran, 'to conduct oneself,' gebér, gebéren, 'conduit;' from the root ber in Bah, gebén.

geben, vb., 'to give, present, render, yield,' from the equiv. MidHG. gebênen, OHG. gebên; common to Tent, in the same sense; comp. Goth. geben, AS. gefan, E. to give, Du. geven, Omc. gi, gen, Obs. Geven. Akin to Olr. gabim, 'I take,' Lith. gèbèti, 'to bring, convey to,' gèbi, 'to cause to bring,' &c.

Gebef, n., 'prayer;' from the equiv. MidHG. gebêt, OHG. gêbet, n. (AS. and Omc. gebeid, n., 'prayer'); allied to Ætern, Æten.

Gebetch, n., 'dominion, jurisdiction, territory, sphere;' from MidHG. gebêt, n., 'territory, jurisdiction, order;' allied to Ætern, Æten.

Gebirge, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gebérge, OHG. gibrigi, n., 'range of mountains,' a specifically HG. collective form allied to Bàra.

Gebrechen, n., 'defect, infirmity, grief,' an inf. used as a noun; from MidHG. gebreüten. See Æren.

Gebühr, Gewür, f., 'duty, propriety, dues, fees;' allied to Gebärn, MidHG.
gebäurn, OHG. giburien, vb., 'to occur, happen, fall to one's lot, devolve on by law, be due'; corresponding to OSax. giburian, AS. gebirian, OIE. birja, 'to be suitable, becoming, fit'; Goth. *gabaurjan, vb., may be inferred from gabaurnja, adv., 'willingly' (lit. 'in a fitting manner?'), and gabaourjepus, m., 'pleasure.' The whole class is probably connected with the root ber 'to carry'; comp. LG. büren, 'to raise aloft,' see empě; hence OHG. buri dihl, 'go (thou), lit. 'raise thyself,' giburila, 'pervenit'; büren, büren, also 'to come to pass.' See Däbr, Bért.

Geburt, f., from the equiv. MidHG. geburt, OHG. giburt, vb., 'birth.' Comp. Goth. gaburvä, f., 'birth,' also 'lineage, native town,' OSax. gebürd, f., AS. gebyr, f., 'birth, rank, dignity,' E. birth, OIE. burhr, m., 'birth, embryo'; in form it points to Aryan and Sans. bhṛt-s, and both in form and meaning it corresponds to OIr. brith, 'birth;' Sans. bhṛt-s, f., 'bearing, nursing, maintenance.' With the simple Tent. boran, 'to give birth to,' is connected an O'Ent. neut. subst. barna-, child' (lit. 'that which is born'), formed from the old no-partic. Comp. OIE. barn, AS. bürn, OSax., OHG, and MHG. bürn, 'child, son.'

Gēch, m., 'fool, sop, buffoon,' orig. MidG. (and LG.), in which gēc, gēcke, m., 'silly fellow, fool, doll fellow,' occurs even in the MidHG. period; not allied to MidHG. giege, 'fool,' mentioned under gaufun. Comp. Du. gēk, m., Dan. jæck, 'fool,' Ic. gikkir, 'crafty, coarse person.'

Gedächtnis, n., 'memory, recollection, memorial,' allied to getrēfen, trēfen.—Gedanke, m., 'thought, idea,' from MidHG. gedānken(e), OHG. gedänk, m., OSax. gîthanko, m., 'thought,' AS. gebron; allied to trēfen.

gediehen, vb., 'to thrive, prosper,' from the equiv. MidHG. gediehen. OHG. giðihan, str. vb.; Goth. gaþihan, OHG. geþiun (contrasted from gesiyan), 'to thrive;' the old AS. form points to the fact that the verbal stem was orig. nasalised; before h is everywhere suppressed in Tent., thus pihan for piðhan. The corresponding factitive *poujjan remained in OSax., where then-ian means 'to complete;' on the suppression of the nasal the e gradation passed into the t gradation in Goth. and HG. The simple form pihan, 'to thrive,' is still known in Goth. On account of its meaning, getrēfen (root henk, pre-Teut. tenk, tek, in Lith. tenkû, tokî, 'I have enough,' as well as in Ir. tucaud, W. tuenged, 'fortune,' from the prim. form tuŋeito-) cannot be connected with the root tek in teknō (see Ogen).—gediegen, adj., 'solid, pure, concise, pithy;' from MidHG. gediegen, 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, gebungan, 'complete,' so too OSax. thungan.

Geduld, f., 'patience, forbearance,' from the equiv. MidHG. gedult, OHG. gedult, f.; allied to bũr̩n.

gedusen, adj., 'bloated, puffed up, partic. of a lost str. vb. which is retained in MidHG. dialects (Hess. dīsen, 'to draw'); comp. MidHG. dīsen, 'to draw, tear, extend,' OHG. dīsan; also Goth. *pinsan, alt. pinsan, 'to draw.' The Tent. bens, 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 dūnēn.

Gefähr, f., 'danger, risk, jeopardy;' ModHG. only, for MidHG. vâre, OHG. fâra, f., 'ambush, deceit, hazard, danger;' AS. fâr, f., 'ambush, unforeseen danger, fright,' E. fêar, OSax. fâr, 'ambush'; Goth. fâra, 'ambush;' follows from fēra, m., 'waylayer.' Scandin. fær, n., has a somewhat different meaning, 'misfortune, distemper.' Allied to the root fēr, Aryan fêr, which in Lat. periculum, Gr. πέριος, 'trial, cunning, deception,' furnishes cognate meanings.

Gefährle, m., 'companion, partner, mate;' from MidHG. gevârte, OHG. giferto (*gaferto), 'escort;' lit. 'fellow-traveller;' allied to gefârt.

gefallen, vb., 'to suit, please;' from MidHG. gevâllen, OHG. gisfallan, str. vb., 'to happen, fall to one's lot, please,' in MidHG. always with the complement 'weīt' (well) or 'ūfēt' (ill); probably an expression derived from the OTeut. warlike custom of dividing booty (comp. ūnte) by means of dice; ēs gefâlt mir weīt, 'I am well pleased with it,' lit. ēs lēs fâlt gut für mid, 'that was a lucky throw for me' (a similar history is also connected with ModHG. fâufen, which furnishes evidence respecting the Tent. drinking customs). Note too that in ModHG. terms relating to card-playing have been similarly used.
Gef

Comp. ẹn (lit. ‘ace of cards’) then generally ‘good fortune’) and sùmù.

Gefàngnic, n., ‘prison,’ from MidHG. gevezze, n. (OHG. giwoczi, n., ‘imprisonment’; allied to jàmù.

Gefàfì, n., ‘vessel, receptacle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gevëndege, n. (OHG. givedazzi, n., ‘transport’). Goth. *gafëti, n., is wanting; it would probably be connected with Goth. fèfian, ‘to adorn’ (AS. fætèd, part., ‘adorned’), and also more remotely with siù.

Gefèder, n., ‘feathers, plumage, fowls,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gevëdere, OHG. gefèderi, n.; collective of gefèr.

Gefèlde, n., ‘fields, plain,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gevëldë, OHG. gefèldi, n.; collective of gefèt.

Gefèlfen, partic. of a lost vb. fejèfen, ‘adsidious, busy.’ See gefèn.

gégèn, prep., ‘against, opposite to; in presence of; in comparison with;’ from Mid HG. gégèn, OHG. gégèn, gagan, ‘against’ (in OHG. and MidHG. almo-t always with a dat.) allied to the MidHG. adv. geggèn, OHG. geggìn, gaganì, ‘towards;’ corresponding to AS. gëdn, anggèn, ‘against,’ E. again; OSax. gegèn and OSc. gagn, ‘against,’ appear only in compounds; in Goth. a corresponding word is wanting. Of obscure origin.— Gegoènd, ‘region, neighbourhood,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (post-classical) gegovèndë, gegovènê, f., which, with the variant gegovèr, f., are imitations of Fr. contrée (Ital. contrada), ‘country,’ allied to Lat. contra.

– Gegoènvartr, ‘presence, present time,’ from MidHG. gegoènvartr, OHG. gegoènvertr, f., abstract of OHG. gagoènvartr, ‘present,’ whence MidHG. gegoènvertec, ModHG. gegoènvartr, ‘present.’ See the adj. suffix miàstè.

Gegebèn, vb. in fìb gegebùn, ‘to fare, be (in health), behave,’ from MidHG. sich gegebùn, OHG. sih giegbùn, ‘to hold, be (in health);’ allied to sùnù.

Gegecè, n., ‘hedge, enclosure, precinct,’ from MidHG. gegecë, n., ‘enclosure’; allied to sàg, bøgùn.

Geheim, adj., ‘private, secret, hidden, mysterious,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. geheim, which, with kùmìfù, means lit. ‘belonging to the house.’

gèghèn, vb., ‘to go, walk, go on well, succeed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gèn, gàn (some of the inflected forms supplied by the stem gand; see Gàgà); comp. AS. gàn (stem gà, from gat), E. to go, OSwed. and ODan. ga, ‘to go.’ The assumed root ghài, meaning ‘to go,’ cannot be positively authenticated beyond the Teut. group (yet comp. Lätt. gòjìa, ‘I went’). The remarkable facts that this Teut. gài, ‘to go,’ has no primit. noun derivatives in Teut., that it has supplanted the root i, which is widely diffused in Aryan, but almost obsolete in Teut. (retained, however, in the Goth. aorist édja, AS. ecde), and that like the latter it is conjugated like verbismi—all these lead to the supposition that the assumed Goth. *gəim, *gàis, *gàib are contracted from the verbal particle gà (see ge) and the old inherited émi, éi, əti (comp. Gr. òmí, Sans. émi, ēi, əti), ‘to go.’ From this explanation it follows that gòen is fundamentally identical with Lat. ièr, Gr. òmnì, Sans. root i, Lith. ẹtį, OSlav. əti, ‘to see’ (see ūcè). For a similar blending of a verbal particle and an old vb. comp. félgen, fùjèn.

Gebeucèr, adj., ‘secure against anything unceanný, from MidHG. gebeürie, ‘gentle, graceful, free from anything unceanný;’ comp. OHG. and OSax. wùnìhù, ‘dreadful, terrible,’ AS. hëfè (hèbre), ‘friendly, mild,’ OSc. hëfèr, ‘mild.’ Indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting; perhaps Sans. cakrà, ‘strong’ (of deities) is allied, so that OHG. -hìuri would represent hêguro- (Aryan kəkər).

Gebeùn, m. (dial.), ‘lap,’ from MidHG. gere, yèro, m., ‘wedge-shaped piece of stuff or land, lap;’ corresponding to AS. gàro, ‘piece of stuff,’ E. gore, OSc. geirè, in the same sense; a deriv. of òrè. For the evolution of meaning comp. ëpfànì, ë£èfè.- From the OG. word the Rom. cognate, Fr. gèron and Ital. gèrone, ‘lap, train (of a dress),’ are derived.

Geier, m., ‘vulture, carrion kite,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gìr, m., akin to LG. gìër. On account of the early appearance of the G. word we cannot assume that it was borrowed from the Rom. cognates, Ital. girìfìco, Fr. gerìfàut (whence MidHG. gir-wàlks is derived), or from Lat.- Gr. gyrràre, ‘to wheel round.’ The connection between OHG. gìr with OHG. gìri, MidHG. gìre (gìer still occurs in ModHG. dials.), ‘greedy, covetous,’ and the Teut. root gìr, ‘to covet,’ presents no difficulty. Geier is lit. ‘the greedy bird.’ See gên, Gìër.

Geisër, m., ‘slave, drivel, wrath,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. geiser, m. (15th cent.), whence also geisërn, ModHG. geisërn. Origin obscure.
**Geige, f.,** 'fiddle, violin,' from the equiv. early MidHG. gige, f.; corresponding to ModDu. ghihe, Oic. giga; in OHG. fidelula, E. fiddle; see giet. The Teut. word, like Gifte, found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. gigi, Fr. gique (whence further E. jig). There is no suspicion that Mid HG. gige was borrowed; it is, however, scarcely allied prim. (pre-Teut. ghtikō) to OSlov. žica, 'thread' (akin to Lith. gijū, 'thread').

**geiš, adj.** 'rank, wanton, obscene, lewd,' from MidHG. and OHG. geiš, 'of savage strength, wanton, exuberant, merry, joyous;' for the change of meaning on the transition from MidHG. to ModHG. comp. Gaišp. The primary meaning, 'unrestrained, joyous,' follows from Goth. gailjan, 'to rejoice;' comp. OSax. ēl, Du. gei, AS. gāl. To the Teut. cognates Lith. gaišā, 'passionate, furious, sharp, painful, sympathetic,' and gržisti-s, 'to injure:' OSlov. zēla (from gaišo), 'violent,' adv. zelā, 'very.' In the compound Dieters' Geišk appears the MidHG. noun geiš, geiša, 'tissue.'

**Geîfel (1.), m. and f.,** 'hostage,' from MidHG. géisel, OHG. gesel, gesel, m., n., 'prisoner of war, person held in security;' corresponding to AS. géisel, Oic. gisel, m. To connect it with Geiš(2), f., as if 'hostage' were lit. 'one who is scourged,' is impossible. It is probably, most closely allied to the equiv. Ofr. giall (for *gisal*).

**Geïfel (2), f.,** 'scurge, whip, from the equiv. MidHG. géisel, OHG. gesisala, gesïla, f.; akin to Oic. geis, geisle, m., 'pole used by persons walking in shoes.' The stem gesal- is connected with the OTeut. term gaisa, 'spear' (see OSt). Hence 'pole, staff' must be accepted as the prim. meaning; the second component is Goth. walus, 'staff,' so that OHG. geis-alas stands for *geis-walbas, just as AS. wyrwalas for AS. wyr-walas (see under Bureid).

**Geist, m.,** 'spirit, genius, spectre,' from MidHG. and OHG. geist, m., 'spirit (in contrast to body), supernatural being;' corresponding to OSax. glæt, Du. geist, AS. geast (gæst), E. ghost; common to Teut. in the same sense, but in Goth. ahuma (see afar). The prim. meaning of the word ('agitation') is not quite certain; yet Oic. gesa, 'to rage' (of fire, passion), and Goth. us-gaisjan, 'to enraged,' seem to be allied. Respecting the dental suffix of the Teut. Geist (pre-Teut. ghaisdos), note the Sans. root hid (from h existed), 'to get angry,' hitas, n., 'anger,' to which E. aghast also correspond.

**Geisl, f.,** 'goat, roe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. geis, f.; corresponding to Goth. gayts, Oic. geisl, AS. geat, E. goat, Du. geit; also a dimin. Goth. gaytin, AS. gieten, OHG. geitz, n., 'kid' (see Ghwini). Primit. allied to Lat. haedus from older haidos (see Gije and Gije). In common with Slav., OTeut. has a different word for Geisl; comp. ModDu. ho-kijin, AS. hēcen, 'kid,' akin to OSlov. koza, 'goat.'

**Geiz, m.,** 'avarice,' allied to qeiz, Mid HG. gitzen (gizten); beside which MidHG. gitten, 'to be greedy, covetous, or avaricious' occurs; comp. AS. gitian, 'to be covetous.' The term for Geiz in MidHG. and OHG. was glit, 'greediness, covetousness, avarice,' for qeiz, MidHG. giter, OHG. gitaq, 'greedily, covetous, avaricious'; respecting the derivation of Geiz from qeizan, see Gier, bantēn. Akin to Goth. gaius, n., 'want.' With the Teut. root ger, gil (Aryan ghaidal), are connected Lith. geidži (geistis), 'to desire,' OSlov. židja, židuti, 'to expect.'

**Gekröse, n.,** 'giblets; frill, ruffle,' from MidHG. gekröse, n., 'the small intestine,' also the variant kroese, OHG. *chrösi;* akin to Du. kroes, kroost, 'giblets of ducks and geese.' All the cognates are probably connected with frans.

**Gelage, n.,** 'feast, banquet, drinking bout,' first occurs in early ModHG., allied to Geizan. Scarcely derived from the ancient Gelage (banquets); but just as Goth. gebaur is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'picnic, feasting' (from bairiu, 'to carry,' see Batur), so Gelage is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'feeding;' comp. gēzän.

**Geländer, n.,** 'railing, banister, from the equiv. late MidHG. gelender, 15th cent., allied to Gelender, 'stake, fence,' which may be regarded as a nasalised variant of Gatte (Teut. tap-).

**Gelah, m. and n.,** 'relics, heritage,' from MidHG. gelaz, n., 'settlement, mode of settlement,' allied to gr-laz, 'to settle.'

**gelb, adj.,** 'yellow,' from the equiv. MidHG. gelb, OHG. gelo (gen. gelves); corresponding to OSax. gelo, Du. geel, AS. gelo, E. yellow (Oic. gulo). The common West Teut. gebo, from pre-Teut. ghelico, is primit. allied to Lat. helvus, 'greyish yellow'; the Aryan root ghel appears also in
Gelb, n., 'money, coin, cash,' from MidHG. and OHG. gelb (t; the d first occurs in ModHG.), n., 'money, compensation, 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 faith (see Bür), and skotta (see Sdug), AS. feoh, E. money. On the other hand, AS. gild signifies 'compensation, compensation, sacrifice.' See gelten.

gelchen, adj., 'situating, opportunity, seasonable,' and adv.; from MidHG. gelchen, adj., 'neighbouring, at hand, suitable.' OHG. gelichen, 'nearest, related'; partic. of geligen, MidHG. geligen.—Gelchenheit, f., 'opportunity, occasion,' from MidHG. gelchenheit, 'situation of an affair, condition or nature of things.'—Gelchenlich, adj., 'occasional, incidental' (and adv.), from MidHG. gelchenlich, with an inserted "K." Gelchen, n., 'joint, articulation, wrist, link,' from MidHG. gelchen, n., 'waist, bend, bow,' akin to ModHG. gelenf, gelenf, adj. formed from MidHG. gelenen, 'pliant, skilful' (see lenfen). While the MidHG. gelenen, as a collective of MidHG. lanke, 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. lanche, lanche, 'hip, loins' (whence also the Romance cognates—Ital. fianco, from which ModHG. flank is borrowed), likewise Oec. hekkr, 'link of a chain.'

Gelchfer, n., 'likeness, cast, stamp,' lit. 'class of people of like manners'; in this sense gildher and its derivatives occur even in late MidHG. (MidG.) derived from MidHG. gelich, gielich (see the latter). Yet the UPG. form gilfer points perhaps to a blending with another word, Goth. *galífrja, 'chief's accomplice' (akin to Goth. hilfan, ‘to steal,’ primit, allied to Gr. κλέπτος). For UPG. ft, equiv. to LG. hit, see ficht, tüchtar, Gildhiot.

geilen, vb., 'to prove successful, from MidHG. geilen, OHG. giligen, str. vb., 'to be successful, prosper'; MidHG. also lingen, 'to prosper, advance, get on.' Allied to AS. lnapro, 'quickly,' from pre-Teut. legfrœ, to which the equiv. Gr. ἀλφός also points; the Aryan root leigh (legh) appears also in Sans. laigh, rainh, 'to spring, get on.' See leidt.

gelten, vb., 'to yell,' from MidHG. gelten, OHG. gilllan, str. vb., 'to sound loud, cry;' corresponding to Du. gillen, AS. gillan, OHG. gilla, 'to resound;' allied to the Teut. root gel, gal, 'to resound.' Comp. Madīgal.

geloben, vb., 'to promise, vow,' from the equiv. MidHG. geloben, OHG. gilbōn (akin to leten); lit. 'to assent, applaud.'

gelt (1.), particle. See gelten.
gelt (2.), adj., 'giving no milk, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. galt; corresponding to Ols. galtir, OSwed. galtir, which have the same sense. They are connected perhaps with OHG. galle, MidHG. galze, Ols. galtir, 'gelded pig' (E. dial. gil, gil, it). The stem on which it is based, galt (from pre-Teut. galt, galth, galthtn-), perhaps meant orig. 'to castrate;' comp. E. to geld, Ols. geda, 'to geld;' akin to Goth. gilpa, 'sickle'?

Gelte, f., 'pail, bucket, vessel,' from MidHG. gyte, OHG. gillette, f., 'vessel for liquids;' adopted in the OHG. period from MidLat. galota, with which are also connected the Romance cognates—Fr. jale, 'pail,' Ital. galea, galotta, Fr. gatteau, gallet, applied to different kinds of ships. The ultimate source of the cognates is obscure.

gelten, vb., 'to be worth, pass current, prove effectual,' from MidHG. gelten, OHG. geltan, str. vb., 'to repay, pay, cost, be worth, requisite, compensate;' comp. Goth. us-, fra-gildan, 'to require;' (akin to Goth. gild and gisil, n., 'tax'), Ols. gild (OSwed., also galdla, from Tent. gellan), 'to pay,' AS. gildan, E. to yield, Du. gelden, 'to be worth, cost;' OSax. geldan. The common Teut. stem gilf, the b of which is proved by OSwed. from pre-Teut. gilf-, points to the fact that OSlov. želic, 'I pay, alone for,' was borrowed. The prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates is 'to make good, pay over something;' it seems to be specially applied to religious sacrifices; comp. AS. gil, OSax. gil, 'sacrifice;' (akin to Gr. τέλος, 'duty') See Gilt, Gilfr. The particle gilf, which first occurs in early ModHG., is properly the subj. pres. of the vb. gelten.

Gelse, f., 'gelded sow,' from the equiv.
Gem

MidHG. gelze (galze), OHG. gelza (galza).

See gel.

Gemäß, n., 'chamber, apartment; comfort, rest,' from MidHG. gemach, m., n., 'rest, comfort, ease, nursing, place where one is nursed, room,' OHG. *gimah(h)li); 'ease, advantage'; the MidHG. meaning is not found until the classical period of MidHG.; the MidHG. adj. gemäß, 'conformable,' preserves the earlier meaning. MidHG. gemach, OHG. *gimah(h)l(, 'conformable, suitable'; prop. suitable to one another (comp. OIC. *mâk-

Gemäßig, n., 'genitals; handiwork,' from MidHG. gemahle (plur. gemehle), OHG. *gimah(h)l(h), f., 'testicles,' akin to MidHG. Gemäß, m. (comp. Du. gemach).

Gemäßlich, m. and n., 'consort, spouse,' from MidHG. gemahle, m., 'betrothed, husband,' and gemahle, f. (very rarely n., which is first found in Luther specially), 'betrothed, wife' (the fem. form Gemäßítin is wanting in MidHG.); OHG. *gimah(h)l(h), m., 'betrothed, husband,' *gimah(h)l(h), n., 'betrothed, wife.' Simply a G. form from a common Teut. subst. madl- (whence mahl-), 'public assembly, negotiation'; comp. Goth. *madl, 'assembly, market' (akin to madljan, 'to make a speech'); OTe., mál, 'speech' (mála, 'to make a speech'), AS. *mægel, 'assembly' (mægelian, mælan, '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. gemazge, OHG. gemázgi, adj. 'adapted; akin to mâfen.

Gemisch, adj., 'common, public; mean, vulgar,' from MidHG. gemisze, OHG. gemitz, 'belonging to one another, in common, universal, belonging to the great body'; an adj. common to Teut.; comp. Goth. gemanz, 'in common, joint, general, unholy,' AS. geminde, E. mean, Du. gemeen. The common Teut. gu-maniz-s is primit. allied to the equiv. Lat. com-mánus (for com-manizi-s); comp. Lat. ámus with Goth. ains, Aryan aino-s. Since 'in common' is the primary meaning of the class, Renké (which see) cannot be very closely allied to its OTeut. cognates.

Gemse, f., 'chamois;' from the equiv. MidHG. gemaze, gamoz, OHG. *gamaiz (gamaiz), m.; although a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages, there is no sufficient reason for regarding OHG. *gamaiz, f., as borrowed (formed like OHG. kirzi, see grit; AS. *gana, 'waterfowl'; MidHG. *krezi, see *kremi). The Romance cognates (Ital. camozzo, 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 Gemse (E. game has no connection with the word?).

Gemüt, see mâfen; Gemüse, see Mös; genuf and Gemüt, see Müt.

gen., prep., 'against, towards,' from the equiv. MidHG. gen, a variant of gein, gegen. See gein.

genau, 'accurate, precise, strict, parsimonious,' from late MidHG. (MidG.)nows, 'careful, exact,' akin to nowere, genower, adv., 'scarcely'; comp. Du. now, 'narrow, exact, punctual.' Probably these cognates, in their Goth. form *g-n-azs, are to be connected with Goth. nahs, HG. nâs. Others refer them to a root nau, 'to narrow,' in Aet and its cognates.

genüben, see angenüben.

genüsen, vb., 'to get well, recover;' from MidHG. genüszen, OHG. ginesen, str. vb., 'to be left alive, be healed, escape alive;' also 'to be delivered of a child;' corresponding to Goth. gunisaz, 'to recover health, be rescued, saved;' AS. genése, O Sax. ginesen, 'to be rescued, be left alive'; also Du. genosen, 'to heal, cure.' The Teut. root nes, with which nâsen and its cognates are connected as factitives, corresponds to the Sans. root ñas, 'to approach' in an affectionate manner, join,' and especially to Gr. viouas (root res-), 'to come back,' and res-ros, 'return home.' From Teut. are derived OSlav. gunesiti (gonesiti), 'to be redeemed,' and gonesit, 'to redeem,' allied to gonsiteli, 'Saviour.' See nâžen.

genisse, n., 'back of the neck, nape,' from the equiv. MidHG. genice, genisc, n., akin to Raden, AS. knicca.

geniesen, vb., 'to enjoy, partake of;' from the equiv. MidHG. genészen, OHG. gineszn, str. vb., with the variants Mid HG. nîzen, OHG. nîzaz; corresponding to Goth. niutau, 'to take part in something, ganiut, 'to catch' (nuta, 'captor,
Ger

gedh, gino^sam, AS. mate, 'to use.'

Primit. was of gmulitsam, Iroin, a birth in nag, sufficient,' to get something for one's own use, then 'to use or enjoy something, have the use of.' See Nag, Mie^sam. Akin to the primit. allied Lith. nau^da, 'use, produce,' pa-nustu, -nudau, -nusti, 'to long, yearn for.'—Genofse, m., 'comrade, companion, mate,' from the equiv. MidHG. geno^n, OHG. gino^z, m.; corresponding to OSax. geno^, AS. genet, Du. genoot; lit, 'one who partakes of something with another,' comp. Gefell and Gefund.—Genofsame, f., from the equiv. MidHG. geno^n-same, f., 'fellowship,' OHG. gino^z-sam, s. adj., of OHG. gino^sam, MidHG. geno^n-sam, 'of equal birth or worth.'

genueg, adj., 'enough, sufficient;' from the corresponding MidHG. genuueg(o), OHG. ginoe^g; a common Teut. adj. with the Mod HG. meaning; comp. Goth. gau^ha, AS. geno^, E. enough, Du. genoeg, OSax. gin^o^; a deriv. of an OTTeut. pret.-pres. Goth. gana, OHG. gin^a, 'it suffices;' comp. Goth. gana_{ri}-tha, 'sufficiency,' OHG. gin^u^n, MidHG. genuuen, 'sufficiency.'

On MidHG. gnut^sam, OHG. gin^uthsam, 'abundant,' sufficient;' is based ModHG. gnut^sam. To the Teut. root no^h (Aryan u{ }d) preserved in these words some refer the Sans, root nag, 'to attain,' and Lat. naneci.

Ger, m., 'spear,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. g{ }er, m.; corresponding to OSax. g{ }er, AS. g{ }er, OTeut. g{ }err. The r in the latter word must be based upon an s, otherwise the Scand. form would be *g{ }err. Goth. *gaiso may be inferred also from older proper names, such as Hariogaus. The terms gaiso, gaiso, are also mentioned by Polybius, Dio
dorus, &c., as applied to the spear by the North Europeans, barbarians. The word is genuinely Teut. (yet comp. also OIr. gai, from *gaiso, 'spear'), and has the approximate meaning, as the allied Gefeld shows, of 'shaft, rod (as a missile),' for which reason Gr. xaios, 'shepherd's staff,' and Sans. kesas, m., 'missile,' are perhaps cognate. The root is Sans. hi, 'to urge on,' with which AS. gai and E. goad (from Aryan ghai-ta) 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 Gefeld (OHG. G{ }er-braht, lit. 'glitur ing with spear'), Gefeld (OHG. G{ }er-braht, 'spear-bold'), Gefruent (OHG. G{ }er-traut). Comp. Gefeld and Gefu^n.

gera, adj., 'even' (of numbers), from the equiv. MidHG. gera, OHG. gera, 'even;' prop. equal in reckoning; akin to Goth. raj^o, 'number, gera, Jan, 'to count.'

gerae (2.), adj., 'going in one direction, straight, upright;' from MidHG. gera, 'alert, quick, skilful, recently grown up, straight and therefore long;' the primary meaning is 'nimble, rapid;' comp. OHG. rudo (and rato, hrato), 'quick;' AS. rade (also hrade), 'quick,' Goth. ra^s, 'easy.' Perhaps primit. allied to Stab, Lat. rota.

Gerait, n., 'tools, furniture, utensils,' from MidHG. geraete, OHG. giri{n}, 'equipment,' lit., 'consultation, precaution;' collective of Stab.

geram, geru^muq, see haim.

Gerau^f, n., 'entails of slaughtered animals,' from the equiv. late MidHG. ingeri^seche; origin obscure.

gerben, vb., 'to tan, curry, polish;' from MidHG. gervuen (garuven), wk. vb., 'to make ready, prepare, equip, dress, tan;' a deriv. of gar (see gar); OHG. garuven (garuven), from *garu^fen, to make ready,' leitergeru^co, 'tanner.'

gerecht, adj., 'righteous, just, fit,' from MidHG. gerci{t}, 'straight, right, dexterous, skilful, fit, upright, innocent, just;' OHG. gerci^t (grecht), 'rectus, directus;' (not yet 'justus'); corresponding to gera_{si}, 'upright;' in AS. rehtens (OHG. rehtwic), 'justus;' E. righteous. See re^ft.

Gerfalke, Gerfalke, m., 'gerfalcon,' from the equiv. MidHG. garr, Gerfalke; from Rom. See Ger.

Gericht, n., 'judgment, tribunal, court, jurisdiction,' in its double sense even in MidHG. geri{t}, n., 'tribunal, sentence, jurisdiction,' and 'prepared food;' OHG. gerti{n}, n., only in the first sense; akin to re^ft.

gering, adj., 'petty, trifling;' prop. insignificant, easy;' from MidHG. geringe, 'light and quick, nimble,' ringe, 'easy, light, convenient, insignificant, slight, small;' OHG. ringi, geringi, '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 fia.

gern, adv., 'gladly, willingly, fain,' from the equiv. MidHG. gerner, OHG. gerno, adv.,
Ger

from the MidHG. and OHG. adj. gérn; to the latter correspond Goth. gairns in faihu-
gairns, *avaricious' (comp. Goth. gairnjan, *to desire, long for, demand'), Olc. gjarn, 
*eager,' AS. goarn; zealous,' Du. guarne, OSax. gern. Akin to OHG. and MidHG. 
gér (without the partic. suffix n), *desiring, demanding,' as well as its Teut., Gér. 
The Tent. root gér (from Aryan gher, 'to demand violently,' was confused with a 
derivative form in r from a root gt (gís), allied in meaning; see Gér., Gér. 
Whether the Sans. root hr-y, 'to be found of,' or Gr. 
mand, or Oscan heriest, 'he will be willing,' is connected with the Aryan root gher is 
uncertain.

Gérfe, f., 'barley,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. gérfe, OHG. gérfa, f.; akin to Du. 
gorst; a specifically G. word, unknown to the 
other dialects; OSax. and AS. grést, E. 
grist, are not connected with it, but with 
OTent. grídan, 'to grind' (equiv. to Lat. 
frandere, 'to gnash'). In the remaining 
Teut. dialects the terms for Gérfe are Goth. 
baris, Olc. bygg (and barri), AS. bere, E. 
barley. OHG. gérfa, from pre-Tent. gérzóld, 
corresponds only to the equiv. Lat. hordeum 
(from *hordéum, prim. form *gírdéo-); 
Gr. κριθή, 'barley,' is scarcely a cognate. 
From an Aryan root *ghr, 'to stiffen' (Lat. 
horrere for *horsere, Sans. hrite, 'to bristle up'), some have inferred Gérfe to mean 
orig., 'the prickly plant' (on account of the 
prickly ears).

Gerfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. gerte, 
OHG. gartía, f., 'rod, twig, staff;' a deri-
ivative of OHG. and MidHG. gart, 'rod, 
staff, stick.' To the latter correspond Goth. 
gazdis (comp. fért, equiv. to Goth. hudos), 
'stick,' and Olc. gadar (E. goad and its 
equiv. AS. gád are not allied; see Gér). 
Probably Teut. gazdisa (OHG. gertu would 
be *gazdjo) is primit. allied to Lat. hastu 
(from Aryan ghasiló), 'spear.'

Gerich, m., from the equiv. MidHG. 
gerich, m., 'scent, odor, fame;' akin to richeu.

Gerüch, n., 'rumour, report, reputa-
tion,' from MidHG. gerüchte (geruofte), n., 
'calling, cry;' cht instead of ft (see rüfen) 
is due to LG. influence, as in fact and Fe-
richtt.

gerüben, vb., 'to deck, to adorn, be 
pleased,' corrupted by connection with *guber 
from the earlier ModHG. geruoden, MidHG. 
geruchen, OHG. geruochan, 'to care for, 
take into consideration' (MidHG. also 'to 
approve, grant'). Corresponding to ASax. 
rokjan, AS. rócan (and récann, whence E. 
to reck), OLC. réckja, 'to take care of.' The 
Tent. root rak, rök, appears also in OHG. 
rachja, 'account, speech;' so too in rüfen. 
In the non-Tent. languages no root rög in 
a cognate sense has yet been found.

Gerüßt, n., 'scaffold, from MidHG. 
grütste, n., 'contrivance, preparation, ere-
cition, frame, scaffold,' OHG. girusti; akin 
to rüfen, rusten, hrustan.

gesamt, adj., 'joint, collective,' from the 
equiv. MidHG. gesament, gesammet, OHG. 
gisamanot; partic. of OHG. samanbn. See 
jammet.

Geschäft, n., 'business, affair, occupa-
tion,' from MidHG. geschéhten, 
OHG. giscéhan; a specifically G. word 
(MidDN. geschien, Du. geschieden), as well 
as the corresponding factitive ğidten. It 
is uncertain whether the word is connected 
with Goth. skéjjan, 'to go,' and the Tent. 
root skeh (skéh, ské), from skah, or OSlov. 
skók, 'leap,' and Olr. *sechim, 'I go or 
pass away.' See Géichtt and ğidten.'

gescheit, 'sensible, judicious, discreet,' 
corroded into ğedcut, from MidHG. ge-
scheidé, adj., 'sensible, sly;' akin to ścdten, a 
variant of scheiden. See ścdten.

Geschichte, f., 'occurrence, narration, 
tale, history,' from MidHG. gieschht, 
OHG. giscihht, f., 'event, occurrence, cause of an 
event, dispensation' (MidHG. also 'affair, 
manner, stratum'; see ğedcut); abstract of 
gieschen. Similarly ModHG. Ġeschichte, 
'fate, destiny, dexterity;' is based upon 
MidHG. gieschedé, n., 'event, order, formation, 
figure,' as the abstract of ModHG. 
ĝidten.—Geschicht, 'apt, skilful, adroit,' 
prop. a partic., MidHG. gescichté, 'ar-
 ranged, prepared, ready, suitable,' from 
MidHG. schicken, 'to arrange, set in order.'

Geschirr, n., 'gear, trappings, imple-
ments, ware,' from MidHG. geschiere, 
OHG. giscirri, n., 'dishes, vessel, instrument, 
utensils.' The more general meaning, 'in-
strument of every kind,' is also seen, es-
pecially in anfáfirn (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, shapely,' from MidHG. gestalht,
OIH. <i>gislaht</i>, 'well brought up, noble, well behaved'; <i>ungeschlaht</i>, 'uncouth, unwieldy, boorish,' even in MidHG. <i>ungeslaht</i>, OHG. <i>ungislaht</i>, 'ignoble, base.' Allied to ModHG. <i>geslecht</i>, n., 'species, race, extraction, family,' from MidHG. <i>geslaht</i>, n., 'race, tribe, family, quality,' OHG. <i>gislaht</i>; comp. OHG. <i>slahtha</i>, t., 'race, family,' MidHG. <i>slaht</i>, 'manner, relation'; akin also to <i>schlaq</i> (e.g. <i>Meniswisdlaq</i>, 'race of men'), not found in OHG. and MidHG. It is difficult to determine the relation of these cognates to <i>slag</i>; even in OHG. <i>slaht</i> itself means 'to take after, resemble' (e.g. <i>nāh dēn fordōcōn</i> <i>slaht</i>, 'to resemble one's ancestors'), for which in late MidHG. <i>nāch-slahten</i> occurs, ModHG. <i>radslag</i>. Probably the str. vb. in OE. <i>techt</i> once had the meaning 'to beget,' which cannot now be authenticated; of this vb. OHG. <i>gislaht</i>, 'of good quality,' would be an old partic. in to (see fat, first, laut), with a development of meaning similar to that of <i>stam</i>. Comp. Fr. <i>gentil</i>, equiv. to Lat. <i>gentilis</i>.

<i>Gescheide</i>, <i>n.</i> 'ornaments, trinkets, jewels,' from MidHG. <i>gesmide</i>, n., 'metal, metal utensils or weapons, ornaments,' OHG. <i>gisindel</i>, n., 'metal,' and the variant <i>smide</i>, t.; from the root <i>smī</i>, widely diffused in Teut., 'to work in metal,' with which OHG. <i>smīdar</i>, 'artificer in metals,' and the cognates discussed under <i>Edmīrt</i>, are connected. So too <i>gescheidig</i>, 'pliant, flexible, tractable, smooth,' from MidHG. <i>gesmīde</i>, 'easy to work, plastic.'

<i>Gescheids</i>, n., 'fly-blows, eggs (of insects), vermin,' from MidHG. <i>gesmite</i>, n., 'excrement'; akin to <i>gesmīen</i>.—<i>gescho</i>, n., 'shot, missile, dart,' even MidHG. <i>gescho</i>, OHG. <i>gescō</i>, n., akin to <i>gesīen</i>. So too <i>geschūt</i>, 'artillery, ordnance,' even in MidHG. <i>geschūtze</i>, n., 'arms, weapons for shooting,' occurs as a collective of <i>geschei</i>.—

<i>gesweige</i>, conj. with a subj. to be supplied, 'much less, to say nothing of, I am silent about it,' &c.—<i>gesweigen</i>, 'to pass by in silence, omit mentioning;' a facultive of <i>geswīgen</i>, from MidHG. <i>gesweigen</i>, OHG. <i>gisweigen</i>, 'to reduce to silence.' See <i>swīgen</i>.

<i>geswind</i>, adj. and adv., 'swift(ly), rapid(ly), quick(ly),' from <i>geswīne</i>, adj. and adv., 'quick(ly), vehement(ly)'; in earlier ModHG. <i>swīnte</i>, MidHG. <i>swīne</i> (<i>swīn</i>), 'powerful, strong, quick.' In OHG. the adj. is wanting (yet the proper names <i>Amalswind</i> and <i>Adalswind</i> are recorded). The prim. meaning is 'strong'; the development of meaning to 'quick' is similar to that of <i>bilt</i>; Goth. <i>swīną</i>, 'strong, powerful, healthy,' Olf. <i>swīnr</i>, 'intelligent,' AS. <i>swe</i>, 'strong, violent,' show various aspects of the primary meaning. The origin of the cognates is obscure; its relation to <i>geswīn</i> is dubious.

<i>Geschwiffler</i>, plur. (prop. neut. sing.), from the equiv. MidHG. <i>geswīster</i> (<i>gswīs-te</i>), neut. plur., 'brothers and sisters,' OHG. <i>giswīster</i>, plur.; akin to <i>Geswīr</i>.

<i>Geschwulf</i>, n., 'swelling, tumour,' from the equiv. MidHG. <i>genschult</i>, akin to <i>gisweht</i>.—

<i>Geschwīr</i>, n., from the equiv. MidHG. <i>gescwert</i>, n., 'abcess,' akin to <i>giscwīr</i>.

<i>Geselle</i>, n., 'comrade, apprentice, journeyman,' from MidHG. <i>geselle</i>, OHG. <i>gisel</i>, lit. 'fellow-occupant or lodger,' then generally 'companion, friend;' (in late MidHG. 'journeyman' also); akin to <i>gasl</i>. Hence the derivatives, MidHG. <i>geselle</i>, 'associate, combined,' ModHG. <i>gesell</i>; MidHG. <i>geseltecheit</i>, 'relation as a comrade'; MidHG. <i>gesellen</i>, 'to unite, combine,' ModHG. <i>Gesēlfen</i>, 'to associate.' For the meaning of <i>ges</i> in <i>Gesēl</i>, comp. <i>Gesīt</i>.

<i>Gesfēi</i>, n., 'law, decree, statute,' from the equiv. MidHG. <i>gesfēte</i>, of which the variant <i>gesfēde</i> occurs in the same sense, OHG. <i>giszed</i>, f.; akin to <i>genes</i>, whence also <i>Gesgās</i>.—

<i>Gesicht</i>, n., 'sight, countenance,' from MidHG. <i>gesicht</i>, OHG. <i>gisht</i>, f., 'seeing, view, dream, sense of sight,' akin to <i>genes</i>.—

<i>Gesims</i>, see <i>Gims</i>.

<i>Gesinde</i>, n., 'domestics, servants,' from MidHG. <i>gesinde</i>, OHG. <i>gisind</i>, n., 'slaves, followers in war'; collective of MidHG. <i>gesind</i;(d). OHG. <i>gisind</i>, 'follower;' lit. 'one who joins in a <i>sind</i>,' from OHG. <i>sind</i>, n., 'journey, expedition'; corresponding to AS. <i>sō</i>, 'journey;' whence <i>ges</i>, 'companion, fellow-traveller;' Goth. <i>sinba</i>, 'journey' (<i>ga</i>-<i>sinba</i>, 'fellow-traveller'). To the OTeut. <i>sinba</i>- (from pre-Teut. <i>senba</i>-) corresponds Ofr. <i>sel</i>, 'way.' See <i>seini</i> and <i>seīm</i>.—

ModHG. <i>Gesinde</i>, 'rabble, mob; vagabonds;' dimin. of <i>Gesīt</i>, also used in a contemptuous sense, so even in late MidHG. <i>gesindelteche</i>, <i>gesindelte</i> (with a collective suffix).—<i>Gespans</i>, m., 'companion,' from the equiv. MidHG. <i>gespan</i>; lit. perhaps 'one who is yoked along with another.' Comp. Goth. <i>gojukō</i>, 'comrade,' lit. 'yoke-fellow.'

<i>Gespensli</i>, n., 'spectre, ghost,' from MidH.
gestalt, n., 'from the equiv. MidHG. gestalt(d), n., 'bank, shore.' Comp. Gest. 
gestalt, adj., 'having form or shape,' in weitgestalt, ungestalt; comp. MidHG. ungestalt, OHG. ungestalt, 'disfigured, ugly.' MidHG. volgestalt (wol gestel) a partic. of MidHG. stelten, 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. *gestalt. 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. ungestalt, MidHG. ungestalt, adj., 'disfigured.'
gestatten, vb., 'to allow, admit, grant,' from MidHG. gestaten, wk. vb., 'to grant, permit,' OHG. gestaten; probably connected most closely with OHG. stato, f., 'favourable opportunity' (for details see Statt.).
gleichen, vb., 'to acknowledge, confess,' from MidHG. gesten, gesten, OHG. gestan, str. vb., 'to stand still, assist, own, confess'; derivatives, ModHG. gleich, Gehuld, Gehändt. See gleich.
gleizern, adv., 'yesterday,' from the equiv. MidHG. giztern (gestér), OHG. gizteron (gestere); also, with a divergent meaning, OHG. gizteron, 'the day after to-morrow' (and 'the day before yesterday'); corresponding to Goth. giztragon, 'to-morrow,' Olc. gier, 'to-morrow, yesterday.' It is evident that the primary word was used in the double sense of 'tomorrow' and 'yesterday' (lit. 'on the second day from this'); comp. also AS. geower, giztragon, E. yesterday, Du. gestern, yesterday. The form and the idea are Aryan; comp. Sans. kád, 'yesterday,' Gr. ἅδης, Lat. hæres (for hýres); ghýres is the primit. form, whence with the suffix tro-, gíster-, ghyestro- (Goth. gíster, gíster). For heut, 'to-day,' and morgen, 'to-morrow' (Lat. cras, Sans. prá), an equally diffused form is wanting.
geschrün, see Estr. — Gestüber, see 
geschrün — Geschräuch, see Estr. — Geschrüpp, see Estr. — Gestüpp, see Estr. — Gestit, see Estr. 
gesund, adj., 'sound, healthy, wholesome,' from the equiv. MidHG. gesund(d), OHG. gisun(t); also MidHG. gesunt, OHG. gisunt, m., 'health'; comp. AS. gesund and sund, E. sound, Du. gezond, OFris. suond. To East Teut. the word is unknown. Its connection with Lat. sánus, 'healthy,' is as feasible phonetically as its connection with gisundt, or with the Teut. root sin, 'to go,' in Gestänce.
geschrade, n., 'grain, corn,' from MidHG. getreegele, n., 'everything that is carried, clothing, luggage; what the soil bears (flowers, grass, corn,' even in late OHG. (11th cent.), getreide, n., 'revenue, possession.' The ModHG. sense is first found in 14th cent.
getreu, see treu. — getrost, see treten.
gewatifler, m., 'godfather, sponsor, gosip,' from MidHG. gewatere, OHG. gisatara, 'spiritual co-father, godfather;' an imitation of eccles. Lat. compater. From this was also formed OHG. gisatara, MidHG. gewatere, f., 'godmother.' Comp. also Gethrand, Bait.
gewahr, adj., 'aware,' from MidHG. gewar, OHG. and OSax. givar, 'heedful, attentive, mindful;' hence gewahr werden is lit. 'to grow careful, mindful;' thus even in MidHG. gewar warden, OHG. givar warden, OSax. givar warden; comp. Du. gewaar, E. aware. Allied to MidHG. givar, f., 'oversight, headship, genvarsame, 'oversight, certainty,' ModHG. Gewahr.
gewahrsam, m., 'surety, custody.'— gewähren, vb., 'to be aware of, perceive, discover,' from late MidHG. gewar, 'to become aware,' derived from the adj. See wahrnehmen, wahren.
gewähren, vb., 'to be surety for, guarantee, attest,' from MidHG. gewieren, OHG. gievir, 'to grant, confess, perform, pay, give security,' also the equiv. MidHG. veren, OHG. vèren; corresponding to OFris. serva, 'to give security.' From the OHG. partic. verenti, 'guarantor, were adopted the Romance cognates, Ital. guarente and Fr. garant, 'bondsman;' (allied to Fr. garantir, Ital. guarentire, 'to give security,' whence ModHG. Garantie, E. warrant). The connecting link between the OTent. wk. verbal stem serva-, '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., n.; OHG. gewalt, m., f.; allied to warten.

gewand, n., 'garment, dress, garb,' from MidHG. gewand(u), n., 'clothing; armour, dress stuff, material' (with the last meaning ModHG. Gewandbund is connected); OHG. only in the late recorded compound, badagewand(t), 'vestis mutatoria.' The older word for 'Gewand' was MidHG. gewaste, OHG. givast, also OHG. and Mid HG. vêt. OHG. gisant, appears as 'turning, winding,' and upon this sense ('enveloping') the meaning 'clothing' is based; comp. Lat. toga, from teger, 'to cover.' See warten.—gewandt, 'skilled, proficient, adroit,' partic. of warten.

gewärtig, adj., 'expectant, attentive,' from MidHG. gevertie, '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.

gewebr, n., 'weapon of defence, gun, musket,' from MidHG. geuer, f. n., 'guard, defence, bulwark, weapon'; even in OHG. gieuer, n., 'weapon, goad,' veri, 'rampart, means of defence.' Allied to werten.

geweib, n., 'horns, antlers,' from the equiv. MidHG. geigt, hörgeigt, n.; in OHG. the corresponding word is wanting; comp. Du. gewicht, n., 'stag's antlers,' whence a G. variant Gewigt. The cognates have most frequently been connected with the OTeut. root wigt, 'to fight' (see Wigtan); Gewigt would then be regarded as the weapon of the stag.

gewebe, n., 'mode of acquisition, trade, craft,' from MidHG. geverta, n., 'activity, business'; allied to werten.

gewicht, n., 'antlers,' see Geweib.—gewicht, n., 'weight,' from the equiv. MidHG. gewicht, gewiht, n.; OHG. *givicht; verbal abstract of gewiht; corresponding to AS. geweht, E. weight, Du. gewicht, OIC. wêt.

gewigt, adj., ModHG. only, prop. a partic. of wien, 'to rock;' hence in this sense gewiht, 'rocked into something,' i.e. 'trained up, grown proficient in something.'

gewinnen, vb., 'to win, acquire, prevail on, conquer,' from MidHG. gewinnen, OHG. gewiwnan, 'to attain by work, effort, victory, earn something, conquer, get;' besides which are found MidHG. wissen, OHG. wannan, 'to toil hard, contend;' corresponding to Goth. wannan (gawinnan), to suffer, feel pain, torment oneself? (allied to winnan and winnib, f., 'suffering;' OHG. winna, 'strife;' MidHG. winna, 'pain'), OIC. winna, 'to work, perform, win;' AS. winnan, 'to contend, exert oneself;' E. to win, Du. gewinnen. The primary meaning of the Teut. root wynn is 'to take hard' (especially used of toiling in fight). Whether OHG. wynn, AS. wyn, 'friend,' and ModHG. Wenne also belong to the same root is doubtful; yet the prim. allied Sans. root wnn signifies 'to procure for oneself, obtain, assist in obtaining, conquer,' and 'to be fond of, favourable to.'

gewissen, n., 'conscience,' from MidHG. gigissen, f. n., 'knowledge, information, privity, inner consciousness, conscience,' even in OHG. gigissen, f., 'conscience,' (Du. geweten) probably an imitation of Lat. conscientia (G. ge equiv. to Lat. con, as in Gewritten), comp. also barnberiqi in Goth. midwisai. OHG. givissant is most closely connected with wijen, OHG. innen, wijzen.

gewiss, adj. and adv., 'sure(ly), certain(ly),' from the equiv. MidHG. givisses, adj. givisses, adv., OHG. givisses, adj. givisses, adv., 'certain, sure, reliable;' corresponding to Du. wie, gewiss; Goth only in unirissen- (misspelt for unirissen), 'uncertain.' The OTeut. wissan-(gewissen-) is an old partic. of the Goth. pret.-pres. witan, OHG. wissan (see wischen), from witta, witen-o, (allied to the Aryan root vidd). 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. giviteri, 'bad weather'; collective of Bitter; corresponding to OSax. giviteri, Goth. *giviteri, n. The ModHG. meaning is wanting in OHG. and MidHG. OHG. giviteri may also mean 'hail.'

gewogen, adj., 'favourably inclined,' from MidHG. gowegen, 'important, inclined;' prop. a partic. of MidHG. gewegen, 'to be weighty, adequate, help.' See wien.

gewöhn, vb., 'to accustom, inure, habituate,' from the equiv. MidHG. gewnen, OHG. givennan (pret. giventna); corresponding to Du. gewinnen, AS. gevennan, OIC. venja, Goth. wianjan, 'to accustom'; derived from an old adj. or rather partic. wana, 'accustomed' (OIC. wana); for this word a parallel form was chiefly used, the
latest derivative of which is gewöhnlich, 'accustomed,' OHG. gewoht, MidHG. gewon, whence, with a dental suffix (see Neud. and Goetz), ModHG. gewöhnlich (yet without t, Gewöhnheit and gewöhnlid); allied to OHG. gewona, MidHG. gewone (gewan), 'custom.' For details see Gewohnh.

Gicht, f. and n., 'gout, mouth of a furnace,' from the equiv. MidHG. gicht, n. f. (chiefly in the collective form giebei, n.), 'gout, convulsions, spasms.' OHG. *gicttho may be inferred from AS. gicft, m., 'paralysis'; this dental suffix is frequent in old names of diseases. The root gicht is not found elsewhere, and its prim. meaning is obscure. Gicht cannot in any case be allied, since it presumes a root gait (from ga and a root *x); nor could we from this comparison infer the prim. meaning of Gicht.

Gießen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gieszen (gêsszen), 'to sigh,' OHG. giezeichzen; from an onomatopoeic root gich, with a frequentative suffix sen (OHG. azzen, azen, Goth. atjan).

Giebel, m., 'gable, summit,' from the equiv. MidHG. gibel, OHG. gibel, m.; corresponding to Du. giebel, OIC. gast, '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. giebel, OHG. gêbel, m., 'skull, head,' OHG. gêbilla, f., 'skull'; primit. allied to Gr. kefála, 'head' (Aryan gbehabla, the type of this word and of Giebel); hence Giebel is lit. 'head.'

Giebel, Gieben, m., 'crucian;' like the equiv. Fr. gibec, of obscure origin.

Gienmużchet, f., 'a species of tellina,' allied to MidHG. gienen (gieven), 'to gape, open the mouth wide,' OHG. ginnen; the latter is derived from an OTeut. root gi (Aryan gieh), 'to bark, gape, open the mouth wide.' See Gießen.

Gier, f., 'eagerness, inordinate desire,' from MidHG. gier (gêr), f., 'longing, craving, greediness,' OHG. gier, f.; a abstract of an adj., OHG. gêr and gier, MidHG. gêr, gier, 'craving, longing,' which is connected with the root ger (Aryan gier), discussed under grin. Another abstract form allied to this is ModHG. Gîrde (*Begeître), from MidHG. girden, OHG. gîrîda, f. (Du. begeerde). For the older adj. MidHG. gier, gêr, only gîrîg

is now used, from MidHG. gire, OHG. girî, 'desirous.'

Gießen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. giezen, OHG. gieszen, 'to pour, cast metal, form, pour out, spill, stream'; corresponding to Goth. giulan, 'to pour' (OIC. gjôlā, 'to throw young, blink with the eyes'), AS. gebëtan, Du. gielen; a strong verbal root common to Teut., from pre-Teut. gēlō, whence also the Lat. root fus in fundus, 'I pour.' This root is probably connected with the equiv. root gîl (Gr. γείλειν, in xîo, xîn, Sans. root hu, 'to sacrifice'). See also Gieb.
still less closely allied, and is rather a variant of *gipr.

**Gips**, m., 'gypsum, plaster of Paris,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *gips*, which again is derived from MidLat.-Gr. *gypsum* (γύπος, MidGr. and ModGr. ὑπίς being pronounced like *i* in *ride*), whence also Fr. *gypse*, Du. *gips*.

**Girren**, vb., 'to cool,' allied to MidHG. *girren, gurren, garren*, which are used for various kinds of sounds.

**Gischt**, older *Gischt*, m., 'yeast, foam,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. *gist, gés*, m., corresponding to E. *yeast, yeast, Du. gist*, 'yeast.' Allied to *giden* (MidHG. *gischen*), older *gáshe* (MidHG. *geschien*), a variant of *gisen*. See *garn*, a facultive of MidHG. *jösen*.

**Gitter**, n., 'trellis, lattice, railing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gister*, n., a variant of gitter, *Gatter*; even in late MidHG. *gigitter*.

**Glanz**, m., 'lustre, splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glanz* (wasting in OHG.), with which is connected the OHG. and MidHG. adj. *glanz*, 'bright, shining'; Mod HG. *glänzen*, from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glänzen*; to the same class belong MidHG. *gliander*, 'splendour, shining;' and *gliuster*, 'splendour, shining,' and the very rare str. vb. *gliissen*. A stem *glint-* is wanting in the rest of the Tent. dialects unless the cognates of *glatt* (Goth. *glađa-*) are allied.

**Glase**, n., 'glass, tumbler,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glas*, n.; a common Tent. word unknown to the other Aryan groups; comp. OSax. *spiel*, Du. *glas*, AS. *gles*, E. *glass*; allied to OEc. *gier*, n., 'glass,' with the change of *s* to *r*, which proves the word to be primit. Tent. (*ge*ar- and *glasa-* in Goth.). Hence it is not very probable that the Tent. word was borrowed, although glass itself was imported by the Phoenicians. The QTeut. term for amber (Lat. *glasum*) is likewise primit. allied; comp. AS. *giecre*, 'resin of trees.' See the following word.

**Gläfs**, m., 'splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gläst*. It is uncertain whether it belongs, like the cognates discussed under the preceding word, to a Tent. root *glas*, 'to shine.'

**Glatt**, adj., 'smooth, polished, slippery, bald,' from MidHG. and OHG. *glatt*, 'smooth, shining'; corresponding to OSax. *glámdbá*, 'gladsome,' Du. *glad*, 'smooth,' AS. *gield*, 'shining, joyous,' E. *glad*, OTe. *gildr*, 'joyous, shining.' Goth. *gildua-*, for *pre*-, Tent. *glandho* is primit. allied to OSlov. *gladisku*, 'smooth;' Lat. *glaed* (for *g-landro*), 'smooth;' hence not *shining* but *smooth* is the prim. meaning of the Tent. cognates. The connection with Lith. *gildos*, 'fitting smoothly' (from the root *glud*; 'to cling to'), is uncertain. Comp. also the following word, as well as *glügen* and *glingen*.

**Glätze**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *glatze*, 'bald pate, bald spot, surface of the head;' Goth. *galtia-*, for *pre-Tent.* *glandho-'; hence *Glätze* is lit. 'smooth spot.'

**Glaube**, m., 'belief, credit, creed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *geloube* (by syncope *glove*), OHG. *geloubo*; m.; an abstract common to West Tent.; corresponding to OSax. *globo*, Du. *golof*, AS. *gelode*, (E. *belief*). With this glauten is connected earlier (in Luther) *glenen*, from the equiv. MidHG. *geloben* (gelouben), OHG. *gilocben*, *gilocpen*; comp. OSax. *gloiben*, Du. *gelooten*, AS. *gelofan*, E. to believe, Goth. *galaugjan*, to believe. The prim. meaning is to 'approve.' To the same root hub belong erlauben, lieb, febet, and uthaus.

**gleich**, adj., 'like, similar, equal, direct,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gelich*, OHG. *glicht*, adj.; common to Tent. in the same sense; comp. Goth. *geliks*, OTe. *gikr*, AS. *gile*, E. like, Du. *gelijk*, OSax. *gilek*. This specifically Tent. adj. is compounded of the particle ge, Goth. *ga-, and a subst., like, 'body,' whose cognates are discussed under *eig*; the compound meant lit. 'having a symmetrical body.' The word *lich*, ModHG. *lich*, as the second component, is always used in the same sense; e.g., writer, lit. 'having a woman's body' (it is preserved also in the pros. wichert, feicher, lit. 'having what kind of body?' having a body of that kind); yet see these words.

**Glöichen**, in expressions like mein *glöichen*, is also based upon the adj. *glöid*, which is here declined in the weak form; comp. MidHG. *mhn gélliche*, OHG. *mhn gliche*, 'my equals.'—**Glöichen**, n., 'similar, alike, allegory, parable,' from MidHG. *gelöicnisse*, f., OHG. *gelöichnisse*, f.; copy, model, parable.—**gleidfan**, adv., 'as it were, as though,' a combination of *gleid* and fann for *gief* we, 'just as if'; comp. MidHG. *sam, same*, adv., 'thus, just as, even as' (OHG. *sama*, from a pronoun. stem sama-, 'the very same'; comp. E. same,
Glecka

Gr. ἕλεις, Sans. sama-, 'the same, equal'.

—See Gleicher.

Gleich, m., 'fool's parsley,' first occurs in ModHG.; allied to the following word.

gleichen, vb., 'to shine, glitter,' from MidHG. gliten, OHG. glitzen, str. vb., 'to shine, light, glitter,' corresponding to OSax. giftan, to which Goth. glitumjan, OEc. gliote, gliotra (E. to glitter), 'to shine.' The OEnt. root gilit (pre-Teut. gilit) appears also in giftan.

gleicher, m., 'hypoctrine,' from the equiv. MidHG. geleiesenare, allied to older ModHG. gleißen, 'to dissemble.' The latter is from MidHG. giften, geleisten, OHG. giltihisun, 'to dissemble'; lit. 'to be equal to any one' (from gleit), equiv. to the MidHG. parallel form geleissenan. Comp. further Lat. simulare, allied to simillis.

gleiten, vb., 'to glide, slide, slip,' from the equiv. MidHG. gliten, OHG. glitten, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. glidan, Du. glijden, giften, AS. glidan, E. to glide. Although the roots of gleit (Aryan gifti-dh, gifti-t) and gilit (Aryan gifti-adh) are as indubitably allied as those of ſchāy and gleitā, 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. ſicht, ſehen, ſehn, 'see.'

Glief, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gelid(t), m. and n., OHG. glid, n., 'limb, joint' (in MidHG. 'member' also); likewise in the same sense, mostly without ge, MidHG. lid(t), OHG. lid, m., n.; corresponding to OSax. līth, Du. lid (and gilid), AS. līd, Goth. līþus, 'limb.' The common Teut. stem liþu is ordinarily referred to an OEnt. root līþ, 'to go' (see līt, lītān), which is scarcely possible, because Glīd cannot orig. have been confined to the feet. Besides li- must be the root and -līþu (for Aryan -tu-) the suffix, on account of the equiv. words formed with the suffix m,

OEc. li-mr, 'limb,' līm, 'twigs,' AS. līm, līm. Also allied perhaps to Lith. lėmė, 'stature, growth' (as well as lūtas, 'tall, slender'). Comp. Brk. — Gledmaußen, plur., 'limbs,' from MidHG. līdenmaiz, gelidenmaize, 'limb'; corresponding to Ofri. lithmāo, Du. lidmaat, ledemaat. The meaning of the second part of the compound is not clear (MidHG. gelidenmaize, līm., signifies 'length of body'). Comp. OSlav. tība, mīt, 'limb.'

glimmen, vb., 'to shine dimly, glimmer,' from MidHG. glimmnen, str. vb., 'to glow, glimmer,' allied to MidHG. glamme, f., 'glow, glim, spark' (OHG. *glimman), corresponding to Du. glimmen; also OHG. gleimo, MidHG. gleime; 'glowing' (whence the proper name *Glīm), MidHG. glīmen, 'to light, shine,' OSax. glīna, 'gleam.' To the ModHG. and MidHG. glīmner correspond AS. *glimorian, E. to glimmer, to which E. gleam (AS. gleim) is allied. The OEnt. root glīmm, glīm-, contained in these cognates, is perhaps lengthened from a root glī (comp. Scand. glīja, 'to shine'), with which Glīapōs, 'warm,' χλαύω, 'to warm,' as well as Fr. glē (from the prim. form glevo), 'shining, clear,' may be connected.

Glimpf, m., 'moderation, lenity,' from MidHG. glimpf, gelimpf, m., 'consistent, courteous demeanour generally,' OHG. glimpf, 'fitness'; to these are allied OHG. glimpftith, MidHG. gelimpyfich, 'consistent,' whence the ModHG. adv. glimpfidi; akin to OHG. gilimpfand, MidHG. gelimpfen, 'to be suitable' (in MidHG. also 'to make suitable'); comp. AS. gelimpn, 'to occur.' The West Teut. root limpf in an appropriate sense has not been found in the non-Teut. languages.

glī̂tnern, vb., 'to glitter, listen,' from the equiv. MidHG. glī̂tnern, frequentative of MidHG. glī̂tzen, 'to shine'; comp. OHG. glī̂tninōn, allied to gleißen, OHG. glī̂tznā, AS. *glimorian, E. to glitter, OEc. glītra, 'to shine,' are similarly formed.

Glocke, f., 'bell, (public) clock,' from the equiv. MidHG. glocke, OHG. glocka (never chloca), f.; corresponding to Du. klok, AS. clugge, cluce, E. clock, OEc. klucca, f., 'bell'; not orig. a G. word, since OHG. chlochon, 'to knock,' cannot well be allied. The MidLat. clōcca recorded in the 8th cent., from which Fr. cloche (in Ital. campana) derived, is probably due, like the Teut. cognates, to Kelt. origin;
comp. W. cloch, f., OIr. cloich, 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. formus (Swiss klkke, not xlokxe) may have been first adopted about 800 A.D., from LG. (AS.).

glotzen, vb., ‘to glimmer,’ from MidHG. glost(o)n (a variant of glosen), ‘to glow, shine’; allied to E. gloss, Scand. glöss: derived from the root glas appearing in Glæf.

glotzen, vb., ‘to stare,’ from the equiv. MidHG. glost(o)n; OHG. *glizzōn, Goth. *glutōn are wanting; comp. E. to gloat, OIc. glotta, ‘to sneer’; perhaps primit. allied to OSlav. gledati, ‘to look, see.’

Glādf, n., ‘luck, good fortune, success, happiness,’ from MidHG. gelicke (by syncope glicke), n., ‘luck, accident’; OHG. *glituccis is wanting; specifically a Germ. 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 lexem is dubious.

Glude, f., ‘clucking-hen,’ with the variant Stude (LG. Stufi), from the equiv. MidHG. klucke. Comp. MidHG. glucken, klucken, ‘to cluck’; allied to Du. klokkken, E. to cluck (AS. cloccian); apparently an onomatopoeic class which is found with corresponding sounds in Rom.; comp. Ital. chiocciare, Fr. glousseur (Lat. gloricre), ‘to cluck,’ Ital. chioccia, Span. cluca, ‘clucking-hen.’

Glufe, Guffe, f. (UpG. word), ‘pin,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. glufe, guffe, f.; origin obscure.

Glüthen, vb., ‘to glow,’ from the equiv. MidHG. glüthen, glüßen, OHG. glünen, vb.; corresponding to AS. glōwan, E. to glowl Du. gloeven, OIc. glōa, ‘to glow.’ From the Teut. root glo, glo, are also derived MidHG. Głut, MidHG. and OHG. glōut, f., to which Du. gloed, AS. glēd (Goth. *glōda-). E. dial. gleed correspond, likewise AS. glōma, glōming, ‘twilight,’ E. gloom, OIc. gläm, ‘moon.’ With the Teut. root glo, glo (from pre-Teut. gōh), Lith. želdą, ‘twilight,’ is also connected.

Gnāde, f., ‘grace, favour, mercy, pardon,’ from MidHG. gnāde, genāle, f., ‘bliss, rest, condescension, support, favour, mercy,’ OHG. ginōda, f., ‘condescension, sympathy, compassion, mercy’; corresponding to OSlav. gináthe, náthe, ‘favour, help,’ Du. genade, OIc. nād, f. (in the plur.), ‘rest.’ The meanings ‘favour, help,’ &c., are attested by the Goth. vb. nīfan, ‘to support.’ To the Teut. root nēp (from Aryan nēdh) some assign the prim. meaning ‘to incline, decline,’ in order to elucidate ‘rest’ (in Scand.; comp. MidHG. dīn sunne giene se gnōdion, ‘jeer Rupee,’ i.e. ‘the sun set’). Comp. the cognates, Sues, root nāth, ‘to beg,’ nāthā, ‘help, refuge.’

Gūnn, m., ‘father’ (dial.). See fian.

Gold, n., ‘gold,’ from the equiv. MidHG. golt(õ), OHG. gold, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSlav. gōl, Du. goud, AS. and E. gold, OIc. gōl, gulf (for gōl-), Goth. gulf, n., ‘gold,’ from pre-Teut. gīhito, to which OSlav. zlato, Russ. zoloto (from zolto) are primit. allied; the word Gilfer is also common to Teut. and Slav. The primary sense of the root gīhel, of which Gil is a partic. derivative, is ‘to be yellow’; akin to Sans. hiṁava, ‘gold,’ from hāri, ‘gold yellow’; hence probably ModHG. gift and gūfen, with their cognates, are also primit. allied. In any case, Gr. χρυσός has no connection with the Teut. word.

Golf, m., ‘gulf,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. golfe: the latter, like E. gulf, is derived from Fr. golfe, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. golfò), is based upon Gr. κῦλφος (late κῦλφος).

Gōnnen, vb., ‘to grant, not to begrudge, wish well to,’ from MidHG. gūnen, OHG. giunnen, ‘to grant willingly, bestow, allow;’ OHG. and OSlav. 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. ἀφινέω, ‘I use,’ or to the cognates of ahnən, is uncertain on account of its meaning; most probably Gr. ποο-νεῖ, ‘inclined,‘ and ἀφινέω, ‘disaffected,’ are allied primitively. Comp. Qunf.

Gōffe, f., ‘sink,’ first occurs in ModHG.; akin to gießen; it corresponds to LG. gote, Du. goot.

Gōle, f., ‘godmother,’ from MidHG. gōte, götte, f., ‘godmother,’ OHG. gōta; besides these MidHG. gōte, götte, m., ‘godfather,’ occur. Probably OHG. *gato and gōta are pet terms (comp. Blaże) for the compounds gosfater, gosmoter, gotsunu, gottok-
Gotttit, number.

Graf, m., 'count, earl,' from the equiv. MidHG. katake (with the variant kaitike, chiefly in the plur.), OHG. *grādek, *graendek (upon the old j form is based the ModHG. proper name *Graf, a parallel form of *Graf). OHG. *graendek assumes a Goth. *grafts (commander), which is the term for the agent from the verbal noun *grafsitt, 'command, order,' preserved in G-th. The AS. term *grafs (AS. scirgrafs, E. sheriff), which is similar in meaning, is yet radically different, since it points to a Goth. *ga-rofsa; its orig. sense is probably 'head of a troop,' allied to *rof, OHG. ruöna, OIC. *rof (stafrofs), 'number.' OIC. (MidE.), *grifte, 'count,' is derived from MidHG. grete (from OLG. *grāfo). All explanations of Graf which do not originate in a Teut. root *grafs, 'to command,' conflict with the laws relating to the change of sound and meaning. Note the significant of Graf in Du. pluwingraaf, 'one who minds the fowls,' Sattigraf, 'manager of a saltworks,' Fridgraf, &c.

gram, adj., 'adverse, hostile, vexed, angry,' from MidHG. and OHG. gram, 'angry, peevish, irritated, enraged;' corresponding to the equiv. O Sax. tram, Du. gram, AS. gram, OIC. gram. To Goth. *gramma- (from pre-Teut. *groma-), Gr. *ρομαδος, 'gnashing' (and ρεμαδος, Lat. *fremo, 'I gnash,'?), seem allied. From the Teut. adj. is derived the Romance cognate, Ital. gramm, 'gloomy.'—Gram, m., as a subst. even in MidHG. gram. From the same root gramm is derived. See the latter word.

Gran, m., 'grain,' first occurs in Mod HG. from Lat. granum, 'grain.' From the same source ModHG. Grun is also derived through the medium of Fr. grain.

Granul, m., Granele, f., 'shrimp,' from the Du., in which the modern form is garnaal, formerly granaad, granee, in the same sense.

Grande, f., 'bristle (of swine), awn,' from MidHG. gran, grane, f., 'point of hair, moustache, fish-bone' (in the latter sense Granur is also used dial.), OHG. grana, 'moustache;' corresponding to AS.
Also to ModHG. grauqam, from MidHG. gräwesam, 'exciting terror'; ModHG. grätls, from MidHG. gräuwelsich. The root grät, 'to frighten,' is wanting in the rest of the OTeut. dialects. See Gras.

Graupe, f., 'peeled grain or barley,' first occurs in early ModHG.; in the 15th cent. the compound is-grape, 'hair-stone,' is recorded. Allied to Swed. greppe, grippe, 'shot,' as well as Russ. krypa, OSlov. krypa, 'crumb,' Serv. krypa, 'lump, sheet.' Probably the cognates are native to Slavonic.

Gras, n., 'horror, dread,' from MidHG. gräts, m., 'dread, terror;' allied to ModHG. gränt, MidHG. gräzen, gräsen, OHG. grävisen, gräson, 'to be terrified;' formed from the suffix -isön and the root grä, See Grän, where gränjan is also discussed.

Grasn, m., 'gravel,' from MidHG. gräž. See Griež.

Grcef, m., 'griffin,' from the equiv. MidHG. grif, OHG. grifj, f., 'griff,' MidHG. grifj, grif, 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. γρήγος, 'griffin' (stem γρή,f; v in the Byzantine and modern pronunciation equal to f; comp. Griež), must be regarded as the final source of Griif; see also Trafic. 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. grifo, grifone, Fr. griffon (E. grifin). Hence OHG. grifo and its Romance correspondences are probably to be traced back to a MidLat. grīphus, derived from the Greek word; comp. also OIr. grifj. Since, moreover, the belief in fabulous birds that carry off men is genuinely Teut., a Teut. form *grīpo, 'snatcher' (allied to grifen), may have been combined with γρῆf.

Graisen, vb., 'to grasp, seize,' from the equiv. MidHG. griifen, OHG. griifen, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. griyen, Du. gripen, AS. gripen, E. to gripe, Goth. greifen, 'to seize, lay hold of;' a common Tent. vb., whence Fr. gripper, 'to clutch,' and gripe, 'claw.' In the non-Tent. languages there exists an allied Aryan root grīfej, in Lith. griebtin, griebti, 'to seize,' and Lett. grieba, 'will, griebtē, 'to wish.'

Grainen, vb., 'to whine, griin,' from the equiv. MidHG. grinen, OHG. grinjan, str. vb., 'to distort the mouth with laughing or crying, grumble, snarl,' allied to
Gri  (125)  Gre

**MidHG. grinnen, 'to gnash;' E. to grin, to groan.** (AS. gríman), also gríeian; from the OG. cognates Ital. *digrignare*, 'to grin,' is derived. The root *gr*, pre-Teut. *gre*, is not found elsewhere (Sansk. *hri*, 'to be ashamed').

**greis**, adj., 'grizzled, hoary, aged;' from the equiv. MidHG. *grís*, OHG. *greis* (grizl); comp. OSax. *grís*, 'hoary'; allied to *Gréis* from MidHG. *gríse*, 'old man.' From this OG. word, unknown to the other Teut. dialects and obscure in its origin, are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. *grizzo*, *grigio*, Fr. *gris*, 'grey' (Ital. *grigio*, from Goth. *greisjía*). Comp. MidLat *griscus*, 'grey'.

**gríell**, adj., 'shrill, glaring, dazzling;' from MidHG. *gríell(l)*, 'rough, angry; allied to MidHG. *gríellen*, 'to cry aloud, angrily'; wanting in OHG.; comp. AS. *griellen*, 'to gnash, sound harshly.' The root and further cognates are unknown; akin to *Gríell*.

**Grenpelmarkt**, m., 'trivial, rag-fair,' allied to MidHG. *grenpeler*, 'slop-seller, retailer,' *grenpen*, 'to keep a retail shop, deal in second-hand goods'; the latter is akin to Ital. *comparè* (with ? transposed *comparè*), 'to buy; compara,' purchase.

**Grensing**, m., the plant *Potentilla anserina* (silver-weed, goose-grass, or wild tansy), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *grensmec;* akin to MidHG. *gnars*, 'beak.' See Gráné.

**Grenze**, f., 'boundary, frontier, limit;' from the equiv. late MidHG. *grenz*, *grenize*, f. (appeared in the 13th cent. in the district belonging to the Teutonic Order), which is again derived from Pol. and Russ. *granica*, Boh. *branice*. The native word for *Grenze* is Mar.

**Grece**, see Grenč.

**Grique** (Bav. *Griebe*), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *gríebe* (Bav. *gríube*, Swiss *gróbe*), OHG. *griobo*, *gríube*, m., 'graves' (in OHG. also, 'fraying-pun?'); corresponding to AS. *gríefa*, E. *graves*, Swed. *grefvar*; *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.'

**Grièbs**, n., 'core of fruit;' from the equiv. MidHG. *gribó*, *gribe* (also *larynx*), to which the dial. variants MidHG. *grítz* (girbl), ModHG. *Grièben* are akin. OHG. *gribó* and *gripó* are wanting; in form they are connected with OHG. *obó*, 'fruit,' with MidHG. *ebíz*, *ebíz*, 'core of fruit;' and with ModHG. *Büger*, as well as Swiss *büki*.

**Griègram**, m., 'ill-humour, spleen,' from MidHG. *griègram*, m., 'gnashing of teeth'; allied to MidHG. *griègramen-griègrammen*, 'to gnash with the teeth, snarl;' OHG. *griègramon*, *griègrammen*, 'to gnash,' AS. *grièbittung*, 'gnashing of teeth.' The first syllable represents *griè-,* but that does not make the early history of the word clearer.

**Grièch**, m. and n., 'gravel, groats;' from MidHG. *grièch* (*griéch*), m. and n., 'grain of sand, sand, gravel'; the ModHG. sense has not yet been found in MidHG. (yet late MidHG. *grièchel*, 'coarse ground flour'). OHG. *grièch*, m. and n., 'sand, gravel;' corresponding to OSax. *griot*, AS. *griht*, 'sand,' OIc. *griot,* 'stones.' On the OG. meaning of these cognates are based Ital. *greto*, 'stony bed of a river,' and Fr. *grès*, 'sandstone,' *grèlé*, 'hail.' The ModHG. signification is connected with the closely allied cognates of *Grièg*.

**Gríssel**, m., 'slate pencil, gravelling tool, stylus;' from the equiv. MidHG. *grièssel*, OHG. *grièfil*, m.; related to *grièfen* as *halten* to *halten*? Yet it is more probably based on a Teut. root *grep*, 'to dig;' comp. Swed. *ugrava*, 'to excavate;' OSwed. and OIc. *grip*, 'pit,' LG. *Gripps*, 'gutter.'

**Grillle**, f., 'cricket, whin, crotchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grille*, OHG. *griello*, m.; corresponding to Ital. *grillo* (from Gr. *χρίλλω*; *grasshopper*).

**Grimm**, adj., 'fierce, wrathful, furious;' from MidHG. *grim*, *grimme*, OHG. *grim*, *grimme,* 'unfriendly, frightful, savage' (to which ModHG. *grimmig, MidHG. *grimmeke* and OHG. *grimmeig* are allied). Corresponding to OSax. and AS. *grim(m)*, E. *grim*, Du. *grimmy*, OIc. *grimmi*, Goth. *grimma*; allied to ModHG. *gamm*, root *grem* (by gradation *gram*).—**Grimm**, m., 'fury, rage, wrath, from MidHG. *grim* (mm), m.; comp. Du. *grim*.

**Grimmen**, n., 'ache, gripe;' in Swed. *grimmen*, from the equiv. MidHG. *grimme*, m.; to this the simply ModHG. *Grimmtarm*, 'colon,' is akin.

**Grind**, m., 'scab, snurf, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *griind(en)*, OHG. *grint*, m.; allied, like *Gram*, to OTeut. *grinden*? or to *Grund*?

**Grifen**, vb., 'to grin, show the teeth,' with a deriv. s from MidHG. *griènen*, 'to gnash.' See *griènen.*
Grippe, f., 'influenza,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. grippe.

grob, adj., 'coarse, uncomely, rude,' from MidHG. gro(h)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-kruba- were the primit. form, the connection with AS. krof, OHG. riob, 'coarse,' would still remain doubtful.

grolfen, vb., 'to bear ill-will or a grudge; roll (of thunder),' and allied to MidHG. grullen, 'to scorn, ridicule'; comp. AS. grylan, 'to gnash,' MidE. grilen, 'to vex.'

Groppe, m. and f., 'miller's thumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. gropppe; akin to MidLat. carabus.

Gros, Groß, n., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. grosse, 'twelve dozen, gross.'

Groschen, m., 'groshen (1½l.),' from the equiv. MidHG. grosse, grosse, m.; like Fr. gros, 'groshen,' from MidLat. grossus; related to the common Rom. adj., Ital. grosse, 'thick' (comp. Fr. gros), just as MidLG. grote (whence E. groat), 'groshen,' to ModHG. gei.

grof, adj., 'great, large, huge, grand,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. grof; a specifically West Teut. adj. (in Goth. michel, MidHG. michel, Gr. μεγάλος); comp. OSax. grót, Du. groot, E. great, AS. great. The assumed Goth. *grotu- (pre-Teut. gruondo-) 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. radus, raudus, n., 'jump of bronze, stones broken into small pieces,' and rudis, 'raw' (Aryan root ghrud).

Grote, see Grot.

Großen, see Grot.

Grube, f., 'pit, cavity, quarry, mine, ditch,' from the equiv. MidHG. growe, OHG. growa, f.; comp. Goth. groba, f., 'pit, cavern' (E. groove); allied to grauen.

Whether Griff, f., 'cave, hollow, sepulchre,' is connected with it is questionable; MidHG. gruft, OHG. gruft, might well correspond in form to grauen, as the vowels of gruften prove. But the absence of the word in the other Teut. 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).—gräbeln, vb., 'to grub, rack one's brains, brood,' from MidHG. grübeln, OHG. grübeln, 'to excavate by boring, investigate closely'; it is certainly connected with the root gruft, 'to dig' (comp. E. to grub).

Grummt, n., 'aftermath,' from MidHG. gruennmt, gruennmt, n., 'grass mown when it is green, i.e. unripe, aftermath'; the derivation from the root gru (see gru), 'to grow,' is less probable (Grummt, lit. 'grass mown during its growth'). Comp. Rhad.

grün, adj., 'green, fresh, vigorous, unripe,' from MidHG. griene, OHG. grouni, 'green, fresh'; corresponding to OSax. grôni, Du. groen, AS. griene, E. green, OIC. grôn, Goth. *grô-ni-, 'green'; allied to a Teut. root gru, 'to grow, become green.' Comp. MidHG. grüden, OHG. gruonan, 'to grow green;' AS. gruwean, E. to grove, 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. grunnt, m.: corresponding to Du. grond, AS. grund, E. ground, OIC. grund, 'meadow land,' grunn (from grunbus), 'bottom of the sea;' Goth. grundu-waljuhs, 'foundation wall.' Goth. grundu, from pre-Teut. ghreuntu-(with t on account of OIC. grunn), cannot have originated in the Teut. root gru (pre-Teut. ghrend-) mentioned under Grat. No cognates are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Grunspan, m., 'verdigris,' from the equiv. late MidHG. grunspan, m., formed like the ordinary MidHG. spangrûn, n., 'verdigris,' from MidLat. viride Hispanum.

gruten, vb., 'to gruent,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gruven (OHG. *grewazzen); corresponding to E. to groove (Mia. gruven); intensive form of MidHG. gruven, AS. grunnan, 'to gnash.' The stem upon which it is based is probably imitative, as the similarly sounding Lat. grunire, Gr. ἴμπτερν, lead us to suppose.

grufeln, vb., 'to inspire terror,' ModHG. simply, intensive of gruten.

Gruf, m., 'greeting, salute,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. groz, m.; corresponding to Du. groet. To this is allied grüen, from MidHG. grüzen (grüzzen), OHG. gruozzen (gruozzen), wk. vb., 'to address, accost' (also with hostile intent 'to
attack'); corresponding to AS. *grætan*, E. *to greet*, Du. *groeten*, OSax. *grōtian*, 'to address'; OIC. *grōta*. The latter is probably the primary meaning of the cognates, which are merely West Teut. Origin obscure.

**Gruţe**, f., 'groats, grit, grain,' from MidHG. *grūtze*, 'water-gruel'; a variant of the equiv. MidHG. *grūse* (*grūtsē*); OHG. *gruzzi* (whence Ital. *gruzzo*, 'pile of collected things'); comp. AS. *grēt* and *grytt*, E. *grit* and *great* (from AS. *grotta*?), OIC. *grotr*, Du. *grut*, *girt*, 'groats.' From OG. the Romance cognates, Fr. *gran*, 'groats,' are also derived. Besides *Gritis*, MidHG. *grāz*, 'grain,' is also allied to *Gruţe*; hence 'grain' may be the prim. meaning of the Teut. root *grōt*, with which the prim. cognates Lth. *grūdas*, 'grain, kernel,' and OSlov. *gruda*, 'clod,' are also connected.

**Guden**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *guden*, *gūchen*, 'to peep'; the word is wanting in OHG. and in OTeut. generally. Origin obscure.

**Guld**, m., 'flour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *guld*, *gūlden*, *gūldin*, 'golden.' The absence of mutation from *u* to *i* is in accordance with the practice of earlier UpG. (Sub. Gūlden).

**Gūlf**, f., 'payment, interest,' from MidHG. *gīlte*, f., 'debt, payment, interest, rent.' Akin to *gīltu*.

**Gunderebe**, f., 'ground-ivy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gunderebe*; the deviation in meaning in OHG. *grundīla*, 'maple,' is remarkable. Allied to OHG. *gund* (*gunt*), 'pus, poison,' AS. *gund*. Goth. *gundas*, 'pus?'. In that case the word would signify 'poison-vine' (see *Ēck*). Ground-ivy was used as a medicinal herb.

**Gānsel**, m., 'bugle-(plant), simply ModHG., transformed from Lat. *consolida*, 'a name applied by the earlier herb-gatherers to all wound-healing plants.'

**Gūnt**, f., 'favour, partiality, permission,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *gaunt*, m., and f., 'benevolence, permission for' *genvst*, allied to OHG. *gi-unnan* (see *gānum*); in OHG. *unst*, f. (MidHG. also *gund*); comp. OIC. *gund*, 'disfavour'; Goth. *ansis*, 'favour, mercy;' AS. *ēst*, OHG. *anst*, 'favour, mercy.'

**Gurgel**, f., 'gullet, throat,' from MidHG. *gurgel*, OHG. *gurgula*, f.; a remarkably early loan-word (comp. *fērur*) from Lat. *gurgulio*, which supplanted a genuine Teut. word primit. allied to it—OHG. *gurkala*, *gurka*, 'gullet,' allied to OIC. *kerv*, 'gullet.'

**Gurke**, f., 'cucumber,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. *groene*, E. *gurke*, Dan. *gurke*; borrowed from Pol. *ogurka*, Bohem. *okurka*; the latter has been derived from late Gr. *ἀγοράκαρον*, 'water-melon,' and further from Pers. *an- khara*. In UpG. (also in the Wetter and Hess. dials.) *stufmeier* is used instead of *Gurke*.

**Gürenn**, vb., 'to coo,' from MidHG. *guren*, 'to bray'; allied to MidHG. *gören*. See *giren*.

**Gurt**, m., 'girth, girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gurt* (in compounds *über-, umbe-, under-gurt*); allied to *garten* from the equiv. MidHG. *gurten* (*garten*); comp. OSax. *girdian*, Du. *garden*, AS. *gordan* (from AS. *garden*, st. vb., 'to gird.' With the root *gerd* contained in these words are connected OIC. *garðr*, 'fence round the farm,' OSlov. *grad*; 'wall, town' (see GARDEN, and respecting the evolution of meaning see *gān*.)—

**Gürfel**, m., 'girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gītel*, m. and f., OHG. *gurtel*, m., *gurtula*, f. Comp. E. *girle*, from AS. *gurdel*.

**Guf**, m., 'shower, torrent, spout, cast,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gu355*, 'cast, shower.' Allied to *giejen*.

**guf**, adj., 'good, virtuous, skilful,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *guet*; a common Teut. term unknown to the non-Teut. languages; comp. Goth. *gōds*, OIC. *god*, AS. *gōd*, E. *good*, Du. *god*. 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. *god*, 'suitable time?'). The cognates of *Gāste*, with which E. *together, to gather*, Goth. *gadilīs*, '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 *fēh, feīr*.
Hachan (1. m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. har, OHG. här (gen. MidHG. and OHG. harowes), m.; Goth. *harwa- (gen. *harwaic) is also implied by Ote. harr (dat. hærre), m., 'flax.' As to its connection with Hachan (2.) see the latter. Perhaps the word is most closely related to E. hards ('refuse of flax, tow'). See above.

Habaa (2.), n., 'hair,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. här, n.; comp. the corresponding Ote. här, m., AS. ār, n., E. hair, Du. haar; a common Teut. word (in Goth. however, only, and and and). The following Teut. words are also primit, allied—Ote. haadd and AS. heard, 'hair' (Goth. *haard, as well as Ir. cæs, 'curled hair'; In the non-Teut. languages comp. OSlov. hama, m., hau, (Lith. kaua), f., 'hair;' and probably also OSlov. eba, 'to comb,' Lat. carere, 'to card wool.' The more definite relations in sound existing between these words are difficult to determine (comp. also Gr. κώμα, Lat. coma). On the other hand, there is no phonetic difficulty in connecting the Teut. *haera-, 'hair,' with harwa-, deduced under Hachan (1.); the mere possibility is, however, all that can be maintained. Comp. also ēd and frank.—An old derivative of Hachan, AS. ārere, OHG. hārd, hārra, f., 'hair shrift, coarse garment,' found its way into Romance (Fr. haire).

Habe, l., 'possession; handle,' from MidHG. habe, OHG. hāba, l., 'good possession;' Du. haw, 'possession;' allied to the following word.

Haben, vb., 'to have, possess;' from the equiv. MidHG. haben, OHG. haban; corresponding to OSax. habban, Du. hebben, AS. habban, E. have, Ote. haf, Goth. hāban. A common Teut. vb. with the stem hāber. Its identity with Lat. hābere can scarcely be doubted. It is true that Lat. hāber initially requires, according to the laws of substitution, a Teut. g, and Teut. k a Lat. c (comp. Oaf. ērc, Öfl. ērc, and Hachan, and ēd). Probably Lat. habāb- and Teut. habar- are based upon an Aryan prim. form khabābāj; the correspondence between Teut. k and Lat. h is only possible on the assumption of an Aryan kh. On this supposition haben and hāber in their etymology are primit, allied, just as Lat. habere and capere.

Haber (UpG.), m., 'oats,' from the equiv. MidHG. haber, haber, m., OHG. habaro, m. The form Hafst first occurs in MidHG.; like Hage, it is derived from LG.; OHG. habaro, havaro (now haver), Du. haver. Also allied to OSwed. hafre, hagre, and further to Finn. hakra, 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. ðað (yet Scotch haver occurs even in the MidE. period). In investigating the origin of the G. cognates, the ð in OSwed. hagre (Finn. hakra) must be taken into account. The usual derivation from Ote. haf, AS. hafer, m., 'he-goat' (Lat. caper, Gr. κάπρος, comp. σκάβας), is therefore impossible, especially since this word belongs to the dialects in which Hachan is wanting; Hafst too must have been the favourite food of the goat, because it could be thus named. Perhaps Gr. κάρπος, 'parched barley' (Aryan base khagrine), or Lat. avenum, 'oats' (Aryan base khagre), are primit. allied.

Hagri, l., 'common snipe,' not found in the earlier periods; Hachar in this compoun'd is the only remnant of the old name for a goat (AS. hafer, Ote. haf; Gr. κάρπος, Lat. caper) 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 Bed and Hafst.

Habich, m. (with a dental suffix as in Habst and Hent, &c.), 'hawk;' from the equiv. MidHG. habich, habich (also hebech, modified), m., OHG. habuk, m.; a common Teut. term by chance not recorded in Goth.; comp. OSax. *haboc (in the proper names Haboheort, Habowasbrode), Du. havik, AS. hafoc, E. hawk, Ote. hauk (for *habuk). The Goth. form would be *habaks, with a suffix aks-, as in ahaks, 'pigeon' (comp. also Ofl. ērc, Öfl. ērc); comp. the consonantal suffix in Gr. ἅπρας, 'quail.' Against the derivation from the stem hab, haf, in hent, orig., 'to take firm hold of, lay hold of,' there is nothing to object from the Teut. point of view; Italian capo, 'hawk,' is certainly derived from the root kap (capi). The Kelt. cognates, W. he- bwv, OIr. sebecca, 'falcons,' are undoubtedly borrowed from Teut. Comp. also Saff.

Sade, m., 'fellow,' from MidHG. lachte,
Hac

m., 'fellow, churl'; allied to MidHG. héchel, f., 'artful woman, match-maker.' The derivation is not clear, since cognate terms in OTeut. are wanting.

Häde, see Háde.

Háde, f., 'heel,' prop. a MidHG. and LG. word (in UpG. ãrto); comp. Du. hak; not recorded in MidHG., but it occurs once in the transition period from OHG. to MidHG. (háckan) (heels'); usually derived from hafen. On account of its meaning, it is more probably related to Du. hiel, AS. hó, 'heel,' héla, f. (for héhila), E. heel, and the equiv. Scand. húll, m.

Hádden, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hacken, 'to hack, hew;' OHG. *hackon is by chance not recorded; comp. AS. háccian (hāccian), E. to hack, OFris. tahakía, 'to hack to pieces.' Not found in Goth.; may we assume *haxkon, a derivative from the stem haxe in hâcu? The medial guttural may have been simply an insertion before w, as in qu and fec.-Sáfa, f. (thus even in ModHG.); Sáfering (ModHG. only), and Sáfief are derivatives.

Háder (1), m., 'contention, strife, brawl,' from MidHG. hâder, m., 'quarrel, strife;' unrecorded in OHG. For this word OTeut. has most frequently a deriv. in -w (w-), signifying 'battle,' which appears in West Teut. only as the first part of compounds; AS. háðo, OHG. hâdu- (Goth. *hâpu-). In Scand. Hôd is the name of a Valkyre, and Hód or that of a mythological king and the brother of Balder; the names are probably based upon Hâðu-z, an OTeut. war-god. With these Kôro, the name of a Thracian goddess, has been compared. The following, however, are certainly allied: -OSlov. kôtora, f. 'battle,' Ir. c òth, m., 'battle' (with which Kelt. Catu-riges, proper noun, lit. 'warlike,' is connected), Ind. gátrus, 'enemy'; perhaps also Gr. koros, koros; a deriv. in r, like Searches, is preserved in OSlov. kôtora, 'battle'; see also Sáf. In G. the old form hâpu became obsolete at an early period, being supplanted by Sápt and Srêg, but it was retained in OHG. as the first component in some compound proper names, such as Hádubrant; Mod. HG. Sátre is OHG. Hâdubrag, 'battle strife.' Similarly appears OHG. hítta, f., 'battle,' in MidHG. only in proper names, such as Pilchen, Prümütt, &c. It would be very interesting to find out why the OTeut. words gave place to the later forms.

Háder (2), m., 'rag, tatter, clout,' from MidHG. hâder, m., 'patch, torn piece of stuff,' OHG. hadara, f., 'patch, rag;' also with a suffix f., MidHG. hâdel, from which Fr. hâillon is borrowed. The word does not seem to have been found in the Teut. group. It is not allied to Háder (1); the two words are based on different stems. Sâter, 'patch' (from Teut. hâbrâ, Aryan kâtrâ), is either connected with the nasalised stem kant- in Lat. cento, Gr. kērof, 'garment made of rags,' Sans. kanda, f., 'patchwork garment,' or with Sans. gîthā, 'loose, unbound.'

Hafen (1), m., 'pot,' from MidHG. hâwen, m., OHG. hâwen, m., 'pot'; a specifically UpG. word unknown to the other dialects. It belongs to the root haf (pre-Teut. kâp), lit. 'to comprehend, hold,' which appears in HIG. hêwen, and not to hafen, root hab (pre-Teut. kâhâb).

Hafen (2), m., 'port, haven, harbour,' a LG. word, unknown to UpG.; it was first borrowed in MidHG.; in MidHG. hâp, n., hâbe, hâbene, f., formed from the same root. Du. hâven, f., late AS. hafna, f., E. haven, and O.Pc. haben, f., 'harbour,' correspond in sound to MidHG. hâbene, f. LG. hâven, Dan. havn, Swed. hamn, are mase.-Phonetically the derivation from the root hab (kâhâ) or haf, or from haf, hab (kâp), 'to seize, hold, contain,' is quite possible; in both cases the prim. sense would be 'receptacle'; comp. Sâfen (1). This is the usual explanation; for another etymology see under Sâf. Perhaps, however, O.Ec. haban is primit. allied to the equiv. OIr. cían (from *cópnoi).

Safer, see Sâfer.

Sâf, n., 'inland sea, gulf,' a LG. word, orig. 'sea' (generally), which is also the meaning of AS. haf (plur. hafna), n., Scand. haf, n., MidLG. haf; the UpG. words, MidHG. hâp, hâbes, n., and hâbe, f., which correspond in sound, also signify 'sea,' as well as 'port,' (see Sâfen). 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 Sâfen (2), that Sâfen is lit. 'receptacle,' is quite problematical. Hence Sâfen may probably be explained by some such word as 'marina,' in the sense of 'statio marina.' The connection of AS. haf, 'sea,' as 'heaving,' in
the sense of Lat. altum ('high sea'), with hint (root haf, pre-Teut. hag), is not impossible, though scarcely probable.

Ahaft (1.), m., 'hold, clasp, brace, rivet,' from MidHG. and OHG. haft. m., 'bond, fetter.' OHG. also n., AS. haft, m., OFc. haft, n., 'fetter.' Connected with the root haf in hafn, 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. haft, adj., 'captured,' OFc. haptr, m., 'prisoner,' hapta, f., 'captured woman.' The root haf (comp. hafn) has preserved in these forms its old signification; comp. Lat. captus, captivus. See the following word.

Haf, adj. suffix, as in ßamahfalt, ßebahfalt, &c.; prop. an independent adj., 'combined with,' which was used as a suffix even in MidHG. and OHG.; in Goth. aubahfalt, '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 haf, 'to have;' Lat. habere; the meaning supports the latter supposition.

Hag, m., 'hedge, fence, enclosure,' from MidHG. hag, hayes, m., n., 'thorn bushes, copse, fence, enclosed wood, park,' OHG. hag, m., once as 'urbs' (comp. HG. #acht, and names of places ending in -hag); Du. hag, f., 'enclosure, hedge;' AS. hage, m., E. hag, 'enclosure, small garden;' OFc. hage, m., 'pasture.' Only in Goth. is a cognate word wanting; comp. #acht, #acht, #acht, and #acht. The derivation is uncertain; it is at all events not connected with hafn, root haf; the meaning of ModHG. #acht is unsuitable.

Hagstorn, m., 'hawthorn,' an OTeut. term, MidHG. hagstorn, AS. hagstorn, hagstorn, E. hawthorn, OFc. hagstorn, m. Comp. #achtel.

Hagel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hagel, OHG. hagel, m., 'hail;' comp. Du. hagel, m., AS. hagel, hagel, m., E. hail; OFc. hagel, n.; the common Teut. word for 'hail,' by chance unrecorded in Goth. only. A single pebble was called a 'stone;' OFc. hagelstein, AS. hagelstein, E. hailstone, MidHG. and earlier ModHG. hagstein. Comp. ModHG. #achtel, 'to hail;' #achtelstein, 'hail-stone.' Perhaps #acht itself signified originally nothing but a 'pebble'; at least there are no phonetic difficulties against the derivation from pre-Teut. kagilo-, 'drift-stone' (comp. Gr. kāxias, 'small stone, pebble').

Hagen, m., 'grave,' from MidHG. hagen, OHG. hagen, m., 'thorn-bush, fence of thorns'; even in MidHG. a contracted variant haw, #ahn, occurs. See the latter and Hah.

Hagen, behagen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hagen, behagen, 'to please, gratify;' OHG. #bhalten ; comp. OSax. behagen, AS. behagen, 'to please, suit.' The stem hag-, 'to suit,' is widely diffused in OTeut., and its str. partic. is preserved in OHG. and ModHG. (gihagen and behagen, 'suitable'). Allied to Scand. hagr, adj., 'skilful;' hagr, m., 'state, situation, advantage;' hagr, 'suitable.' The root hag, from pre-Teut. kah, corresponds to the Sans. root pāk, 'to be capable, able, conducive,' whence pātṛi, 'strong, helpful.'

Hafer, adj. (in UG. tafan), 'haggard, lean;' from MidHG. hager, adj.; comp. E. haggard (MidE. hager), which is usually connected with E. hog.

Hagstolz, m., 'old bachelor,' from MidHG. hagstolz, m., a strange corruption of the earlier hagstalt, OHG. hag-stalt, 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 OFc. haukstalt). 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, hag-stalt as an adj. is used for Lat. columbia (hagstalt by), 'single life,' and even for mercenary, 'hired labourer'; MidHG. hagstolz, m., 'single man'; OSax. hagstald, m., 'farm-servant, servant, young man'; AS. hagsteald, hag-steld, m., 'youth, warrior.' The same phases in the development of meaning may be seen in the Rom.-Lat. becchator, Fr. bachetier, E. bachelor.

Säher, m., 'jay, jackdaw,' from MidHG. hêher, m. and f., OHG. héher, f.; in AS., by a grammatical change, higo, m., OFc. here and hëre, m., 'jay,' MidHG. hëger. It is rightly compared with Gr. kísoa (from *kísa), 'jay,' or Sans. cakuna, 'a large bird' (Lat. ciconia, 'stork').
$\text{h$abh$,}$ m., 'cock,' from MidHG. *han$, OHG. *hanno*, m.; comp. AS. *hæna* (as well as *cocc, E. *cock*), Oic. *hāna*, Goth. *hana*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'cock,' with the stem *hanan-, hōnan-* which is common to the O'Ent. dialects. A corresponding fem. *Sēn$at$* is merely West Teut.; OHG. *hanno*, MidHG. and ModHG. *he$ne*, f., AS. *hēnan*. On the other hand, *Sānut* seems to be really of common gender; it may at least be applied in OHG. to 'cock' also; comp. Ofried's *ē$tha$ han$an* *s$ing$, 'before the cock crows,' lit. 'sings.' In this passage we have a confirmation of the fact that the crowing of the cock was regarded as its song. The term *Sānut* by general acceptance signifies 'singer.' With this word, according to the laws of substitution, the stem of Lat. *canere*, 'to sing;' (comp. Lth. *gatts*, 'cock,' lit. 'singer,' allied to *gē$lt$, 'to sing'). A fem. *song-stress* of *Sānut* is hardly conceivable; thus it follows that *Sēn$at$* is merely a recent West Teut. form. The common gender *Sānut*, 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 analogues.

$\text{Sān$at$re}i$, m., 'e$ckohn,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin; in earlier G. it signifies 'e$apon.' Its figurative sense, 'e$ckohn,' derived from 'e$apon,' agrees with the expression *Sēn$at$ i*$g$een*, lit. 'to wear horns.' Formerly the spur was frequently cut off and placed as a horn in the comb; the hoofed husbandman is thus compared as a e$apon. On account of the earlier variant *Sānut*, we may regard *Sān$at$re* as a compound of *Sānut*.


$\text{Sā$in$}$, m., 'grove,' made current by Klostock as a poetical term. The form of the word, as is shown under *Sag$en$* (1), may be traced back to MidHG., in which, however, *Sā$in$* is but a rare variant of *Sag$en$; it signified orig. 'thorn-bush, thorn, fence, abatis, enclosed place.' Thus the word does not imply the idea of sacredness which Klostock blended with it.

$\text{Sā$e$ke}$, *Sā$e$ken$, m., 'hook, clasps,' from MidHG. *hāke*, *hāken*, m., OHG. *hāko*, *hāke*, m., 'hook.' The HG. *k* can neither be Goth. *k* nor Goth. *g*; the former would be changed into *e*; the latter would remain unchanged. The variants OHG. *hāgo*, *hāgg*, MidHG. *hāgg*, point to Goth. *hē$yya*, m., 'hook' (comp. *hānp*, *sβap*). 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. *hōak*, AS. *hāca*, Oic. *hāke*, m., 'hook.' The relations of the gutturals (especially of the *g*) are still obscure; comp. also *Sā$e$re*, *Sβap*, *Sā$e$re*, *Sβap.* A typical form is wanting. It is impossible to connect the word *Sānut*, Goth. *hāhan* (for *han$an*$) it is more probably related to *Sē$et$* and *Sē$et$.}

$\text{Sā$w$alb}$, adj., 'half,' from MidHG. *halp*, OHG. *halb* (gen. *halbes*); adj. ; comp OSax. and LO. *halb*, Du. *half*, AS. *healf*, E. *half*, Oic. *halb*, Goth. *halb*; the common Teut. adj. for HG. *halb*; there are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages (Teut. *halba*, from pre-Teut. *hal$ba*). The fem. of the adj. is used in O'Ent. as a subst. in the sense of 'side, direction;' Goth. *halbe*, Oic. *hif$o$, OHG. *halb*, MidHG. *halbe*, OSax. *halbe*; hence it might seem as if the adj. had orig. some such meaning as 'lateral, that which lies on one side.' But in any case the adj. in the sense of 'half' was purely a numeral in the Teut.; the ModHG. method of reckoning *and palabras* (1f), *triti$halb* (2f), *virc$halb* (3f), is common to Teut.; comp. Oic. *half$an$err* (1f), *halfr brif*e (2f), *halfr fjorfe* (3f); AS. *ōber healf*, *pride* *healf*, *forpe* *healf*; even in MidE. this enumeration exists (it is wanting in EY); in HG. it has been retained from the earliest period.

$\text{Sā$w$alb$en$}$, 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 *half* ('adj.'), hence construed with the g-n.; MidHG. *nān$halb*, *dīn$halb*, *der heren* *halbe*, *sēhens halben*, 'on thy, thy account, on the gentle- men's account, for the sake of seeing.' Similarly the ModHG. *halfer*, 'on account of,' recorded in the 15th cent. is a petrif. form of the inflected adj.; *so too* *halben*, dat. plur., *halbe*, *halp*, from OHG. *halb*, probably an instr. sing. (since Notker *kalb* has been used as a prep.). This usage is also found in the other Teut. languages; comp. Oic. *af$hal$fe*, MidE. *on*, *bi$hal$fe*; Goth. *in$iz$ hal$fe*, 'in this respect.'

$\text{Sā$w$alb}$, f., 'precipice, declivity, slope,' from MidHG. *hal$ke*, OHG. *hal$da*, f., 'mountain declivity.' Oic. *haltr*, 'hill, slope,'
corresponds both to the HG. word and to Goth. hallus, AS. heal, which are translations of *petra*; seeヘル. These may be further related to HG. *halfe*, which, however, is more closely connected with Goth. *halpa*, 'inclined'; comp. AS. heal, OEC. hallr, OHG. halq, adj., 'overhanging, inclined'; yet the dental in these words may be a suffix. If Goth. hallus, 'rock,' were allied, OEC. heal, hall (Goth. *healh*), 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.'

**Salt** f. 'half,' ModHG. simply, abstract of salt. Introduced by Luther into the literary language from MiulG. and LG. (a strictly HG. word would end in b instead of f; comp. OSax. half, under salt); the Teut. type is probably halbiga.f. In UpG. Salt, (16th cent.) is used.

halfter, f. from the equiv. MidHG. halfter, OHG. halftar, f. 'half;' comp. Du. holder, AS. helfte, E. holder; a West Teut. word most closely allied with OHG. halp, MidHG. halp, plur. helbe, 'handle, helve,' AS. helf, m., equiv. to E. helve; in earlier ModHG. also salt, 'hill, 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, halm-akens, 'axe' (comp. also Selber), likewise MidE. halme, 'handle'; so too the modern forms OHG. joh-halme, MidHG. giech-halme, 'Selm, handle', (equiv. also to E. helve), and Du. helmstock, 'tiller,' are not connected with this word; seeヘル (2). 'Handle' is the origin sense of the whole group, and even of salt. Perhaps Lith. kelmes, 'swipe of a fial,' is allied.

Halle. m. 'sound;' see hel.

Salte, 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. Verdiswyf was used); it may have originated among the Francon. and Sax. tribes of Germany. It is a thorough OTeut. term; OEC. holt, f. AS. heal, f. E. hall, OSax. haule, MidHG. halte, 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. haller,

AS. heall, 'rock,' AS. and E. hill. From the OG. is derived Fr. halte. Against the derivation from the root hel, 'to conceal' (comp. heten), there is no weighty objection, Salte, 'the concealed or covered place.' Yet comp. also Sans. ghala, 'house.'—

Salte, f. 'salt-tern,' is the ordinary G. Salte, not, as was formerly supposed, a Kelt. term (W. halen, 'salt'); Saltern, a late Lat. derivative of Salt, 'salt-tern.' Comp. OHG. halthas, 'salt-house,' MidHG. halgrde, m., 'director and judge in matters connected with salt-mines.'

Hallen, vb., 'to sound, resound;' comp. hell.

Salen, m. and n., 'stalk, stem, straw;' from MidHG. halme, m., and halme, m., OHG. halm, and OSax. halm, m.; comp. AS. healm, E. halm; the meaning in West Teut. is 'grass or corn-stalk'; Scand. halme, 'straw.' In sense and sound corresponding to Lat. culmus, Gr. καλλος, 'reel,' reel-pen, halm (Ind. kalamas, 'reed-pen'), OSlov. stama, f. 'halm.' Perhaps the Lat. word is derived from Gr.; it is also conceivable that Salm, like Sam, was obtained from a South Russ. tribe by the Arians who had migrated westwards. Yet it is more probable that Salm and Gra. καλλος, like Lat. culmus, 'stalk,' are connected with Lat. culmen, 'peak, summit,' and further with excello.

Sals, m., 'neck;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hal, m.; corresponding to OSax. and Du. hal, AS. heads (E. to helse, 'embrace,' but now antiquated; the modern word is neck), OEC. halo m., 'neck,' Goth. hal, (gen. halsis), m.; also point to a common Teut. mas., halse. Primit. allied to Lat. collum for *kolosum, n., neck* (OLat. collum, m.; comp. also Gr. κολλος, 'collar' (from *kollos*). Whether Lat. excello, excelsus, are also primit. allied (Salm, lit. 'prominent part of the body') remains uncertain. From Teut. is derived Fr. hau, OFr. halberc, 'hauberck,' from hal-s-borga.

Salen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. halzen, OHG. halzen, 'to embrace, fall on one's neck;' comp. Du. omhelzen, AS. healqian, 'to implore,' MidE. helven, Scand. halza, 'to embrace.'

Hal. adv., moreover, forsooth, methinks,' prop. a compar. meaning 'rather,' MidHG. and OHG. halt, adv., OSax. hal, 'rather'; orig. a compar. adv. of the pos. adv. halle, 'very.' The compar. ending, according to the law of apocope, has dis-
appeared, as in haj for the earlier hâsis; orig. haldis formed, like Goth. haldis, Oic. heldr, 'rather.' In no case is it related to the OHG. adj. hal, 'inclined,' mentioned under §31; with the exception of the OHG. hallo, adv., no other word in the poslt. can be found.

halbten, vb., to hold, support, detain, observe, perform, consider, from the equiv. MidHG. halten, OHG. haltan; comp. OSax. haldan, 'to preserve, receive, detain as a prisoner, tend (cattle), adhere to, maintain,' Du. houden (see hâten), 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, haltan points to the normal Goth. form haldan, which is also supported by OSwed. halla. The orig. sense of O'ent. haldan is perhaps 'to keep together by careful watching,' hence 'to tend a herd, govern a tribe, rule.' In the non-Tent. languages an Aryan root koll 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. ðou-kolos.

No relation between haldan and hâte is possible.—ModHG. Sali, m., is wanting both in MidHG. and OHG.

Sâumen, m., 'tunnel-net,' from Mid HG. and MidLG. hame; akin probably to the equiv. OSwed. haver, ModSwed. haf, m., OHG. hame, m., 'tunnel-net.' The former word is considered identical with OHG. *hamo (in ðinhamo, 'body,' OSax. gudhamo, ðeðarcha; comp. ðridham, Gud, and hâmich), orig. 'covering, dress.' From the meaning 'død,' in the restricted sense in which it is used by fishermen and hunters (i.e. 'toils'), the signification 'net' might of course be developed; but that is not certain. OHG. hame, MidHG. ham, hame, m., 'fishing-rod, fishing-hook,' and the modern dial. Sâuen, are not allied to the words mentioned above; they seem to be cognate with Lat. hâmus, 'fishing-hook, hook'; the h might be explained as in hâten.

Hämisch, adj., 'malicious,' from late MidHG. hämisch, adj., 'close, malicious, cunning, perfidious,' orig. perhaps 'veiled, obscure'; allied to OHG. *hâmo, 'covering, dress,' mentioned under Sâmen, Gud, and ðridham.

Hämelm, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. hammel, 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. hamalton, MidHG. hameltn (and hame), 'to mutilate,' AS. hamelian, E. to amble ('mutilate, lame'); OHG. hamalscorro, m., 'boulder,' OHG. hamal-, hamaling-stat, f., 'place of execution'; MidHG. hamelstat, n. and m., 'indented coast,' hamelstat, f., 'rugged ground.' Allied to OHG. ham (inflected hammer), adj., 'mutilated, crippled' (comp. ðeamn, just as Fr. mouton to Lat. mutus.

Hämmer, m., 'hammer, clapper,' from the equiv. MidHG. hamer (plur. hemer), OHG. hamar (plur. hamara), m.; comp. OSax. hamur, AS. haver, 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. arpa, 'rock, stone weapon, hammer, anvil,' &c., and Gr. ἀργυρός, 'anvil' (Lith. aknût, 'stone'), are also allied is uncertain.

Hämmling, Hemmling, m., 'emulsion,' ModHG. simply, a deriv. of Hämme.

Hämpfel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hant-vol, 'a handful.'

Hämmer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hamster, m., 'German marmot'; OHG. hamaster, m., signifies only 'cervulus, wee-vi'l, so too OSax. hâmsta, f., for 'hâmstra.' 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. Mid HG. and OHG. hand, f.; comp. OSax. and Du. hand, AS. hand, f., E. hand, Oic. hund, Goth. handus, 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. hinstan, 'to catch,' frâhun pans, m., 'prisoner' (comp. the cognate E. to hunt, AS. hantian), 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 sir. verbal stems; comp. *sgr. Dgr. *aug. *tngcr. *taumcn. 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. *atbanten.—*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. hantalbn, ‘to grasp with the hands, touch, feel, prepare, perform’ (hence O.Lorraine *handelev, ‘to sweep’); a derivative of *sant; *sant(m), has arisen from the vb. hanteln merely, just as *tqcer from *tqcer (see aq), *qgr from *qgr, *qfr from *qfr—since it does not appear until late MidHG. (*handel m., ‘transaction, procedure, event, negotiation, wares’). AS. handlian, E. to handle, AS. handele, equiv. to E. handle; Scand. houlda, ‘to treat.’

Handwerck, n., ‘handicraft, trade, guild,’ from MidHG. handwerck, n., ‘manual labour,’ but in the MidHG. period confused with anwerck, 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. hanep, E. hemp, OFr. hampr. The usual assumption that the word was borrowed from the South Europ. Gr. *kávar bás (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 aqte (1), Bafr, and the earliest han-words under aqte). But the substitution of consonants in Goth. *hanaps compared with Gr. kávar bás 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. *trintu. 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 kávar bás (comp. also *frítī). kávar bás itself is a borrowed term, and Goth. *hanaps corresponds in sound quite as well with OSlov. konopija, Lith. kanaqia, ‘hemp.’ The word is found even among the Persians (kanaq). It does not seem to be genuinely Aryan.

*hang, m., ‘declivity, propensity, bias,’ from MidHG. hanc (*ges), m., ‘declivity, hanging,’ See *hanq.

*hangen, vb., ‘to hang, be suspended,’ from MidHG. hähcn (hiene, gehangen), OHG. hähn (hang, gihangen), str. vb.; comp. hangen, from OHG. hähcn; before an n is suppressed (comp. OHG. dā́ht from dēhehcn, fā́ht from trūfn; trudte, OHG. brā́htla, from *frītēn). Corresponding to Du. hangen, AS. ēn (ēng, hangen), E. to hang. Goth. hāhcn for *hūmnun, 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. hāhcn, is trans. and intrans., while hang n (OHG. hangen, 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. bēfen. The ModHG. vb. is due to a blending in sound of MidHG. hāhcn (hangen) and hengen, yet in meaning it represents only MidHG. hāhcn, OHG. hāhcn. Terms undoubtedly allied to the common Teut. root hāné (hāh, hāne) are wanting in the other Aryan languages; Goth. hāhcn, ‘to leave in doubt,’ has been compared with Lat. cloudari, ‘to delay.’

*hanse, f., ‘Hanse,’ from MidHG. hans, hans, 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-
seismic League, while the orig. sense 'troop' became obsolete even in MidHG. The nominal vb. hanjel is simply ModHG. 'to admit any one into a corporation' (not into the \( \text{\&ant} \) only).

\( \text{\&ant} \), vb., ModHG. only, different from the earlier homonymous word mentioned under \( \text{\&ant} \); lit. 'to make a \( \text{\&ant} \), i.e. a fool, of anybody' (comp. the abusive terms \( \text{\&an}\)em, \( \text{\&an}\)arr, \( \text{\&an}\)eft) in.\[\]

\( \text{\&ant} \), vb., from the equiv. late MidHG. hantering, 'to trade, sell'; not a derivate of \( \text{\&ant} \), meaning 'to handle,' because in that case we should expect nd for nd in MidHG. and ModHG., but from Fr. hantier, '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 \( \text{\&ant} \)hieren.

haperen, vb., 'to stick, hitch,' formed from Du. (MidDu.) hopen, 'to miss, stutter'; yet also Suab. haperen (as well as Swiss hopen, 'to crawl'). The corresponding terms, origin, and history of the diffusion of the cognates are obscure.

harp, f., 'harp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. harpe, harpe, OHG. harfa, harpha, f.; comp. AS. harpe, f., E. harp; a common Teut. word (Venantius Fortunatus calls harp 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.

\( \text{\&ant} \)ring, \( \text{\&ant} \)ering, m., 'herring,' from the equiv. MidHG. \( \text{\&ant} \)hringe (-ges), m., OHG. haring, m.; comp. Du. haring, AS. \( \text{\&ant} \)ring, m., E. herring; a specifically West Teut. word (in OTe. sold), whose \( \text{\&ant} \) (\( \text{\&ant} \)) is also attested by Fris. dials, and by the Mid HG. pronunciation with \( \text{\&ant} \). The OHG., MidHG., and MidDu. variant \( \text{\&ant} \)ring points to a connection with OHG. herf, 'army,' and thus regards the fish as 'one that comes in shoals,' as \( \text{\&ant} \)ing, 'small army.' Whether the older form \( \text{\&ant} \)ring (Anglo-Fris. \( \text{\&ant} \)ring) is related to these cognates is uncertain. The Teut. word found its way into Rom. (Fr. \( \text{\&ant} \)enge).

\( \text{\&ant} \), f., 'rake,' a LQ. word, in UpG. \( \text{\&ant} \)en; comp. Du. hark, AS. *hearyge, E. harrow, OTe. herfe, m., 'harrow,' Dan. harr, Swe. karf. Considering the almost certain identity of the words, their phonetic relations present some difficulties. The root might perhaps be Sans. \( \text{\&ant} \), 'to scratch,' yet AS. hyrwe (\(<\)heurys), E. harrow, OTe. herfe, 'rake,' are difficult to reconcile with it.

\( \text{\&ant} \)an, m., 'harrow,' first naturalised towards the end of the 17th cent. from Ital. arlecchino (applied to the masked clown in Ital. comedy), and Fr. harlequin, arlequin.

\( \text{\&ant} \), 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. \( \text{\&ant} \)elle, \( \text{\&ant} \)yll); MidHG. (entirely disused) harm, m., 'injury, pain'; OHG. \( \text{\&ant} \), OSax. harm, m., 'affront, cutting words, mortification'; AS. \( \text{\&ant} \) m., 'insult, harm'; E. harm; OTe. \( \text{\&ant} \), m., 'grief, care.' From pre-Teut. *\( \text{\&ant} \)ma, Sans. *\( \text{\&ant} \)ma, *\( \text{\&ant} \)ma. This is also indicated by OSlov. \( \text{\&ant} \), (from \( \text{\&ant} \)), m., 'shame, disgrace.' An OG. (OHG. and OSax.) compound, OHG. \( \text{\&ant} \)anne, OSax. \( \text{\&ant} \), OE. \( \text{\&ant} \), f., 'outrageous, excoriating punishment,' was retained as late as MidHG., in which harm, harm-schar, 'torment, distress, punishment,' remained current, when \( \text{\&ant} \) alone had already disappeared. Comp. \( \text{\&ant} \).

\( \text{\&ant} \), m., 'urine,' earlier dial. variant \( \text{\&ant} \) (Luther), from MidHG. \( \text{\&ant} \) (Bay. and East Rhein.), \( \text{\&ant} \), m. and n., OHG. \( \text{\&ant} \), n., 'urine,' (respecting the variant with \( \text{\&ant} \) see \( \text{\&ant} \)); a specifically UpG. word, probably identical orig. with AS. \( \text{\&ant} \). OTe. \( \text{\&ant} \), m., 'mud'; sk and k (the latter for \( \text{\&ant} \) without \( \text{\&ant} \)) would have interchanged in OTeut. Allied to Gr. \( \text{\&ant} \), \( \text{\&ant} \), \( \text{\&ant} \), \( \text{\&ant} \), \( \text{\&ant} \), \( \text{\&ant} \). The derivation of \( \text{\&ant} \) from a root \( \text{\&ant} \), 'to pour out,' remains dubious.

\( \text{\&ant} \)an, m., 'harness, armour,' from MidHG. \( \text{\&ant} \)an, m. (Bay. and East Rhein.), \( \text{\&ant} \), m. and n., OHG. \( \text{\&ant} \), m., 'harness;' borrowed at the end of the 12th cent. from OFr. \( \text{\&ant} \), 'armour, gear,' which has come to be a common Rom. term (Ital. \( \text{\&ant} \)), but may be traced probably to a Kelt. source (W. \( \text{\&ant} \), 'iron utensils'); the connecting link might be MidE. \( \text{\&ant} \), 'armour' (E. \( \text{\&ant} \)).

\( \text{\&ant} \), vb., 'to wait, linger in expectation, delay,' from MidHG. \( \text{\&ant} \), '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.
Har

(kaperein, to harte; comp. Lat. durare, akin to dura).

harða, adj., 'hard, rough,' ModHG. simply; E. harsh ('bitter, severe'); unknown to AS, OHG, and Ic. Clearly a derivative of har, comp. raid, allied to Grate, Goth. *rasq- to raper, 'quick' (OHG. rad), Oto. horst, 'quick,' to AS. hruke, Oto. beiskr, 'bitter,' to Goth. balt-ra; hence Goth. hordus, 'hard,' perhaps presupposes *harsk, *haurg. Yet it might also be connected with IE. hordil, 'hardness of the frozen ground'; ModHG. Sart, 'snow-crust,' dial. But har ('hard') alone suffices to elucidate this latter sense, as is shown by OHG. hertamndó, MidHG. hertamnd, 'hard mouth,' applied to December and January. See the following word.

hart, adj., 'hard, stiff, severe, stern, difficult, hard by,' from MidHG. herte, hart, adj. (harte, adv.; comp. jah, adv., allied to Scot., Jæt, (as in Jæt, &c.), 'hard, firm, difficult, painful,' OHG. herte, hart, hart, comp. (harte, adv.), 'hard'; comp. AS. hard, 'hard, strong, brave,' E. hard (hardy is probably derived directly from Rom.—Fr. haro, which, however, is a derivative of G. har, Goth. hartus, adj., 'hardy, severe.' A common Tent. adj. from pre-Tent. kartus; comp. Gr. krateos, 'strong, powerful, potentate,' kapereos, krateos, 'strong, stanch, mighty, violent,' adv., kpora, 'very strongly' (OHG. harto, adv., 'very, extremely'); allied perhaps to Sans. kratius, m., 'force, strength' (root kar, 'to do, make'); or possibly to Litth. kartus, 'bitter' (root kar, 'to cut, slit'). Others compare Sans. pivdas, 'bold, strong;' to the Tent. adj.

Hart, Hard, f. and m., 'forest,' from MidHG. hart, m., f., and n., OHG. hart, 'forest'; comp. also Gr. kard, from sphelhe hart (allied to Gr. kardio, Haret for MidHG. Hart; Saartsi in the Palatinate.

Harj, m., 'resin,' from MidHG. harz, n. and m., 'resin, bitumen,' with the variants harz, harse; OHG. harz, and with a suffix harsch, '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. kardos, 'cress.' For other O'Tent. words with the same meaning see under Bernsteine and Hirt (also Hirth).

bafschu, vb., 'to snatch,' a MidHG. word made current by Luther, unknown to the modern UptG. dialects as well as to OHG., MidHG., and all other languages. Probably connected with *haf, benn, root haf (Lat. capio); Goth. *hafis, 'to seize,' must have become *hask in G., just as Goth. haita, f., 'quarrel, fight,' has become the OHG. adj. heisti, 'violent'; comp. OHG. forscén, 'to demand,' for *forskon, Goth. wettre, 'work,' for *wetteri. Comp. bafsch, *f., *haut.

Safe, m., 'haste,' from MidHG. hase, OHG. hao, m.; a common Tent. term for 'haste,' comp. Du. haa, AS. hara (with change of s into r), E. hare, Scand. hare; Goth. *hose (OHG. hase) or *haza (AS. hara), is by chance not recorded. To the pre-Tent. hase(n), Ind. gati (instead of gati, just as vēgaras for *vēgaras, comp. Svartha, 'hare,' corresponds; the word also occurs in a remarkable manner only once again in OPrliss. (as sasius for sasius).

The primt. word kase, 'haste,' may be connected with AS. kase, 'grey.' From Tent. is derived Fr. hase, f., 'doe-hare.'—The term Skaradaste, 'hare-lip,' is not recorded in G. until the 14th cent., but it already exists in AS. as horsecord (in E. hare-lip); comp. further the Scand. nickname Skarte, also OFr. has-skerte, 'hare-lipped.'

Safel, f., 'hazel,' from the equiv. MidHG. hase, OHG. hasa, l., hasel, m.; comp. AS. hase, E. hazel, Scand. hase (hence haster, plur., 'boundary posts'); the common Tent. word for 'hazel,' from pre-Tent. kosolo; hence in Lat., with the normal change of s into r, corruis, 'hazel'; comp. further OFr. cal, 'hazel,' for *kost.

Safpe, Safpe, f., 'hasty, clamped, hinge,' from MidHG. haspe, hespe, f., 'hinge of a door; windle' (with the variant hespe, f., 'clasp'), OHG. huspe, 'a reel of yarn'; comp. OFr. hespe, f., 'hank, skein of wool; bolt of a door'; E. hasp, MidE. hasp, 'bolt, woolen yarn,' so too AS. hasp, hasps, hasp, f. The double sense 'door bolt, door hook, and hasp,' seems O'Tent.; as a technical term in weaving, this word, like Scansen, found its way into Rom. (Ital. asp), OFr. hasle; see also Hastef. 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.

Safpel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. haspel, l., OHG. haspel, m., 'reel, windle'; a derivative of Safpe.

Safl, f., 'haste, hurry,' ModHG. simply;
a MidG. and LG. word; comp. MidDu. haast, f., MidE. haste, hast (comp. Ital. astimamente), which again correspond to the OTeut. cognates of ModHG. heist, comp. OHG. hēsē, AS. hēste, 'violent' (Goth. haistēs, 'dispute').

Sās, m., from the equiv. MidHG., and OHG. hesē (gen. hesēn), m., 'hateful'; in OHG. the older neut. gender occurs once (comp. Goth. hātēs, n., Scand. hattr, n.); AS. hist, (E. hate) and OSax. hēst, are also masc.; the common Teut. term for 'hate,' pointing to pre-Teut. kōdos, kōdēs (Lat. *casus, *cōderīs), n. ModHG. ōtēr, and Gr. κόρος, may also be allied, since an Aryan root kōl, kōl, is possible. The original sense of Sās is indicated by Sāyt and bēben, as well as the vb. sāfēn, from MidHG. hesēn, OHG. heissen, hesēn, which in OHG. also means 'to pursue' (OSax. hēston, 'to waylay'). Sāt is sometimes used for 'hate,' hasty pursuit.'—hāsīch, 'ugly, loathsome,' from MidHG. hās, hēsēlik, 'malevolent, hateful, ugly.'

hāfschelt, vb., 'to fondle, pamper,' recently coined in ModHG. f.

Sāschier, m., 'imperial horseman,' first occurs in early ModHG., borrowed from It. arciere (Fr. archer), 'archer.'

Sāt, 'hunting, chase,' comp. bēren.

Sāube, f., 'hool, cap (woman's), crest, tuff,' from MidHG. hābē, OHG. hēba, f., 'covering for the head worn by men (Mid HG., especially by soldiers, 'peaked helmet, steel-cap') and women'; comp. AS. hāfe, in a special sense 'mitre'; Scand. hōf, f., 'cap, hood.' The cognates are connected by gradation with Sāpti (Aryan root ḫēp).

Sāubīch, f., 'howitzer,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced during the Hussite Wars from Bohemia (hôfnēce, 'stone slinger,' hence the earliest recorded form, ūhūngē.)

Sāunken, vb., 'to breathe, respire, exhale,' from MidHG. (rare) hūchen, 'to breathe,' an UpG. word; perhaps recently coined in imitation of the sound. Cognate terms are wanting.

Sāuerer, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. stellkouter, lit. Stellsalter, 'joh. master' (in ModG. Stellalter, also Hāler); Du. houden is ModHG. hālten.

Sāwen, vb., 'to hew, chop, carve,' from MidHG. hōwen, OHG. hōw(e), 'to hew'; comp. OSax. hauwen, AS. ēwjan, E. to hew, OSc. ēgwa; Goth. *hauwen, a redupl. vb., is wanting; Teut. hauwen, hau, from pre-Teut. hau, not allied to kōr, but to OSlav. kovāt, kovati, 'to forge;' Lith. kavu (kauš), 'to strike, forge,' kov, 'combat.' Comp. Sāde, ūfr, ūfr—Sāuc, f., 'hoe, mattock, pickaxe,' from MidHG. hōwe, OHG. hōwa, f., 'hatchet.'

Sāufe, m., 'heap, pile, mass,' from MidHG. hāufe, hōufe, m., hōf, hōuf, f., 'heap, troop,' OHG. hāp, hōp, m., 'heap, troop,' comp. OSax. hōp, Du. hoop, AS. hēip, m., E. heap; Scand. hōpr, 'troop,' is borrowed from LG.; Goth. *hawpa, *hūpa are wanting; these words, which belong to the same root, are evidently related by gradation (comp. OHG. hōba, 'hood,' allied to OHG. hōbit, 'head'). Probably related to OSlav. kupī (Goth. *haupa-), m., 'heap,' Lith. kaipas, 'heap,' kypard, 'hump' (Lett. kulp, 'to form into a hump'); although the correspondence of Slav. p to LG. and E. p is not normal; Slav. p is mostly t or k in LG. and Goth. Since Goth. p indicates pre-Teut. b, the word may be connected also with Lat. incubio, 'the treasure demon who lies on the head, nightmare.' Others compare it to Lith. kūpiš, 'heap.'

Sāuf, adj., copious, abundant, ModHG. only, lit. 'by heaps.'

Sāupti, n., 'head, chief, leader,' from MidHG. hōbet, hōupt (also hōbet), n., OHG. hōbti, n.; the OTeut. word for 'head,' supplanted in the 16th cent. by ūepi in all the G. dials. (ēpt, ūamhapt, almost the only existing forms, are dialectal), while E. and Scand. have retained the earlier form—AS. hēofol, E. head (for *hēofol), n., OSc. hōf, later hōf, n., Swed. huf, Dan. hovet, 'head,' Goth. hōbif, n. Since all the Tent, dialects point to an old diphthong au in the stem, of which ū in OHG. hōba, 'hood,' is the graded form (comp. Sāute), the Aryan base must be kōpūt, and Lat. caput, for which *capūt might have been expected, was probably transformed by the influence of a word corresponding to AS. hōfola, 'head,' Sans. kapātu, 'skull,' an assumption also supported by Lat. corpūtus, 'hair (of the head). The MidHG. hōbet (Luther Haupf), formed by mutation from OHG. hōbit, is still preserved in ūhūnten, in which primit. phrase the plur. curiously represents the sing.
Hau

Haus, n., 'house, household,' from Mid HG. and OHG. hāt, n., which has the same sound in all OTeut. dials; ModDu. huis, E. house (to which husband, house, and hussings are allied). Goth. *hau is found only once in guddete, 'temple,' lit. 'God's house' (for which Goth. vauza is used; comp. Gau), but may be also inferred from the borrowed term, Oslov. chyzt, 'house.' In the other Teut. dialects it is the prevalent term, corresponding to G. Haus. Probably cognate with Sūtte, and like this term allied to a Teut. root hōt, 'to hide.' (AS. hōdan, E. to hide); hāsa- for hōssa-, hōpta-, lit. 'that which hides?'. See further under Sūtte. Others connect Goth. hās with Goth. huaz-as, 'refuge,' and Lat. custos. In this case too the prim. sense assigned would hold good.

Hauf, haufen, adv., 'out of doors, abroad,' from MidHG. hāse for hie úze, 'here outside,' like MidHG. hinne for hie inne.

Hausle, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hāste, m., 'shock of corn, haycock;' cannot be traced farther back; evidently for hōfste, akin to hōfe, 'heap.' Comp. Lith. kūstas, 'tump.'

Haut, f., 'hide, skin, cuticle,' from MidHG. and OHG. hāt, f., 'hide;' ModDu. huid, AS. hōd, f., E. hide, Scand. hād, f.; the OTeut. word for 'hide' (Goth. *hōps, gen., *hōdais, is by chance not recorded), from pre-Teut. kōti-s, f.; it is Lat. cutis (for the gradation of kō to kē, see fiant and Esgu); comp. Gr. σκόν, n., 'skin, covering;' the root has a prefix s in Gr. σκόν, n., 'skin, leather,' Lat. scū-tum, 'shield;' σκέλ-, 'skin, arms, stripped off a slain enemy.' Hence the dental in OHG. hāt, Lat. cutis, would be a suffix merely; for s-kw as a root meaning 'to cover, hide,' see under Esgu. Edurr. The E. vb. to hide, from AS. hōdan, may belong to the same root with an abstract dental suffix hō-w, 'covering,' hōdan, 'to envelop.' Yet traces exist, as may be seen under Sūtte, of a root hōt from kudh, 'to veil,' in the non-Teut. languages.

Scheamme, f., 'midwife,' from MidHG. hebamme; the latter form, from heve-amme, has been modified in sense by connection with bēt, its last component representing an earlier anne equiv. in meaning, OHG. usually heve-anne, f.; anna, f., 'woman' is cognate with Lat. annus, 'old woman' (see Gēn), and hence probably stands for anne, anvō (comp. Mānu, Sīn). Yet OHG. hēve-anne may be really nothing more than the pres. partic. of bēt, prim. form hafjan(d)ēt, 'she who lifts,' of which the later forms are modifications. In MidE. midwife, E. midwife, ModDu. vroeder, 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.

Schebel, m., 'leer, yeast,' first occurs in early ModHG. in the sense of 'leer'; comp. MidHG. hebel, hēw-l, OHG. herilo, m., 'yeast' (as a means of causing a thing to rise); f. j as the older form, was supplanted by connecting the word with bēt.

Hebben, vb., 'to raise, lift, levy, solve (doubts), settle (disputes), remove;' from MidHG. hebben, heben, 'to raise, lift, OHG. heffan, heven (prop. heffu, hevis, hevit, heffan, heven), from haben, 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., but may have found its way into other stems. AS. hebben (sing. hebbe, hefs, heff, &c), E. to heave; ModDu. heffen; Ole. heffa. Respecting j as a formative element of the pres. stem in str. vbs., see under hefje, heugen, &c.; it corresponds to Lat. i in vbs. of the 3rd conjug., such as facio. Hence Lat. capio corresponds exactly to Goth. haffan; Aryan root kap. There are numerous examples in Teut. of the sense 'to seize,' which belongs to the Lat. vb.; see under Sīt. Since Lat. capio is not allied to heabo, and Lat. habeo is cognate with Teut. bēt (capio, root kap, habeo, 'to have,' root khabb), bēt is entirely unconnected with bēt. Yet in certain cases it cannot be doubted that the words related to bēt have influenced the meaning of those connected with bēt; some words may be indifferently assigned to the one or the other; comp. e.g. Sīf with Sīt-bat. With the root kap, Lat. capio, some also connect Gr. κυρν, 'handle.'

Schebel, f., 'flax-comb,' from MidHG. hechel, also hechel, f.; comp. Du. hekel; MidE. hechelu, E. hatchel and hackle; wanting in Ofe.; Swed. hakla, Dan. hegle (Goth. *hakila, *hakul, is assumed). Probably allied to OHG. and MidHG. hechen, hekken (hakjan, 'to pierce' (espec. of snakes), and further to the cognates of Safen (E. hook). Goth. hakuls, 'elk,' OHG. hahhu; MidHG. hachel, m., Ofe. hakull, m., AS.
hacele, 'cloak,' are not allied; they belong rather to a conjectural Goth. *hāka, f., 'goat' (AS. ēclic, 'kid,' from Goth. *hō-kein, n.; see under (ēclic), and hence probably mean 'hairy garment.' See also (ēdī). (ēclic, f., from the equiv. MidHG. heclic, heclic, OHG. hākeia, f., 'hech'; especially of horses); the presumable form in Goth. is *hāksia (gen. *hāksjeis), f. Corresponding in sound to Old. heko, a derivative of kahšē-s, m., 'passage for the girths, armpit'; Lat. coxa, 'hip,' whence the adv. cozin, 'squatting,' from which a meaning similar to that of the HG. word may be deduced. The signification of the primitive Aryan word fluctuated between 'armpit, hip, and hock.' In the Tent. group the following are also allied to Goth. *hāksia, f.—OHG. hākis, m., MidHG. hāksen, n., 'subnervare,' to hamstring,' AS. hāxen, MidE. hōgshen, Fris. hōzzen, 'hock.' (ēclic, m., 'pike,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hēckit, heckt, OHG. hēkhit, hahhit, m.; comp. OSax. hacul, hacul, hacac, haced, m., 'pike'; a West Tent. word connected with OHG. and MidHG. hecken, 'to pierce,' mentioned under (ēclic). On account of its pointed teeth the pike is called the 'piercer.' Comp. E. pike, Fr. brochet, 'pike,' from broche, 'spit,' Scand. godica, 'pike,' allied to gadder, 'prickie.' (ēclic, f., 'hedge,' from MidHG. hecke, f., OHG. hēcka, hegga, f., 'hedge,' the latter from hageis, whence also AS. hēcg, f., MidE. hege, E. hedge; AS. also hege, m., 'hedge' (comp. E. haybatt, 'an allowance of wood for repairing fences'). Of the same origin as the cognates mentioned under (ēclic). (ēclic, 2.), f., 'the act of breeding;' Mod HG. simply, probably neither identical nor even cognate with (ēclic), 'hedge,' because E. hedge, (ēclic), and hatch, (ēclic) 2. are totally distinct; the former is MidE. hege (AS. hecg, f.), the latter MidE. hache (AS. hache?) E. hatch, 'brood, incubation.' MidHG. has a w.k. vb., hecken, 'to propagate' (of birds). MidE. hachen, E. to hatch; OHG. hechgriawon, MidHG. hēgdronue, f., 'testicle,' may be cognate (g in AS. hagen, 'eggshells,' and power with the earlier (ēclic) in MidE. hache, is conceivable), and hence too Mid HG. hagen, m., 'bull kept for breeding,' earlier MidHG. (ēdī), 'boar kept for breeding.' The cognates seem to indicate a Tent. root hōg, hāk, 'to propagate.' (ēclic, f., 'tow,' ModHG. simply, from LG. hēche, formed from hēdes by suppressing the r (see Mitt); comp. MidDu. herde, 'flax fibre,' AS. heorde, f., 'flax, tow,' E. hards (plural). Are AS. hearde and OE. headder, 'hair,' allied? For (ēclic) (probably Goth. *hards(d) *hadsjō.) U. G. has *her. (ēclic, m., 'hedge-hastard, ground ivy,' from late MidHG. hefeito, m., a corruption of Lat. (glecoma) helverna. (ēclic, n., from the equiv. MidHG. hēre, OHG. hēri, harri, n., 'army'; comp. Goth. harjas, m., AS. hēre, m., OE. herr, m.; a common Tent. word for 'army,' still current in Swed. and Dan. här'r, Du. hearr in compounds. AS. hēre was supplanted in the MidE. period by the Rom. arm, yet AS. hēre-gateere, 'military equipment or trappings,' has been retained down to ModE. as heriot; similarly the AS. word for har-bour (comp. ūre.) The term chario, 'army,' met with in Tent. proper names of the Roman period, corresponds to OlR. xive, 'troop,' OFruss. karis, 'army,' of which Lith. karas, 'war,' is the base (ūre, lit. 'that which belongs to war'); to this OlR. kar, 'army,' is allied. In MidHG. and earlier ModHG. there is another deriv. of the root kar, viz. harat, MidHG. also harsch, 'body of troops.' The verbal form from the assumed word for 'war' was perhaps Goth. *harjom, 'to wage war upon'; comp. OlR. herja, 'to go on a predatory expedition,' AS. herigam, E. to harry, to harrow, OHG. hergum, MidHG. hern, to ravage, plunder.' Comp. further ūre and ūting. (ēclic, f., 'yeast, lees, dregs;' from Mid HG. hēre, hēpfe, m. and f., OHG. hepp, hepp, m. (from hepp, hēpfe, 'yeast?') as a substance producing fermentation it is derived from the root hōf, lit. 'raising'; hence also OHG. herilo, MidHG. hevel, 'yeast,' as well as AS. hēf, Du. hel, hefe, f., 'yeast' (see (ēclic). Similarly Fr. levain, levre, are related to lever. Yet OHG. hepp can scarcely be referred to the Aryan root kar, 'to raise.' (ēdī), 'handle, hilt, stitched book, number (of a periodical);' from MidHG. heffe, OHG. hefti, 'haft, handle of a knife, hilt of a sword;' connected with the root hōf ('to lift') or hāb ('to have').—heffon, vb., 'to stitch,' from MidHG. and OHG. hefzen, 'to fasten.'
heftig, adj., 'vehement, violent, impetuous,' from MidHG. heftir, adj., 'remaining firm, persistent,' then 'earnest, important, strong.' It seems to be based upon a blending of two words orig. quite distinct, for MidHG. heftig, 'vehemenz,' is late OHG. heftig, MidHG. heifte, adv. heifteziehen, with which Goth. hais'is, OFr. haste, as well as ModHG. hait, are connected.

hegen, vb., 'to enclose, cherish, foster,' from MidHG. heggen, 'to cherish, keep,' lit. 'to surround with a fence,' OHG. hegen, 'to fence in;' allied to Saq.

heil, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hele, MidG. hale, 'concealment'; also MidHG. hale, adj., 'concealed'; derivatives of MidHG. hél. See heil.

heilen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. heln, OHG. helan, 'to keep secret, conceal,' AS. hélan, E. to heal, 'to cover, conceal,' Du. helen, 'to conceal.' Root hel, from pre-Teut. hel (Sansk. īl), in the sense of 'concealing cover;' see further under hel'le, hel', hel', helle, &c. The Aryan root is attested by Lat. cèlare (ē as in Goth. *hèlēi, which is indicated by MidHG. hele, f., mentioned under heil), osculo, Gr. root καλ in καλαπτε, 'I cover,' καλαμη, 'lute,' Ofr. celin, 'I hide.'

hefr, adj., 'exalted, sublime, sacred,' from MidHG. hér, adj., 'distinguished, exalted, proud, glad,' also 'sacred,' OHG. and Old. hir, 'distinguished, exalted, splendid.' The corresponding compar. is used in G. in the sense of 'dominus'; comp. hir, lit. 'the more distinguished, venerable' (orig. current in the Teut. languages of Mid. Europe only). The origin sense of the adj. is probably 'venerable,' for the E. and Scand. adj. has the meaning 'grey, hoary, old man;' Ofr. hàvr, AS. hár, E. hoar (and the lengthened form hoary), 'grey.' Goth. *haíra- (neu. sing. mas. *haírás) 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 Ofr. heïr, 'clearness of the sky' (see under heïtr), as well as by Goth. hais (dat. plur. haizan), n., 'torch.' With the root hai (from pre-Teut. koi), Sans. kṣuṭa-, in., 'light, lustre, torch,' is connected.

heid (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, Ofr. heïr, f. The prim. sense of the common Teut. word is 'treeless, untitled plain'; the meaning 'heather' evolved from this is West Teut. (AS. Du. and G.,) so too Du. heï, heïde. Goth. haiþi, 'field, plain,' from pre-Teut. kait, occurs also in Old. kštara-m, 'field, cornfield, region, country,' for skétaram. See the next word.

heide (2.), m., 'heathen, pagan,' from MidHG. heiden, m., 'heathen' (spec. 'Saracen'), OHG. heidan, m.; comp. Du. heiden, AS. heþen, E. heathen, Ofr. heïden, 'heathen.' Ulfilas is acquainted only with the corresponding fém. haiþe, 'heathen woman,' while the masc. plur. equiv. to Lat. gentes, Gr. τοὐρη, appears as púndos. 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 (OSlav., Russ. púndin). Lat. paganus, 'heathen' (Ital. pagano, 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 haiþuì, 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, haiþwiski, 'wild' (milit 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 hart and wéja, the influence of the Gothus and of their Christianity upon the other Teutons is discernible. 'Comp. the history of the word taufa.
Heidelbeere, f., 'bilberry, whortleberry,' from MidHG. heidelber, heidelb. n. and l., OHG. heidberi, n., 'bilberry, whortleberry;' corresponds to AS. heolle, with the same meaning. Allied to ṣītis, f.

heil, adj., *'hale, healthy, sound,' from MidHG. and OHG. heil, n., 'healthy, whole, saved,' comp. OSax. hel, AS. hāl, E. whole, Ofr. hél, 'healthy, healed,' Goth. hāl, 'healthy, sound.' In OEut. the nom. of this adj. was used as a salutation (Goth. hǣl ! xaip ! AS. wēs hāl!). Teut. haita-g, from pre-Teut. haitas (to- is a suffix), corresponds exactly to OSlov. cēla, 'complete, whole,' which, like Pruss. haitast, 'health,' (from *haiti-sta-s, 'healthy'), is based upon Aryan kaito-; the Ofr. cognate celi, 'augury,' corresponds to AS. hōl, Ofr. heil, n., 'favourable omen,' as well as to OHG. heilas and AS. hélsian, to augur. Sans. kalya-s, 'healthy,' kalya-pa-s, 'beautiful,' and Gr. καλός, κάλας, are probably not related to the root kāt with the suffix lo-

heilen, vb., *'to heal, cure,' from MidHG. and OHG. heilen, 'to heal,' as well as Mid HG. heilen, Ofr. heill, 'to get well'; comp. AS. heilān, E. to heal (to which health is allied, AS. hēlp, OHG. heilā, f., 'health').—Seifend, from the equiv. MidHG. heile, Ofr. heil, OHG. heilā, m., 'Saviour'; prop. a partic. of heilen (a being retained in the partic. derivative as in Beilend); the term is HG. and LG.; comp. OSax. hēlā, AS. heilā. 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. nasian, AS. nergend.

heilig, adj., *'holy, sacred, inviolable,' from the equiv. MidHG. heisse, Ofr. heil, OHG. heilag, adj.; comp. OSax. hélag, AS. hāle, E. holy, Ofr. heilag, adj.; all have the common meaning 'sanctum.' In Goth. only is the adj. unknown (yet heilag occurs in a Goth. Runic inscription); the earlier old heathen form *wēls (see with) was used instead. The development of meaning in ṣītis from the subst. ṣīt is not quite clear. Is the word ṣīt used in a religious sense? Comp. Ofr. hēll, 'favourable omen,' OHG. heitis, 'to augur,' Ofr. cel, 'augury.'

heim, n., *'home,' from MidHG. and OHG. heim, n., 'house, home, dwelling-place,' comp. OSax. hém, 'dwelling-place,' E. home, Ofr. hém, m., 'dwelling, world,' Goth. haima, f., 'village.' In the 17th cent. and in the first half of the 18th, the MidHG. word vanished from the literary language (the adv. heim only being still used), but was restored through the influence of English literature (see Safe, Zi). The meaning of the subst. of this word 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,' offaimis, 'absent' (see Šćina). The assumption that 'village' is the earlier meaning of Šćina is also supported by Lith. kaimas, kaima-, 'peasant's farm'; Sans. kāma-, 'secure residence,' allied to the root kā, to dwell securely, while away.' (ščetis, f., 'dwelling, earth'), OSlov. po-četis, 'request,' po-četis, 'rest,' perhaps also Gr. κόσμος (for κύνθος), '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. Beif.

heimat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. heimāt, heimōt, heimnot, heimnot, f. and m., OHG. heimnot, heimōt, n., 'native place;' a derivative of Šćina. Goth. *heimōti is wanting (heimōti, 'native land or fields,' is used instead, OHG. heimōts). Respecting -ōt as a suffix, see Šćeta, Šćeta;

heimchen, n., 'cricket,' dimin. of Šćina, m. and f., from MidHG. heime, OHG. heimo, m., 'cricket'; AS. haima, 'cricket;' a derivative of Šćina, hence lit. 'inmate' (a pet term?).

heimlich, adj., 'private, secret, comfor-
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table, snug, from MidHG. hein(e)lich, adj., "secret, confidential, concealed," also "homemade, domestic;" allied to Ørim.

Seifat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hirht, m. and f., "marriage," lit. "care of a house;" Goth. *heises, "house, in *heicwa-franja, m., "master of the house." The earlier ModHG. form Seifat is due to MidHG. *heis-rat for hirrt. AS. hirht, hirhd, "family," MidE. hirht, and AS. hirhtenden, MidE. hirten in the same sense. The first component, Goth. heinor-, is widely diffused in OTeut. Oec. hja, hjan, n. plur., "man and wife, married couple, domestics," Oec. hiske, n., "family, kitble, hyske, n., "place of residence." A*, hwan, plur., "servants," E. kind (E. hwe, which is often associated with the cognates in question, is not allied, since it is due to AS. hief, "beehive"). Scand. hiske, n., corresponds to the West Teut. term, OHG. hveisk, n., "family, housekeeping, domestics;" also OHG. huen, plur., "man and wife, servants;" hdeo, "husband, hdeu, "wife." Goth. heister-, "house, housekeeping;" has consequently numerous cognates within the Teut. group. Its relation to the non-Teut. words is dubious; Lat. civis, "citizen;" Lith. zema, zemija, "domestics," OSlav. zemja, zemija, "domestics," are usually connected with it. Others refer it to the root appearing in Ørim. See Øat.

Heischen, vb., "to ask for, demand, require," from MidHG. heissen, prop. eischen, OHG. eischan, "to ask;" the addition of initial h in the MidHG. and ModHG. verbs is correctly ascribed to the influence of Øiesen. Comp. OSlav. ischat, Du., eischen, AS. eiscian, E. to ask; Goth. *aiskan is wanting. It corresponds to Lith. jaskoti, OSlav. iskati, "to seek," also probably to Arman. isip, "investigation," and Sans. tech (techat), "to seek" (see anfridiga).

Heifer, adj., "hoarse," from MidHG. heiser, "rough, hoarse," with the variant MidHG. heis, heise, OHG. heisi, heis, "hoarse;" Goth. *heisa- is also indicated by AS. hays; in MidE, besides hys, an abnormal hys occurs, whence E. hoarse, to MidE. hersch, a variant of hirsch (the latter also ModDu.); the r of the MidHG. and ModHG. derivative heifer is the widely diffused adj. suffix in bitter, louter, hager, major, &c. The Scand. hasar, for the expected *heiss (Goth. *hais), also presents a difficulty. Some have attempted to connect the stem with that in *hasten, which is impossible;

hos, hivs, in hasten, cannot, on account of the vowels, correspond to Goth. *haisa. Others, with greater reason, connect it with E. to whistle, AS. hristian, and with ModHG. wipdan, "to whisper" (the Teut. root hais, hivs, appears with a derivative k in AS. hvisken, Oec. heiska, "to whisper," Du. heesch, "hoarse").

Seiler, 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 heider occurs; comp. Du. heester (whence Fr. hêtre). Note the local term Seiterseid.

Heif, adj., "hot, ardent, vehement," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. heiss; comp. Du. hé, AS. hdt, E. hot, Oec. heiter; a common Teut. adj. for "hot," pointing to Goth. *hata-, from the root hdt, to which hje is akin. This root may be extended from hdt, with which OHG. and MidHG. heit, gei, "heat" is connected. See heitn.

Heisten, vb., "to bid, command, be called, signify," from MidHG. heizen, OHG. heizan, "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. hitan, "to name, promise," hätte, "I am called" and I was called; Oec. heiota, "to be named, promise, vow;" Goth. hestan, a rel. 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. hait, exist in the non-Teut. languages. See anfridiga.

Heif, fem. suffix of abstract terms in the West Teut. dialects; prop. an independent word—MidHG. heif, f., "method, nature;" OHG. hei, m. and f., "person, sex, rank, estate;" AS. hdt, "estate, race, method, quality;" Goth. haidus, m., "method;" see further under heitt. As an independent word it became obsolete in E. in the MidE. period, and was preserved only as a suffix, as in ModHG. ; AS. -hodd, E. -hood (boothood, falsehood, maidenhood), and also E. -head (maid-head).

Beifer, adj., "clear, serene, bright, cheerful," from MidHG. heifer, OHG. heitar, adj., "serene, bright, glittering;" comp. OSlav. hádur, AS. hádor, "serene;" a West Teut. adj., but in Scand. hdp-r, "serene," without the derivative r (all used orig. of
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towards the end of the 15th cent., but was in existence at an earlier period. Comp. AS. heal, MidE. hat, 'angle, corner' (comp. OIr. cuil, 'corner'). The ModHG. form is due to a confusion with heil, which, like the ModHG. felle 'waffle,' is connected with the root hel, 'to veil, conceal.'

Sellebarte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. helmbar, f., 'helmet'; for the second part of the compound see Bart (1). The first component has been ascribed to two sources—to the very rare MidHG. helm, helm, 'helve, handle,' which would probably suit, as far as the sense is concerned, helmbar, 'an axe fitted with a handle.' But since helmbar, in such a derivation, should have helm, as the component, the phonetic relation of the words is 'in favour of the derivation from helm, m., hence helmbar, 'an axe for clearing the helmet.' From G. the Rom. words (Fr. hallebarde) are derived.

Selle, m., from the equiv. MidHG. helter, helter, helter, m., 'a copper corn worth about 3/1'; according to the ordinary supposition, it was so called from the imperial town of Edam, which, where it was first coined.

Helle, term helting, 'obolus,' which apparently contradicts this, is, perhaps, rightly regarded as identical with MidHG. heltingine, 'a fourth of a farthing;'

Helfgen, behelfgen, vb., 'to importune,' from MidHG. heloven, heloven, 'to weary by pursuit, tease, torment'; a nominal verb from MidHG. helve, adj., 'wearied, exhausted,' MidHG. helve, 'wearied.'

The origin of the adj. is obscure.

Selm (1), m., 'helmet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. helm; the same in OSax. OFris., and AS. (AS. helm, 'helmet, protector,' E. helm), OIr. & Eire, Goth. helm, 'helmet'; a common Teut. str. noun, helma, 'helmet,' from pre-Teut. helm-. Comp. Olnd. darning, m., 'protection' (comp. the AS. meaning), with which the root helm in ModHG. helm, bellen, is connected. Lith. slėmas, 'helmet,' and OSlov. slēm, 'helmet,' were borrowed at an early period from Teut.; so too the Rom. class—Ital. elmo (Fr. heaume), 'helmet.'

Selm (2), m., 'tiller,' ModHG. simply, from LG, whence a number of nautical terms found their way into HG. (see 2ect, saph, Barf, Itian, &c.); comp. Du. he'mateck, 'tiller.' E. helm, AS. helm, 'rudder,' Scand. hjalm, 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 Becc, Ber—AS. contains the earliest record of the word. The MidHG. helm (see Ecel wyst), '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 Šalitir.

*Šemund, n., 'shirt,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hemde, *hemede, OHG. *heimidi, n., 'shirt,' prop. 'long under-garment,' allied to OFr. hemet, AS. hemo (Goth. *hamendib). A dimin. term, formed like OHG. *jungidi, 'young of animals.' The sense 'short garment, bodice,' originates in Teut. *hama-, 'garment,' the same as Oic. *hamn, m., 'covering, skin, external form.' See further under Šedin, also Šamun, Šamudj. The Goth. form *hamendibja—previous to its permutation was kamlitio, 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-Tent. Oic. hama, m. (from hamisa)—'longh of a snake,' has a derivative s. Probably Sans. camulga, '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 Tent. origin, which is also attested by W. heftis, 'che-mise,' and OIr. ceimse, 'nomen vestis.' The relation of the initial HG. to Rom. * would correspond to that of Fr. cheveret to its OHG. original Hildibert, i.e. a Franc. ch forms the connecting link. In Lat. camisia we obtain for HG. Šemud other related terms in Rom. (Fr. chemise, Ital. camisia).

*šemmen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hemmen (MidLG.), hamen, 'to stop, hinder, check;' OHG. *hemmén 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 Tent. root *ham, meaning 'to mutilate;' comp. OHG. hem (inflected form hammén), 'lame, paralytic' (Goth. *ham-na—from *ham-na-orig. a partic.), and further also OHG. hamad, 'mutilated' (see Šamund). Scand. suggests the possibility of a different etymology—hemya, 'to curb any one, lame, check,' from hom, f., 'hind-leg of a horse;' hemill, 'rope for tethering cattle by the thighs when they are grazing;' hafa hemil a, 'to restrain any one.' In Swab. and Bav. šemmen means only 'to tether horses when grazing.' Comp. also Lith. kúmanos, plur., 'bridle.'

*šegnft, 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 MidE. period; Oic. hestr (from *hin-hstre), m., 'stallion, horse (generally).'

The earlier meaning of the HG. word was equus castratus, and by the adoption of the general term Fèrt, '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. *swankus, 'nimble' (of horses), or Lith. *kinkji, 'to put (horses) to.'

Šenkel, m., 'handle, shank,' ModHG. simply, allied to šenfur.

*šenken, vb., 'to hang, suspend,' from MidHG. and OHG. *hkenen, prop. a variant of OHG. and MidHG. *hkenen (k is Goth. gi). To these two words, varying in sound, different meanings were attached; comp. MidHG. *hkenen, 'to hang up,' hügen, 'to hang down (one's head),' espec. 'to give a horse the reins.' Yet MidHG. *hkenen is also used in the sense of *hkenen, 'to execute by hanging.'

*šenker, m., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *hkenker, henger, m., 'hangman,' allied to *šenfen.

*šence, f., 'hen,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hence, OHG. *henna, f.; comp. AS. *henn, E. *hen (AS. hana was even in the AS. period supplanted by its equiv. cock); a West Tent. fem. of the common Tent. hana, 'cock,' to which are allied the graded forms, OIC. hana, OSwed. and ModSwed. häna, 'hen' (OHG. also *hennin, *henina, 'hen'). See *šah, *šahu.

*šeppe, see *šíppr.

*šer, adv., 'either, this way,' from Mid HG. hér (here), OHG. héra, adv., 'either,' formed like OHG. *warra, 'whether;' allied to Goth. *hiri, adv. imperat., 'come here,' connected with a pronoun, stem hi-. See *šéir, *šer, *šiimun.

*šerb, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. her, inflected herer (also hare, inflected harer), 'bitter, harsh;' Goth. and OHG. *har-wa—is wanting. Allied to OSax.
har-m, AS. hear-m, adj., 'painful, mortifying, bitter'; see φαρά.  

Herberge, f. (with 5 as in sigę, allied to herits), 'shelter, quarters, inn,' from Mid HG. herberge, h. 'a sheltering place for the army,' (rare in MidHG.), most frequently 'lodging-house for strangers' also 'dwelling' generally. OHG. her-bērge, 'camp, castra,' then al-o 'hospitalium, tabern-amentum.' MidE.E. herberge, 'hospitalium,' E. harbour; Scand. herberg, n., 'inn, lodging, room, chamber.' The compound, in its later form, seems to have been adopted from G. by the other Tent. languages, and also by Rom.; Fr. auberge, Ital. albergo; OFr. preserves the older meaning 'camp.' Comp. gert, kêr.  

Scherbë, m., 'autumn, harvest,' from the equiv. MidHG. herbest, OHG. herbist, m.; comp. MidHG. hervest, Du. herfst, AS. her-fest, m., and the equiv. West Tent. word, archaic in form (whether Oke. hest, n., *autumn,' Swed. and Dan. hest, are identical with Scherbe is still very dubious). Hence the statement of Tacitus ( Germ. 26)—'Germani autunnum parinde nominem ac bona ignorantur,' can scarcely be accepted. It is true that Scherbe in UpG. is almost entirely restricted to 'the fruit season,' espec. the vintage (the season itself is prop. called Schafjahr, Swab. Spilffing). This coincides with the fact that Scherbe is connected with an obsolete Tent. root harb, from Aryan karb (Lat. carpe, kapre, 'fruit'), 'to gather fruit,' which perhaps appears also in Litt. karp (kērpē, 'to shear.' In Goth. the term is asamna ('season for work, for tillage'; comp. Gart).  

Scher, m., 'hearth, fireplace, crater,' from MidHG. kērt (-ter), m., 'ground, earth, fireplace, hearth,' OHG. hērd, m., hērda, f., 'ground, hearth.' This double sense is wanting in the other West Tent. languages. Du. herd, hearde, h. 'ground, earth,' OSax. herc, AS. heorp, E. hearth. The meaning of herpa- (Goth. *hērtaa), 'hearth,' is West Tent., while 'ground' is simply HG.; it is not improbable that two orig. different words have been combined (comp. Oke. hjart, 'ground, land'); Šyro, 'hearth,' with Goth. hērt, n., 'charcoal' (plur. haurja, 'fire'); Oke. hjurr, m., 'fire,' may be connected with a Tent. root hēr, 'to burn' (comp. Lat. cre-mare).  

Schere, f., 'herd, flock, drove,' from the equiv. MidHG. hêrte, kērt, OHG. hērtta, f.; the common Tent. word for 'herd'; Du. herde (obsolete, see Širte; kudder, f., is used instead, see Šitte). AS. herd, f. E. herd, Oke. hjyr, f., Goth. kairda, f., 'herd.' The Tent. type hērd (the d of the ModHG. form, compared with OHG. h. is due to LG. influence), from pre-Tent. kairda; comp. Ofr. kërd, h. kairda, s., 'troop'; also OSlov. éroda, f., 'herd.' See Širte.  

Schering, see Schérting.  

Schérling, Schérling, m., 'sour grapes' (ModHG. only), for the earlier *šibeling, allied to širte, 'bitter.'  

Schermelin, m. and n. (accepted like a foreign word), from the equiv. MidHG. *schermelin, m., *ermine, dimin. of MidHG. herme, OHG. heremo, m., *ermine; a G. word merely, wanting in the other O.Tent. languages, but in spite of the phonetic correspondence with Lith. ežermis, 'ermine' (Lith. for Sans, c, Aryan k, whence Tent. k), there is no doubt about its being gentrually Tent. From G. are derived the Rom. words similar in sound (ModFr. hermine, Ital. ermeilino) rather than from the Mid Lat. mus armenius (for which the earlier mus ponticus is found).  

Scholos, m., 'herald,' late MidHG. only (14th cent.), heralt, herboll (also erholt), m., 'herald;' undoubtedly an OG. military term, which, like a large number of others of the same class (comp. Gebr, Kamp), became obsolete at an early period. Scherl itself is derived from an OFr. term recorded towards the end of the 13th cent., hérald, ModFr. héran (comp. Ital. araldia, MidLat. heraldus), which is based, however, upon an OG. *herwalto, *hervenallo, 'an army official,' appearing in OSax. as a proper name, Harold (Oke. Harper), OHG. harânum, 'to praise.' does not occur in the compound.  

Serr, m., 'master, lord, gentleman, sir,' from MidHG. hier (hêre), m., OHG. hêro (hêro), m.; comp. OSax. hêro, Du. heer, OFris. hêro, 'lord'; prop. a comparative of hēr (OHG. hēr), in Goth. hērīzan. In the OHG. period this origin was still recognised, as is seen by OHG. hêro, 'lord' (see Širten). Since the orig. meaning of the adj. hēr was 'venerable,' Serr seems to have originated in the relation of the dependants to their master (comp. AS. hlaford, 'bread guardian,' under lail), and was used chiefly as a term of address (see Šiaurt). Comp. in Rom. the words used in the same sense from Lat. senetor, viz., Ital. signore, Fr. seigneur. Šerr is orig. native to Germany, but in the form K
**Her**

beorra 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.errer has been formed from err (as in Ital. signora from signore). The older language used ŝran, errr having supplanted the earlier frō (see under frēn).

**herrlich**, adj. (with shortened e before a double consonant, as in the two following words, probably due to its association with err), lordly, splendid, magnificent, from ModHG. and OHG. hérlich, adj., distinguished, excellent, magnificent. Allied to herr.

**herrschaff**, f., 'lordship, dominion, master and mistress, employers (as used by servants)', from ModHG. hérscschaff, f., OHG. härscschaff, härsef, f., lit. 'lordship', then high rank, manor, magistracy. Allied to errr, but probably not to hēr.

**herrschenn**, vb., from MidHG. hersen, härzen, OHG. härzen, 'to rule, reign', but also hirssōn even in OHG., from its association with hērro, 'lord'. (for ModHG. sch after r from an older s, comp. gisir, Kirsche.) The origin of the meaning 'to rule' cannot be explained from the posit. hēr, OHG. hēr, 'august, exalted, venerable, glad', but from the originally compar. hērro, 'lord.' Thus OHG. hérson, 'to be lord and master, dominari,' is related to hērro, hérroz, 'lord,' as Goth. *haisrōn* (compar.) is to *haisrōn*, vb.

**herz**, n., 'heart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hērze, OHG. hērza, n.; comp. O Sax. herza, Oic. herja, Goth. haita, AS. hertie, and the equiv. E. heart; the common Teut. word for 'heart,' which may be traced back even to West Aryan. The Teut. type herti-an, from Aryan hier (kird), corresponds to Lat. cor, cor-dia, n., Gr. καρδία and κόρ for *xēg* n., Lth. širdis, f., OSlov. srūdisce, n., OIr. crīde. The corresponding East Aryan word for 'heart' (Sans. krd, hrdaya, Zend. zaredaya), is usually dissociated on account of the initial sound (we should have expected Sans. *śṛḍa*) from the West Aryan class.

**hirtog**, m., 'duke,' from the equiv. MidHG. hirtose, OHG. hērsōzo (zogo), m.; comp. O Sax. hiritoga, AS. herstega, m., Oic. hertogs, m.; a common Teut. term for 'the leader of an army,' in which zoko, zogo, allied to ziohan (as togo to tiuban), has the old meaning 'leader.' Comp. ičten.

**hetzen**, vb., 'to infuriate, provoke, chase, hunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. hēzen, 'to chase, hunt, incite'; by permutation from haizian; comp. Saβ. The subst. ŝez, f., is merely a ModHG. formation from the vb.

**heu**, n., 'hay,' from MidHG. hōu, houwe, n., 'hay, grass,' OHG. heuzi, houwe (prop. nom. heu, gen. houwe, dat. houwe), n., 'hay.' Comp. Goth. hōwes (gen. haujas), n., 'hay, grass' (with regard to the change of Goth. jo into OHG. w and the consequent absence of mutation, see ŝran, dū, ŝan, &c.; in earlier ModHG. the unmutated form ŝan is still retained); OSax. houwe, AS. hēy, hīg (with g for Goth. j as usual), n., MidE. ēi, E. hay, Oic. ēy, n., 'hay'; common Teut. hauja (in the Goth. stem). Apparently from the root hau (see sauem), with the suffix -ás, ŝez, meaning 'that which is to be cut.' There is less probability of its being connected with Gr. ποιή (Ion. πυή), 'grass,' from ρύθ, ρυθ (Teut. *rā* equal to Gr. τόρ for *k*, both from Aryan k, as in *kōcos, equal to Lat. equus,* Gr. τρόσ, equal to Lat. equus).

**heudein**, vb., 'to feign, dissemble,' ModHG. only, prop. a MidG. word (the corresponding UpG. word is akūzn), allied to an early ModHG. banden, 'to duck, stoop,' from MidHG. kūchen, 'to crouch,' comp. the further cognates under heiden. The variation of meaning 'to stoop, dissemble,' is exhibited in an OTeut. root *lut, AS. lūtan, 'to bend, bow,' to which lot, 'deceit,' and Goth. lītus, 'hypocrite,' are allied.

**heuer**, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. kūzn, OHG. kuuer, adv., 'in this year'; derived from hīu jāru (see Saβt), the chief accent being placed on the pron. Respecting hīu see hūt, in which the component parts are equally obscure.

**heulen**, vb., 'to howl, yell, scream,' from MidHG. hūzen, hūwel, 'to bowl, cry,' OHG. hūelōn, hūelōn, 'to shout for joy.' Also allied to OHG. hūwila, hūwila, MidHG. hīwel, f., 'owl' (as the howling bird), and hence more remotely to OHG. hāwia, m., 'owl.'

**houschrecke**, f., from the equiv. Mid HG. hōuschrecke, m., OHG. hērvi-grekko, m., 'grasshopper,' lit. 'hay-jumper' (see Sreden). 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 bramastei, f. (whence O Slav. chračita, 'beetle',
**Heu** (147)

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**Hin**

*heute,* adv., 'to-day,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hunte,* OHG. *hine,* comp. OSax. *hute,* hiudig (whence AS. *hodag*), OFris. *huida,* 'to-day;' West Teut. adv. for Goth. *hió daya,* 'on this day,' with the accent on the penult, which resulted in the combination of the two words. In the same way *hiudag* became *hundig,* *hiutte,* and was finally shortened to *hiute* (comp. the similar origin of *hut*). Further, Lat. *hodie* and Gr. *a-tgpev* are similarly compounded. Likewise for *heute,* 'to-night,' OHG. and MidHG. had a parallel adv.; comp. OHG. *hitnald* (MidHG. *hinet*), 'to-night' (in Bav. and Swab. *heint* is used for 'to-day'). The pronoun stem *hi*-contained in *hit* appears in Goth. in a few cases and in use as a temporal pron. 'this'; comp. *himmund* daya, 'to-day,' and *hina* day, 'until to-day,' &c. The same dialec. *hit* appears as a 3rd pers. pron., comp. E. *he,* AS. *hē,* E. *him,* OHG. *him* (Goth. *himana*), &c., OSax. and LG. *he,* 'he.' See further *heit,* 'hit.'

 Sekse, n., 'witch, ha. sorcress,' from MidHG. *heisse,* f., OHG. *heissgisa,* *heazgusa,* *heazus* (also *hāzus,* *hāzisa*), f., a glove for *fure,* *strig,* *sumen,* *ermyg,* comp. Mid Du. *haghtisse,* ModDu. *heits,* AS. *hæglesse,* f., E. (with the rejection of the apparent termination) *hay.* The word, which is doubtless a compound, has not yet been satisfactorily explained; OHG. *hag,* AS. *hay,* 'hedge, wood,' as the first component, seems indubitable. The second part has not been elucidated; some suppose that the prim. meaning of *hir* is 'forest woman or demon.'

 Comp. OHG. *holzmauja,* MidHG. *holzmauget,* f., 'forest woman, witch,' (OE. *hūt, hūtweald, hūt.*)

 Sich, m., 'cut, stroke, blow; sarcasm,' first recorded in the 17th cent., being recently formed from *baun,* pret. *sich,* *birden,* comp. *sont* from *santa* and *sērt* from *sēgen.*—Sich, see *Sichere.*

 Hie, also *hie,* adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *hir,* *hie,* OHG. *hier,* 'here;' comp. Goth. *hic,* OE., AS., and OSax. *hēr,* equiv. to *E. here.* Allied to *hi* (see *heute.*)

 Sifthorn, also *Sūsthorn* (a corruption due to the fact that the horn was carried attached to a belt around the waist, 'sifte'), 'hunting-horn,' MidHG. simply; the earliest ModHG. form is *Sifhorn; Sīf,* also *sif,* 'the blast from a hunter's horn.' Allied to Goth. *hīsēn,* AS. *hōsēn,* OHG. *hīsēn,* 'to wall, howl?'

 Hīnfer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *hīfhe,* *hīlf,* f., *hīle,* OHG. *hilfe,* *helfe,* f., *'help,' alid. (Goth. *hīpē *a *hīpē,* f.)* Comp. *hilfe.*

 Simbere, f., 'raspberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hīntber,* n., OHG. *hīntber,* n.; lit. 'hind, doe-berry.' With regard to ModHG. *Simbere,* with a distinct second component (in MidHG., however, hemp, from *hīntber,* according to strict phonetic laws), see ModHG. *Simmer,* from *witbère.* In AS. *hīntber,* f., means 'strawberry' and *hīnbere,* 'raspberry'; comp. E. *dial. hīnberris,* 'raspberries' (note to AS. *hīnthēlēp,* 'ambrosia,' MidHG. *hīntur,* AS. *hīnbere,* 'strawberries'*). In earlier ModHG., there existed a term *hīntaftē,* from MidHG. *hīntlōy,* 'a plant growing on the hind's track,' i.e., along forest paths, which was finally changed to the common chioery.

 Simmel, m., 'heaven, sky, canopy, chime,' from the equiv. MidHG. *heiment,* OHG. *himel,* (OBar. *hīmil,* m.; comp. OSax. *himel,* Fri. *himel,* Du. *hemel,* Swed. and Dan. *kimmel*; the derivative *i* is the result of differentiation from an earlier derivative *hīn,* formed like Goth. *himina,* OE. *himinn,* with which the Sax. forms with *j* for *m* are connected; AS. *hefon,* m., *heaven,* OSax. *heban,* m., ModLG. *heven.*

 These forms are based upon a common Teut. *hamento- (humemo-)*; on account of its derivative suffl in the case of the *hīn.*

 The ModHG. sense, 'sky,' is current in all the Teut. dialec.; the word is probably connected with the OE. *stem ham,* 'to cover, veil,' mentioned under *hīmil,* *hīme,* and *hīmnan.* OHG. *himel* has also the meaning 'ceiling;' especially in the OHG. derivative *hīmilizi,* ModHG. *heimelza,* a fett which supports the last assumption; comp. AS. *hīskhefon,* Du. *hemel,* MidHG. *hemel,* 'roof.' The etymology of *heimel* (Goth. *hīmis,* based upon OSlov. *kima,* Lith. *akmā,* 'stone,' as well as upon Sans. *qimā,* 'stone,' (the stone-roofed) vault of heaven, and Gr. *κημάς,* 'oven,' are not satisfactory, since the word probably denoted the 'covering of the earth' originally.

 Hin, adv., 'hence, that way,' from MidHG. *hin,* *hīna,* OHG. *hīna,* adv., 'off, away;' AS. *hīna* (in compounds, e.g. *hīntap,* 'departure, death'), adv. 'away, allied to the pronoun stem *hi*'-discussed under brute.
hind, prep. from the equiv. Mid. Hi., kës, OHG. kene, a word peculiar to Hi., but what Scand. hokra, "to crawl," is not connected with it (AS., hellehinca, "devil," is found). Root hind, from Arvan kheng (kh as in ban, from the root kh-ih, in Lat. haber, comp. further agul), based on the Sans. root khn, "to limp," allied also to the equiv. Gr. xados, for s-khados, with s prefixed.

hinnen, von hinnen, adv. from the equiv. Mid. Hi., kës, OHG. kënen, kundan, kinnan, adv. "away from here, from hence," used in Mod. Hi., with the explanatory prepos. AS. heonan, heonan, adv., "from here," E. hence (with a suffix s, whence ce). Formed from the pro-nom. stem he, like bannan, sen tannan, from the pron. he. See kinnen, hinnen.


binfer, prep., from the equiv. Mid. Hi., kës, OHG. kintar, prep., "behind," while OHG. ni is changed regularly into nd in Mid. Hi., it is frequently retained when -er (i.e., vocal e) follows as an independent syllable; comp. Wirfer, from OHG. wintar, munter, from wintar. In binfer the d has been inserted in the normal way, just as in Mid. Hi., and earlier Mod. Hi. biten is found as well as biter. Goth. hindar, prep., AS. hinder, prop., an acc. neu. of an old compar. in -re-po-r, Sans. tara-r (of which AS. and Goth. have preserved a superl. in -tama-r, Goth. *hindama, whence hindumists, "outermost,") AS. hinduma, "the last." Comp. OHG. pratarim (compar. of pro), adv., "further, onwards," acatarim (allied to prep. aci), adv., "further away." vitarim (allied to prep. vii), comp. wittar. The compar. hindar is used as an adj. in OHG. hinkar, Mod. Hi., hinder, "hinder, posterior."
Hir

Hoc

gies mentioned under Šrī, be closely related to Šrī, 'skull.'

Ŝrī, m. (in Hess. and Alem. occurs a variant Šrī, whence the Alem. proper name Šrīd), sāg, hart, from MidHG. hirz, hirz, m., OHG. hirz, hirz, hirz; the sch in Šrī is from an older Šrī (comp. Štīc, herrīch, Šrīch, šrīch). Corresponding to Du. hert, m., AS. hord, hord, m., E. hart, Scand. hýgr; Tent. *herut-, from *heruw, *heru-, with a dental suffix, allied to Lat. cervus (t occurs as a suffix in names of animals in Tent.; comp. Šem, Šrē, and Šāmī). The latter is usually connected with Gr. ἱππός, 'horned' (allied to ἐπει, comp. šern). Hence the stág in Lat. and Teut. may have been named from its antlers (the O.Tent. languages naturally have a distinct word for the hornless female; see Šmpa). A more prevalent term is Aryan eln, in Gr. ἱππός, Armen, eln, Lith. ėnis, OSlov. jelen (also W. elain, 'hind').

Ŝrīc, f. (older ModHG. and even yet MidG., Suab. Štīc), 'millet,' from the equiv. MidHG. hirse, hirz, OHG. hirz, hirso, m.; orig. a HG. word merely, which, however, in modern times has spread to the north (E. and Dan. hirde, Swed. hirz). Allied to Lat. circus, 'a tuft (of hair, &c.).'

Šrīte, m. (a strictly HG. form compared with the orig. LG. Šrīte), 'herdsman, shepherd, pastor,' from the equiv. MidHG. hirse, hirz, OHG. hirz; comp. OLG. kirdi, AS. hyrde (and hyar, connected with hoard, 'herd'); 'herdsman,' still found in E. shepherd (seeophyly in AS.); OLG. kird, Goth. hárd, hairdez, m., 'herdsman'; derived from the addition of sa- from Tent. herđ, 'herd.' Hence Štīt,ۊ is orig. 'he that belongs to the herd.' Another derivative is exhibited by Du. and MidLG. herder, m., MidHG. kértár, 'herdsman, lit. 'herder,' whence Šerter as a proper name. With this word Lith. kėržus, škėržus, 'herdsman,' is also connected?

Âfien, vb., 'to hoist,' ModHG. only, derived as a naut. term from the equiv. LG. aßen; comp. Du. heissen, E. to hoist, Swed. hissa. Among which of the maritime Tentors this technical term, the etymology of which is still obscure, originated is not known; see Šdru (2); it also found its way into Rou. (Fr. hisser).

Šīlle, f., LG. *goat* (Bav. Šīt, Šītf, and without mutation Swiss and Suab. Šattel), a pet term for MidHG. hatada, 'goat'; comp. the equiv. OIC. ḫādana as well as Ǧīpe.

Ŝītf, f., 'heat, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. hitze, OHG. hizza, f. (for *hatu, the Goth. form); comp. Du. hitte, helle, Oic. hint, m., 'heat'; all formed by the weakest stage of gradation from the stem of the adj. Škē (Teut. root hit, hail, 'hot'). OHG. hizza was adopted by Rom. (comp. Ital. issa, 'anger, indignation').

Âboel (diaL. Ščel), m., 'plane,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) abel, hovel, m.; comp. MidLG. hövel, Swed. huck, ModIC. hefli, m., 'plane,' proves nothing for the wrongly assumed connection with ščen. Its relation to OHG. herar, AS. hofer, 'hump, boss,' is also dubious.

Âho, adj., 'high, lofty, proud, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. höch, OHG. höh, adj.; a common Teut. adj. with the meaning 'high'; comp. Goth. hauja, Oic. hör (for hauht), AS. high, E. high, Du. hoog, OSax. höh; Tent. hauht-, from the unpermutated pre-Teut. kôko (the weakest vowel stage of the stem is exhibited by the cognate Šhāg). OE.Tent. 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. hunic(-yes), to which such proper names as Duemelhauf are akin. Goth. kauhama, m., 'heap, crowd,' seems also allied. In the non-Teut. languages it is rightly compared with Lith. kaukarā, 'hill, height;' kočkas, 'boil' (Mid HG. hūbel, m., 'hill,' is connected with Lith. kūstas, 'tump,' as well as to OHG. hofar, AS. hofer, 'hump').

Âochzeit, f., 'wedding,' from MidHG. hōchst (also hochzeit), f. and n., 'a great ecclesiastical or lay feast,' then also 'wedding feast.'

Âodhe (1.), 'shock of corn, cock (of hay),' first occurs in ModHG., perhaps from LG; yet UpG. (Swab. and Tyrol.) hock, m., 'cock.' Perhaps allied to höd and Ŝuie (root kuk); Lith. kūgis, 'cock,' points, however, to a different root. In West Tent. a cognate term with a prefix s appears—MidHG. schoke, schoke, 'cock;' E. shock, and the equiv. MidE. schokke. With regard to the prefix s comp. Štr, Drefel, and Šmif.

Âodhe (2.), m., 'huckster,' MidHG. hucke, m.; MidG. hoke, with a long vowel (hence HG. Šeft, Šefere, &c.). Du. kob, 'booth?'. Comp. MidDu. heukster, MidE.
Hucketer Egyptians, E. buckster; probably akin to ḏnān, 'to squat.'

Hoc, vb., 'to crouch, squat,' first recorded in ModHG.; it is, however, an archaic word, as is shown by the prevalence of the root ḫāk, ḫūk; comp. ModHG. ḫāken, 'to duck, crouch,' OIC. ḫāka (with a str. partic. ḫokenn), 'to crouch,' Du. hukken. OIC. ḫokra, 'to crawl,' is probably not connected with this word, but with ḫunfr.

Hócker, m., 'hump' from MidHG. hōcker, hōger, m., 'hump,' hump-backed'; a subj. peculiar to HG., formed from an adj. hōgga-, 'hump-backed,' and based on OHG. hōvar, MidHG. hōfer, 'hump-backed,' AS. hōfer (comp. Lith. kūpra, f., 'humpback, hump'); hōgga- represents hōgota. Sans. kūba (or kūba?), 'hump-backed'; comp. Gr. κυφός, 'bent, bowed, stooping;' for κυφός-κυφός.

Höde, f., 'titestile,' from the equiv. MidHG. hode, OHG. hodo, m.; comp. MidDu. hode, and in OFris. hôte, 'tistile.' Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Lat. cōlēns, 'serotonin,' if it stands for *cōlēnus?.

Hof, m., 'yard, courtyard, manor, court,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hoff (hovers), 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. *hōfaz, m. and n., is curiously wanting. Since the cognates are based upon pre-Tent. hōza, they cannot be allied to Gr. κόπνος, 'garden,' Lat. campos.

Hoffart, f., 'haughtiness, arrogance,' from MidHG. hōckerwart, f., 'living in high style, magnanimity, splendidour, magnificence, haughtiness'; from hōch and wart; MidHG. varn, 'to live,' as in Fritzfrist.

Hoffen, vb., from equiv. MidHG. (esp. MidG.), hōfen, '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 gidinjo); it is also unknown to OHG. In OLG., on the other hand, a corresponding tō-hōpa, 'hope,' is found. The vb. appears earliest in E.; AS. tōhōpa, 'hope,' AS. hopien, 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. hōfen 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 Tent. hopōnas represents *hōn (Aryan root kūg)/. Its connection with Lat. cupidus is scarcely possible.

Hōfieren, vb., 'to court, flatter,' from MidHG. hōrieren, 'to make a display, serve, pay court to, be courteous, sere-nade;' from G. sīf, with a Rom. suffix.

Hōfsch, adj., 'courtly, flattering, fawning,' from MidHG. hōvesch, adj., 'courtly, accomplished;' allied to sīf.

Hōhe, f., 'height, summit, elevation,' from MidHG. hōhe, OHG. hōht, f.; comp. Goth. hauhi, f., 'height.'

Hohl, adj., 'hollow, concave,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hōl, adj.; comp. Du. hol, 'hollow,' AS. hol, OIC. hōr, 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. holl, E. hollow, has not been explained. The word is usually connected with the root hel (in sīf), 'to conceal by covering'; Goth. hulunding, f., lit. the hiding-place, 'cave.'

Hölle, f., 'cavity, cave, burrow,' from MidHG. hōlle, OHG. hōlt, f., 'excavation, cave'; allied to sīf.

Hohn, m., 'scorn, scoffing,' from MidHG. hōnen, OHG. hōn, m., OHG. (very rare), hōn, m., OHG. (very rare), hōna, f., 'scorn, mockery, igno-miny'; a fem. subst. formed from an old adj., OHG. *hōnen, represented by hōni, 'de-spised, ignominious, base,' Goth. haus, 'base,' AS. hein (obsolete in the beginning of the MidE. period), 'base, miserable, ignominious.' With this is connected the vb. hōnan, from MidHG. hōnen, OHG. hōnen, wk. vb., 'to abuse;' comp. Goth. hauznan, 'to degrade,' to which hausuns, 'humility,' is allied; AS. hōnan, 'to de-grade, humble' (from the OHG. vb. Fr. honnir, 'to cover with disgrace,' and honte, 'disgrace,' are derived). It corresponds in the non-Tent. language to Lett. houns, 'shame, ignominy, disgrace,' Lith. kvedzi, 'to be ashamed;' hence Goth. haus, 'humble, base,' can hardly have originated in the sensuous meaning 'base.'

Höker, see Hede.
Hokuspokus, m., 'hocus-pocus,' Mod. HG. 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. hold (gen. holdes), OHG. hold, adj., 'gracious, condescending, favourable, faithful'; Goth. hulfs, 'gracious,' Olt. hultr, '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 held was also current in the religious sphere—Goth. unhulfs, f., lit. 'fiends, devils,' OHG. huldo, 'genius,' Mid HG. die guoten holden, 'penates.' Held is usually connected with an OTeut. root hal, 'to bow,' to which OHG. hold, 'inclined,' is allied; see Hält. It has also been referred to halstr 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, UpG., the same as Hältner.

Holen, vb., 'to fetch,' from MidHG. holn (variant haln), vb., OHG. holdn (holn), 'to call, invite, lead or fetch (hither),' Comp. OSax. halon, OFris. halia, Du. halen, 'to fetch'; AS. gholenan and *gelahan, E. to hale. The Teut. root hal, hol, corresponds to Lat. calère, 'to convulse,' Gr. καλέω. Comp. further Sall, söl, which probably belong also to the same root.

Holsfer, Hulsfer (rarely Safter), f., 'holster,' in which sense it is ModHG. only; MidHG. hulsfer, 'quiver,' a derivative of hulft, 'sheath, covering, case' (OHG. hulft). These cognates are often wrongly connected with Goth. hulstr, 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. hulstrfoss, 'coffer.' It is possible, of course, that there has been a confusion with the words from the stem hull (Goth. hulstr, 'sheath, covering').

Holt, m., 'large, heavy ship,' from MidHG. holche, OHG. holcho, 'transport ship'; comp. LG. holt, Du. hulk, 'transport ship, E. hulk.' This word, like other nautical terms (see Salm), appears earliest in E., in which hule, 'liburna,' is found in the 9th cent. MidLat. holcas is scarcely derived from oaks. It is true that some etymologists also ascribe other Teut. naval terms to a Gr. origin. Comp. Part.

Söffle, f., 'hell,' from the equiv. MidHG. helle, OHG. helia, f., from halía; comp. Goth. halija, 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 heaven 'infernum.' Comp. also Olt. 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 Gr. or other term (comp. Sötre). It is usually connected with the root hel, hal, 'to cover for concealment, hence sölle, 'the hiding-place.' See helst.

Holm, m., 'holm,' first occurs in ModHG.; a LG. word; comp. OSax., AS., and E. holm (AS. 'sea, lake,' OSax. 'hill'), Olt. holma, 'small island in a bay or river.' Apart from the divergent sense in AS., the words (whence Russ. chom, 'hill,' from Slav. *čulom, borrowed) are related to the cognates of E. hill (allied to Lat. collis, culmen). See Sölter.

Hölpérn, vb., 'to hold,' ModHG. only (Aleim, hulpen), for which in late MidHG. holpen occurs. Of imitative origin.

Holunder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. holunder, holer, OHG. holantar, holantar, m., 'elder'; for OHG. -tar as a suffix see Wechselte, Wechselte. Its relation to the equiv. AS. ællen, E. elder, is dubious. It is most closely allied to the equiv. Russ. kalina.

Höf, n., 'wood, timber,' from MidHG. and OHG. holz, n., 'forest, thicket, timber.' In the remaining dialects the meaning 'forest' preponderates. Comp. Olt. 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. kilos; comp. OSlov. (with a different stage of gradation) kilada, f., 'beam,
wood,' Gr. κάδων, m., 'twig;' Ofr. caill, caul, 'forest' (with l from ld).

Horn, m., 'honey;' from MidHG. hone, (gen. -ges, variant houiic), OHG. honig, honig, n.; comp. OSax. hong, Du. honig, AS. honig, E. honey, Olt. hunag, n.; a common Teut. word, wanting only in Goth., in which an older term, mićh (Gr. μέλος, Lat. mel, under Midtha), is used. The origin is not certain; it has been referred to Gr. κήρω, 'dust'; ἕνωτος, 'granular'.

Hopfen, m., 'hops,' from MidHG. hoppe, late OHG. hoppe, m.; comp. MidHG. and Du. huppe, MidE. hoppe, E. hop; MidLat. hupa (for hoppa). 'The origin of the cognates is obscure; the term may be borrowed, but there is no proof of this. 'The assumed relation to OHG. hinpo, OSax. hippe, AS. hoppe, 'briar,' is not satisfactory, since the latter cannot be assigned to a general sense, 'climbing plant.' Nor is it probable that *h6nhai6n; has hung, m., and Sw. and Dan. kannle, formed from MidLat. hunle, humulus (whence Fr. houblon). — Houpfen — houpfen, see hung.

Horen, vb., 'to hearken, listen to, obey;' properly MidHG. (in UpG. fejen, heren), MidHG. horen, late OHG. horen, from *h6rhodn; comp. AS. heorecan, E. to hark, OFris. h6rk, a common West Teut. derivative of h6rn. Goth. *h6rzen3m; (whence AS. h6rdn, E. to hearken). Comp. E. to talk, connected with to tell, to talk with to lower (see lanem), to walk, related to walk.

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 hord, 'camp;' Pers. orda, '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 ßütte.

Horen, vb., 'to hear, give ear to, listen,' from the equiv. MidHG. horen, OHG. horen; common Teut. h6wagen, 'to hear;' comp. Goth. h6wagen, Olt. h6rna, AS. h6rgan, heran, E. to hear, Du. horen, OHG. h6rten (comp. also the derivative herfen); Teut. root h6ns, from pre-Teut. hons, to which is allied Gr. ακών, (for *a-k6n;); Hesychius, κού ακών. 'The latter is probably connected with the Aryan stem of ὑφρ (ens), just as Lat. audire stands for *aus-ādīre (comp. auscultare); in that case the Teut.
<table>
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<th><strong>Hos</strong> (153)</th>
<th><strong>Hum</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Teut. <em>kvedhō</em>—for <em>kudht-,</em> partic. &quot;that which is hidden&quot; (comp. Gr. <em>kóbas,</em> see also <em>Sitt, Sar</em>), Gr. <em>kóboς,</em> any &quot;hollow,&quot; espec. &quot;pudded muliebria.&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Hose,</strong> f., &quot;hose, stocking breccies,&quot; from the equiv. MidHG. <em>hose,</em> OHG. <em>hosa,</em> f.; comp. AS. <em>hose,</em> E. <em>hose,</em> and the equiv. OLC. <em>hosa;</em> Goth. <em>hudō</em> is by chance not recorded. &quot;Hoss&quot; was originally (in OHG., MidHG., AS., and OLC.) 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. <em>hos,</em> &quot;ocean&quot;), and Rom. (OFr. <em>hose</em>). The connection of <em>Sye</em> with OSLov. <em>kõulja,</em> f., &quot;shirt,&quot; is dubious.</td>
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<td><strong>Sub</strong>, m., &quot;heaving, lift, impetus,&quot; Mod. HG. only, allied to <em>hērinn.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Hube,</strong> see <em>Sift.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Hübel,</strong> m., &quot;hilllock,&quot; from MidHG. <em>hübel,</em> m. (comp. Du. <em>heuvel,</em> &quot;hill&quot;; perhaps cognate with Lith. <em>kypnas,</em> &quot;lump,&quot; or the same as MidHG. and UpG. <em>bühel</em> (see under bīhel).</td>
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<td>**hüfða, adj., &quot;pretty, handsomer,&quot; from MidHG. <em>hübesch, hübsch,</em> adj., prop. &quot;comely,&quot; then also &quot;beautiful.&quot; OHG. <em>hüris</em> is connected by a grammatical change with <em>hof.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Suf,</strong> m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. <em>hupf</em> (gen. <em>huwes</em>), m., &quot;hoof&quot;; comp. OSLov. <em>hupf,</em> m., AS. <em>hōp,</em> E. <em>hooft,</em> Du. <em>hoef,</em> OLC. <em>hōf.</em> Goth. <em>hōfs,</em> m., &quot;hoof,&quot; is by chance not recorded. Teut. <em>hōfa,</em> from pro-Teut. <em>köpo-,</em> to which is allied OSLov. <em>koppa,</em> n., &quot;hoof&quot; (akin to <em>kopati,</em> &quot;to dig&quot;); others derive <em>hōfa</em> from pre-Teut. <em>köpo-,</em> and compare it with OInd. <em>capha,</em> Zend <em>safa,</em> &quot;hoof.&quot; Compared with both these explanations, the derivation of <em>Suf</em> from <em>hēken</em> must be rejected.</td>
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<td><strong>Sufe</strong> (LG. form), <strong>Suhb</strong> (UpG. form), f., from the equiv. MidHG. <em>hūwe,</em> OHG. <em>huwba,</em> f., &quot;hide of land&quot; (about 30 acres), so still in OSLov. <em>hūba,</em> f. (in E. an independent word is found from the earliest period—AS. <em>hūd, H. hide</em>). Cognate with Gr. <em>κύπρος,</em> &quot;garden;&quot; the common type is <em>kýpos.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sühhorn,</strong> see <em>Sifhorn.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sügel,</strong> m., &quot;hill, knoll,&quot; MidHG. only, introduced by Luther from MidHG.: into the written language; in MidHG. (UpG.), <em>bühel, bübel,</em> were used, which, however, must be separated etymologically from <em>Sügel;</em> see <em>Sübel.</em> <em>Sügel</em> (Goth. <em>hugils,</em> with dimin. suffix, is related by gradation to OHG. <em>hong,</em> MidHG. <em>houns-ges,</em> &quot;hill,&quot; which are explained under <em>hob.</em></td>
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<td>*<em>Süh,</em> n., &quot;fowl,&quot; from MidHG. and OHG. <em>hun</em> (plur. -ir, MidHG. <em>hüner,</em> n.; comp. OSLov. <em>hōn,</em> Du. <em>hoen</em>; unknown to E.; OLC. plur. only, <em>hans</em> (AS. <em>hēns</em>), n., &quot;fowls.&quot; <em>Süh</em> compared with the related words <em>Sahu</em> and <em>Senn</em> is prop. of common gender, and may in OHG. be used instead of <em>Sahu.</em> The Goth. term may have been <em>hōn</em> or <em>hōnis.</em> Comp. <em>Sahu.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sudf,</strong> f., &quot;grace, favour, kindness,&quot; from MidHG. <em>hulde,</em> f., OHG. <em>hulde,</em> OSLov. <em>hult,</em> f.; abstract of <em>hef.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sülfe,</strong> see <em>Sift.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sülle,</strong> f., &quot;envelop, covering, sheath,&quot; from MidHG. <em>hülle,</em> OHG. <em>hulla</em> (Goth. <em>hulja,</em> f., &quot;cloak, kerchief, covering;&quot; allied to the root *hel, to cover for concealment, in *hēlen.—MidHG. in <em>Sülle</em> and <em>Sülle</em> meant orig. &quot;in food and clothing;&quot; hence <em>Sülle</em> and <em>Sülle</em> was used to denote all the necessaries of life, finally the idea of superfluity was combined with the phrase.</td>
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<td><strong>Sülfe,</strong> f., &quot;shell, husk,&quot; from the equiv. MidHG. <em>hülse,</em> <em>hülische,</em> OHG. <em>hulas,</em> for <em>hulisa</em> (Goth. <em>hulisa</em> or <em>huluzi,</em> f., &quot;shell;&quot; from the root <em>hél,</em> <em>hul</em> (see <em>hef, Sülle</em>), like Goth. <em>jukusi,</em> f., &quot;yoke,&quot; or <em>aquis,</em> f., &quot;axe&quot; (see *Ari, in AS. without the suffix <em>s, hula,</em> &quot;pod, husk.&quot;</td>
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<td><strong>Sullf,</strong> m., &quot;holly,&quot; from the equiv. MidHG. <em>huls</em> (comp. *Ari, from MidHG. <em>haces,</em> OHG. <em>huls,</em> m.; from G. <em>Fr. houx</em> is derived. Comp. E. <em>holly,</em> AS. <em>holeyn,</em> E. *hulver, Kelt. *helevant, holly.&quot;</td>
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| **Sunnuf,** f., "humble-bee, drone," from the equiv. MidHG. *hummel,* humbel, OHG. *humbal,* m.; comp. Du. *hommel, *drone,* MidE. *humbel-bee, E. *humble-bee (AS. *humble-bol-bee.* The origin of the cognates is obscure; the derivation from MidHG. *humm-* to *hum,* is not satisfactory, since the soft labial in OHG. *humbal* must be archaic and original.
Summer, m., 'loster,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. (Dan. and Swed.) hummer; the final source is OIC. humarr., m., 'loster'; comp. Gr. κάμμαρος, κάμμαρος, '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. loppestr, f., E. lobster.

Sumpn, 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 χωμά (the initial h of the Mod HG. word probably originated like the h in šān, root khabh; yet comp. also Gr. κάμμαρος, m., 'vessel, cup'). However remarkable it may seem that a primit. word like Sumpn should have been unrecorded in the entire Teut. group until the 17th cent., yet similar examples of such a phenomenon may be adduced; comp. Schwir, 'stake,' in ModHG. dial. only, which, like AS. sué, 'pillar,' corresponds to Sans. स्वेत्र- 'sacificial 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. Stru, Stru, Struff, Šdě); the assumption, on account of Zend χωμά, that the word was borrowed at an early period from a Pers. dial. is alluring (as in the case of šat).

Sumpn, Sumpen, vb., 'to hobble,' ModHG. only, from LG. ꜖. Perhaps allied to bīfēn.

Hund, m., 'dog, hound,' from the equiv. MidHG. hunt(ı), OHG. hun(t), m.; a common Teut. word hund-, 'dog'; comp. Goth. hund, OIC. hund, AS. hund, E. hound (for the chase only, in other cases dog, AS. doçe), Du. hund, LG. hund. If the second syllable in hun-da- is a derivate (comp. Šintra), the Teut. word corresponds to Aryan hun-, 'dog'; comp. Gr. ὑπό (gen. ὑπόν), Sans. स्त्राण- (gen. स्त्राण-), Lat. canis. Lith. szū (stem szūn-), OIr. cē. Thus the Aryan in their primit. liene 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. hinjom, 'to catch' (in Goth.); in popular etymology Hund might be regarded as the 'captor, hunter, taker of prey.' The phrase auf ten Hund feine, 'to fall into poverty, go to the dogs,' seems to be based upon the OTeut. expression in dice-playing (see gefallen, Šan, and also Dan); probably Šund, like Lat. canis and Gr. κάμμαρος, denoted an unlucky throw; in Sans., the professional gambler is called 'dog-slayer' (praghvir). The probable antiquity of dice-playing is attested by Tacitus' account of the Teutons and by the songs of the Vedas.

Hunderf, n., 'hundred,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. hundert, n.; comp. OSlav. hundred, AS. and E. hundred, and the equiv. OIC. hundraą, n.; Goth. hundraą (gen. -is) is wanting; the word is evidently a compound, the second part of which is connected with Goth. rajan, 'to count' (comp. Aeľe). The first component was used alone for 'hundred'; comp. Goth. teca hunda, 200, prija hunda, 300, &c.; OHG. zWei hunt, džëv hunt, &c., AS. tê hund, prêo hund, 200, 300. This simple term is an Aryan form, Teut. hunda-, from pre-Teut. kmäo; comp. Lat. centum, Gr. ἱκάρω, Sans. catäm, Zend sata, Lith. suštbas (m is changed in Teut. into n before d; see Šant); OSlav. sîto is probably derived from Iran. sat. But while the word, judging from the correspondences in these languages, denoted our decimal 'hundred.' primitive Aryans, we find that it is used in OTeut. for 120, the so-called duodecimal hundred. In OIC. hundraą in the pre-Christian period denoted only 120, a distinction being made at a later period between tölfratt hundraą, 120, and tiratt hundraą, 100; even at the present time hundraą denotes the duodecimal hundred in Iceland. In Goth. we have only indirect evidence of the combination of the decimal and duodecimal nummeration, taktundá-hund, 'ten times ten,' but teca hunda, 200 (OIC. tira-tiger, 'ten tens, 100'). So too in OHG. and AS.; comp. OHG. zehanzo, zehanzo, '100,' prop. 'ten tens,' and also einhunt, AS. leöntig, but tê 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 hundı in OHG. and Mid HG. was used only for several hundreds, while hundred was expressed almost entirely by zehanzo and zehanzig.

Hundsfell, m., first occurs in early Mod HG., lit. "cunnus canis." Borrowed from the shamelessness of the 'proud' bitch."
Süne (a LG. form, in earlier ModHG. Šánt), m., from the equiv. MidHG. hüne, húne, hune, m., 'giant,' in which sense it is found in the 13th cent. This word, phonetically identical with MidHG. Húne, OHG. Hän, '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. Tent. Hänwas the name of the aborigines of Germany. Undoubtedly the North G. Süne points rather to a Tent. tribe (Sigfrid in the Eddas is called etne), identical of tribe equiv. Germany. places *hanh6n). Numerous compound names of places with *un (Šánt) are found in North Germany (Šanna, Šünfb). Note the names of persons such as Šumelti (OHG. Hänboli). Sühe, m., 'hunger, famine,' from the equiv. MidHG. hunger, OHG. hungar, m.; comp. OSax. hungar, AS. hungar, m.; E. hungar, OIC. hungar, m.; Goth. *huggrus is wanting (it is indicated by hungrian, 'to hunger'), but the term hahr (for hahrus, humrhus), m., occurs; common Tent. hunhro, hunhr, 'hunger,' from pre-Teut. knhr-? The Gr. gloss, κτέτης, points to an Aryan root, kok, kokk; comp. also Lith. kūn, 'torment,' with OIC. kūn, vb., 'to torment, pain' (from Tent. *hunhōn).

Huntrzhen, vb., 'to abuse,' ModHG. only, probably 'to call one a dog' (note the formation of ržen, ržen, bügen); then probably also 'to treat anyone like a dog.'

Hupfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hüpfen, hopfen, 'to hop'; OHG. *hupfen is by chance not recorded; so too AS. *huppan, whence MidE. hoppen, E. to hop. Akin also to ModHG. and MidHG. hopfen. AS. hoppan, E. to hop, OIC. hoppa; Goth. *huppon, *huppan, are wanting. UpG. dialects have besides hoppen, from OHG. *hoppon (OTeut. *hubbón). AS. hoppetan, 'to hop,' MidHG. *hopfen, ModHG. čepen, are differently formed.

Hürde, f., 'hurde,' from MidHG. hürt, plur. hürte and hürde, f., 'hurde, wickerwork,' OHG. hürt, plur. hürdi, f.; comp. Goth. hurdás, f., 'door,' OIC. hür, f.; 'door' (this sense is also found in MidHG.), likewise 'wickerwork, hurde, lid'; AS. *hýrd, MidE. hyrde, AS. hyrdel, E. hurde. The meaning 'door' is only a development of the general sense 'wickerwork'; pre-Teut. krt-. Comp. Lat. crūtes, Gr. kúria, 'wickerwork,' kúry, kúres, 'creel, cage'; kóraplos, 'lasket'; allied to the Sans. root krt, 'to spin,' crt, 'to connect, combine.'

Sure, f., 'whore,' from MidHG. huore, OHG. huora, huorra (frum *hárja, Goth. hr.); f.; comp. AS. and MidE. húre, E. whore, with an excescent v), Du. hoer, OIC. húra, f., 'whore'; in Goth. húra, m., is 'whoremonger' (but kalk, f., 'whore'). To these are allied OHG. huor, n., 'adultery, fornication,' OIC. húr, AS. húr, n.; probably also MidHG. húrez, f., 'whore' (Goth. *harjó). The Tent. root húr- is related to Lat. carus, 'dear,' OIr. cara, 'friend,' and caraim,' 'I love.' Its connection with Šan is less probable, although Gr. κληρος, 'adulterer,' is formed from ὄμπρι, 'mingere.' In Slav.-Lith., too, words with cognate sounds are found in the sense of 'whore,' OSlov. kurva, f. (Lith. kūrva, f.), is perhaps derived from the Tent. word.

Hurr, interj., 'hurr! from MidHG. hurrá, interj. (allied to MidHG. hurren, 'to move quickly').

Hurta, adj., 'quick, prompt, speedy,' from MidHG. hurte, hurteleich, 'quick,' prop. 'dashing violently against'; Mid HG. hurt, m. and f., 'coming into violent collision, impact,' is said to be borrowed from Fr. heurt (Ital. urto), 'thrust,' which again is derived from Celt. hurde, 'thrust.' Yet hurta may be regarded as a genuine Tent. word, allied to OHG. rodo, AS. hród, 'quick,' with which OIC. hóskr, 'quick,' is also connected.

Suar, m., 'husar,' ModHG. only (from the 16th cent.); final source Hungarian hussár.

Husb, interj., 'hush! quick!' from MidHG. husch (but used only as an interj. to express a feeling of cold); hence Mod HG. hústen.

Suilen, m., 'cough,' from the equiv. MidHG. huote, OHG. hvöste, m., from an earlier *hvōsto with the loss of the v (Up. Alsat. and Swiss wueste with the w retained and the h before it suppressed); comp. Du. hoest, AS. hvōsta, m., E. (dial.) whoost, Scand. höste (for *hvōste), m., 'cough.' The verbal stem hvōs was retained in the AS. str. vb. (pret. hvōste), beside which a wk. vb. hvezan, E. wheeze, occurs. Tent. root hvós (Goth. *hvōs-ta), from pre-Teut. hvōs, kās, corresponds to the Sans. root kās, 'to cough,' Lith. kūsīu (kūsēit), 'to cough,' OSlov. kūštít, m., 'cough.'

Sut (1), m., 'hat,' from MidHG. and OHG. huot (gen. huotes), m., 'hat, cap,
Hut

helmet'; comp. Du. head, AS. hōd, E. hood. It is most closely allied to AS. hōd, E. hat, and the equiv. O. Saxon. hōtr; in Goth. both hōdōs and hōdus are wanting. It is probably connected more remotely with Lith. kidas, 'tuft (of hair,' &c.); crest of a cock,' and perhaps also with the Teut. root had, hōd, in the two following words.

Hut (2), f., 'heed, care, guard,' from MidHG. huit, kuit, f., OHG. hvot, 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. wiütten, OHG. hvoten, 'to watch, take care'; Goth. hōdjan is wanting. AS. hōdian, E. to heed (also as a subst.), Du. hoofien, O.Saxon. hōdian. Teut. root hōd, from the Aryan kāth (kāth?) or kāt; perhaps allied to Latin cassis (for *cat-ś-), 'helmet,' also to MidHG. kuit, 'helmet,' E. hat. See Hut (1).

Hülfe, 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. kytan, E. to hide (from *huidjan). Tent. root hōd, allied to Aryan kāth, allied to Gr. kevēw. Comp. Hune.

Hützel, f., 'dried pear cuttings,' from MidHG. hützel, hützel, f., 'dried pear'; probably an intensive form of Hut.
7th or 8th cent. from Lat.; yet only OHG. 
impilon can be explained as directly derived from a Lat. horticultural term; 
comp. Lat.-Rom. putare, 'to prune' (comp. Ital. posto, Span. podar), to which Franc. 
posses, Du. and LG. poten, 'to ingraft,' are related. The correspondence of OHG. impilōn, 
with Fr. enter, 'to ingraft' (from *empiler) is remarkable; comp. Du., Mid 
Du., and MidHG. even, 'to inculcate' (from empen). With the MidLat. base impu-
ture (for Lat. ampulare), OHG. impifton and AS. impian may be connected by the 
intermediate link impo(d)are, unless it is based rather like Fr. (Lorr.) opē, 'to in-
culcate,' upon a Lat. *impone. The usual 
derivation of all the Teut. and Rom. words from Gr. ἑφάρτο, ἑφακ, 'to ingraft,' is 
perhaps conceivable. Moreover, the medi-
terms impit, been has been current only since 
the 18th cent.

int, 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 primiti-
kinship with Lat. in, Gr. ἐν, ἐνι, Lith. in, 
and Lett. is certain. To this are allied intem, 
tem, and intem. 

Infel, Inful, f., from the equiv. Mid 
HG. infel, infele, f., 'mitre of a bishop or 
abbot'; formed from Lat. insula.

Ingwir, m., 'ginger,' from the equiv. 
MidHG. ingewir, also gingebre, m., derived 
like Du. gember, E. ginger, Fr. gingembre, 
Ital. zementro, zenceo, 'ginger,' from the 
equiv. late Gr. ἵππος, which comes from the 
East; comp. Arub. zinjebel, from Prak. 
ingebhāra (Sans. prinjebhāra).

inne, adv., 'within,' from MidHG. and 
OHG. inne, OHG. inn, 'inwardly'; comp. 
Goth. īna; allied to in. So too innen, 
'within,' MidHG. innen, OHG. innen, 
innana; Goth. innana, 'within,' innen, 
'within,' from MidHG. innere, adv. and 
adv., 'internal,' OHG. innar, adj.

innig, adj., 'intimate,' from MidHG. 
inne(g), adj., 'internal, intimate,' a re-
cent formation from MidHG. inne; comp. 
even in OHG. inniglēh, 'internal.'

Innung, f., 'association,' from late 
MidHG. innung, f., 'connection (with 
a corporate body), association, guild;' allied 
to OHG. innin, 'to receive (into an alli-
ance), combine;' connected with inn.

Inschiff, see Unschiff.

Insel, f., 'island,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. isel, isole, f.; formed from Lat. and 
Rom. insula (Fr. ile, Ital. isola); even in 
OHG. a divergent form of the word, teila, 
was borrowed. The OTeut. words for 'island' are Sæc. and Brit.

Insiegel, n., 'seal,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. insigil, insigele, OHG. insigilī, n.; 
corresponding to AS. insegle, Olc. insigile, 
with the same sense. See eigel for the 
curious history of the cognates.

inständig, adj., 'instant, urgent,' from 
the equiv. MidHG. *instendig; OHG. in-
standigo is recorded once. Allied to siegen 
(gejanten); perhaps an imitation of Lat. 
insister, 'to pursue zealously.'

inwendig, see wenden.

Insicht, f., 'accusation,' from the equiv. 
MidHG. and OHG. insicht, f.; an abstract 
of siegen; comp. also kjeðišen.

irden, adj., 'earthen,' from MidHG. and 
OHG. irden, adj., made of clay' (also 
'earthy'); an adj. of material allied to 
OHG. erda, 'earth.' Also ir(b)igan, with a 
different application, from the equiv. Mid 
HG. irdesch, OHG. irdis (prop. peculiar 
or belonging to the earth'; with regard to 
the suffix comp. trið and trið). See úte.

irgend, adv., 'ever, sooner, whatever,' 
with an affix d (see Mend, Šakid, and Đòh), 
from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) irgen, 
late OHG. irgen, for which in earlier OHG. 
io uergin occurs; OHG. uergin (for *uerg-
gin, *uwar-gin), corresponds to OSax. uerg-
bin, AS. uergen, in which uwar signifies 
'where,' and -gin, the indef. particle, 'any,' 
corresponding to Goth. -hun (Lat. -cumque, 
Sans. -ca-ca); Goth. *uwar-gin, *uwar-hun, 
'anywhere.' Respecting OHG. io, comp. 
jte. Airinge, the negative form, occurs even 
in MidHG. as nieren (a compound of ni, 
'not').

irre, adj., 'in error, astray, insane, con-
fused,' from the equiv. MidHG. irre, OHG. 
irre, adj. (OHG. also 'provoked'); corre-
sponding to AS. yre, 'provoked, angry.' 
Allied to Goth. airenis, 'astray, misled' 
(HG. r or equal to Goth. r). Anger was 
regarded as an aberration of mind (comp. 
also Lat. delirare, allied to lūra, 'furrow,' 
prop. 'rut'). The root ers appears also in 
Lat. errare, 'to go astray' (for *ersare), 
error, 'mistake' (for *ersor); allied also to 
Sans. sthry, 'to behave violently, be angry.' 
—irren, 'to be in error, go astray, misleading, 
deceive,' from the equiv. MidHG. irren, 
OHG. ired (Goth. *irdjōn).—Irre, f., 
'mistaken course,' from MidHG. irre, f. 
(comp. Goth. airenis, 'mistaken course, lead-
J.

ja, adv., 'yes,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. já, as 'yes,' also já, truly, forsooth, OSax. *gadj, AS. ged, also *ges (for *gad), ‘yes, thus'), whence E 'yes' and yes. Allied also to Gr. ἴα, forsooth, and OHG. jahan, 'to acknowledge, confess' (see Bright). Lith. ja is derived from G.

jag, jag, 'precipitate, hasty,' allied to jāēt.

jacht, f., 'yacht, sloop,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. jacht (comp. E. yacht), which is usually connected with jagen, and even to jāēt.

jade, f., 'jacket,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.), formed from the equiv. Fr. jàque, whence also E. jacket; the derivation of Fr. jàque (Ital. giaccò) from Teut. is quite uncertain.

jagd, f., 'chase, hunt, hunting-party,' from the equiv. MidHG. jaget, n. (and f.), OHG. *gadjet, n.; a verbal abstract of jagen, 'to hunt, chase' (from the equiv. MidHG. jagen, OHG. jagon, wk. vb.), which does not occur in Goth., Oic., AS., or OSax. The connection of this specifically G. word with Gr. ἰάκως is dubious, and so too its kinship with Gr. ἰάκως, 'unceasing,' and Sans. yāḥa, 'restless.'—

Jäger, 'huntsman, sportsman,' is the equiv. MidHG. jeger, jegere, OHG. *jageri (jägeri).

jäh, gäh, adj., 'steep, precipitous, hasty,' from MidHG. gache (also gähch), OHG. gāch, adj., 'quick, suddenly, impetuous'; a specifically G. word (with a dial. initial j for g as in jappen; comp. also jäben with gäben). From this Fr. gai, 'gay,' is borrowed. Its connection with gēn, gēgen (see Gān), is impossible. Gaudie 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 ån. In Swiss dials. Jahn means 'passage (formed by a swath),' Hence the word is a derivative of the Aryan root ṣā, or rather /Register, 'to go,' with which Goth. iddja, 'went' (Sansk. ṣā, 'to go'), is connected. See ṣān and ēnān.

Jahr, n., 'year,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. jār, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. jēr, Oic. ār, AS. geār, E. year, Du. jaar, OSax. jār (gēr), n., 'year.' The orig. meaning of the word, which also appears in jenr, seems to be 'spring,' as is indicated by the Slav. cognate jurů, 'spring'; comp. also Gr. ἴαρ, 'season, spring, year,' and ἵππος, 'year,' so too Zend yāre, 'year'; in Ind. a similar term is wanting (comp. Zinner and Winter). For the change of meaning see the history of the word Winter.

Jammer, m., 'sorrow, grief, wailing,' from the equiv. MidHG. jämér, OHG. jämār, m. and n.; prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., OHG. jämär, 'mournful' (hence Jammer, 'that which is mournful'); in OSax. and AS. the adj. only exists, comp. OSax. jamār, AS. geōmōr, 'painful, mournful.' The origin of this word, which is unknown to East Teut. (Goth. *ěmō ras), is obscure.

Jänner, m., 'January,' from the equiv. early MidHG. jenner, m.; from the Lat. januarius, Rom. januarius (OHG. *jenneri, m., is wanting, perhaps only by chance).

jappen, vb., 'to gape, pant,' ModHG. only, prop. LG.; comp. Du. gappen, 'to gape,' under gappen.

Jäten, see gatten.

Jache, f., 'filthy liquid,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced into HG. from a MidG. and LG. variant, jäche. It is based on a Slav. word for 'broth, soup,' which deteriorated in sense when borrowed; e.g. Pol. jucha, 'broth' (cognate with Lat. jās, Sans. yājana, 'broth').

Jachert, Juchert, m., from the equiv. MidHG. jachert, late OHG. juchart (āt), n., 'acre'; the Bav. and Alem. word for the Franc, and MidG. Meisen. The usual derivation from Lat. jāgerum, 'acre of land'
Jau (159) Jug

(prop. 2 acre), does not offer a satisfactory explanation of the OHG. word, for the equiv. MidHG. jü decipher, n. and f., 'acre of land,' can only be cognate with Lat. jàgerum, and not a mutilated form of the Lat. original. Hence MidHG. jüi, like Lat. jàgerum, is doubtless connected with ModHG. 3d and Lat. jàgum; consequently 3ndst is lit. 'as much land as can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day'; the suffix of OHG. jüchte suggests that of MidHG. everte, 'fallow land.' See 3e.

jüchte, vb., 'to shout for joy, exult,' from MidHG. jüchezen, 'to cry out, shout for joy,' OHG. *jůhazzen; probably a derivative of the MidHG. interj. jëch, jël (expressions of joy); comp. ägüeu, allied to ad.

je, adv., older ic (which in the 17th cent. was supplanted by ic, recorded at a still earlier period), 'always, ever,' from MidHG. ic, 'at all times, always (of the past and present), (the with compar., distributives, &c.), at any (one) time,' OHG. ic, 'always, at any (one) time.' The earliest OHG. form ic is based on *ie, again (comp. ër, ëqüe, and wie); comp. Goth. ic, 'at any time,' OSax. é, AS. ë, 'always' (E. aye, from OIC. ic, 'always').

Goth. ic is an oblique case of the subst. icus, 'time, eternity,' and in Gothic only the combination of icus with the negative ic occurs, it is probable that icus (see ic), 'never' ('not for all eternity'), is the oldest, and that the positive meaning, OHG. ic, 'always,' was obtained à posteriori; yet comp. Gr. ict, 'always,' allied to icus, and see ic and the following words.

jéder, pron., 'each, every,' from late MidHG. ieder, earlier iever, OHG. iever (eo-ievër), 'either,' from metr (OHG. wëder, 'which of two') and je; corresponding to OSax. ialwëthar, AS. ëwëder; comp. also OHG. eqiuëder, MidHG. iever, AS. eyhwerpë, E. either.—MidHG. jédevëder, 'each, every,' is of a different etymological origin, being derived from MidHG. ietëder, ietëveder, 'either' (from ic and MidHG. iëveder, 'any of two'; see enëtr). —jëllich, 'each, every,' from MidHG. iellich, OHG. ei-chilich, 'each'; allied to OHG. ichilich, 'each' (see gleid). ModHG. jëct, prop. 'either,' is in ModHG. supplemented the MidHG. iellich.—iemand, 'anybody; somebody;' from the equiv. MidHG. ieman, OHG. eoman (prop. 'any person').

jéner, pron., 'you, yonder, that, the former,' from the equiv. MidHG. jéner, OHG. jéner, allied to the differently vocalised Goth. jains, OIc. enn, 1nn, AS. gen, E. you (with which yonder is connected). In late MidHG. der jéner, 'that,' is also used, whence ModHG. derjenige.—jéntz, 'on the other side, beyond,' from the equiv. MidHG. jéntz, lit. 'on that side' (MidHG. also jéne side).

jetzt, adv. (older itës, like ic for je), 'now, at the present time,' from the equiv. MidHG. ie-tëz, iësno (hence the archaic ModHG. jet), beside which MidHG. iësnt, ModHG. jetzt, with a new suffix, occurs. How the adv. ie-zzo, recorded in earlier MidHG., can mean 'now,' is not clear; comp. MidHG. iës, 'at once,' from ic (see ic) and ad, 'at once.'

jöct, n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains,' from the equiv. MidHG. jö, OHG. jö(hh), n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains, acre'; corresponding to Goth. juk, enn, '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. yogi, 'yoke, team' (allied to the root yug, 'to put to'). Gr. ýgyf, from ýgyf, L. jugum, from jungere, Lith. jungs, OSlov. iico (from ýgy); comp. ëndert. The str. root verb (Teut. root juk) has become obsolete in the whole Teut. root.

jöpp, f., 'bodice,' from MidHG. jöpp (jöpe, juppe), f., 'jacket;' borrowed, like ëd, from Rom.; comp. Fr. jupe, jupon, 'skirt,' Ital. giuppa, giubba, 'jacket, jerkin.'

jubelv, 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. ënd, 'shout of joy, exultation;' too, first occurs in ModHG.

jüder, see ëndert.—jüchen, see jüchen.
abstract of jung (in Goth. junda, 'youth');
Teut. junghe, junghe represents pre-Teut. jouvendi-
(comp. Braid). The adj. jung, 'young,
new, recent,' is the common Teut. junga
(with a nasal); comp. MidHG. jungj, 
OHG. and OSlav. jung, Du. jong, AS. 
gong, E. young, Goth. junga (junga), 'young.'
This common Teut. junga is based, by
contraction from julfunga, upon a pre-
Teut. jugenkojk, 'young,' with which Lat. 
juvenis, 'youth,' and Sans. yu-yugas, 
'young,' are identical. The earlier Aryan 
form ynuk (y{uenk) appears in Lat. juvenilis, 
'young, youth,' and juven-ta, 'youth' 
(equiv. to Goth. junda, f), as well as in 
Sansk. jyavan, 'young, youth,' and jyuten-ta, 'youth' 
(equiv. to Goth. junga, f), as well as in 
Sansk. jyavan, 'young, youth,' and jyuten-ta, 'youth'
and juven, 'youth,' are all based upon an Aryan 
root yungk, 'to be young' (comp. Sans. yugd|  
'the youngest'). Jungling, 'youth,
young man,' is a Teut. derivative of jung;
comp. OHG. jungling, MidHG. jungeling,
Du. jongeling, AS. geongling, E. (antiquated)
youngling, OIE. windling (in Goth. jungu-
langa), 'youth.' Jünger, m., 'disciple,' 
prop. the comp. of junga, used as a subst.; 
comp. MidHG. jünge, OHG. jungir, 'disci-
ple, pupil, apprentice'; the word (as the 
antithesis to jürg, OHG. jurro) is probably 
derived from the OTeut. feudal system— 
MidHG. Jünfer, f., 'young girl, virgin, 
maid, maiden,' is developed from MidHG.
juncwonne, 'noble maiden, young lady' 
(thus, even in MidHG., ter appears for the 
unaccented proclitic ýuru.). To this is allied 
Junker, m., 'young nobleman, squire' 
(prop. 'son of a duke or count'), from 
MidHG. junc-hére, 'young lord, noble 
youth,' corresponding to Du. junker, 
jonker, whence E. younger is borrowed. 
Jüngst, 'recently,' from MidHG. ze 
jüngst; comp. ter jüngste Tag, 'doomsday,' 
for ter jepte 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. Mid 
HG. kabel, f. and n., 'cable;' the latter 
borrowed, through the medium of Du. and 
LG., from Fr. cablé, m., 'rope, cable' (Mid 
Lat. capulum); E. cable and Scand. kabell, 
from the same source.

Kabian, Kabelian, m., 'coel-fish,' 
first occurs in early ModHG, recorded in 
LG. from the 15th cent. and adopted by 
the literary language; from Du. kabell- 
jaw; Swed. kabjöf, Dan. kobeljan, E. 
cobble, also; with a curious transposition 
of consonants (see GiLa, fiig, fiöig), Du. 
bakejöan, which is based upon Basque 
bakallada. The Basques were the first 
coel-fishers (espcc. on the coast of New-
foundland, the chief fishing-place). See 
Racken.

Kabuse, f., 'small hut, partition, 
caboose,' ModHG, only, from MidLG. 
kabla; comp. E. caboose, which was probably 
introduced as a naval term into Du. kabout, 
and into Fr. cabane. 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. kaben. The cognates also suggest 
MidHG. Káser, 'small chamber;' and OHG. 
chafer, '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. chahala. In E. the word became 
obsolete at an early period. In Du., kachel, 
borrowed from HG., is still current (in 
MidDu. kachle).

Rachen, vb., 'to cack, go to stool,' 
early ModHG. only. Probably coined by 
schoolboys and students by affixing a G. 
termination to Lat.-Gr. cacoare (kaskava; allied 
to kaskos? Comp. MidHG. qualt, 'evil, bad, 
dirt'); the OTeut. words are fiöig and 
dial. trigen. In Slav, too there are terms 
similar in sound, Bohem. kakati, Pol. 
kabatí. The primit. kin-hip of the G. word, 
however, with Gr., Lat., and Slav, is incon-
ceivable, because the initial k in the latter 
would appear as h in Teut.

Rafser, m., 'beetle, chafer,' from the 
equiv. MidHG. röver, röfere, OHG. chivar, 
chëver, m.; comp. AS. cœfor, E. chafer, 
Du. kerer, m. The Goth. term was prob-
ably *kefri, or following AS. cœfur, *kiefriu 
also (comp. LG. kavel). The name, which 
has the same import in all the dialects at
their different periods, signifies 'gnawing animal' (comp. MidHG. kiflen, kiflen, 'to gnaw, chew,' MidHG. kifler, under kifer, 'or 'husk animal,' from OHG. chêva, 'husk,' MidHG. kaf, E. chaff (AS. ēaf).

Saffer, m. 'emulated person, prop. student's term, from Arab. kafir, 'unbeliever.'

Saffig, m. and n., 'cage, goaf,' from MidHG. keve, m., f., and n., 'cage (for wild animals and birds),' also 'prison'; the y of the MidHG. word became g (comp. Fergy and Æfge). OHG. cheve, f., 'connected from Low Lat. cavia, Lat. cavia, 'bird-cage' (respecting HG. y for Lat. v, comp. Hert, Serd, and Kaffit), whence also Mod HG. Saffit. Allied to the Rom. words, Ital. gabbia, gaggia, Fr. cage (hence E. cage), and Ital. gabbuolo, Fr. gôle (E. jail, gaol), 'prison.' Further, Saffer first obtained the meaning 'cage' in MidHG.

Saffir, n., comp. Saffit; the meaning 'little chamber' is ModHG. only; in OHG. chefteri, 'beehive,' Suab. kaf, 'student's room.' Allied to AS. ceofordan, 'hall.'

Kah, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. kal (gen. kalver), 'bald,' OHG. chalo (gen. chalver, chalvare); comp. Du. kaal, AS. caule. Probably borrowed from Lat. caulis (Sansk. kalavata, 'bald-headed'), whence Fr. chastel, since Lat. crispus and capitulare have also been introduced into Teut.; comp. AS. cyrep, E. crisp, OHG. and MidHG. kriep, 'curly,' and Goth. kapilfran, '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. kalva with OSlov. goluk, 'bare, naked.'

Kabon, Kabon, m., 'monol or fermented liquids,' from the equiv. MidHG. käm (kâm); comp. Ic. kám, 'n., 'thin coating of dust, dirt,' E. coom, 'soot, coal dust' (with a mutation, E. coam, keam); Goth. *kama-,*kemig. The root ka- is inferred from MidHG. ka-eler, m., 'soot, dirt.' Der. fahmg, adj., 'mouldy' (of wine).

Kabon, m., 'boat, skiff, wherry,' Mod HG. only (strictly unknown to UpG. and Rhen., as in the case of Beet; in UpG. Maffen); from LG. kane, Du. kaem, comp. Ole. kema, f., 'a kind of boat.' Ole. kane signifies 'wooden vessel,' whence the meaning 'boat' might be evolved according to the analogies adduced under këff; comp. Dan. kane, with a somewhat different sense 'sleigh.' LG. kane looks like a metathesis of AS. naca (comp. figa and Æte).

From the Teut., cognates, OFr. cane, 'ship, is derived, but hardly so ModFr. canot, which is of American origin.

Sailer, m., 'emperor,' from the equiv. MidHG. keiser, OHG. keisir; corresponding to AS. cæsér, 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. Sailer was Bohem.-Bav. Rayjet). The ai of Lat. Caesar, 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 Gert; yet the use of Teut. e to represent ae in Lat. Graecus (Goth. Keireks, OHG. Crafts, 'Greek') is opposed to this. At the same period as the adoption of the names Géric et Mémur (Goth. Rämônis), i.e., the beginning of our era, the Teutons must have borrowed the Lat. term, connecting it chiefly with Caius Julius Caesar (similarly the Slavs use the name Karl or Grieš of Charlemagne, in the sense of 'king;' OSlav. kralj, Russ. korolj, whence Lith. karalius, 'king'); yet not until the Roman emperors adopted the title Caesar 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. OSlav. cesar (in Russ. contracted Car) is derived through a G. medium (which also elucidates MidE. and OSc. keiser) from Caesar. Thus Sailer is the earliest Lat. word borrowed by Teut. (see Šaf). For a Kelt loan-word meaning 'king' see under Šaf.

Sajile, f., 'cabin, early ModHG., from LG. kajile, Du. kajuit, Fr. caisse.' The origin of the group is obscure, but is hardly to be assigned to Teut.

Salander, m., 'weevil,' from the equiv. LG. and Du. kalandar (comp. Fr. calandre).

Salb, m., 'call,' from the equiv. MidHG. kalp (ß), OHG. chalb (plur. chalber), n.; comp. AS. cælf, E. calf, Du. kalf, Ole. kalfr, m.; Goth. has only a fem. kalbô (OHG. chalba, MidHG. kalhe), 'heifer over a year old that has not calved.' MidHG. kibere, f., OHG. cilbirra, f., 'ewe lamb,' is in a different stage of gradation; comp. AS. cilforlamb, 'ewe lamb,' and ModHG. dial. Riber (Swiss), 'young ram,' (E. dial.
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chilver). In the non-Tent. languages there is a series of words with the phonetic base *gilh-*, denoting 'the young of animals.' Comp. Sans. *girbhaka*, 'covey;' also 'child, offspring'; in the sense of 'mother's lap' the Ind. word suggests Gr. δελφός, 'womb,' and its derivative δελφόζ, 'brother,' comp. also δελφαξ, 'pig, porker.' To the α of the Tent. word ο in Gr. δελφας· η μήτρα, 'the womb,' corresponds.

Kaldauen, f. plur., 'intestines,' from MidHG. and MidLG. kaldâne; a MidHG. and LG. word (in UpG. *kâtuden*). It is based upon a Rom. and MidLat. calldåmen, a derivative of Lat. calidus (calidus) 'warm,' meaning chiefly 'the still reeking entrails of newly slaughtered animals;' comp. South-West Fr. chaulkun, Bologn. kaldôn, 'entrails.' From East Rom. (and G. f.) the word found its way also into Slav.; comp. Czech kaldoun, 'entrails,' Croat. kalduni, 'lung.'

Kalender, m., 'calendar,' from MidHG. kalender (with the variant kalendenere), m.; the latter comes from Lat. calendarium, but is accentless like calendae.

Halfalern, vb., 'to canik a ship,' from Dn. kalfealaren; the latter is derived from Fr. calfeater.

Kal, m., 'lime,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kale, kalkes, OHG. chalck, m. The ModHG. variant Kal (occurring in UpG. and MidHG.) is based upon OHG. chalck for chalâh (hh). Allied to As. ealde; but E. chalk has assumed a divergent sense, just as MidHG. kale means both 'lime' and 'white-wash.' The cognates are derived from the Lat. acc. calceum (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 *krâj* (from cruceum) have z for Lat. c; c remains as k in old loans such as *kâtir* (from kârma, from Lat. lucrâna, stellar, from cellârum. The Tentons became acquainted through the Ital. both with the name and thing about the same period as with *Maner* and *Zieg* (Zündt).

Kalm, m., 'calm,' of LG. origin; LG. kalm, E. calm; based on the Fr. calme.

Salmank, Salmang, m., from E. calamanco, Fr. calmend, all with the same meaning, 'fine woollen stuff,' MidLat. calamanco may be derived from the East.

Salnauer, m., 'moping fellow,' simply MidHG., of obscure origin; the second part of the compound is exactly the same as in *Dünmänner*, which see.

Hali, adj., 'cold,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. kalt (gen. kalts); corresponding to AS. ceald, kald, E. cold, OSc. kaldr, Goth. kalda; an old partic. form, participal corresponding to the Lat. vbs. in -tus, Sans. ta-s (Goth. d from Aryan t), as in alt., hart, teft, traut, żalt, &c. kal- as the root appears in a stronger stage of gradation in ModHG. Exit, and in a weaker stage in OSc. kalde, 'cold.' In OSc. and AS. the str. vb. of which ModHG. falt and OSc. kaldr are parties, is retained; Scand. kold, 'to freeze,’ AS. *calدن, *to freeze; allied to Swiss *xlet, *to cool, and hence *curilh. Note ModE. chill from AS. *cyld from *cil, *kalt. The root is identical with that of Lat. gelu, 'frost,' geldre, 'to congeal, gel-adas, 'cold.'

Samel, n., 'camel,' from Lat. camelus; in MidHG. kemmel, kěmel, which point to the Byzantine and ModGr. pronunciation of Gr. κάμηλος, and hence to *kâmelas (the e of kěmel is produced by i- mutation from ο). The ModHG. word is a more recent scholarly term, borrowed anew from Lat. (comp. Fr. camarade, 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. *diphon-,* Goth. *ubandus, AS. ofond, OHG. obenta, MidHG. obent; allied to OSlov. velkgeld, 'camel.' The history of this word is quite obscure.

Samerd, m., 'comrade, companion,' MidHG. 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. Samerd; comp. Grielle, Gebruner, OHG. gidoflo, 'companion' (comp. Dêft and Dêfí), simply forms illustrative of the OTeut. heroic age, which were partly disused in the MidHG. period in favour of the foreign terms *Samran* and *Samrad.

Samile, f., 'camomile,' from MidHG. kamille, f., which is again derived from Mid Lat. and Ital. *camamilla* (Gr. *χαμουλίον*).
The term became current in the Middle Ages through medical science, which was learnt from the Greeks (comp. ἀρτ, βύθος, φραστα).  

**Kamin, m.** 'chimney, fireplace, fireside,' from MidHG. *kamin, kinent*; the ModHG. accentuation, which differs from the MidHG., is due to the word being based anew on Lat. *camina*, 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. *caminata*, prop. 'room with a stove or fireplace,' and hence with MidHG. *kaminäte* (voranew); allied also to Czech, Pol., and Russ. *kominata*, 'room.'  

**Kamifol, n.** 'waistcoat, jacket,' simply ModHG. formed like the Fr. *camisole*, 'under-vest' (allied to MidLat. *camisia*, 'shirt'; see *Swm*).  

**Kam, 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. *kumigcomb*, E. *honeycomb*), Goth. *kambes*. 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. *gombho*; comp. Gr. γυμφέω, 'molar tooth,' γυμφόδας, γυμφέα, 'jaws, beak'; Old. *jambo*, m., 'tusk' (plural 'bit'), *jamhuyga*, m., 'incisor'; O Slav. *zub*, 'tooth.' Gr. γυμφέω, 'plug, bolt,' points to a wider development of meaning.  

**Kümmern, vb., to comb, card (wool),** is a verbal noun; ModHG. *kummeren*, OHG. *chemben*, chempen; AS. *ceopan*. In UpG. the term *fräsen* is current, Æfræs 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 *cana*, '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. *camara*, Slav. *komora*. The numerous meanings in MidHG. are also indicated by the ModHG. derivatives and compound terms *Kammerer*, *Kammert*, and *Kammertstern.*  

**Kammerfuch, n., 'cambric,' manufactured first at Cambray (Du. *Kameryck*); corresponding to Du. *kamerijstdock.*  

**Kamp, m., a L.G. word, comp. Du. (MidDu.) *kamp*; from Lat. *campus*! *Kamp* however, has a special sense, 'enclosed piece of ground, field.'  

**Kämpe, 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 term indicates a L.G. origin; comp. OLG. *kempie*, '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. *cemp*, comp. Ofc. *kapp*, n. The Ofc. word is interesting, because it signifies lit. 'zeal, emulation,' which is the orig. meaning of *kampf* (ModHG. *stieg* 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. *kamp* with Sans. *jāty, 'to fight;* HG. *kämpfe,* and *kämp*; *kämpfe,* prop. 'combatant,' is MidHG. *kempes,* OHG. *chemphio,* chempho, 'wrestler, duellist;' AS. *campe* and Ofc. *kuppe* signify 'warrior, hero;' this term, denoting the agent, passed into Rom. (comp. Fr. *champion*, whence also E. *champion*).  

**Kampafer, m., 'camphor,' from MidHG. *kampafer,* quifer, m., from MidLat. *camphora*, caphora (Fr. *camphre*; Ital. *camfora* and *caphura*, ModGr. *kafoúd*); the latter term is derived finally from Ind. *kapa* or *kapá,* or from Heb. *kóbher,* '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.'
Kankanich, n., ‘rabbit,’ dimin. of an earlier ModHG. kan; it is based upon Lat. cuniculus, which passed into HG. in various forms; MidHG. kündln (accented on the first syllable), evidently Germanized, also künd, kündln, kölle. The ModHG. form is based upon a MidLat. variant, cuniculus; the form with a is properly restricted to North and Middle Germany, while ü (&künf) is current in the South.

Comp. MidE. coning, E. coney, from Fr. conin (ital. coniglio).

Kankere (1.), n., ‘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 Otc. kongulca, kongur-wif, ‘spider’; AS. gongelwif, ‘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 kung, ‘to spin,’ which in its graded form appears in ModHG. kankere. This stem has been preserved in the non-Teut. languages only in a Finn. loan-word; comp. Finn. kungsas, ‘web’ (Goth. *kungsas).

Kankerk (2.), m., ‘canker,’ from OHG. chancenar, cancer; comp. AS. cancer, E. cancer. Probably OHG. chanccher is a real Teut. word from an unpermutated gon-gra; comp. Gr. γόγγας, ‘a excrescence on trees,’ γόγγασ, ‘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; Otc. kann, Goth. *kann. The OTeut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. cantharus (Gr. κανθάρος); an assumed corruption of kantarum, m. ace. to a fem. kann, is improbable. The derivation of kanne, from Lat. canna, ‘cane,’ is opposed by the meaning of the word. Since ModHG. kaf is based upon a Teut. root kar-, the latter can hardly be added 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 Gr. *kanō, ‘can,’ another etymology presents itself, Goth. kas, Otc. ker, and OHG. char, ‘vessel,’ would be cognate, and -no, a suffix of the same root. If we compare, however, with kane the Suan, and Alem. variant Shank, which is based upon OIH. chant, we obtain kau- as the root. The G. word passed into Fr. (Mod. Fr. canette, ‘small can,’ equiv. to MidLat. cannette, dimin. of MidLat. canna).

Shante, 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. κάντος, ‘fellow of a wheel.’

Kantarum, m., ‘leather whip,’ from Bohem. kanček, Pol. kanczuk. The word is of Turk. origin (Turk. kânce, ‘whip’). Comp. Karbaičkr.

Kansel, f., ‘pulpit,’ from MidHG. kanzel, OHG. cancella, chancelle, 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 Epistolam missas recitare volebant populo in regione Palatina antiquitus, ascendentis super tectum et de cancellis recitabant et inde inoluit usus ut qui litteras principibus missas habent exponere Cancellarii usitato nomine dicantur’ (du Cange). Hence Kansel. 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.

Kapau, m., ‘capon,’ from the equiv. MidHG. kappan; borrowed after the era of the substitution of consonants from Rom. cappōnum (Lat. capo, equiv. to Gr. καποτόν); comp. Ital. cappon, Fr. cappon (whence also Serv. kopan). Even in the AS. period capah, ‘gallinaceus,’ is found derived from the same source (E. capon); comp. Du. kapoen. From the Lat. nom. cuppo is derived MidHG. kappe, and even OHG. chappo. For another term see under Kabbir.

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. capPELLa, MidHG. kapPELle, and the ModHG. form. It is true that in MidHG. kAPPel (ModAleM. kAPPelle), with the G. accent also occurs, and hence the UpG. kAPPel, KapPEl, frequent names of villages. MidLat. capPElla has a peculiar history; as a dimin. of capKA (comp. kAPP) it signified "a cape"; the chapel itself, in which the cloak of St. Martin and other relics were preserved, first obtained the name of capPELLa; then from about the 7th cent. the use of the word became general.—

kapPEllan, m., "chaplain," from MidHG. kAPPpellan. It is based on MidLat. capPEll-ANUS, which orig. denoted the priest who had to guard the cloak of St. Martin.—MidLat. capPELLa also signifies the body of priests under a bishop, hence the other meanings of ModHG. kAPPel.

kapPELLe (2.), f., "cape," ModHG. only; it is based upon a combination of MidLat. capPELLa, Fr. chapPElle, "lid of an alembic," and MidLat. capPELLa, Fr. COUPElle, "cape, crucible" (dimin. of Lat. cucPA);

kAPPer, m., "pirate," from the equiv. Du. kAPER.

kapITEl, n., "chapter," from MidHG. kAPITel, "solemn assembly, convention," OHG. capITel, 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. fAPut, but is rather derived from Hebr. kAPPARi, "reconciliation, atonement."

kapPE, 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 sarAPPE, which has been first made current in ModHG. in this century through the revival by scholars of the MidHG. torn- capPE (prop. the cloak that makes the wearer invisible). OHG. capPA; AS. COPPE, 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 corna is based E. cope, from MidE. cope, as well as OlC. kOPA, "claw"). With regard to the meaning comp. ModFr. chAPE (capE), cope, scabard, sheath, case, and the derivatives chAPEau, "hat," and chAPEron, "cowl." The MidLat. word was adopted by the more civilized 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 *chAPEPA in OHG. and *kAPPE in MidHG.—Comp. kAPPel.

kAPPen, vb., "to chop, lop," ModHG. simply, from Du. kAPPen, "to split"; comp. Dan. kAPPe and E. chop. In UpAlsat. kAPPen is found with the HG. form; allied also to the dial. graded forms kipPEn, kippen; hence the Teut. root kEP, kAPP.

kapPES, kapPUS, m., "headed cabbage," from the equiv. MidHG. kappAS, kappAS, kAppes, m. OHG. chAbUS, chAPUZ, directly connected with Lat. capUT, which strangely enough does not appear in Mid Lat. 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.

kapPazaum, m., "cavezon," ModHG. only, corrupted from Ital. cavezzone, whence also Fr. cavezon, "cavezon."

kAPPut, adj.; lit. "lost at play," ModHG. simply, from Fr. capUT; faire capUT, "to cause to lose," être capUT, &c. The Fr. expression was introduced into G. with a number of other terms orig. used at play (comp. zreff).

kapUPc, f., "cowl," ModHG. only, from Ital. capuccio, whence also Fr. capUC; MidLat. capUCium: deriv. KapUCer (MidLat. capUCIUS).

kARat, n., "carat," not derived from MidHG. girdEl, f. and n., "carat," which in ModHG. must have been GAT. The ModHG. has been more probably borrowed anew from Fr. carAT or Ital. carAtU; the MidHG. word has adopted the G. accent, while the ModHG. term preserves the accent of the Rom. word upon which it is based.

kAraufScHE, f., "crucian," ModHG. only; older variants, kara, kARAtcH; from Fr. carassIN, "crucian." Comp. also E. crucian, and its equiv. Ital. corACionI, Lith. kARAS, Serv. kAra, Czech kara, which forms are nearer to HG. than to Fr.; the final source is Gr. kOpaKinos (MidLat. corACius).

kARBAtSCH, f., "hunting-whip," ber-
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rowed from Slav. like Ṣanitlj and Betti in ModHG.; Pol. karbow, Boh. karboč (from Turk, kərboč).

Karbe, Karve, f., 'caraway,' from the equiv. MidHG. karve and karne, f.; allied to Fr. and Ital. carvi, 'caraway.' The usual assumption that this word is as well as E. caraway is based on Lat. camarum (Gr. καρπος), 'caraway,' is not quite satisfactory, hence the influence of Arab. al-karwa'a is assumed.

Karbo, m., 'dray,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kartoeh, karrich, OHG. charms (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. Bierd). It is based upon the late Lat. carrucu, 'honorum vehiculum opertum, four-wheeled travelling car' (a derivative of carrus; comp. Karren); Fr. charrue, 'plough,' is likewise based upon Lat. carruce, which also signifies 'plough in MidLat.

Karoe, f., ' fuller's thistle,' from Mid HG. karte, f., OHG. charta, f., 'teased, the instrument made from the thistle and used by cloth-weavers for carding wool.' The final source is MidLat. cardus, cardius, 'thistle,' (Fr. chardon, Ital. cardo), the d of the MidOG. 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.—Kardevufe, Karblefe, f., 'carder's comb'; a derivative of Karre.

Karreffteag, m., 'Good Friday,' from the equiv. MidHG. karreffteac, mostly kar- teac, m.; Karnech, 'Passion Week,' is also current even in MidHG. The first part of the compound is OHG. chara, f., 'lamentation, mourning' (chareag, 'elegy'). This OTeut. word for Mag, 'lament,' as distinguished from the other synonyms, signifies properly the silent, inward mourning, not the loud wailing, for in Goth. the cognate kar, f., means 'care,' AS. cear, f., 'care, suffering, grief,' E. care. A corresponding vb. signifying 'to sigh' is preserved in OHG. kāran (Goth. *sāran). Other derivatives of the Tent. root kar, ger, are wanting. See also farq.

Karfenkel, m., 'carcuney, from Mid HG. karbunkel, m., with the variant kar-fenkel, probably based on MidHG. enke, ModHG. tunke; b is the original sound, for the word is based upon Lat. carunculus (comp. E. caruncle, ModFr. caroueule).

Karq, adj., 'sparing, niggardly,' from MidHG. kare (g), 'prudent, cunning, sly, stingy'; in OHG. charag, 'sad'; a derivative of the OTeut. kara, 'care,' discussed under Karfreitaq. From the primary meaning 'anxious,' the three significations 'sad,' 'frugal,' and 'cunning' might be derived; comp. AS. ëcarig, 'sad,' and E. chary, allied to E. care. The syncope of the vowel in MidHG. kare compared with OHG. charag is normal after r.

Karppen, m., 'carp,' from the equiv. MidHG. karpe, OHG. charpe, m.; comp. E. carp; allied to OTeut. karpe. It cannot be decided whether Karpen is a real Teut. word; probably MidLat. carpe, Fr. carpe, and Ital. carpione are derived from Teut. In Kelt. too there are cognate terms for 'car,' W. carp; comp. also Russ. karp, korpod, Serv. krap, Lith. karp, '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 (OTeut. kerra) are based on MidLat. carrus, m., carr, f., and their Rom. derivatives (ModFr. char, 'car'). Lat. carrus, 'four-wheeled transport waggion,' is again of Kelt. origin (Gael. carr, Bret. karr); comp. Karf, Pite.—Karviole, Karriole, f., Karriol, m., 'jaunting car,' simply MidHG. from Fr. carriole.—Karrent, m., 'carter.'

Karfl, m., 'hoe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. karst, m., OHG. and OSax. carst; the word is not found in other groups. The etymology is dubious; allied to OFr. (karjon), 'to sweep.'

Karlaune, Karlane, f., 'short, heavy cannon,' from Ital. quiranta, MidLat. quartana; this term, as well as its earlier Mod HG. version Biritieefft, 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, Karlane, f., 'Carthusian monastery,' from late MidHG. kartose, f., which is again derived from Cartheina, Char- treuse (near Grenoble, where the Carthusian order was founded in 1084 A.D.).—Karf- hafer, 'Carthusian friar,' from MidHG. kartser, karthuser.

Kartoffel, f., 'potato,' derived by a process of differentiation from the earlier ModHG. form Kartattf. Potatoes were introduced into Germany about the middle of the 18th cent. from Italy, as is proved by the Ital. name (comp. Ital. carufa, tartu- folo; see Truffet). Another name, Kartal,
seems to indicate that the plant was brought from the Netherlands and France, Du. aard-appel, Fr. pomme de terre. The dial. àrm àrû is due to a similar conception, its orig. form being àrm àrûrn. ëàfû is a shortened form of *àrûfûtû, resulting from the pressure of the accent (comp. àrûfûtû from écârdibûla). The rarer dial. ëàfrû (Fr.), 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.

Sàfû, m., 'cheese,' from the equiv. Mid HG. jëse, OHG. chàse, m.; Lat. cäseus (whence also OFr. casse), before the 6th cent. at the latest was adopted in the vernacular form écæus (variant cäseus?) by the Teutons; comp. Du. jëse, Æ. ëse, E. cheese. It corresponds in Rom. to Ital. cactus, Span. queso; yet cäseus was supplanted in the dials. at an early date by Lat. formaticus, ('cheese') mould'; comp. Fr. fromage (Ital. formaggio). Old. has a peculiar word for 'cheese,' ostr, in Goth. perhaps *jus (comp. Finn. jùst, 'cheese'); the assumed Goth. *jus is connected etymologically with Lat. jus, 'broth,' Oslov. jûcha, 'soup;' Oldn. yôkûn, 'soup' (comp. Saude), the root of which is yù, 'to mix,' in Lith. jûvû, jûtû, 'to mix (dough).' From this collocation of terms it is probable that *jus 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 from them. It is true that according to Pliny, Hist. Nat. xii. 41, the barbarians generally were not acquainted with the method; yet comp. also Lütter.

Sàflànîc, f., 'chestnut'; comp. OHG. chëstîna, Mid HG. kësten, kîsten, kastânî. The latter is evidently a return to the origin, form. Lat. castanea, which had already been transformed to këstamne (comp. UpG. kësten). Moreover, OHG. chëstîna and AS. kîsten (kîstenbûm, Mid HG. kîtênboun, E. chestnut) point to a Lat. *castîna, *castîna. Comp. Fr. chûtanïne, Ital. castagna, 'chestnut.' The Lat. word is derived from the equiv. Gr. kastràna, -reia, -reían, -ron; the chestnut was named from the town of Kàstàra, in Pontus.

Sàflëîn, vb., 'to chastise,' from Mid HG. kastîyen (g for j), kîstîgen, OHG. chës-
hence 'strange, unintelligible foreign tongue.' It seems to have been a Swiss word origin and allied to Snab, and Swiss kander, chäder, 'tow'; or should it be drusaidich?

Saue, f., 'coop, cage, pen,' from MidHG. kouae (koue), l., 'miner's hut or shed over a shaft' (OHG. *koua, Goth. *kauja, are wanting); from Lat. cerca (intermediate form caunia), 'cavity.' See also Saä.

kaufen, vb., 'to chew,' from the equiv. MidHG. kätan, kütan, OHG. chiutean; ModHG. au and MidHG. à in this word compared with ú in wietfären is properly MidHG. merely. It corresponds to AS. cweocan, E. to chew, and the equiv. Dn. kauaun. The verb, which is based on a Tent. root këw, kë, pre-Tent. gen, is wanting in Goth.; comp. OSlov. quir, quëg, quëat, 'to chew.' The Aryan root is gë, gëg, 'to chew'; see Stüme. Gr. γευσαίor γευσταί is totally unconnected with HG. faun, being allied to fejan.

kauern, vb., 'to crouch'; its relation to MidHG. här'en (Dn. kuren), 'to squat,' is obscure; in E. and in Scand. an initial k also appears, MidE. couren, E. to cover; Dn. käre, Swed. kärä, in the ModHG. sense; Olc. kära, 'to be inactive.' Comp. faun.

kaufen, vb., 'to buy,' from MidHG. konfen, OHG. choufén. The meaning in OHG. and MidHG. is somewhat more general, 'to trade, negotiate,' specially also 'to buy, sell, or to barter.' Comp. Goth. kaufôn, 'to trade,' AS. ēpjan (Goth. *kaufpian), '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. cēp, 'trade, business, cattle' (cattle was, in fact, the chief medium of payment in exchange; comp. ēb and ëde). It is most closely allied to Lat. caupo, 'retail dealer, innkeeper,' and in connection with this fact it is certainly remarkable that a woman agenstic corresponding to Lat. caupo is far less widely diffused than the Tent. vb. kaupon (only in OHG. does choufén mean 'shopkeeper'). The Tent. vb. in the form of kivpīt, 'to buy' (allied to kivpī, 'trade,' kivplēt, 'merchant,' Lith. kivpē, 'merchant'), passed into prin. Slav. and Finn. (kauppat, 'to trade').

The cognates are wanting in Rom. (comp. *kauf).—The ModHG. kau is OHG. chouf, m. 'trade, business'; AS. ēp, 'trade'; in E. the cognates cheap and chaffman have been retained.

kauf-barch, 'round posterior,' kauflopf, 'bull-head,' kauflquappe, 'ruff'; in these compounds kau signifies 'a ball of small circumference'; MidHG. käfe, a variant of kuge (comp. frīt from frīg); older ModHG. kāfe; comp. kāfe.

kaum, adv., 'scarcely,' from MidHG. käme, as adj. (f.), 'thin, weak, infirm,' as adv. (OHG. chāmig), 'with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, not'; to this is allied OHG. chum, 'powerless, toilsome.' Feble is the prim. meaning of the adj. and adv. as is shown by Lower Hess. käme, MidHG. käme, Swish. chum, and MidE. käme, 'feeble.' The corresponding AS. ēm signifies 'tender, fine, beautiful' (comp. ēm). Tent. kän, 'feeble,' is not found in the other languages.

kaus, m., 'screech-owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. käte, kätz, m. (rarely occurs); in OHG. as well as in the other O'Tent. dial., the word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine its Goth. form. We might assume Goth. *kuts or *kāna; the first purely suggests Gr. βάς, 'owl' (for gāρβα, θέμα, 'to go,' θέρας, 'fine, fine, equiv. to ModHG. kau). Moreover, in ModHG. pet names for birds are formed ending in iz, Esap, Eitišap, Eitišap; hence kaus may have to be divided, and thus Gr. βάς, 'owl,' would be most closely connected with Tent. kau, kë.

kausen, vb., 'to cox,' ModHG. only; like faun, it is connected with the root kë, etc.; is a suffix from OHG. zen, azzen (534u, a535u), Goth. azjan; *azjetan would be the Goth. form. Comp. faun.

kauf, f., 'concern, from the equiv. MidHG. kēhe, kēhe, OHG. chehee, chehee; in Goth. perhaps *kēhave. Comp. AS. ēfes, ēfes. Unfortunately the word is etymologically quite obscure. The meaning is an important one in the history of manners and customs; the AS. word signifies 'concern' and 'servant,' and the corresponding masc. keiser in Olc. 'slave'; it is evident that female captives were made slaves and concubines (comp. AS. wealh, 'Kelt, slave, wylem, female slave, servant,' under Wif). The idea of 'concern,' in spite of Tacitus' highly-coloured picture of the O'Tent. family life, is not foreign to
from the equiv. MidHG. and MiddG. kjel, lj, OHG. chëla; corresponding to Du. keel, AS. céole (obsolete in E) and céoler. In Goth. perhaps *kilô (gen. *kilôna). Since Tent. k is derived from pre-Tent. g, we may compare Sans. gâla and Lat. gula, 'throat.' See ërgr.

hebren (1), vb., 'to turn,' from MidHG. kiren, OHG. chëren, 'to turn, direct'; a difficult word to explain both etymologically and phonetically; in AS. ërgr, ëgran (pret. ërgrde), 'to turn.'

hebren (2), vb., 'to sweep,' from the equiv. MidHG. keren, keren, kergen, OHG. chëren, cheren; the Goth. form is probably *karjan, not *kazjan; also OHG. warchara, 'offscouring, impurity,' connected with LG. kar, n., 'dirt (on new-born lambs and calves). Probably prim. allied to Lith. ërnu, ėrta, 'to scrape.'

Sciib, Saib, m., 'vulgar person,' prop. 'carion'; simply ModHG., and only in Snab. and Alen.

heifen, vb., 'to scold,' with the LG. form for the strictly HG. keifen, MidHG. khen, 'to upbraid, quarrel,' with the equiv. frequentative kihen, kivena; MidHG. kip, kipes, m., 'wrangling manner, defiance, reformatory.' MidHG. kiven, Du. kijen, 'to upbraid,' Scand. kifa, 'to quarrel,' kif, 'quarrel.'

Scil, m., 'wedge, keystone,' from ModHG. kil, 'wedge, plug,' with the curious variant kidel (ModHG. dial. këdil), OHG. chil, 'plug'; both the MidHG. forms assume Goth. *kilis. Scand. keiler (Goth. *kailis), m., 'wedge' is abnormal; the root is kl, kai. OHG. kil, 'canal' (comp. the proper name Scil); is probably not connected on account of the meaning; since OHG. and MiddG. kîl signifies 'plug,' the word is more probably allied to AS. cëil, E. key.

Seiler, Seuler, m., 'wild boar,' Mod HG. only, probably not allied to Skerf; borrowed from Lith. ciné, 'boar' (?).

Scim, m., 'gern, bud, shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. kim, kime, m., OHG. chim, chime, m. (Goth. *kaima, m.). The Teut. root is kl, which is widely diffused in the Teut. group. Goth. has only the partic. of a vb. derived from this root, ws-kijemes, 'sprouted,' for which, however, an earlier variant, këins, 'germinated,' is assumed by the vb. ws-këinsan (nöda). With the same root kl are connected the dental derive. AS. cëp, OSax. kld, OHG. chëla (from-
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ckelō, MidHG. kōle, ModHG. dial. skrīt, 'shoot.' OSax. and OHG. kinan, 'to germinate,' has a pres. affix n of the root kl; the identical AS. cinan, 'to spring up, burst, burst to pieces, germinate,' and the corresponding AS. subst. cinī, ModE. chine, 'riff, crack,' prove that the meaning 'to germinate' originated in the actual perception of budding.

Kēn, num. adj., 'no, none,' from Mid HG. kein, shortened from dechein, OHG. dihein, also OHG. dohh-ein, nīhein, nōhein, all of which are compounded with ein. The meaning of OHG. and MidHG. deck is obscure.

Skeld, m., 'chalice, cup,' from the equiv. MidHG. kelēh, OHG. cheilēh, keilh (kh), m.; corresponding to OSax. kēlīk; from Lat. calicem (calicis), borrowed at a time when the word was pronounced kalīkem (comp. Stil).; the suggestion that skeld was first adopted from Ecclesiast. Lat. on the introduction of Christianity, is refuted by the changes made in Lat. crucem, 'stræt,' ('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 skeld from calicem. There is greater probability in the assumption that the term was imported with the southern culture of the vine; comp. Stil, Stilin, and Stilir. In E. and Scand., the Lat. a is retained; AS. calē, calēt, and Scand. kælːr; comp. OE. calic. In almost every language the word is restricted to ecclesiastical uses; comp. Fr. calice.—Skiltencyl, 'calyx,' MidHG. is due to a confusion by scientists of skeld (Lat. calicis), with Gr. κάλυξ, 'calyx.'

Selle, f., 'ladle, scoop, trowel,' from MidHG. and ModHG. kelle, f., 'ladle, trowel,' OHG. chelīa, f., 'trowel'; Goth. *kellō, f., is wanting. Although there are a few points of contact between HG. skelt and AS. cyle, cille, f., 'leather bottle or bag, vessel,' the AS. word is based upon Lat. cultēns, 'leather bag,' or, as is more probable, a genuine Teut. word has been confused with a borrowed term in AS.

Sellar, m., 'cellar,' from the equiv. MidHG. keller, m., OHG. cheillarī, m.; corresponding to OSax. kellere, m.; Scand. kjallare, 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. cellar. 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 (ts); comp. Stru. Steller may have been introduced into Germany from the South at the same time as skeld (which see), perhaps with the culture of the vine; yet the word signifies generally 'subterranean storeroom.'—Stellner, m., 'wattier,' from MidHG. kēlnare, m., 'butler,' from Mid Lat. cellenarius, with the equiv. variant kelere, m., from Lat. cellarius, m., 'steward, butler.'—Stellnerin, 'female,' MidHG. kēlnarinē, kēllinerinē, f., 'maid, servant, housekeeper.'

Selt, f. and m., 'wine or oil press,' from the equiv. MidHG. kelter, kāter, m., and f. OHG. calctāter, calctātra (also calctārzās, MidHG. kalterhās); borrowed, on the introduction of the southern culture of the vine (see Stil, Stilir, skeld, and Selt), from Lat. calctātra, 'wine-press' (calculatum), derived from calctarē, 'to tread.' Hence Selt orig. means 'treading press.' For the genuine UpG. for Stelt see unter Trett and Zerfel (in Du. pers., AS. presse, from Lat. pressa). Selt is MidG., and is found from the Moselle to the Saale. Corresponding to O-Lorraine chauveur, from Lat. calctarium.

Semenate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. keminate, f., 'room with a fireplace,' esp., 'bedroom,' also 'sitting-room, women's apartment.' During the OHG. period Mid Lat. cammināta, 'room with a stove or fireplace,' was introduced into G., as is proved by the preservation of the Lat. sharp dental in OHG. chemināta, f. From MidLat. camminata, 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. komnata, 'room'; comp. Stain.

Senen, vb., 'to know, be acquainted with,' from the equiv. MidHG. senen, OHG. chemen. The simple form was very little used in MidHG. and OHG., the usual words being the compounds OHG. kirchenen, MidHG. erkennen, and OHG. biechenen, MidHG. bekenen, with the meanings of MidHG. senen. The corresponding Goth. kannjan (uskannjan), as well as AS. cennan, gecennan, signifies 'to make known.' This double sense, which is combined in OE. cenn, is explained by the
fact that O'Teut. kannjan is a factitive of the OTeut. pret.-pres. kann, inf. kannan, 'to know'; riten is a derivative 'to inform oneself.' Comp. further references under ënenan.

Kerbe, m., 'notch,' from MidHG. kërbe, f., kérp, m., 'incision, notch.' Comp. Oic. kjarf, kerfe, m., 'bundle;' AS. eyrf, 'incision.'

Kerben, vb., 'to notch,' from the equiv. MidHG. kërben (with a str. partic. gekürben in Lower Rhem.): an orig. str. vb. with the graded forms kérfan, kerf, kérbum, körban (comp. AS. céorfan, E. to carve, Du. kérven); 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. rífen 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. kérvolta, kérvela, f., 'a culinary and medicinal herb'; comp. AS. cérful, E. chervil. It was probably naturalised in Germany before the OHG. period, and is derived from Lat. cœrifolium (χαριφόλιον), whence also Fr. cœrfuî, It. cerfito, which were borrowed at a period when the initial e before open vowels was still pronounced é; comp. Serf, Ser, Serf, Ser, Ser, Serf, &c. In the period before the HG. period, the permutation of consonants, the Ital. art. of cookery and horticulture, and with the latter many southern vegetables and herbs, were introduced into Germany; comp. Karse, Pfeller, Ming, Reß, and Steller.

Kercker, m., 'gaol,' from the equiv. MidHG. karkære, karkære, kerker, m., OHG. karkar, m., 'prison'; from Lat. carcerem, probably more strictly from karkerin (comp. OHG. kratzi, from Lat. cruceum under ëren), so that the final f of the OHG. word would represent the -em of the acc. (comp. kerf, éert). Even in Goth. karkara, f., 'prison,' is found, corresponding to AS. ceorcen, OIr. carcar. In the HG. word the second k shows that Serker was borrowed before the OHG. period, since borrowed terms in OHG. such as chrézi, from cruceum, pronounce the c as ts before open vowels; comp. Serf, Reß, Serf, Serkel, and Reß.

Kert, m., 'fellow,' a MidG. and LG. form for MidHG. kari, m., 'man, husband, lover;' OHG. karat; Oic. kar, m., 'man (opposed to woman), old man, one of the common folk, serf, servant;' hence E. earl, '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. ceorl, 'serf' (hence ceorlian, 'to take a husband, marry'), MidE. chourl, E. chour, as well as Du. kerl, Fris. tserl, LG. kér, kerel (wanting in OSax). As a proper name the HG. kér was retained without being supplanted by the MidG. and LG. form; on the adoption of kér by Slav. see under Kéft. 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 addeduce with any certainty; the comparison of kerl, kér, with Sans. jāra (j for q), 'paramour, lover,' is possible as far as the stem is concerned, but the l of the Teut. word is at all events a suffix. With regard to the gradation Ser, Ser, comp. Khérf, Kerf, Kerf, Satt, &c.

Kern, m., 'kernel, stone (of fruit), pith,' from the equiv. MidHG. kêrn, kêrne, m. OHG. kêro, m.; corresponding to Oic. kjarne, m., 'kernel.' A corresponding Goth. *kairne, m., is wanting (for which we have kairn, n.f.). AS. eyrne, and the equiv. E. kernel are connected phonetically more nearly with Kern, since a derivative of Kern in E. would have an initial ch. O'Teut. kerna- and korna- are allied by gradation to each other just as Breit and Breit, Kért and Kár.

Kernen, vb., 'to churn,' allied to E. churn, AS. *kérne, *geýne, Du. karn, Oic. kérna, f., 'churn,' with which AS. gyman, E. to churn, and the equiv. Du. kernen are also connected. Akin to ModHG. (Up. Palat.) kern, 'cream,' MidDu. kërne, Scand. (Ic.) kjarne, 'cream,' which perhaps are identical with Kern. Probably Teut. kırn-jón, 'churn,' and kırnjan, 'to churn,' are prim. derivatives of *kerne-o- 'cream.'

Kerse, f., 'taper, wax-light, candle,' from MidHG. kërse, 'candle, taper,' espec. 'wax candle,' Oic. chërse, chérse, f., char, m., 'taper, wick, tow.' We have to proceed from the latter in tracing the development of meaning in Kerse (comp. Oic. kërte, n., 'wax-light'; 'tow, wick made of tow, wick
with a covering of wax, tapper, 'form the series. Hence there is no need to suppose that *kart- has been borrowed from Lat. cerata, allied to kera, 'wax,' an assumption equally at variance with the phonological relations of the words. It is true that neither *karta-, 'tow,' nor its derivative *karjā, '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. *karjō, i. e., the mutation appearing only at a late period before r and cons. in OHG.

*Geisele, m., 'kettle, cauldron, boiler,' from the equiv. MidHG. kēzēl, OHG. kēzēl, m.; corresponding to Goth. katalis, OEC. kōtel, AS. ētel, m., E. kettle, and the equiv. Du. keteel. This OTeut. word is usually derived from Lat. catinus, 'dish' (Sansk. kathina, 'dish'), or its dimin. catillus. Lat. catinus is indicated by OHG. kēzēl, chēzēl (Alem.) 'kettle,' AS. ētel, 'cooking-pot.' It is shown under 34 that Goth. katalis can be derived from Lat. catinus. 361hild and 361hild may have been borrowed at the same period as 361kēm. From Lat. catinus are also derived the Rom. terms, *Port. cadinho and Tyrol. cadin, 'wooden dish.' From Teut., OSlov. kētlō, 'kettle' is derived.

*Gette (1), f., 'covey,' with the earlier variants kīte, kūte, at present dial., used in ModHG. only of partridges, &c. Kīte is a corruption of the unintelligible kūte, Mid HG. kīte, OHG. chūti, n., 'herd, troop,' comp. MidHG. kūde, Du. kūde, f., 'herd.' We might connect the word with Lith. gūtas, m., guotō, f., 'herd,' and hence further with the Ind. root jā (for gā), 'to drive, urge on,' Lith. gūtō, 'to drive.' Therefore the dental of the OHG. word, as in the equiv. Lith. gūtas, belongs to the suffix of the Aryan root is gū, 'to drive cattle.'

*Gette (2), f., 'chain, fetter,' from the equiv. MidHG. keten, ketene (Gette is found since the 15th cent.), L., OHG. chētna, chētna, f., 'chain,' borrowed from Lat. cadeña, yet hardly from the latter itself, since the word was probably naturalized in G. before the HIG. permutation of consonants (comp. Gete), but rather from a vernacular cadeña (thus Prov. and Span., hence Fr. chaine, from which MidE. chaine, E. chain is derived), which by a change of accent and by the HIG. permutation and mutation resulted in chētna; Du. keten and

MidDu. ketene still point, however, to the t of the Lat. word. For the transition of ĕ to e, comp. [image] and Prin. The accent is changed, as in OHG. abbēt, from Lat. abbēt-em.

*Getzer, 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. καταφορά (kataphorā, a Manichean sect spread throughout the West in the 11th and 12th cents., and persecuted by the Church), if it be assumed that Du. ketzer, 'heretic,' is a phonetic version of the HIG. word. It is true that HG. tz from Gr. ὀ (Lat. th) cannot be demonstrated; the hard fricative th (b, th) may, however, be regarded phonetically as tz, since, e.g., King Childeper's sign for the was none other than z; the ʃ in OEC. words sounded also to the Germans of the 9th cent., like z; p for seemed to them zor. So too in Italy the kata(p) were called Gazari.

*Geuchen, vb., 'to gusy,' from MidHG. kuchen, 'to breathe; MidHG. kichen, 'to breathe with difficulty, gasp,' has also been absorbed in the ModHG. vb. Corresponding to Du. kuchen, 'to cough,' from Mid Du. kuchen, AS. cohettan, MidE. coughen, E. to cough.—MidHG. kichen is based on a Teut. root kik, which appears in LG., Du., and E., in a nasalised form; LG. (Holstein) kinghosten, Du. kinkhost, m., E. chinkough (for chinkough), 'whooping-cough;' allied to Swed. kikhosta, Dan. kighoste, AS. čiun-

*Geule, f., 'club, pestle; thigh; rude fellow,' from MidHG. kile, f., 'club, stick, pole;' cognate with ModHG. Sante, from MidHG. kile, a variant of kugele, kugel. See the further references under Ūgel.

*Geufer, m. See Geifer.

*Geusch, adj., 'chaste, pure,' from Mid HG. kusche, kiusch, adj., 'moderate, quiet, modest, bashful,' OHG. chiuski, adj., 'continent, moderate.' AS. cāse is borrowed from the O Sax. of the Heliand, O Sax. *kāse, of which only the corresponding adv. cāse is recorded; Du. kusch, '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. unedeski, 'dirt' (also Hess. unfeufeter Weg, 'road in bad condition'). — Geuschaum, 'chaste-tree,' simply ModHG., formed from MidLat. agnus castus, known in Gr. by the term
αβυος; this being associated with ἀγνός, 'pure,' gave rise to the Lat. agnus castus; agnus, Gr. ἀγνός, being confused with agnis, 'lamb,' led to HG. θερήμαμ, one of the strangest products of sciolism (not of popular etymology). The tree is also called θερήμαμ, Du. kuischboom.

Σίβιτς, 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; ghibre, ghibir, ghibir occur in the written language. The similarity in sound of the equiv. Russ. ебези and of MidLG. kive, Du. kiev, E. peev, suggests the assumption that Σίβιτς is of onomatopoeic origin. The suffix resembles that in Σίβλίτς.

Σιέσερ, f., 'chick-pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. kicher, OHG. chihhurra, chihhira, f.; based on Lat. cicera (plur. ciceria), m., 'chick-pea,' ciceria, f., 'chickening vetch'; MidLat. ciceria, cichorea, which would be most closely allied phonetically to OHG. chihhurra, signifies 'chicory' (Gr. κικάρων). MidE. chiche, E. ciches, chickepeas, plur., with the suffix r wanting as in Fr. chiche, Ital. cica. The term was borrowed before the OHG. period (Du. siscerevet is more recent).

Σιέσερν, vb., 'to titter,' MidHG. only; allied to OHG. chihhazen, 'to laugh,' a variant of OHG. chihhazzen (MidHG. kachzen); comp. also MidHG. kah, m., 'loud laughter,' and MidHG. kachen, 'to laugh loudly;' the ch is not based, as in other instances, on Teut. k, but following AS. cælæht an, 'to laugh,' on O'Teut. kei. The cognates are onomatopoeic, the root of which cannot be discovered. In Gr. similar terms were coined, καρκάω, καρκάεω, καρκάλεω, καρκαλάεω, 'to laugh loudly,' καρκάεω, '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. कह, 'to laugh.'

Σιέβιτς (3), m., from the equiv. MidHG. kiever (m., n. ?), kivel, kiele, 'jaw, jawbone,' besides which there is a form from the stem of faun, MidHG. kiwel, m., and usually kiwie, kieve, f., 'jaw, jawbone.' Yet ModHG. kiver, kivel, have, notwithstanding their rare occurrence, a remote history in the past; with Goth. *kfrm- is connected OIr. k¡p, k¡p (Goth. *kísfts), 'mouth

of beasts,' jawbone,' and also with the a stage of gradation, AS. ceaf, OSax. kif, m., 'jaw of animals,' (with regard to the gradation comp. kifer, kifel, and kier). The Teut. stem is therefore kif, kaf, or rather kif, kab (before t and r later permutations of b to f sometimes occur), from pre-Teut. gph or gbjh; comp. Zend. zafar, zufra, m., 'mouth, jaws' (the corresponding term in Sans., fraphra, shahra, is wanting); the nasalised root jamh, by gradation j>h, 'to snap at,' leads to Gr. γαμπη, γαμφηλα, 'jaws;' yet these are probably connected more closely with the cognates discussed under khamm. See kifer.

Σιέσερ (2), f., 'pine,' early ModHG. only; it cannot be traced further back; in UPG. же́р simply. Hence Σιέσερ probably originated in Συνέр (respecting the obscuration of old compounds comp. ημπερ, Σφίτζ, and Σφίτερ). The intermediate form kimfer is recorded as North Boh. Comp. also MidHG. kienboum, m., 'pine,' and *kienforhe, f., 'pine-tree,' (attested by the derivative kienforhín, adj., 'of pine'). Comp. kien and же́р.

Σιέκ, f., 'foot-warmer,' simply ModHG. from the equiv. LG. kie, in Dan. tidkikker, 'foot-warmer.' Of obscure origin.

Σιέλ (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. *gius or *geitus, and further cognate terms are wanting.

Σιέλ (2), m., 'keel,' from MidHG. kiel, OHG. chiel, m., 'a rather large ship'; comp. AS. ceol, m., 'ship,' Du. kiel, E. keel, OIr. cóille, m., 'ship.' Scand. kjölr, 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 Dau. influence). The O'Teut. *kiuls (the assumed Goth. form), 'ship,' may be connected with Gr. γαλλός (γαλλος), 'merchant vessel' (orig., 'pail,' also 'articles in the form of a pail, e.g. beehive'); au would be Goth. au, as in HG. geit, Goth. stiers, compared with Gr. ἀλπος. 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 Σιέλ among the Teutons and the Romans; besides, the terms relating to shipbuilding stretch still further back, as is proved by the correspondence of Lat.
威海, Gr. rña, Ind. náus; comp. náśen. With the Gr. word, Sans. ālām, 'cone-shaped pitcher' (Śau. ā for añ), has also been compared; hence a similar signification might be assigned to the origin. Tert. word. Comp. náat.

Sicene, f., 'gill (of a fish), ModHG. simply, from the equiv. LG. kijn; allied to OHG. chiola, chela, as well as AS. cian, cíel, with the same meaning. Since the form corresponding exactly in sound with thec are wanting in the earlier periods, its origin is uncertain; some have connected it with ūān, root kíw (Aryan giv). 

Síken, m., 'resinous wood,' from Mid HG. kín, n. and m., OHG. chien, 'resinous wood, pine chips, pine torch'; comp. AS. *kíen, cíen, m., 'torch pine.' Goth. *tíns or *kíns (comp. next from Goth. mítō) is wanting; further references cannot be found. Comp. also kíter.

Sípe, f., 'wicker basket,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. kiepenkorf, m., 'wicker basket, basket for the back,' MidDü. also dípa, AS. čípa, E. dial. kipe, 'basket'; Goth. *kipjō or *kipjó is wanting. Whether these terms are borrowed, or rather developed, from MidLat. čípa, 'tun,' and also 'measure of corn' (comp. śnīc), cannot be decided.

Śíce, m., 'gravel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kí, m.; Śícal, 'pebble,' from MidHG. kísel, m., 'flint-stone, hailstone, large hailstone'; OHG. chisel, AS. čísel, MidE. chisel, 'pebble.' Goth. *kísa, m., is wanting; this would be a derivative of *kísa-, on which MidHG. kíz and ModHG. kíz is probably based. Du. kei and kiesel points to ū as the stem.

Síffen, vb., 'to select,' from MidHG. kíso, OHG. chiosan, 'to test, try for the purpose of testing, test by tasting,' select after strict examination.' Goth. kísan, AS. čísan, E. to choose. Tent. root kúes (with the change of ū into ū, ūr, in the partic. etern, see also ūur, ' choice'), from pre-Teut. kus, in Lat. gus, gus-tus, Gr. γευσ for γεύσα, 1nd. root j∧s, 'to select, to be fond of.' Tent. kausjан passed as kusiti into Slav.

Śięče, f., 'small basket,' ModHG. simply, in MidHG. kéttse, f., 'lasket, basket for the back.' Origin obscure.

Śill, Stillegang, in Alem. 'nocturnal meeting;' wanting in MidHG. Comp. OHG. cheiltiwëroch, n., 'evening work'; Oíc. kveld, n., 'evening' (in Iceland and Norway the usual word for evening, while aptann is used poetically and in stately prose). AS. ceweldripré, f., 'bat,' lit, 'evening swiftness,' cewoldstén, 'evening.' Hence geldos, m., is the oldest word for 'evening.' The loss of the w after k is normal; comp. fét, fét, and fétter.

Śīnd, n., 'child,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kint (gen. kindes), m., OHG. chīn, n., 'child'; corresponding to OSax. kīn, n., 'child'; wanting in Goth., Scand., and E., butaGoth. *kīna-pa may be assumed, whence OSlav. čedo, 'child,' is borrowed. In Oíc. a form kundr, m., 'son,' allied by gradation occurs, and with this an adj. suffix kund-, 'descended from,' may be most closely connected, Goth. himnisknds, 'heavenly,'quinaknds, 'female,' AS. feorransund, 'having a distant origin.' This suffix is an old partic. in to (comp. alt., alt., alt., alt., alt.,) from a root kent, kent, kent, which has numerous derivatives both in the Teut. and non-Teut. languages. The root signifies 'to give birth to, beget'; comp. źenīg and also Goth. knīn, OHG. kimm, MidHG. kīnne, n., 'race' (Goth. gēs, 'woman,' E. queen, are, however, unconnected). So too AS. cējunan, 'to give birth to, beget.' Tent. kent, Aryan gen, has representatives in Gr. γης, n., γη-γης, γης, in Lat. genus, gēna, in OSlav. žena, 'wife' (Pruss. gena, 'wife'), in Lith. gentis, 'relative,' and in the Sans. root jān, 'to generate,' jānas, n., 'race,' jāntas, n., 'birth, creature, race, jūn, m., 'woman, jānta, n., 'child, being, tribe, jātt, m., 'son' (the latter is most nearly connected with Tent. kint).

Śīn, n., 'chin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kín, kínae, OHG. chinn, n. (also 'jaw'). The older meaning 'cheek' (Goth. kinnas, f., 'cheek'), has been preserved in kinnin, 'cheek-bone,' in OHG. kinwis, MidHG. kinnes, 'molar tooth,' OHG. kinnabacho, 'jawbone'; comp. AS. ēin, E. chin, AS. ēnana, E. chin-bone, ModDu. kín, f., 'chin;' Oíc. κίν, 'cheek.' Comp. Gr. γένος, f., 'chin, jaw, jawbone;' also 'edge of an axe, axe,' γένος, n., 'chin, jaw,' γένος, f., 'chin, beard;' Lat. gena, 'cheek,' dentes geminim, 'molar teeth;' Ir. gín, 'mouth;' Sans. हंसन-स, f., 'jaw,' hānājha, '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.'
Kipfell, dial. also Gipfd, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. kipfe, m., 'roll of fine white bread pointed at both ends' (Gipfd is a corrupt form); perhaps allied to OHG. chippa, f., MidHG. kipfe, 'drag of a wheel.'

Kippe, f., 'drink, edge,' from MidG. and LG.; the proper HG. form is Kippe, 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 Old. kippe, 'to strike,' AS. cypian, with which ModHG. tapen is also connected.

Kirche, f., 'church,' from the equiv. MidHG. kirche (Swiss chilche), OHG. chirliche (Swiss chilliche), f.; corresponding to Du. kerk, AS. kirce, kiric, E. church. As is shown by the OHG. hh of chirliche, 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 guildas, 'the house of God,' gardis or raen biddo, 'house of prayer'; also akldesja, 'coetus christianorum'). The other Teut. tribes must, however, have adopted the term from Gr. through the medium of Goth. (comp. Bispe, also Heit, Tauf, and Taufed). It is true that Gr. κώπαξ (with ἱππα understood) during the first ten centuries signified 'Sunday' exclusively, and only from the 11th cent. onwards did it mean the 'house of the Lord.' But since the word is foreign, we may assume that the gender of κώπαξ, 'church' (or its plur. κώπαξα), recorded from the 4th cent., was changed (OHG. chirliche, f.). Since the Gr. word was never current in the Romish Church (the Lat. Rom., 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. *kirreika, Russ. cerkov, and OSlav. cirkva 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. kirchespil, also kirspel; the second part of the compound is instinctively connected with Meindspil, yet its origin has not been definitely ascertained; some have referred it to Goth.

spill, n., 'speech' (comp. Beispiehl), 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 Kirchspiel, 'decision of the church,' and Kirchspil, 'parish,' can be discovered. Following the explanation of Kirre, we should rather assume some such meaning as 'district, enclosure, forbearance,' which is supported by AS. speleian, 'to spare, protect'; comp. AS. spela, 'representative.'

Kircheb, f., 'dedication of a church,' from MidHG. kirchvelte, f., which thus early signifies also 'annual fair,' and even 'fête' generally. OHG. kirchwehtlik, f., prop. 'dedication of a church' (comp. Alem. Rite, chilba).

Kirmes, f., 'village fête,' from MidHG. kirmesse, f., 'dedication festival,' for the unrecorded kirmesse, just as MidHG. kirrspil is a variant of kirchspil, n., 'parish,' and kirwethe a variant of kirchvelte, 'dedication of a church.' Kirmes (Du. kermis, kermes), lit. 'mass to celebrate the dedication of a church' (in Alem. childe, from kilchweht, Bav. kirta, from kirche). Comp. Wele.

Kirre, adj., 'tractable,' from MidHG. kirre, MidG. kurre, kirre, adj., 'tame, mild'; derived, by suppressing the r, from earlier OHG. *schurri, *quorri; comp. Goth. qarfrus, 'meek,' Old. kurr, kyr, adj., 'still, quiet.' Perhaps based on the Teut. root ger appearing in ModHG. Seer; yet Lith. gurti, 'to grow weak, relax,' gurus, 'crumbling,' may also be allied.

Kirche, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kirse, korse (Alem. chrien), f., 'cherry' (for the change of s into ch, comp. Fr. and Slav.). OHG. chirisa, f., is certainly not derived from Lat. cerasum, but, like the cognate Rom. words, from ceresia (prop. n. plur. of the adj. ceresus?). Comp. Gr. κέρσων, 'cherry,' κεραδα, κεράδα, 'cherry-tree'), only with a Teut. accent; the Alem. form Krije (from the prim. form kritis, which perhaps appears also in Istriam kriss and Serv. kripka), like Kripo, is based too on the common primit. form with the Rom. accent; MidLat. *cersea (Ital. cireria, Fr. cerise); comp. also OSlav. krina (primit. Slav. *ker, from *keri-). 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 *Pflaume.

*Stieff, *Stüffen, n., 'cushion,' from MidHG. *kitzen, *kisstn, OHG. *chrisstn, n., 'cushion'; comp. Du. *kussen, 'cushion.' The G. word is derived (comp. *fähig and *fümm) from the equiv. MidLat. *cussimus (Fr. coussin), which comes from Late *culcitum, allied to *culcit, 'matress, cushion'; E. cushion and It. cuscinotto are modern Fr. loan-words. The i of MidHG. *Stüffen comes from MidHG. and UpG. dialects (comp. *ßitt and *ßime).

*Stille, f., 'box,' from MidHG. *kitte, OHG. *chista, f., 'box, chest'; comp. Du. *kit, AS. *çest, *est, E. chest, OItc. *kieta, 'box.' In Goth a cognate term is wanting. The assumption that the Tent. languages borrowed Lat. *cista (Gr. κόστα) at a very early period, at any rate long before the change of the initial *k of *cista into *k, presents no greater difficulty than in the case of *Arfa; comp. *Serk, *feffer, and *Seid. Hence between *Raß and *Stille there is no etymological connection; the first has no cognate term in Lat.

*Stift, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *kitte, *kit, m., 'cement, putty,' OHG. *chut, *quit, 'glue, birdlime,' which makes it probable that the Goth. form was *gaitus; comp. also AS. *cved, 'resin of trees.' Prim. allied to Lat. *bitumen, Sans. *jatu, 'resin of trees.' the common type *gt-. Allied also to OItc. *kúda, Swed. *kida, 'resin,' MidE. cod, 'pitch.'

*Stifel, m., 'smock-frock,' from MidHG. *kitel, *kittel, m., 'smock-frock, shirt, chemise.' AS. *kytel, OItc. *kirtle, OItc. *kirtell, on account of the medial r and the abnormal dental correspondence, cannot be compared (they are allied to *fur). Its connection with *xó, 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. *chist, *kiš, n., 'kid'; from Tent. *kitten, n., with the original dimin.suffix *-ina, which appears in *kißlein and *Swin in. Goth. *kiš (kišas), n., may be deduced from OItc. *kiš, n., 'she-goat,' whence E. kid is borrowed (an E. word cognate with Scand, must have had an initial *k). Further, the assumed Goth. *kiša and *kitten, with medial dentals, are related to each other, just as the forms assumed under *Stiie, tigö and tikk-in, with medial gutturals. The close correspondence between *Stiie and *Stite proves that they are related; both are pet names for Grie, 'goat' (comp. Swiss *giti for OHG. *chisst).

*Stitze (2), *Stitze, f., 'kitten, kid, fawn,' not found in MidHG. and OHG., but probably existing in the vernacular, as is indicated by the specifically HG. tis compared with LG. *tit (kitte); comp. MidE. *chill, 'kitten,' from an unrecorded AS. *kiten (E. kitten); MidE. *killing, E. *killing, are probably borrowed from Scand. *killingly, 'kitten.' The cognates are related by gradation to *Stige.

*Stitze, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kitzen, *kitzeln, OHG. *chuzzilén, chuzzilen, 'cushion,' comp. MidHG. *kitelen, E. *kit; AS. *cytelian (E. to kitle) is based on the prim. form *kuitilon. E. to tickle, MidE. *ticlen, is based on a transposition of consonants in the root *kit (so too Alem. *zicken, 'to provoke'); comp. *ğiit, *fefter, *kateljan, and *Stige. The Tent. root *kit, *kilt, 'to tickle,' seems to have been coined anew in Tent. on an onomatopoetic basis; hence the OHG. variants chuzzilén, chuzzilón. In cognate languages similar correspondences are formed anew; comp. Lett. *kutit, 'to tickle.' The subst. *Stigt, m., 'tickling,' first occurs in MidHG., and is formed from the vb.; comp. *Sautet.

*klabastern, vb., 'to run nosily,' MidHG. 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. *klaphon, MidHG. *kläffen, 'to clatter;' AS. *clappian, E. to clap.

*kladden, f., 'rough draft, day-book,' MidHG. only, from LG. *kladder, 'impurity, dirt,' then 'rough draft;' further details for the elucidation of the LG. word (comp. *flätig) are wanting.

*klaff, m., 'crash, yelp, bark,' from MidHG. *klaff (gen. *klaffen) and *klapf, m., 'report, crack,' OHG. *klaph, m., *änklaph, 'shock;' MidHG. *klaffen, *klapfen, 'to ring, resound,' *äf *klaffen, 'to break asunder, o'en, gape,' OHG. *chlapphen; Goth. *klappen is wanting; AS. *claupian, E. to clap. *Resounding' is the prim. meaning of the stem *klapp, while 'cracking, bursting, gaping' is the derivative sense; comp. *klapf and *flapsen.

*klaffer, n., m., and f., 'fathom,' from MidHG. *klärfer, f., m., and n., OHG.
chläftra, f., 'length of the outstretched arms, fathom'; for a similar development of meaning comp. Gle, ßaben, also Gånne and Sjöf. Goth. *kläftra or *kläftri, f., is wanting, so too the corresponding forms in the cognate languages. Its connection with AS. clippan, E. to clip, 'to embrace,' Swiss klikzel, 'armful of hay' (Teut. root klöf), makes it evident that the word is related to Lith. glėbić, 'to encircle with the arms,' glibys, 'armful,' glibi, 'to embrace' (root glēb). The MidHG. variant löftcr (lätler), f. and n., 'fathom,' is obscure.

klage, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kluge, OHG. chlaga, f., 'complaint;' prop. 'a wail as an expression of pain'; wanting in all the early periods of the OTeut. languages except OHG.; adopted as a legal term in ModIC. in the form of klügen. ModHG and MidHG. klagen, from OHG. chlagön. The pre-Teut. root is probably glad or glagh; yet cognates are wanting.

klamm, m., 'spasm in the throat;' from MidHG. klam (gen. klämme), m., 'cramp, oppression, fetter;' corresponding to AS. clom (o before m, or rather anm, for a), m., f., and n., 'firm grip, talon, claw, fetter;' also OHG. clamma, Mid HG. klamme, f. ModHG. klammen, 'to squeeze,' from MidHG. klämme (OHG. bichlommen), 'to seize with the claws, squeeze in, press together;' comp. AS. beclemman, OEC. klamme.—MidHG. klämmcr, f., 'defile,' from MidHG. klamente, klamde, f., 'narrowness, cramping,' OHG. not yet found.

klämmcr, f., 'cramp, clamp, brace;' from the equiv. MidHG. klammcr, klämmer, klame, f., OHG. *klàmara, f., is wanting; Scand. klåmbr (gen. klåmbar), f., 'vice,' and MidHG. klamere point to a Goth. *klamara or *klamara, f., which is connected with the Teut. root klam, 'to press together;' appearing in klamm. The equiv. MidHG. klämpfer, f., and the ModHG. dial. forms klämpfer (Bav.) and klämper (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.

klämpe, f., 'clamp,' not yet found in MidHG.; from LG.; comp. Du. klamp, 'cramp, cleats.' The strictly HG. form is klämpe (Bav., Austr.), 'cramp;' comp. Du. klamp, E. clamp, and the equiv. Scand. klämpe.

kläng, m., 'sound, clang;' from the equiv. MidHG. klane (gen. klanges), m., with the variant klane (gen. klänkes), OHG. chlange; comp. Du. klank, m., 'clang, sound,' as well as E. clank and clang; AS. *clamp, *clone, are wanting, so too Goth. *klungs and *klæges; comp. also MidHG. klene (klänge), m., 'sound,' and klinc (klinges), m., 'tone, clangour.' The form klängen with a final /ŋ/ is to be regarded perhaps like fälgen compared with fälten, flid with flie, and flige with OEC. klið (comp. also fufl), i.e., k represents kk for Aryan kn; klâng (or rather glangh) is perhaps the Aryan root of the Teut. cognates, unless we are tempted to regard kläng (comp. fiñgen) as a new onomatopoeic word; Gr. klarr, Lat. clangor.

klapp, m., 'clap, slap, blow;' ModHG. only, adopted from LG., like its cognates (klappe, flappen, klappo). Only flappov, vb., 'to clatter,' is current in MidHG. without any presumption of its being borrowed; perhaps it is onomatopoeic. Mod HG. klapp, 'blow,' is phonetically MidHG. klæpp, klaf, m., 'report, crack;' comp. klaf.

klar, adj., 'clear, bright; evident;' from MidHG. klár, 'bright, pure, beautiful'; adopted in MidHG. from Lat. clarus; E. clear, MidE. clir, is borrowed from Fr. clair.

klätrig, adj., 'slovenly,' a LG. word; prop. 'dirty and wet' (of the weather), then used especially in a figurative sense; comp. LG. kläter, 'dirt, dung,' allied to kläbr.

klatisch, 'clap;' onomat. interj., Mod HG. simply; allied to onomat. cognates for 'to resound;' comp. Du. klöten, 'to crack a whip,' E. to clack.

klauen, vb., 'to pick or dig out, cull, from MidHG. kläben, OHG. chlubön, 'to pluck to pieces, cleave'; Goth *klubön is wanting. The Teut. root klüb anciently formed another vb.; see fittcr, under which further references are given.

klau, f., 'claw, talon, fang;' from the equiv. MidHG. kläwe, klè, OHG. chlawe, chlò, f. (comp. brauc, from OHG. bräwa). The variants in MidHG. and OHG. render it difficult to determine the Goth. form; AS. élæ, élec, ciò (plur. clæwes), claws (ā) are also difficult to explain phonetically; Goth. *kloewa, f., is probable, although OEC. klî allows us to infer a graded form, *kloewa, f. The common Teut. stem means
'claw,' but it is not found in the non-Teut. languages. The root is klö, present.
Tent. glue (comp. Þætían); Oíc. kló, 'to scratch, shave,' based on a Teut. klö,
is scarcely connected with these cognates.

Klauke, f., 'cell,' from MidHG. klöse, kló, f., 'hermitage, cell,' also 'monastery,'
OHG. klósa. MidLat. claúsa, clósa, clósum, closum, with the meanings 'closet sear
agips vel musis septus ant. auditorium,' also 'monastery;' hence the LG. word is based
on claúsa, which is a later participial form, due to clósum, the partic. of the compounds
claudere, in place of the earlier clausum (comp. Ital. clausa). On the other hand,
MidHG. klóse, kló, f., 'hermitage, monastery;' with the derivative klósemere, 'her-
mit;' (comp. MidLat. clausarius, 'monk,' but cláxínaria, f., 'virgo de sacra reclusa'),
is laed on MidLat. claúsa; *clósa (comp. clósum). The MidHG. meanings of klóse,
klóse, 'rocky cliff, defile, ravine,' are connected with MidLat. klósa, 'augustus mon-
tium aditus.' Comp. also kléftr, AS. clóas, f., 'cell.'

Klaufer, f., 'clause,' in use since the 15th cent., from Lat. cláusula.

Klfeben, vb., 'to cleave (to),' from Mid
HG. k'ében, OHG. klébben, vb., 'to cleave, adhere, hold on' (for é from Tent. and Aryan
é comp. Þætían, éten, veréten, &c.); corresponding to OSax. klébben, AS. clefian,
E. to cleave; Goth. *klébben is wanting; Scand. kléfa 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 kló (see kléfen).

Kléft, Klédtas, m., 'slot,' ModHG.
simply; only the vb. kléfen (kléftan) may be
be traced farther back, MidHG. kléken,
'to slot, stain, spatter;' also 'to strike
sonorously;' the corresponding klék (kes),
m., signifies 'rent, slit, crack.'

Kléce, m., 'clover,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. klé (gen. k'éves), m., OHG. chlé, chlés
(gen. chléves), m. and n.; based on klácre-
(see Kéte, Gént). The remaining LG.
dials. have an extended form, in some
cases only partially corresponding, AS.
cléfre, cléfre, f., E. clover, Du. klaver, LG.
kléver and kléver, 'clover.' Perhaps these
are based on some obscure compound.
Except in the West Tent. languages, too, there
are no terms cognate with HG. klé; in
Scand., Ic. smári (smárun), Norw. and
Swed. (dial) smá are used; Dan. klaver
is borrowed.

Kléfi, m., 'clay,' ModHG. only, from
LG. kléi, 'slime, loam, moist earth,' allied
to Du. klei, f., 'marsh soil, clay, loam,'
comp. E. clay, from AS. cley. An assumed
Goth. *kládfja, f., may be connected with the root kló, by gradation klí, meaning 'to
cleave (to),' which has a wider ramification in OTeut.; AS. clám (from klámen), 'clay,
clay,' E. (dial.) loam, 'pottery,' OHG. chlétzen, Scand. kleima, kína,' to besmear';
comp. kléfer and klein. It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Gr. γλα,
by gradation γλα; comp. γλους, 'oil lees, clammy stuff,' as well as γλύκο and γλάθ,
'glue'; Lat. glus, gluten, with id for older ai; OSlov. glína, 'clay,' glíma, 'slime' (Lett.
glīspe, 'slime')? Further MidHG. kléen,
'to cleave (to), spread over,' is connected with the Gr. and Slav. noun with the
suffix -n.

Kléiben, vb., 'to stick, glue,' from Mid
HG. and OHG. kléiben, 'to fix firmly,
fasten,' prop. 'to cause to adhere or hold
on'; a causative of the vb. klében, obso-
lete in ModHG. and rarely found even in
MidHG., OHG. chlétben, OSax. klében,
'to cleave, adhere.' Oíc. kló, 'to climb,'
proves the connection of ModHG. chlétben,
which see) with the root kló, klí, 'to
cleave (to),' from the weakest vowel stage of the Tent. root kló (see kléfen).

Klédt, Klédes, m., 'slot,' ModHG.
simply; only the vb. kléfen (kléftan) may be
be traced farther back, MidHG. kléken,
'to slot, stain, spatter;' also 'to strike
sonorously;' the corresponding klék (kes),
m., signifies 'rent, slit, crack.'

Kléer, Kléert, f., 'branch,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. klé (gen. k'éves), m., OHG. chlé, chlés
(gen. chléves), m. and n.; based on klácre-
(see Kéte, Gént). The remaining LG.
dials. have an extended form, in some
cases only partially corresponding, AS.
cléfre, cléfre, f., E. clover, Du. klaver, LG.
klever and kléver, 'clover.' Perhaps these
are based on some obscure compound.
Except in the West Tent. languages, too, there
are no terms cognate with HG. klé; in
Scand., Ic. smári (smárun), Norw. and
plur., *chlituván, f.; wanting in Goth., E., and Scand.; comp. further Midd. Gr. *_cliís, Mod. Du. wanting.} Swed. kli, 'bran.'

klein, adj., 'little,' from Midd. Gr. kleín, kleine, adj., 'clean, pretty, fine, prudent, slender, lean, little, insignificant'; OHG. chleinti, 'pretty, shining, neat, careful, slight' (Alem. dials. point to an OHG. variant *chlinti). AS. clínne, adj., 'clean, neat,' E. clean, proves that 'pretty, clean,' is the prim. idea of the various senses of the Mid. Gr. word (comp. ἐκμακτί). Scand. kléán was borrowed at a late period from E., LG., or Fris. Goth. *klæin- is wanting; the nasal belongs, as in several other adj.'s (see rin and fóén), to the suffix. It is uncertain whether the root is to be connected with Gr. γλυκ-ιν, 'greasy, sticky oil,' and its cognates, discussed under Kli (the meanings 'to shine, cleave (to) interchange, e.g., in the root lír, Gr. línne, línne, línne, Gr. γλύκνος, n., 'wonders, ornaments,' and γλυκρίς, 'pupil of the eye'), are, however, both on account of their forms and meanings, still less allied.—

kleinb, m., n., 'jewel,' from Midd. Gr. kleínb, n., with the variants kleinbót, kleinbót, n., lit. 'fine, pretty thing,' then 'costliness, ornament,' not recorded in OHG.; ó is a suffix (see ἐκμακτί, ἐκμακτί, and ἐκμακτί). Hence the derivative has retained another feature of the earlier varied senses.

kleisfer, m. and f., 'paste;' from the equiv. Midd. Gr. kléster, m., with the equiv. variant kléstone based on the vb. klénen; OHG. *kleistar and Goth. *kleisfera- are wanting; strea is a suffix, as in kéfer; the stem klé is the root klé, by gradation kléi, 'to cleave (to)' (discussed under Kli and klin), which forms a vb. only in OHG., but it passes at the same time into the e-class, kléan, 'to cleave (to), smear,' for kléin-n, with na as a suffix of the pres., as in Lat. and Gr. (spé-r-nér, kli-nér, bás-nér, &c.); comp. Mid. Gr. klénen, vb. E. klína, 'to smear,' kléinig, 'bread and butter,' klistra, 'to paste.'

klempern, vb., 'to tinkle,' Mod. Gr. simply, allied to Mid. Gr. klímen, klámpfern, 'to clump;' Klemper, 'tinker,' also Mod. Gr. simply, allied to the equiv. Mid. Gr. klámpfer.

klenen, vb., 'to force the seeds from cones by heat;' from Mid. Gr. klenyen, klenen, 'to cause to ring'; factit. of flüan, which see; comp. klen, allied to kägen.

klepper, m., 'nag,' early Mod. Gr., 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'), Mid. Gr. klepen. Perhaps the term Klepper is derived from the bells on the harness of the horse.

kleite, f., 'bur,' from the equiv. Mid. Gr. kléite, f., with the variant klíte; OHG. chleito, m., chléta, f. (also OHG. chléta). AS. clíe, clíte, f., E. clothe, 'large bur'; further from the root klíb, 'to cleave (to), adhere' (comp. fleken), the equiv. OHG. chléba, AS. clíte, Mid. E. clíve, as well as Mid. Gr. chléva, klíve; finally also Mod. E. klíz, f., 'bur.' OHG. chléita is the most closely connected with AS. clíte. It has been compared with Lat. glis (ss) as a cognate. From the G. word, OFr. gletón, gleiten, and Mod. Fr. gletor are derived. Comp. also the next word,

kleilern, vb., 'to climb,' early Mod. Gr. only, probably allied to Klette, and derived like the latter from a root meaning 'to cleave (to)'; comp. fiten and fiimen. Akin to Du. klauteren, LG. klattern, klättern, 'to climb,' (with an abnormal vowel and dental); root klíl !

klíten, vb., 'to split,' from Mid. Gr. klíten, OHG. klíbian, vb., 'to split, cleave;' corresponding to Osax. dolian, AS. dolian, E. to cleave. From the correspondence of the other Taut. dials. we may assume Goth. *klaban, *klíban, 'to split.' Under klaban a vb. from the same root klíb, by gradation kléb, 'to work with a sharp instrument,' has been discussed, to which is allied Gr. γλύφω, γλύφω, 'to hollow out, carve,' γλύφων, 'chisel,' γλύφνια, 'carver,' perhaps also Lat. glabo, 'to peel.' With the Arayn root glábh, by gradation gleubh, Kleen, Klíf, and Klípp are also connected.

klímen, vb., 'to climb;' from a Mid. Gr. klímen, klímen, OHG. chlimba, str. vb., 'to climb, mount;' corresponding to AS. clíman, E. to climb. The nasal was orig. a part of the pres. stem; it did not belong to the root, as is proved by OIr. klífe, vb., 'to climb.' As to the identity of klímen with O'Taut. klíban, 'to cleave (to), hold firm,' comp. fleken; hence klímen is prop. 'to adhere.'

klímpen, vb., 'to clink;' Mod. Gr. only, a new onomatopoeitic term.

Stinge (I.), f., from the equiv. Mid. Gr. klinge, f., 'sword-blade;' the word, which is not recorded in OHG., is pro-
probably a derivative of flingen (from the ringing sound made by the sword on the helmet).

Flinge (2), f., 'ravine,' from MidHG. Klinge, f., 'mountain stream,' OHG. chlinga, chlinga, m., 'torrent'; like Flinte (1), a derivative of flingen.

Flingein, vb., 'to ring,' from MidHG. Klingelen, OHG. chlingelōn, vb., 'to sound, roar, splash;' dimin. and frequent. of flingein.

Klingen, vb., 'to sound,' from MidHG. Klinge, OHG. chlingelōn, str. vb., 'to sound, resound;' corresponding to Ic. klingga, 'to ring.' E. to clink has adopted the same final stem sound (k for g), which the subst. clack, connected with it by gradation (comp. Klank and Henfen), has always had. The stem, like the derivative Klange (comp. also Klinge, Klinte, and Henfen), is common to Teut. but on account of the non-permutation it cannot be cognate with Gr. κλαυτος, Lat. clamor. Both roots are independent onomatopoetic forms in each separate language.

Flinte, f., 'latch,' from MidHG. Klinke, f., 'bolt of a door;' allied to flingen.

Flinte, Flinge, f., 'cleft,' from MidHG. Klīne, Klīne, and with a different stage of gradation Klīna, Klīne, Klīne, f., 'split;' OHG. chlimūza, chlimūza, is wanting. Origin obscure.

Flippa, f., 'cliff,' from the equiv. MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) Klippa, f., borrowed from MidDu. Klippe; comp. Du. Klip; allied to a Teut. root klīh, as is shown by OTeut. Klīf, n., 'cliffs;' comp. also AS. clif, n., E. cliff, OTeut. Klīf, n., OHG. Klīh, n., all pointing to a Goth. Klīf, Klōs, n., 'rock, hill.' They have been connected with Ic. klīfa, vb., 'to climb' (see under fleten), but on account of the prim. meaning 'to cleave (to),' this is scarcely satisfactory.

Flippern, vb., 'to click,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoetic term.

Flirren, vb., 'to clash,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoetic term.

Kloben, m., 'log of wood, block, pulley,' from MidHG. Klōbe, m., 'log of wood with a slit to act as a vice, fetter, stick with a slit for catching birds, bolt, slit,' &c.; OHG. Klobo, m., 'stick for catching birds;' allied to flieben, MidHG. Klōben, vb., 'to split, cleave' (comp. ökogen, allied to ticking). OLG. Kłōbō, m., 'fetter;' OTeut. Klōfe, m., 'crevice in a roof, door joint': Du. Kloof, f., 'slit, rift, cleft.' Comp. Neflanda.

Klopfen, vb., 'to knock,' from MidHG. Klopfe, OHG. klōpfen, wk. vb., 'to knock, rap'; Goth. *klūpfōn is not warranted by corresponding forms in the other OTeut. diale.; comp. also Du. kloppen. Further, OHG. cholchōn, MidHG. klocken, 'to knock,' which are not indubitably allied to Hept. With the latter the cognates discussed under Skaff are connected by gradation, and these point to a Goth. *klōpfōn, 'to strike.'

Kloffer, m., 'monastery,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. Klöster, n., borrowed on the introduction of Christianity from MidLat. and Rom. claustrum (Ital. chiostrro, Fr. cloître), 'monastery;' comp. Klause.

Kloß, m., 'clod, dumpling;' from MidHG. Kloß, m. and n., 'lump, bulb, clew, bullet, pommel of a sword, wedge;' OHG. chlōss, m., 'ball, round mass, bowl (at play);' corresponding to MidHG. Klöte, Du. kloet, m., 'bullet, ball.' AS. Cloft, E. Cleat, 'wedge' (Ic. klað, 'pommel of a sword,' has an abnormal & for au, which indicates that the word has been borrowed, unless it is cognate with Lat. gladius). Goth. *klōtową- is wanting; the Teut. root klōt appears also in the following word.

Kloß, m. and n., 'block, log, stump,' from MidHG. Kloß (gen. kloßes), m. and n., 'lump, bullet,' hence equiv. to MidHG. Kloß; AS. *cleft, E. Cleat, from the Teut. root klōt ('balæ'), adduced under Skaff, is evident. In the non-Teut. languages the Teut. root klōt ('bale'), adduced under Skaff, has not been definitely authenticated; a root glōt appears in Lith. glūdus, 'clucking to,' glaut, 'to cluck to.'

Klude, Glude, f., 'clucking hen,' from MidHG. Klude, f., 'brood hen,' allied to MidHG. and ModHG. klucken (glucken). Comp. AS. cloccian, E. to cluck, Du. klokkenn. The Teut. cognate, Klukk, is of onomatopoetic origin; comp. the phonetic cognates, Lat. glōctra, Gr. γλωττα, 'to cluck.'

Kluft, f., 'chasm,' from MidHG. Kluff, f., 'cleft, chasm, cave, vault, tongs,' OHG. Chluft, f., 'tongs, shears,' prop. 'splitting' (as a verbal abstract of the OTent. klūban, 'to split,' discussed under fieben). The tongs, as an instrument with a slit, is called dial. Kluff; comp. Klumpe. The MidHG. meaning 'vault' (crypta) seems to be due to a confusion of Kluff with the foreign word crypta (see Gruf). Goth. *kluuf-, f.;
AS. *clīft, E. cleft, cleft; Du. kluf, f.,
*cleft, notch, chasm.

 fright, adj., 'knowing, prudent, shrewd,' from MidHG. klōue (g), 'fine, pretty, tender, superb, brave, polite, prudent, sly'; in OHG. not recorded, whether by chance or not 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. klōk, Du. klock, 'prudent, brave, great, corpulent' (not found in E.; Scand. klōk, 'prudent, cunning' is supposed to be a G. loan-word). No clue to an etymological explanation of the adj. can be discovered.

Klump. Klumpe, m., 'clump, lump;' ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. klump, Du. klomp, m.; comp. E. clump. Scand. klomba, f., 'club,' with a different labial, also a variant klubba; kludm-fotr, whence the equiv. E. 'club-foot.' Further references have not been discovered. Comp. kliben.

Klängel, n., 'clew;' from MidHG. *klängel, klängeln, OHG. klängeln, n., 'clew,' dimin. of OHG. chlange, f., 'clew'; if it be a suffix, as in jug, the word may be allied to sünd, OHG. chlange (root ku, 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. chlīgan, 'to cling to, hold fast, adhere.'

Klunker, f., 'clot, tassel;' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. kļungeler, 'tassel,' klunker, f., 'dangling curl,' klunkern, 'to swing, dangle.'

Knapp, m., 'pincers;' from MidHG. kląppa, f.; 'tongs, tongs,' klıppe, like Mod HG. knıpp (dial.) 'tongs' is also derived from OTeut. klıppe, 'to split, cleave'; unfortunately correspondences in other dialects are wanting (Goth. *klupjō). Comp. klıft, klıftn, and klıft.

Knabe, m., 'boy, lad, youth,' from MidHG. late OHG. knabba, m., 'boy'; also 'youth, fellow, servant,' with the originally equiv. variants, ModHG. knapp, MidHG. knapp, OHG. knoppa (OHG. knabba and knoppa are related like Gαβα and Gαβα). AS. cnoppa, OSax. cnoppa, and OEc. knopp, 'attendant, squire,' present some difficulties compared with AS. cna, E. knave. Equally obscure is the relation of the entire class to the root kεn, Aryan gen (Lat. genus, gi-gn-o, Gr. γένος, γεγένοι, 
&c.), with which some etymologists would like to connect it; if it were allied, OHG. chnəht (kn-ëht) also might perhaps be compared.

Knaden, vb., 'to crack;' from MidHG. knacken, gnacken, 'to split, crack,' wanting in OHG.; E. knack, ModE. crack, 'crack,' i.e. knakkr; ModHG. knaaf, 'crack,' MidHG. not yet found. To the same root OTeut. knafs, AS. cnocian, E. to knock, formed bygradation, seem to belong. The words are based on an imitative root which is peculiar to Teut.

Snaill, m., 'sharp report, explosion;' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. er-knelllen, 'to resound.' Comp. AS. cnyll, cneill, m., 'signal given by a bell;' E. knell.

Snaan, Anän, m., 'father;' from MidHG. genanne, genanne, from genanne, prop., 'of the same name;' for MidHG. ge-comp. *knabba; ModHG. genanne, genanne, equiv. '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. OEc. knoppr, 'narrow.'

Knappen, m., 'squire, attendant;' from MidHG. knappe, m., 'youth, bachelor, servant, squire;' OHG. chnoppa, m.; in the rest of the OTeut. languages there are no cognates pointing to Goth. *knabba; two variants of the assumed *knabbas are mentioned under Naaf, where the further etymological question is discussed. Comp. also Naaf with Snaaf, Goth. laigân, 'tolick,' with AS. licean.

Knappen, vb., 'to make scarce, hobble, nibble;' ModHG. only, from Du. knappen, 'to eat, lay hold of quickly.'—Snappenfad, 'knapsack,' from Du. knap-zack, 'saddle-bag,' whence probably also E. knapsack.

Knaren, vb., 'to crack;' from MidHG. knaren, gnaren, 'to crack, smart;' a recent onomatopoetic term like fuirren and fuurren.

Knaster, m., 'best tobacco;' borrowed at the beginning of the 18th cent. from Du. knaster, kamaster, m., 'canister tobacco;' which comes from Span. canastro, 'basket,' (comp. Lat. and Gr. canistrum, kανιστρον).

Knäuel, m. and n., 'clew,' from MidHG. knuvel, knūlt, knuul, n., 'small clew or ball;' the n by differentiation represents l on account of the final l (see Stenbrand). MidHG. knuvel, knuveln, dimin. of MidHG. kluvel, n., 'clew, ball';
OHG. *cliwewel, dimin. of cliwew, cliwew, l. 'ball, clew'; AS. *cloew, cloew, n., MidE. clewe, E. clew; also AS. *cloewen, olw. n., like MidG. klüwen, Du. klaven, 'skewm.' OHG. also *kliw, *kliw, n., MidHG. klüwe, n., 'clew.' A richly developed nominal stem peculiar to West Teut.; the Goth. form is probably *kiwaz (kiwaz), n., or *kliwaz, n.; the root kléw, by graduation kléu, appears also perhaps in Mánt (Goth. *kléw), which in that case was so called from its contracting; comp. Lat. gluere, 'to contract, glúma, 'husk,' also Sans. gláma, 'bale,' hence Aryan root glú. Lat. globus and glómus are not connected with this word.

**Sinuf**, m., 'button, pommel;' from MidHG. knouf, m., 'pommeled (of a sword), pinnacle,' also a dimin. knoufel, knoufel, m., OHG. *knauf not recorded; Goth. *knaupa is also indicated by Du. knop, m., 'button, knob.' A Goth. graded form *knaupa may likewise be inferred from the cognates discussed under Sinuf, which see.

**Sinuer**, m., 'niggard,' ModHG. only, probably from MidHG. knegt, 'impudent, daring, haughty (towards the poor).'

**Sknebel**, m., 'branch, peg, moustache, knuckle,' from MidHG. Kugebl, m., OHG. kugebl, 'crossbeam, girder, crossbar, corn, fetter, knuckle'; Du. knevel, m., 'packing-stick;' Scand. knefl, m., 'stake, stick;' Goth. *kneibile is wanting. Considering the relation of Goth. *nabala, m., 'navel,' to Gr. ὀμφαλός, we may assume for Goth. *kneible, a root *gnäba (gndaba) in the non-Teut. languages (comp. γαπεφς, 'plug, nail, wedge;' this word, however, is usually connected with the cognates of ModHG. *gamanum.-It is still doubtful whether Sinuf in Sinufert ' (twisted) moustache,' first recorded in ModHG. and borrowed from LG. and Du., is of a different origin, i.e. connected with AS. *cnep, OFris. *cneip, Olc. *knepr (Goth. *kneipa-), 'moustache,' MidDu. caneypeen, 'check-bone.'

**Snecht**, m., 'servant,' from MidHG. knéht, OHG. chnéht, m., 'boy, youth, fellow, man, squire;' often also 'hero;' comp. AS. cnéht, m., 'boy, youth, man capable of bearing arms, hero;' E. knight; probably a West Teut. word, unknwown to Goth. and Scand. (Dan. kneft and Swed. knekt are borrowed). The same variety of meanings in West Teut. words is found in Sinuf and Sinupa (comp. also AS. mago, 'son, boy, man, champion;' see too Sinuf). However probable its close connection with Sinuf and Sinupa may be, yet it is not possible to define it strictly. Sinuf is more probably allied to the root ken, from Aryan gen (Lat. genu, génos, Lat. gen-ico, génymus), than Sinuf, because a suffix -eht exists in Teut.

**Knetsen**, vb., 'to nip,' ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of I.G. kniipen, adopted by the written language. Comp. Tnupet.

**Sniepe**, l., 'pinches, gripes,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; its cognate relation to Sinupet can only be assumed, since an older connecting link between it and Sinuf, 'tavern,' is wanting; orig. Sinuf was a low tavern. Is it related to Du. knijp, l., 'narrowness, embarrassment?' or rather Du. knip, m., 'bird-snare, brothel?'

**Knippen**, vb., 'to pinch;' early ModHG., orig. I.G. kniipen (see also Sinupet); Du. knijpen, 'to nip, twitch;' probably not allied to AS. knipen, knjupe, 'to bow;' but to a root kip, 'to nip;' not recorded in OTeut., from which also MidE. nipen, E. to nip, are derived; kn may initially be explained from *gnippar. The pre-Teut. root kniv appears in Lith. knibt, 'to pick, pluck,' knitëi, 'to nip.' If the E. word is unconnected with Du. knijpen on account of the initial sound, we might assume a root knith, gnith (Lith. gnibta, 'to nip, gnobia, 'nip'), though this too is not recorded in OTeut.

**Knitzen**, vb., 'to knead;' from the equiv. MidHG. knitten, OHG. chniten; comp. Mid LG. and Du. knten, 'to knead;' AS. chntan, MidE. cniten, E. to knead; a Goth. *knudan, or rather *knudan (comp. tritun), 'to knead,' may be assumed; Scand. has only a w. knoDa, 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. gjet, AS. freer, with Lat. pater, Gr. πατη, gnet may be regarded as the pre-Teut. root. Comp. OSlov. gnet, gnesti, 'to crush, knead.'

**Knichzen**, vb., 'to crack,' ModHG. only; from I.G. knikkzen, 'to burst, split, crack;' E. (dial.) to nick, 'to crack.'

**Nne, n., 'knee,' from MidHG. knie, kniu (gen. kniues, kniues), OHG. chniu, chnee (gen. chniues, chniues), n., 'knee;' comp. Du. knie, f. AS. cné (gen. cneues), n., MidE. cne, E. knee; Goth. kniu (gen. kniues), n., 'knee;' a common O. and Mod Teut. word with the prim. meaning 'knee,' which also belongs to the allied Aryan words; genu-, gnu-, gnu- are the Aryan.
Kni (i83) Kno

stem of the word; comp. Lat. genu, Gr. γόνο (comp. γον-τερος, γόνη, γονή), Sans. गोन, म., 'knee' (ahabhuj, 'down to the knee', ज्वर-बैठ, 'kneeling'). This Aryan stem *gou had when declined the variant gwe, which appears entered in Teut. by the a of the d-declension, Goth. know-. The shorter Teut. form kn-, Aryan *gou has been retained in Goth. *gou-sus (inferred from knausan, 'to kneel'), *knereal, *knereal (suffix -sus is current in Goth.), and probably also in OIr. knue, m., 'kneuckle' (presupposing Goth. *knausa, m.); there are also some abnormal derivatives, MidE. chobolouh, E. to kneel, Du. knielen, and Swiss chnulle, 'to kneel.'

Schnitt, m., 'pinch,' ModHG. only, allied to fugian; Du. kneep, f., 'pinch, pinching.'

Schnipp, m., 'piggym, ModHG. only, a MidHg. word *knu-erereiv, from *knuberes, knuberes (comp. LG. kniff, Lower Rhen. knrweres). MidE. nrett, nrett (AS. *gnyr-fel), 'piggym,' are formed with a different termin. Allied to Suab. knovy, 'piggym;' and to Du. knoof, 'knot?'

Knirsen, vb., M., 'to creak,' from MidHg. knerran, 'to jar.' A recent imitative word.

Knirelden, vb., 'to gnash,' MidHg. *kniren, may be inferred from knirstunge, f., 'gnashing,' and zerkniren, 'to crush, squash;' for sfr after r comp. Schnif and Snif; comp. ModDu. kwarnen, kneren, 'to gnash, crash,' knarstunden, 'to gnash with the teeth.'

Knirfen, vb., 'to crackle;' from MidHg. *kniden, on which the noun knistunge, f., 'gnashing,' is based; an onomatopoeic formation.

Snitfeurs, m., 'doggerel,' ModHG. only; *knitt for Schnitt, 'edgel.' 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 vulgarius rhythmis versum identidem repetitum scipionem aut bacchanaliam appellant;' the Romans had versus rhopali, the Scandinavians the stef.

Knirfen, vb., 'to rumple,' ModHG. only; an imitative word.

Knobbin, vb., 'to fillip,' ModHG. only, allied to a widely diffused dial. form knobbel (UpG.), knoebel (MidG. and LG.), 'joint,' espec. of the fingers.

Knoblauch, m., 'garlic,' from MidHg. knoebelouch, m., with the orig. variant knobloch, m., OHG. chlobolouh, chlofoh, chlofeulouh, chlofeulouh, m.; with regard to b for f, comp. schwefel; the kn of the MidHG. and ModHg. words may be explained as in schnau by a process of differentiation, i.e. the f of the next syllable produced the change of the first l into n; comp. ModDu. knofloch and MidHG. knofock. In the ordinary explanation of 'cleft look' no regard is paid to the fact that the first part of the compound, which is identical with ModHG. kniehen, appears elsewhere in the Teut. group, AS. clufe, E. clove (of garlic), AS. cluffing, 'crowfoot,' cluffwort, 'buttercup.'

Knobel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. knobel, knöbel, m., 'kneuckle;' dimin. of kniehen, MidHG. knoche; AS. cnuec, MidE. knoelt, E. kneuckle, and the equiv. Du. knokkel.

Knoden, m., 'bone,' from MidHg. knoch, 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. ('Stein is the genuine UpG. and HG. word for knud. which again is orig. native to the MidG. and LG. dialects. Knud is, however, proved by the corresponding dimin. Knödel to be a good OTeut. word; Goth. *sunja, m., may be assumed. It is still uncertain whether it is connected with E. to knoch; AS. cnuec; OIr. knoche, MidHG. knohmen, 'to cuff,' or is related to Ofc. knue, 'knuckle,' which would favour its further kinship with Stein. From *knuaga, UpG. knete, 'snag, knot,' MidHG. knoch, 'nape,' may be derived; their e correctly represents the old g. Allied words with final q in the stem, however, obscure, MidHG. kniegerlin, 'little knot;' and MidHG. knügel, 'kneuckle.'

Knöde, f., 'bundle, bunch,' ModHG. only, from LG. knoche; proved to be a genuine OTeut. word by AS. *gæg, MidE. knoche, 'bundle' (e.g. 'bundle of hay'), E. knitch, 'faggot;' Goth. *knuka, or rather *knuxja, m., are wanting.

Knodel, m., 'dumpling,' from MidHG. knobel, m., 'seed-bud, dumpling;' dimin. of MidHG. knod, 'knot,' discussed under Knuten.

Knollen, m., 'clod, bulb,' from MidHG. knobel, m., 'clod, lump;' OHG. *knello, m., is wanting. With the MidHG meaning are connected AS. cnoll, m., E. knoll; Du. knol, 'turnip.'

Knopef, m., 'button, knob, pommel,' from MidHG. and OHG. knopf, m., 'pro-
tuberance on plants, bud, pomatum of a sword, knot, loop'; comp. AS. *knopp, m., E. knob, 'button, bud'; Du. knop, 'bud, knob, knot on plants.' Goth. *knumpa, is wanting; unders *snaf and its graded form Goth. *knupa-was assumed, which would represent *knupp, 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. knobbel, m., 'knot, bullet, weal,' and HG. Knütt. Besides the words hitherto adduced, from which we may infer an old n root (comp. especially *snaf), there are some abnormal forms, Oic. knuip, 'button, pomatum,' AS. cnop, MidE. knop, Comp. Snerf, Schnecke, Knüppel, and Snüppel.

Knuorf, m., 'gristle,' from MidHG. knorpf, knobel, b-ein knobell, 'cartilage.' It cannot be certainly decided whether the word is based on a Goth. knusba or *knuderba; the former is the more probable for grammatical reasons; ModDu. knobel, ModLG. knusperknaken, 'cartilaginous bone.'

Knuorre, 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, Snab. Snaas, '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. chnurig, 'knotty, stony, firm,' derived from *knar.—Comp. Snerf and Snüppel.

Knuért, m., 'snag;' from MidHG. and OHG. knor, 'excrescence, knot;' Dan. knot, Swe. knöt. Allied to the preceding word?

Knuopfe, f., 'bud;' from MidHG. knosp, m., 'protuberance;' the modern meaning is one of the varied senses in earlier Mod HG.; 'protuberance' is the prim. signification, hence it is natural to connect Snerf etymologically with Snerf; the latter is to be represented in Goth. by *knupa, the former by *knuspan-for *knusan; in that case -span would be a suffix; *knuspan-may, however, stand for *knussap, and be connected with the root knus appearing in Snerf.

Knuoten, m., 'knot,' from MidHG. knote, knute, m., 'natural knot (on the body and plants), artificial knot in a thread, noose'; OHG. chwoto, chnute, m. (the OHG. and MidHG. doubles with t and d appear in Snerf and Snauf even as late as ModHG.). Allied to AS. cnotta, m., E. knot, with differently related dentals; comp. Oic. a-knutter, 'dirty tricks;' and Mid HG. knoote, f., 'protuberance;' E. to knut, AS. cyanwan, LG. (Voss) knütte, f., 'knotting-needles;' &c. Oic. knir, m., 'knot,' knüta, f., 'dice;' they are related to AS. knotta, like Goth. *knupa- to *knupp (comp. Snauf and Snerf), and just as a form with a in the stem (AS. cnopp) is connected with these words, so is Oic. knötl (Goth. *nautis), m., 'ball,' related to the cognates of Snauf. No indubitably allied term can be adduced from the other Aryan languages. Comp. also Snüppel.

Knuölerich, m., 'knot-grass;' found only in ModHG.

Knuobbe, knuppe, m., 'knot in wood,' ModHG. only, from LG. knobbe, the cognates of which see under Snauf. We may also mention MidHG. knübel, to which Snerf is related, as planzen to Snerf.

Knuussen, vb., 'to cuff,' wanting in the earlier periods; of obscure origin.

Knuuppen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. knüffen, OHG. knüffen, 'to unite, tie, fasten together;' (Goth. *knüppjan is wanting); a nominal vb. from Snerf, which see; MidHG. knöpf, 'knot.'

Knüppel, m., 'wooden bar, stick, cudgel;' from LG.; in MidHG. knüpfel, m., 'cudgel,' was used. It is connected with MidHG. knöpf, 'knot on plants.' See Snerf.

Knuft, Snauf, m., 'crusty piece of bread,' prop. 'protuberance,' especially 'corner of a loaf;' from LG.; t is a suffix for knus in the sense of 'knot,' see under Snerf.

Knuote, f., 'knot,' ModHG. only; borrowed from Russ. knut; comp. Beimut.

Knuüfel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. knüdelt, knüdelt, OHG. knüdtl, m., 'cudgel,' prop. 'stick or string with knots;' allied to Snauf.

Koball, m., 'cobalt,' ModHG. only; of uncertain origin, probably equiv. to Snerf.

Koben, m., 'novel,' from MidHG. kobe, m., 'stable, pigstye, cage;' the ModHG. variant Sjeen is derived, as the S 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. koubel, 'narrow house'; cf. kof, m., 'hut, penthouse; partition.' In AS. the corresponding koba is specially used as a choice poetic term for apartment, bed-chamber'; hence E. core and pigeon-core. Goth. kuba, on which these words are based, is wanting. The word is genuinely Teut, as it is proved by OHG. chubi (Goth. *kubis), 'hut' which, in its form, is a derivative of a far earlier period; comp. also MidHG. kober, 'basket pocket.' AS. cob, 'basket.' See kobol and kofel.

Kobold, m., 'goblin', from MidHG. kobolt, with the variant kobelt, m., 'fantastical familiar spirit, goblin.' As the genuinely Teut. household deities, the kobelt may be regarded as equiv. to the AS. cœgod, cœgodas, 'penates, lares' (unfortunately AS. cœfold, or cœfocald, 'household deity'; lit. 'protector of the bed-chamber,' is not recorded); in Goth. probably *kubw culaster. The first component is OEC. cöf, AS. cuf, 'apartment chamber' (see kobol'). The MidHG. and ModHG. variants cöflät and cöfet may have been *kubawalt, Goth. *kupandals, 'Lord of wealth'; the old cö, 'wealth,' has been retained only in proper names like Döftar, (Götart, L. Edward). For the ending -ett see under kofel and telet.

Kob, m., 'cook,' from the equiv. Mid HG. köch, OHG. choh(h); comp. Du. en OSp. kook, 'cook,' adopted before the HG. permutation of consonants, at latest in the 6th cent. (contemporaneously with föh), when the art of cookery and horticulture were introduced from Italy; the word is based on Lat. cuco, or more accurately on the form koko- (comp. Ital. cuccio). The word passed into E. in a different form—AS. cöc, E. cook, where the cö compared with HG. and Lat. cö is due to a change of quantity in an open syllable (comp. Söfle and Söfmen); on the other hand, the cö of the HG. word is probably derived from the vb. föh. The earlier Teut. word for føh is fett; an OTeut. word for 'cook' is wanting—köft, 'to cook,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kochen, OHG. chohob, from Lat. coque (more accurately *cucquire). 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. cucire. Comp. also stūfem.

Kōber, m., 'quiver,' from MidHG. kocher, OHG. chohhar, m., 'quiver,' yet also generally 'receptacle' with the variants, MidHG. kochare, OHG. chohhari, MidHG. koger, koger, with an abnormal g apparently in harmony with the obscure OEC. kogurr ('quiver'), preserved only in kogurrænæn, kogurrænæran; OEC. kogurr, 'quilted counterpane, coverlet,' is an entirely different word, and is connected with a remarkable G. form kōber, 'cover.' AS. cocur, MidE. coker, 'quiver,' also in MidE. and E. quitter, from OFr. cuivre, which is again derived from the Teut. word (Teut. kobro, whence MidLat. cuvrum, 'quiver').

Kōber, m., 'bait.' The word on account of its varied form and senses, is difficult to explain etymologically, perhaps several words, originally different, have been combined with it; MidHG. köder, koder, koder, koder, koder, koder, koder, which, m., 'lure, bait, patch of cloth or leather,' OHG. querdar also means 'wick of a lamp'; in MidHG. it signifies, in the various dialects and at different periods, 'double chin, slime, rag, leather strap, bait.' With kēder, 'double chin,' we may perhaps compare E. cud, AS. cud, cudod (Goth. gipus, 'belly'); with the meaning 'bait,' Goth. quürus and HG. furc may be most closely connected, because querdar, as the oldest HG. form, points to a Goth. quērpræ-, with this the Gr. compound ßē, for ße- may be due to a process of differentiation, since a G. form kerdel occurs; and ß, according to Þol. ßap, is perhaps an old guttural, root ger) may be certainly associated, and its variant ßar, 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. querdar, 'wick'); in either case E. cud is abnormal. For the other meanings of the G. word no satisfactory etymologies can be found.

Kōffer, m., 'trunk,' MidHG. only, from Fr. coffre.

Koh, m., 'cabbage,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. köh, m. with the variants OHG. köhli, MidHG. köle, koh, m. (comp. Alem. köl, koh), as well as OHG. chōbı, chōlo, m., MidHG. köle, köle, köd, and
OHG. chol(a), f. Adopted with the South Europ. culinary art and horticulture from Lat. caul(a) m., 'cabbage'; E. cole; MidE. coold, caul, AS. cæl, as well as OE. kyl, n., point to Lat. caul(a), whence also Ital. cavolo, Fr. chou, 'cabbage,' and W. cowl. 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 plants and vegetables may have been introduced into Germany with the art of cookery in the 6th or 7th cent.; comp. òprid, ñecen, òiffen, ònig, òlumus, and òirfíru.

Kohle, f., 'coal, charcoal,' from the equiv. MidHG. kōle, f., mostly kōl, kol, m., and kōl, n.; OHG. cholo, m., chöl, n.; comp. AS. col, n., E. coal (E. colthouse, see under òcolmíæs), OEc. kol, n. plur., 'coals.' Akin to the deriv. OE. kynna, f., 'kiln,' AS. cyle, E. kiln, as well as Swed. kylla, 'heat.'

Kōlemiæs, f., 'coalmound,' from Mid HG. kōlemiæs, f., allied to kōle, not to òkol; lit. 'tumbe with a black head'; AS. cölmiæse, E. colmouesse (a corruption of coalmouesse, just as the Germans instinctively connect Kohlmiest with Kohl).

Kōiplinary, m., 'turnip-cabbage,' from Ital. cavoli rape (plur.); comp. Fr. chou rave, Germanised Kohlebörse. For further references see Kohl.

Kohlen, m., 'coal,' from MidHG. kolbe, 'mace, club, endgel,' OHG. cholbo, m.; 1c. köffer, m., 'javelin, arrow, ball,' with the derivative kyßl, n., kyßo, f., 'club, cudgel.' Goth. *kölba-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 kłumb, discussed under Klumpen; in that case the Aryan root may be gl-ßh, and the word compared with Lat. globus, 'round mass' (also 'clique,' comp. E. club).

Kohl, m., 'deep pool,' LG.; Du. kalk, m., 'eddy, abyss, hole.' Comp. Sans. gárgara, m.; yet according to Lat. gurges, 'eddy, whirlpool, abyss,' Teut. r and not l ought to correspond to Ind. r.

Köller (1.), n. and m., 'lady's ruff,' from MidHG. kōller, kōller, gōller, goller, n., 'neckcloth,' derived from Fr. collier (Lat. colarium).

Köller (2.), m., 'staggerer,' from MidHG. kolre, m., 'stagger, 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. coltera, Fr. colère.

Köller, m., 'költer,' from MidHG. kōller, kōller, m., and n., 'quilted counterpane,' from OFr. couture (comp. Ital. coltura); for further references see Köften.

Kommen, v., from the equiv. MidHG. kōmen, OHG. chūmen, 'to come,' a common Teut. v. The proper form of the initial k is qu, as is proved by ModHG. quoem, and hence OHG. quemen is the base; the w of an initial kw is frequently suppressed in HG. (comp. Br and Br) before e and o (not before a). Goth. qīman, AS. cuman, E. to come, Osax. cuman, OEc. koma. The prim. Teut. v. genem, 'to come,' thus deduced has a runomter history; it is identical with the Ind. and Zend root gam, 'to come,' and allied to Lat. venio for *gevemio, Gr. συνέω for *σύνεω (for *συνεω); comp. quēmen and quōnī. The assumed Aryan root is gen. The evolution of a v after the g is normal; comp. Goth. qūin with Gr. γισ and Ind. gāṇ (§vēnā), 'woman'; Goth. gīna, Lat. vivus (Gr. bios, subst.), Ind. jīva (see Brk.; comp. the similar evolution of a kv akin to Teut. kw from Aryan k under w and welder).

Kontur, m., 'commander of an order of knighthood,' from MidHG. kontur, komedār, m., from OFr. commendeor (Lat. commendator), 'commander, holder of an estate belonging to a priestly order.'

König, m., 'king,' from the equiv. MidHG. kūnie, kūne (q), OHG. chūnīg, chūning; corresponding to Osax. cūning, AS. cūning (cūng), E. king, Du. kōning, OIC. cūnwr; 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 kūningas, 'king,' by OSlov. as kūnegg, kūnes, 'prince,' Lith. as kūningas, 'lord, pastor' (Lett. kungs, 'lord'). The word may be most probably explained by connecting it with Goth. kunt (gen. kunjis), OHG. chuni, MidHG. kūne, AS. cūn, 'family.' Regarding ing as a patronymic (AS. Wodencing, 'son of Woden'), the meaning would be 'a man of family,' i.e., of a distinguished family, ex nobilitate ortus (Tacitus, Germ. viii.). This simple and satisfactory explanation is opposed by the fact that in OTeut. kunt- alone means 'king,' which has been preserved especially in compounds such as AS. cūn-helm, 'king's helmet,' i.e., 'crown,'
cynestöl, 'king's seat,' i.e. 'throne,' cynerice, equiv. to OHG chinnirhit, 'kingdom,' &c.; the simple form is perhaps found only in OIc. poetry as konr 't-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 feinig 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 Brúag (male member of the royal family) and Þórr (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 feinig; AS. cewē is espec. 'the noble lady.'

fënnun, 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. cunnan (sing. cau), pret., 'to be acquainted with, know, be able,' E. can; Goth. kunnan (sing. kann, plur. kunnum), pret., 'to be acquainted with, know.' In the earlier periods the verbal stem feinun had exclusively an intellectual sense in contrast to that of megn, yrmeyg. Besides the stem kann—preserved in the vb. kunnen (comp. also Goth. kunnan, 'to recognise,' AS. cunnan, 'to explore, attempt,' see also ūnut, fnd, and fennun), there exists in the OTent languages a verbal stem which may be represented in Goth. as $kνn, $kνo, $kνo, 'to recognise, know,' E. to know; OHG. ichmán, ichmian, 'to recognise,' OHG. ichmátt, 'perception' (Goth. $kνpfa, f, is wanting); the OHG. nominal vb. ichmáddan, 'to become perceptible,' points to a Goth. *$kνpfa, 'knowledge.' The three Tent. stems kann, kau, ku occur in the non-Tent. languages, Gr. and Lat. gnó in gynokos (t-$p$w-$r$), 'to recognise,' gnósw, 'knowledge,' Lat. gno-so, nō-tus, nō-tio; OSlov. svstr, zněti, 'to recognise,' OIr. gnáth, 'acquainted.' Ind. forms a pres. from a root *$jan, the pret. from a root *jau, ginnun (comp. part. jimmad), 'to know.' The Teut. root kann from gen-n appears in Lith. sain, 'to know, recognise, perceive,' paszinis, 'knowledge,' Zeml dzaštiki, 'information,' OIr. ad-gen, 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 gnō, gnō, discussed under ūnut, ūnig, and senn, is problematic. Both seem to be united in AS. cen-nan, 'to bring forth,' and 'to generate,' Gr. γενέσθαι, '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. hāna.

Sopp, m., 'head,' from MidHG. kopf, m., 'drinking vessel, cup, pint measure, skull, head,' OHG. kopf, kopf, 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. Haupt, E. head, is certainly the real Teut. and earlier term for Sopp, 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. kalla, f., 'pot,' kollr, m., 'head'; ModHG. stinn, 'cups;' Ita. coppa, 'cup,' and Prov. cops, 'skull'; Fr. tête, from Lat. testa; Goth. hačmir, 'skull,' allied to AS. hwēr, 'kettle,' Du. hersen-paan, 'skull;' MidE. herne, brainpanne, 'skull,' allied to Þanna, 'pan;' Du. hersen-becken, 'skull,' allied to ūnī, '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. cupa, 'cask.' There are, however, cognate terms in Tent. which induce us to proceed, not from Lat. cupa, 'cask,' but from a prim. Tent. word meaning 'point, summit;' AS. and MidE. cup, 'summit, point;' MidE. also 'head,' E. cup (for the evolution in meaning comp. Œiksel, allied to Gr. κεφάλη, dial. Đaf, 'roof,' for Sopp); OSax. coppod, 'cristatus' of serpents, is also worthy of note. The Tent. origin of the word Œiksel in its MidHG. sense is also supported by the fact that OHG. chuppda, MidHG. kupfe, f., 'head-dress,' is evidently connected with Œiksel, is necessary to explain some Rom. cognates—Ital. cuffa, Fr. coiff, and MidLat. coiff, are derived from OHG. chuppda. Besides, Lat. cupa, cuppa, as a fem. is not well adapted in form to explain the Tent. masc., especially since
kappa—(Goth. *kappa— is certainly wanting) had already too wide a ramifications in the O'Ent. languages. But in any case, it is conceivable that the assumed genuine O'Ent. word was confused at an early period with a MidLat. and Rom. term, and thus incorporated a number of foreign meanings. Comp. Spurp.  

Koppe, see Spurp.  

Koppel, f. and n., 'leash,' from MidHG. koppel, koppel, koppel, f. (m. and n.), 'tie, connection,' especially 'leash,' then collect. 'pack of hounds,' also 'hand' generally; from Lat. copula, MidLat. also cupula (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. corallius, Lat. corallum.  

Korb, m., 'basket,' from the equiv. Mid HG. korp (f.), OHG. chorp, korb (gen. korbis), 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. korp and its gradation körb (which see), MidHG. körbe, m., 'basket,' and hence further ModHG. körbel may also be connected with korb (comp. too Modlc. kersa, f., and körf, f., 'basket'). It is not impossible that, in addition to an inherited O'Ent. word, the Lat. term was borrowed at a later period; OHG. chörb, plur. chörbl, points perhaps to Lat. corbis (E. korb); further ModHG. Körb (f.) 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. koriander, kullander, kollander, from Mid Lat. colocandrum. Comp. Du. koriander and E. coriander.  

Körinthe, f., 'currant,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. corinthe.  

Körk, m., 'cork,' early ModHG. only, through the medium of Du. (kork, kork, 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. chorhnes), n., 'corn' (in MidHG. also 'grape-stone, corn-field, corn-stalk'). Goth. kaeða, n., with the variant kuþro, n.; OIr. (korn, AS. and E. corn, Du. koren; common Teut. stem korn-, meaning 'single grain,' then also 'stone' and 'fruit.' For the meaning 'stone' comp. OHG. berikorn, MidHG. viin, triboo-korn, 'stone of a berry'; OHG. korn- and korn-mayful (AS. corn-wap), malum punicum, calville,' are interchangeable; for the derivative AS. cyrn, E. kernel, see under Þara.  

Thus it is probable that there exists a close connection between Þara and Þorn, their phonetic relation being similar to that between Bret and Verb; for further examples of gradation in nouns, see under Þara. Another graded form of Þorn, from pr.-Teut. grû, m., is furnished by Lat. gránum, 'grain, core'; see Þurt, equiv. to Lat. corrupt; vell, equiv. to Lat. plénus, Or. lán. Grûn is exactly the same as OSlov. xn, 'grain.'  

Kornelle, f., 'cornel-cherry'; even in OHG. cornul, cornul-banum, from MidLat. cornulium (Fr. cornouille, Ital. corniola), a derivative of Lat. cornu, f., 'cornel-cherry'; comp. AS. corntri, E. cornelian-tree.  

Körper, m., 'body, substance, carcass,' in the MidHG. period (13th cent.) körper, körl, körper, m.; borrowed from Lat. corpus, or more accurately from the stem corpor-, a prim. cognate of which exists in O'Ent. from the same source (Aryan kϕp), OHG. kref, AS. hrif, 'womb.' *Kīn (see *kīn-m) is the O'Ent. word for ModHG. kīn 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, kauscher, adj., 'pure,' Mod HG. only, from Jew. Chalil. kāshēr, 'pure, according to prescription.'  

Kosfen, vb., 'to chat, caress,' from Mid HG. kōsen, OHG. chōsan, 'to converse, talk.' The meaning of the vb. is opposed to any connection with OHG. chōs, '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 fechen (Goth. *kausn) is of uncertain origin; it is certainly connected, however, with AS. ceast, MidE. cest, 'argument, dispute,' Du. kauzen, 'to caress.'  

Kosf, see Ket (1).
**Kos**

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**Kot**

Soif (1), f., 'cost,' from MidHG. koste, m. and n., 'value, price, expense;' even in OHG. koste, f.; borrowed in the OHG. period from MidLat. costus, m., costa, f. (comp. Ital. costo, m., Fr. coste, m., Span. coste, f.; ultimate Latin costare, 'to come to cost;'). From Rom. are derived MidE. costen, E. to cost, whence Scand. kosten, 'to cost.'

Soif (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. Rom-word kostr, 'expense, victuals,' was confused with an OTeut. word which would be most closely connected with Goth. kostus, m., 'trial, proof,' and pakustus, 'test;' Fr. kostr, m., 'choice, condition, circumstances.' With regard to these nouns see feiſen.

Koſſen (1), vb., 'to cost;' from MidHG. kosten, 'to come to cost;' from MidLat. and Rom. costare (Lat. constare); Fr. coûter; see koſt (1) and (2); E. to cost.

Koſſen (2), vb., 'to taste,' from MidHG. 'to scrutinise, test by tasting;' OHG. and Osax. costōn, AS. costan (wanting in E.); a common Teut. vb. meaning 'to put to the test, scrutinise, try.' Koſſen, like the Teut. words mentioned under koſt (2), is connected with feiſen, and is identical in form with Lat. gustare, 'to taste.' Teut. koſt, pre-Teut. gus, is the root. Comp. feiſen.

Koßpieſlig, 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. spīdler, 'extravagant;' OHG. spīdelan, 'to squander, dissipate;' (from OHG. gaspīdelan, Fr. gaspiller is derived). Hence *koßpieſlig is probably 'squandering money'; spīdelig, 'excessively, wastee.' With etymological obscure, was imported into spīdler.

Kot (1), Koſe, f., 'cot;' prop. a L.G. word; LG. kote, kot, Du. kot, '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. cotārium, OFr. cottage), from the latter came cote in dore-cote and sheep-cote; comp. Scand. kot, n., 'small farm.' Goth. *kut, n., or *kutō, f., is wanting. The widely ramified class is genuinely Teut., and passed into Slov. (Slovak. kotica, 'cella') and Kelt. (Gal. 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'; guado is perhaps the pre-historic form.—Kotfaffe, also by assimilation Kotaffe, Kotaf, 'person settled in a small farm;' also spelled Kotter.

Kot (2), m., 'dirt, mire, dung;' from the equiv. MidHG. kōt, guilt, kôt, n., OHG. guat; Goth. guada, 'dirt,' is wanting. Prop. neut. adj.; MidG. guad, ModDu. kwada, 'wicked, ugly, rotten' (MidE. kwet, 'bad'). kūt and kūtare are in the same way veiled terms for stercus. In its pre-Teut. form guētha, kēt might be related by gradation to Ind. vaitha, Zend vaitha, 'dirt, excrement,' so that the Teut. substant, may have been formed from the adj. in even pre-historic times; the Sans. and Zend word seems, however, to be connected with the Ind. root gu, 'coccare' (OSlov. guvāna, n., 'dirt').

Kote, Kōte, f., 'pastern joint,' ModHG. only, from LG. kote; comp. ModDu. koot, Fris. kate, f., 'knuckle-bone.' No other cognates are found.

Koter, m., 'cur,' prop. 'farmer's dog,' allied to LG. kote, 'small farm.' See Kēt (1).

Kote, Kote, f., 'coarse cloth,' from MidHG. kote, m., 'coarse, shaggy woolen stuff, cover or garment made of it;' OHG. chozen, m., choza, f.; comp. Osax. cot (it), 'woollen cloak, coat;' a specifically G. word, wanting in Goth., Scand., and E. The Rom. words mentioned under Kēt (1)—Fr. cotte, 'petticoat,' Ital. cotta—seem to have been borrowed from G., since in OHG. other words belong to the same class, OHG. umbichuzz, 'upper garment,' umbichuzzan, vb., 'amnic,' On the assumption that Kēt is a genuine Teut. word, some have connected it with Gr. kētos (from the root kūt), 'woman's dress.' MidE. cote, E. coat are certainly of Rom. origin, OFr. cote, MidLat. cotta. Comp. Stute.

Kotze, f., 'basket;' from the equiv. MidHG. koteze; of obscure origin; comp. Stigt.
hotzen, vb., 'to vomit,' first occurs in early Mod.HG.; of uncertain derivation.

Krabbe, f., 'crab,' borrowed, like most words with medial eb, from LG.; comp. MidLG. krabbe, Du. krab, AS. cræba, E. crab, Scand. krabbit; the strictly HG., i.e. permuted, form krapp, appears in the 16th cent., yet the word was native only to the maritime Teutons. Krab is from a cognate stem, but Gr. κάβας, 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 Tent. and with the Lat. word.

krabbeln, vb., 'to crawl,' with LG. permutation, in contrast to MidHG. krabbeln, of which the variant krablen occurs, whence also earlier ModHG. kradl. The form with a double labial may be due to its being popularly connected with Krabbe (krapp), for in Scand. also a simple form is found without this double labial, Scand. krafta, 'to scratch with the nails,' and kralna. 'to shuffle with the feet.' E. grapple, grabble, grab are connected with LG. and grabbeln.

krachen, vb., 'to crack, crash, break,' from the equiv. MidHG. krachen, OHG. chrahlon; comp. Du. kraden, 'to crack (nuts, &c.), burst, crack, crackle,' AS. crecian, E. to crack; Goth. *krakôn is wanting. AS. cæcian, 'to crack' (Goth. *karakon), is worthy of note; comp. respecting the apparent transposition of the r, Sætt and Sætt, fragen and ferfægen. Tent. root krk from gry; comp. Sans. græ, garj, 'to rustle, crackle.' -Kraft, m., from the equiv. MidHG. krauk, OHG. chrah, 'crack, crash.'

krädgen, vb., 'to croak,' ModHG. only, a deriv. of fraédgen; in MidHG. kroidgen, OHG. chroczeshun, 'to croak,' which is related by gradation to the stem of fraédgen. From AS. cæcian, cæcetun was formed, like ModHG. froidgen, from fraédgen.

Kradic, f., 'sorry nag;' ModHG. only, of obscure origin. Perhaps akin to Du. kraak, Fr. cravache, 'clumsily built merchant ship'?

Kraft, f., 'strength,' from MidHG. kraht, OHG. chraf, f., 'strength, power, force of an army, multitude, abundance'; comp. OSax. cráft, m. and f., Du. kraakht; AS. craf, m., with the HG. meanings, also 'mental capacity, art, science,' hence E. craft (the corresponding crafty shows prominently the last specialization of meaning within the mental sphere); OIr. craftr, m., 'strength.' ModIr. craf, 'strong,' exhibits the stem without the dental suffix; yet OIr. craf, 'to beg, demand, challenge,' as well as AS. crafan, 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. an or in. Mid HG. kraft, with the gen. of a noun, is often simply a pleonasm for the noun itself—höher wanne kraft for höhere wanne, 'great bliss'; daz zornes kraft, 'in anger.'

Kraten, m., 'collar,' from MidHG. kroat, m., 'neck (of men and animals), also 'nape,' then further, 'article worn round the neck, collar'; wanting in OHG., OSax., AS., and OIr. MidE. crah, E. crow, 'crop' (of birds), point to AS. *croya; E. variant croy, 'neck, nape,' dial. also 'crop'; ModIr. crait, m., 'collar,' is of G. origin. Goth. kratu, m., 'neck, throat,' is wanting. Further references are uncertain; Gr. βρόχος, 'windpipe,' may be allied, since its initial b may represent g (grocho-, grogho-); comp. also βρόχος, 'gullet, throat.' MidHG. kroge is also used personally as an abusive term, 'fool'; hence ModHG. Öfrizrauchen, 'niggard.'

Strohe, f., 'crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. krie (rare), f. (usually kré and krâve, f.), OHG. chrâia, chrâwa, and chrâ, f.; comp. Du. kraai, OSax. kried, f., AS. crâve, f., E. crow; a West Tent. word allied to fraégen, which was orig. a str. vb. The Scand. term krauk, f., 'crow,' cannot be immediately connected with the cognates addeduce; it is only very remotely allied.

Krähen, vb., 'to crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. kréin, kriegen (pret. krâde), OHG. chrâden, vb.; corresponding to AS. crâwen (pret. crâw), E. to crow, and the equiv. Du. kraaijen; a specifically West Tent. vb., in Goth. krâhjan. That it was not orig. used of the cock alone is attested by the etymology of Strâhe, and also by the compounds, OHG. hancharâd, OSax. hanskerd, AS. hanerâd, 'cock-crow, crowing.' The Teut. stem. krâ-, krêw may be connected with OSax. grogho, grogho, 'to croak,' and Lith. grôjâ, grôjė, 'to croak.'

Strâhe, m., 'crane (machine), ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du.; prop. identical with Stranid, of which it is a shorter form; see Stranid. Gr. γράφεω
also means 'crane'; comp. too Lat. aries, HG. Bed, as well as Lat. grus, as terms for machines.

**Kraakel, m.,** 'uproar,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. kraakel; of obscure origin.

**Kraal, f.,** 'claw, talon, clutche,' ModHG. only; wanting in the earlier periods. Allied to Gr. γάαο, 'to gnaw,' Sans. root gras, 'to devour?'. MidHG. krellein, 'to scratch' (Goth. *krauzjan*?), is more closely connected.

**Kram, m.,** 'retail trade,' from MidHG. kramen, m., prop. 'stretched cloth, marquee,' espec. 'covering of a stall,' then the 'stall' itself (also called kråme, f.), 'trade wares'; corresponding to Du. kram, 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*.

**Krammef vogel, m.,** 'fieldfare,' from MidHG. kramat(e)vogel, krambitvogel, kramnitvogel, m., 'fieldfare,' prop. 'juniper bird.' The juniper in MidHG. is kranewe, kranewit, prop. 'crane-wood'), from krana-, 'crane,' mentioned under *Kran* and *Kranich,* and OHG. witu, 'wood' (not: the similarity in the E. word); comp. E. cranberry, cranberry, from crane.

**Kranpe, f.,** 'staple, cramp,' from LG., since we should have expected pf in HG.; comp. Du. kram for krampe, 'hook, clump, E. cramp, also cramp-iron'; OHG. chrampf, 'hook.' From the Teut. cognates, which are based on the adj. *chrampz,* discussed under *Kram,* Fr. crampon, 'cramp,' is derived; see the next word.

**Krampe, f.,** 'brim of a lnt,' MidHG. only, from LG. krampe, allied to the OHG. adj. chrampf, 'curved,' (Oic. krappa, 'close, narrow'); OHG. chrampf, quoted under *Krampe,* combines the meanings 'hook' and 'border, brim.'

**Krampel, f.,** 'ear-ling-comb,' borrowed from LG., but it occurs even in the Mid HG. period; dimin. of Krampe, 'hook.'

**Krampf, m.,** 'cramp, spasm, convulsion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. krampf (OHG. also chrampfo); comp. OSlav. krampe, Du. krampe, f., E. cramp; the common West Teut. term for 'cramp'; orig. an adjectival subst. from OHG. chrampf, 'curved,' Oic. krappa (normal for *krampf*), 'narrow, pressed close.' The Teut. stem *krampa-* has numerous cognates in G.; besides the LG. loan-words krampe, krampe, krampel, we may mention OHG. chrampf, 'hook, border; chrampf, MidHG. krimpfen, 'to contract in a crooked or spasmodic fashion;' MidHG. krimpf, adj., 'crooked' masc. subst. 'cramp'; ModHG. framm is also allied, as is indicated by its OHG. and MidHG. variant krimpf, 'bent, twisted.' Comp. framm, and OHG. chrampfen, MidHG. krimpfen, 'to be convulsed,' MidDu. krimpen, 'to draw in, shrivel,' MidE. crimpil, 'wrinkle, crumbe, 'hook,' crumpe, 'crump.' E. to crumple, 'to contract,' &c.; Oic. krapir, 'narrow,' and its nominal vb. kreppe, 'to compress.' Comp. Krümpel and Krämpel.

**Kranich, m.,** from the equiv. MidHG. kranzech (kraunich), m., OHG. chrane, chranich (hā), m., 'crane' (bird); also without the guttural suffix, MidHG. krane, which agrees with the MidG., LG., and E. forms (Du. kræn, f., 'crane'-bird, and then machine; AS. cran and corne, E. crane in both senses). In the Scand. languages, Oic. cræn, m., 'crane,' seems to be connected with thes*. The suffix *ck* in ModHG. is Goth. *k* in ahaka, 'pigeon,' AS. hafoc, 'Sāhib' (hawk). The corresponding words for 'crane' in the other West Aryan languages (prim. form ger-we) are the most closely allied—Gr. γερως, Kelt. and W. garan; also OSlav. serwat, Lith. gerwe, f., Lat. grus (gen. grus-in), corresponds to OHG. chreia, 'crane.' The derivation of Gr. γερως, from γερακειο, 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 Dreifel) in which several Aryan stems coincide. Comp. also Krauth and Krautmände.

**Kran, adj.,** 'sick, ill,' from MidHG. kranze (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 frant 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. chranholon, 'to grow weak, stumbile'; AS. crane, 'feeble, infirm,' also occurs rarely. For
the further history of the word we must at all events proceed from the latter meaning (krâ is the OTeut. adj. for 'sick'); Scand. krenskr, 'sick,' is borrowed from G. (*krakr must have been the native form); a genuine Scand. krengr, 'feebly,' also occurs. The common West Teut. adj. krenken 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. cran, 'infirm, tottering'). With the same root kring, krânk, are connected ModHG. Strâ, 'circular pad for the head,' E. crank; to crankle, crinkle.—

Krânken, 'to make ill,' from MidHG. krenken, 'to torment, grieve;' prop. 'to lessen, humiliâte.'

Strântz, m., 'wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. krâns, m.; a specifically HG. word, which in this form has passed within historic times into other Teut. languages (L. krânus, Du. kranus). Perhaps allied to Sans. grantha, 'to tie (a knot), bind,' granthi-s, m., 'knot,' or even with Lith. grandis, m., 'bracelet, tyre of a wheel' (Lett. grâdi, 'wood for framing,' from the base *granulâs).

Strâpel, Strâpôl, dimin. of Strâpôn.

Strâpôn (L.), Strâppe, m., from the equiv. MidHG. krâpô (MidG. krâpe), m., 'a kind of pastry, fritter;' OHG. chrâpô, m., orig. identical with the following word; so called from the hooked form of the pastry.

Strâpôn (2.), m., 'cramp, hook, dung-fork,' from MidHG. krâpô, krâte, m., 'hook, cramp,' OHG. chrâpô, 'hook,' also 'claw, talon'; the Goth. form *krâpe is wanting, nor is the word found in the other Teut. languages; before the HG. permutation of consonants it passed in the form grâppo, grape into Rom. (Ital. gra太平, 'cramp, talon,' Fr. grappin, 'grapnel'). Comp. further E. craple, 'claw, talon.' It is doubtful whether OHG. chrâpehô (Goth. krâkka), m., 'hooked instrument,' and Scand. krâki, m., 'stake,' are allied. The stem of Strâpôn appears in a nasal form in OHG. chrâmpô, 'curved,' and OHG. chrâmpô, chrâmpôhô, m., 'iron hook' (comp. Fr. crampon, 'cramp, borrowed from OHG.). Consequently Strâpôn is connected with Strâmpô.

Strâtô (L.), f., 'dossier,' from MidHG. kresze, also krâtte, m., 'basket'; OHG. chrâzzo and chrâatto, m., 'basket.' Perhaps the word is allied, on account of the Mid-HG. variant krenze, with Strântz. On the other hand, OHG. chrâtto and MidHG. kratte suggest AS. crât, E. cradle, and also Du. krat, AS. craet, E. eart (orig. 'earth-basket?'), E. crate. With Gr. sôpra, 'basket,' these cognates cannot be connected.

Strâtôc (2.), f., 'itch,' from MidHG. kretz, krâzt, allied to fragen.

Krâtzen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. kratzen, krezzen, OHG. chrâzon, 'to scratch' (allied to Scand. krâ, 'to dig in,' Goth. gakrulôn, 'to grind'); previous to the HG. permutation of consonants *kratz-<m>, whence Ital. grattare, Fr. gratter, 'to scratch.' Comp. frijâda.

Krânen, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. krouwen, OHG. chroucon, krouwen; Goth. *kraüjan, or rather *kregucon, and other correspondences are wanting. With this vb. is connected OHG. chroubel, MidHG. kruwel, m., 'three-pronged fork, talon, claw,' to which Swä and ModHG. krând, 'fork with hooked prongs'; comp. Du. krawel, m., 'pitchfork, fork, claw, finger-nail,' allied to kraumen, 'to scratch.' Connected with Strâmô.

Strâns, adj., 'frizzled,' from MidHG. kras, 'curled, frizzled;' unknown to all the OTeut. languages; retained in Mid Du. kris, ModDu. kres, 'dishevelled, entangled, frizzled, stubborn;' MidE. crâs, 'frizzled, angry.' The genuine Tent. origin and great antiquity of frâx is certified by the equiv. parallel cognates, Mid HG. krol (ill), 'curly, lock of hair,' Du. krol, 'lock, krullig, frizzled, curly,' MidE. crul, 'curly.' Comp. strêle.

Strâuše, f., 'pitcher with a lid,' from MidHG. krâss, t., 'pitcher, earthenware drinking vessel;' OHG. *chrâss, f.; Mid Du. kruisse, AS. *crâss, MidE. crâss, E. cruse; Scand. krâss, 'pitcher with a lid.' It is not immediately connected with HG. Strug. That the word is of foreign origin seems certain, yet the ultimate source cannot be Gr. kposos, 'pitcher.' See the following word.

Strâufel, m., 'top,' with the more frequent variant Strâu, a corrupt form which arose from connecting Strâu with the circular (frësôfôniq) movement of a top; MidHG. *krâuela, MidG. krâel, m., 'top,' a dimin. of Strâu, hence lit. 'small pitcher.' Comp. the UpG. term Tëf for top.

Strâu, m., 'herb, vegetable, weed,' from
MidHG. *krēt, n., 'small foliated plant, herb, vegetable,' espec. 'cabbage,' OHG. *krēt, OSax. crād; Du. kruid, n., 'herb, spice, gunpowder' (the last meaning is also found in MidHG. from the 14th cent.); MidOE. crēdwæyn (Du. kruidwagen), 'ammonition waggon,' seems to have been borrowed. Goth. *krētsenn (gen. *krēdiss), corresponding to German *kresse, ultimate correspondent itself, has been lost from the suffix *senn, since it is connected with FG. *kri-zen, 'to shriek, groan'; comp. Du. *krijten, 'to shriek, shout.' To further cognates see *frēsken; akin also to MidHG. *krısten, earlier Modern *krīten, 'to groan.'

Kreis, m., 'crescent,' from the equiv. MidHG. kreis, OHG. *chresse, m., 'crescent,' allied to LG. kreis, 'shrimp.' The word passed at an early period into Rom. (comp. Fr. cirerisse, 'crescent,' and crevette, 'shrimp'). It is not connected with Gr. kραιόν, but rather with OHG. *krādpfo, 'hook'; *kreis, lit. 'hooked or claw fish.' See Schaf (2).

Kreide, f., 'chalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. krīde, late OHG. *krīda, f.; ultimate source Lat. cerasa, f., 'Cretan earth.' The change from Lat. ē to HG. ū cannot be explained by the ModGr. pronunciation of Crete (comp. MidHG. *krīda, Scand. *krīt, 'Crete'), since there are other instances in which Lat. ē appears in HG. loan-words, as *kriest, and espec, *krit. Besides, the word cerasa, 'Cretan earth,' is unknown to Gr. The more precise history of the adoption of HG. *krīda is obscure (the corresponding words in Rom. are It. cerita and Fr. craie).

Kreis, m., 'circle, orbit, sphere,' from MidHG. kirēs, m., 'circumference, circuit, division of a country district'; OHG. kirēs, pointing to Goth. *krēts, and D. kreet to Goth. *krēts. Comp. MidHG. kirēsen (MidG.), 'to make a circle.' The word cannot be traced beyond G.; it is not allied to *frāz and *frēing. Comp. *frēzing.

Kreisen, kreischen, vb., 'to be in labour,' from MidHG. krīzen, 'to screech, shriek, groan'; comp. Du. *krijten, 'to shriek, shout.' For further cognates see *frēsken; akin also to MidHG. *krısten, earlier Modern *krīten, 'to groan.'

Kreis, m., 'cross,' from the equiv. MidHG. kresse, OHG. *chresse, m., 'shrimp,' f.; corresponding to Du. kers, kors, f., AS. corse, f., E. cross. This word, which is probably peculiar to West Teut., found its way to the North—Dan. karse, Swe. krasse, Lett. kresse; it was also adopted by the Roman languages—Fr. cresson, It. crescione. The assumption that the Roman 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. *kresse (Goth. *kresja) has been put forward; OHG. *kresan, MidHG. *krīzen, krizen, 'to crawl,' seems unrelated.

Kreischern, Kreischerm, m., from the equiv. MidHG. kretschern, kretzchem, m., 'village tavern,' a Slav. loan-word; Bohem. křečma, Wend. koricma, Pol. karczma, 'tavern.'

Kreuz, m., 'cross,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kruwe, *kriwe, n., OHG. *chrūzi, n.; from Lat. cruci- (lat. cruci, acc. crucem), with change of vowel quantity in the stem as in Pet, flue, and *tig, and also of gender (comp. *eht, *ežen, and *žed). The change of medial e in the Lat. word to HG. ū, though in another group of (older) loan-words Lat. e, even before open vowels, appears as ū in HG. and Tent., is due to the fact that words like *keller and *raiwer were introduced into Germany at a far earlier period than *kruucz, which was adopted with Christianity in the 8th and 9th cents. The Goths used Tent. Gölgen (Goth. galigen), the English of the earliest period, rood (comp. 9út). The loan-word is now found in all the Mod. Teut. languages—It. kross, Swe. and Dan. kors, Du. kruus, E. cross.

Kreiug, m., 'kreutzer' (about 3d.), from MidHG. kreiwer, kriwzer, m., a small coin, orig. marked with a cross (MidHG. kriwe), 'kreutzer.'
kribbeln, vb., 'to crawl, tickle,' Mod HG. only, Mid HG. kribeln (MidG.), 'to tickle'; a recent formation; comp. Mod Du. kribbeln, 'to itch, prick,' kribbeln, 'to grumble, wrangle.'

Stribskrabbs, Stribbskrabbel, m., Mod HG., an onomatopoetic term for 'utter confusion'; comp. Mod Du. kribbeln, 'to scrawl.'

kriechen, vb., 'to crawl,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kriechen, OHG. chriehhan, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. kreipan, Du. kriepen, AS. creopan, E. to creep, OEc. kriępa. The relation of the HG. form with ch from k to the remaining Teut. languages with p has well-authenticated analogies; see Kriechen (1), werfen, and Zerrun. The guttural appears again in MidE. criden, E. to crouch. Kruft, 'to crawl,' is the MidHG. (MidG.) kriehen.

kriechende, see Kriechen.

Krieg, m., 'war,' from MidHG. kriegen,(g), m., 'exertion, endeavour to obtain something,' then also 'opposition, resistance, argument, discord, combat.' The predominant meaning in MidHG. is the latest and 'counter-effort' the earliest; comp. MidHG. einkrieg, adj., 'self-willed.' For a similar evolution of meaning comp. OHG. fliz, 'exertion, zeal, quarrel'; see Kriechen. The word is almost entirely unknown to OHG.; it occurs once as crig, 'pertinacia,' with which we 'krieg, 'controversia,' 'widarkriegelin,' 'obstinateus' (with obscure e, i, c), 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. krig being borrowed from G. Comp. the following word.

kriegen, vb., 'to get,' from MidHG. krie-
Rom.—Ital. gruppia, Prov. cropia (the latter connected with the Teut. forms in a mentioned above), ModFr. croche (whence E. crop, 'a grated crib,' MidE. croche).

krifteln, vb., 'to find fault, carp,' ModHG. simply from a popular term, grittein, 'to wrangle' (wanting in MidHG. and OHG.), with an allusion to krift, &c.

krifteln, vb., 'to scribble,' dimin. of MidHG. kritzen, 'to scratch,' OHG. chriszön, 'to scratch or cut into.' It is probably connected with fraten, OHG. chrazon, as well as with OE. krota, 'to engrave, stamp.'

If this is not approved, it may be allied to krites (root krit); kritiszön (whence chriszön) would then mean 'to draw lines.'

Gröfle, f., 'curl,' from the equiv. MidHG. kroll, kroll-les, m.; comp. Du. krul, f.; curl.' MidHG. krol, adj., Du. krallig, MidE. erul, adj., 'curly'; Du. krullen, MidE. erullen, 'to frizzle.' For the connection between MidHG. krolle, f. (Goth. *kružón), and ModHG. kruse, see under kruse.

Grön, f.; 'crown, from the equiv. MidHG. krone, kron; in OHG. coröna (with the foreign accent preserved), from Lat. coröna (the unaccented o disappeared in MidHG.); comp. MidE. coröne, crown, E. crown; in MidDu. the double form croöne, kröne, existed, Du. kron, kröin. Scand. kröna, f. In AS. the term cyme-helm, lit. 'king's helmet,' was substituted for Lat. corona of the Biblical texts (just as scepter was rendered by cyneecer, lit. 'king's staff'); in O Sax. and OHG. höbtsband, hartzband, '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 — krönen, 'to crown,' from MidHG. krönen and a denominative from kröe; thus it is not Lat. coronare, to which OHG. chronöen more accurately corresponds.

Kröpf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kropf, m., 'goitre, crop, craw;' corresponding to Du. kropf, m., 'crop, bosom, bow of a ship,' E. cropp (of birds, top, harvest), AS. cropp, which has the special meanings 'crop, summit, top (of trees), ear (of corn), cluster of grapes;' OE. 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. ἱππόν, 'curved,' if 'crop, excrecence,' represented the prim. meaning of the group.

Stropoulos, m., 'rogues,' a LG. word, formed from LG. krop (comp. friplen), 'crawling creature, small cattle,' but this is not quite certain. Others connect it with the preceding word strep, which also signifies in Suab. and Bav. 'small, crippled creature, little man.'

Ströfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. krof, kröfe, f. (even now dial. streit, streite), OHG. chrofe, chrofe, f., 'toad.' The forms with e and o are related by gradation; comp. streit and vert. The word is peculiar to G.; in OE. padda, Du. padde, AS. tădă, E. toad. Etymologically all three are equally obscure.

Ströde, f., 'crutch,' from the equiv. MidHG. krucke, krucke, OHG. chruce (for *krukō), f.; comp. Du. kruk, AS. crūcē, f., E. crutch. Certainly a genuine Teut. word ('staff with a curved handle'); it is most closely connected with Scand. krok, 'hook, curve;' it may al-o be related to friedan. In the MidHG. period it was confused with a Rom. term based upon Lat. croceae, and meaning 'crosier.' On the other hand, the Teut. word was submerged in many of the Rom. languages in the old inherited term; Ital. croceia, 'crutch,' croce, 'hook;' Fr. crosse, 'crook;' hook;' MidLat. croca, 'baculus episcopalis,' croceas, 'baculus pastoralis,' and 'baculus incurvus,' croceas, crocia, crucia, crocua, 'crutch.' Ströde can scarcely be explained from MidLat. croceae, 'cross-bar' (of a window), because this must have become chruce (ce changed to te); comp. strurj.

Strurj (1), m., 'jug, pitcher,' from the equiv. MidHG. kruoc (g), OHG. chruoc, m.; corresponding to AS. crūc, crūh, 'pitcher,' also 'bottle.' Besides these terms, based upon a common form kroga-, there are several words allied in sound and meaning; comp. O Sax. kruka, Du. kruk, f., AS. crūcē, MidE. cronke; MidHG. kruche, f., ModHG. (dialect.) krauf; AS. croca (and crokh), MidE. crocke, 'pitcher;' Ic. krūkka, 'pot.' Since it is not improbable that all these terms were borrowed, we may perhaps connect them further with strurj. 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. cryce, 'pail,' from which Fr. crate, 'pitcher,' may be derived, if it is not of G. origin. The Goth. term for 'pitcher' is airccis (borrowed from Lat. arcus). Comp. rtruc (2).

**struc** (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 an actual or a carved pitcher was hung in front of a tavern, is demolished by the fact that struc, 'earcises' is entirely unknown to LG. (and Du.); the OSax. term kréika was used. On the other hand, struc, 'alehouse,' was orig. wanting in HG., in which struc, 'pitcher,' was current at the earliest period.

**strufe,** see struc (1).

**strume,** f., 'crumb,' a LG. loan-word, wanting in MidHG.; comp. LG. kráme, Du. krim, AS. crúme, E. crumb, crum. The root krém appears also in Frum, OHG. chrumen, 'to scratch, operate with the nails.' Allied to Gr. γράμμα, 'rubbish' (Aryan root grá).

**krumm,** adj., 'crooked,' from MiddHG. krumpf (6), OHG. chrump, 'crooked, curved, twisted, perverted' (comp. frand); rare variants OHG. and MiddHG. krupt, OHG. chrampf, as well as MiddHG. krumpf, in the same sense. Comp. Osax. crumb, AS. crump; E. crump, 'crooked,' is abnormal (with this E. to crumple, MidE. crumpeln, and also E. crimple, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected). Under krumpf it is shown how the graded and permuted forms are widely ramified; the Teut. root signified 'spasmodically contracted, curved.' Besides the cognates of West Teut. krummc, from pre-Teut. grump-6, quoted under Krumm, comp. the unnasalised Gr. γρόμος, 'curved,' bent.' OIr. cromm, W. crum, seem to have been borrowed from AS.

**strupp,** f., 'crumpe,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. croupe, whence E. croup. The Fr. word has been derived from Scand. kryppa, f., 'hump, excrecence' (allied to kroppr, 'hump'). See the following word.

**Strüppel,** m., 'cripple,' from the equiv. MiddHG. krüppel, krügel, m.; it passed in the MiddHG. period from LG. into HG.; Du. kreupel, E. cripple, MidE. and AS. cryppel, Scand. krypell, krypling. The p of these forms is HG. pf (Alsat. Strüpfel), hence we must assume that HG. Strüpfel was borrowed from LG. and MiddG. Allied in the UpG. dials to Swiss chrib, chripf, Snab. kropf, kriß, krißte, Bav. krapf, kripf, 'deformed person,' and the cognate Bav. krißten, 'to become crooked,' akin to Os. kroppr, krippa, 'hump,' and the cognates discussed under Kropf. Besides Gr. γραμμά, 'curved,' we may also refer to OSlov. groba, 'back,' ModSlov. grbanc, 'wrinkle,' Serv. grba, 'hump' (grbat se, 'to stoop').

**strufe,** f., 'crouch,' from the rare MiddHG. krusse, OHG. crusse, f., 'crouch;' a learned term which has been first naturalised in ModHG. Derived from Lat. crutes, whence also Du. kroes, E. crouch, as well as Rom. words like Fr. croûte.

**struph,** m., from the equiv. MiddHG. kristal, kristal, m. OHG. kristall, f., 'crystal.' The retention of the Lat. accent (crystallus, m. and f.) preserved the foreign aspect of this merely learned term, which was borrowed at a very early period.

**rübel,** m., 'tub, bucket,' from the equiv. MiddHG. kübel, OHG. *kubel,* m.; comp. OHG. miluh-chubilt, chubiltin, m., 'milk-pail'; allied to AS. eft (from kābīr), MidE. kiv, 'cask.' The stem is genuinely Teut.; it is doubtful whether it is connected with the cognates ('narrow space') discussed under Kuchen. Its Rom. origin at all events must be rejected.—ModLat. cupeola, cupeolus, 'mensura frumentaria,' and vas potorum, do not coincide in meaning; Du. kuijp, 'vat, cask,' is alone connected with Lat. cupa, 'cask.' Some Rom. words, such as Prov. cu nel, 'tub,' are derived from the Teut. cognates, from which Slav. and Lett. words are borrowed; Lith. kūbūlas, 'tub,' OSlov. kūblī, 'vessel,' as a corn measure. Comp. Kuchen, Küfi, and Küre.

**kühe,** f., 'kitchen,' from the equiv. MiddHG. kūche, küchen, kuchin (UpG. without mutation kuche, kuch), OHG. chūhēna, f.; corresponding to AS. cyhēna, f., E. kitchen, Du. keuken. An old West Teut. word, probably not derived immediately from late Lat. coquina, 'kitchen,' but rather from a common Rom. and MiddLat. cucina (kukēna; comp. Ital. cucina, Fr. cuisine). The HG. ch (OHG. chh) 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. Koch, Küchen, Kühle, Kümmel, and Pfeffer.
Kuh

Küc, m., 'cake,' from the equiv. MidHG. kuohe, OHG. chuhoho, m.; comp. MidLG. köke, Du. koek. Besides these forms with old o in the stem (comp. AS. cæcel, MidE. kækel, 'little cake,' E. dial. keel) there occurs in the Scand. and E. languages an apparently graded form with a—i.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. cosa, Rheto-Rom. cosa, Picard. conque, 'cake'), connected with Lat. coquus, coquere (AS. cæc, OHG. chohöhn), is not clear. Moreover, on the assumption that the word was borrowed, o in OHG. chuhoho would correspond exactly to the o in AS. cæc, 'cook.'

Küchenkelle, f., 'pasque flower,' ModHG. only, interpreted from one of the variants Kup, Küchenkelle as Küchenkelle; its relation to the equiv. Fr. coq, coupledvre is obscure; the ModHG. form is certainly a corruption.

Küchlein, n., 'chicken,' MidHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word introduced by Luther into HG. (in UpG. dial. hüentle, West MidG. künkel, Suab. luggle.) To the MidG. and LG. kiichen, kieken, correspond AS. eiggen (plur. eigenn), MidE. chikken, E. chick, chicken, Scand. kiktingr, Du. kieken, koken. The Goth. dimin. termination -ena- (kivikein) frequently occurs in the names of animals; Goth. gaet-en, AS. tieken (Goth. *tikken), AS. hieken (Goth. *hikein), n., 'kid'; see Rüfen, Gief, Schwin, Rüfflein, and Rüffen. The substant., on which the word is based is AS. coce, E. cock, Scand. kokk (to which Goth. *kivikein, n., is related by gradation). There is no reason for thinking that the Teut. word was borrowed from Rom.—Fr. coq, like AS. coce (UpG. gockel, guckel), is a recent onomatopoeic term also, for W. and Corn. cog, 'cuckoo,' points also to the base cuc (so too OIr. cuch, 'cuckoo,' from cuccu). Comp. Rüffen.

Rüden, see Guft.

Rüdne, m., 'cuckoo,' from the equiv. late MidHG. knickuk (rare), m.; the usual term in MidHG. is gouch, which was introduced in the 15th cent. from Du. knöck, early MidDu. cuccu.) An onomatopoeic term widely diffused, but it is not necessary to assume that it was borrowed in most of the languages, E. cucuo, Fr. concou, Lat. cæculus, W. and Corn. cog, OIr. cuch. See also Rüffen.

Kufo, f., 'runner of a sledge'; Mid HG. *kuofo and *kuohe are wanting with this meaning, so too OHG. *kuofo; OHG. chuhoho is found, however, in sito-chuho, 'runner of a sledge' (see examples of the interchange of k-cho and p-cho under friken); comp. MidLG. köke, 'runner of a sledge.' Perhaps Lith. zagrė, f., 'forked piece of wood on a plough,' is allied, and also its cognates zaginęs, m., 'stake, post,' zagaras, m., 'dry twig.' From these the evolution of meaning in Kufe may be inferred.

Kufe (2.), f., 'coop, vat,' from the equiv. MidHG. kufa, OHG. kufa, f. The prim. form of the word previous to the HG. permutation of consonants is represented by Osax. cæpa, f., and the equiv. E. coop. From MidLat. suo, a variant of sœpa, 'cask,' whence Du. kuip, 'coop'; comp. also Rüfen. 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. küfer, m., 'cooper'; comp. Du. kuiper, E. cooper.

Kugel, f., 'ball, bullet, globe,' from the equiv. MidHG. kugel, kugle, f.; comp. MidLG. and Du. kogel. The word is not recorded in the other languages. It is allied to ModHG. Kufe, from kil, kugel, and also to ModHG. Kufe, with which E. cudgel and AS. cógel is closely connected; Kufe is a 'pole with a ball-shaped end.' Kugel and Kugel cannot possibly be related by gradation.

Kuh, f., 'cow,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OIr. ku, f.; comp. MidLG. kō, Du. koe, E. cow, AS. cæh, OIr. kyr, f. (Goth. *kōs); Teut. type kō, f., 'cow.' This word, like the names of other domestic animals, is found in the non-Teut. languages, and in the form of gōw (go) it is common to the Aryan group; comp. Ind. gāus (acc. gām), f., Gr. βόσ (stem βοσ), Lat. bos (stem bov-). These terms are both mas. and fem., hence Sans. gāus, m., 'bull, cattle,' f., 'cow'; Gr. βόσ, 'cattle, ox, cow'; Lat. bos, 'ox, cow.' Lett. gāves, 'cow.' This term, like other primit. Aryan words (comp. Rverb, Σαφ, Rūnt, Dēn, &c.), proves that the Aryans, before the division into the later tribes, were already acquainted with domestic animals.

Kühl, adj., 'cool,' from the equiv. Mid HG. küel, küle, adj., also a regularly non-
mutated form ko wol- in compounds such as ko wölhe, n., 'cooling-house,' and in the adv. ko wöl (comp. ʃeun, ʃät, ʃäf); OHG. chuöl, adj., 'cool' (*chuolo, adv.). It corresponds to MidLG. köl, Du. koel, AS. cöl, E. cool. In the form of köl- (orig. köl-) the adj. is common to West Teut.; the adj. faut is the old parti. form from the stem of faut, from which in Scand. (kala) and AS. (calan) str. vbs. are formed; the further cognates E. chill, AS. ěde, ěde, 'cold,' are based on a Goth. *kali- (n. sing. *kals). Comp. faut.

hübu, adj., 'bold, daring,' from Mid HG. kień, kiene, OHG. chuami, 'bold, eager for combat, strong'; comp. the non-mutated variant in the MidHG. and OHG. derivative künheit, 'boldness,' and in the OHG. adv. chuona. It corresponds to MidLG. köne, Du. koen, AS. cène, '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 MidHG. proper name Kena; OHG. and MidHG. Kunař (without mutation, like OHG. and MidHG. künheit), AS. Ænæ (Goth. *Kunérps), may have meant 'giving wise advice.' Tent. kön-́ (lit. 'one that can understand, sensible') is orig. a verbal adj. from the vb. feyn, fénn, hence the West Teut. sense 'bold,' compared with the OTeut. 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. faut, fůtnel, and Strig).

Rücken, LG., see Rücken.

Sümmel, m., 'cummin, caraway seeds,' from the equiv. MidHG. kümel. OHG. chumel, m., with the variants MidHG. kümin, OHG. chumän; comp. AS. cymen, Du. kumijn, MidLG. kûmen; from Lat. and Rom. cūmānum. The change of n into l is the same as in ʒd (in UpG. still küm, kümich). With regard to the period of the adoption of Lat. words relating to horticulture and the art of cookery, comp. Käf, Käde, Wind, Peffer, &c.

Summer, m., 'grief, sorrow, distress,' from MidHG. kumbér, m., 'rubbish, refuse (thus still dial.), encumbering, oppression, distress, grief'; ModHG. məm, from Mid HG. ʃub, as in Zümmer, ʃumm, and ʃamm. 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. décornes, 'rubbish,' Port. com-ro, combro, 'mound of earth, hillock,' Ital. ingombro, 'hindrance,' Fr. encombrer, '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, OTeut. kumbl, 'tumulus, barrow.'

Sümmel, n., 'horse-collar,' from the equiv. MidHG. komař, n.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. (comp. Oslov. chomatiš, Pol. chomąt); hence not diffused beyond the HG. group. The Slav. cognates of Oslov. chomatiš are derived from OTeut.; comp. MidE. and ModE. hame, Du. haam, Westphal. ham, Rhine Prov. hamen, hammen, 'horse-collar.'

Sumpan, m., 'companion, mate,' from MidHG. kumpán, kompán, m., 'comrade, associate;' the latter is derived from OFr. Prov. comparant, 'companion, partner.' MidLat. compantio, lit. 'one who shares the same food,' is based on OTeut. expressions such as Goth. gahlaiba, OHG. giltibo, m., 'associate, comrade,' and the equiv. OHG. gömazō, from maːs, n., 'food'; see sāt.

Sumpft, Kompoft, m., 'preserves, heap of rubbish or dung,' from MidHG. kumpost, also kumpost, m., 'preserves,' espec. pickled cabbage, from Rom. (Ital. composto).

Sumpf, m., 'basin, bowl,' from MidHG. kumpf, m., 'vessel'; comp. LG. kump. A MidLG. campus as the source of the G. word does not exist; MidLat. cumba, cumba, have too no such meaning as Sumpf, hence they cannot be adduced to explain the dial. ModHG. Sumpf, 'deep bowl.' Sumpfe and Sumpf are more probably genuine Teut. words, and allied to AS. cumb and the equiv. E. coop.'

Sünodel, see Sünden.

Sund, adj., 'known, manifest,' from MidHG. ūn(d), OHG. chuad, adj., 'become acquainted, noted, known.' It corresponds to Goth. kunjas, 'noted,' OSax. cûth, AS. chǒ, 'noted,' E. count (now only in the compound uncouth). A common Teut. adj. in the form kunja-, from the non-permutated ge-ta-; which is prop. a partic. in to- from the verbal stem of the root gön, gō, discussed under fënneu, fënneu,
and fäfni. For other parts, formed into adj., see under last.

Sunfli, f., 'arrival,' from MidHG. and OHG. kunfti, kunfti, ft., 'coming, arrival'; comp. Goth. gapumbs, f., 'meeting, assembly,' the corresponding verbal abstract to Goth. giman, HG. femmen, with the suffix -f- from -f- (comp. Engl., Dn., and Št.). The insertion of an f in the combination mb (mb becoming mft; comp. further Sonunft, Sunft, Sunft) corresponds to the addition of an s to mb (nsb becoming nd), mentioned under Sunfli.—künftig, adj., 'to come, future,' from the equiv. Mid HG. küntfec, OHG. kunftlgy.

Sunfkel, f., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. kunkel, f., OHG. chunachla, f.; a Snab., Alem., and Rhen. word, for which ókfen occurs in other dialects. (Bav. and also MidHG.). It is wanting in the remaining OTeut. dialects, and its diffusion supports the assumption that it has been borrowed from Rom., especially since the earlier OHG. form chunachla closely resembles the equiv. Rom. words in sound; MidLat. conucla (for colucla?, dimin. of colus, 'distaff?'), equiv. to Ital. conočia, Fr. guevouille, 'distaff,' whence also the equiv. OHG. cüvel. Others refer the word to the cognates discussed under Sunfli, with the prim. meaning 'to spin.'

Sunfti, f., 'skill, art, address,' from MidHG. and OHG. kunst, f., 'knowledge, wisdom, skill, art'; comp. OSax. cunst, plur., 'knowledge, wisdom,' Du. kvust; wanting in E. and Goth. A verbal abstract from femmen, like Sunfti from femmen; s is a euphonic insertion before the dental; comp. Sunfti from femmen, Sunfti from gemen.

fungerbunt, adj., 'higgledy-piggledy,' ModHG. only; in MidHG., however, kuntervich, adj., which means 'variegated, strange as a Sunfli,' i.e. 'monster.' But while MidHG. kunter, 'monster,' and OHG. chunter, 'herd, drove of cattle' (cognate with OSlov. ženag, Lith. gent, 'I drive cattle'), are UpG., fungerbunt is prop. LG. Both MidHG. kuntervich and Mod HG. fungerbunt are imitations of MidHG. kunterfeld, lit. 'contraactus, not genuine?' from this in MidHG. (MidG.) a word kunter, 'what is false, deceptive,' was deduced.

Supfer, n., 'copper,' from the equiv. MidHG. kuper, OHG. chupper, n.; an old loan-word from which *kuppor must have been the earliest form; the word was bor-
to the HG. permutation (of t to r) from Lat. curvērība, whence also AS. cygef. Whether the reduplicated form of the Lat. word was influenced by Teut. itself cannot be determined. From Lat. curvērība are also derived Ital. cucezza, Fr. gourde, whence E. gourd. Du. kauwvoerde.

füren, vb., 'to choose, select,' ModHG. only, derived from an older kūr, f., 'choice,' equiv. to AK.

Kürschner, m., 'furrier,' from the equiv. MidHG. kurseretre, m. (ak from s, as in Stif, Stift, and Stift), a derivative of MidHG. kürsen, f., 'fur coat,' OHG. chursinna, chrusina, AS. crūscnæ, 'fur coat'; MidLat. crusna, crusina, crūsina. Cognate terms also occur in Slav. (OSlov. krusko, Rus. korsko, etc.), 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. βόρας, 'hide, skin,' is scarcely conceivable.

húrz, adj., 'short,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kurz; a very curious loan-word from Lat. curtos. What may have led to its adoption is even more obscure than in the case of über (from Lat. succursum). The assumption of its being borrowed is supported only by the form curt (without the change of t to z), which appears also in strictly UpG. records; comp. OHG. pforta, pforza, and pforz, from Lat. porta. The form curt is OSax. and OFris. ; comp. also Du. kort and Le. kort. 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. secort, E. short (comp. OHG. skurs, 'short'); these cannot, on account of their want of permutation, be primit. allied to Lat. curtos. For the cognates of E. short see Schürge.

füh, m., 'kiss,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kus (gen. kusen); corresponding to Du. kus, OSax. cus, cos (gen. -sees), AS. cos, O. kuss, m.; a common Teut. word for 'kiss,' wanting only in Goth. (*kusa, comp. Goth. kuskjan, East Fri. dikken, '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. bōs, 'lip,' and Gael. bus, 'mouth with thick lips,' are alluded.—

küfchen, vb., 'to kiss,' from MidHG. and MidHG. küßen, OHG. chussen; AS. cyssan, E. to kiss, O. kysen.

küffen, see küfchen.

küffe, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. kust, kust, 'coast;' which, like E. coast, MidE. coste, is of Rom. origin, OFr. coste, côte, MidLat. costa, 'coast.'

küffler, m., 'sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kustor, kustor; m. Adopted on the introduction of Christianity. While from, from OHG. chrützi, is based upon the Lat. stem cruci-, acc. sing. crucem (and not the nomin. cruze), küffler, on the other hand, is not derived from Lat. custodem (stem custodi-), or even from the nom. 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. contre, OFr. contre, 'sacristan.' MidLat. custos (seil. ecclesiæ), 'warden, guardian of the church jewels, holy vessels, &c., prebyter s. clericus eui ecclesiæ et templi cura incumbit.' With the same sense MidLat. costurarius, whence OSax. costavari, as well as ModHG. dial Schürger.

küffcf, f., 'coach,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Hungar. kosz, 'a carriage from Koszi' (near Raab); a characteristic modern term common to the Europ. languages; comp. Fr. and Span. coche (E. coach), Ital. cocchio, Du. koets.

küff, f., 'cowl,' from MidHG. kutte, f., 'monk's habit'; comp. MidLat. cotta, cottus, 'tunica clericis propria,' which, however, with the corresponding Rom. words (Fr. côte, 'petticoat,' Ital. cotta), may be traced back to Teut. köfher, appearing in OHG kohto, MidHG. korte, 'coarse woollen stuff, cover.' Comp. Stes.

küffeln, f., 'chitterlings, tripes,' from MidHG. kutel, f., 'gut, tripes'; as a genuine UpG. word it is probably not cognate with LG. küt, 'entrails,' but connected rather with Goth. gībus, 'belly.'

sux, m., 'share in a mine,' earlier ModHG. and dial. füfs; first occurs in early ModHG., perhaps introduced from the Slav. frontier mountains.
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 OTest. terms for 'medicine.' Goth. fulja, f., 'poison;' AS. lyb, 'poison,' OIC. lyf, 'medicine,' OHG. luppi, n., 'deadly juice.' Note specially MidHG. kusluppe, f., OHG. chulsiluppa, AS. cgs-lyb, equiv. to MidHG. kus-lap. The way in which lab is related by gradation to fulja corresponds perhaps to that of HG. lab to AS. nosu, E. nose. The prim. meaning of the stem seems to be 'strong, sharp perfume; plant juice;' OIC. lyf, 'medicine,' and Goth. fulja, 'poison,' are differentiations of the same orig. sense.

Labberdan, m., 'codfish,' ModHG. only, from LG.; to this are allied, with remarkable divergences, Du. labberdaan, earlier aberberdaan 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) to be called Laburdaun, Fr. Labourd). It must have been introduced into the Netherlands through a Fr. medium; the form aberberdaan is due to the error of regarding the initial l as the article. Comp. also klabhan.

Laben, vb., 'to refresh,' from MidHG. laben, OHG. laban (comp. AS. gelofian), '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. ffrilben, ffrilben, 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. λαβειν.

Labe, f., 'refreshment,' from the equiv. MidHG. lab, OHG. laba, f.

Lade, 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 lade (Bav. lache) and lacus is also opposed by the difference in meaning; Ital. laca, 'low ground,' and OSlav. loky are G. loan-words. The origin of lade remains obscure; it is scarcely allied to if and its cognates.

Lachen, vb., 'to laugh,' from the equiv. MidHG. lachen, OHG. lachen, lachen, earlier hlachen; the hh of the HG. is due, according to Goth. hlachen (pret. hlōh), 'to laugh,' to an older h, AS. hlyhan, E. laugh, and the equiv. Du. lachen. In the non-Test. languages the stem hlāh, pret. hlāk (probably onomatopoetic, like the cognates of flings or Lith. skleiyti, 'to be noisy, laugh loudly'), is not positively authenticated.—Derivative Läche, f., 'laugh,' from MidHG. lache, f., 'laughing,' comp. E. laughtor, AS. hlæhtor, MidHG. lahter, 'laughter.' Lächehn, vb., 'to smile,' from MidHG. lecheln, is a frequentaive of lache.

Lachs, m., 'salmon,' from the equiv. MidHG. lahs (plur. lacs), OHG. lahs; corresponding to AS. lax, OIC. lax, Scotch las; a common and prim. Teut. term for 'salmon;' in Goth. perhaps *lasos. The Slav. and Lith. words are cognate; Lith. lasis, Lett. lasis, Russ. losos, 'salmon trout,' Pol. lasoś, 'salmon.' Hence the s in OHG. lahs is a suffix (comp. šafs), and not a part of the root.

Lachter, n. and f., 'fathom,' from the equiv. MidHG. lōchter, lōfter (MidG.); its early history is obscure; the stem is not the same as in lāfter.

Lade, f., 'chest, box, press,' from MidHG. lade (OHG. *lada, *hada f.), f., 'receptacle, chest'; lade is prop. an 'arrangement for loading'; the corresponding OIC. hlaţa means 'barn, storehouse,' so for MidE. lepe, whence E. laith, for further references comp. the vb.laten. It is also probable that lade is connected with the following subst. faten; 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. lätte; since the latter in Goth.
would be represented by *laðfō, and ḫe by *laḥa, we might assume a root *laḥ, present, lot, meaning ‘board’; comp. ḫeite.  

Lāben (1), vb., ‘to load, charge, burden,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ladēn, OHG. ladēn (earlier hladan); corresponding to Goth. hlēfan, AS. hladan, E. to lade. The d of the AS. word compared with the p 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 ḫā (hlēdan, hlād, hlādam, hladen, not hlōpan, hlōp, hlōdum, hlodan); comp. OSlov. klāq (klast), ‘to lay,’ which, with E. to lade, proves the existence of an Aryan root klād.  

Comp. gāt and ḫeit.

Lāben (2), vb., ‘to summon, invite,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ladēn, OHG. ladōn; distinguished from lāten (1) by the initial sound; lāte, ‘onercare,’ had orig. initial h, while ḫeit, ‘invite,’ has always had a simple l only; Goth. lafōn, ‘to summon,’ AS. lafpian (obsolete in E.). The Teut. root is la, the meaning of which is indicated by Goth. lafōns, f., ‘calling, consolation, redemption,’ the adv. lafpalethō, ‘very willingly,’ and MidHG. ḫeit. Some such idea as ‘to treat affectionately, beg,’ must be regarded as the orig. sense; a root la with this meaning has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. Further, the word cannot possibly be connected with Gr. καλέω, καλ-τός, &c., to which Mod HG. kētēn more probably belongs.

Lāffe, m., ‘puppy, dandy,’ from MidHG. lōpe, lappe, m., ‘simpleton, dandy.’ The relation of ModHG. kūmp to kūmna makes the existence of MidHG. lappe, ‘dandy,’ as well as *lappe, ‘rags,’ conceivable; yet the ModHG. form has ff compared with the MidHG. gpp; comp. lāppē. Others refer ḫeit to Du. and LG. lēf, ‘stale, insipid.

Lāqc, ‘situation,’ from MidHG. lāqc, OHG. lāqa, f., ‘putting, arranging, situation’; from liegen. So too ModHG. ḫaqr, n. (prop. ḫeit), from MidHG. lēger, OHG. lēgar, m., ‘camp’; comp. E. lair.

Lāqel, see ḫeit.

Lāʔm, adj., ‘lame,’ from MidHG. and OHG. lām (gen. ĥam), ‘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. ĥuomi, Mid HG. ĥueme—signifies ‘wearied, relaxed,’ and even ‘gentle.’ Yet OIC. lāme, AS. lāma, E. lame, OSax. lāmō, and Du. lam, ‘lame,’ show that the prevalent ModHG. meaning is primitive (in Gotth. hails, AS. haleit, equiv. to Lat. claudus, Sans. κηδος). An old lām-, ‘weak, infirm’ (from which Prov. lam is borrowed), suggests OSlov. lomja (lomit), ‘to break’ (root lam); Russ. lomota, ‘rheumatic pains.’ Comp. also Scand. lemja, ‘to lame, disable.

Lāʔn, m., ‘tinsel,’ ModHG. only, from F. lāme, ‘thin metal plate, wire.

Lāʔb, m., ‘loaf,’ from MidHG. and OHG. léip(b), m. (early OHG. klēp), ‘bread.’ It is the earlier Teut. term for the modern Bvet, which is unknown to Goth., and almost so to AS. Comp. Goth. klāfsa (gen. klābes), AS. klēf, E. loaf; to these Goth. gahlaiba and OHG. gileiba, m., ‘comp.,’ are allied; comp. kumpan. E. lord, from AS. hlfarð (Goth. *klāværri), ‘lord,’ lit. ‘bread guardian,’ as well as E. lady, from AS. klāfrawege, ‘domina’ (lit. ‘bread distributor’), contains HG. gāib in the compound; comp. E. Lammas (Aug. 1), from AS. klēf-mæse, ‘bread-feast as a sort of harvest thanksgiving festival.’ These primitive compounds prove the great antiquity of gāib and the more recent origin of Bvet. Slav. borrowed its chlebi, ‘bread’ (whence Lith. klepas, Lett. klapas, ‘bread’), from an OTeut. dialect (the OTeut. word being also found in Finn and Esthon.—Finn, leipä, Esthon. leip, ‘bread’). See lē españ.

Lāʔid, m. and n., ‘spawn, doubtlessly a prim. word, though first recorded in late MidHG.; corresponding to MidLG. lēk, Swev. lēk, Dan. leg. The Goth. form is perhaps *lāik, and thus the connection of gāid with Teut.-Goth. lēikan, ‘to leap,’ is conceivable. Dialectically gāid signifies ‘lusns veneres’ (comp. gēid).

Lāic, m., ‘layman, novice,’ from the equiv. MidHG. leite, leye, OHG. léip, leipo, leipō, m., ‘laicis.’ (It is based on a Romanised Lat. laicus, whence also AS. leved, ‘layman,’ E. leek). The word was probably borrowed at a later period than the other ecclesiastical terms Brētir and Brēff.  

Lāken, m. and n., ‘sheet, shroud,’ Mod HG. only, from LG. (OLG. lakān); in HG. prop. ḫaik, MidHG. lāken, OHG. lakhan. Westphalia sent a great deal of linen (comp. tūm) to South Germany, hence the LG. may have supplanted the HG. form. Allied to MidE. lāke and ModHG. lēik.
Lakin, f., 'licorice,' from the equiv. late MidHG. lakeritze; from MidLat. liqueritia (the a in the first syllable of the G. word is due to the unaccented i), equiv. to Gr. λιχυρίτης (with the modern pronunciation of the vowels). Words originally Gr. and used by medical science in the Middle Ages are preserved in Αίγας, Βαμφη, Σακάκη, Σαμχέργε, etc.

fallen, vb., 'to stammer,' from MidHG. 'to speak indistinctly, stammer'; the corresponding OEc. toally, 'to totter like a child walking,' shows a curious figurative application of the word. Gr. λάχων, Lat. lalldare, and HG. fallen are scarcely cognate; they are rather independent imitative words separately coined in each language.

Lambertsme, f., 'filbert,' instinctively connected by Germans with St. Lambert, but the historic term is lambertište. It is Lombard nut; MidHG. Lambartie, Lombardite, and Lamparti, 'Lombardy, Italy,' Comp. Λαμπνίος.

Lann, n., 'lamb,' from the equiv. MidHG. lamp (plur. lëmben), OHG. lomb (plur. lëmbir), n. It corresponds to Goth. lang, AS. lomb, E. lamb, Du. lam, 'lamb'; a prim. Teut. term which passed also into Finns. (lannahs, 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. λαμπής), whence also E. lamp. Comp. Λαμπρέτα.—Lampe, m., 'hare,' is probably a pet term for lampréft, lanfráidé, lámbrét; its relation to Fr. lapin, Du. lampéret, 'rabbit,' is obscure.

Lampréte, f., 'lamprey,' from MidHG. lampreita, also corrupted into lemfride, lanfride, etc. OHG. lampréta, formed from Lat. lampréta (whence Fr. lamprie, E. lamprey), with the variant lampetra, lit. 'stone-liker.'

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;' OEc. AS., E., Du., and OSax. land, 'country, land.' To these are priu. allied Fr. land, lann, W. llan, Corn lan (from the primit. form *landha), 'open space, area, small enclosure, yard,' Bret. len, 'heath, as well as OSlov. ledina, 'heath, uncultivated land' (Russ. лада, лёдина), with which Swed. dial. linda, 'fallow field,' agrees in the vowel sounds. Hence land is native to the North of Europe, while Æfar has a far wider diffusion. The Rom. cognates, Ital. lanza and Fr. lande, 'heath, plain,' are derived from Kelt. rather than from Teut.

lang, adj., 'long,' from the equiv. MidHG. lance (g), OHG. (and OSax.) lang; it corresponds to AS. and E. long, Goth. laggs, OEc. langu, Du. and LG. lang. A common Teut. adj. primit. allied to Lat. longus; it also cognates, perhaps, with OPers. ardanga, so that in Lat. and Teut. a dental (a or dh) may have been lost; Gr. διάνομος, OSlov. dîm, Sans. dirghâs, 'long,' are certainly not allied.—ModHG. langoam, adj., 'slow,' is one of the earliest forms ending in sam in (Goth. only lustus, 'delightful, longed for'); AS. longsam, 'tedious, continuous,' OSax. langsam. In OHG., besides langsam, 'lasting a long time,' there exists a form langsam, 'lingering,' and in MidHG. langsam, adj. and adv., 'slow,' as well as lansceine, 'lingering, slow'; in ModHG. langsam became obsolete, and its meaning has been transferred to langsam.

Lansc, f., 'lance, from the equiv. MidHG. lance, f., which was formed from OFr. lance (Lat. lancea, comp. Ital. lancia).

Lappalle, f., 'trifle, bauble, nonsense,' ModHG. only, from ModHG. lappe, with a Lat. termination and accent; comp. Σεμβιαλίαν.

Lappen, Lappe, m., 'rag, patch,' from MidHG. lappo, f. and m.; OHG. lappa, f., 'piece of stuff hanging loose, rag'; comp. AS. leppa, 'hem, lapet,' E. lap, and Du. lap. The irregular correspondence of AS. pp to HG. pp is obscure (AS. pp ought to be ff in HG.). We may compare Gr. λαπάς, 'lobe,' or preferably Lith. liopas, 'patch, rag, lópyt, '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. Lâr.

Lärche, f., 'larch' from the equiv. MidHG. lärche, lärche; OHG. *larichha is by chance not recorded, but Lat. larix (acc. larcem, comp. Reiš from Lat. calicem) necessarily leads to OHG. *larik, and then by permutation and mutation to *larichha. The permutation of k to ch, and the fact that the word is based on a Lat. term pronounced larikem (E. larch), point to a very early adoption; comp. Járds.

Lärn, m., 'alarm, noise,' ModHG. only; like E. larum, it originated in Fr.
alarne (from Ital. allarme) by dropping the unaccented initial vowel; prop. a military term identical with arm.

larne, l., 'spectre, mask, larva, grub,' ModHG. only, from Lat. larva, with the v pronounced as f, as in HG. Wirft, Ā̆rf, and 2nd.

lafch, adj., 'slack,' from MidHG. and OHG. lase; comp. OIc. lasek (Goth. *lasqa), adj., 'slack, weary;' formed with a suffix sk from the root lā, lāfen (Goth. *lasqa- would represent *latsqa-). Yet it is not improbable, since lafch is first recorded in ModHG., that the root was borrowed from a Rom. class similar in sound (comp. Fr. lisse, Ital. lasso, 'idle').

lasche, l., 'lap, lappet,' from MidHG. lasche, l., 'shred, rag;' it is conceivable that the word is related to lāpppe, whose labial has been lost before sk; hence OHG. *laska for *lasaska.

latex, f., 'pitcher, can,' a MidHG. word, not recorded in OHG. and MidHG.; probably connected with lājfn.

lājfen, vb., 'to let, leave,' from the equiv. MidHG. lāisen, OHG. lāizan, str. vb.; comp. AS. lētan, E. to let, Du. laten, OIc. lata, Goth. lētan; the pre-Teut. form of the common Teut. root lēt, 'to leave,' is lēt (with lād as a weaker gradation, comp. lāg). The only certain cognate in the other Aryan languages is the Lat. word lassus, 'faint, languid,' quoted under lāf; hence 'to relax, release,' is probably the prim. meaning of the verbal stem. From this, MidHG. lāisen, both simply and in compounds, evolved the meanings 'to set free, omit, leave behind,' &c., as in ModHG.

lāf, l. (UpG. mace), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. last, l. and m., 'burden,' OHG. last (earlier lālast); allied to laten Goth. lāban); the s is a suffix before which the final dental of the verbal stem lāh necessarily disappeared, AS. hlast, n., E. last. In Scan. an old to-partic. assumed the meaning 'wagon-load,' hlass, n. (for *hlapto-). The G. word passed into Rom. (Fr. last, m., 'ballast, laste, m., Ital. lasto, 'load of shipping'). For further references comp. laten.

lāfer, n., 'vice, crime,' from MidHG. and MidLG. lāster, n., 'abuse, disgrace, mistake,' OHG. lāstar, n. It is connected with a str. vb. lahah (for the loss of h before s comp. Wilt) preserved in OHG., equiv. to AS. leán, 'to blame.' Pre-Teut. lahstrae- is formed from the verbal stem lāh with the suffix strae-, which represents the earlier form tra seen in AS. leáhtor, n., 'reproach, sin' (obsolete in E.). Another derivative from the same stem is seen in Scand. lage (Goth. *lahstus), ModE. last, 'mistake, defect.' In the non-Teut. languages the word may be compared with OIr. locht (from lakto-), 'mistake.'

lāf, adj., 'inactive, idle,' from MidHG. las (53), 'faint, idle, tardy' (see lāfgen); it corresponds to Goth. lats, OIc. lár, AS. lat, MidLG. lat, adj., 'sluggish, idle, lazy.' A pre-Teut. adj. formed by gradation from the stem of lājfen, lēt, of which lēt- is the weak form (see lāfaff, OHG. staf, from the root sēlp). The close correspondence with Lat. lassus may be accounted for historically; lassus is an old partic. for *lādus; lād is the pre-Teut. root on which MidHG. lāf is based; comp. lāfch, lājfen, and lāfett. The assumption, however, that HG. lāf was borrowed from the Rom. cognates (Ital. lasso, Fr. las, Lat. lassus) is inconceivable.

lāfinisch, 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. latinsisch, OHG. latinisc, which was adopted in the OHG. period, as is proved by the non-permutation of f (lattus) to HG. 53, was used chiefly in the monastic schools, in which Latin was cultivated as the language of the Church.

lāferne, f., 'lantern,' from the equiv. MidHG. latérne (lantérne), f.; borrowed with the retention of the foreign accent from Lat. lätnera (Fr. lanterne, E. lantern).

lāfe, f., 'lath,' from the equiv. MidHG. late, OHG. lāfe, f.; it corresponds to Du. lat, AS. leota (lēpta?); Mid E. lāpppe, E. lath; a difficult word both grammatically and etymologically. The correspondence of tt in AS. leota and OHG. lāfe is abnormal (AS. tt ought to be HG. tz, only AS. pp 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. lāten is cognate, the Teut. origin of the word is established. Hence from HG. lāte an allied Rom. class has been rightly derived—Fr. latte, Ital. latta, 'flat wooden pole.' To the Teut. cognates Fr. slath (Bret. las), 'rod, pole,' from the base slattā, is primit. akin.

lañfich, m., 'lettuce,' from the equiv.
MidHG. lattech, latech, lateche, OHG. lattuh (lato:ha), borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. lactuca through the intermediate forms lattica, lactua; comp. AS. leathric, 'lactunc' (comp. liti: from Lat. acte).—In Sla:latrid, 'colt's foot,' latrid represents Lat. lacta:icum (MidHG. jua:flctech, OHG. hu:flctihha), or more correctly Mid Lat. lactatica (intermediate forms lopatica, léptica, latica).

latverge, f., 'electuary, confection,' from the equiv. MidHG. latwerge, latwérge, latelyrge, latwérge, f.; the t as in latrid represents c (assimilated to t); lactuxicum has a in the unaccented first syllable for e, as in láfrige. This foreign term is based on the equiv. MidLat. electuuricum, which in some cases in MidHG. preserves its prim. form, electudrje, lectuyrje. The MidLat. word, which originated in Gr. ἀλευτηρίον, ἀλευτήρια ('medicine that dissolves in the mouth,' belongs to the medical art of the Middle Ages, which was learned from the Greeks (comp. also láfrige, láfrít, Mat, &c.), and was introduced into G. through a Rom. medium—Ital. lattevaro, Fr. électu:ire (whence E. electuary).

lat, m., 'stomacher, bodice,' first occurs in early MidHG. from Rom. (Fr. lépact, m., 'lace, stay-lace,' whence E. lace; Ital. laccio, 'cord'; the prim. word is Lat. lāqu:s, 'noose, snare').

lat, adj., ' lukewarm, tepid,' from the equiv. MidHG. lā (inflected lá,wer), OHG. lā (inflected lá:wer); probably for an earlier *lā:lo (Goth. *hlu:), comp. Oic. hlu:er, 'warm, mild.' Du. lāwe. In the non-Tent. languages indubitable cognates are wanting; yet the Rom. cognates of lāub (Fr.流) are derived from OG.

lāub, n., ' foliage,' from the equiv. MidHG. lāub (b), OHG. lōub, m. and n.; a primitive and common Tent. term; comp. Goth. lābs (plur. láu:bōs), m. AS. leaf, f., E. leaf, Du. leef. Some connect the word with Lith. lápa:, 'leaf,' which, however, compared with the dipthong of the Tent. word has an abnormal a (comp. Sā:pt with Lat. cupus); Gr. λέπας, 'scale, rind,' is even less akin.

lāu:bo, f., ' arbour, bower,' from MidHG. lāu:b (lāu:b), f., ' porch, market, court of justice, gallery round the upper storey of a house.' OHG. lōu:ba (lōu:ba), f., 'penthouse, hall, front building' (the mutated lō:be is met with in MidG. dials; comp. I.G. löve). The Oic. lōp, ' upper storey, balcony' (whence E. loft), is probably con-

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connected with this word. The MidHG. meaning, 'arbour,' wanting in ModHG. and OHG., is due to the term being popularly connected with lāub. The OHG. word passed in the form of MidLat. laubria into Rom. (Ital. loggia, Fr. lope, 'tent, tent, tier of boxes').

lāub, m., 'leek, garlic,' from the equiv. MidHG. lōuch, OHG. lōu: (hb), m.; comp. the corresponding Oic. lāukr, Du. look, AS. leac, E. leek, with which lec in garlic is connected; a primitive and common Tent. word, which was adopted in Finn. as länkkä and in OSlov. as lük. Like most of the old names of plants and animals, it is of obscure origin. Gr. ἀλος, 'a plant rod or twig for wicker-work, willow-like tree,' cannot be allied on account of its meaning. Perhaps OIr. leas, 'herb, plant' (from *luk:.e-), is a cognate.

lāuer, m., 'tart wine.' "It is derived from Lat. lōr, which denotes the tart wine that is made from the skins and stones of grapes by pouring water on them" (Lesse). Even in OHG. lā:ra, MidHG. lāre, f. (OHG. lā:ra, MidHG. lāre, from the prim. form *lāre, appears in the equiv. Saub. leter; to this Swiss glōt from OHG. glāra is allied (?). As to the period of the introduction of Italian vine-culture into Germany, comp. Brün, Blüner, Klett, Midd., and Meiß. Lat. lōra is also indicated by Ital. loja, 'dirt.'

lāuer, vb., 'to lie in wait,' from the equiv. late MidHG. lāren, wk. vb.; it corresponds to Scand. lāre, 'to slumber,' MidE. lāren, E. to lower, lour. Comp. further MidE. lāken (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."

lāue:fr., lāu:ft., 'shell' (espec. nutshell), a Hess. and Franc. word, corresponding to OHG. lōu:t, 'nutshell, bark of trees.' Prin. cognate with Lith. lupinis, 'poel, skins of fruit' (lūpis, 'to skin, peel'), Pol. lupina, 'musk.'

lāufen, vb., 'to run,' from the equiv. MidHG. lō:fen, OHG. lō:fan, str. vb.; from an earlier hla:fan, equiv. to Goth. hla:pan, 'to run.' It corresponds to AS. hla:pan, str. vb., 'to run, leap, dance,' E. to leap. Du. loopen, Oic. klaupen; a specifically Tent. word common to all the dialects. For the prim. meaning we have absolutely
no clue (Gr. ἱππός, 'swift,' is not allied to Goth. hlaupan, which may be preferably compared with Lith. kluptis, 'to stumble').

The Teut. root *klub has a collateral form *klup, by gradation klóp (MidHG. and Mod HG. dial. gelaffen, pauc.), of which a variant klaut appears in Swiss löpen, 'to run' (comp. bürfin, Bav. hoppen). ModHG. laut, plur. lant, m., from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. laúf, m., 'course of time,' (MidHG. plur. lóufte, 'conjectures').

*launec, f., 'lye,' from the equiv. MidHG. louge, OHG. louna, f.; corresponding to MidLG. lúge, Du. loop, AS. leáh, and the equiv. E. lye. In OLC. lúge, 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, loer, lo, 'to bathe' (comp. Lat. laedere), like the equiv. Swed. lut, of which an extended Aryan tuk, equiv. to Teut. lük, 'to wash,' may appear in OHG. tüken, 'to wash,' Suab. lítken, North Franc. and Henneberg lín, 'to rinse washed linen.' The HG. word occurs in the Slav. languages as lug, lye.'

*láunen, vb., 'to contradict, deny,' from the equiv. MidHG. láunen, lóunen, lounen, O1G. longen, longen, vb.; corresponding to OSax. lágian, AS. lóman, láuan, Goth. launjan, vb. w., 'to deny'; OLC. leyna, 'to conceal' (Goth. galaunjan, 'to be concealed'), with the loss of a g before the n. A common Teut. w., vb. with the meaning 'to deny'; it is a derivative of an OHG. noun louna, f., 'denial' (OIC. laun), which is formed by gradation from the stem of láun (root lug). Comp. líun.

lánqe, f., 'humour, freak,' from Mid HG. láne, f., 'humour, mood'; the Mod HG. 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. lúna, 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.

*láus, f., 'louse,' from the equiv. Mid HG., MidLG., and OHG. lás, f.; corresponding to AS. lás, E. louse, Scand. lás (plur. lías), Du. luis, 'louse.' The word is common to Teut., occurring everywhere in the same sense. The usual derivation of láus from the stem of verltren, Verlúchte, let, let (root lu), although supported by the analogy of Gr. φλέπω, 'house, from φλέπω, is dubious, since MidHG. verltren (prop. 'to lose') does not occur at an early period in the sense of 'to spoil.' Neither is the derivation from the Teut. root lát, 'to hide oneself' (OHG. lázzen, see láusen), certain.

laufchen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) and MidLG. laßchen, vb., 'to listen, lurk,' the meaning points to the oft-recurring OTeut. stem hlás, *hlâs, to hear,' so that *hlâskan for *hlâskait-, with a derivative sk-, may be assumed. Comp. OHG. lossen, MidHG. lesen, 'to listen to, hearken,' OLC. klus-t, 'ear.' Eng. has preserved the cognates in AS. klút, f., 'hearing,' klúto, 'to listen or hearken to,' E. to listen; OHG. ido-trén, MidHG. lässren, Suab. and Bav. tannen, 'to hearken,' MidHG. lou-men, lüssmen, 'to hearken.' The OTeut. verbal stem klus-, authenticated by this group, from pre-Teut. klus-, has cognate terms in Ind. and Slav.: Ind. rūṣṭī, f., 'hearing, obedience'; OSlav. slíštati, 'to hear,' słuchu, m., 'hearing,' Litt. klaua, f., 'obedience,' paklstiti, 'to obey,' klausjt, 'to hear.' To this root klus, *hlâs, a shortened form klus is allied; comp. laut and lúmnit. MidHG. lauschen also seems to be connected in a subsidiary manner with MidHG. lüchen, OHG. lâssen, 'to be hidden, concealed.' Comp. Middu. luuschen, 'to be concealed,' allied to the equiv. OHG. lázzzen (Bav. laûchen, 'to lie in ambush,' still exists).

lauf, adj., 'loud,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lát (for an earlier hlút, Goth. *hléd-); a common Teut. adj. (comp. Du. luid, AS. hlûd, E. loud), which, like felt, alt, tet, geniظ, taut, jart, stift, fund, sát, wumb, was orig. an old partic. in to (Lat. tus, Gr. τόδι, Ind. tás). The meaning of *klâ-tâ-s, pre-Teut. klô-tô-s, from the root klâ, 'to hear,' is lit. 'audible, heard.' Another shade of meaning was assumed by the Aryan partic. in the cognate languages—Sansk. grûtas, Gr. α核定, Lat. inlatus, 'famous.' In Teut. also there are traces of the short vowel (hlída-), especially in proper names, Lutwig, Etcher, Etzelf, Gételinter, &c. Moreover, the root klâ (Gr. κλαν, 'I hear,' κλέος, 'fame'; Ind. grávas, 'fame'; OSlav. slûti, to be called; Slavo for *slévo, 'word'; Lat. clvo, cluces, 'to hear oneself
called) is also widely diffused in OEut.; Goth. *hlīuma, 'hearing, ear, OIr. hīomr, AS. hlēōr, 'tone, voice, melody.' Comp. laut and lāumun.

**Laut, m., 'sound', from MidHG. lát, m., 'sound, tone, voice, cry.'—laut, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst.; lit. 'according to the sound to.'—laut, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst.; lit. 'according to the sound to.'—laut, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst.; lit. 'according to the sound to.'

**Lauten, vb., 'to ring, chime', MidHG. liuten, wk. vb., 'to utter a sound, cause to resound, ring', OHG. litten, 'to make audible.' Comp. AS. hlīdan, 'to be audible, make a loud noise, shout, sound.'

**Lauter, adj., 'pure, mere', from MidHG. lötter, adj., 'bright, pure, clear'; OHG. lätter, lätter. Since Goth. and LG. tr is not permutated in HG. (comp. sitten, sitter, sitter, sitter, Goth. hlīters, 'pure', AS. hlēōr, 'pure, clear' (wanting in E.), and Du. louter are corresponding forms. A prim. Teut. adj. perhaps orig. signifying 'washed' (like Lat. laetus, lit. 'washed', then 'splendid, magnificent'). This prim. meaning may be assumed since the Teut. root *lätter preserved only in the adj. laut, is cognate with Gr. κλέος and κλέως, 'to rinse out, wash, cleanse,' and κλέως, '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', MidHG. only, from Du. laveeren, whence also Fr. louvoyer.

**Lavine, f., 'avalanche', MidHG. simply; from Swiss, in which *lāwine, 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 *lāwine, *lāvine, *lānne, *lānnin. Although we might regard the word as a derivative of Lat. *labina on account of *lēn, 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. lāuven, 'to be softened by a mild temperature, thaw,' is connected Bav. lāuven, lāuven, 'thaw, mass of half-melted snow, avalanche,' and Swiss lāurn, lāunt (plur. lāuine), 'avalanche,' with lāu, 'warm enough to thaw.' Even in OHG. an allied word lēvina, 'cascade,' occurs.

**Lēben, vb., 'to live,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēben, OHG. lēbēn, corresponding to Goth. līban (pret. libitado), AS. libbon, E. to live, Du. leven; Scand. *līf, 'to live,' and also to be remaining.' This proves the identity of the stem *līb, 'to live,' with that of *līber (Goth. līber), hence the connection with Gr. λωρίζω, 'to persist,' to which λωρίζω, 'persistent, industrious,' is allied, probably also to Gr. ἄλθει, 'to adhere.' Comp. līber and ἄλθει.

**Lēber, f., 'liver,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēber, lēbere, OHG. lēbera, f.; the *b of the stem is an old (comp. kīben and līben); it corresponds to Du. and MidLG. lever, AS. lefer, E. liver, OE. līf, f. Some have attempted to connect with this common Teut. word equiv. terms in the non-Teut. languages—Gr. λύς, Lat. jecur, Sans. yakṣi, and have assumed two stems, lik and lik (jīk); in that case the medial lābula in lēber would represent an orig. guttural as in vir, fūf, fūf, &c. Equally uncertain is the explanation from the Gr. ἱλή, 'liver, lībera, f., 'loins, flanks,' is allied, because the OEut. word has an old *b.

**Lēbuhungen, m., 'gingerbread,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēbükāuche, m., allied to the equiv. MidHG. lēbezelt. The derivation of lēb, from Slav. lípa, 'lime-time,' Pol. lipiec, 'finest honey (lime-tree honey),' is improbable; Lat. *lībūm, too, hardly suffices to explain the HG. word. MidHG. lēbe- is more probably a graded form of MidHG. lēp (see ġāb), 'bread.' Or is it connected with ModSlov. lepenj, 'a sort of cake'?

**Lēchzen, vb., 'to be parched with thirst,' from MidHG. lēchzen, lēchez, prop. 'to dry,' then 'to be parched with thirst' (comp. Dārī). It is connected with the earlier ModHG. adj. lēch, 'leaky,' for which the LG. form is used (comp. dēt), MidHG. lēchen, 'to dry up, crack and leak through dryness'; in Goth. probably a str. vb.
lecē, adj., 'leaky,' ModHG. only, a LG. form for an earlier and strictly HG. lek, for, according to the words quoted under lecken, the Goth. root is lik (likk i?), and this adj. corresponds to the Oic. lek, '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 lecē is also found in the dials. ModHG. lecken, vb., 'to moisten' (lecke, l., 'moistening'); has ch for earlier kl, as is shown by AS. leckan, 'to moisten' (from lakjan). Both vbs. prove that 'to be watery' is the prim. meaning of the Teut. stem lek (by gradation lak). ModHG. lecken, 'to leak,' is no more connected with ModHG. lecken, 'to moisten,' than it is with ModHG. lecēn, 'to lick'; it is a derivative of the adj. lecē, and hence has the variant lecken.

lecēn (1.), vb., 'to lick,' from the equiv. MidHG. lecken, OHG. lecken (for Goth. *tikkôn), It corresponds to Du. likken, AS. liccean, E. to lick. The vb. lecken, common to E. and G, is related to Goth. laigon, apart from the gradation, as HG. liic (Goth. *tīgā) is to Sīdīgni (Goth. *tīkken), or as ēītu (Goth. *hōda-) is to AS. hett (Goth. *hattu-). Goth. *tikkôn, 'to lick,' is also authenticated by the equiv. Rom. cognates borrowed from it, Ital. lecere, Fr. lecher. A Teut. root *likk seems to be preserved in ModHG. liden, Oic. likkenja, 'to lick.' Goth. *laigon is based on an Aryan root *lik, leig, leig, leög; Gr. λεκχ, 'to lick,' λεκτέεε, 'to lick, taste by stealth,' λεκτέεε, 'glutton, dainty'; Sans. rik, lik, 'to lick'; OSlov. liig (izate), and Lith. leizia (leizia), 'to lick;' Lat. lingua, 'to lick,' and allied to this perhaps Lat. lingua (Lith. ležižia), 'tongue;' OIr. ligim, 'to lick.'

lecēn (2), lōcēn, vb., 'to kick, hop,' from the equiv. MidHG. lecken, wk. vb., in Goth. perhaps *laiken, which may be connected with Gr. λάκ, adv. λάκ-δν, 'with the foot.' Its kinship with Goth. laikan, 'to spring, hop,' is improbable.

lecker, n., 'leather,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēder, OHG. lēdar, n.; a common Teut. word pointing to Goth. *lepra-, n.; comp. AS. lēber, E. leather, Du. leder, Oic. lefr, n., 'leather.' The pre-Tent. form is lētro-, to which Ir. lethar, W. lleth, 'leather,' are traced.

lebiq, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. ledic, ledece (q.), 'unoccupied, free, untrammeled;' the modern UpG. dials. point to MidHG. ledic. OHG. *ledeg, ledig, as well as Goth. *tībars are wanting; the following, however, are recorded: Oic. libjur, 'free, untrammeled,' Milde. lebi, adj., 'unoccupied, empty,' MilDu. lēdēch, Mid LG. lēddich, lēdich, 'at leisure, unemployed.' The prim. word is MidE. līþe, 'leisure, spare time' (AS. lēpo), to which is allied lēðen (lēbin), 'to set free' (AS. lēdit-, a-leoppan), as well as MilDu. 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. unlēiks, OHG. and OSax. lārī, 'empty, void'; comp. AS. lëre, gelēre, MilE. itēre, E. dial. teer, 'empty, with an empty stomach, hungry.' It can hardly be determined whether the r represents by rhotacism an earlier s. Perhaps Goth. lēster, 'powerless, weak,' AS. leære, 'weak' (MidHG. ehrstven, 'to grow weak'), as well as Oic. lasēn, 'demolished,' are the nearest cognates of lēer.

leze, f., 'lip,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēfs, lēsae, f. and m., OHG. lefs, m., an UpG. term (in Suab. lengthened to lēfsig) for the properly LG. lippe. Both terms are primit. allied; lippe may come from Teut. *lippō, f., and lēcē (with the OHG. variant lippe, OSax. lēpar), from primit. Teut. lēpas, gen. lēpati, or lefs, gen. lefsa (with su for su); comp. Goth. ahis, gen. ahis, ear (of corn), with OHG. ahir, AS. ēdr (from *ehera), E. ear. For the further cognates comp. under lippe. Goth. and Scand. have a totally different term for 'lip;' Goth. wairstil (AS. wēler), Oic. wēr, f.

legel, m., 'key, cruse,' from MidHG. lēgel, lægal, lægela, f., 'small eask,' OHG. lágila, lægella, f., which is derived from MidLat. lagōna, 'a measure for liquids and for dry goods' (Lat. lagōna, lagōnu, 'flask.'
Leh (2.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. lehen, with the remarkable variant liehe, f., 'wild sow'; its further connections are difficult to determine; the similarity in sound with the equiv. Fr. laie and MidLat. leõa (for leha) must not be overlooked. It is doubtful whether Lehne is of Teut. origin.

Lehne (3.), f., 'linch-pin'; comp. fûnt.

Lehne (4.), Lehne, f., 'Norwegian maple'; MidHG., and OHG. in, limboum, hence also earlier ModHG. Steinbaum; 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 dials. except Goth.; Oef. lënur, AS. lîn, (lînn or lîn), and with these in the non-Teut. languages Slav. klen, and Lith. klévas, 'maple,' are prima. allied.

Lehnen (1), vb., 'to lean, recline'; it combines MidHG. lônen, lînen, intr., 'to rest (on),' and (through the medium of MidG.) MidHG. leinen, trans., 'to lean,' OFr. lînéna, earlier lînëna, intr. and. lînen, leinen, trans.; corresponds to AS. lînian, bleonian, intr., and lâhnan, trans., 'to lean.' The real stem is lih, the n is a verbal suffix (in Lehne, however, corresponding to Gr. κλίν-ν, a nominal suffix). The graded form of lih, lô, has been preserved in lô; it also existed in an O.Tent. *hlaivaz, *hlâw-,

Lech, n., 'a fief,' from MidHG. lôhen, n., 'feudal estate, fief,' OHG. lôhan, n.; corresponding to Ofc. lôn, n., 'a fief' (whence E. loan), AS. lôm, in Goth. probably *lahuwan, n., to which Sans. rekhas, n., 'estate, wealth,' prop. 'inheritance,' corresponds in construction and derivation. For further cognates comp. f. Reichen.

Lêch, m., 'a loam, clay,' with a LG. and MidHG. form (ê for HG. ei): the strictly HG. form Reichen has a restricted sphere. Comp. MidHG. leim, leime, m., 'a fief,' from OHG. leina, m. It corresponds to AS. lâm, E. loam (Goth. lêma). The root lô appears with a derivative s in Ofc. lôr, n., from *lêwiz, which may have been contracted from loj-æs, like Goth. aís, 'grass;' from ãjais, Sans. áras. Allied to Late. limus, m., 'limy, dirt.' The form of the gradation between Teut. leime and Late. limus is â to t. Comp. Reim.

Lehne (1), f., 'back or arm (of a chair), balustrade, railing;' from the equiv. Mid HG. lône, lône, f., OHG. lôna, f., 'reclinatorium;' for lîhina, which was probably the form in Goth. also. Comp. Gr. λημμα, 'conch, mattress;' (these meanings also belong to Lehne in earlier ModHG.), and for further cognates see Lehnen and Lieber.
learn'; corresponding to Du. leren, AS. lēran (whence OEc. leara is borrowed), Goth. læjan, 'to teach.' A common Teut. vb., with the primit. meaning 'to cause to know'; læjan is the factitive of a pret. pres. læs, 'I know,' preserved in Goth. only. In G. and E. only a partic. derivative was retained, which was probably represented in Goth. by *lēzan or *liznan; comp. felmen. Allied also to Goth. leis, 'knowing,' leisei, 'knowledge,' in libja-leis,-leisei, 'skilled in poisons, witchcraft.' We have data for assuming that Goth. læs, 'I know,' is based on a prim. meaning 'I have experienced,' for the stem līs of lēran and læran appears also in Gōthic and līs in the old sense of 'to go,' with which Lat. līra, 'furrow,' and its derivative delirare (lit. 'to slip away from') are connected, as well as OSlov. lēka, 'ridge (of a furrow),' mentioned under Gōthic; comp. līten.—

Lebhrec, f., 'teaching, doctrine,' from MidHG. lēre, OHG. lēra, f.; comp. AS. lār, f., whence E. lore.—Gelber, gelābr, part. 'learned,' even in ModHG. gelārt and gelārt, with the ModHG. sense, prop. however, 'one who is instructed'; comp. MidE. læreld, Scand. lærbr (comp. doctus from docere).

Lei, suffix, ModHG. simply; from MidHG. leie, f., 'manner, method.' In MidHG. there was no compound corresponding to ModHG. manābrid, the expression manāger leie being used as a gen., e.g. manāger leie liute, 'various sorts of people,' equiv. to ModHG. manābrid lute. ModHG. leie, lei, is generally considered to be a Rom. word borrowed from OFr. and Prov. leie, 'method' (Span. and Port. lāya, 'manner,' is said to be of Basque origin).

Lei, Lei, m. and f., 'rock, stone' (in proper names like Friedel), 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. λάθη, 'stone'). It has been assumed that Ital. lavagna, 'slate,' was borrowed from the G. cognates.

Leib, m., 'body, waist,' from MidHG. lip (b), m., 'life, body, substance'; the meaning 'life' has been preserved in Mod HG. only in compounds such as Žeibīnd, 'sustenance, Žeibere, 'life-annuity,' OHG. lip, m. and n., 'life,' AS. lip, E. life; Goth. *leif (b) is wanting ('life' is rendered by fill]hons); Scand, lip, n., 'body, life.' The phonetic kinship with lēten may be represented in Gr. by λίφ, λίπ; just as lēfen, following Gr. λεπάνω, means lit. 'to persist, so too OTeut. liba- is lit. 'persistence, continuance'; the meaning 'body, substance,' is simply G. Gr. λεπάνω cannot on account of Lat. lingua be connected with λεπάνω; it is allied to 'Teut. leitzen, while λεπάνω with lēpit and lēten are based on an Aryan root lip in lēitan.

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. laikis, 'dance,' from laiken, 'to dance,' AS. lie, n., 'play, tilting,' from lēcan, 'to leap, dance.' Since ModHG. leid is only a loan-word, no further remarks are necessary concerning the specifically OTeut. root laik and its wide ramifications.

Leiche, f., 'corps,' from MidHG. līch, līche, f., 'body, substance,' also 'dead body, corpse'; in ModHG. the specialised meaning, which in the earlier Teut. dials, was subordinate to the more general sense 'body' as substance, has now become the prevalent one. OHG. līch (hh), f. and n., 'body, flesh,' AS. lic, n., 'body, substance, corpse' (for E. like comp. gleid); Goth. lieik, n., 'flesh, body, corpse.' In a possessive compound līch assumed even in the OTeut. period the definite meaning 'body,' but was modified afterwards in numerous dials. to a suffix equiv. to HG. dih (which see). The signification 'body' has been retained in ModHG. lißtern, 'corn,' lit. 'thorn in the body' (Ic. lihfor).—

Leichnan, m., 'dead body, corpse,' from MidHG. līcnum, OHG. lihnanum, m., 'body, substance, corpse'; OHG. lihnanum for *lihnan-hamo is based on a w.k. form *lkikan-, *likin- (comp. Goth. manāleka, 'image'); at all events, OHG. lihnan-amo is not a corruption of OTeut. likkano, m., 'body'; OHG. lihhamo (by syncope lihmo), MidHG. līcham, m., AS. lie-homa, OFc. likamr (likame), m., 'body.' The second component is an obsolete noun (ham, hamo), meaning 'form, covering'; comp. OHG. hamr, 'skin, shape,' AS. hama, 'covering,' Goth. anahâmōn, gahamōn, 'to put on (clothes), dress' (comp. sām, sāmbe, and sāmb). Therefore līchnam 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
leið, adj., ‘light,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. liht, lith, OHG. licht; corresponding to Du. licht, AS. leoh, E. light, OIE. lētre, Goth. leihts, ‘light.’ The further cognates of the word are uncertain, since there are too many adjs. in the allied languages closely resembling leiht both in sense and sound. Some etymologists derive Lat. lēvis, ‘light,’ from lēvīs, lenēvis, in order to connect it with the common Teut. adj. as well as with Gr. ἐλευθ, ‘petty, small,’ Lith. lenūris, lenūkis, ‘light,’ in that case liht would represent lenūs, lenūk. If leiht be connected with ModHG. gelehn, it might be compared with Gr. ἐλεφός, ‘light, nimble’ (see langren). No explanation has yet been hitherto quite satisfactory, since in the non-Teut. languages there is no adj. corresponding in form to G. leiht.—In E. lights (see lighten) is also connected with the adj. light.

leið, n., ‘harm, hurt, sorrow,’ from MidHG. leit (d), n., ‘affliction, pain, evil’ (as adj. ‘afflicting’), OHG. leid, n., ‘that which causes affliction; harm, pain’ (leiht, adj., ‘afflicting, repugnant, hateful’). Comp. AS. lēp, ‘offence, wrong, hostile, hateful, inimical’; E. loath, adj., to loathe, OIE. leiþr, ‘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 leiten and leiter.

leiðen, vb., ‘to suffer, endure, bear,’ from the equiv. MidHG. leiden, OHG. līdan, str. vb. It is ordinarily identified with an OTeut. str. vb. līpan, ‘to go’ (comp. leiten); comp. OHG. līdan, ‘to go, proceed,’ AS. līpan, Goth. leipan, ‘to go.’ It is assumed that līpan, from the meaning ‘travelling to a foreign land (alilan, whence Mod HG. dēnt) 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. laipta-, ‘painful, repugnant, hostile,’ which is wanting only in Goth. (comp. leit). 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 laipta-, 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 leit causes no surprise. For the further history of the word the OHG. interj. lēves, lēs, ‘oh I alas!’ appears to be valuable; in form it is the gen. of a noun, and presumes Goth. laivis, from a stem lāi-va-. Since it is used in a way similar to HG. lieber, they are probably cognate. Thus the root would be lāi, by gradation li; the dental of līdan, leiten, was probably therefore a part of the present stem originally. See the following word.

leiðer, interj., ‘alas!’ from the equiv. MidHG. leider, OHG. leidér; prop. a comparat. of the OTeut. adj. mentioned under leit. With regard to the possibility of its being allied to OHG. leives, lēs, ‘alas!’ comp. leiten.

leiðr, f., ‘lyre,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. liēr, OHG. lēhra, 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 nætur, Eidol, and Elyas). 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 leitir is now applied again to the antique instrument without entirely supplanting the earlier meaning (comp. leitfallen). Comp. also Ital. lira, Fr. lyre, E. lyre, and Du. lir.

leiðen, vb., ‘to lend, borrow,’ from Mid HG. līhen, OHG. līhan, str. vb., ‘to take on credit,’ rarely ‘to give on credit’; so too Goth. leihven, AS. leôn (contracted from}
Liath), of which only the allied forms loan and to lend have been preserved in E. (comp. %etan and %etam). 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 loh occurs with the meanings 'to leave behind, forsake, set free, relinquish'; Sans. ric (for loh), pres. riñicam, 'to abandon a thing, give up, set free, empty, clear, give way for a certain sum'; to this are allied rikliñam, n., 'bequest, inheritance,' rekñas, n., 'property left behind, wealth' (see %etan), rikña, adj., and reñu-s, adj., 'empty'; also Lat. linquo, relinquuo, relinquis'; Gr. λένω, with very numerous meanings, 'to forsake, leave over or behind, omit'; λανθάνω, adj., 'remaining'; OIt. leinum (prim. form lein), 'I leave, relinquish'; Lith. lenu, liki, 'to leave behind,' pédaitkas, 'remnant,' OSlov. old.-liku, 'remnant, relic.'

Lifladen, Lifdach, n., 'sheet,' from MidHG. lifladen, lifdach, n., 'bel-linen, sheet.' The ModHG. and MidHG. word originated in lin-lachen, which form is often recorded in MidHG. (Seilanden in earlier ModHG.), and appears in OHG. as lin-labhan; lin was assimilated in MidHG. to till- and II simplified after a long vowel. A similar course was followed by the OIt. cognate bairt for *uirAPT, *uirAPT, 'line.' The derivation of Seilanden from MidHG. lifladen, OHG. lif-labhan, 'body-linen' (comp. ririg, for OHG. liu), is less probable, because an assimilation of till to II, t, is scarcely credible.

Lein, m., 'glue, birdlime,' from the equiv. MidHG. lei, MidLG. and OHG. lem, m.; corresponding to Du. lijm, AS. lem, E. lime; Scand. lem, n., 'glue, lime'; Goth. *leiniz is wanting, the common Teut. lima-is related by gradation to the common Teut. laima-, mentioned under lem; the prim. meaning, 'earthy, adhesive substance,' is deduced from the E. and Scand. signification 'glue, lime.' Lat. lima, 'slime,' is more closely connected with HG. *leet in meaning, but with HG. *leet in its graded form t. The root lai, by gradation II, is authenticated by OIt. lir, n. (see %etan), and Lat. li-næ, 'to rub over.' Its relation to Gr. λέωδω, 'marsh,' and γλώσσα, 'sticky, clammy stuff,' is less certain.

Lein, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. lin, m. and n.; comp. %etan.

Leine, f., 'line,' from MidHG. and MidLG. line, f., late OHG. lima, 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. linea, 'thread, cable, rope'; hence OHG. lima is the plur. of the Lat. word. In Rom. and MidLat., however, limum does not occur in this sense. Perhaps %etan, as an independent Teut. derivative of lin, 'line,' corresponds to Gr. λωος, λως, 'rope, cord?'. In that case AS. line, E. line, and OIt. lima (Goth. *leinig, lit. 'what is prepared from flax'), are also formed according to the genuinely Teut. principle (suffix, *-oin.)

Leinen, n., 'linen,' prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., MidHG. lien, linin, 'of linen.' It is based on MidHG. lin, m., 'flax, linen, linen garment,' OHG. and OSax. lin, Goth. lein, n., 'linen.' In this case, as in that of %etan, it is doubtful whether the term (common Teut. lima) 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 %etan was known to the Teutons previous to the permutation of consonants, i.e., long before our era; the same may be said of lima, 'flax,' since Pliny and Tacitus testify that linen was used among the Teutons when they wrote. Perhaps we may regard Seythian as the source of the cognates, as is indicated by the absence of the word among the Eastern Aryans. Comp. Lat. lienum, Gr. λινον, OSlov. line, Lith. linat, 'flax'; αρ- was retained in the dat. αρ-τα, plur. αρ-τα, hence the root of lienum, λινον, is *li- and *-oi, the suffix. Comp. Seilanden and Seine.

Leinwand, f., is a ModHG. corruption of MidHG. linned, f., 'lining,' connecting it with HG. %etan. The old wét (OHG. and MidHG.) has become obsolete in Mod HG.; like AS. wé, 'garment,' it is allied to a lost Aryan root, wé, 'to weave.'

Lein, m., 'canticle,' borrowed from Mid HG. and early ModHG. leis, leise, m., 'spiritual song,' shortened from kirleise. Kyrie eleison was the refrain of hymns.

Leise, adj., 'low, soft, gentle,' from Mid
HG. *liss, OHG. *lieti (adv. *lino), 'low,' also 'slow.' Under lsten, *lit, and *tern, a Teut. root, orig. meaning 'to go,' is discussed, with which Goth. lei, '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 lei belongs at all to the root Us. Perhaps it is connected with Gr. *leitos, 

Leite, f., from the equiv. MidHG. leite, f., 'mountain, slope, declivity,' OHG. *liet, from an earlier *hiit, f. (Goth. *hlida, f.) The Teut. root *hiit is discussed more fully under *leit, where also the allied terms signifying 'hill' may be compared.

Leifen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. 'to lead, guide'; corresponding to OSax. leiden, Du. leiden, AS. leden, OE. to lead, OFr. leist. All point to a non- 

Leifen, Leife, Leife, Leif, from the equiv. MidHG. leif, leit, AS. leiter, OHG. leitara (earlier *kleiter), f., 'ladder.' It corresponds to Du. ladder, leer, AS. kleider, klüber, f., E. ladder; the Goth. term *hlai-dri (gen. *hláds), f., 'ladder,' with a fem. suffix identical with Gr. *páia, is wanting; *hlai-dri is based on the hilf (pre-Teut. hilf) discussed under *leit, and in Gr. *léit-φαί this root has a meaning corresponding to that of the West Teut. word; it is as it were 'that which slants or leans.' Scand. kléit, 'ladder,' may be connected with the equiv. Goth. kléit, kléit, kléit, kléit, and Gr. κλία. Comp. kléit, kléit, and kléit.

Leide, f., 'loins,' from the equiv. MidHG. lend, OHG. lentin, f.; corresponding to Du. lende, AS. lenden, f. (in the plur. lenden, m.); OE. lend, Dan. lind, 'loins' (allied to ic. lindir, 'sirloin, saddle of mutton?'); in Goth. perhaps *landins, f. In case the b of Lat. lumbus, 'loins,' represented Aryan dh, or rather dhm (for Lat. barba, representing bhārā, see bhārā, and Lat. ruber, representing Aryan rudhros, rūdhes, see ret). HG. *rent might be compared with it. The prim. form lundins- is also indicated by OSlov. lečija, f., 'loins, kidney.'

Leuten, vb., 'to guide, direct,' from MidHG. leuten, 'to bend, turn, direct'; a denaminative of MidHG. land, OHG.
lanca, blanca, 'hip, loins.' For further details see under ğlanzen and grōnt; it is also perhaps allied to link, lit. 'oblique'; hence lenzen orig. means 'to direct obliquely or sideways' (comp. linke). It is also thought to be connected with Lith. lenkti, 'to bend.'

**lēns**, m. (Bav. lânges, lânging, Swiss langis), from the equiv. MidHG. lêns, m. and f., 'spring' (from the variants lânge, lângge); OHG. lenzen, lenzín, lângz, m.; the loss of the g is normal, as in ûlng and ûmg. Comp. Du. lente, AS. lencen, m., 'spring.' E. Lent. This West Teut. word was probably the term for spring, and Tacitus in the Germania seems to have had a similar idea that it was used by the Teutons (OIC. vär, MidE. and Scotch veir, North Fris. drs, drôm, represent the North Teut. term primit. allied to Lat. veir, Gr. ἕστη, Sans. vair); for the other observations of Tacitus on the OTeut. divisions of time, comp. Þerti (also Þreifin, which has supplanted the old word Þen in most of the modern dials of Upper Germany; see an old Aryan term for Þen under Safr). 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 Þen with lan (Goth. lânge), and opined that it was so named from the lengthening of the days; such a derivation is at all events uncertain.

**lefricca**, f., 'lark,' from the equiv. MidHG. lêfricca, from lêfricca, lêfrocc, OHG. lôfrakhha, f.; it is shown by the equiv. Du. lewencoerk, AS. læwerce, lêwerc, lêwerce, E. lark, Scotch low-roch, OSwed. larioks, as well as the MidHG. variants lêwerich, lêwerc, lêwerch, that a fuller form would have been *lôvarakhha 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 unnatural derivatives.

**lærne**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lêrnen, 'to learn' (more rarely 'to teach'). OHG. lîrnen, lûrnen, 'to learn;' comp. AS. leornian, E. to learn, OSax. liuon for Goth. *lîznan (pret. *lîzned); an OTeut. derivative of the partic. of the Goth. str. vb. lois, 'I know;' discussed under lêfricca and lefzen; hence lærn means 'to become experienced, informed.' The cognates of the stem lês fall into two classes; to one

belongs the sensuous notion 'to go' (comp. lêrðun, lêrð, lêñaf, and lêt). the other comprises the words lês, lêrf, lêrmen, and Goth. lei's, 'knowing.'

**lêfzen**, vb., 'to gather, glean, read,' from MidHG. lêsen, OHG. lôsen, to pick out, pick up, read,' also 'to narrate, relate.' Goth. lessan, galsan, and AS. lesen, simply mean 'to gather, collect;' from the latter E. to lease is derived. So too in earlier OIC. lessa merely signifies 'to collect, glean.' There can be no doubt that this was the prim. meaning of HG. lêfen; hence it is probable that the common Teut. leson, 'to gather up,' is connected with Lith. leis (lesti), 'to peck, pick up grains of corn.' There is no relation between Goth. lôsan, 'to gather,' and lêis, 'I know,' lôsjan, 'to teach' (see lêrf, and lêrmn). 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 lêfen, 'legere'; since the modern term budâkht, '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 (lêfen) the runes.' Hence OTeut. leson expressed the action described by Tacitus (Germ. 10) as 'surculos ter singulos tollit;' in pre-hist. G. it also signified 'sublatus secumund 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 foreign, probably of Italian origin. The Goth used the expressions singwecan, ussingwecan, 'to read;' the Englishman AS. readian, E. to read; the former probably signified orig. 'loud delivery;' the latter 'to guess the runic characters.'

**lêffan**, m. '(potter's) clay;' from MidHG. lîtta, OHG. litta, m., 'clay' (is due to the Bav. and Alem. dials.); to this is probably allied the Ic. graded form leþja, f., 'clay, dirt.' It is connected by some etymologists with Lat. lutum, m., 'mud, dirt;' and by others, less probably, with OPruss. laydis, 'clay;' whose diphthong, compared with the a of the Teut. word, presents a difficulty.
Let

(215)

Lic

letzen, vb., 'to injure,' from *letzen*, OHG. *letzen*, 'to check, stop, hinder, damage, hurt'; corresponding to Goth. *latjan, galatjan*, 'to stop, check,' AS. *lesson*, E. *to let*; a common Teut. denominative from the adj. *letz*; comp. *laf* and *lafen*.—

lidletzen, 'to indulge oneself,' from Mid. HG. *letzen*, 'to liburate, do oneself a kindness, take one's leave, regale oneself.' See also the following word.

*letz*, super. adj., 'last,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. *leit*, *leitst*, super. of *la*, adj., 'faint'; the ModHG. form seems to be due to LG., which must have produced *leitst* and *leit* (for *leitst*). These forms actually occur in the *Helling*. In OHG. *leizz* and *leizzst*, AS. *latta* and *letten* (pointing to a Goth. *latuma*), 'last'); also AS. *latost, E. last*. The posid. of these OTeut. superlatives is the OTeut. adj. stem *lata* (see *laf*), lit. 'lazy, inactive, dilatory'; *letz* orig. means 'most dilatory, latest' (comp. AS. and E. *late*). In the phrase *guter leitst*, 'for the last time, finally,' the noun is a corruption of *letst*, which is connected with MidHG. *letzen*, 'to end, take one's leave, take refreshment;' mentioned under *leitzen* hence the expression meant orig. 'as a choice farewell-banquet.'

Leuchfe, f., 'rail-tie,' a Rav. and Suab. word, from the equiv. Mid. HG. *lieu*, probably cognate with the equiv. Czech *lušné*, Pol. *luśna*, Russ. *нючо*, if these are not connected rather with *лён*.

Leuchfe, f., 'light, lamp,' from Mid. HG. *leuchte*, f., 'light, apparatus for giving light,' also 'brightness, lustre'; a derivative of *ledt*—

Leuchfen, vi., from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. *luchten*, 'to shine, give light,' corresponding to Goth. *liuchtan*, 'to shine, give light'; an OTeut. denominative from the adj. *liuchta*, 'light'; *leuchten* meant lit. 'to be light, bright.' Comp. *lidd*.

Leumund, m., 'reputation, character,' from Mid. HG. and OHG. *liumund*, m., 'reputation, fame, report.' In ModHG. it is perhaps instinctively interpreted as *Unt Mumb*, 'month of the people'; but the word is not a compound. In Goth. probably *hlumund*, m., which must be referred to *hluma*, 'hearing, ear'; -mund- is perhaps an affix corresponding to Gr. -μαρ- and Lat. -mento- (in co-quod-mentum). The root *hlum* has numerous derivatives, both in the Tent. and non-Tent. languages (comp. *lyt*, *luten*, Gr. *λύον*, Sans. *prāva*, 'fame'); Sans. *prāmāta-m.*, n., 'hearing,' corresponds most nearly in form to HG. *liumund*.

Ercl. *crtmen* has absolutely nothing to do with these last two terms.—

*Verlumud*, 'to calculate,' is not based directly on *liumund*, but on a MidHG. *liumve*, normally abbreviated from it.

Lente, plur. only, 'people,' from Mid. HG. *lunte*, m. and n. plur., 'people, persons,' with the sing. *lunt*, m. and n., 'nation'; OHG. *lunt*, m. and n. plur., 'people,' also *lunt* and n., 'nation'; corresponding to AS. *lode*, plur., 'people.' It is uncertain whether we have to assume *liudna*, 'nation,' in Goth. The word is common to Tent. and Slav.; OSlov. *ljud*., m., 'nation,' plur., *ljudja*, 'people.' Lett. *ludis*, m. plur., 'people, nation.' They are connected with an Aryan root *liudh*, 'to grow,' which retained its meaning in Goth. *liudlan*, OSlov. *lidian*, AS. *lodean*, OHG. *lotan*; comp. the Sans. root *rubh*., 'to grow.' The following Teut. words are also connected with the same stem, Goth. *ludhs* (gen. *ludhs*) in *swaludhs*, 'so great,' *swaludhs*, 'equally great, equal,' jugulaludhs, 'youth,' MidHG. *lōte*, 'constituted'; Goth. *ludhs*, f., 'face'; AS. *leð*, m., 'king.'

-lich, adj. suffix, from Mid. HG. -lich, -lich (the short vowel on account of its position in an unaccented syllable), OHG. -lich; corresponding to Goth. -leiks, AS. -le, E. -ly. Orig. identical with the OTeut. *lika*, 'body,' discussed under *gutum* and gleidh; Goth. *wairaleikhs*, 'male,' lit. 'having a male body.' In this manner -*lika* is used in all the dials. as an adj. suffix. In some pronoun forms (felidh and wecth) the old -*lich* represents a suffix corresponding to Gr. *μενος* in τηνμενος, τηνμενος. See gleidh and manuilidh.

Lichil, adj., 'light, luminous,' from Mid. HG. *lichht*, OHG. *lichht*, adj., 'bright, radiant, shining'; corresponding to AS. *leóht*, E. *light*, adj.; Goth. *lihts*, 'bright,' may be inferred from its derivative *lihtan*, 'to give light' (see *leuchten*). It is questionable whether the dental *lich* is of particip. origin, as in alt. lalt, lant, &c.

Licht, n., 'light, luminary, candle,' from Mid. HG. *licht*, OHG. *liht*, n., 'light, lustre, brightness'; corresponding to OSlov. *liht*, Du. *liht*, AS. *liht*, n., E. *light*. The dental of the word is a suffix, as is shown by Goth. *liuk-ah* (gen. -*adis*), n., 'light, sheen.' Orf. *ljos*, n., 'light,' formed with a different suffix would be in Goth. *liuksa* (gen. -*stas*); they are based on Aryan *leukot-, leukt*, and
leukos-, leuk-, as a double stem; comp. Sans. reca, m., Zend raacaph (for *rīcās), 'light.' The Aryan root lub, by gradation leub, has numerous derivatives, Sans. ruc (rācām), 'to give light,' rukā-s, adj., 'glittering,' subst. 'jewels,' rūkā-s, m., rūkā-n, n., 'light.'; Gr. λευκός, adj., 'white,' λευκὸς, ἱερονέας, 'morning twilight.'; Lat. lucerna, lūce, lucidus, lūna, lūmen, diluculum; OIr. lōche (o), 'lighting,' lēn, 'lustre'; Oslov. lūča, 'lustre,' lūna, f., 'moon.' In Teut. there are also other derivatives of the Aryan root lub; comp. Zend, līd, adj., lēçe and lūča, as well as Goth. lauchman, f., 'lightning,' lauhatjan, 'to give light'; Oic. ljōme, AS. leōma, OSax. liōmo, m., 'lustre'; AS. liegen, MidE. leit, 'to lighten,' and OHG. lōhazzen, 'to lighten'; comp. also lūches. With Sans. rukē, Zend raokā, adj., 'bright,' Pruss. lauknsos, f., plur., 'stars,' and Oic. ljōs, are also connected OHG. leichsen, adj., 'bright,' and AS. līzān, 'to give light.'

līdīten, vb., 'to lighten, weigh (anchor),' MidHG. only; MidHG. līdīen, 'to raise aloft, lift up, air,' as well as E. to lift, are unconnected with this word. līdīen, as a nautical term, is borrowed from LG. līdīn, lit. 'to make light,' then 'to lift up.'

līd, in augālič, n., from MidHG. līt(o), n., 'lid' (espec. of a vessel), OHG. līt, earlier hīt, n.; corresponding to AS. līd, n., 'lid, door,' E. lid; Oic. līhp, n., 'gate.' Evelid' in Gc. is augānanok, n., lit. 'eye-lock'; in MidE. also eiclid, E. eyelid (Mid HG. ougelit), and hence the term, like augālpēf, is common both to G. and E. līd, 'lock-up, lid,' is connected with an old verbal stem, OSax. and AS. hītan, 'to cover, lock up.'

lieb, adj., 'dear, esteemed,' from the equiv. MidHG. liep (inflected lieber), OHG. lieb (inflected lieber). It corresponds to Goth. liefs (līfs), AS. lief, E. lief, adj., Du. lief, Oic. ljōfr; a common Teut. adj. with the general meaning 'dear;' it is regularly derived from pre-Tent. *leubha, which is accurately represented by Oslov. ljūža (Aryan root leubh, by gradation lubh). An OĀryan adj. for 'dear' (Saus. priya-s) was changed in meaning at an early period in Tent. (see iir) and supplanted by lieb; ModHG. and MidHG. lieben, OHG. liebōn, 'to love;' to this is allied AS. liefan, E. to love, with a weaker vowel stage of the root (AS. liefa, equiv. to E. love). Since HG. ēch, gēñ, rīlaun, glaunen belong to the same Teut. root lub, by gradation leub (pre-Tent. 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,' lūbet, 'it pleases, is agreeable,' lūbādo, lūbādo, 'pleasure, longing, desire.' With these perhaps the common Teut. word lustus, equiv. to lub, is also connected.

liebstichel, n. and m., 'lovage,' even in MidHG. liebstuckel, usually, however, lībstechek, m., which is based on Lat. liquescium (whence the equiv. Ital. levistico, Fr. lievèche). The unintelligible Lat. form was corrupted in the Middle Ages in the most varied ways; AS. līfestsce is also based on AS. līfu, 'love.' OHG. lībstichel, MidHG. lībstechke seem to be formed in allusion to OHG. lūppi, MidHG. lūppe, 'juice of a plant producing strong effects' (see lub).

līd, m., from the equiv. MidHG. lieid(d), OHG. līd, n., 'song' (Goth. *līhp, n., may be inferred from lūpareis, m., 'singer,' and līphpān, 'to sing praises'); comp. Du. lied, AS. leb, 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., 'disolute,' from MidHG. līderlich, adj., 'light, pretty, trifling, frivolous' (not recorded in OHG.). AS. līfr, adj., 'miserable, bad,' points to *lubhres. To this is doubtlessly allied līfer, in compounds pointing to a Goth. *līfra. Probably Gr. λεικόρος, 'free,' like the Teut. words, may be traced to a root leuth. Līfere līfis for līterlīfis is a recent form of the adj. connecting it with līfer (MidHG. līuder).

liefern, vb., 'to deliver, furnish, supply,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from MidLat. liberare, 'dare, persuade' (Fr. livrer).

liegen, vb., 'to lie, be situated,' from the equiv. MidHG. līgen, līcken, līchen, OHG. līken, līken, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. liegen, AS. līgen, E. to lie (ligjan, lieg, līgans, was the origin of gradation, but Goth. līgan in the pres.); the common Teut. vb. for līgen, which has numerous cognates in Aryan (root lēgh). Comp. Gr. ληκός, lēxos, n., 'bed,' ἀλεκψος, 'bed-fellow, wife,' also lēkās, 'woman in childbed,' lēkēs, 'to give birth to'; lēxos, 'lying in wait, am-
bush,' also 'lying-in, childbirth.' In Gr. epic poets aorist forms of a verb formed from a root legh, Xey, have been preserved, λεγε, λεγεσα, &c., with the meaning 'to lie down, encamp.' The vb. is also wanting in Lat., where, however, lctus, 'bed,' a derivative of the root legh, is retained. OSlav. lega (lega) 'to lie down,' laga (lata), 'to lie.' In East Arany the root is unknown. Comp. lega, λαγη, and legea.

\textit{Lilie}, f., 'lily,' from the equiv. MidHG. Ile, OSlav. Ilika, f.; borrowed in OHG. from Lat. \textit{ilia}, plur.; the brevity of the \textit{s} of the accented syllable in the G. word and also in E. (AS. \textit{lii}, E. \textit{lily}) is the same as in \textit{lita} and \textit{lctus}, from Lat. \textit{linea} and \textit{lectum}. Comp. \textit{lej}.n.

\textit{Lilie}, \textit{gellinde}, adj., 'gentle;' from MidHG. \textit{linde}, OSlav. \textit{linda}, adj., 'soft, gentle, tender, mild,' (Goth. \textit{lin} is wanting) corresponding to OSlav. \textit{bihi}, AS. \textit{lila}, 'mild, friendly, soft,' E. \textit{blibe}. In Scand, an exact correspondence is not found; the term used is \textit{hir}, 'friendly, mild, soft;' (whence Lapp. \textit{line} is borrowed), which with Bav. \textit{len}, 'soft,' Du. lenig, 'pliant,' points to the fact that the denial of the G. and E. words is a suffix. Hence \textit{lin} is the root from which are formed in OTeut. Goth. of-linman, 'to go away, yield;' OIC. \textit{linna}, 'to cease,' AS. \textit{linna}, 'to cease, part from, lose,' OIC. \textit{bllinman}, 'to relax, leave off.' Therefore the Teut. root meant orig. 'yielding disposition.' Comp. OSlav. \textit{lenj}, 'lazy,' Lat. \textit{len-i}, 'gentle, mild,' and \textit{lentus}, 'flexible, pliant.'

\textit{Lindc}, f., 'linden, lime-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{lindc}, OSlav. \textit{linta}, f.; corresponding to Du. \textit{linde}, AS. \textit{lind}, f. E. \textit{lind}, linden, linden-tree (E. lime-tree = 'linden' is obscure); OIC. \textit{linh}, 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. \textit{linte}, 'last,' and Scand. \textit{lind}, \textit{girdle,'} derivatives of \textit{linte}, 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 \textit{Dita}, \textit{Dise}, and \textit{Tante}), we might assume that \textit{linte} is related to Gr. \textit{dory} (from \textit{drefi}), 'pine tree, white pine'; it can scarcely be connected with Lat. \textit{lentus}, 'flexible' (comp. \textit{linit}), as if the inner bark of the linden were used at an early period for cords.

\textit{Lindwurm}, m., 'winged serpent or dragon,' borrowed, with the revival of MidHG. literature in the last century, from MidHG. \textit{lindwurm}, OSlav. \textit{lindwurm}, m., 'dragon' (comp. also \textit{Wurm}). The first component is identical in meaning with the second, which is only an explanation of the obscure term \textit{linit}, which was no longer understood; comp. OIC. \textit{lind}, \textit{lint}, \textit{serpent}; OIC. \textit{lindwurm}, 'serpent' (for \textit{linitwurm}). \textit{Wurm} is a similar compound.

\textit{Linnic}, f., 'line, lineage,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{linc}, f., from Lat. \textit{lincus}, f., with a change of quantity. It occurs even in OHG.

\textit{Linft}, adv., 'left,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{linc}, adj., with the variant \textit{linc} (gen., -nes); the form with \textit{sl} is probably quite as old as that with initial \textit{l} (comp. \textit{trifeln}, \textit{Stirr}, \textit{Seiden}, and \textit{alenn}). In OHG. only \textit{lencsa}, f., 'left hand,' is recorded; the adj. is rendered by \textit{winstar}, MidHG. \textit{winstar}, in Bav. \textit{lere}, \textit{lerc}, and \textit{lenk}; Lower Rhen. \textit{skine} (this is doubtless a primitive variant of \textit{linc}, as is shown by the analogies under \textit{trifeln}, \textit{Stirr}, \textit{Seiden}, and \textit{alenn}); in E. left (AS. *\textit{yfle} = Du. \textit{lucht}). In the OTeut. dial. there are no other correspondences of \textit{fint}; perhaps ModHG. \textit{lenfem} is allied to this word with the prim. meaning 'oblique, away;' \textit{lenfen} signifies lit. 'to direct obliquely.' \textit{Fimm} may also be a cognate.

\textit{Linnen}, n., a LG. form for \textit{Seinen}, 'linen,' which was introduced in the last century into Upper Germany through the Westphalian linnen trade. OSlav. \textit{linta} is still used as an adj., 'flaxen, linnen.'

\textit{Lins}, f., 'lentil, lens,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{lincse}, OSlav. \textit{lincsi}, f., with the MidHG. and OHG. variant \textit{lins}. It is not certain whether the word comes from Lat. \textit{lens}, f., because other borrowed terms are based not on the nomin. of the Lat. word (comp. \textit{stren}, \textit{Reif}, yet also \textit{Raff}), but on the stem appearing in the oblique cases; hence Lat. \textit{lent}- (as is shown by AS. \textit{lens}) ought to have appeared as \textit{lins} in HG. An analogous case of an apparent permutation of \textit{n} to \textit{n}s is furnished by E. \textit{flint}, equiv. to OOHG. \textit{flins}, MidHG. \textit{elins} (see \textit{linnte}); these difficulties are not yet solved. \textit{Reif}, however, testifies that we are not compelled to assume that \textit{lins} was borrowed from Lat. Comp. also OSlav. \textit{lejta} (from \textit{lentja}), Lith. \textit{lensina}, 'lentil.'

\textit{Lippe}, f., 'lip,' unknown to MidHG. and OHG.; it has appeared in the written language since Luther. It is the LG. and
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MidG. word for UpG. ἱππεῖον; comp. OSax. *lipeīo, Du. lipp, AS. lippe, E. lipp; in Goth. we have perhaps to assume *lippeīo, f. According to OSax. lippur the Teut. root is lip, and this, following the permutation of consonants, is based on lip. 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. laffan, pret. luff) corresponding to Lat. lambere has been retained, and the rules of gradation show that HG. lippe cannot be allied to this; lippe is connected rather with a Goth. vb. *lippan, not *lippan (OHG. laffen). Lat. labium was derived perhaps from *labium (Goth. *lippeīo) and connected with lambere; to this ModPers. lab, 'lip,' is allied. The LG. word passed through Du. into Fr. lippe, f., 'chatterer lip.'

Lippeln, vb., 'to lisp,' with a diminutive or interrogative suffix from MidHG. and OHG. lippen, vb., 'to stammer'; never 'to speak through the lips' as a derivative of lippe (see lippe); it rather represents wippen (thus in Lower Rhen. in the 15th cent., also by transposition, wippen). Comp. AS. wip, wipps, OHG. lip, 'stammering.' E. to lip, Du. lippen.

Stiff, f., 'craft, cunning, deceit;' from MidHG. and OHG. list, m. (f. in MidHG. and OHG.), 'wisdom, prudence, slyness, sly purpose, cunning, art.' Goth. lists is only 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. plnr.), 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. liska and lemen. Moreover, on the common Teut listi- are based the Slav. cognates of OSlov. listi and the Rom. class comprising Fr. lest and Ital. lesto, 'skilful, nimble.'

Liffe, f., 'list, roll,' ModHG. only, from Fr. liste, Ital. lista, which are again derived from HG. leffe (MidHG. lítse).

Liste, f., 'twisted lace, bobbin,' from MidHG. lütte, f., 'twisted lace, cord as a barrier;' from Lat. lécium, n., 'thread.' The change made in the quantity when the word was borrowed in MidHG. as lítse is analogous to that in ëtte and ënite. From the Lat. lécium (whence Fr. tisse, 'lists, arena') are also derived Stiffig and Driftig, which see.

Löb, n., 'praise,' from MidHG. lop (b), OHG. lob, n. and m., 'praise, reward, glorification;' corresponding to Du. lof, AS. lop, m., 'praise, fame;' Oic. lof, n., 'fame, reward, praise, laudatory poem;' also 'permission,' points to the similarity of the roots of leken and gevâlten (comp. MidHG. urlop and urlop, 'permission'). The old gradation lop-lubb-lob comprises ModHG. 'praise, gladden, and gevâlten;' in AS., lufu (equiv. to E. love) is the weakest form of the root with the meaning corresponding to HG. leken (Goth. línis). Under liche the prim. sense of the Aryan root leubh (Sansk. lubh, ModHG. Lob, Lit. lub, lubo;) is assumed to be 'inclination;' in meaning, Lich, 'haughty,' 'hymn,' línspinti, 'to extol,' are the most closely allied. With regard to the gradation, it is also noteworthy that MidHG. and ModHG. loben, OHG. loben, loben, vb., AS. lof, vb., 'to praise,' are represented in Oic. by lof, vb., 'to praise, commend, permit,' and that Oic. lefis (from *levjen) has also the same double sense.—ModHG. and MidHG. lobesam, adj., 'laudable,' OHG. lobesam, AS. lówsum; Goth. gaunis, galantus, 'precious,' lit. 'having praise,' so too OHG. gilob, 'precious.'

Löch, n., 'hole, dungeon, hamlet,' from MidHG. lóch, n. OHG. lob, gen. lóches, 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. usuka-,'opening.' The subst. is formed by gradation from an old Teut. vb. (obsolete in ModHG.), MidHG. lükken, OHG. lükken, Goth. lukam, AS. lócan, 'to lock,' which may be compared (since the pre-Teut. root is lük) with Lith. lûkis (lûktis), 'to be broken,' as well as with Sans. ruj, 'to break.'

Loch, f., 'lock, curl, tress,' from the equiv. MidHG. loc (plur. locks), OHG. lóck (plur. lóckda), m.; comp. AS. locc, E. lock, Oic. lokkr, Du. lok, 'lock.' A common Teut. word for 'lock' (Goth. *lúkis 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 fàf) 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 Ṣaə, Ṣeʃē, etc., and other words for 'hair' peculiar to Teut. The primit. history of the word is obscure; Ṣeʃē (as that which is bent') is most probably connected with an Aryan root, ṣe, 'to draw, bend, curve'; comp. Gr. λαύς in λαύς, λαύτα, 'bend, tie'; also λαύς, 'young, pilm twig' (Lith. palgonas, adj., 'pleasing'). In the Tent, the following are also probably allied to these—Goth. tükkan, 'to draw' (tālaskan, 'to unsheathe a sword'), North. Eng. to look, 'to weed', Bav. ülichen, 'to pluck' (e.g. the flax out of the ground).

loc venir, vb., 'to earl, entice,' from Mid HG. locken, OHG. locchen, 'to entice, allure, decoy,' with the equiv. variant Mid HG. liecken, OHG. liechen. OHG. only has a corresponding likka, 'to entice.' To these Lith. lišt, 'to beg,' is primit. allied. Comp. lêter, allied to lêter.

locier, adj., 'loose, spongy, disintegrate,' first occurs in early ModHG. with the Mid HG. variant lišer; in UpG. lükke, lükke (now luf), from the same root as lišē (Tent. root lük).

locher, vb., 'to blaze, flare,' first occurs in early ModHG.; lit. perhaps 'to spring up (of plants);' a LG. word. Comp. Westph. locher, 'to grow luxuriantly,' to which OHG. lôta, 'young shoot,' is allied; for the root lôt see under lôter.

löf, m., 'spear, battle,' from the equiv. MidHG. lefel, OHG. leift (leif), m.; corresponding to LG. and Du. lepel (whence Ic. leifêl, 'spear'). Derived from a Tent. root lauf, 'to drink, liek,' which is assumed by OHG. laffen, 'to liek;' AS. lafian, 'to drink, lap;' further by Lat. lambere, 'to liek,' hence leif means lit. 'a utensil for sipping liquids' (see lišē and lišē). The Scand. term is spønn, which was adopted in E. as spoon (in AS. cœclere, equiv. to Lat. coelere); see under Spoon.

lof, adj. (espec. in lîfere, 'in full blaze'), 'blazing, glaring;' MidHG. only; allied to the following word.

lohe (1.), f., 'blaze,' from MidHG. lohe, m. (MidG. also f.), 'flame, lurid ray,' OHG. *lohe (Goth. *laitha); the term used in OHG. was lôc, MidHG. lôc (AS. lêc, liç). These, like OIC. lôc, m., 'flame,' are derived from the Tent. root lub, 'to give light,' which still exists in HG. lëit, and which as Aryan lût appears in Lat. lucere, luz, OSlov. lùc, 'ray,' and the Sans. ruc, 'to shine, roots, light.'

lohe (2.), f., 'tanning bark,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. lô (gen. lônes), n.; comp. Du. loot. Distinct from lôfe (1), since it presumes a Goth. *lavu-; origin obscure.

lohen, vb., 'to flare. blaze,' from the equiv. MidHG. lôhen, OHG. lûhen; allied to lôfe (1).

lohn, m., 'reward, wages;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. lôn, m. and n.; a word common to OTent.; comp. the equiv. Goth. laun, OIC. laun, AS. leân, DU. lön, OSAX. lôn. Since na- is the suffix, we may connect the root lau- with OSlov. looo, 'booty, chase,' Lat. lu-crum, 'gain,' Gr. οῦλον, 'to partake of;' others make it cognate with Old. lavag, 'reward.'

lôf, m., 'darnel,' from the equiv. MidHG. lôch, lûch, lûche, lûche, m.; the OHG. word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine when the term was borrowed from the equiv. Lat. lôtum. It is also conceivable that the G. word is independent of the Lat., especially as the former is lengthened by a guttural.

Loos, see šeč.

lôrber, m., 'laurel,' from MidHG. lôrber, OHG. lôrberi, n. and f.; lit. 'the berry of the lôrboun' (OHG. and MidHG.); lôr- in lôr-boun, lôr-berti, is Lat. lôrbus, '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. lôz, m. and n., 'lot, casting lots, drawing a lot, disposal by lottery, division of an inheritance;' comp. Goth. hlauats, 'lot, inheritance;' OIC. hlaut (hlautr), 'lot, portion, sacrifice,' AS. hlôt and hlôt, E. lot.' To these are allied the str. vbs.—OIC. hlôta, AS. hlôtán, OSAX. hlôtán, OHG. lôsian, 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
Loth, which is peculiar to Teut., passed also into Rom. ; comp. Ital. lotto, 'lottery urn;' Fr. lot, 'share;' O'Fr. latir, 'to cast lots, predict;' Fr. loderie, 'lottery.'

Los, adj., 'loose, released,' from MidHG. lös, 'free, unimpeded, bare, plundered, released, wanton, not solid, frivolous;' corresponds to Goth. laus, 'empty, invalid, vain,' O'Lat. levis, 'loose, free, unimpeded,' AS. leós, 'loose, false, deceitful;' (to this is allied E. less, 'lie,' and E. less, only as the second part of a compound; E. loose is borrowed from Scand.), Du. los, O'Gk. lós; the adj. form lósa-, common to Teut., is from the root los, 'to be loose,' discussed under verb. From the Teut. adj. is derived Span. lozano, 'merry, cheerful.'

Löfjden (1), vb., 'to extinguish, go out;' in the ModHG. vb. two MidHG. vbs. are comprised, MidHG. lesken (most frequently irlésken), str. vb., 'to cease to burn, go out,' and the corresponding factitive leschen, 'to extinguish;' comp. OHG. lesken, irlésken, intrans., and lesken, trans.; this verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages. The sk of OHG. lesken is really a suffix of the pres. stem (see füffen and méffen), as may be inferred from the connection with the Teut. root leg (see lügen); leschen is lit. 'to lie down.'

Löfjden (2), vb., 'to discharge a ship,' borrowed from the equiv. LG., Du. lossen; comp. Dan. lose, Swed. lossa; the origin and early history of the cognates are unknown (comp. See, Vert, and Håbe).

Löfn, vb., 'to loosen, free,' from the equiv. MidHG. losen, OHG. lösren (I§£j§£n); a derivative of the MidHG. and OHG. adj. lös (see less); comp. Goth. lausjan, 'to loosen,' from laus, 'free.'

Losung, f., 'war-cry, watchword;' from the equiv. late MidHG. losung, lö sung, the first appearance of which in the 15th cent. makes it impossible to determine the correct MidHG. form and its derivation (from lés or from lein, 'to hear?' see länfen).

Lot, n., 'lead (or soft metal), half an ounce,' from MidHG. löt (in OHG. by chance not recorded), n., 'lead, weight cast from lead;' corresponding to Du. lood, 'lead, kind of weight,' AS. ledd, E. lead. The old West Teut. *lau da- n., 'lead,' is connected with the equiv. O'Fr. lude, E. lead. -Löfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. laten, 'to solder;' is a derivative of let.—lötig, of due alloy,' corresponds in compounds to MidHG. lotec, 'of full weight, containing the due proportion of a noble metal.'

Lotfe, m., 'pilot;' like leiden (2), ModHG. only; borrowed from LG. and Du. loote, loods, 'pilot.' Perhaps the word originated in E., in which loadsman, 'steersman,' occurs as an old compound of loud, AS. lød, 'street, way;' (see Itten). With regard to the o in lotte, see Vert.

Lotter-, in compounds like lettertucht, 'vagrant, knave;' from MidHG. loter, 'slack, light-minded, frivolous, knave, ne'er-do-well, buffoon,' OHG. loater, 'empty, vain;' comp. AS. lodere, 'villain.' Allied to tiertirkt.

Löwe, m., 'lion;' from the equiv. MidHG. lewe, lüwe (louwe, lüwe), OHG. lewo, lewe (louwo), m.; comp. O'Sax. and AS. leo, Du. leeuw, 'lion;' 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 louwo and MidHG. lüwe, '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 Sauenburg, Sauneberg. The MidHG. fem. lune (also lueinne), 'lioness,' still remains obscure.

Luchs, m., 'lynx;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. luchs, m.; corresponding to O'Sax. los, Du. losch, AS. ló, m. The s of this O'Teut. stem is a suffix, as in See; hence Swed. lód (Goth. *lóhó), and in the non-Teut. languages Lith. lūs,z, Gr. λυκός, 'lynx.' It is probably related to the root luh in licht (O'Lat. ljós, 'light,' AS. lüzen, '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 *luggia, f., 'hole, gap;' closely allied to leedr (MidHG. loger, UpG. luck). The UpG. dial. contain a prim. form *luggia (Swiss lugg, not lukx), hence OHG. luchca, 'gap,' is abnormal. For this reason too the phonetic relation of the word to lex is obscure.

Luder, n., 'lure, decoy, bait;' from MidHG. ludner, n., 'bait, gluttony, dissolve life, loose woman;' (from an O'Teut. lóbra- is derived Fr. tère, 'lure, bait'). Its connection with ModHG. laten is probable, since 'bait 'is the orig. sense.—Lüderlich, see leerlich.
Luft, f. (UpG. masc.), 'air, breeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. luff, m. and f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. lufts, OHG. lupt, 'air.' Whether OHG. lupt, 'loft;' (comp. lupt) is a derivative of the same word remains dubious; nor is it of any help in determining the primit. sense of the specifically Teut. lufts, especially as indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Lug, m., Lugge, f., 'lie, falsehood,' from the equiv. MidHG. lug (q); liege (lieg(e), OHG. lugin, f.; an abstract of liegan (dial. liegam), MidHG. liegen, OHG. liegen, str. vb., 'to lie.' Comp. OSax. lugina, 'lie.' From liegan, Du. liegen, lieggen, from liegen, AS. liege (E. lie), from liegan, Goth. liugen, 'lie,' from liegan, str. vb., 'to lie.'—Lügner, m., 'liar;' from MidHG. liegenere, OHG. luginâr. To this common Teut. root lug (Aryan lugli), 'to lie,' Goth. lugan (pret. lugjetada), 'to marry,' has no relation; the latter, like OFris. logia, 'to marry,' is connected rather with OE. liege, 'soth;' (primit. form luhip, luhip). Mod. HG. liegen is more probably allied to OSlov. lüža (lügati), 'to lie,' lüza, 'lie.' From Teut. Ital. (dial.) tuchina, 'false story,' is derived.

Lügen, vb., 'to look out, spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. liegen, OHG. liegen; corresponding to OSax. lieben, AS. liecen, E. to look, with an abnormal k for g. From these Norman lüger is borrowed. The early history of this West Teut. stem lókai, lójan, is obscure.

Lüke, f., 'dormer window, hole, hatchway'; prop. a LG. word meaning 'opening;' allied to vöch.

Lullen, vb., 'to lull;' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic term.

Lümmel, m., 'rubber, scoundrel;' first occurs in ModHG.; probably derived from the antiquated adj. lumm, 'relaxed, loose,' which is based on MidHG. luême, OHG. luwe, mild, languid (MidHG. luemen, 'to slacken, relax, be wearied'), and connected with luasn.

Lump, m., 'scamp, ragamuffin,' ModHG. only; prop. identical with lumpen, m., 'rag, tatter,' which in later MidHG. appears as lump with the same sense. It was probably introduced from LG.; comp. Du. lomp, 'rag, tatter, patch,' lumpert, 'lout' (to this OFr. leprer, 'shield,' is allied?; comp. lapen and lafe. —Lumpen, vb., lit. 'to treat or regard as a ragamuffin.'

Lunge, f., 'lung,' from the equiv. MidHG. lunge, OHG. lungan (plur. lungenn), f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *lúgan, OSc. lunga, AS. lungan, 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 легкий.

Lunger, vb., 'to seek prey, yearn;' ModHG. only; a derivative of the West Teut. adj., MidHG. lunger, OHG. lunger, 'speedy, quick;' AS. lungor, 'quick,' which, with Gr. λάγος, 'quick,' is connected with the Aryan root long, discussed under the preceding word (see leicht).

Lünig, m., 'sparrow' (LG.), from the equiv. OSax. hlünig. Origin obscure.

Lünfe, f., 'linch-pin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. luns, lune; comp. OSax. lunisa, Du. luns, lene. In OHG. lun, luna, MidHG. lun, lune, f., also OHG. lungen, MidHG. lünne, lüner, 'lungs;' comp. AS. lynes, m., E. linch-pin (Goth. *lunis is wanting); it may have been formed like Goth. aqüi, jukus. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the Aryan root lu, 'to loosen,' discussed under veliren, so that lufts is lit. 'peg for loosening the wheel.' Comp. further AS. alsnan, 'to release.'

Lünfe, f., 'lent, match,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. lente, E. lunt, Dan. lunte. In earlier ModHG. and in modern diastr. it signifies 'wick of a lamp' (prop. 'low'), allied to MidHG. lüfden, 'to burn' (OHG. lunda, 'tallow?'). Further cognates are uncertain.—Lünfe, 'brush of a fox,' is a figurative sense of lufts, 'lunt' (i.e., from its fiery colour).

Lüpfen, 'to set free and then raise aloft;' an UpG. vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lüpfen, lüfpen. Since the word is not found in other languages (Goth. *luppjan?), its origin cannot be discovered; perhaps it is connected with the cognates of úfđ. In ModHG. a modern vb., lüpfen (allied to spur), 'to lift,' has supplanted the cognate phonetic form lüpfen.

Luft, f., 'pleasure, delight, fancy, lust,' from the equiv. MidHG. lust, m. and f., OHG. lust, f.; corresponding to Goth. lustus, OSc. lust, AS. lust, E. list, lust, Du. and OSax. lust; a common Teut. abstr. the origin of which is still dubious. Its relation to lüfjen (Teut. root lub, 'to
M.

machen, vb., 'to make, produce, cause, perform,' from the equiv. MidHG. machen, OHG. mahan; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. mahan, Du. maken, AS. macian. E. to make; a common Teut. vb. for 'to make,' but existing also as a borrowed term in the Northern dials. The OHG. vb. further signifies 'to combine, join.' As allied to Goth. *makjan, comp. the adj. - OIC. *makr, only in the compar. makara, 'more suitable or convenient,' AS. gemae, 'suitable, fit,' OHG. gimana, 'combined with, belonging to, corresponding, convenient.' MidHG. gemach, ModHG. gemah; OHG. gimah, neut. of the adj., 'combination, convenience, agreeableness,' MidHG. gemach, m. and n., 'comfort, agreeableness, place where one rests, dwelling, room,' ModHG. Gømade; further, AS. gemad, 'husband, wife,' E. make, 'companion, spouse,' E. mache, OHG. gimalho, 'companion, gimalha, 'wife,' OHG. gimahlid, MidHG. gemadhe, n., 'spouse.' Hence results a Teut. root mak, 'to join or belong to in a suitable manner' (equiv. in meaning to the root god in Goth). A non-Teut. root mag, with this sense, has not yet been found.

Maht, f., 'might, force,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. mahl, f., 'might, power, ability'; comp. OSax. walt, Du. magt, AS. mecht, mahl, E. might, OIC. mætre, m., Goth. mahts, f., 'might, power, capacity.' The common Teut. *mahts-ti, which may be deduced from these words, is an old verbal abstract of Goth. magan. See mægen and Gømadet.

Mødchen, n., 'maid, girl, servant.' ModHG. only, a derivative of Magn, with the dimin. suffix -chen (in UpG. Mødt, Mødt, &c., with dimin. l.

Maade, f., 'maggot,' from MidHG. made, m., 'worm, maggot,' OHG. mado; corresponding to Du. made, AS. mapa, Goth. mapa, 'maggot, worm.' Hence the equiv. OIC. mafr, m. (with a suffix), from which is derived MidE. mapk, E. map, '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 mel, 'to mow'; Mitt (MidHG. and ModHG. variant matte) may also be akin.

Magd, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. magel (plur. mage), mel, 'maid, virgin,' also 'bond girl, servant,' OHG. magad (plur. magads, mage), f., 'maid,' corresponding to Goth. magads (wanting in OIC.), AS. magd, OSax. maga, f.; the common OTeut. word (unknown only in Scand.) for 'maid,' in OSax. and MidHG. also with the ModHG. sense 'maid, servant.' From these are derived the diminutives (see Mødrin and Mødvin), Goth. *maðadein, n., OHG. magatun, MidHG. magetin, n., 'girl,' AS. maglen, E. maid, maiden (AS. megh, f., 'maiden,' became obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Goth. magads, 'maid,' and its cognates in the other languages are old femin. derivatives from an archaic term, magus, 'boy, youth'; comp. Goth. magus, 'boy, servant,' OIC. meg, 'son,' AS. mago, 'son, youth, man, servant.' To this is allied another femin. derivative, Goth. magwi, OIC. mé (for *megat, with the loss of a y, see ætre); comp. further AS. mædle, 'girl.' Tent. magus, 'son, boy, servant,' is equiv. to OIr. mæt, 'boy, youth, son' (comp. the Ir. proper names MacCarthy, &c.).

Mage, m., formed from the equiv. MidHG. mdc (g), m., OHG. mög, m., 'kinsman;' corresponding to OSax. mág, AS. mög, m., 'kinsman.' The allied terms in the East Teut. languages denote special degrees of relationship; comp. Goth. mög, 'daughter's husband,' OIC. möry, 'brother-in-law, son-in-law, father-in-law.' Probably mög signified orig. 'one who is related by marriage.' HG. distinguishes between ævetts and ævilleuge, just as MidHG. does between sværtmág, 'relatives on the male side,' and spinelmág, 'relatives on the female side;' similarly in AS. spærmas and spinelmægas.

Magen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. mago, OHG. mago, m., 'stomach;
to the pres. stem only, may have been regarded as a part of the root; to this is allied OHG. *mæhel, 'a party of reapers.'

Mähl (1), n., obsolete except in compounds; Mähl(staf), m., 'dowry,' from MidHG. mahelstah, m., 'dowry,' and espec. 'engagement ring'; Mähl(staat), place of public assembly or of execution, from MidHG. mahelstah, f., 'court of justice, place of execution,' OHG. mahelstah, f., 'court of justice.' See Gemahl.

Mähl (2), n., 'meal, repast,' from MidHG. mähl, n., 'banquet, meal-time'; OHG. *mähl, n., not recorded in this sense; allied to MidE. mähl, E. meal (wanting in AS.). Probably identical in orig. with the cognates discussed under mäl (2), so that 'meal-time,' as 'time' par excellence, may have led to the meanings 'banquet, repast.' OHG. mähl, n., also signifies, among other things, 'meal-time.'

mahlen, vb., 'to grind;' from the equiv. MidHG. mala, OHG. malan; in the latter form the common Teut. word for 'to grind' (but wanting in E. even in AS.); comp. OSax. malaw, Du. malen, OSc. malan, Goth. mlan, 'to grind.' The root mäl (mol, mäl), 'to grind,' is common to the West Aryan languages, and this fact indicates the very early existence of grinding; comp. Lat. molère, Gr. μῦλλα (to which μνηλή, μουρας are allied), OSlov. melja melici), Lith. mälė (mälės), 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. Suni) is also quite conceivable. Comp. malmen, Mälter, Maultier, Mähb, Mähle, and Mähler.

mählid, adv., see allmählid.

Mähne, f., 'mane,' earlier MidHG. mame, also Mame (the mutation, which also occurs in Suab. and Bav., seems due to the plur.), from the equiv. MidHG. mæn, man, f. and m., OHG. mana, f.; comp. Du. maan, AS. manne, E. mane, OSc. morn, f., 'mane' (this is allied the derivative OSc. makke, Swed. and Dan. manke, 'upper part of the neck of a horse'). The common Teut. manda, f., 'mane' (Goth. *mama, 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. OIr. men, AS. meon, OSp. meri, OHG. meini, m., ‘necklace.’ To these are allied, in the non-Teut. languages, Lat. monile, ‘necklace, collar,’ Dor. μάωος, μάωος, μάωος, ‘necklace,’ Kelt. μανάδες, equiv. to OIr. múnace, ‘necklace,’ Sans. mari, m., ‘string of pearls.’ An OFr. *manet, f., ‘neck,’ is wanting, though manyā, f., ‘nap,’ occurs. Further, OIr. main, maitel, ‘nap,’ ‘hair, mane,’ with which Swed. and Dan. manke, mentioned above, is closely connected.

**Mānhen**, vb., ‘to warn, admonish,’ from MidHG. manen, OHG. manôn, manên, ‘to remind, warn, challenge’; corresponding to OSp. manón, AS. manian, ‘to warn’; a derivative of the Aryan root man, men, widely diffused in OTeut., to which are allied the Goth. pres. munan, ‘to be of opinion,’ Lat. memini, reminiscor, men-s (men-le-m), Gr. μέων, μάωκω, and the Sans. root man, ‘to think’ (see Mān, meinen, and Minne). To OHG. manen (with the variant monen), Lat. monère, ‘to warn,’ with δ equiv. to Tent. a (as in Lat. molère, Goth. and OHG. malan), which is likewise formed from the root men, is most closely allied in sound and meaning.

**Māhr**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. mar, mare, m. and f., ‘incubus, nightmare,’ OHG. mara, f.; comp. AS. mara, m., E. mare in nightmare, OIr. mara, f., ‘incubus.’ The derivation from Goth. marjan, ‘to vex,’ OHG. marren, merren, ‘to hinder, disturb,’ is scarcely possible. Some etymologists connect the word with Slav.-Russ. kimirora, ‘ghost,’ Pol. mura, Bohem. můro, ‘nightmare.’ From Mār, Fr. cauchemar, ‘nightmare,’ has also been derived (caucher, from Ital. calcare, ‘to tread, press’).

**Mābre**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. merhe, OHG. meriha, marha, f., ‘mare’; fem. of the OHG. marah, marh, ‘horse,’ discussed under Marhálf; comp. AS. mēre, E. mare, Du. merrie, OIr. mer, pointing to a Goth. *merhi (gen. *merhiēs). In G. the fem. form has been preserved longer than the masc., on which it is based (comp. Ščar, Māj, and Schützer).

**Māi**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. meie, OHG. meiō, m., ‘May.’ Borrowed from Lat. Mēius (comp. Ital. maggio, Fr. mai), ‘May,’ at the same period as Mēi, Māi, and Śmār (old form for Śmār).

**Māid**, f., ‘maid, servant,’ from MidHG. metl. See Māge.

**Māie**, m., ‘green boughs for adornment,’ from late MidHG. meie, mai, ‘birch tree,’ whence Ital. majo, Fr. mai, ‘green boughs, maypole’; identical with Māi.

**Māis**, n., ‘maize,’ ModHG. only, a recent word in the ModEurop. languages, of American origin (māhis in Hayti); comp. Fr. maïs, E. maïze, and Span. maíz. Columbus is said to have imported the corn and its name.

**Mālefice**, see Melefa.

**Mājaran**, m., ‘marjaran,’ in MidHG. megarumme, m., and also meiron, meiron, ‘marjaran.’ From MidLat. majorana; the MidHG. words seem to be based in sound on meie, ‘May.’ Comp. Ital. majorana, Fr. marjolaine, E. marjoram; the last two have also been corrupted. The ultimate source of the word is Gr. ἡμπάξων, whence Lat. amaracus and majoracus (based on major).

**Mākel**, m., ‘stain, blot,’ from late MidHG. mākel, m., which was borrowed from Lat. macula, ‘spot.’

**Mākeln, makeln**, vb., ‘to transact business as a broker,’ ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. mēkeln, Du. makelen, which are allied to maken, ‘to make’ (hauteln also combines the meanings ‘to make’ and ‘to traffic’). Fr. maquereau (whence E. macerel), ‘pimp,’ is said to be derived from these cognates on account of OHG. huor. makhhdri, ‘pimp.’

**Mākrelé**, f., ‘mackerel,’ from late MidHG. mākrelé, f.; borrowed from the equiv. Du. makrel (comp. E. mackerel), which is of Rom. origin; MidLat. :macreléllus, :maquerelé, OFr. :maquerel, ModFr. :maquerel.

**Māl** (1), n., ‘mark, spot,’ from MidHG. māl, n., ‘spot,’ OHG. *māl in the compound anamāl, ‘spot, scar’; identical with MidHG. and OHG. māl, ‘period, point’; see mal (2). Its primit. kinship with Goth. māl, n., ‘spot’ is uncertain, yet Māl has at all events assumed the meaning of Goth. māl, which is normally represented by OHG. and MidHG. meil, n.; to this corresponds AS. mēl, whence E. mole. Goth. mēl, ‘time,’ points to the Aryan root mēl, ‘to measure’ (Gr. μήρος, Lat. métri).

**Māl** (2), suffix of the multiplicatives and temporal advs. (also a noun); it is based on MidHG. and OHG. māl, ‘period’
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(Goth. *malō, see the preceding word). Even in OHG. the expressions z' eimemo māle, 'once, ze drin mālen, 'thrice,' manstān mālen, 'many a time,' were formed; hence lit. 'at one period, at two, at many periods'; so too z' andemmo māle, 'at another time'; hence MidHG. eines māles, 'once, lit. 'at one period.' For the OHG. and MidHG. dat. plur. mānum, mālen (ze drin mālen, 'thrice'), the apocopated form mal first appears in early ModHG.

malediein, vermaledieien, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vermalediein, later also maledieien, 'to curse;' from Lat. malolalicere, 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, mālen, 'to paint, draw;' allied to OHG. māl, 'point,' signifying also 'period' according to malt (2), mentioned under Mal (1). Akin also to Goth. māla, neut. plur. 'writing, documents,' mēljan, 'to write, record.'

malmn, zermalmn, 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. *maltum and MidHG. *malmen is probably only an accident; in MidHG. zermalmn and zermūln, '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. gemülle, 'dust, mould.' For the root mal see under malm.

maltar, m. n. 'measures' (in Pruss. formerly about 18 bush.), from MidHG. mälter, māldar, m. 'corn measure;' comp. OHG. mālar, OSax. mēlter, n. 'measure.' Formed by means of the Tent. suffix -pra-, -dra- (Gr. τρό, Lat. trōs, comp. trīr), from the root māl; see malm. Maltar means lit. 'grinding,' then 'the quantity given to be ground at one time.'

malt, f. 'mallow;' ModHG. only, from Lat. (Ital.) malva; if it were borrowed at an early period, tv in Lat. ought to have changed into lb in ModHG. In England the Lat. term was adopted in very early times; hence AS. melawe, E. mallow (Du. malwe). Comp. also Fr. mausse.

mal, n., 'malt;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. māl, n.; comp. OSax. and OIr. mālt, n., AS. malt, E. malt (Goth. *malt, n.); a common Tent. word for 'malt,' which passed into Slav. and Finn. (comp. OSlov. mlato, Finn. mallas), and also into Fr. as malt. Teut. *maltas belongs to a Teut. root malt, in AS. malum, 'to dissolve, liquefy, melt,' to which is allied an OIr. adj. malter, 'rotten,' similar to OHG. and MidHG. māl, 'melting away, soft, relaxed.' Perhaps the subst. Mal (Goth. *malt, n.) is only the new of this adj., meaning 'that which is soft.' See further sūmēn.

mampfen, 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. man, 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. ūr, AS. hē); hence man is lit. 'any man;' in Goth. manna is found only with a negation of manna, 'nobody;' see sūmēn. The sing. may have here a collective meaning, just as Sans. manus (comp. Mann), and pārds in the sing. signify 'person, people, mankind.'

man, adj., 'many a,' from MidHG. manec(g), OHG. manag, adj., 'much, many a.' The g has been preserved in ModHG. manig-falt; 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. manans, 'much,' so too AS. monig, E. many, OSax. mane, Du. menig. From the Teut. standpoint, the adj. may be derived from Goth. and OHG. mane, 'man, person,' which orig. always occurred in compounds; comp. Goth. ga-man, n., 'fellowman,' mana-ofbs, 'mankind,' OHG. mananheit, 'valour,' manalihko, 'likeness,' &c. In that case, since the suffix ge-, equiv. to Gr. -ος, Lat. e, denotes 'providing with something,' the prim. meaning of Goth. manans may have been 'to provide with people.' Yet OIr. menice, 'frequent,' and OSlov. mūnogā, 'much,' point to a prim. word probably unconnected with Goth. and OHG. mana, 'person.'

mandel (L.), '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-
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Manig, see mänd.

Mann, m., 'man, husband,' from MidHG. man (m.), OHG. man (m.), m., 'person, man.' The general meaning 'person' still appears in ModHG. jumant, niemant, as well as in the pron. discussed under man. In AS., man, mæn (a equiv. to mæn), might be used equally of a male or female, although the former sense preponderated; AS. man, 'person, man, woman,' E. man, OIE. mædr, 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 man- is based on an older manu- (like ūrni on kene-, genu-; see also ūrnum). This Aryan manu- 'person' appears also in Ind., but it was used also as man, 'the father of mankind.' To this corresponds the Tent. Mannus in Tacitus, 'the progenitor of the West Teutons'; comp. further Sans. manus, m., and manus, 'person,' perhaps also OSlav. mën, 'man.' The Ind. manu- is usually connected with the root man, 'to think,' (comp. mabum); in that case the orig. sense is 'thinking being.' This cannot, however, be definitely regarded as the primit. source of the word. It is scarcely probable that the primit. 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 primit. Aryan felt he was closely allied to the brutes, since the Vedic Indian actually calls himself pūri, 'beast.' The literal meaning of Aryan manu- 'person' can hardly be ascertained now. See Manītha.

Manniglic, see mändig.

Manigligic, pron. 'everybody,' from MidHG. manne gelich, mennedlich, 'every'; lit. manne gelich, OHG. manno gilich, 'each of men,' whence OHG. mannelich and mannolich, 'every, each.' Similarly tāgilich is based on OHG. twogilich, 'every day.' OHG.gilich, 'every,' is identical with ĭldīh.

Manigschen, vb., for earlier manisch, 'to splash, dabble,' from MidHG. man-gezen, OHG. manengezen; allied to manen.

Manel, m., 'cloak, mantle,' from the equiv. MidHG. mantel, mantel, OHG. mantal, mantal, m.; on account of the non-permutation of t to s the word cannot be cognate with MidE. mantel, E. mantle, OIE. mantell, m., 'cloak,' and hence it is not

Man, f., 'manner, fashion, mannerism,' from MidHG. maniere, f., 'manner,' from Fr. manière.

Manich, see manichean.

Mangel, m., 'want, lack, being,' from MidHG. mangel, OHG. mangelon, 'to dispense with, misbehave in want of'; Mangel, from MidHG. mangel, m., 'want, defect.' To this is allied MidHG. man, 'want, defect,' also OHG. manon, mangel, 'to be defective'; Du. mangelen, 'to dispense with.' A Teut. root mäng, mangel, does not occur elsewhere; it may be pri- mit. allied to Lat. manus, 'mutilated,' powerless, defective,' from which early deriv- atives were formed in E., AS. gemincian, 'to mutilate'; to this Du. mank, 'limping, defective,' and E. to mangle are also akin.

Mangel, m., 'beet,' from MidHG. mangel, m.; its connection with mädel does not seem to be orig. If it is to be connected, as is usually done, with the proper name Manegel, the prim. meaning is 'powerful ruler' (mang and wealtan; comp. Holsgare, but scarcely 'very grandious' (Windelband). See Manegel. By what means the plant acquired this name can no longer be discovered. Others regard Manegel as Gallgel, 'gold-neck' (comp. Mähe); but mangel- 'neck' is not found elsewhere in Teut.

Manier, f., 'manner, fashion, mannerism,' from MidHG. maniere, f., 'manner,' from Fr. manière.
derived from the same root as Gr. μαρμός, '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 MÄRT, f., from Mhd. Mære, n. and f., 'tale, fiction, report, information,' whence in Mhd. the dimin. MÄRT, n., 'short story, fairy story.' Comp. OHG. MÄRT, n., MÄRi, n., 'rumour, information,' an abstract from OHG. MĀRi (Mhd. Mære), Goth. MĖRIS, 'known, famed,' which is recorded by old historians in many OTeut. proper names in the form MĒRIS, MĖRIS; akin to Slav. méřů in Vladimířů, 'Vladimir, Waldemar,' Gr. μαζος in εξελειμος, 'famed for wielding the spear,' OFr. MĀR, MĒR, 'great, of repute;' for the compar. of this primitive adj. stem mé-RE-, see under MÉRIS.

**Märder**, m., 'Marten,' from the equiv. Mhd. MÄRDER (and MADER), n., OHG. MÄRDER, m.; allied to Olc. Mārdr, 'Marten,' and AS. Mær dr (also Mærd), 'Marten, wessel' (without the suffix r, like Mhd. MÄRT, MĀR, 'Marten'). Whether we are to assume Goth. *MĀRDr* or *MĀRDr* remains uncertain. Yet the cognates are probably of genuine Teut. origin (from pre-Teut. MÄRT, n.), to which Mhd. MĀRTRUS (Ital. MĀRTRUS), with the corresponding Rom. class also point—Ital. MĀRTRA, Fr. MĀRTRE, f. (whence E. MÄRTEN).

**Mähr**, f., 'Marches, frontier,' from Mhd. MÄRCH, MÄRT, 'mark, token,' OHG. MÄRCA, f., 'Frontier, marches;' comp. OSax. MÄREC, 'territory,' AS. MÄRE, f., 'frontier, territory' (E. MÄRCH is not based on the AS. form, the c of which would not have changed to ch, but on OFr. MÄRCH, 'frontier,' which is of Teut. origin). 'To Goth. MĀRKA, f., 'Frontier,' corresponds AS. MÄRK, '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 prim. kinship with Lat. mārca, 'border,' as well as by OFr. brè (from the prim. form *MĀRCA, 'border,' Fr. brè, W. and Corn. bró, 'district, country, region,' ModPers. marz, 'Frontier, marches.' From Teut. are derived Ital. marca, Fr. MÄRCH, 'Frontier.' See MAR (2) and MARK.

**MARK** (2), f., 'Mark' (coin), from Mhd. MÄRC, MARKE, f., 'Mark, half a pound of silver or gold;' OHG. *MĀRKE* (whence Mhd. MÄRKE, which first appears in documents in the latter half of the 9th cent.), AS. and MidEng. MÄRKE, MēRKE, f., 'Mark, half a pound of silver.' Its origin is obscure; the assumption that MÄRKE, 'designation, sign;' (with reference to the stamp), is a cognate, is not proved, since MÄRKE orig. denoted a definite weight, and not a particular coin.

**MARK** (3), n., from the equiv. Mhd. MÄRKE (gen. MÄRGE), n., 'Mark, penny;' the Mhd. M Antarctic. g has been preserved in MÄRGE; OHG. MÄRGE, MÄRZE, n., OSax. MÄRGE, n., Du. MÄRGE, n., AS. MÄRGE, n., E. MÄRGE, OIC. MÄRGE, m., 'mark;' in this word r is due to Goth. z, according to the law of rhotacism; Goth. *MĀRZE* is wanting. The latter points to pre-Teut. *MĀRZBE,-* to which OSlov. MĀRZE, m., Zend mārā, Sans. mārā, 'Mark,' with a normal loss of the aspirate, correspond. The root is Sans. mārā, 'to immerse,' to which Lat. MÄRGERE is allied.

**MARK** (4), f., 'Mark, token;' from Mhd. MÄRKE (gen. MÄRGE), n., 'Sign;' comp. Du. MÄRKE, 'Mark, characteristic;' AS. MÄRGE, n., E. MÄRKE, OIC. MÄRKE, m., 'Sign;' Goth. *MÄRKE* is wanting. Whether these cognates are connected with those of MÄRKE (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. mārzen. From Teut. a Rom. class is derived; comp. Fr. märgue, remarguer, &c.

**Markoff**, m., 'Jay;' first occurs in early ModHG.; it has passed from the fables of animals into general use; liter. MÄRKEFF, 'boundary wolf,' used in the OHG. period as a proper name (Markoff). Similarly in Reineke Fos, MäRKEART is the name of the jay, formed from the OHG. proper name MÄRKEART, lit. 'Frontier guardian.'

**MARK**, m., 'Market, market-place;' from Mhd. MARKT, MARK, t., 'Fair, market, market-place;' OHG. MÄRKET, MÄRKET, MÄRKET, t., borrowed in OHG. from the equiv. Lat. mercatus with a G. accent; from the same source come Du. MARKT and E. MARKET. ModHG. MÄRKET, vb., 'to buy, bargain;' from Mhd. MÄRKETEN, to be at the market, to bargain.' The e of the Lat. original has been preserved in
Mar

Snake, and Alem. Märit; the variant with a points to the Fr. a. Comp. in Rom., Ital. mercato, Fr. marché (whence MidE. and E. market).

Marmet, m., from the equiv. MidHG. marmet, OHG. marmel, m., 'marble'; from the Lat. word by differentiating r-rr to r-t.

March, f., 'marsh, moor,' MidHG. only, a LG. word. LG. marsch, MidDu. miersehe, 'pasture ground,' AS. mæse, m., and the equiv. E. marsh, Dan. marsh, 'bog.' Goth. *mariska may be assumed as a derivative of Goth. maris, 'ocean' (see Mør); similarly ModHG. Au is a derivative of Goth. ašura, '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. mars.

Marchall, m., 'marshal,' derived partly under the influence of Fr. maréchal, from MidHG. marshall, 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. marhalske is a compound of ð&alf, 'servant,' and marah, 'horse'; even the Lex Salica and the Leg. Alem. record the term marisculus, besides which, in MidLat. marsiulus occurs. From Tent. are derived the Rom. cognates —Ital. mariscalco, Fr. maréchal, 'farrier, marshal,' as well as the MidLat. version, comes stabul, Fr. connoëtable. OHG. marah, n., MidHG. marz, n., 'steed, horse,' AS. mærch, Scand. marr, n.; Goth. *marr is wanting. It originated, in exact accordance with the permutation of consonants, from pre-Tent. maraka, in which form it is recorded as Okelt. by Pausanias; comp. with this Ofr. marc and W. march, 'horse.' There is, however, no linguistic necessity for deriving Tent. marcha-from Kelt. The word marc, the fem. of which, Mähr, has been preserved, was supplanted at a later period by Nej and then ßerb. To this word Marcall is akin.

Marshall, m., 'royal or public stable,' from MidHG. marstal (gen. -stalles), m., 'stable for horses.' For the orig. marsthel, like MidHG. marschale, for marh-schale, see ð&alf; and with regard to marke, comp. the preceding word.

Marter, f., 'torture, rack,' from Mid HG. marter, martere, f., orig. 'martyrdom,' espec. 'the Passion,' then 'torture, torment, persecution, rack.' OHG. martira, martiria, f. (also with l, OHG. martela, MidHG. marstel); formed from Gr. and Lat. martyrion. The derivative Märtir is from MidHG. märtirer, martirer, OHG. märtirari, 'martyr,' for which the forms marty, 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 martyrion. Comp. Ital. martirio, Fr. martyre.

Mär, m., from the equiv. MidHG. mærse, m., OHG. mærko, m., 'March,' from Lat. (mensem) Martium. The corresponding Westphal. mürte, MidHG. merte, as well as Du., maart, make it probable that Mär was borrowed previous to the OHG. permutuation of consonants about the era of the Merovings, and in fact contemporaneously with Säng, Sänner, and Mai. E. March, MidE. marche, was borrowed at a some what later period from Ofr. march (ModFr. mars).

Masche, f., 'mesh, stich,' from MidHG. mäschke, OHG. and OLG. méske, f., 'mesh, snare'; comp. AS. mésce, E. mesh, OIr. mase, m.; Goth. *mésiga, *masga, are by chance not recorded. According to the permutuation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Tent. mësga-(møsga-); comp. Lith. mëzgas, 'threads interlaced, knot,' which is connected with a vb. mësgi (mësgi), 'to tie knots, knit (nets). Thus Mädske may be traced to a Teut. root mésig (pre-Tent. and Aryan mësg), 'to plait.'

Mäser, f., 'vein (in wood), speck, spot,' from MidHG. maeser, m., OHG. maser, n., 'vein, knotty excrescence on the maple and other trees' (MidHG. also 'goblet of speckled wood'); comp. AS. mæser, 'knot in wood,' E. measles; OIr. mosscrí, m., 'maple' (mosshról, 'maple bowl'). Allied to OHG. maso, f., 'wound, scar.' The Tent. class is the source of Rom. derivatives. Comp. Fr. madré, 'speckled,' Mid Lat. scaphi mäserini, 'drinking vessels.'

Maske, f., 'mask, disguise, masquerader,' from Fr. masque; the equiv. Snab, 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 Mid HG. masse, f., 'misshapen stuff, mass,' espec. 'lumps of metal.' Borrowed in the
late OHG. period (by Notker), as massa, f., from Lat. massa.

Mass (1), m. (probably quite unknown to Suab. and Bav.), "mass," from MidHG. and OHG. mæs, m., "pole, flagstaff, spear-shaft," espec. "ship's mast, true fit for a mast;" comp. LG. and Du. mast, AS. mæst, m. E. mast, Ofc. mæstr, "mast." Goth. *masst-, m., "mast, pole," is wanting. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Teut. *mæzo- (comp. ðē, ðerit, and æf), did Lat. modus for *mæds originate in this f (also fr. *mæten, "club," mæte, "stick"). Similarly ðið (pisces) and ðer (mare) are primit. allied.

Mass (2), "mast (for fattening)," from MidHG. and MidLG. mæst, m., f., and n., "food, corns, fattening," OHG. mæst; comp. AS. mæst, f., E. mast. Goth. *mæst is derived, according to the permutation of consonants, from a primit. form *mæzo-, to which Sans. mãdha, n., "fat," mãdy, "to fatten," also points. The ModHG. verbal noun mãdhæ from MidHG. and OHG. muster; Du. mester, AS. mestan, "to fatten;" to this is allied the ModHG. adj. partic. mãdh, OHG. mæst, AS. gemæst, "fat, fattened." In MidHG. gemæst, gemæstet.

Mass, n., "measure, standard, proportion," from MidHG. mãz, n., "measure, manner;" usually in MidHG. mãže, f., "measure, definite extent of time, space, weight, strength; moderation, temperance," OHG. mãz, f.; comp. Du. maat, Ofc. maat, m., "method." With the Teut. root mé (in meisten), from pre-Teut. méld, Lat. modus, "manner," is also connected.

Mass, f., "measure," allied to MidHG. mãz; see under Mág.

Maßen, conj., "whereas," from the dat. plur. mãzun (of MidHG. mãz), "in the method;" orig. used only as an adv., but in ModHG. as a conj. also; allied to Mág.

Massholder, m., "maple." From MidHG. massaltar, massalter, m., OHG.maszaltræ, massaltre, f., "maple," the ModHG. form is due to its connection with Șemăn (older variant Șeltet). The OHG. maszaltra is like aflotra, "apple tree," from affol, a derivative of a primary Goth. *maufs. AS. maþalþræ, E. maple tree, with the recorded base mopol, E. maple, has, instead of the HG. dental, an abnormal labial, presupposing Goth. *mapus, and so too Old. mappur, m., "maple." On account of OHG. maszaltra (33 for Goth. ý), Șemăn cannot be connected with Mág (s. equiv. to Goth. s); nor does it belong to OHG. maz, n., "food," Mázra as "food tree" being improbable, although maple-juice is used as a medicinal draught. Goth. *maufs, or rather *mapla-, is of obscure origin. Comp. also Máz, where an earlier term is given. The ModHG. form Șemăn is, like Șemăn, a corruption of the MidHG. word. With regard to the OHG. suffix -tra, comp. Aryd, Șemăn, and Șemăn.

Maria, adj., "moderate," from MidHG. maegre, OHG. mazgre, adj., "moderate, temperate; of moderate size;" a derivative of Mág, Máz. Comp. Du. maat, m., "moderate."

Mástiché, n., "daisy, Easter daisy," ModHG. only, formed from MidDu. mational, ModDu. mational, f., "daisy;" of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Mást.

Mătele, f., "mattress," from MidHG. mëtze, mätze, m. and n., "couch stuffed with wool, divan;" comp. Du. matras, E. mattress. The HG. form 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."

Mătroși, 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. mödman, "messmate" (the crew was divided into companies, who took their meals together).

Mátt, adj., "checkmated; faint, languid, insipid," from MidHG. mat (gen. matnes), adj., "checkmated" (also figuratively), which was adopted from Rom. in the latter half of the 12th cent.; comp. Fr. mat, Ital. matto, MidLat. matts, whence also Du. mat, E. mate. This characteristic term, which was introduced with chess, is formed from Arab. and Pers. schah mat, "the king is dead."

Măță, f., (1.) f. (on Alem. word unknown to Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. Mid HG. mate, măț, f., "meat, meadow;" OHG. *mattar, f., is wanting (but OHG. mato-sen, "grasshopper;" is preserved). Goth. *máwa, *máwa, is not recorded; comp. E. meadow, mead, from AS. med (gen. médes), "meadow." MidHG. mâdë, OLG. mâtha, mâda, OFris. mét. They seem to be based on a Teut. root mâð, med, which is connected with Lat. mélo, "to
mow, reap, and which has a shorter form, mél, in ModHG. mäły.

Matte (2), f., 'mat,' from MidHG. matte (late MidHG. also matze), OHG. matta, f., 'covering of wove 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. matto, 'mat made of rushes.'

Mat3, m., 'Mat; simpleton; pet name for tame birds'; ModHG. only; probably a pet name for Matias, 'Matthias,' and Matthäus, 'Matthew;' the intermediate form is Matte.

Matzen, m., 'passover bread,' early ModHG.; from Jewish maszo, Hebr. mazzoth, ' unleavened bread,' whence also late MidHG., or rather early ModHG. Nachyus, 'passover bread.'

Manen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. mäven, 'to mew like a cat;' an imitative word; comp. nięgc.

Mauer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. märe, már, f., 'wall,' OHG. mära, f. (mär, f.), 'wall,' from Lat. märus, with an abnormal change of gender, which is probably caused by an OTeut. word for 'wall;' comp. Goth. wauđuz, f. At the same period, before the HG. permutation, OSax. már, AS. mär, m. (Or. mär), were also borrowed from the Lat., like other words relating to stone buildings; comp. Sięd, Šufter, Pięcte, Świdra, &c.

Mauč, f., with a LG. guttural, from the equiv. MidHG. mâche, f., 'malanders,' hence the strictly HG. form Mauče (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 Mönt, 'mouth of men'). From MidHG. mål, måle, n., måle, f. (MidG.), 'mouth,' OHG. màla, f., 'mouth,' also 'weak'; Du. muel, OLc. môle, m., 'mouth, snout'; Goth. *mulação, n., 'mouth,' is wanting, but is authenticated by the derivative foursmöljun, 'to muzzle.' This word is an l derivative from the root mål, from which HG. Münt, with a particip. suffix. np, is also formed; see Münt.

Maul (2), n., 'mule,' in Maultier, n., Maultier, m., from MidHG. måltier, f., målseele, m., yet ordinarily simply mål, m., and n., måle, m., 'mule,' OHG. mål, m.; borrowed from Lat. mólus. From the same source Du. maal, målezel, AS. mål, E. mule, as well as OIr. mól, are derived.

Maulbeere, f., from the equiv. MidHG. målbere, n. and f., 'mulberry,' which originated, by differentiating r to t, from OHG. mär-berei, mör-berei, n. The fluctuation from å to ã in OHG. indicates that the word was borrowed from Lat. mororum, 'mulberry,' morus, 'mulberry tree' whence also Du. mouterbe, AS. and MidE. mörbere and märberie, MidE. also mutherie, E. mulberry.

Maulwurf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. målwürf, mulwürfe, m., 'mole,' lit. 'the animal that throws up the soil' (MidHG. mowlte, f.). The MidHG. form is a corruption of the MidHG. word, which is recorded even in the MidHG. and OHG. periods in various forms (MidHG. målwürf, målwürf, målwürf, målwürf). Other ModHG. corrupt forms are the dial. Muhlurm, Maulurm, and Maulerle. OHG. målwürf, målwürf, m., 'mole,' are connected with MidHG. mowlte, f., mool, m., 'dust, mould, soil,' OHG. mólta, f., mól, 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 mül-da; comp. felt, alt, lait, and part. In MidE. also målwürf, 'mole,' occurs; of this MidE. måle, Du., Westph., and Fr. maol are shortened forms. These, however, are probably independent forms from the root mål. Another name for måle appears in OHG. seero, MidHG. schër, Suzb., and Alen. Schmarnt.

Maus (1), 'mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. màs, f.; f. comp. Du. muis, AS. màs, f., E. mouse, OLc. màs (Goth. *más), f., 'mouse.' In the consonantal form of the stem, màs, 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, màs- being derived from an Aryan root, màs, 'to steal,' which exists in the Franc. chréomosido, 'plundering dead bodies,' of the Lex Salica, and signifying 'thief' (it is possible, however, that the màs, 'to steal,' is deduced from màs, 'mouse'). Comp. Sans. màs, 'mouse,' with the root màs, mudh, 'to take away, rob'; also Gr. μῦς, OSlov. myš, f. Comp. further the following word.

Maus (2), prop. 'muscles on the arm and foot,' now espec. 'ball of the thumb,'
from MidHG. múts, f., 'muscles especially of the upper part of the arm'; OHG. múts, AS. múts, Du. muts, have the same sense; prop. identical with Mauz (1). In other cases too names of animals are applied to parts of the body. Comp. Gr. mer, 'muscle;' múos, 'cluster of muscles,' Lat. musculus, 'muscle;' lit. 'little mouse;' OSlov. mysica, 'arm,' Sans. musaka, 'testicle, pudenda mulicbria;' lit. 'little mouse.'

maufzeln, vb., 'to act like a cheat,' lit. 'mosazare;' allied to Waufz, equiv. to Hebr. Mászih, 'Moses.'

Waurs, Waurs, f., 'moulting, casting the skin, moulting season;' from MidHG. mútsz, f. (in compounds múztser, 'newing, moulting;' OHG. *mútszû, f., 'moulting,' is not recorded; allied to OHG. mútzam, MidHG. mützen, 'to exchange for,' MidHG. also exc., 'to moul, cast the skin.' Borrowed before the OHG. period (contemporaneously with múts, müt, and múts) from Lat. mútare, 'to put the permutation of t to z (MidLat. mútā, 'moult'); as has been preserved in Bav. maian. From the same source are derived AS. bitisian, 'to change, exchange,' MidE. moutin, E. to moul, as well as Fr. muer, 'to mout,' muse, 'moulting.'

maufen, vb., 'to catch nice, pilfer,' from MidHG. müsen, 'to creep, deceive;' a derivative of MidHG. múts, equiv. to Mauz.

mausig, adj., 'pert, sancy;' MidHG. only (i.e., mausig mauchen, 'to bray, bluster'); allied to Waus, 'moulting,' lit. 'one that moults, mews, dresses smartly in order to make himself conspicuous.'

Mau, f., 'toll, duty,' a Bav. word, from MidHG. múts, f., OHG. mútsa, f., 'toll.' The current derivation from MidLat. mútsa is not satisfactory, since the latter word is not recorded until late (first half of the 9th cent.), and that as a G. word, nullem telonem neque qued linguæ theodiscæ mota vocatur; ain. 837. Goth. mútsa, f., 'toll,' is the earliest recorded term. Yet OHG. mútsa and Goth. mútsa (also OSc. and OSwed. mútsa, 'fee, gratuity, bribe') are not equiv., since Goth. mútsa (AS. múdt) leads to OHG. *mútsa, and OHG. mútsa to Goth. *mûtsa. Probably the OBav. word was borrowed about the 8th cent., after the HG. permutation of consonants, from a dia. closely allied to the Goth. (Goth. ð tended towards ð); to this is also allied OSlov. myto, 'toll.' An earlier loan-word is also recorded in MidHG. múts, 'toll, tax,' which points to OHG. *mûtsa, and which has been preserved in Bav. Wur, 'miller's fee.' Yet the word may have been primit. allied to the Goth. The term ßell, which is cognate in meaning, is also of obscure origin.

medersen, vb., 'to bleak,' MidHG. only; MidHG. has an equiv. word by a different derivation from the same stem, mēchsen, 'to bleach,' allied to MidHG. mēcke, m., 'he-goat,' as a nickname (Goth. *mugga, 'he-goat,' is wanting). Comp. the pre-Teut. root mēh in Gr. μῦκα, 'to bleach.'

Mecer, n., 'ocean, sea,' from MidHG. mer, n., OHG. meri, earlier mari, m. and n., 'ocean;' comp. OSax. meri, f., Du. meer, n., AS. mere, m., E. mere (to which merman, mermaid, are allied). OSc. mar, m., Goth. meri, f. (and mar, n., preserved in the compound mari-saixs, '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. mare, OIr. och, equiv. to OLG. lagu, 'ocean'); Lat. mare, n., OSlov. mörje, n., 'ocean,' Lith. marė, 'Kurisches Haf,' OIr. mair (from mori), 'ocean;' to these are allied Gr. ἀμφοάς, 'son of Poseidon,' as well as ἄμφαι, f., 'trench, conduit;' (comp. OFris. mar, 'trench, pond'). These cognates are unusually connected with the Aryan root mar, 'to die;' comp. Mert, Lat. mārius, so that the ocean was named in "contrast to the living vegetation" of the mainland, just as in Ind. also mārus, 'desert,' is referred to the root mor, 'to die;' this, however, is no more probable than the derivation of Mau from the root men, 'to think.' Comp. Mariz and Mecer.

Merrettig, m., 'horse-radish,' allied to Mecer, like Scrtà to Scor, viert (i) to vier (i), &c.; corresponding to MidHG. merrettig, OHG. meri-ratich, m., 'radish that has come from over the sea, transpontine radish.' The E. term horse-radish, Merrettig, is curious, and suggests the idea that Mecer, in this case is equiv. to Mārēr. Du. mierikenertel, Westph. mircek, Hess. Mierkern, seem to be of the same origin.

Micht, n., 'meal, flour, dust,' from MidHG. mēl (gen. mēlanes), n., OHG. mēlo (gen. mellanes), n.; corresponding to OSc. mēl, Du. meel, AS. mēlu (gen. mellaves), n., E. meal, OSc. megl (gen. plur. miglves), 'meal'; the common Teut. word for 'meal;' Goth. *milva (gen. *milu) is
by chance not recorded. It is a specifically Teut. derivative of the root *mel, ‘to grind,’ of which the form *mēl is authenticated by Slav. and Ir.; see mēsen. While the vb. mēsen is common to West Aryan, the form of the root *mēl, 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. blend (from *mēl).

mēchiltan, m., ‘mildew, blight,’ corrupted from the equiv. MidHG. mittou, n.; OHG. milt-tou, n.; AS. meceldeig (meledeg, E. mildew). The opinions as to the origin of the first component are various. The most probable derivation is that from Goth. mittb, n., ‘honey’ (comp. Olc. milstka, f., ‘sweet drink’), to which in West Teut. a subst. milt (Gr. μῆλα, stem mēx-, Lat. mēl) is possibly akin; hence mēchiltan, ‘honeydew’. It is less probable that the word was borrowed from or was primit. allied to the equiv. Gr. μῆλος, so that mēl may have been an explanatory addition (comp. Stiftwarum and Scītwarum). It is also possible that OHG. milê-, AS. mele-, mēl-, is connected with *mēl, and a special formation from the root *mel, ‘to grind.’ In that case the ModHG. change of Mittan into Mēchiltan is warranted by etymology; Mēchiltan is defined as ‘a greyish-white, meal-like coating on plants in summer.’

mēbr, adj. and adv., ‘more, from MidHG. mēr; compar. of við; also, doubly compared, mēr, mēre, ‘greater or larger’ (of space, number, and value); further indeclin. mērê, mēr, mē, ‘plus’; OHG. mēr, indeclin. neut. and compar. adv., ‘more, plus, magis, amplius;’ adj. mēro, ‘major, greater’ (also with the addition of the compar. suffix mērôro, mērīro, ‘major’). OHG. mēro originated in maixo, Goth. maiza, the -iza- of which is the O'Tent. compar. suffix (comp. ēfer, Goth. baiza; ēfer, Goth. baizika); AS. mēl, adv. and neut. subst., ‘more,’ adj. mērā, E. more. The corresponding pluperf. is mēft. Goth. maizā, for *maizā, belongs, with the Goth. pluperf. maizās (see mēft), to the Teut. adj. mērês, ‘projecting,’ discussed under Mēden.

mēhcr, adj., ‘greater, several,’ from MidHG. mēfer, compar. adj. See mēfr.

meiden, vb., ‘to avoid, shun, refrain; from MidHG. mēden, ‘to dispense with, suffer want, eschew, forsake, refrain from’; OHG. mēdan, ‘to hide oneself from, keep secret, eschew, refrain from’; comp. OSax. mittan, AS. midan, ‘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. amīto, Lith. pa-maitū, ‘to throw away,’ are not connected. For other words similar in sound see under mēl and miel.

Meier, n., ‘head-servant on an estate, land-steward, farmer,’ from MidHG. meier, meiger, mn., OHG. meier, meier, m.; it corresponds to the early MidLat. 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 Saab. and Bav.), ‘mile’ (about five E. miles), from the equiv. MidHG. mile, OHG. mila, mila (for milja), f.; corresponding to Du. mijl, AS. mile, E. mile, Scand. mila, f., ‘mile’; from Lat. mēlia (passωmum), ‘thousand paces’ whence also Ital. miglio, Fr. mille. It prop. denotes “a measure of a thousand paces (sing. mēlia passωmum).” The more frequent pln. mila was adopted in Rom. and G., chiefly as a fem. sing., without the addition of passωmum (Ital. formed the sing. miglio, ‘mile’ from the pln. migliω). The word was borrowed in the first cent. contemporaneously with Străsub (Ital. lega, Fr. lieue, ‘league,’ a later word of Kelt. origin, was never adopted in G.).

Meifer, m., ‘charcoal-kiln,’ from late MidHG. meifer, meiler, mn., ‘stack of wood for making charcoal’; the i of the MidHG. prim. form is attested by ModHG. and LG. dial. The word cannot be derived from Slav. (Czech mīř, Pol. mielerz, ‘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. miliarium, ‘thousand’ (see the similar case of Scēfter).

mein, poss. pron., ‘my,’ from MidHG. OHG. min; in the same form it is the common Tent. poss. pron. from the stem me-of the pers. pron. (mēr, miēphants, thus even in MidHG. and OHG.). This stem mē-(in Goth. mi-s, ‘to me,’ mi-h, ‘me,’ acc.) is
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Meicneid, m., 'false oath, perjury,' from the equiv. MidHG. meineit, OHG. meicneid, m.; corresponding to OSax. méneth, Du. meicneed, AS. mán, OIc. meineidr, m., 'perjury.' It is the common Teut. word for 'false oath'; only Goth. *main-aitis 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. mén, AS. mán, m., 'falsity, crime, outrage,' OIc. mén, m., 'damage, injury, misfortune' (allied to meinn, adj., 'hurtful'). ModHG. gramin (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 tačit, 'exchange' (comp. Slačit and tačit), Lith. mainas, 'exchange,' OSlov. ména, 'change, alteration' (Lett. māt, 'to exchange'). In that case Lat. commānis and Goth. gamains (see gamen) would mean lit. 'being on a footing of barter.' It is probably not related to Lat. meliori.

Meinen, vb., 'to think, judge, 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. mienian, Du. meenen, AS. mènian, E. to mean (to this AS. mènian, E. to mean, are supposed to be allied); Goth. *mainjan is wanting. The most closely allied term is OSlov. ménya, ménit, 'to mean.' The latter, as well as West Teut. mein (assuming mainjan from ménjan) is usually rightly connected with the mean, 'to think' (comp. maùn, Mann, and Miùne). 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. meining, OHG. meinunga, f., 'thought, disposition, view.'

Meisch, m., Meisch, f., 'mash,' from MidHG. meisch, m., 'grape mash,' also 'meal, 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 midjen, if the latter, as is probable, is a genuine Teut. word; comp. MidE. mäschchen and the equiv. E. to mash.

Meicnei, f., 'titmouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. meito, OHG. meisa, f.; comp. Du. meeso, AS. meése (E. only in titmouse, a corruption of tit-mouse; AS. d. is equiv. to E. ou); OIc. meisingr, m., with a suffix 'titmouse.' A term peculiar to Teut., which passed also into Fr. (Fr. mésange, 'titmouse,' formed from Scand. mæsingr?) origin obscure. Only a few names of birds can be traced beyond the Teut. group (comp. Ger. Fesen, Sveci, and Mæingi).

Meist, adj. and adv., 'most, mostly;' from MidHG. meist, adj., 'greatest, most,' adv., 'mostly, at best, very specially' (a superl. of the compar. mérp, MidHG. mér); comp. OHG. meist, Goth. maistis, from the OHG. posit. mikilis, Goth. mikils, 'great.' Goth. mu-ists has the old superl. suffix -ist like Goth. but-ists, OHG. bis-ist; from the stem mu- the Goth. compar. ma-isa is also formed. The forms of comparison seemed to be based on the Goth. adjec. stem mērs, OHG. mē-ri, 'projecting.' Comp. also OSax. mēst, Du. meest, AS. mēst (mést), E. most.

Meister, m., 'master, chief, leader,' from MidHG. meister, m., 'learned poet, meister-sänger (poets who were members of guilds), mayor, burgomaster,' OHG. meistar; OSax. meistet, Du. meester, AS. meegster. Borrowed from Lat. magister, which in Middle Latin was applied to numerous offices. Comp. further Ital. maestro, Fr. maître, E. master, master.

Meisel, m., 'chisel,' from MidHG. meigel, OHG. meizil, m., 'chisel, tool for dressing and chipping'; allied to OHG. meizan, MidHG. meizan, 'to hew, cut' Goth. maijan, 'to hew, hew off'; thus too OIc. meitell, m., 'chisel,' allied to meitar, 'to cut.' All these belong to the Teut. root mat, 'to hew,' which has been connected with the Teut. root mat, 'to hew,' in Mege (Steinmege). Comp. also E. mattock.

Melde (Bav. molten), f., 'orache' (a plant), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. melde, and with a different gradation mulde, molte, f., OHG. molta, moltha (muotha) is incorrectly written for molta; f.; of
obscure origin. The derivation from the root *mel*, 'to grind,' to which *mehl* is allied, does not give a suitable sense. Gr. βρώσ (for *μλησω*), 'oracle,' should rather be compared with the G. word.

**melden, vb.** 'to mention, notify, announce,' from MidHG. *melden*, 'to inform against, betray. announce, show, name'; comp. OHG. *mélde*, OSax. *mélde*, AS. *mæ*t, 'to inform against, betray'; a West Teut. vb. simply, meaning 'to betray,' to which other senses have been given in MidHG. Goth. *mildon* points to a Teut. root *melp* 'to betray'; an equiv. pre-Teut. *melt* has not yet been authenticated.

**melf, adj.** 'giving milk, milk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mélte, mélich*, OHG. *mélch* (equiv. to AS. *mæl*), adj.; comp. Oic. *mýlkr, mílkr*, MidE. *milch*, E. *milk*, adj. (AS. *myllic* is wanting); a verbal adj. from *melfa.*

**melken, vb.** from the equiv. MidHG. *mélken, mélichen, OHG. melchen*, 'to milk'; comp. Du. *melken*, AS. *mélcan* (wanting in E., in which to milk is used); Oic. *mýlkr, mílkr*, and also *mýlter*, 'milking, *mýlter*, *mîlch*, in the Teut. root *melt* is derived from the Aryan *melk* which occurs with the same meaning in the West Aryan languages; comp. Lat. *melique*, Gr. *μελικε*, OSlov. *mîleti* (pres. *mîla*), Lith. *mëlti* (pres. *mėlti*). In the East Aryan languages the corresponding root appears with an older signification, 'to wipe or rub off' (comp. Sans. *mërj, mṛj*, Zend *maraz*). *Melfen* is one of the characteristic words which point to a closer connection between the West Aryans compared with the East Aryans; comp. *manf* and *melten.* See also *Mél*, *Melf*, and *mel.*

**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. *mengere, OHG. meni*, *manag*, f., 'multiplicity, great number, crowd'; an abstract from OHG. *manag*, 'much'; Goth. *managaei, f., AS. *meniga*, 'multiplicity.' Originally it was not connected with the following word, but in modern times it may be dimly thought to be akin to it.

**menzen, vb.** 'to mingle, mix, blend,' from MidHG. *menzen*, 'to mix, mingle,' f., introduced from MidG. and LG.; in OHG., *menzen* occurs once as a Franc. word (in Isidore); OSax. *menigen*, Du. *mengen*, AS. *meygen*, MidE. *meygen*, 'to mix' (whence E. *to mingle*); Goth. *meygan* is wanting. Allied to OSax. *miange, AS. gemong, 'mingling, connixto, company, troop'; AS. *gemong, E. among, so too OSax. an *gimange*. From these may be deduced a West Teut. root *meng* '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 *mifden*), which appears in most of the Aryan languages; it is more probably allied to Lith. *minkau, minkytis*, 'to knead,' *minklas,* 'dough' (OSlov. *mékáka, *soft*, *meká, *meal*). In that case *menz* would be traced to a pre-Teut. root *meng* 'to knead.'

**Mennig, n.** 'vermilion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ménig, monig*, late OHG. *mínig, n.*; based on Lat. *minium,* 'vermilion.'

**Mensf*, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. *mænsch, mensch*, m. and n., 'man, person, fellow,' OHG. *mensch, mensch*, m. comp. Osax. *merisico, 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. *is*), from *mænn*, 'homo'; Goth. *människos*, Oic. *menniskr*, AS., OSax. and OHG. *mennisk* 'humanus, humanus' (comp. further AS. *mennese*, 'humanity'); comp. *mannylga* as an adj., 'human,' and as masc. subst. 'man,' with Sans. *mánu, *mánu, 'man' (see further under *Mann*).—*Mensf* 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. mergel*, m.; from MidLat. *margila*, with the primary form *marga*, which is recorded by Pliny as a Kelt. word; comp. Bret. *margy, W. marl.* From the same source the equiv. Rom. words are derived—Fr. *marné* (of OFr. *marle*), Ital. and Span. *marga.*

**merfln, vb.** 'to emaciate, enervate,' ModHG. only; derived with the com-
pounds abs and antemerged from Ward (3), MidHG. mare, morges.

Merken, vb., 'to mark, note, observe,' from MidHG. and OHG. merken, 'to give heed to, perceive, understand, note'; a derivative of Marth (Goth. *markjan); hence OfR. mercher, 'to designate.'

Mechtagge, adj., 'crazy,' from the equiv. Hebr. meschugyd.

Mess, f., 'mass, fair,' from MidHG. messa, missa, f., 'mass, church festival, fair'; OHG. messa, missa, f. So too the word on which it is based, MidLat. missa, signifies not only 'incurrentium christianorum sacrificium,' but also 'feast of a saint' ('quod in ea Missa solemnis peragitur'). The latter sense led to MidLat. missa, MidHG. messa, 'fair,' because this 'was wont to be held on account of the great concourse of people on saint's days (comp. Fr. fourt, feat, lit. holiday). Messa, MidLat. missa, 'as is well known, originated in missis est, still concisely, the words spoken by the deacon when dismissing the congregation which did not partake of the sacrament'; from this the corresponding Rom. cognates, Ita. messa and Fr. messe, are derived. The word in AS. messa, f. (Northern, messa), E. mass, is abnormally connected with Latin, but the latter also signifies feast in Christmas and Lammas (see Veb.). Comp. stift, Mette, Meine, Æftr, and Æþir.

Meessen, vb., 'to measure, survey,' from MidHG. metzen, OHG. meßzen, 'to measure, note out, distribute, consider, test'; comp. OSax. mæuren, Du. meten, 'to measure,' AS. mielen, 'to measure, value, deem,' Goth. midian, 'to measure'; also allied to Goth. midian, 'to pound, reflect on'; OHG. meßzen, 'to moderate.' The Term. stem meß-, 'to measure, estimate, ponder;' (comp. MidLat. misse, 'to consider, estimate,' medbeor, 'adviser, medibonas, medimus' (about 12 galls.), Lat. misura, Goth. midiana, 'corn measure.' See Messe (2).

Messer, n., from the equiv. MidHG. meßzer, 'knife.' The word has undergone strange transformations; it is an abbreviation of meszeres, OHG. meßzir, meßzirahs, n., the etymology of which has grown obscure; the variants meas-sachs, meßzi-sachs, show, however, that meßzirahs is a compound meaning 'food-sword.' With regard to Goth. mate, n., OHG. maß, n., AS. mede, m., E. meat, comp. Mue and Mettwur. OHG. sachs, AS. sex, n., 'sword, knife,' whence the name Saxons, is usually connected with Lat. scutum, because knives were orig. made of stone. The OHG. compound metzi-raths shows the change of medial s (2) to r. Goth. *meltins is also indicated by Osax. mæzæs for *metzæs, Du. and LG. mez, AS. me-æ-sæx, 'food-knife, dagger.'

Messen, n., from the equiv. MidHG. messen, messenare, messenard, m., 'sexton, sacristan' (the latter connected with Messe), from late OHG. messinarni (not messinard), m., based on MidLat. *mesinarius for missianarius, 'custos et conservator aedis sacrae, aedilicus, ostiarius'; MidLat. missianarius was also an official in the court of the Frankish kings (MidLat. mansio, 'house,' equiv. to Fr. maison). Comp. Stifter and Egriß.

Mett, m., 'mead,' from MidHG. met, mite, OHG. met, mitt, mitt, n., 'mead;' comp. AS. medo, E. mead, Olc. miedor; Goth. *mildun, m., 'mead,' is by chance not recorded. A common Teut. and also common Aryan word; Aryan *medhun, Sans. medha, n., 'sweetness, honey, sweet drink, Gr. μέδα, wina' (to which μεθύω, 'to be drunk,' and μέθυν, 'drunkenness'), Oslov. med, 'honey, wine,' Lith. midus, 'mead,' medus, 'honey,' Ir. mid. To these is allied Oldu. midhu, 'sweet, lovely;' hence the various meanings of midhu, 'mead, honey, wine,' lit. 'that which is sweet,' perhaps (according to Gr. μεθύω) 'intoxicating liquid.' Comp. faß.
Nette, f., 'matins,' from MidHG. metten, mettene, mett, mettin, f., 'early mass,' late OHG. mattina, mattina, f.; from MidLat. matina for matutina horne (hence also Olfr. matten). From Lat. matutina are derived Fr. matin (matins), and Ital. mattino. Comp. Meta, Meta, and Metaer.

Netzwurst, f., 'pork sausage,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. metzwurst, lit. 'food sausage,' allied to LG. met, 'minced meat,' OSax. met, Goth. mœt, 'food.' See Meta.

Nette (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. steinmetze, OHG. steinmētze, m., 'stone cutter'; also once in OHG. steinmētze, which is clearly connected with OHG. mettzw., 'to how,' mentioned under Meta. But whether OHG. steinmētze originated in steinmetze, or whether Meta, Goth. *metja (comp. Fr. maçon, 'mason, bricklayer') is connected with the root met, 'to how' (AS. and E. metlock), remains obscure.

Netze (2), f., 'corn measure, peck,' from MidHG. mēzze, OHG. mēzze, m., 'small dry measure.' Tent. $ results from the Bav. and Alem. pronunciation. This word, like Goth. midja, 'measure' (about 18 bush.), is connected with the Tent. root met, 'to measure'; AS. mēta, 'corn measure,' is also equiv. to OHG. mēzze. The masc. is still the gender in UpG., the fem. seems to be of MidG. and LG. origin. To the pre-Tent. root mod (med) belongs Lat. modius, 'peck,' which (see Fixm and Winge) before the OHG. period passed into West Tent.; comp. OSax. modi, OHG. mutti, MidHG. mūtla, 'bushel.'

Netze (3), f., 'prostitute,' from MidHG. meze, 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 is or s used as pet names, comp. Sis and Sann.

Netzger, m., from the equiv. MidHG. metzgere, metzer, 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 masil, OHG. *mexljôri, with a G. accent and mutation, would be evolved. Allied to MidLat. macellum, 'shambles,' macellarius, 'who carnes in maccello vendit'; yet the change of ll into j is not clear, therefore a MidLat. *maccellarius (OHG. *mexljôri) has been assumed. From Mid HG. macellarius were derived MidHG. mēder, OHG. mexcjôri, 'pork-butcher.'

Meuchel, derived, as the first part of a compound, from MidHG. mechel-,' secret.' Earlier ModHG. Meßdier, from the equiv. MidHG. meuchelere, meucheler, late OHG. mûchler, m., 'plotter, assassin.' Allied to MidHG. meuchelingen, 'insidiously, like an assassin'; OHG. mûchlwirt, 'assassin's sword, sword for assassination'; OHG. mûchlere, mûhlô, mûhke, 'brigand, footpad'; also mûhlen, mûhlô, 'to attack from an ambush'; MidHG. vermûcheln, 'to get out of the way secretly, conceal,' and MidHG. monken, 'to lie hidden'; further E. dial. to mitch (AS. *mdjê Ön), 'to be hidden,' MidE. meker, 'thief.' The entire class points to a Tent. root mûk, 'to lurk in ambush with weapons'; a pre-Tent. root mûk appears in Kelt.; comp. OIr. fermicbhith, fermicbhith, 'abscovitus, fermvoddt', 'occulatio.' Since these words well accord in meaning with the HG. cognates, Goth. *mûken, Osax. mûja, E. meek (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 mûfôn and mûfôntu.

Neule (1), f., first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Fr. meute, f., 'pack of hounds.'

Neule (2), Mutzri, f., first occurs in early ModHG, from the equiv. Fr. meute, 'mutiny, riot.'

Mieh, see mein.

Mieder, n., 'bodice, corset' (with Mid HG. and UpG. instead of ëÇ, MidHG. ie); from MidHG. meeder, modder, n., lit. 'body, bodily form, skin, article of dress enveloping the upper part of the body, stays, bodice, vest,' OHG. modar, 'alvus, belly of a snake'; comp. OLG. mûder, OFris. mîder, 'breast bandage' (worn by women); Goth., AS., and Opc. *môdr are wanting. The various meanings are specially ascribed to the relation of êât, 'body,' to ëâitzen, 'stays.' The word has also been connected further with Gr. mûpôs, 'womb,' as well as with Lat. mûrûs; this leads to its kinship with the cognates of Mutter.

Nien, f., 'mien, look, bearing,' Mod HG. only, from Fr. mine.

Nieße, see Nies.

Niete, f., 'pay, hire, rent;' from Mid HG. mîte, OHG. mîta, mîte, earlier mîta, f., 'payment, wages'; the orig. form is
preserved by Goth. mida, 'reward,' the sz of which, however, has been lost in Teut.; OHG. mi, O Sax., AS. m, once with the normal change of s into t, meed). E. meed. Goth. mi, from pre-Teut. mith, is primit., allied to Gr. m, 'wages, hire, OSlov. mi, f., 'wages,' Znd mida, n., 'wages,' OInd. mitha (for mitha), 'contest, match, booty' (orig. sense probably 'prize,' by inference from the Sans. adj. midhatas, 'distributing lavishly'). Hence the primit. Aryan form of the cognates is mida, mitha, orig. meaning 'wages, prize.'

Mie, f., 'pussy,' ModHG. only; it is the modern Bav. pet name for Maria, 'Mary,' just as gam, the name for the tom-cat, is connected with grin, 'Henry;' or it is a recent onomatopoeic form like the phonetically cognate Ital. micio, and the corresponding Rom. class. The ModHG. mian, mien, are also onomatopoeic forms.

Milic, f., from the equiv. MidHG. milica, OHG. milliu, milliwa, f., 'milk, moth'; Goth. *milic, or rather *milic, f., are wanting. To this Goth. mila, f., 'moth,' and OIr. mol, 'moth,' are allied. These terms are derived from the root mel, mil, 'to grind'; Milic, Goth. mila, 'the grinding (i.e., producing dust or meal) insect'; to the same root OSlov. mol, 'moth,' also belongs.

Milt, f., from the equiv. MidHG. milch, OHG. milch, f., 'milk;' the common Teut. term for 'milk;' comp. Goth. milts, f., OIr. meilir, f., AS. melne, mel, f., E. milk, Du. melk, O Sax. miluk. The direct connection of the Teut. cognates, with the root melk in milken 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 γαλακτ-), Lat. lac (stem lact-), cannot be connected with the root melg, and OSlov. melko (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 t instead of the k.

Mild, adj., 'mild, meek, gentle,' from MidHG. milte, 'friendly, kind, liberal,' graceful, OIr. mil; comp. O Sax. midi, AS. milde, E. mild, Goth. midis (hardly *mold), 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, *moldev (like suda for *suddav; comp. müf, might with Teut. *mildus-, 'mild,' belong to the root mol, 'to grind,' with which also OSlov. midh (prim. form miditi), 'soft, gentle,' or OIr. meldach, 'pleasant,' is connected.

Milt, f., 'milk, spleen,' from the equiv. MidHG. milke, OHG. milzi, n.; from the HG. form are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. milca, Span. melsa, 'spleen.' Corresponding forms are found in OIr. milte, n., AS. milte, n. and f.; E. milk and Du. milk signify both 'spleen' and 'soft roe.' The cognates are probably connected with the Teut. root mella (see waj), '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 Mil is found in Teut. only; so too Sat. zinger, Damm, sie, zever, &c. The names of other parts of the body, such as hent, rino, s, am, nipp, have, however, a history that can be traced farther back.

Minic, comp. of grin and wény; 'less, inferior, lower;' from MidHG. minor, minner, OHG. minniro, compar. of lux, 'little, small.' This is allied the OHG. and MidHG. adv. min (like bas allied to beggro). A common Teut. comp. formed like Goth. minnica, adv., min, AS. min; the corresponding superl., is Goth. minnits, OHG. minnitz, MidHG. minnitz, ModHG. minnitz, 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 ehr, effer, effer, &c. Since in in these cognates, as in man, has originated in wo for we, the word is based on the Lat.-Gr. verbal stem min, whence also Lat. minor, minnors, comp. Lat. miniere, Gr. μικχ, OSlov. milaj, 'minor,' Gr. μικχ-ια, 'a little while.' The oldest form of the root is Aryan mf (mf), with the pres. stems mid and min, 'to lessen, shorten,' of which the OInd. would be *mignas (equiv. to Gr. μικχω); comp. also Gr. μικτ, '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., O Sax. mini, mini, f., 'love,' lit. and orig. 'recollection, memory';

Mīnez, f., from the equiv. MidHG. minze, OHG. minza, f., ‘mint’; comp. AS. minte, f., E. mint; borrowed previous to the HG. permutation of consonants from the equiv. Lat. mentha, menta (Gr. μύρα), at the same period as the other terms relating to horticulture and the art of cookery; see Μινθή. The variants, OHG. munza, MidHG. minze, ModHG. Mīne, have a remarkable form, and cannot be explained by the Lat. word; comp. Πηφέμινες.

Mīs, mif, ‘mis-, dis-, amiss, wrong,’ in compounds; from MidHG. misse, OHG. mīnza, f., ‘mist,’ which expresses the perversity or failure of an action; comp. Goth. mīsæþa (OHG. misstāt, MidHG. and ModHG. misstāt), ‘sin,’ mīsatanjaunda, ‘sinner,’ Goth. missa-, for *mībō- (lit. ‘lost’), is an old to-partic. from the root mīb (see mēten); comp. Ofr. mif, ‘amiss.’ Hence the derivative mīfān.

Mīschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. mischen, OHG. mīsen, ‘to mix’; comp. AS. miscan, E. to mix. In the other OTeut. languages a corresponding vb. is wanting. The agreement with Lat. miscere (miscere), ‘to mix,’ is evident. The only question is whether the word was primitive 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 Mīft. On the other hand, the Rom. languages have instead of miscere a derivative miscellare (Fr. mélèr, equiv. to OHG. misculon, Suab. mīšle), yet comp. Ital. mescere. On the supposition that the word was primitively allied, which is supported by Mīfā, we should have to compare, in addition to the Lat. term, Gr. μύηω (ση equiv. to Teut. sk ?), μυγνως, the Sans. root mī in mīrda-s, ‘mixed,’ OSlav. mīsiti, ‘to mix,’ Lith. mīstis, ‘to mingle’ (mās-tas, ‘riot’). Hence Lat. miscere, and, if mīfān is primit. allied to it, OTeut. mīsfā represent a pre-historic mīk-skējo (with sk as a suffix of the pres. stem, like fērēn for pre-historic *ferōskōn; comp. māsōn and wīnōn). Comp. Mīft.

Mīspel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīspel, with the variants mēsepel, nēspel, f., OHG. mēspīla, f., ‘medlar,’ with the variant nēspīla. From MidLat. mēspīla, whence also, with the change of the initial m into n, the corresponding Rom. cognates (Ital. mēspela, Fr. nègle). The ultimate source is Gr. μεσπελ, ‘medlar.’

Mīßen, vb., ‘to be without, do without,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mīsen, ‘to miss’; comp. AS. missan, E. to miss, and the equiv. Oic. mīssa; Goth. *mīssian is wanting. It is clearly connected with West Teut. mīthan, ‘to avoid,’ which is related to an old partic. mīssat- (for *mīsbat- with -t), meaning ‘avoided, frustrated;’ comp. mīten and mīf.

Mīst, m., ‘excrement, dung,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mist, m., ‘mud, manure, dunghill’; it represents *mīst, like OHG. fōskōn, ‘to demand,’ for *fōskōn; see mīfān. Goth. mīhtauros, m., ‘excrement,’ AS. mōx (for *mōxt), ‘excrement,’ MidE. mīx, obsolete in E.; the derivative AS., MidE., and E. mīzen, ‘dunghill,’ has been preserved, and appears in OHG. as mīseruna, mīstina, f., and also in Franc. as mīsten, ‘dunghill.’ Since stū in Goth. mīhtauros is a suffix, HG. Mīt is connected with Lith. mēž-ti, ‘to dungr, mišlai, ‘excrement,’ or with the Aryan root mīgh, ‘to make water,’ which has been retained in LG. as mīgen; comp. AS. mígan, Oic. mīgra, ‘to make water.’ This latter verbal stem is found in the non-Teut. languages; comp. the Sans. root mī, Lat. mīngere, Gr. ῥωξεῖν, with the same sense; Lat. mēja and Lith. mēju, ‘mango,’ also belong to the same Aryan root mīgh. Since ῥωξα, ῥωξα, OSlav. mīglja, Lith. mīglia, ‘mist,’ are also allied to Gr. ῥωξεῖν, ‘to make water,’ the following have also been connected with Mīt, AS. and E. mist, LG. and Du. mist, ‘mist,’ IC. mistr, ‘misty air’; Sans. mēgha, ‘cloud,’ mī, ‘rain, mist,’ belong also to the root mīh, which in OInd. means both ‘to make water’ and ‘raining, gushing forth.’

Mītfel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mistel, OHG. mistel, m., ‘mistletoe;’ comp. AS. mistel, E. mistle, Oic. misteltein, ‘mistletoe.’ An OTeut. word not derived
from the equiv. Lat. *vicus,* and scarcely allied to E. *mit* (see *Mif*). Origin obscure.

*mif,* prep. and adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *mit,* prep., *with,* and the MidHG. adv. *mite,* OHG. *miti,* corresponding to Goth. *mif/*mid, adv. and prep., *with,* AS. *mit* obsolete in E. (except in *midwife*). Teut. *mid,* earlier *mīt,* represents, according to the permutation of consonants, pre-Tent. *miti* or *mīti,* and hence is allied to Gr. *μέτα* (Genn. *metá*), with. It might also be connected with the cognates discussed under *mit,* meaning 'reciprocal.'

**Mitigat, m., 'midday, noon, south,' from *mit* and *lag.* Comp. MidHG. *mitetac,* OHG. *mitilag.*

**mītta**, adj., obsolete as an independent word, but preserved in derivatives; Mid HG. *mītte,* OHG. *mītti,* adj., *medius;* comp. AS. *mītia* (E. *mitia*), preserved in E. only in *midrig,* AS. *mid-kirf,* *body;* Lat. *corpus,* E. *midnight,* *mid-Lent,* *midland,* *middle,* &c., and in the derivatives *mīde,* *middle,* &c.; Goth. *midīs,* 'median.' It is a common Teut. and Arv. adj., pre-historic *mīdēs,* *mīde,* etc. Comp. Saa. *mīdēs,* Gr. *μέτω* (for *μετέστη,* Lat. *medius.* OSlov. *mēzd,a,* f. (from *meda*), *middle;'—*Mitigat, 'mid-day;' *Mitigen*; *mid-Lent,* *Mitigade,* 'Wednesday;' *Mitirmas*; *midnight*; is prep. a dat. sing. originating in MidHG. *ze mīttr naht,* OHG. *zi mīteru nach,* its frequent locative use (in this case to denote time when) becoming predominant as it did in names of places (e.g. *Batten,* prop. dat. plur., originated in MidHG. *ze Baten,* 'at the baths,' *Säften,* dat. plur., MidHG. *ze Sachsen,* 'in Saxony,' lit. among the Saxons'). In MidHG., however, *mītnaht* was also used for OHG. *mītnaht.*—**Mītta,** f., 'middle,' from MidHG. *mītte,* OHG. *mītt,* f., an abstract form of the adj. Comp. the following article.

**mīttel,** adj., 'middle, interior,' from MidHG. *mītel,* OHG. *mīttel,* adj., *medius,* situated in the *middle*; AS. *mittel,* E. *middle,* adj., a derivative of OTent. *witter,* *middle,* discussed under *mītt;* the orig. form of this derivative was Goth. **midala,* authenticated by OHG. *mittel,* adj., *middle.*—**Mīttel,** n., 'middle, means, resource,' from MidHG. *mīttel,* n., 'middle, centre, something intermediate, means,' an adj. used as a subst.; comp. AS. *mittel,* E. *middle.* Preposit. derivatives *mittelde,* *mīttelf.* Comp. *mittel.*

**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. *mol,* 'moor, morass, marsh,' MidE. *mudder,* E. *mud.* The early history of the cognates is obscure; Gr. *μόνος,* 'fungal flesh,' on account of its permutation does not belong to the cognates.

**mōgenn,** vb., *to like, choose; may,* from MidHG. *mugen,* *mügen,* OHG. *mugan,* earlier *magen,* 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 *māgti,* and in the compound *mēgen,* AS. *meyn* (plur. *magen,* pret. *mītte,* whence E. *may* (pret. *might*). The Teut. stem *mg* (mug), from pre-Teut. *magi,* is most closely allied to OSlov. *moggy,* *modi,* 'to be able, have power.'

**Mōdn,** m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *mādn,* earlier *mēdhn,* m., 'poppy,' OHG. *mādhn* is wanting, for which OHG. *māgo,* MidHG. *māge,* m., 'poppy;' with a change of *h* to *g* (see *fragen* and *Sāhr*), is used (comp. Goth. *moerha* with OHG. *dägen,* Lat. *acer*); to this UpG. *māgsame* (Alsat. *mēs*), 'poppy,' is allied. It corresponds to OSwed. *valuugni,* Swed. *valmug,* 'poppy.' The word points to pre-Teut. *mēkon,* besides which the form *mīkon* is presupposed by Gr. *μουξύ* (Dor. *μαξυ*), OSlov. *mākū,* 'poppy.' These correspondences, however, do not necessarily imply that the cognates are of genuine Arvian origin (comp. *Snf*). For OHG. *māgo* a form *popig* (E. *poopy*) was used in AS., based on Lat. *papaver.*

**Mōhr,** m., 'Moor,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mōr,* m.; derived from MidLat. *Maurus,* whence also Fr. *More,* Ital. and Span. *Moro.*

**Mōhre,** f. (not current in Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mōrhe,* also *mōrhe,* f., OHG. *morhua,* *morha,* 'carrot;' a non-mutated form occurs in Mod HG. *Mēhrfrā*; Goth. *maurhō* may be also assumed from AS. *mora* (for *morha*), f., and *mōre,* f., E. (dial.) *more,* 'turnip.' For a derivative of these cognates see under *Mērde.* From OTent. *morhō-n,* *carrot,* Slov. *mīrkva* and Russ. *morovī* (prin. Slav. *mīrky*) seem to be derived.
Möl (m.), ‘salamander’; the suffix ch first appears in early Mod.HG. (comp. *mæðant); from MidHG. *mol, m., *molke, n., ‘lizard, salamander; OHG. *mol, with the variants molm and mol. 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 mol, ‘to grind, pulverise.’

Mölch, 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. molcan, m., ‘milk’; comp. Goth. ménens, AS. mén, E. month. The common Teut. term ménk- (pre-Teut. *ménk-) is related to E. month, ‘milk’ (pre-Teut. *ménk-), seems identical with Mön, OTeut. *mén-. The computation of time according to the periods of the moon is perhaps Aryan, since the terms for month in the Aryan languages agree approximately. See under Mön.

Mönch, m., ‘monk, friar,’ from the equiv. MidHG. münch, münch, OHG. münch (hh), m. From the prim. form munco, münk, the equiv. Fr. moine is also derived. In the original Late word monachus (monk), the ch was probably pronounced as c; comp. Ital. monaco, OTeut. manach, AS. mænæc, E. monk; so that OHG. ch is the HG. permutation of *k. In that case Mönch was borrowed at an earlier period than Mön and Mös (see Mönch). OSlov. münčů is a G. loan-word.

Mond, m., ‘moon,’ from MidHG. *mûne, m., ‘moon, month’ (MidHG. rarely fem.); OHG. *mûna, m., ‘moon’; even in MidHG. occurs a form with a final dental, mûnt, mûndt, which is due to confusion with mûnt (yet comp. Gmr. mûnt and niemant). Goth. měna, AS. mûna, m., E. moon. Du. maan. In the form mén, m., a common Teut. term for ‘moon’ (a later fem. form appears in MidHG. *mën, OHG. *mën); it is based, like most of the terms for ‘moon’ and ‘month’ in the cognate Aryan languages, on Aryan mën, mën, or mënés. Comp. Sans. mās, m. (for mās, mēs), ‘moon, month,’ māsa, m., ‘month,’ Gr. μῆν (for μήν), ‘month,’ Lat. mensis, ‘month,’ OSlov. měč, m., ‘moon, month,’ Lith. mënus, ‘moon,’ mēnesis, ‘month,’ OIr. mēn. The exact relation of Teut. mën-, mēn-, to Lat.-Gr. mēns- (*mēnes-) is disputed. The derivation of the stems mën, mēn, from the Aryan root me, ‘to measure’ (Sansk. ma, to measure, mete out, mātram, Gr. μέτρον, ‘measure, see mēn, mēnt), 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. Mënt and Mëntag.

Möntag, m., ‘Monday’; with the mën of Mën without the later d; MidHG. mën-tac (Suab. and Bar. mën-tac, with mutation), OHG. mëntag, mën-tac (mëntag), m., ‘Monday’; comp. Du. maandag, AS. mën-andag, E. Monday (mën equiv. to ‘moon’), OTeut. mën-adag. The common Teut. term for Lat. dies Lunae (Fr. lundi, Ital. lunedì).

Moor, m. and n., ‘moor,’ ModHG, only from LG. mör; comp. Du. moer, OSax. mör, n., AS. mór; m., ‘moor, swamp’ (Goth. mör, mór, swamp, E. moor; corresponding to OHG. and MidHG. mör, n., ‘swamp, seldom seen’; scarcely akin to OTeut. mör (gen. mör-s), m., ‘moor, dry heath,’ OHG. mör, as well as AS. mör (Goth. mör-a is wanting), is rather related by gradation to Mërr, OHG. mōr, AS. mēre, Goth. mēri, or, if r is derived by rotesicism from s, the cognates are connected with OHG. and MidHG. mōs, ‘swamp’; this, however, after the remarks made under Mëre, is hardly probable.

Moos, n., ‘moss,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mōs, n., ‘moss, moor, swamp’ (whence Fr. mousse, ‘moss’); corresponding to Du. mous, m., E. moss, OTeut. mose, m., ‘moss, swamp,’ to which OTeut. mōr (E. mire), ‘slime,’ is allied. To these are related by gradation AS. mēs, OHG. mōs, MidHG. mēs, m. and n., ‘moss,’ whence also ModHG. Mës. The senses ‘moss, swamp,’ may be associated by the connecting link ‘mossy ground,’ hence the assumption of two orig. different words is not required, *mōs-, ‘moss’ (by gradation *mōsa-, ‘moss,’ OHG. mōs, AS. mōs, ‘moss’), and mōsa-, ‘swamp’ (by gradation *mōsa-, mōr, OHG. mōr, comp. Mës). Goth. *mōsa, by gradation *mōsa-, ‘moss,’ is connected with OSlov. mēčů, ‘moss,’ Lith. mēsa, ‘moist’ (on liquids), and Lat. muscus, ‘moss,’ which has a
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derivative c for sc; and also with Gr. μῦς, 'horse-fly,' for μοῦς, and πᾶξ (for πόραξ), 'sea-muscle.' The meaning 'swamp' is still current in Suab. and Bav.; comp. Radiant Meals.

**Mops, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. mops, Du. mops and moep, 'pug-dog.' Akin to a Teut. root mep, 'to distort the face, make grimaces;' comp. late MidHG. mepf, mepf, m., 'wry mouth,' Du. moppe, 'to weep out,' E. to mop, 'to gibber.' ModHG. Meps, in the sense of 'stupid fellow,' may be explained as indicated by the MidE. word without reference to the name of the Lat. author Mopes.

**Morst, m., 'morass,' ModHG. only from LG. moras; comp. Du. moras, moren, E. moras, MidE. moraes. The cognates, as is indicated by the non-Teut. accent, are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Ital. marese, Fr. marais, MidLat. meraeum, moras, swamp.' The e 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., 'morn' (Du. morille, 'morni'); the apparent derivation from OG. morha, 'carrot' (see Morhe), is explained under Marchel. The Suab. and Bav. variants marrach, morax, morox, present a difficulty.

**Mors, m., 'murder,' from MidHG. mort (dec), m. and n., OHG. mord, n.; comp. OSax. mort, Du. mord, AS. and OIC. morb, 'murder,' with the common meaning 'intentional, secret death-blow,' Goth. *morh, n., is wanting; it is based on pre-Teut. morhω, n., and orig. meant 'death,' simply, as the root mor, 'to die,' widely diffused through all the Aryan languages, indicates. Comp. the Sans. root मृत्यु, 'to die,' मृत्यु, n., 'death,' अमृत्यु, 'immortality,' मृत्यु, 'dead,' मृत्यु, 'mortal,' अमृत्यु, 'immortal,' मृत्यु, 'death'; Lat. mortē, 'to die,' mortuus, 'dead,' mortuus (Sansk. mrti-s), 'death'; OSlov. mrti, 'to die,' mrti, 'death,' mrti, 'death,' mrti, (Lat. mortuus), 'dead'; Lith. merti, 'to die,' mirite, 'death.' In Gr. as well as in OTeut. the strong root मृत्यु is wanting, but its derivatives σπόρος, 'mortal' (for ο παρά), σπόρος, 'immortal,' have been preserved; OIr. marbh, 'dead.' In Teut. the root has assumed the sense of 'intentional, secret killing,' the older meaning 'to die, death, supplanted by stēfen and xe, having become obsolete; MidHG. mort, 'dead,' was borrowed from Fr. mort. Comp. further Goth. mader, n. (in Sans. *mṛta-m), AS. mor, n., equiv. to E. murder; also OHG. mard, Goth. matorjan, 'to murder'; hence Fr. meurtre, MidLat. mordrum, 'murderous deed.'

**Morgen (1), m., 'morning,' from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgin, m.; comp. OSax. morgen, Du. morgen, AS. morgen, morgen, m., E. morning (with the suffix -zug in meaning), OIC. morn and morgyn, Goth. morgen, 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 Saq and Slav (Goth. undurna, 'midday'), specifically Teut. The pre-Teut. *warkos or warka- is still obscure; some etymologists connect it with Goth. morgjan, 'to shorten,' but this gives no definite sense for Morgen. With greater probability may OSlav. morjati, 'to grow dark,' morjati, 'darkness,' be allied to the Teut. cognates, so that Morgen might be regarded as 'dawn'; comp. the development of meaning in Sommermorgon — morgyn, in the sense of 'to-morrow,' is from MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgyn, 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 morgen is unknown to Goth. (comp. græfter); Scand. has *morgun, E. to-morrow; MidE. to morve, dat., from morgun, Du. morgen, 'to-morrow.' Morgen is similarly used of the preceding day (see also Sammemb) — Morgen, 'east,' is similar to the meaning of Lat. mane in the Rom. languages. Comp. the origin of Östen.

**Morgen (2), m., from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgen, m., 'acre' (or nearly so); usually identified with Morgen (1), 'morning's work for a team, the space ploughed by a team in a morning'; similarly MidLat. dies, 'tantum terra 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 mure. See Würse.**

**Wörser, m., 'mortar (bowl),' from the equiv. MidHG. morses, OHG. morsři, m.; allied to Suab., Alem., and Hess.
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*miúf*; 'mortal,' and *merīf*. The combination *vs* instead of *vesch* (see under *trepfn*, *trepf*., *trepfl*., &c.) occurs also in *Stir*, compared with the dial. *Stirfg*. The HG. form, OHG. *mers-,ārā*, is based on a verbal root *murs*; comp. MidHG. *zermürsen* (MidG. zermoreschen), 'to crush to pieces,' Swiss *morsen*, *mürsen*, 'to grind, pound small,' Du. *morselen*, 'to pulverise, mangle.' On the other hand, the equiv. Lat. *mortalium* (Fr. *mortier*) is indicated by Du. *moutier*, AS. *mortēre*, MidE. *mortēr*, E. *mortar*.

*Mörtel*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *mörtel*, *morter*, m., 'mortar (cement),' from MidLat. *mortalium*. Comp. Fr. *mortier*, 'mortar' (bowl and cement), whence also E. *mortar*.

*Müesl*, m., 'must, new wine,' from Mid HG. and OHG. *most*, m., 'fermenting new wine, wine must,' borrowed, like other words relating to wine-growing (see Wein, *Büser, Lauer, Fluss, Liedt, and *Köhl*); the Lat. origin is *muscum*, 'must,' whence also AS. *musc*, and E. *must*, the equiv. Du. *moesl*, and in the Rom. group, Ital. *mosto*, Fr. *moules*. Comp. further OSlov. *mūsild*.


*Mütte*, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *mütte*, f., 'moth' (it originated in Goth. and OE. *tuff*, as in *fitdir, fitir, and *fitten*). Goth. *mufbód* is wanting; comp. AS. *mōblē, f.*, MidE. *mōbē*, E. *moth*, Du. *möt* (f. *t* from *ftb*), 'moth;' also the curious variants, MidHG. *matte*, f. (Goth. *maftbē*). AS. *mōbē, f.*, MidE. *mōbē*, 'moth' (OEC. *mōtē*, m., 'moth,' with the same permutation of *ftb to *t* as in Du.). Perhaps the cognates discussed under *Māte* are akin.

*Māwe*, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. *mea*, Du. *mewer*, f., 'new, seagull.' The word existed in OHG. as *mēh*; Goth. *maiwes* is wanting; comp. OEC. *māw-, m., 'seagull.' A variant *maunir* is indicated by AS. *meā*, E. *mew* (for the interchange of *hw* and *w* see *Rīte*), as well as by the Du. form *meeuw*. A pro-

Teut *maiko*, *maiki*, has not yet been found with a meaning similar to that of the Tent. cognates.

*Mudcke*, f., 'whim, freak,' a LG. form for the rare MidHG. *muccē*, *vexatious thought'; yet the word may be regarded as the normal *UpG* form for *Mudf*, so that its derivation should be similar to that of *Grift*.

*Mudcke*, f., 'gnat, midge,' from MidHG. *mücke*, *muckē*, f., 'gnat, fly' (hence still ModHG. dial. *fly*), OHG. *mucca*, f. Goth. *mugjō* is by chance not recorded; it is indicated by AS. *mygge*, f., E. *midge*, OSax. *muggia*, Du. *mug*, OEC. *mīf*, n., 'gnat,' suggests the idea that the West Tent. *gntular* is a suffix, as in *Brüdt* (see also *Sung*). The common Tent. form of the noun is *muce*, to which also Gr. *μύα* corresponds.

*Muden*, vb., 'to grumble,' first occurs in early ModHG., probably akin to late MidHG. *mügen*, 'to roar,' which may be allied to *μουκάς* (see *Mudf*). Perhaps it is also connected with *Mudf*; it is based on MidHG. *muckēn*, *mucken*, OHG. *mucassen*, 'to whisper, grumble'; apparently, however, it is better connected with the Tent. root *māk*, 'to pretend to know secrets,' discussed under *Māde*. This also belongs to the simply ModHG. *Mudf*, '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 *Buddens*.

*Mudter*, see *Muden*.

*Mudfchen*, see *Muden*.

*Müde*, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *müde*, OHG. *mōdī*, adj., 'tired, weary'; comp. OSax. *mōdī*, Du. *mōde*, AS. *mēde*, 'tired' (Goth. *mōde, tired,' is wanting); e.g. comp. also OEC. *mōdr*., 'tired.' The dental is a parlic. derivative of the root *mō-*, (comp. *māsmn*), of which mōtē is a verbal adj. meaning 'having wearied oneself.'

*Muff* (1.), m., 'muff.' ModHG. only; from LG. *muff*, Du. *mōf*, 'muff,' E. *muff*; a modern Teut. word connected with Fr. *mouftle*, 'mitten,' MidLat. (even in the 9th cent.) *muffula*. The origin of the cognates has not yet been determined; they are generally connected with MidHG. *mōwe*, 'sleeve.'

*Muff* (2.), 'mould,' MidHG. only, alluded to Du. *mōf*, 'musty, moist, mouldy'; late MidHG. *mōfteln*, 'to smell bad or
rotten.' With these are connected the widely-diffused Rom. cognates, which are said to have been cognate in the G. words: Fr. mouette, 'firedamp (in mines); Ital. muofo, 'mouldly.'

**muhben**, vb., 'to lower;' from late ModHG. muhen, mühen, mügen, 'to roar;' perhaps allied to Gr. μυάωμα, but more probably a recent onomatopoetic form.

**Muhöen**, vb., 'to trouble, vex;' from MidHG. Müller, müjen, OHG. mussen, wk. vb., 'to burden, trouble, vex;' Du. moejen, 'to molest, take pains.' The verbal adj. müte (Goth. *mōticis*) points, like the vb., to an OTeut. and Aryan root *mwl*, of which there are derivatives in the cognate languages, Gr. μῶλος, 'toil, labour, espec. in war, μῶλις, 'exhausted by toil, languid, weak;' Lat. *mūlus* f., 'exertion, toil, distress,' &c., müter, 'to exert oneself.'

**Mülfe**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. müije, OHG. müol, f., 'toil,' is a verbal abstract of the vb. mühen.

**Mülfe**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. müile, OHG. müil, mülta, f., 'milk;' comp. AS. mylne, E. milk, OFr. milne (derived from E.), f., 'milk;' Hardly a Teut. derivative of the root *mwl*, discussed under mühen; it is rather borrowed from common Rom. *mōlina* 'milk;' (for classical Lat. molia); comp. Ital. molina, Fr. moilin, 'milk;' (Du. molen, OFr. mulen, and Slav. můlinů). The formation of an OTeut. *mulindo* with a suffix -indo has no parallels in Teut. The genuine Teut. word for 'milk' is preserved in Goth. gatrmos, AS. cwecorn, OHG. quirn.

**Mûmbe**, f. (in UpG. almost obsolete), 'aunt, female relative, nurse;' from Mid HG. mumme, OHG. muomma, f., 'mother's sister;' also 'sister-in-law, female relative.' That the earlier meaning, 'mother's sister;' (comp. Saxon), is the origin, one is shown by the connection of the word with Müter. OHG. muomma points to Goth. *mōna,* as is indicated by LG. and MidE. möne, 'aunt;' (for the change of *n* to *m*, see *Filament*). The word is a pet form of or child's term for AS. mōdrie, LG. mölder (equiv. to W. moddyf, 'aunt?'), which have the same form as Gr. μωρά (comp. *Wetter* with *Bätter*); likewise Du. moei from MidDu. moeie, 'aunt.' An old synonym occurs in AS. fa(e)u, 'aunt on the father's side, father's sister,' allied to Bätter. OFr. mōna, 'mother,' and the equiv. LG. moyme, Lith. mōm, OSlov. mamá, seem to be pet terms for 'mother;' so too Du. moei, 'aunt' (OHG. moesir, Gr. μαῖα).

**Mühzat**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) miisat, n., 'trouble, affliction;' formed by means of the oft-recurring suffix -zat, from the MidHG. vb. *mōzien, Mod HG. mūzen.

**Müle**, 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. müolle, multer, muller, OHG. muoltera. The *w* before an *l* and a consonant points to the fact that the cognates were borrowed; they are usually referred to Lat. mulutra, 'milk-pail.'

**Müler**, m., 'miller;' from MidHG. müiler, mülicere, n., (from se is preserved in the surname Müller, in other cases it is represented by *lb*), OHG. mulínar, m., 'miller.' A derivative of Müle (OHG. mulina), or borrowed directly from MidLat. molinarius (Ital. mulinare, Fr. meunier), 'miller.' See Müle.

**Mullm**, m., 'loose, dry mould, dust,' first recorded in ModHG., but probably of an earlier origin; allied to the root *wal,* 'to grind,' lit., 'to pulverise,' with which Goth. *mulda,* 'dust, earth,' and E. mould are connected; see under Maulm. Comp. also Mant.

**Munne (1.); f., 'mum (kind of beer),' ModHG. only, whence Du. nom, E. num. The word is usually derived from Christian Munne of Brunswick, who first brewed this beer in the year 1492.

**Munne (2.); f., 'mask, ma ked person, disguise,' first occurs in early ModHG.; comp. Du. nom, 'mask, unmummy;' E. to numm, to which is allied OFr. nomer, 'o masquerade;' ModFr. nommarte, 'unmummy;' they are probably connected with an old verbal stem, mum, 'to buzz, growl.' Comp. Du. mummele, 'toumble, grumble,' MidE. mummen, to roar;' E. to mumble, ModHG. mummen.

**munmeln**, vb., 'to tumble.' See the preceding word.

**Munb**, (1.) m., 'mouth;' from MidHG. mūb, OHG. mund, m., 'mouth, outlet;' OSax. mōb, m., Du. mord, 'mouth;' AS. mōd, m., E. mouth, OFr. mūner, mundr, Goth. mūfs, m., 'mouth.' The common Teut. word mūba-z, m., may be based on pre-Teut. *mīto-s* and connected with Lat. mentum, 'chin' (of men and beasts). In the non-Teut. languages also evidence of the
kinship of Munu and Mun may be found, since the latter is an old *mund-lo, while the former may represent *mun-jo (with a partic. suffix, see 3afin). Comp. Sans. muniḥ, 'month.'

Mund (2.), f., 'protection;' from MidHG. and OHG. mund, f., 'protection, hand;' comp. AS. mund, 'hand, protection;' Oic. mund, f., 'hand;' the Du. term still exists in mond-baar with the variant monber, 'guardian,' OSax. mundbor, AS. mundora, OHG. mundbor, m., 'protector, tutor;' comp. also Germund and Muntel. Mund is certainly not connected with Lat. munere (with regard to ṛ from Aryan a, comp. moneia), but is probably derived from a root cognate with that of Lat. munus, 'hand.'

Mündel, m. and f., 'ward, minor;' ModHG. only; in MidHG. mundeline, 'ward' and 'guardian.' A derivative of Mund (2).

mündig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. mundig. Comp. 3afin, adj., 'of age;' from Mund (2).

munfehn, vb., 'to whisper secretly,' ModHG. only; from the Tent. root munk, mid. See mund.

Münfer, n. and m., 'minister, cathedral;' from MidHG. münfer, OHG. munifri, muniftri, munifstir, n., prop. 'monastery, convent' (OHG.), then (MidHG.) 'monastery or convent church, collegiate church, cathedral;' comp. AS. mynster, E. minister. Formed from Lat. and Gr. monastērion, 'monastery, whence also OIr. muntir, 'monastery, convent' (comp. also OIr. munter, munster, as well as OSlov. monstr, 1st gen. plural, 'monastery'). MidLat. monasteria were orig. celae in qui bus unicus deitum monachus, then generally 'monastery,' finally 'cathedral,' quod plerisque in ecclesiis cathedralibus monachi, non ut hodie canonicis; olim sacra munera obirent (this signification is found even towards the end of the 11th cent.). Münd was borrowed at the same period as Münfer; comp. Mid and Prefi.

munter, adj., 'cheerful, lively, brisk;' from MidHG. munter, mudder, OHG. munter, adj., 'fresh, lively, zealous, wakeful;' probably allied to Goth. minatrei, f., 'aim,' and mundon, vb., 'to fix one's eyes upon,' so that 'striving' is the orig. meaning of the adj. It is also primit. allied to OSlov. muderu, 'wise,' Lith. mumtrūs, muntrūs, 'cheerful.' Moreover, OHG. munter may also be connected with OHG. münden, OSax. münden, 'to rejoice' (Tent. root mundb). Münze (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. münze, OHG. münzaz, f., 'coin.' The word was adopted in West Tent. previous to the HG. permutation, probably even before the time of Tacitus, from Lat. moneta, 'coin, money;' comp. AS. mynt, E. mint, Du. munst. Lat. moneta, on its adoption, was probably pronounced, with a Tent. accent, monēta; ṛ passed into ṛ and OMBRE into ỹ, later ỹ; muntita is the ultimate stage of OHG. münzaz. That Lat. words were introduced with Late money (Tacit. Germ. b) is antecedently probable. Comp. Bijunt.

Münze (2.), f., equiv. to Münze.

müerde, adj., 'tender;' from MidHG. mürev, müer, OHG. murmurer, mureri, adj., 'tender, mellow;' also, with the same sense, OHG. marauer, mauer, MidHG. mar (inflect. marwe). AS. merce. The root mar appears further in Gr. μαράω, 'to cause to wither;' Sans. mird, 'to fade;' also in OIr. meirb, 'soft.'

murrmen, vb., 'to murmur;' from MidHG. murnem, OHG. mumurin, with the parallel form murmum, 'to murmur, grumble;' either from Lat. murmure, or rather a native onomatopoeic form. See murren.

Murmelfier, n., 'marmot;' corrupted in late MidHG. from MidHG. murnemelin, n., OHG. murmelmeln, n., 'marmot' (OHG. variant murnemelo, m.). The ultimate source of the word is Lat. murrem montis (mus montis, mus montanum), whence also the corresponding Ital. marmotta, Fr. marmotte. The OHG. form murmelmel is extended by a diminut. suffix.

murren, vb., 'to grumble, mutter,' first occurs in early MidHG. Allied to the equiv. Du. morren, AS. murnian.

Muss, n., 'pap, porridge, confection of fruit,' from MidHG. and OHG. muos, n., 'cooked food, espec. pap-like food; food, meal'; OSax. and AS. mb, n., 'food.' The assumed Goth. *munda-, 'food,' may be connected with munt, 'food,' while *moundnay represent *mūta- with a dental suffix; in that case the root would be Tent. mu, pre-Tent. mid, 'to cook, prepare food' (for Goth. maut, 'food,' see Mutter and Mutter). To this is allied Grimm, 'vegetables,' from MidHG. gemüse (OHG. *gimmus), n., which as a derivative presumes the more general sense of OHG. muos. See Mutter.
Muscheil, f., from the equiv. MidHG. muschel, OHG. muscula, f., 'mussel, shellfish.' Borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus, m.

Muscheil, m., 'muscle' (of the body), ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus.

müßen, anom. vb., 'to be obliged; must,' from MidHG. müßen, OHG. muozen, pret. pres., 'to like, be able, be allowed, be obliged' (see Wüt); comp. OSax. motan, Du. moeten, 'to be obliged; ought,' AS. *motan, 'to be allowed, be able, like, be obliged,' in E. only the pret. must (AS. miote, 'was obliged') has been preserved with the meaning of the pres.; Goth. gamutan, 'to take place, have room.' The origin of these cognates is doubtful; they can scarcely be connected with mēßen.

Muscheil, m. and n., allied to Müt (Germ.), '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) muschel for *musculeide occurs.

Wüt, n., 'sample, model, paragon,' first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Ital. mostra; comp. Fr. monstre (E. wüt, Du. monster), 'sample.' Allied to Lat. monstrare.

Wüt, f., 'leisure, ease,' from MidHG. muozen, OHG. muozen, f., 'leisure, ease, inactivity,' OHG. also 'possibility, suitable occasion'; allied to the OTeut. pret. pres. mötan (see müßen).-müßig, adj., 'at leisure,' from MidHG. müßige, OHG. muožige, 'at leisure, unemployed.'

Mut, m., 'courage, mood,' from MidHG. and OHG. muot, m., 'sense, mind, spirits, courage,' OSax. möd, 'spirits, inner self, heart, courage,' Du. moed, m., 'courage,' AS. möd, n., 'mind, spirits, heart, courage, zeal,' E. mood, Goth. möds, m., 'anger.' 'Strong emotion, violent excitement,' is the primary idea of the common Teut. stem möd-, the origin of which cannot be traced with certainty in the non-Teut. languages. The usual derivation from the root möd, Gr. μοιάσας, 'to desire,' is possible. Comp. the Slav. root měd, in siteměd (sůměťi), 'to venture.'—Mod HG. gemüt in welchemgmut, from MidHG. vom gemüt, 'courageful,' and the simple gemüt, 'minded, disposed.'—ModHG. Gemüt, 'spirits, disposition,' from MidHG. gemüte, OHG. gemūt, n., prop. a collective of Wüt, 'totality of thoughts and feelings,' MidHG. also 'mood, longing,' OHG. 'joy.'

Wütter, f., 'mother,' from MidHG. wütter, OHG. mutar, f.; comp. OSax. mütar, Du. moeder, AS. mōddor, mōder; E. mother (with th when followed by er, as in father, weather); OSc. mōter. The common Teut. word for 'mother,' wanting only in Goth., in which aiiper (comp. Gibam) was the current term, just as atta was used for 'father' instead of fadar. Teut. mōder, 'mother,' from pre-Teut. mütir, is, like many other terms denoting degrees of relationship, common also to the Aryan languages; comp. Ind. māt, Gr. μήτηρ, māter, Lat. māter, OSlav. mati, OIr. mūthir (Lith. mōtė, 'married woman'). It is allied to Wütme and its cognates, as well as to Gr. μαῖα, 'good mother' (as a kindly address). Whether these words are based on an Aryan root mā, meaning 'to mate out' (Wütter, 'apportioner, distributor'), or in its OInd. sense, 'to form' (of the embryo in the womb), is uncertain.—Wütter-firebs, 'female crayfish,' prop. 'a crayfish at the period when it casts its shell,' had orig. nothing to do with Wütter; it contains rather OHG. wütar, HG. Wütar (Lat. māter). Comp. maütēn.

Mütze, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. mútze, mútz, f., 'cap, bonnet,' which is a shortened form of the equiv. armýz, almýz. It is derived from MidLat. almutia, armutia, almütium, prop. 'amicitius quo Canonic caput humerosque tegebant,' worn also at a later period by laymen; the development of meaning is similar to that of ModHG. Kappe. MidLat. almutia, the origin of which is entirely obscure (al is thought to be the Arab. article), appears in Rom. Comp. Fr. coum tease or coumée, 'amess' (fur cap worn by officials in Roman Catholic churches).

mužen, vb., 'to dress up, adorn'; in the sense 'to be out of humour;' from mužen, like Müt from Müts, sūman from sūmadēgen; but ModHG. anužen, 'to throw in one's teeth, blame;' from MidHG. afmüten, 'to dress up, adorn;' ModHG. muten, müten, 'to dress, adorn.' Anužen thus means 'to puff.'
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. *nabæ, OHG. *naba, f., 'nave (of a wheel)'; corresponding to Du. naaf, aaf, nave (see Nâber, Matter), AS. nafu, f., E. nave, OEC. aaf, f., all of which have the same meaning; Goth. *naba, f., is by chance not recorded. Both the word and the idea are OEAran (primit. form *nobha); comp. Olnd. nöbbi, f., and nöbbja, m., 'nave (of a wheel).' Undoubtedly the cognates discussed under Nâber with the meaning 'navel' are primit. allied, the Ind. word nöbbi just quoted also signifying 'navel,' 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, 'navel'; comp. Gr. βουσκός, 'nabola, navel, boss (of a shield).' With regard to the antiquity of the terms denoting parts of a waggon see Nät, Nâfit, Lista, and Prîfit.

Nabel, m., 'navel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nabel, OHG. *nabolo, m.; corresponding to Du. navel, AS. nafela, E. navel, OEC. nafle, m., 'nave,' Got. *nabala is by chance not recorded. A common Aryan word in the primit. forms nobeho, onbheho; comp. Gr. βουσκός, Lat. umbilicus. for *umbilicus, *nobilicus), Sans. nabhika, OIr. imbliu, 'navel.' These words are primit. i-derivatives of OEAran *nobbyd, onbhyd, 'nave, nave,' appearing in Mid. In other cases the OEAran terms for parts of the body are mostly undeviced forms (see Gfr and ùch).

Naber, Nâber, m., 'anger, gimlet,' from MidHG. nebyer, nebyer, m., a strange corruption (probably by connection with Nâger) of nebe-gér, nabe-gér, m., 'anger' (comp. ôg). Corresponding to OHG. naba-gör, m., 'anger,' lit. 'spare, pointed iron tool to bore holes,' also AS. nasaf-gér, 'anger,' MidE. nevögör, nayger, E. anger (with regard to the apparent loss of an initial n) comp. E. aider, equiv. to MidHG. Niter; similarly Du. nageaar, 'anger,' as well as aaf, ave, 'nave'), equiv. to OLGE. nabugør, Scand. nafarr, 'anger.' An OTeut. compound, whence Finn. napa-kaira, 'anger.'

Nacht, prep., 'after, behind, in accordance with,' from MidHG. nach, OHG. náht, prep., 'after, near to, beside'; comp. Goth. nêht, nêwaz, prep., 'near to'; allied to the adj. náht, OHG. náht, Goth. nêhtus.

Nachmen, see Nâmien.

Nâcher, m., 'neighbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nâchefeer, OHG. *nâchefer, nêchefer, m.; corresponding to Du. nácher, AS. nêchefer, m., E. neighbour; a common West Teut. compound, pointing to Goth. *nêhtusardefer, m.; it signifies 'he who lives near to another.' Comp. Nâuer.

Nâchen, m., 'boat, skiff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nache, OHG. náko, m.; corresponding to OSax. naco, Du. naak, aak (respecting the form without n see Nâcher), AS. naco, m. (obsolete in later E.); OEC. nêkkë, m., 'boat'; Goth. *nagga, m., is by chance not recorded (see also Nâben). Its origin is obscure; perhaps Lat. nave, Gr. ναβας, Sans. nāvas, are allied, Lat. nave being changed to náq. Comp. quèd.

Nachschläge, see Nachschlag.

Nâchtle, m., the superl. of náht used as a subst., 'neighbour, fellow-man'; comp. OHG. nâhisto, m., 'neighbour.' in Goth. nêtvandja, m., 'neighbour.'

Nacht, f., 'night,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. náht, f.; corresponding to Goth. náhts, OEC. nóht, AS. náht, nóht, E. night, Du. nacht, OSax. nåht, f.; a common OTeut. nåht, f., from common Aryan nôkt-; 'night.' Comp. Lat. nox (stem nocti-), Gr. νύχτα (nox), Sans. nákta-, naktran-, n., nakti-, f., Lith. naktis, Oslov. noltis. 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 ßajinaht, 'Shrove Tuesday,' Wiêtanâmân, 'Christmas,' and E. fortnight, sennight (comp. Òfaren and Òfn). Only a few main divisions of time, such as Òfaren and Òfär, are widely diffused.

Nâdhîgall, f., 'nightingale,' from the equiv. MidHG. nådhîgal, OHG. nêhtgala, f.; a term common to the West Teut. languages for 'luscinia,' prop. 'singer in the
night' (allied to OTeut. galeran, 'to sing'); Osax, naktiyal, Du, nachtegal, AS. nachtegale, E. nightingale.

Nadken, m., 'nape', from MidHG. nacce, nac (gen. -cес), m., 'hind part of the head, nape', OHG. nac hue (ech), m.; comp. Du. nck, AS. nőcea, m., 'neck, nape'. In Snub and Franc. nue or Genif is mostly used, and in Bav. Genad (the back, meaning of nakken, 'bone', is remarkable). The graded form with ɛ (AS. kněceo) parallel to a-ɛ is preserved by ModHG, in Genif; E. nape (AS. knapa?) seems to be a corresponding form with a medial labial. In the non-Teut. languages the word may be cognate with Old. cnoëc, OBr. cnoëc, 'hill, elevation' (stem cnoëc-).

nadź, nadźend, adj., 'naked, bare, nude', from the equiv. MidHG. naket, nakent, OHG. nachut, nakhir, adj.; corresponding to Du. naakt, AS. nöed, E. naked, OECD. nökkwir Đr, Goth. nagaþs, with the same meaning; a partic. derivative (see fált) naqe-dó from Pre-Teut. nögetó (OIr. nocht, 'naked', from the prim. form nöko-). In Ind. the form nagnå occurs with a particip. na for ta; OSlov. nãg, Lith. nągas, 'naked', are formed without a suffix. Nothing further is known concerning the Aryan root nág (allied to Lat. nădus for *novius, *noviuðus), which has a bearing on the history of civilization, 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. nàdel, OHG. nidal, nàdala, f.; corresponding to Goth. něþla, OIr. nèl, AS. nèl, f., E. needle. Du. naud, O Sax. nàdår. A common Teut. form for 'needle,' with the suffix ðló- (illá-), from the root ně (Ráht, lit. 'an instrument for sewing'), appearing in ModHG. nàen.

Naigel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. nagel, OHG. nagel, f., 'nail'; corresponding to O Sax. nagel, Du. nagel, AS. nagel, E. nail, OIr. nagl, 'nail'; Goth. *nágel may be deduced from the recorded vb. nagjan, '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 OIr. there is a distinction between nagl, 'finger-nail,' and nagle, 'wooden, iron nail'). Teut. naglo- originated in Aryan naghlo- or rather nokhló-; comp. OFr. nakhé, m. and n., 'finger or toe nail, claw of birds;' Gr. ἄγων (nom. ἄγως), 'claw, talon, hoof;' then also 'hook;' Lat. unguis, 'claw, talon,' OSlov. nagútt, 'nail, claw' (from OSlov. nóg, f., 'foot'); Lith. nugas, 'finger-nail,' nągu, 'horse's hoof.' The root nokh, nög, is unknown; it must not be sought for in náen, the root of which was rather pre-Teut. gúnag. See Réft.

Nägen, vb., 'to gnaw, nibble,' from the equiv. MidHG. nägen, OHG. nagen, with the earlier variant gnagen; comp. Osax. and AS. gnagen, E. to gnaw, OIr. gnaga, 'to gnaw.' There are also forms with initial k instead of g, Du. kagen, OLG. caugan, likewise HG. chnagen, 'to gnaw'; the form nagen originated in gnagen. To the Teut. root guag, kœg, no correspondences have been found as yet in the non-Teut. languages.

Nah, adj., 'near, impending,' from MidHG. nách (infect. náher), OHG. náh (infect. náher), adj., 'near'; corresponding to O Sax. náh, LG. and Du. na, AS. náh, E. nagh, adj. (whence the comp. AS. när, adv., E. near; superl. néxt, E. next); OIr. náir, Goth. náhes, 'near.' To the Teut. stem nëwana- (for further derivatives see under Nàhtar and nàd) we should have expected nêko-, nêge-, in the non-Teut. languages, but they do not occur. Gr. ἄγγις, 'near,' is no more equiv. in sound to näh than Sans. nāhaka, 'neighbouring.'—Nahe, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. nëhe, OHG. nähko, adv., 'near, nearly.'—Nàhe, f., 'nearness, proximity,' from the equiv. Mid HG. nàhe, OHG. nàhh, f.; an abstract of the adj. nàh.

Nähen, vb., 'to sew, stitch,' from the equiv. MidHG. näjen, OHG. nàjan; corresponding only to Du. naaijen; Goth. *nàjun is wanting, neither is the word found in the other Teut. languages. The verbal stem nà contained in nähen was at one time more widely diffused in the Teut. group, as may be inferred from the common Teut. Nàht (nàhtó-); comp. further Nàht. In the non-Teut. languages a root nà, 'to spin,' is found, which is usually connected with the root of nähen; comp. Lat. vic, Gr. ρώσω, 'I spin,' wîspga, 'thread,' wîsporo, 'spindle'; to this is allied a root smà in OIr. smáthe, 'thread,' smáthat, 'needle,'
Likewise improbable; see further nānus and nānīṭha.

**Nahr**. m., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. nāf, OHG. *naper, for an earlier *hnaup, m., 'goblet, dish;' corresponding to MidHG. and Du. nāp, 'bowl.' AS. *hnap (gen. *hnappe), 'goblet.' Of obscure origin. The Teut. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *nappe, Fr. *hnap, 'goblet.'

**Narbe**. f. (apparently hardly known in UpG.), 'scar,' from the equiv. MidHG. narve, late OHG. nareu, f., lit. 'narrowness, contraction;' a fem. subst. from the adj. nareu- (OSax. nareu, AS. nareu, E. narwe), 'narrow.' Comp. in the non-Teut. languages, Lith. nėri-t, 'to thread (a needle);' nareu, 'cell of the queen-bee.'

**Narde**. f. 'narte, spikenard,' from the equiv. MidHG. narde, OHG. nard, f.; formed from Gr. and Lat. νάφος, nardos, introduced also through the translation of the Bible into other languages.

**Narr**. m., 'fool,' from MidHG. and MidLG. nare, m., 'simpleton, fool,' OHG. nareu, m., 'madman;' a word peculiar to G., the origin of which is totally obscure. The derivation from MidLat. nārio, 'scoffer, scoundrel, subvandalus,' 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 Cancier). Allied to OHG. *narter, MidHG. nartere, 'buffoon, fool?'.

**Narme**. m., 'sea-unicorn,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Dan. and Swed. *narkeald (equiv. to OIr. *ná-keald), whence also E. narval. The origin of these cognates, introduced from the North, is obscure. See Ružkif.

**Naschen**. vb., 'to pilfer dainties,' from MidHG. naschen, OHG. nasken, 'to partake of dainties, pilfer dainties;' for *hnašken, allied to Goth. *hnausk, 'soft, tender,' AS. *hneske, 'soft, tender,' E. nesh'.

**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. OIr. *nas, f. (for *nasa, nase); AS. (with gradation a, ð) nosu, nusu, E. nose (the form with a in the stem appears in numerous AS. compounds as *nēs-), Du. *nus. Like other terms for parts of the body, this too is common Aryan (see ἄνα, ἄντα, ἄντε, *βαθ, &c.); comp. OldIr. *nás, nas, f,
**Nas**


**naf**, adj., 'wet, moist,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *naf*, adj.; corresponding to Goth. *nafa*, nom. *nafs*, 'wet' (deduced from *nafjan*; see *nagun*); OSax. and Du. *nat*. Tent. *nata*- can scarcely be connected with Sans. *ná*, i.e., 'river,' because the latter is derived from a root *nad*, 'to rush, roar.' Perhaps Gr. *vótes*, 'wet' (*porto, 'transparent'), points, like the Teut. cognates, to a root *nolt*, *nold* (comp. *nafi* with Gr. *kóros*). *Naf* likewise may be primit. allied; see *Naf* and *negn.--*Af, n., 'humidity,' from MidHG. *naf*, n., 'fluid, moistness'; the adj. *naj* used as a neut. subst. --*Afsc*, f., 'humidity, moisture,' from MidHG. *naf* < OHG. *naf*, f., an abstract from *naf*.

**Natter**, f., 'adder, viper, asp,' from the equiv. MidHG. *náter*, *nátere*, OHG. *náthe*, f.; corresponding to OSax. *nátha*, Du. *adder* (for *nadder*; see under *Nab*, *Náct*). AS. *nádder*, E. *adder* (likewise, with the loss of the initial *n*, see *Natter*). Goth. *nädra* is wanting, the graded form *náders*, n., 'adder,' being used; OTeut. *náér, nádra*, 'adder.' A specifically Tent. word, the early history of which is not quite clear; it can scarcely be connected with Lat. *nátrix*, 'water-snake,' which belongs to *náre, náta*, 'to swim.'

**Náuc**, f., 'barque,' from MidHG. *náuc*, *náwe*, *náwe*, f. and m., 'small ship,' espec. 'ferry-boat'; not primit. allied to Lat. *náuis*, but rather borrowed from it in the MidHG. period. The Tent. cognate of Lat. *náris*, Gr. *nous*, Sans. *náya*, is OTeut. *nár*, 'ship,' of which we should have expected the corresponding MidHG. form *náwe*; it is certainly remarkable that the Tent. primit. word corresponding to the Aryan terms adduced has been preserved only in Scanl.

**Nebel**, m., 'mist, fog, haze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nébel*, OHG. *nеб*; corresponding to OSax. *nēbal*, m., Du. *nervel* (in F. *mist*; see *Míll*). Goth. *niβis* is wanting; allied to the OTeut. compounds with *nib*, 'darkness,' to which *nīl*, 'night,' is akin (comp. AS. *nīl*, 'dark'). OHG. *nēbl*, from pre-Teut. *nēbhel*-, corresponds to Gr. *nébē*, 'cloud, mist,' Gr. *nēnos*, n., 'cloud, mist,' Lat. *nēbulos*, 'mist,' Sans. *nībhah*, n., 'mist, cloud, dampness,' OSlov. *nēbo* (stem *nēbes*), n., 'sky,' OIr. *nēl*, 'cloud.'

**neben**, adv. and prepos., 'beside, along with,' in addition to, from MidHG. *nében*, shortened form of *nében*, OHG. *nêben*, *nêben*, *nêben*, 'beside'; as a compound of in and even it signifies lit., 'in the same line with,' similarly AS. *on egan, on emm*, 'alongside.' Comp. the following word.

**nebb**, prep., 'along with, together with,' first occurs in early ModHG., with the variant *nebb*. Borrowed from Du., in which *nees*, 'near to,' occurs, which is etymologically equiv. to *neben*.

**nechen**, vb., 'to tease, banter,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *necken*, 'to excite the appetite,' to which is allied MidHG. (MidG.) *nechert*, 'malicious, sly,' *nec-heit*, 'malevolent'; not found in OHG. Of obscure origin. See *Skeat*.

**Neffe**, m. (with abnormal *f*), 'nephew,' from MidHG. *nēve*, OHG. *nēve*, m.; orig. existing in all the OTeut. dialets (now obsolete in Suab. and Bav.). The meaning in the older languages was not so definite as at present; MidHG. *nēve*, most frequently means 'nephew'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*). OTeut. *nefe*, m., 'relative.' Goth. *nīfa*, m., is by chance not recorded. The cognates are primitive and common to the Aryan group; Tent. *nīfol*, nom. sing. (of which there is a fem. form *nīft*; see *Mítr*), from pre-Teut. *népt*, appears in Ind. *nīpt* (stem *nīpt*), 'descendant, son, grandson,' Lat. *nepos*, 'grandson,' Gr. *népos*, 'first cousin,' *nédēs*, 'brood,' OIr. *néi*, 'sister's son.' With regard to the fluctuation of meaning see *Staunt*, *Stéim*, *Better*, and *Schwager*.

**nebmen**, vb., 'to take, accept,' from the equiv. MidHG. *némen*, OHG. *nēman*; a common Teut. str. vb. with the same signification throughout the group; comp. Goth., OSax., and AS. *niman*, OIr. *nema*. The most nearly allied in sense to these are Lat. *emere* and OIr. *em* (OSlov. *em*?), 'to take,' with which *nebmen* is connected in sound if its initial *n* is the relic of a particle. OTent. *nēman* may, however, be compared more probably with Gr. *nēma*, 'to distribute, pasture' (trans.), *nēmus* (*nēmos*), 'pasturage,' equiv. to Lat. *nemus*, 'grove,' Gr. *nēmos*, 'law,' in which case it is especially connected with the mid. vb. *nēmēs*, 'to distribute among themselves, possess, consider as, hold.'

**Nehrung**, f., 'a long narrow strip of
land separating a Haft from the sea,' first occurs in ModHG., allied to MidHG. (14th cent.) Nerger, 'Kurische Nehrung': 'since Nehrung is a narrow strip of land, it may be derived from OSax. nar, 'narrow.' See Harke.

Acid, m., 'envy, grudge,' from MidHG. nit (gen. nites), m., 'hostile disposition, warlike fury, grudge, jealousy, envy,' OHG. nid, m., 'hatred, anger, envy.' It corresponds to OSax. nibe, m., 'zeal, hostile conflict, hatred,' Du. nieid, m., 'envy,' AS. nype, m., 'endeavour, effort, hostility' (obsolete in E.). In East Teut. the corresponding word is neut., Goth. nei, n., 'envy,' OEcl. nite, n., 'disgrace, opprobrious term.' Teut. *nitra, connected with Lat. nitor, 'to exert oneself' — Acidnagel, see nit.

Neigen, vb., 'to tilt, bend, incline,' from MidHG. nigen, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to cause to bow, humili- rate, lower;' OHG. nigen, from heigen, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to incline, bend.' It corresponds to OSax. heigen, beigen, AS. heigen, heigen, Goth. hneagan, vb., 'to bow, sink,' hneifian, vb., 'to humiliate, bend' (for hneigian, hneifjan); the wk. vb. is the causative of the str. vb. The Teut. root hnei- engages in the other Aryan languages. Perhaps Lat. co-nice, nico, nido, 'to wink, nod,' are connected with the Teut. cognates.

Nein, adv., 'no,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. nein (negative adv.); so too OSax. nev (in the Heilands), 'no;' derived from the Goth. adv. of negation ni, OHG. ni, MidHG. en-ne (which also appears in the n of niht, n, and nangab), and the neut. of the indefinite article OHG. Mid HG., and ModHG. ein, equiv. to Goth. ains; nein is therefore 'not one' (comp. niht, meaning 'not something'). The approximate source of E. no is the equiv. AS. no (Olc. nei), in Goth. nē, 'no.' The Goth. negative ni, etymologically cognate with un and ein, belongs to the same class as Gr. nē (e.g. nē-kepōs, 'unprofitable'), Lat. nē (in nefas) and neī, 'not, lest, in order that not,' Sans. na, OSlav. ne, 'not,' Lith. ne, 'not.'

Aelflca, f., 'pink carnation,' a LG. form for Nagölca (LG. nagelkin), n.; in Mid HG. nagellin, n., 'clove.' Comp. Ic. negull, m., 'clove,' Du. nagelbloem, 'carnation.'

Nennen, vb., 'to name,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nennen (also memmen); originated in namjan by the assimilation of mn; a verbal noun from name (OHG. namo). Comp. Goth. namjan from namo, AS. nam an, wk. vb., equiv. to E. to name (AS. also nemman, equiv. to OSax. nemman). See Name and the remarks there on Du. noemen, 'to name.'

Nerger, nörger, vb., 'to grumble, growl,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; in Bav. the vb. signifies 'to speak indistinctly' (esp. in a guttural fashion or through the nose). Allied perhaps to Du. nurken, 'to grumble, growl.'

Aere, m., 'nerve, sinew,' ModHG. only, from Lat. nervus.

Aesel, f., 'nettle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. nesel, OHG. nesile, f.; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. netel, AS. netele, f., E. nettle; allied to earlier OHG. equiv. nesla (the same as Ic. npri), 'nettle.' Goth. *natus, f., and *nati, f., 'nettle,' are by chance not recorded. Since the HG. word can never have had an initial h before the n, Gr. knōn, 'stinging nettle,' cannot be regarded as a cognate. The word has more correctly been connected with the common Teut. Ret (Goth. nat), 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. noa, Lith. noterė, and OIr. nenaid.

Aest, n., 'nest, haunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. niest, 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. ni-da-s, 'lair of animals,' also 'dwelling,' as well as by OIr. net, 'nest,' Lat. nidus, 'nest,' for *nizdo (Lith. nidzas and Slav. gněđa, 'nest,' are abnormal). The form nizdo- is prop. a compound of the root sed, 'to sit, seat oneself;' and the verbal particle ni preserved in Sans. (see niter); nizdo-, from ni-sedo-, therefore means lit. 'place of settling;' comp. Sans. ni-sad, 'to sit down, settle.' In Lat. and Teut. nidas and nist assumed the special meaning 'bird's nest;' similarly in Scand. a general word for 'couch' (Gr. skória) was restricted to a bear's haunt (Olc. hib; it belongs, like Gr. skória, kiaia, to the Aryan root ph, 'to lie'). The Goth. term for 'nest' is stall,
lit. 'seat,' which therefore is of a cognate root with *nef.*

Nestel, f. and m., 'lace,' from MidHG. nestel, f., nestel, m., nestel, f., 'knot of ribbons, bow, lace (for stays, &c.), bandage'; allied to MidLG. and Du. nestel, 'girdle, lace,' OLC. nist, niete, n., 'stitching needle,' and with further gradation OHG. nusta, f., 'tying together,' as well as *nuucked,* MidHG. nische, '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 *nāh,* 'to connect'?). OHC. *nestilo* (Goth. *nastilo*) has also been connected with Lat. *nādes* (for *nēxdes,* like *nīdus* from *nīstus*; see *Niest.*). The form *nastila* passed into Rom. ; comp. Ital. *nastro,* 'silk ribbon.'

Neff, adj., 'neat, nice, pretty,' first occurs in early MidHG. ; from Du. and Fr. net (Lat. *nītus*).

Nest, n., 'nest,' from the equiv. MidHG. netze, OHG. nesst, n.; allied to OSax. net (and netti), n., Du. AS. and E. net, Goth. nati, OLC. net, n., 'net'; a common Tent. term, to which the graded Scand. nöt, 'large net,' is allied. The etymology is obscure; it is scarcely allied to *nās,* Tent. *nāta-*; it is rather connected with Nestel, with which it may be based on a pre-Tent. root *nēd,* 'to sew, knit.' Comp. also Lat. nassa, 'creel, net.'

Nesten, vb., 'to wet, moisten,' from MidHG. netzen, OHG. *nessten* (Goth. *nefjan*), 'to wet'; a verbal noun from *nās.*

Nec, adj., 'new, fresh, modern, novel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *nīwe,* *nīu,* OHG. *nīw.* Corresponding forms exist in the Tent. and Aryan group; Goth. *nījums,* OLC. *nīr,* AS. *nīre,* E. *new,* Du. *nieuw,* OSax. *nīwe.* Teut. *nīja,* from pre-Tent. *nījows,* appears also in Sans. *nīrjas* (and *nīras,* Lith. *nīčjas* (OSlov. *nīnī,* Lat. *novis,* Gr. *nīs*). The prim. meaning of this primit. Aryan *nījos,* *nīko,* cannot be determined with certainty; it is probably connected with the *Aryan* particle *nā,* 'now,' so what was new was regarded as 'that which has just come into being' (comp. *nā*). Its relation to the following word is very doubtful.

Necuir, num., 'nine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *nīu,* corresponding to Goth. *nījon,* 'nine,' OSax. *nījun,* Du. *nēgen,* AS. *nīgun,* E. *nine,* OLC. *nīu* (all these represent *nefjon*?); a common Aryan numeral, like all the units. Comp. Sans. *nīvra,* Lat. *novem,* Gr. *ἐννέα,* OIr. *nōt.* It has been supposed that the common Aryan word for *nine* (*nīn*) is derived from *neu* (*nēw*), '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 *ady,* 'eight,' is a dual form.

Nidft, particle, 'not,' from MidHG. *nīht,* pronom. subst., 'nothing,' OHG. *nīwikt,* *nōwikt,* 'not'; it is used even in OHG. and MidHG. to strengthen the negative *ni,* *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 *nīt.* In *nu niedt māden,* 'to bring to naught, ruin,' and *mit nīdet,* 'by no means,' *nīt* is still used as a subst. (see *Niet.*). OHG. *nōwikt* is a compound from *ni eo wikt,* 'never a whit' (comp. *Midf*); so OSax. *nōwikt,* Du. *nīt,* AS. *nīwikht,* *nāht,* E. *not* and naught; Goth. *nī wāhta,* 'nothing,' *nī wāhta,* 'by no means.' See *Nin, nīt,* *nef,* and *nūr.*

Nichte, f., 'niece,' ModHG. only (unknown to UpG. dialects in which *Bāt* is used), from LG. *nicht,* in MidHG. *nietel,* OHG. *nīftel,* f. (dimin. of OHG. *nīft*); comp. AS. *nīft,* OLC. *nīpt.* These are fem. forms of Nefte, pointing to Goth. *nīft,* pre-Tent. *nepht,* f., from *nepht,* m. The meaning of Nichte fluctuates as in the case of *Nefte,* MidHG. *niefel,* 'niece, mother's sister, first cousin,' OLC. *nīpt,* 'sister's daughter, niece,' OHG. *nīft,* 'neptis privagna.' Comp. also Lat. *nepis,* 'granddaughter, with nepos; Sans. *nāpt,* f., 'granddaughter, granddaughter,' with *nādp.*

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 *nichtzt.*

Nidhel, m. and n., 'nickel,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. *nīkel.*

Nidhen, vb., 'to nod, doze,' from MidHG. *nīken,* OHG. *nichen,* the iterative of *nichian* (like *schmiden* of *schmien,* bidden of *bīgen*). *Nāten* is not allied.

Niect, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *nīc,* OHG. *nīo,* *neo,* 'never'; a compound of *ni* and *co,* 'not ever,' like OSax. *nīo* from *ni io,* AS. *nā* from *ne ā*; in Goth. the
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two words were kept separate, ni aine, 'never.' With regard to the negative ni see Nicol; and for OHG. ı, Goth. aie, comp. i

niéd, prep., 'below,' from MidHG. nit, 'under, below,' OHG. niata, prep., 'under, beneath' ; allied to niter.

niéden (in kéntem), adv., 'below, beneath,' from MidHG. niten, niéne, OHG. nitana, adv., 'below'; comp. OSax. nithana, AS. wipan (from AS. wipan is derived E. beneath); allied to niter.

niéder, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. niédor, OHG. niader, adv., 'down, downward' ; corresponding to OSax. nithar, Dun. niéder, AS. niéper, E. nether, OIC. níor; Goth. *nipar, is by chance not recorded.

A derivative of the Aryan verbal particle ni, 'down' (see An), which is preserved in other Teut. forms (see niéd and niéten); comp. OSlav. niód, 'below,' as well as Sans. ni, 'down,' and Sans. nírdánn, which is closely allied to the Teut. adv.

niéder, as an adj., 'nether, lower, base,' has been recently formed from the adv.; OHG. niéderi, MidHG. niédor, niédo, adj., 'nether, low'; akin to OSax. nithor.

niéblích, adj., 'pleasant, pleasant, nice,' from MidHG. *niéllich, of which only the adv. niéblíche, 'zealously, diligently,' is recorded; late OHG. niédsam, 'desirable, desirable, pleasant'; comp. OSax. niédsum, 'pleasant.' The cognates are connected with OHG. niot, m., 'lively longing, zealous endeavour,' OHG. niud, AS. nöod, 'zeal, longing.'

Nießnagel, Nießnagel, m., see Nitt.

Nießnade, see ni and mal.

niemand, pron. with an exessive final d (as in Rent), from nie and man, 'nobody'; comp. MidHG. niemân, niemen, OHG. nieman, 'nobody'; see ni and jeman.

Niere, f., 'kidney,' from the equiv. MidHG. nier, niére, OHG. niérô, m. (OHG. also 'testicle'); corresponding to Du. nie, f., MidE, and MidHG. niere (to which are allied E. kidney, MidE. kidenere, from AS. *niédnaér, *niénaér), 'kidney'; in Scand. nire, 'kidney,' with mutation. If the latter indicates Goth. *niwô, n., the Teut. class has no further cognates; but if we are to assume Goth. *niwô, *nieparô, corresponding forms may be found in the other Aryan languages, which have numerous terms for parts of the body in common with Teut.; Goth. *nirô for *niwô, *nieporô, from pre-Teut. *negkrôn, which is represented in

Gr. by an equiv. nepôros, 'kidney, testicle;' (φ for gh); akin further to Lat. nefronem. With regard to Goth. *niefor - for *niefor, *niefor, see An.

niesen, vb., 'to sneeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. nieser, OHG. nischer, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. niezen, OIC. hujon (to which knore, m., 'sneezing,' is allied), MidE. niân; also AS. niéban, MidE. fniízen, equiv. to Du. fniízen, 'to sneeze.' The two Teut. roots knus and fnus seem to have been orig. identical; with these are connected MidE. enésen, E. to sneeze. The pre-Teut. root knus, fnus, may be onomatopoetic.

Nießwurz, m., 'hellebore,' from the equiv. MidHG. nießwurz, 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 nieter; see genet.

Nieß, n., from the equiv. MidHG. niet, m. and f., 'bolt;' OHG. *niet is not recorded with this sense. The word is connected with OHG. nieter, 'to fasten,' OIC. hujosan, vb., 'to strike, hammer, fix firmly;' the Teut. root hns, pre-Teut. hnts, has not yet been found in other languages.

Nieß, f., 'blank (in a lottery);' "adopted in the first half of the 16th. 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. nitet, nit." See the latter words.

Nießt, f., see Nichte.

Nimmer, adv., 'never, never again,' from MidHG. niemer, nimmer, niner (from nie mier), 'never (of present and future actions);' comp. ModHG. nimmer in the sense of 'no more, never again,' for which nimmermier is used in preference. From MidHG. niemier, nimmer, 'never more.' Both forms are derivatives of OHG. niot and mier (like AS. niéfre, E. never, from *nió-mier); nimmermier contains the second component twice. See nit and niter.

Nippen, vb., ModHG. only, from LG. and Dun. nippen, 'to sip;' in Hennab, and Bav. nipher, nippen, with the HG. pf. Comp. further AS. niper, E. nipple.

Nippseide, f., 'toy, trinket,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. nippe.
nirgend, nirgends, adv., ‘nowhere,’ from MiOldHG. nieren, niergent; see irgende.

nisten, nisten, vb., ‘to build a nest, nestle,’ from the equiv. MiOldHG. nisteln, nisten, OHG. nisten; a verbal noun from nistl. Comp. AS. nistian, E. to nestle, Du. nestelen.

Nif, f., ‘nit,’ from the equiv. MiOldHG. nif3 (35), f., for kni3; corresponding to Du. nesten, AS. knitu, f., and the equiv. E. nit; Goth. *knits is not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants Gr. νικός, plur. νικίδες, ‘eggs of lice, bugs, fleas,’ &c., may be akin, if the words in both languages be based on *nik- It has also been connected with Slav. гніда. Рус is not allied.

nif, the same as night.

Nix, m., ‘nixey, water-fairy,’ from MidHG. (very rare) nixus, OHG. nihhus, n. and m., ‘crocodile;’ comp. AS. nicor, ‘hippopotamus,’ E. nick, ‘water-sprite, (Old Nick, applied to the devil), MidDu. nicker, ‘water-sprite,’ OEc. nykr (from *niqisa), ‘water-sprite in the form of a hippopotamus;’ also ‘hippopotamus.’ The OHG. and MiOldHG. 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 nif from pre-Teut. nif (Saus. nif, Gr. νίφω), ‘to wash oneself;’ thus Nix would mean orig. ‘a sea-animal that delights in bathing, sea-spirit,’ while the masc. Nix, like AS. nicor, points to Goth. *niqisa, *nihezsa, the corresponding fem. Nix, preserved only in HG., indicates Goth. *niqisi; OHG. nichesa, MiOldHG. *nixesa, *nice, in vag. Nixin, f., ‘female water-sprite,’ for which in MiOldHG. mereiip and mermeiit are used.

Nobistrug, m., ‘underworld, hell,’ borrowed, like Strau, ‘tavern,’ the second part of the compound, in early ModHG. from LG. The first component is MiOldHG. obris, abyss, m., ‘abyss;’ whence with v prefixed (comp. Ital. nabisco, from the usual combination in abysso), the LG. form *nobistrug, hence lit., ‘tavern in hell.’

Noch (1), adv., from the equiv. MiOldHG. noch, OHG. noh, ‘still,’ corresponding to OSax. noh, Du. nog, Goth. nach, ‘still,’ a compound of nu, ‘now,’ and h, equiv. to Lat. que, Gr. ἄν, Sans. ca, ‘and also;’ therefore the orig. meaning is probably ‘also now,’ or ‘even, just now’; comp. nun, and with regard to Goth. h-, equiv. to Lat. que, see noch (2).

Noch (2), conj., ‘nor,’ from MiOldHG. noch, OHG. noh, ‘not, not even, and not even;’ OHG. noi—noh, MiOldHG. noch—noch, ‘neither—nor,’ also even in MiOldHG. 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 noch).

The particle -h, -uh, corresponding to Lat. que, Gr. τε, Sans. ca, ‘and,’ had a definite meaning in Goth.

Noc, n., ‘yard-arm,’ ModHG. only, borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG.; comp. Du. nock, ‘summit, point.’

Non, f., ‘afternoon prayers,’ from MidHG. nohn, OHG. nohn, f., ‘hora nona, 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. nona (seil, hora; comp. Fr. none, Ital. nona); comp. also OSax. nohn, nohn, AS. nohn, E. noon (the difference in time is said to be due to the shifting of the canonical ‘nona’ to midday).

Nonne, f., ‘num,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nunne, OHG. nunna, f.; corresponding to Du. nonn, 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. νινα), which passed also into Rom.; comp. Fr. nonne, nonnain, ‘num,’ Ital. nonno, ‘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., ‘gcded sow,’ is, like the corresponding words in MidHG. and Du., identical with Nonne, ‘num,’ and was thus termed for sexual reasons.

Nord, m. (almost obsolete in the UpG. vernacular), ‘north,’ from MiOldHG. nort (gen. nords), 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. nort, E. north. Goth. *naterbs, or rather *naturfr (equiv. to OTe. norder), is by chance not recorded. It has been con-
connected with Gr. νόστημα, '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. ueretro signifies 'on the left.'—To this

Norden, m., 'northern region,' is allied; from MidHG. (MidG.) norden, OHG. nor-
den, n.; comp. also Gātmn.

Norne, f., ModHG. only, naturalised, espec. by Klopstock, from the equiv. OlG. nor(n) (plur. norner), 'goddess of fate'; the origin of the term is disputed.

Nōkel, n., 'pint' (nearly), allied to MidHG. nozelin (ὁ), n., 'a small liquid measure,' dimin. of an obsolete primal word, the origin of which is obscure.

Nōt, f., 'need, compulsion, distress,' from MidHG. and OHG. nōt, f. (seldom masc.), 'toil, oppression, danger, struggle, compulsion'; a common Teut. form; comp. Goth. naupha, f., 'necessity, compulsion, force,' OlG. nauðr, f., 'necessity,' AS. nōd, neod, f., E. need, Du. nood, OSax. nōð. The common Teut. stems nauði, naufi, from pre-Teut. naufri, have been connected with Pruss. naufti, 'distress'; nau (see gena) is probably the root.—Nōdurft, f., 'necessaries' (of life), from MidHG. nōt-durft, f., 'necessity, need, needs of nature, want of necessaries, livelihood,' OHG. nōtdurft, f. (OSax. nōðdurft); allied to Goth. nauð-baurfis, adj., 'necessary.'—Nōferbe, m., early ModHG., equiv. to 'necessary, legitimate heir, who may not be passed over.'—Nōtwehr, f., 'self-defence,' from MidHG. nōtwer, f., 'warding off force.'—Nōtzucht, f., 'rape,' formed from MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) nōtzichten, 'to ravish, violate,' and also the equiv. MidHG. nōtzogen, lit., 'to treat in a violent manner, even in OHG. nōtzogen (MidHG. and OHG. nōtnumf, 'rape').

Nōtele, 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 nu.

Nüchtern, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. nüchtern, nüchter, OHG. nüchtern, nüch-
tarnin, adj., 'without food or drink, fasting, temperate,' comp. Du. nuchter, AS. nixtwig. 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. nuochtern as a genuine Teut. derivative of Aryan nōkt, 'night' (Old. nōt), since it must have been equiv. in meaning to Lat. nocturnus. It may more probably be com-
pared with Gr. νυκτίς, 'I am sober,' νυκτήλξω, νυκτής, 'sober, without wine,' the φ-ς of which may represent an old guttural. In spite of this probable connection of the root, the suffix of nüchtern is still obscure.

Nüde, Nüde, f., 'freak, artfulness,' ModHG. only, from LG. nucke; comp. Du. neak, 'freak.'

Nüdet, f., 'vermicelli, dumpling,' first occurs in ModHG., whence Fr. nouilles; of obscure origin.

Nun, 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 a (nun, nuon). Further in ModHG. nu (from MidHG. nā); corresponding to OSax. nā, Du. nu, AS. nā, E. now, Goth. nā, 'now.' A common Teut. temporal adv.; comp. Sans. nu,.set, 'now,' nānam, 'now,' Gr. νῦν, νῦν (with the c of hi-c), OSlov. jned, 'now,' Lith. nu. Comp. nē and nēd (I).

Nur, adv., 'only, simply,' from MidHG. nevare, OHG. niecir (OSax. ne>wār); lit. 'it would not be, if it were not.' MidHG. and the ModHG. dials. have numerous intermediate forms between nevare and ModHG. nur, espec. nēr, nuer, nīr, nur. For the negative ne see nīst.

Nüstler, f., 'nostril,' ModHG. only, from LG. nuster, E. nostril, is demonstrably a compound, signifying lit. 'nose-hole' (comp. AS. næs-þyr, nosþyr). 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 Rair, comp. earlier Mod HG. midtn, in Logau, 'to snivel'), with a t inserted, and connect it with Lith. nasral, 'mouth, jaw,' and OSlov. nozdrī, 'nostrils.' Nīfen is not allied; comp. Rairst.

Nuh (1.), f., 'nut,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nūt, f., neither cognate with nor borrowed from Lat. nux (nuçem). It is rather a genuine Teut. word, orig. with initial h; comp. OlG. hnut, f., AS. knuts, f., E. nut, Du. fruit (Goth. *hnutas, f., is wanting). The genuine Teut. cognates point to a pre-Teut. knud-, which appears with the same sense in Olr. cnum.

Nuh (2.), f., 'blow, push,' ModHG.
Nut

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simply; only apparently identical with the preceding word (comp. Δαφνίς); historically, however, it is probably allied to Goth. hrunth, 'prick.'

νοτ, f., from the equiv. MidHG. νυτ, f., 'joint, groove'; allied to OHG. huo, nuoa, 'groove,' as well as OHG. nuoil, Mid HG. nuovel, νισεί, 'groove, plane'; νυοδσε, 'iron of a groove plane.' MidHG. νισείν,
vb. (OHG. nuos, from *hunóin), 'to smooth, fit exactly;' also belongs to a Teut. root *hun.

νισίδο, adj., 'useful,' from MidHG. νισίδος, OHG. νυσίς, adj., 'profitable'; Goth. un-nuts, 'useless'; comp. AS. nytt, 'useful.' Allied to γειτίν, 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. of-te-ward, 'upper.' ModHG. eb has been retained chiefly in compounds such as βάπτα and Sto.βάπτα. Allied to οὖς.

ob (2.), conj., 'whether, if,' from MidHG. ob, ob, op-conj., 'if, as if, although, whether,' so too OHG. oba, with the earlier variant iba, 'if, whether'; corresponding to OSax. of (AS. of, 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. of, of, m., and of, e, 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. oben, obana, 'down from above,' AS. uben, 'from above,' E. preserved only in ob-ove. Allied to ereb.

ober (1.), compar., 'upper, higher,' from MidHG. obere, OHG. obara, 'the superior'; prop. the compar. of ob. From this was formed, even in OHG., a new superl. obarost (MidHG. oberost).

ober (2.), prep., 'over, above, beyond,' of MidG. and LG. origin, as is indicated by the stem vowel, for o which prevails in MidG. and LG. obar, obar, AS. ofer, E. over, and the equiv. Du. over, is always represented in HG. by ou. See über and auf.

Oblate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. oblatt, oblète, f. and n., 'the Host, wafer'; from Lat. oblata (from offerre, which was adopted as offerm), whence also the equiv. AS. ofelé; MidE. oblé is formed, however, from OFr. oublee, whence ModFr. oublée. See ëver.

Oblf, n., with an excrecent dental as in Art. Mund, nicmand, Palaß, Pàráf; from the equiv. MidHG. oba, OHG. obaz, n., 'fruit.' It is a West Teut. word; comp. Du. ooft, AS. ofet (Goth. *ubat is wanting, in OIC. aifen). It is uncertain whether Goth. *ubat is akin to ereb, über, root up-, thus signifying 'what is above.'

Ochse, n., from the equiv. MidHG. ochse, OHG. ohso, m., 'ox'; corresponding terms occur in all the OT eut dialects. Goth. uhsax, OIC. ox, as, Oex, E. ox, Du. os, OSax. oxse, 'ox.' The common Teut. ohsen-(from pre-Teut. *uhseN-) is primit. cognate with Sans. uksán, 'bull,' the words Ruβ and Æ'ber being also common to the Aryan group. The Sans. root is uks, 'to spurt out,' or uks, 'to grow strong, grow up.' If the latter is correct, Æ'ber is connected with madjeu, yet it may be a masc. form of Lat. vaxa, 'cow.'

Ocker, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ocker, ogger, n. and m., 'ochre.' Borrowed from Lat. ochra (ἔχρα), 'ochre,' whence also Ital. ochra, Fr. ocre.

Öde, adj., 'deserted, waste,' from MidHG. öde, adj., 'uncultivated, uninhabited, empty, foolish, poor, infirm,' OHG. ödi, 'desolate, empty;' corresponding to Goth. auhps, 'desolate, solitary, unfertile,' OIC. auhri. 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. ëói, OHG. ëdi, AS. ëpé, ëpe, OIC. ëder, ëder (in compounds), 'easy.' The prim. meanings of both classes are uncertain.—

Ödc, f., 'waste, solitude, wilderness,' from MidHG. öde, OHG. ëdt, f., 'desert.' Comp. the Goth. derivative auhilda, 'desert.'

Öden, equiv. to ἀνα.}

oder, conj., from the equiv. MidHG. odar, OHG. odar, 'or, else'; the OHG. and MidHG. ordinary form are without r;
Ode

OHG. *eðo, earlier *ēdō, MidOHG. eðo, od. This abnormal * is, according to some, a compar. suffix; according to others it is simply an affix due to the influence of OHG. weðer, MidOHG. weðer, ‘neither.’ OHG. *ēdō, *ēdo, correspond further to Goth. aíþam, ‘or,’ which is a compound of Goth. *þaj, ‘and’ (Lat. et), and *þau, ‘or.’ E. or has no connection with this word, since it originated in AS. ðweþper; Goth. aíþam is AS. ðþaþ, ‘or,’ which became obsolete at an early period.

Oðermennig, m, ‘agrimony,’ a corruption of the equiv. Lat. agriclima, which appears under various forms in MidOHG. oðermene, oðermàn.

Ofen, m, ‘from the equiv. MidOHG. ove, OHG. owan, m, ‘oven’; so too with the same meaning MidHG and Du. even, AS. ofen, E. oven, OE. ofn, ogn (Swed. ugn), Goth. aðīnas; 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. ukha, ‘pot,’ and Gr. ἵρνος, ‘oven’ (for ὄκυς, which is indicated by Goth. aðīnas). The orig. sense, ‘pot,’ seems also to follow from AS. ofec, ‘little vessel.’

Offen, adj., from the equiv. MidOHG. ofen, OHG. ofen, adj., ‘open’; it has the same meaning in all the Teut. languages except Goth., where *upans is wanting. Comp. OE. open, AS. and E. open, Du. open, OSax. open; the adj. seems similar in form to a partic., but the primit. verb cannot be adduced. It is also doubtful whether at all, OSax. upp, Goth. upp, is alluded to, so that offen would mean lit. ‘drawn up.’

Off, adv., from the equiv. MidOHG. oft, ofte, OHG. oft, adv., ‘often, frequently’; corresponding to Goth. ulta, OE. opt, AS. oft, E. oft (extended form ofen), OSax. oft, ofte, ‘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.’

Óðheim, Óðim, m, from the equiv. Mid HG. Óðim, Óðim (also with final n instead of m), OHG. Óðim, m., ‘uncle’; corresponding to Du. oon, AS. Óðm, ‘uncle’ (contracted from *éðám), MidE. Óðm, ‘uncle,’ also early ModE. Ónd (whence, Eames as a prop. name). By inference from OFris. Óm, ‘mother’s brother,’ and Lat. avunculus, the lit. meaning of Óðim is ‘uncle on the mother’s side’ (in contrast to Óttir, Lat. patruus). Goth. *auhaima, 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. avum-culus, ‘uncle,’ which is the dimin. of auum, ‘grandfather’ (so too Lith. arnas and OSlov. avs, from *aujos, ‘uncle’); to Lat. auus (to which OEr. auc, ‘grandson,’ is alluded), Goth. auód, f., ‘grandmother,’ OEr. á, ‘great-grandfather,’ corresponds. With reference to the second syllable a Teut. haima, ‘honour,’ is assumed; therefore Óðim 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 avunculus, and divide the Goth. word thus, *auh-aims, so that aima is a dimin. suffix for auva. It is to be observed that after the remarks under Riste and Óttir, MidOHG. Óðim may also mean ‘nephew, sister’s son.’

Óhun, n. and m., ‘auvm’ (liquid measure, about 40 gallons), from MidOHG. õme, óme (à before nasals is changed into ó; comp. ðehm, ðent, ðhum, and ðehr), f., m., and n., ‘auvm, measure’; corresponding to Du. aam, E. auvm, Scand. áma. They are based on MidLat. ama, ‘vessel, wine measure’ (Gr. ðam, ‘water-pail,’ Lat. ama, ‘water-bucket’). See above.

Óhunef, n., ‘aftermath,’ from the equiv. MidOHG. ámdé, OHG. ðemód, n.; also in the same sense with a different prefix Mid HG. wëmet, OHG. urmdé, n., ‘second mowing of the grass’; for OHG. ámdé see under Móbb. The OHG. syllables á and und are normal prefixes; OHG. un also signifies ‘aft’ in the compounds unquémno, ‘descendant,’ un-chumfí, ‘succession’; d-, which is usually a negative prefix (see Úhumaif), means ‘remaining,’ in OHG. d-leibh, MidHG. dleib, ‘relies.’

Ohone, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. Ánd, õne, OHG. áno, prep., ‘without’; corresponding to OSax. eno, MidDu. en, OE. án, earlier on (from ám), ‘without’; in Goth., with a different gradation, inu. Undoubtedly the negative inu and Goth. ni, ‘not’ (see ni), are also alluded to õge, as well as Gr. ἦν, ‘without.’—Ofen in e própria, ‘notwithstanding’ eitsängrith, ‘not long...
since,' represents an under the influence of Du. om, 'un-'—Ohr in Oßmaht is due to the attempt to assign a more intelligible meaning to Oßmaht, which originated in OHG. and MidHG. a-maht; the prefix a from the old a had become obscure in the compound. With regard to OHG. a, 'un-', comp. a-teili, 'having no share in,' MidHG. a-setze, 'unoccupied,' AS. a-men, 'devoid of men.'—Oßnegfähr, adj., 'casual, accidental,' adv., 'about, not far from,' from MidHG. an gerwe, mostly an gerwerde, 'without evil intention, without deceit.'

Obr, n., from the equiv. MidHG. bra, br, n., OHG. bra, n., 'ear'; corresponding terms are found in all the Teut. languages; OSax. bra, Du. oor, AS. eare, n., E. ear, OIC. egra (with mutation on account of r, equiv. to Goth. and Teut. 2), Goth. ausa, n., 'ear.' Like many other terms for parts of the body (comp. iOS, Sgr, Masl, Niehr, &c.), this word occurs also in other Aryan languages, Lat. auris for *ausis (to which aus-culture is akin, see hëmn), Gr. oös (from *odos), gen. oésos from (odos), allied to an n-stem like the Teut. cognates, OSlov. ucho (gen. uches), n., 'ear,' from ausos (with the dual uos), Lith. ausis. Comp. the following word.

Ohr, n., 'eye' (of a needle), from MidHG. eare, or, n., 'ear-like opening, eye (of a needle), hole in a handle, handle;' so too late OHG. ori, n.; a derivative of OHG. bra, 'ear'; comp. further Ohr. Moreover, Gr. oös, E. ear, and Du. oor also signify 'handle.'

Oßnegfähr, f., 'box on the ear,' first occurs in early ModHG., similar to Du. oorwijg; usually regarded as a facetious corruption of Du. oorweeg, 'box on the ear,' in which weeg (cognate with ModFr. ges) signifies 'stroke, cut.' It may, like Däfi, Kopniß, Maulhülle (prop. a kind of pastry), be a euphemistic expression.

Öl, n., from the equiv. MidHG. oöl, ol, n. (with the variants ole, ol, and oöl), OHG. ole, ol, n., 'oil'; corresponding to OSax. oöl, Du. olæ, AS. ole, 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 aölæ. The approximate source of E. oil, MidE. oöl, 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. oleandre, or rather Ital. oleandro.

Ölle, f., 'olive;' from ModHG. ollie, f. and m., from Lat. oliva.

Önkel, m., 'uncle;' ModHG. only, from Fr. oncle.

opfern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. opfern, OHG. opfér, 'to sacrifice;' so too OSax. ofér, Du. offer, AS. ofrian, 'to sacrifice,' whence E. to offer, under the influence of Fr. offrir. Introduced by the Church from Lat. offere. With regard to the change of accent in Tent., comp. troubg, from praedicare, in which the verbal particle likewise assumed the accent.—Öpfel, n., 'offering, sacrifice,' from MidHG. opfer, OHG. opfar, n., is not based on a Lat. word, but coined from the G. vb. (comp. {n), see also Öbafat. Moreover, the Teutons had their own special word for 'to sacrifice;' Goth. and AS. blotan, OIC. blotan, OHG. bluozan.

Ordeu, m., 'order, class, badge,' from MidHG. orden, m., 'rule, regulation, series, management, decree, rank, spiritual order;' borrowed from Lat. ordin-em (acc. of ordre), even in the OHG. period; comp. OHG. ordina, f., whence ordinahaft. The oblique case of the Lat. word determined the form of the OHG. term; so too in Äften, Äft, &c.—Ordneu, 'to order, regulate,' even in MidHG. ordnen, OHG. ordiöh, formed from Lat. ordinare.

Orgel, f., 'organ' (mus. instrument), from MidHG. organd, orgene, OHG. organd, 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 folibus, &c." (Augustine). Organs were known to the MidEurop. Teutons 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. orkaun, E. hurricane; comp. Fr. ouragan, Ital. urcaneo, 'hurricane'; "it is a modern word introduced from America, said to be of Caribbean origin."
**Orlogschiff**, n., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. oorlogschip, n., 'man-of-war,' which is derived from *orlog*, 'war,' corresponding to OSax. *orlogi*, 'war,' AS. *orlog*. ModHG. *orlungen*, OHG. *orlungi*, 'war.'

**Ort** (1), m., 'awl,' in this sense ModHG. only, and identical with *Ort* (2).

**Ort** (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 MidHG. 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. *usa* is by chance not recorded; it is assumed by OEC. *odtr*, 'point,' the *dd* of which points to Goth. *zit.* In *Ort* (1) the earlier meaning is still dimly seen. See also *Ort* (3).

**Ort** (3), n. and m., 'quarter, quarter,' 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* (3).

This meaning is approximately derived from the square coins divided by a cross into pieces with four *Ort* i.e., 'corners,' and afterwards transferred to measure and weight. Thus in Germany and Austria, when, in the year 1549, the florin notes were divided into four parts to serve as change, a single part was called *Ort* or *Ordt* 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.

**Öse**, f., 'ear, hook,' from late MidHG. and early ModHG. (MidG. and MidLG.) *ose*, 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 *Öse* and *Ört* are identical, and that the *s* from which the *r* of *Öse* and *Ört* is derived is preserved in *Öse*; see *Ör*.

**Östen**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *östen*, m. and n., OHG. *ötan*, m. and n., 'east'; the form *Ör* is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; it has probably been recently coined; comp. *Nor* and *Rötten*, *Sö* and *Sört*, *Öst* and *Östern*. Yet even in AS. *east*, *E. east*, occurs, whence Fr. est.—**Often**, adv., from MidHG. *östen*, *östene*, *in, to, or from the east,* OHG. *östana, 'from the east,' so too AS. *éstene*, *in the east,* *östane, 'from the east,' OSax. *östan, östana, 'from the east'; OHG. and OSax. *östor, 'to the east.' The stem *austa* (in OEC. *auster, gen. austris, m.), on which these words are based, is undoubtedly connected with the Aryan term for *dawn*'; primit. Aryan *ausós, Sans. uks, Lat. auróra (for *ausós-a*), Gr. ἀυρόα, ἀυρόρα, 'dawn.' Since, in other instances, the names for the periods of the day have been applied to the cardinal points, e.g., Mittag, Norden, &c., the dawn might be used for the east, especially as *Norden* in UpG. signifies 'east' (in UpG. the old terms for the cardinal points are almost obsolete). Comp. also *Süten.*

**Öster**, f., 'birth-wort,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corrupted from the Lat. term *arislochius, 'in order to give at least a G. air and some apparent meaning to the word."

**Ößern**, fem. plur., from the equiv. MidHG. *öster*, f., more usual *österen, plur., OHG. *östaren*, f. plur., *östara, f., 'Easter'; corresponding to AS. *éstare, n., *éstro, 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, Austró, which must be identical with Ind. *aurá, 'dawn*;' (between *s* and *r* is inserted in Teut., see *Stôra*). The OArjan *Aurora* 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 East-r 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 *Eosta* (for West Sax. *Éostra*). *Austra*, the OTeut. name of *Aurora*, was the origin of the Teut. derivatives for *east* as well as AS. *erendel, 'morning star, daybreak, whence the OHG. proper name *Erntil* in the later Orendel legends. See *Süten.*

**Öfter**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *otter*, OHG. *otter, m., 'otter;' corresponding to Du. *otter, AS. *otar, E. *otter, OEC. *otr, 'otter;* Goth. *urt* is by chance not recorded. Goth. *tr* remains unaffected by the HG. permutation; see bitter, lauter, true, *öttr.* The term *udrá* is applied in several Aryan languages to aquatic ani-
Oxh

Pan

mals; *udra* belongs to the same root as Gr. ὄδορ, 'water,' ὄδφος, 'waterless, dry,' Sans. udan, 'water,' ṣudra-ś, 'waterless, dry,' hence ModHG. Oitr is etymologically connected with ṣajer. Comp. Gr. ὄδορ, ὄδφος, 'water-snake,' Lith. ḭdra, 'otter,' OSlov. vytitra, 'otter,' Sans. udra, m., 'otter.'—*Otter, f.* (thus in Luther), for 'adder,' is East MidG.; comp. Du. and LG. adder, E. adder (also Suab. ād). *Oxholf, n., 'hogshead,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. oksboofd, n., to which Swed. oxhyfond and Dan. oksboved are allied; the origin of the word cannot be ascertained. The sounds point rather to a Scand. dial. than to LG. 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.

**Paa**r, n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. pār, 'pair, two of the same sort;' formed from Lat. par, 'pair,' whence also ModFr. *pair,* and from this comes Eng. *pair.*

Pādd, f., 'compact, lease, tenure,' from MidHG. (MidG.) pāht, with the strictly HG. permuted and more usual forms pahht, pahht (MidHG.), f. and m., 'rent, lease, justice, law;' so too Du. pacht. The ModHG. form is due to its LG. influence, as is indicated by the initial sound compared with MidHG. phahht. It is based on Mid Lat. pactum, pactus, 'compact, a sum stipulated by the compact.' OHG. *pāhta* is not recorded, probably only by chance, though OHG. (also MidHG.) *pāt* occurs a few times.

Pād, 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 Fr. and Gael. pac, Bret. pak, which some regarded as the origin of the cognates, though others refer them, with greater probability, to Oic. booge, 'burden.'—Pād, n., 'raddle,' is LG., and is historically identical with Pād, 'bundle.'

Paff, interj., 'puff! bang!' ModHG. only, agreeing with LG. and Du. *paf,* 'puff!'; scarcely allied to late MidHG. baffen, 'to bark'; it is rather a recent onomatopoeic form.

Pah interj., 'pooh!' ModHG. only, of a similar origin to Paff.

Pālaff, m., 'palace;' from MidHG. palast (comp. Art. Īl, Pālf), more usual palas, n. and m. (with a varying accent), a 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. palatinum. See Pāl.

Pallafsch, m., 'sword, falchion,' ModHG. only, from Russ. palâsch, Pol. palaszt.

Pallisade, f., 'pallisade,' ModHG. only, from Fr. pallasiste, which comes from Ital. pallasata.

Pāline, f., from the equiv. MidHG. palme, bāline, f. and m., OHG. palma, l., '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.

Pampflet, 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, pantel, n., 'panier;' late OHG. panthera, l., formed from Lat. panthera, panthers.

Pantoffel, m., 'slipper;' first occurs in early ModHG., from Ital. pantofola (Fr. pantoufle), the origin of which has not yet been explained.

Panier, m., from the equiv. MidHG. panier, pantier, m., 'coat of mail;' from Ital. paniera, MidLat. pancrea, 'coat of mail,' which is connected with Ital. pancia, 'belly, body' (Fr. panse, whence also Mid HG. and ModHG. dial. Pāñe, 'belly'), and signifies lit. 'the part of the armour covering the abdomen.'
from they probably comp. peuplier), from cognate and nate, in babaghd. (MidHG. babelen, equiv. to babel, vb., from the equiv. Rom. cognates, espec. from OFr. popel (Ital. pappagallo). The origin of these words is not yet determined; they are most probably derived from Arab. babaghd.

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. pap 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. paparo, 'to eat.'

Pappel (1), f., from the equiv. MidHG. popel, popelle, f., OHG. (MidLat.) pappula, f., 'mallow.' Of obscure origin; probably cognate orig. with Pappel (2).

Pappel (2), f., from the equiv. MidHG. popel, popelle, f., 'poplar,' Lat. papulus (Fr. papilier), with the MidLat. variant pappus; from the Fr. form (OFr. popier) are derived the equiv. Du. popelier and E. poplar. In the Rom. class, Lat. pappus was changed in many curious ways in most of the diales; comp. Ital. piooppo (from *ploppus for pappus). 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. babblen, Du. babblen (MidE. babbelen, E. to babble), whence the ModHG. form may be derived by permutation.

Papi, Papi, m., 'pope,' from MidHG. bábës, and with an excescent t (see Óbbith and ßatith), babest; OHG. babas first occurs about 1000 A.D. (in Notker); from the equiv. Lat. papa. The initial and medial b in OHG. and MidHG. in contrast to Lat. p may be compared with běch, balme, bazel, and their variants pěch, halme, pabel, in MidHG. The s of the OHG. form báses (earlier *bábas) is both strange and difficult to explain; comp. OSlov. pepéz, borrowed from it. This Latin Church word, which passed into G. at a late period, cannot be connected with ModGr. πατριά (comp. πάτρια); 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. *pâta), for in OFr. numerous mases in a could take an s in the nom. (poêtes from poëta, prophetes from prophetes, hermites from eremita, homicides from homicidea, &c.). In MidEuropean Ger. this form in s afterwards constituted the stem; besides OHG. bábes comp. also Du. pâus (from OLG. and ODu. pâvos, recorded even in the 9th cent.). The LG. form seems to have passed in the 10th cent. to the south of Germany. OIC. pêfe was probably formed under the influence of AS. pápa (Lat. pâpa), E. pope. Moreover, MidLat. pâpa 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. paradis, paradisès (its accent fluctuates), n., OHG. paradisi, paradis, n. (MidHG. i explains the earlier ModHG. Pârâtis). It corresponds to OSax. paradis, 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 pârâdaen, 'rampart, enclosure.'

Pardel, Parder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. parde, OHG. pardo, 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. partialis.

Park, m., 'park,' early ModHG., borrowed from Fr. parc. See Fârđo.

Parte, f., 'party, faction, league,' from MidHG. parte, f., 'party, division,' borrowed from Fr. partie (Lat. and Ital. partie, E. party), whence also ModHG. fârâl. Pâfch, m., 'doublet, pair royal (at dice),' first occurs in early ModHG.; from Fr. passe-diz, 'above ten (at dice),'

pafchen, vb., 'to smuggle,' ModHG. only, probably from Fr. passer, Ital. passare, 'to go beyond,' with 'frontier' understood.

Pâfzel, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. passe-poil, 'piping' (for clothes).

pâfzen (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. **halfl and **das. — The meaning 'to lie in wait, watch' comes, however, from Du. **passen.**

**passen** (p.), 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. **päfich**, 'tolerable.'

**passe**, vb., 'to befall, happen, occur to,' from Fr. **se passer**.

**Paßtefe**, f., 'pie, pastry, from MidHG. **paßtelle**, pastelle, f., from MidLat. pastila, whence Fr. **paëte**, 'paste' (for poultry); **päte**, 'pie' (allied to **pâte**, Ital. pasta, 'dough'). Akin also to Du. **pastie**, E. paste (comp. paste).

**Pate**, m., 'pass, mountain road, passport,' 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, petekind). MidHG, also **pfeffer**, 'sponsor' and 'child to be baptized,' from patrino, whence Mod HG. dial. **fitter**, fitter. The initial p may be due to its having been borrowed at an early period (similarly Du. meter, 'godmother,' is borrowed from Lat. matrina). In Suab. dëte, m., and döte, f., are chiefly used for Fr. dëte, 'godchild,' in Bav. fett, m. and f. With regard to UpG. götte, götti, see under Ötv.

**Pauke**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. **päke (bäke)**, f., 'kettledrum;' a difficult word to explain. The Suab. variant bauek seems to be formed by gradation from MidHG. **päke.** Perhaps the primit. word is bäggm, baugn, an old onomatopoetic form.

**Pausbadi**, m., 'person with puffed cheeks,' allied to MidHG. **püsennen** (püssten), 'to snort,' with MidG. and LG. initial p.

**Paufern, baufzen**, vb., 'to puff up, blow up,' ModHG, only, formed from Fr. **poucer**, to pouce,' and **baucher,' to sketch' (hence the dial. form turbufen).

**Paufe**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. **puse**, f., 'pause, rest;' borrowed in Mid HG from Fr. **pausse** (Lat. and Ital. pausa), whence also Du. **poues** and E. paus. The Lat.-Rom. word passed through a G. medium to the North. Comp. Dan. **pause**, Swed. **paua**.

**Fabian**, m., 'baboon,' ModHG, only, formed from Du. baviana (HG. p for Du. b, as in pappel); the latter, like E. baboon, is derived from Fr. babouin, 'baboon' (Ital. babuino, MidLat. babuinus). The derivation of these cognates from MidLat. **papie**, '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.

**Pod**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. **pich**, bich (comp. päff), OHG. pich, peh, n., 'pitch;' MidHG. **pich** (very rare), from OHG. *pisch,* unless it is a phonetic transcription of the Lat. or LG. word. It corresponds to OSax. pik, n., Du. pik, pek; AS. pie, n., E. pitch; Old. bik. The Teut. cognates are based on a Lat.-Rom. word; Lat. pice, acc. of *pex* (with regard to the oblique case as the base comp. streux). Compared with *streux* from *cricem,* 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. pice was naturalised at a much earlier period in G. than *cricem,* probably in the 7th cent. Comp. further Ital. pece, Fr. piez, 'pitch;' from Lat. pice (nom. pex).

**Pedant**, m., 'pedant,' ModHG, only, from Fr. péendant, Ital. pedante, of which the orig. meaning was 'instructor' (the ultimate source is Gr. *paideiv*). "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, petellus; 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. bedello, Fr. bedelle, 'beadle'), is derived from OHG. *bildel, pitel* (MidHG. *bitel*), a derivative of OHG. bittan, *to invite, cite."* See *Biutt.*

**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. peacer, E. pale, from a Teut. root *pag,* which also appears in Aleum. *pfeæte, pʃeæ, 'to gauge.'
Pöin, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pöne, pin, OHG. ptna, f., ‘pain, punishment, torture’; adopted during the OHG. period on the introduction of Christianity from Lat. poena, which was pronounced *pyena in MidLat. (comp. Ital. pena; MidLat. té appears in HG. as in other cases also (see *frait and *frit). Comp. OSax. ptna, Du. pijn, AS. pin, E. pine (a later variant of pain); also OIr. phan (gen. pêne).

Peltôsfé, f., ‘whip, lash,’ early Mod HG., from Bohem. bič (Pol. bicz).

Pëtôsfé, f., ‘faced coat, hussar’s jacket,’ from Pol. bekiesza.

Pélíkan, m., ‘pelican,’ from MidHG. pellicia, m., formed from Lat. pellicanus.

Pélë, f. (LG.), equiv. to Du. pêl, E. pel.

Pél, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bellit, bel, pels, m., ‘fur,’ borrowed in the 10th cent. (OHG. peltiz) from the equiv. MidLat.-Rom. pellicia, ‘fur’; comp. Ital. pelliccia, Fr. pelisse. It corresponds to AS. pylee, E. pel.

Pënnal, n., ‘pen-case,’ ModHG. only, from MidLat. pennale; with this comp. Pennal means ‘grammar-school, high-school, pupil.’ To the students at the university the school might seem as a huge array of pen-cases, and *jest the freshman too was called a ‘pen-case,’ probably because he attended lectures regularly, and so carried his pen-case with him.

Përlé, f., ‘pearl,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. pérle, bërle, OHG. bërla, përala, 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., maricreita, a corrupt form of Lat. margarita, was used, corresponding to AS. meger-grot, OHG. méri-grotz. MidHG. mëgergrotz. — Përlmütter, f., ‘mother of pearl,’ late Mid HG., formed like Fr. mère-perle (Ital. madre-perla); so too E. mother of pearl. Perlmutter is lit. ‘producer of pearls inside the mussel.’

Pëst, f., ‘pest, plague,’ ModHG. only, from Lat. pestis.—Pëstitenz, f., ‘pestilence,’ even in MidHG. pestilenzie, pestilenz, f., from Lat. pestilentia.

Pëterfilëc, f., ‘parsley,’ from MidHG. pëtersil, m., pëtersilje, m., OHG. pëtersile; borrowed from MidLat. petrosilium (Gr. πέτροσίλιον), ‘parsley.’ In the UpG. dials. a shortened form is found, Petrili, Petrit (Pettrîng).

Petschaft, n., ‘signet, seal,’ from Mid HG. petschatt, petschaft, n.; borrowed from the equiv. Bohem. pelet (OSlov. pelett); the f of the MidHG. and ModHG. words was introduced by associating them with Schait.

Petje, f., ‘bitch, she-bear’; early Mod HG.; its relation to the equiv. E. bitch (from AS. biċce) and Fr. biche is uncertain.

Pfad, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfat (gen. pfades), OHG. pfad, m., ‘path, track’; OSax. *path is wanting; Du. pad, AS. pef, 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. πάντας, ‘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 f 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 §anf). 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 papa (also papan, panch), ‘way.’ In the latter case it must have passed into G. after the primit. Teut. permutation; §anf was borrowed before this period. Its primit. kinship with Gr. πάντας, ‘way’ (Sans. panch, path, Zend papan), must be decidedly rejected, because Teut. f would correspond to p in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Pumpen.

Paffe, m., ‘priest, parson,’ from Mid HG. pfasse, OHG. paffo, m., ‘priest’; corresponding to LG. and Du. pope, ‘priest’; the common prim. form is pa-po. The MidLat. term is clericus. The usual assumption that the word is derived from Lat. papae, 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 πάσα, 'pope,' and πατρ., '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. *Breiftr., prêgen, and Breifû). The Gr. word (possibly in the vocat. form πατρ.?) may have been widely diffused throughout Germany even in the 6th cent.; it was introduced perhaps at a somewhat later period than *frēg, as might be inferred from the absence of the word pâpa, '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. πατρ. as pâpa in its vocabulary and passed on the term (the meaning of Goth. pâpa in the Milan Calendar is obscure). It found its way even into Olc, in which pâpe, however, was strangely enough used by the Irish anchorites found in Iceland by the Northmen when they colonised the island. With regard to Lat. pâpa see Παπή.

Pfahl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfâl, OHG. pfâl, m., 'pale, stake'; allied to the equiv. Du. paal, AS. pdl, E. pole, pale. The cognates were undoubtedly borrowed from Lat. pālūs (whence also Fr. pal) contemporaneously with the cognates of *fofn, and probably also with the technical terms relating to building in stone (äreil, Schindl, Walt, Waur, and *fârf); all these words have undergone permutation in HG; see also the following word.

Pfalz, f., 'palace, high official residence, palatinate,' from MidHG. pfâles, pfâlze, phalenze, f., 'residence of a spiritual or temporal prince, palatinate, town-hall;' OHG. pfâlânza, pfâlânza, f.; corresponding to OSax. palinzca, palenzca (used in the Heliand of the palace of Pilate). The current view is content with the assumption that the word is based on Lat. palitium, 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. palatum, nor can we discover why it was inserted. OHG. pfâlânza and OSax. palinzca clearly point to MidLat. palantium, 'murus, fastigium;' palenca, palenca, palentia, 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 *pål. 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 palantium. In later MidLat. appears also palantia for palatinatus, 'the district of a count palatine.'

Pfand, n., from the equiv. MidHG. pfant (gen. -tes), 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. panus); the West Teut. word is more closely connected, however, with OFr. paner, Prov. parier, Span. panider, 'to fleece a person,' parâner, 'to take away;' hence Pfant, 'taking way,' or that which is seized (OFr. pan, 'the thing seized,' whence E. pawn).

Pfanne, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pfanne, OHG. pfanne, f., 'pan;' widely diffused in Teut. with the same sense. Du. pan, AS. ponne, f., E. pan. The permutation of p to HG. pf indicates the early existence of the word in the form pâna 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 *fann. From Teut. is derived the equiv. Slav. pany.

Pfarre, f., 'parish, parsonage, living,' from MidHG. pfärre, OHG. pfârra, 'parish;' corresponding to LG. pârra. The current assumption that Pfarre is derived from the MidLat. and Rom. parochia (Ital. parrochia), 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 OFr. paroche from parochia. The later pârra 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. *parr, 'district,'
which is similar in sound and is assumed by the derivative *pifel*; the idea associated with *pfarr* in historic times originated, of course, in *parochia*, *paroquia.*— *Pfarre,* m., ‘clergymen, minister,’ MidHG. *pfarrere,* OHG. *pfarreri,* a G. derivative of *pfarr.* Note that the word is not based on MidLat. *parochius* (Ital. *parroco,* ‘priest.’ There also exists a later variant, *pfarr,* Mid HG. *pfarrere,* m.; hence the derivative *pfarr* (Swab. and Bav.).

*Pfau,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfäue,* OHG. *pfäwe,* m., ‘peacock;’ the OHG. form, with its permuted initial sound and its preservation of the *v* as *w* (see *diäf,* *dief*), points to a very early loan-word from Lat. *pavo* (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 *frem*), in this instance the G. word is classified under the *n*-declension, to which Lat. *pavo* (acc. *pävon-em*) also belongs. The peacock (comp. maenien and *diäf*) may have been known in Germany about the 7th or 6th cent., or even earlier. Comp. Du. *paauwe,* AS. *pāwe* and *pēd,* E. *peacock,* which were borrowed contemporaneously from the same source. OSlov. *parū* is also allied.

*Pfeco,* f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfēben,* OHG. *pfēban,* *pfēbano,* m., ‘pumpkin,* formed from Lat. *pepon* (Gr. *pēwon*), ‘pumpkin.* MidHG. *pfēdem,* ‘pumpkin,* and OHG. *pfēden,* are peculiar; besides these, OHG. *pēpama,* *pēbano,* and MidHG. *beben* also occur without permutation. Comp. *fēmen.*

*Pfeffer,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfeffer,* OHG. *pfēfar,* m., ‘pepper;’ borrowed, as the unvarying permutation indicates, prior to the OHG. period from Lat. *pipēr* (whence Fr. *poivre,* Ital. *pepe,* which assumption is supported by Du. *peper,* AS. *piper,* E. *pepper,* Ic. *piparr* (note in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. *piper.* The early adoption of the Lat. word in Teut. is confirmed by history. In 410 A.D. Alaric, before Rome, granted a treece, for which the city was obliged to supply, among other things, 3000 lbs. of pepper.— *Pfeffermutning,* n., ‘peppermint’ is connected with *Ming,* or rather its OHG. variant *munza.* See *Ming.*

*Pfeife,* f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pife,* OHG. *pfifī,* f., ‘pipe;’ borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidLat. *pīpa* (allied to Lat. *pīpare,* ‘to pip, chirp’); hence also Du. *pipp,* AS. *pipe,* E. *pipe,* OIC. *pīpa,* so too the Rom. cognates, Ital. *peva,* Fr. *pipe.*— *pfeifen,* to ‘pipe,’ from MidHG. *pifen,* from Lat. *pippare,* from which we should have expected an OHG. wk. vb. *pififon.*

*Pfeil,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *pfēl,* m., ‘arrow, dart;’ corresponding to MidLG. *phl,* Du. *pfil,* AS. *phl,* E. *pil,* Scand. *pila,* ‘arrow.’ Borrowed at an early period from Lat. *pillum,* m., ‘heavy javelin,’ with a change of gender and meaning. The OTeut. word for arrow, Goth. *arhuzana,* OIC. *gr,* AS. *earh* (etymologically the same as Lat. *arxus,* ‘bow’), disappeared on the introduction of the word.

*Pfeiler,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfilīere,* OHG. *pfildīri,* m., ‘piller,* borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidLG. *pildīre,* *pilīrīs* (Lat. *pila,* ‘pillar,’ whence also Du. *pilīaar.* Comp. Ital. *pilīre,* Fr. *piller,* E. *pillar* (to which E. and Fr. *pile* are formed from Lat. *pila,* is allied).

*Pfennig,* m., ‘a coin, one-tenth of a penny,’ from MidHG. *pfennīo,* *pfennīne* (gen. *pēnīs,* OHG. *pfenninc,* m., ‘denarius, a silver coin, a twelfth of a shilling.’ Its form and origin are difficult to determine. It may be derived from *Panna,* 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 *Pfau,* is seen in OHG. *pfentōng* and AS. *pending* (variants of the more usual *penning,* *penny* whence E. *penny*). With regard to the diffusion of the word, comp. further OSax. *pending,* Du. *penning,* OIC. *penningr*; in Goth. a presumptive form *pandingos* or *pandings* is wanting. The suffix -ing frequently occurs in names of coins in the earlier periods; comp. *Siūling,* *Siufing,* OHG. *chesiuring,* ‘imperial gold coin,’ E. *farthing,* from AS. *førbind,* ‘quadrans.’ From the Teut. cognates are derived OSlov. *pēnegū,* *pēnedēt,* ‘coin, money.’

*Pferd,* m., ‘fold, pen,’ from MidHG. *pferrich,* OHG. *pferrh,* *pfarrh* (hh), m., ‘fence, enclosure, espec. for sheep;’ corresponding to AS. *pærroce,* 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, parricidus (Leg. Rip. and Leg. Angl.),
par (Leg. Bajuv.), in the latter instance as
'granary,' and also in early Rom.; comp.
Fr. parc, 'pen, park' (see ßatt), 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. Gae., pàirc, W. parc, parcq.

ßferd, n., 'horse' from MidHG. pferd
(-des), n., 'horse,' spec. 'riding-horse, lady's
horse' (in contrast to ßhe, 'war-horse'),
with the earlier variants pftert for *pfert,
OHG. (from the 10th cent.) pferfrit, pferr-
frid, corresponding to LG. perid, Du. paard.
The word seems to be Franc. and Sax. (in
the UpG. dials. the old terms ßhe and
Grutl are still the prevalent terms; it was
probably borrowed (about the 9th cent.)
from the early MidLat. paraverdus, par-
fredus (if for v as in Rafa; the change of v
into f in this case, however, is common
to Teut.). Paraverdus, 'horse, lit. near horse,'
is derived from Gr. παπαδ and MidLat. ver-
dus, 'horse' (allied to Kelt. réda, 'wagon').
In the Kelt. group, W. gorewdd,
'steed,' was retained. The Rom. languages
retain the MidLat. word (in the MidLat.
collateral form palaverdus, palafredus) in
the sense of 'palfrey'; comp. Fr. pâlfray
(E. palfrey), Lat. palaflens.

ßfitter, see ßatt.

ßfitterling, m., 'toadstool,' from Mid
HG. pfitterling, pfitterling, m., 'curry mush-
room.'

ßfingen, pl., 'Whitsuftide,' from
MidHG. pfingsten, which in form is really
a dat. plur. (comp. Mittmiuttri), and was
used at an early period for all cases; OHG.
ß, *pfingst, 'Whitsuftide,' is by chance
not recorded (Notker uses a pedantic semi-
version, ßfingst). Formed from Lat.
and Gr. πεντεκοτη (Ital. pentecoste, Fr.
pentecôte), lit. 'fiftieth day after Easter';
OSax. te pîncostun, 'at Whitsuftide,' Du.
pînksteren, as well as OSlov. pîntost,ßt,
'Whitsuftide.' While the term ßfîtrn,
placed to the Christian passover, was
orig. a heathen word, which has been re-
tained in E. and G., in this instance the
ecclesiastical name obtained on the Conti-
nent, and that probably prior to the OHG.
period, as the initial p in MidHG. indi-
cates; it was perhaps introduced through
a Goth. medium contemporaneously with

ßrîde and ßffe. In E. Whitsunday
(Scand. hooladag) 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 'ter vieste
emnagte.' (Dominica in Albis). From
quinquagesima, the frequent rendering in
MidLat. of pentecoste, are derived MidDu.
sinazon, Olr. cinquecento, 'Whitsuftide.'

ßfinlag, m., 'Thursday,' from Mid
HG. pfingstac; a word peculiar to Bav.-
Austr., based on Goth. *pïnta, equiv. to
Gr. πεντη σα (Mod. Gr. πεντης), 'Thursday.'
It seems to have been introduced by
Arians with ßfïngsten and ßmstac (see
also ßrîde and ßffe); comp. OSlov.
ptîkî, 'Friday.'

ßfîrîch, m. and f. (s after r as in
Mîrir and ßrî; yet Snab, pîrfiâx), from
the equiv. MidHG. pfêrîch, m., 'peach'
(comp. Ital. pesca, Fr. pêche, whence E.
pêach). 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. ßrîde and
ßfûane), while Birme was adopted within
the latter era. With regard to the introduc-
tion of horticulture and fruit-growing from
the South, numerous names of fruit passed
into G.; see ßîdchke, ßfûane, and pfêpcîn.

ßflêne, f., 'plant, vegetable,' from
MidHG. pfêne, OHG. pfêne, f.; from
the equiv. Lat. and Rom pfêna (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 ßfîrîch.

ßflêster, n., 'plaster, pavement,' from
MidHG. pfêster, OHG. pfêster, n., 'plaster,
court-plaster, cement, mortar, floor of
cement or stones'; borrowed, perhaps con-
temporaneously with Bûdch, in the 8th
cent., from Gr.-Lat., ἐπιπλαστὴρ (comp. Ital.
empîasatto, Fr. emplâtre), 'plaster,' which
in MidLat. also assumed the meaning 'gyp-
sum' (comp. ModFr. plâtre), and was
shortened to plastrum; comp. Ital. pia-
strrello, 'small plaster.' In the sense of
'pavement' MidHG. pfêster was first used
at the end of the MidHG. period. Comp.
E. plaster and to empêster.

ßflêume, f., from the equiv. MidHG.
pfêlame, f., 'plum'; borrowed, as the per-
mutated initial **pf** from **p** indicates, previous to the OHG. period (see ***Rīfī**d) from Lat. *prānum*, 'plum,' or rather its plural *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, pomum, morum,* and *pirum*; see *Bīrīn* and *Rīfīd*. Hence the late OHG. *prāna*, f., 'plum,' in closer connection with the Lat. form, and also *pflihanno*, 'plum-tree.' The *r* of the Lat. word is changed into *l*, as in Lat. *morus*, equiv. to *Mauβrētum* (comp. also *Bīrīn*, from Lat. *peregrīnus*, 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. *pilne*, E. *plum*. The Rom. derivatives of Lat. *prīnum* are Fr. *prune*, Ital. *prunga*, Span. *pruna* (in MidLat. too forms with *l* and *m* occur instead of *r* and *n*; *m* moreover, appears in South-East Fr. dials.). As to the time when the word was borrowed, see *Rīfītā*.

**pflegen**, vb., 'to nurse, cherish, indulge in, be accustomed to,' from MidHG. *pflegen*, OHG. *pflegen*, '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. *plegan*, 'to promise, stand security, be answerable for,' Du. *plegen*, 'to nurse, execute, de, be accustomed;' also to AS. *plegan*, 'to move on rapidly, play,' E. *to play.* The Prov. and OFr. *pleirr*, '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. *plein*, 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 *βλέπειν* (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 *Rīfītā*.

**pflicht**, f., 'obligation, duty, allegiance,' from MidHG. and OHG. *pfliht*, f., 'friendly care, nursing, intercourse, sympathy, service, obligation;' a verbal abstract from *pflegen*; allied to AS. *pfitht*, 'danger,' E. *plight*, as well as AS. *ploēn*, 'to risk,' and *pleth*, 'danger.'

**pflock**, m., from the equiv. late Mid HG. *pfloc* (gen. -ches), m., and *pflocke*, 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.

**pflicken**, vb., 'to pluck, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. *pflicken* (MidG. *pflocken*); OHG. *pflicken* is by chance not recorded; comp. Du. *plijken*, AS. *pluocian* (AS. *pficken* may be inferred from MidE. *plicken*), E. *to pluck*, OIr. *plieka*, '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 *bluggun*) 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. *pioccare*, 'to gather grapes' (Prov. *pelucar*, 'to pluck out,' Fr. *éplicher*), then the early existence of the Rom. word must be more definitely established.

**pflog**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pflooe* (gen. -ges), m., OHG. *pflooz*, *pflooh*, m., 'plough' (from MidHG. *pfloog*, AS. *plögh*, E. *plough*, OIr. *plógh*). 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. *plöog* (Lith. *plūgas*), 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. *Bīth*. Teut. *plēgho* also appears in Rhaeto-Rom. and in Upper Ital.; Tyrol. *plog*, Lombard. *plog*. OTeut. likewise contained many terms for *plough* which afterwards became obsolete; AS. *swilh* (primit. allied to Lat. *sulcus*), Goth. *hōka*, OIr. *arli*, OSax. *erida.* — **pflogchar**, f., 'ploughshare,' late MidHG. *pfloocchar*, MidE. *plouchshare*, E. *ploughshave*; allied like MidHG. *schar*, m. and n., OHG. *scaro*, 'ploughshare,' to *sērthm*.

**pfört*, f., 'door, gate, portal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *pfört*, OHG. (Franc.) *pforta*, 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. pfurz, MidHG. pfürz, from Lat. porticus, which was introduced in the 5th or 6th cent. with the Southern art of building in stone; comp. AS. portic, E. porch). In MidG. and Lower Rhein, 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. poste, MidHG. porte, OHG. (UpG.) porta, is due to a more recent introduction into UpG.

pforsen, m., 'post, stake,' from MidHG. pfoste, OHG. pfoste, 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 pfte.

pfote, f., 'paw, claw;' MidHG. *pfote is wanting, though Lower Rhein. pote, f., 'paw,' is recorded in the 14th cent.; corresponding to Du. poot, 'paw, foot, leg.' The prim. form pante is also indicated by OFr. poe and Prov. pavte, '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 dap, döpe, 'paw' (MidHG. töpe), are related to these cognates.

pfriem (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfrieme, m., 'awl'; corresponding to Du. priem, 'awl, dagger'; allied to AS. prém, 'awl, needle;' E. pree, 'tool for carding wool,' Old. prémon, 'nail, plug.' With regard to the interchange of n and m comp. book, brim, bianne, and bull-grim.

pfriem (2.), m., 'broom' (plant), based on pfriem (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. propf. 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. pfrof, *pfrof, 'layer of a vine, slip;' MidHG. pfrofere, 'graft.' OHG. pfrof, *pfrof, m., is derived from Lat. propago, m. (for the retention of the nom. form instead of the oblique case see Pfran), 'layer, slip,' whence also Ital. propagine, Fr. proven. With regard to the period when the word was borrowed see Pfran.

Pfründe, f., 'benefice, living,' from MidHG. pfründe, pfründe, OHG. pfrunnta, f., 'food, maintenance; spec. the provisions supplied according to agreement; spiritual office and its revenue'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. prveenda, f., Du. prove. Borrowed in the 8th cent. from MidLat. prveenda, a variant of the earlier and more frequent prabenda (see Pfran), which signified 'cibi ac potus portiones diviniae, quae monachis, canonici et prebentur;' hence Ital. prveenda, Fr. prveende, 'store of provisions,' Ital. prveenda, Fr. prvéende, 'prebend.'

pfuhl, m. and n., 'bolster, pillow,' from MidHG. pfülw, n., OHG. pfulw, n., 'feather cushion;' also OHG. pfulw, MidHG. pfülwe, 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. pulvénus (pulvénar), 'pillow, cushion, bolster,' probably contemporaneously with pium, püfen, and pür. Comp. AS. pyl, pfyll, E. pillow, Du. pilwe, 'pillow.' The early period at which the West Teut. form pulwin was borrowed is attested by the fact that Lat. pulvénus is not preserved in the Rom. languages.

pfund, n., from the equiv. MidHG. pfunt (gen. -des), OHG. pfunt (gen. -tes), m., 'pound;' corresponding to Goth., Olc., and AS. pund, E. pound, Du. pond, OSax. pund. Since the Goth. word coincides with the terms in the other dials, pfund must be one of the earliest loan-words from Lat.; it passed into Teut. probably at the same period as Münge, about the 2 nd cent.,
from Lat. *pundo* (indecl.), *pound* (not from *pondus*, *weight*).

*pfutsche*, vb., *to bungle, botch*, Mod HG. only, of ob-cure origin. Allied to the equiv. Fr. *bousiller*.

*pfütze*, f., *puddle, slough*, from Mid HG. *pfütze*, f., *pool, puddle, well*, OHG. (MidG.) *pfüzze, pfüzse* (UpG.), *büzze*, f.; corresponding to OLG. *putti*, f., Du. *put*, *well, puddle*, AS. *pytt*, *well, pit*, E. *pit*. The permutation of LG. *t* to *z*, 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. *büzza* seems to be a recently borrowed term. The word is based on Lat. *putus*, *well, cistern*, whence also Ital. *pizzo*, *draw-well,* *pouza, puddle, pool*, Fr. *putts*, *well*; likewise OIr. *caiste*, W. *peten*, *well*.

*Pidi*, *Pieh*, 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. *pica*), *pike, pique*). The HG. word may, however, be borrowed directly from Fr. See *Pilz*.

*picken*, vb., prop. LG. equiv. to E. *to pick*, AS. *pican*, *to pick* (E. *pike* comes from AS. *píc*).

*Pichauze*, f., *peaked helmet*; Mid HG. (13th cent.) *beckenhüte* (also *beckerhüte*), f., *peaked helmet*, allied to *Beda*. Mid Lat. *bacinetum, bacilletum*, *helmet*, whence also Ital. *bacinetto*, *flat helmet, morion*, is named from the orig. basin shape of the helmet.

*Pichsering*, m., *merry-andrew, buloar*, borrowed in the beginning of the 17th cent. from E. *pickle-herring*, a term introduced by the English comedians into Germany.

*Pichnida*, m., *picnic*, Mod HG. only, formed from Fr. *piquenique*, whence also E. *picnic*. The origin of the word has not yet, proven definitely established.


*Pilger*, m., and in an elevated antiquated style *Pilgrim*, *pilgrim*, from Mid HG. *pilgrim*, *bilegrim* (*Bilger*, from Mid HG. *Pilgr*, m., OHG. *piligrin*, m., *pilgrim*, formed from MidLat. *pegerim*. From OHG. is derived E. *pilgrim*. The change of Lat. *r* and *n* into HG. *l* and *m* is similar to that in *Blume*; the *l* in this word is found also in Rom.; comp. Fr. *pelerin*, Ital. *pellegriino*, *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. Mid HG. *pillele*, f., *pill*; formed from Fr. *pilele*, Lat. *pilula* (ital. *pilula*).

*Pilot*, m., *pilot*, from Fr. *pilote*, probably through the medium of Du. *pilot*; the ultimate source is said to be Gr. *πτήσις*, *rudder*.

*Pilz*, m., *mushroom, fungus*, from the equiv. Mid HG. *bülz* (*Büll*), OHG. *büh* (Mod HG. *bi* is UpG. and Mid HG., as in *Stütz*); a specifically G. loan-word (comp. LG. *bülte*) from Lat. *boletus* (Gr. *βολήτης*), "mushroom"; probably naturalised in G. before the 7th cent., as may be inferred from the permutation of *t* to *z* (for Lat. *ε*, represented by OHG. *t* and *z*, comp. *Stüte* and *Mütze*). Its rare occurrence in Rom. (Grisons *bulieu*, Fr. *bolet*, Vosgese *bulu*) supports the very early adoption of the word in HG. (comp. *Bühl*).

*Pimprenelle*, f., *pimpernel*, Mod HG. only, formed from Fr. *pimprenelle* (Lat. *pinpinella*); Mid HG. has the corrupt forms *bipenelle, bibernelle*.

*Pin*, m., *peg, pin*, from LG. and Du. *pin* (comp. MidE. *pinn*, E. *pin*); from MidLat. and Lat. *pinna*.

*Pinfel*, m., from the equiv. Mid HG. *pérnel, bensel* (MidG.), *pensel*, m., *painter's brush*; formed from Mid Lat. *pinellas* from *penicillus*, "little tail", whence also the equiv. Fr. *pinceau*.

*Pips*, m., *pip*, a LG. and Mid G. form for the earlier Mod HG. *Pipes*, from Mid HG. and OHG. *pföff*, *pföß*, *pföß*, 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 *Blume* and *Flüge*?) from MidLat. *pipita*, whence also Ital. *pipita*, Fr. *pipie*; likewise Du. and E. *pip*. The ultimate source of all the cognates is Lat. *pĭnĭta*, *shime, phlegm, pip*. In Hennepen the equiv. *Aip* originated in the same prim. word through the intermediate form *tipitā*.

*pissen*, vb., first occurs in early Mod HG. from the similarly sounding LG. and
Du. vb.; allied to the equiv. E. to pias,
Fr. piiser (Ital. pisciare). The origin of this
now widely diffused term cannot be easily
determined.

\textit{piacken}, vb., ‘to plague;’ Mod.HG. only,
intensive form of \textit{plagen}.

\textit{Piacken}, m., ‘patch, piece;’ from Mid
HG. \textit{plache}, m., ‘spot, place, district;’
(variant of \textit{pacht}). From these G. words,
the origin of which is obscure (they can
scarcely have originated in Lat. \textit{plaga}),
are derived Fr. \textit{plaque}, placard, &c. Perhaps
Up.G. \textit{plaen}, ‘to patch;’ which has probably
lost a guttural before the \textit{t}, is also
connected with these cognates.

\textit{Plage}, f., ‘plague, calamity,’ from Mid
HG. \textit{plage}, OHG. \textit{plaga}, f., ‘divine
punishment’; adopted on the introduction of
Christianity during the OHG. period (comp.
\textit{Rein}) from Lat. \textit{plaga}, ‘blow, thrust.’ From
the same source the Rom. cognates, Ital.
\textit{piaga}, Fr. \textit{plaie}, ‘wound’ (E. \textit{plague}),
are derived.

\textit{Plan}, m., ‘plain, plan, project;’ from
MidHG. \textit{plen}, m. and f., ‘open space,
plain;’ from the equiv. Fr. \textit{plan}.

\textit{Planke}, f., ‘plank, board;’ from Mid
HG. \textit{planke}, \textit{blanke}, f., ‘thick board, plank,
fortification;’ corresponding to Du. and
E. \textit{plank}; borrowed in the MidHG. period
from the equiv. Rom. and MidLat. \textit{planca};
comp. Fr. \textit{planche}, Ital. (Pied.) \textit{pianca}.

\textit{Plappen}, vb., Mod.HG. only, an ono-
motopoeic form of a lost stem, \textit{blab}, which
is also indicated by the equiv. Mod.HG.
\textit{blepsen}, OHG. \textit{blabblizn}, ‘to blab, babble;’
allied to Mod.HG. (dial.) and Du. \textit{blaffen},
‘to bark, yelp,’ Alem. \textit{plapen}, E. \textit{blare}.

\textit{Plärren}, vb., from the equiv. Mid.HG.
\textit{plerren}, \textit{pläteren}, ‘to cry, bleat;’ an
imitation of sound like Du. \textit{blären}, ‘to bleat,’
and E. \textit{to blear}.

\textit{Platt}, adj., ‘flat, level, dull, downright;’
in Mid.HG., only ModG. \textit{blatfuug} and \textit{plat-
huof}, ‘flat foot, sole of the foot,’ are recorded.
It is most closely connected with Du. (LG.)
\textit{plat}, ‘flat,’ which, like E. dial. \textit{flat-footed}
(i.e. \textit{flat-footed}), is derived from Rom., Fr.
\textit{plat}, Ital. \textit{piatto}. Their origin is ascribed to
Gr. \textit{varko}. To this \textit{plätten} (Du. \textit{pletten},
‘to flatten, iron (clothes),’ is allied, as well as
\textit{Plättle}, f., ‘flat, dish’ (Mid.HG. \textit{blate}, \textit{plate},
signify only ‘covering for the breast, bald-
niness’), formed from Du. \textit{plat}, ‘flat,’ Fr.
\textit{plat}, E. \textit{plate}.

\textit{Plättleise}, f., ‘plaise;’ formed from the
equiv. Du. \textit{plaudijs (pladkies)}, which is based
on MidLat. \textit{platesa}; comp. E. \textit{plaise}.

\textit{Pla disple} (1.), m., ‘place, row, seat, situation;’
from Mid.HG. \textit{plash}, m., ‘open space,
place;’ formed, like Du. \textit{plats}, from the
Rom. cognates, Ital. \textit{piazza}, Fr. and E.
\textit{place}, which are derived from Lat. \textit{plaeva}
(Gr. \textit{plateia}), ‘street.’ The word seems to
have been borrowed towards the end of the
13th cent.

\textit{Pla disple} (2.), m., ‘pancake, fritter;’ Mid
HG. only in MidG. \textit{platzbecke}, ‘pastry-
cook;’ allied to \textit{platt}, or from Pol. \textit{placcik},
‘flat cake.’ The word is also current in Up.G.

\textit{Platten}, vb., ‘to crash, burst;’ from
Mid.HG. \textit{platzen, blatzen}, ‘to fall with a
noise, strike.’ This word and \textit{blesten}, ‘to
splash,’ are derived from an onomat. stem,
\textit{blad}. \textit{Plättse} and \textit{plätterin}, Du. \textit{plassen},
‘to slash’ (\textit{plasregen}, equiv. to \textit{Pla disple}),
are intensive forms of \textit{platten}.

\textit{Plaudern}, vb., ‘to chatter, chat;’ from
late Mid.HG. \textit{pläderen}, a variant of \textit{bläderen},
\textit{blöderen}, ‘to rustle, roar;’ a recent form in
imitation of sound, like Lat. \textit{blaterare}, ‘to
babble’

\textit{Plänze}, f., ‘coiled fritter or pancake;’
Mod.HG. only, an East MidG. word of
Slav. origin; comp. Russ. \textit{blin, blince}, ‘flat,
round cake.’

\textit{Plätzlich}, adv., ‘suddenly,’ from the
equiv. late Mid.HG. \textit{plozlich} (also earlier
Mod.HG. \textit{ploz} merely); allied to \textit{*ploz},
‘sudden blow.’ In Up.G. the adv. is quite
unknown.

\textit{Plunderhose}, f., ‘wide breeches,’ first
occurs in early Mod.HG.; origin uncertain.

\textit{Plump}, adj., ‘plump, unwieldy, coarse,’
Mod.HG. only, from LG. and Du. \textit{plumpy},
‘thick, coarse, blunt’ (whence in Swiss
\textit{pflumpflug}, with the HG. permutation); from
Du. the word seems to have passed
into E. and Scand. as \textit{plump}. The term
\textit{plump} was orig. an imitation of sound.

\textit{Plunder}, m., ‘trash, lumber, plunder;’
from late Mid.HG. \textit{plunder, blunder}, m.,
‘household furniture, clothes, linen,’ which
is probably a LG. loan-word (MidLG.
\textit{plunde}, ‘clothing’). Hence \textit{plündern},
‘to plunder;’ lit. ‘to take away the house-
hold furniture’ (also Du. \textit{plunteden}, ‘to
plunder’).

\textit{Plüsch}, m., ‘plush,’ Mod.HG. only,
formed from the equiv. Fr. \textit{pétache} (Ital.
peluzzo).

\textit{Plübel}, m., ‘populace, rabble,’ formed
from Fr. *people, povel, pövel, bovel are found in MidHG. from the 13th cent. (comp. E. people in its orig. sense).

**poden,** vb., 'to knock, beat,' from MidHG. *puchen, bochen; comp. MidLG. *bochen, Du. *pochen,' 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.

**Pöcke,** f., 'pock,' properly a LG. word, unknown in this form to MidHG. and OHG.; comp. the equiv. Du. *poeck, for which we should have expected *pisek in HG., and in fact the dial. preserve this form. Allied to AS. *pocc, E. *pock. The cognates seem to be based on a Tent. root *puk, 'to swell,' which appears also in AS. *pokha, poca, E. *poeke and *poocket.

*Pohal,* 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. *βατσκάλων, 'vessel,' comp. *βασίτ.*

*Pöfe,* m., 'pickle, brine,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. the equiv. Du. *poeck, E. *pickle (see also *Pfisferring). Origin obscure; perhaps the cognates are connected with E. *pick.

*Pölei,* m., 'penny-royal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. poelei, pulei, n.; based on Lat. *palúgium, 'penny-royal' (whence Ital. *pollegio, Fr. *poulart.

*Pössler,* m. and n., 'cushion, bolster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bolster, bolster, OHG. *bolster m., comp. to Du. *bolster, AS. and E. *bolster, and its equiv. OIC. *bolzstr. 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 *bolstcro). With the corresponding Sans. root *brh, 'to be great,' Sans. *upabarhana, 'bolster,' is connected; comp. also Pruss. *pobalsko, *balsins, 'pillow,' Serv. *bloszna (from *bolzino), 'pillow.'

**Pohler,** vb., 'to make a row, rattle,' from late MidHG. *buldern (a variant of *bollern?); allied to the equiv. Ic. *baldrast; probably an imitation of sound akin to Russ. *boltatt, 'to vibrate,' Lith. *bildeiti, 'to rattle.'

**Pomadig,** adj., 'slowly;' ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Pol. *pomadu.

**Pomaranze,** f., 'orange,' adopted in the 16th cent. from the equiv. MidLat. *pomaranzca, a compound of Ital. *pomo, 'apple,' and *arancia, 'orange;' the latter word and Fr. *orange are usually derived from Arab. *nārang, Pers. *nārenj, and further from Sans. *nāranga, 'orange.'

**Pomp,** m., 'pomp, splendour,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Fr. *pompe, f. (Lat.-Gr. *pompa).

**Pöpan,** m., 'bugbear;' ModHG. only, from Bohem. *bokak, 'trifling object.'

*Port,* m., 'port, harbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *porta, *port, m. and n.; borrowed at a late period from Lat. and Rom. *portus (Ital. *porto, Fr. *port, 'port.'

*Porcelain,* n., 'porcelain;' ModHG. only. 'This ware, at first obtained from China and Japan, was introduced into Europe by the Italians; porcelain 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.'

**Poesne,** f., 'trumpet, trombone;' a loan-word, as is indicated by the accent; it is met even during the MidHG. period as *busine, bastine, bastine. On account of the remarkable variant *busine the word has been derived from OFr. *buisine, which, like Ital. *bicaina, 'trumpet,' is based on Lat. *baca, *bicàna. Comp. further Du. *buizin, 'trumpet.'

**Pofse,** f., 'dullery, fun, farce,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. *poets, pots, OHG. *gibosi, 'tricks, nugae' (comp. *feito), cannot be allied to it. In earlier ModHG. *fesse 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. *booz?).

**Pofst,** f., 'post, post-office,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Ital. *posta (Fr. *poste), which is based on MidLat. *posta, 'standing-place' (for horses?). Simil."
in meaning is similar to that of žel; Mid HG. brežen, 'to light, shine,' may also have exercised some influence, as well as ModHG. prenam, the abstract of which could only be a form identical with bract. OIHG. and OSax. bracht, 'noise,' like the equiv. AS. breahm, may be traced to a Teut. root bracht, 'to make a noise.'

prägen, vb., 'to stamp, impress,' from the equiv. MidHG. prachen, brechen, which come from *braddjan, a derivative of brægen. Akin to MidHG. brach, 'stamp, impression.'

prahlen, vb., 'to parade, vaunt, boast,' from MidHG. prählen (pret. pralhet), 'to make a noisy parade, shout'; comp. the equiv. Du. brlassen and pralmen, as well as E. to brawl. Its connection with Fr. brailler, 'to brawl,' and W. bragal, 'to brag, brawl,' is uncertain.

Prahlen, m., ferryboat, punt, ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. praan, 'transport,' Dan. pram, OEC. pràmr, E. prame. The whole of the cognates are derived from Slav.; comp. Slav. pramú, which is connected with the Aryan root par, 'to carry across,' preserved in HG. fährt (OIHG. faran).

prahlen, vb., 'to strike, rebound,' from MidHG. prählen (pret. pralhet), '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. bracht); 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 prangen, on account of Du. prang, 'pressure, oppression,' prangen, 'to press, squeeze, pranger, 'iron collar, barnacles, cooper's hook,' E. dial. prong, 'fork.' These words show that LG. Pranger (the HG. diats. have Pranar) is connected with Goth. praggan, MidHG. pfrangen, 'to crowd, oppress.' The further history of the word is obscure.

prassen, vb., 'to crackle, rustle,' from the equiv. MidHG. prasteln, brasteln, OHG. *brastlår ò; comp. the equiv. AS. brastlan. These words are connected, like MidHG. brosten, OHG. brastán, 'to crack,' with the OHG. str. vb. bréstan, MidHG. brästen, 'to break.'

prassen, vb., 'to riot, carouse,' Mod HG. only, from Du. brassen, 'to gorman-disce' (akin to bras, 'feast'). OEC. brass, 'cook;' and bræsa, 'glowing coal' (comp. OFr. brese, Prov. brasa), may be connected with it.

predigen, vb., 'to preach,' from the equiv. MidHG. predigen, bridigen, OHG. predigion, bridigion (brédion); corresponding to OSax. prédigôn, Du. prediken. Borrowed in the OHG. period from the ecclesiastical Lat. and Röm. predixere (Fr. prêcher, whence E. preache, Ital. predicare), from which OFr. pridichim, 'I preach,' is also derived. — Predigt, f., 'sermon'; UOG. Ørij; MidHG. brédige, brédigà; OHG. bréðigu (brédgia) and bréðinga.

Preis, m., 'price, cost, prize, reward;' from MidHG. priz (briz), m., 'praise, splendor, noble deed;' borrowed in the 12th cent. from OEpr. priz (ModFr. prix), whence also E. price, prize, Du. prijs. The ultimate source is Lat. prexium (whence also Ital. prezzo). The expression prägen 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. prachen-dere. Comp. further prijen.

Preiselbeere, f., 'cranberry,' ModHG. only; the dial. variants berele, Brant, Bränslere seem to indicate a MidHG. *bræzelere; their relation to the equiv. Bohein. brusina, brusilina, Lith. bruknë, Lett. brækleene is not quite clear.

preifen, vb., 'to praise, commend,' from MidHG. prisen, 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. pressare, MidLat. prétiare), whence Du. prijzen, E. to praise. With regard to the period at which the word was borrowed comp. Briis.

prellen, vb., 'to swindle, cheat,' lit., 'to squeeze, push;' prop. identical with Mod HG. prahlen, which see.

Prette, f., 'press, pressure, strait, printing-press;' from Fr. presse; MidHG. prese, OHG. pressa (přészə), 'winepress,' is like the equiv. AS. presse (persæ), Du. presse, an earlier loan-word from MidLat. presa. MidHG. præse, 'crowd, throng;' is connected with the equiv. Fr. presse.

Priafel, f., from the equiv. late Mid HG. præambel, priamèl, 'a short gnomic poem;' which is derived from MidLat. præambulum, 'proverb.'

prideln, vb., 'to prick, gead,' ModHG.
only, prop. a L.G. word, of which the strictly HG. variant pfrikken is once recorded in late MidHG. Comp. Du. prikken (prickken), 'to prick, stitch;' AS. priċesh, E. to prick, and prickle, equiv. to Du. pricked; these words are based on an O'Leit. root priķ, which is in spite of the initial p, cannot have been borrowed.

Priesler, m., 'priest,' from the equiv. MidHG. priester, OIHG. priestar (priestar), m.; corresponding to OSax. priestar, Du. priester (AS. priest, E. priest, OIc. priest-r). The cognates were borrowed at a comparatively late period, from Lat. and Rom. prebyter (Gr. πρεσβύτερος), or rather from its shortened variant *priestar, whence also Fr. prêtre (OFr. *présteur), as well as Ital. prete, Span. preste (likewise OFr. crunther). The orig. sense, 'elder,' was a respectful term applied to the spiritual head of the community (orig. used perhaps only in addressing him); comp. Aist, Æst, and also Ættr. The Lat. word was not adopted in OHG. before the 9th cent. (contemporaneously with probist).

Prince, m., 'prince of the blood,' from MidHG. prince, m., 'sovereign ruler;' borrowed in the 13th cent. from the equiv. Fr. prince (whence also E. prince, Ital. principe), which is derived from Lat. princeps.

Prior, f., 'capture; prize; pinch (of snuff);' MODG. only, from Fr. prise.

Prißlich, f., 'bat; racket, wooden sword of a harlequin,' from late MidHG. *britze, f., which is only implied, however, by the two compounds — britzelmeister, ModHG. britzelmeißler, 'a harlequin carrying a wooden sword with which does the order of the game,' and britzelshalen, 'blow with the wooden sword.' The meaning 'wooden couch' points to a connection between Britzle and Brett.

Probe, f., 'proof, trial, test, sample,' from the equiv. late MidHG. probe, f., which is derived from Ital. prova, 'proof' (comp. Fr. prouvèn).

Prolifh and Priest, see Pripf.

Propheseien, vb., 'to prophesy;' MODG. only, a derivative of MidHG. prophete (prophetie), f., 'prophecy.' Allied to ModHG. propheteiren, 'to prophesy.'

Proßle, m., 'provost;' from MidHG. prost, brost, OHG. probost, prost (provost), 'superintendent, overseer, provost,' a loan-word from Lat. and Rom. propositus (syncopated propositus), propositus, whence Ital. prevosto, 'provost,' Fr. prouvo, 'assistant; provost.' The word was borrowed by OHG. in the 9th cent. Priœf is a later loan-word, which, like Du. provost, 'marshal (navy), provost-marshall,' E. provost, has assumed different meanings by connection with OFr. prouvo. AS. prospast agrees with the G. words in substituting the prefix pro for praet. Comp. Fr. prêtre.

Prüfen, vb., 'to try, examine, prove, test;' from MidHG. prüven, brieven (pret. prójefte), vb. vb., 'to demonstrate, consider, count, test, put right;' this vb., which is of frequent occurrence from the 12th cent., is based on OFr. prouer (ModFr. prouver), which is again derived, like Ital. provar, from Lat. probare. The abnormal ðe of the MidHG. vb. comes from East Fr. ðe (East Fr. prive, from Lat. pròbat). Comp. Fr. prouver, éprouver, E. prove (even in AS. pròfai, 'to demonstrate'). With regard to the treatment of Lat. ð in recent loan-words see further ðepiul.

Prügel, m., 'cudgel,' from late MidHG. brügel, m., 'club;' allied to MidHG. brive, 'wooden platform.' The history of the word is obscure.

Prumk, m., 'parade, ostentation;' ModHG. only, prop. a L.G. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. pronk, which is perhaps allied to roman.

Prügel, f., 'cudgel,' from late MidHG. brügel, m., 'club;' allied to MidHG. brive, 'wooden platform.' The history of the word is obscure.
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 MedHG. *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. *pouder*, Ital. *polvere*).

**Pumpe** (East MidG. variant *Bumpe*), 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. *pupa*, whence also Fr. *poupée*, 'puppet,' *poupon*, 'chubby child' (from which Du. *pop* and E. *puppet* are formed).

**Quabbeln**, vb., 'to shake or tremble' (of fat and jelly), ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word, which is usually derived from LG. *quabbel* (Du. *kwabbel*), 'dewlap.'

**Quadsbalter**, m., 'quack;' ModHG. only; orig. a LG. word; corresponding to E. *quack*, Du. *kwaksalter*, a compound of *zalf*, 'salve' (comp. OHG. *salbómi*, 'seller of ointment, physician'). The first part of the compound seems to come from the vb. *quarfn* (which see), 'to boast;' hence *Quadsbalter*, 'boasting physician'?

**Quader**, m., 'squared stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quàdder*, m. and n., which is based on Lat. *quadrum*, 'square,' or rather *quadrus* (seil. *lapius*), 'square stone.' Comp. Ital. *quadro*, 'square,' Prov. *cairè*, 'square stone' (Ital. *quadrello*, Fr. *carreau*).

**Quaken**, vb., 'to quack, croak,' ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. Du. *kwaaken*, 'to croak,' to which *kwaaken*, 'to make a noise,' is allied, E. *to quack.* A late onomatopoeic term.

**Qual**, f., 'torment, pain,' from MidHG. *quáld, quáldé* (káldé), OHG. and Osax. *quála*, f., 'anguish, torture'; comp. Du. *kwáal*, 'pain,' AS. *ceáld*, 'violent death.' To this word is allied a str. root vb. OHG. *quélan* (MidHG. *quéln*), 'to be in violent pain' (AS. *célan*, 'to die'); of which the factitive is ModHG. *quáten*, MidHG. *quéln*, OIHG. *quéljen* (from *quáljan*), 'to torture,' torment to death.' The Teut. root *gel* (gal) is primit. connected with Lith. *gelis*; 'to prick' (gélta, 'it pains'), *gél*, 'pain,' OSlov. *zal*, 'hurt' (Aryan root *gel*).

**Quaïm**, m., 'vapour,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. and Du. *kwalm*, the early history of which is obscure. It is identical probably with Mid HG. *twalm*, 'stupor, faint.'

**Quappe**, f., 'eel-pout, tadpole,' ModHG. only, from LG. in which the OLG. word *quappa* occurs (comp. Du. *kwaab*); the latter is primit. allied to OPruss. *gabace,* 'toad,' OSlov. *zaba* (from the prim. form *źaba*), 'frog.' The assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. *capito* is less probable.

**Quarf**, m., 'curds, filth,' from late MidHG. *túarc* (*j*), *quarc* (*zware*), 'whey cheese,' which is usually connected with MidHG. *twérn*, 'to turn, stir, mix.' It is more probably related to the equiv. Slav. cognates; comp. Russ. *tvarogá,* Pol. *tvarog.* Since *Quarf* first appears in late MidHG., and is unknown to the other Teut. languages, it may be assumed that it was borrowed from Slav. Comp. *Quart.*


**Quarz**, m., 'quartz,' from the equiv. MidHG. *quarz*; its relation to Du. *kwarts,*
Qua, n., 'tuft, tassel,' from Mid HG. quaist (queste, kite), m. and f., 'cluster of leaves, bath-brush' (OldHG. questa, 'apron of leaves'); comp. Du. kwast, 'brush for sprinkling holy water, brush' (Dan. kast, 'besom,' akin to OLF. kvistr, 'branch').

Qued, adj., 'lively, quick,' from Mid HG. quic (ch), OHG. quic (ch), 'living, fresh, gay'; for its early history see under the variant qed. —Quedzilber, m., 'quicksilver,' from the equiv. MidHG. quëzilber, OHG. quézilber, an imitation, like Du. kwêzilker, E. quicksilver (AS. cwisceolfer), of the common Rom. argentum vesus; comp. Ital. argento vivo, Fr. vif-argent.

Quelle, f., 'quick-grass,' Mid HG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. kwec, AS. cwi, E. quick-, couch-grass; these words seem to be connected with qued, '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 exterminate.'

Quell, f., 'spring source,' first occurs in early ModHG. (naturalised by Luther); a late derivative of the ModHG. str. vb. quellen, MidHG. quillen, OHG. quellen. From the variant kal (by gradation gel), derived from OEC. kelda, 'spring' (whence Finn. kallio), and Goth. *kalidigs, which is implied by ASlov. kladet, 'spring'; likewise AS. colen, 'swollen.' The prehistoric root gel (gel) is related to Sams. jabo, 'water,' jol, 'to curl.' —Quellen, 'to soak, cause to swell,' is a factitive of OHG. quelen, 'to swell.'

Quendel, m., 'wild thyme,' from the equiv. MidHG. quëndel, most frequently quëndel 'konel,' OHG. quëndula (chonula), f.; comp. Du. kwendel, AS. cwevol. It is hardly probable that this is an early loan-word from Lat. comila (Gr. konela), 'thyme,' since the Rom. languages have not preserved the word.

Quengeln, vb., 'to be peevish, grumble,' ModHG. only, an intensive form of ModHG. twegen, 'to press' (with East MidG. qu for tie); see quengen.

Quentichen, n., 'drachm, dram,' from MidHG. quicrin (quinthin), 'fourth (orig. perhaps fifth) part of a saef (half an ounce)'; from MidLat. quintus, which is wanting in Rom.

Quer, adv., 'athwart, crosswise,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) teuer (hence teuer, f., 'diagonal'); for further references see Querz.

Quetsche, f., see Quetiä.

Quetschen, vb., 'to crush, squeeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. quetschen (even yet dial. quëtschen; akin to MidHG. quatren, quatern (Du. kwetsen, borrowed from OHG.)).

Quicken, vb., 'to squeak, squeal,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word.

Quirl, m., 'whisk, twirling stick,' from the equiv. MidHG. twirel, tewir, OHG. twiril, 'stirring stick'; akin to MidHG. twern, OHG. dvëran, 'to turn, stir;' allied to the equiv. OFr. subst. bruare. With the Teut. root tweer (Aryan teuer), are connected Gr. topis, and Lat. tua, 'stirring spoon.' It is doubtful whether Quart is allied.

Quitt, adj., 'quit, rid,' from MidHG. quat, 'released, unencumbered, free;' borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the equiv. Fr. quitte, whence also Du. kwijt, E. quit (also E. quit); Fr. quitte and quitter, 'to let go, forsake,' are derived from Lat. quiserare.

Quitte, f., 'quince,' from the equiv. MidHG. quiten, f. (OHG. *quitina is wanting), with the remarkable variant kiten, from OHG. chuitina (Swiss külten), 'quince.' This latter form alone renders it possible that Quitte was borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cotone, which is probably represented by Ital. cotonega and Fr. coing (whence E. quince and Du. kwee). The connection between Lat. cotonea (parallel form cotoneum) and Gr. κωπέω is obscure, and so is the relation of OHG. *quitin to chuitina. If the word was borrowed, it was introduced contemporaneously with Rab.
these cognates with Lat. corvus, Gr. κόραξ, raven, Lat. corvo, and Gr. κοράη, '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.

Rādc, f., 'revenge, vengeance; from Mid HG. rádc, OHG. ráda, f.; allied to rádden.

Rādden, m., 'throat, jaws, abyss; from the equiv. MidHG. rádc, OHG. ráda, rotho, m., for the earlier *hrakko; comp. AS. hraco, m., 'throat,' perhaps also AS. hrocc, '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 rágen is possible.

Rāden, vb., 'to revenge, avenge; from MidHG. rāde, OHG. redan, older *werhekan, 'to revenge, obtain satisfaction for some one'; corresponding to Goth. vrakan, 'to persecute, gaswikan, 'to avenge,' AS. vreican, 'to drive out, revenge, chastise,' E. to wreak, to which voroak is akin, Du. werdeken, 'to revenge,' and weerken, wrake, f., 'revenge,' OSax. vrakan, 'to chastise.' The Teut. root vreken (comp. also Nād, Nāde, Naaf) with the prim. meaning, 'to pursue, or rather expel, especially with the idea of punishment,' is derived from a pre-Teut. vrege, vrege. It is usually compared with Lat. urgo, 'I oppress,' Sans. root vrj, 'to turn away,' Gr. εργυ, 'to enclose,' OSlov. vragi, 'enemy,' Lith. vargo, 'distress (vargi, 'to be in want'),' which imply an Aryan root vrege, vrege.

Rāder, m., 'flayer, hangman's servant,' MidHG. only; comp. Du. rakker, 'beadle, hangman.' Lessing suggested that it was allied to ráfen, 'to put to the rack.' It is now usually connected with LG. raaken, 'to sweep together,' and MidLG. raker, 'flayer, knacker, nightman.'

Rād, n., 'wheel,' from the equiv. MidHG. rāt (gen. rades), OHG. rad, n.; corresponding to LG. and Du. rad (comp. also OFris. roth). The word is confined to the MidEurop. Teut.; it is wanting in E., Scand., and Goth.; this, however, is no reason for assuming that the word is borrowed from Lat. rōta. Since OHG. rad is based on pre-Teut. rotho-m, rothos, n. (Goth. *rāja-), 'wheel,' it is primit. cognate with the equiv. Old. roth, m., and Lat. rota, and likewise with Lith. rūtas, 'wheel.' The corresponding Sans. ratha-s (rathas, n. in ráthas-pati)

signifies 'car,' espec. 'war chariot' (for the root roth see under rāf), while Sans. cakra, Gr. κράας, corresponding to AS. hweel, E. wheel, also means 'wheel' in Aryan.

Rādebren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. rādebrechen, 'to break on the wheel, mangle,' akin to Du. radbraken, 'to mutilate, mangle, murder a language.' See Rah, Laut, Lagen.

Rādelsfahrer, m., 'ringleader,' MoI HG. only, allied to Bavar. Rādel (dimin. of Rah), 'small circle of persons, ranks, dancing-song;' as to the evolution of meaning comp. E. ringleader, allied to ring.

Rāden, m., 'cockle-weed,' from MidHG. rāde, usually rāde, ratte, rāten, ratten, m., 'a weed among corn,' OHG. rāto, ratto, m.; so too OLG. rāda, f., 'weed.' In Franc. and Henneberg rādōne occurs, in Swiss and Suab. rätte. Perhaps the numerous forms of this simply MidEurop. Teut. word point to a primit. G. rādnos (prim. form rētnos). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been discovered.

Rāder, m., also Rādel, 'sieve,' allied to MidHG. rāden, OHG. rēdan, 'to sift, winnow.' The Teut. stem is probably hreb,- hence the word may be related to Lith. krētas, 'sieve,' brecē, 'to shake;' allied also perhaps to Lat. cer-nere, 'to sift' (cretum, 'sifted').

Raff, vb., 'to snatch, carry off suddenly;' from MidHG. rauffen, OHG. *rauffan (by chance not recorded), 'to pluck, pull out, snatch away;' corresponding to LG. and Du. rappen, 'to gather hastily.' E. to raff is derived from Fr. raffer, which, like Ital. arrassare, is borrowed from HG.; on the other hand, E. to rap is primit. allied to HG. raffan. MidHG. raspen (for rafspōn), 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. hragēn?), 'to project, become rigid, be prominent;' allied to MidHG. rāc, adj., 'tense, stiff, astir;' also to AS. ohhrhagian, 'to tower above;' see Rah and rāgen.

Rāfe, f., also Rāa (under LG. and Du. influence), 'yard;' (of a ship), from MidHG. rahe, f., 'pole;' corresponding to Du. ra, 'sail-yard,' OIc. rā, f., 'sail-yard' (Goth. *rāha, f., 'pole'). Rāfe is native, both to UpG. and LG.; comp. Bavar. rāge, 'pole.'
Rahm, m., 'cream, crust of mould or mildew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *roat, m.; comp. Du. *room, AS. *rorn (earlier ModE. *room), OIr. *rfone, 'cream.' The ð of the ModHG. form compared with OHG. *roin (Thuring. *room) is dialectal (comp. MidHG. stròm and stròm under *Stem). The origin of these cognates has not yet been discovered.

Rahmen, m., 'frame, border,' from MidHG. *ram, *rane, *rane, and f., 'prop, framework, frame for embroidery or weaving,' OHG. *ramo, 'pillar, prop'; comp. Du. *room, 'frame.' Allied probably to Goth. hramjan, 'to crucify,' lit. 'to fasten to a pillar or prop' (?), which may, however, be cognate with Gr. κρυφάννυμι. Rahmen, prop. 'setting,' is usually connected with OSlov. *króma, f., 'border.'

Raijas, n., ModHG. only, from the equiv. E. *ray-grass, or rather from its phonetic variant *rgay-grass.

Rain, m., 'strip or belt of grass as a dividing line between fields, ridge,' from MidHG. and OHG. *rëin, m., 'ridge' (as a line of division between fields); corresponding to LG. *rëen, 'field boundary,' OIr. *rën, f., 'strip of land.' Perhaps cognate with Sans. *rédha, f., 'row, line, strip.'

Ralle, f., 'corn-cake,' ModHG. only, from Fr. râle, whence also E. râl.

Ramme, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *ramme, f., 'rammer, pile-driver,' prop. identical with MidHG. *ram (gen. *rammes), m., 'ram,' OHG. *rammo, m., 'ram' (comp. Lch. *strafyn); corresponding to Du. *ram, 'ram, battering-ram,' AS. *ramm, E. *ram. No connection with Gr. ἀπιπ is possible; it is more probably allied to OIr. *ram, *rammar, 'strong, sharp, powerful.' See the following word.

Rammeln, vb., 'to buck, rut, ram, force in,' from MidHG. *rammeln, OHG. *rammeln, 'to rut;' akin to Râmmel, '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. *rantes), m., OHG. *rant (gen. *rantes), m., 'boss of a shield,' then 'rim of a shield;' and finally 'rim' (generally); so too Du. *rund, 'edge, rim,' AS. *rąnd, m., 'rim of a shield, shield, rim;' E. *rând, OIr. *rând (for *rând-), 'shield, rim of a shield.' Goth. *ransa, 'rim,' is also implied by Span. randa, 'lace on clothes.' Pre-Teut. *ram-tā points to a root *ram (AS. *rōma, *roma, 'rim'), the m of which before *d would be necessarily changed to for (see buntet, *sant, *sant, and *funt). From the same prim. form is derived the modern dial. term *ranft for Rand; comp. OHG. *ranft (with an excrescent f as in *Stant; yet comp. the equiv. OSlov. *rëb and Lith. *rëmbas), m., 'rim, ring, border;' MidHG. *ranf, m., 'frame, rim, ring.' Rânte also belongs probably to the same stem.

Rang, m., 'rank, order, row,' ModHG. only, from Fr. rang (whence also Du. *râng, E. rank), which again is derived from G. *ring, OHG. *ring, *Bring.

Ränge, m., 'disolate youth,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to ringen.

Rânh, plur. *rânt, m., 'winding, intrigue, wile,' from MidHG. *râne (Comp. *rânt), m., 'rapid winding or movement;' corresponding to AS. æref, 'bend, cunning, plot;' E. wrench. See rânhen.—Rânche, f., 'tendril, creeper,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. *ranken, 'to move to and fro, extend, stretch.' See rânhen.—Rânkhor, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *rânkhor, *rânhör, n., 'quinsy (in pigs);' allied to Du. *rângor, which is used of the diseases of cows. Whether it belongs, by inference from the Du. word, to the pre-Teut. root wrânk (see rânhen), is uncertain.

Rânjew, m., 'belly, knapsack, satchel,' from MidHG. *rânsw, m., 'belly, pouch.' Comp. Du. *rânsel, 'knapsack.'

Rânsen, vb., 'to speak rudely or harshly to;' ModHG. only, probably for *rânsen, allied to MidHG. *râken, 'to bray.' Scarcely cognate with E. to rant.

Rânsig, adj., 'rancid, fetid,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *rânc, Lat. *râncidius, like, or through the medium of, Du. râns, 'rotten, rancid.'

Râpp, m., 'grape-stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *râpp, *râpe, m., borrowed from the equiv. Fr. *râpe (comp. Ital. raspo), whence also the equiv. E. rake.

Râpp (1.), m., 'black horse,' ModHG. only in this sense, which is a figurative use of MidHG. *râpe, 'raven,' the variant of MidHG. râbe (Alem. rép, 'raven'). OHG. *râpp is wanting; it would be related to râbo like *knâpp, 'squire,' to *knâbo, 'boy.' See Râppen.

Râpp (2.), f., 'malanders,' from MidHG. *râppf, *râff, f., 'itch, scab;' allied to Du. *râppig, 'scabby.' The root is seen in
OHG. *rappen*, 'to harden (of wounds), form a scar,' and in *râffe* From HG. the equiv. Fr. *râper*, pl. formed.

**Rappe** (3), f., 'rapp,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *râper*, which again corresponds to OHG. *râspôn*, 'to sweep off;' MidHG. *raspel*. See râpenn, râppen, and râppen.

râppen, vb., 'to rattle;' ModHG. only, from LG.; the correct MidHG. form is *râpfun*, 'to bluster, chatter;' allied to E. *to rap*, MidE. *râppen*—In the sense of 'to be crack-brained, rave,' râpfun may be derived from the meaning 'to bluster;' it is usually connected, however, with MidHG. (MidG.) *râben*, 'to dream, be confused,' which is derived from Fr. *rêver*, whence also E. *to rave.*

Râppen, m., 'centime,' from MidHG. râppe, 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 râpenn and râppen (1).

Râppier, 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 *râpe*. See râpenn (3).

Râppufl, f., 'common prey, scramble,' from late MidHG. *rabusch*, m., 'tally,' which is again derived from the equiv. Bohem. *rabuše.*

Râps, m., 'rape-seed,' ModHG. only, from Lat. *rapum.* See râpenn.

râpenn, vb., 'to sweep off,' intensive of râfen. LG. râpen.

Râpuntel, m., 'rampion, corn-salad,' ModHG. only, not from Lat. *rapuntelus,* but rather an extended form from MidLat. *rapuntelius* (Fr. *raponcier*, comp. Du. *rapuense*), whence also ItaL. *raponzolo,* comp. further E. *ramp.*** Allied to Lat. *rapa* (see râpenn).

rar, adj., ModHG. only, from Fr. *rare* (Lat. *râmus*), whence also Du. *raar,* E. *rare.*

Râsdh, m., 'arras, serce,' 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.

râsdh, adj., 'impetuous, speedy, swift, rash,' from MidHG. *râsch,* OHG. *râsc,* adj., 'quick, prompt, skilful, powerful,' of which the equiv. variants MidHG. and OHG. *râsch,* and MidHG. *râsch,* *râsch* occur. Corresponding to E. *râsh,* Du. *rasch*; OSc. *râskr* (Goth. *râskr*), 'brave.' The final dental of the root has disappeared before the suffix *ska, ska* (*rasq*- for *râst-ska*); comp. OHG. *râde,* AS. *râde,* 'quick.' Comp. also OIC. *horskr,* AS. *horsc,* 'quick, clever,' with AS. *hrâdel,* 'quick.' The Teut. root *râp,* Aryan rot (*roth*), in OHG. *râdo,* 'quick,' may have meant 'to hasten;' it appears also in MidHG. *râd.*

raschfn, vb., 'to rustle, rattle;' ModHG. only, probably a derivative of râf, like OHG. *raschen,* 'to sob, emit sparks,' because of the successive short and lively movements. Comp. AS. *râscetung,* 'sparkling.'

Râsen, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *râsen* (rare), 'to storm, rave;' corresponding to LG. *râsen,* Du. *râzen.* 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. *râsetan,* 'to rave, râsen,' 'to make a violent attack,' *râs,* 'attack, charge' (comp. E. *râce,* OSc. *râs,* *râce,* *râce,* running, and *ras,* 'to rush headlong.'

Râsp, f., 'râsp,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *raspe* (now *râpe*), hence prop. identical with râppen (3).

Râspel, f., 'large rough file, râsp,' ModHG. only, a derivative of the preceding; comp. E. *râsp,* *râsper.* As to the ultimate connection of the cognates with OHG. *râspôn,* 'to scrape together,' comp. râppen (3).

Râffe, f., 'râce, 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,* *reizz,* f., 'line.'

râfeln, vb., 'to rattle, clatter,' from MidHG. *râfele* (from *râsele*), 'to bluster, rave,* but based in meaning on LG. *rateln,* 'to clatter;' comp. MidHG. *râzen,* 'to rattle,* Du. *râteln,* 'to clatter, chatter,* râtel, 'rattle, clapper,' AS. *hrâtel,* E. *râtle.* The Teut. root *hrât* appearing in these words is connected with Gr. *epeâs,* 'a swing.'

Râfl, f., 'rest, repose,' from MidHG. *râste,* f., OHG. *râste,* f., 'rest, repose, rest, permanence,' also in OHG. and MidHG.
Rat.

The word "rat" in AS. ratn, OHG. räten, Goth. rédan, "counsel, advice, deliberation, counsel," from Mid. HG. and OHG. räte (gen. rätes), m., "counsel, advice, deliberation, counsel," is related to rest, reprose. The common Teut. word meaning "rest, to remain, dwell," which may also be inferred from Goth. raizn and Oic. raunn, "house." Rat 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. Mid. HG. tagewide, "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 *rati. Whether the assumed root rät, "to remain, dwell," is connected with the root rd in rät is doubtful.

Rat., m., "counsel, advice, deliberation, counsel," from Mid. HG. and OHG. räte (gen. rätes), m., "counsel, advice, deliberation, counsel," are still partly preserved by Mod. HG. Örat, Öerrat, Östat, Unrat. A verbal abstract of Mid. HG. ratn, Mid. HG. räten, OHG. räten, "to advise," comp. the equiv. Goth. rédan, Oic. rída, AS. rédan (whence E. to read is akin), OSax. rädan. Some etymologists have connected the common Teut. rédan, "to advise," with Lat. roor, "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 rdh, "to carry out a project, put to rights, obtain; to appease," and to Sans. radhit, "to feel solicitous, trouble oneself about."—ratslagen, vb., "to deliberate," from the equiv. late Mid. HG. ratslagen, the origin of which is obscure. See Mättit.

Rafte, f., "rattle, clapper," Mod. HG. only, allied to Mid. HG. ratzen, "to clatter," see rafiten.

Rätsel, n., "riddle, perplexity," from the equiv. Mid. HG. rätseil, reisel, n., OHG. *ratisal, n.; comp. OHG. rädisi, Mid. HG. rädesel, Du. raadsel, AS. rédesil (for *rédesel), 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 rätz corresponds to that of Múffjal from műben, of Kábal from tafen, and of Fräjal from träten. The notion "riddle" was current among the Teutons from early times; the Goth. term was frisahut; in OHG. we find tunnel, n., and rötssal, rössal, f., "riddle."

Ratte, f., from the equiv. Mid. HG. ratte, rate, f., rat, rate, m., OHG. rato, m., ratta, f., "rat" (in Mid. HG. there also appears another variant rats, ratze, m., whence Dav. and Swiss Rätsel). It corresponds to OLG. ratta, f., Du. rat, rot, m., AS. rætt (?). E. rat, Dan. rote. Besides these are found the Rom. words Fr.rat, Ital. ratto, and also Gaul. radiator. The origin of all these cognates is unknown. The Rom. class has been derived from Lat. ratus, 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. *ragets).

Raub, m., "robbery, spoil," from the equiv. Mid. HG. rauh (gen. roub), m., OHG. roub, m.; comp. OSax. ruf in würuf, "violent wrestling," Du. roef, m., "robbery," AS. reaf, n., "robbery, booty," allied to AS. raefan, "to break, rend," Oic. ræfa, str. vb., "to break, rend" (esp. used of a breach of contract); these are further connected with Lat. raumo (Aryan root rup); comp. the Sans. root lhp, "to shatter." Hence Raub seems to mean lit. "breach of contract."—rauben, vb., "to rob, plunder," from Mid. HG. rouben, OHG. roubun; OSax. rübben, AS. reafan, whence E. to rouse (the AS. subst. reaf has become obsolete in E.), Goth. biraubun, "to plunder, de-poil." The Teut. cognates passed with two distinct meanings into Rom.; comp. on the one hand Ital. rouba, "robbery," rubare, "to rob," Fr. dérober, "to steal," and on the other Ital. roba, "coat, dress," Fr. robe. The latter are connected with Rauh, since by inference from OHG. roub and AS. reaf, "robbery, booty, armour, dress," the O'Teut. word had probably acquired the meanings of "garments got by plundering, dress (generally)." See also raufen.

Rauh, m., from the equiv. Mid. HG. rauh, OHG. rauh (hh), m., "smoke, steam"; corresponding to OSax. rök, m., Du. rook, AS. rıc (from Goth. *rauhi), m., E. rock, Oic. reykr, m., "smoke; Goth. *raudus (rauhi) is by chance not recorded. The common Teut. is connected by gradation with the Teut. root rık, "to smoke." See rihen.

.rauh, adj., "rough, hairy"; equiv. to
raufr; Rauungurt, 'furs, skins' (MidHG. rāchvēre) contains ModHG. raufr, 'hairy, covered with hair'; Rauungut (ModHG. only), 'trade in furs, furred skins.'

raufr, from the equiv. MidHG. rāue, rāude, rāude, ρ. OHG. rāua, rāue, 'scab, mange, scabies;' for an earlier *hraude, since it is alluded to OFr. hroder, m., 'seal of a wound'; comp. Du. ruut, 'scab, itch.' — raufr, 'scabby, mangy,' from MidHG. rūdve, OHG. rūdig, older rūdig, 'scabious.' Perhaps OHG. rūda (from the Teut. root rūd) is connected with Lat. crue, 'gore,' crūte-aste, 'bloody, raw,' to which AS. hrūm, 'soot,' is probably akin.

raufen, vb., 'to pluck, pull out,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rauen (MidHG. also rauen); corresponding to Goth. raujan, 'to tear out, pluck off.' A Teut. root rau (see raufr) has not yet been found elsewhere; it is, however, probably connected with the Aryan root rup, 'to break' (see Rupt).—Raupe, f., 'rump' (for fodder), from late MidHG. rope, f.; derived from raufen, just as MidLG. rope from roopen; but in what way it is connected with Du. rüff, 'rump, raffel, wrinkel.'

raupgraf, m., 'Ranguard' from MidHG. rā-gevde, m., a title like MidHG. will-grāve; prop. perhaps 'Count in a rough or uncultivated country.' from raufr.

rauf, adj., 'rough, harsh, coarse,' from MidHG. rāch (inf. rāther), OHG. rāh (inf. rāther), adj., 'rough, shaggy, bristly;' comp. MidDu. rāue, ModDu. rufr, rāue, 'rough,' AS. rāh, E. rough. Goth. *rāhás, rāhans are wanting. Perhaps primit. allied to Lith. rākai, 'wrinkle,' rāk, 'to become wrinkled.' The compound raufrungurt, 'furs, skins,' preserves normally the uninflated form of MidHG. rāch. See raufr.

Raupe, f., 'rump,' ModHG. only, from Lat. erca, 'a sort of coelewurt;' whence also Ital. ruca, ruchetta, Fr. roquette (E. roquet).

Rauen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rām (MidHG. rām), m., 'room, space;' corresponding to OSax., m., rām, n., Du. rumm, AS. rām, n. E. room, Goth. rām, n., OEc. rām, n., 'room, open space, bed, seat.' The common Teut. subst. originated in the adj. rāma, 'spacious;' comp. Goth. rāms, MidHG. rām and gerām, Mod HG. gerām, Du. ruim, AS. rām, 'spacious.' The root is usually considered to be rā, and the class connected with Lat. rā-

(gen., rā-rie), 'country;' and Zand ravaeh, 'space, distance.'

raumen, see anräumen.

raufen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. rāne, OHG. rāne, 'to whisper, to utter in a low, soft tone;' allied to MidHG. rāne, f., 'whisper, secret conference.' Corresponding to OLG. rānem, AS. rāntan, E. to run (round), also AS. rām, f., 'secret deliberation, secret,' Goth. rāna, f. (see Rauen), 'secret, secret resolution;' OFr. rām, f., 'secret, rump.' It has also been compared further with the cognates, Gr. ᵅράσεις, 'to search, track,' as well as with OIr. rām, 'secret.' ModHG. Auene, f. (AS rānustafas, 'secret characters, runes'), was introduced from the Scand. dialed by the literary movement for the promotion of Teut. studies in the last century.

Raupe (1), f., 'caterpillar,' from MidHG. rāpe, rāppa, OHG. rāpe, rāppa, f., 'larve of insects, caterpillar.' In Suab. and Bav. (partly also in Swiss) the word is wanting, the term used being Glauuwum, in OHG. grauwaum (yet in Suab. ruopen, 'to clear the trees of caterpillars,' with an abnormal a for a); in Swiss röpp, which probably originated in the written language (in Henneberg abnormally röppe).

Raupe (2) in Allgaeu is an entirely different word; see the latter.

Raufr (1), m., 'cranberry,' from MidHG. rāfch, rāscha, f., 'rush,' from Lat. ruscaum, whence also Du. rucce, m., 'rush,' AS. rōc, f., E. rush; see Rīh and Rīng.

Raufr (2), m., 'carouse, rush, roar.' ModHG. only (corresponding in MidHG. to rāscha, m., 'onset, attack;' see raufr); its relation to LG. roes, 'intoxication,' E. rouse, OIr. rūgs, 'drunkenness,' is still obscure. The ModHG. word has certainly been borrowed.

rauschen, vb., 'to rustle, roar, be excited,' from MidHG. rāsehest (ruschen), 'rustle, roar, swell, hurry along;' corresponding to Du. ruschten, to rustle, E. to rush (MidE. ruschen).

Rauschgold, n., 'red sulphuret of arsenic,' first occurs in early ModHG. corresponding to Du. rüngel; earlier ModHG., also Rīgs, Rīngel; allied to Rom. and Lat. rūsus (Ital. rossi), 'red.'

Rauspern, vb., 'to hawk, clear the throat,' from the equiv. MidHG. rustpern (ruitern). This verb, which is not recorded prior to MidHG., belongs to a root frequently occurring in Teut., rūk (Aryan
rēgho, 'to belch, eructate;' the k disappearing before the suffix sp, st; comp. AS. rēccætan, 'to belch,' OHG. štarnewechen, Mid HG. strïcken, AS. edorcean (edorcean), 'to chew the cud.' Comp. Lat. ē-rēgho, 'to spit out,' rēghinare (for *rēghinare), 'to chew the cud,' and ructare, 'to belch.' Gr. ἐπερεγών, 'to spit out,' ἐπεράγα, l.c., 'vomiting,' OSlov. rwykt vš, 'to belch.' Lith. atrūgias, f. pl., 'rising of the stomach.'

Rēgele (1.), l., 'rēge,' from the equiv. MidHG. rēge, 'rebe, réba, rēta, l. This, like the equiv. Du. rueit, is usually considered to be borrowed from Lat. rēta (comp. Ital. rēta); yet AS. rēde, 'rēge,' might prove that the G. word is cognate with Lat. rēta. E. rue, from Fr. rue.

Rēgele (2.), l., 'quadrangle, square,' from MidHG. rēba, OHG. réba, réta, m., 'vine, tendril, creeper' (comp. Øntreīrēba); corresponding words are wanting in the other dials. OHG. *rēhaita for *hrēhaite, equiv. to Aryan hrēhā, hrēhātā, see nīrā.

Rēbe, l., 'vine, vine-branch,' from MidHG. rēba, OHG. réba, réta, réba, n., 'vine, tendril, creeper' (comp. Øntreīrēba); the primary idea of all these terms, and of the Aryan root rébh, deduced from them, is 'winding, entwining.'—

Rēkēshūn, n., 'partridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. rēkēshûn, OHG. rēbhun, rēbhun, n.; it is not probable that Rēkēshūna signifies 'the fowl that is fond of frequenting vines (Rēben). Perhaps rēba has here another sense. To assume also, on account of LG. rēphun, Swed. rapfōna, 'partridge' (Olc. rjēpa, 'parrigan'), that the word is derived from LG. rōpp, 'quick,' is inadmissible, since the IIG. term occurs at a very early period. It is most likely connected with the equiv. Russ. rjakba (allied to OSlov. rēbah, Russ. rjagōj, variegated').

Rēbus, m. and n., a modern term like the equiv. E. rebus and Fr. rebus; the source and history of the cognates are unknown. The word is based on Lat. rēbus, 'by things,' since the meaning of a rebus is illustrated by pictorial objects.

Rēdēcn, m., 'rēde, rake;' from the equiv. MidHG. rēche, OHG. rēba, l. m.; corresponding to Du. rek, f., 'rake,' and Olc. rēka, l., 'rake'; allied to MidHG. rēchen, OHG. rēhban, 'to scrape together;' Goth. rikan, 'to heap up, collect,' also to MidLG. and MidDu. rako, AS. racu, l., E. rake, with a different gradation. The Teut. root rāk, rēk from Aryan rēk, rog, is compared by some with Gr. ῥάκα, ῥόξ, to stretch out,' by others, without reason, to Lat. tergere, 'to collect.' See rēinun and rēden.

Rēdēcn, vb., 'to reckon, estimate, deem,' from MidHG. rēchen, OHG. rēhban, 'to count, reckon, render an account' (a is proved by modern dials). The assumed Goth. *rēhanban, which is also implied by AS. eccomian, E. to reckon, and likewise the equiv. LG. and Du. rēkenen, is abnormally represented by the strange word rēkinian. The West Teut. *rēkanban is connected, probably in the sense of 'to compute, collect' (comp. the meanings of IIC., with the root rāk, 'to collect' (see Rēken), to which AS. rēcēan (from rēkian), 'to count up, compute, arrange,' and AS. racu, OSlov. raka, Otc. rakhiv, l., 'speech, count, account, affair;' also belong; so too rēkēcan.

Rēdēl, adj., 'right, just,' from MidHG. and OHG. rēht, adj., 'straight, right, just, correct;' common Teut. rēht-, with equiv. meaning in all the dials, Goth. rehts, Otc. rētv, AS. rēht, E. right, Du. rēg, OSlov. rēht. Lat. rectus, Zend. rāstā, 'straight, right, correct,' are also primit. allied. This adj., which has a particip. ending to-, is usually considered to be orig. a part of the root rēg, 'to direct,' in Lat. regere; with this it is also connected Sans. rjū, 'straight, correct, just,' superlat. rējīshat, whereby the Aryan root rēg is authenticated.—In the sense of 'to or on the right' (the antithesis of left, '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. taithua-, OHG. rēso, MidHG. zēso, 'to or on the right').—

Rēdēfertigen, vb., 'to justify, vindicate,' from MidHG. rēht-vertigen, 'to put into a right state, mend, justify.' Allied to MidHG. rēhtvertiga, 'just, upright.'

Rēdē, n., 'wooden frame, rack;' Mod HG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. LG. and Du. rek, 'pole, clothes-horse.' Allied to rēden.

Rēdē, m., 'hero, champion, paladin,' from MidHG. rēcke, m., 'warrior, hero' (orig., however, 'knight-errant, adventurer, stranger'; comp. OHG. rēcho, earlier wērocha, m., OSlov. věkkho, m., 'vagrant, outlaw, stranger,' AS. wēcēa, 'fugitive,
exile, unfortunate wretch, whence E. 

These interesting West Teut. cognates implying Goth. *wrikjan, Goth. *wrikjan, 'to persecute,' Mod HG. etc. has a somewhat similar development.

*redan, vb., 'to stretch, rack, reach forth,' from MidHG. *reden, OHG. *redan, 'to stretch out, extend,' corresponding to Du. *reden, to 'stretch out,' whence E. to rack is borrowed, Goth. af-rakjan, to 'stretch out, to which Goth. rohtlon, to 'proffer.' From Teut. is derived Ita. rearea, to 'bring.' The assumed direct connection between the common Teut. vb. and Goth. rikjan, 'to collect,' lit. 'to scrape together,' must on account of the meaning be abandoned in favour of its relation to Lith. *reda, *redzy, 'to stretch,' Lat. por-rigo, 'I stretch,' and Gr. ἐπεφευγὼ to stretch.'

*redice, f., 'speech, discourse, oration,' from MidHG. *redic, OHG. *redica, reda, f., 'account, speech and reply, speech, narrative, information;' corresponding to O Sax. *redica, f., 'account,' Goth. *reda, f., 'account, bill, number;' to this is allied Goth. ga-raukjan, to 'count,' and further the phonetic equivalent Lat. *ratio, 'computation, account, number,' &c. From the same Teut. root *rad (pre-Teut. *rad), signifying 'number,' hundert (which see) is derived.

*reden, vb., 'to speak, talk, converse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reden, OHG. *redion, redlon, also OHG. *redinon, just as in the case of OHG. *redia the equiv. variant *radina occurs (comp. O Sax. *redion, to 'speak'); from this OHG. *redinon is derived OHG. *redinedri, MidHG. *redenwere, ModHG. *reden, 'orator.'

*redlich, adj., 'honest, candid,' from MidHG. *redlich, 'eloquent, intelligent, upright, sturdy,' OHG. *redelich, 'intelligent,' allied to OHG. *redia, MidHG. *redle, 'understanding, account.' See *reda.

*Reef (1.), n., 'dossier, framework of staves for carrying on the back,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rif, n., OHG. *rif, n., for earlier Goth. *rip; comp. Oic. *rip, n., 'wooden frame for carrying coals or peat, MidE. and E. rip, 'fish-basket.' To the assumption that the word is a prim. akin to Lat. corbis, 'basket,' there is no phonetic objection (see *red and *Reef), yet the Alem. variants seem to imply a Teut. primary form *rip.

*Reef (2.), n., also *Reef, n., 'reef,' ModHG. only, a nautical term borrowed from LG. ; compuls. Du. en E. *ref, also Du. even, 'to reef a sail.' It is noteworthy that in Oic. *rif, 'rib,' is used in the same sense. Oic. *ría, 'to rack together,' is probably most closely connected with the cognates.

*refen, vb., 'to hatchel hemp or flax,' from MidHG. *refen (a variant of *rëf), 'to tug, pluck.' The ModHG. sense is probably based on a LG. word. Comp. Du. *refet, breaking flax, *refden, 'to break flax,' E. ripple, 'hatchel.'

*rege, adj., 'astir, lively, active,' Mod HG. only; see *regan.

*Regel, f., 'rule, regulation, principle,' from MidHG. *regel, *regel, OHG. *régula, L. *regula, 'rule, especially of an order;' borrowed in this latter sense during the OHG. period when the monastic system was adopted (see *Reden, *Rudden, *Ränt, and *Rinde). From Lat. *regula, pronounced *regula in MedLat. (Lat. *r would be changed into OHG. *r, see *riber, *strike, and *Briem). This pronunciation is also implied by AS. *régul, m., and OFr. *rule, *rule (E. rule, from MidE. *rule, is derived from OFr. *rule, Lat. *regula).


*Regen, vb., 'to stir up, move, excite,' from MidHG. *regen, 'to cause to project, set up, excite, move, awaken,' a factitive of MidHG. *regen, 'to rise, tower,' hence primit. allied to *nægen. Akin also to MidHG. *rehe, 'rigid, stiff.' The Teut. root *reg, *Ré, of these cognates has not yet been found in the allied languages. See *Ré.

*Ré, n., 'roe, deer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *réch (gen. réches), OHG. *réch (gen. réhes), n.; the stem *raith- is common to Teut.; comp. Du. *re, AS. *rað, E. *reo, Oic. *raid, Goth. *raith is by chance not recorded.

Allied also to OHG. and OLG. *réch, m. (like AS. *rað, m., from *raith), 'roe,' and *reia (AS. *réigh), f., 'caprea'; for another fem. form see *Mith. Teut. *raith- from
raiko—can scarcely be related to Sans. ry slender, one of a species of antelopes. See further Saurita.

Reiben, vb., 'to rub, scratch, scour,' from the equiv. MidHG. riben, OHG. riban, for an older *ribban, whence Fr. riper, to scrape'; comp. LG. wiiren, Du. wijven, 'to rub.' The Teut. root *rieb has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Reich, n., 'empire, realm, kingdom,' from MidHG. riche, OHG. rihhi, n., 'country under sovereign sway, kingdom, Roman-German emperor, authority, dominion'; corresponding to Goth. reiki, n., 'realm, dominion, power, authority,' AS. ride, n., 'realm, dominion, reign,' OSax. rihhi, n., 'realm, dominion, authority.' A derivative with the suffix ja from Teut. *rih, which has been preserved only in Goth. as reiks, 'ruler, chief' (yet also in proper names like friett and friett). The rare OHG. str. vb. rihhan, 'to reign over, take possession of, be mighty,' is prop. a derivative of *rih, 'ruler,' which again is a pre-Teut. loan-word from the equiv. Kelt. righ (for another word, probably borrowed from Kelt. at the same period, see under Mnt). The latter is primit. allied to Lat. regem, Sans. raja, 'king' (Aryan righ would be orig. akin to Teut. riek, râk, which are connected with the Aryan root *reik, 'to direct' (see reik). See the following word.

Reich, adj., 'rich, copious, abounding,' from MidHG. riche, OHG. rihhi, adj., 'mighty, rich, splendid'; corresponding to OSax. rihhi, 'mighty, powerful,' AS. rih, 'mighty, powerful,' E. rich, Goth. reiks, 'mightily, distinguished.' From the G. adj. the equiv. Rom. cognates are derived; comp. Ital. ricca, Fr. riche, 'rich.' The common Teut. adj. is a derivative of the root *rih, '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, prosper, suffice, extend,' OHG. reihen, 'to proffer, extend'; corresponding to AS. reihan (from *raihan), and the equiv. E. to reach. Its connection with Goth. raikan, 'to reach,' raikon, 'to proffer,' is not probable, for phonetic reasons; and on account of its meaning, the word can scarcely be related to the cognates of *rih, 'ruler,' mentioned under Reich.
MidHG. reiger, m.; OHG. *reiar, *reijar, are by chance not recorded; comp. OSax. hréina, Du. reiger, AS. hréina, m., n., 'heron'.

OGH. heigir and MidHG. heiger, 'heron', and 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. várim, 'innumerable quantity'; AS. rim, 'number'. From these OTeut. words MidHG. rim, 'verse', must be dissociated, and connected rather with Lat. rhythmos (versus rhythmicus). The ModHG. word acquired the sense of Fr. rime, 'rhyme', in the time of Opitz. In the MidHG. period rime binden was used for reimen, 'to rhyme,' and Gésnute by the Meistersingers for Reim. E. rhyme (MidE. rime, 'rhymed poem, poem, rhyme') is also borrowed from OFr. rime.

rein, adj., 'pure, clean, downright,' from the equiv. MidHG. reine, OHG. reina, older hreina, adj.; corresponding to Goth. hrains, OIC. hreina, OSax. hréini, North Fris. rian, 'pure'; in Du. and E., correspondences are wanting. The ModHG. sense (for which in Bav. and Switz, pater is mostly used) is not found in the dialects; e.g., in Rhin.-Fr., and Switz it signifies only 'fine ground, sifted' (of flour, sand, &c.), and belongs therefore to the Teut. root hr-;

pre-Tent. hr-, hre-, 'to winnow, sift,' whence OHG. rüara (see Wreten), Lat. crip-brum, Gr. kip-si-w (for the adj. suffix -ni- see fisun and sfish). Hence 'sifted' may be assumed as the orig. sense of rein; comp. OLG. hréincun, 'wheat'.

Reis (1.), m., 'rice,' from the equiv. MidHG. rís, m. and n., which was borrowed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. riso, m. and n.; comp. Ital. riso, Fr. ris (whence also E. rice, Du. rijst); the latter is usually traced to Lat. and Gr. Δρύς (also Δρυά), 'rice,' which is derived from Sans. रिति through an Iran. medium.

Reis (2.), 'twig, sprout;' from MidHG. ríz, OHG. ríz, earlier hríz, n., 'branch'; corresponding to Du. ríjs, AS. hríz, OIC. hríz, n., 'twig, branch'; Goth. *hreiz, n., is wanting. The Teut. cognates (Scota, that which shakes, lives') accord well with Goth. hrízan, 'to shake,' OSax. hrisian, AS. hrisian, 'to tremble, quake,' 

-Reisig, Reisch, n., 'small twigs, brushwood,' from MidHG. rízech, OHG. rízech, n.; the collective of Reiš (OTEut. hrízma).

Reif, f., 'journey, travel, voyage,' from MidHG. reia, f., 'departure, march, journey, military expedition,' OHG. reisa, f., 'departure'; allied to OHG. rízen, Mid HG. rízen, 'to mount, fall,' OSax. rízun, 'to rise,' AS. rísan, E. to rise, and the equiv. Goth. ur-reisjan. The idea of vertical, and espec. of upward motion, thus belongs everywhere to the root ríz; therefore Rei is lit. 'departure.' Further, MidHG. and ModHG. reisen is a derivative of the subst.; comp. also with the root ríz, E. to rise and (by the change of s into r) to ríar.

Reißig, m., 'trooper, horseman,' from MidHG. reises, adj., 'mounted.'—Reifgen, pl., 'horsemen,' usually connected with MidHG. reise, 'military expedition,' yet it may be also a derivative of rízen, 'to ride,' since OHG. rízen, 'horseman,' occurs (Rhian- gives ríean-, ríean-).

Reifen, vb., 'to tear, drag; sketch,' from MidHG. rízen, OHG. rízan, earlier *wízan, to tear, tear in pieces, scratch, write,' corresponding to OSax. wítan, 'to tear in pieces, wound, write,' AS. wílan, E. to write, OIC. ríu, 'to write,' Goth. *wítan, 'to rend, write,' is wanting, but is implied by Goth. wítan, 'streak, point.' The various meanings of the cognates are explained by the manner in which runes were written or scratched on bough twigs. The Teut. root wítan, which has been preserved also in ModHG. ríf, ríf, rígen, and ríken, has not yet been found in the non-Tent. languages.

Reifen, vb., 'to ride,' from MidHG. ríten, OHG. rítan, 'to move on, set out, drive, ride'; corresponding to Du. rijden, 'to ride, drive, skate,' AS. ridan, E. to ride, OIC. rína, 'to ride, travel; swing, hover.' These words are based on the common Tent. rílan, with the general sense of continued motion. This, as well as the fact that in Tent. 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 Tentons are known to us as horsemen from their earliest appearance in history, but the evolu-
tion of the word reicn (comp. Lat. equs reus) proves that the art is of recent origin. The Teut. verbal stem red, for pre-Teut. reda, redh, reidh, corresponds to OIr. reidh, ‘driving, riding’ (reidain, ‘I drive’), ODúll. reidh, ‘wagon’ (comp. Gr. ρειδός, ‘messenger, servant’). The general meaning is seen also in AS. rǣd, f., ‘journey, expedition,’ E. road, as well as in the cognates under territ.

Roter, f., ‘correction, riddle,’ from MidHG. rotir, OIr. rītara, f., ‘sieve,’ for earlier *hrotarā; corresponding to AS. hrīdār, f., ‘sieve,’ whence E. riddle. For the Teut. root hrî in the sense of ‘to sift, winnow,’ see rin. The OHG. suffix -tir from pre-Teut. thrē (Goth. *hreid-a-trā, f.), corresponds to -brum for -brum in Lat. cribulum (br from bēr, as in ruber, ṭērēps), equiv. to OIr. cirithair, ‘sieve’; Āryan krietho- may be assumed. ModHG. Ātār, ‘sieve,’ is not connected with this word.

reicn, vb., ‘to stimulate, excite, charm,’ from MidHG. reicnian, reicn, OIr. rīcen, OHG. rīzen, reicn, ‘to charm, entice, lead astray’; the form with th is due to Goth. tj. Apparently a factitive of reicn, hence lit. ‘to cause to drag, make one come out of oneself’; comp. OIr. réin, ‘to stir up, irritate.’ Comp. rīgan, rīgan.

rengen, vb., ‘to twist, wrench,’ from MidHG. rengen, OIr. rechenn, ‘to turn this way and that,’ for an earlier *rechankjan (from the stem rank, ‘to dislocate,’ are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. ranco, ‘lame,’ rancore, ‘to halt’). AS. ryrē, ‘bend, artifice,’ AS. wrēgan, ‘to turn,’ E. wrench, subst. vb. The corresponding vb. in reicn, Tent. wringen; the k of runen (probably for kk) compared with the g of reicn resembles the variation in bukeän and fīken, Icf. and Goth. bilaigōn, &c. With the pre-Teut. root wēken (wēng) comp. Gr. ἱποβά, ‘to turn,’ ἱπόβος, ‘top.’ Comp. rīfō.

reicn, 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. renjan, which are factitives of rennen.

Rennstier, m., ‘reindeer,’ ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. ren, which is derived from OIr. hrein (AS. hrán), whence also Du. rendier, E. reindeer; from the same source probably are Ital. rangifero, Fr. rangier (and renne), ‘reindeer.’ OIr. hrein is usually considered to be a Finn. and Lapp. loan-word (raingō).

Reicn, f., ‘rent, rental,’ from MidHG. reidh, ‘income, produce, advantage; contrivance.’ Borrowed from Fr. rente, MidLat. renta, Ital. rendita, whence even in OHG. redón, ‘to count up.’

Reiff, m., ‘rest, remnant, remains,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. reste, m.

reiten, vb., ‘to rescree, save,’ from MidHG. and OIr. rôtar, ‘to snatch from, rescene’; comp. Du. redden, OFris. hreidda, AS. hreiddan, ‘to snatch from, set free,’ E. to rid; Goth. *hradjan may be assumed. The Teut. root hrōd, from pre-Teut. krath, corresponds to the Sans. root krath, ‘to let go’ (pres. crādhāyāmā).

Rietisch, Rieftig, m., ‘radish,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rētich, rētich, OIr. rīth, rāth, m.; corresponding to AS. rēdī; borrowed from Lat. rādic-em (nom. rādid), which, as the OHG. gutturals indicates, is found with the Teut. accent prior to the OHG. period. E. radish is a later loan-word from Fr. radis.

Reic, f., ‘repentance,’ from MidHG. riuve, f., ‘sadness, pain, mourning, repentance,’ OIr. riuwe, earlier hrīwe, f.; corresponding to Du. rouwe, AS. hrēw, ‘grief, mourning, repentance.’ Allied to an obsolete OHG. vb. hrūwen, MidHG. riuwen, ‘to feel pain, be sorry’; corresponding to AS. hreōw, ‘to vex, grieve,’ E. to rue, to which rōth is akin; OIr. hreγgō, ‘to sadden.’ Aryan *hreγγō is wanting. The Teut. hrō, ‘to be sad, saddened,’ has no correspondences in the other Āryan languages.

Reic, f., ‘weir-basket, weel,’ from MidHG. rīwe, OIr. hūsid, rūsdá, f., ‘weel, fish-basket’ (from Goth. *rīsá); a graded and lengthened form of Goth. rōs (see Rēp). Hence Reic means lit. ‘that which is made of reeds.’

reuten, vb., ‘to root out, grub up,’ from MidHG. rūten, ‘to root out, make fertile’; to this is allied OHG. rütt, MidHG. rūte, n., ‘land made fertile by uprooting,’ OIr. ῥύοδα, ‘to make fertile.’ Whether OHG. riostar, riostra, MidHG. riester, ‘plough, plough-handle,’ dial. Riefer, is connected with this word is uncertain. See rtten.

Reiter, m., ‘trooper,’ first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Du. ruiter, ‘trooper,’ which has nothing to do with rtten, ‘to ride.’ The word is based rather on MidLat. ruptori (for rupturii), rupturii (ex Gallica pronuntiatione); thus were
Rha

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Rif

"dicti quidam praedones sub XI, saeculum ex rusticus collecti ac conflati qui provinciae populabantur et interdum militiae praepectum sese addicebant": "these people were often on horseback." Thus Du. ruster could easily acquire the meaning 'horseman'; comp. Du. ruiten, 'to plunder.' See flotte.

Rhabarber, m., 'rhubarb,' Mod.HG. only, from It. rubarbo, Fr. rubarb.; also earlier Mod.HG. Rhabant, from Fr. rapontique. The word is based on the Mid Lat. ra-, reum ponticum-barbarum, a plant growing on the banks of the Volga.

Rhece, f., 'roadstead, road,' Mod.HG. only, from Lg.; comp. Du. ree, reede, Mid.E. rade, 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. Olt. reisa, 'ship's equipment.' See berit.

Ribelin, vb., 'to rub briskly, scour,' Mod.HG. only, intensive of riben.

Ridlen, vb., 'to regulate, direct, judge, condemn,' from Mid.HG. and Olt. riten, 'to set right,' denomin. from rebi.

Riede, f., 'doe,' by chance recorded only in Mod.HG.; Mid.HG. riche and Olt. *riche are wanting, but may be assumed from the archaic form of Mod.HG. Nite (Swiss rik.) In Goth. *riikki, 'doe,' would be a derivative fem. form of *ríth (ratha-).

Richen, vb., 'to smell,' from Mid.HG. riechen, Olt. rietham, stre, vb., 'to smoke, steam, emit vapour, smell;' comp. Du. rieken, rieken, 'to smell;' AS. reccan, 'to smoke, emit vapour;' Olt. rjaka, 'to smoke, exhale.' The Teut. root rik signified 'to smoke;' see further under raud and freud. In the non-Teut. languages the stem is not found.

Riefe, f., 'furrow in wood, stone, etc.,' Mod.HG. only, from Lg.; comp. AS. gerflan, 'to wrinkle,' with which E. rife, lit. 'the fluted weapon,' and rikel, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected. Olt. rifa, f., 'slit, rift,' allied to Olt. rifa, 'to tear to pieces, slit.'

Rigge, f., 'row,' from Mid.HG. rige, Olt. riga, f., 'line, row' (Goth. riga, f., is wanting); allied to *Riga, Olt. Rihan, 'to form in a row;' From G. are derived Ital. riga, line, strip, and rigatoletto, chain-dance.

Rigge, m., 'rail, bar, bolt,' from Mid.HG. rigel, Olt. rigil, m., 'crossbar for fastening;' corresponding to Mid.HG. Riga, Du. and Swed. regel, 'bolt.' It is scarcely allied to Olt. riham, 'to form in a row.'

Rieten, m., 'strap, thong, string,' from Mid.HG. rione, Olt. riomo, m., 'hand, girdle, strap;' corresponding to Osax. riom, m., Du. riem, AS. redma, 'strap;' Goth. *riuma, m., is wanting. Gr. pima, 'towing-line, rope,' is primit. allied, and hence the Aryan root was probably ra (Gr. επέκ) 'to draw.'

Rits, n., 'ream,' from the equiv. late Mid.HG. rie (ri3, ri3), m., f. and n.; in Du. riem, E. ream. These late Teut. cognates are borrowed from Rom.; comp. the equiv. Mid.Lat. and Ital. risma, Fr. rume. It is true that the Mid.HG. form still requires further explanation. The ultimate source of Mid.Lat. and Ital. risma is Arab. risma, 'bale, bundle,' espec. 'packing-paper.'

Rites, m., 'giant,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. ris, Olt. riso, m.; comp. Osax. wisi-te, 'gigantic,' Olt. wistle, Du. reus, 'giant.' Goth. *wrisi-, or rather wuisjan, is wanting. It seems primit. allied to Sans. vikan, 'mighty, manly, strong,' to which OIr. fairsing, 'great, powerful,' is also probably akin.

Rijker, m., 'wrist, instep, patch (on a shoe),' Mod.HG. only; probably a primit. word, but of obscure origin. This word, which is unknown to Bav., has, according to Swiss rixter, rixtere, m. and f., a genuine diphthong equiv. to Goth. in; hence Mid.HG. hornuize, rixze, 'cobbler,' preserved in Mod.HG. dials. as Alitje, 'second-hand dealer,' is perhaps allied.

Riefling, m., 'small white field-grape,' Mod.HG. only; perhaps a derivative of Riefe, 'Rheta' (Tyrol). so that Riefling is lit. 'Rheta' (wine).

Rict (in the LG. form Riech), n., 'reed,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. rieit, Olt. riet, earlier hriat, n.; common to West Teut. in the same sense; comp. Osax. hred, Du. riet, AS. hred, E. reed. Goth. *hriuda is wanting. Pre-Tut. *kreudho- is not found in the other groups.

Riff, n., 'reef,' Mod.HG. only, from LG. riff, reif, comp. the equiv. Du. riff, n., E. reef, and Olt. rifa. 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 Olt. rifa, 'to slit, split,' rif, 'split,' hence probably Riff means lit. 'the disheveled, cleft, mass of rock,' then 'reef.'
Riffel, Riffel, n., ‘flax-cob, ripple; censure,’ probably allied to ModHG. riffeln, rifeln, ‘to comb or hatchel flax; riffel, ‘mattock,’ OHG. rifa, ‘saw.’ G. has similar figurative terms for ‘to find fault with, inveigh against’ (similar to ravnat, to censure). Comp. riven.

Ring, n., ‘horned cattle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rind (gen. rinda), OHG. rinda, earlier hrind, n.; Goth. *hrinbs, n., is wanting; AS. hring (hriðer, hrire), MidE. rother, Du. rund, ‘horned cattle,’ imply Goth. *hrunjns, a graded variant allied to rint, Goth. *hrinbs. OHG. hrinda is usually connected, like hrið, with the stem hr, ‘horn, horned’ (see hrin), appearing in Gr. κίνας, and also with Gr. κοός, ‘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’ (rarely) ‘bread-crust;’ corresponding to AS. rind, E. rind. Its kinship with hrind and hrant is undoubted; their common root seems to be rem, ram, ‘to cease, end;’ comp. exept. AS. reoma, rima, E. ron, Some etymologists connect it with Goth. rintis, ‘repose;’ comp. Sans. raj, ‘to cease, rest.’

Ring, m., ‘ring, circle, link,’ from MidHG. rinc (gen. ringle), OHG. ring, earlier hring, m., ‘ring, hoop, circular object;’ comp. OSax. hring, Du. ring, AS. hring, E. ring, OSc. hring, m. The common Teut. word, which implies a casually non-existent Goth. *hringaz, denoted a circle, and everything of a circular form. Pre-Teut. *hringaha- appears also in the corresponding OSlav. kruha, m., ‘circle, kruha, ‘round.’ From the Teut. word, which also signifies ‘assembly’ (grouped in a circle), are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. aringo, ‘rostrum,’ Fr. harangué, ‘public speech,’ and Fr. râng.

Ringel, m., ‘ringlet, curl,’ dimin. of the preceding word; MidHG. ringel, ‘marigold,’ OHG. ringila, f., ‘marigold, heliotrope.’

Ringen, vb., ‘to encircle; wring, wrestle, strive;’ from MidHG. rigen, ‘to move to and fro, exert oneself, wind,’ OHG. ringan, from an earlier *ringan;’ comp. Du. wringen, ‘to wring, squeeze,’ AS. wringen, E. to wrench; Goth. *rigan is implied by wringgo, ‘snare.’ The root wring, identical with the root wrank (see rfen), meant orig. ‘to turn in a winding manner, move with effort.’ With this are connected ModHG. Ringe, E. wrong, MidE. wrang, ‘bent, perverted, wrong’ (OIC. rang, ‘bent, wrong,’ MidDu. wrong, ‘sour, bitter’), and E. to wrangle. Perhaps wringen (root *wring) is allied; E. to ring is, however, not connected, since it comes from AS. hrorgen.

Rinnen, ‘large ring, buckle,’ an UpG. 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 *fringjon.

Rinne, f., ‘channel, gutter, groove,’ from MidHG. riene, f., OHG. riwa, f., ‘watercourse;’ MidHG. also ‘gutter, eaves-trough.’ Comp. Goth. riná, f., ‘brook,’ and AS. rynele, E. rindle. Connected with the following word.

Rinnen, vb., ‘to run, flow, leak, drop,’ from MidHG. rinnen, OHG. rinna, ‘to flow, swim, run.’ This vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; Goth. rinnan, AS. rrnan, E. to run, Du. rinnen, OSc. rinna, ‘the orig. sense of all these is ‘to move on rapidly.’ The nu of Goth. rinnan is usually regarded as a part of the pres. stem for no (comp. Gr. δάκω, Lat. sper-nos), and a root ren, run, is assumed, which is preserved in AS. ryne (from *rini-.

Rippe (Luther, Mécé), f., ‘rib,’ from MidHG. rippe (ribe), n. and f., OHG. rippa, f., rippi (ribe), n., ‘rib;’ corresponding to the equiv. Du. rib, ribbe, AS. rih, E. rib, OSc. rif; Goth. *rihi, n. (plur. *rihja), is by chance not recorded. Teut. ripja, from pre-Teut. rifya-, is cognate with ModHG. Mécé and OSc. rebro, n., ‘rib,’ from rebro-.

See Mécé, where ‘entwining’ is deduced as the prim. meaning of Rippe.

Rippe, f., ‘panicle, from MidHG. rispe, f., ‘branches, bushes,’ akin to OHG. hrispah, n., ‘bushes’; of obscure origin. The derivation from OHG. hrispean, MidHG. rispen, ‘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 *wrist, are by chance not recorded; comp. Du. wriest (dialect. wriif), AS. wyrst, wirst, E. wrist, OFr. riste, wrist, ankle; OSc. rist, f., ‘instep;’ Goth. *wirsts is not recorded. The primit. meaning of the cognates is usually assumed to be ‘turning-point,’ Rist being referred to a
Teut. root *wrihp, ‘to turn,’ which has been preserved in E. to writhe, as well as in Mod. HG. *feitl, ‘packing-stick’ (MidHG. reite for an earlier *scrleit). Other etymologists connect the word with Gr. ρίζα (from *πρώθα), root. Yet OHG. *riho (for earlier *rihe), ModHG. rihein, is probably most closely connected with the cognates of *rihp, so that Goth. *warstiai would represent *writhe, and thus imply an Aryan root *wrihp.

Alis, m., ‘cleft, gap, schism,’ from MidHG. riz, m., ‘cleft’; the corresponding OHG. riz, m., in contrast to the MidHG. and ModHG. which are connected with the vb. trijen, preserves the earlier meaning ‘letter’ (Goth. vetis, ‘stroke, point’), which connects it with Goth. wridan, ‘to write; draw’ (see trijen). Comp., moreover, Alis, in the earlier sense of ‘sketch.’

Giff, m., ‘ride,’ first occurs in early ModHG.; a derivative of trijen.

Giffen, m., ‘fever,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rite, OHG. rito, rito, m., for an earlier *hrijep, ‘fever’; so too AS. hripa, m., ‘fever’; allied to OHG. ridon, MidHG. riden, ‘to shiver,’ AS. hripian, ‘to shiver in a fever,’ OHG. rido, ‘shivering,’ AS. hrip, ‘storm.’ The root hrip, pre-Tent. brë, ‘to move wildly,’ appears also in OFr. erith, ‘shivering.’

Giffen, m., ‘chevalier, knight,’ from MidHG. ritter, riter, m., ‘horseman, knight’ (also riteren); the form with ‘tt’ is due to a confusion with OHG. rito, ‘horseman’ (from rito). See riten and Gitter.

Gitte, f., ‘riff, rent,’ from MidHG. riz (gen. rizes), m., ‘ript, wound,’ like rigen, from MidHG. rizzen, ‘to scratch, wound,’ OHG. rissen, rissen; allied to trijen.

Gode, f., ‘sea-dog, seal,’ borrowed from LG., like most MidHG. words with a medial bb (gibbb, strabbe, bce); comp. Du. rob, m., ‘sea-dog, seal; the equiv. Scand. kobbi, similar in sound (akin to kobrp, ‘young sea-dog’), is not allied. The Teut. word, Goth. *silha- (comp. AS. selleh, E. seal, OHG. selah, Olt. sel), 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, ray, AS. rockhu, *rockha, whence MidE. roche, rohe; also E. roch, roche? (E. ray is derived from Lat. raja, whence also Ital. raja, Fr. rae).

Roche (2), m., ‘castle’ (at chess), from the equiv. MidHG. roge, n.; borrowed with chess-playing from the Fr. roc, whence also MidE. and E. rock. The ultimate source is Pers. rukh, rokh, ‘archer mounted on an elephant’ (at chess). Deriv. redken.

Röcheln, vb., ‘to rattle,’ from MidHG. rücheln, rühein, ‘to neigh, roar, rattle’; allied to OHG. rohen, MidHG. rohen, ‘to grunt, roar’; comp. Du. rochehen, ‘to spit out.’ The Tent. root ruh, ruhe, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Slav. root rjik (from rjik); comp. OSlov. rikati, rikati, ‘to roar’ (Lett. rākt), to which has to be added perhaps the Gr.-Lat. root raja in rūgē, ‘to roar,’ ῥηόμα, ‘roaring.’

Rock, m., ‘coat, robe, petticoat,’ from MidHG. roce (gen. rocken), OHG. roch, m., ‘outer garment, coat;’ corresponding to the equiv. Du. rok, OFr. roc, AS. roc, Olt. roch, the implied Goth. *rucka is wanting. From the Tent. cognates is derived the Rom. class, Fr. rochet, ‘surplice’ (MidLat. roceus, ‘coat’), which again passed into E. (rochet). The early history of the Tent. cognates is obscure; allied to Godein.

Roden, m., ‘distaff,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rocke, OHG. rocho, m.; common to Tent. in the same sense; comp. Du. rocken, AS. *roco, MidE. rocke, E. rock, Olt. rocker; Goth. *rucka is by chance not recorded. The Tent. word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. rocca, ‘distaff.’ It may be doubted whether Geden and Gede are derived from an old root rok, ‘to spin,’ which does not occur elsewhere. At any rate, Geden is not connected with the equiv. LG. wecken, since the cognates of Gedon, according to the LG. and E. terms, have not lost an initial w.

Reden, vb., ‘to root out,’ from MidHG. roden, the MidHG. and LG. variant of ritten, ‘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 Innamorato, 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 *hrogen, m.; also MidHG. roge, OHG. rogo, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Olt. hrug, n. plur., AS. *hrogen, E. roan,
roes. Goth. *hruga- is by chance not recorded. The true source of the word cannot be found; some connect it with AS. hrogs, ‘nasal mucus’; others with Gr. κρούην, ‘pebble’, Sans. garkara, ‘gravel’.

Bloegen, m., for the genuine HG. Rohd, Rohen (in Bat. and Hess., dern is almost invariably used), ‘rye.’ The gg of the ModHG. written form is either LG. or Swiss (see Table in list of corrections); in MidHG. rocke, OHG. rocko, m., ‘rye, ecaule;’ corresponding to OSax. rogga, Du. rogge. UpG., as well as LG. and Fris., imply the prim. form *rugg-. On the other hand, E. and Scand. assume a Goth. *rugi-; comp. AS. rugge, E. rye, and the equiv. Oic. rugr. Pre-Tent. rugihr is proved by Lith. rugis, ‘rye-corn’ (rugis, pl., ‘rye’), OSlov. ruz, ‘rye’ (Gr. ῥύζα, ‘rice’; from Sans. ṛūṣī, is not allied). Among the East Aryans this term is wanting.

roh, adj., ‘rude, raw, crude, rough,’ from MidHG. rō (infl. rōver), OHG. rō (infl. rōwer), ‘raw, uncooked, rude’ (for earlier hrōna-); comp. the equiv. OSax. hrō, Du. rauwe, AS. hrōs, E. raw, Oic. hrōr (for *hrōvr), ‘raw, uncooked.’ This adj., which is wanting in Goth. (*hrōns-, -hrōna-), points to a Teut. root hrō, from pre-Teut. hrō, which appears in numerous forms, such as Lat. crōvō, cruentus, crūdus (for *crūvulus?), Gr. κρέας, ‘flesh,’ Sans. kṛtvās, ‘raw meat,’ Sans. kṛvās, ‘bloody,’ OSlov. křtvě, Lith. kraťjas, ‘blood.’

Rohr, n., ‘reed, cane, rush,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rōr (gen. rōres), n.; an earlier *rōna is to be assumed; comp. Goth. raua, n., Oic. regr, m., Du. rover, ‘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. roses. The form roasa-, with which Struise and Rohr (Reft, (1)) are also connected, is related to Lat. ruscum, ‘butcher’s brome’; comp. Mēs 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 horno-tukel, horo-tumil, lit. ‘mud, slime tumbler’ (*rōrtumil is not found in OHG.). MidDu. roesdomele; AS. has a remarkable form, rāradumbla, with the same meaning. The wide diffusion of these cognates, transformed in various ways by popular etymology, resemble one another in sound, leaves no doubt as to their genuine Teut. origin. The usual assumption that they are all corruptions of Lat. crepulus, cretobulus, onocratoles won’t be investigated.

Rohre, f., ‘tube, pipe, flue,’ from MidHG. rvere, OHG. rōra, rōra, from an earlier rōzea, f., ‘reed stalk, hollow stalk, reed;’ a derivative of Rohr, OHG. rōr (Goth. *raukō, f., is wanting); hence Rohr is lit. ‘the reed-shaped.’

Rohren, vb., ‘to bellow;’ from MidHG. rēren, OHG. rērēn, ‘to beat, roar;’ corresponding to AS. rērian, E. to roar.

Rolle, f., ‘roll, roller, pulley, scroll, actor’s part,’ from MidHG. rolo, rolla, f., ‘rotulus’; also rodel, rotel, m. and f., ‘scroll, list, document;’ formed from MidLat. rotulā, rotula, or rather the corresponding Rom. cognates. Comp. Ital. rololo, rolla, Fr. rôle; whence also E. to roll, MidHG. and ModHG. rollem, Fr. rouler, Ital. ruolare.

Römer, m., ‘green, bulging wine-glass; rummer’ (‘Roman glass’?).

Rösche, adj., ‘prompt, lively, alert, fresh,’ an UpG. word (Bav. and Swiss rōs, ‘lively, precipitous, harsh’); from MidHG. rösch, rösch, OHG. rōs, rōsc, ‘nimble, hasty, fresh;’ cognate terms from which we may infer the prim. form (Goth. rausga-) are entirely wanting. The connection of the word with rōs is uncertain.

Röse, f., ‘rose,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rōse, OHG. rōsa, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. roos, AS. rōze, 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 ‘ciste’), from Lat. ūlia, the vowel was shortened, because ūlia was the pronunciation in MidLat.); Lat. *rōsa is, however, implied also by the Rom. cognates, Ital. rosa and Fr. rose. A Lat. ð must have led in OHG. to the form *rōsa; comp. OHG. scuola, school, from Lat. scūla.

Röfie, f., ‘raising,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. rōsine (raising), f.; the latter, like MidLat. rosina, is a corruption of Fr. raisin (sec, ‘raising’), which, with Ital. racimo, ‘bunch of grapes,’ is due to Lat. racemus, ‘berry;’ comp. further Du. rozijn, rāszijn, 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 *(ref, 'rose.'

**Rōf** (1), m., 'grate, gridiron,' from ModHG. rōd, m., 'grate, funeral pile, glow, fire,' OHG. rōt, m., 'small gridiron, frying-pan.' The current derivation from *rōf* in which case we should have to assume 'iron grating' as the primi
tive, sense of *rōf*, does not entirely atone, however, for the meaning (OHG. rōtsfanna, MidHG. rōtsfanne).

Derivative **röfchen**, 'to roast, broil,' MidHG. rōsten, OHG. rōsten, 'to lay on the gridiron, roast,' hence the Rom. cognates, Ital. arrostir, 'to roast,' Fr. rôtir, and from this again comes E. to roast.

**Rōf** (2), m., 'rust, mildew, blight,' from MidHG. and OHG. rōt, m., 'rust, aegrum, rubigo,' corresponding to the equiv. Osax. rōst, Du. roest, AS. rōd, E. rust (Scotch roost). For Goth. *rōtaz*; 'rust,' ret, f., was used. *Rōf* belongs to the Taut. root *råd* (pre-Tent. ruule) 'to be red,' appearing in ModHG. ret. From the same root was formed the equiv. OHG. rōsana, which assumed early in MidHG. the meaning 'freckle,' as well as OHG. rōdan, m. and n., Osax. rūsa (for rūlja), L., Lith. rūdis (rūlė, 'to rust'), Lat. rubigo, 'rust,' also Litt. rāsa, 'rust,' rūta, 'brown colour.'

**röfchen** (2), see under *ref* (1).

**röf** (2), vb., 'to steep, water-rot flax or hemp,' from MidHG. rōagen, rōtsen, 'to rot, cause to rot,' implying a connection with *rōf* (1); allied to rēz, adj., 'mellow, soft,' rēzgen, 'to rot,' and OHG. rēzzen, 'to rot.' From a Tent. root ruat, 'to rot,' comp. Du. rot, 'rotten, decayed,' Osax. rōtön, 'to rot,' AS. rōtum, E. to rot, to rot (from AS. *rostitan*), 'to steep, water-rot,' Ofc. rōten, 'putrefied'; see ritten (2).

**Rōf** (1), n., 'horse, steed,' from MidHG. and OHG. rōs (gen. rosse), n., 'horse, spec.

'charger,' for earlier *rōsse*; comp. Osax. hrose, Du. ros, AS. hore, E. horse, Ofc. hros, n., 'horse.' Goth. *brussa* is wanting, the term used being Aryan atusa- (Osax. ehus, AS. eah, Ofc. jihr, equiv. to Lat. equus, Gr. ἑράς, Sans. āśva- (Lat. asva, 'mare').

In MidHG. the form *jōfr* appears; *rōf* is still used almost exclusively in UpG. with the general sense of 'horse.' From the Taut. cognates is derived the Rom. term, Fr. rosse, 'sorrel horse, jade.' The origin of Taut. *brussa*—is uncertain; as far as the meaning is concerned, it may be compared, as is usually done, with Lat. currere for *curs-, curs-, root krs, 'to run,' or with the Sans. root kārd, 'to learn,' with which Ofc. kres, 'quick,' may also be connected. For another derivation see *röft.*—**Rōftäucher,** m., 'horse-dealer,' from the equiv. MidHG. rōftächer, rōft-äucher, m. (see tauten), retains the origi

nal sense of the old word *rōf.*

**Rōf** (2), n., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. rōz, rōze, f.; OHG. *röza* is by chance not recorded; corresponding to OLG. rōza, 'fava,' Du. root, f., 'virgin honey'; undoubtedly a genuine Taut. term. The derivation from Lat. radius is unknown; Ofc. raite de miel (from rae, 'ray,' rautic) is due to the influence of the Taut. word, in Goth. *röta,* f., which cannot, however, be traced farther back. *Rōt,* adj., 'red,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rōt, adj.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. rauhs, Ofc. rōd, AS. rēd, E. red (AS. also red. Ofc. rēds, red'), Du. rood, Osax. rōd. Goth. and common Tent. rau-da, from pre-Tent. raucoh-, is a graded form of the widely-diffused Aryan root *råd/, 'to be red,' which appears also in ModHG. *rēf* (2), as well as in OHG. rōtechōn, 'to be reddish,' MidHG. rōden, 'to reddend,' and MidHG. rōt, 'red,' also in Goth. rōtulj, 'shamefacedness,' and perhaps Goth. *bī-renjan* (to honour), AS. rūd, 'redness,' as rēd, 'red,' E. red (AS. rudduc, E. ruddock). In the non-Tent. languages, besides the words added under *ref* (2), the following are the principal cognates:Sans. rādhi-, *red, rādhika, red* (for *rādhita*); Gr. ῥοθής, 'red,' ῥοθός, 'redness, flush,' ῥοθείς, 'crimson,' ῥοθιδος, 'to reddend' (Ofc. rōth; AS. rōdnen, to reddend, kill'); Lat. ruber (rubro- for *rubdur-, Gr. ῥοθός, like ροθός for *herathō*), see P. rubus, 'red,' rubidus, dark red, rubens, 'to blush with shame'; Osax. rōden, 'red,' rūdēti se, 'to blush'; Lith. rūdas, 'reddish brown;' rūdas, rūdas, 'red,' rūdā, 'red colour.' It is noteworthy that red in several of these languages is a sign of shame. Moreover, the Tent. cognates may be explained from an Aryan root *rut,* which appears also in Lat. rūt-itus, 'reddish.'—Derivatives **Rōtel,** m., 'red chalk,' from MidHG. rōtel, rōtelēcin, m., E. ruddle; comp. the equiv. Lat. rubricin, from ruber.—**Rōtelin,** plur., 'measles.'—**Rōtelwışč*, 'jargon, cant,' from MidHG. rōtelvisch, 'sharpers' language, gibberish,' allied to rōt, 'red-haired, deceptive.'
false, cunning,' frequently occurs in Mid HG.

Rolle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ropte, rote, f., 'troop, detachment'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from OFr. rote, 'division of an army, troop,' whence also E. rout (MidE. route), Du. rot. The OFr. term is derived from MidLat. rutta, rutpa; comp. flüere.

roffen (1), vb., 'to root out,' formed from the earlier MidHG. roten, a variant of MidHG. riten, 'to root out'; comp. Bav. rinden, Swiss wassrāde, 'to root out.'

rofen (2), vb., 'to cause to rot or decay,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. roden; see roffen (2).

Rolz, m., 'mucus, snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. roz, rote, OHG. rz, earlier hrzo, m. and n., formed from a Teut. root hrzőt (Aryan krud); comp. OHG. rzän, AS. hrţidan, 'to snore, snort,' OIC. hrţēta. It can scarcely be compared with Gr. κόφω, 'cold, catarrh.'

Rūbe (UpG. ῥοβή), f., 'rape, turnip,' from the equiv. MidHG. rīche, ruode, OHG. ruo be, ruoppa, f. The OHG. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. rōpa, 'rape,' although names of vegetables (comp. ῥεθός, ῥαπές, and ῥετίδα) have passed directly from Lat. into OHG. ; for if the word were borrowed thus, the sounds of Lat. rōpa must have been preserved, or rather the p must have been changed into f. The assumption that the prim. Teut. form rōbī appearing in ῥιτ differs is borrowed is opposed by the OHG. graded form rōba, MidHG. rōbe, 'rape' (Swiss rūbi). The pre-Teut. word is therefore related to Lat. rūpum, rōpa, with which Gr. ῥάπως, ῥάπερ, 'turnip,' ῥάπαρος, ῥάπαι, 'raish,' OISlov. ῥέπα, Lith. ῥέpę, 'turnip,' are also connected. These cognates are wanting in East Aryan, hence the suggestion that they were borrowed, as in the case of șanf, is not to be discarded.—Rübčasfa, 'umbernips, a fabulous spirit of the Riesengebirge,' is a contraction of MidHG. Rūwbesga, 'turnip-tail' (MidHG. zogel is equiv. to E. tail, AS. tetel).

Rubrik, f., 'rubric,' from late MidHG. rubricks, f., 'red ink,' from Fr. rubrique, whence also E. rubric; for Lat. rubrice see Rität.

rudōs, adj., 'infamous, flagitious,' from MidHG. ruoche-la (uncertain, reckless), allied to MidHG. ruoche, L. 'care, carefulness'; comp. E. reckless; see rubēn and genuen.

ruhībar, ruhībar, adj., 'notorious,' ModHG. only, from LG., as is indicated by the LG. and Du. čht for the HG. ft; allied to ModHG. ruoht, 'fame, reputation'; see aurīfā, brūdā, and ŝerīfā.

Rūck, m., 'rick, tug,' from MidHG. řuche (gen. řuches), OHG. ruo (gen. ruohe), m., 'sudden motion, jerk.'—rūchen, vb., 'to jerk, from MidHG. řuchen, OHG. ruuchen, 'to push along'; Goth. *rukku, m., 'jolt,' and *rukkijan, 'to jerk,' are wanting; comp. OIC. rykkja, 'to jerk,' and rykkt, m., 'jolt,' AS. roccian, 'to jerk,' E. to rock.

rucchen, vb., 'to coo' (of pigeon), allied to MidHG. ruck-zen, 'to coo,' and rucku, interj., 'coo!' (of pigeons); onomat. forms.

Rūdēn, m., 'back, rear, ridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. řūcke, OHG. rucki, earlier hrücki, m. (Goth. *hrujaga- is to be assumed); comp. the equiv. OSax. hruggi, Du. ryg, AS. hrve, E. ridge, OIC. hrvegr. Gr. ράχις, 'back,' is not allied, because hrūkja- is the OARman form for Rūdēn. It is more probably related to Olr. crocen, 'skin, back,' and the Sans. root kruć, 'to bend,' so Rūdēn may have been named from its flexibility. See ĺ➪.—Rūdgrat, 'spine'; see ĺ➪.—rūchen, vb.; see Rūdēn.

Rūde, m., 'hound,' from MidHG. rīde, m., 'big hound,' OHG. rūdo, rūdveo; OHG. *rutto (comp. ModHG. dial. Rūtē) is by chance not recorded, but it may be assumed from the equiv. AS. rybba, hrøþu, 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. *rūþna, m. Akin to AS. řōwund.

Rūdel, n., 'flock, herd, troop,' ModHG. only, of uncertain etymology, perhaps a dimin. of Rūtē, 'host' (comp. MidHG. rode with rote). OIC. ričba, 'small detachment of soldiers,' can scarcely prove the genuine G. origin of Rūtē, since it probably belongs to rōna, 'to ride.' The kinship of Rūtē with Goth. urības, 'herd,' is also uncertain.

Rūdor, n., 'oar, rudder,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruder, OHG. rudar, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. roer, AS. rōbor, E. rudder (Goth. *rōbr, n., 'oar' is by chance not recorded); in OIC. with a different suffix rōcope, n., 'oar,' while rōfar, m., signifies 'rowing.' Goth. *rōba, 'oar,' belongs to AS. rōcan, str. vb., E. to row, OIC. rōs, Du. roefen, MidHG. riejen, ruow, all of which signify 'to row.' The Teut.
root ro appears with the same meaning in the other Aryan languages, as ro, ré, er, ar; comp. OIr. rém, Lat. ré-nus, oar (tratis, rait), Gr. é-rrh, rower, é-rrhyn, trí-rheme; é-rrhyn, oar, Sans. artha-s, oar; also the Aryan root ré to push; in OSlov. rinaí, réjít, 'to push,' Sans. a, 'to drive.' Moreover, E. oar, from AS. ðr (OEc. ðr) is the relic of another OEut. term (whence Finn. aír, oar).

\[ Ruf, m., 'call, cry; report, fame, reputation,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruo, OHG. ruof, m., for an earlier *hruof; corresponding to Goth. hróeps, m., 'cry, clamour.' — "rufen, vb., 'to call out, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruo, OHG. ruofan; corresponding to OSax. rópan, Du. roopen, AS. hrópan (wanting in E.), 'to call out,' in Goth. hrójan, OHG. ruof, MidHG. ruoferen, wks., with the same meaning. In the non-Teut. languages there are no terms corresponding to the Teut. root hró. See ruofer.

rujen, vb., 'to denounce, censure, reprove,' from MidHG. rügen, OHG. ruoegen, to accuse, charge with, blame, for an earlier *rérjan; comp. Goth. rérjan, OSax. rórgjan, AS. wir gégan, 'to accuse, charge with. Allied to ModHG. Åuge, 'censure, blame, crime,' MidHG. rüge, Goth. rüdhs, 'accusation,' OSax. árold, 'strain,' AS. árold, 'accusation, strain, crime.' The Goth. forms with k 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 rók, hrók, has not yet been discovered.

Glute, f., 'rest, repose, calm, peace,' from the equiv. MidHG. róone, OHG. rüwe, f. (also MidHG. rówe, OHG. ráwe, in the same sense); comp. OIr. ré, AS. rít, *frít, Goth. *ruh (with the graded form *ruh) corresponds exactly to Gr. é-rrh, 'desisting, ceasing, rest,' from Aryan *hrona; the root ro contained in these words is probably allied to re in ModHG. rait; yet the East MidG. Glute used by Luther presents a difficulty. — "ruhen, vb., 'to rest, repose, be calm,' from the equiv. MidHG. rüwen (râwen), OHG. ruoевen (râwen); a den. of Glute.

Rhubm, m., 'fame, celebrity; rumour,' from MidHG. ruom (rûam), m., 'fame, honour, praise,' OHG. ruom, earlier hrûom, m.; comp. OSax. hrôm, m., 'fame,' Du. room. From the root hró are derived, with a different suffix, the equiv. OIr. hródr, m., AS. hrôp, m., OHG. hru, du, rd, in compounds like hrôfie, hrôfr, &c.; also Goth. hrôfgigs, 'victorious.' The Teut. root hrô is based on Aryan kar, krô, to which Sans. kîr, 'to commend;' and kar, 'fame,' are allied.

Rühr, l., 'stir, disorder, diarrhoea, dysentery,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruor, ruore, l., lit. 'violent, nasty motion;' allied to rêsfer; comp. MidHG. ruotranc, 'purging.' The general meaning 'violent motion' is still preserved in the compound ruofer, 'riot.'

"rühren, vb., 'to stir, move (the feelings); touch,' from MidHG. ruœn, OHG. ruören; 'to put in motion, incite, stir up, bestir oneself, mix, touch;' comp. OSax. hrôrian, 'to move, stir,' Du. roeren, AS. hrôrom (to which AS. hrôrama, E. rumorous, is allied), OIr. hrôda. We have probably to assume Goth. *hruöjan, to which hrëjan, 'to shake,' and OIr. kres, 'quick,' are perhaps allied. See Rhur. The Teut. root hrôs (Aryan krôs) has no cognate terms in the other groups.

rufsen, vb., 'to belch, eructate,' MidHG. ruôsen, OHG. ruôseren, 'to put in motion, incite, stir up, bestir oneself, mix, touch;' comp. OSax. hrôrian, 'to move, stir,' Du. roeren, AS. hrôrom (to which AS. hrôrama, E. rumorous, is allied), OIr. hrôda. We have probably to assume Goth. *hruöjan, to which hrëjan, 'to shake,' and OIr. kres, 'quick,' are perhaps allied. See Ruhr. The Teut. root hrôs (Aryan krôs) has no cognate terms in the other groups.

Ruhr, m., late ModHG. from the equiv. E. rum, whence also Fr. ruhum, rum. The source of the word is said to be some American language; formerly it was wrongly derived from Sans. rôma, 'water.'

Rummet, m., 'rumble, din, lumber, lump,' ModHG. only, from LG. rummelt, 'heap,' Du. rommelen, 'to rumble, rommelden, medley'; see rumpelen. In the sense of 'noise.' ModHG. Rummet is connected with Du. rommelen, 'to rumble, rommelden, medley.' See rumpelen. In the sense of 'noise.' ModHG. Rummet is connected with Du. rommelen, 'to rumble, rommelden, medley.' See rumpelen. In the sense of 'noise.' ModHG. Rummet is connected with Du. rommelen, 'to rumble, rommelden, medley.' See rumpelen. In the sense of 'noise.' ModHG. Rummet is connected with Du. rommelen, 'to rumble, rommelden, medley.'
**Rumpfen**, vb., 'to turn up (the nose),' from MidHG. *rümpfen*, 'to turn up (the nose), wrinkle,' OHG. *rümpfen* is wanting, *rumpfan* (MidHG. *rümpfen*), 'to contract, wrinkle,' being used; comp. Du. *rimpelen*, 'to wrinkle,' and *rompel*, 'rugged.' The cognates have scarcely lost an initial *h* in spite of the existence of AS. *hrumpel*, 'wrinkle,' and *gehруmpen*, 'wrinkled,' since *gerumpen*, 'bent,' is also recorded in AS. without an initial *h*.

The Teut. root *rump* (comp. further E. *rumple*, *rumple*, and Du. *rimpel*, 'wrinkled') has been connected with Gr. *ρύμφος*, 'curved beak, espec. of birds of prey,' as well as *ρυμφω*, 'to roam,' *ρυμφα*, 'curved dagger.'


**Rune**, f., see raumen.

**Runge**, f., 'rung; bolt, pin; trigger,' from MidHG. and MidHG. *rung*, f., 'drag-shoe'; OHG. *runge*, older *hrunge*, f., are by chance not recorded; comp. Goth. *hrunga*, 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.

**Rünstig**, adj., 'flowing, running,' in Etrurian, 'bleeding, bloody,' from MidHG. *bluot-rünstig*, -rup, adj., 'bloody, wounded,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. *bluot-rüns*, 'haemorrhage, bleeding wound.' *Run* is an abstract from *rün*; comp. Goth. *rün*, *rüns* (gen. *rūniss*), 'course,' *rūnīþa*, 'issue of blood.' Hence also ModHG. (diaL.) *Runt*, 'course of a torrent.'

**Rünsel**, f., 'wrinkle, fold, rumple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *runzel*, OHG. *rundsela*, f.; dimin. of OHG. *runza*, MidHG. *runze*, f., 'wrinkle.' By inference from OIc. *brakka*, MidHG. *runke*, and E. *wrinkle* (AS. *wincle*), the OHG. from runza represents *wersunke*, *werunbizza*, with a dimin. suffix; the loss of the guttural is normal as in *Blü* from *Blük*; Lat. from *plerōx*. In the non-Teut. languages comp. Lat. *rūaga*, Lith. *rūkti*, to become wrinkled, *rakkan*, 'wrinkle' (see further rūff).

**Rüpfel**, m., 'coarse fellow, rubber,' prop. a Bav. abbreviation of *Rüpfad* (hence *Rüpf* and *Rüpfel* as surnames); for a similar use of proper names comp. *Rít*.

Babylonia the meaning of *Rüpf* was occasioned by *Rüpf* *Rúpfet*, '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*, *rupfen*, an intensive form of *rufen*. To this is allied *rupfla*, 'battered,' from LG. *ruppen* for UpG. *rupen*.

**Rüßen**, m., 'trunk (of an elephant), snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rüsö*, m.; ModHG. has shortened the real stem vowel as in *taßen*, from MidHG. *làsen*. OHG. *ruotsil*, earlier *wruotsil*, are unrecorded. Comp. the equiv. AS. *wroêt*, East Fris. *wreête*, formed without the *l* suffix; also OHG. *ruwzen*, 'to root or tear up the earth,' Du. *wroeten* and North Fris. *wretten*, 'to root,' AS. *wroétan*, *wroétian*, E. *to root*. The Teut. root *wroêt*, 'to root up' (*Rüßel* is lit. 'the uprooting snout of a pig'), from pre-Teut. *wroël* (yet see *Rüpf*), has not yet been discovered in the non-Teut. languages; perhaps Lat. *vulere*, 'to gnaw,' is primitive, allied.

**Rüsle**, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. *rūsle*, f., 'repose, rest,' a variant of *Rua*, derived from LG. Comp.Du. *rust*, 'rest, rest.*

**Rüßen**, vb., 'to prepare, equip, arm,' from MidHG. *rüsten*, OHG. *rusotan*, earlier *hrußtan*, 'to arm, prepare, adorn;' comp. Du. *rusten*, AS. *hyrstan* (for *hrystan*), 'to deck, adorn.' A denom. of OHG. *rust*, 'armour,' AS. *hyrst*, 'decoration, adornment, armour,' which again are verbal abstractions from a Teut. root *hruþ*, 'to adorn.' Comp. AS. *hröstan*, 'to adorn,' OIc. *hrūs*, 'to cleanse, discharge (a ship).' May we also connect with this root *hruþ*, Tent. *hrowza*, '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 Tent. root *hruþ* (from Aryan *brūth, khru?*) has been said, probably without any proof, to exist in Gr. *vēkakouμένος*, 'armed,' *kophírōs*, 'to arm,' *kopho-, *helmet*; yet the dissyllabic root *kopô-*, cannot be made to tally with the Tent. *hruþ* of one syllable. See also *Gruft*.

**Rüssig**, adj., 'prepared for action, vigorous, robust,' from MidHG. *rüstig*, 'vigorous, armed,' OHG. *rusig*, 'prepared, adorned.' With regard to the evolution of meaning comp. *fitig*, also *entrüft*. OIc. *hrawstr*, 'brave, competent,' is more remote.

**Ruh**, m., 'soot,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *rūs*, m.; comp. Du. *roet,
'soot.' LG. sot, E. soot, and its equiv. AS. sod are scarcely allied. OHG. rude probably represents *hrud, *hrūda, but whether it is to be connected with Goth. hrūf, 'roof,' is more than questionable; it is more probably allied to AS. hrūd, '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. robagai, f., 'cross,' Du. roede, 'rod (also a measure),' AS. rōd, f., 'cross,' E. rod, rood. Goth. rēda, f., 'pole, stake,' is wanting. A pre-Teut. rēidan- is not found elsewhere; but is Lat. rēdīnum, 'staff,' primit. allied?

rutschen, vb., 'to slide, glide, slip,' from late MidHG. riutschen, 'to glide,' with the variant ritzen. Perhaps it belongs to the same root as rütteln, rütteln (gerüttelt), which are based on MidHG. rütteln, rütteln, 'to shake.'

S.

Saut, 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. sel, m., 'building consisting of only one large room.' In OHG. and OSax. the term selhēa, 'house with a large room,' is also used; AS. selo, selor, sed, 'hall, palace,' OIc. salr, m. (OTEut. solos, salz, n., may be assumed). Goth. preserves only the allied saljan, 'to find shelter, remain,' and salphēo, f. plur., 'lodging, guest-chamber'; comp. with the other OHG. selida, f., 'dwelling,' MidHG. selde. To these OSlav. selitva, f., 'dwelling,' and selo, n., 'courtyard, village,' and also Lat. solium, 'soil, ground.' From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. class, Ital. solis, Fr. salle, 'hall, room.'

Saut, f., 'sowing, seed, crop,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. set, f.; corresponding to OSax. sæ, m., Du. zaad, AS. sæd, m. and n., E. seed, OIc. sæde, and sæ, n., 'seed,' Goth. only in mana-sēds (i equiv. to d), f., 'mankind, world.' OTeut. sæ-di- and sæ-pa- are abstract forms from the primit. root sæ, 'to sow,' contained in mæ and sæne.

Sabel, m., 'saber,' from the equiv. late MidHG. and early ModHG. Sabel and sabel, m., which, like the equiv. Fr. and E. sabre and Ital. sciabola, seems to be derived from the East; the ultimate source is still uncertain. The Slav. words, such as Russ. sablya, Pol. szabla, Serv. sabla, as well as Hun. széblya, appear to have been borrowed.

Sädenbaum, see Seidenbaum.

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. sēkh, f., and OSax. sakhe, f.; comp. Du. zaak, 'thing,' AS. sacu, 'strife, feud,' E. sake, Goth. sakjō, f., 'strife, dispute.' The cognates are connected with Goth. sakjan, 'to strive, dispute,' AS. sacan, OSax. sakan, OHG. saheken, '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. Sächwalter, 'attorney, advocate' (see further Sächsische). 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. zaakt; LG. and Du. zaakt for HG. ft. It corresponds to HG. faß, the nasal of which has disappeared even in OSax. saft, adv., 'softly, gently.'

Sack, m., 'sack, bag, pocket,' from the equiv. MidHG. sace (gen. saches), OHG. scape (gen. sachen), m.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. sakhus, m., OIc. sekhr, m., AS. sech, m., E. sack, and Du. zak. A loanword from Lat. sacculus (Ital. sacco, Fr. and OIr. sac), which came through the medium of Gr. ἑκάκος, from the Hebr. and Phenic. sak. The Lat. word seems to have been introduced into G., through commercial intercourse with Roman merchants, at a very early period (in Caesar's time?), probably contemporaneously with Ach, Ach, and Zährin.

Säderlot, interj., 'ziounds!' late Mod HG., remodelled from Fr. sacré nom de Dieu; also corrupted into [apparently] Sader-
Sae

munt (apartmnent), from sacramentum, signifies 'body of Christ.'

sācun, vb., 'to sow (seed),' from the equiv. MidHG. saejen, sæn, OHG. sædn (from an orig. sæj); comp. the equiv. Goth. sævan, Osl. sæ, AS. saacan, E. to sow. Du. zaaijen, OSax. sājian. The Tent. root sæ, 'to sow,' of which Sāat and Sāme are derivatives, is common to the Aryan group; comp. the Lat. root sæ in sæ-ctum, sæ-men (Lat. særa is a reduplicated pres. for *sa-sa-); OSlov. sīja (sēth), 'to sow.' Lith. sēja (sēth), 'to sow.'

Safra[n], m., 'saffron,' from MidHG. safrān, m., which is derived from Fr. safrain (comp. F. saffron); comp. Ital. saffrano, the ultimate source of which is the equiv. Arab. zāfrān.

Saff, m., 'sap, juice,' from the equiv. MidHG. safī, usually saf, OHG. saf (gen. safens), n.; corresponding to AS. seorp, n., E. sap, Du. and LG. sap. Its connection with Lat. sepio (OHG. sewen, seppen, MidHG. seben, 'to observe') and seipor is conceivable on account of Osl. saf, 'saph,' provided that an Aryan root sañ, sa (comp. Sans. sañar, 'nectar') seems possible (on the other hand, Gr. σαφές, 'saph,' and OSlov. sokī are not allied). The prevalent view that AS. seorp and OHG. saf were borrowed from Lat. sæpa, 'thick must,' is unsatisfactory.

Sage, f., 'legend, report,' from MidHG. saage, OHG. saaga, f., 'speech, declaration, tale, rumour'; an abstract from saæn, like AS. osga, f., from scegan; E. sau.—saqen, vb., 'to say, tell, utter,' from the equiv. MidHG. saogon, OHG. sogen; corresponding to OSax. sequin, LG. segen, Du. zegen, AS. seggan (from *sægan). E. to say, and its equiv. Osl. sega. In Goth. both *sagam and every other derivative from the same root are wanting. Tent. saaggi, which comes by the rule of grammatical change from Aryan saakty, is closely allied to Lith. saktyt, 'to say,' OSlv. saktil, 'to notify;' with this OldL. insecce, 'I narrate' (in-sectiones, 'tales'), is usually connected, as well as the Gr. root *vaq, *vaex in *evaen for *va-en, *va-en, 'tell (thou or ye).' Ofr. saqim, saqim, '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-courts), lit. 'speaker.'

Sāg, f., 'saw,' from the equiv. MidHG. sāg, saaga, OHG. sāga, saaga, f.; comp. Du. zaag, AS. sage, f., and sage f., E. saw; Ols. sāg, f. (Goth. *saga, f., is wanting). A derivative of an Aryan root sek, sok, whence also Lat. secare, 'to cut;' securis, 'hatchet;' see further under Eist. The ë of ModHG. Sāge is based, as is indicated by the modern Alem. dials, on ë; hence there is the same gradation in OHG. sīga and sāga as in OHG. rēhó and AS. rëcu (see *reed), or in HG. Räfri and E. neck. With the Aryan root sek, sok, are also connected in Tent., OHG. saics, 'sword,' (see Meijer), E. scythe, and AS. side, from sīpe; comp. Ols. sīfor, m., 'sickle,' OHG. sēh, MidHG. sēch, 'ploughshare,' and the cognates of sēn.

Sāgne, f., 'cream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG. and LG.) same, f.; comp. Du. zaan. The word orig. also belonged probably to UpG., as is indicated by the derivative Sāume (for Sāane the UpG. and MidG. word Sāan is now used, in Sws also nīdel, and in other dials. sāmante). The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Sāte, f., 'string' (of a musical instrument), from MidHG. sātel, m. and f., OHG. sēda, f., sēte, m., 'string, cord, fetter;' comp. OHG. sōid, m., 'cord, noose;' AS. sōda, m., 'cord, noose,' derived by means of the Aryan suffix ë from the Tent. and Aryan root saj, by gradation ë, 'to bind,' which appears in Eist; comp. further Ols. seim, m., 'string' (Goth. *sēi-na-), and sima, n., 'string,' AS. sīma, OSax. sīma, m., 'cord;' also Gr. têsa, 'strap,' and the Sans. root sī, 'to bind, fetter.' The derivatives most closely allied to the Tent. word are OSolv. sēt, f., 'cord,' and Lith. sētās, m., 'cord.' With regard to the pre-Tent. root sē, sēi, see further under Eist.

Sal, in Mabial, see fidä.

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, i. very much disputed.

Salat, m., 'salad,' late MidHG. salät, m., from the equiv. Ital. salata, insalata.

Salzbadcr, m., 'idle talker, quack,' MidHG. only (the earliest reference is in the Epistola Osbernorum Virorum); its origin is wrongly attributed to the owner of a bathing establishment (in Bahr) at Jena, who bore his guests with his stale stories. Others prefer to connect it with salwador, 'saviour,' so that Salzbadcr would
mean ‘to have the name salvator on one’s lips, and nothing more,’ an equally improbable explanation.


**Salbei**, m., ‘sage,’ from MidHG. *salbei*, salveie, OHG. *salbeia*, Salvein, 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. *salbuch*, n., ‘register of lands belonging to the community, a record of receipts and donations,’ from Mid HG. *sal*, f., ‘legal assignment of an estate,’ which, with MidHG. *sal m.*, ‘legacy,’ is connected with OHG. *selken*, AS. *selien*, ‘to surrender.’ The corresponding E. verb *sell* has acquired a different shade of meaning.

**Salim, Salmen**, n., ‘salmon,’ from MidHG. *salme*, OHG. *salma*, n., from the equiv. Lat. *salmo*.

**Salweide**, f., ‘sallow, round-leaved willow’; allied to MidHG. *salbe*, f., OHG. *salaha* (Goth. *salba*), 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. OSc. *selja*, f. (Goth. *salja*), and AS. *sel*, E. *sallow*. Primit. allied to Gr. ἀληθης (Arcad.), Lat. *salix* (acc. *salicem*), ‘willow’; Fr. *saule* is based not on the Lat. word, but on the HG. word.

**Sali**, n., ‘salt,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *salz*, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *salt*, AS. *solt*, n., E. *salt*, Du. *zout*, OSax. *salt* (also an adj. OSc. *solt*, AS. *salt*, ‘salty, saline’). The specifically Teut. form *sal-ta-* (whence Lapp. *sallte*) is of course related to Lat. *sal*, Gr. ἁλς; comp. further OSlov. *solt*, Lett. *sals*, OIr. *salann*, ‘salt.’ The lengthened pre-Teut. root *solt* appears also in Lat. *salare*, ‘to salt,’ with the assimilation of *l* to *l*; in Lith. the corresponding adj. *salėtis* has the remarkable significance ‘sweet’ (Lith. *druska*, ‘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. *silber*). That a graded form could be constructed from even a foreign term admits of no doubt (see *Silīg*). Perhaps the divergence between Teut. *salta*- and Gr.-Lat. *sal-* is due to differences anterior to the period in which the word was borrowed.

**Salm**, n., *salvam*, see langam.

**Sāme**, m., ‘seed, semen, spawn,’ from MidHG. *sāme*, OHG. and OSax. *sāma*, m., ‘grain of seed, seed, descendants, field, soil’; a derivative of the root *sā-, to sow,’ contained in *Saat* and *Jān*. Corresponding to Lat. *sēmen*, OSlov. *sēme*, ‘seed,’ Lith. *sēmė*, ‘seed’; an Aryan neut. *sēm-*, with a suffix *m*, is implied; the same suffix appears in *śīma* and *śīmā*. A different derivation is indicated by OIr. *sīl* and Lith. *šekia*, ‘seed’ (prim. form *šēla*).

**Sānischleder**, n., ModHG. only, corresponding to the equiv. E. chamois leather (also *shammy*), Fr. *pale* chamoisees; of obscure origin, perhaps from Russ. *zamka*, ‘wash-leather.’


**Samul**, n., ‘to collection,’ prop. a Ug. and Rhen. word (in MidHG. and LG. *samut*), from MidHG. *samstac*, *samstac*, OHG. *sambastac*. In Du. *sater-*, LG. *saterdach*, AS. *saternesdag*, E. *Saturday*, which, like the equiv. OIr. *dia saothairim* and Alban. *sòthine*, are based on Lat. *Saturi* dies, unknown to Rom.; in OIr. *laugudag*, *buaiddag* (lit. ‘bathing day’). From the ecclesias, Lat. *sabbati* dies (whence Fr. *samedi*, Ital. *sabato*, Prov. *dissepte*, and Ir. *sapaill*), OHG. *sambastac*, ModHG. *Samstag* 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 *t*. Since OSlov. *sabota*, Magy. *szombat*, and Rouman. *sambălă* are the most closely allied to OHG. *samba*5, we may perhaps assume that it is of Eastern origin, which supposition is supported by
the fact that Bav. pfiau-tac, 'Thursday,' is borrowed from Gr. παρατη, 'to please.' (comp. संभु, from the root रुम.) Deriv. सांतिः.

**Sang**, m., 'song,' from MidHG. sano (gen. -sane), OHG. sanu, m., 'singing, song'; see sanēn.

**Sapperton**, see sāpperton.

**Sardelle**, f., 'sardine,' first occurs in ModHG., from Ital. sardella (MidLat. sardo, prop. 'the Sardinian'), a variant of *sardina*.

**Särder**, m., 'sardel, sardine;' from late MidHG. sardo, MidHG. usually sardin, m., 'a precious stone'; from MidLat. sardis (Gr. σαρδίς).

**Sarg**, m., 'coffin,' from MidHG. sarch (gen. sarches) and sarch (gen. sarches), m., 'collin, vault, grave;' also generally 'shrine, receptacle,' OHG. sarth, sark, 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 σαρκόφαγος, 'sarcophagus,' was repudiated as early as Lessing, because सार्ग in Mid HG. '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 Mod HG. meaning and the spelling of the word with q.

As yet nothing definite has been discovered concerning this probably Tunt. word. It may be connected with OTe. sarkr, 'shirt,' since the Aryan root sārg in Lith. sērgi, (Oslav. stěrga, stěštī), 'to watch over, guard,' has a general signification (सार्ग, 'receptacle').

**saff**, adj., 'sated, satiated,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sat (gen. sates), adj.; corresponding to the equiv. Osax. sād, AS. sād, OHG. sāt, m., 'a sufficient, well satisfied,' etc.; (see 

**Sādhe, f., 'bowl, porringer,**
milk-pan,' ModHG. only, from LG. satle, satte, a derivative of sitte, 'to sit'; the milk is kept in a saten, so that the cream may set. OHG. satte, 'basket, provision basket,' which became obsolete as early as the beginning of the MidHG. period, does not appear to be allied.

Sadtef, m., 'saddle,' from the equiv. MidHG. satel, OHG. satal, satel, m.; corresponding to Du. zadel, AS. sadel, E. saddle, Ofr. spôull, 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 OEut. *sadula-'cannot, however, be primit. allied to žgen (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. πεδίον); comp. Slav. sedlo (sedile), 'saddle.'

Sadurci, f., 'savory' (bot.), from the equiv. MidHG. satureci; comp. It. satureja, Fr. sarriette, MidLat. satureja.

Sad, m., 'sentence; sentence; set; wager,' from MidHG. saa (gen. szes), m.; a graded form of žgen, signifying in MidHG. 'place where something lies or is put, position, situation, mandate, law, purpose,' &c.

Sauf, f., 'sow, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. säf, f.; corresponding to AS. sd, E. sow, Ofr. sôf, 'sow.' Du. zog, zeng, 'sow,' belong further, like AS. sägn (Goth. *sāgans), and Snab, MidHG., and MidE. soge, to OEut. säf, whence also sümen (Goth. svein, n.) is derived. The term säf, 'pig,' is essentially West Aryan; comp. Lat. sās-s, Gr. σύς, σῶς, to which Zend hu, 'boar,' is allied; for further references see under sümen. The root is Sans. su, 'to bring forth' (comp. ṣeṣa), so that the 'sow' was probably named from its fecundity; others regard säf as an imitation of the grunting of the pig, because in Sans. the animal is termed sāka, lit. 'śā maker.' Eau, in its prov. sense, 'ace' (of cards), seems, like žniht, to have been an old technical term in dice-playing, yet early references are wanting.

Saufer, adj., 'neat, clean, nice, pretty,' from MidHG. sâber, sâver, 'neat, clean, pretty,' OHG. sôber, sôver; OSax. eôberi, Du. ziuwer, AS. sôfre, 'clean, purified, spotless'; Goth. *sôferi- is wanting. Since the agreement of the OWest. Teut. dials, proves the early existence of the Teut.
ment, border'; corresponding to Du. zoom, AS. séam, m. E. seam, OFr. âh, Old. saum, m., 'border, seam' (Goth. *scama-is by chance not recorded). A graded form of the Aryan root *ā-, a variant of the root *sā, 'to sew,' discussed under Zâfe (2). Comp. Sans. sütra, 'thread.'

Saum (2), 'load,' from MidHG. and OldHG. sow, m., 'load of a beast of burden' (also as a measure of weight), 'beast of burden'; corresponding to AS. séam, 'horse-load,' E. seam. Borrowed prior to the OHG. period, probably even before the AS. migration, from Low Lat. saum (-āsā), 'pack-saddle,' whence also Ital. salma, Fr. somme.—Saumare, 'beast of burden, driver of smaller-beasts,' from MidHG. sowmara, OHG. saumzrar, 'beast of burden,' AS. séamre; formed from MidLat. saunmarius. —Saumaltef, 'pack-saddle,' MidHG. sowmenteal, AS. seam adul.

Sâumen, vb., 'to linger,' from MidHG. Sâumen, 'to stay, deler, loiter, linger'; OHG. only vürsâmen (MidHG. vrsâmen), 'to let slip,' and ar-sâmen, '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. frâ-sâmen, m., 'delay,' which points to Goth. *frâ-sâma, m.; we should have expected MidHG. versâme. Probably the meaning, which properly belongs only to the compound, has been transferred to the simple form.—Saumâl, 'procrastinating disposition,' from the equiv. MidHG. sâmâl, sâmâlaste, with the suffix -âl; hence MidHG. saumâl, MidHG. (MidHG.) sâmâlastic.

Saurn, m., 'barberry, pepperidge bush;' from the equiv. MidHG. sârnach, m. A derivative of saurn, MidHG. sâr.

Sâns, m., 'buzz, bluster,' from MidHG. sâns, m., 'drinking, blustering, revelling and rioting;' even in MidHG. occurs in dem sâns leven, 'to revel and riot;' lit., 'noisy doings'; comp. Ols. sâns, 'roar of the surf.'—Sâufen, 'to rage, bluster, buzz,' from MidHG. sâsen (sâsân), OHG. sâsân, 'to bluster, hum, liss, creak, grind;' derived from an OARyan root sâs (OSlov. syati, 'to whistle, bluster,' Sans. ruk, 'to snort').—Sâufen, vb., 'to rustle, murmur,' dimin. of MidHG. sâsen, 'to bluster.'

Schabé (1), 'mill-moth, cockroach,' from the equiv. MidHG. schabe, f.; OHG. *secha,f., is by chance not recorded in this sense; comp. AS. mætscâfa, 'caterpillar.'

Derived, like the following word, from sâken.

Schabé (2), f., 'scraper, spokeshaver,' from MidHG. schabé, OHG. sechb, f., 'spokeshaver, plane.' Comp. Du. schaa, plane, AS. sékafa, E. shave (knife for shaving, hoop-axe), Old. sekafa, L., 'spokeshaver.'

Schaben, vb., 'to shave, scrape, scratch,' from MidHG. schaben, OHG. sechben, 'to scratch, erase, scrape,' corresponding to Goth. skaban, 'to shear;' OHG. skafa, 'to scratch, shave,' AS. sechfan, E. to shave, Du. schaven, 'to shave, smooth.' Teut. root skab, from the pre-Tent, root skáp; comp. Gr. σκόν-τας, 'to dig,' σκαμνυ, 'spade,' Lith. skapt, 'to hollow out,' skaputas, 'wood-carver's knife;' allied also probably to Lat. scabo, 'to scratch, shave,' Oslov. skobalt, 'spokeshaver,' Lith. skabis, 'sharp' (Aryan root skab). See the preceding words as well as Schaper and Schaf.

Schabernad, m., 'hoax, practical joke,' from MidHG. schabernac, schavenerac, m., 'hoax, mockery, scarn,' also chiefly 'shaggy (lit. neck-rubbing?) fur cap,' and 'a kind of strong wine.' Allied to OHG. tr-sechber-rón, 'to scratch out, scrape together.' It is uncertain whether the second part of the compound is connected with MidHG. Náf, or with the verb nefan. The MidHG. word with its numerous senses may have also meant orig. 'prankish holgobolin.' Comp. zu Faf im Náf im Náf schäben, 'to be a sly dog!'

Schabig, adj., 'shabby, soiled, scabby;' from an earlier MidHG. Schalt, 'scab, itch;' comp. MidHG. schelb, 'scabby;' Allied, like AS. skabb, E. shab (shabby perhaps influenced the ModHG. meaning of šabiga), to šdzen.

Schach, n., 'chess,' from MidHG. schâch, m. and n., 'king (at chess), chessboard, checkmate move;' the chessboard was usually termed schach-sabel in MidHG., sabel (even in OHG. sabel, 'chess or draught board'), being changed by permutation from Lat. tabula. MidHG. schach was obtained through a Rom. medium from Pers. schâch, 'king;' it is strange, therefore, that the HG. word ends in ch in contr.-t to the Rom. cc; comp. Ital. scacco, Fr. échec. This must be ascribed to a fresh influence of the orig. word.

Schäfer, m., 'robin,' from the equiv. MidHG. schâchêre, OHG. sechhâr, m., connected with MidHG. schâch, OHG. sechh, m., 'robbery, rapine;' comp. Du. schak,
rape, seduction, OFris. skáð, 'booty, robbery;' AS. sédécre, 'robber;' Goth. *skæka, 'robbery,' is wanting. The Teut. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. OFr. éche, 'robbery.' Other terms related to the Teut. cognates are not found in the Aryan languages.

**Schachern**, vb., 'to chaffer, haggle,' Mod. HG. only, allied to Hebr. suchar, 'gain.'

**Schacht** (1), m., 'shaft' (of a pit), from the equiv. MidHG. schacht, m.; prop. the LG. form of **Schaft**. See the following word.

**Schacht (2)**, m., 'square road,' Mod. HG. only, from the equiv. LG. schacht, which is identical with HG. **Schaft**.

**Schachtel», m., 'shave-grass,' likewise from LG., for the MidHG. equiv. term is **schaftel**, n., a dimin. of the MidHG. word for **Schaft**.

**Schachtel, f., 'box, bandbox,' from the equiv. late MidHG. schachtel, f., which, with its equally late variant schatél, is borrowed from Ital. scatola, 'bandbox, box.' The change of the simple t into cht in Mid HG. and ModHG. has not yet been explained; comp., however, MidHG. schateldän and schatelen for kasteldän. **Schaftelle** is a recent loan-word with the same signification. **Schaftel**, 'old woman,' occurs even in late MidHG., in which **schaftel** also means 'feminine.' The latter looks a LG. loan-word for HG. **schaftel**, from **Schaft**.

**Schade**, n., 'damage, harm, injury,' from MidHG. schade, OHG. scado, m., 'damage, destruction, disadvantage;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. schade, Oec. skade, m. Further Oec. skade, OHG. scado, OSax. scádo, AS. séygja, m., 'robber, foe,' allied to Goth. skapjén, 'to injure, act unjustly,' AS. *sceypjan, 'to injure,' OHG. *sceppjan, MidHG. and ModHG. schaden. An Aryan root **skádp** corresponds to the Teut. root **skap**, appears in Gr. οὐρανός, 'unearthed.'

**Schaedel**, m., 'skull,' from MidHG. schédel, m., 'skull,' and also 'a dry measure;' allied to Du. schadel, m.; unknown to the other OTeut. dials. (in OHG. geibal, 'skull,' like Gr. κεφαλή; see **Kehel**). Its connection with **Schaft** is conceivable.

**Schaf**, n., 'sheep,' from the equiv. Mid HG. schaf, OHG. scaph, n.; common to West Teut., in the same sense; comp. OSax. scép, n., Du. schaap, n., AS. sécp, n., E. sheep; in Goth. **skaft** (see **Schaft**). Oic. *fér, f.*, 'sheep,' whence Frér-enjar, 'the Faroe Isles' (lit. 'sheep isles'). Teut. sképo- (for *sképo-*) corresponds perhaps to Sans. **chāpa**, 'he-goat.' Yet Aryan **owi**, by inference from Lat. **oris**, Gr. **ōros**, Sans. **āris**, and Lith. **arus** (OSlov. *ovca*), was the oldest term which is preserved in OTeut. and a few ModTeut. dials.; comp. Goth. **awistr**, 'sheepfold,' *awebípt, 'flock of sheep,' OHG. ov, OLG. eit, AS. *ewc, and E. *ewe* (to which to yearn from ge-awteian is allied!).—**Schaften**, in the phrase fein **Schaften ins Treffen bringen,' to feather one's nest,' is usually explained as a corruption of LG. **schebben,' 'barque.' Perhaps it is, however, an ironical application of a passage in the parable of the Good Shepherd.

**Schaff**, n., 'vessel,' UpG.; see **Echaff.**

**Schaffen**, vb., 'to create, procure, obtain, bring;' from MidHG. schaffen, OHG. scaffan, to create, effect, arrange, do, make.' Also in a similar sense OHG. scapo, *schaffen,* Goth. *gskappa, AS. *geyppan, OSlav. sccpjan, and Goth. *skapot, OHG. *schaften, Mid HG. schaffen. These imply a root **skap** peculiar to Teut., the connection of which with **schaft** is not quite certain; see also **Schaffa.** OTeut. had a number of substant. derivatives from the same root, such as ModHG. **Echaffung, Echaff, and E. shape;** see the following word and **Echaff.**

**Schaffner**, m., 'purveyor, steward, manager,' from the equiv. MidHG. schaffener, m., of which the equiv. variant **schaftere** occurs; allied to **schaff**; see al-o **Echaff.**

**Schaftfott**, n., 'scaffold,' ModHG. only, from Fr. echaout, earlier chaout, through the medium of Du. schaout.

**Schaft** (1), m., 'shaft, handle, trunk, stalk,' from MidHG. schaf, OHG. scap, m., 'shaft, spear, lance;' comp. OSax. skapt, m., 'spear;' Du. schacht, m., 'quill, shaft of a lance,' AS. skéft, E. shaft, Oic. skapt, n., 'pole, spear;' Goth. *skafa- is by chance not recorded. These substant. cognates can scarcely be related to **schaff**; they are connected rather with *fálat* (lit. 'that which has been scraped or made smooth'). It is most closely allied to Gr. **σκαφήρας, 'staff,' akin to Dor. (Pindar) σκαπός, σκάπων, 'staff;' further Lat. scapus, 'shaft;' hence OARyan **skép-,' 'shaft.**

**Schaft** (2), m., 'shelves, bookcase, ModHG. only; from MidHG. schaf, 'vessel for containing liquids.' For the latter see **Echaff.**

**Schiakal**, m., 'jackal,' ModHG. only,
from Pers. and Turk. schaka, through the medium of Fr. chacal.

**fdäkern**, vb., to jest, joke, play,' late ModHG. (last cent.), from Jew.-Hebr. skoker, 'lie.'

**fdal**, adj., 'hollow, stale, flat,' from MidHG. (rare) schal, adj., 'turbid,' to which MidHG. verschallen and schalln, '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. dials.

**Schale**, f., 'shell, peel, scale, dish,' from MidHG. schäl, schelle, OHG. selza, 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 an in the sense of 'husk,' and the other with a form containing a, just as North Fris. distinguishes skal (orig. a), 'scale of animals,' &c., from skel (orig. a, 0), 'bowl.' Comp. OSax. scolla, f., 'drinking cup,' AS. scálla, 'husk,' E. shale and (under Oic. influence) scale, Oic. skel, f., 'drinking cup, scale (of a balance).' Akin to Goth. skahja, f., 'tile' (lit. perhaps 'shingle, similar to a scale'), Oic. skel, f., AS. skéll, f., E. shell, Du. schel, f., 'shell, husk.' The Gothic and Teut. form skahja 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. Schelf, as well as Lith. skilti, 'to split,' OSlov. skókta, 'mussel, shell-fish,' Russ. skala, 'crust.'—**fdalen**, to 'shell, scale, peel,' MidHG. schelen, OHG. schellen, 'to strip off, peel off;' allied to Schelf.

**Schalk**, m., 'rogue, knave,' from MidHG. schälch, m., 'servant, serf;' person of servile character, espec. cunning person, OHG. schelch, m., 'servant;' corresponding to Goth. skáls, Oic. skálcr, AS. скал, m., 'retainer, man,' (so too the corresponding fem. skállcn, 'maid-servant'). The evolution in meaning is similar to that of AS. êfes and wealth; see Skelc and welch. Schalk passed at an early period into It., in which scale 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. skal (U), m.; from this is derived MidHG. and ModHG. schallen, akin to OHG. scällan, 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 Schelc and Schilling.

**Schalmei**, f., 'reed pipe, shepherd's pipe,' from the equiv. MidHG. schalmei, f., which is again derived from the equiv. Fr. chalumeau, or rather Burg. and Wall. chalme, MidLat. scaldmea (akin to Lat. calamus).

**Schalotte**, f., 'shallot;' formed from the equiv. Fr. échalotte, from MidLat. ascalonium, 'onion from Ascalon (in Palestine),' whence also ModHG. éschlaund.

**Schallen**, 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 fdalten acquired in ModHG. the sense of 'to direct,' OHG. scalten, 'to push,' OSax. skaldan, 'to impel a ship;' a corresponding term is wanting in the other Teut. dials. Origin obscure. For derivatives see fdalen. In ModHG.

**Schalter**, f., 'sash window;' MidHG. schalter, schelte, 'bolt,' the prim. meaning of fdalten gleams through; so too in Schaljah, MidHG. and OHG. schalt-far, m., 'intercalary year;' so named because a day is inserted.

**Schaluppe**, f., 'sloop;' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. chaloupe, which is derived from Du. sloep, whence also the equiv. E. sloop; the E. variant shallop comes from Fr.

**Scham**, f., 'shame, disgrace, bashfulness, pudenda,' f., from MidHG. scham, OHG. skama, f., 'sense of shame, confusion, infamy, disgrace (MidHG.), mudbunda.' Comp. OSax. skama, f., 'confusion,' Du. scham—(in compounds), AS. skémp, f., 'shame, infamy, disgrace,' E. shame; Goth. *skama, f., may be inferred from skamun, to be ashamed' (OHG. scamén). The Aryan root skam, which also appears in MidHG. Scham, is connected with the Aryan root kam, 'to cover oneself,' preserved in Grm (which see, as well as Grch- and in Goth. hamón, so that Goth. sk skamun, 'to be ashamed,' would signify lit. 'to cover oneself.'

**Schande**, f., 'disgrace, infamy;' from the equiv. MidHG. schande, OHG. scanda,
f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth.  
sekunda, AS. sgeond, Du. scharnde, f.; an abstract form from the root *skam* (see *scham*), with the change of *m* into *n* before *d*, as in *Namb.* Comp. further the partic. in -d:, formed from the same root, OHG. *schant* (see *lant, fatt, and gar*); from this is derived ModHG. *schantzen*, MidHG. *schanden*, OHG. *schanten*, 'to dishonour, ravish.'

Schank, m., 'retail,' from late Mid HG. *schane*, m., in *sew-schane*, m., 'wine tavern'; the simple MidHG. word *schane* signifies 'vessel to pour from; present.' Allied to *schantzen*.

Schanker, m., 'cancer, chancre,' Mod HG. only, formed from Fr. *chancre*.

Schance (1), f., 'chance, fortune;' comp. *Chance in *Schaufrägen, 'to hazard something.' From MidHG. *schance*, f., 'throw at dice, lucky throw, game;' borrowed from the equiv. Fr. and E. *chance* (MidLat. *cadentia*, 'throwing of the dice,' Ital. *cadenza,* 'fall').

Schance (2), f., 'redoubt, earthwork,' from late MidHG. *schance*, f., 'bundle of faggots, redoubt;' akin to Du. *schans*. Of obscure origin.

Schar (1), see *Schaufrägen*.

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. *skar*, f., 'host.' The meaning is not connected with *schen*. AS. *seóh, seólu* (E. *sheaf*), 'host,' is abnormal. From Teut. is derived the Rom. word *scienia*, 'host, troop, swarm.' See *Schaufrägen*.

Scharbe, f., 'cormorant,' from MidHG. *scharbe, OHG. skirbe, scharva*, f., 'dive, cormorant;' comp. OIE. *skarfr*, 'pellicanus granulosus*; AS. *scrafl*.

Scharbock, m., 'scurf, scurry,' early ModHG., a corruption of MidLat. *scabitus*.

Scharbuckl, f., 'scurf, scurry,' early ModHG., a corruption of MidLat. *scabitus*.

Schrift, adj., 'sharp, cutting;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *scharf, scharf*; in the same sense occur the corresponding forms OSax. *scharp*, Du. *scherp*, AS. *sêrpic*, E. *sharp*, OIE. *skarpr*; Goth. *skarpan* is by chance not recorded. In the sense of 'sharp, cutting,' the following are also allied.—OHG. *scherfön*, 'to cut in,' OHG. *scharbockl*, MidHG. and ModHG. *scherben*, 'to cut in pieces,' as well as AS. *sêrfin*, 'to tear off' (see *scharfen*), MidHG. *scharfe* (Goth. *skrappit*), 'tool for scratching,' F. *escarpe*; yet the final labials present a difficulty. OHG. and MidHG. *sarf,* as an equiv. variant of *scharfe*, is abnormal, so too OIE. *sinar*; 'sharp.' From Teut. are derived Fr. *escarpe,* 'to cut steep down, escarp, escarpe,' 'slope,' Ital. *scarpa,* 'slope;' locksmith's chisel.' In the non-Teut. languages Gr. *γλυκό*, 'sickle,' OSlov. *sîrpr*, 'sickle,' are allied to OHG. *sarf*; though, of course, this does not explain the form *scharfe*, Goth. *skarpe*; which is perhaps connected with the Teut. root *skrap* (*skrub, skrb*), 'to slit, cut in;' (see *scharfen*).

Scharlach, m., 'scarlet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharlach, scharlachen*, n., which is, as is shown by Du. *scharlaken*, a corruption of MidHG. *scharlæt*, the word being thus connected with *fæu* (MidHG. *lachen*, 'cloth'); *scharlæt* (comp. E. *scarlet*, MidIE. *scarlat*) is formed from OFr. *escarlate* (Mod Fr. *écarlate*), 'scarlet stuff.' Comp. Mid Lat. *scarlætn*, Ital. *scarlatto*. The ultimate source of the word is Oriental; comp. Pers. *sakrlæt* (Turk. *sakrlæt*).

Scharli, m., 'sage' (bot.), from MidHG. *scharlie*, f., 'borage, clary'; of uncertain origin, which the equiv. Ital. *schiarla*, MidLat. *schieria, scarletia*, are not able to elucidate.

Schärmutzel, n., 'skirmish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharmutzel, schärmutzel*, n., which, like Du. *scharmutzel*, are derived from Ital. *scarmincia* (Fr. *escarmouche*), 'skirmish,' which again comes from Ital. *schermire,* 'to fight.' The ultimate origin of the word is OHG. and MidHG. *scharmen,* 'to fight.' Comp. further E. *skirmish*.

Schärpe, f., 'scurf, sash,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *écarpe*, of which the OFr. form *escarpe*, 'wallet hung round the neck of a pilgrim,' is derived, like Ital. *scharpe,* 'scurf, scullery,' from late OHG. *scharpe,* 'pocket.' Note Bav. *scharpfen*.

Scharren, n., 'scrap,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scherre, OHG. schere*, f., under the influence of *scharren.* Scharren, vb., 'to scrape, scratch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scharren*, a graded form of the
MidHG. vb. schärren, OHG. schrænan, whence ModFr. déchirer, OFr. eschirer, 'to tear to pieces,' is borrowed.

Scharle, f., 'notch,' from MidHG. scharle, f., 'an opening or indentation made by cutting, hewing, or fracture; notch, wound'; comp. Du. schaarde, 'notch, potsher.' Allied to MidHG. schart, adj., 'hewn to pieces, full of notches, wounded,' OHG. scart, AS. scæward, OE. skard, which were orig. da- (to)-, parts. of iden. MidHG. scharle, OHG. scارتan, '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 skaritā (not from skardā), as is proved by OSlav. skrada, skrada, 'skillet, pan, hearth.'

Scharlēce, f., 'worthless book, trash,' ModHG. only; prop. 'waste book'; formed from Ital. scartiola, 'refuse.'

Skarnzenēn, vb., 'to bow and scrape, be obsequious, fawn,' is uncertain whether the word is derived from Fr. servant, 'servant.'

Schalten, m., 'shade, shadow,' from the equiv. MidHG. schate, m. (rarely f.), OHG. scato (gen. -tac enthusiast), m.; corresponding to Goth. skātus, AS. skēdu, E. shade, shadow, Du. schaduw, OSax. skado, 'shadow.' Perhaps Gr. οξείας, 'darkness,' is allied; OIr. scēith, scēil, 'shadow,' are, however, more closely akin. For another OTeut. word for 'shadow,' see under Šdauen.

Schätz, m., 'treasure, store; sweetheart,' from MidHG. schaz (gen. -taz), 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,' OIr. skatir, 'tax, tribute,' AS. sceall, 'a certain small coin, money, property,' OFr. skat, 'money, cattle,' OSlav. škat, 'piece of money, property.' The early history of the cognates is unfortunately too obscure; opinions are divided whether the Teut. word skatā is derived from OSlav. škat, 'cattle,' or whether the latter comes from Teut. The variation in meaning; 'cattle' and 'money,' is analogous to Lat. pecunia from pexus, E. fee from AS. fæh, 'cattle,' (see Šēfē); in bartering, cattle played the part of money. Yet we cannot prove that the prim. meaning of OTeut. *skatā, 'money, coin,' is 'cattle.' On the other hand, the assump-

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tion that the word is prim. allied to Gr. σχῆνις, '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. schouf (gen. -bouf), m., 'bundle, truss of straw, wisp of straw,' OHG. scoub, m., 'sheaf, truss of straw'; comp. Du. schoof, AS. sēaf, E. sheaf, OIr. skaf, 'sheaf;' allied to šdērēn. Hence Šdauer is lit. 'what is gathered together,' akin further to Šdērēr.

Schaudern, vb., 'to shudder, shiver,' ModHG. only, from LG. schuddern; comp. Du. schuuden, 'to quake, tremble;' MidE. schudderen, E. to shudder. Šdüt 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. scheidōn, 'to shudder, scuddēd, quaking, trembling.' The assumption that Šdauer is connected, like Šdērēr, with MidHG. šdēr is not warranted, because the MidHG. word does not mean 'shudder.' See Šdūt.

Schaun, vb., 'to look at, gaze,' from MidHG. schauen, OHG. scow̑an, 'to see, look at, contemplate'; comp. OSlav. saúvan, Du. schouwen, AS. scēwan, 'to look at' (whence E. to show); Goth. *skaggevan is wanting, to this usskarjan, 'to restore to consciousness.' From the root skau, skil, 'to see' (see Šdēn), are also derived Goth. skuggwan, m., 'mirror,' OHG. scil-char, 'mirror,' further OHG. schewo, AS. scēa, OIr. skugge, m., 'shadow' (see Špigē); also OIr. skugana (Goth. *skaggevāna), 'to spy, skym, n. and f., 'perceiving,' skēna, 'to spy.' In the non-Teut. languages, Sans. karī, 'sage, poet,' Lat. caue, 'to beware,' Gr. καῦσα, 'I mark,' OSlav. švug, Štiti, 'to be sensible of, feel, perceive,' are also connected with the root skil, skau, or rather kū, kau.

Schauer (1), m., 'penthouse, shed;' see Šērēr.

Schauer (2), m., 'shower,' from MidHG. šdēr, OHG. skēr, m., 'storm, hail'; comp. OSlav. škr, m., 'weather, shower,' Du. schoer, 'pouring rain,' AS. skēr, E. shower, and the equiv. OIr. skēr; Goth. only skēra rīnēs, 'gale.' Origin obscure.

Schaufel, f., 'shovel,' from the equiv. MidHG. škāvel, OHG. scēvala, f. pointing to Goth. *skēvela (skēvela). The forms of the other Teut. languages point to Goth. *skēbla, f.; comp. Du. schoeffel, f., 'shovel,' AS. skōlf, f., E. shovel. Allied to the root
skāb (skäft) in jāčētn; hence Šauftl is
lit. 'a tool on which something is put to
be thrown away.' For the change of ŏ to
ů comp. Ščuľ and laut.

Schaukel, f., 'swing,' ModHG. only,
derived, however, under LG. influence,
from MidHG. schoc (gen. -česk), m., and
schoke, f.; comp. LG. schuckel, f., 'swing';
MidHG. schoč, OHG. scek, 'rocking motion'
(whence Fr. choc, 'shock'). In East
Thuringian 'swing' is Šauftl, in Saubian Ščuľšč,
in Swiss Ščurjš, Ščurigš.

Schauµ, m., 'foam, froth, seum,' from
the equiv. MidHG. ščum, OHG. schum,
m.; corresponding to Du. schuim, OFc.
ščum (whence E. seum). The
other dials have a different word; comp.
AS. ščum, E. foam, under ščum. It
is questionable whether Lat. spuma, 'foam'
(with p for k, comp. lupus with ščum?),
is connected with the Teut. cognates. Ščum
is usually connected with the root ščat,
to 'cover,' appearing in Ščur; hence it
means lit. 'covering, that which covers.'
From Teut. are derived Ital. schiuma, Fr.
foam, 'foam.'

Schaukla, see Ščute.

ščudžig, adj. 'dappled, spotted, pied,'
from MidHG. (rare) ščečē, 'striped,
spotted,' to which are also allied MidHG.
ščečěn, 'to make of various colours,
ščečěšt, 'spotted,' also MidHG. ščečē, 
'a closely-fitting striped coat,' AS. sciccē,
'coat.' It is, on the other hand, assumed
that the word is borrowed from Fr. Ščecē,
'check' (Ital. a scececa); comp. E. checky.

Schebe, see Ščibe.

ščel, adj. 'oblique, awry,' from Mid
HG. ščel (gen. ščelles, ščelles), OHG.
ščel (gen. ščelles, ščelōves), adj.
'awry, squinting, athwart, oblique, crooked';
comp. Du. scheel, AS. ščelē, OFc. ščjalgr,
'awry, squinting' (Goth. *ščiluća-,
or rather *ščiluča-, *ščīluča-, is by chance not
recorded). Pre-Teut. *ščelōv, *ščelō, must
be assumed; hence Gr. ἱεράτος, 'aslan,
awry,' is not quite adequate to explain
phonetically the Teut. forms; perhaps
both the Teut. and Gr. terms are based on
a root ščel.

Ščeffel, m., 'bushel,' from MidHG.
ščeffel, OHG. secpf, m., 'bushel, corn
measure'; comp. the equiv. OSax. secpil, Du.
ščepf (see also Ščpěl). Allied to OSax. škəp,
n., 'vessel, cauld,' OHG. seuf, MidHG. ščuf
(see Ščaff), 'vessel for holding liquids';
in Bav., šäffl, n., is a dimin. of the equiv.

šaff. The assumption that the word was
borrowed from Lat. scaphium (Gr. σκαφίον),
'drinking vessel,' is not satisfactory; Mid
Lat. scapheel, scapello (Ital. scassale, 'book-
shelves'), are only imitations of the G.
words. Perhaps the terms are primit. G.;
comp. also OFc. škýppe, 'bushel'; also the
root škəp, 'to contain,' under ščepfěn.

Scheide, f., 'slice, pane, wafer,' from
MidHG. schibe, OHG. scibā, f., 'pane,
ball, wheel'; corresponding to OLG. scite,
'sphaera,' Du. schyff, 'slice,' MidE. schive,
'circle, slice' (E. shive, sheave). Ic. skýf,
f., 'shaving, slice.' Teut. shibō, from
pre-Teut. škīpā, is most closely related to
Gr. σχίςιόν, 'potter's wheel,' with which
Gr. σχίνω, 'staff,' is usually connected.
MidHG. Ščīfěn is scarcely allied.

Scheidē, f., 'sheath,' from MidHG.
scheidē, OHG. sceida, f., 'scabbard'; comp.
OSax. sceñan, f., Du. scheede, f., AS. scýs,
f., E. sheath, OFc. scheider (plur.), 'sheath' ;
Goth. *skaiþi (from skaiþa), f., 'sheath,' is
wanting (the term used being fōdr, n.,
'sheath,' see ščiněř). Allied to ščèděn,
hence lit. 'separation, the separating
covering'?: ModHG. Ščītěn, 'separation, part-
ing,' is the same word; comp. MidHG.
scheidē, f., 'separation, severing, departure,
distinction, boundary'; OHG. sceida.

Scheidēn, vi., 'to separate, divide; de-
part,' from MidHG. schëiden, OHG. sceidūn,
str. v., 'to separate, sever; decide, ad-
just, appoint.' For the expected Goth.
*skaiþipā (comp. OSax. skëdān, 'to sepa-
rate,' OFris. skitha) occurs skìdān with
grammatical change; comp. AS. sceðēn,
'to separate,' whence E. shed. The Teut.
root škāf, the dental form of which may be
inferred from ModHG. Ščītěn, f., is
based on Aryan skāvfā, of which škāfēd
and skēfēd are parallel forms; comp. Gr. ἱερά-
τον, 'I split,' ἱερὰ (see Ščītěn); Sans. chīd,
'to split,' Lat. scindō (also cædō?), Lith.
skēdūn, 'I separate.' See further ščītěn
and ščīfěn.

Schein, m., 'shining, sheen, semblance,
appearance,' from MidHG. schīn, OHG.
sēn, m., 'lustre, shining, brightness, clear-
ness,' late MidHG., also 'evidence, testi-
mony, appearance'; comp. OSax. sēn, m.,
'lustre,' Du. schijn, AS. sēn, 'ghost.' An
abstract of scheinen, vi., from MidHG.
schīnen, OHG. schīnan, 'to glitter, appear;
show oneself'; comp. the equiv. OSax.
sēnān, Du. schījen, AS. sēnān, E. to shine,
Olc. skina, Goth. skēnan. The Teut.
root *skl*, whence *skljan*, str. vb., is formed with a present suffix *na-*., is formed with a suffix *n* in *idjanarn*. Akin probably to Gr. *skía*, 'shadow,' see *Edelem*; also Gr. *skipen*, 'parasol?'. See *fdrir*.

*schellen*, vb., 'to go to stool, excrete,' from *MidHG. schieten*, OHG. *skljan*; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *schijten*, AS. *skljan*, E. *shillet*, OSc. *skita*. The common Teut. root *skl*, 'to excrete,' is probably connected with the Aryan *sklid*, discussed under *idšiten*; its lit. meaning is perhaps 'to dissever.' From the Teut. cognates are derived Ital. (diaI.) *scito*, 'excrement,' and OFr. *esclître*.

*Schei*, n., 'log, billet, fragment,' from *MidHG. schlt*, OHG. *scit*, n., 'log of wood'; corresponding to the equiv. OFris. *skt*, AS. *sclde*, E. *shide*, OSc. *skld*. The root is the Aryan form *skld*, *sklt*, discussed under *idšiten*, the prim. meaning of which, 'to split,' appears still in ModHG. *Eöri*; comp. Gr. *skly* (from *sklyja*), 'splinter,' Lith. *skldra*, Lett. *sklaida* 'chip,' from the root *sklt* (see *idšiten*).—Scheiterhaufen, 'funeral pile,' ModHG. only, formed from *MidHG. sklt*, plur. of *idšiten*.—Scheitern, 'to go to pieces, be wrecked,' ModHG. only, from *MidHG. sklt*, plur. *sklt*.

Scheffel, m., 'crown (of the head), vertex,' from *MidHG. scheitel*, OHG. *scihlita*, f., 'vertex, crown, parting of the hair from the crown to the forehead'—corresponding to Du. (haar) *scheel*, MidLG. *scheid*. Allied to *sclten*; lit. 'part of the head where the hairs separate, i.e., where they are parted to either side.' Akin to AS. *sclita*, 'crown,' E. *to shed*.

Scheffel, m., 'shellac,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. *scllet*; comp. E. *shellac*; lit. 'seal lac, lac thin like scales.'

Scheff, f., 'small bell,' from the equiv. *MidHG. schelle*, OHG. *schella*, f.; allied to *MidHG. sclllen*, OHG. *scellan*, 'to sound loudly, resound,' to which Ital. *squilla*, 'little bell,' is also akin.—*MidHG. and MidLG. scllen*, lit. 'to cause to resound,' is the factitive form. Comp. *verdeffeln*; 'vanished,' as a relic of the *MidHG. str. verb*.

Scheffisch, m., 'codfish, haddock,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *scllevisch*; allied to Du. *scll*, 'shell,' E. *shell*; so called 'because the cod lives chiefly on shellfish.' See *Edele*.

Scheffengefl, m., 'stallion,' an explantaory compound for the equiv. *MidHG. schelle, OHG. *scllo*, m.; see *Ehnhof.*

Schellkraut, n., 'swallow-wort, celandine,' from *MidHG. schelkrit*, -euz; probably an abbreviation and corruption of the equiv. MidLat. *chelidonia* (ch pronounced as in the corresponding Fr. *chelidonie*); comp. Gr. *xelidónew*, '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. *scelmo, selmo*, 'plague.' In MidDu. and MidLG. *schelm* has the old sense of 'car- rion, cadaver,' so too in Bav. For the development of the meaning 'rogue' from 'wretch,' comp. *Eöri*, which has also acquired a milder significiation. From the ModHG. word are derived Du. *scheln* and Ic. *scelmur*, 'rogue.'

Schellen, vb., 'to reprove, revile,' from *MidHG. schellen*, OHG. *scellan*, str. vb., 'to reprove, abuse, insult'; comp. MidLG. and Du. *schenen*, OFris. *sklda*, 'to reprove.' Akin to the cognates discussed under *idšiten*; 'to push' is the prim. meaning of *idšiten*.

Schemel, m., 'stool, footstool,' from the equiv. *MidHG. schezemel, schamel (schämel?), m.; OHG. *scamal (scämal?), m., which, like OSAx. *téscamel*, 'footstool,' and AS. *sleagmul* (esp. *ft-sleagmul*), m., is derived from Lat. *scemellum*. Du. *schabel*, 'stool,' as well as the equiv. Rom. terms, Fr. *escabell*, *escabeau*, and Ital. *scabelllo*, is based on Lat. *scemellum*; hence in MidRhen. *Schmale, Schäbel*.

Schemen, m., 'phantom,' from *MidHG. schème*, m., 'shadow,' (MidG.) *scheime*; comp. AS. *sêma*, OSAx. *selmo*. Allied to the root *skl*, 'to glitter,' discussed under *idšiten*, with which Gr. *skía*, 'shadow,' with the same evolution in meaning, is also connected; see *Ehnhof* and *Ehnhofartipid*.

Schenk, m., 'publican, cupbearer,' from the equiv. *MidHG. schenke, OHG. *schenko* (OSAx. *schniko*), m., 'cupbearer.' From Teut. is derived Fr. *échanson* (OFris. *eschamp*, MidLat. *scancionem*).—*Schenken*, vb., 'to pour out for drinking, bestow,' give,' from *MidHG. schenkhen*, 'to pour in, give to drink,' water, make a present of, give'; OHG. *schenchen*, '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. gesellen attests the importance of dice-playing in Humbl. life; comp. also Gekenh.) The prim. meaning appears in AS. seckan, OFris. skenka, Otc. skenka; from Teut. is also formed OFr. escancer, 'to pour in.' Goth. *skagjan is wanting. Some etymologists regard the common Teut. vb. as a derivative of AS. ségon, seckan, 'shank,' assuming that shanks were used as taps in the earliest times; hence sfyonca would mean lit. 'to put the tap in a cask.' See the next word.

Schénkel, m., 'thigh, shank,' from the equiv. MidHG. schénkel, m.; comp. Du. schenkkel; unknown to OHG, as well as to the other OTeut. dialects. A dimin. of AS. ségonca (see sfyonca). E. shank, which is further connected with ModHG. Schénfen; comp. also Du. schonk, 'bones in meat,' Swed. skänk, Dan. skank.

Schénfen, see Schénfen.

Schérf, f., 'fragment, sherd, flowerpot,' from MidHG. schérbe, scherbe, OHG. scérbi, f. and m., 'shard, fragment, earthenware pot'; comp. Du. scherf, f., 'sherd,' a derivative of pre-Teut. scérpo; comp. OSlov. srépi, 'sherd,' Lett. schérpi, 'notch,' schérpele, 'splinter of wood.' Akin to sfyonca.

Schérf (1), f., 'scissors, shears,' from the equiv. MidHG. schére, f., which is probably plur., OHG. scér, plur. of scér 'shears'; with regard to the plur. comp. Ital. cesoje and forbi, plur., Fr. ciseaux, equiv. to E. scissors. In Sans. the word was of course dual; comp. bhurjá (Rig-Veda), dual 'shears.' Comp. Du. schaar, MidE. schére, E. shears (plur.), and the equiv. Otc. sköre, neut. plur. See sfyonca.

Schérf (2), f., 'rock, reef,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Swed. skr (Dan. skjer), n.; comp. Otc. sker, 'cliff.'

Schéren, vb., 'to shear, fleece, molest,' from MidHG. scherren, OHG. scérern, 'to shear, cut off;' comp. Du. scharen, AS. scéréran, 'to shear, cut or hew to pieces;' E. to shear, Otc. 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. skerti, 'to sever, skari, 'rag'), as is shown by the OTeut. skarðan, 'hewn or cut to pieces,' which originated in skr-tó- (see Schår). Yet the meaning 'to shear' is very old; comp. the derivative Schere. The root sker (whence Sans. kórrás, 'razor?') appears in Gr. as ker in keipos, 'I shear.'

Schérslein, n., 'mite (coin), from the MidHG. schérf, OHG. scér, n., 'mite, very small coin'; comp. MidLG. scharf, schérf, 'one-seventeenth of a penny'; allied to AS. sósífan, 'to tear off.' Comp. for a similar development of meaning ModHG. Schérf, as well as Gr. kóma, lit. 'part cut off,' then 'small coin.' Schérsle is scarcely allied.

Schére, m., 'beadle, sergeant,' from MidHG. schérge, schérje, m. (for the change of ry to rj, MidHG. ry, see skér). 'usher (of a court), bailiff, beadle,' OHG. scerje, scario, scario, 'captain, leader of a troop'; a derivative of Schar.

Schérs, m., 'joke, jest,' from MidHG. schér, m., 'pleasure, play;' allied to ModHG. fárten, vb., from MidHG. schérzen, 'to cut capers, hop, amuse oneself'; comp. MidHG. scharrz, '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.

Schéu, f., 'shyness, reserve, timidity,' from MidHG. schiühre, f., 'shyness, horror,' also 'bugbear, scarecrow,' whence ModHG. Schéuf. Allied to sfÓen, sfÓed, vb., from MidHG. schiuhzen, 'to be shy of, avoid, scare or chase away,' OHG. schiuhzen. Both the noun and vb. are derivatives of MidHG. schiech, OHG. *sciekh, 'shy, bashful.' ModHG. sfÓen, adj., is based anew on the vb.; comp. AS. scérah, 'timid,' to which E. shy is allied; Du. schuere, 'timid, shy.' From the G. cognates Ital. schivare, 'to avoid,' is derived. See Schénfen.

Schéuer, f. (in Bav. and East Suab. Schär), 'barn, shell,' from the equiv. MidHG. schiühre, OHG. sciu, f.; a derivative of OHG. schérf, MidHG. schér, 'penthouse, protection,' ModHG. (dial.) Schauer. Comp. Otc. skjá, n., 'place of refuge, shelter,' skurrn, m., 'shield.' The Aryan root skérf, 'to cover, protect' (comp. Scáum), contained in these words, is widely diffused; comp. Lat. scutum, 'shield,' Gr. scé-klov, 'armour,' Lat. ob-scé-rus, 'dark' (covered), and the Sans. root sku 'to cover.' See Schénfen and Schért.

Schéurn, vb., 'to scour, rub,' early ModHG. (unknown to UpG., the term used being sfén), formed from MidG. and LG. schéren; comp. Du. schuren (MidE. scuren, E. to scour, borrowed from Du.?), Dan. skure, Swed. skura. Although the
word is wanting in the OHG. dials., it need not be regarded as borrowed from Mid Lat. scurrare (Lat. ex-scurrare), Ital. scurrare, Fr. écner, 'to scour.'

Sceunct, f. (unknown to UPG.), 'barn, shell,' from the equiv. MidHG. schwine, t., which is derived by the loss of the h (equal to f) from OHG. scuqin, schwina, 'barn.' If the g is equal to f, *schun (MidHG. schiure) is closely allied. If this is not the case, no certain connecting link has been discovered.

Sceunfal, n., 'object of horror, monster,' a derivative of *schu, like late MidHG. schüsel, 'monster, scarecrow.' To this is allied ModHG. jämtfled, corrupted from MidHG. schiuch, 'shy, despairing' which is connected with schüzen, 'to feel horror,' from *schüiezen (allied to *scie, MidHG. schüeten).

Schicht, f., 'layer, stratum, day's work,' from MidHG. schicht, f., 'history, affair, accident, arrangement, division, row of things laid on one another, layer, beds of soil, day's work (in mines)'; allied to (go)scbein; see Sceunct.

Schielen, vb., 'to bring about, send, dispatch,' from MidHG. schicken, 'to bring about, do, create, prepare, set going, depute, send.' This vb., undoubtedly a prim. form, which is wanting in OHG. and the OHG. dials. generally, seems, like Goth. scéjen and OHG. scên, 'to go,' to be connected with a prim. Tent. root *skiw (skew) from pre-Tent. scy, (to which OIr. scéide, 'I go away,' from scoc, is allied). Akin to late MidHG. schie, m., 'method,' and skidil, which first occurs in ModHG.; see Sceunct. 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. *siechen, Goth. *skikjan. Allied to (go)scbein. Deriv. Sceunct.

Schieler, m., 'young girl,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. and Jew. schickzah, 'Christian girl,' Hebr. schikkás, lit. 'abomination.'

Schielen, vb., 'to shove, push,' from the equiv. MidHG. schilen, OHG. schielen; comp. Goth. of-sciuban, 'to thrust away,' OHG. skif, skif, 'to push,' AS. skifan, 'to shove, push,' E. to shove. The root skif, 'to shove' (from pre-Tent. skif), which appears also in Schuflu, Schieler, and Schüp, corresponds to the Sans. root chup, 'to touch,' with which Lith. skubrás, skubás, 'quick,' and skubti, 'to make haste' (Aryan root skub), and OSlov. skubti, 'to pluck,' are also probably allied. See Schuflu.

Schienerdibler, m., 'arbiter,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. schiedibma; allied to MidHG. schit (gen. schites), 'judicial decision,' akin to OHG. scidôn, 'to separate, distinguish, decide.' The Tent. root skif is connected with Schuflu.

Schiefer, adj., 'oblique, awry, sloping,' a MidG. and LG. word; MidHG. and MidG. schief, 'awry, distorted;' cognate with AS. skif, sôf, OHG. skiffr, 'awry,' North Fris. skifra, Du. scheef, 'awry' (whence E. skew is borrowed), Schmalkald. schep. HG. dials. also imply a MidHG. skëp (pp.), 'awry'; Hess. and Fran. skp, Stab. skps. Besides these primit. Tent. cognates skibb, skib (whence Lett. skibs, 'awry,' is borrowed), UPG. has skieq, which is represented by MidHG. skier, 'awry,' Bav. and Alen. skigen, skigen, 'to waddle' (respecting the *see SEIT and SEIG). They are all connected, like Gr. σκίμπον, 'to bend,' with an Aryan root skilb, skib.

Schiefer, m., 'slate, shist,' from MidHG. schiver, schiere, m., 'splinter of stone, and espec. of wood,' OHG. scëaro, 'splinter of stone'; the modern meaning is ModHG. only (in UPG. the prim. meaning 'stone splinter' has been preserved). Goth. *skirra, m., is wanting. Allied to ModHG. Schieler, f., 'shaf, boon' (of flax or hemp), which is derived from LG.; comp. E. shive (AS. *skera); MidE. schiere (AS. *skifra), E. shiver. These are derivatives of a Tent. root skif, 'to divide, distribute'; comp. AS. sêfan, 'to divide,' E. to shive, OHG. sêfia, 'to divide' (OHG. sêfa, 'to cut in yaces'; allied to Schieler 1 or to this word); Du. schifen, 'to separate, sever.' Schieler and Schieler are lit. 'fragment, part.'

Schielen, vb., 'to squint, leer,' from the equiv. MidHG. schilen, schilen, allied to Schieler.

Schienbeen, n., 'shin-bone,' from MidHG. schienebein, n., allied to MidHG. schiene, OHG. scina, f., 'shin-bone;' comp. AS. scina, n., E. shin (also AS. shêben, MidE. shêbenö); Du. scheen and scheenbeen, 'shin-bone.' Bein in this compound has preserved its older meaning of 'bone'; see Bein. Scarcely allied to Schieler and Schintu, for the secondary meaning of MidHG. Schintu (MidHG. schine), 'narrow wood or metal plate, strip,' as well as OHG.
scina, 'needle,' points to a Goth. *skindo, 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. scie, sceo, 'shin,' the root must be skt. From Teut. are derived Ital. schiena, 'graves for a horse;' and probably also Ital. schiena; Fr. échine, 'spine,' with their Rom. cognates.

Schfircn, f., see Schütrich.

döicer, adj., 'clear, pure, simple, sheer,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schir, 'mere, pure, glittering;' comp. O Sax. skir, skerti, AS. scir, 'pure, glittering.' E. skere, sheer; Ofc. skir, Goth. skiers, 'clear, manifest;' a derivative of the root skt, '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.

Schier, adv., 'almost,' from MidHG. schiere, adv., 'quickly, soon,' OHG. scissors, older skëro, adv., 'quickly;' allied to OHG. scertir, skeri, adj., 'sagacious, zealous in tracing out;' comp. Du. schier, 'almost' (Ofc. skjrr, skërr, 'bright, clear').

Schier, n., 'lawn, veil,' ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; prop. the neut. of the adj. döicer.

Schierling, m., 'hemlock;' from the equiv. MidHG. scherling, scherline (gen. -lines), OHG. scherlining; comp. Du. scheerling. Derived, like the variants MidHG. scher-ning, OHG. and OLG. sections, 'hemlock,' from the equiv. OhG. scerino, m.; the t of the OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. forms is due to the current G. suffix sing. The term is unknown to the other OTeut. dialects.

Schiegen, vb., 'to shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. schiegen, OHG. sciejan; the corresponding vb. occurs in the same sense in all the OTeut. dialects; comp. O Sax. skieñan (Du. schieten), As. scéplan (E. to shoot), Olc. skjóta, Goth. (by chance not recorded) *skenian. The root sch, 'to shoot;' from pre-Teut. skud, is widely diffused in Teut., and corresponds to the Sans. root skud, 'to shatter, excite,' or better with Sans. skud, 'to leap forth.' For derivatives see schfief, Schuf, Schig, and Schige.

Schiff, n., 'ship,' from the equiv. MidHG. schiff, OHG. sich, seif (gen. -ises), n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. and Olc. skip, n., AS. skip, n., E. ship, Du. schip, Osax. scip. The OHG. word also signifies 'vessel,' being rendered in a gloss as equiv. to its derivative OHG. schipit, 'phiala' (comp. Sja, E. vessel in its double sense, borrowed from Fr. vaisseau, 'vessel (a utensil), ship,' Gr. σκηπα, 'bowl, skiff'). The Gr. term with σκηπα, '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. skiηa; 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. MaJ). From OHG. the word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. schifo, Fr. esquif, 'boat,' to which is allied O Fr. equiper, 'to equip a ship,' with a LG. p, ModFr. équiper, 'to equip, endow;' which passed again into Teut.

Schird (1), m., 'shield, coat of arms;' from the equiv. MidHG. schilt, OHG. scilt, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. skildus, m., Ofc. skjflr, AS. scult, E. skield, Du. schield, OSax. skelduc. The word first signified 'signboard' in early ModHG. The specifically Teut. term skildes (from skiedius, skeldius?) cannot be traced farther back; it can scarcely be related to 1) schilt, lit. 'that which gives a loud sound or resounds!'

Schird (2), n., 'signboard,' ModHG. only, a variant of the foregoing; hence Schiltet, (nent. stem) in compounds such as Schiltengang, 'sentry-box.'

Schilbern, vb., 'to paint, depict, describe,' allied to MidHG. schilt, 'coat of arms;' comp. MidHG. schilten, m., 'artist;' the shields were orig. painted in the MidHG. age of chivalry with coats of arms, and even, according to Tacitus, Ger. vi. ('scuta lectissimis coloribus distinguishunt'), in the OTeut. heroic period. Comp. Du. schilderen, 'to paint, depict, describe.'

Schilddarf, n., 'tortoise-shell,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. schildpad, 'tortoise.' The early history of Du. padde, 'toad,' E. pudding and Olc. padde, 'toad,' is obscure.

Schiff, n., 'rush, bulrush, reed;' from the equiv. MidHG. schiff, OHG. sciluf (m. and n.?) ; unknown to the other Teut. dialects; perhaps it is an early loan-word from Lat. scorpus, 'rush,' to which it cannot be primit. allied. Others, regarding Schiff as a genuine Teut. word, connect it with OHG. seklera, MidHG. schilfe, 'bowl of fruit and pulse.'
**Sch**

**Schiffenn**, vb., 'to change or vary in colour,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. *schiden*, a variant of *schilien*, '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*, OHG. *scilling*, AS. *scilling*, E. *shilling*, Du. *schelling*, OSax. *scilling*. Formed from O'Teut. *skellan*, 'to sound,' with the suffix -ing, a favourite termination in OG. names of coins (see *Schilling*), OHG. *schelung*, E. *furthing*; hence *Schilling* is lit. 'ringing coin.' From Teut. are derived Ital. *scellino* and Fr. *esculent*, a coin worth about sixpence, as well as the equiv. OSlov. *sklo't.*

**Schimmel**, m., 'mould,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schimmel*, m., for an older *schimbel*, OHG. *scimbel*, which may be inferred from the OHG. derivatives *scimbellen*, 'to get mouldly,' *scimbalag*, 'mouldy.' The MidHG. form is due to a confusion with *schlome*, m., 'glimmer;' comp. Du. *schimmel*, OHG. *scimbal* has no corresponding form in the other Teut. diats.—**Schimmel**, m., 'white horse,' late MidHG., identical with OSlov. *snimdat*, 'horses.'

**Schimmel**, m., 'glimmer,' early ModHG., formed from LG. and Du. *schermen*, 'to glimmer, gleam.' This is connected, like MidHG. *schime*, 'glimmer, lustre,' OHG. *scima*, Goth. *sciema*, 'light, lamp,' with the root *skem*; 'to shine, glitter;' comp. MidE. *schimeren*, 'to shimmer,' E. *skimmer*, E. *skim*, 'white spot,' Swed. *skinnar* (see OSlov. *skimmar*).

**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. (Logan); 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. diats. It has been connected with Gr. *cxwvto*, 'to jest, deride,' which, with its double meaning, certainly furnishes an analogy for MidHG. *Schimpf*.

**Schindel**, f., 'shingle, splint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *scindel*, OHG. *scintila*, f., formed from MidLat. *scindula*, *scandula*, 'shingle,' the sound of which was perhaps influenced by Gr. *oxwvto*.* The word was borrowed from MidLat. about the 6th cent., contemporaneously with *Sieben*, *Maurer,* &c. The MidE. form *schindel*, E. *shingle*, is peculiar. The Rom. languages preserve the *a*-form, Lat. *scandula*; comp. Ital. (dialect.) *scandola* and Fr. *echandole*.

**Schinden**, vb., 'to skin, flay,' from MidHG. *schinden*, 'to skin, peel, ill-treat severely,' OHG. *scintan*; a denominative from a lost OHG. *scind*, n., 'hide, skin,' which may be assumed in OHG. from OTeut. *skin* (see *Schindel*), n., 'skin, hide, fur, leather,' E. *skin*, from MidE. *skime* (AS. *scim*), is borrowed from Scand., since AS. *sci*, *ski*, must have become *ski* in ModE. Goth. *skinja*, from pre-Teut. *skfato*, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Schinken**, m., 'ham,' from MidHG. *schinke*, m., 'thigh, ham,' OHG. *schinko*, m., *schinkh*, n., 'tibia, thigh.' They are related by gradation to the cognates adulated under *Schmied* to which Suab. and Alem. (and Bav.) *schmei*, OFr. *skunka*, meaning 'bone, thigh, ham,' are also to be added as further graded forms. Its connexion with *Schmei* is probable on account of the meaning. From the Teut. cognates Ital. (dialect.) *stecco* (schinco), 'shin-bone,' is borrowed.

**Schienen**, pl., 'dandruff, scurf,' ModHG. only, from MidG. and LG.; connected with the cognates discussed under *Schmier*; lit. 'that which comes off in scales from the skin of the head'; hence allied to OTeut. *skinn* (from *skn*), 'skin.'

**Schirm**, see *Schiriling*.

**Schirm**, m., 'ordure,' a ModHG. form from *Schirren*.

**Schlabbern**, vb., 'to slobber, slaver,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *slobber*, 'to flay, *schlaberen*, 'to spill.'
Schlächt, f., 'battle, engagement,' from MidHG. slähte, släht, f., 'killing, slaughter, battle,' OHG. slatho, f., OSax. man-slannta, f., 'death-blow, killing;' an abstract formed by the fem. suffix -a (as in Schante), from the Tent. root slah, to slay.' For Schlächt in the sense of 'sort' see Geißbrot. Schlächt, 'dyke, embankment,' is also a derivative of sfalten, 'to make firm by beating,' which sense MidHG. slachen may have even in the classical poets.—Schläffen, vb., 'to slaughter, slay,' MidHG. slachten, OHG. slachto, 'to kill, slaughter;' is a derivative of Schlächt (OHG. slacta), with the preservation of its more general meaning; so too schläfter, m., 'butcher,' MidHG. sfalhtere, OHG. sfalhtari, 'butcher;' allied to E. slaughter.

Schläde, f., 'slag, dross;' ModHG. only, from LG. slaedde, 'scales that fly off when metal is struck' (E. slag); allied to sfalten.

Schlaf (1), m., Schön, f., 'temple,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. slaf, m.; Schön is the plur. of Schlaft, referring both to the temples (comp. Lat. tempora); Du. slaap, 'temple.' In AS. sepan, 'temple' in OHG. tinhna, MidHG. thinna, OHG. thinna-bahha, m., 'temple,' MidHG. tünne, 'temple' (comp. tiewa), OHG. sinn, OIC. sinnen, 'temple.' Beneath these similarly sounding terms lies the older Teut. term for 'temple.'

Schlaf (2), m., 'sleep, slumber,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. slaf, m.; a verbal abstr. from sfalten, MidHG. sfalten, OHG. sfallen, str. vb., 'to sleep.' This form is peculiar to Teut. in this sense, and is wanting only in OIC., which has preserved soft (Tent. root swef, Aryan svap), primit. allied to Lat. somnis, Gr. ðvros; Goth. slep, sleep, slaupan, 'to sleep,' AS. spé, E. sleep, AS. slépan, E. to sleep, Du. slaap, sløpen, OSax. spöd, slaapen. Comp. also the derivatives with r, OHG. slararag, MidHG. slafrer, slafrir, 'sleepy,' OHG. slafrén (and sfáren), MidHG. sfårer, 'to be asleep, get asleep.' With the Tent. root spé, 'to sleep;' appearing in these cognates, are also connected ModHG. sléfr, and its Teut. correspondences; hence the prim. meaning of sfalten is probably 'to be relaxed.' For further references see under sfáft.

Schlaff, adj., 'relaxed, loose, indolent,' from MidHG. and OHG. sfal (gen. sfaffen), 'relaxed, idle, impotent;' comp. LG. and Du. slap, 'relaxed, impotent;' whence Mod HG. sfápp, retaining the LG. p, is bor-

rowed. Goth. *slapa- is perhaps a graded form of the root slt, as lut-, 'idle, lazy,' is of the root lét, 'to omit' (see laf). OSlav. slátó, 'relaxed, weak,' and Lat. lábi, 'to glide, láhare,' to totter,' have been rightly compared with the prim. Tent. slépa, relaxed.' See sfaltn.

Schlag (1), m., 'sort, race, family;' see Erbfürst.

Schlag (2), m., 'stroke, blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. slagen (gen. slagen), OHG. slagen, m.; a verbal abstr. of the root slah, 'to strike,' ModHG. sfagen, 'to strike, beat, pulse,' MidHG. slaken, OHG. sla-.

'butcher;' ModHG. slagen, 'to strike, beat, pulse,' MidHG. slaken, OHG. sla-

bank, 'to strike.' It is due to the grammatical change of k to g. Comp. Goth. slahana, OIC. slæ (also 'to mow down'), AS. sléan (from sléan), E. to slay, Du. slaan, OSax. slahan, 'to strike.' Tent. root slah (slæ) from pre-Tent. slác; akin to Gr. laxho, Lat. lacare, 'to tear to pieces or rags;' for slak-? A root similar in sound appears in OIr. sléachtaim, sléigim, 'I strike' (root slég). See Geißbrot and sfaltn.

Schlamm, m., 'slime, mud,' from the equiv. MidHG. slan (gen. slannes), m.

Schlamp, m., 'carouse;' see sfaltnen.

Schlange, f., 'serpent;' from the equiv. MidHG. slanges, m. and f., OHG. slange, m.; comp. OIC. slang, m., 'serpent,' Du. slang; a graded form of sfalden, hence fald, is lit. 'that which coils.'—falden, vb., 'to wind, twist,' ModHG. only, seems a dimin. derivative of sfald.

Schlank, adj., 'slender, slim,' from Mid.

IG. (MidHG.) slanc, 'slim, lean;' comp. Du. slank, 'thin, nimble;' to this OIC. slakke (for slakke), 'mountain slope;' is also probably allied. Goth. *slanka-; would be connected with the root slaga in sfalden, like frang with the root kring in AS. cringan; see sfalden.

Schlappe (1), f., 'slipper,' ModHG. only, from LG. slaappe, which is derived from LG. slaappe, 'loose.'

Schlappe (2), f., 'slap; discomfiture, defeat,' ModHG. only, from LG. slaape; comp. MidE. slaappe, E. slap; hence also in earlier ModHG. 'slap in the face.' From a HG. *slappe is derived Ital. schiasso, 'slap in the face.'

Schlappen, vb., 'to slap, hang down, go slipshod,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. slabben; see sfaltnen.

Schluraffe, m., 'sluggard, lubber,' for earlier ModHG. Schluraffe, which is met with as late as the first half of the last
cent.; from MidHG. slâr-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. slâr, 'sluggishness, lazy person,' see slâr, slârmut. The first detailed description of Schloffenflant, 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. sîh; comp. Du. слàv, 'sly'; akin also probably to OIr. sloge, MidE. sleagh, E. s'y; which, as Mod HG. wérdlagen, 'cunning,' indicates, is perhaps connected with the root slâh, 'to strike.' It is uncertain how far these terms are due to earlier loan-words, and whether OIr. sloge is the ultimate source of them all.

Schlauh, m., 'leather bag, bottle, or pipe, funnel,' from MidHG. slech, m., 'skin, slough (of a snake), leather bag, pipe'; corresponding to E. stroll, Swed. dial. slug, MidHG. slech, 'gullet, throat; gulf, abyss;' is a different word; late OHG. *slech, m., 'ravining chasms' (allied to sfânden). ModHG. sfânt, as well as Lat. vordago, 'abys, allied to vorare, 'to swallow up,' shows a similar evolution in meaning; comp. Lat. fautor, 'gullet, throat, abyss.'

Schlaudmaul, n., 'glutton,' ModHG. only, connected with the cognates of sfânden.

Schlecht, adj., 'bad, base, mean,' from MidHG. *slech, adj., 'honest, straight, smooth, simple, clear, correct,' OHG. sleht, 'straight, even, honest, simple, gentle, friendly;' corresponding to Goth. *slâhts, 'even, straight,' OIr. slechh, 'straight, even, smooth, gentle,' OFris. *slacht, 'straight, honest, simple,' Du. slecht, '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 sleht and sfânden), and has led in ModHG. to a peculiar development in malam partem. The origin of the common Teut. adj. (or to-partic.) *slehts- is obscure; it cannot, on account of its form and meaning, be connected with sfâgen; Gr. *skpos, 'trilling,' does not suit the earlier meaning, 'straight, even, simple.'

Schleden, vb., 'to lick, lap, be dainty,' from late MidHG. *slecßen, 'to eat dainties by stealth;' allied to MidHG. sîc, m., 'daintiness, dainty month,' and havenslecke, 'glutton'; OHG. *slechchon, 'to be fond of dainties,' is wanting; as well as a corresponding term in any of the other Teut. dials. Not allied to sfàh, but an intensive form of OIr. *slêigha, 'to lick,' which implies a Teut. root slê, *slóig.

Schlegel, m., 'mallet, sledge-hammer, drumstick,' from MidHG. slegel, OHG. *slegl, m., 'implement for beating, club, flail, hammer;' from the root slâh, 'to strike.' Comp. E. slede, AS. slege, f., 'hammer,' from the same root.

Schlefe, f., 'sloe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sleha, OHG. slêha, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. slêr, AS. sîâ, sîker, f., E. sloe, Swed. *sîan, Dan. slæen, 'sloe;' Goth. *slatho, or rather *slathuó, are by chance not recorded. The cognates are usually connected with LG. slehe, 'blunt,' comp. OHG. *slâo, OSax. sîâ (Du. sleetew, 'bitter, harsh'), AS. slâw (E. sloe), OIr. slôr, slêr, 'blunt;' hence the lit. meaning of *slecho is perhaps 'the fruit that makes the teeth blunt.' Yet since the latter terms imply Goth. *sluwwa-, and the former Goth. *slâihwó (*slathuó), the explanation is dubious. So too, for the same reason, is the comparison with OSlov. *sluwa (Lith. slisus), 'plum, for which we should expect a Goth *slâihuó (though AS. *sîa points to *slâhuó).

Schleichen, vb., 'to creep, crawl, slink,' from MidHG. *slichen, OHG. slihhan, 'to walk with a light sliding motion, creep;' akin to MidHG. *slech, m., 'slime, mud,' Du. slêk, slêj, 'slime, mud,' MidE. slîken, 'to creep,' with which E. sleek and stick are connected; in the other languages the Teut. root slîk (pre-Teut. sfîg) rarely occurs.

—To this is allied Schleide in Blint-Schleide, f., 'blind-worm,' MidHG. blint-sleche, OHG. blint-selche, m. See Sdîte.

Schleife, f., 'tench,' from the equiv. MidHG. slêhe, OHG. slêo, m.; corresponding to AS. *slie, m., 'tench'; Goth. *sliecases, m., or rather *slecaus, m., is wanting. Perhaps the fish was so named from its slimy scales, so that Sdîit may be allied.

Schleier, m., 'veil, pretence,' from MidHG. sleiter, earlier variants slieter, sloopier, m., 'kerchief, veil' (the MidHG. term *sleiter is curious); comp. Du. sluier, MidE. sleir. MidHG. sleier, 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. *srûl, 'silk.'

Schleich, f., 'slide; slip-knot, bow of
ribbons, favour,' for earlier Mod.HG. (still dial.) ἀφθάνει, f., allied to Mid.HG. sloufen, slöfen, 'to push, slip, dress'; also Goth. slófjan, 'to strip off', AS. sleipan, 'to glide, slip' (E. slip'). Goth. silipan, 'to slip', OHG. sléifen, Mid.HG. sleiven, 'to slide, slip', The Teut. root sláp from pre-Teut. sláth, contained in these words, has been connected, perhaps rightly, with Lat. láticrus (for *sláticrus), 'slippery', and Lith. sláðnas, 'weak.'

schleifen, vb., 'to slide, sharpen, whet,' from Mid.HG. slifén, 'to glide, sink, grind a weapon,' &c. (prop., 'to sharpen by letting it slide'), OHG. sléfen, 'to glide, sink, smooth'; comp. Du. slippen, 'to sharpen', AS. tó-slipan, 'to dissolve', to which are allied E. to slip, and slippers (Ital. schiappire, 'to escape'). How the Teut. root sláp, 'to glide, slip,' is connected with the equiv. root slüp, discussed under the preceding word, and further also with sleitzen (root sli), has not yet been ascertained. The corresponding facitative schleifen, vb., 'to trail,' from Mid.HG. and OHG. sleiben, lit. 'to cause to slide along,' hence 'to drag along, trail,' even late Mid.HG. eine bure sleifen, 'to raze a city'; comp. LG. and Du. slepen, 'to drag along the ground, trail,' whence Mod.HG. schlepen is borrowed. See Sch.

Schleim, m., 'slime, mucus, phlegm, filth,' from Mid.HG. slit'm, m., 'slime, mire, sticky fluid'; OHG. *slim is wanting. Comp. Du. sij'm, 'slime', AS. slim, and the equiv. E. slime, OIC. slim, n.; Goth. *sleimc is wanting. The root slém, 'to be smooth, slippery,' contained in these words, which is especially apparent in OHG. slit'men, 'to make smooth, brighten by grinding,' is closely related to Lat. látumare, 'to file, polish, smooth,' lima, 'file,' with which probably Lat. létis and Gr. λέκτος, 'smooth,' are also connected. In Lat. and Gr. initial s disappears before l. Perhaps Lat. limus, 'slime' (see under Slem), may be added here; comp. further Schleit.

Schleifen, vb., 'to slit, split, gash,' from Mid.HG. slitzen, OHG. slitzan, 'to split, tear to pieces, wear out'; corresponding to O Sax. slit'ian, 'to tear to pieces', Du. sij'ten, 'to wear out', AS. slit'an, 'to tear to pieces', to which E. to slit is allied, O IC. sî'ta, 'to tear to pieces.' The Teut. root slit, 'to tear to pieces' (Goth. *slitéin), from pre-Teut. sîl't, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages. See Schleifen, the intensive form. Schleifen, wk. vb., as the factitive of the str. vb., is Mid.HG. and OHG. sleízen, sletzen, 'to tear to pieces, split,'

Schleimen, vb., 'to carouse,' from late Mid.HG. sleímen, 'to squander,' allied to late Mid.HG. slámp, 'carouse'; comp. Du. slémp, 'dainty meal,' slémpen, 'to carouse,' with which Schleimen, f., 'ruminations,' is connected. The term is wanting in the other Teut. languages.

Schlempen, f., see Schleimen.

Schlendern, vb., 'to lounge, saunter,' Mod.HG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. sléndern, Du. slénderen.—Schleidrian, m., 'old practice or custom, leafer,' Mod.HG. only, formed from LG.; in Du. slénder, 'sauntering gait.' The d after n represents an older t, which is correctly permutated in HG. schleien, 'to saunter'; comp. Mid.E. sléten, 'to saunter.'

Schlehen, vb., 'to sling, fling; loiter, lounge'; from late Mid.HG. slékern, 'to sling,' allied to Mid.HG. sléngen, slénger, slénder, 'sling,' OHG. sléngire, f., 'sling'; derivatives from a root sling (see schlícen). From this was formed OHG. slings, f., Mid.HG. slang, f., 'sling,' whence the Rom. term Fr. slingue was borrowed; comp. E. sling, and see Schleifen.

Schleppe, f., 'train (of a dress), train,' Mod.HG. only, from LG. slepe, Du. sleep, 'train.'—Schleppen, 'to drag along, trail'; it occurs even in Mid.HG.; from Mid.G. and LG.; comp. LG. and Du. slepen. See schleifen.

Schleuder, f., 'sling, swing,' from the equiv. late Mid.HG. sláder, m., 'bundling, idling, iller'; comp. Schláriche and schleummen.

Schleuniq, adj., 'hasty, speedy,' from Mid.HG. slímmre, OHG. slímg, 'quick, speedy,' in OHG. also 'thriving.' A lengthened form of Goth. *sláma-, for which we have, however, nú-ma-; the l seems to have been produced by assimilation on account of the suffix n. Allied to the OTeut. root
su'll, 'to hasten, move quickly, turn';
comp. OHG. *snuonan, AS. snóma, adv. 'speedily, quickly,' Goth. *snimmudů, 'hastily,' AS. snūde, adv. 'quickly'; as a vb. Goth. *snújan, 'to hasten,' Goth. *snú cyan, 'to hasten,' OE. sūna, to turn.'

Slyde, f., 'sluice,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. *sláir, Du. *slát, 'aqueduct,' which is derived from OFr. escus, ModFr. éclusé, 'sluice' (from early Mid Lat. *selus, escusus). From the same source E. sluice is derived.

Slyd, m., 'byway, trick,' from MidHG. slych, m., 'light, gliding gait,' allied to idGidcn.

Slyd, adj., 'plain, homely, honest,' ModHG. only, formed to represent the meanings of MidHG. slycht (see Slyde), which became obsolete in ModHG. idd, from the MidHG. and OHG. vb. slidhen, 'to make plain, smooth over,' and the MidHG. abstract form slyt, f., 'straightforwardness'; comp. OHG. *slytén, 'to make plain,' slüht, allied to slycht, 'straight, even.'

Schleifen, vb., see Slyde.

Schleifen, vb., 'to close, shut, include, infer,' from MidHG. *sleçzen, OHG. *shözan, 'to shut;' OSax. *shözan (equiv. to MidHG. and LG. *slæten), is attested by slütld, 'key'; Du. *slütten, 'to lock up,' OFris. slûta; further Northern E. *slüt, sløt, 'bolt of a door.' In OE. and Goth, the corresponding vbs. and derivs. are wanting. The Tent. root slüt certainly originated in pre-Tent. *slēld— the combination slöt is not tolerated in Tent.—and hence it may be compared with Lat. clāuda for *seleæudo (Aryan root *klōud, as well as *slāuad), as a cognate term. See Slöifr and Slöifl.

Slyfr, m., 'sharpening, grinding, edge,' from MidHG. slyf (gen. slyfes), m., 'polish, slipping'; allied to idGfrn.

Spéin, adj., 'bad, wicked,' from MidHG. *spetum, adj. 'awry, aslant,' whence the adv. spéhtes, obliquely; OHG. *spéht, 'aslant,' may be assumed from the derivative abstr. form spéht, 'slope.' The moral significiation of the adj. first occurs in ModHG.; a similar development is seen in Du. *slém, 'bad' (beside which occurs slinwean, 'person with bony-legs'). E. slim and OE. *slār, 'vile,' were borrowed from the Continent. The remote history of OTeut. slým-, 'aslan, awry,' from which Ital. sgheumbo, 'awry, bent,' was borrowed at an early period, is quite obscure.

Schlinge, f., 'knot, loop, nose, share,' ModHG. only; corresponding in form to MidHG. *slýgen, 'to twist,' f. (see šdėtan), which meaning was retained in ModHG. till the 17th cent. (so too Span. *slevina, Fr. *sléinge). On account of its sense, however, Schlinge is not to be derived from this MidHG. word, but from the ModHG. vb. — Schlingen, vb., 'to wind, twist, slime,' from MidHG. *slýgen, OHG. *slýgen, 'to wind, entwine, swing to and fro,' ModHG. also 'to creep,' OHG. 'to move.' comp. Du. *slûgen, 'to hunt, swing.' AS. *slýgan, E. to *slýge, OTeut. *slýgan, to throw.' Goth. *slýgan (or rather *slýhan) is wanting. The prim. idea of the root slýgen, to which both šdémcr and Šdangr are allied, was 'a revolving, swinging motion.' The Tent. root slíngo (*slínga) originated in pre-Teut. slíng, as is indicated by Lith. slíndti, 'to creep' (Oslov. slokki, 'crooked?'). — Schlingel, m., 'slingard,ascalblackguard,' earlier ModHG. Šdásřmad, prop. perhaps 'sneak;' wanting in MidHG. and in the other languages.

Schlingen (1), vb., 'to twine, wind.' See the preceding article.

Schlingen (2), vb., 'to swallow, engulf,' a MidG. term introduced by Luther, for (UpG.) MidHG. *slíden, OHG. *slítan, 'to devour'; in MidG. ad changes to ng, as, e.g., Thuring. fling, 'Linde' (linden), gehehnung, geguten (bound), schling, Šdânr (gullet). Comp. Goth. *sra-skílan, 'to devour;' Du. *slûden, 'to devour;' further corresponding vbs. are wanting in OTeut. The Tent. root slínd, 'to devour,' seems to be cognate with the root sléd, 'to slide.' See Schitten and also Šdânt. The change from šdémcrten to Schlingen is due to connecting the word with Schlingen (1); comp. biniuter wârén, 'to swallow.'

Schlitten, m., 'sleigh, sledge;' from the equiv. MidHG. *slíte, usually šle, m., OHG. *slíto, f., *slîto, m.; comp. Du. *slêle, MidE. *šlé, E. *slé, šle, *slè, m., 'sleigh.' From HG. is derived Ital. *slítta, 'sleight.'

The Tent. cognates are based on a Tent. root slât, 'to slide,' which is preserved in the E. vb. and subst. *slid, comp. the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *slíten, whence ModHG. (diaL.) ššlt, 'to slide (on ice),' AS. *slídan. Pre-Tent. *slît, 'to slide,' is also attested by Lith. *slídas, 'smooth' (of ice), *šgjeti (root *šlýd), 'to slide,' Lett. *šlitas, 'skates,' and Sans. *Śrân, 'to stumble;' the root seems to have been often used in primit. Teut.
times, and perhaps still earlier, for 'to slide (on ice).—Schlissel, m., 'skate.' Mod.
HG. only in its present sense, for earlier Mod.
HG. Schlittel. Comp. Mid.
HG. sher
tischwisch, m., 'leaguen-boot, shoe for flying.'
Schlitz, m., 'slit, gash,' from Mid.
HG. slit (gen. slitz), OHG. slit, sliz, m., 'cleaving,
brench' (comp. E. slit); allied to id
difen.—Schlitzen, vb., 'to slit, gash, cleave,' from the equiv. Mid.
HG. schliden, intensive of id
diten.
Schlüssel, adj., see Schleife.
Schloss, n., 'lock, clasp; castle, palace,' from Mid.
HG. slöß, n., 'bolt, band, lock, fetter, castle, citadel; OHG. slöß, n., 'lock,
bolt;' corresponding to Northern E. slot, slöat, 'bolt, crossbar'; allied to id
difen.
Schlause, f., 'hail, hailstone, sleet, from the equiv. Mid.
HG. schlause, sleet, (m. and n.?); OHG. *slöza is wanting; comp. Du.
sloot (OSax. *sloota), AS. *slyt, *slöte, E. sleet (Goth. *slauti
is wanting). The origin of the cognates is obscure; it is scarcely de
rived from the root slit, 'to lock,' as if hail were regarded as 'that which is bound
together compared with the soft snowflakes and the streaming rain.'—Schlüssel,
or, by a curious corruption, Schlüssel, lit. 'white as hail' (Mid.
HG. velüler dan ein slöß, 'whiter than a hailstone,' occurs once).
Schlot, m., 'chimney, flue, channel,' from Mid.
HG. and OHG. slit, m., 'chimney, fireside, mouth of an oven.' A word peculiar to Mid.
HG.; of obscure origin.
Schlottern, vb., 'to shake, hang loose, dangle,' from the equiv. Mid.
HG. slottern, intensive of Mid.
HG. sloten, 'to quiver.' Comp. Du. sloo
deren, 'to shake;' of obscure origin.
Schlüdy, f., 'ravine, gorge,' Mod.
HG. only, formed from LG, for earlier Mod.
HG. and LG. Schlu
t; for LG. chl, representing H.
G. ft, see Sacht, beiwicht, and Sacht. Mid.
HG. (rare) schluf, 'ravine,' belongs to the Tent.
root slü, 'to slip,' discussed under Schlü
t.
Schlußen, vb., 'to sob,' from the equiv.
late Mid.
HG. schlussen; prop. a frequen
tive of id
dufen, which in Mid.
HG. also means 'to sob.' See [schin] (OHG. *sluh
halten, *schluussen, are wanting).—Schlue
den, vb., 'to gulp down, swallow,' from Mid.
HG. schlucken, 'to swallow, gulp down, sob'; OHG. *schlu
den may be inferred from [*slucho, stühhalo (bh as in id
dugen)]. m., 'gordiner, glutton.' Allied to Mid.
HG. slüchen, 'to swallow, gulp down,' and
Schiffe, f., 'gullet, throat; sot, glutton' (comp.
Mod.
HG. Schluhsmaul). The Tent.
root slüch, not allied to id
dufen, originated in Aryan slüch, which has been identified in
Gr. as μυχ (for σώχ); comp. λυγγάρμα
t, λοχ, to have the hiccup, sob, λυγω
ν, *sobbingly, λύχ (λυγος), 'violent sob
bing, hiccup.' In OHG. the root appears
with initial s as slüg, 'to devour.' Akin
also to Schlauch.
Schluff, see Schlut.
Schlummen, vb., 'to slumber,' from the equiv.
late Mid.
HG. (Mid.
HG.) slumen, slumen; comp. Du. slumen; AS.
slumber, E. to slumber, AS. sluma, Nor
thern E. sleep, 'to slumber.' The root
slu
t, m., 'idling, idler' (comp. Schlaffe),
is also allied. The prim. idea of the whole
group is 'to be quiet, inactive.'
Schlund, m., 'gullet, throat, chasm,' from Mid.
HG. and OHG. slu
t, m., 'gullet,
throat, neck, abyss;' allied to Mid.
HG. sluden, Mod.
HG. schlagen (2), but with
the preservation of the old dental, which
dlagen has changed into a guttural.
Schlupf, m., 'slip, refuge, pass, defile,' from Mid.
HG. schlupf, 'noose, cord,' allied to Mid.
HG. schlupfen, Mid.
HG. and OHG.
slupfen, Mod.
HG. schlupfen, 'to slip,' which is an intensive of Mid.
HG. schlupfen, 'to slide, slip,' corresponding to Goth.
slupan, 'to slide'; Lat. slupacus seems to be primit
ally allied to it.—Schlüpfen, adj. 'slippery,
unstable,' from late Mid.
HG. schlupfere, 'slip
pery,' of which the variant slupfer occurs.
Schlürfen, vb., 'to sip, lap, drink,' Mod.
HG. only; probably, however, its non
occurrence in earlier HG. is only an acci
dent (Mid.
HG. *schürfen, OHG. *schur
den); according to the HG. permutation Du.
slurpen, 'to sip,' is allied. The stem is not found elsewhere; its origin is obscure.
Schlüffel, m., 'key,' from the equiv.
Mid.
HG. schlüzel, OHG. schlüzel, m.; corre
sponding to OSax. slüad, Du. sleutel. This
derivative of id
degen (Goth. *sleuta-) is
wanting in E., Ofe, and Goth.
Schluß, m., 'end, conclusion,' from the equiv.
late Mid.
HG. slü, m., of which the variant slö occurs in slözrele, 'syllogism,
slözstein, 'keystone.' Allied to id
degen.
Schmack, f., 'outrage, ignominy,' from Mid.
HG. (rare) smäck, smäde, usually smäck,
f., 'insult, abuse, ignominy' (to which Ital. smacco, 'affront,' is allied). An abstract from MidHG. smache, adj., 'little, trifling, contemptible'; comp. OHG. smäki, adj., 'little, trifling, base;' smäki, f., 'trifle, baseless'; also OEc. smār, 'little,' and, with a different development of meaning, AS. smælle, 'fine, careful.' A similar variety of meanings is seen in the history of ModHG. Hein, for which we must assume (as for OHG. smâk) the prim. meaning of 'little, pretty.' If Gr. μπρός, σμμρός, represents *σμμρός, OHG. smäki (as if corresponding to *σμμρός) may be connected with it. The earlier sense still appears faintly in ßdsmâtten and Verdsmâten; comp. MidHG. versmaeten (d or D), 'to pine away,' OHG. gismähtein, 'to disappear.' Allied to ßdsmâdfig, adj., 'pining, languishing,' from MidHG. (MidG.) smakle, from MidHG. (MidG.) smalha, 'pining away;' if these latter cognates contain θ, they may be connected with ModHG. smëcker, 'slender, narrow, pining.' See ßdsmaim. ßdsmâch, see ßdsmaten. ßdsmâchr, see ßdsmâken. ßdscha, f., 'smack' (vessel), Mod HG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. and Du. smâk, E. smack, Dan. smakke (comp. Fr. smaquine); its history and origin are obscure. ßdsmâchen, vb., 'to abuse, revile, rail,' from MidHG. smachen, 'to treat contemptuously,' OHG. smâthen, vb., 'to make small, lessen,' see ßdsmaim. Allied to ModHG. ßdsmailight, adj., 'abusive,' MidHG. smâkelich, OHG. smâlich, adj., which are identical with the OHG. adj. smâli, MidHG. adj. smâche, added under ßdsmaim. ßdsmâl, adj., 'narrow, slender, scanty,' from MidHG. and OHG. smâl, adj., 'small, trifling, slender, scanty, narrow;' corresponding to Goth. smals, 'small, trifling.' AS. smâl, 'small, trifling,' E. small, Du. smal, OSax. smâl, 'small, trifling.' The ModHG. sense is to be regarded as a specialisation of the older and wider meaning. The word is usually compared with OSlav. mala, 'small,' as well as Gr. μπάλα, 'small cattle' (for σμμρά), Olr. mil, 'animal,' espec. since OEc. smale, 'small cattle,' has the same meaning. The older and wider meaning of the adj. is still faintly seen in ßdsmâten, 'to put down with reproach;' comp. MidHG. smâli, 'to make narrower, lessen.' ßdsmaulf, f., 'small;' MidHG. only, formed from Ital. smalto, or Fr. small, 'glass of a deep blue.' ßdsmâli, n., 'fat, grease, suet,' from MidHG. and OHG. smâlo, n., 'melted fat for cooking, grease, butter' (comp. Ital. dial. smâlo, 'butter'); allied to ßdsmâlen, 'to melt,' which, in the sense 'to cook with fat,' is derived from ßdsmâl. ßdsmânt, m. (Livon., LG., and Hess.), 'cream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. smânt, borrowed in the 15th. cent. from Slav.; comp. Bohem. smânt. With Bohem. smetâna (Russ. smetâna, 'cream') is connected the dial. (Siles., Bohem., and Austr.) ßdsmetten, 'cream,' to which ßdsmetterling is probably related. ßdsmârsten, vb., 'to spunge on,' from late MidHG. smorâten, 'to beg, be sordid, spunge on.' On account of the narrow area and the late appearance of the word, its history and origin are obscure. ßdsmârre, f., 'slash, scat,' ModHG. only; corresponding to LG. smarrer; unknown to the OTeut. languages; only in MidHG. does a cognate smurre, f., 'cut, stroke,' occur. Of obscure origin. ßdsmâten, vb., 'to smack the lips in eating,' from the equiv. MidHG. smuten, which also means 'to kiss with a smack.' The MidHG. word comes from an older equiv. variant smackeen, a derivative of MidHG. smacken, 'to taste, savour.' ßdsmâuch, m., 'thick smoke,' from MidHG. smouch, 'smoke, vapour' (AS. smách). Allied to a Teut. root smâk (pre-Teut. smâk), 'to smoke;' comp. AS. smócân, smôcian, and the equiv. E. to smoke, Du. smoken, 'to smoke,' smook, 'smoke'; also LG. smûken. Perhaps Gr. σμάκω (Lor. σμακέω), 'to consume in a smouldering fire,' is allied. ßdsmâns, m., 'feast, banquet;' its history and origin are obscure. Yet Du. smullen, 'to eat or drink immoderately, carouse,' swusteren, 'to feast;' Du. and LG. smudderken, smooderen, 'to feast,' are probably cognate. The word is unknown to the OTeut. period. ßdsmâden, vb., 'to taste, savour, relish,' from MidHG. smekken, smacken, 'to try by tasting; savour, smell, scent; perceive'; the meaning 'to smell' is still partly retained by Alem. and Bav. OHG. smetchen, only 'to taste' (trans. and intrans.), smàcheten, 'to smack of.' Comp. OHG. and MidHG. smâc, m., 'taste,' Du. smâke, AS. smâce (ex), 'taste,' smêcian, 'to taste,' E. smack, vb. and subst. In OEc. and Goth. there are no corresponding vbs. from the Teut. root.
smak (pre-Teut. smäg), with which Lith. smogis, 'agreeable,' lit. 'plant,' has wrongly been connected as cognate terms.

Schmecer, m., 'fat, grease, smear,' from the equiv. MidHG. smär (gen. smärves), OHG. smëro (gen. smërves), n.; comp. sjmëerin. From the root smër, contained in these words, are derived Goth.*smätr-pr, n., 'fat, fatness,' Du. smeer, 'fat, grease, tallow,' AS. smeora, E. smeer, Ocs. smjgar, 'butter'; also, with a different meaning, Goth. smarna, 'dirt, excrement' (comp. its relation to sjmëer and sjmëerin), and, in a figurative sense, OHG. and AS. simer, 'continually.' In the non-Tent. languages the word has been compared, probably without any justification, with Gr. μύρος, 'to trickle,' μύρων, 'salve.'

Schmeicheln, vb., 'to caress, coax, flatter,' from MidHG. smethelen, smeichen, 'to flatter, praise, exult;' OHG. *smeichen is wanting; comp. MidLG. smeken, Du. smeeken, 'to implore' (conversely, Du. smelen signifies 'to flatter'). These cognates, which have no corresponding terms in other languages, probably belong, like the words added under Sdmëer, to a Tent. and Aryan root smi-w, 'to be insinuating, friendly,' to which MidHG. smieren, smielen, 'to smile' (comp. Svimel, from the root spir, 'to spit'), is allied. In that case E. to smile, Sans. smèra-s, 'smiling,' Sans. root smèt, 'to laugh,' Lett. smēt, 'to laugh,' and OSlov. smēga, smējati sē, '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 smi-w is 'to be smooth,' the root smi (see Sdmëer), 'to work artistically' (lit. 'to do polished work'), may be regarded as cognate with the former; similarly OHG. gisëthen signifies 'to smooth over, polish,' and 'to flatten.'

Schmeichen, vb., 'to smile, fling, kick (of horses), from MidHG. smizen, 'to rub, strike'; the latter meanings are the earlier, as is shown by Goth. smeitan (only in ga-smeitan and br-smitean), 'to spread over, besmear'; comp. AS. smizan, E. to smite. The meaning of MidHG. jsmeichen, 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 O'Tent. root smiht probably signifies 'to throw at.'

The corresponding ModHG. vb. jsmeiten, 'to caress' (MidHG. smeizen, 'to caress'), is a factitive of smizen. See jsmeigen.

Schmelzen, vb., 'to melt, dissolve,' from the equiv. MidHG. smelzen, OHG. smetzen; also as factitive ModHG. jsmeiten, MidHG. and OHG. smelzen, 'to smelt.' The pre-Tent. root smeld contained in these words and in the allied term Ssfmaft, is cognate with the root meld (see Makt), and Gr. μελέω, 'to melt.' From the Tent. cognates the Rom. terms, Ital. smalto and Fr. émail, 'enamel,' are usually derived.

Schmergel, m., 'emery, early ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. smcerglio.

Schmir, m., Sdmir, 'merlin,' from MidHG. smirl, m., smirlin, 'mountain falcon,' OHG. smirl, m., Ocs. smyrell; loan-words from Rom.; comp. Ital. smirlo, smeriglione, Fr. émerillon, 'stone-falcon'; E. merlin comes from Fr. The Rom. name of the bird is usually derived from Lat. merula, 'blackbird;' 'it said that the Lat. word is applied to a bird similar to the blackbird.'

Schmerle, f., 'loach,' from MidHG. smèrl, smèrle, f., 'loach, groundling'; MidHG. also smèrlinc, m., and smèrlin, n.; of obscure origin.

Schmerz, m., 'pain,' from the equiv. MidHG. smèrza, m., OHG. smèrzo, m., smèrza, f.; allied to OHG. smèrtan, vb., MidHG. smèrzen, 'to smart, pain,' AS. smerlan, 'to pain, smart,' E. smert, vb. and subst. MidE. smerte, E. smert, adj., make it probable that the cognates are related to Lat. mordère, 'to bite,' Gr. σμερδόω, σμερβάλεω, 'horrible;' the Aryan root smêrd, Teut. smert, signifies perhaps 'to stick, bite.' Comp. bitter.

Schmetten, see Schmant.

Schmetterling, m., 'butterfly,' ModHG. only; in the earlier periods a term closely connected with ModHG. jauf ( Wildefalter) is used. In most of the ModHG. diais, this literary term is also wanting; in Bav. müllermaier (so too in the Fulda dial.) or sommerwedl, Suab. baufalter or weibalter. In other dialects, occur Midiedades. Weffentrie (Westph., also molkelemper, smantlecker), LG. Butterfledl or Butterfede (AS. butefledg, E. butterfly), which may perhaps explain ModHG. Schmetterling. The latter term is probably derived from ModHG. Schmetten, 'cre:in,' which, like Schmetterling, is native to the eastern part of Middle
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Germainy (see Schmaut). Comp. further Du. ebluder.

Schmüter, vb., 'to hurl, smash, Bray (of trumpets), peal (of thunder);' MidHG. smüter, 'to clatter,' an onomatopoeic word.

Schmied, m., 'smith,' from MidHG. smie, OHG. smel, m., 'worker in metal.' Goth. situ-smie, 'smith,' lit. 'worker in brass;' and ga-smiebon, 'to work (do smith's work),' show that the HG. meaning is specialisation of the signification 'fabor, worker in art'; Oic. smi, m., 'worker in metal or wood;' comp. AS. smit., E. smith, Du. smied. ModHG. Schmiede, f., from Schmied, is derived from the equiv. Mid HG. smite, OHG. smitta, f., 'smithy,' which again comes from Goth. *smiþja (hj became hj in West Teut., and the hj was permuted to t in HG.; comp. shmit); comp. Oic. smi, AS. smi, f., E. smithy, and the equiv. Du. smise. With the root smie, 'to work artistically in hard material—wood, brass,' preserved in Goth. *smiþja, m., are connected OHG. smieper, 'artist, artificer,' and the words discussed under Schmiede. Comp. also Gr. σμιζων, 'graving tool;' σμιζων, 'tooe.' For its supposed connection with other terms see under Schmieden.

Schmiegen, vb., 'to wind, incline;' (refl.) twine, nestle, from MidHG. smiegen (OHG. *smiegan is by chance not recorded), 'to cling close to, contract, stoop;' comp. AS. smiegar, 'to creep,' Oic. smiega, '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 smie, from pre-Teut. smie; comp. OSlav. smiebari se, 'to creep,' Lith. smiekti, 'to slide.' See Schmiden and Schmigen.

Schmiele, f., 'hair-grass, bulrush,' from the equiv. MidHG. smiegle, smielke, f.; OHG. *smielaha, smielaha, or rather smielava, smielawa, and Goth. *smilhri, f., are wanting; allied to MidHG. smielke, adj., 'narrow.'

Schmieratien, plur., 'briles,' ModHG. only, formed like Eapaltien (triftes), with a foreign suffix from a G. stem; comp. also Schmuttit. Allied to Schmieren, MidHG. smirn, smiren, 'to smear, salve, bribe,' OHG. smirwen, a denominative of Schmiret.

Schminke, f., 'paint (for the face), rouge,' from the equiv. MidHG. sminke, smicke, f., allied to OHG. smeeher, smichar, adj., 'fine, pretty,' AS. smicere, 'fine, pretty.' These are connected with Schmizen (root smaekei). Comp. Dan. smitter, Swed. smickra, 'to flatter,' E. to smckere, 'to ogle.'

Schmich, m., 'blow, stroke, trick,' Mod HG. only, allied to MidHG. smit, 'spot' (smizen, 'to strike').

Schmitzen, vb., 'to lash, whip,' from Mid HG. smitzen, 'to beat with rods, surname, besmear.' To this is allied ModHG. vrimitzen, 'wily, cunning,' lit. 'beaten away.'

Schmöker, m., MidHG. only, prop. 'smoker,' then 'book strongly smelling of tobacco'; allied to LG. smoken; see Schmaud.

Schmollen, vb., 'to pout, be sulky,' from MidHG. smollen, 'to be silent from vexation, pout;' also 'to smile;' a late form of MidHG. smiden, 'to smile;' see Schmide.

Schmollische, m., 'good-fellowship, fraternisation;' ModHG. only; its history is obscure, yet it seems to be connected with Du. smullen, 'to feast, gormandise;' (see Schmaud), smact, 'feast, good cheer.'

Schmornen, vb., 'to smelt, stew, fry,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Dan. smorden, 'to roast, stew,' also 'to stifle, fume;' comp. AS. smoran, 'to stifle.' Those who regard 'to roast, stew,' as the prim. meaning of the cognates may trace AS. smolian to Goth. smiepin, and explain ModHG. Schmaus from some such orig. sense as 'cook-shop.' Yet AS. and MidE. smorper, 'steam,' E. smother, probably points to a root with a final r.

Schmuck, m., 'adornment, finery,' Mod HG. only, in MidHG. gesmuck, 'adornment, embellishment,' allied to Schmud, MidHG. smicken, 'to wind, press close, dress, adorn.' The Teut. root smug (pre-Teut. smuk) in Schmugen, of which Schmuden 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. smoce (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).

Schmuggle, vb., 'to smuggle,' Mod HG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. smuggeln; comp. Du. smakkeln, 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. swaigen, to enjoy oneself secretly.

Schnuzeln, vb., to smile good-naturedly, simper, frequentative of Mid HG. smuten, smuten, 'to smirk, smile good-naturedly,' to which MidHG. smuts, ModHG. (dia1.) Schnut, 'kiss' is also probably allied. It is perhaps connected with Schnat, Sñatzen (from MidHG. schnackzen).

Schmus, m., 'talk, chaffering,' Mod HG. only; from Hebr. schemadeth, 'news, tales'; hence Du. smousen, 'to chatter'.

Schmutz, m., 'dirt, filth,' from the equiv. MidHG. snutz (taste), m., allied to MidHG. smuten, 'to be dirty'; also to Du. smet, 'spot, dirt, smuten,' to get stained,' smodteren, 'to soil,' E. smut, vb and subst., MidE. bismitten, bismotecn, bistmudden, 'to stain, soil.' It is uncertain whether these words are late graded forms of MidHG. smutan, 'to rub over.'

Schabel, m., 'beak, bill,' from the equiv. MidHG. snabel, m., OHG. snabal, m.; corresponding to Du. snivel, 'beak, trunk' (of an elephant), snab, 'beak,' OFr. snovel, 'mouth.' To these are derived the cognates of Ital. niffo, 'snout, trunk.' Tent. snabba-, snabula- (from an Aryan root snap, snap), agrees with Lith. snapus, 'beak.' Comp. snapuun, Schapy, and Schapp.

Schma, m., 'chit-chat, talk,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. LG, and Du. schnaken, 'to chatter, babble;' to this is allied ModHG. Schnaf, 'merry tale,' from LG, also 'merry fellow.' Comp. Du. snak, 'bellow.'

Schnake, f., 'snat, midge,' from the equiv. MidHG. schna, m. and f.; the sounds point to OHG. *smaka ('from the base *smago); comp. Shapo, from the base *smago.) The prop. LG. schnake, f., 'water-snake,' is different from this word, and corresponds to E. snake, AS. swaica, 'snake,' OIr. snar, snacre, 'snake' (Swed. snok, 'water-snake').

Schnalle, f., 'buckle, clasp,' from MidHG. snal, f., 'buckle,' shoe-buckle, allied to MidHG. snal, m., 'quick movement' (for the proper term for buckle see Ninfen). Hence the word is probably named from the rapid movement of the spring. See the following word and Sñell.

Schnailen, vb., 'to smack, snap, crack,' from MidHG. schnallen, intensive of MidHG. schnalen, 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue;' allied to Sñalle.

Schappen, vb., 'to snap, snatch,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schnappen, 'to snap, chatter.' The latter, like Du. schnappen (E. to snap), is an intensive of MidHG. snaben, 'to snap, snort;' allied to the root snab contained in Sñafe. ModHG. Sñappen (dia1.), 'to limp,' MidHG. schnappen, 'to stumble,' is etymologically distinct from this verb.

Schappahen, 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.'

Snaps, m., 'drum, glass of gin or brandy, liquor,' from the equiv. LG. snappe, which means lit. 'draught, mouthful,' and is connected with Sñappen.

Scharden, vb., 'to snore, snort,' from the equiv. MidHG. schnarden, schnarchen; allied to MidHG. snarren, 'to rattle, crash,' like Sñarden to seren. Comp. Du. snorren, 'to snore, chatter, boast;' also MidE. snarren, 'to snore;' with a different intensive suffix, E. to snort (comp. MidHG. snarz, 'twittering of the swallow,' also an abusive epithet), and without a suffix MidE. snurin (AS. *sorian), E. to snore. From the root snar numerous terms have been formed in imitation of sound (see also Sñarren and Sñaren); comp. Du. snorren, 'to hum, whiz, chirp,' E. to snarl, and snurls, 'nostrils,' and in the non-Teut. languages perhaps Lith. snarglys, 'snout.'

Sñarren, vb., 'to rattle, drone,' from MidHG. snarren, 'to rattle, crash, chatter;' see the preceding word. — To this is allied Sñarre, 'landrail,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. snarz, 'landrail.'

Sñafferlern, vb., 'cacklé, gabble, chatter,' from MidHG. sñerlen, 'to cackle, croak (of frogs), chatter (of storks), chatter;' comp. Du. sñer, 'beak,' sñerlen, 'to chatter, boast.' The stem is not found elsewhere.

Sñauben, vb., 'to snore,' from MidHG. (MidG.) snüben, 'to snore;' comp. Du. sñiven, 'to snort.' From the corre-
sounding. Du. *snûden is usually derived Mod.HG. *skinânen, which, however, may come from Mid.HG. *skinânen, 'to suff.' The Tent. root is *snûp, *snûf, *snûb. Comp. *skinânu.

Schneider, f., 'snow' (vessel), from the equiv. LG. *snau, Du. *snauwe, whence also E. *snow, Fr. *sena; 'orig. a ship with a beak, from LG. *snau, 'beak.' Yet comp. also OHG. *sneaca, 'navis rostrata.'

Schneuge, f., 'snout, muzzle, nozzle,' Mod.HG. only; an imitation of LG. snûte, Du. *snauwe, 'snout,' though wrongly influenced in its dental sound perhaps by Mid.HG. snûtezen, Mod.HG. *skinânen; comp. E. snout and the equiv. Mid.E. snoutie. The form with a correctly permuted Mid.HG. z, equiv. to Mod.HG. sz, is preserved in Mod.HG. (dial.) *skinânen, 'to snarl, junket, suck.' For further remarks see *skinânen.

Schneider, f., 'snail, slug, spiral staircase,' from Mid.HG. *snêcke, m., 'snail, tortoise, spiral staircase,' OHG. *sneko, m., 'snail'; corresponding to LG. *snige (Goth. *sniga, m., is wanting). Goth. *snagle is implied by Mid.HG. *snigel, Mod.HG. (Hess.) *snig, 'snail,' LG. *snagel, AS. *snigel, E. snail. Comp. further OC. *snigil, 'snail.'

Schne, m., 'snow,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *snê, OHG. *snêo, m.; a common Tent. term which may be traced back to O.Aryan; this is all the more remarkable, since no words common to the Aryan group can be adduced for 'hail' and 'rain.' Goth. *snaiwes, OC. *snêr, AS. *snêwe, E. snow. Du. sneeuw. The common Tent. *snirk, *snirke, m., 'snow,' from an earlier *snirka- (prior to the OHG. permutation *snirku-s) corresponds to OSlov. *snêj, Lith. *snijas, 'snow'; allied to the Teut. root *snirwe, from pre-Tent. *snîg, preserved in Mod.HG. *skinânen Mid.HG. *skinâ, OHG. *skinâ). To this corresponds Lat. nigrère, 'to snow,' and nix (nîn), 'snow,' Gr. vîpè, 'it snows' (G equiv. to gin, acc. vîca, 'snow' (all these have lost an initial s before n); Lith. snîgî, 'to snow,' OIr. snéchta, 'snow,' Zend snizh, '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 vêfrâ, 'snow'). Thus we have a West Aryan and Pers. (but not an Ind. and Armen.) verbal root *snigh, 'to snow'; the term 'snow' is of more recent origin. See Wintre.

Schneider, f., 'cutting' edge, snare, gin,' from Mid.HG. *snît, f., 'edge of a sword or a knife'; allied to *skinânen, from Mid.HG. *skinânen, OHG. *skinân, 'to cut, carve, make (clothes)'; comp. Goth. *sniathan, 'to cut, smear,' OIr. *skin, AS. *skinan (obsolete at the beginning of the Mid.E. period), Du. *skinânen, Osax. *skinan. A common Teut. vb. from the root *snip (snîf), 'to cut,' which has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages. See *skinânen.

Schneiden, see Schneider.

Schneif, f., 'path hewn through a wood; in this sense a Mid.HG. and LG. word, in Mid.HG. *snite, in which, as well as *snide, is connected with the meaning of Mid.HG. *skinânen.

Schneiden, see Schneider.

Schneif, f., 'to lap, prune, from late Mid.HG. *snâlten (also *snâlten), 'to strip off the branches.' Allied to *skinânen.

Schneiff, adj., 'quick, speedy, hasty,' from Mid.HG. *sneif (l), adj., 'quick, nimble, brave,' OHG. *sneif (l); comp. Osax. and AS. *sneif (l), 'fresh, energetic, courageous,' Scotch sneil, 'bitter;' (comp. E. keen in the same sense, Mod.HG. fûten), Du. snel, OIr. *snjaltr, 'eloquent, capable, brave,' The earlier meaning (comp. the Mod.HG.), was much more general, equiv. perhaps to 'capable'; comp. balt. This common Teut. adj., unknown only to Goth., passed into Rom.; comp. the cognates of Ital. snello, 'quick, lively.' The origin of the Tent. adj. is obscure. — Comp. Schneider. Mid.HG. schneilen, vb., 'to jerk, toss,' from Mid.HG. *snelten (pret. *snelte), 'to send off with a jerk; move on rapidly.'

Schneife, f., 'snipe,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *snipe, m., OHG. *snîpô, m., *snîpô, f.; comp. Du. *snip, Mid.E. *snipe, E. snipe, from the root *snêpp. Also AS. *snite, E. snite?. The HG. word passed as *snêppa into the Ital. dials. The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Schnepp, f., 'nozzle, spout,' Mod.HG. only, a phonetic rendering of the earlier LG. *snêpp, Comp. Du. *snep, 'beak;' hence connected with *snñate.

Schneuzen, vb., 'to blow one's nose, snuff (a candle),' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *snûzen, OHG. *snûzen; comp. the equiv. Du. *snûten; OIr. *sníaca. To this Schneider is allied. The Teut. root *snût appears as snitt in Mid.HG. snût, 'clogging of the
The comp. or Aryan alluded to in the text is unknown. Sch. srvAdeii, snebbuj, pieces, smartly, the nose, to deceive bread, MidHG. So circumcision, from to ruthless', fdntobmi, MidHG. Teut. snitt, malicious'; sudden connected meant 17th leek, snappish,' g»d)gmpd)Ctt, fd)tttegeln, f<f)ftbc, the root «£d)niffe, AS. (tt), E. snout. Allied to a Tent. root snuflp, in MidHG. snuvel, snuder, 'stoppage of the nose,' MidHG. and OHG. snufl, 'to snort, sneeze.'

Sch. n., 'sniff (of the fingers),' ModHG. only, allied to fdnippchen, MidHG. snuflchen, (MidG.) snuppen, 'to sniff.' Akin to snuflpen, 'to snip, chip,' formed from LG. ; comp. Du. snuflpen, 'to cut in pieces, mutilate, E. snip.—Snuflpig, adj., 'snippish,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. snuflbog, 'flipant,' which is connected with snub, 'beak'; allied also to MidE. sibbin, 'to blame'?

Snufl, m., 'cut, incision, slice, fashion,' from MidHG. and OHG. snit, 'cut, wound, circumcision, harvest'; allied to ldnitra. So too Snuflte, f., 'cut, slice, chop,' from MidHG. snite, OHG. snita, f., 'slice of bread, morsel.'—Snuflteft, m., 'chive,' from MidHG. snittefch, OHG. snittefch, lit. 'leek for cutting.'—Snuflze, vb., 'to cut, carve, chip,' MidHG. snitte, intensive of ldnitra, 'to cut in pieces, carve.'—Snuflzer, m., 'blunder; allied to fdnitra, 'to deceive oneself'?' or to Snuflte, 'trifle'?

Snuflchen, vb., 'to snuff, pant,' Mod HG. only, formed from ldniten; so too fdniten, 'to sniff.'

Snuflde, adj., 'worthless, base, vile, insolent,' from MidHG. sned, adj., 'contemptible, poor, pitiable, trifling, bad, arrogant, ruthless'; in MidHG. the passive sense predominates, so too in Luther. From the 17th cent. the modern active signification 'contemptuous' appears. OHG. *sneld is not recorded; comp. Du. snood, 'keen, malicious'; Oic. sneda, 'poor, needy,' sneda, 'to rob,' AS. besnypian, 'to rob.' Akin to Oic. snedem, 'thin-haired'; this meaning also belongs to MidHG. snede, which is therefore identical in form with MidHG. besniten, ModHG. (dial.) fritzenet, close, sparing.' The pre-Tent. root snaut, smell, appearing in these cognates, probably meant orig. 'needy;' it is scarcely connected perhaps with MidHG. and OHG. snudeln (see Snuflzeit), 'to mock, scorn.'

Snuftel, m., 'spiral, scroll;' Mod HG. only; probably akin to OHG. snarka, snaraka, f., 'nose.'

Snuftic, f., 'sheep with a short tail,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. snapke.

Snuflfen, vb., 'to sniff, smell,' Mod HG. only, formed from LG. and Du. snuffelen, 'to smell,' allied to Du. snuff, 'scenting?'; comp. E. to sniff, sniff, to snivel (also the subst. snivel, AS. snuff); see the following word.

Snuflpen, m., 'cold (in the head), rheum,' from the equiv. Mi. snuflpe, m. and f. The Tent. root snuflp contained in these words, with which Snuflpe and Oic. snoppa, f., 'snout,' are connected, is identical with the Tent. root snuf (sufl) in Snuflen and Snuflfen. It may be also allied to the Aryan roots snufl and snuf (in Snuflen).

Snuflpe, f., 'candle-snuff,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. snuflpe, lit. *Snuflte, 'blowing one's nose,' Snuflen being also used of 'snuffing a candle'; comp. Du. snuten, 'to blow one's nose, sniff a candle,' E. sniff.

Snuflur (1.), f., 'string, cord, line,' from MidHG. and OHG. snuflor, f., 'string, bond, rope;' comp. Goth. snufljö, f., 'basket, basket-work,' Oic. snöre, 'twisted cord,' Du. snor, 'string;' allied to the Aryan root snud, sné, 'to plait' (comp. ufnen), with which AS. snö, 'fillet,' as well as Ofr. snut, 'thread,' is connected.

Snuflur (2), f. (mostly obsolete in the dials, e.g., Swiss and Bav.), 'daughter-in-law,' from the equiv. MidHG. snuflur (snuor), OHG. snura (snora), f.; with this is connected the equiv. derivative MidHG. snuflurch (OHG. *snurichha). Corresponding to MidHG. snore, AS. snur, MidE. snore (obsolete in E.), OFris. snore, Oic. snor, snur, 'daughter-in-law' (Goth. *snuz, f., 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 Gedn, Gednir, &c.), in the Aryan form snua (Sans. suñā, OSlov. suñcha), and Aryan suñā, in Lat. nurus (for suñasa), Gr. vóös (for *vróös). Aryan suñā, 'son's wife,' has been regarded as a derivative of Aryan suñā-, 'son,' on account of Gednir, the Snub. term for Gednur.

Snufluren, vb., 'to hum, whiz, buzz, purr,' from MidHG. snufluren, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).' Allied to ModHG. Gednur, f., 'humming-top, farce,' and the derivative Gednur (also snufluren).
‘bullfinch, fool’; perhaps frarr, ‘fool,’ OHG. furro, is a cognate term. — Schmurre, Schmurre, f., ‘snout, mouth,’ genuine UpG., though not recorded in MidHG. and OHG.; lit. perhaps ‘that which drinks or purrs.’

Schmule, f., ‘muzzle, snout,’ ModHG. only, formed from LG. smulate; see Schmule.

Schober, m., ‘stack, rick,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schober, OHG. schobar, m.; allied, like Schank, to shinden.


Schofel, adj., ‘pastry,’ ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. schafel, ‘low.’

Schofe, m., ‘assessor, sheriff, juryman,’ from MidHG. schofe, schopfe, schipfe, schaffen, n., ‘presiding judge, assessor, OHG. seippin, seipf, and schipf in, with the same sense; comp. OlG. seipin, ‘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. *skoppa or *skapeins and the corresponding words in Olc. and AS. are wanting. Tent. skunjan (see Schaffu) also signified ‘to arrange, decree, decide,’ hence Schaff, lit. ‘ordainer.’ From Tent. the office and the term applied to it passed into Rom., as MidLat. scabitus; comp. Ital. scabino, Fr. echecin.

Scholle (1), f., ‘clod, floe,’ from the equiv. MidHG. scholle, m., OHG. scolla, f., scolta, m.; comp. Du. schol, ‘clod, floe’; prop. a partic. of the root skel, ‘that which is split,’ and is therefore allied to Esel, and with Goth. skelja, ‘butcher,’ Olc. skelja, ‘to divide, separate,’ also with Osax. scola, AS. sclyne (equiv. to e. shoe).

Scholle (2), f., ‘plaque, sole,’ ModHG. only, formed from LG.; comp. the equiv. Du. schol.

Schöllkrantz, see Schelfkrantz.

Schön, adv., ‘already, even,’ from MidHG. schön, schöner, adj., from schehe, adj., ‘beautiful’; the ModHG. sense occurs very seldom in MidHG., and is entirely new to the courtly poets; MidHG. schöne, OHG. schoen, ‘in a handsome manner,’ are formed without the mutation of -ßen; comp. fä from feh.

Schoen, adj., ‘beautiful, handsome, fine,’ from MidHG. scheine, OHG. schon, ‘shining, bright, splendid, beautiful’; comp. Osax. schon, ‘shining, light, beautiful,’ AS. ¿uine, ‘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. sconwein (for the formation of the word see rnit). Goth. has preserved only the cognate compounds, gnōskaweini, ‘form of God,’ and ibnaskauns, ‘of like appearance with,’ which imply a Goth. *skaus, ‘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 addeduce under idaun and Olc. skjone, ‘dapple-grey horse, skjome, ‘ray.’ See iden, idaun, and espec. idaun.

Schönbartspiel, n., ‘mummery, carnival play,’ a corruption of MidHG. scheme- bart, m. (also schême-loubelt), ‘mask,’ connecting the word with the adj. jäden; scheme-bart is prop. ‘bearded mask,’ from MidHG. schème, m., ‘shadow, mask.’

Schonen, vb., ‘to take care (of), spare, economise,’ from early MidHG. schön, ‘to treat indulgently, spare’; comp. Du. schonen; a derivative of the adj. jäden.

Schoner, m., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. E. e. schooner.

Schoof, see Schuh.

Schoop (1), m., ‘top, crest, tuft,’ from MidHG. schoopf, m., ‘hair on the top of the head,’ OHG. *soppf, and Goth. *skoppa, are wanting; in OHG. and Goth. skwif is used, Olc. skopf, ‘hair of the head,’ allied also to Olc. skupla, ‘old woman’s hat.’ In the non-Teut. languages corresponding terms are wanting.

Schoop (2), UpG., ‘shed, stable’; see Schuppen.

Schopfen, vb., ‘to draw (water, &c.),’ from the equiv. MidHG. and O.HG. scheppen; comp. Osax. scheppian, Du. scheppen, ‘to draw (water).’ The verbal root skup does not occur elsewhere in this sense; the same dials. have also corresponding noun derivatives. Under Scheid a root skup, ‘to contain,’ is deduced; with this the cognates of Scheiden are also primit. allied. See Schuppen.

Schöpper, m., ‘creator,’ from the equiv. MidHG. scheppere, OHG. seipperei, allied to MidHG. scheppen (scheppen), ‘to create.’

Schöppe, m., LG. form of Schepp.
Schopen (1), m., 'pint,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. schopen; connected with MidHG. schuoft, f., 'scoop.'

Schoppe (2), see Schopen.

Schopf, m., 'wether, mutton, singleton,' an East MidG. and Bav. word (unknown to Hess., Rhen., and Francon.), from MidHG. schöpf, schöpez, m., 'wether, mutton;' borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. Comp. Czech šopěč, 'wether,' OSlav. škpečit, 'eunuch,' allied to skopiti, 'to castrate.'

Schorf, m., 'scurf, scab,' from the equiv. MidHG. schorf, OHG. seorf, m.; corresponding to ModDu. scorf, ModDn. schurf, AS. scorf, seurf, E. scurf, Lev. skurfur, 'scurf, scab.' Comp. skurfen.

Schornstein, m., 'chimney,' from the equiv. MidHG. schornstein, schorstein, m.; comp. ModDu. schoorsteen; prob. allied to AS. scornian, 'to project,' E. to shore, Du. schoor, 'support, brace.'

Schöf (1), m., 'shoot, sprout, sprig,' from the equiv. MidHG. schoif (33), n., and with the same meaning even OHG. scof, n., and scof32, f.; allied to the root skift, 'to shoot.' From the OHG. word with the LG. dental is derived Fr. écot, 'stump of a tree.' To this MidHG. scofing, from MidHG. schützel, is allied.

Schöf (2), 'tax, scot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schoif, m., 'tax, rent'; comp. Du. schoot, AS. sçot (E. scot), 'tax, score.' The great antiquity of the West Tent. cognates is attested by the Rom. loan-words, Ital. scozzo, 'score,' Tr. écot, 'score.' The Tent. words are formed from the root skif, 'to shoot,' which in AS. scoftan, 'to shoot,' has also the secondary meaning, 'to contribute money.'

Schöf (3), Schoof, m., 'lap,' from MidHG. schoif, f. and n., OHG. scoif, scof, scof, m. and f., 'skirt of a garment, petticoat, lap,' (to this Lombard. scois, 'lap,' is allied). Comp. Goth. skauts, m., 'border, hem of a garment,' OSlav. skaut, m., 'nose, corner, end, skirt,' AS. scoif, 'corner, wedge, bosom' (whence AS. scof, 'cloth,' E. sheet), Du. scorf; allied to the root skif, '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 Škůpě a češka) the skirt was so named from its resemblance to a missile? See Schoe (2).

Schole, Schau, m., 'singleton,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. schōāh, 'foolish.'

Schote (1), f., 'pod, cod, shell,' from MidHG. schölte, schott, f., 'pod, seed-case, pericarp;' allied to OIr. scáthar, pl., 'sheath.' Connected with the root skit, 'to cover,' which is discussed under Šgfeit. (The AS. word is recorded the earliest; comp. Brecht. škra, from LG. scotta, 'cable.'

Schraffen, vb., 'to hatch (drawings),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. schraffen (Ital. sgraffare).

Schrag, 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. scharreng, 'aslant, trestle.' Probably from an Aryan root skrag, 'to be aslant,' which, with the final consonant modified and nasalised, appears as skrang in Ísländ.

Schramme, f., 'slight wound or scratch,' from MidHG. schram (n.), f., 'sword wound'; comp. Du. schram, 'scratch,' OIr. skráma, 'wound'; allied to MidHG. schrammen, 'to open, tear open,' schram, 'hole.'

Schrank, m., 'cupboard, chest, press,' from MidHG. schrank (n.), 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 Schrank, the early ModHG. signification 'cupboard' was developed. The corresponding OHG. schrank, m., 'deception, deceit,' points to the vb. škrāñne, root skrank, 'oblique.' The subst. does not occur elsewhere; in Francon., Hess., and LG. Škant is used; in Swiss chäsle oder Škrätli, Alsat. šprint. See the following words.

Schranké, f., 'railing, barrier, limit,' from MidHG. schranké, f., with the same meanings as MidHG. schrank, m.; see the preceding word.

Schranken, 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. schrenken, 'to cheat.' The root implied is Teut. skrank, Aryan skrag (see
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Σφαντι, which is identical with the Aryan root skro sprinkled in midag.
Σφαντ, m., 'flatterer, parasite; slit, cleft,' from MidHG. schranz, 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. σφαντ, 'flattering courtier,' is connected. On the other hand, the prim. meaning 'rift' points to a

connection with Σφαντ, 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, schrapen, 'to scratch,' MidHG. scrapen (schrapen), E. to scrape, OF. skrapa. From the LG. cognates OhG. scarpe, 'to scratch off,' is derived. See further under sichtra and sichrüben.

Schrabben, l., 'screw,' from the equiv. l. MidHG. schrabbe, l.; allied to Du. schroef (E. screw), l.c. skräf; these terms, some of which may have been borrowed, and hence do not correspond exactly in sound, are essentially ModTeut. Note Snab. scharuf, Dav. schraffen (compared with Swiss skräbe). Origin obscure.

Schrach, m., 'right, terror, scare,' from MidHG. sichrechen, m., allied to ēdvar, vb., from MidHG. schracken, OHG. svrickau, 'to start up, spring up, spring, leap'; the early sense (comp. the evolution in meaning of sīc antē) is preserved in the compound sindrēde. From this vb. comes the causative sichrechen, 'to cause to spring up, terrify.' In connection with the intensive form OHG. svrickau, comp. further OHG. sirkich, MidHG. sirc(e)ck), m., 'starting up suddenly, fright'; Du. schreikken, 'to frighten,' Scand. skrilka, 'to glide.' The root is essentially HG.

Schrī, m., 'cry, scream,' from MidHG. schrī, schrei, OHG. screi, m., 'cry, call, shout,' allied to ēdri, MidHG. schrihen, OHG. scrian, str. vb., 'to cry out.' The str. verbal root skrī, which is without doubt genuinely Teut., is wanting in the other OTeut. diales.

Schrīben, vb., 'to write,' from the equiv. MidHG. scrīben, OHG. scrīban; corresponding to the equiv. Du. schrijven, OSax. scrīban, OFris. scrīva. Also with a remarkably divergent meaning, AS. scrīfan, 'to inflict a punishment, impose penance, receive confession;' E. to shriek, AS. shri, E. shrīft, so too OFris. scrīva, 'to inflict a

punishment,' Of. skrip, 'confession, punishment,' skripa, 'to confess, cause to confess, punish.' In the latter cognates there appears at all events a genuine Teut. verbal root, skrīb, '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 trijen, Sufj, and Him), Lat. scribere was now combined with this genuine Teut. vb., and in the South of Germany entirely supplanted the meaning of the old scrīban; comp. Brief and Zint. In UpG. especially, scrīban, 'to write,' took firm root, as might have been expected; in E. the AS. vb. writan (E. to write), originally used of scratching runes, was retained.

Schrīen, see Sdri.

Schrī, m., 'box, chest, shrine, coffin,' from MidHG. schrīn, m. and n., 'chest for clothes, money, or valuables, coffin;' OHG. scrīt, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. schrijn, AS. E. scrīn, Scand. skrin. From Rom. and Lat. scrīnum, 'box, case for papers, &c., scriber,' whence also Ital. scragnia, 'clothes-press,' Fr. escrin, '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 šrē, šrēte and Žadī.

Schrīen, vb., 'to step, stride, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. scrīten, OHG. scrītan, MidHG. also 'to leap into the saddle!' Comp. OSax. skriðan, skriðan, 'to stride, go (t-scriðan, 'to dissolve'),' Du. schrijden, 'to stride,' AS. scrītan, 'to stride, go, wander' (whence E. to stride is allied?), Ofc. skrīda, 'to crawl, glide.' The signification of the OTeut. verbal root skrip (skrīld), Aryan skrīt, was at first general (perhaps 'to move slowly?'), in contrast to the special sense in ModHG.

Schrīf, f., 'writing, letters, inscription,' from MidHG. schrift, OHG. schrift, f., a verbal abstract from ēdri, connected with Lat. scriptum.

Schrīf, adj., 'shrift!' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. skrīt; comp. MidE. schrillen, E. to shrill, AS. scrulletan, 'to sound loudly,' Scand. skröltta, 'to sound loudly,' Teut. and Aryan root skrī, skrāl.

Schrī, m., 'step, stride, gait,' from the equiv. MidHG. schrif, OHG. scrīt, m.; a
verb abstract from *ząren*; in OHG. also *schr-mul, -mizg, *step.

*šdropp*, adj., 'rugged, rough, steep,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *schröp* (v.), *schröpp, m.,* 'rocky cliff, stone wall'; allied to early MidHG. *schrüffen,* 'to split;' OHG. *schröb*, 'to cut into;' (schr- *vanga, 'incision'), MidHG. *schräft, 'rocky cliff,' AS. *schräp, cave.*

*šęd*ppen, vb., 'to crop young wheat, tap (trees), cup,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *schröppen, schröppen,* comp. AS. *sceapan, 'to scratch,' also LG. *schrappen, prop., an intensive form. The prim. meaning of the Teut. root *skřep* is 'to scratch, cut into' (to this *ʃär* is allied). Ital. *scappare,* 'to snatch away,' is borrowed from HG.

*ʃrdot,* n., 'block, log of wood, shot, goads,' from MidHG. *schröt, m., 'cut, incision, piece cut or sawed off,' OHG. *srot, 'cut;' allied to *ʃdropp, MidHG. schröten, OHG. *schróatn,* 'to hew, cut off, hack to pieces,' MidHG. also 'to cut clothes (whence *schrötraré,* 'tailor,' and the proper name *ʃrägret,* to roll, revolve.' Comp. Scand. *skråda,' torn book,' AS. *sceatan,* 'to cut;' LG. *schróat, shroud, are allied. Root *skrát* from *skrát.* With this is connected Lat. *scrarátari,* 'to examine,' to which AS. *scrutnian* and OHG. *schrétn,* 'to examine,' are allied. ModHG. *ʃmrdet, horn-beetle,' from MidHG. *schrótel, lit.,* 'gnawer.—*ʃfróig,* in ein verfärbte Baum, 'a tree from which four posts can be made,' early MidHG. only, is probably connected with OHG. *vierscôx,* 'four-cornered'; comp. MidDu. *viers Cats,* *square-built, thick-set,' earlier LG. *vierschötz,* 'four-cornered;' comp. *Śef (3).*

*ʃdrubben,* vb., 'to scrub, rough-plane,' MidHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *schrubben,* 'to scour;' E. (borrowed) *to scrub.* Probably connected with *ʃdrppen.*

*ʃrdulle,* f., 'frenk, whim,' early Mid HG. only, allied to Du. *schröllen,* 'to revile, be discontented.'

*ʃrdumpen, vb.,* 'to shrink, shrivel, crumble,' from MidHG. *škręp* (v.), *škrämpen,* 'to wrinkle;' allied probably to E. *shrimp,* Du. *schrumpen, Swed. *skrampa,* Dan. *skrumpe* (E. *srimp.* Besides the Teut. root *skrimp* contained in these cognates there is also an equiv. Tent. root *rimp* (see *rumpen,* krimp (comp. Du. *krümen,* AS. *crimpun,* 'to shrivel'), as well as *skrink* in AS. *šrinkan, E. to shrink.*

*šgründe,* f., 'eel, got, crevice,' from MidHG. *schründe,* f., 'rift, notch, rocky cave;' comp. the equiv. OHG. *schrütna,* *schrünnum,* *schrüniss.* Allied to OHG. *schrütna,* MidHG. *schründen,* 'to burst, fly open, crack.' Teut. root *schrund,* from pre-Teut. *skrunt;* comp. Lith. *skrantu* (skrūti), 'to form into a crust.'

*šub,* m., 'shove, push, thrust,' from MidHG. *sclup, m.;* allied to *idiëtun.*

*ʃędtern,* adj., 'shy, timid, bashful,' early ModHG. only, allied to *ʃdu, root *skuh* (skuh?)*. It may be connected even with the abnormal OHG. *skihtig,* 'shy;' but we must assume the influence of MidHG. *schiachen* on the stem vowel; see *ʃ urgency.*

*ʃduft,* m., 'wretch, rascal, scamp,' MidHG. only, formed from LG. *schnuff, Du. *schnuff,* which is usually derived from LG. *schnufft, 'thrust out;' comp. Du. *schnifeln,* 'rascal,' lit., 'scrape out;' hence *žduft, lit., *ofstreaming?*

*ʃdh, m., 'shoe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *scluoch* (?), OHG. *svoh,* m.; a common Teut. word; comp. the equiv. OSax. *skoh,* Du. *schoen, AS. *skô, E. shoe, Old. *skor,* Goth. *skôhs,* m., which point to primit. Tent. *skôha, sköwca,* from pre-Teut. *skôogs.* A Pre-Teut. verbal root *skô* (skôy) appears in Goth. *sclujuan, Old. *sclw,* 'to go,' and in *forden;* hence *žduft,* 'walking gear?' See further *žduft.*

*ʃdhu,* m., 'horned owl,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. *chouette* (Ital. *ciovetta*), *sceadian,' and influenced by *žuf,* 'horned owl.'

*shaw,* f., 'deceit, crime, guilt,' from MidHG. *sclult* (?) and *sclulte.* OHG. *sculd,* *sclut,* f., 'obligation, debt, culpability, sin;' comp. OSax. *sclut,* f., 'debt, culpability, sin;' AS. *sclut,* 'guilt, sin.' An old oral abstract from the root *skal,* which appears also in Lith. *skal,* 'guilt, crime,' *skalí,* 'to get into debt,' and *skelét,* 'to be indebted,' as well as in Pruss. *skalítan,* 'duty'; Lat. *sclus* does not appear to be connected with it.

*ʃul,* f., 'school,' from MidHG. *sclula, f.,* 'school, university,' OHG. *svola,* f., 'school;' comp. Du. *school, AS. *sclô* (*sclô*), E. *school* (OLC. *skôle,* 'school,' is of E. origin). Borrowed at the same period as the ecclesiastical words from Lat. *sclô,* as pronounced in Rom. *sclô* (with regard to Lat. *scl. see *frén*); comp. *Brief, Dm, and *Frierer.—* *ʃüler,* m., 'scholar, pupil,' MidHG. *sclolaro, OHG. scмолari.*
Schuller, f., 'shoulder,' from the equiv. ModHG. schulter, OHG. scullter, f., corresponding to Du. schouder, AS. sculbora, E. shoulder, Dan. skulder, Swed. skuldra. This undoubtedly genuine Teut. word is wanting in Goth.; its origin is obscure.

Schultheis, m., 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. schultheise (schultheiz), m., 'the who assigns duties, judge,' OHG. scultheiz, scultheizato, 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 Lombardic, although it has been diffused from the Middle Ages till the present day throughout the greatest part of Germany.' Comp. LG. schulte, from schuldhtein, Du. schout (from schooltheite), 'village magistrate,' Fris. skeldata, skelta; AS. skeldethein; the compound is wanting in Goth. The MidHG. form Schul (also as a proper name; comp. LG. Schulthe) is based on MidHG. schultheize (as well as -heiz), OHG. schultheizto (as well as -heiz), and ultimately on Goth. *haitja (y produces ï, but ti changes into zi, see Orig., Hett.).

Schulz, see the preceding word.

Schund, m., 'offal, refuse, excrement,' ModHG. only, recently derived from jüdten. Orig. perhaps 'filth of the sewer.'

Schupf, m., 'push, jerk,' from MidHG. schupf, m., 'swing, rocking movement, allied to MidHG. schupfen, 'to wave,' OHG. scupfu, 'see-saw,' intensive forms of jüdten.

Schuppe, f., 'scale (of fish, &c.),' from the equiv. MidHG. schuppe (schoop, schupphe), m., OHG. scuppha, f. Comp. Du. schup, 'scale,' a derivative of the Teut. root skub (skub), 'to shave, scrape.'

Schüppen, s., 'spade, shovel,' ModHG. only, from East MidG. and LG. schüppen; comp. Du. schuip, schup, 'shovel, spade, allied to jüppen.—Schüppen, 'spade (at cards),' is identical with Schappe, and is formed on the model of Fr. paie. Comp. Du. schooppen, 'spade (at cards).'

Schuppchen, Schoppen, m., 'shed, coach-house,' MidHG. only, formed from MidG. and LG.; corresponding to AS. šlippen, E. dial. slippen, 'stable;' in OHG. and MidHG. schoopf, schoopf (Bay. and Alc. šfet), 'structure without walls, penthouse, vestibule.' Comp. AS. šoppa, 'hall, hut,' E. sîop (from AS. is also probably derived Fr. échoppe, 'booth').

Schor, f., 'shearing, vexation, fleecing,' from MidHG. schorn, m. and f., 'shearing,' a graded form of the root sk er, skôr, 'to shear.'

Schüren, vb., 'to stir, poke,' from MidHG. schüren, 'to urge on, irritate, stir (the fire);' allied to MidHG. schorn, 'to sweep together,' MidHG. schor, OHG. scora (Goth. skadar), 'shovel.'

Schürfen, vb., 'to scratch, scrape, dig,' from MidHG. schürfen, schürfen, 'to cut up,' to which schürfer, 'flayer, executioner,' OHG. scharfen, 'to cut up,' and AS. scépan, scépan, are allied. Probably connected with the root skép, skép, 'to be sharp.' See šfarj, šjyfpen, and šförfen.

Schürke, m., 'rascal, knave, villain,' ModHG. only, allied to OHG. fir-sçurgo, 'rascal,' which is connected with fir-sçurfen, 'to thrust away.'

Schurr, m., Schurze, f., 'apron,' from MidHG. schürz, m., 'shortened garment, apron;' allied to OHG. sôr, 'short,' AS. skôrt, E. short, whence also MidHG. schürzen, 'to shorten, tuck up the dress under the girdle to make it shorter below, girl up.' A Teut. derivative skürjé is also indicated by AS. *sûyte, E. shirt, OFr. skyrte, 'shirt' (OFr. skóta, 'to be in want of'). These genuinely Teut. cognates imply a Teut. root skôrt (MidHG. schürze, m., 'piece cut off'), which has not yet been found elsewhere. With regard to the union of this word with Lat. curvis in some languages, see under fur.

Schüssel, f., 'dish, platter,' from the equiv. MidHG. schüssel, OHG. scoesela, f.; comp. Du. schoetel, 'dish,' AS. scótel, OE. scutel, m., 'dish, small table.' With regard to the meaning see 2)sôf, with which it was borrowed, probably contemporaneously (about the 6th cent.) with the adoption of Roman cookery, from Lat. scutula, scutella, 'small dish.' Comp. further from the same source AS. scótel, E. scotell, Fr. écuelle (scotella), It. scodella, 'bowl.'

Schüsser, m., 'shoemaker, cobbler,' from the equiv. MidHG. schoöch-sôlare, m.; OHG. and MidHG. also merely sôlari, sôlare, m., 'cobbler;' corresponding to AS. sôlere, Northern E. and Scotch souter. Borrowed from Lat. sutor, with a G. suffix denoting the agent; sôlari, as a genuine Teut. derivative from the Teut. root sôr, 'to sew,' discussed under Saum and Sänt.
is not probable. The genuine G. word for the UpG. schwir is MidHG. schwuchwirten (allied to wirfen), which has been preserved only in the proper names Schwart or Schwert.

Schuß, m., 'shot, report, charge,' from MidHG. schu{ (53), OHG. scu{ (53), m., 'shot'; allied to the root skidl, 'to shoot.' See i{frm.

Schi[, t-, 'barge, ferryboat,' ModHG. only, derived, like Du. schuit and E. skute, from OE. sc{ta, f., 'small swift boat.' Allied to the root skidl, 'to shoot' (see i{frm). With regard to ModHG. ë comp. Schüt.

Schütte, m., 'rubbish, refuse, debris,' MidHG. only; in MidHG. Schw., Schüt. f., 'alumymin, deposition (of soil), rubbish'; allied to ModHG. schütten. 'to shed, pour, discharge, heap up,' MidHG. schütten, 'to shake, swing, shed'; OHG. scu{ten, scu{ten (Ital. scotolare, 'to beat flax'); comp. OSax. scuddian, 'to shake, convulse.' Teut. root skid, 'to convulse, shake,' with which MidHG. and ModHG. schütteln, OHG. scu{ten, and Mod HG. sj{ttlslm are connected as frequentatives. See sj{trn.

Schütz, m., 'protection, defence, dike, fence,' from MidHG. schus (ts), m., 'surrounding with a dike, protection,' allied to MidHG. sj{th.

Schütze, m., 'marksman, archer,' from MidHG. schütze, m., 'cross-bowman,' also late MidHG. 'beginner, young pupil' (to which ModHG. qR. =jafte, 'pupil beginning to read, tyro,' is allied); OHG. scu{za, m., 'sagitarian' (equiv. to AS. sj{uta, Goth. *skutja). Allied to the root skidl; see i{frm.

Schütten, vb., 'to protect, guard, defend, shelter,' from MidHG. schützen, 'to embank, dam up, protect,' which, according to MidHG. beschützen, 'to protect,' implies OHG. *skut{shon. The prim. meaning is evident from MidHG. schütte, skuitl, f., 'earth-wall,' which is identical with Schwittel.

Schwach, adj., 'weak, infirm, feeble,' from MidHG. schwach, adj., 'low, poor, despised, weak, infirm'; wanting in OHG. as well as in the other Tent. dials. The usual derivation from a Teut. root swch, 'to swell' (s{moch, orig. 'that which has lost its savour'), must be abandoned; sj{moch is rather allied to sich, so that the Teut. roots s{ch, s{mak, are to be assumed (comp. the following word).

Schwaden, Schwadem, m., 'vapour, damp, exhalation,' from MidHG. swa{den, swadden, m., 'vapour'; allied to North Fris. swesk, AS. sw{dul, m., 'smoky vapour,' OHG. sw{dæn, 'to burn slowly with a smoky flame.' 'The Teut. root sw{b contained in these words seems to correspond to the root still in sibling (comp. sub, swak, under the preceding word; see tell).

Schwadron, f., 'squadron,' MidHG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. squadron (Fr. escadron).—Schwadronicren, see schwagen.

Schwäger, m., 'brother-in-law,' from MidHG. and MidLG. schwäger, m., 'brother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law' (with regard to the variation in meaning see Schw; OHG. *svagar is not recorded; a specifically G. word, unknown to the OTeut. dials. Since the word is cognate with Schwätzer and Schwäger, and has also an archaic gradation, an Aryan form svakr{s may be assumed for Schwager (note OEc. sv{ra, from *svakr{jon, 'mother-in-law'). See the following word.

Schwächer, m., 'father-in-law,' from MidHG. swahehr, OHG. swahehr, m., 'father-in-law, late OHG. also 'brother-in-law'; comp. AS. swær (from sweohor), 'father-in-law' (obsolete even at the end of the AS. period), Goth. swaithra, 'father-in-law.' A primit. Teut. and old Aryan word, with the primary form svekros, svekuros; comp. Fr. éveuf, Lat. socer (for *svakrous), Sans. svakr<s (for *svakr<sus), OSlov. svuk<r<s, Lith. vs<uk<r<s, 'father-in-law.' The orig. sense of the common Aryan word cannot be ascertained; it is, however, cognate with Schwätzer (Aryan svekr<s) and Schwätter (Aryan svekr<s). Corresponding to the now almost obsolete Schwätzer, there has existed from primit. Tent. times a fem. svekr<s, 'mother-in-law,' just as from Sans. svakr<s (for *svakr<s) are derived Lat. socr<sas (for *svakrus), Gr. €vπa (the Goth. form must have been *svekr<s, f., for which svekr<s is used). The word was current in AS. as sveiger, which also became obsolete at an early period. Only in G. was it retained, OHG. sveiger, MidHG. sveiger, f., 'mother-in-law,' from which ModHG. constructed the tautological compound Schwätzermutter, while the corresponding ModHG. masc. Schwätzerwater, formed from the latter, supplanted the old term Schwätzer; similarly we have the compounds Schwätzerltern, Schwätzerlter, &c. It is evident that the mother-in-law
plays a more important rôle in marriage than the father-in-law.

**Schmalbe,** f., 'swallow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svalbe,* OHG. *svalwae,* f.; a common Teut. term; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *svalwe,* AS. *svalwe,* E. *swallow,* OIC. *socala* (gen. *scoala*), f., 'swallow.' No certain explanation can be given of the prim. form *svalwae*, f.; perhaps it represents *svalgeon,* prep.-Teut. *svalkudan,* to which Gr. ἀλευρός is also traced.

**Schmalch,** m., 'gullet, opening in a furnace,' from MidHG. *svedel,* m., 'gullet,' allied to *idwεδη.*

**Schmalz,** m., 'swell, bilow, flood,' from MidHG. *svald* (l.), m., 'swollen mass'; allied to *idwελη.*

**Schmamm,** m., 'sponge, fungus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svam,* l., *svamp* (b.), m., OHG. *svam* (mm.), *svamb,* m.; comp. Goth. *svaman,* 'sponge,' OIC. *svappr,* '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 *svaman-,* *svamba-,* and *svampu-.* In ModHG. *Schmammt* the first two forms have been united; to the second form Gr. σουφός (for σφο-), 'spongy, loose, porous,' is primit. allied; the first is formed from *idwεμα.*

**Schwan,** m., 'swan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svane,* *swan,* m., OHG. *svan,* m. (*svæn,* f.); corresponding to Du. *svaan,* AS. *svæn,* E. *swan,* OIC. *svæar,* m., 'swan.' Goth. *svæan* is by chance not recorded. Probably allied to the Sans. root *svan,* 'to rustle, resound' (comp. *svæn* allied to Lat. *carnere,* Lat. *sonare* (for *svæm*); prop. only of the singing swan!—**Schwanen,** vn., 'to presage, forebode,' MidHG. only, lit. 'to have a presentiment,' like the swan that sings before its death.

**Schwang,** m., only in the phrase im *Schwang* sein, 'to be in vogue,' from MidHG. *svane* (g or k), m., 'swinging motion, swinging, stroke, cut'; allied to *idwεγαν.*

**Schwanger,** adj., 'pregnant, teeming,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svanger,* OHG. *svanger*; comp. Du. *svanger,* 'pregnant,' but AS. *svægor,* 'awkward, idle'; the latter meaning makes the derivation from *idwεγαν* improbable. AS. has also the curious form *svægor,* see *idwεν.*

**Schwan,** m., 'prank, drollerie, farce,' from late MidHG. *svane* (g or k), m., 'prank, trick, an anecdote about it,' iden-
tical with MidHG. *svane,* 'swinging, stroke, cut' (see *sвανε*), OHG. *svane,* m., allied to *svangَ* (just as OHG. *chlanck* to *chli*-

**Schwank,** adj., 'staggering, unsteady,' from MidHG. *svane* (k), adj., 'pliant, thin, slender'; so too the equiv. MidHG. *svank-

**Schwand,** m., 'tail, trail, train,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svæn*, m. (for OHG. *svanes* a form zagal, MidHG. *svagel,* equiv. to E. *tail,* is used). Through the medium of the intensive forms *svangezen,* *svankzen,* MidHG. *svan* is connected with *idwεγαν*; MidHG. *svansen,* 'to shake to and fro,' Du. *svenzen,* 'to reel.'

**Schwäré,** f., 'ulcer, boil, sore,' from MidHG. *svir,* OHG. *svēro,* m., 'physical pain, disease, swelling, ulcer'; allied to MidHG. *svēra,* OHG. *svεran,* 'to hurt, pain, fester, ulcerate.' The root *svεr* orig. perhaps 'to press, torment'; comp. the Sans. root *svε*; 'to torment, injure.' See *idwεr* and *Gidwεr.*

**Schwarm,** m., 'swarm, cluster, throng,' from MidHG. *svarm,* OHG. *svarm,* m., 'swarm (of bees); allied to the Sans. root *svεr,* 'to rustle, resound.' Comp. AS. *svær,* 'swarm (of bees),' E. *swarm,* OIC. *svεr*em.* See *idwεren.*

**Schwarze,** f., 'thick, hard skin; rind, bark,' from MidHG. *sværle,* *svær,* f., 'hairy scalp, hairy or feathered skin' (OHG. *svart,* f., is by chance not recorded). A common Teut. word; comp. Du. *svær,* 'bacon rind,' OFr. *svær,* 'scalp,' AS. *svær,* MidE. *svær,* 'skin,' OIC. *svεr,* 'scalp, skin, whale-hide;' Goth. *svεr,* f., 'scalp.' Origin obscure. Note the evolution in meaning of E. *svær,* Scand. *jær*na-*svεr,* gra-*svεr,* Dan. *jord-*grön-

**Schwarz,** adj., 'black, swarthy, gloomy,' from MidHG. and OHG. *svεr,* '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. alt. *re*, *hraue,* &c.); Goth. *svεr,* OIC. *svεr,* AS. *svεr,* E. *svεr,* Du. *svεrt,* OSax. *svεrt,* OIC. *svεr,* 'black colour,' sort, 'black cloud,' and *Surtr* are in a different stage of gradation. The common Teut. *svεr*—
is usually connected with Lat. *sordes* (for *swordes*?), 'dirt,' and *sudus* (for *swar-sum*), '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. *sväden*, allied to MidHG. *svæz* (c), 'talking, chattering'; an intensive form of a Teut. root *svæp*. Comp. MidHG. *sväder*, *svätern*, 'to chatter, rustle, chatter,' of which the simply MGHG. *sväten* it is a Rom. derivative. There is no relation to Lat. *svadere*. Origin obscure.

**Schweben**, vb., 'to soar, hover,' from MidHG. *svében*, OHG. *sweben*, 'to soar, move to and fro in or on water or in the air'; allied to OIE. *svafa* 'to rove, ramble,' OHG. *swebön*, MidHG. *sweben*, 'to soar, roam.' The Aryan root *svrijp*, 'to move,' on which these words are based, had also a variant *svib* preserved in ModHG. *sweifen*.

**Schweif**, m., 'brimstone, sulphur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svjeul*, *svjeb*, OHG. *svwejel*, *svwejbal*, 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. *svawel*, AS. *svjef*, Swe. *svjefel*, Goth. *svebel*, 'sulphur.' Lat. *sulfur* (for *sulfur*) is probably not allied. If the OTeut. *svweblo*, 'sulphur,' is a primit. lean-word, it may perhaps be connected with the old Aryan root *sweip*, 'to sleep' (Sans. *swāpna*, Lat. *somnum*, Gr. *σνεα*, AS. *swef*); comp. AS. *sviban*, 'to kill,' OIE. *svafe*, 'to kill, lull to sleep.' *Sweidel* may then be lit. 'stiffening, killing, soporific stuff.'

**Schweif**, m., 'tail, train, suite,' from MidHG. *svveif*, m., 'rotation, encircling band, trimming of a garment, tail,' OHG. *sveif*, OIE. *svjyr*, 'encircling band'; allied to OHG. *sveifen*, 'to cause to rotate, turn.' With the Teut. root *sweip*, Gr. *σνεια*, 'horse-tail,' cannot be connected. See the following word.

**Schwefeln**, vb., 'to roam, rove, wander,' from MidHG. *sveifen*, OHG. *sveifen*, 'to cause to rotate, swing, wind;' comp. AS. *sweifen*, 'to swing, sweep, tear,' E. *to swoop, to sweep*, to which AS. and E. *swift*, Du. *sweep*, and LG. *svipa*, 'whip,' are allied.

**Schweigen**, vb., 'to keep silence, be silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sweisen*, OHG. *sweigen*; comp. OSax. *sweigen*, Du. *sweijen*, OFris. *sweiâ*, AS. *sveigan*, 'to be silent.' The connection with Gr. *σνοικία*, *σνειία*, 'silence' is undoubted, in spite of the abnormal correspondence of Gr. γ to Teut. g (for k); we must assume a double Aryan root *swijg*, *sweig* (the latter for the West Teut. words). ModHG. *sweigen*, vb., 'to silence,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sveigan*, 'to reduce to silence,' is a factitive of the foregoing *sweigen*.

**Schwein**, n., 'pig, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *svein*, n.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *svein*, Du. *zwein*, AS. *svin*, E. *swine*, OIE. *svein*, Goth. *swein*. These imply a primit. Teut. *svína-m*, n., 'pig,' which must have been orig. a dimin. of *sau*, 'sucking pig, young pig' (the OTeut. suffix *-nau* was a favourite one in designating the young of animals; see *läudcin and *gelüin*, in the form of *su-tna-m*, 'the young of the sow' (primit. Teut. *su-, *sau-, *sow*). On account of the great prolificness of pigs, and hence the immense number of young pigs, the dimin. was used for the species *t*.

**Schweif**, m., 'sweat, perspiration,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sweit*, m.; MidHG. also 'blood,' a meaning still current among sportsmen (so too *sweifen*, 'to bleed'); OSax. *svét*, 'sweat;' AS. *svět*, 'sweat, blood,' E. *sweat*, Du. *sweet*. For the Teut. root *svéit*, *sweit*, Aryan *swéid*, *svěid*, see under *sweichen*; comp. Sans. *svéd-s*, m., Lat. *sudor* (from *spīd*), 'sweat.' To this is allied *schiefen*, vb., 'to begin to melt, weld,' from MidHG. *sweizen*, *svéizten*, 'to weld,' OHG. *svéizen*, 'to roast, broil.'

**Schweifen**, vb., 'to burn slowly, smoulder,' ModHG. only, from LG. For the Teut. root *svel* in OHG. *svilícôn*, 'to burn slowly;' and AS. *svélan*, 'to glow,' see under *súf.*

**Schweigen**, vb., 'to guzzle, carouse, revel,' from MidHG. *sveigen*, *svëlen*, 'to swallow, gulp down, drink;' OHG. *svëigen*, *svëlahan*, 'to swallow, gulp down'; comp. OSax. *surr-sveigen*, 'to gulp down,' Du. *sveigen*, 'to swallow,' *svély*, 'drank;' AS. *svëlan*, E. *to swallow, OIE. *svëla*, 'to swallow;' Goth. *sviljan* is wanting. A Teut. root *swelk* (svelk) by grammatical change, from pre-Teut. *swelk*, is not found elsewhere. See *súf.*

**Schweif**, f., 'threshold, sill;' from MidHG. *sveifle*, f. and n., 'beam, threshold;' OHG. *sveiði*, m., 'threshold'; Goth. *svalli*,
Schweller, f., 'sister,' from MidHG. schwester, OHG. sveaster, f.; a common Tent. and also primit. Aryan word. Comp. Goth. sveaster, Oldic. syster, AS. sveostor, E. sister, Du. zuster, OSax. sveaster. The common Tent. stem sve-str., originated in Aryan sveacer—(comp. *sve- for *swe-). Akin also to OHG. well, 'pillar'!

scheullen, vb., 'to swell, rise,' from the equiv. MidHG. schwellen, OHG. sveellen; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. sveellen, Du. sullen, AS. svelein, E. to swell, OEC. swell; Goth. *sveiclan is wanting; for the Tent. root *swell, see Schwelle. To this is allied the vb. *svenken, 'to establish,' (trans.), from MidHG. and OHG. schwellen, 'to cause to swell,' a factitive of *svenken. See Schwelle.

schwemmen, vb., 'to wash, soak, water,' from MidHG. schwemmen, 'to cause to swim, dip in water, wash in it'; a factitive of *schwemmen.

Schwengel, m., 'pendulum, clapper, beam,' from MidHG. schwengel, schwengel, m., 'that which swings, pendulum.' See the following word and Schwengel.

*Schwenfen, vb., 'to swing, wave to and fro, brandish,' from MidHG. schwelen, 'to swing, hurl, roam, soar,' OHG. *schwelen, 'to strike'; comp. Du. *svenken, 'to swing,' AS. *svenken, 'to strike, worry,' and allied to the root *swenka, *swing, in Schwengel; comp. Stein with regard to the change of k to g at the end of the root.

Schmer, adj., 'grievous, heavy, difficult,' from MidHG. schwir, adj., OHG. schwir, schwir, schwir, adj., 'heavy,' with the adv. form OHG. schwir, MidHG. свёрт, O Sax. schwir, Du. *zwaar, AS. *scur, schwir, OEC. schwir, 'heavy.' Akin also to Goth. *sweira, 'honoured, respected, weighty, as it were, for heart and sense).' See Schwir, Schwir, Comp. Lith. *svaris (svaro), 'to lift, weigh,' schwirisa, 'heavy,' schwiris, schwiris, 'weight.'

Schwert, n., 'sword,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sveit, n.; a common Tent. term; comp. the equiv. OSax. sword, Du. zuward, AS. sword, E. sword, OEC. svér. Goth. *swertar-, n., is wanting, hairns being used. This latter term is the earliest recorded in Tent.; it is preserved in old West Tent., almost exclusively in old compounds, and is connected with Sans. śāryu, m., 'missile, spear.' The later OTeut. term *swarda- has no correspondences in the non-Tent. languages.

Schwertel, n., 'sword-lily, fleur-de-lisce, iris,' from MidHG. schwertel, OHG. swertel, f., a derivative of Schwert, in imitation of Lat. gladiolus.
Sch

(pret. swam). Akin also to Goth. swamms, 'sponge,' swynfel, m., 'pond.' The Teut. root swam, swam, appears also in OSax.; comp. also OEc. saw, MidHG. sawen, 'to swim.' In the non-Teut. languages the root swam, swam, 'to swim,' has not yet been found.

Schwind, see schwund.

Schwundeln, vb., 'to be dizzy or giddy,' from the equiv. MidHG. schwundeln, OHG. swintilón, allied to MidHG. swindel, 'giddiness, vertigo,' equiv. to OHG. swintilbod and swintilunga. Further akin to iswinden, 'to dwindle away,' hence MidHG. also 'to faint, become unconscious.'

Schwinden, vb., 'to vanish, dwindle away, decay, perish;' from MidHG. swinden, OHG. swintan, 'to vanish, pass away, grow lean, become unconscious, faint;' corresponding to AS. swindan (wanting in E.), 'to vanish;' probably allied to a root svi (like Goth. standan to the root std?). The root svi appears in OHG. swiæn, MidHG. swiæn, 'to decrease, disappear, grow lean, become unconscious,' OEc. swa, 'to subside,' svi, 'to abate,' OEc. seve, AS. seve, Du. zwijs, 'giddiness, vertigo.' In the non-Teut. languages the root svi, 'to decrease,' has not yet been authenticated; the comparison with Gr. σίμων, 'I plunder, damage,' is dubious. — Schwindsucht, f., 'consumption, MidHG. swiæn†, swiæn† (allied to swiæn), also swiænelunge.

Schwingen, vb., 'to swing, brandish, wave,' from MidHG. swigen, swike, OHG. swigjan (swigakan?), 'to swing, throw, hurl, strike, scourge, vault, fly, soar;' corresponding to OSax. swigen, 'to vault,' AS. swingen, 'to scourge, fly, flutter,' E. to swing; from Goth. *swigan- was formed swagan, 'to swing about.' Under idswan and idswenen, an Aryan root swěk, was added; AS. swicken, E. to swink, is a variant of AS. swiggen, E. to swing; comp. Du. swékken, 'to swing.'

Schwirren, f., 'stake'; see ſanun.

Schwirren, vb., 'to whiz, whir, chirp,' MidHG. only, allied like Schwarm, to a root swe, 'to rustle, drink (like beasts).

Schwizen, vb., 'to sweat, perspire,' from the equiv. MidHG. swize, OHG. svižan; Goth. *sweizan is wanting. The Teut. root swe, Aryan swed, is primit. Aryan, as was observed under Schwärz (a common Aryan root for 'to freeze' is wanting; comp. Winter, ſhe, frieren, and Schwir, see Schwār.)

Schwarzen, vb., 'to swear,' from the equiv. MidHG. seve, OHG. sēh (líh), m., 'mattock, ploughshare' (Goth. *sika- is wanting); allied, like ſeiden and ſer, to a Teut. root se, sey, sēh, from Aryan se, sey.
Sec


Sechter, m., 'two pecks,' from MidHG. *sechter*, *sèster*, *schèster*, m., 'a dry measure,' OHG. *schèitdrí, schèstdrí*, 'two pecks (about)'; derived, like OSax. *sèster*, from Lat. *sectorius*, whence also AS. *sècter*, Ital. *settire*, Fr. *sèter*.

Sechel, m., 'purse, bag, pocket,' from MidHG. *sekel*, OHG. *sechil*, m., 'purse'; dimin. of *Saz*, Lat. *saeculum*; comp. OFr. *sachel*, E. *satchel*.

Sec, m. and f., 'lake, sea,' from MidHG. *sè*, m. and f., 'sea, lake, ocean' (the masc. predominates, and is used without distinction in all the senses); OHG. *sèo*, m., 'sea, ocean,' and in these significations occur OSax. *sèo*, Du. *zee*, f., AS. *sè*, m. and f., E. *sea*; OIC. *sèr*, m., 'sea'; Goth. *sæces*, m., 'lake, marsh.' The common Teut. *særici*, 'ocean, lake,' does not belong to any Teut. verbal stem; Lat. *sacculus*, 'savage' (Gr. *aikòs*, 'mobile'), seems to be allied (Ξε, lit. 'the savage element'). While *Σè* is peculiar to Teut., *tàrr* is common to some of the West Aryan languages.


Seigel, n., 'sail,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *sègel*, OHG. *sègel*, m.; comp. OSax. *sègel*, n., Du. *ziel*, n., AS. *sègel*, m. and n., E. *sail*, OIC. *sèl*, n., 'sail' (Goth. *sígla*- is not recorded). The word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *saeculum*, 'military cloak,' on account of the sounds, and because no other OTeut. nautical expressions have been derived from Lat.; besides, *saeculum* is not a naut. term. *Σaìd* (Teut. *sègla*) looks very much like a Teut. term (comp. *Weif*), yet the root cannot be ascertained. From the Teut. cognates Fr. *singler* and Span. *singlar*, 'to sail,' are derived.

Sègen, m., 'blessing, bliss, enchantment,' from MidHG. *sègen*, OHG. *sègan*, n., 'sign of the cross, blessing resulting from it, magic smell'; borrowed on the introduction of Christianity (see *Σtræ*, *μετέρ* and *Βίβλος*) from Lat. *signum*; so too OHG. *sèganon*, 'to bless,' OSax. *sègnam*, 'to bless,' lit. 'to make the sign of the cross,' from Lat. *signāre*. AS. *sègen*, 'banner, military emblem,' must have been borrowed at an earlier period from Lat. *signum*; with the Σ of the Teut. words comp. the OFr. loan-word *sèn*, as well as Ital. *segno* (Fr. *enseigne*).

Sehen, vb., 'to see, look,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sèhen*, OHG. *sèhan*; a common Teut. vb., and in this sense peculiar to this group. Comp. Goth. *saiwian*, OIC. *sà*, AS. *sèna* (from *sèhan*), E. to see, Du. *zien*, OSlav. *sèhan*, 'to see.' The common Teut. root *sekw* (with grammatical change *sewe*, *sèwe*), from the pre-Teut. *seq* closely agrees in sound with the Aryan root *seq* 'to follow, pursue, accompany'; comp. Sans. *sac*, 'to escort, promote,' Gr. *εἰσέβαυ* 'to follow,' Lat. *sequi*, Lith. *sèkti*, 'to follow'; the assumption that these words are primitives allied presents no difficulty (hence *sèhn* is perhaps lit. 'to follow with the eyes'). The supposition that the term is connected with Lat. *saecare* 'to cut' (Aryan root *sèk*, 'to penetrate') is untenable.


Sehnen, vb., 'to long, yearn,' from Mid HG. *sènen*, to long, inspire with longing'; allied to MidHG. *sène*, f., 'yearning, longing.' Unrecorded in OHG. and the other OTeut. dials. perhaps only by chance; of obscure origin, but probably genuine Teut.

Sehr, adv., 'very greatly, very much' (unknown to Snab. and Bav., atg. raf, gar being used), from MidHG. *sère*, *sèr*, adv., 'with pain, painfully, powerfully, very;' OHG. and OSax. *sèro*, 'painfully, with difficulty, violently'; adv. form of OHG. and OSax. *se*, 'painfully,' AS. *sèr*, adj., 'painful, wounding;' Allied to the subs. Goth. *sair*, AS. *sèr*, 'pain' (E. *sore*), OSax. *sèr*,
Sei (331)

OHG. and MidHG. seī, n., 'pain' ; from the O'Teut. adj. is derived Finn. sairas, 'sick.' The common Teut. saira-seems, like OIr. séth, séth, 'hurt, disease,' to point to a root saí, 'to pain.' The earlier meaning is preserved by Suab. and Bav. sér, 'wounded, painful,' and sérhen, 'to wound'; comp. Du. zeer, 'injured, injury, sickness, scab.'

feičen, vb., 'to make water,' from the equiv. MidHG. seích, OHG. seihhen; allied to ModHG. Erde, 'urine,' and the equiv. MidHG. seiche, f., seich, m., OHG. seih, m.; Goth. *saiqjan, 'to make water,' is wanting; with these sírern, 'to ooze,' and LG. sêken, 'to make water' (Teut. root saík, saíx), are connected. The Aryan root sê, mentioned under feičen, appears in OSlov. as scavati, with the same meaning, 'to make water'; comp. OSlov. sick, m., 'urine.'

feïd, adj., 'low, shallow, flat,' from MidHG. síkhe, adj., 'low, shallow'; OHG. *sîhti not recorded; probably allied to sîcēn, hence lit., 'where the water has sunk into the ground,' or 'that which has sunk, or is low'; scarcely akin to feičen, lit. 'where it gently flows'?

Seibe, f., 'silk,' from the equiv. MidHG. side, OHG. sidra, f.; derived from MidLat. séla, 'silk,' like OHG. chirde, from Lat. créta. The d of the HG. words must be explained by the soft mute of the Rom. languages, appearing in Span., Prov. and North Ital. seda and Ital. seta, 'silk' (Fr. soie), just as in Span. greda, 'chalk,' compared with Ital. créta (comp. Erde). MidLat. séla, créta (f. closed; see Brist, Brün, Erde, and fêrn), may have been borrowed about the 10th cent. From Lat. sela (lit., 'bristle') OIr. sita is also derived. For the assumption that the Phoenician town of Sidon furnished both the material and the name Erde, or rather Lat. sela, there is no historic proof. In E. another term is used, AS. scole, scolec, E. silk, to which the equiv. OIr. silke, m., is allied. It is usually assumed that these latter terms come from the Lat., in which séricus (Ir. sríc) means 'of silk'; they must, however, especially since their forms can scarcely be deduced from the Lat., be more fittingly connected, like OSlov. écén, m., 'silk,' with an Eastern term; comp. Mongol. srêle, 'silk.' The Seres, from whom the Greeks obtained their term σηκώς (Lat. séricus), adj., cannot, as an East Asiatic people, be regarded as the immediate source of the North Europ. loan-words.

Seidel, n. and m., 'pint,' from the equiv. late MidHG. sidle, sidelin, n.; from Lat. situla (Ital. secchia, 'pail'), 'bucket,' whence also OHG. sithal; with regard to the lengthening of Lat. t to MidHG. t in an open syllable, see Schult, and for d representing t, see Sête.

Seidelbâst, m., 'spurge-laurel, mezereon,' derived under the influence of Sire (on account of the fine bast?) from the equiv. MidHG. zidelbâst (also zidelbas), m., called also zilant; origin obscure. Perhaps zidel-reide, 'rearing of bees,' is allied.

Seife, f., 'soap,' from the equiv. MidHG. sîf, OHG. seif, f. (OHG. also 'resin'); comp. Du. zeep, AS. sîp (hence OIr. sîpa), E. soap; Goth. *sîppō is implied by OHG. seipfa (Suab. and Swiss Eipfa), and by the Finn. loan-word saippio. OHG. seif, AS. sîp, 'resin,' might suggest the assumption that Sire belongs, like AS. sîpan, MidHG. sîfen, and Du. zijpelen, 'to trickle,' to the Teut. root sîp, to which Lat. silbum, 'tallow,' is usually referred. But Pliny says that 'soap' (sîpo) was an invention of the Gauls, "Gallorum hoc inventum rutilandis capillia; fit ex sebo et cinere ... apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis." The Lat. sîpo of Pliny, however, is, like its derivatives Fr. savon, Ital. sapone, none other than the Teut. *sâipō; perhaps soap (the Romans were not acquainted with it) may be regarded as a Tent. invention. Yet it is remarkable that Pliny speaks of soap only as a "pomade for colouring the hair." The term sîpo, 'soap,' was not frequently used in Lat. until the 4th cent. Another Teut. word for soap is represented by E. lather, AS. laîdr, OIr. laîdhr.

Seîfe, f., 'straining, strainer, colander,' from the equiv. MidHG. sîfe, OHG. sila, f. Allied to feîchen, 'to strain, filter,' from MidHG. sîhen, OHG. sîhan, 'to strain, filter, trickle'; comp. Du. zijgen, 'to filter through, decay, faint,' AS. sein (from *sîhan), 'to strain,' and the equiv. OIr. sia. Identical with these are MidHG. sîgen, OHG. and AS. sîgan, 'to fall down, trickle.' Tent. root sîk, sîlu (with grammatical change sîg, sîc), from pre-Tent. sâ, 'to trickle down'; comp. OSlov. sotati, 'to make water,' Sans. sic, 'to pour out' (Gr. ἵκας, 'moisture?'). An equiv. Tent. root sîk is also indicated by ModHG. feičen,-lusen, and fîrern.
Seif, n., 'rope,' from MidHG. and OHG.  
sei, n., 'rope, cord'; corresponding to OSax. sêl, AS. sêl, Oec. sêl, Goth. *sêl, n., 'rope' (from steiljan, 'to lower or let down with cords'). A common Teut. word steil, which, like the equiv. OSlov. sîlo, is derived from the widely diffusion Aryan root ste, 'to bind.' Comp. the Sans. root sî, 'to bind,' sêta, 'bond, fetter,' Gr. i-ûsêr, 'strap,' and l-ôsêr, 'well-rope, Lett. sinu, 'to bind'; also OHG. si-lo, MidHG. sî, m., 'traces of draught cattle'; OSax. sîno, 'strap.' See ßeit and ßeide.

Seitin, m., 'strained honey, sweetness,' from MidHG. seim (honèneim), OHG. seim (honnaigem), m., 'virgin honey'; comp. Du. seien; Oec. seint, honangseim, 'honeycomb.' On account of this divergence of meaning in Teut. the connection of the word with Gr. aîga, 'blood' (lit. 'juice'), is improbable. It may be allied to the cognates discussed under ßeit.

Sein, poss. pron., 'his,' its,' from MidHG. and OHG. (also OSax.) sê; comp. Goth. seins, 'his;' allied to Goth. si-k, 'himself,' formed with the poss. suffix -inu-like metu and tun. Comp. ßê; the further discussion of the word belongs to grammar.

Sein, anamol. 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. stei, ModHG. stê; -uhj. mood, OHG. and MidHG. st, ModHG. stê; inf. MidHG. sin, ModHG. sein; comp. Goth. 3rd pers. sing. ist, plu. sêind; optat. eißaiu, AS. and E. 3rd pers. sing. es, 3rd pers. plur. AS. seind; corresponding to the Aryan root es in Lat. ès, Gr. ès, Sans. dàs, Lat. sint, sîn, Sans. sênti, &c. The second stem begins with b, ModHG., MidHG. and OHG. baiu, OSax. baium, AS. bô, 'I am' (AS. also 'I shall'), connected with the stem of Lat. fô, Gr. ïôw, Sans. bhû, 'to become.' For the third stem of quetritu and war) see under ßeit. Further details belong to grammar.

Seif, prep. and conj., 'since,' from Mid HG. sê, prep. and conj., 'since,' adv., 'since then,' OHG. sê, adv., 'since then,' later, conj., 'since,' as, because,' prep. 'since.' Comp. OSax. sê (also sêDr), 'later, afterwards, since then,' if, 'original compar. adv.; comp. Goth. jamaþ, 'further, allied to sefhus, 'late.' As new equiv. compar. comp. also OSax. sêDr, OHG. sêDr, Mid HG. sêDr. MidHG. sint, a variant of st, is implied by struital; E. since is based on MidE. sithens, sitthen, AS. siddan.

Seite, f., 'side, flank, page,' from Mid HG. sit, AS. sita, (sitta), f., 'side'; comp. Du. zijde, f., 'side,' and the equiv. AS. sîte, E. side, Oec. sîda, f. ; Goth. *sêtô (*seitô), f., is wanting. Allied to Oec. sûôr, 'hanging down,' AS. sûd, adj., 'wide, large, extended' — seits, in cinetêts, anter, jenôt, &c., with adv. s from MidHG. -sit in einis, ander-sit, jenêsit, which are accus. advs.

Seit, m., 'Canary wine, sack,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. seik, which, like E. sack, is said to have been formed from It. vino seco.

Selb, seliber, selbs, pron., 'self, same, self, himself,' &c., from MidHG. selb (b), OHG. selb, pron., 'self, himself,' &c.; comp. OSax. selb, Du. sel, AS. sylf, Oec. sjalf, Goth. sîlba, 'self, himself,' &c. A pron. peculiar to Teut., which signified lit. perhaps 'master, possessor' (thus Sans. p-tis, 'master, is similar to Lith. pats, 'self'). Comp. Of. selb, f., 'possession'.

Seltig, adj., 'happy, blessed, deceased, late,' from MidHG. seic, OHG. seltig, adj., 'happy, blessed, blissful, salutary;' lengthened by the suffix -ig from an older *sai, which was preserved in MidHG. sittliche, 'in a lucky manner'; comp. Goth. selt, 'good, suitable, AS. seltig, 'good, happy, OHG. sîld, MidHG. seilo, f., "happiness, welfare." Goth. sêls is usually compared with Gr. êir (on. êiros), 'whole,' from solivos, oèkAs, as a greeting, Sans. saivas, 'whole, all,' Lat. solius, 'whole,'—seitg, in the adjs., just as tréftiga, taurféla, and múlféla, has nothing to do with OHG. seltig, since it is a suffix of the neut. ûrêfela, ûamféla, ûmufjal. In subs. of this kind -sel itself is a suffix formed from OHG. -isel (gen. -iselz), which appears in Goth. as -isl, n.

Selleric, m., 'celery,' ModHG. only, from Fr. celeri.

Selten, adj. and adv., 'rare, rarely,' from MidHG. selten, OHG. seltan, adv., 'rarely'; corresponding to the equiv. AS. seldan, adv. E. seldom, Oec. sjelten, OFris. silden, adv. The corresponding adj. is OHG. seltane, MidHG. seltane (AS. seld-se), 'rare, strange,' the suffix of which has been supplanted in ModHG. by the more familiar -sam. In Goth. silebekas, 'wonderful,' to which is allied Goth. sildalekjan, 'to be astonished' (akin to AS. sylf, E.
Semen, m., ‘roll,’ from MidHG. sëmäl, sëmél (also sìmél), OHG. sëmala, sëmla, f., ‘fine white flour or bread, roll;’ a word peculiar to HG., allied to OHG. sëmon, ‘to eat.’ Lat. simìla, ‘wheat flour,’ whence also Ital. semola, Fr. semoule, ‘bran from fine white flour,’ has been influenced by the HG. word.

Semperfreu, adj., ‘free-born, entitled to act as assessor of the synod,’ from Mid HG. sëmpërfërt, ‘subject only to the emperor and empire, authorised to hold a synod or to take part in it.’ Allied to MidHG. sënt, m., ‘senatus, diet, imperial diet,’ also ‘ecclesiastical assembly,’ like OHG. sënot (Lat. synodus); MidHG. sëmpëre, sëmbëre, prop., ‘authorised to take part in a synod.’

Senden, vb., ‘to send, dispatch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sënden, OHG. sënden; a common Tent. vb.; comp. Goth. sëndjan, AS. sendan, E. to send, Du. zenden, OSLav. sendjan, OIC. senda, ‘to send.’ Factitive of a lost OTeut. *sënpën, ‘to go, travel’; thus sënten is lit. ‘to cause to go.’ Comp. Gëntde and ënmen.

Senesbaum, m., ‘senna (tree),’ Mod HG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. sënd (E. senna), Ital. senna. The ultimate source is Arab. sana.

Senceschal, m., ‘senseschal, high steward,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sënceschal, sënceschalt, m., which is derived from Rom.; comp. the cognates Fr. sënceschal, Ital. sìncescaulo (MidLat. sìncescaulo), ‘high steward.’ The Rom. words are based on an OTeut. word (Goth. *sënaschalks, ‘head servant’); comp. Goth. sìnas, ‘eldest, which is primit. allied to OHG. sen, Lat. senor, senior, Lith. sënas, Sans. sìnas, ‘old.’ With regard to the second part of the compound comp. ënhof (and Marichal). The invariable t at the end of the MidHG. word is remarkable.

Senf, m., ‘mustard,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sënf, sëñf, m., OHG. sëñf, m.; corresponding to Goth. sinap, AS. sëñp, ‘mustard.’ The other dials. have, like Rom., the term Wëlfen. It cannot be determined through what medium Gr. and Lat. sìwàri, sinap, ‘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-Itals. obtained them independently from the same source.

Sjenen, vb., ‘to singe, search,’ from MidHG. sjenen, ‘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. *sænjan.

Schenkel, m., ‘plumb-line,’ from MidHG. schenkel, m., ‘plumb-line, line,’ also ‘anchor, drag-net,’ OHG. schëcht, ‘anchor, drag-net.’ Allied to schëf, MidHG. schenen, OHG. schëchen, ‘to lower’ (factitive of schëfen; comp. OSLav. schëtjan, Goth. sëgjan, ‘to lower, let down’).

Senne, m., ‘cowherd,’ ModHG. only. MidHG. *senna is not recorded, but in late MidHG. (rarely), sëndëre, ‘herdsman, cowherd.’ The antiquity of the ModHG. term is attested, however, by OHG. sëmno, m., ‘herdsman,’ as well as by late MidHG. sennë, ‘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 SAfne (Goth. *sana, ‘cream,’ *sænja, ‘cowherd’).

Sene, f., ‘scythe,’ from MidHG. sënsë, sënsø, OHG. sënansa, f., ‘sickle, scythe’ (for the suffix see able); corresponding to OSLav. *sënsëna (*sënsëna), Du. zessen, ‘scythe.’ From a Teut. root sëg, ‘to cut’ (see Sëg), whence OIC. sëgor, AS. sigæ, sigæ, f., E. scythe, LG. sicht; primit. allied to Lat. secare and securis, Aryan root sëk, ‘to cut.’

Sene, f., ‘herd,’ ModHG. only; allied to ëntse.

Selst, m., ‘settle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sëzsel, OHG. sëzsæl, m.; corresponding to AS. sëtt, E. settle, Goth. sittis, m., ‘seat, stool.’ A derivative of the Teut. root sët, ‘to sit,’ like Lat. sëlla, for *sëtella from sëdco; comp. also Gr. sëpta, from sëptæ, OSLav. sëdlo, ‘saddle,’ from sëtti, ‘to sit down’; comp. sëdæn.

Sëller, m., ‘bushel,’ of the same origin as Sëciter.

Sëschaft, adj., ‘settled, stationary, residing,’ from MidHG. sëschaft, ‘settled, residing,’ allied to MidHG. and OHG. sëf, ‘seat, residence’; akin to ëgæn.

Selzen, vb., ‘to set, put, place,’ from MidHG. sëtzen, OHG. sëzen, ‘to set, cause to sit’; an OTeut. facitive of ëgæn. Comp. Goth. sæfjan (whence Ital. saquire, Fr. saisir), AS. sættan, E. to set, Du. sëten, OSLav. sætjan, OIC. sæta, ‘to set.’

Sëuche, f., ‘epidemic, plague,’ from
MidHG. *sinche*, OHG. *sichht*, f., ‘disease’; abstract of *sich*.

*Sfeichen*, vb., ‘to sigh, lament’, from the equiv. MidHG. *sichen*, *sificent*; the z of the MidHG. form is due to the influence of the intensives in *-zen*; in OHG. *sificonen*, *sificon*, ‘to sigh’, allied to MidHG. *sicht*, ‘sigh.’ The latter is an abstract from OHG. *sicht*, ‘to drink’; hence *sfeichen*, lit. ‘drawing in the breath’; it is related to *fichen*, as *sfeichen* is to *sfeichen*. Note, however, E. *to sob*, MidE. *sobbin*, AS. *sobian*, ‘to sob, sigh’, which may be allied to OHG. *sificonen*.


*Sichel*, f., ‘sickle’, from the equiv. MidHG. *sichel*, OHG. *sikhila*, f.; corresponding to Du. *zikel*, 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. *sikhle*-); the G. word looks like a diminutive of ModHG. *Sieg*, which points to Teut. *seko-*, and more remotely to the Aryan root *sekh* (*see Sigeft*).

*Sich*, adj., ‘sure, certain, trusty’, from MidHG. *sicher*, OHG. *sichhr*, ‘careless, unconcerned; sure, protected, confident’; to these are allied OSax. and AS. *sicor*, ‘free from guilt and punishment’, MidE. *sicher*, Du. *zeker* (OHG. *sichhr-‘), ‘to justify, protect, promise, vow’, OSax. *sicer* (*sic*), ‘to set free’). It is based on the common West Teut. loan-word Lat. *sīcras* (phonetic intermediate form *sichra*, 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. *sichhoron*, ‘to justify, purg...’

*Sie*, f., ‘sight’, from MidHG. *sihn*, ‘appearance, view’; verbal abstract from *sich*; comp. E. *sight*, from *to see*.

*Sichten*, vb., ‘to sift, winnow’, MidHG. only, formed from LG. *sichten*, earlier Du. *zichten*, ‘to sift’; these are derived from an older *stifen*, with a LG. change of *ft* to *ht*; ModDu. *ziften*, with an abnormal *ft* (for *gt*), is based on *zef*, ‘sieve.’ Comp. AS. *siftan*, E. *to sift*. A derivative of the root *sib*, ‘to sift’; see *Sich*.

*Sicern*, vb., ‘to trickle, drop’, ModHG. only, from LG. *sichern*, Comp. AS. *sicerian*, ‘to trickle, ooze’; allied to *sichen* and *sifun* (Teut. root *silk*, *sikh*, from Aryan *sigh*).

*Sich*, pron., ‘she, her, it, them’, from MidHG. *sie, si* (*sī*), nom. and acc. sing. f., nom. and acc. plur. m., f., and n., OHG. *sii*, *s*, nom. sing. f., *sie*, nom. and acc. plur. For further details see grammar.

*Sich*, n., ‘sieve’, from the equiv. MidHG. *sip* (*b*), OHG. *sib*, n.; comp. the equiv. Du. *zef* (and *zift*); AS. *sife*, n., *E. sieve*; derived, like *siften*, ‘to sift’ (see *Soften*), from a root *sib* (*seb*), which is not found elsewhere.


The *t* of the Aryan prim. form *septu-* disappears in primit. Teut. between *p* and *n.*


To this *Sieg* is allied (and *fendas*!), as well as Goth. *sikkan*, str. vb., ‘to be weak.’ A pre-Teut. root *sag* is wanting.

*Siedeln*, vb., ‘to settle, establish’, from the equiv. MidHG. *siedelen*; allied to MidHG. *sèdel*, OHG. *sédlan*, m. and n., ‘seat, settle, resideence,’ a variant of *Sieg*, Goth. *sīds* (*Zips*, *sips*). There are several examples of the change of *ft* to *pl* (parallel to that of *tn* to *pn* in *Btern*). Comp. also *Süd*.  

Goth. the only allied term is sauhs, m., 'offering' (Old. sauro, 'sheep', prop. 'sacrificial animal'). An Aryan root *auk* seems to be wanting in the cognate languages.

Siedler, m., 'settler'; comp. Siekret.

Sieg, m., 'victory, triumph, conquest,' from the equiv. MidHG. sige, also see (q), OHG. sigi, sign, m.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. sigis, Old. sign, AS. seig and sige, Du. zeghe. The great antiquity of the Teut. stem *sige*, *sign*, is attested both by the proper names *Segi*merus, Segi-mundus, and *Segeste*, mentioned by Tacitus, and by the terms in the cognate languages; Aryan *seigos*, m., 'prevailing might,' is implied also by Ind. dhaus and Zend havan, 'power, might, victory. Comp. Sans. subh, 'to overpower, vanquish, conquer,' to which Gr. έσω (aor. εσωθ and prep. εσώθ) and OIr. *seigim*, 'I attain,' are closely allied.

Sigef, n., 'seal, signet,' from the equiv. late MidHG. sigel, m. (wanting in OHG.); in the classical period MidHG. insigel, insigile, OHG. insignit, 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. bisedelen), 'to seal,' and entsigelen (OHG. insigelen), 'to unseal'; nor is it known how OHG. insignit is related to Lat. sigillum. In Goth. a term sigil, n., occurs.

Sielle, f., 'brace, strap,' from the equiv. MidHG. sile, OHG. sile; the latter is allied to the root *s*ī, 'to bind,' in Sīle; on the MidHG. variant *sile* are based ModernG. *Sīle*, n., and *Sīfe*, f.

Sigrīf, m., 'sexton, sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. sigriste, OHG. (also OldG. sigriste) borrowed during the OHG. period contemporaneously with *Brēter, prēžen,* and especially with *Rītcr and Mečcr, from Lat. sacrista, whose MidLat. variant *sigrista*(us) leads to Fr. secrétaire (in ModFr. sacristen, Ital. segrestano, E. sexton).

Silbe, f., 'syllable,' from the equiv. MidHG. silbe, earlier *siulbe, OHG. sillaba, f.;* borrowed from Lat. and Gr. *syllaba,* probably at the same period as *Sīle,* and the words relating to writing, such as *Brief and schreiben.*

Silber, n., 'silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. silber, OHG. silbar, earlier *silabar, n. ;* a common Teut. word with corresponding forms; comp. Goth. *silbr, AS. seolfer, seolfor, E. *silver,* Du. *zilver,* OSax. *silbar.* This primit. Teut. term is pre-historically connected (comp. *Grēf*) with the equiv. Slav. cognates, OSlov. *stěbro,* Lith. *sidabras.* The implied *sidbro-,* 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, apypos,* seems, like the equiv. Sans. *raja (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 *Siān.*

Sīlf, n., 'tether, string;' see *Sīle,* so too *Sīfe.*

Sī mm, n., 'half a bushel;' for earlier ModernG. and ModHG. *sīmmer,* whose variants *sīmber, sumber (*sūmbrin), lead to OHG. *sumbrin,* (sūmbrin), 'basket.' The suffix in occurs in several terms denoting vessels (see *Sīgel;* the syllable *ber* in MidHG. *sūmber* recalls *Sīmmr* and *Sīfter.*

Sīmfel, m., 'simpleton,' ModernG. only, from the adj. *Sīmf, which comes from Fr. simple.*

Sīms, m. and n., 'cornice, shelf, mantelpiece,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sim3, sim3, OHG. *sim3 (*OHG. *sim3stein, 'capitelum'); a corresponding *simulo- is wanting in the other Teut. languages; its pre-historic existence is proved by its kinship with Lat. *simu,* 'oak, moulding.' To MidHG. *sim3z* belongs the prop. collective *ge*meze, ModernG. *Geσims.* The derivation from Fr. *cymaise* (Gr. *συμάτιων*) is inconceivable.

Sīnu, m., 'lady's mantle;' the earlier ModernG. variants *Sīnu and Sīnīn* point to MidHG. and OHG. *sīn3u,* whose lit. sense, 'ever-dew' (see *Sīnian*), characterises the plant more simply than the terms *Zaumflcht, lit. *dew-holder,* and *Zaumflcht, lit. *dew-key,* which are applied to it.

*Śindflut,* see *Śünst.*

*Śingen,* 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 dials.; comp. Goth. *sīngan, OIr. *sīngra,* AS. *singan, E. to sing,* Du. *zingen* (yet Goth. also 'to read, OHG. also 'to crow'). The Teut. root *sīng,* which appears also in *Śung,* &c., is only doubtfully related to some terms in the non-Teut. languages; it is said to be primit. allied to *śin (Teut. root *sīg, from Aryan *sēg), and to this there is no phonetic
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objection. It is more probably connected with Gr. ὁφή, 'voice, speech, oracle,' if a prehistoric root *sengh* be assumed. Comp. *segnan*, and for other Teut. artistic expressions, *sed* and *qāsht*.

**Simgun**, m., 'periwinkle,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. AS. and ModE. *singrune*, Oic. *st-green*, 'semper-viva'; *sin*, 'always,' is an OTeut. prefix connected with Lat. *sem-per*. Comp. *zaut-flut*.

**Sinken**, vb., 'to sink, fall, abate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sinken*, OHG. *sinehan*; a common Teut. str. vb. (for its caustive see *sitten*). Comp. Goth. *sigan*, Oic. *sokhwa*, AS. *sincan*, E. to sink, Du. *ziken*, OSax. *sincan*. The *-root *sen*, contained in these words, seems to have originated in an *-root *sig*, which appears in the parallel forms *sîsau* in ModHG. *sîhun*, as well as OHG. *sigan*, MidHG. *sigen*, 'to dip.' The pre-Tent. root *sig*, *sigh* appears in OSax. *slēat*, 'to make water,' *sîth*, 'urine,' as well as in Sans. *śik*, 'to wet, pour out,' whose pres. appears in a nasalised form *sincaiti*. Mod HG. *sîhun* is based upon Teut. *sxcik*, pre-Tent. *sig*.

**Sinn**, m., 'sense, meaning, import,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sin* (mn.), m.; comp. OFris. *sin*. It cannot be borrowed from Lat. *sensus*, since a MidHG. and ModHG. str. vb. *siiæm* co-exists with the subst. The corresponding OHG. vb. *sinnen* signifies only 'to travel, strive, go;' which certainly suggests that MidHG. and ModHG. *sitten* derived its meaning from OHG. *sin*, 'sensus.' The relation of OHG. *sin*, 'sensus,' to *sinnen*, 'to set out, go in any direction,' may be inferred from its early history. The root of OHG. *sinnen* is the same as that of Teut. *sipno*, 'way, journey' (comp. *sîftun*), *sinnen* being based on a pre-historic *sentuno*. In Lat. *sentire*, 'to feel,' the Aryan root *sent* (comp. Fr. *sêl*, 'way') has an abstract meaning (see *sinen*), which is also shared by OHG. *sinnno*. From the OHG. word the equiv. Rom. cognate Ital. *sensa* is derived.

**Sintenal**, conj., 'since, whereas;' from MidHG. *sintenâl*, for *sint dem mâle*; 'since then.' Comp. *sit*.

**Sinter**, m., 'dross of iron, scale;' from MidHG. *sinter* (sinder), OHG. *sinær*, m., 'slag, slack;' comp. Oic. *sîdr*, 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. *sippe*, f., 'consanguinity;' corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *sibe*, AS. *sib*, Goth. *sibia*. The pre-historic form *sebhâ* indicates a kinship with Sans. *sabhâ*, 'tribe, tribal union, kin.' In Oic. mythology *sif* is worshipped as the goddess of the family, and espec. of marriage.—**Sippshaft**, from MidHG. *sipp-\-schaft*, f., equiv. to MidHG. *sippe*.


**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 *sîau*.


**Six**, f. (in the asseveration bi meinr *sîr*, 'in faith, forsooth'), ModHG. only; early history obscure.

**Sîsje**, f., 'sketch,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *schizzo*, which comes from Lat. *scheditum*. Comp. also *Sjet*.

**Sîslave**, m., 'slave,' from late MidHG. *slave*, *sklave*, m., 'slave,' prop. 'a captive of war.' Derived from the national designation *Szlav* (MidLat. *Selcuvus, Slavus*) during the G. war of annihilation against the Slavs. AS. *wealh*, 'Celt' and 'slave,' is similarly derived. The G. word *大批* passed into other Teut. and Rom. languages; comp. Du. *slaf*, E. *slave*, Fr. *esclave*, Ital. *schivo*.

**Skrupel**, m., 'seruple,' early ModHG. only, formed from Lat. *scrupulus*.

**Smaragd**, m., 'emerald,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *smaragd* (smarit), m.
A learned term from Lat. smaragdus.

So, adv., 'thus, so,' from MidHG. and OHG. só, corresponding to OSax. só, which seems to represent *Swáth, although its relation to AS. swéð (E. so) and Goth. sva, 'thus,' cannot be accurately ascertained. Comp. sóð. (E. the)

Sóð, pron., 'such,' from the equiv. MidHG. sól (E. sol), OHG. sóluh, sólth, sólth (ht and single h); corresponding to O Sax. sulic, and Du. sulk. Just as AS. swéð and Goth. sva represent HG. and LG. só, so AS. svolé (E. such), and Goth. swélits, 'such,' represent sul. For the form and meaning of the Teut. suffix *ito (itho-) compare fide and welder.

Sóld, m., 'pay, salary,' from MidHG. sóld (E. sold), 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. sol); yet the double sense in MidHG. can only be explained by the influence of the vb. fallen.—Sóldat, m., 'soldier,' an early ModHG. loan-word, based on Ital. soldato, whence also Fr. soldat (E. soldier comes from OFr. soldoir); in MidHG. the term soldenære with a Teut. suffix was used, and signified 'paid warrior, mercenary.'

Sólfen, vb., 'to owe, be in duty bound,' be said to,' from MidHG. sól (E. sol), OHG. sól (scholn), pres. pret., 'to owe, be obliged, be allowed, become, be indebted, be fitting.' The corresponding abstract ðófla, f., 'debt, guilt,' proves, like Goth. skuljan, 'to be indebted, be bound to pay; that skul, 'to owe,' is the root (the loss of the guttural, by which the 1st pers. skul became sól in OHG. and MidHG., is surprising). From this root a pret. pres. common to Tent. was formed, which assumed the function of an auxiliary vb.; comp. E. shall and Du. zád. For further details see grammat.

Sólfér, m., 'upper room, garret, balcony,' from MidHG. sólfe (soler), m., 'flat roof, floor in the first storey,' OHG. sôlfer for sóldari, orig. sóldari, from Lat. sólariun, 'flat house-top, terrace, balcony,' whence also OSax. sóleri, Du. sôler, E. soler, 'open gallery or balcony, loft, garret' (AS. soler). Corresponding to OFr. solère, 'granary,' Ital. solája, solare, 'ceiling.' The word was borrowed prior to the OHG. period, contemporaneously with ðófla, sôler, sôlfe, swâ, and 3iegd.

Sólfur, m., 'brine, pickle,' prop. a Lower Rhen. word, whose first component is Du. sólt, 'salt'; probably Du. sóldbrjón, 'brine,
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pickle,' appears in the compound, which has also been regarded as identical with *saffrēr.

**Sommer**, m., 'summer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sumer*, OHG. *sumer*, m.; common to Teut. in a similar form; comp. Du. zomer, AS. *sumer*, E. *summer*, OIr. *sùmar*. Sans., *svāmá*, 'year,' Zend *hamāt*, 'summer,' Armen. *awarēn*, 'summer' (but *amāt*, 'year'), OIr. *s̥um*, *s̥̄umr̥*, Cymr. *ham*, *haf*, 'summer,' are cognate terms with different suffixes. Comp. *sēn*, *sēnt*, and *sēf*. The word is connected with the root of MidHG. *sunder*, which is prop. an adv., 'aside, separately,' but in OHG, and mid HG. it is frequently a conj., 'but, rather.' Comp. OHG. *saular*, adv., 'separately, especially, but,' Goth. *sunderō*, 'separated, alone,' AS. *sùnder*, E. *sunder*, Du. *zonder*, 'without.' Allied to Gr. *α'ρη*, 'without,' from the prim. form *ατερ*? With this word is connected *sundrēt*, from MidHG. *besunder*, 'separately, singly.'—**fonderbar**, adj., 'peculiar, strange, odd,' from MidHG. *sunderbar*, 'distinguished,' at the root, *fonderlid*, adj., 'special, peculiar,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sunderlich*, 'singly, especially, distinguished'; **föndern**, vb., 'to separate, sever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sündern*, OHG. *sun'årōn*; **föndern**, conj., 'but,' from MidHG. *sùtern*, a variant of *sunder*, 'but, meanwhile.'

**Sonne**, f., 'sun,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sunne*, OHG. *sunna*, f.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. *sunnd*, f. and m., 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. *sōr-no, má-no* (see *Ernum.*). Osax. *sóli* (corresponding to Goth. *sóul*, AS. *sōl*), the only term used in Mod. Scand., is primit. allied to Lat. *sōl*, Gr. *ηλίος*, 'sun,' which, like Sans. *svār*, 'sun,' are based on an Aryan root *sār*, 'to give light'; on this root the common Teut. term *sunmōn* may also be based.—**Sonnabend**, m., 'Saturday,' even in MidHG. *sun-dent*, sunnedent, OHG. *sunmān-dent* (also *Sundaa*, OHG. *samsatt-tac*). MidHG. *dent* is frequently used of the eve of a festival. In AS. the corresponding *sunman-dent* is used only of the eve of Sunday. It follows from what has been said under *fānna* that the name of a part of the day was in G. applied to the whole day. According to the article *Samsat*, a native term for Saturday seems to have been wanting among the Teutons (perhaps they had orig. a week of only six days). Moreover, *Zonnabend* is really MidG. and LG.—**Sonnntag**, m., 'Sunday,' from MidHG. *sun-tac*, sunnen-tac, OHG. *sunnntag*, seems to have been even the pre-Christian term, as may be inferred from the agreement with Osax. *sunnun-tag*, Du. *zondag*, E. Sunday (but Olc. *drattendagr*, 'Lord's day'). Comp. *Ronntag*.

**founfi**, adv., else, otherwise, formerly,' from MidHG. *sünnt, sünde*, earlier MidHG. and OHG. *su*, 'thus' (the change in meaning from 'thus' to 'else' is generally explained by the ellipse of a negative particle). OHG. and Osax. *su*, Du. *süz*, 'thus,' seem to be of the same stem as OHG. and MidHG. *sò.*

**Sorge**, f., 'care, anxiety, sorrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sorge*, OHG. *sorga*, f., whose Fr. variant sworga makes it probable that the word was derived from an Aryan root *swerek* (to which Olr. *sere*, 'love,' is allied !) or Aryan *swerg*, (comp. Lith. *svergėtis*, 'to guard'). Yet the forms in the other Teut. dials, have not the *w*; comp. Goth. *saltaga*, 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,' MidHG. only, formed from Ital. *sorta*.

**spähen**, vb., 'to spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spähen*, OHG. *spēhan*. This word and the OHG. and Osax. adj. *spāh*, MidHG. *spēhe*, 'prudent, skilful' (and Du. *bespieden*, 'to spy?'), are the sole relics of the OTeut. root *spēh*, 'to see,' which, through Lat. *speculum*, *consipicuo*, *adspersus*, as well as through Sans. *spīt*, 'to see' (Gr. *σπείρω* for *σπιέω*?), is proved to be primit. Aryan (Aryan root *spēh*). From the Teut., cognates those of Ital. *spiaire*, Fr. *épier*, 'to spy out' (Ital. *spionè*, Fr. *espion*, 'spy,' whence E. *spy*), were borrowed at an early period.


**Span**, m., 'shaving, chip, splinter,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spān*, m., 'chip,' Du. *spaan*, 'chip, blade of an ear,' AS. *spōn,*
E. *spoon*, as well as Olt. *spinn*, *spunn*, 'splinter of wood, spoon,' attest the double sense of primit. Teut. *spinn-* 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. *σπάννα*, 'spoon for stirring,' (see Spaten), is uncertain.

*Spanferkel*, n., 'sucking pig; a diminutive of MidHG. *spanverk* n., 'sucking pig' (also in MidHG. *span-sv*, *-svin*). The first component is MidHG. *spen* f., 'breast, milk,' on whose equiv. variant *spine*, *spinn*, MidHG. *spinnewerkehelin*, 'sucking pig,' is based. Comp. Du. *spen*, 'udder,' and OHG. *spnni*, f., 'breast,' whose root is perhaps the same as that of *span*; akin also to Lith. *spėnia*, 'teat.'


*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*, s.r., 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 OHG. *spnni*, perhaps even with those of *spinn*.

*Span*, vb., 'to save, economise, lay up,' from MidHG. *sparn*, OHG. *sparerun*, 'to save, store, preserve, lay up.' Denomin. of OHG. *spar*, 'thrift,' AS. *sper*; for which *spar* and 'thrift,' first occurs in ModHG. *spernich,* in a frugal manner, is the corresponding adv., but it was changed in ModHG. into an adj. *sparde*, 'frugal'; in OHG. *sperehen*, AS. *spærhende,* 'thrift.' Comp. Du. *sparen*, AS. *sparen*, E. *to spare*, Olt. spara*. No connection with Gr. *σπάρασσει*, 'scarce, few, seldom;' (allied to *σπάσα*, 'to sow, scatter'), is conceivable.

*Spargel*, m., 'asparagus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *aspergel;* the latter was formed from Lat. *asparagus,* Fr. *aspers*, Ital. *asarpaio.* Note Swiss *spärace.*

*Spärlich*, see *sparen.*

*Sparen*, m., 'spar, rafter;' from Mid HG. *sparre*, OHG. *sperro*, m., 'pole, beam;' corresponding to Du. and E. *spar,* Olt. *sparre,* 'beam.' There are no cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages. See Spaten.

*Spaß*, m., 'jest, joke, fun,' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. *spasso,* 'pleasure, pastime.'

*Spät*, adj. and adv., 'late(l), backward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spätze,* OHG. *spät*, adj. (but MidHG. *spätze*, OHG. *spato*, adv.), comp. Du. *spade,* 'late.' Goth. preserves only *spéddiu,* 'later,' *spédis,* 'latest, last, least.' The Teut. *spät* cannot be traced farther.

*Spät*, m., 'spär' (mineral), from Mid HG. *spät*, m., 'foliated stone, splinter,' whence Du. *spaat*, Fr. *spat*, and Ital. *spato,* 'feathers,' seem to be derived. Its origin is obscure, as in the case of *Snær.*

*Spätten*, m., 'spät,' ModHG. only; MidHG. *spät* may be inferred from the MidHG. and ModHG. dimin. *spettel,* 'little shovel;' the implied OHG. *spato* agrees with OSax. *spato,* Du. *spade* (spa), AS. *spada,* E. *spade.* These OTeut. cognates are primit. allied to Gr. *σπάτια*, (blade of a sword). Ital. *spada,* 'sword' (to which Fr. *épée* is allied), is usually derived from Gr. rather than from Teut.

*Spy*, m., 'sparrow;' from the equiv. late MidHG. *spatz,* m.; a pet term peculiar to HG., and allied to MidHG. *spar* (see *Spatlin.* The assumed orig. connection with the equiv. Lat. *passer* (for *spat-ter?) is less probable.

*Spazieren*, vb., 'to walk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spazieren.* Borrowed in the 13th cent. from Ital. *spazzare,* 'to roam.'

*Speck*, m., 'woodpecker,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spék,* m.; Du. *speek* and E. *speck,* 'woodpecker;' are G. loan-words; also OHG. and ModHG. *spích* (from a Teut. *spícke* are derived). OFr. *espeche,* ModFr. *espeche,* 'woodpecker*). Probably cognate with Lat. *pieca,* 'woodpecker;' the name is said to mean *speckled,* and is usually connected with Lat. *pieca,* 'I paint;' *pic tus* (Gr. *πυκτος*), 'ornate,' or with E. *speck,* AS. *spéca,* 'spot.' If OHG. *specht* (Du. *speek*), be not allied to Lat. *pieca,* it may be referred as 'spy, watcher,' to the root of *spáfrin,* 'to spy.' Deriv. *Spiefart,* equiv. to *Spikes hart,* lit. 'woodpecker's forest.'

*Speck*, m., 'bacon, lard, fat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spíck* (sk), OHG. *spéck,* m.; corresponding to Du. *speek,* AS. *spíc,* Olt. *spik,* n., 'blubber.' A primit. Teut. term,
which is usually connected with Sans. pîrân, 'fat,' Gr. πίεω, 'fat'; Zend pīsakā, 'beacon,' the w being assumed to be changed into q (see fat and ëspidē).

spectr, m., 'spear,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. spîr, m.; common to Teut., with the corresponding terms, Ofr. espier, plur. 'spear,' AS. spēr, E. spear, Du. speer, OSax. spîr (from Teut. spîr is derived Ofr. espier). It is uncertain how the word is connected with Lat. spara, 'hunting-spear'; it may be cognate, or the two languages may have borrowed it from a third. Its relation to sparen and spina is doubtful.

spice, f., 'spice,' from the equiv. Mid HG. spîche, OHG. speichha, f.; a West Teut. word; comp. AS. spéce, E. spice, Du. spéc, OLG. spéca, 'spoke.' Its connection with OHG. spahha, 'chip, stick,' Du. spáak, 'rafter,' is not certain. Ëspidē is derived from a primit. Teut. spîk; so too the cognates of ModHG. Specier-nagel, whose first component is ModHG. (simply MidHG.) spîcher, m., 'nail.' This corresponds to Du. spîjker, 'nail'; Ofr. spîk, 'spike, spire,' and E. spike.

spice, m., 'spittle, saliva,' from the equiv. MidHG. spîche, OHG. speichhilo, speichhita, f.; allied to Du. spêckel (Goth. *spaeikulōr ē), 'spittle.' It is uncertain in what way these cognates are connected with the root spîc, 'to spit' (see ëspîn and ëspûden).

spicis, m., 'granary, corn-loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. spîch, OHG. spîchheīr (spîchhîr), m.; corresponding to OSax. spîchhîr and Du. spîcker. The permutation of the medial k to kh in HG. indicates that the word was borrowed before the 8th cent. (see ëspidē). Lat. spectrîum, 'granary,' was probably introduced in the 4th cent. from the South of Europe with the art of building in stone (see ësler, also ësling and ësîqû); it is remarkable, however, that the word rarely occurs in the Rom. languages; ëspîter is also wanting in Bav. Comp. also ëspide.

spicû, vb., 'to spit, vomit,' from the equiv. MidHG. spîen, OHG. spîcan, str. vb.; a root vb, common to Teut, and found also in other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. spîcan, Ofr. spîçar, AS. and OSax. spîan, E. spew and Du. spuwen, 'to spit,' corresponding to the equiv. Lat. spîo, Gr. πειράω, Lith. spîjû, OSlav. spîj, Sans. ëtihr. Ëspidē and ëspûden are also connected probably with this common Aryan root spîc, 'to spit.'

spice, f., 'food,' from the equiv. Mid HG. spîce, OHG. spîsa, f.; borrowed in the beginning of the 9th cent. from Ital. and MidLat. spîsa for specie (with regard to OHG. é for Lat. ê, see ësprît and ëspîr). Comp. Ital. speca, 'expenditure, expenses,' (whence ëspîn, from Ital. spînderre, 'to spend' (see ëspîn); equiv. to Lat. expendere. Ëspîr may have been borrowed contemporaneously with ëspîfûl; comp. further Goth. mûsa and OHG. misasa, from Lat. mensa.

spelt, Spelâ, m., 'spelt,' from the equiv. MidHG. spîlê, spîše, OHG. spîlô, spîlsa, f.; corresponding to AS., E., and Du. spelt. The OHG. form spîlô (equiv. to AS. spîlô) was borrowed, as the æ indicates, prior to the OHG. period (perhaps contemporaneously with ëspide, ësling, and ësdan) from Lat. and Ital. spîlô, while the OHG. variant spîlô points to Ital. spîlô. Comp. also with these Fr. éprouetre, 'spelt.'

spende, f., 'spending, alms,' from Mid HG. spînde, OHG. spînta, f., 'present, gift, alms.' ModHG. spûden, vb., 'bestow as a gift, spend, distribute,' comes from MidHG. spûden, OHG. spûndôn, 'to distribute gratuitously,' which was borrowed about the 7th cent. from MidLat. and Ital. spûdère (equiv. to Lat. expendere), 'to spend,' (to which ModHG. ëspîc belongs); allied to E. to spend.

spênger, m., 'tinker,' from the equiv. MidHG. spengelô, a derivative of MidHG. spengel and spange, 'metal ornament, clasp.'

spêrber, m., 'sparrow-hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. spârare, spâraâre, OHG. spâraôri, m. (comp. Du. spêrver). A derivative of the Teut. spârare, 'sparrow' (see ëspîc); hence spâraôri is lit. 'bird of prey that lives on sparrows' (in MidHG. also spînère, f., 'female sparrow-hawk'). OHG. spârareôri is a compound of aro, 'eagle'; comp. OHG. más-ari, chromu-ari, and AS. mós-heafoc, máss-heafoc, spær-heafoc ('sparrow-hawk,' like OHG. spâre-ari). OHG. aro, 'eagle,' may appear as ëri in the second part of a compound. From Teut. are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. spârâvere, Fr. espérer.—Spêrberbaum, m., 'service-tree,' is a corruption of MidHG. spîrberbom, the origin of which is obscure.

spêrling, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. spêrline (q), a dimin. of MidHG. spâr, OHG. spâro, m., 'sparrow' (comp. E. starling, allied to ModHG. ëstar), which represents the common Teut. name of the bird. Comp. Goth. spârca, Ofr. spîr,
AS. spearwe, E. sparrow (in Du. mosch, much; for the LG. term see E clipped). Of this stem sparc-., which is based on the root *spor-, 'to sprawl' (see Spe), Sepor seems to be a pet form; note also Franc. Speur, 'sparrow' (in Snab. and Bav. the usual term is Sepor). Comp. Speyer.

**Spersen**, vb., 'to bar, obstruct, fasten,' from MidHG. and OHG. speren (pret. sparte, OHG. sparta), vb. lit., 'to provide with spars.' Deriv. of Sparren.

**Spetzen**, vb., 'to spit,' from late MidHG. spieten (pret. sparte, OHG. sparta), vb. Spetzen, equiv. to E. to spit, and AS. spitten, is also allied.

**Spejerci**, f., 'spice, groceries,' from late MidHG. spejerci, f., which is formed from Ital. spejercia.

**Spiden**, vb., 'to lard ; provide richly,' a ModHG. derivative of Spej.

**Spiegel**, m., 'mirror, looking-glass, reflector,' from the equiv. MidHG. speigel, OHG. speigal, m. (comp. Du. speigel). The OHG. term is derived, with a change of gender, from MidLat. speculum (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. schaffar, lit. 'shadow container,' from OHG. schaffo, AS. scio, 'shadow,' in Goth. skugga, 'mirror.'

**Spieß**, n., 'play, game, sport,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spil (gen. spiles), n., 'jest, pastime, pleasure,' allied to spieten, 'to play, sport, gamble,' MidHG. spilen, OHG. spilun, vb., 'to amuse oneself'; comp. Du. spelen, AS. spieën, O nc. spīl, 'to play.' There are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

**Spieß** (1.), m., 'spear, lance, pike,' from MidHG. spież, OHG. spioz, m., 'warrior's or hunter's spear,' corresponding to the equiv. Goth *spītaz- (whence OFr. espiet, 'spear'), O nc. spīl, n. (in AS. spredi, see E spire). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.—ModHG. Spieß (2.), m., 'spear,' (comp. *spītaz-), lit. 'comrade in arms.'

**Spieß** (2.), m., 'spit' (cooking), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spīt (gen. spītes), m.; corresponding to Du. spīt, AS. spītu, E. spit. These cognates, whence the equiv. Rom. term, Ital. spito, are connected with the adj. Spīt, of which AS. spītu is a subst. form. Spīt (Fr. *epoite) is also used in the sense of 'daga or croches of a stag,' a meaning not found in the earlier periods; yet ModHG. Speis (OHG. spītsa, 'hinhus'), 'young stag,' and the borrowed Fr. term épois, 'trochings of a stag,' implies the existence of such a meaning. See Spīt.

**Spille**, f., see Spill.

**Spilling**, m., 'large yellow plum,' from the equiv. MidHG. spillic, spiling (g), m. Probably connected, like OHG. spēnala, MidHG. spēnel, 'pin,' with a primit. Teut. spēna-, 'thorn,' which is cognate with Lat. spina, 'thorn' (comp. Ital. spilla, '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. spincn.—ModHG. Spinnze, f., 'spider,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinne, OHG. spinna, 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, O nc. spina, AS. spīnan, E. to spin, Du. spinnen. While the cognates of ModHG. weben are common to Teut., those of spīnan have only Lith. pīnti, 'to plait' (pīntis, 'cord'), and OSlov. pēt, 'to stretch,' connected with them; comp. the pre-Teut. roots pen and spen, which occur also in _RSain. It is also frequently assumed that spīnan and Ėmān are allied.—ModHG.

**Spinnewebec**, f., 'cobweb,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinnwebec, -webpe, OHG. spinnan weppi, m.

**Opió**, m., 'spiy,' from Fr. espion; see Fré.

**Spital, Spittel**, n., 'hospital,' from the equiv. MidHG. spītld and spītel, n.; which is derived from Lat. hospitale.

**Spitz**, adj., 'pointed, acute, sharp,' from the equiv. MidHG. spītiz, spītze, OHG. spītsa; Goth. *spītiz*—(nom. *spītuz*) is wanting; comp. Spieß (2.). No corresponding term is found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Spītza**, m., 'Pomeranian dog,' ModHG. only; an adj. used as a subst.

**Spilchen**, vb., 'to split, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. spiltzen; corresponding to E. to split and the equiv. Du. spilen; an OTeut. root vb. which does not occur elsewhere. To this is allied ModHG. Spilter, m., 'splitter,' from MidHG. splitter, m. and f. (Goth. *spiltra-; an old tr in HG. is not permuted; comp. bitter, tren, and ditter), but in MidHG. a term splitter, 'splitter,' connected with *splitant (a)**, mostly
used. Comp. Du. splinter, and the equiv. E. splint, splinter, derived from the nasalised root.

**Spor,** m., ‘mould,’ allied to MidHG. sperr, ‘dry, rough,’ OHG. spor, ‘mellow, rotten’; cognate terms are wanting.

**Sporn,** m., Sporen, plur., ‘spur,’ from the equiv. MidHG. spor, spore, OHG. spore, m.; corresponding to Du. spoor, AS. spora, spura, E. spur, and the equiv. OIC. spore. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. sprone and Fr. éperon, ‘spur.’ Teut. sporo, spore, is based on a str. verbal root sper, ‘to kick,’ which is preserved in ModHG. Susur, *spuren,* and E. to spur. Comp. OHG., OSax., and AS. spuran, ‘tread,’ with which Sans. sphur, ‘to kick away,’ Gr. σπάω, ‘to struggle’ (Lat. spero, ‘I despise,’ has a figurative sense), and Lith. spirči, ‘to tread,’ are primit. allied. Comp. also *Spriechen,* ‘tread.’ Since the orig. sense of the Aryan root sēr is ‘to kick,’ *Sper* cannot be connected with it.

**Sporteln,** plur., ‘fees, perquisites,’ Mod. HG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. sportula.

**Spott,** m., ‘mockery, banter, scorn, laughing-stock,’ from MidHG. and OHG. spot (gen. spotes), m., ‘mockery, scorn, disgrace’; its early occurrence in OHG. shows that it is a genuine HG. word. It is remarkable that the LG. dials. have a medial *t* in the corresponding words; comp. Du. spot, OIC. spot, n., ‘mockery.’ ModHG. and MidHG. spotten, ‘to mock, scoff at,’ OHG. *spotten,* equiv. to Du. spotten and OIC. spota. The cognates seem to imply a Goth. *spŭhōn* (for Goth. *pb* equiv. to HG. *tt,* see *Edmita*), whose origin cannot be discovered. Lat. *spūtum* is scarcely allied.

**Sprache,** f., ‘speech, language, utterance,’ from the equiv. MidHG. spräch, OHG. sprāhha. An abstract of sprechen (comp. AS. *sprēc*, ‘to speak, say, utter,’ which comes from the equiv. MidHG. sprečen, OHG. sprāhhan, a str. vb. peculiar to the West Teut. languages; comp. OSax. sprēkan, Du. spreken, AS. *spričen.* The corresponding E. *to speak* (and *speech*), from AS. *spēcan* and *spēct*, points to a Teut. root, *spēc*, which appears also in MidHG. *spēht-n,* ‘to chatter.’ The Teut. root *sprek* has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages; it is perhaps related to Sans. *spṛṣṭi,* ‘to rustle.’ For an obsolete term, also meaning ‘to speak,’ see under *Brīcht*; the current term in the UpG. dials. is *reten.*

**Sprache,** f., ‘starling,’ ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. OSax. sprad, Du. spreue, *Fr.* spreuk, ‘starling.’ Origin obscure. From an OTeut. dial. the equiv. OFr. espréhon was borrowed.

**Spröten,** vb., ‘to spread, strew,’ from MidHG. and OHG. spreiten, vb. *k., ‘to un-fool’; a primary form also occurs, MidHG. spreiten, spreiten, ‘to spread.’ Comp. Du. spreiden, spreijen, AS. spreadan, E. to spread. The Teut. root *sprīd* has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; no connection with *tries* is possible.

**Spröten,** vb., ‘to spread open, stride,’ earlier ModHG. *sfrünget,* lit. ‘to stretch upwards like a prop or buttress,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *sprünzet (sprīzen),’ ‘to prop, support.’ Allied to MidHG. *sprirz,* f., ‘buttress,’ which is derived from the stem of *sprek.*

**Sprengel,** m., ‘sprinkling brush; diocese, jurisdiction,’ from MidHG. *sprunge,* m., ‘brush for sprinkling holy water, sprinkler,’ 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 *spretun.*

**Sprengel** (1), m., ‘springe, noose, snare,’ ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *sprinkel,* ‘loop in a cable.’ The latter, like OHG. *sprinka,* MidHG. *sprinke,* f., ‘bird-trap,’ is based on a prim. form *springē,* from which E. *spring* is also derived. This prim. form is probably cognate with Lith. *sprinkt,* ‘to choke,’ *sprungas,* ‘choking,’ Lett. *springal,* ‘to cord, confine.’

**Sprengel** (2), m., ‘speck, spot,’ from MidHG. (MidG.) *sprinkel,* *springel,* m., ‘spot; for which in MidHG. a form *sprēkel* without a nasal is used (also *sprēkel* in *sprēkellēht,* ‘spotted’), allied to IC. *sprekla,* Swed. *sprēkla,* ‘little spot,’ Swiss *spregel,* *sprigel.* These cognates may be connected with E. *to freak, freckle,* and further with Gr. *sprikvis,* Sans. *pratis,* ‘spotted, variegated,’ if *sprek* (spreg) and *prak* (preg) be regarded as the Aryan roots (with regard to the interchange of *sp* and *p,* comp. that of *st* and *t* under *trenen* and *tīt*). In that case there would probably be no historic connection between *sprēknūn* and *sprunge.*

**Spreu,** f., ‘chaff,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sprīu* (gen. *sprīwes*), n.
A specifically HG. word, which, like Mid HG. spræzen, MidDu. sprietzen (Goth. *sprēzan), 'to emit sparks, fly as dust, scatter,' is based on a Teut. and an Aryan root sprêz, 'to emit sparks,' of which, however, no further traces can be found (see further spräzen). The corresponding LG. word is represented by the cognates, Eng. chaff and Du. kaf.

Sprîdwort, n., 'proverb,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprîdwort, n. (the form sprîdwort first occurs in early ModHG. only), lit. 'uttered word.'

Sprîgel, with the variant Sprîgel, m., 'support of an awning, tilt,' a ModHG. word of the MidH. group; not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods. No cognate terms have as yet been found.

Spräzen, vb., 'to sprout, shoot forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. spräzen (OHG. *sprōzen), str. vb.; corresponding to Du. spruiten, AS. sprêlen, and E. to sprout. From this Teut. root sprîtzl, 'to grow up,' are derived E. to sprît, 'to sprout' (AS. sprêlen), as well as AS. sprît, 'pole, shaft,' equiv. to Du. sprût, 'javelin, spear, bow-sprit,' whence ModHG. Sprît in Augs. Sprît. Comp. further sprîgan and Sprîg. No terms undoubtedly cognate are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Springen, vb., 'to spring, leap, jump,' from the equiv. MidHG. springen, OHG. springen, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. springan, Du. springen, AS. springan, E. to spring, Goth. *springan. From this common Teut. vb., to which MidHG. Sprîn, m. (MidHG. and OHG. sprung), is allied, the cognates of Ital. springare, 'to jog, swing one's legs,' are derived. An allied Aryan root sprîrh, with a nasal exists in Gr. σπηρχρασθαι, 'to hasten,' σπηρχρασμενος, 'hasty.'

Sprîzen, vb., earlier sprîgen, 'to spirt, squirt, syringe, spout forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprîtzen, whence Ital. spruzzare and spruzzare were borrowed; allied to Mid HG. sprîtze, ModHG. Sprîge, f., 'syringe, squirt;' deriv. of the Teut. root sprîtzl, 'to grow up, shoot forth' (see spräzen). Comp. E. to sprît, 'to spirt' and 'to spout.'

Sprôce, adj., 'brittle; shy, coy,' ModHG. only; corresponding to ModFlem. sprôot, early ModDu. sprû, MidE. sproôe, 'infirm, brittle.' The adj. an old formation (like bitte and mübr) from the Teut. root sprêz, 'to be scattered as dust' (see Sprîn), is not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods of the language.

Sprôtte, f., 'shoot, sprout; rung,' from MidHG. sprôtte, OHG. sprôtte, m., 'rung.' This meaning is probably derived from an older signification ('twig'); comp. OIr. sproit, 'twig, rod, staff,' AS. sprota, 'twig.' These terms are connected with the Teut. root sprît in sprâzen, of which E., 'sprout,' is a ModHG. derivative; from the latter Sprîch (Sprîc) is derived.

Sprôtte, f., 'sprit,' prop. a LG. word, which corresponds to the equiv. Du. sproot, E. sprit, and AS. sprott. Its earlier history has not been ascertained.

Sprûd, m., 'syringa, ghost,' from MidHG. Sprûd, m., 'syringa, ghost;' deriv. of the Teut. term, with cognates in Norm. sprûde, and in the Teut. terms, Ital. spa, 'syringa, ghost;' Deriv. with the preceding word is not clear. - The corresponding collective Sprîliche, m., 'dishwash, swill,' is based on MidHG. sprîlach (OHG. *sprôlah).
‘bunghole, 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 pfuch, as well as Mod HG. (dial.) Spun and Spur (as to the period when the word was borrowed, comp. Swin). Du. spun, 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. spun, comp. Ital. spuntone, ‘spunton,’ spuntare, ‘to blunt,’ allied to Lat. punctum.
Spur, f., ‘track, trace, footstep, vestige,’ from MidHG. spur (spur), n. and f., ‘footstep,’ beside which the equiv. ModHG. and OHG. spur occurs; connected with the Teut. and Aryan root spur (see Ʒren), ‘to tread.’ To this is allied the ModHG. denominative spurt, ‘to trace, investigate, discover,’ from MidHG. spurh, OHG. spurun, spurren, and spurten, w. v., 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. spuren, AS. spurian, OEc. spýh), and is probably a relic of the terms used by OTeut. hunters.
Spüten, vb., ‘to speed, make haste,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spuden (not recorded), OHG. spuoton; allied to MidHG. and OHG. spur, f., ‘success, dispatch, which is the abstract of MidHG. and OHG. spun (spuon), ‘to succeed, be successful’ (sputen is wanting in Snab. and Bav.). To the same cognates E. speed, from AS. sped, ‘success’ (AS. spécan, ‘to make progress’), Du. spoed, ‘haste,’ spouden, ‘to hasten,’ With the root spu (sp) contained in these words, Sans. śplha, ‘to swell, grow, thrive,’ and Oslov. spýj (spýt), ‘to be successful,’ are connected; so too perhaps Lat. spátum.
Spüten, vb. equiv. to Ʒpen.
Staat, m., ‘state, country, pomp, show,’ ModHG. only, borrowed, like Du. staat, and E. state, from Lat. status, whence also Fr. etat and Ital. stato. The meaning ‘display’ also belongs to Fr. etat. Staat is a totally different word.
Stab, m., ‘staff, stick, staff-officers,’ from MidHG. and OHG. stap (gen. stabe), m., ‘stick, prop, staff’; a common Teut. word, represented also by Goth. stafas (b), AS. stæf, E. staff, Du. staf (comp. also Bnc.
Stalt under Bnc). Its relation to the similarly sounding OHG. vb. stätan, ‘to be still,’ leads to an Aryan root stöl, ‘to be firm,’ which is implied by Sans. stháp, ‘to cause to stand, erect,’ or to Aryan stahb in Lith. stobas, stobras, ‘statue,’ stobas, ‘staff, buttress.’
Stadef, m., ‘sting, prickle, goad,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (very rarely) stachel, OHG. stachhulta (stachhulta), f.; a rather late derivative of Ʒheten.
Staden, m., ‘bank, shore,’ from the equiv. MidHG. staale, OHG. stado, m.; corresponding to Goth. stap, AS. stæf, O Sax. stah, ‘bank.’ The common Teut. stem staþo (with which OŚtatt, ModHG. only, is connected) is formed from the Aryan root stöl (see Ʒren and Ƹtatt), and signifies ‘bank’ in the sense of ‘term firma.’ Ƹtatt is the genuine OHG. word for the prop. MidHG. and LG. war.
Stadt, f., ‘city, town,’ from MidHG. stät, f., ‘place, situation, spot, locality, town,’ OHG. stät, f., ‘place, spot.’ Prop. identical with Ƹtatt and Ƹtatt (the meaning ‘town’ was first developed in the MidHG. period; the earlier term was Ƹta, OHG. and MidHG. bür, f.). See Ƹtatt.
Staffel, f., ‘rung; step, degree,’ from MidHG. staffel (staffel, usually staffel), m. and f., ‘grace, degree,’ OHG. stefal (staffal), m., staffala, f., ‘foundation, basis, step.’ A derivative of the Teut. root stap, ‘to go’ (in Ƹtatt and Ƹtatt; allied to the LG. cognates of Ƹtatt.
Staffelie, f., ‘courier, special messenger,’ ModHG. only; see Ƹtatt.
Stahl, m., ‘steel,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stachel, m. and n. (contracted stöl, with the variant stachel), OHG. stahal (stöl, *stahhal); corresponding to Du. staal, AS. stële, stéli, n., E. steel, and the equiv. Oic. stöl (Goth. *stahha-). m. A pre-Teut. form staklo- is implied by the cognate OPruss. staklos, ‘steel.’ Other corresponding terms are wanting in the Aryan languages (so too in the case of Ƹtatt and Ƹtatt; the Teut. terms are related only to the Slav.)
Staken, m., ‘stake, pale, boat-hook,’
ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. Du. stak, AS. stacca, E. stake, and the equiv. OSw. staki. From these cognates, which, like "stakk", are connected with OE. staken, the equiv. Rom. class of Ital. stacca is derived.

Staff, m., "stail, stable, sty"; from Mid HG. stal (II), m. and n., "standing or dwelling place, spot, stable", OHG. stal (II), m., "stable, spot"; prop. identical with "Stall". The two senses of the OHG. word are ramifications of a prim. meaning, "standing-place." Corresponding to Du. st, as "stable", "stall", AS. stail, "stable, standing-place", E. stall. The cognates (whence also "fém") are connected with the Aryan root stel, appearing in "Stel". From Teut. stallo- are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. stallo, "spot," Fr. etal, "butcher's bench," elan, "butcher's stall," Ital. stalla, "stable," Ital. stollone, Fr. étalon, and the equiv. E. stallion.

Stamp, m., "stem, trunk, stock, tribe," from MidHG. and OHG. stam (mm), m., "trunk, pedigree, race, reason, cause"; corresponding to Du. stam, AS. stamn (stafn), E. stem (see "stem"), O Ec. staf. The implied Teut. stamno- (hardly for stamon-), allied to "Stall" (for *stamn-), "pedigree," and Gr. σταμος, "wine jar," the meaning of which recalls ModHG. Stämmer.

Stampeln, vb., "to stamper, stutter," from the equiv. MidHG. stammmeln, stammlen, OHG. stammmeln, stammlen. A derivative of OHG. stammlal, stamal, "stampering," on whose earlier variant stamm-er, stam-er (nom. sing. masc.), is based OHG. stammeln, stamen, "to stamper," Comp. the Goth. adj. stamms, O Ec. storn, "stampering," and also stamn. The prop. LG. stammmen agrees with Du. stammen as stammlen, E. to stammer (comp. AS. stourn, "stampering"). For the root stam, "to check," (stamn-), "to falter frequently," see unguem and flammen.

Flammen, vb., "to originate (from), descend, proceed," from the equiv. Mid HG. stammen; allied to "Stam."
is derived. Since the Aryan root *stā* may have had a variant *stap*, it is possible that OSlav. *stopa*, ‘track,’ is primitively allied to *stā*.

**Star**, m., ‘starling,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stār*, OHG. *stara*, f.; corresponding to AS. *stær*, OEc. *stær*, star, starr; primit. allied. To Lat. *starna*. E. *staring* indicates the derivation of ModHG. *Stereita* (OHG. *spera*).

**Star**, m., ‘cataract’ (of the eye), has been deduced in ModHG. from MidHG. *stārblint* (d), OHG. *starblint* (comp. Du. *staarblint*), 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. *staren* (OHG. *stærén*), ‘to look fixedly, stare.’ In AS., besides *starblint*, a curious form, *pårblint* occurs, the first component of which is AS. *pār*, ‘bittern;’ comp. Gr. *γαλακτον*, from *γαλαγ*, ‘owl.’ Hence the instinctive connection between the name of the bird and the disease is quite comprehensible.


**Stärke**, f., ‘helper,’ ModHG. only, properly a LG. word. Scarcely allied to Mod HG. *Ett*; connected rather like MidHG. *stār*, OHG. *stēro*, ‘ram,’ with Goth. *stair*, ‘sterile,’ which is primit. allied to Gr. *στειρός, στέφανος*, ‘sterile,’ Lat. *sterilis*, Sans. *stārī, ‘sterile.* Connected with the following word.

**Flarr**, adj., ‘fixed, staring,’ ModHG. only; probably a LG. word. Comp. the rare MidHG. *stāren*, ‘to become fixed,’ allied to the Teut. root *stār*, star, with which the cognates of *Star* and *Stärke* are connected. With these comp. Sans. *sthira*, ‘firm, strong,’ Gr. *στήριχος*, ‘hard.—ModHG. *stāren*, vb., ‘to look fixedly, stare,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stārn*, OHG. *stārén*, which is more closely connected with *Star* than with *Flarr*.

**Statt**, f., ‘place, steady,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *stāl*, f., ‘place, spot;’ from the plur. (OHG. *stēti, MidHG. *stēte*) is derived ModHG. *Stätt*, f., ‘place, site.’ Corresponding to Du. *stede, sted*, ‘spot, place, small town.’ The ModHG. prep. *statt* (comp. *fraht*) is properly an oblique case of the subst.; in ModHG. (very rarely) *an... stete*, in place of, &c. ModHG. *zu statt* (as in the phrase *zu flatten* femm., ‘to serve one’s turn, be useful’) is not connected with this word *Statt*, but is based on MidHG. *statt*, OHG. *stalta*, f., ‘convenient spot or period, occasion, help;’ hence even in Mid HG. *zu staten, OHG. zi statu*, ‘at a suitable time, for assistance.’ With this is associated ModHG. *gestatten, MidHG. gestaten, OHG. *gistatön*, ‘to permit,’ lit., ‘to furnish a good opportunity.’ OHG. *stata* is, like *statt* (gen. *stete*), a verbal abstract of *stēn*.

**Staub**, m., ‘dust, spray,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stoyp* (gen. *stupen*), m.; also, by a different formation, ModHG. *Stür*, MidHG. *stůpp*, OHG. *stupp*, ‘dust,’ which, like Goth. *stobius*, is connected with *stein*, ‘to fly as dust, scatter.’

**Stauhe**, f., ‘veil, sleeve, muff, mitten,’ from MidHG. *stähe*, OHG. *stähha*, f., ‘the broad pendant sleeve on a woman’s dress, kerchief, veil, cloth, apron;’ corresponding to AS. *stōc*, ‘long sleeve, OEC. *stāca*. The Rom. cognate, Fr. *étole* (Ital. *astuccio*), ‘case,’ has been derived from a Teut. *stāko*. Tent. *stäbó* (*stäkko*) is usually connected with a pre-Teut. root *stāg*; OEC. *stäkan*, Du. *steken*, ‘to pile up, push;’ and Lith. *stuot†*, ‘to look aloft.’

**Stauda**, f., ‘shrub, bush,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stāhe*, OHG. *stāda*, f., a specifically HG. word, wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Its genuine Teut. origin is, however, undoubted. It seems, like *sēn*, to belong to a primitively cognate Aryan root *stā*, which appears in Gr. *σταύρος*, ‘pillar,’ and *stuv*, ‘to look fixedly,’ and also in *rāgen.*

**Staunen**, vb., ‘to dam in, stow away, pack,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *stowen*, ‘to put a stop to, arrest, restrain’ (originally identical with MidHG. and OHG. *stowen*, ‘to abuse, rate, accuse?’). Allied to Mod HG. *Staunen*, ‘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 flaunen the older periods give no further clue, yet comp. root *stad, 'to look fixedly,' under Staute.

Staupen, f., 'rod, scourge,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *stabep, 'post to which a criminal is bound and beaten with rods'; hence flaunen, 'to flog, scourge,' which occurs in ModHG. only. Corresponding to OFris. *stèpe, 'public chastisement with the rod.' Early history obscure.

Stedhen, vb., 'to prick, stab, engrave,' from the equiv. MidHG. stèchen, OHG. stèchhan, str. vb. From this strong verbal root stèck, which is preserved in MidEur. Teut. (OSax. stècan, Du. stecken, OFris. steke); comp. Stéden, and Stéd. By passing from the é class into the e class this root (comp. éttan) originated in an older form sték, pre-Teut. stég, which has a variant tig, 'to be sharp,' in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Sans. tij, 'to be sharp, sharpened' (tigmá, 'pointed, sharp'), Gr. *tigyos, 'prick, point,' from *tityo, to mark with a pointed instrument, prick, Lat. stigmare, 'to goad, incite.' Whether these are connected further with a prehistoric root sték, stéck (see Staute) is uncertain.—Stedchen, m., 'stick, staff,' from the equiv. MidHG. stèche (stéche), OHG. stècco (stèkko), m. Corresponding to AS. sticca, E. stick; lit. perhaps 'pricker,' like Staute, allied to E. sting.—ModHG. Stedchen, wk. vb., 'to stick, fix, put, place, conceal,' from MidHG. and OHG. stècken, 'to fasten by sticking, fix firmly,' lit. 'to make something stick;' a recent factitive of étéhen (properly *stakjan, for *staikjan, from the root stèck). From the intransitive meaning of MidHG. stècken, 'to remain fast,' is derived the equiv. ModHG. jìden, str. vb., 'to stick, remain fast, be fixed.' The Rom. cognates, Ital. stecco, 'horn,' stecca, 'staff,' Fr. etiquette, 'ticket' (on goods, &c.), are based on derivatives of the Teut. root sték, stèk.

Steg, m., 'path, narrow wooden bridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stèck (gen. stèges), m.; allied to stégen; also dialectically Stége, f., equiv. to Stege, 'stair.'—ModHG. Stegereif, m., 'stirrup,' from the equiv. MidHG. stérgeif, OHG. stégareif. An O'Teut. term, as is shown by the correspondence between HG, and AS. stigerep, E. stirrup, OFr. stigreip; lit. 'rope, ring for mounting a horse' (the term Stigbåd, 'stirrup,' equiv. to Du. stijgbeugel, is unknown to MidHG. and OHG. See, however, Ság).

Stéchen, vb., 'to stand, remain,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stéln, str. vb.; besides the root stai, which may be deduced from this verb, MidHG. and OHG. stélan indicates another root. The form of this root stai (stå) was extended to stand (ståb), from which most of the present stem; comp. Goth. standan, AS. standan, E. to stand (E. to stay is derived from Rom.; comp. OFr. estaiier), OHG. stantan, MidHG. (rarely) ståden. The pres. stem was, in the Teut. group, formed from the root stand (ståb), while the substant. derivatives were chiefly based on the Aryan root stå (comp. Statt, Statt, *stīt). This recurs (as in the case of femmen, gemen, *gemen) in all the Aryan languages in the same sense. Comp. Sans. stād, Gr. i ἑρμαν, Lat. stare, OSlov. stāti, 'to stand.'

Stelken, vb., 'to steal,' from the equiv. MidHG. stèln, OHG. stèlan; a common Teut. str. vb. Comp. Goth. stiljan, Ofc. stella, AS. stélan, E. to steal (to which stealth is allied), Du. steelen, OFris. steelen, 'to steal.' The root is confined to Teut., and corresponds only partly to Gr. otepiôko, 'to rob;' perhaps the Teut. l instead of the Gr. r is due to itèhen (on account of the frequent combination of stèten and *tēfen). A vb. corresponding to the Gr. elêtno, 'to steal,' is preserved in Goth. (comp. Goth. hlifan, 'to steal').

Stel, adj., '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), Ofc. stér, 'fixed, stiff.' The Teut. root stif, in these cognates, occurs in the non-Teut. languages as stip; Lat. stipes, 'stake, stick,' Lth. stypus, 'strong, firm,' stipti, 'to become stiff.' Comp. also Etift.

Steg, m., 'path, footway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stèck (gen. stèges), m.; allied to stégen, 'to mount,' which is based on the equiv. MidHG. stigen, OHG. stigyan, str. vb. The vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. stîyjan, Du. stijgen, AS. stîjan (E. to stī), Goth. stégan. The Teut. root stîj (comp. also Etg. *stî) corresponds to the widely-diffused Aryan root stëgh, 'to step, stride,' which appears in Sans. (rare) stîgh, 'to step, stride,' Gr. orêx, 'to go,' Lat. vestigium, 'track, trace,' OSlov. stëgnti, 'to hasten;' hence the
meaning of the verbal root steil has been modified in Teut.—The vb. fleiger, 'to raise, increase, put up to auction,' allied to Mid HG. and OHG. steigen, 'to cause something to ascend, to elevate or exalt something,' occurs in early ModHG. only; hence the vb. means lit. 'to cause something to mount in price.'

Stelle, adj., 'steep,' from the equiv. late MidHG. Stell, the variants of which, steigel, OHG. steigal, prove the origin of fleig (lit. 'mounting') from the cognates discussed under Stig. Comp. Du. stelt, AS. stedel, s'teiger, 'steep'; to these are allied OHG. stechal, stehhal, MidHG. stekel (stcherel), 'steeple,' Bav., Alsat., MidHG., and LG. st'wel, 'steep' (in the Upl. dialects stel seems to be entirely unknown).

Stein, m., 'stone,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. stein, m.; corresponding to Goth. steinas, Oic. steina, AS. stein, E. stone (to which E. dial. steen, 'stone vessel,' from AS. stéene, 'pitcher' is allied; comp. OHG. steina, 'pitcher'), Du. steen, O Sax. sten. The common Tent. stiano, stijne, etc., is probably based on early OSlov. stena, 'wall' (stensia, 'rocky, stony'), as well as to Gr. στεινα, στιον, 'pebble.'—Steinmetze, see under Sfctal gere (1).

Steif, m., 'rump, buttocks' (with MidHG. ei instead of eu), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stloz (hence also the early ModHG. variant Sfeif), m., corresponding to Du. stuit. It is probably based on a Tent. st volatile, which is primit. allied to Lat. stea, 'plough handle.'

Stelle, f., 'place, spot, situation, office,' from MidHG. stal, m., 'standing-place' (comp. Stal), or more probably a recent derivative of flehtem, MidHG. and OHG. sthalen, 'to put up, erect, fix, establish,' a denominative of Tent. stallo, 'standing-place,' discussed under Stal. From the Aryan root stel, 'to stand' (an extended form of the Aryan stá, see sfei), comp. Sfet and Sfif and especially Gr. σταλλέω, 'to put, send,' στέλλω, 'expedition,' Sans. sthalama (for sthalama), 'pillar,' sthal, 'to stand firm.' To this word Sfelifem and Sfelfte are also allied.

Stelze, f., 'stilt, wooden leg;' from the equiv. MidHG. stelze, OHG. stelze, f.; corresponding to Du. stelt, Dan. stelte, Swed. stelte, and the equiv. E. stil. Probably a genuine Tent. word, the early history of which is, however, obscure.

Stemmen, vb., 'to stem, check, oppose,' from MidHG. and OHG. stemmen (stemen), 'to check, restrain, cause to stand.' For the root stem, see under fámmen, fámmen, unchámmen.

Stempel, m., 'stamp, die, pestle,' Mod HG. only, properly a LG. word, of which the HG. form is stempfel; comp. Du. stempel, allied to Gmpfen.

Stengel, m., 'stem, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. stengel, OHG. stengil; a diminutive of Stung.

Steppe, vb., 'to quilt, stitch,' from Mid HG. stépfen, 'to prick here and there, sew in rows, stitch; an intensive form from the root of Stit.

Sterben, vb., 'to die,' from the equiv. MidHG. stérben, OHG. stérben, str. vb., corresponding to OSlov. stérban, Du. sterven, AS. stórfan, 'to die,' E. to starve. In East Teut. this term is wanting (comp the root discussed under fét). Oic., however, preserves a corresponding starf, m., 'work, trouble, effort,' to which starfen, 'to take pains,' and sjeare, 'tetanus, locked jaw,' are allied. The parallel development of Gr. καμώτες, 'the dead,' from κάιμω, '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. stérban. Unfortunately the early history of the Tent. root stér is obscure. For the primit. Aryan root for 'to die' see under Stórd.

Sterke, f., 'cow;' see Sftrá.

Sterling, m., from MidHG. sterlina (q), m., 'a poin,' whence E. sterling. The Mid HG. word sterlina (sterline) indicates by its formation, which is similar to that of Hjémmug and Fjelling, that it is an old word; its early history is, however, obscure.

Sterne, m., 'star,' from the equiv. Mid HG stérne, OHG. stërno, m. (OHG. and Mid HG. variant sérn); comp. Goth. stérno, Oic. sfjarna, f., 'star.' OHG. stér-no seems to be linked with OHG. sun-no, món-no, like Goth. stórnō, f., with Goth. sun-nō, f.; the earlier MidHG. variant sérre, OHG. and OSlov. sérro, lead to Du. ster, star, AS. stéorna, E. star. The primary stem ster is common in the same sense to the Aryan group (comp. Mend and Sém); to it correspond Sans. star, Zend stare, Gr. σταρα, τοστάρα, Lat. stella (for *stérna). Whether this root ster belongs to the Aryan root stér, 'to scatter,' (Stern, lit. 'dispenser of light'), or to the Sans. root as, 'to throw' (Stérm, lit. 'thrower of rays'), is altogether
uncertain. To this is allied the ModHG.
collective gestern, n., 'stars, constellation,' from MidHG. *gestirn, OHG. *gétirn.—
Gestern, m., 'stern,' ModHG; only, comes from the equiv. E. stern (OIC. *stjórn), a
derivative of the root of stern.
*Stern, m., 'stern,' ModHG; only, comes from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stérn,
m.; corresponding to Du. *stier, AS. *steort, E. *sturt. A Teut. root *stert, 'to project' or
'to turn' (see *stürm), has been assumed to explain the cognate; others connect it with Gr. *stóthn, 'prong, projecting point.'
Stief, adj., 'fixed, stable, constant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stieht, OHG. *stàht, adj.
(see the following word); a verbal adj. from the root *stei in *stichn (lit. 'that which can stand'). To this is allied *stefis, adv.,
'steadily, constantly, always,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stes, properly a gen. of the adj.
Steltig, adj., 'constant, continual,' from MidHG. *steloc (g), with the variant staitc (OHG. *stàtis), adj., 'firm, constant, stable';
properly a verbal adj. of *stich. Comp. of the preceding word.
Steuer (1.), f., 'aid, tax, duty, impost,' from MidHG. *stiewr, OHG. *stíwr, 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. Old Teut. *stir (MidG. *stir), n.;
properly a LG. word, originally belonging only to the Teutons on the sea-coast (in
OHG. *stíwr, f., 'rudder, stern'); comp. *stüwir, 'rudder,' AS. *stóir, n. (E. stern, see
under *stern), OIC. *stíwr, n., 'helm.' To this is allied *sturmn, 'to steer, pilot,' which
originated under the influence of the singular *stür, from MidHG. and OHG. *stüwr;
'guide, lead, support'; comp. Du. *stieren, *sturen, AS. *stýran, E. to steer, and the equiv. OIC. *stýra (Goth. *stýran),
'to fix firmly, maintain.' These cognates, on account of their undoubted connection with
*stier, f., 'duty' (lit. 'support'), have been linked with OIC. *starr, 'stake,' and the
Stich, m., 'prick, thrust,' from MidHG. *stich, OHG. *stich (hh), m., 'prick, point'
(comp. Goth. *stika, 'period of time'), from the root *stik (see *stichn). To this *Stichel,
m., 'graving tool, graver,' from MidHG. *stichel, OHG. *stihhál, m., 'stick;' is allied. —
Stichel, vb., 'to prick, stitch,' is an intensive of *stich by association with *Stich.

Stich, vb., 'to stitch, embroider,' from MidHG. *sticken, OHG. *stikken (from Teut.
*stikjan), wk. vb., 'to pierce, thrust, stitch, embroider.' Originally a variant of *stikan,
'to pierce,' from the root *stik (see *stich, *Stich); comp. E. to stitch, from AS. *stikcan,
Du. *stikken. To this *stichen, 'to choke, suffocate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ersticken,
OHG. *irsticken, is allied.

Stief, vb., 'to fly as dust, scatter, disperse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stieben, OHG.
*stibban, str. vb. Allied to Du. *stiven, and the cognates of *Stirb; see the latter
and *Stief.
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. stella, stelca, 'handle' (E. diminutive stalk), and of Gr. στελέω, στελέχος, 'handle.' The cognates of Stell, Stelca, and Still may also be primit. allied.

Stier, m., 'bull,' from the equiv. Mid HG. stier, OHG. steiz; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. stiuar, AS. steor, E. steer, Du. stier. The remarkable variant OIc. störr, Dan. tyr, Swed. tjur, points to pre-Teut. teuro- and steuro-; to this OSlov. turu, 'bull,' Zend stora, 'draught cattle,' and the Sans. adj. śūdra, 'great, mighty,' (OIc. störr, OHG. stär) are perhaps allied, Gr. στείρα (whence Lat. taurus) is based, as is indicated by OIr. tarb, on a primit. form taros.

Stier, adj., 'staring,' ModHG. only; allied to āउत.

Stiff (1), m., 'peg, tack, style, pencil,' from MidHG. stīf (stif), m., 'sting, thorn, peg,' OHG. stīf, m., 'peg.' A specifically HG. word, which is probably derived from the Aryan root stil, 'to project,' appearing in still, Lat. stilpes, 'stake, trunk of a tree,' has also been connected with the same root.

Stiff (2), n., 'charitable foundation, monastery,' from early MidHG. stīf, m. and n., 'foundation, establishing, building, ecclesiastical foundation,' also 'founding, regulation, arrangement,' to which MidHG. stīften, 'to found, build, arrange, regulate, devise, contrive, cause,' is allied. While the subst. is unknown to OHG., the OHG. vb. stīfen occurs with the same meaning as the MidHG. vb. (comp. Du. sticht, stichten). The ht of AS. stīkan, 'to regulate, incite,' is abnormal; like OIr. stéit, 'stone floor, foundation, it seems to point to a Teut. root stīwā, 'to build, found.' The meaning of these cognates precludes any connection with Stiff (1).

Still, adj., 'still, silent, quiet,' from the equiv. MidHG. still, OHG. (OSax.) stilli; corresponding to the equiv. Du. still, AS. still, E. still (adj. and adv.). A derivative of the Aryan root stil, 'to stand' (see Stell, Stellin, and Stelle), with which Sans. śādhaṇu (for śādhanu), 'standing, immovable,' is also allied.—Stillen, vb., 'to stand 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, stīmna, corresponds to OSlov. stīmna (stīmna), AS. stīm, stefn (E. dial. steven, 'noise, cry'), Goth. stīna, 'voice.' It is uncertain whether *stihon- or stihon- is the older form. The connection with Gr. στῆμα, 'mouth,' is dubious.

Stilchen, vb., 'to sink,' from MidHG. stilken, OHG. stilchen. 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, stilcan may mean 'to emit a fragrant odour' or 'to sink;' comp. E. to sink. 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. stigjan, 'to push,' and Scand. stokka, 'to leap, squat, hasten.' It is probably more closely connected with Gr. στῦγειν, 'rancid' (comp. Gr. raipos, equiv. to Goth. stiuar).

Stirn, f., 'forehead, brow,' from the equiv. MidHG. stīrn, OHG. stīrn (for *sternja), f.; a specifically HG. word (yet also in AS. sternêlde, 'frontosus'), for which Du. voorhoofd, AS. foranheafod, E. forehead (OIr. enne, Goth. *anpi, OHG. ēndi, equiv. to Lat. antice), occur. In Baw., Stirn is generally used instead of Stirn. The form *sternja- has been connected with Gr. στήνεω, 'to breast,' while 'broad' is assumed to be the intermediate idea, which is deduced from the root ster, in Lat. sternere and Gr. στρώννυμι, 'to spread out'; comp. OSlov. strana, 'district.'

Still, vb., 'to fly about, drift, drizzle,' ModHG. only, allied to earlier ModHG. Stiesser, m., MidHG. stüben, 'hound,' which is derived from MidHG. stüben, 'to scare up, start up, chase away'; the latter is a factitive of Stillen. To this is allied Mod HG. Stiesser, n., 'drifting, formed from MidHG. stüben, 'to raise dust.'

Stoch, m., 'stick, staff,' from MidHG. stoc (cch), OHG. stoc (cch), m., 'stick, staff, trunk' (of a tree, &c.); corresponding to Du. stok, AS. stocc, E. stock, OIr. stocbr.
The primary meaning 'stake, club, stick,' leads to the Sans. root τūf, 'to brandish or hurl weapons, set in violent motion' (for Sans. τ, equiv. to Teut. st, comp. Strir). From Teut. are derived the Rom. class, Ital. stocco, 'rapier.' Allied also to Stiff.

Stoff, m., 'stuff, material, matter,' Mod HG. only, borrowed, like Du. stof, E. stuff, from Rom. Comp. the equiv. Fr. stofle, Ital. stoffa, f., the origin of which has not been explained.

Stoffent., m., 'stuff fellow,' an abbr. of Graecophy; comp. Stoffe and Stäfel.

Stöhen, vb., 'to groan,' Mod HG. only, properly a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. stemen, AS. sturnian, Oic. stýnya. The verbal root sten, 'to groan,' is common to Teut.; comp. Sans. stán, 'to rustle, roar,' Gr. στύνω, 'to groan, roar,' OSlov. stenýja, 'to groan.' The root sten is a variant of the Aryan root ten, discussed under tenent.

Stolle, f., Stolfen, m., 'prop, post, gallery (of a mine),' from Mid HG. stolle, OHG. stallo, m., 'support, post.' Derived, like Straff, stile, and Gill, from the root stal, which appears also in Sans. sthá̃nd. The latter points, like OHG. stallo (from *stólo-), to Arany stená, 'post'; for IL from la comp. vel and Stelle.

Stolpen, vb., 'to stumble, trip,' early Mod HG. only, an imitative form like helpen.

Stolz, adj., 'proud, haughty, arrogant,' from Mid HG., 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 Mid HG. stolz, 'foolish,' shows the influence of the Lat. and Germanic signification. Teut. *stolto- is considered to be cognate with Stöhe. E. stout seems to be borrowed from Mid Du. stout (for stoll), with a different development in meaning. — Stolz, m., 'pride,' is a subst. lately formed from the adj.

Stöpsel, Stöpsel, m., 'stopper, cork,' a Mod HG. derivative of Stofpen, vb., 'to stuff, cram, mend,' Mid HG. stoppen, OHG. *stopfen, of which a variant stoppons, wk. vb., 'to stuff,' occurs; to the latter, Du. stoppen, AS. forstoppijan, E. to stop, correspond.

The assumption that the word was borrowed from Mid Lat. stuppare, 'to stop with tow' (from Lat. stuppe, 'tow'; comp. Ital. stoppare, Fr. étoupper), is open to objection. It is more closely related to Mid HG. stupfen, stöppen, OHG. stopfôn, 'to pierce.' With the implied Aryan root stup (tup) is connected Sans. tump (tump), 'to push, thrust' (Gr. τύπτω).

Stoppel, f., 'stubble,' properly a Mid HG. and LG. form; in genuine HG. we have Up G. Stumpel, from Mid HG. stopfel, OHG. stupfila, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. stoppel, E. stubble, and OSwed. stubb. Whether the cognates are borrowed from Lat. stipula (late Lat. stipula, equiv. to Ital. stoppio, Fr. double, 'stubble') is uncertain; nor has it been decided what connection there is between the Teut. word and its non-Tentr. representatives (such as OSlov. sbb, 'stubble'). On the other hand, the root-syllable of Stoppel with that of stefin may point to Arany stop, 'to prick, pierce,' or rather it may with Oic. stopa, '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 stöbes, E. stub, and Oic. stäf, stáfe, 'stump,' presume a Teut. root stêp, stäb, 'to hew off.'

Stopfen, vb., 'to stop,' Mod HG. only; borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG. Comp. E. to stop and Ber.

Stöpsel, m., see Stöpsel.

Stör, m., 'sturgeon,' from the equiv. Mid HG. störe, stüre, OHG. stura, storio, m.; corresponding to Du. seur, AS. styrja (stura). The Teut. term sturjo passed in the form sturio (Mid Lat.) into Rom.; comp. Ital. storiene, Fr. esturgeon, whence the equiv. E. sturgeon. The origin of the Teut. word is obscure.

Storch, m., 'stork,' from the equiv. Mid HG. storch (variant store, whence Stör, common to Up G. and West Thuring.); OHG. storah (hh), also store, m.; comp. AS. store, E. stork, and the equiv. Oic. storcr. Its prehistoric connection with Gr. τόξος, 'vulture,' is dubious. On the other hand, the Slav. cognates, OSlov. strk, Russ. sterchit, 'stork,' must have been borrowed from OE. stören, vb., 'to stir up, disturb, poke, rake,' from Mid HG. stören, OHG. stören (stören from *störjan, *stavorjan), wk. vb., 'to scatter, destroy, annihilate'; to these

...
are allied North Fris. *stiren*, and with gradation AS. *syrrian*, E. to *stir*, but hardly the cognates of *jutren*. 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*, Mid HG. *storren*, 'to stand out, project' (Goth. *aadaitaran*, 'to grumble, murmur'; root *stur*, see flar). To this is allied *sträg*, adv., 'stubbornly, obstinately,' ModHG. only; lit. 'clod-like, of the nature of a clod.'


*Stöteln*, vb., 'to stutter, stammer.' ModHG. only (in Swab. *gaksen*, Austr. *stickezen*), formed from MidHG. *stotern*, LG. in which *stoteren* (so too in Du.) is an intensive of *stoten*, 'to push, thrust' (*strēt*, lit. 'to stumble repeatedly'); corresponding to E. *to stutter*. See the preceding word.

*Stotz*, m., 'stump of a tree,' ModHG. only; early history obscure.

*Strach*, adj., 'extended, direct, tense,' from MidHG. *strac* (cb), 'straight, tight,' to which MidHG. *strach*, adv., 'straightway, immediately,' from MidHG. *stracken*, is allied; so too ModHG. *strafen*, 'to stretch, extend.'

*Strafe*, f., 'punishment, penalty, fine,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *strafe*, f.; OHG. *stricha*, f., is like the verb corresponding to ModHG. and MidHG. *strachen*, '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) *straff* (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. *strahl*, strāle, m. and f., OHG. *strāla*, f., 'arrow, flash of lightning,' (OHG. *donerstrāla*, 'flash of lightning'); corresponding to Du. *straal*, AS. *strāl*, 'arrow.' These West Teut. cognates (whence Ital. strale, 'arrow') are closely connected with OSlov. *strala*, 'arrow' (whence Russ. *strila*, 'arrow,' hence *strīt*, lit. 'marksman, archer'). To these are allied *stramen*, 'to beam, radiate' (occurring in ModHG only), and also the following word.

*Strähne*, f., 'comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strahl*, m., to which ModHG. and MidHG. *strehen*, 'to comb,' is allied; the equiv. OHG. vb. *strālen* (*strāllen*, *stralian*) assumes also for OHG. a subst. *strāl*, meaning 'comb.' It is not improbable that the separate teeth of the comb were regarded as arrows, rays.

*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. *strompelien*, 'to stumble, stagger.' Its early history is obscure.

*Strand*, m., 'strand, beach,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *strand* (d). m., adopted as a literary term from LG.; comp. Du. *strand*, AS. *strand*, E. *strand*, OEc. *srand*. These cognates, from which OFr. *étrain* is borrowed, cannot be traced farther back. To this is allied the ModHG. *franten*, equiv. to Du. *stranden*, E. to *strand*. Comp. litfr. *Strang*, m., 'rope, string, halter, trace,' from MidHG. *stranc*, *strange*, m. and f., OHG. *strang*, m., 'string, rope'; comp. Du. *strang*, AS. *strang*, E. *string*, OEc. *strangr*, 'string, strap.' This Teut. *strangi*- seems to be the adj. *strang* (lit. 'strong'), used as a subst. Yet *Strang*, like Gr. *στράγγαν*,'string,' and Lat. *stringere,* 'to draw tight,' might be connected with an Aryan root *strēk* (lit. 'strong'), to turn,'
(perhaps contemporaneously with Ἰῳν, Goths, &c.) from MidLat. strātia (coll._Message, lit. 'paved road') before the Lat. t was softened to d in Rom.; comp. Ital. strada, Span. estrada, Fr. (dial.) strède, to which Olr. strähk, 'street,' is allied.

sträuben, vb., 'to ruffle or bristle up, resist,' from MidHG. *sträubein (for which sträuben occurs), OHG. sträben, wk. vb., also ModHG. sträben, OHG. sträbben, 'to stand motionless, look fixedly, rise aloft, bristle up, resist.' Comp. MidHG. sträup (b), 'bristling up,' strebelfeh, strebelfeh, 'bristly.' To this sträben is allied. In the non-Teut. languages indubitable cognates of the genuine Teut. root strähk, 'to be coarse,' are wanting; yet comp. Gr. ὀρπώφος, 'bitter, firm, stout'.

Sträub, m., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. strach, m. (to which the MidHG. collective strohsträub is allied); wanting in OHG. Corresponding to Du. struik, 'shrub' (also Du. strok, 'shrub,' equiv. to LG. Struin, with a nasalised root syllable). The stem is not found in other languages; the relation of the cognates of ModHG. frunzkal is dubious.

sträudeln, vb., 'to stumble,' from the equiv. MidHG. stracheln, an intensive form of OHG. sträuhchen, sträuhhön, 'to stumble'; it corresponds to the equiv. Du. struiken. To this is allied the root vb. Olc. striuka, 'to stroke, rub'; but ModHG. Strachi is scarcely connected with this Teut. root strähk, 'to glide' (at all events strauché is not 'to entangle oneself in bushes'). It is uncertain whether Gr. ὀρπώφοςθαν, 'to grow tired,' is a cognate.

Strauß, m.; 'quarrel. conflict, fight,' from the equiv. MidHG. străß, m.; to this MidHG. străßen, 'to resist,' AS. strădian, 'to quarrel,' is allied.

Strauß, (2.), m.; 'crest, tuft, nosegay,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *străz, m., which may be inferred from gestriuże and streiuzech, 'cluster of bushes.'

Strauß, (3.), m.; 'ostrich,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. străß, m.; it seems to be rather a corruption of late Lat. străthio, 'ostrich,' on which AS. strīga 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 Șiun. On the other hand, a direct connection with Gr. ὀρπώφος, or rather ἱ μεγᾶ ὀρπώφος, 'ostrich' (ὠρπώφος, 'sparrow'), is impos-
sible. Moreover, it is remarkable that the Germans say Buʃf Ștang, in the same way as the Fr. autruche (Span. av-estrus) from aviārutus, is linked with Lat. avis.

sträben, vb., 'to strive, struggle, endeavour,' from MidHG. sträben, wk. vb., 'to move violently, exert oneself, contend.' The OHG. strong verb corresponding to the non-recorded wk. vb. *sträben would be *strāben (*strīfan), as is assumed by the Rom. loan-words. Comp. OFr. estriuer, 'to fight, wrestle, estrif, 'contest,' whence E. to strive, strīfe, are borrowed.

stricen, vb., 'to stretch, extend,' from MidHG. strecken, OHG. strecken, wk. vb., 'to straighten, make tense, extend, stretch'; corresponds to Du. strecken, AS. streçgen, E. to stretch. The corresponding adj. stric (comp. also OHG. strachchen, 'to be extended'), points to a Teut. root strak (for strak, a variant of rak in rufen?), which is perhaps connected with the root of Sčang and Ščanga. It is doubtful whether the HG. cognates are 'borrowed from Ital. straccare, 'to exhaust, fatigue."

stridden, vb., 'to rub,' from MidHG. strecken, str. vb., 'to smooth, make strokes, draw, rub, besmear,' OHG. strīhren, str. vb., 'to rub.' To this is allied the Mod HG. wk. vb. stridden from MidHG. streichen (OHG. streichhön), wk. vb., 'to graze, touch, stroke,' as well as ModHG. Stridi, m., from MidHG. streich, m., 'blow, cut, stroke,' and ModHG. Stridi, m., from MidHG. and OHG. strich, m., 'stroke, line' (comp. Goth. striks). The correspondences in the other Teut. dialects are Du. strijken, AS. striuken, E. to strike (whence stroke). With the pre-Teut. root strīg are connected Lat. stringere, 'to strip off, unseath, touch, graze slightly,' Lat. strija, 'stroke,' OSlov. string (střiš), 'to shear, cut off.'

Streifen, m., 'stripe, streak,' from late MidHG. streif, m., 'expedition,' allied to MidHG. streifen (streifen), wk. vb., 'to glide, march, roam'; comp. Du. strippen, 'to strip off leaves' (streep, 'stripe, streak, stroke'). Further cognates are wanting.

streifen, vb., 'to graze slightly, strip off,' from MidHG. streifen (streifen), wk. vb., besides which a rare form, striien, 'to skin, flap, chastise,' occurs. OHG. *streifen and Goth. *strāppen are also indicated by Du. stroopen, 'to strip, strip off leaves; make predatory excursions,' AS. bestripan, E. to strip. ModHG. sträben is also more remotely allied. Prehistoric
cognates of the Teut. root strok are wanting. For ModHG. sti, equiv. to MidHG. sti, see <Str>.

Strait, m., 'dispute, quarrel, strife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. strit, m.; allied to ModHG. straten, MidHG. striten, OHG. stridan, str. vb., 'to quarrel, fight.' OHG. einstrit, 'stubborn,' OSax. strid, 'zeal,' and OEC. stridy, 'stubborn, severe, strong.' show that Strit has gone through the same development of meanings as Strig (lit. 'exertion'); OEC. strid, n., 'pain, grief, oppression,' is, however, remarkable (yet comp. the cognates of ModHG. iartr). Pre-historic cognates of the Teut. root strit (for stiri, stiri) are wanting; yet comp. Sans. strt, 'enemy.'

Streg, adj., 'strict, severe, stern,' from MidHG. stronge, adj. OHG. strongi, 'strong, brave, hard, unfriendly' (to which the adv. MidHG. stronge, OHG. strongo, is allied); comp. OSax. strong, Du. strong, AS. and E. strong, and the equiv. OEC. strongr. Its connection with Strag (strong, lit. 'tense') has been already suggested, yet comp. also Lett. stringt, 'to grow tight, withered.'—Streng (in anitsteng), from MidHG. and OHG. stregen, 'to press, urge,' is a nominal verb.

Streu, f., 'litter, bed of straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. stirun, f., allied to firnun, from the equiv. MidHG. strivren(firven), OHG. stirven (stirven), wk. vb. To this correspond Goth. strivan, OSax. stirwian, Du. strooijen, AS. stirwiation, E. to strew. The common Teut. strewn (to which Strit is allied), whence Ital. stroujouri, 'to stretch away,' is borrowed, is connected in some inexplicable manner with the Aryan root ster (strz), in Lat. sternere, Gr. sterep>, sterep, and the Sans. root str, 'to strew.'

Strid, see Strydwn.

Strid, m., 'string, cord,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stric (ek), m. Its connection with Stryag or Strydn is dubious; it is rather related to Sans. straj, 'winding, twisted ornament,' or Sans. rajju, 'string' (for Teut. str from Aryan str, comp. Švéttr, strun, and Štrun).—ModHG. striden, 'to knit,' from MidHG. stricken, OHG. strichsen, 'to lace, clasp, plait,' is probably a derivative.

Strigel, m., 'currycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. strigel, OHG. strigid, m.; to this Strydg, 'to comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. strigelen, is allied. The word is borrowed from Lat. strigilis, 'scraper (used by bathers), flesh-brush' (Ital. strigilia, strigilia, Fr. étirile, 'currycomb'). It is scarcely related directly to Strydn (Aryan root strk, strig).

Striene, m. and f., 'stripe, streak, scar,' from MidHG. striene (striene, strime), m., 'stripe;' OHG. strimo (to which strimel, MidHG. strimel, is allied), 'stripe,' is an isolated relic of a Teut.-Aryan root str, which is not found elsewhere.

Strippe, f., 'string, strap, band,' a MidHG. and LG. form for the genuine MidHG. Strippe. Yet comp. also Swiss Stropp, 'strap.'

Strobol, m., 'pine cone, strobile,' Mod. HG. only, allied to MidHG. strobelen, OHG. strohbalon. See Straun.

Strob, m., 'straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stro (gen. strawes, strawes, straces), n.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. stroo, AS. straw, E. straw, OEC. stri (Goth. *straco), n. Its connection with Stryan is evident, yet its exact relation is uncertain (Stryan, lit. 'hangings, embossed paper').

Strom, m., 'stream, torrent, current,' from the equiv. MidHG. strém (strowm), OHG. struam; common to Teut. in the form straunmo. Comp. OSax. strumon, Du. stroom, AS. strem, E. stream, and the equiv. OEC. struonn. Tent. struam-no for strow-no is based on the Aryan root str (srow), 'to flow,' which appears in Gr. πετρω (for *πετρω; πετροσ, 'flowing,' for sru-li-s), Sans. root sru, 'to flow,' OIr. sruth, 'river,' and sruimm (base struim), 'stream.' For the evolution of Aryan sr to str see Etrüre and Strit.

Strojen, vb., 'to be puffed up, teem, boast of,' from the equiv. late MidHG. straten, wk. vb. The Teut. root strz, which is not widely diffused, appears in E. strut (to which OEC. struten, 'swollen,' is allied; comp. OIr. stror, equiv. to HG. Stir). To this ModHG. Stran, 'contest,' with the evolved meaning 'to swell with anger,' and its cognates are allied ?

Strudel, m., 'eddy, whirlpool, vortex,' from the equiv. late MidHG. strudel, m. A graded form from OHG. striden, str. vb., 'to roar, bubble'; Lat. stribere, 'to whiz,' is not connected with the HG. cognates.

Strump, 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-
Struβ, m., 'chair, seat,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stulf, m.; corresponding to Osax. stol, Du. stoel, AS. stó, E. stool, OIC. stóll. A common Teut. noun, derived from the Aryan root stòl, 'to stand' (see ṣṭhit), or from the Aryan root stòl, 'to put, place' (see ṣṭhit), hence Struβ, lit. 'stand, frame.' It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Lith. patsdals, 'stand, frame.' OSlov. stol, 'seat, throne,' Gr. θρόνος, 'pillar.'

Stupf, 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. fiulpen, 'to put on a lid' (stulpen, '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 (mn); corresponding to Du. stum, 'dumb.' Its connection with the cognates of Šentrée (root stum) is undoubted. MidHG. stommen, OHG. stommen (from stammen), 'to stop, check' (comp. Šmenen and magarein), shows that Šentrée and Šmannen in mean lit. 'to falter (in speaking).

Stumme, m., 'stump,' from MidHG. stummel, stumbel; OHG. stumbal, m., 'piece cut off, stump;' a proper adj. used as a subst. from OHG. stumbal, MidHG. stumbel, 'mutilated.' This word is based (like the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. stumf, adj. and subst.) on a Pre-Teut. root stumb, 'to mutilate,' which appears in Lith. stumbras, 'stump,' stumbra, stumbry, and stumbas, 'stem, stalk,' stumbas, 'trunk, stump,' stumbas, 'coarse.' To this word a stummen, vb., 'to mutilate,' from the equiv. MidHG. verstümmelen, OHG. stumbilen, is allied.

Stump, m., 'stump,' a LG. form for HG. Šsunpf, MidHG. and OHG. stumf. Corresponding to Du. stum, E. stemf (also OIC. stāf, 'stump'). (MidHG. Šumper, 'bungler, blunderer,' lit. 'mutilated person,' is also properly LG.; comp. Du. stemper). The adj. Šnumpf, 'lopped, docked, blunt,' comes from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. stumf; Du. stomp, 'blunt.' Its connection with Šnummerd is certain; besides the Teut. root stumb (Aryan stem), in MidHG. Šnummerd, we have to assume an equiv. root stump (Aryan stem), which appears in Lith. stumbra, 'stump.'—

Stümper, m., 'bungler, blunderer,' early MidHG. only, is a derivative of the LG. form Šump.
Stumpf, adj., see the preceding word.

Stunde, f., 'hour, time, league,' from Medi. stunde, OHG. stunda, f., 'time, period of time' (the Medi. signification 'hour' first occurs in late Medi. Br., the primary meaning was 'undefined period').

Corresponding to O Sax. stunda, AS. stund, E. dial. stound, Old. stund, 'space of time'; Du. stund, 'moment.' The pre-historic connections of the word (perchance with *Sacht, the cognate, hence stund, 'rest, repose') are uncertain.

Stupfen, vb., 'to poke, push,' from Medi. and OHG. stufen (stupfen). See under stepfen.

Sturen, vb., 'to stare at,' Medi. only.

A graded form, from *starr.

Sturm, m., 'storm, tumult,' from Medi. and OHG. storm, m., 'tempest, fight'; comp. Du. storm, AS. and E. storm, and the equiv. Old. stornr. From the common Teut. storm (sturzn) 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. stow is based on the corresponding OFr. estour). The Teut. root stur is a relic of the Aryan root ser (se from stur?), to which Gr. δραμα, 'attack, impact,' Sans. root sr, 'to stream, hasten,' belong (for sr from se, see Schwulter and Sterem). Others prefer to regard the word as a primitive cognate with Lat. sternere, 'to throw down.'

Stürzen, vb., 'to hurl, overturn, overthrow, sink, plunge;' from Medi. stürzen, Old. sturen (from *sturzen, *sturzen), Medi. only, 'to hurl, sink, turn, cover by inverting;' corresponding to Du. storten. Allied probably to E. to start (to startle, from AS. startlian). The early history of the Teut. root stur (to which *strz is allied) cannot be traced farther back.

Stute, f., 'mare,' from Medi. stot, f., 'breeding stud, mare' (for the evolution of a collective meaning see Ramerei and Staunjimmer), Old. stuta, f., 'dove of horses.' Corresponding to AS. stot, equiv. to E. stud, AS. stédja (E. stode), 'stallion;' Old. stó, 'stallion, number of horses,' and stólja (from *stédja), f., 'mare;' comp. also Med. stott, 'horse.' Old. Gétfát, n., 'stud,' is a recent collective form. OSlov. stado, Lith. stodas, 'dove of horses,' are closely related to the Teut. cognates, but they may with as little reason be regarded as loan-words; yet comp. Lith. stóne, 'stable' (for horses). The whole of the cognates are connected with the Aryan root std, 'to stand' (OHG. stauta, lit. 'stock? 'stable').

Stützen, vb., 'to stop short, hesitate, be startled, to cut short,' from Medi. Medi. stützen, wk. vb., 'to scare away;' allied to Medi. OHG. stutz, 'push, impact,' (Teut. root staut, see füßen); comp. Du. stuiten, 'to check, rebound.'—Stützer, m., 'fop, dandy; Medi. only, lit. 'one who wears gay clothes.'—Stützig, adj., 'curtained, stubborn, startled,' is also allied.

Stützen, vb., 'to prop, support,' from the equiv. Medi. Medi. (under-)sützen, Old. (unter-)sützen; allied to Medi. Medi. and Medi. Medi. stütze. Old. sützen, from *stütjan, points to a Tent. root süt, besides which OHG. sützen, Old. sütjan, 'to fix firmly, prop,' and AS. sütan, 'post' (E. stud), presume a Tent. root süt (stud). The early history of the cognates is obscure.

Stüben, vb., 'to seek, search,' from the equiv. Medi. Medi. swochen (stüchen), Old. (swoffan (stühen); a common Teut. verb, properly strong. Comp. Goth. sölkan, AS. sétan, E. to seek (and to beseech), Du. zecken, Old. sûtian, 'to seek.' The strong verbal root söl, from Aryan std, has primit. cognates in Gr. στοέμα, 'to lead,' and especially in Lat. sétur, 'to trace out,' and Old. sétiur, 'to seek.' To these are allied the cognates of Sacht.

Such, f., 'sickness, disease,' from the equiv. Medi. Medi. and OHG. sacht, f.; an abstract formation from Goth. sükkan, str. vb., 'to be ill;' see sük and (and sóiak). Corresponding to Goth. sükhtis, Old. sótt (E. only sick), Du. zucht (and zickete). The German often instinctively connect Sacht with finden (hence Sacht nach den, 'rage for something').

Sucheln, vb., 'to suckle,' Medi. only, intensive of fügen.

Süß, see Süß.

Südeln, vb., 'to splash, soil, daub;' from late Medi. Medi. sudeln, 'to dirty;' lit. perhaps 'to cook badly' (Med. Medi. sudel, 'keeper of a cookshop'); allied to süden.

Süden, m., 'south;' the strictly Med. form is Snett, which survives in the proper names Süntan, Süntum, &c.; comp. Old. sudnawint, 'south wind,' sunnawint (Med. Medi. sundernawint). Yet the simple form of the word became obsolete at an early period in UpG. (the term used being Mitag), the names of the other cardinal
points being also unknown. The loss of the n in *senen (MidHG. *swunden, OHG. *sundan) points to the adoption of the word from LG. The primit. Teut. stem *sunb-, 'south,' is also assumed by OIc. *sundan, AS. *sundan, 'from the south,' AS. *sund, Du. *sund, OSax. *sith, 'south.' The term *sunb-, 'south,' is as specifically Teut. as *Retten and *Spiten. Whether *sunb- is derived from *sun-, in Goth. *sunno, 'sun,' and means lit. 'sun-side,' is not certain (yet note *Diten as 'dawn-side').

*Stibne, f., 'atonement, expiation, reconciliation,' from MidHG. (rare) *siene (mostly *suone), f., 'atonement, reconciliation, sentence,' OHG. *suone, f., 'sentence, court, reconciliation.' To this is allied ModHG. *fütten, vb., 'to atone for, expiate, conciliate,' from MidHG. *sieten, OHG. *suonen, 'to conciliate, reconcile, equalise' (OHG. 'to judge'). OHG. *suone, 'court,' and OIc. *son, 'sacrifice,' appear to be connected with a root *sun, 'to set up,' from which Lat. *sūnes, 'healthy,' and ModHG. *gefund may have been derived. Deriv. *erfülen, 'to reconcile.'

Suilze, *Stulze, f., 'pickle, brine, pickled or salted meat,' from MidHG. *stulze, *stulze, OHG. *stulze (from *stulza), f., 'salt water, pickled sausage,' comp. OSax. *stulla, 'salt water,' Du. *zul, 'pickled meat'; undoubtedly a graded form of *Safl. From the Teut. word is derived Ital. *soluto, '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. *sump, and with an old gradation E. *swemp (dialect). OHG. *gūswunft and Goth. *swunf, 'pond,' are differently derived. Its connection with *swummen (*sumpf, 'porous soil') is very dubious; it is preferable to connect it with OIc. *swoppa, 'spang.' The Teut. root was probably *swemp; E. dialect *swunky, 'marshy,' may point to an orig. *swung.

*Sunb, m., 'sound, straight,' early Mod HG. only, a MidG. and LG. word; comp. AS. *sund, E. sound, OIc. sound, 'sea, straight.' The connection with Goth. *sunbró, 'separated' (see centre), is open to objection on account of the meaning (*sunb, lit. 'division between countries and islands'). It is preferable to link it with AS. and OIc. *sund, n., 'swimming,' which is an abstract of *swimmen (sunda- for *sum-to, allied to the root *swean); by this assumption *Sund is regarded as 'the place where one can swim.'

*Sünde, f., 'sin, offence,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sünde, OHG. *suntu, suntan (base *sund), f. Corresponding to OLG. *sundia, Du. *zonde; the equiv. AS. *sünna (E. sin) is based on the primary form *sund for *sundó; OIc. *sünde also points to a Goth. *sundó. Pre-Teut. *sund-*, *sунк-*, belonging to a pre-Teut. root *swean, *zun, which, with a dental suffix, appear also in Gr. ἁμένα, 'guilt, damage,' Lat. *sane, 'guilty,' *sωντικ-us, 'injurious.'

*Sündluf, f., 'the Flood,' is an early ModHG. corruption of the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sin-vhout, which means lit. 'great universal overflow.' The term *sin-, which appears only in OTeut. compounds, signifies 'general, constantly, always' (comp. *sinaun, 'periwinkle'); in Goth. *sinintins, 'daily, everlasting.' AS. *symble, OSax. *simbla, OHG. *simlum, 'always.' Comp. Lat. *sem-per, 'always.'

*Suppe, f., 'soup, broth'; late MidHG. *suppe (suppe), f., 'broth, sauce, soup'; properly a MG. and LG. word, the pp of which would be represented by *py in genuine HG. Allied to the root *sibp, 'to drink'; comp. MidHG. *supfen, 'to sip, drink' (Du. *suppen, E. *to sop), and ModHG. *taffen. Comp. Du. *sop and *sop. The LG. word passed into Romance; comp. Ital. *zuppa, 'wine soup,' Span. *supa, Fr. *souppe, whence the equiv. E. *sop (OFr. *suppe, 'sop').

*Surren, wk. vb., 'to hum, buzz,' Mod HG. only, an imitative word.

Süß, adj., 'sweet,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *süre, adj. (also *surer, *seurer, adv.), OHG. *sœzi (*seuzi), adj., a common Teut. term, occurring also in the other Aryan languages. Comp. OSax. *sóti, Du. *zet, AS. *suwt, E. sweet, OIc. *sktr, Goth. *sweizis (for which *elits is found), 'sweet.' The Teut. *sweit- is from Aryan *svad-; is based on an Aryan root *svad; comp. Sans. *svadá, 'sweet, delicious,' and the root *svad, 'to taste nice' (*svad, 'to be rejoiced'), Gr. *νυς, 'sweet,' and *φιυμα, 'I rejoice' (φιυμη, 'pleasure,' *φιυμα, 'to please'), Lat. *svadivs for *svadevis, 'sweet' (also *suddere, 'to advise,' lit. 'to make tasty, pleasant'). In the Teut. group, AS. *suidan, Scotch *svats, 'beer,' may be allied; on the other hand, the primary verb corresponding to
Tabak, m., 'tobacco,' Mod.HG. only; orig. an American word (like koffee), now found in all modern languages; comp. Du.
dabak, E. tobacco, Fr. tabac, It. tabacco, Span. tabaco; 'properly the roll through which the smoke of the prepared plant was
imbibed.'

Tabel, m., 'blame, censure, reproof,' from Mid.HG. 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 da$p (dad) contained in it has been compared, probably without just grounds, with Gr. trekwuo (root dhokli), 'to
deride, mock.'

Tafel, f., 'table, tablet, slab;' from Mid.HG. tavel, tavere, f., 'table, picture, table.' OHG. taval (tabala, tabella), 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 permuted; comp. OHG. zabel, Mid.HG. zabel (see Zaud). It
corresponds to the Romance cognates, Ital. tavola, 'table, tablet, board, picture;' Fr. table (E. table).—Tafelehrude, f., 'Round
Table,' like the equiv. Mid.HG. tavelunde (especially of King Arthur); an imitation of Fr. table ronde.

Taf, m., 'day, daylight;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. tae (g), m.; common to Teut, in the form dago; comp. Goth.
dagz, Ols. dagr, AS. dag, E. day (also to
dawn). Du. and OSax. dag. This specifically Teut. word represents the stem, almost obsolete in Teut, of the equiv. Lat. dies,
Sansk. dina, Oslov. dii (Goth. sin-teins, 'daily,' see Sinntiin). To explain Teut. dago- (to which AS. dagor, Ols. dagr, from
dagaz, dag, are allied), it has been connected with the Sans. root dha (for Aryan dhegh, dhegh?), 'to burn;' this appears
further in Lith. degt, 'to burn,' dagas, dag, 'harvest' (also in Sans. dhrr, n., 'day'). Hence the base dhegho-, common
to G. Taf and Lith. dagas, means

perhaps 'the hot period of the day or year' (comp. Dstern as a proof that names for
periods of the day and year may be identical). Taf in G. denoted originally only
the light period of the day; the day of twenty-four hours was called Radter. —targ-
fit, adj. and adv., 'daily;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. tagelich (tegelich), adj., tagelichen (tege-liches), adv., OHG. tagelih, adj., tag-
aliah, tagelihes, adv. The adj. has been formed from the adv., which is again a combination of two words, as in the phrase
(allaro) tago gilith (hes); for gilith in the sense of 'every,' see mantgilith; tago gilithes (lit. 'on each of the days') is an adverb
genit. like OHG., Mid.HG., and Mod.HG. des tagos. See further verbeigen.

Takel, n., 'tackle,' Mod.HG. 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.
taujan, 'to make' (comp. tvej, 'to adorn,' E.
tool.)

Talq, m., 'tallow,' Mod.HG. only, from
LG. (talt), hence unknown to Swab. and
Bav.; allied to Du. talk, AS. *tealq, E.
tallow, Ols. tolgr. Teut. talgo- (tolgo-)
cannot be traced farther back; yet note
AS. tealq, 'colour' (see Zeff). It is scarcely
connected with Goth. tuljas, 'firm' (Talq,
lit. 'that which has become solid?'). The
proper HG. (UpG.) word is stýfritt.

Tand, m., 'toy, trifle, bauble,' from
Mid.HG. tant, m., 'idle talk, tricks' (to
which Mid.HG. tanter, 'to play a practical
joke,' is allied).—Tandelei, f., 'toying,
trifling, dawdling;' Mod.HG. only, is a
derivative of Tand (in Mid.HG. once only
tenterle). In OHG. only a corresponding
tantarotn, 'to be mentally perplexed,' is
recorded. No further light can be thrown
on the HG. stem tant.

Tang, m., 'sea-weed,' Mod.HG. only,
formed from the equiv. Sænd. bang (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 Gide, Buße). This is supported by ModHG. Tann, m., from MidHG. tan(n), m. and n., 'forest' (OHG. tan-esi, 'wild ass'), which seems to be based on a collective signification of Tanne. The early history of the HG. cognates (to which ODu. denva, Du. den, 'fir tree,' is allied) is uncertain. Its connection with Gr. δάφνος, 'thicket,' is dubious.
Tantce, f., 'aunt,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. tante; for the genuine G. words preserved dialectically see Sänt and Wäntce.
Tan, m., 'dance, ball,' from the equiv. MidHG. tanen, 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. sealian, was borrowed at an early period from Lat. salátare), and the genuine Tent. tāmōn and leihhan (comp. τρίς). 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 Tent. origin, which has been sought in OHG. dansōn, 'to draw' (allied to Goth. pinnan; see getumēn).
Tafser, adj., 'brave, valiant, bold,' from MidHG. tapfer (daper, tapfel), 'firm, pressed, full, weighty, important' (only in late Middle High German, 'brave'), OHG. tapfer, 'heavy, weighty, important'; comp. Du. dapper, 'brave, much,' E. dapper. The connection in meaning with OSlov. dobít, 'strong, able, debelē, 'stout,' and dobri, 'beautiful, good,' is quite clear, but it is difficult to show how it is related to the corresponding OIC. dopr, 'sad'; note, however, Mod HG. trīf, 'bold, audacious,' OHG. drīsi, OLG. thrīti, compared with Lat. trītis.
Tappe, f. (in Swab. and Alem. Đëm, m.), 'claw, paw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāppe (only tāpe is recorded), f.; origin and early history obscure. To this is allied Mod HG. tāppich, adj., 'awkward, clumsy,' since MidHG. tapse (tāpe) occurs also as 'uncouth, loutish person'; hence also ModHG. tappen, vb., 'to flounder along, grope one's way,' lit. 'to behave awkwardly.'
Tarkappe, f., 'magic cap,' see Lage; the first component is OTeut. darni, 'secret,' OHG. tarni, AS. dyrne. To this MidE. āren, 'to conceal oneself,' is allied.
Tashe, 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').
Tasen, vb., 'to touch, fumble, grope,' from the equiv. MidHG. lasten, wk. vb. Borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the Romance cognate Ital. tastare (Fr. tâter), 'to feel, fumble,' which is based on a Lat. *tâcītare (allied to late Lat. taxare, 'to touch sharply').
Tazce, f., 'paw, claw,' from MidHG. taute, f., 'hand, paw.' The origin and history of this word, which cannot be traced farther back, are obscure.
Taa (1), n. (unknown to Swab. and Bav.), 'rope, cable,' ModHG. only; properly a LG. word, based on OIC. tōn, 'cord, rope' (whence E. tow, Du. touw). The latter is connected with the Teut. root tuh (tang), in ModHG. jiefjen. From the LG. word Fr. touer, 'to tow a ship,' is derived. For the words borrowed by HG. from LG. see Stämt, Beit, &c.
Taa (2), m., 'dew,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tou (gen. touwe), n. (MidHG. also, m.); corresponding to the equiv. OSlav. du, Du. du, AS. ðeaf, E. deaf, OIC. dogg (Goth. *dagua is wanting), whence E. (dialect.) dag. Teut. dawo-, from pre-Teut. dhāw-, is generally connected with the Sans. root dhāv, 'to run, flow, stream.'
Taub, adj., 'deaf, torpid,' from MidHG. and OHG. toupe (b), 'deaf, insensible, stupid, foolish, mad'; corresponding to Goth. dāwes (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 taimn), the two words are certainly connected. The assumed relation (see taimn) to the Aryan root dhūbh, 'to be blunt, obtuse, deafened,' preserved in Gr. ὀφθάλμος, 'blind,' leads further to teve and its co-
...modifying. Mod. H. falken, 'to deaen, stun,' from Mid. H. tänben, Mod. H. and OhG. tauben, vb. vb., 'to deprive of sensation or strength, to annihilation,' supports the assumed primary meaning.

 Taufe, f., 'dove, pigeon,' from the equiv. Mid. H. ðabe, OhG. ðaba, f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. dåbb, As. dûfe, E. dove, Du. duif. This common Teut. term (for which Goth. ahaks, As. culufre, 'dove,' are also found) has been connected with a Teut. root *dub, 'to dive,' which appears in As. *dûfan, E. to dive. Taufe being regarded as orig. 'water-dove.' It is more probably related to Or. *dub, 'black,' Or. *dubt, 'blackness'; comp. Gr. πλεον, 'wild pigeon,' from πλεον, 'dark blue.' Tauber, m., 'male pigeon,' for which tiner occurs in Mid. H.

 Tauzen, vb., 'to dip, dive,' from the equiv. Mid. H. tâchen, vb. vb., OhG. tâchun, str. vb.; comp. Du. dûzen, 'to dive, duck,' E. to duck (whence also E. duck, As. dâces); see further tafen. The root *dausac has been derived from the Teut. root *dak, 'to stoop, dive,' are wanting. The connection of the word with tauen is improbable. — Taucher, m., 'diver' (bird), from the equiv. Mid. H. tâchare, OhG. tâchari, m.

 Tausen, vb., 'to thaw,' from Mid. H. tauzen, tûzen, OhG. tousein, deren (dösen), vb. vb., 'to dissolve'; comp. Du. doozen, As. dâvan, E. to thaw, Oic. þyesa. With Mid. H. tauent, m., 'thaw wind,' comp. Du. dûzen, E. thaw, Oic. þyes. If the Teut. root *dausac, 'to dissolve' (comp. verdaesen), exhibited in all these words, has originated in *haken, equiv. to Aryan *tâq, Gr. ῥακω, 'to melt,' tâkentos, 'liquid,' may be counted as cognates. Yet the Teut. words, as well as Osset. tâyun, 'to thaw,' may point to an Aryan root tân.

 Taufe, f., 'baptism, christening,' from the equiv. Mid. H. toufe, OhG. toufen, (tofj), f.; allied to tânfen, vb., 'to baptize, christen,' Mid. H. toufen, toufen, OhG. toufen (from #toufj). The primary meaning of the vb. is preserved by Mid. H. toufen, 'to dip under,' which is properly a causative of got, Goth. dauspon, Oic. döbian, Du. doopen, exhibit the Christian meaning, which As. represented by fulcian (fulcian, 'baptism'); comp. Oic. kristina, 'to baptize.' In its relation to the history of civilization taufe is as difficult to determine as Þeis (which see). It cannot be positively affirmed whether the Mid Europ. term daup-

 Tau **(360)** Tau

 "has been restricted in meaning solely because the Goths, who were first to receive Christianity, rendered the Gr. word ἀποτικέω by the corresponding dauspon; this word, as the designation of the first sacrament, was then adopted from them (with Heit, Heir, Heaf, and Teufl) 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 fulcian." Perhaps, however, the OTeut. dauspon had even in the heathen acquired a ritual sense which fitted it to become the representative of the Christian-Romance baptizer [fr. bautism].

 Taugen, vb., 'to be of use, be good or fit for,' from Mid. H. tugen, OhG. tugan, *tugan* (pres. sing. *tonen*), pret. pres., 'to be capable, useful, suitable, to be of use, to suit.' Corresponding to Os Sax. dugen, 'to be capable, of use,' Du. *deugen,* 'to be of use,' As. dugan, Oic. dun, Goth. dugan, 'to be fit, of use.' The Teut. verbal root dug (daug) might, like Lith. dągū, *much*, daugkinti, 'to increase,' point to Aryan *dauh (Gr. ταυχη, 'fortune, ταυχῆ, ἡ ιδιοτήτης μου. *I am fortunate*). To this are allied tūdīq and Tūnent.

 TauMel, m., 'reeling, staggering, frenzy,' from Mid. H. tämden (tämén, tämelieren), 'to reel, stagger,' OhG. tämelden (tämérn), 'to turn.' From the OhG. and Mid. H. variant with ḳ is derived tumulna (comp. also *Nujemynd). 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'; Mod. H. only; in late Mid. H. (15th cent.) we meet for the first time with rostischere, 'horse-dealer' (comp. Du. paurden/twischer), and vertaschen, 'to exchange.' The word is properly LG.; comp. Du. twischen, 'to barter.' How tainen, 'to deceive,' from late Mid. H. tüschen (tüschen), 'to deceive, make game of some one' (late Mid. H. tāsch, 'mockery, joke, deception'), is connected with this word is not clear.

 Tausend, n. and m., 'thousand,' from the equiv. Mid. H. täsend (täsend), OhG. täsunt, täsunt; corresponding to Goth. jisündi, As. jiswendi, E. thousand, Du. duizend, Os Sax. thúsind. 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. OSlav. tysiča, Lith. tūk-
Teu, (351)

Teun, f., 'thrashing-floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. teune, n.; and m., OHG. teni, n. No corresponding word occurs in this sense in the allied Teut. dialects. It has been connected with AS. døm, 'valley;' AS. and E. den; but Teun is rather a derivative of Thun (lit., made of ṣūn).

Teppich, m., 'carpet, tablecloth,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teppich, tebech, m. and n.; borrowed probably in the 8th cent. from Romance. The variants OHG. and MidHG. teppić, teppə, point immediately to Ital. tappezzo, Lat. tapetum, or rather tapet-, (Fr. tapis). ModHG. Teppich, Tapete, and Tapetum are more recent loan-words; comp. Ital. tappezare, 'to paper' (a room).

Terne, f., 'three winning numbers (in a lottery),' MidHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. terno.

Teuer, adj., 'dear, costly, precious,' from the equiv. MidHG. tiure, tiur, OHG. tiuri; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. diuirt, Du. duur, AS. døre, deöre, E. dear (to which dairing, from AS. deöring, is allied), OSc. dòrr. For the gradation of (ModHG. tür, 'esteem'), in, see ténnum (2). The early history of this common Teut. adj., which is wanting only in Goth., cannot be ascertained.

Teif, m. and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teif, m. and n.; corresponding to Goth. diuls, dalai, f., OSax. dö, m., Du. deel, n., AS. deöl (dōl), and E. deal (dole). Teut. dii-lit (to) seems to point to an Aryan root dhiis (see tiis), which is proved by OSlov. dülja, 'part.'—tellen, wk., vb., 'to divide, share,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tellen (Goth. daithan), is a denominative, like OSlov. dili, 'to share.'—telle, adv., 'partly,' first used as an adv. in ModHG. The ModHG. suffix -tell in Drittel, Birttel, &c., is based upon MidHG. teil (driettel, viertel, &c.; see also trett from tertel).

Tellor, m., 'plate, salver,' from the equiv. MidHG. teller, teller (tell-er), m.; the word was borrowed in the 14th cent. from Ital. tailliere (Fr. tailleor), 'chopping-board,' which belongs, like Ital. taulliere (Fr. tailleur), 'to cut to pieces,' to Ital. taillia, 'incision'; comp. Fr. delait.

Temptel, m., 'temple,' from the equiv. MidHG. tempel, m. and n., OHG. tempel, n.; borrowed during the OHG. period (with ecclesiastical words like Tempel, Altar, &c.) from Lat. templum. A Teut. word used in pre-Christian times for the same idea was OSax. ala, AS. cæth, Goth. alas.

Temene, f., 'threshing-floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. teune, n.; and m., OHG. teni, n. No corresponding word occurs in this sense in the allied Teut. dialects. It has been connected with AS. dem, 'valley;' AS. and E. den; but Temene is rather a derivative of Temene (lit., made of ʃūn).

Tείς, m., 'dough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tείς, m.; corresponding to Du. deeg, AS. dø, E. dough, and the equiv. OSc. deig, n.; a derivative of a Teut. root dεγ, 'to knead,' from which the adj. Teige and ModHG. Tειγ, 'stewpan,' are derived. A more general meaning is exhibited by Goth. dεγαν, 'to form from clay,' which is derived from Aryan dhiis, and is connected with Sans. dhi, 'to bedaub, cement, besmear.' To these are also allied Lat. fευλυς, 'potter, finger, 'to form,' fεύρα, 'shape,' Gr. τειχος, τεχνος (for δειχος, δειχος), 'wall.'

Teich, m. and n., 'pond, pool,' from MidHG. tείχ, m., 'fish-pond, pond;' it is uncertain whether OHG. dειχ, 'eddy, whirlpool,' is the same word. The L.G. cognates of Mod HG. Dειχ seem to be connected; AS. dειχ, E. díche, díce (OSc. díce) border on the meaning of Tείς. Teut. díco (from dígn-1) may be primit. allied to Gr. τειχος (from τειχος), n., 'pond, bog.'

Tείξ, adj., 'mellow,' from the equiv. MidHG. tείξ, m.; and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teif.
Teufel, m., 'devil, demon,' from the equiv. MidHG. tiuvel (tievel), m., OHG. tiuvel, tievel, m. (in the pl., neut. also); corresponding to OScax. di祓bVol, Du. duivel, AS. de fitte, equiv. to E. devil. The West Teut. words have apparently genuine Teut. sounds; on account, however, of the equiv. Goth. diabalus, Gr.-Lat. diabolus, it is certain that the word was borrowed. The early existence of the West Teut. word, attested by the permutation of L.G. to HG. t, can only be explained by the assumption that it was introduced into HG. in the 5th or 6th cent. through a Gothic. medium (as also tanzen,operiz, tort, Gerz, Samta, and probably Ingel), for the connection of the cognates with Gr.-Lat. (Ecclesiast.) diabolus cannot be doubted. The genuine HG. term for 'evil spirit' was Goth. unhalt, OHG. unholda, lit. 'the demons.'

Text, m., 'text,' even in early MidHG. text, formed from Lat. textus.

Thal, n., 'valley,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. tal, m. and n.; corresponding to Gotth., OScax., and DU. dale, E. dale (which E. dell is allied), OSc. dal, 'valley.' From the same Aryan root dh6, 'to lie low,' is derived AS. dene, dene, 'valley.' In the non-Teut. group, Gr. ἀστάλης, 'dome-shaped roof, rotunda' (lit. 'deepening, excavation'), is regarded as cognate; OSclov. dolā, 'valley,' is certainly allied.—μύ Thal (of rivers, 'down-stream') from the equiv. MidHG. ze tal, 'down' (comp. Gotth. dalā, 'downwards'); in opposition to μύ θέρη (see θέρη) 'upwards.'

Thaler, m., 'dollar' (three shillings), first recorded in the 15th cent.; an abbreviation of θεομετέμφαλες for 'florin from θεομετέμφαλ' (in Bohemia). From the Ger. word are derived Ital. tallero, Du. dauder, E. dollar.

Thal, f., 'reed, act, fact,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tät, f.; a verbal noun formed by gradation from thun. Corresponding to Goth. þeeps, OSc. dēs, AS. dēs, E. deed, Du. daad, OScax. dād. Teut. dē-dē, from dhēti, formed from the Teut. root dē, dē, from Aryan dhē, dhē. The graded form th (d) is seen also in the OHG. partic. gitan, MidHG. and ModHG. gotān.—θātēg, adj., 'active, energetic,' from MidHG. taier, OHG. täiē.

Thau, see Taz (2).

Thaun, see Taun.

Thce, m., 'tea,' ModHG. only, derived, like Fr. thé, Du. thee, and E. tea, from Chin. the.

Theer, see ter.

Theiding, m., in Armentheidinge, 'empty talk,' from MidHG. teidctne, tagacine, 'discussion, negotiation, talk' (properly 'the judicial proceeding' appointed for a certain day or period). Comp. Ægir and petriquet.

Theil, see Teil.

Theriak, m., 'antidote; treacle'; in MidHG. driakel, triakel, triaker (Du. teriaak, triakel), from Gr.-MidLat. ὑπρακούω, 'remedy for the bite of wild animals.'

Theuer, see teuer.

Thier, see Tier.

Thon, m., 'clay,' earlier ModHG. Thun, Thān, from MidHG. tāhe, āhe, OHG. dāhe, f., 'clay, loam' (also 'earthen vessel'); corresponding to Goth. þohō (from *þanbō), f., 'clay,' AS. po (older þohō), f., 'clay,' OSc. pō, f., 'clayey soil.' No words occur in the other Aryan languages to elucidate the implied pre-Teut. tankān, 'loom.'

Thor (1), m., 'fool,' from MidHG. tōre, tōr, m., 'insane person, fool'; *tōr, m., has not yet been found in OHG. The r of the adj. has originated in s (c), as is shown by OHG. tusig, AS. dysig, 'foolish,' E. dizzy, and Du. duizelig, 'dizzy.' For further Teut. cognates of the Aryan root dhūs (dhaus, dhēs) see under Sūf; it is uncertain whether Lat. furere, 'to rage,' is derived from this root dhūs.—θυρῦδι, adj., 'foolish, silly,' from the equiv. Mid HG. tōrēh, tōrēh (also tōriwth, tōriwth).—

Thorheit, f., 'foolishness,' from MidHG. tōrēheit.

Thor (2), n., 'gate, gateway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tor, n.; corresponding to Goth. dahr, OScax. dor, n., 'gate, door.' See Θήρ.

Thran, m., 'train-oil, blubber,' Mod HG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to Du. traan, Dan. and Swed. tran. The origin and prim. meaning of the word are unknown.

Thrāne, f., 'tear' (in Swab. and Bav. θāhr is the popular term), from the equiv. late MidHG. trēne, f.; properly the pl. of the MidHG. sing. treken (contracted trēn), m.; corresponding to OHG. trekun (trān), m. (OScax. trahtan, plur.), 'tears'; Teut. base, trehnu-. The equiv. MidHG. treker recalls MidHG. saher (see 3ābr), so that Teut. tāhru must have had the parallel
forms *trahhru* and *trahhnu*. More definite information concerning the early history of MidHG. *traehen, trahehr* cannot be ascertained.

*Thron*, m., 'throne,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tron*, m., which originated in Fr. *troîn*, or, with the lengthening of the vowel in an open syllable, in Lat. (Gr.) *tronus* (comp. Ital. *trono*).

*Thun*, vb., 'to do, perform, make,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tuon*; corresponding to OSax. *dælan*, Du. *dóen*, AS. *dón*, E. *to do*. Further details concerning this essentially West Teut. str. verbal root *dó*, *dé* (in Goth. *tavan*; 'to do'), belongs to grammar; yet see also *Þat* and the suffix -*um*. The pre-Teut. *dó*, *dé*, has a wide ramification in the other Aryan languages. Comp. the Gr. root *θε, θε*, in *θέπα*, 'to put, do,' Sans. root *dhé* (*dadhám* and *dhám*), 'to put, lay, do,' (dhétr, 'creator'), OSlov. *děž* (and *děš*), 'to do, make,' Lat. *facio* (perf. *feci*, equiv. to Gr. *θέπα*).

*Thunfisch*, m., 'tunny', ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat. *thunnus* (Gr. *θύννος*), whence English *tunny*, Teut. *thon* (E. *tunny*).

*Thir*, f., 'door,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tir*, 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. *dūr* (dūr), Du. *deur*, AS. *dura* (dyre); OHG. *dyrr* is plur. only. The common Aryan stem *dhur* (*dhover*) recurs in Gr. *dýpa*, ὑπερπόω, 'door,' to which ὑπάςει, 'hinge of a door,' and ἑπάεω, 'vestabule' (comp. Goth. *daurónus*, plur. only, 'door'), are allied; Lat. *fore*, OSlov. *dvrt*, 'door' (*dvoră*, 'court'), Lith. *dvirys*, *dvyr*; these are all allied the equiv. Sans. *dvar, devr*, 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 *Thir*.

*Thurn*, see *Thurn*.


*Fiege*, m., 'stewpan, crucible,' from MidHG. *tigel*, *tigel*, OHG. *tēgal*, 'crucible'; corresponding to the equiv. OIC. *tēgil* (Swed. *degel*, Dan. *digel*). The cognates cannot have been derived from Lat. *tēgula* (yet comp. *Birg*). The word is probably based on the Teut. root *dīg*, 'to knead, form,' discussed under *Tria*.

*Tier*, n., 'animal, beast, brute,' from MidHG. *tier*, OHG. *tīr*, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast' (hence ModHG. *Tiergar*); corresponding to OSax. *diur*, 'wild beast,' Du. *dier*, 'animal,' AS. *debr*, 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. *dīg*, 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 *dhesus-*)?; to this the AS. adj. *debr*, 'bold,' and OHG. *tiorlih*, '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 *Thir*, 'useful gregarious animal.' Lat. animal with *animala* suggests the supposition that the cognates belong to an Aryan root *dīus*, 'to breathe' (comp. OSlov. *þuša, duchá*, 'spirit, soul').

*Tīlegen*, vb., 'to extinguish, erase, eradicate,' from MidHG. *tīlegen* (tīlegen), OHG. *tīligon*, and also *tilōn*, wk. vb., 'to exterminate, extirpate.' Comp. OSax. *far-dīligōn*, Du. *delgen*, AS. *d-dīligian*, 'to extirpate.' It is remarkable that the word was borrowed from Lat. *delere*, considering its wide diffusion in the West Teut. languages (we should also have expected *tīlōn* in OHG.).

*Tinte*, f., 'ink, tint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tinte, tinkte* (for *nt* and *nt* comp. *bunt* and *spun*), OHG. *tincata*, 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 *Duntr*; the latter is due to MidG. and LG. In OHG. *atraminza* (from Lat. *atramentum*, comp. OFr. *errement*) was used. The equiv.

*diff*, m., 'table,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *tisch*, OHG. *tisc*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *dics*, Du. *disch*. The OHG. word also means 'dish,' the antiquity of which is proved by AS. *disċ*, 'dish, bowl,' E. *dish*. The Gr.-Lat. *discus*, on which the cognates are based, has the late signification 'dish' (post-classical; properly 'dish'); yet comp. also Ital. *decco*, 'table,' OFr. *dais*, '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*.

*Töbel*, m., 'narrow valley,' from Mid HG. *tobel*, OHG. *tobal*, m., 'forest ravine, valley;' a derivative of the Teut. root *dub*, *dup* (see *Tit*), to which Lith. *duobė*, *duobė*; valley; OSlov. *dupč*, 'hollow,' *dibč*, 'valley, ravine,' are primit. cognate (Aryan root *dhuyq, dhüq*).

*toben*, vb., 'to fume, rage, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *toben*, OHG. *tobēn* (tobön), wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *dōjan*, 'delirare' (godōf, 'fury, rage, madness'). Based on the Teut. root *dub*; to be mentally confused, to be deafened, from which taub and tumb are also derived. Whether we have to assume on account of OHG. *tāfar, tābbar*, 'silly, foolish,' an Aryan root *dhūp, dhūq*, is dubious; perhaps Lith. *dūkti*, 'to grow mad,' *dūktės*, 'fury, madness,' are primit. allied to the cognates of *tebā*.


This assumption is, however, quite, as dubious as the derivation of *Vater*, *Mutter*, and *Bruder.*

*Tod*, m., 'death,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *tōt* (d), OHG. *tōd*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *dauþus*, OSax. *dōth*, Du. *dooc*, AS. *dēþ*, E. *death*. A verbal abstract of the Teut. verbal root *dau*, which has been preserved in Olc. *deiνtus*, str. vb. (whence the equiv. E. *to die*); comp. OSax. *dōian* (from *daujan*), OHG. and MidHG. *toucen* (MidHG. *touwen*), wk. vb., 'to die.' Teut. *dauþ-s* has the Lat.-Sans. suffix -tu- (base *dhāu-tu-s*). The adj. cognate ModHG. *tolt*, 'dead,' is based on the *to partic. of the same root, dhām* (partic. dhāntō). With these are connected in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. *daviti*, 'to struggle,' Lith. *dūytī, to torment,' which correspond as causatives to Goth. *dōjan* (for *dōnjujan*), 'to torment' (lit. 'to put to death'). The orig. form of the root was dhēc, dhōv.

*töff*, see *tōf*.

*tolf*, adj., 'mad, frantic, absurd,' from MidHG. and OHG. *tolt* (with one l), adj., 'foolish, absurd,' to which OHG. *tulisc, foolish,' is allied. Comp. OSax., Du., and AS. *dolt*, 'foolish,' E. *dull*. The Teut. root *dult* contained in these words has a variant *dual*, which has been preserved in Goth. *dualōs*, 'foolish,' AS. *gāwilan*, 'to err,' OHG.* giwilō, *infatuation, delusion, heresy,* OSax. *dwalōm, *infatuation, delusion.' An Aryan root *dvelt, dval*, 'to be infatuated, deluded,' is also attested by Sans. *dher, dhār (dhrā), *to deceive, cheat, injure.*

*Töpel*, m., 'blockhead, booby,' from MidHG. *töpel, döpel*, properly *dörper, dörpere*, m., 'peasant, clownish person, blockhead;' really identical with *dörfer, 'village.'* MidHG. *dörper* is a MidG. and LG. form (for genuine MidHG. *dörfer*). 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. *Büppen*) to HG.

*Ton*, m., 'tone, sound,' from MidHG. *tōn, dōn*, m., 'sound, tone, voice, song melody;' from Gr.-Lat. *tōnus* (*tōν*), with lengthening of the ẹ; comp. *Tön*. Hence ModHG. *tēn*, vb., 'to sound, resound,* from MidHG. *tēnen, dānen*.

*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 s, 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
Top

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. pyt, 'tun, cask,' shows that it was borrowed at a much earlier period.

Topaz, m., 'topaz,' from the equiv. MidHG. topaz (topazio), m.; derived, like most of the terms for precious stones, through a Lat. medium from Gr. Comp. Gr. ἀραχθος, ἀραχθων, 'topaz.'

Topf, m., 'pot,' from the equiv. MidHG. topf (with the diminutive variant tipfen), m.; this word, which is rare in MidHG., is wanting in HG. The primit. word is unknown to UpG. (šaťin being used), yet Alem. has preserved diipf, diipf, 'iron pot with three legs;' Hess. dipfen, 'pot' (Luther ἄρα), in Du., and E. the divergent form pot occurs. MidHG. topf, 'olla,' is probably more closely related to MidHG. topf, topfe, OHG. topf, topf (topf), 'top' (toy), so too ModHG. dial. topf, top, 'toy.' AS. and E. top is exceptional. The word is based on the Teut. root dvp, 'to be deep, hollow' (see tipf); topf, lit. 'that which has been hollowed out.'

Top, m., 'top' (of a mast), ModHG. only, borrowed, like most nautical terms, from LG. Comp. Du. top, E. top. For further cognates see under tipf.

Torf, m., 'turf, peat,' ModHG. only, a LG. loan-word unknown to Bav.; comp. LG. torf, Du., AS., and E. turf, and the equiv. OTeut. torf. In OHG. we find a genuine HG. form surba, 'ward,' 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 word is root (lit. 'ward'), orig. common to Teut., is based on pre-Teut. drbb, and is connected with Sans. darbdha, 'tuft of grass.'

Torckel, f., 'wine-press,' from MidHG. torkel, OHG. torkuila, f., 'wine or oil press.' From Lat. torculum.

Torckel, vb., 'to reel, stagger,' from the equiv. MidHG. torkel; intensive of Mid HG. turc (k), m., 'reeling, downfall.' Early history obscure.

Tornister, m., 'haversack, knapsack,' adopted in the last cent. from Hungar. turisnya, 'satchel.'

Torf, m., 'wrong, vexation,' ModHG. only; the LG. form for HG. treg.

Torfe, f., 'tart,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. tarte.

Tofen, vb., 'to rage, storm,' from the equiv. MidHG. dösen, OHG. dösen. Based on a Teut. root pus (by gradation pauz), from which OTeut. bys, bausn, 'tumult,' is also derived.

Tof, adj., 'dead,' from the equiv. MidHG. of and OHG. töt (OHG. also töd); corresponding to the equiv. Goth. dauphs, AS. död. E. dead, Du. dood, OSAx. död. Teut. dau-do- (daufo-), contained in these words, is properly a partic. (comp. fait, laut, traut) of the Teut. strong verbal root dâu, 'to die,' mentioned under Teut.—Derivative of, factitive vb., 'to put to death,' from the equiv. MidHG. tuten (taden), OHG. titen (tiden). Comp. Goth. daujan.

Traben, vb., 'to trot, jog,' from MidHG. draben (draven), wk. vb., 'to walk or ride at an even, rapid pace;' corresponding to Du. draven.—Trabant, m., 'gentleman-at-arms, life-guardsman,' is a derivative of traben, with a Rom. partic. suffix. Comp. tapiaten.

Tracht, f., 'dress, costume, load,' from MidHG. (OHG.) tracht, f., 'carrying, load;' verbal abstract of tragen.—Träffig, adj., 'pregnant,' is connected with the subsidary meaning of tracht, 'pregnancy.'

Trachten, vb., 'to aim (at), aspire to,' from MidHG. trachten, OHG. trahön, 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. trahön is undoubted, hence it has been thought to be primit. allied to Gr. ἀποκάταστα, Sans. drji, 'to see.'

Trage, adj., 'indolent, lazy,' from MidHG. trege, adj. (trago, adv.), OHG. tragi, adj. (trago, adv.), 'slow, loth, wearied, lazy;' corresponding to Du. traag, AS. tråg, 'reluctant, difficult.' The assumed primit. Teut. *treg-, 'reluctant, loth,' belongs to an OTeut. root tråg, 'to be sad, disheartened,' which appears in Goth. trago, 'sadness,' OTeut. trreg, 'reluctant, slow' (treg, tragi, 'pain'), AS. tråga, 'pain,' OSAx. trågif, 'vexation' (allied to trågan, str. vb., 'to be sorry').

OStoch. trögher (ModSwed. trögh), 'lazy,' has a graded form, 6, of the root vowel e. Sans. dṛgh, 'to torment,' has also been
supposed to contain the Aryan root ṛṛgh. The following word is not allied.

**traqen**, vb., 'to bear, carry, support, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tragen*, OHG. *traqan*, str. vb., 'to bear, hold, bring, lead'; corresponding to OSax. *dragan*, Du. *dagen*, Goth. *dragan*, str. vb., 'to bear.' Whether OEc. *draqa*, AS. *dragan*, equiv. to E. *to draw*, are entirely different from these cognates is open to doubt. The Tent. root *draq* (from Aryan *dṛgh*), has been compared with OSlov. *drážati*, 'to hold.'

**trampln**, vb., from the equiv. Mid HG. *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 trump, trample*. The forms ModHG. *trappen*, 'to tread noisily,' Du. *trappen*, 'to tread,' E. (dial.) *to trape* without a nasal, also occur. Comp. also *treppe.*—**Trampellier**, n., a corruption of the equiv. *Drempel* or *dremodary*.

**Trank**, m., 'drink, beverage,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trank* (f.), m. and n.; an abstract from *trien*.—To this *Tränke*, f., 'watering-place' (for animals), from the equiv. MidHG. *tränke*, OHG. *traenha*, f., is allied.

**Trappe**, m. and f., 'bustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trap*, trappe, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. *trappen*. The early history of the word is entirely obscure.

**Träf**, m., ModHG. only. Derived, like the equiv. Du. *tras* (tiras, tieras) and E. *tarrace* (tarras), from It. *terrazo*.

**Traffe**, f., 'draft, bill of exchange,' Mod HG. only, from Ital. *tratta*.

**Träube**, f., 'grape, bunch of grapes,' from the equiv. MidHG. *träbe*, m. and f., OHG. *träba* (dräba), f., *träbo* (drëppö), m.; corresponding to Du. *druif*. It is uncertain whether we have to assume Goth. *präbo*, 'grape' (Olc. *bring*, 'grape, wine-press') is a derivative of Olc. *briga*; see *trücha*.

**Trauen**, vb., 'to trust, confide; marry,' from MidHG. *trügen*, wk. vb., 'to hope, believe, trust' (also 'to betroth, unite in marriage'), OHG. *träin* (trüen), 'to believe, trust.' Comp. Goth. *truan*, wk. vb., 'to trust, confide,' OSax. *trüön*, Du. *vertrouwen*, 'to trust, confide' (but *trouwen* to marry). A derivative of the Teut. root *trā, trœu*, 'to have confidence,' mentioned under *traut* and *trou.*

**Trauer**, f., 'mourning, sorrow, grief,' from the equiv. MidHG. *träre*, f.; a derivative of MidHG. *trären*, OHG. *trären* (equiv. to ModHG. *trœten*, 'to mourn, grieve'), wk. vb. Allied to ModHG. *trauir*, 'mournful, sad,' MidHG. *träre*, OHG. *trœrar* (g); to this adj. AS. *dreôrg*, E. *drear* is related by gradation (comp. Du. *treurig*, 'sad'). Borrowed from HG. l. On account of OHG. *trären*, 'to lower one's eyes,' the cognates are based on the OTeut. root *drus*, 'to fall, sink' (comp. Goth. *dlusnan*, AS. *dæsnan*, 'to fall').

**Traufe**, f., 'dripping of water, eaves, gutter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trufe*, f., MidHG. and OHG. *troen*, m. A graded form from *trüen*, 'to drop, trickle;' so too ModHG. *trœdfen*, *trœfen*, 'to drip, trickle,' from MidHG. *trœfen*, MidHG. and OHG. *trœfen*, lit. 'to cause to drop.'

**Traum**, m., 'dream, vision,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *troum*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *dröm*, Du. *droom*, E. *dream* (recorded about 1200 a.d.), Olc. *dwaurn*. The signification 'dream,' occurring in all these cognates, may be deduced from the lit. meaning, 'phantom, illusion, so that Tent. *druwmо* (for *draugmо* or *draugmо-*) would be connected with *trügen*. In any case, OSax. *dröm* (E. *dream*) and OSax. *dronm* (AS. *dream*), 'shout of joy, noise,' must be regarded as etymologically different words; the latter is connected with Gr. *θρυόν*, 'noise.'—Derivative *träumen*, vb., 'to dream,' from MidHG. *trüumen*, MidHG. and OHG. *trowmen*.

**traun**, interj., 'truly! in faith! forsooth!' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *trän*, *trüwen*, for MidHG. *trüwuen*, entrüuen, 'in truth,' allied to *Traur*.

**traut**, adj., 'beloved, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trät*; allied to MidHG. *trät*, 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 *træn*; in any case, the form and meaning admit of our regarding it as the old to partic. (comp. *fánt, falt, yat*) of the root *trā, trœu*, seen in *træn* and *træu*, 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. *dru*) presuppose a Goth.
*drāda*-, which could not be from the same root as Goth. *truahan*, 'to trust.' The connection with Gæl. *dráth*, 'wanton, pert,' W. *drud*, 'bold,' is obscure; it may be primit. allied (Aryan root *dhrā*).

**Treber**, pln., 'husks, grains,' from the equiv. MidHG. *treber*, OHG. *treibah*, plnr.; the corresponding sing. would be *treib*. Comp. Ic. *draf*, Du. *draf*, 'sediment of a brewing' (to which *drabble*, 'lees,' is allied), AS. *dreff*, E. *draft*, 'lees, refuse, drags' (late AS. *drebe*, 'lees, drags, dirt,' whence E. *drab*, applied to colour and a woman). If the medial *b* of the Teut. base *drabe*, 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 Late Fr. *fréges*, 'grounds, drags of oil'; Aryan root *dhrāq*. It seems to be also connected more remotely with *Trēfrī,* 'husks, skins (of grapes).

**Trencen**, vb., 'to drag, haul,' from the MidHG. *trenchen*, 'to drag,' or rather from the intensive form *trecken*; allied to Du. and MidLG. *trekken*.

**Treff**, n., 'club' (at cards); properly *Třfifle* (18th cent.), from Fr. *trefle*, 'clove, trefoil' (Lat. *trefolium*).

**Trefen**, vb., 'to hit, strike; guess; occur, happen,' from MidHG. *trefen*, OHG. *treffan*, str. vb., 'to hit, reach, fight;' comp. AS. *drēpen*, OIC. *drep*, 'to hit, push, strike.' As to the Teut. root *drep* (pre-Teut. *dhrēb*) contained in these cognates, nothing positive can be asserted. Comp. *Guttrand*.

**Treffen**, n., 'encounter, engagement;' even in MidHG. *trefen*, n.; an infinitive used as a subst., from MidHG. *trefen*, 'to fight.' See *Třfíha*.

**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. *drihan*), OIC. *drīf*, 'to hasten,' Goth. *driaban*, 'to drive.' The Teut. str. verbal root *drīb* (from Aryan *dhrībhīr*?), *dhrīp*?), 'to move quickly, drive,' has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. See *Třít*.

**Treideln**, vb., 'to tow a boat,' ModHG. only; a LG. loan-word; comp. the equiv. Du. *treilen* (AS. *treyclian*, E. *to trail*). On account of Fr. *traiter*, 'to pull,' which is probably a corresponding term, *tribēn* has been supposed to be connected with Lat. *trahere*. There is no need, however, to ascribe the cognates to a non-Teut. origin.

**Trendeln**, **Treneln**, vb., 'to dawdle, loiter,' lit. 'to turn, move this way and that,' from late MidHG. *trendeln*, 'to turn,' allied to MidHG. *tredel*, 'ball, top,' which, like AS. *tredel*, 'sphere' (E. *trendle*), and Du. *omtrend*, '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. *trennen* (older *trennen*), wk. vb., 'to split, separate, cleave,' lit. 'to partition off;' factitive of MidHG. *trıwen*, 'to run away, separate' (comp. *abtrümm*). 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. *trens*. 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.) *truppe*, *trappe*, m. and f., 'stairs, step'; corresponding to Du. *trap*. This word (for which *Treppe* occurs in UpG.) belongs to the cognates of *trappa* (see under *trampeln*), which are likewise of MidG. and LG. origin; the HG. form (of the 16th and 17th cents.) is properly *Třfep*.

**Tresse**, f., 'brome-grass,' a Sax. and Siles. word, from MidHG. (MidG.) *třesp*, 'darnel,' with the genuine HG. variants *třef* and *třése*, n. Modern Ger. dialects (e.g., Thuringian) have *Třeff* (Swab. *treffe*), so that an orig. term *třef* is probable. Allied to Du. *driewik*, MidE. *druik* (AS. *drōfo*); non-Teut. cognates are wanting.

**Třfesle**, f., 'lace, braid (of hair),' ModHG. only, from Fr. *tresse*.

**Třfele**, pln., 'husks, grape-skins,' from MidHG. *trešler*, OHG. *trešer*, plnr., 'grains, residue.' The similarity in meaning to *Třber*, 'grains,' points to a primit. kinship of OHG. *treber* and *trešler* (comp. also AS. *drrtihet*, 'lees'), so that *trešler* would represent *trešler* or *trešhrr*.

**Třflezer**, pln., OSlav. *dřežej* and *dřežej*, 'lees,' which are primit. allied to these words, are also similarly related.

**Třzen**, vb., 'to tread, proceed, step,' from the equiv. MidHG. *třēen*, OHG. *třētan*; a common Teut. str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *tredan*, E. *to tread*, Du. *treden*, 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 dram, 'to run' (AS. τρεμ, 'step'), and
the root of the cognates of tramp seems
to be orig. connected with it.

treut, adj., 'true, faithful,' from late
MidHG. trewe, for which classical Mid
HG. has getreue (hence ModHG. getreu),
OHG. getriuwe, 'true, faithful, trusty,
loyal.' Properly a derivative of OHG.
triuwe, MidHG. triuwe (ModHG. truwe),
*; getreu, lit. 'possessing loyalty.' In
OSax. triuwe, Du. trouwe, AS. trewe, trygwe
(E. truth, to true, and to trust), Goth.
trivges, 'true.' Tent. trewei- (treuwe-?);
for pre-Tent. drweo-, is related to the assumed
(see trauen) Aryan root *drel* (to have con-
fidence, with which Pruss. druweis, 'be-
lieve,' is connected. OHG. triuwe, 'fide-
licity,' corresponds to OSax. trewe, AS.
treöw, 'fidelity,' Goth. trivgyw, 'agree-
ment, compact'; with the last signification,
Ital. tregua, Fr. trée, 'armistice,'
borrowed from Teut., are connected.

Trichter (in UG. and LG. dialects
Triker), m., 'funnel,' from the equiv.
MidHG. trichter, with older variants trichter,
drahter, OHG. trachtari, m.; correspond-
ning to Du. trechter, OAS. tracter (Swed.
trätt?). Based on MidLat. tracticarius, 'fun-
nel,' corrupted from the equiv. Lat. tracic-
torium (Lat. trajicere, trucere), 'to pour
from one vessel into another.' For the
contraction comp. Bruch, Mastricht, from
Lat. Ultrajectum, Mosaeo-Trajectum.
The word was borrowed in Ger. coincident with
the introduction of Ital. wine-culture
(comp. Kür, Spur, and Schrum. As. In
the case of Kürter, the Romance languages
retain few traces of the Latin word; comp.
Rh. tachod, Walloon and Vosges trecx.
(the more widely diffused Rom. word for
'funnel' is Lat. infundibulum, equiv.
to Fr. fondele, yet Alban. tafiur, 'funnel,' is
also based on Lat. *tracticarius for trac-
torium).

Trichb, m., 'sprout; instinct, impulse,'
ModHG. only; allied to triten. Comp. Trift.

triefen, vb., 'to drop, drip, trickle;' from
MidHG. triefen, OHG. trijan, str. vb., 'to
drop;' corresponding to OSax. drijgan,
Du. drijpen, AS. dröpban, 'to drop.' To
this are allied the cognates of *tritx, trån-
fen, and *treepen. With the Teut. root
*drij (from pre-Teut. *dhrilb), OFr. drucht
(base drepnt-), 'dew, dewdrop,' is also prob.
ably connected.

triügen, see triegen.

Trift, f., 'right of pasturage, common,'
from MidHG. trifit, f., 'pasture,' lit. 'place
to which something is driven;' not re-
corded in OHG. Trift (as in the case of
Stor) is a relic of the speech of primit.
nomad life. ModHG. trifit also signifies
(as a derivative of the root of trißen) 'herd,'
drove, floating (of wood), actions, mode of
life'; comp. E. dirft and drowe.

tritsig, adj., 'drifting; convicing,
sound, valid,' from late MidHG. (rar).
trische (g), 'striking, pertinent, suitable';
a derivative of trißen.

triffeln, vb., 'to trill, warble,' ModHG.
only, from the equiv. Ital. trillare.

trinken, vb., 'to drink,' from the equiv.
MidHG. trinken, OHG. trinchcan; a com-
mon Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. drikan,
AS. drícan, E. to drink, Du. dríchen, OSeq.
drinkan. From OTeut. are derived the
Romance cognates, Ital. trincare, Fr. trin-
querc, 'to touch glasses.' The str. verbal
root drink (Aryan bhrung) is not found in
non-Teut.; on the other hand, the Aryan
root pód, 'to drink' (comp. Sans. pā, Gr.
πῦ- , Lat. pōtus, &c.), is wanting in Teut.
- Comp. Trunt, Trufn.

tripeln, vb., 'to trip, mince,' ModHG.
only; corresponding to Du. driibelen. A
recent intensive form from tripfen or
taken.

Tripper, m., 'gonorrhoea,' a MidG. and
LG. word for which older ModHG. Trijer,
m. (allied to *trepen), occurs. Comp. E.
dripper, allied to drip.

Trift, m., 'step, tread,' from MidHG.
trit, m. 'Allied to trien.

troden, adj., 'dry, barren,' from the
equiv. MidHG. trocken, truchcan (truchken),
OHG. truchken (truchcan); comp. OSax.
drucono, droeno, 'dry.' Corresponding to
the equiv. LG. drouge, Du. droog (comp.
Dregr, to which Du. droogte, 'dryness,' is
allied), AS. dryge, E. dry (allied to drought),
which are derived from cognate roots.
With the Teut. root dril, dry, droug, 'to
be dry,' is also connected OIr. drenyr, 'dry
wood.' A pre-Teut. root *dhrilb (dhrilb)
has not yet been found in the other Aryan
languages.

Treodel, f., 'tassel, bob,' dimin. of Mid
HG. tráde, OHG. tráda, f. (trálo, m.),
'fringe;' ModHG. trédle (dial. for trádel)
signifies 'fibre in wood.' Since the other
Tent. dialects have no word corresponding to OHG. *trāðo,* 'fringe,' nothing definite can be ascertained concerning its early history.

**Trōðelh, vb.,** 'to deal in second-hand goods, dawdle, loiter,' from MidHG. *trōtelh,* which, with the nasalised form *trōdeltu,* is derived from the same root. Comp. MidHG. *trōdelh,* *trendelh,* *trendelmarket,* equiv. to ModHG. *Trettmarkt,* 'rag-fair.'

**Trōg; m.,** 'trough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *troc(g), m.;* comp. Du. *trog,* AS. *trogh,* E. *trough,* OIC. *trog.* The assumed Teut. *trog,* from which the cognate Ital. *tratr,* 'trough,' is borrowed, is based on pre-Tent. *dru-kō,* which is rightly connected with the Aryan stem *dru* (dren, děnu), 'tree, wood,' discussed under *tăr;* comp. Sans. *dru, dāru,* 'wood.' Hence *trog* is lit. 'wooden article.'

**Trōllen; vb.,** 'to roll about, loll, trip,' from MidHG. *trollehn,* 'to run with short steps'; perhaps allied to MidHG. *trolle,* 'booby, uncouth person' (lit. 'ghost-like monster'). Fr. *troller,* 'to stroll about,' is a Ger. loan-word.

**Trumel; 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. *trumbe* may be regarded as their source. OHG. *trumbe* seems to be identical with OIC. *trumb,* 'pipe, stalk, trumpet,' in which case the latter is probably nearer the primary meaning.—ModHG. *Trompete, f.,* 'trumpet' (even in MidHG. *trumel,* *trumbel,*), is based on Rom.; comp. Fr. *trompette,* Ital. *trumbetta*.

**Trōpf; m.,** 'needy or stupid person,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *trophe.* It is considered to be a variant of *Trēvēn* (*Trēf,* lit. 'least thing, nothing, wight?')

**Trōpfen; m.,** 'drop, tear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trophe* (*trōfē*), OHG. *trōfo* (*trōfo*), *trōpp*; corresponding to OSax. *dropp,* Du. *dropp,* AS. *drōp,* E. *drop,* and the equiv. OIC. *drope.* A derivative of the Teut. root *dropp* (see *triefen*).

**Trōf; m.,** 'comfort, consolation,' from MidHG. and OHG. *trōt,* m., 'comfort, help, protection, assurance, confidence'; corresponding to OIC. *transl,* m., 'assurance,' Goth. *transl* (gen. *transis for -eis*), 'treaty, alliance.' The word is a derivative of the

Tent. root *trās,* a variant of the root *trāl* appearing in *trauten.* Comp. OIC. *transl,* adj., 'certain, strong, firm,' lit. 'that in which one has confidence.'—*Trōfen; vb.,* 'to comfort, console,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tresten,* OHG. *trost* (*trostjan*).

**Trōf; m.,** 'baggage, baggage-train, cavalcade,' from late MidHG. *trosse,* f., 'luggage,' formed from Fr. *trosse,* 'truss, bundle.'

**Trōf; m.,** 'trot,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *trollo* (Fr. *trot*). This Rom. word is apparently based on OHG. *trot·en,* 'to tread' (late MidHG. *trot·en,* 'to run'), an intensive form of *tritten.* E. *to trot* has been adopted from the borrowed Fr. term *trotteur.* Comp. the following word.

**Trolle, f.,** 'wine-press,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trolle* (*trole*), OHG. *trotta* (*trotta*), f.; lit. perhaps 'place where the wine is pressed out by treading.' A derivative of the Tent. root *trod* (*trod*), which has been discussed under *tret* (see also the preceding word). For a term adopted with the Southern culture of the vine, see under *kötter* (comp. also *trot*).

**Trōt; m.,** 'boldness, obstinacy, defiance,' from MidHG. (ModG.) *trot,* of which the more usual forms are MidHG. *trotz,* *trotz,* m., 'refractoriness'; allied to MidHG. *tretzen,* *tretzen,* '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.—*Trōt; prep.,* 'in spite of,' is based on the MidHG. interj. *trotz* (*trole*), 'I defy you.'

**Trūbe, adj.,** 'turbid, gloomy, dull, dim,' from MidHG. *trūbe,* adj. (trūbe, adv.), OHG. *trūbe,* adj., 'obscure, gloomy, dull'; allied to *trēfen,* 'to darken, tarnish, cast a gloom over,' MidHG. *trēben,* OHG. *trūben,* 'to darken, sadden.' Comp. AS. *dřof,* 'dirty, troubled,' Du. *droof,* 'dull, sad,' Goth. *dřoβan,* 'to confuse, lead astray, excite commotion,' AS. *dřafan,* 'to disturb, agitate, trouble.' In the non-Tent. languages there are no certain cognates of the Tent. root *dřeb,* 'to confuse.'—*Trūblf, m.,* 'affliction, distress,' from MidHG. *trivelb,* OHG. *trūbel,* an abstract of *trūen.*

**Trubel, m.,** 'confusion, trouble,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *trouble.*

**Truchf, m.,** 'fearful high-steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *truch,* *truch-sæge* (-sæge), OHG. *truchsaege* (sæge). The MidLat. rendering, 'dapistre, discephorus,' shows that the
word signified 'he 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. trunkszene as 'he who sits with the retainers (or at the head of the table), provides for their maintenance (hence danyfer) and assigns to them their places at table.' The word is also found in LG. dialects; comp. LG. Drefel, 'district of a Dreiz' (high bailiff; MidDu. drassate); Du. drossaard, 'high bailiff.'

Träffel, 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 Tartöfl, which see.

Trug, m., 'deception, illusion,' ModHG. only, allied to tragen, older trugen, which is derived from the equiv. MidHG. triegen, OHG. triegan, str. vb., corresponding to O Sax. bidriogan, 'to cheat, deceive.' To these are allied Teut. drauma-, 'phantom' (see Trumm), as well as Oic. drower, 'ghost.' O Sax. gidrog, MidHG. getric (g), 'ghost' (comp. also Trug). The Teut. root dräg (dserg), 'to deceive,' contained in these words, is based on an Aryan root dhräg (dhwareg), 'to overreach, injure'; comp. Sans. druh, 'to injure (by deceit, craftiness, or enchantment);' O Pers. dranga, 'lie;' Zend draoga, 'lying' (drug, 'ghost').

Truche, f., 'trunk, chest,' from MidHG. truche *(truchke) is indicated by ModHG. dial. Trude), OHG. trucha (truchcha), f., 'chest, cupboard.' Oic. pró (from prâh), and AS. prâh, '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. prâh is not identical with HG. Truche (MidLat. truca), the latter may be connected with Treq; Truche (lit. 'wooden vessel') would then be Aryan dräk-(druck-).

Trumm, m., 'end, stump, fragment,' which is found besides only in the plur. Trümmer, 'fragments, ruins,' is based on MidHG. and OHG. drum, m., 'end, piece, end-piece, splinter'; comp. Oic. praunm, 'brim, edge, verge,' E. (AS.) thrum, 'end-piece.' Teut. pramun- (braun-), from Aryan trmo-, has rightly been connected with Lat. terminus, Gr. ârma, 'boundary, conclusion, end.'

Trumpf, m., 'trump,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. triumfeté (Ital. triomfó), whence also Du. troef, E. trumpet; properly identical therefore with Lat. triumplus; hence lit. 'triumphant, victorious card.' Comp. Treq.

Trunk, m., 'drink, draught,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. trune, allied to trufn.

Trunken, adj., 'drunken, intoxicated,' from the equiv. MidHG. trunken, OHG. truchan. An old partic. without the prefix ge (see feű), and with an active sense too, 'he who has drunk' (comp. Lat. potus), then 'he who has drunk immoderately'; similarly Du. draken, E. drunk, and Goth. dragans.

Trupp, m., 'troop, band, gang,' ModHG. only, from Ital. trupa.

Truhahn, m., 'turkey-cock,' ModHG. only; Trat 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. dok, Du. doek, 'cloth.' To these is also allied Oic. dokr, 'cloth,' whence E. duck (canvas). On account of the Oic. signification 'table-cloth,' Tuch has been compared with Goth. gadanuka, 'messmate.' The early history of the West Teut. dôko, 'cloth' (from pre-Teut. dhago-), is obscure.

Füchlig, adj., 'fit, able, qualified, excellent,' from MidHG. (MidG.) tüchlig (g), 'serviceable, brave, sturdy;' allied to MidHG. (MidG.) tuhlt, f., 'ability, fitness,' an abstract of MidHG. tauqm (comp. also Targent). Corresponding to Du. dychelijk, AS. dyhtig, E. doughty.

Tüche, f., 'trick, sprite, malice,' from MidHG. tücke; properly plur. of older MidHG. Tüf, MidHG. tu(e) (k), due (ck), m., 'blow, push, rapid movement, sly trick, sleight of hand, craftiness.' The word is wanting in OHG. and the other OTeut. languages, hence its earlier form cannot be discovered.

Tuff, Tuffenstein, m., 'tuff, tuff,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tuisten (tuf-, tuff-stein); formed from Ital. tufa (Fr. tuf), based on Lat. tóphaus.

Tugend, f., 'virtue, chastity,' from MidHG. tugent, tugende, f., 'manly excellence, power, good quality, virtue;' OHG. tugent, f., as a derivative of tugan (see tantun), signifies lit. 'serviceableness, fitness;' Goth. *tuganþus (derivative unþus), from pre-
Teut. *entu-* is also indicated by AS. *dunhs.

*tülle*, f., 'socket,' MidHG. tülle, n., 'spindle for fastening an iron point on a handle,' OHG. has no corresponding form *tuli* (Goth. *dulja*), which might be connected by gradation with ModHG. *tisal* (tülle, lit. 'deepening'). Others consider Fr. *douille* (from Lat. *dactyle*, 'channel'), *socket,* as the ultimate source of MidHG. tülle. Fr. *tuyau* (E. *twist*), Span. *tudel,* *pipe,* are certainly not allied. The abnormal double sense of MidHG. tülle has however, been explained.

*tutte*, f., 'tulip,' earlier ModHG. *tutich,* from the equiv. Ital. *tulip*, *tulipano*.

*tümm*, suffix, from MidHG. and OHG. *tuum*; an abstract suffix, which has been formed in compounds from an independent word *tuum*, m. and n., 'relation, rank, dignity, condition.' This is an abstract form of ModHG. *tum.* Comp. the corresponding Eng. suffix *-dom* in kingdom. Eng. has preserved the independent word *doom* (AS. *dóm*), to which to deem (AS. *dóman* is allied; comp. Sans. *ádhíman*, '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. *tumpfél*, m., 'whirlpool' (whence the equiv. Ital. *tornello*). A derivative of the nasalised Teut. root *dup*, 'to be deep' (see *tumel*), which appears also in E. *dimple*, Du. *dempel*, *diver*; Pl. *Teut. dimbul*, 'to be deep;' is also assumed by Lith. *duomb*, 'to get hollow.' Comp. also *flop*.

*tünschen*, vb., 'to whiten, plaster,' from the equiv. MidHG. tüßenchen, OHG. *tünkhn*, mostly mit chalke *tünkhn*. The additional expression in OHG. leads to the assumption that *tünkhn* means lit. 'to clothe,' from OHG. *tünkha*, 'dress' (borrowed, like AS. *tunsee*, from Lat. *tunica*). The Germans still say die Bahn mit Tünst bekleiden, 'to give a coat of limewash to a wall' (comp. E. *to coat and coat*). With this agrees Ital. *tönicare,* 'to plaster, rouge' (*tönico*, *tönico*, *plaster*). Note that Lat. *tunica*, Ital. *tunica,* 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 *tünkhn* in OHG. It cannot have been introduced much later than *tunich* and *turr*.

*türchen*, vb., 'to dip, steep, soak,' from MidHG. *tunkn*, *dünken*, OHG. *tunkhön*, *dünkhôn*, wk. vb., 'to immerse.' The OHG. variant *thunkn* leads to a Goth. *thugkôn*, which must be allied to Lat. *tingere,* 'to moisten, dip,' and to Gr. *τυγγα* to soften, moisten. Hence *tunich* cannot be connected with *tünkhn*.

*tüpfel*, m., 'dot, iota'; dimin. of earlier MidHG. *Tup*, m., which is based on MidHG. *töps*, OHG. *toppe*, 'point.' Goth. *dappa* (*stoppa*) is wanting. Probably cognate with *tie*.

*túrm*, (UpG. and Rhen. *Turt),* m., 'tower, steeple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *túrm*, with the variant *turn* (torn, torn), m.; in OHG. only *turwa* and *turri,* which correspond to the equiv. Lat. *turris.* The final *n* of the MidHG. word has not yet been explained, nor the *n* of ODun. *turn*, Du. *toren*, UpG. *tum*; AS. *tir*, E. *tower,* with the variant AS. *turr,* 'tower,' also present a difficulty. Comp. further Fr. *tour*, It. *torre,* from Lat. *turris.*

*fürnen*, vb., 'to practise gymnastics,' ModHG. only; no corresponding word is found in MidHG., which has only *torni,* 'tournament;' *turnieren,* 'to hold a tournament, tilt,' borrowed from Fr. The ModHG. word is probably derived from Fr. *tourner,* 'to turn, turn round.'

*túrteltäube*, f., 'turtle-dove;' from the equiv. MidHG. *turteltáube* (*túrteltáb*), OHG. *turtel*, *túrtelábe*, f.; borrowed and corrupted in the OHG. period (in connection with the Biblical texts) from Lat. *turris,* whence also Du. *tortelduif,* AS. and E. *turtle.* Comp. also Ital. *tortora,* Fr. *torture, tourlereau.*

*tüschem*, m., 'drench of trumpets'; interj., 'hush! tush!' ModHG. only; a recent formation imitating a sound.

*tüsfchen*, f., 'Indian-ink,' ModHG. only; from Fr. *tuscher,* 'to paint, delineate, ink.'

*tüfen*, vb., 'to blow a horn;' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic word.

*tüittal*, m., 'dot,' ModHG. only; entirely distinct from *Titeit.* It is identical with MidHG. *tütel* (*tütelhön*), n., 'nipple, teat;' dimin. of the equiv. OHG. *tutta,* MidHG. *tutte.*

*tüving*, m., see *wüngen*.
Ubel, adj., 'evil, bad, wrong; sick, from Mid. H. ubel, OHG. ubil, 'bad, wicked'; a common Teut. adj. corresponding to O Sax. ubil, Du. evel, AS. ufel, E. evil, Goth. ubils, 'bad.' With these are connected OHG. uppi (from Teut. ubja), 'vicious, malignant; villain,' as well as the cognates of Mod. H. uppi. The word has been supposed to be related to the Teut. über (Aryan uppi), so that Teut. uhilo, from uhilo, 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 OFr. ubli, 'pride,' cognate.

Üben, vb., 'to practise, exercise,' from Mid. H. üben, OHG. üben (from *ubjan), wk. vb., 'to set going, execute, venerate, corresponding to O Sax. *ubjan, 'to celebrate,' Du. oefen, 'to exercise, look after,' OIF. efe, 'to practise.' Allied to OHG. ubo, 'celebration,' ubo, 'tiller of the soil.' The Teut. root uh, '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 uh, with which are allied Sans. uh, 'work' (espec. religious works), and Lat. opus, n., 'work' (connected with uh, 'to sacrifice').

Über, prepos. and adv., 'over, above,' from the equiv. Mid. H. über; OHG. übir, ubar, is a prepos. with the adverb. form ubir. Corresponding to O Sax. übar, Du. and E. über, AS. ufær, OFr. ufer, Goth. ufær, 'over.' This common Teut. word is based on an equiv. Aryan uppi, which appears in Sans. upri, Gr. τεπτε (τεπτε), Lat. super. With these are connected the prepos. upri, and ebb (efe). Comp. also übel.

Überdrüs, see verüben.—überslüf-fig, adj., 'supercilious, from Mid. H. ubereidüfig, 'over-civiling, superabundant, remaining.'—überhaupt, adv., 'in general, on the whole,' from late Mid. H. über houbt, 'without counting the pieces, whole, all' (properly only of buying goods; Mid. H. houbt is frequently used to designate a number of men or beasts).

Überwinnen, vb., 'to wind over; overcome, conquer,' from Mid. H. überwinnen, OHG. überwintan, str. vb., 'to excel, over-power, conquer;' also with an equiv. meaning Mid. H. überwinnen, OHG. überwinnan. While the simple OHG. vb. wintan means 'to turn, turn round,' OHG. wintan (comp. AS. overwinnan) has the significance 'to contend, quarrel' (comp. gen. wintan), which appears in the compound. The f, which properly belongs only to the present stem in this sense, is the same as in OHG. stütan, wintan (see füten, füwintan).

Übrig, adj., 'left over, remaining,' from Mid. H. übere (q.), 'left over, excessive, exaggerated, superfluous;' a Mid. H. derivative of über.

Afer, n., 'shore, bank (of a river),' a Mid. H. and LG. word (adopted like See, Strant, &c., in the written language), from the equiv. Mid. H. uover, n. OHG. *witar (Goth. *war) is wanting; nor is the word known even now to the Upg. dialects. Comp. Mid. H. über, Du. over, AS. ofer (obsolete in E.; yet Windsor is equiv. to AS. Windses ofer, 'the bank of the Windesel'). West Teut. ofer has been considered, probably without reason, a cognate of Sans. ap, 'water' (for the evolution of meaning comp. An), and Lat. annis (for *apnis), 'river.' Upg. (Bav.) urwar, 'haven, landing-place, bank,' of the Mid. H. period, points rather to a Goth. *us-far, 'haven'; Goth.-Teut. uz appears in some West Teut. dialects as o (OHG. uo). Hence ufer is lit. 'departure, setting out'?

Afr. f., 'clock, watch, hour,' Mod. H. only, from LG. ar, 'clock, hour' (even in the Mid. H. period LRh. ar meant 'hour'); corresponding to Du. uur, E. hour. Based on Lat. hōra (comp. Fr. heure, Ital. ora).

Ahit, m., 'horned owl,' Mod. H. only, a recent onomatopoetic word, which was connected with Mid. H. hidre, OHG. hidro, OLG. hō, 'owl.'

Ufhen, vb., 'to lark,' Mod. H. only; allied to LRh. uik, 'bull' (? Comp. Du. uie, 'onion, joke.'

Alme, f., 'elm,' from Mid. H. (rare) elmbrum, which is most frequently found. While elm- is derived from Lat. ulmus, the equiv. OHG. and Mod. H. elm- is related prehistorically, by gradation, with Lat. ulla; so too Ofh. almr, E. elm. With the pre-
Um (373) Unt

Tent. stem el, ol, the cognates of Mod.HG. Gdf (tifer) are also connected.

um, adv. and prep., 'about, round,' from the equiv. MidHG. umbe (tümbe), OHG. umbi, cannot be regarded as directly corresponding to Gr. ὥμε, Sans. abhi; 'about,' for then the OHG. form would be umb. OHG. umbi is rather a compound of this *umb, with the prep. bg, 'by'; so too OSax. umbi, AS. ymbe (but ymth directly corresponds to Sans. abhi).—umsonn, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from the equiv. MidHG. umbe sus. See trenn.

un, prefix, 'not,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. un-; a negative prefix common to Tent. and Aryan; comp. OSax. un-, Du. on-, AS. and E. un-, OIC. -on. Corresponding to Gr. ἄ, Lat. in-, Sans. and Zend a-, av-. With this prefix is connected the common Aryan negation un, 'not' (see midh), as well as the prep. en and its cognates.

Unblih, f., 'iniquity, wrong,' MidHG. only; based on the cognates of billiq, instead of the correct Mod.HG. liabilit, f., MidHG. unbilde, n., 'wrong, impropriety,' which is properly an abstract from MidHG. (rare) ubil (usually unbillich), adj., 'incongruous, unjust.' On account of the meaning there is probably no direct historical connection with bill. Comp. billiq, and especially Weidblih.

unb, conj., 'and,' from the equiv. MidHG. un, umb, OHG. unta, unti (enti, enti); corresponding to OSax. enti, Du. en, AS. and E. and. Sans. andha, 'also, further, and,' points, like AS and E. and, to Aryan ntha.

Unfalt, m., 'filth, dirt,' from MidHG. un-falt, m., n., and f., 'dirtiness, untidiness;' to which is allied unfaltiq, adj., 'filthy, nasty,' from MidHG. unvlezie, 'unclean, untidy.' OHG. *flot, 'beauty,' is met with only in female proper names (Sigi-, Mut-, Hrot-flot). The early history of OHG. *flot (Goth. flot, AS. flöt in proper names) is obscure.

ungesfähr, see eingefähr.

ungebührer, adj., 'monstrous, atrocious,' from MidHG. ungebühr, OHG. ungebühr, 'uncanny, frightful;' allied to Angelehrer, n., 'monster,' from MidHG. ungebühr, 'savage, dragon, ghostly creature,' OHG. ungebühr, 'monster.' See gebühr.

ungeschlacht, see geschlacht.

ungefäß, adj. 'blustering, impetuous,' from MidHG. ungefäßem, OHG. ungefäßem, OHG. ungefäßem, adj., 'stormy, impetuous;' the unnegativated form of the adj. was extremely rare in OHG. and MidHG. Based on a verbal root stam, as in MidHG. stemen (Mod.HG. stammen, from *stamjan), 'to check, restrain,' which appears also in Mod.HG. Ramnus. —Angstlaum, n., 'monster,' early MidHG. only; unknown to the older periods. Early history obscure.

Angstliefer, n., 'vernun,' from the equiv. late MidHG. ungezielere, unzweier, n.; properly 'unclean beast not suited for sacrifice.' It is based, in fact, on OHG. zelvar, 'beast of offering,' which is connected with the equiv. AS. tifer. The terms borrowed in Rom., OFr. tierre, 'cattle,' Portug. zebro, 'ox, cow,' prove that zelvar was applied to large animals, and that the word was widely diffused in OTent.

Unlic, f., 'ringed snake,' Mod.HG. only; in MidHG. òche (OHG. òcha), f., 'toad'; MidHG. and OHG. unc, m., 'snake.' Probably the MidHG. word is due to a combination of the older forms.

unlanglich, adv., 'recently, of late,' from MidHG. enlanges (enlang), 'short time,' with an exercescent t as in òf, Art.

Anraw, m., 'trash, rubbish, refuse,' from MidHG. and OHG. unwet, m., 'helplessness, want, necessity, useless stuff;' allied to Nat.

uns, pron., 'us, to us,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. uns; in the same form common to Tent. to supplement the declension of wir. Comp. Du. ons, OLG. and AS. as (E. us), Goth. uns. This uns (from us) is certainly connected with Lat. nus (noster), Gr. οὖς (for οὖς, and Sans. nus, 'us'; comp. wir.—Allied to uner, poss. pron., 'our,' from MidHG. uns, OHG. uner. The detailed history of the pronom. stem belongs to grammar.

Anschliff, Anschlitt (Ansetl), n., 'suet, tallow,' from MidHG. unslit (unselt), inslit (inset), n., 'tallow,' of which there are abundant variants in MidHG. Comp. OHG. unslit, 'fat, tallow' (AS. unslid, or rather unslif, 'fat, grease, tallow,' is uncertain). MidHG. unslacht, 'tallow' (Rhen.-Franc. inschlicht), seems to be connected with MidHG. (ins)zslch, m., 'entrails.' The derivation of the word cannot be more definitely determined, since the older forms are unknown; Hess. and LG. unfel, 'tallow,' suggests the supposition that OHG. unslit has originated in *unslit.

unken, adv., 'below, beneath, under-
Aryabh, m., 'great-grandfather,' from MidHG. urane; see ṣāhu—uraf, adj., 'extremely old, primeval,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. uraf; allied to alt.

Arbar, n., 'produce, landed property,' from MidHG. urbar, urbar, f. and n., 'copyhold, rent, income'; lit. perhaps 'tax, produce, rent' (comp. Goth. gabaðr, 'tax'). Hence urbar, adj., 'arable,' lit. 'bearing interest, productive' (MidHG. only).

Arfeche, f., 'solemn oath not to take vengeance on an enemy,' from the equiv. MidHG. ureshete (wurte), f.; see Hrte.

Arheber, m., 'author, originator,' a ModHG. derivative of MidHG. urhop (b), m., 'beginning cause, origin' (allied to jhūn).

Arkunde, f., 'deed, document, charter,' from MidHG. urkunde (wurkünde), n. and f., 'testimony, proof, document,' OHG. urchundi, f., 'testimony'; allied to urten (hence lit. 'recognition').

Arclaub, m., 'leave of absence, furlough,' from MidHG. and OHG. ärloip (b), m. and n., 'permission'; an abstract from ärlophen, 'to permit,' MidHG. ärloben, OHG. ärloben.

Arslache, f., 'cause,' from MidHG. urwache.

-Arsprung, m., 'source, origin,' from MidHG. årspurc, årspurce (g), OHG. årspurc, m. and n., 'source'; allied to ärpingen, (ärpingen).—Artel, Artel, n., 'judgment, sentence, decision,' from MidHG. urteil, urteile, f. and n., 'judicial decision'; allied to urten (lit., 'that which is imparted'). Comp. Du. oordeel, AS. orddů, 'judgment' (whence Fr. ordalie, 'judgment of God; MidLat. ordinatum).

Arjen, vb., 'to jeer at, mock,' ModHG. only; a derivative of the proper name Ilj, an abbrev. form of Ilstrē. Comp. Ħānsiln.

V.

Wätner, m., 'father,' from the equiv. MidHG. vater, OHG. fater; common to Teut. and Aryan in the same sense; comp. Goth. (rare) fadar (usually atta), Ols. fader, AS. fadar, E. father, Du. vader, vader, OSeq. fadar. Teut. fadar, from Aryan pater; comp. Lat. pater, Gr. πατήρ, Sans. pātṛ (for pātṛ), 'father.' Aryan pā-ṭer has been derived from the Sants, root pd, 'to guard, protect,' so that Wätter would mean lit. 'protector.' An English preacher of the 12th cent. connected the word in a similar way with AS. fētān, E. to feed (see fütón); hence Wätter, lit. 'nourisher.' Neither interpretation is historically certain, since Aryan pā-ter is probably based on an instinctive sound (comp. Gr. dial. πατήρ, 'father,' pá̂ντα); comp. Wätter, Wëtre, and Šewen.
Veit  (375)

Ver

For a derivative of *Bater* see under Better, Baat, and Baft.

**Veitzen**, n., 'violet' (plant), dimin. of earlier ModHG. *Veit*, from MidHG. *viel*, older *viö*, n., *violet*. Borrowed in the early MidHG. period from Lat. *viola* (with *v* equal to *f*, as in *Ver*, *Käf*, Brief, and *Rezf*). Comp. Ital. *viola*, dimin. *violetta*, Fr. *violette*; also to Du. *viool*, E. *violet*.

**Veitsbohne**, 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), MidHG. *choresa sancti Vitii*, thus named because of the help of St. Vitus was implored.

**ver**, pref.; in its most frequent significations it is derived from MidHG. *ver*, OHG. *für-*, (for-), which are probably a combination of several other unaccented forms. Comp. the unaccented prefixes Goth. *fair-*, *fra-*, *far-*(see also *frezen*), which appeared in OHG. as *für-*(for-). Goth. *fair*, *fra*, and *faur* appear to correspond respectively to Gr. *πάρα*, *πρά*, and *πάρα*, though their meanings do not coincide. Comp. Sans. *pārī*, 'round about', *pārā*, 'away', *pūrā*, 'before', *prā*, 'before, away.' Most of the compounds with ver-(E. for-) are based on Goth. *fra*, which denoted 'the opposite, deterioration, change.'

**verbüffen**, vb., 'to disconcert, confuse,' ModHG. only, from Du. *verbüffen*, 'to stun, dishearten.' Early history obscure.

**verbüssen**, vb., 'to border, fringe,' from late MidHG. *brün*, *verbürmen*, n., 'border, trimming,' older ModHG. *brume*, 'border, skirts of a wood,' E. *brim* (AS. *brimm*).

**verdammen**, vb., 'to condemn, anthropatize,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verdammen*, OHG. *fürdammen*; borrowed, like other ecclesiastic terms in the OHG. period, from Lat. *damno* (comp. Fr. *damner*, Ital. *dannare*), with the prefix ver- to give a bad sense to the word.

**verbauen**, vb., 'to digest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verböuen* (verböan), *verbüwen*, with the simple forms *どuen*, *douwen*, OHG. *döwen* (döven), *för-*, 'to digest'; comp. Du. *dúwen*. The assumed Teut. *haujan*, 'to digest' is probably connected with *hauen* (lit. 'to dissolve').

**verberben**, str. vb., 'to spoil, destroy, corrupt,' from MidHG. *verberben*, str. vb., 'to come to naught, perish, die,' with which the corresponding causative MidHG. *verdörper*, 'to ruin, kill,' was confused in ModHG. OHG. *forban*, Goth. *fauban*, str. vb., 'to perish, die,' is wanting. The meaning of the MidHG. words points to a connection with *für*, so that we must assume a double root, Aryan *terh*, *sterb* (comp. *Tier* and *Tod* (2)); in that case neither *terh*, with its divergent meaning, nor *für* can be allied.

**verdören**, vb., 'to destroy, from MidHG. *verdörper*, n., properly an infinitive used as a subst.

**verdrießen**, vb., 'to grieve, vex, trouble,' from MidHG. *verdriezen*, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness'; also the equiv. MidHG. *be *, *erdriezen*, from OHG. *ter-, *erdriezen*, str. vb., 'to be wearied, vexed.'

**verdrotzen**, vb., 'to corrupt, steady,' OHG. *terdrotzen*, with *d-* *terdrotzen*, 'be disgusted,' Du. *drotzen*, 'to threaten,' with *verdrotzen*, 'to vex,' OIC. *pröten*, 'to want, fail,' (proet, 'want,' *braut*, 'hard task, trouble.' The great development of the str. verbal root, Tent. *préit, makes it difficult to find undoubted cognates in non-Teut. ; OSlov. *trúditi, 'pain, trouble,' *trudig, 'to torment,' Lat. *trūdo*, 'to crowd, push,' point to an Aryan root *trād.*

**Verdruß**, m., ' vexation, annoyance'; in MidHG. usually *urdru* or *urdritt*, *verdrieżt, verdurzt*, adj., 'disconcerted, abashed,' from MidHG. *verdurtzt*, a partic. of MidHG. *vertusten*, *verbatim*, 'to be deafened, become silent'; remotier history obscure. See *verwüffen*.

**vergällen**, vb., 'to embitter,' from MidHG. *vergellen*, wk. vb., 'to make as bitter as gall, embitter'; allied to *Galle*.

**verganten**, see *Gant.* — **vergattern**, vb., 'to enclose with trellis-work, assemble (soldiers) by beat of drum,' from late MidHG. (LRhen.) *vergarten*, 'to assemble.' Properly a LG. word; comp. Du. *vergaten*, to which the cognates of E. *to gather* (see *Gatte*) are connected.

**vergebens**, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from MidHG. *vergebene* (-gebene), *gratis, in vain*; allied to *vergeben* (OHG. *fürgeben*), useless, to no purpose, lit. 'given away,' a partic. used as an adj. — **vergeffen**, vb., 'to forget,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vergessen*, OHG. *förgezan*, str. vb.; n. West Teut. word; comp. Du. *vergeten*, AS. *forgoten*, E. to forget. Also the equiv. OHG. *gergezan*, MidHG. *gergessen*. The compound verb is the relic of a strong verbal root *get*, 'to reach, attain,' whence E. *to get*; comp. Goth. *bigan*, 'to find, OIC. *to reach, attain.' In non-Teut. Lat. *prae-hendere*, 'to grasp,' Gr. *χαλάω* (Aryan root *ghel*,
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gend), are connected with the root get. Hence vergißen means lit. 'to get beyond one's reach, lose possession of.' — vergüten, vb., 'to squander, dissipate,' from MidHG. giuten (übergiuten), wk. vb., 'to boast, make a parade, squander with ostentation'; unknown to OHG. Goth. *gijeda might refer to OHG. giscaan, lit. 'to open one's mouth wide' (see gähnen). — Vergnügen, n., 'pleasure, enjoyment, amusement,' ModIG. only, from late MidHG. vertragen, genügen, 'to content, satisfy.'

verleihen, vb., 'to claim, demand,' from MidHG. (rare) verleihen, 'to desire ardently;' usually MidHG. belangen, 'to desire, long for.' OSax. langen, Du. verleihen, AS. lęgan, 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 ginägen, the primary meaning of which is 'to aim, strive.'

verletzen, vb., 'to hurt, injure,' from MidHG. verletzen, 'to check, injure, wound'; allied to lēgan. — verläumden, vb., 'to calumniate, slander;' from the equiv. MidHG. verläumen; see lēgan. — verleihen, vb., 'to lose,' from the equiv. MidHG. verleihen, OHG. virilsan; a common Teut. str. vb., to which the equiv. Goth. fralisän, AS. forlēsan, Du. verlēzen correspond. Gr. ἀδρό, 'to lessen' (ἀδιό, 'to avoid, keep far away?'), Lat. soleo (partic. solē-itus), 'to lessen' (Sansk. ēd, 'to tear to pieces'), and Goth. buns, 'ransom,' which point to an Aryan ēd, are closely connected with the Teut. root bus, to which lēg and lēgan are also related.

— Verteid, n., 'subterranean cave, dungeon,' ModHG. only, lit. 'place where one is lost' (comp. MidHG. verleihen, 'to kill'). — verleihen, vb., 'to engage, alliance, betroth,' from the equiv. MidHG. verleihen; lit. 'to promise,' in which sense MidHG. gelöben also occurs; see gelien and zeb. — Verlust, m., 'loss, damage, injury,' from the equiv. MidHG. verlust, OHG. virtlufst, f.; a verbal abstract of virtum (comp. Serif with frīren).

vermählen, vb., 'to marry, unite,' from late MidHG. vermählen, usually mählen, maheln, lit. 'to give in marriage to a man;' also 'to take to wife;' whence generally 'to affiance, betroth.' The word is usually based on OHG. mahan, 'half of justice;' (see Mahl and Gmahal); it is better to proceed from the equiv. MidHG. gemahlen, OHG. gmahalen, which are derivatives of OHG. gmahala, 'spouse.' For other details concerning its early history see Gmahal. — vermählen, adj., 'daring, presumptuous,' from MidHG. vermeßen, OHG. firmőzzen, 'daring, bold'; a partic. of MidHG. vermählen, OHG. firmőzen, refl. 'to estimate one's strength too high, have an overweening opinion of oneself.' — Vermögen, n., 'ability, power, wealth,' from MidHG. vermählen, n., 'power, might, capability.' An infinit. used as a subst., MidHG. vermählen, vermählen, 'to be in a position, have power,' OHG. furbon, allied to mēgen, Mēcht. The prep. vermählen, 'in virtue of' (ModHG. only), is based on MidHG. vermählen, f., 'might, power,' and is developed like frolt.

vernichten, vb., 'to annihilate, annul,' from MidHG. vernichten, 'to annihilate, think lightly of;' allied to mid. — Vernunft, f., 'reason, understanding,' from MidHG. vernzung, OHG. firmünd, f., 'activity of perception, sensual perception, comprehension, insight, understanding;' abstract of vernehmen, 'to hear, perceive, understand,' MidHG. vernemen, OHG. firmünde, 'to perceive, hear, experience, grasp, seize, understand.' These figurative meanings are based on some such meaning as in Goth. firmun, 'to take possession of, seize.' For a similar evolution see vergißen (with different senses attached to the prefix); vergißen has been similarly developed in its figurative senses.

verpflanzen, vb., 'to spill, waste foolishly,' ModHG. only, properly a L.G. word, of onomatopoetic origin. — verpflanzen, vb., 'to forbid (under penalties), proscribe,' ModHG. only, from Lat. poena (whence also Brin).

verquicken, vb., 'to amalgamate (with),' ModHG. only, lit. perhaps 'to combine with quicksilver;' allied to Saumfrister (see also ruin). — verquicken, vb., 'to spend foolishly,' ModHG. only, from Du. kwisten, verkweisten, 'to squander, lavish'; comp. Goth. fragaigan, 'to destroy, annihilate' (sgrājian, 'to kill'). Early history obscure.

verrauchen, vb., 'to betray, reveal,' from the equiv. MidHG. verraten, OHG. firidian, lit. 'to lead astray by wrong advice.' — verrichten, vb., 'to die' (of cattle), from
MidHG. (rare) verrecken, 'to stretch out the limbs rigidly in death'; allied to raften.—

verrückt, adj., 'infamous, atrocious'; from MidHG. verrochet, 'heedless, careless,' allied to MidHG. verruochen, 'to pay no heed, forget.' The meaning of the Mod HG. adj, like that of the cognate wiedel, is under the influence of auffender, verwendung, Unrecht, unra. — verrückt, adj., 'mad, bugsy'; MidHG. only; allied to MidHG. verrücken, 'to move from the spot, confuse, disconcert.'

Vers, m., 'verse, couplet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vers, m. and n., which was adopted in the OHG. period (as early as the 9th cent.) from Lat. versus, perhaps contemporaneously with undeer and Wiriser. Comp. Sägen, Brief, and Wirser for the representation of Lat. v by HG. f (comp. AS. fers, and Du. verse).

vervöschiden, adj., 'different, distinct, various.' MidHG. only; not from verwiditen, which even in MidHG. (verscheiden) signifies 'to die,' but from a LG. word; comp. Du. verscheiden (for which under-

vscheiden is found in MidHG.). — vervöschiden, adj., 'cunning, crafty, sly,' properly a partic. of MidHG. verslichen, which also means 'to cheat.' — vervöschitten, adj., see jichten. — vervöschörben, adj., 'distorted, pervers, intricate,' lit. 'screwed the wrong way'; an inorganic partic. of jichten; see Sägen. — vervöschwenden, vb., 'to squander, waste,' from MidHG. verscheiden, 'to break to pieces, annihilate, consume,' which is a factitive of MidHG. verscheiden, MidHG. vervöschwenden, 'to disappear.' signifies lit. 'to cause something to disappear.'

verföchren, vb., 'to wound, injure, damage,' from the equiv. MidHG. sören, lit. 'to cause pain'; allied to MidHG. and OHG. sör, 'pain'; see sét. — verföchren, vb., 'to dry up,' MidHG. only; allied to MidHG. sügen, OHG. sigen, sér, vb., 'to fall, sink, flow, trickle' (see sügen, jichten); verföchren, lit. 'to flow out or away.' — verföchren (same as verführen), vb., 'to reconcile, atone for,' from the equiv. MidHG. versüßen; allied to Sägen. The accented vowel is derived either from LG. or probably from OBav. and OSwab., in which late in the Middle Ages oc appears before n, instead of ié (gürt for grün; tän for tun).

Verstand, m., 'understanding, intelligence, sense,' from MidHG. versand (d), which is used only rarely (in the sense of 'explanation, information'); comp. MidHG. versantnisse, 'intelligence, insight, understanding'; to which MidHG. verstand, 'intelligent,' is allied. In OHG. too firstver-

antnisse is most frequently used. To this word is allied ModHG. verfechten, vb., 'to understand, comprehend,' from MidHG. vorstan, OHG. fristán (firsttan), 'to perceive, see into, notice, understand'; comp. Du. ver-

staan, AS. forstonden (in E., to understand). How the meaning can be derived from the root of sichen is not clear; it is usually referred to Gr. ἐρωτάμας, 'to understand,' compared with the root ota, 'to stand.' —

verfähren, vb., 'to mulate,' from late MidHG. verfechten; see Sägen.

verfochten, vb., 'to defend, maintain, justify;' from the equiv. MidHG. verfechten, vertagung, (usually tagung), wk. vb., of which the most frequent meaning is 'to plead before a tribunal, settle and adjust by agreement.' Allied to MidHG. tagung, teiding (g), 'a lawsuit fixed for a certain date, court-day, negotiation, assembly' (with the meaning 'gossip, talk,' comp. terting). OHG. tagung, legal summons, negotiations, is based on tag in the sense of 'fixed period, and gain, judicial proceedings.' Comp. Du. verfechten.

vertraud, adj., 'distorted, twisted, odd, strange,' properly a partic. of worten, 'to confuse.' — verföchren, vb., 'to carry away, wear out, tolerate,' from MidHG. vertogen, str. vb., 'to tolerate, endure, be indulgent'; hence late MidHG. vertrau, ModHG. Ver- 

trau, m., 'agreement, treaty.' — verführen, vb., 'to hush up,' from MidHG. verföchren, 'to cover, conceal, keep secret, reduce to silence' (to which erfreugt, lit. 'stunned,' is allied?); an onomatopoeic term.

verdacht, adj., 'neglected, spoilt;' properly a partic. of MidHG. verdächtigen, 'to treat negligently'; based on OHG. derwö- 

l, 'careless, negligent' (MidHG. verlase, 'carelessness, negligence'). For the first part of the compound comp. waunnichen.

verwandt, adj., 'related, allied, cognate;' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) verein, which is a partic. of MidHG. ver-

ünden (with the rare signification 'to marry'); the usual term in MidHG. was sippe (OHG. sipp), adj. Comp. also MidHG. and OHG. mac, m., 'relative, kinsman.' — verweisen, adj., 'cold, daring, rash;' from MidHG. verweisen, 'quick and decided,' a partic. of verweisen, 'to decide quickly.'
Berweis, m., 'reprimand, censure,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *weriz, m.; allied to verweisen, from MidHG. *verewiçen, OHG. *verbizan, str. vb., 'to reprimand, censure.' Comp. Du. *werijñ, n., 'reprimand, and vereijñen, 'to reproach, upbraid,' Goth. *verewitan, 'to revenge.' The meaning 'to punish' also belonged to the simple stem, as shown by OSax. wrili, OHG. *weizzi (weizen), MidHG. *weie (wize), n., 'punishment, torture, of hell.' The Teut. root *wil, 'to punish,' is based on the common Aryan root wiz, 'to see,' on which are based Lat. videre, Gr. ἰδεῖν (for further cognates of this root see wizen), and Witan, 'to observe.' The development of meaning is usually compared with that of Lat. animadvertere, 'to perceive, punish.' Hence Berweis is not directly connected with wizen; to the latter verweisen, 'to misdirect' (obsolete), is allied.—verweisen, vb., 'to decay, rot,' from MidHG. verweisen (OHG. *verweizan), str. vb., 'to come to nothing, pass away, destroy.' Comp. Goth. frauzian, 'to consume, waste, squander' (note frauzrjan, 'to be destroyed'). However clearly these seem to point to a connection with Meln (root wiz, 'to be'), yet OHG. wāzn, 'to get dry, rotten,' OIC. viān, 'faded, decayed,' and AS. woonian, 'to decay,' suggest a Teut. and Aryan root wiz, 'to decay,' from which Gr. ἰέν, Lat. virus (for *vīnus), Sans. vīra, 'poison,' are derived.—

Berwefer, m., 'administrator, manager,' cannot of course be derived from the preceding word; it belongs to MidHG. verweisen, 'to manage, provide, look after.' Goth. *fahweizan, 'to manage,' recalls Goth. *fahuragujia, 'steward' (lit. 'predecessor'); thus the prefixes ver- of the two MidHG. words verweisen are of different origin.

verweifen, part., 'past, late, former,' from verweiden.—verweirren, see wirr.

verweihren, vb., 'to decompose, decay,' ModHG. only. Allied to E. 'to wither,' from MidE. wīðren, 'to wither, vanish'; also primitives to Lith. vūstę (vūstę), 'to wither'; pawalintę, 'to cause to wither.'

vergeiben, vb., 'to pardon, excuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. vergižen, which usually means 'to deny, refuse,' then 'to renounce, abandon.' To this Brieft and verwigen are allied.

Wesfer, f., 'vespers, evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. vēsper, OHG. vespera, f., which was adopted contemporaneously with monastic institutions (comp. Mete and Rev.), from Lat. vespera (whence also Ital. vespro, Fr. vepré). The prim. kinship of the Lat. with the MidHG. and OHG. word is inconceivable, because the correspondence of Late w with OHG. v (f) is found only in OHG. loan-words (see Brait and Śm).

Velfer, f., 'alut,' from late MidHG. vetel, f.; formed from the equiv. Lat. vetula.

Vefter, m., 'consin,' from MidHG. *vetere, vetere, m., 'father's brother, brother's son,' OHG. *vetaro, fetaro, futaro, n., 'uncle'; for the change of meaning comp. *vetre and *vetim. The earlier meaning 'father's brother,' as is indicated by the clear connection with Bater, by AS. *fadera, 'uncle' (with fadu, 'aunt'), and also by the non-Teut. correspondences which point to Aryan paturya-, patruyo-, 'uncle on the father's side.' Comp. Lat. patrus, Gr. πάτρος (from πατρώος), Sans. pitrya, Zend pātira (from pātira), 'father's brother.' In ModHG. dialects Vetter has acquired the signification of Bitter, 'sponsor, godfather' (MidHG. pfetter, equiv. to Ital. patro, see Pat), perhaps by connecting it with Galaxy.

Wich, n., 'cattle, beast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wīhe, wēhe (with the dial. variant wēch, ModHG. Bich), OHG. fīhu, fēhu, n. The word is common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. Goth. fēhun, AS. feoh, Du. ver, 'cattle.' Corresponding to the equiv. Sans. pāgu, Lat. pecū, pecus, which point to Aryan pēku, 'cattle.' The word was probably applied originally only to domestic cattle (comp. also Sūr, Mānu), for Sans. pāgu has the special sense 'flock,' and Lat. pecus, 'small cattle, 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 Śag); comp. Lat. pecūlum, 'property,' pēcūniā, 'property, money.' Goth. *fēhu, 'money,' AS. fōh, 'cattle, money,' E. fee.

viel, adv. and adj., 'much,' from the equiv. MidHG. vil, vīle, OHG. filu, subst. and adv.; properly the neut. of a pre-

Teut. adj. filu-, of which, however, the OTeut. dialects have preserved only scanty relics; comp. Goth. filu (and the gen. filius, adv., 'by much'), AS. fēolu (feolu), Du. veel, OSax. filu, 'much.' The Teut. adj.
fileu, from *fêlu-,* is based on Aryan adj. *pēlu (pandā-),* from which Sans. *puru,* O.Pers. *paru,* Gr. *πῦρ,* OIr. *fēル,* "much," are derived; so too Lat. *pul·lēr,* "to be strong.

The root of these cognates is the same as in vell, which see. The disappearance of the old adj. *fellu-* was due chiefly to the cognates of mandar (Goth. *manag*); yet the other Aryan languages use the adj. only sparingly.—*vielfähr,* m., "glutton, Ursus gulo," ModHG. only, a corruption of Scand. *fellās,* m., "mountain bear."—

vielleicht, adv., from MidHG. *vi·lît*, lit. "very easy," then "probably," finally "perhaps."

vier, num., "four," from the equiv. MidHG. *vier, OHG. *fïer,* corresponding to Osax. *fïcar,* Du. *vier,* AS. *féower,* E. *four;* the AS. variant *fïder-* (in compounds) points, like the corresponding Goth. *fîdôr,* to a primary form *detworr, petur,* for *dettwor, getur.* The latter forms show that Teut. *virm* is connected with Lat. *quattuor,* Gr. *τέσσαρες* (παραγες), Sans. *catur,* OSlav. *četvrt,* lit. "quaternity."—

viertel, n., "quarter;" for the suffix, see *viil.*


Vidbou, m., "vice-regent," from MidHG. *vidboum,* m., "governor, administrator;" formed from *vicedominus,* whence also Fr. *vidame.*

Vich, see *viil.*

Vögel, m., "bird, fowl," from the equiv. MidHG. *vögel, OHG. *fogel,* m.; a common Tent. term; comp. Goth. *fugulz,* AS. *fugol.*

E. *fowl,* Du. *vögel.* Osax. *fugol,* m., "bird." This specifically Teut. word has no exact correspondence in non-Teut. Tent. *fugol-* is perhaps derived from the Teut. root *flug,* "to fly," thus connecting the word with OSlav (for which *gevignel* occurs, however, in MidHG.) as the collective of *flug.* Others prefer to connect it with *rāfs,* which is regarded as "the animal with a tail." There is no term in Tent. corresponding to Lat. *avis,* Sans. *वि, *"bird."

Vögt, m., "overseer, steward, bailiff," from MidHG. *vögga,* *vögl,* OHG. *fogat* (*fogel*), m.; from MidLat. *vocatius,* with the pronunciation of the Lat. *v* like *f* as in *fōr, fēfer* (comp. *Rāfa*). The MidLat. term is for *advocatus* (whence OHG. *fogat*); 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 Roman Church, King or Emperor of Rome, king and ruler (generally), and further "governor, legal official."


The latter seems to be the primary meaning, from which Lith. *pubas,* "heap, crowd," and OSlav. *plôka,* "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 *gelos,* *gełos.*

doll, adj., "full, complete, entire," from the equiv. MidHG. *vol,* OHG. *fol,* a common Tent. adj., corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *fullu,* AS. and E. *full,* Du. *vol,* and Osax. *full.* Allied to *füllin,* which see. The other Aryan languages also preserve a corresponding *plâ-*(in becomes Teut. *ull*); comp. Sans. *pûrā,* Zend *parna,* Lith. *plinonas,* OSlav. *plînii,* OIr. *lân* (for *plûno-,* Lat. *plenus,* "full (*manipuluz,* "handful"). The Lat. adj. is a partic. in *no-* from the root *plō,* "to fill" (Lat. *compleı̈re, imploı̈re;* Gr. *πληθύνω,* from the root *πλω,* which appears in Sans. as *pur, prad,* "to fill." The cognates of *vîf* belong to the similar root *vel.*—

volkomen, adj., "perfect, complete," from MidHG. *volkumen,* "accomplished, grown up, complete;" properly a partic. of MidHG. *volkomen,* "to reach the end or goal."

von, prep., "of, from, concerning," from the equiv. MidHG. *von,* *vone* (dial. *vane,* OHG. *fona* (fana); corresponding to Osax. *fon, fan, fana,* "of," Du. *van.* The pre-Tent. *pâna,* 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,* *vare, OHG. *fara;* corresponding to Goth. *faier,* and *fairu,* "before." Osax. *for, fora,* Du. *vor,* AS. and E. *for.* In non-Teut. are found the correspondences Sans. *puru* and *purā,* "before;" with *pra,* Gr. *παρεσ* with *πό;* ModHG. *für,* as well as Lat. *pro,* are more remotely allied.
**W.**

**Wache,** see **Wake.**

**Wabe,** f. honeycomb, from the equiv. MidHG. wache, m. and f. (wachen, m.), OHG. waba, f. (wabo, m.); lit. perhaps 'texture,' allied to waben. It is scarcely connected with Lat. favus. Allied also to **Babid.**

**Wachen,** vb., 'to be agitated,' from MidHG. wachen, 'to be in motion, move to and fro;' comp. OIC. vafra, 'to move to and fro.' **Wabergobe,** f. flickering flame, formed like the equiv. OIC. vafregogi.

**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 wader); a recent derivative of wachen and wachen. The latter is an old form; comp. MidHG. wachen, OHG. wahhen, 'to wake, be awake,' OSax. wakon, Du. waken, AS. waken, wachen, E. to wake, watch; also in Goth. waken, str. vb., 'to be awake, wake.' For the early history of the cognates see the causative wachen. The abstract form **Wache,** f., guard, watch, is from MidHG. (very rare) wache, for which wachte, f. (ModHG. Wacht), is the usual term; to this ModHG. **Wächter,** m., watch, guardian, from MidHG. wächter is allied.

**Wachhölder,** m., juniper, gin; the word has attained its present form by many inorganic changes; it is based on the equiv. OHG. wächhaltiria (MidHG. wächheltière) and wächhölder (MidHG. wächholter); in Mid HG. also wächhöler, quächhöler, röchhöler (still represented by the modern Alem. form Mächhefer). Helmuter and Wächhölder show that the derivative syllable is Mid HG. -ter; as in the case of Mächhefer, the final syllables were changed to -tir, equiv. to Helmuter. The signification of the l derivative, OHG. *wēhhal, juniper' (also *wēhallu in dial. Wāshaftr), is entirely inexplicable.

**Wache,** n., wax, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. waks, n., common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OIC. var, AS. wæcs, E. wax, LG. and Du. wax. OSlov. (Russ.) vask, Lith. waskas, 'wax,' perhaps borrowed from OTeut, are closely related to this word.

**Wachsen,** vb., 'to grow, increase, thrive,' from the equiv. MidHG. wachsen, OHG. wihsan, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. wachsjan, Osax. waxsen, Du. wasseren, AS. wexsan, E. to wax. The Teut. root wachs contained in these words, and perhaps cognate with that of wafen, appears in non-Teut. as waks, waks; comp. Sans. vakṣ, ukṣ, 'to grow strong or tall,' Zend uks=, Gr. αὐξάνω (aixanw), 'to strengthen, increase, grow'; comp. **Dāy.**

**Wachtel,** f. quail, from the equiv. MidHG. wachtel, OHG. wachtala, f.; corresponding to AS. wheatel (rare; usually crikhen). The term looks like a derivative of wacht (root wak, 'to be awake'). It is probable, however, that the word has attained its present form by many changes; comp. Du. kwakkel, kwartel, 'quail' (phonetically cognate with MidLat. quaccia, Fr. quaille, Lat. quaglia, 'quail'). The word for 'quail,' common to Sans. and Gr. but unknown to Teut., was wortok, wortog; comp. Sans. watzok, Gr. ὡπρων, 'quail.'

**Wache,** f., wacke, toadstone, from Mid
HG. wacke, m., 'rock-flint, block of stone projecting from the ground,' OHG. *wacka- (from the base wag-), m., 'pebble, flint.' Further cognates are wanting.

madeln, vb., 'to shake, rock, totter,' from the equiv. late MidHG. wackeln (and also wacker). An intensive form from Mid HG. wagen, OHG. wagun, 'to move, totter, shake'; comp. Du. waggelen, 'to shake,' AS. wagian, also E. to wag (from AS. *wagian). These cognates are certainly more closely related to ModHG. wagen (Tent. root wag, from the Aryan root wieh) than to the cognates of waffen.

wachter, adj., 'valiant, gallant, honest,' from MidHG. wacker (teacher), OHG. wackhar (workhead), adj., 'cheerful, lively, awake'; comp. Du. wakker, 'awake, awakened, cheerful, powerful,' AS. wacker, 'awake.' OHG. waker, 'stirring, awake.' An old derivative (corresponding to Sans. viga, 'powerful, active') from the Tent. root wak, 'to be stirring, brisk' (see wafen), comp. also wach.

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. Ofc. wade, m., 'muscle,' shows that the more general meaning was 'muscle'; OHG. wado (accus. wadun) is based on Teut. wadjnu, m. There are no cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

waffe, f., 'weapon,' from the equiv. MidHG. waffen, wafen, OHG. wassian, wisen, n., 'weapon, sword, armour;' corresponding to Goth. wipas, n. plur., 'weapons;' AS. wipan, E. weapon, Du. wapen. Comp. also Wappen. Tent. wafn (weapon, weapon) assumes a Tent. wibone (weapon); its connection with the equiv. Gr. ωψακω (lit. 'to intensify') is conceivable by assuming a double root, wop, wod. Whether this root is identical with the Sans. root wap, 'to scatter, sow,' in which case 'missile' would be the primary meaning of waffe, is uncertain.

Waffel, f., 'waffle, wafer,' MidHG. 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 gâteau signifies both 'honeycomb' and 'waffle.' Comp. E. wafer and waffle.

wage, f., 'balance,' from MidHG. wadge, OHG. wiga, f., 'balance, weighing-machine' (allied to wagen). Corresponding to O'Sax. wige, Du. wagen, AS. wige (whence E. to weigh), Ofc. wiga, f., 'balance.' Allied to the Tent. root weg in wagen.

Wagen, m., 'vehicle, carriage, waggon,' from the equiv. MidHG. wagen, OHG. wagun, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. wagen, AS. wagen, E. wain, Ofc. vag, 'waggon.' Based on the Tent. root weg (see Weg); from the corresponding Aryan root wieh, wogha, 'to drag, drive,' are derived Gr. ψωγ, Lat. vehiculum, Ofc. fes, 'waggon.' The Aryan words Wab and Wate show that vehicles were used in primitive times; for the Aryan root wegh, 'to drag, to move on,' see wagen. Wagoner, m., 'cartwright,' from MidHG. wagoner, cartwright, driver, Ofc. wagondi, 'cartwright'; hence the proper name Wagoner.

wagen, vb., 'to venture, risk,' from MidHG. wagen, wk. vb., 'to hazard, venture,' lit. 'to put in the scales.' MidHG. wège, f., 'balance,' also means 'uncertain result;' the word is unknown to ModHG. in this sense.

wagen, vb., 'to weigh,' from MidHG. wagen; identical with wagen.

Wahl, f., 'choice, election,' from the equiv. MidHG. wahl, OHG. wal, f.; to this is added ModHG. wähen, 'to choose,' from the equiv. MidHG. wähn, wällen, OHG. wällen (from *walian), wk. vb. Comp. Ofc. wälan, n., 'choice,' with velja, 'to select.' Allied to the Aryan root wel, 'to wish,' appearing in welen.

Wahlsstatt, Wahlsstat, f., 'field of battle,' from the equiv. MidHG. walsstat, f.; MidHG. and OHG. wald, m., and n., has also the same meaning. The corresponding AS. wald signifies 'the left hand on the battlefield,' also 'corps' (to which walsc, 'place of combat,' is allied); comp. Ofc. wair, 'the corpses on the battlefield,' walscifi (lit. 'father of the dead'). It is impossible to recognise in this primit. word a derivative of the root of wähen, 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 wel, 'destruction,' which appears also in OHG. wuel, 'defeat,' AS. wyl, 'plague, pestilence;' allied to wähen. — Walsche, f., 'Valkyre,' formed from Ofc. valkyrja (AS. walcyn), f., prop. 'a divine maiden who makes a selection of the slain on the field of battle.' See Wiceni.

Wahn, m., 'illusion, delusion;' from Mid HG. and OHG. wun, m., 'uncertain, unfounded opinion, supposition, belief, hoping,
thoughts. The word (comp. Arzæht) did not originally contain the secondary meaning 'want of foundation;' as is shown by O.Sax. wðn, AS. wðn, Goth. wðns, 'expectation, hope.' Hence the derivative mähnen, 'to think, believe, suppose,' MidHG. wœnen, OHG. wœnzen (from wœn-), 'to mean, suppose, hope,' comp. the equiv. Goth. wœhjan, AS. wœn, O.Sax. wœnian. The nominal stem wœn is not related to any terms in non-Teut. (Aryan root wœn?, ghœw, ghœ?), unless it is connected with the root wœn, 'to love,' from which OHG. and O.Sax. wœn, 'friend,' Sans. rœn, 'to love,' and Lat. vœneri, 'to venerate,' are derived.

Wahnissm, 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 Wahnissm, m., 'delirium,' which is based on MidHG. wœniteitizi, wœniteitizi, OHG. wœnweizi, adj., 'unintelligible, void of understanding.' Wahnissm is the sole relic of an old method of forming compounds with wœn-, 'wanting,' which is especially preserved in Scand.; comp. al-o OHG. wœnkeitizi, 'sickly,' lit. 'perhaps deficient in health'; thus too OHG. wœnweizi, 'deficient in sense.' Goth. wœns, 'deficient, lacking,' OIC. wœr, 'lacking,' is an old partic. with the suffix ana, from the Aryan root a, 'to be empty,' from which wœn is derived; comp. the Zend root a, 'to want,' Sans. aØa, 'wanting,' and OHG. wœn, 'to diminish.'

Wafjr, adj., 'true, real, genuine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wœr (also MidHG. wœre, OHG. wœri); corresponding to O.Sax. wœr, Du. wœr, 'true.' A genuine Teut. word, found only in a few languages; Lat. vœrus, OFr. fœr, 'true' (and also O.Slov. vœr, 'belief'), are primitively allied to it; its primit. meaning has not been discovered. In Goth., only wœs-wœhr, 'doubtful,' appears to be cognate; but Goth. wœs-wœhr, 'indignant,' OHG. mœhœr, 'mild,' probably belong to another class. The word for 'true' in Goth. is sunjis, in AS. sôb, which are related to ModHG. fœn, Aryan root es; 'the true' is thus 'the existing,' which suggests a connection between Lat. vœrus, equiv. to Teut. wœr, through the medium of a prehistoric form *wœs-ër-, with the Aryan root wœs, 'to be;' (see Wœn).

Wafjren, vb., 'to watch over, preserve,' from MidHG. wœr, wk. vb., 'to notice, be careful, pay attention to;' OHG. only in biwœron (the same as MidHG. bewœr, MidHG. tramœr, 'to keep, preserve'). Comp. the corresponding O.Sax. wœrôn, 'to pay attention to.' From Ger. is derived Fr. se garer, 'to guard against, mind,' but Fr. garuir (Ital. guardire), 'to furnish, stock;' is based on the equiv. OHG. wœron, MidHG. wœren, which, like wafjer, is derived from the same root wœr, 'to take care of, look after.' To this is allied OHG. and O.Sax. wœra, MidHG. wœr, f., 'attention,' still preserved in wahrnehmen, 'to perceive,' from MidHG. war nœmen, OHG. and O.Sax. wœra nœmen, 'to pay attention to, perceive' (in OHG. and MidHG. construed with the genit.), lit. 'to have regard to.' The Tent. root wœr, 'to take heed, notice,' is rightly regarded as primit. cognate with Gr. ὅρων, 'I see;' (Aryan root wœr, to which wafjer is also allied).

Wafjeiren, vb., 'to last, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. wœra, OHG. wœra, wk. vb.; allied to O.Sax. wœrôn, 'to last.' The r of these verbs is based on an old s, which leads to a connection with the Aryan root wœs, 'to be;' (comp. gœn). Deriv. wafjrend, prep. and conj., 'during, pending, whilst,' properly a partic.

Wafjruing, f., 'fixed value or standard,' from MidHG. wœrung, 'guaranteed alloy.'

Wafjelechen, n., 'mark, token, omen, signal,' from MidHG. war zeichen, n., 'token, mark,' for which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vor zeichen (O.Sax. vor wœrkken), n., is ordinarily used. The word has been corrupted; its primit. form and meaning are obscure. Comp. also the cognate, OIC. jartœn, 'token of recognition.'

Waid, m., 'woad, blue dye,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. weid, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. wœde, AS. wœdl, E. woald, Goth. *waizada- (for which wœzida, 'woad,' is found), whence MidLat. quadsium, Fr. gu.de. From Tent. is derived the equiv. Rom. cognate, Ital. guado. Lat. vitrum, 'woad,' is historically related to the Tent. cognates, which may be based on pre-Tent. wœtö.

Wafjruunn, see Wœn (2).
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."

wa1fen (1.), vb., 'to boil, bubble,' from the equiv. MidHG. wa1len, OHG. waa1lan, str. vb.; corresponding to O Sax. wa1lan, AS. wa1llan, allied to O Fr. va1l, 'to boil, bubble.' From the same Aryan root vel (wel) is derived ModHG. we1l, 'wave, billow.'

wa1len (2.), vb., 'to wander about, go on a pilgrimage,' from MidHG. waa1len, OHG. waa1lan, 'to wander, roam about, go on a pilgrimage'; corresponding to AS. wa1llian, 'to wander.' Allied to MidHG. wa1llecre, 'traveller (on foot), pilgrim'; Mid HG. wa1llewaart, ModHG. wa1lsfa1t, f., 'pilgrimage.' The root wa1l (welh, from wel-n) is perhaps not different from the root of wa1l (1). Comp. E. to walk (Tent base wallagbun) with AS. wa1llian.

walnau, f., 'walnut,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. wa1lnoot; comp. AS. wealhnut, E. walnut, O Fr. va1lnoit; it signifies 'French or Italian nut.' The first component is wa1l, 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 we1l.

walroh, see Walisch.—Walsfa1t, see Wa1lsfa1t.

wal1ken, vb., 'to full, mill (cloth); tread (skins); thrash, cudgel,' from MidHG. wal1ken, OHG. wal1ken, str. vb., 'to strike, thrash, full, mill (cloth)'; comp. Du. wal1ken, 'to press, AS. vu1lou1n, O Fr. vu1lou1n, 'to roll, move to and fro.' From Tent. wal1ken are also derived It. gua1lare, 'to calender or press cloth,' gua1lare, 'fulling-mill.' The Teut. root wal1ken, from Aryan waly, seems to coincide with Sans. val1g, 'to hop or skip along.'—From MidHG. wal1ker, wal1ker, fuller, 'is derived the proper name Wal1t.

Wallfuhre, see Wa1lsfa1t.

wall, m., 'rampart, mound, embankment,' from the equiv. MidHG. wall (U), m. and n.; OHG. wall is by chance not recorded. Comp. O Sax. wall (U), Du. wall, 'rampart,' AS. wall, E. wall. This West Tent. word, which is certainly borrowed from the equiv. Lat. wallum, wallus, seems to belong to the earliest loan-words from Lat. (comp. Stra1f, Maur); primit. kinship with the Lat. word is very improbable.
**Wam**

\[ *wazjan, \text{w}., \text{vb.}, 'to \text{roll, turn, trundle}'; \]
\[ \text{factitive of waz, which was orig. only intra-} \]
\[ \text{transit. The Tent. root vall, from Aryan} \]
\[ \text{vall, has no cognates in non-Tent.} \]

\[ \text{Sanuc, Gand, f., 'panch, belly (of a skin), flank, dwlap,' from MidHG.} \]
\[ \text{wanne, okler wambé (wanpe), f., 'belly,} \]
\[ \text{panch, lap,' OHG. wamba, wampe (wamba,} \]
\[ \text{wamba), f. Corresponding to Du. wam,} \]
\[ \text{'belly (of a fish),' AS. and E. wamp, Otc.} \]
\[ \text{womb, Goth. wamba, f., 'belly, body.'} \]
\[ \text{There are no non-Tent. cognates of the} \]
\[ \text{common Tent. wambo,' 'belly, entrails.'} \]

\[ \text{Sants, m., 'doublet, jerkin, waistcoat,'} \]
\[ \text{from MidHG. wandets, wambes, n., 'doublet,} \]
\[ \text{garment worn under the coat of mail;' a} \]
\[ \text{Romance loan-word; comp. OFr. gombois.} \]
\[ \text{MidLat. vambasium is itself a} \]
\[ \text{derivative of OHG. and Goth. wambo,' 'body.'} \]

\[ \text{Wand, f., 'wall, partition;' from MidHG.} \]
\[ \text{wend (d), OHG. wend, f., 'wall, side;'} \]
\[ \text{comp. OSax. and Du. wand. This word} \]
\[ \text{is wanting in the other dialects (comp.} \]
\[ \text{Goth. wendjas, E. wall). To connect it} \]
\[ \text{with the phonetically related witten gives} \]
\[ \text{no sense; Sants, lit. 'turning.'} \]

\[ \text{Wandel, m., 'walking, change, behaviour,'} \]
\[ \text{from MidHG. wandel, OHG. wandel, m.,} \]
\[ \text{'retrogression, vicissitude, stain, fault;'} \]
\[ \text{trade and commerce, communication,} \]
\[ \text{intercourse.' Allied to OHG. wendel, MidHG.} \]
\[ \text{wendelen, 'to change, transform, associate.'} \]
\[ \text{wantri, 'to walk;' so too MidHG.} \]
\[ \text{wandel; see the next word.'} \]
\[ \text{The cognates are based on the root of wimt.} \]

\[ \text{wandern, vb. 'to travel, wander, migrate,'} \]
\[ \text{from MidHG. wandern, 'to go, walk, travel.'} \]
\[ \text{Derived, like the equiv.} \]
\[ \text{wanan (MidHG. wandena), from wimt.} \]

\[ \text{Wrange, f., 'check,' from the equiv.} \]
\[ \text{MidHG. range, OHG. range, n.; Goth.} \]
\[ \text{*wanga, n., 'check,' may be inferred from} \]
\[ \text{wegareis, 'pillow.' Comp. OSax. wega,} \]
\[ \text{Du. wanga, AS. wange (E. wautooth, 'jaw-} \]
\[ \text{tooth'); the borrowed Ital. word guancia,} \]
\[ \text{'check,' presupposes a term *wange.} \]
\[ \text{The early history of the word is uncertain.} \]
\[ \text{AS. wange, Otc. range, Goth. wanga, 'field, plain,'} \]
\[ \text{are usually regarded as the nearest cognates.} \]
\[ \text{Wange being explained as 'surface} \]
\[ \text{of the face.' Most of the names for parts} \]
\[ \text{of the body have, however, no such origin.} \]

\[ \text{Wank, m., in the phrase dat Wank,} \]
\[ \text{'without hesitatio,' MidHG. dæ wæn;} \]
\[ \text{OHG. åno wæn; MidHG. wane, m., 'want} \]
\[ \text{of stability, fickleness.' Allied to} \]
\[ \text{wanfen, vb., 'to totter, vacillate, hesitate,'} \]

\[ \text{from MidHG. wanfen, OHG. wanchen, 'to} \]
\[ \text{totter, waver;' comp. Otc. wakka (for} \]
\[ \text{*wankon), 'to totter.' Connected with} \]
\[ \text{OHG. wanheul, MidHG. wankel, 'waver-} \]
\[ \text{ing fickle' (hence Baudruch, m., 'vacila-} \]
\[ \text{tion,' MidHG. wankelnuod;) allied to} \]
\[ \text{wanen.} \]

\[ \text{wan, adv. and conj., 'when,' from} \]
\[ \text{MidHG. and OHG. wanne; an old adverb,} \]
\[ \text{derivative of the pronominal stem kea-} \]
\[ \text{in ver.} \]

\[ \text{Baun, f., 'winnowing fan,' from the} \]
\[ \text{equiv. MidHG. wanne, OHG. wanne, f. As} \]
\[ \text{in the case of Bait, it is quite possible} \]
\[ \text{that the word was borrowed from Lat.} \]
\[ \text{(wanum, 'winnowing fan'). There exists,} \]
\[ \text{however, a genuine Tent. stem from which} \]
\[ \text{Bante can be derived. Goth. wanhian,} \]
\[ \text{and the equiv. E. winnow (from AS. wind-} \]
\[ \text{wain) point to a Tent. root wianh; to} \]
\[ \text{winnow' (Lat. ventiare), and hence OHG.} \]
\[ \text{wanne might stand for *wanhna. In that} \]
\[ \text{case the primit. kinship with Lat. wanne} \]
\[ \text{(from which E. fan is borrowed) would} \]
\[ \text{be conceivable.} \]

\[ \text{Bant, m., 'panch, belly,' from the} \]
\[ \text{equiv. MidHG. wante (wahtis), OHG. wahtast} \]
\[ \text{(wahtis), m. A specifically HG. word,} \]
\[ \text{which, however, like most of the names} \]
\[ \text{for parts of the body (comp. ßug, ßett, and} \]
\[ \text{Rurr), is genuine Aryan. It is probably} \]
\[ \text{connected with Lat. venter, 'belly,' but} \]
\[ \text{more nearly with Sans. wasti, 'bladder,'} \]
\[ \text{and vaniśkha, 'entrails.'} \]

\[ \text{Banje, f., 'bug;' from the equiv. MidHG.} \]
\[ \text{wanje, f. The word first appeared in the} \]
\[ \text{13th cent.; in MidHG. and OHG, the} \]
\[ \text{term wenzls, 'house-bug,' is used in the} \]
\[ \text{same sense; probably ßanje is an abbrevi-} \]
\[ \text{ation of the latter (comp. ßeke with} \]
\[ \text{Spurilia). For the meaning comp. Czech} \]
\[ \text{šenice, 'bug;' from sténa, 'wall.'} \]

\[ \text{Bappen, n., 'coat of arms, escut-} \]
\[ \text{cheon,' from the equiv. MidHG. wapen,} \]
\[ \text{with the variant wafen, n. The former} \]
\[ \text{is the LG. form, which established itself} \]
\[ \text{through the chivalry of the Lower Rhine;} \]
\[ \text{comp. ßaple.} \]

\[ \text{Barc, f., 'goods, merchandise,' from} \]
\[ \text{the equiv. late MidHG. wær, f.; a LG.} \]
\[ \text{word, corresponding to the equiv. Du. war,} \]
\[ \text{AS. wære, E. ware, Otc. vara, f. Goth.} \]
\[ \text{*vern (but not *væz) must be assum-} \]
\[ \text{ed; if the latter meant lit., 'valuable article,'} \]
\[ \text{wert Tent. wær-po-) might be regarded as} \]
\[ \text{cognate.} \]

\[ \text{wane, adv., 'warm,' from the equiv.} \]
MidHG. and OHG. warm; corresponding to O Sax., Du., and E. warm, Goth. *warms; (comp. warmjan, ‘to warm’). A common Teut. adj. based on the Aryan root *wer, *war, ‘to be hot.’ Comp. O Sl. var, ‘heat; with věři, ‘to boil, be hot, wűle, ‘passionate’; Lith. virtė, ‘to boil.’ The Teut. cognates have, with less reason, been compared with Sans. ghāraṇa, ‘heat of fire, glare of the sun; and Gr. θέρμα, Lat. forma, warm.’

warren, vb., ‘to warn, admonish;’ from MidHG. warnen, ‘to watch over, protect;’ OHG. warmen, ‘to deny, refuse, decline.’ Corresponding to O Sax. warnan, ‘to decline, withhold.’ AS. wyrnan, E. warn, OIC. varma, ‘to refuse.’ On account of the meaning the connection with OHG. warnan (see waiten) 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.

warf, f., ‘watch-tower, belfry;’ from MidHG. warte, OHG. wārt, ‘recommoiring, ambush.’ Warfen, vb., ‘to warn, await, stay;’ from MidHG. warnen, OHG. wartan, ‘to spy, lurk, expect.’ Comp. O Sax. warden, ‘to be on one’s guard, look after;’ AS. warden, ‘to guard, keep;’ E. to ward, OIC. varma, ‘to watch over, protect’ (also Goth. -wārdan, ‘keeper,’ in compounds). From OT Teut are borrowed Ital. guardar, 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 waiten.

warfts, suffix in compounds, e.g., anfwartō, from MidHG. and OHG. -wrtō (afwerto, ‘upwards’); properly an adverb. genit. of MidHG. and OHG. -wrt (MidHG. and OHG. ofwerto, adv., ‘upwards’). The latter word is used as an adj. in OHG., but is now represented by wartō (MidHG. and OHG. -werto); comp. OHG. smwert, adj., ‘internal;’ Goth. undwerto, ‘internal, present.’ The word is never used independently; since it forms local adjs. in the sense of ‘existing,’ some are inclined to connect it with wartan, ‘to arise.’

warunn, adv., ‘why, for what reason,’ from MidHG. and late OHG. warumbe (in earlier OHG. waranta). The first part of the word seems to be the adv. vara, ‘whither,’ which is derived from hwat- (see wet).

Wärwolf, see Warrwolf.

War, f., ‘wart, teat, from the equiv. MidHG. warze, OHG. warze, f.; corresponding to Goth. *wārt, OIC. wārt, AS. wārt, E. wart, and the equiv. Du. wāt. The early history of Teut. wart- (from Aryan *wārt-) is uncertain; some connect it with the Aryan root *wārt, ‘to grow,’ from which Wurzel is derived, and regard War as ‘excescence’ (comp. O Slov. vrtlj, ‘eruption’). Others prefer to compare it with AS. wārre, ‘weal,’ Lat. verruca, ‘wart,’ the rr of which may have arisen by the loss of an intermediate dental.

was, neut. of wet, ‘what;’ comp. MidHG. and OHG. was (from hawa); comp. E. what. Corresponding to Lat. quod, Sans. kād.

wafischen, vb., ‘to wash,’ from the equiv. MidHG. waschen (weschen), OHG. wascan, str. vb.; comp. Du. waschen, AS. wascan, E. to wash, OIC. waska (Goth. wasslan), ‘to wash.’ The stem of the old forms is orig. only a part of the present stem, but was afterwards joined to the base; it may have been preceded by a dental. Teut. *waska- is probably based on the Teut. nominal stem wat-, ‘water’ (see Wasse); comp. OIC. wass, ‘water.’ Fr. faisceau, W. wawson, ‘I press,’ may, however, with equal reason, be connected with wasten.

Wase, f., ‘see Bār.

Wassen, m., ‘sod, turf, grass;’ from MidHG. wase, OHG. waso, m., ‘sward, damp soil or mould;’ also OHG. wassat, n., ‘damp mould.’ The word is identical with Wassen, just as wptenn with E. to speak; comp. AS. wæctan, wæctan, ‘to awake;’ and AS. werten with Warten. Hence there existed Aryan roots with and without r; we must therefore regard wase, wazo, as the Teut. base; for the area of diffusion see Wān. From OHG. is derived Fr. yazon, ‘sward’.

Wasser, n., ‘water,’ from the equiv. MidHG. warzer, OHG. wazer; comp. O Sax. watar, Du. water, AS. water, E. water; beside these West Teut forms in r (wetar-o-) are found the forms in n, Goth. wata, OIC. wān, n., ‘water.’ The root wat is related by gradation to ut in Ol Fr., and to wet in AS. wēt, E. wet, North Fr. wät, ‘damp, wet.’ The other Aryan languages have also corresponding graded forms with the same signification; Aryan was in Gr. ὦς (Lat. unde ?), O Slov. voda, Sans. udān, ‘water, billow;’ undrin, ‘abounding in water;’

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and also the root *wēd, ‘to moisten’ (with which the cognates of ModHG. wadēn are connected?). Hence the Aryan root is *wēdh, *wēdī, *wēdā. The Aryan word corresponding to Lat. *aquā is assumed in Teut. (Goth. ahwār) the meaning ‘river.’ See *wē.

bād, *bādī, ‘dress, garment,’ an archaic word, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wēdā, wēdī, *wēd, *wēdā, which, with its OTeut. cognates, is referred to the Zend root wādī, ‘to dress.’

bōle, *bōleī, ‘scoop-net, seine,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wētān, OHG. wētan, str. vb., to wade, go, stride; a common Teut. word; comp. Du. wade, AS. wadan, E. to wade, OE. wētanā, ‘to wade, press forwards’ (especially in water). The borrowed Ital. term guadare has the same meaning, ‘to walk through water’; on the OTeut. noun wādī, ‘ford,’ and the equiv. Du. wade, are based Ital. guado, Fr. gué, ‘ford, shallow part of a river’; comp. *wēdet. The Teut. root wēd, ‘to stride, wade,’ is identical with the primit. cognate Lat. wādērī, ‘to wade, ford,’ to which Lat. wādum, ‘ford,’ is allied. The Aryan root wādh has not been preserved in other languages.

bāle, *bāleī, ‘wadding, fleece,’ ModHG. only, from Du. vatte; 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.

bāu, *bāuī, ‘dyer’s weed, weld,’ ModHG. only, from Du. vawe (also in earlier Mod HG. Bāute); comp. E. weld. From Teut. (Goth. *wēdā -) are derived Fr. guéde and Span. guada. In non-Teut. there are no cognates that might explain the early history of the word.


wēchel, m., ‘change, vicissitude,’ from MidHG. wechsel, OHG. wēhsel, m., ‘change, barter, exchange, trade’; corresponding to OSax. wēhsel, ‘trade, money,’ Du. wissel. A specifically Ger. derivative with the suffix -sel, from the same root as Lat. vicés, ‘variation, alternation.’ The Aryan root wēk (Lat. vic-) appears to have had a variant wēg, which occurs in Wēche and wēsēn. For AS. wēčel see Bāen.

wēch, m., ‘wedge-shaped fine bread,’ from MidHG. wecke, OHG. wecki (from veggī), m., ‘wedge, wedge-shaped bread,’ corresponding to Du. weg, ‘fine white bread,’ AS. wecg, E. wedge, and the equiv. OTeut. weggr. Teut. weuge-, from Pre-Teut. wegho-, is usually regarded as primit. cognate with Lith. vogis, ‘wedge, plug.’ For the terms applied to pastry comp. Stöpel and Stroff.

wēchen, vb., ‘to wake, awake,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wechen, OHG. wechen (from *wakjan), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. wakjan (uswakjan), OTeut. wikja, AS. wēkjan, Du. wicken, OSax. wēkkian, ‘to awake.’ The common Teut. wakjan has the form and meaning of an old causative, but presupposes a Teut. *wekjan, which does not occur (the apparently primary Goth. wāban, str. vb., was orig. weak). Sans. too has only the causative vājī, ‘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. wēch shows that from the primit. causative wegē (Teut. wēk-) numerous cognates might be gradually developed.

wēdel, m., ‘fan, sprinkling brush, tail, tuft, brush (of foxes),’ from the equiv. Mid HG. wēdet (wadel), OHG. wēdil (wadel), m. and n.; also dial. Bādet. The specifically HG. word is a derivative of the root wē (see wechen), with the suffix -bil; Wetl., lit. ‘implement for blowing.’

wēder, particle, in conjunction with ned, from MidHG. neweiter, OHG. niwēðar; this is properly a neut. of liwēðar, ‘each of two,’ niwēðar . . . noh, ‘neither of the two . . . nor.’ Comp. the corresponding development of niwētor, and also E. either (lit. ‘each of two’).

wēc, f., ‘horse-ford,’ ModHG. only,
from the equivalent Du. *weod*; allied to *wet*

**Weg**, m., 'way, road,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *weic* (gen. *weiges*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *Duin*., and AS. *weg*, E. *way*, and the equiv. Goth. *weges*. A common Teut. derivative of the Teut. root *weg*, 'to march, drive, ride'; Lat. *via*, 'way' is connected with the corresponding Lat. *vehere*; comp. *Sagen* and *wean*. Allied to *weg*, adv., 'away, gone,' from MidHG. *eonweic* for *in weic*, lit. 'on the way'; corresponding to Du. *weg*, AS. *onweic*, E. *away*.—** Wegbereite**, 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wégebérite*, OHG. *wegabreite*; comp. Du. *wegbreite*, AS. *wégbéride*, E. *weybreit*; an OTeut. term.—** wegcn**, prep., 'on account of, with regard to,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wénc*...*wégen* (with intervening genit.); see last and infra.—** Wegérich**, m., 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wégerich*, OHG. *wegarich*, n.; lit. 'sovereign of the road,' formed from Teut. *ril*, 'king' (see *Rid*).

**wegcn**, vb., in *weggen*, 'to move,' from MidHG. *wégen*, OHG. *wégan*, str. vb., 'to move,' with which the corresponding causative, OHG. *wégen*, *wechen* (from *wágjan*), 'to cause to move,' was confused; corresponding to Goth. *gawágen*, 'to move.' The primary meaning of the widely diffused Aryan root *wegh*, preserved in *Sagen* 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*.

**web**, interj., 'woe! alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wet*; corresponding to Goth. *wai*, AS. *wé*, E. *woe*. From the Teut. interj. *wæ* is derived the equiv. Ital. and Span. *vai* (Fr. *onvait*). As in the case of Lat. *vae* (Gr. *oia*), *wé* is to be regarded as an instinctive sound. The subst. *Wech*, n., 'plaint, misery, woe,' seems to be based on the interj.; comp. OSax., OHG., and MidHG. *wé* (gen. *wehres*), and OHG. *wevó*, m., *weva*, f., 'woe, pain, sorrow,' and the borrowed Ital. *guai*, 'sorrow.' See *wein* and *wein*.

**wechen**, vb., 'to blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wejen* (*vejen*), OHG. *vejan* (*veden*), wk. vb.; corresponding to Du. *weajen*, AS. *weijan*, Goth. *weian*, 'to blow.' The originally strong (as in Goth. and AS.) verbal root *vé* 'to blow,' is found in other Aryan languages; comp. Gr. *ánw*, 'to blow' (root *h*), OSlov. *vjeti*, 'to blow,' Sans. root *va*, 'to blow.' Allied to *Bin*.

**Wehr**, f., 'defence, resistance, protection,' from MidHG. *werk*, OHG. *werk*, f., 'defence, fortification'; allied like Mod. HG. *Wehr*., n., 'dam, weir,' late MidHG. *wer*, n., 'weir,' to *werfen*, 'to protect, defend; hinder, prevent, oppose, forbid.' This verb is from MidHG. *weren*, *werjen*, OHG. *werian*, *weren*, wk. vb., 'to hinder, protect, defend'; comp. Goth. *warjan*, 'to forbid, hinder,' OSax. *werian*, 'to hinder.' On account of the meaning, its connection with *weren* (root *wer*, 'to lock on,' in Gr. *άποβλεπω*) is not so apparent as its primit. kinship with the Sans. root *vr*, 'to check, restrain, hinder.'

**Web**, n., 'woman, wife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wip* (*b*), n.; corresponding to OSax. *wif*, Du. *wif*, AS. *wif*, E. *wife*. It is wanting in Goth., certainly not by accident (the word used is *qinó, gén*). The term *wébo*—specifically Teut., while Goth. *qinó* is prehistorically connected with Gr. *γυνή*, Sans. *gand*, 'woman.' Its kinship with Gr. *ανεμεω* is dubious; it is more probably related to Sans. *váip*, 'inspired, inwardly excited' (of priests), to which OHG. *weihó*, 'to stagger, be unstable,' is allied. Hence the Teutons must have coined the term *Web* (*wébo* from *véró*), because in woman they venerated *sanctum aliquid et providum*. In that case the remarkable gender might perhaps be explained as 'inspiration, something inspired.'

**Weibel**, m., 'sergeant, apparitor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weibel*, OHG. *weibil*, m.; allied to MidHG. *weiben*, 'to move to and fro.' The variant *Weitl* (in *riddel*) is derived from LG. or East MidHG.

**weich**, adj., 'soft, tender, impressionable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weich*, OHG. *weich* (*b*); corresponding to OSax. *werp*, Du. *week*, AS. *weie*, Oer. *weir*, *werkr* (whence E. *weak*), 'soft, tender.' A derivative of the root of *weiden* (hence *weich*, lit. 'yielding, giving way').

**Weichbild**, n., 'outskirts of a town, precincts,' from MidHG. *weichbille*, 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. *weiben* for MidHG. *weich*, 'holy'), does not suffice to explain the actual meaning. The suggested
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lit. meaning, 'local image,' is equally unsatisfactory, although MidHG. *wetl* in Mid HG. *wichargrade*, 'municipal judge,' and *wichervide*, 'municipal peace,' certainly appears in the compound; comp. OSax. *wic*, 'town, place;' Du. *wijk*, 'quarter of a town;' OHG. *welt (hh)*, 'town, city.' The signification of the second component cannot be explained from ModHG. *Bilt* (MidHG. *bilte*). There existed beside OHG. and MidHG. *bil-lith*, 'suitable, right,' an OHG. *bilida*, 'law, jurisdiction,' which appears only in MidHG. *umbilde* (see *Unbild*); hence MidHG. *wichteilde* meant first of all 'municipal jurisdiction,' and then 'municipal territory' (comp. *Gründ*).

*Beichen*, plur., 'grain'; the term was first recorded in the 14th c., denoting the tender parts of the body between the ribs and loins.

*weichen*, vb., 'to yield, give away, swear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *witchen*, OHG. *wihan*, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. OIt. *gnea*, *niga*, OSax. *wikan*, Du. *wijken*. The Teut. root *wé*, 'to yield,' lit. 'to make room for some one, give way,' appears also in *Beicht* and *wifs*. Its earlier form *wés* (in Sans. *wis* 'to yield, flee') is a variant of *wé*, which is indicated by Lat. *vies*, 'change,' and espec. by Gr. *eikos*, 'to yield.' Comp. also *Wech*.

*Beichfel*, f., 'agriot cherry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wihsel*, OHG. *wihsela*, 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. *viscioletta*). It is connected with OSlov. *viesla*, Lith. *vyzna*, 'agriot cherry.' The name of the river *Vislula*, *Begisels* (Lat. *Vistula*, AS. *Wistle*), has nothing to do with the word, nor with *Beichfeljopf*, m., 'elflock, pica Polonica.' The latter is said to have come from Poland, where matted hair is often produced by some disease; comp. Pol. *wierszcza*, 'elflock.'

*Veid*, see *Weit*.

*Weide* (1), f., 'willow,' from the equiv MidHG. *wicde*, OHG. *wīda*, f.; comp. OIt. *vicer*, AS. *wīg*, E. *withy* (isolated MSlov. and LG. dialects seem to lengthen the old i in the accented syllable). Prehistoric *wét*, 'willow,' is indicated also by the equiv. Gr. *éría* and Lit. *silvétis*, 'grey willow.' An Aryan root *vé*, 'pliant, capable of being twisted,' has been assumed, and the word compared also with Lat. *vitis*, 'vine, tendril,' OSlov. *viti* (Lith. *wtis*), 'to turn, plait.'

*Weide* (2), f., 'pasture, pasture-land,' from MidHG. *weide*, OHG. *weide*, f., 'fodder, food, place for grazing, the search for food and fodder (chase, fishing),' Allied to OIt. *vie*, 'chase, fishing;' AS. *wéde*, 'chase,' and also to MidHG. *weiden*, 'to graze, pasture;' MidHG. *weiden*, OHG. *wéden*, 'to forage;' MidHG. *weidemann*, 'hunter;' ModHG. *Weidmann* (comp. the proper name *Weitmann* with *Sjär*, and also *Beibrur* from MidHG. *weidenere*, 'hunter, sportsman'). If the cognates be traced back to a root *wés*, 'to forage,' Lat. *vé-nérés*, 'to chase, hunt,' may be connected with it; comp. also the Sans. root *vé*, 'to fly at, attack something, take food,' Comp. further *Gingweidt*, to which MidHG. *weide* is allied.

*Weiderich*, f., 'willow herb,' MidHG. only; so called from its willow-like leaves; the term is formed like *Beigricht* & *Sütrich*.

*weidlich*, adj., 'brave, stout, vigorous,' from MidHG. *weidelicht*, *weidentich*, 'lively, pert, distinguished, grand'; lit. 'befitting the chase,' from *Witter* (2); see the latter also for *Beitmann*.

*weifen*, vb., 'to wind, reel,' from MidHG. *weifen*; inf. vb., 'to swing, wind on a reel,' a factitive of MidHG. *weifen*, str. vb., 'to swing, wind.' It is based on a Teut. root *wéf*, 'to turn,' which appears also in Goth. *wéfan*, 'to wrestle' (wicpe, 'wreath'); with this root Lat. *vibrare*, 'to brandish, vibrate,' is primit. cognate. Allied to *Bipfel* and *Wimand*.

*weigand*, m., 'warrior, hero,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *weigant*, m.; not an inherited term, but borrowed in the last century from MidHG. literature. It is a West Teut. form for 'warrior;' comp. AS. *weigand*; OSax. *weigand*; properly a pres. partic. of the nearly obsolete (in West Teut.) root *wég*, 'to fight' (comp. Goth. *weihan* and *weigan*, str. vb., 'to fight'). This is identical with the Aryan root *wél*, 'to be strong, bold,' which appears in Lat. *vincere*, 'to conquer;' OIt. *schium*, 'to fight,' as well as in OSlov. *věk*, 'strength' (equiv. to OIt. *veig*, 'strength') ; comp. Lith. *wikrus*, 'brisk.' Allied to *weigern* and *Gwifis*.

*weigern*, vb., 'to refuse, deny,' from MidHG. *weigern*, OHG. *weigern*, 'to oppose, refuse;' allied to OHG. *weiger*, 'fool-hardy,' lit. perhaps 'obstinate, resisting,'
This is connected with the Teut. root weiz, 'to fight,' mentioned under the preceding word.

Weibe, f. (Weiβ, m.), 'kite,' from the cogn. MidHG. weie, OHG. wie (wie), m.; a specifically HG. word (comp. Du. weie). Connected with the root wi, *to chase,* mentioned under Wet (2). In that case Weiβ would mean lit. 'hunter, sportsman.'

weihen, vb., 'to consecrate, dedicate,' from MidHG. and OHG. wihen (from *wihien), wk. vb. 'to sanctify'; a derivative of the OE. adj. wihst, 'sacred, holy'; comp. MidHG. wic (nom. witer), OHG. and OSax. wita, Goth. weis. The adj. has also been preserved in Schweiz, from MidHG. wihen-nahten, which is properly a fusion of MidHG. ze wihan-nahthen (comp. Mittelnacht). 

Weihenad, adj. (which see). It 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 midra nith, 'the mothers' nights.' For the adoption of the old word in the service of Christianity, comp. Oktober (also taufen). Moreover, E. Jul preserves another OE. designation of the same festival; comp. AS. giuli (*göl), Goth. jutles (Oic. jöll), 'January,' Oic. jol, AS. geol, 'Christmas.'

Wehbrauch, m., 'incense,' from MidHG. wihbrauch (wihrauch), OHG. wihrauch, m., lit. 'holy perfume.' Würfels has no connection with these words.

Weiber, m., 'fish-pond, from the equiv. MidHG. wiser, wiserer, OHG. wiseri, weder, n. (OHG. also 'stable'); corresponding to OLG. wiserer. Borrowed in the pre-OHG. probably in the Roman period, from Lat. staerium, 'park, preserve, fish-pond'; corresponding to Fr. cier (Du. vijver), Ital. vivaio, 'fish-pond.' Comp. also Wider.

weif, conj., 'because,' from late MidHG. (raw) wil; in classical MidHG. die wil, conj., 'so long as, during, while, since, because' (hence ModHG. deinw; OHG. dia wil inc, 'so long as'; properly accus. of Weif.—weiland, adj., formerly, of yore,' from the equiv. MidHG. weilten, wilten; the t form is a recent extension of the earlier word (Du. wijten). Based on OHG. weilón, 'at times,' dat. plur. of Weif, f., 'while, space of time, leisure.' The latter is based on MidHG. wilt, OHG. wila (weil), f., 'time, period of time, hour'; corresponding to O Sax. wil, wilde, 'time.' Du. wijf, E. while, Goth. weila, 'time.' The verb wihen, 'to stay, tarry, sojourn,' from MidHG. and OHG. wilen, 'to stop, stay, sojourn,' in connection with Oic. *weia, bed,' weid, 'rest,' suggests that Weif meant lit. 'resting time.' It has been compared with the Lat. root qui (qui), 'to rest' in quietus, tranquillus, as well as with OSlov. početi, 'to rest.' Gr. καύσος, 'point of time,' is perhaps cognate.

Weiler, m., 'village, hamlet,' from MidHG. wiler, m., 'small farm, hamlet.' OHG. wiler occurs only as the second component in compound names of places (e.g., Brütel, equiv. to Brünekel). MidLat. villa, 'farm' (Fr. villier), was adopted in local names, just like Lat. villa (OHG. *wita, e.g., in Rotweil, equiv. to Rotweil); Fr. ville, 'town.' The word seems to have been borrowed contemporaneously with Weiber.

Wein, m., 'wine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wia, m. corresponding to OSax. wia, m. and n., Du. wij, n., AS. wina, E. wine, and the equiv. Goth. wein, m. 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. vina, m. (equiv. to OHG. wina, m.), is probable from the accounts of ancient writers. The period of adoption was perhaps the first cent. n.c., hence the early diffusion among the OE. dialects. An earlier connection of the Teut. with the Lat. word is improbable (Lat. *v in equiv. to Tent. w in old loans; comp. Biaun, Weier, Wider, with Bier and Wier). With regard to the Southern culture of the vine, comp. the following words borrowed from Lat.—Wider (also Prest, Reis, Lauer, Sond, Wiel, Tepl, Triberg, and Winer). Note, too, Swiss wimmen, OHG. windemon (older *wintimmon), equiv. to Lat. vindemien; Swiss Wüntem, from OHG. windemod, *wintimmol, equiv. to Lat. vindemias (whence also the equiv. Ofr. vintime, "vintage," also fum, 'wine').

weicen, vb., 'to weep, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. weicen, OHG. wicen; comp. Du. wecken, AS. wiman, Oic. veina, 'to weep.' Probably a derivative of the Teut. interj. wat (see wet); hence weicen, lit. 'to lament' (the origin of the word would be similar to that of aßen). It is also possible that Goth. gaimön, 'to weep,' is based in the other dialects on wat, 'wee.'
weis, adj., in cinem, cina석 weis madćen, 'to make one believe, hoax a person' from OHG, late MiHG. eînen weis machen, 'to inform a person, instruct him' (in ModHG. in an ironical sense). Comp. MiHG. and
OHG. weis tuom, 'to inform, instruct.' Allied to weisc, adj., 'wise, prudent, cunning,' from MiHG. and OHG. weis (also MidHG. weis, OHG. weis), adj., 'intelligible, experienced, acquainted with, learned, wise.' A common Teut. adj.; comp. Goth. weis, 'knowing,' OSax. and AS. wea, 'wise, knowing,' E. wise, Du. wijs. The primary form of the word was a verbal adj. from wifien (weisfor will). Allied to the following word.

Weise, f., 'manner, mode, way;' from MiHG. weise, OHG. wiwa, f. 'method' corresponding to the equiv. AS. wis, E. wise, Du. wijs, OSax. wiwa. From this West Teut. word (in Ote. wiwa) the equiv. Rom. cognates, Ital. guisa, Fr. guise, are derived. Teut. weis-u- seems like wij, to be derived from the Teut. root wî, 'to know;' hence zi, lit. 'knowledge.' See 3rd. - The suffix weise (e.g., in truisic) has been developed in ModHG. in connection with MiHG. phrases, such as in wîgeses wî, 'like rain.'

Weis, m., 'queen bee,' from the equiv. MiHG. weisel, n. lit. 'leader, guide.' Allied to weisen, vb., 'to show, direct, point,' from MiHG. wiisen wk. (str.) vb., OHG. wiisen (from *weisjan), wk. vb., 'to show, direct, instruct'; a derivative of weis (hence lit. 'to make wise').

Weisfagen, vb., 'to foretell, prophesy, predict,' from the equiv. MiHG. wiisagen, OHG. wîsagen, wk. vb.; it is not organically connected with fagen. Based on OHG. wîtsago (witsago), 'prophet,' a derivative of the Teut. root wî, 'to know;' comp. AS. witsa, 'prophet'). This form was corrupted to witsagen in the OHG. period by connecting it with wits, 'wise,' and sagen, 'speak,' or rather with OHG. forsagen (OLG. wîrsag), 'prophet.' OHG. wîtsago is improperly a subst. formed from the Teut. adj. *witsag, 'knowing, intelligible, wise' AS. (witsi).

Weistem, n., 'legal precedent, record,' from late MiHG. (rare) wiatum, m. and n., 'sentence, instruction (to the jury);' lit. 'wisdom;' allied to weis (comp. E. wisdom).

Wefi, adj., 'white, blank,' from the equiv. MiHG. and OHG. wîz (from hvît), adj.; corresponding to Goth. hvîtis, Ote. hvîtr, AS. and OSax. hvît, Du. wit, E. white. This common Teut. term (hvîtr-) is based on an Aryan root hvît, hvît, from which are derived Sans. āti, 'to be white, to shine;' (so too cēvā, cētā, cētina, 'white'); Zend spa, *sâta, 'white.' OSlov. sâtî, 'light,' and Lith. sâtî, 'to make bright.' Goth. hvâtiz (ModHG. Wîtî, 'wheat'), is related by gradation.

Weif, adj., 'wide, broad, ample,' from the equiv. MiHG. and OHG. wît; corresponding to OSax. and AS. wîld, E. wild. Du. wied, Ote. wîd, 'roomy, extended, spacious.' Allied to Sans. ṣâtî, 'straight.' From its form Teut. wî-do- seems to be a part. derivative of a root wî.

Weigen, m., 'wheat;' from MiHG. wîize, OHG. weizî, m. The dial. (unknown only in Bav.) variant Weiten (Swiss, UpSwab., Wetteran, UpPless., Hammegau, and Thurigian) is based on MiHG. wîze, OHG. weizî (ts and ze exchanged in this word on account of the older inflectional interchange of j and t; comp. rite and rite). Hence Weiten as well as Wîtî. Corresponding to the equiv. Goth. hvâtiz (dat. hvâti, Ote. hvate, AS. hvate, E. wheat, Du. wît, OSax. hvîti. Lith. hvîtis, 'grains of wheat,' is borrowed from Teut. Wîtî. Wîtî is rightly regarded, on account of the white flour, as a derivative of wîs (comp. Sans. śrînâ śâla, 'white').

Welf, pron., 'which, what;' from MiHG. wîlich, wîlich, interm. pron. OHG. wîz, wîz-lîh (hh and h), interm. pron., 'who, which;' corresponding to Goth. hvîlits (hvôlits), OSax. hvûlîk, Du. welk, AS. hvîlî, E. which. A common Teut. derivative, from the pronominal stem hvî- (see 7th.) and the suffix -lih, 'constituted,' see glelich and helfi); hence Welf, lit. 'as constituted.'

Welf, m., 'whelp, cub,' from the equiv. MiHG. and OHG. welf (earlier hvîlî, m. and n.); corresponding to Ote. hvîlîpr, AS. hvîlîp (E. whelp). This Teut. word hvîlîpo, which was used at an early period, espec. of 'cubs,' has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages. Welf is not allied.

Welf, adj., 'withered, faded,' from MiHG. and OHG. wîlcz (welcz), 'moist, mild, lukewarm, faded;' peculiar to HIG.; connected with MedE. wîlcken, E. to welk, and Welf. The primary meaning of the Teut. root welc, from Aryan welq, is 'to be moist,' as is indicated also by OSlov. vilga, 'moistness'; vilgãk ë, 'moist,' Lith. vilgyti, 'to
moisten,' Lett. velgans, velgans, 'moist,' unless these are more closely allied to AS. welcan, welcan, 'moist.' From a form *welkan, connected with OHG. welk, Fr. gauche, 'left,' is usually derived.

Welke, f., 'wave, billow, swell,' from the equiv. MidHG. welde, OHG. welde, f.; a word peculiar to HG, but found, however, in the OE. and the OTeut. vocabulary. It is primit. allied to the equiv. OSlov. větna, Lith. velkis, and is based like these on an Aryan root wel, 'to turn, roll,' which appears in OHG. wëllen and walen. Comp. Lat. volvere, Gr. ἔλθω, 'to roll,' as well as Sans. अर्थे, equiv. to OHG. walm, AS. wylm, 'billow.'

Wels, m., 'shad' (fish), from the equiv. late MidHG. wels. Its connection with walsī (stem *walō) is not impossible, if MidHG. wels is based on OHG. *welis (from *walis); comp. OHG. wèlira, 'whale.'

Welf, adj., 'foreign, outlandish (espec. Italian or French),' from MidHG. welfsch (weltsch, waltsch), 'Romance, French, Italian,' OHG. walsic, Romance'; a derivative of MidHG. Walch, OHG. Wath, '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. Walha- is based); it was applied to the Latin race when they occupied Gaul, which had been formerly inhabited by the Celts. Comp. further Walas and the E. local names Wales (AS. Wylas) and Cornwall.

Wolf, f., 'world, society,' from the equiv. MidHG. wel, usually wëlr, wërelt, OHG. veiwl (veiwl), f.; the MidHG. and OHG. word has also the earlier signification 'age, saeculum.' Comp. OSax. vårelod, 'earthly life, age'; Du. wereld, AS. veirol, veirol, E. world, have the MidHG. meaning. The double sense 'world' and 'age' can hardly be explained from one primary form; the latter meaning is linked with OIC. eld, AS. yld, 'age'; the former seems to be based on a collective sense, 'humanity,' which follows from OLG. oldi, AS. ylde, OIC. elder, 'men.' The first part of the compound (Goth. wæl-aldus) is Teut. wēr, 'man, person' (see Wurzel). Wëlt, like Füll and Hélt, is peculiar to Teut.

Wende, f., 'turn, turning-point, change,' from MidHG. wænde, OHG. wēnt, f., 'boundary, turning back, turn.'—Wendelrapp, f., 'winding stairs,' based on the equiv. late MidHG. wëndelstein.—Menden, vb., 'to turn, change,' from MidHG. wenden, OHG. wënten (from *wanta), wk. vb., 'to overturn, cause to retrograde, hinder.' Comp. OSax. wändjan, Goth. wandjan, AS. wendan, 'to turn,' E. to wend, Du. wenden, 'to change'; a factitive of wenden. Hence auswendig, 'by heart,' MidHG. àwendung, externally, abroad' (sine avenmentis ferrum is a MidHG. phrase, and is here used in the sense of 'externally,' i.e., 'without looking into a book'); innwendig, 'internally,' from MidHG. innwendig.—Genandt, adj., 'skilled, adroit, dexterous,' from MidHG. gewant, lit. 'directed to the circumstances, appropriate to the circumstances,' i.e., 'constituted somehow or other.'

Wenig, adj., 'little, few,' from MidHG. vënce, vënec (g), OHG. wëng wëng, adj. As a derivative of the Teut. root wæi (see wæi and wëi), the adj. signified primarily in OHG. and MidHG. 'deplorable, lamentable, unfortunate' (so too Goth. wëngnas); from 'unfortunate,' the MidHG. 'weak, small, trifling, little' is derived.

Wen, conj., 'if, when,' from MidHG. vëne, wanne; identical with wëm. Comp. the following word.

Wer, pron., 'who,' from MidHG. and OHG. wër (earlier hwer), interv. pron.; the nom. sing. preserves the r as a representative of old s; comp. Goth. hwæs, 'who,' also AS. wæs, E. who. The Teut. stem of the interv. pron. was hwæ-, hwer- from Aryan ko, he, which is found in non-Teut. in Lat. quo-d, Gr. πώς, (kôs), Lith. and Sans. kas, 'who.' Hence wam, weter, wel, wenn, wir, and we. Further details belong to grammar.

Werb, vb., 'to sue (for), solicit,' from MidHG. werben (werwen), OHG. werban, wërvan (earlier hwerfan), 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 MidHG. werben, comp. Lat. ambire. The lit. sense of the Teut. root hwerf is 'to move to and fro,' as is shown by Bieth. Comp. OSax. hwerban, 'to walk to and fro,' Du. werven, 'to woo,' Goth. hwarban (and hwarbon), 'to wander.' A corresponding Aryan root gep (kerp) is not found in non-Teut. Comp. Wett (2).

Werd, equiv. to Werer.

Werden, vb., 'to become, grow, get,
from the equiv. MidHG. wérden, OHG. wérđan; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. wárfan, AS. weorfan (obsolete in E.), Du. winde, 'to become.' The Teut. strong verbal root wer-b has no corresponding and equiv. Aryan wer, yet it is undoubtedly connected with Lat. verus, 'to turn,' OSlav. vréliti, vrati, 'to turn;' Sans. vr, 'to turn, roll'; 'to turn' developed in Teut. into 'to become, arise' (comp. Sans. sam vr, 'to arise'). The earlier meaning 'to turn' is rightly supposed to exist in the suffix wérd (which see), as well as in MidHG. wertel, 'spindle ring,' equiv. to OSlav. vréčeno, 'distaff.'

Werd, m., 'small island in a river;' from MidHG. wért (d), m., 'island, peninsula,' OHG. wérd, wárd, f., 'island.' Corresponding to AS. warodd, 'bank, shore,' with AS. wer, Oíc. ver, n., 'sea' (for the meaning comp. Sw). Its primit. kinship with Sans. vád, 'water,' is not certain.

werfen, vb., 'to cast throw,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérfen, OHG. wérfan (wérfan); a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. wárfan, Oíc. verpa, AS. wérfan, E. to warp, Du. werpen, Oíc. wérfan, 'to throw.' From Teut, are borrowed OFr. querf, Fr. déquerf, 'to leave in the lurch.' The Teut. root wérf contained in these words is based upon wérf, from pre-Tent. wérf (comp. wélf with Gr. λέχος, jun with quinque, and wérf with quattuor), the primit. allied Sans. vr, 'to throw down,' and OSlav. vrríž (vréš), 'to throw,' have a guttural sound. Allied to the following word and to Gáird.

Werfe (1.), m., 'woof,' from MidHG. and OHG. wérp, n. (comp. MidHG. Gérf from MidHG. huff), 'warp, yarn, or thread for the warp.' Corresponding to the equiv. AS. wérf, E. warp, Oíc. wérf, which are usually derived from the vb. wárf. Lith. verps, 'to spin,' is perhaps derived from the Ger. word.

Werf (2.), f. and n., 'wharf,' ModHG. only; borrowed from LG., like many naut. expressions; comp. Du. werf (scheepstimmerwerf), E. wharf, and the equiv. Swed. varf. The word cannot, on account of the consonants, be connected with wérf. The cognates signify lit. 'work-place,' and are related to the verbal root of wréf (which see).

Werf, n., 'tow, oakum,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérch, wér (for the double form comp. Wérd), OHG. wérak (kk), and wérc, n.; also OHG. áwiríhhi, áwiríhhi, n., 'tow, stappu.' The OHG. and MidHG. forms of Wér are identical with those of Werf, hence the former is usually derived from the latter; this, however, does not explain the development of meaning. OHG. áwiríhhi, 'tow,' may be connected with Werf and wérfen, since it means 'the refuse produced by work.' Perhaps the simple word was developed from the compound.

Wergeld, n., from the equiv. MidHG. wergeld, 'fine for slaughter,' lit. 'man's, person's money.' For the first component comp. Wernulf, Wilt.

Werf, n., 'work, deed, production,' from the equiv. MidHG. wér (wérch), OHG. wér, wérak (kk), n.; for the double forms comp. the cognate Wér. Based on a common Teut. warf-, 'work,' which is attested by Oíc. verk, AS. wér, E. work, Du. and OSlov. wérk. For further details concerning the root, to which Gr. τέχνη is allied, see wérfen.

Wermut, m., 'wormwood, bitterness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wermut, wermute, f. and n., OHG. wémnot (wormnot), f. There is no clear etymological connection with Wurm, to which this uncompounded word (comp. Wérmot) is instinctively allied (comp. E. wormwood, from AS. wérmót, wermot). Its relation to wüm is too is not certain.

Wert (1.), m., equiv. to Wétér, 'river island.'

Wert (2.), m., 'worth, value, price,' from the equiv. MidHG. wért (d), OHG. wért, n., 'price, costly articles, splendour'; comp. OSlov. wéró, 'hero, reward,' Goth. wartb, wérth, 'worth, price;' an adj. used as a subst. Based on the adj. wért, 'worth, dear,' from MidHG. wért (d), OHG. wért, 'costing a certain price, saleable at,' then absolutely 'of high worth, splendid, distinguished.' Corresponding to Goth. wartb, 'worthy, fit,' AS. wór, and E. worth. On account of its meaning its connection with wérrtn is improbable. Lith. vétas and OSlav. vzéži, with which it is sometimes compared, are probably Teut. loan-words. It may be related to the Aryan root wér, 'to regard, contemplate' (see wért), of which wért might be a particip. derivative in the sense of 'esteemed'; see also Wart.

Wernwolf, m., 'werewolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérvulf (not recorded in OHG.). It is undoubtedly based on an OTTeut. word; comp. AS. wérvulf, E. werc-
wolw. From the AS. word is derived Mid Lat. *guerulius*, OFr. *garou*, whence by tautology ModFr. *loup-garou*, 'werewolf.' The presupposed OTeut. *wertwulf*— meant lit. 'man-wolf,' i.e., a man who roams about in the form of a wolf (Gr. λύκαιβραμος). The first component is OHG., OSax., and AS. *wēr* (Goth. *wair*), m., 'man,' primit. cognate with Lat. *vir,* Sans. *vīru,* 'man.'

*Weißen*— n., 'being, creature, nature, disposition, manners;' from MidHG. *weisenn,* 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. are allied), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. *wasan,* E. *was,* belong to the sphere of grammar. The verbal root *wēs-,* 'to be, abide,' to which *wēr* is added, is found in non-Teut., in the Sans. root *vas,* 'to stay, tarry, pass the night.'—Allied to *wesfenlich*— adj., 'essential,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēsenlich* (weisenlich); the *l* is exrescent.

*Weise,* f., 'wasp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *vespe,* earlier *weise,* f. (m.), OHG. *wēsfa* (earlier *wēsfa*), f.; a genuine Teut. word; comp. AS. *wēgs,* *weps,* m., E. *wasp.* Hence we must probably assume a Teut. *wēsfa-* beside which Teut. *wēbac-, wēbac-* is presupposed by Bav. *wedes,* East Thuringian *wēpschen,* wēwetschen (in West Thur. *wispel*). Aryan *wēps-* (wobeches-), which points to the verbal root *wēt* (see *Wet*), is almost as widely diffused in the Aryan languages as *srruchi*; OBre. *quōh,* 'wasps' (from *wēps-,* Lith. *vēpsą,* 'gadfly,' OSlov. *vīsa,* '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. *guêpe* is probably due on account of its initial sound to Ger. influence.

*Welse,* 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 *ves-,* 'to clothe' (equiv. to Sans. *vas,* Gr. οὖρα for *Fer-νυμου,* Lat. *ves-tis*), are also connected Goth. *vasjan,* 'to dress,' OHG. and AS. *wētan,* E. to wear.

*Welsen,* m., 'west,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *wēsten,* OHG. *wēstan,* n.; also ModHG. *wilet*, which is found in OHG. and Mid HG. only as the first part of compounds (e.g., OHG. *Westfäl*, MidHG. *Westul*, 'Westphalan'). Comp. Du. *wést* (in compounds), E. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*), OIr. *westr,* 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. *ερέπια,* 'evening,' and to regard it as the 'evening quarter'; comp. the corresponding explanations of *Ślīb* and *Śī* (see also *Śwet*).

*Welt*— adj., 'equal, even,' from late MidHG. *wert,* adj., 'paid off.' A recent derivative of the noun *Welt,* f., 'bet, wager,' MidHG. *wette,* *wert,* *wet* (lit.), n. and f., OHG. *wett,* *wet,* n., 'mortgage contract, legal obligation, pledge, stake (in a bet), compensation, fine' (the last three meanings first occur in MidHG.). Comp. AS. *weld,* OIr. *wod,* Goth. *vēdó,* 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. *Welt,* Gr. *wds* (vadis), 'secure,' *vēdimonium,* 'bail, security,' Lith. *vadutis,* 'to redeem a pledge,' and perhaps also Gr. *άθναοι* (root *Feθ*), 'prize (of contest),' which point to an Aryan root *wēd*.

*Wetler,* n., 'weather, storm, tempest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wēler,* OHG. *wēdar,* n.; corresponding to OSax. *vedar,* 'weather, tempest, storm,' Du. *weder,* *wër,* AS. *wēder,* E. *weather,* and the equiv. OIr. *vēdor* (Goth. *wētra*—wanting). If Teut. *vedra-* is based on pre-Teut. *vedra-* (pre-MidHG.) *wēder-, OSlav. vedro,* n., 'fair weather' (*vēdru,* 'bright, clear'), is related to it. It is possible, though less probable, that *vētra-* is the Aryan base, with which also OSlav. *vedru,* 'air, wind' (from the root *vē-, 'to blow'), coincides.—

*Wetterleicht*— n., 'sheet lightning,' corrupted from late MidHG. (so even now in ModHG. dial.) *wēlerleik* (comp. Norv. *vederleik,* 'lightning'; comp. MidHG. *leichen,* 'to dance, skip' (see *Ści*).

*Weten,* vb., 'to whet, sharpen,' from MidHG. *weten,* OHG. *wēzen* (from *wēzen*, wk. vb., 'to sharpen'); comp. Du. *wetten,* AS. *wektan,* E. to *whet,* OIr. *hefθa,* 'to sharpen.' A common Teut. wk. vb., properly strong. The Teut. strong verbal root *hweat*, from Aryan *hweod* (by gradation
seems to be equiv. to the Sans. root *kuda, to what, sharpen, set on fire, incite* (comp. AS. *hweotan, OSc. *hweot*), ‘to excite, incite,’ prop. ‘to sharpen’). The older Teut. periods preserve the adjs. *huwass-* (Goth. *hwass*, OHG. and MidHG. *was*) and *huwato-* (AS. *hwet*, OHG. *waz*), ‘sharp,’ from the root *hwot*.

1. *wicht*, vb., ‘to black, polish (boots), wax (thread),’ from late MidHG. *wichsen*, OHG. *wahsen, giechsen*, wk. vb., ‘to wax’; a derivative of *Vahe*.

2. *wicht*, m., ‘wight, creature, ragamuffin,* from MidHG. *wicht*, m. and n., ‘creature, being, thing’ (used esp. of hobgoblins, dwarfs, &c.), OHG. *wicht*, m. and n., ‘thing, being, person’; comp. also the meanings of *Vafer*. Corresponding to OSax. *wihht*, ‘thing’ (plur. ‘demons’), Du. *wicht*, ‘little child,’ AS. *wihht*, ‘being, thing, demon,’ E. *wight*. Goth distinguishes between *wihhts*, f., ‘thing,’ and *ni-wihht, n., ‘nothing’ (on which Ger. *niht* and *mit* 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. *veht*, ‘thing’ which, like Teut. *wihht*, is based upon Aryan *vekti*. The cognates can scarcely be explained by *wic* and *maen*. MidHG. *vehtelin, wihleta* are still used dial. for ‘hobgoblins, dwarfs.’

3. *wichtig, adj.*, ‘weighty, important,’ Mod. HG. only; a recent variant of *mitig*, lit. ‘having weight.’ See *mitig*.

4. *wiche* (1.), f., ‘vetch, tare,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *wiche*, OHG. *wiccha, f.;* corresponding to Du. *wicke*. Borrowed from Lat. *vicia*, ‘vetch,’ whence the equiv. Ital. *vecchia*, Fr. *vieche* (E. *vetch*). The period at which it was borrowed (contemporaneous with *Veht?*) is fixed by the representation of Lat. *v* by *w* (comp. *sfa, Sirf* with *Sign* and *Veld*). as well as the retention of the Lat. *o* as *k* (comp. *Irnu*).

5. *widic* (2.), f. ‘wic,’ see *Wite*.

6. *Widichel, m. and n., ‘roll, curl-paper, distaffful (of flax),’ from MidHG. *wicikel, wickelin*, OHG. *wicchikel, wicchelin*, n., ‘roll, a quantity of flax or wool to spin off; cogwane with *Wite*, ‘wic.’ Further cognates are wanting to explain the early history of the word. Allied to *Widicnin, vb.* ‘to roll, wind, swathe,’ from late MidHG. *wickelin*, lit. ‘to make into the form of a roll;’ also ModHG. *Widichel, f., ‘swaddling clothes.’


9. *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. *widersaeko, m., ‘opponent in a lawsuit, accused, opponent (generally);’ allied to *Sade, which orig. meant ‘legal dispute.’

10. *widerspenuflig, adj., ‘refractory, perverse, obstinate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *widerspeneke, usually widerspene, widerspenec;* allied to MidHG. *widerspan, also span, span (mn), ‘dispute, quarrel,—

11. *Widerthorn, m., ‘spleenwort,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *widerthorn (-tont, -tob);* an obscure word; it has probably been corrupted.—*widerwaltig, adj., ‘adverse, repugnant, repulsive,* from MidHG. *widertwic, -twic (widertwic, -twic), adj., ‘striving against, refractory, hostile,’ OHG. *widertwic, -twic (g), ‘opposed,’ Comp. *twics — widig, adj., ‘contrary, adverse, repugnant,’ ModHG. only.

12. *widume, vb., ‘to dedicate, devote, consecrate,’ from MidHG. *widumen, OHG. *widimen, ‘to furnish with a dowry, endow’; allied to OHG. *widamo, ‘wedding present’* (see *Wittum*).

13. *wic, adv., ‘how, in what way,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *wie, OHG. *weio, which is derived from *wicew for *hweot, hwanicb;* the last form is indicated only by Goth.
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hwauna, 'how.' Based on the Teut. pronom. stem hwa-, Aryan ge, go. The formation of pre-Teut. *kainb* is identical with that of Sans. evā, 'in this manner,' from the pronom. stem a, 'this.' Another form is preserved in *E. how* from the equiv. AS. hā (equiv. to OSax. and Teut. hwā).

**Wiedel**, m., 'beetle,' from MidHG. wībel, OHG. wībel, m.; corresponding to OSax. wībel, AS. wīfel, E. wewul. The literal meaning of this word as a derivative of wīfen (see also *Wige*) is probably 'weaver' (because it surrounds itself with a web on changing into a chrysalis state). Comp. Lith. *vobalas,* 'beetle.'

**Wicke,** m., 'wick,' from MidHG. *wieche,* m. and f., a twisted yarn as wick or lint. OHG. *wiceka* *(wicch),* 'wick;' also MidHG. and ModHG. (dialed.) *wicke,* with the same significations. The latter is connected with *Widel,* from which MidHG. *wieche* was orig. at all events quite distinct; comp. Du. *wiek,* 'lamp wick,' AS. *woca* (but also *woca,* equiv. to *E. wick).* There are apparently no other cognates, unless we include *Widen.*

**Wicchhopf,** m., 'hoopoe' (bird), from the equiv. MidHG. *wicchhopfe,* OHG. *witschhopfo* *(hoppof),* m. lit. 'forest hopper.' OHG. *witu,* 'timber,' equiv. to *AS. wudu,* E. *wood* (comp. Röm. *wägel,* is primit. allied to OIr. *gd,* 'tree' (or Gr. *qarpós,* 'block of wood, log'). Comp. *hupfen.*

**Wieder,** adv., identical with *wiber.*

**Wieg,** f., 'cradle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wiege,* *wiege,* OHG. *wiga,* *(swiega)*; and, with a different gradation, *wage,* f.; corresponding to Du. *wieg,* OIr. *wogga,* 'cradle' (in AS. *crodol,* E. *cradle,*). It is evidently connected with the root *wic* in *wicgyn,* *maéd,* yet some difficulties still remain; the relation of OHG. and MidHG. *i.e.,* *i,* *a,* is not quite clear (see *wiggen* and *Etieg,*).

**Wiggen,** vb., 'to weigh, rock,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wigen,* OHG. *wegan,* str. vb.; identical with *wegen,* vb., which see.

**Wichern,** vb., 'to neigh, shout noisily,' an intensive form of the equiv. MidHG. *wichen* *(wikhen, wihlen),* OHG. *wihon* for *wihan,* *wihon,* formed from the same root as MidHG. *weichen,* OHG. *wiedan* *(wiedan,* 'to neigh' (E. dial. *wicker,*). With the onomatopoetic root *wih* are connected, though with a different evolution of meaning, AS. *hwihan,* E. *to whine,* OIr. *hvina,* 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).'

**Wicmen,** m., 'pole for hanging meat to be smoked above the hearth,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *wieke,* 'smoking-place.'

**Wies,* f., 'meadow, pasture-land,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wies,* OHG. *wisā,* f. From the same root are derived with a different gradation OIr. *wisa,* 'pool, pond with standing water;' AS. *weis,* 'moisture,' E. (dial.) *woosy,* 'moist.' LG. *wische,* 'meadow,' is based on LG. *wiska.*

**Wiesel,** m. and n., 'weasel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wisel,* *wisle,* OHG. *wisala,* f.; corresponding to Du. *wesel,* *weseltje,* AS. *weale* *(weasude),* E. *weasel,* Dan. *wisel,* It is frequently regarded as a derivative of *Wife,* 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 *vīs,* see *wīsen.* Both derivations are very uncertain.

**Wilt**, adj., 'wild, savage, fierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wilde,* OHG. *wildi,* adj., corresponding to Goth. *wilhais,* AS. *wilde,* E. *wild,* Du. *wild,* OSax. *wild;* the corresponding OIr. *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 *Wilt.* This view is not probable, since *wilt* seems to be used only of living beings (lit. 'senseless, irrational?'); comp. the Scand. significations. 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. *witt,* n. (AS. also *widor,* and later *wildeōr,* 'wild animals;' from Teut. *wilpit,* n. (hence pre-Teut. *wolit-,* n., 'wild animals,' but *weldjo-,* 'wild, savage'). Hence the connection with *Wilt* is improbable, though a more certain origin has not yet been found.

**Wildbrett,** n., 'game, venison,' from MidHG. *wildbrät,* -brät, n., 'roasted (or boiled) game, game for roasting, venison'; see *Brate.*—**Wildfang,** m., 'deer-stalking,' from MidHG. *wildvanc* *(g),* m., 'game preserving, preserves;' late MidHG. in the sense of 'strange person' (one entrapped, as it were, like game).

**Wildschur,** n., 'wolfskin, fur pelisse,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Pol. *wiczwur.*

**Wille,** m., 'will, volition', design, wish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wille,* OHG. *wîla,* m.; corresponding to Goth. *wilja,* OSax.
willia, Du. wil, AS. willa, E. will; an abstract from wifel, which see. Allied to 
\textit{wilfīg}, adj., ‘willing, voluntary, ready,’ from MidHG. \textit{wilfōrc}, OHG. \textit{wilfīg}—\textit{wilfī̊r̊en}, vb., ‘to accede to, grant, humour,’ from late MidHG. \textit{wilfī̊r̊arn}—\textit{wilfhō̊m̊en}, adj., ‘welcome, acceptable,’ subst. ‘welcome, reception,’ from MidHG. \textit{wilfhō̊m̊en}. Corresponding to Du. \textit{welkomen}, AS. \textit{wilcumen}, E. \textit{welcome}, whence OFr. \textit{wílcome} (a form of greeting) was borrowed.>

\textit{wilfrīr̊, f. ‘option, discretion, caprice,’ from MidHG. \textit{wilfrī̊r̊}, f., ‘free choice, free will’; see \textit{œfr} and \textit{œur}.

\textit{wimmeln}, vb., ‘to swarm, teem with,’ from late MidHG. (MidG.) \textit{wimmern}, ‘to be astir, swarm.’ From the same root \textit{wem} (\textit{wem}) are derived the equiv. OHG. \textit{wimden} and \textit{wimzen} (\textit{wamezen}). OHG. \textit{wimmern}, ‘to swarm with,’ seems to be a reduplicated present of the same root \textit{wem} (\textit{wem}).

\textit{wimmern}, n., ‘whimpering,’ beside which occurs an equiv. MidHG. \textit{gewammer}, with a different stage of gradation; recent imitative forms.

\textit{wimpel}, m. and f., ‘pennon, flag, streamer,’ from MidHG. \textit{wimpel}, f. and m., ‘banner, flag, naval ensign, kerchief,’ OHG. \textit{wimpel}, ‘frontlet, veil.’ Allied to Fr. \textit{guimpe} (OFr. \textit{guimple}), ‘wimple, stomacher,’ Du. \textit{wimpel}, AS. \textit{wimpel}, \textit{wimpel}, E. \textit{wimple}. The exact relation of these apparently compound words to one another is obscure, since the LG. dialects have \textit{mp} coinciding with HG. (we should have expected \textit{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 \textit{œur}.

\textit{wimpfr̊, f. ‘eyelash,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{winbr̊}, \textit{winbrawe}, OHG. \textit{wintbr̊aur}, f.; lit. ‘the winding eyebrow.’


While this word extends beyond Teut. the terms for the chief directions of the wind are peculiar to that group (see \textit{Nord}, \textit{Øst}, \textit{Sø}).

\textit{windfr̊}, f., ‘windlass, winch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{winde}, OHG. \textit{winta}, f.—


There are no certain cognates in non-Teut. Ital. \textit{ghindare}, Fr. \textit{guinder}, ‘to hoist,’ are borrowed from Teut.

\textit{windhund}, m., \textit{Windspiefl}, n., ‘greyhound, harrier,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{windbracke}, \textit{wintspil}; these compounds are tautological forms for MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wint}, ‘greyhound.’ It is probably not connected with \textit{Wind}, though the two words are instinctively associated. On account of the limited area of its diffusion, the pre-historic form cannot be discovered. Its kinship with \textit{Hund} (Teut. \textit{hundů}, from \textit{huno})—is perhaps possible (\textit{Wind}, \textit{winder})—in that case the assonance with \textit{Wind} must have caused the differentiation.

\textit{windesbrāt}, f., ‘lunatic, tornado,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wintdes brāt}, OHG. \textit{wintes brāt}, f.; a remarkable formation, which is usually referred to mythological ideas. Yet OHG. and MidHG. \textit{brāt} in this compound might be cognate with MidHG. \textit{brās}, ModHG. \textit{Brät}, if this were connected with pre-Teut. \textit{brāt-}.

\textit{wingert}, m., ‘vineyard,’ from MidHG. \textit{wingart}, OHG. \textit{wingarto}, m.; comp. also E. \textit{vineyard}; lit. ‘wine-garden.’ For the shortening of MidHG. and OHG. \textit{fr}, comp. \textit{Wind}.

\textit{wink}, m., ‘sign, wink, nod, hint,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wine} (\textit{k}), OHG. \textit{winc}, m.; allied to \textit{munken}, vb., ‘to wink, beckon, nod,’ MidHG. \textit{winken}, str. vb., OHG. \textit{wicchen}, wk. vb., ‘to move sidewardly, totter, nod, wink’; corresponding to AS. \textit{wincian}, E. to \textit{wink}. If ‘to totter along, move with a sideward motion,’ is the primary meaning of the Teut. root \textit{wink}, the Aryan root may be the same as that of \textit{widken} (\textit{wēg}, \textit{wēk}). Related to the following word.
| Winzgel, m., ‘angle, corner, nook,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winzgel, OHG. winzgel, m.; corresponding to Du. winkel, AS. wincel, ‘angle,’ to which Goth. wahtasta, m., ‘angle, corner,’ formed from a nasalised root, is allied. The primary meaning of the word is probably ‘bend.’ See Winf.  
| Winkel, m., ‘winter,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winterr, OHG. wintar, m.; a common Teut. term, wanting in the other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. wintar, AS. and E. winter, OSax. wintar. The allied languages use a stem *ghiwm (*ghiwm); comp. Lat. hiems, Gr. χειμα, OSlav. and Zend xima, Sans. kshnta (also in the Lex Salica ingimus, ‘anniculus’). These Aryan cognates, which may also signify ‘snow’ and ‘storm’ (comp. Gr. χειμω, ‘storm’), cannot, for phonological reasons, be allied to the Teut. group. They suggest, however, a connection between Wintar and Winb; yet the Teut. bases wintrv and wintdo-do not agree phonologically. Perhaps those are right who regard Wintr as the ‘white period,’ referring it to O Gall. windo, ‘white’ (as in Vindo-bona, Vindo-magus, Vindo-nissa); comp. OIr. find, ‘white.’ In the OTeut. languages Winter also signifies ‘year,’ which is still retained in the Mod HG. dial. Gümmeit, ‘yearling kid, steer’ (AS. on-dr, ‘of one year’).  
| Winzer, m., ‘vintager, vine-dresser,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winzir, winzirle, OHG. winziril (winzurii), m. It can hardly have been borrowed from Lat. vinitor, which must have produced the OHG. form *winzirli (MidHG. winzere, wince). OHG. winziril is more probably, however, a compound slightly influenced by the Lat. term; its second component is derived from OHG. wiran, ‘to tear or pluck off.’ Comp. Win, and for the accented vowel Winzeri.  
| Winzig, adj., ‘tiny, diminutive, petty,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. winzic (y). A recent diminutive derivative of winig (comp. rintig from rintig, cin); yet note Swab. and Alem. winzig.  
| Wipfel, m., ‘top (of a tree), summit,’ from MidHG. wipfel (wiwel), OHG. wipfel (wiwel), 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 wif, str. vb., ‘to swing’ (see wiften). The Teut. root wip, ‘to move with a rocking motion,’ contained in these cognates (and in Wipfel), is based on pre-Teut. wibh, whence also Lat. vibrare, ‘to vibrate’; allied to the earlier Aryan variant wip, in Sans. vip, ‘to tremble,’ OHG. weibon, ‘to totter.’  
| Wir, pron., ‘we,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wir; corresponding to Goth. wes, OSax. vei, Du. wijn, AS. vei, E. we. The common Teut. vei, with a secondary nomin. suffix s, is based on Aryan vei, whence Sans. vayam, ‘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. wibel, m., ‘vortex, crown (of the head), whirl,’ OHG. wirbel, wirl, m., ‘whirlwind’; comp. OIr. hweirt, ‘vortex,’ E. whirl. Derivatives of the Teut. root hverb (hverb), ‘to turn’ (see wiren). With regard to Scnwirfel note the evolution of meaning in Seifet.  
| Wiren, vb., ‘to work, effect, produce,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wiren (wiren), OHG. wiren (wurchen). This verb, properly strong, is common to Teut. in the forms wirken, wureken; comp. Goth. wairken, AX. wrecan, also OSax. wirkian, Du. werken. The Teut. verbal root werk, work, to which MidHG. Berr belongs, is based on an old Aryan root wery (wery), which occurs in several dialects. With Gr. ἐργον, ‘work,’ are connected βης (for *βης), ‘to do, perform,’ ἐργαν, ‘instrument,’ ἐργον, ‘sacred rite’; so too the Zend root ṛṛ, ṛer, ‘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. seuch-wurhte, MidHG. schuchwürte, ‘shoemaker,’ whence ModHG. proper names such as Schübert, Schuhartt.  
| Wurr, adj., ‘confused, entangled,’ a Mod HG. derivative of wirr, ‘to twist, entangle, confuse’ (mostly now uurwirn).
Wir (308) Wir

This properly str. vb. (as the old ModHG. partic. werweren shows) is based on Mid HG. werren (verwerren), OHG. werran (fir- weran), str. vbs., 'to entangle, confuse.' On the corresponding subst. OHG. werra, 'confusion, dispute,' are based Ital. guerra, Fr. guerre, 'war.' It is uncertain whether OHG. and OSax. werran, str. vbs., 'to bring into confusion,' is based on an earlier *wer- san, and whether Wirf is connected with it. A pre-Teut. root vers appears in OSlov. vřěšťi, 'to thresh,' and probably also in Lat. verro, 'to sweep.' E. worse (Goth. wair- siza; see the following word) is usually referred to the Teut. root wers, 'to confuse.'

wirksch, adj., 'cross, angry.' ModHG. only, an imitation of MidHG. unwirsich (from unwirsidsch, unwirtdesch). The signification cannot be explained from the Mid HG. compar. wirs (equiv. to E. worse, Goth. wairlsis).

Wirfing, Wirfing, 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, vers (comp. Ital. verzotto), 'cabbage, borecole,' which is usually referred to Lat. viridia, 'vegetables.' Æsch and Sæpes were borrowed at a much earlier period.

Wirf, m., 'host, landlord,' from Mid HG. and OHG. wirt, m., 'husband, head of the house, sovereign of a country, host, guest, landlord (of an inn, &c.);' comp. OSax. werd, 'husband, master of the house,' Du. waard, Goth. wairdus, 'host.' No connection with Lat. wir, 'man' (for Teut. wér, see Wirnelt, Wett, and Wirtgeb), is possible, and it can hardly be related to warten.

Wirfel, m., 'spindle ring,' from the equiv. MidHG. wirtel, m., which is derived from the Aryan root wert, 'to turn' (see weren).

Wisch, m., 'rag, clot, wisp,' from the equiv. MidHG. wisch, OHG. wis, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. wischen, OHG. wischen, is allied. Comp. OIC. visk, 'bundle,' and also E. wisp with a labial instead of a guttural. The base wisku, wisp, wisp, may be connected with Lat. virga (from wizgā).

Wispel, m., 'twenty-four bushels,' Mod HG. only, a LG. word. The base wisch-schapel, recorded in the 12th cent. points to a connection with LG. schapel, 'bushel.'

wispeln, vb., 'to whisper,' from the equiv. ModHG. wispeln, OHG. wispalōn, wispalón. Also in ModHG. only, wiprun (properly perhaps a LG. word), corresponding to AS. hwiprian, E. to whisper. These intensive forms seem to be based on an onomat. root wicīs (hais), to which also feijsr is usually referred.

wiffen, vb., 'to know, beware of,' from the equiv. MidHG. wizzen, OHG. wizzen; a common Teut., and more remotely a primit. Aryan pret. present. Comp. Goth. wēil, 'I know,' AS. wēt, E. wit, OSax. wēt, OHG. and MidHG. wēiz. Based on pre-Teut. wōid, wēd, in Sans. veda, 'I know,' Gr. ὑ留学生, OSlov. vědětii, 'to know.' This primit. unreduplicated perfect is based on a root wōd, which in the Aryan languages means lit. 'to find,' then 'to see, recognise;' comp. Sans. vid, 'to find,' Gr. ὑ留学生, Lat. videre, 'to see.' Goth. wētan, 'to observe.' In Ger. comp. gewiss, verwissen, wissenagen, Wiss.

wiffern, vb., 'to scent, spy out,' from MidHG. witteren, 'to scent something;' comp. the equiv. OIC. vidr; connected with Σαίττη, 'to know,' 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').

Witfib (with a normal b), Witwe, f., 'widow,' from the equiv. MidHG. witeve, witeve, OHG. witeve (witeve), f. ; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. Goth. widuwc, OSax. widwia, Du. wiedwe, AS. wuduwe, witeve, E. widow. Corresponding to Ir. fidb, Lat. vidua, Sam. vildhād, OSlov. vidova. The primit. Aryan form wíddeve (wíddeve), f., 'widow,' implied in these words seems to be an old formation from an Aryan root widh, Sans. root widdhi, 'to become empty, be faulty;' comp. Gr. ἱδέως, 'single, unmarried.' The designations for Witber, 'widower,' are recent derivatives of the feminine form (comp. Σαίττη) ; comp. OHG. witewe, MidHG. witeare, from which a new fem. could be ultimately formed (MidHG. witeverine), comp. Mod HG. Witsmann (hence Witfraw). ModHG. Walé, 'orphans,' is perhaps connected with the same Aryan root wīdh.

Wittum, n., 'widow's jointure,' the proper term is probably Witttum, n. The first component is MidHG. widen, widders, m. and f., 'bridal-gift, present from the bridegroom to the bride;' then also 'endowment of a church,' OHG. widdamo, 'wedding gift of the bridegroom to the bride.' The corresponding AS. veotuna, 'money paid for the bride,' leads to kinship with Gr.


\textbf{Wit}

1. Common to the bridgegroom, to which perhaps OSlov. \textit{veda} (\textit{vesti}) and the equiv. OR. \textit{feda}, 'to marry,' are allied. There is, in any case, no connection between \textit{Weitum} and the preceding word; comp. also \textit{witmen}.

\textit{Witwe}, see \textit{Witif}.

\textit{Witf}, m., 'wit, sense, understanding, repartee,' from \textit{MidHG. witze}, OHG. \textit{wiazi}, f., 'knowing, understanding, prudence, wisdom'; an abstract of \textit{wia} (corresponding to AS. \textit{wea}) and \textit{E. wit}. Allied to \textit{witzig}, adj., 'witty, clever, brilliant,' from \textit{MidHG. witze (q)}, OHG. \textit{wiazi}, 'intelligent, prudent.'


\textit{Woch}, f., 'week,' from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{woche}, OHG. \textit{wiaha}, usually with an earlier vowel \textit{wiaha}, f., a common Teut. term based on a primary form, \textit{wia-}. Comp. Goth. \textit{wika}, OSax. \textit{wika}, Du. \textit{week}, AS. \textit{wicew}, \textit{wicew}, E. \textit{week}, and the equiv. OHG. \textit{wika}, f. The assumption that Lat. \textit{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. \textit{settìmanna}, Fr. \textit{semaine} (Ofr. \textit{seichtman}), 'week.' The Teut. origin of the word is supported by the fact that it is borrowed by Finu. (\textit{wiaha}), as well as by \textit{wicew}, f., 'alternate service,' the AS. variant of \textit{wicew}, which makes it probable that \textit{Woch} meant 'change' (comp. \textit{Wochif}). 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.

\textit{Wochien}, m., 'distaff,' MidHG. only, from LG.; probably cognate with \textit{Woch}.

\textit{Woge}, f. (with MidG. \textit{b} for \textit{d}, as in \textit{Odm. Sg:let, Stet}, &c.), 'wave, billow;' from \textit{MidHG. wico} (\textit{g}), OHG. \textit{wago}, n., 'water in commotion, flood, billow, stream, river, sea'; comp. OSax. \textit{wago}, AS. \textit{wago}, Goth. \textit{waga}, 'billow, flood.' From OHG. is derived \textit{Fr. vague}. Tent. \textit{wago}, \textit{wagi}., from pre-Tent. \textit{wago}, \textit{wago}-, \textit{wago-}, is connected with the Aryan root \textit{wag}, 'to move'; hence \textit{Bago}, lit. 'motion, that which is moved.'
has been rightly compared with the Aryan root *welk, ‘to march,’ preserved in Gr. ἠκολούθιον, OSlav. *vitěřa, so that Wulf meant perhaps ‘robber.’ The word was often used in Teut, to form names of persons; comp. Wulfam, under Wulf; Adalolf, from Hudolf (lit. ‘famous wolf,’ see Wulf); Adel, from Adalolf (lit. ‘noble wolf,’ see Ad.)

Wolfe, f., ‘cloud,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wolken, OHG. wolver, m.; also in MidHG. (Alem., MidG.) wolke, OHG. wolke, f., ‘cloud.’ Corresponding to OSax. wolcan, n., Du. wolk, AS. wolaen, ‘cloud’ (to which E. velkin is allied). Under welf a pre-Teut. root *welg, ‘mist,’ is assumed, with which the term wolken (wolken-), n., ‘cloud’ (lit. ‘the moist thing’), peculiar to West Teut, is connected.

Wolfe, f., ‘wool, down,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wolle, OHG. wolle, f.; corresponding to Goth. wulla, AS. wall, E. wool, Du. vol. Teut. wulla- (from pre-Teut. *wilga (for II from in in Welle and well), corresponds in the Aryan languages to Sans. uryd, OSlav. vůlka, Lith. vila, ‘wool’; in Lat. villosus, vellus. Sans. uryd is connected with a root *vy, ‘to cover, wrap’ (pres. *ūryant); hence Welle (Aryan *vila) meant lit. ‘that which covers.’ Gr. ἐπω, ἐπων, ‘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 (wollen), OHG. wilen (weilen); an anomalous vb.; the further details belong to grammar. Comp. OSax. willian, willian, Du. wilen, AS. willing, E. to will, Goth. wilian. The connection between the Teut. root *wel, ‘to wish,’ with which Welf and Welf are also connected, and the equiv. Lat. velle is apparent; comp. also Sans. vy (var), ‘to choose, prefer,’ OSlav. voliti, ‘to be willing.’ Gr. volentan, ‘to be willing,’ is, on the other hand, not allied; it is more probably related to Gr. ἔλθεν, ἔλθε, ‘to wish,’ which, like Sans. hary, ‘to desire,’ points to an Aryan *gel (ghel), which would produce in Teut. likewise a root vel, ‘to be willing.’

Wolle, f., ‘delight, voluptuousness,’ from MidHG. wol-lust, n. and f., ‘gratification, joy, pleasure, enjoyment, merry life, voluptuousness.’

Wonne, f., ‘rapture, ecstasy, bliss,’ from MidHG. wonne (wonne), OHG. *wunna (wunna), f., ‘joy, pleasure, the most beauti-

ful and best’; corresponding to OSax. wunna, ‘joy,’ AS. wyen. Goth. *wunnu (gen. *wunno) is probably a verbal abstract of Goth. wunan, ‘to rejoice,’ the root of which (Aryan *wan, ‘to be pleased’) appears in wênen. OHG. *wunnan (MidHG. *winnan), ‘pasture-land,’ has been considered as identical with *wunna; yet that word, like Goth. wynja, ‘pasture, fodder,’ has its own early history. It has been preserved in Wunnennan, ‘month of May,’ MidHG. wunnennan (winnennan), OHG. wunnen, wonne-, wonni-, wonni-, ‘famous, lit. ‘pasture month.’

Worfeln, vb., ‘to fan, winnow,’ ModHG. only; intensive of wênen.

Worgen, see Wûgen.

Worf, n., ‘word, term, expression,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wort, n.; corresponding to Goth. wstad, OSax., AS., and E. word, Du. woord. The common Teut. woro-, ‘word,’ based on Aryan wîtho-, is equiv. to Lat. verbum (Lat. b for Aryan dh, as in Bär, ret), Pruss. words, ‘word,’ and Lith. vardas, ‘name.’ Wirt has with less reason been regarded as an old partic. wur-s- (for the suffix comp. *fatt and traut), and derived from the root wie (wëre), appearing in Gr. πρωτις, ‘orator, πράτηρ, ‘saying,’ πράος, ‘to ask,’ and with which OIr. brith, ‘sentence,’ based on Aryan *weito-, is connected.

Wrad, n., ‘wreck, refuse,’ ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. wrak, E. wreck.

Based on Du. wrak; ‘useless, damaged,’ and wreken, ‘to cast out.’

Wucher, m., ‘usury, interest,’ from MidHG. wucher, OHG. wuchkar, m. and n., ‘produce, fruit, gain, profit’; corresponding to Goth. wórak, ‘usury.’ The OHG. and MidHG. sense ‘descendants’ points to a Teut. root wolk, ‘to arise, bear,’ which is identical with the Aryan root wog, ‘to be astir, successful, energetic’ (see wölben); comp. Sans. vajra, m., ‘power, strength, nourishment, prosperity,’ and AS. wæwenan, ‘to be born.’ In meaning the Aryan root aug, ‘to increase,’ cognate with Aryan wog, is more closely connected; comp. Lat. augere, Goth. awkan (Lith. augtį, ‘to grow’).

Wuchs, m., ‘growth, development,’ ModHG. only, from LG. wucht, a variant of *wucht.

Wübben, vb., ‘to root, grub up, burrow, rummage, stir up,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wüellen, OHG. wuolen (from *wulfan);
corresponding to Du. woolen. With this weak verbal root *wohl* is connected the Teut. cognate *wol-*, (see *wals*, flat), to which OHG. and MidHG. *wol* and AS. *wol*, ‘de-
feat, ruin’, are allied.

**wulf**, f., ’swelling, roll, pad,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *wulst*, OHG. *wolst*, (very rare) *wulsta*, OHG. (rare) *wulstar*, f. (also signifying the ‘turned up lip’). A derivative of OHG. *wolllan*, MidHG. *wollen*, str. vb., ‘to make round, roll,’ to which *wolle* 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 -to. There is also an old abstract of the same root with the Aryan suffix -tā (see *swānto*), ModHG. *wunde*; ’wound,’ from MidHG. verund, OHG. *wunta*, f., to which OSax. verunde, Du. *wunde*, AS. *wund*, E. *wound*, correspond. The root on which the word is based would assume the form *wer* in Teut.; comp. Goth. *wen-na-ntan*, ‘to suffer, feel pain,’ to which Gr. Ṿpερχεν (from Ṿpερχα), ‘wound,’ is usually referred.

**wunder, n.,’wonder, marvel, miracle,’ from MidHG. *wunter*, OHG. *wunter*, n., ’astonishment, object of astonishment, wonder, marvel,’ (the signification of ‘astonishment’ is preserved in the expression *wunder nehmen*, ‘to be surprised,’ which existed in MidHG.). Comp. OSax. *wunderan*, E. and Du. *wonder*. Teut. *vundro* seems, like Gr. Ṿpερχεν (for Ṿpερχα), ‘to gaze at, observe, consider,’ to point to an Aryan root *wender*; ‘to gaze at, stare at.’

**wunsch**, m., ’wish, desire,’ from MidHG. *wunssch*, OHG. *wunse*, m., ’wish, desire’ (MidHG. also ‘capacity for doing something extraordinary’); comp. Du. *wenschen*, Oic. *ösk* (for Goth. *wunska*), ’wish.’ Hence the derivative *münschen*, ’to wish, desire, long for,’ MidHG. *wünschen*, OHG. *wunskenna*, ’to wish;’ comp. Du. *wenschen*, AS. *väskän*, E. *wisch*. Sans. *vāṣkā* (for *vaṇskā*), ’wish’ (with the root *vāṣkā*, ’to wish’), is regarded as equiv. to Teut. *wunskā*, ’wish.’ The *skā* derivative is based on the root *wen*, ’to be pleased,’ which appears in *wisten*.

**würde**, f., ’dignity,’ from MidHG. *wirde*, f., ’dignity, honour, respect,’ OHG. *wirde*, f.; an abstract from *wirt*.—*würdig*, adj., ’worthy, estimable,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *wirde*, OHG. *wirdig*.

**wurf**, m., ’throw, cast, projection,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurf*; allied
to *weren.* With this *würfel*, m., ’die, cube,’ from MidHG. *würfel*, OHG. *würfel*, m., is connected; comp. the equiv. Oic. *verpell.*

**würgen**, vb., ’to choke, strangle, throttle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *würgen* (MidG. *worgen*), wk. vb., OHG. *wurgen* (from *wurajan*). Beside this wk. vb. there existed a strong verbal root, Teut. *verg* (de-
duced from the equiv. MidHG. *verwurgen*), from Aryan *verγh*, from which Lith. *versat* (veriu), ’to lace together, press firmly,’ and OSlov. *vrtčo* (to chain, bind), are derived. The word has also been compared with the Aryan root *wërγh* (see *vērγ*).

**wurm**, m., ’worm, grub,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *wurm*, ’worm, insect, ser-
pent, dragon’; comp. Goth. *wādrm*, ’ser-
pent,’ OSax. *wurm*, ’serpent,’ Du. and E. *wurm*. The meaning of the common Teut. word varies between ’worm’ and ’serpent’ (comp. *schturm*). The former occurs in the primit. allied Lat. *vermis*, ’worm,’ with which Gr. Ṿpός (pāγos for *Φpόσ*), ’wood-worm,’ is related by gra-
dation. Sans. *kṛmi*, ’worm,’ Lith. *kirmė*, and OIr. *crīrum* (OSlov. *črt*), ’worm,’ are not connected with this word; nor is Gr. Ṿpός, ’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*.

**wurf**, f., ’sauce, pudding, roll, pad,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurst* (MidG. and Du. *wurst*), f. This specifically G. word is rightly regarded as a derivative of the Aryan root *wirt*; ’to turn, wind’ (see *weren* and *wirten*); hence *wurf* (base *wirt*, *wirti*), lit. ’turning.’

**wurz**, f., ’root, herb,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *wurz*, f., ’herb, plant’ (MidHG. also ’root’); comp. OSax. *wurt*, ’herb, flower,’ AS. *wurt*, E. *wort*, Goth. *waurts*, ’root.’ An Aryan root *wurd*, *würd*, is indicated by Gr. πάδως, ’tendril, shoot’ (Gr. παίς from *πάθα*), and Lat. *radix* (Gr. πάδες), with which again Oic. *röt* (whence the equiv. E. *root*) for *wroft* is closely connected; comp. also *Miśel*. An allied Teut. root *wurt* (from Aryan *wurd*) appears in Goth. *wurti-*, ’herb,’ and OHG. *orson*, ’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**, f., ’spice, season’; from the equiv. MidHG. *würzen*, OHG. *wurzen.*
Wurtzel, f., 'root,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wurzel, OHG. wurzela, f.; corresponding to Du. wortel. The final l is not, as it is in Gr., a diminut. suffix; OHG. wurzela 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 Bürger (OHG. burgär), equiv. to AS. burcure (comp. further OHG. eihorn, with eceorn). Thus too Merzöl, OHG. morhalu, represents *morh-walu, ModHG. Merzöl, 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 Bürger).

Künftig, m., 'chaos, trash, filth,' from Mid HG. (rare) wost, m., 'devastation, chaos, refuse.'—münft, adj., 'desert, waste, confused, disorderly,' from MidHG. wüst, OHG. wüse, 'desolate, uncultivated, empty'; corresponding to OSax. wústi, Du. wést, AS. wést, 'waste.'—Zünte, f., 'desert, wilderness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wüst, OHG. wostta (wostinna), f.; comp. OSax. wöstinnia, AS. wést, 'wilderness.' To these West Teut. cognates, which point to a pre-Teut. adj. wástu, Ofr. fis, and Lat. wástitus, 'waste,' are primit. allied. The West Teut. adj. cannot be borrowed from Lat. (only MidHG. waste, 'desert,' is probably thus obtained).

Zuif, f., 'rage, fury, madness,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wot, f.; in OHG. also wot, AS. wól, E. wood, adj., 'furious, mad,' Goth. wóls, 'possessed, lunatic.' There exist, besides these cognates, AS. wóń, 'voice, song,' Olc. óér, 'poetry, song.' The connection between the meanings is found in the primit. allied Lat. wátes, 'inspired singer' (Ofr. fåith, 'poet'); comp. the Sans. root yát, 'to animate spiritually.' From the same is prob. derived the name of the O'Teut. god Wodan (AS. Woden, *Weden, OSax. Woden, OHG. Wotan), whose name is preserved in Du. Woensdag, E. Wednesday. The orig. mythological idea of das wütende Ged, 'the spectral host,' is based on Mid HG. (and OHG.) Wotonates her, 'Odin's host.'

Zähen, m., 'point, peak, prong, tooth (of a comb),' from the equiv. MidHG. zacke, m. and f.; properly a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. tak, m., 'twig, branch, point;' North Fris. ták, 'point,' to which Olc. tag, m., 'willow twig;' E. tack, are also probably allied. The latter are perhaps primit. cognate with Sans. dāpa, 'fringe,' or with Gr. δόκος, 'beam' (Teut. takkó-, Aryan doko-?). It is uncertain whether Zünte is allied.

Zag, adj., 'faint-hearted, shy, irresolute,' from the equiv. MidHG. zage, OHG. zago, zág, adj., 'faint-hearted, cowardly.' A derivative of MidHG. zagen, 'to lack courage, hesitate' (comp. mad and wáfen), MidHG. zagen, OHG. zagen. 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-agor, 'to be afraid') by apoche of the initial vowel; at is probably a pref. Goth. agen, 'I am afraid,' is based on the widely diffused OTent. root ag (Aryan an), 'to be afraid,' with which Gr. ἀχος, 'pain, distress,' is also connected.

Zäh, adj., 'tough, viscous, obstinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. zehe, OHG. záh, adj.; corresponding to Du. taaž, AS. zó, E. tough; Goth. *tdhau (from *tanhu-) has to be assumed. With the Teut. root zahn, 'to hold firmly together,' are also connected AS. getenaz, 'close to, opposing,' and OSax. bitengi, 'pressing.' Zanaz 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. tal, 'speech;' AS. talu, E. tale. Allied to zählen, vb., 'to count, pay,' from MidHG. zahin, OHG. zalón, 'to count, reckon, compute' (OSax. talóvn), and zahlent, vb., 'to number, count,' from MidHG. zeln, OHG. zellen (from zellen), wb. vb., 'to count, reckon, enumerate, narrate, inform, say.' Comp. Du. tellen, 'to count, reckon, have regard to;' AS. tælan, E. to tell. From the originally strong verbal root tal, Goth. tælan, 'to instruct,' is also derived. In non-Teut. there is no certain trace of a root daf, 'to enumerate.' See Ṣel.
3ahan, adj., 'tame, tractable, docile,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zam; corresponding to Du. tam, AS. tām, E. tame, and OIC. tamr, 'tame, domesticated.' Allied to 3āyman, vb., 'to tame, domesticate, break in,' from MidHG. zemen (zemmen), OHG. zemen (from *zamjan), wk. vb., 'to tame;' corresponding to Goth. gatumjan, OIC. temja, Du. temmen, 'to tame.' The connection between the Teut. cognates and Lat. domare, Gr. ὤκου, Sans. dānā (dānāy) ‘to subdue, compel,' is undoubted. The relation of these cognates based on dom, 'to subdue,' to a similar root appearing in MidHG. zemen (Teut. root tem, 'to be suitable, be fitted') is obscure. OHG. zemen, 'to tame,' looks as if it were a causative of OHG. zeinan, '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 weiten).

3ahū, m., 'tooth,' from the equiv. MidHG. zan, zant (d), OHG. zan, zand, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan. Comp. OAS. and Du. tand, AS. tōp (from *tānp), E. tooth, Goth. tunspus. Teut. tanb-, tunb- (from Aryan dant-, dtat-), is primit. allied to Lat. dens (stem den), Gr. ὄδος (stem ὀδόρ), Sans. dat (nom. sing. dānta, Lith. dantis, OIR. dēt, '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 edēn); hence 3ahū is lit. 'the eating organ' (for the Teut. suffix of the pres. partic. -and-, -und-, see edēnt, edunt, and eðlanb). To this word 3ūme is allied.

3āhre, f., 'tear,' properly neut. plur. of MidHG. zaher (*zacher), OHG. zahar (zahhar), m.; the form with ch in MidHG. is inferred from the derivative zehern, zachern, 'to weep' (OHG. hrhr from hr). Comp. AS. teār (from *tēhar, with the variant tēhhar), E. teart, OIC. tār (for *tāhr), Goth. tāgr, n., 'tear.' A primit. Teut. word in the form dārōn, which is presupposed by Gr. ὀξόν, Lat. lacruma (for earlier lacruma), OIR. dōr (dēr), 'tear.' The equiv. Sans. dārū, if it stands for *dācrū, is abnormal.

3ānca, f., 'tongs, pincers,' from the equiv. MidHG. zange, OHG. zanga, f.; corresponding to Du. tang, AS. tōnge, E. tongs, and the equiv. OIC. lōng. The common Teut. tāngō assumes a pre-Teut. dācrū, which is usually connected with the Sans. root dāc (dāc), 'to bite' (comp. Gr. ὀξόν); hence 3ānca, lit. 'biter.' Comp. OHG. zangar, MidHG. zanger, 'biting, sharp, lively,' whence Ital. tanghero, 'unpolished, coarse.'

3ānken, vb., 'to quarrel,' from late MidHG. zankon, zenkèn, 'to dispute'; a remarkably late word, not recorded in the earlier Teut. periods. Perhaps MidHG. zanke (a variant of *sine), 'prong, point,' is the base of 3ānfen, which must then have meant 'to be pointed.'

3appo, m., 'peg, plug, tap, bung,' from MidHG. zappro, m., 'tap, espec. in a beer or wine cask' (also zepfen, 'to pour out from a tap'), OHG. zapfo, 'peg, plug.' Corresponding to North Fris. tap, Du. tap, AS. toppe, E. tap, and the equiv. OIC. tappe. From the Teut. cognates are borrowed the equiv. Fr. tape and Ital. zappo (asbub, on the other hand, was borrowed from Romance). Teut. toppe- cannot be traced back to the other primit. allied languages; only 3āpids seems to be related to these cognates.

3appelin, vb., 'to move convulsively, sprawl, flounder,' from the equiv. MidHG. zappelin, a variant of zabeln, OHG. zahbóh (zappalón?), 'to sprawl!' A specifically HighHG. probably of recent onomatopoetic origin.

3arga, f., 'border, edge, setting, groove,' from the equiv. MidHG. zarge, OHG. zargs, f. Corresponding with a change of meaning to AS. and OIC. targa, 'shiel'd' (lit. 'shield border'), whence Fr. targe, Ital. targa, 'shield' (whence MidHG. and ModHG. tartsche, E. targe, are borrowed). The remoter history of the cognates is obscure.

3art, 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, 3art appears to be a partic. with the suffix to-. Tent. tar-do, from Aryan dr-tó (comp. fāt, fēt), is most closely related to the Zend partic. dērita, 'honoured'; comp. Sans. dār-, 'to direct one's attention to something.' The Teut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. carus, 'dear.'

3afer, f., 'fibre, filament,' ModHG. only, unknown to the earlier periods (older ModHG. zasel, Swed. zasem). Origin obscure.

3auder, m., 'charm, enchantment, magic,' from MidHG. zóuber (zouer), OHG.
...corresponding AS. teofor, 'vermilion,' is important; hence Jäuter is perhaps lit. 'illusion by means of colour'; others suppose that the runes were marked with vermilion, so that Jäuter would mean lit. 'secret or magic writing.' No cognates of the specifically Teut. taufro-, taubro- (Aryan root dāp, not dāh), have been found.

SAUERN, vb., 'to hesitate, delay, procrastinate,' allied to MidHG. (MidO.) zāvern (*zāßern), vb. wk., 'to draw,' which seems like jēr, to be connected with jēsen.

SAUN, m., 'bridge, rein,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sovern, m.; corresponding to OSax. tōm, Du. toom, OIC. taumre, 'bridge, rein.' The meaning makes it probable that the word is derived from the Teut. root tug, tug, 'to draw' (tawmro- for *tawmno-), Aryan doukmo-; comp. Σαυμ; hence 3aun is lit. 'drawing strap.'

SAUN, 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. tīnan), OIC. tān, 'enclosure, farm.' Teut. tā-no- (tā-nu-) is connected pre-historically without -dāman in OKelt. names of places (such as Augustodunum, Lugdunum); comp. OFr. dān, 'citadel, town.'—ZAUNKÖNIG, m., 'wren,' in MidHG. merely kienlīn, OHG. chwiningi, n., 'little king.'

SAUFEN, vb., 'to tease (wool, &c.), tug, pull about,' from MidHG. and OHG. erzāsen, OHG. zirbelōn, wk. vb.; comp. Mid HG. zasachs, '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.

SCHE, 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. zēchē, f. (which also means arrangement, association); also in MidHG. zēchen (OHG. *žēchōn), wk. vb., 'to arrange, prepare, bring about,' also (late), 'to run up a score at an inn.' In OHG. only the word gizhōn, 'to arrange, regulate,' from this stem is found; comp. the allied AS. toeh-hian and teōgan (from *tēhōn, tēwōn, tēhōn), 'to arrange, determine, regulate,' and teoh (hh), 'company, troop.' A Teut. root tēhōn, tēwōn (tēw), is indicated by Goth. gahtuwan, 'to ordain,' tōwā, 'order,' tēwō, 'troop of fifty men.' These imply a pre-Teut. root dēg, 'to arrange, regulate' (to which Gr. ἰκινέω, 'meal,' for degnom, is allied). The numerous senses in MidHG. may be easily deduced from the primary meaning.

SCHE, f., 'tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēcke, m. and f.; corresponding to Du. teekt, AS. *teka (tecia is misspelt for tica), E. tock, tick. From the old West Teut. tikō, tikko, are derived the equiv. Ital. zecca, Fr. tique. Aryan diqak is indicated by Armen. īzc, 'tick,' which is probably primit. allied to the Teut. cognates.

SEDER, f., 'cedar,' from MidHG. zēder (zēder), m.; from Gr.-Lat. cedrus (OHG. zēdurboum).

SCH, m. and f., 'toe,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēhe, OHG. zēha, f.; corresponding to Du. tēen, AS. tāko, tā, E. toe, and the equiv. OIC. tā. Beside the base tākon, tākwōn (Bav. zehchen and Swab. zaichen), assumed by these forms, MidHG. and LG. dialects prove the existence of a variant tāwōn (from tākōn, tākwōn); Swiss and MidRhen. zōb, zēbe, Franc. and Henneberg. zēve, Thuring. zive. Pre-Teut. daΣg-ω-, 'toe,' is usually connected with Gr. δίκων (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.'

SCHN, num., 'ten,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēhen, (zēn), OHG. zēhan; corresponding to OSax. tēhan, Du. tēn, AS. tēn, E. ten, Goth. tāhtun; common to Aryan in the form deka; comp. Sans. dāṇam, Gr. δέκα, Lat. decem, and OSlov. denit.—SCHE, adj., 'tenth,' from MidHG. zēhendē (zênde), OHG. zēhando; as subst. 'a tenth, tithe.'

—SCHNITZL, see ZEIL. Comp. also ZIG.

SCHREN, vb., 'to eat and drink, live, waste,' from MidHG. zern, (verzern), to consume, use up; OHG. hrefen, str. vb., means only 'to dissolve, destroy, tear' (comp. Binzen). Corresponding to Goth. galaïran, 'to destroy, annihilate,' AS. tēran, E. to tear; allied to Du. teren, 'to consume,' OSax. farterian, to annihilate,' and also to ModHG. jären and ʒāren. The Teut. str. verbal root ter, 'to tear,' corresponds to Gr. βίπων, 'to flay,' OSlov. dēr, 'to tear,' and the Sans. root dar, 'to burst, fly in pieces or asunder.'

SCHEIN, n., 'sign, mark, token, signal,
symptom, indication,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zeichen, OHG. zeihban, n.; corresponding to OSax. tähan, Du. teeken, AS. täcn, E. taken, and the equiv. Goth. taskums.

A derivative of the Aryan root *dik, dīk, which appears also in *ziḥen and *ziğiḥ; this root with *z is contained further in AS. tādēgān, E. to teach (comp. the g of Lat. digignus, prodigium, and of Gr. διδάσκω).—

Der. zeihbanen, vb., 'to mark, draw, delineate,' from Mid HG. zeichen, OHG. zeihbanen; lit. 'to furnish with marks.'

Zeibler, m., 'keeper of bees,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zidelere, OHG. zidelārī, m.; a derivative of OHG. zidal- Mid HG. zidel-, espec. in the compound zidelavida, Mid HG. zidelavida, 'forest in which bees are kept.' This zidal (pre-HG. *zdīlō probably appears also in LG. tīlōbī, '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. tīlola, 'keeper of bees' (comp. zehfen); but this derivation is not quite probable. Its connection with *zdīlṓ (Mid HG. zidel- zidelast) and zīlan is equally uncertain.

Zeigen, 'to show, point out, demonstrate,' from Mid HG. zeigen, OHG. zeigna, str. vb., 'to show, indicate'; a specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. *tīh, Mod HG. *ziḥen. The latter comes from Mid HG. zīhen, str. vb., 'to accuse of, depose concerning,' OHG. zīhan, 'to accuse'; also Mod HG. verzihen, 'to pardon,' Mid HG. verzehn, OHG. firzlan, 'to deny, refuse pardon.' Based on the Aryan str. verbal root *dīk (for *dig see Zieden); comp. Sans. dīg, 'to exhibit, produce, direct to,' Gr. δεικνύω, 'to show,' Lat. dico, 'to say.'

The primary meaning of the root is preserved by Zieden and Zeigen, as well as by Goth. gatehan, 'to announce, narrate, proclaim, say'; comp. the compounds OSax. astifaham, AS. oftón, 'to deny.' In HG. the word seems to have acquired a legal sense (comp. Lat. causidicus judex); comp. Zijdēt.

Zieland, m., 'spurge laurel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīland; scarcely allied to Mid HG. *ziḥ, 'briar'; more probably connected with *zdīlṓ́ (Mid HG. zidel- zidelast). Comp. Zībler.

Ziele, f., 'line, row, rank,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīl, OHG. zīla, f. (late Mid HG. also 'lane'). A specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. root *tīh, from which *ziḥ and *ziḥen are also derived.

Zeifig, m., 'siskin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīhe, usually zīle, f. Borrowed, like *zihefig and *zihefig, from Slav. (Pol. częk, Bohem. češek), whence also LG. zīseke, zīske, Du. sijje, E. siskin, Dan. sigen, Swed. siska.

Zeit, f., 'time, epoch, period, tense,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. zīt, f. and n. (OHG. zīl, 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. time, AS. time, E. time (comp. Goth. hveila under Bīlet).

A corresponding Aryan root *dīk 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 Zeit and Zīd, which also point to the 'limitless in time or space.'—Zeitlofe, f., 'meadow saffron,' from Mid HG. zīlhō, OHG. zīlasha; the name of the plant is due to the fact that it does not bloom at the ordinary period of flowering plants.—Zeitung, f., 'newspaper, gazette,' from late Mid HG. zīhringe, 'information, news'; comp. Du. tijding, E. tidings, OIC. tīvende, 'tidings.' The evolution of the meaning from the stem of Zīt is not quite clear; comp., however, E. to betide.

Zeile, f., 'cell,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīlā; formed from Lat. cella (comp. Zīller).

Zelt, n., 'tent, pavilion, awning,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīlt (more frequently gezelt), OHG. zīlt (usually geziilt), n. A common Teut. word; comp. AS. geseld, 'tent, pavilion, cover' (hence E. telt); OIC. tjlē, 'curtain, tent.' From OTeut., Fr. tawić, 'hut' (Span. and Port. tolado, 'tent?'), is derived; OFr. tawdre, 'to cover,' points to the AS. str. vb. betaldan, '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 Zīlt may be easily understood from a Teut. root teld, 'to spread out covers.' The following word is allied.

Zelle, m., 'cake, tablet, lozenge,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zīlte, OHG. zīlō, m. Perhaps derived from the Teut. root Zeld, 'to spread out' (see the preceding word). Comp. Zalten for the meaning.

Zeller, m., 'palfrey, ambling pace,' from
the equiv. MidHG. zätter, OHG. zétári, m. Lit. 'a horse that goes at a gentle pace'; allied to Dav. and MidHG. zét, m., 'amble, gentle pace,' Du. telganger, 'amble.' To this AS. tealltrum, 'to totter,' is probably allied.

Zentgericht, n., 'criminal court or jurisdiction'; Graf, m., 'judge of a criminal court,' from MidHG. zén té, f., 'district, consisting properly of 100 communities'; comp. Ital. cinta, MidLat. censa, 'district.'

Zentner, m., 'hundredweight,' from the equiv. MidHG. zéntenere, m. Formed from MidLat. centenarius (Da. centenaar); in Fr., however, quintal, Ital. quintale (and cantiño ?)

Zepfer, m. and n., 'sceptre,' from MidHG. zépter, m. and n., which is again derived from Gr.-Lat. sceptrum.

Syr, prefix from MidHG. zer- (MidHG. zér- and -en), OHG. zér-, ze-, zér-; a common West Teut. verbal prefix, meaning: 'asunder'; comp. OSax. ti, AS. te. In Goth. only twis- occurs as a verbal prefix in twisstandon, 'to separate'; the nominal Goth. prefix tus- (OHG. zér-, Olc. tor-) corresponds to Gr. ðer, Sans. dus, 'bad, difficult.'

Zerzen, vb., 'to torment, tease, vex'; ModHG. only. It may be identical with MidHG. zérn (and zergen), OHG. zerian (see zéren); yet Du. tergen, AS. tergan, 'to tug, tease, worry' (E. to tarry), point to a Goth. ðargian, which with Russ. dergati, 'to tug, tug,' indicate an Aryan root ērg (comp. tràgë).

Zerren, vb., 'to tug, tease, worry,' from MidHG. and OHG. zeren, wk. vb., 'to tear, cleave'; from the same root as zéten.

Zerrütten, see ruttin, rutšen.

Zerschellen, vb., 'to shatter, shiver,' from MidHG. zerschellen, str. vb., 'to fly to pieces,' lit. 'to burst with a loud noise.'

Zerbrech, adj., 'scattered, dispersed'; first formed in the last cent. from Fr. dis- trair.

Zertrümmer, vb., 'to destroy, shatter, lay in ruins,' formed from ModHG. Trümmer, 'fragments, ruins'; in MidHG. zer- trümme, 'to hew to pieces,' from MidHG. drum, 'piece, splinter.'

Ziter, interj. (espec. in Zettregre, 'cry of murder, loud outcry,' from MidHG. zét Burgess, from the equiv. MidHG. zätter (zätter), '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. zetlen, 'to scatter, spread out,' whence ModHG. zeißtlin, 'to disperse, spill.' The early history of the root tad, seldom occurring in Old Teut., is obscure.—Zettel, m., 'note, ticket, playbook, placard,' from MidHG. zedele (zettle, zettele), 'sheet of paper;' is different from the preceding word. It is formed from Ital. cedola (Fr. cédole), 'ticket,' MidLat. sceudula (Gr. σκέδον), 'scrap of paper.'

Beug, n., 'stuff, substance, material, equipment, weapons, baggage, stuff, testimony, proof, witness'; OHG. gizig, m. and n., 'equipment, implements' (hence ModHG. Brungsun, 'arsenal'). Allied to ModHG. Beuge, m., 'witness,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) zwięge. Also zwięgen, vb., 'to produce, beget, bear witness, testify' from MidHG. zięgen, 'to beget, prepare, procure, acquire, bear witness, prove,' OHG. gizigungen, 'to attest, show.' All the cognates are derived from the Teut. root tjih (see tiplen), which in a few derivatives appears in the sense of 'to produce, beget;' comp. AS. teim, 'descendants' (to which E. to seem is allied), Du. toem, 'brood.' From the same root the meaning 'to attest, show,' (OHG. gizigungen), lit. 'to be put on judicial record,' must be derived.

Bide, f., 'kid,' from MidHG. zickeln, OHG. ziech, zikken (for the suffix -en, see ζεκείν), n.; corresponding to AS. ticken. A diminutive of Teut. tjig-, 'she-goat.' Comp. Ziege.

Zidzad, m. and n., 'zigzag,' ModHG. only; a recent form from Zedt.

Biedje, f., 'cover of a feather-bed, tick,' from MidHG. zieche, OHG. ziaha, f., 'coverlet, pillow-case'; corresponding to Du. tik, E. tick. Lat.-Gr. thēa, whence also Fr. tapis, 'pillow-case,' as well as OIr. tiach, 'tick,' was adopted in HG. contemporaneously with Æfgen and Æf, hence thēa was permuted to ziaha.

Biege, 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. Æf, with which Æf is probably connected etymologically; for Goth. gat, 'goat,' may have had a graded variant *gát-, by metathesis *tíga-. The latter form must also have been current
in pre-historic times, as is proved by the AS. diminut. tícéen, equiv. to OHG. ziczé (see 3idé), and the form kítitn, obtained by metathesis, equiv. to OHG. chiczé. In East MidG. Þíte and Þípp are used for Zíte; in Alem. and Bav. and in Thuring. Zíte is the current term.

Zítefl, m., 'brick, tile,' from the equiv. MidHG. zígel, OHG. zígel, m. The word was borrowed in the pre-HG. period, perhaps contemporaneously with Mízer, Bvífr, Shífr, and Zígel, from Lat. tégula, whence also the Romance cognates, Ital. teghína, tegola, Fr. tuile; from the same source are derived Du. tegel, tegel, AS. tigel, E. tile. Zígel is not a cognate, but a genuine Teut. word, although Lat. tegula and its Romanic forms may be used in the sense of Zígel.

Zíhen, vb., 'to draw, pull, march,' from the equiv. MidHG. zíhen, OHG. zíhan; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. tíuhan, OSax. tíohan, AS. teón. The Teut. verbal root tih (tug) corresponds to an Aryan root dhúk, which has been preserved in Lat. décu, 'to lead.' From the same root the cognates of Zíum, Zíua, Zífi (Síríg), and the (properly) LG. Záu, n., are derived.

Zíel, n., 'limit, aim, goal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zíl, n. Allied to Goth. tils, gatils, 'suitable, fit,' and gatílon, 'to aim at, attain,' OHG. zilón, 'to make haste,' AS. tilian, 'to be zealous, till.' (E. to till), Du. tehen, 'to produce, create,' OSax. tilian, 'to attain.' To the Goth. adj. tila, 'suitable,' the Scand. prep. till (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 tél in Zíel and Zíet.

Zímen, vb., 'to beseech, become, suit,' from MidHG. zímen, OHG. zíman, 'to beseech, suit, be adapted, gratify;' corresponding to Goth. getíman, OSax. tíman, Du. betomen, str. vb., 'to be proper, suit.' It has been suggested under 3ám that OHG. zíman, 'to suit,' is a deduction from the causative zíman (see 3um) and 3ám (see 3ám). Allied to Zímenlíc, adj., 'suitable, moderate, tolerable,' from MidHG. zímelec, 'proper, adapted.'

Zímer, m., 'buttock, hind-quarter' (of animals), haunch (of venison), from the equiv. MidHG. zímere, f. Bav. dialectic forms such as 3ení (3en) and Zímenmí indicate the Teut. origin of the word; Teut. base témzo, tímiz.

Zíer, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. zíere, OHG. zíart, f., 'beauty, magnificence, ornament;' an abstract of the MidHG. adj. zíere, OHG. zíuri, zíri, 'precious, splendid, beautiful.' Corresponding to OSc. tìrr, OSax. and AS. tìr, 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' (decors, 'becoming'), is possible.—Zíerat (Zíerat is a corruption), m., 'adornment, decoration,' from MidHG. zíere, an abstract of the MidHG. zíere (comp. Fr. munit and Stein).—

Zíerde, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. zíerde, OHG. zíerda, f., with the meanings of OHG. zíart, f. (see Zíer).

Zíesel, m., 'shrew-mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. zízel (and zíseméds), m.; a corruption of the equiv. Lat. cisimus.

Zíestag, see Díestag.

Zíffer, f., 'figure, numeral, cipher,' from late MidHG. (rare), zífer, zíffer, 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. qáf, 'nought,' along with the Arabic notation.

Zíg, suffix for forming the tens, from MidHG. -zic (z), OHG. -zug; comp. sútú. In tretíga, from MidHG. drít-zec, OHG. drit-zug, there appears a different permutation of the t of Goth. tigus, 'ten'; comp. AS. -tig, E. -ty. Goth. tigus- (from pre-Teut. dikt-) is a variant of tihan, 'ten.' See Zíg.

Zímmer, 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, OSc. timbr. To these are allied Goth. timbrjan, 'to build up,' OHG. and MidHG. zimbren, Mid HG. zimeber, 'to build.' The primary meaning of the subst. was certainly 'wood for building;' it is primit. allied to Lat. domus, Gr. δῶμος, Sans. dama, OSlov. domu, 'house' (lit. 'building of wood'); and also to the root vb. Gr. δέμας, 'to build' (δέμας, 'bodily frame').

Zímnet, m., 'cinnamon,' from the equiv. MidHG. zímenin, zímenint, OHG. zinamen, m.; from MidLat. cinamonium.
Zim

(Or. κώμας). For the Romance term see Zend.

Zimperlich, adj., 'prim, prudish, affected,' a MidG. form for the genuine UpG. ζιμπριτέλ; comp. MidDu. zimperlij, usually simpellije, equiv. to Dan., Norw., and Swed., dial. simper, semper, 'fastidious,' E. to simper.

Zinsel, m., 'light taffeta,' from the equiv. MidHG. zindal, zindal; from MidLat. zentaleum (Gr. σινδών, 'fine linen,' lit. 'Indian stuff'), whence Ital. zindalo, and zendale.

Zingel, m., 'stone wall, palisade,' from MidHG. zingel, m., 'rampart,' whence Mod HG. unzingeln, 'to encircle, surround' (Mid HG. zingeln, 'to make an entrenchment'), formed like Lat. circulus, cingere.

Zink, n. and m., 'zinc,' ModHG. only; certainly connected with ζινχ. It has been thought that ζιν, '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 (Zinfen).

Zinhen, m., 'spike, prong,' from the equiv. MidHG. zinke, OHG. zinko, m. How the equiv. MidHG. zint, OIt. tinùr, and ModHG. 3afte 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. zin, n.; corresponding to Du., AS., E., and OIt. tin; a common Tent. term which has no cognates in the allied languages (Fr. tinne seems to be borrowed). Lat. stannum is the source of Fr. étain, Ital. stagno, but not of the Teut. words.

Zinnc, f., 'pinacle, 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 3afn; MidHG. zint (see Zinife), 'point, peak' (OHG. zinna, from *tìnjon for *tindjón), is more nearly allied. See 3afn.

Zinnode, m., 'cinnabar,' from the equiv. MidHG. zinober, m.; formed from Lat.-Gr. κόκας, whence also Fr. cinnabre.

Zins, m., 'tribute, rent, (plur.) interest,' from MidHG. and OHG. zins, m., 'duty, tribute.' Borrowed during the OHG. period (comp. Fr. ren) from Lat. censum (Ital. cenno), 'census, tax.' The HG. word passed in the form tins into OSax.; in Du., eisn.

Zipfel, m., 'tip, point, peak, lappet,' from MidHG. zigfel (zißf), m., 'pointed end, peak'; allied to E. and Du. tip. Zigf is the only primit, cognate word in Teut. (3ef has no connection with Zigfel).

Zippelrin, n., 'gout,' from late Mid HG. (rare) zigpelrin, 'gout in the feet'; allied to MidHG. zigpeltrit, 'tripping step.' Zigpel is an onomat. imitation of zigf.

Zirbel, f., in Zirbeldrücke, f., 'pineal gland,' from MidHG. zirbel, in zirbelwint, 'whirlwind'; allied to MidHG. zirben, 'to move in a circle, whirl,' OHG. zirben, AS. tarflian, 'to turn.' The Teut. root tarb, '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. circulus (Ital. circo).

Zirpen, vb., 'to chirp,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatop. form. So too Zischn, vb., 'to whisper,' and Zischen, vb., 'to hiss, whiz'; ModHG. only; in MidHG., zispezen, n., 'hissing.'

Zistag, see Dinetag.

Zither, Either, f., 'guitar, zither'; formed like the equiv. OHG. cithera, zitera, f., from the equiv. Lat. cithara. MidHG. has only zitöle, f., 'zither,' from OFr. citole, which, like Ital. citera, comes from Lat. cithara. Ital. and Span. guitarra, whence Fr. guitare, ModHG. Guitarr, 'guitar,' is, on the other hand, derived from Gr. κιθάρα.

Zitron, Citrone, f., 'citron,' ModHG. only, from Fr. citron, which is borrowed from Late.-Gr. κίτρον. The origin of the latter word (the East?) is unknown.

Zitter, Zitter, f., 'thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitter, OHG. ziotar, ziter, m. and n. The latter can hardly represent *ziotlar (allied to zitib) on account of AS. teöder, E. tether, OIt. tjödr, 'rope.' The unintelligible ModHG. word was popularly, but wrongly, connected with zittera (dial. tetter, Zitterlange).

Zitterocht, m., 'herpetic eruption,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitteroch, OHG. zittaroch (hh), m. (tt remains unpermutated as in zittern); corresponding to AS. lèter, E. tether, to tetter. Allied in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. dadru, dadraka, 'cutaneous eruption,' Lith. dedervine, 'tether, seal,' and Lat. derbovius (from derëvisius). AS. lèter is based like Sans. dadru on an Aryan
de-dru-, a reduplicated form (like Biffr); OHG. zitteroh is borrowed from it.

jittern, vb., 'to tremble, shake, quiver,' from the equiv. ModHG. zitern, zittern, OHG. zittarón, wk. vb.; corresponding to OC. titra, 'to twinkle, wink, tremble' (old pr remains unpermuted in HG.; comp. fitter, Guitter, and trmr). Jittern is one of the few Teut. vb. which have a reduplicated present (see Bittcn). From the implied primit. Teut. *ti-tré-mi the transition to the weak o conjugation is easily understood, just as the change of Teut. *-t-1-rmi- to shake, from an Aryan root rat-, to the similarly sounding weak ai conjugation. In the non-Teut. languages no cognates of jittern have been found (Aryan root drô?). The G. word was adopted by Dan.; comp. Dan. zitte, 'to shake.'

Stitter, m., 'saboty,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitwar, zitewan, OHG. citawar, zitwar, m.; from MidLat. zeduarium, the source of which is Arabic. zedwar. The saboty was introduced into the 16th century with A. English. In Romance occur the cognate words—Ital. tela, zizza, zizzola, 'tear,' Fr. tette, f., teton, tetin, m., 'nipple,' Span. teta, as well as Ital. teltarre, Span. tetar, Fr. teter, 'to suck;' the double forms with t and z imply that these words were borrowed from Teut.

Bobel, m., 'sable (Mustella zibellina), sable-fur,' from the equiv. MidHG. zobel, m.; borrowed from Russ. sobol (comp. Dan. sobel). From the same source are derived MidLat. sabellum (OFr. saddle, E. saddle) and sabelinquus, whence Ital. zibellino, Span. zebellina, Fr. zibeline.

Bober, see Bitter.

Bofe, f., 'maid, waiting-woman,' Mod HG. only, formed from MidHG. zöfén (zöfén), 'to draw, arrange suitably, nurse, adorn; zöfe, f., 'ornament;' hence Seh, lit. 'adorning maid.'

Zötern, vb., 'to linger, loiter, defer,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. zogen, OHG. zogon, 'to tug, draw, go, defer, retard.' An intensive form of ziehen; comp. OFr. toga, E. to tug. For the development of meaning comp. further ModHG. dial. ziehern, 'to wander aimlessly.'

Zögling, m., 'pupil,' ModHG. only; formed with the suffix sing from MidHG. *zoge, 'guide, leader,' in majasoge, 'tutor,' OHG. magasoge, 'pedagogus' (see Scheg); allied to ziehen.

Zoll (I.), m., 'inch,' from the equiv. MidHG. zol, m. and f., which is probably identical with MidHG. zol, m., 'cylindrical piece, log;' comp. MidHG. tölle, tölle, 'icle.'

Zoll (2.), m., 'duty, toll, dues,' from MidHG. and OHG. zol, m., 'custom-house, toll, duty;' corresponding to the equiv. OSax. and AS. tol, Du. tol, OF. tol. tollr. Usually regarded as borrowed from MidLat. telremium, Gr. τελωνία, 'custom-house, toll.' The Ger. words are, however, in spite of the lack of a Goth. *tula (for which midla occurs; comp. Maud), 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 züsken and zolf), of which it is an old partic. in no- (II from n), and hence it signified originally 'that which is counted.'—Derivative Zöllner, m., 'collector, receiver of custom,' from MidHG. zönner, zöller, OHG. zöllner, zöllner, m. Corresponding to AS. tolner, tollere, E. toller, Du. tollenaar, OFris. tolner, Dan. toder; comp. OSax. tolne, tol.'

Zone, f., 'zone,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat.-Gr. στέρνα.

Zopf, m., 'long' plait of hair, pigtail, cue, tuft;' from MidHG. and OHG. zopf, m., 'end, peak, cue.' Corresponding to LG. topp, Du. top, 'end, peak;' AS. and E. top (MidE. variant tuft), OFris. top, 'tuft of hair,' OFris. topp, 'tuft;' Swed. topp, Dan. topp, 'point, end, cue.' A common Teut. word, by chance not recorded in Goth. The lit. meaning seems to be 'projecting end;' hence Seif orig. 'points of the hair when tied together' (comp. Bajfen and Fopp). 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. loft, 'tuft of hair,' Span. tope, 'end,' Ital. toppa, ModFr. toupel,' tuft, lock of hair.' No cognate terms are found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Bones, Jorbus, m., 'confusion,' ModHG. only, from Jewish zares, 'oppression.'

**Born, m., 'anger, wrath, passion,' from MidHG. zorn, m., OHG. sorn, n., 'violent indignation, fury, insult, dispute'; corresponding to O Sax. torn, n., 'indignation,' AS. torn, n., 'anger, insult,' Du. toorn, m., 'anger' (torn, '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. zarun, 'to tear to pieces, destroy'); hence 3reri meant lit. 'rendering of the mind'?. Yet note Lith. durmas, 'mad, angry, insufferable,' and durmuti, 'to rage.'

**Sote, f., 'obscenity,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin, but certainly a loan-word. It is most probably connected with Fr. sotte, sottie, 'obscene farce' (in the carnival plays obscenity is the main element), Fr. soutisse, 'abusive language, indecency,' from Fr. sot, 'blockhead,' Span. and Port. sote, 'booby.' With these are connected Ital. zotico, 'coarse, uncouth' (comp. Ital. zoticchezza, 'coarseness,' zoticcaco, '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 Fr. suthan, 'blockhead,' sotaire, 'fop.'

**Sotte (1). Sotief, l., 'lock, tuft, tangle,' from MidHG. zote, zotte, m. and f., 'tuft of hair;' OHG. zotta, zata, zota, f., sotte, m., 'mane, comb (of birds), tuft.' MidHG. zotte is normally permuted from toddon-; comp. Ote, 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, zazzerla, 'long hair,' and tattera, 'rubbish, trash' (perhaps also Ital. zatter, zattera, Span. zata, zatarla, 'raft.'

**Sotte (2). f., dial., 'spout of a vessel,' equiv. to Du. tuut, 'pipe' (see Zute).

**Sotifen, vb., 'to move clumsily, shuffle along'; from MidHG. zoten, 'to walk slowly, saunter'; comp. E. totte, toddle, totter; allied to Sott (1).

**Zu, prep., 'to, in addition to, at, in order to'; adv., 'to, towards,' from the equiv. MidHG. zof (MidG. zô), OHG. zuo, zua, zô; comp. the corresponding O Sax. tô, Du. toe, OFris. tô, AS. tô, E. to; wanting in Old. and Goth. (for which Scand. tô 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 eclectically.

**Zuber, Zober, m., 'tub,' from MidHG. züber, zuber, OHG. zuhar, n., 'vessel'; probably allied primit. to MidE. tâbel, E. tub, Du. tobe, LG. tubben und töver. In OHG. also zibarch, which compared with OHG. zibar (see Gimer) is regarded as a 'vessel with two handles,' and is connected in form with Gr. têphos (from dwi, 'two,' and root fep).

**Zubufe, f., 'additional contribution,' from late MidHG. zubuoze, f., zuboze, m., 'supplement'; comp. Zut.

**Zucht, f., 'breeding, rearing, breed, brood, education, discipline,' from MidHG. and OHG. zuht, f., 'vessel,' 'vessel' or 'vessel' of infinite, 'vessel,' 'vessel' or 'vessel' (in the vessel, 'vessel' of infinite).—Derivatives—züchfen, vb., 'to breed, cultivate, bring up, discipline,' from MidHG. zihten, OHG. zuhten, zuhtön, 'to train up,' zuhfig, adj., 'modest, bashful, discreet,' from MidHG. zühtec, OHG. zuhtig, 'well bred, polite; punitive, pregnant.—Züchfen, vb., 'to chastise, correct, punish,' from MidHG. zuhtegen, 'to punish.'

**Zud, m., 'twitch, start, shrug,' from MidHG. zue (gen. zucce), m., 'quick marching, jerk.' Allied to Zuden, Züden, vb., 'to move convulsively, start, jerk, tug,' from MidHG. zueken, zucken, OHG. zuchen, zucken, 'to march quickly, snatch away, jerk, tug,' intensive form of jeden. Hence the ModHG. compounds entzüden, erzüden (MidHG. enszuken, verzucken), signified orig. 'to snatch away, transport in spirit.' From the base zukkôn is derived Fr. toucher, Ital. toccare.

**Zudcar, m., 'sugar,' from the corresponding MidHG. zucker, zuker, m. (OHG. zuccra, once only); comp. the corresponding Du. suiker, MidE. sucre, E. sugar, Ic. ejker, Dan. sukker, Swed. socker. The word was borrowed from MidLat. suzcar, 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. azucar was directly adopted.
from the Arabs, who cultivated the sugar-cane in Spain. Comp. further Lat. succharum, Gr. σάκχαρον, σικκάρον, Pers. schakar, Sans. gurkar, granulated sugar; Prakrit sakkarā. The primit. source of the word is probably India.—Zuccherand, m., 'sugar-candy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. sucre canâl. Ital. zucchero candito, 'crystal-lised sugar, sugar-candy,' which is derived from Arab. candâl; the ultimate source of the word is Indian khānd, 'piece.'

Zucre, adv., 'at first, firstly, in the first place,' from the equiv. MidHG. ze erest, *erest, OHG. zi erest, *zöst, 'at first, for the first time'; comp. rijt.

Zufall, m., 'chance, incident, occurrence, accident,' from late MidHG. zwœval, m., 'accident, what happens to a person, receipts;' allied to fallen.

Zufrieben, adv. and adj., 'contented, satisfied,' ModHG. only; originally only an adv. formed by the combination of the prep. zu and the dat. zug. Hence the orig. meaning of zurieben is 'in peace, quietly, protection.' In MidHG. mit vride (comp. absenten, beïent) was the equiv. expression.

Zug, m., 'pull, march, expedition;' from MidHG. zuw (gen. zuwen), OHG. zug, m., a verbal abstract of ziegen (comp. źig from źiern). Corresponding to the equiv. Du. tuwen, AS. tuige, E. tug, and Dan. tog.

Zugang, m., 'admittance, access;' from the equiv. MidHG. zugan, and OHG. zuegan, m. (see Gana).

Zügel, m., 'rein, bridle, check;' from MidHG. zügel, zuigel, m., 'strap, band, rein,' OHG. zühl, zühil (zöll), m., 'band, cord, rein;' a derivative of zügel. Corresponding to Ofc. tygel, m., 'strap, cord, rein,' AS. tygel, Du. teugel, Dan. tøgel. See also źaum.

Zügelisch, adv., 'at the same time, together;' from the equiv. MidHG. *ze geltîe, 'in the same manner' (see gîdîa).

Zuhand, adv., 'at once, immediately;' from the equiv. MidHG. zehant, lit. 'at hand.' In Ger. many adverbial expressions are formed from the word źaum—absanten, verbanten, allerhand; comp. zuheiten.

Zuletzt, adv., 'finally, ultimately;' from MidHG. ze lezziest, *lezze, OHG. ze lezziest; comp. lekt.

Zülle, f., 'lighter, boat;' from the equiv. MidHG. zülle, zülle; early history obscure. The G. word is related only to the Slav. class, Russ. čelnj, Pol. czotn, Czech čum; 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 żallen, 'to suck'; origin obscure. Probably related to Du. tâl, 'bottle, tippler; tullen, 'to tipple.'

Zumal, adv., 'especially, particularly;' from MidHG. and OHG. ze mâle, 'at the point of time, forthwith, immediately'; comp. Mâl.

Zünden, vb., 'to take fire, set on fire, kindle;' from MidHG. zünden, 'to set on fire,' OHG. zantzen (from zante, wnitan), wk. vb., 'to kindle;' also in MidHG. zünden, 'to burn, give light,' OHG. zundan, 'to be aflame, glow.' Comp. Goth. tanjanan, 'to be kindled, tandjan, wk. vb., 'to set on fire,' AS. tyndan, MidE. tenden, E. (diaL.) tend, 'tind,' 'to kindle,' Ofc. tendra, Swed. tända, Dan. tände. MidHG. zünden, str. vb., 'to burn, glow,' implies a Goth. str. vb. z'in-dan, 'this is allied OHG. zinsilo, m., zin-sîd, f. words, zinsera, f. 'censer' (not from Lat. incensorum), and zinsilîn, 'machinari.' With Goth. tanjanan, 'to set on fire,' are connected OHG. zantaro, MidHG. zanter, 'glowing coal,' Ofc. tandre, 'fire.' The Teut. root tand (Aryan dant, dâdh ?), 'to burn,' has no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.—Derivative Zunder, Zündel, m., 'tinder, touchwood, fuse;' from the equiv. MidHG. zunder, m. and n., OHG. zuntaro, zuntra, f. Comp. LG. tunder, Du. tunder, AS. tynder, E. tender, Ofc. tundra, Swed. tunder, Dan. tønder. Forms with l also occur; comp. OHG. zuntîl, MidHG. zundel, zündel, m., 'lighter, tinder' (ModHG. proper name Zuntîl), Du. tondel. From Teut. is borrowed OFr. tondre, 'tinder.'

Zunft, f., 'guild, corporation, club, sect;' from MidHG. zumfît, zumfît, OHG. zumfît, f., 'propriety, rule, law; society governed by certain rules, union, association, guild;' allied to źimnan. OHG. zumfît is derived from źimen, 'to be proper,' by means of the -ti (Goth. -ti), which forms verbal abstracts; for the intrusion of an f in the combination mt, comp. Mîft, Mîft, and Žîft. Hence the orig. meaning of Žîft is 'suitability, propriety, that which is becoming or according to law.' For the development of meaning comp. Gîft, 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. tunga, Du. tonge, OFris. tunga, AS. tunge, E. tongue, Oic. and Swed.  tunga. Dan.  tunga. Goth. tugô. In non-Teut. occurs the cognate Lat. tngua, which is usually supposed to come from *tngua (like lacrima for dacrinc, see Zâht). Teut. tungô, with Zunga, is scarcely allied to the Sans. root dang, 'to bite, be pointed' (Zunga should be lit. 'that which licks'); the relation to Sana  jutâ, jîhêd, 'tongue,' is uncertain.

zunig, adv., 'ruined, undone,' in the phrases zunig, warten, 'to be ruined,' zunig machen, 'to ruin, destroy;' from MidHG. ze nichte, 'to nothing;' see nîcht.

Zünfel, m., 'piles,' MidHG. only; probably allied to OHG. zinsilo, 'tinder' (comp. MidHG. zînden, 'to burn'), mentioned under zunen.

Zupfen, vb., 'to pull, pluck;' MidHG. only, earlier MidHG. zupfên; denominative from 3epf; hence 3upfên means lit. 'to drag by the hair?'

Zwic, adv., 'in order, aright,' from MidHG. ze richte, OHG. zi richte, 'aright'; comp. LG. te rechte (see 3richt).

Zürn, vb., 'to be angry,' from MidHG. züren, OHG. zurnen; denominative from 3erz.

Zurud, adv., 'back, backwards;' from MidHG. zurecke (MidG. zurücke), OHG. zi ruke, 'backwards, behind one's back'; comp. LG. terüge. Allied to 3tüden; comp. E. back.

Zusammen, adv., 'together;' from MidHG. zessanene, zessam, OHG. zissanam, 'together, jointly'; comp. zummen, fant.

Züßeln, vb., 'to pluck'; probably a derivative of züßen, MidHG. zisem.

Zuverfâhl, f., 'confidence, reliance, conviction;' from MidHG. zuverfâhlt (MidG. zôvresâht), OHG. zuverfâht, f., 'foreseeing, glance into the future, expectation, hope.' Allied, like 3êsli, to 3epn.

Zuvor, adv., 'before, beforehand, formerly;' from late MidHG. zuvor, zuvoran (MidG. zôvor), 'formerly, beforehand.' Allied, like brev, to wer.

Zuwegen, adv. in zuegen bringen, 'to bring out, accomplish;' from MidHG. ze wege, OHG. zi weige, 'on the (right) way.' Comp. wegen, adv., and 3weg.

Zweilen, adv., 'at times, sometimes;' MidHG. only; in MidHG. under wilen or wilen, wîlent, 'once, formerly.' Similarly, ModHG. biwilen, allwilen, wîlent;}
f., 'towel, napkin, small napkin.' The implied Goth. *pweahlo (old AS. thweahlo) is a derivative of pwealh, 'bath, washing,' and hence signified 'that which belongs to bathing.' The cognates are connected with ModHG. (dialect) zwagen, 'to wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. twachen, dwachen, OHG. dwahan; an old common Teut. word for 'to wash.' Comp. Goth. *pweahan, OSax. thwahan, AS. *pweahin, OIr. *pweah, Dan. toe, twete, tuvita, 'to wash.' With these are connected Goth. pwealh, 'bath, AS. pwealh, 'washing,' OHG. dwahal, 'bath, OIr. *pwealh, 'soap,' MidHG. twuhel, 'bathing tub.' In the allied Aryan languages only Pruss. twaxtan, 'bathing apron,' is cognate; Gr. τύχω, Lat. tingo, 'to moisten,' are not connected with it. From OTeut. is derived the Rom. class, Ital. tovaglia, Fr. touaille, equiv. to E. towel.

3wei, num., 'two,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zweine, m., zwé, f., zwé, n.; OHG. zwéne, m., zwo, f., zwe, n.; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. OSax. zweine, m., twe, f., zwe, n.; Goth. twæi, m., twegs, f., twe, n.; AS. twogen, m., twe, f., twe, n.; E. two, Du. twe, OFris. tweeéne, m., twe, f., twe, n.; OIr. tweir, m., tweer, f., twean, n.; Swed. två, Dan. to, tvende, m., to, f., to, n. Comp. further zweig and zweil. Corresponding in the non-Teut. languages to Sans, dva, Zend dva, Gr. δύo, Lat. duo, OIr. dò, Lith. dë, Russ. dva. In earlier ModHG. the forms for the different genders were kept separate (zwéen, m., zwo, f., zwé, n.), until in the 17th cent. the neuter form became the prevalent one. For further cognates see *zwifel and *zwil.—3weic, adv. and adj., 'of two kinds, twofold,' from MidHG. zweier leige, 'of a double sort'; comp. stei.

3wicfal, m., 'butterfly,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwiefalter, m., corrupted from MidHG. stwalter, OHG. stfalter, 'butterfly.' See Stalter and Stmetting.

3wicfel, m., 'doubt, uncertainty,' from MidHG. zwfel, 'uncertainty, distrust, fickleness, perfidy, despair,' OHG. zwfel, m., 'uncertainty, apprehension, despair.' Comp. Goth. tiwefils, m., 'doubt,' OSax. twwefel, Du. twafel. The following forms also occur, OHG. zwelo, zwelo, m., 'doubt' (equiv. to OSax. tweloh, AS. twè, 'doubt'), and OIr. tiwlo (base twicfion), 'doubt.' All are based on a pre-Teut. dwel (dwelw), 'to doubt.'—Allied to 3weiclen, vb., 'to doubt, suspect,' from MidHG. zwieden, OHG. zwelclén, 'to waver, doubt'; comp. OSax. twil名, 'to waver,' Dan. tvåle, Du. tvijfelen, 'to doubt.' These cognates are unquestionably connected with zwe (comp. Gr. dòo, 'doubt,' Sans. dvaye, 'falseness'); the formation of the noun is, however, not clear (see 3weig and zweig).

3weig, m., 'branch, bough, twig,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwéig (-eig), n. and m., OHG. zwéig, m.; corresponding to AS. twig, E. twig, Du. twijg; also in MidHG. and OHG. zwi (gen. zwiges). The g is probably evolved from j, and zwel, gen. zwiges, may be traced back to a nom. zwel. The AS. form twig is implied by the acc. plur. twigu (twigu). Yet the primary forms cannot be ascertained with certainty, hence it is not quite clear how 3weig is connected with the numeral zwe (3weig, lit. 'a division into two parts').

3weic, ord. of zwe, 'second,' a Mod HG. form. The form in MidHG. is ander, OHG. andar, 'the other'; see ander.

3werch, 'athwart, across,' in compounds such as 3wérch, 'diaphragm,' 3wérchfje, 'fife,' 3wérchf, 'knapsack, wallet,' from MidHG. twérch, dwérch (also quérch), adj., 'oblique, reversed, athwart,' OHG. dwérach, twérach, 'oblique, athwart.' Corresponding to AS. 3werch, 'perverse.' Goth. *wairachs, 'angry' (*wairhefe, f., 'anger, dispute'), Du. dwars, Dan. twers, twart, 'athwart.' With these is also connected ModHG. üerwerch, adj. and adv., 'across, athwart, crosswise' (MidHG. über twérch, über zwérch). The same Aryan root twerk appears also perhaps in AS. purh, 'through' (see turh). Beside twérch, the MidHG. and OHG. variant tweir, 'oblique, athwart,' occurs (in MidHG. also quáir; see quer), OIr. twir, 'athwart, impeding.' Teut. twurwe points to an Aryan root twerk, with which Lat. torquo is connected.

3werg, m., 'dwarf, pigmy,' from the equiv. MidHG. twèr(g), getwèr (also quérch, zwérch), OHG. twerg, m.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. dwerg, AS. dwërch, E. dwarfc, OIr. dvergr, m., Swed. and Dan. dverg. The Teut. base is dwerego-, which is perhaps also connected with the Teut. root drug, 'to deceive'; hence 3werg means lit. 'phantom, illusion'?

3wéische, 3félische, f., 'damson'; ModHG. only; a difficult word to explain. Bav. zwéchen, zwéispen, Swiss zwelliche, Austr. zwéespenn, Thur. and East MidG. quilique, seem to be related like quer and 3werd, wanged, and 3wigen, so that we must perhaps assume
an initial tv. Since damsons were orig-
ously be introduced them into
Europe; comp. E. damask plum, damascone, 
damson, It. amascino, Portg. ameixa), it
seems probable that the Teut. cognates
(Bav. zwissen) are derived from MidLat.
damasca or Gr. eúdàkρèv through the
intermediate forms damsán, damsvín, which
appear in Transylvanian maschen, 
máischen. 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. svekske,
Boh. štetska.

Zwidi, m., ‘peg, sprig; pinch, nip,
twinge,’ from MidHG. zwic, a variant of
zuiec (see 3wic), ‘nail, nip, pinch.’ From
G. is derived the equiv. Dan. svik.—

Zwicel, m., ‘wedge,’ from the equiv.
MidHG. zwiczel, m.; a derivative of the
preceding word.

Zwiden, vb., ‘to pinch, twitch, peg,’
from MidHG. zwicken, ‘to fasten with
nails, squeeze in, pinch, tug’ OHG.
zwicelen; comp. LG. twicken, AS. twician,
MidE. twicchen, E. to twitch (see 3maden,
3wic).

Zwic, in compounds ‘two,’ from Mid
HG. and OHG. zwi-, LG. twi-; Du. twee-
Oic. twi-; AS. twi-, Goth. twi-. It is
the form of the numeral zwi as the first element of
a compound; comp. in the non-Teut.
languages de- (from de-). Lat. bi-, Sans.
dvi-, used in a similar way.

Zwicbach, m., ‘biscuit,’ MidHG. only;
probably a rendering of Fr. biscuit (Ital.
biscotto); comp. Dan. tvæbak, Du. tweelab
(also besucht).

Zwicbel, f. (Swiss zibel, Bav. zwisel,
Thuring. zippel), ‘onion, bulb,’ from the
equiv. MidHG. zwibolle, zibolle (with the
variants zwippel, zwisel, zibel, zebole), m.
OHG. zwibolle, zwolle, m. A corruption of
Lat. caepulla, ‘onion,’ whence also the Rom.
words, Ital. zoppola, Fr. ciboule; Dan. zibole
has been adopted from Ger. The genuine
G. word for zwicbel is Belle (properly ‘bulb,
ball’), on which MidHG. zwibolle was based.
The E. word bulb is derived from the Lat.
bulus (Gr. βόλυς), ‘bulb, onion.’

Zwiefach, adj., ‘twofold, double,’ from
the equiv. MidHG. zwifach; for the mean-
ing of the second component see 3fach.—

Zwiefachig, adj., ‘twofold, from the equiv.
MidHG. zwifach (also in MidHG. and

OHG. zwifalt); comp. alt.—Zwielich,
men, ‘twilight,’ ModHG. only, formed from
LG. twlechte; the MidHG. expression is
zwischenlicht; comp. E. twilight.

Zwier, adv., ‘twice,’ earlier ModHG.,
from the equiv. MidHG. zwir, OHG. zwir,
zwior; comp. Oic. twysvar, twis-var (var
corresponding to Sans. vára, ‘time’). OHG.
dvir, ‘twice,’ is similarly formed.

Zwiefel, f., ‘fork,’ from MidHG. zwiule,
OHG. zwiscala, f., ‘fork, forked branch’;
a derivative, like 3wind and 3wif, from the
stem twi- (see 3wind).

Zwiefsall, m., ‘division, discord,
schism,’ ModHG. only, from 3wile and
2salle; in MidHG. the form is zwispel-
tunge, f., ‘division, discord.’—Zwiefsallig,
adj., ‘discordant, disunited,’ from the equiv.
MidHG. zwispeltisch, zwispectral, OHG. zwis-
paltig; allied toKnight. —Zwiefpradch, f.,
‘dialogue, colloquy,’ ModHG. only; in
OHG. zwisprêhko, m., with a different sense,
‘bifarius,’ and in AS. twisprêc, adj.,
‘double-tongued, deceitful.’—Zwietradt,
adj., ‘twofold, twofold,’ from MidHG.
zwitraht, f., ‘disunion’; Zwietradtig,
adj., ‘discordant, at variance,’ from Mid
HG. zwitrechtisch, ‘disunited, discordant’;
as a MidG. word it is allied to trafin (comp.
Güntraht).

Zwillisch, Zwill, m., ‘twilled cloth,
tick,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zwillezch,
zwitz, OHG. zwilitch (hh), m.; properly an
adj. used as a subst., from zwilieh, ‘twofold,
consisting of two threads’ (to this MidHG.
zwicken, to weave with two threads is ali-
ded). Formed on the model of Lat. bitix,
‘consisting of two threads’; comp. 3Dillich.

Zwillings, m., ‘twin,’ from the equiv.
MidHG. zwilmington, zwilline (g.), m. (also
zwescht and zwilich-kist), and zwirnlen, n.,
OHG. zwintling. A derivative of the
OHG. adj., zwinal, ‘geminus, gemellus,
and also, like zwinal, from zwieh, ‘twofold’;
comp. the equiv. E. twin, Du. tweeling,
Dan. twilling.

Zwingen, vb., ‘to force, compel, van-
quish,’ from MidHG. zwingen, dwinagen, ‘to
press, cramp, force, compel, dominate,’
OHG. dwingan, thewingan, ‘to crowd, sup-
press, conquer,’ corresponding to OSax.
swingan, Oic. wvinga, Dan. tvinge, Du.
vingen, OFris. wvinga, twiga, MidE.
twingen, ‘to force’ (E. twinge), see also
3mang.—Derivatives Zwinge, Zweinh, m.,
‘fortress,’ from MidHG. twine, m., ‘that
which constrains, confines; jurisdiction.’—
Swinge, f., 'vice, clamp, holdfast,' lit. that which encloses or presses together; corresponding to the equiv. Dan. tvinge.—

Swinger, m., 'fortified castle, prison, narrow space, wild beast's cage, arena,' from MidHG. tvingere, m., 'oppress, space between the walls and ditch of a citadel, promenade, fortress.' Comp. Dan. twinger, 'prison, wild beast's cage' (Du. dwinger, 'despot, tyrant').

zwwikhen, zwirkern, vb., 'to wink, twinkle,' from MidHG. zweiken, engen, 'to blink, twinkle'; also in MidHG. zwizen (from *zweizen) and zwirnern. Corresponding to AS. twincian, E. to twinkle.

zwirbeln, vb., 'to twirl,' from MidHG. zweiben, zwirben, 'to move in a circle, whirl' (zwirbel, m., 'in circular motion, twirbelwint, 'whirlwind'). Allied to OHG. zwerben (*zweiben), 'to turn round,' AS. twirblian, 'to roll'.

zweinen, vb., 'to thwart,' from MidHG. zweiben, zwinen, 'twine, swirl,' form MidHG. zweiben, OHG. zwirben, 'to move in a circle, whirl'; from the base *zwirlo-, equiv. to *dwerlo-, 'to whirl.'

zwirn, m., 'thread, twine, twisted yarn,' from MidHG. zwein, m., 'double thread'; like AS. tvein, E. twine, Du. twein (Dan. tvinde, 'twine wheel'), it points to a base tvisna-. A Teut. root tvis appears also by a different derivation in E. twist.—

zwirnen, vb., 'to twist, twine, throw (silk);' from OHG. zweirn, OHG. zweirn, -nem, 'to twist a double thread, twine'; comp. Du. tweernen, E. to twine, and the equiv. Dan. tvinde.

zwischen, adv. and afterwards prep., 'between, among,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwischen, between, adv. and prep. Orig. a shortened form of the adverb. expressions MidHG. inzwischen, unter zwischen, OHG. inzwischen, unter zwisken, 'between each pair.' Allied to MidHG. zwische, zwisch, adj., OHG. zwisk, zwisk, adj., 'twofold, two and two'; comp. OSax. twisik, Du. tusschen, E. betwixt.—Derivatives ModHG.

Zwill, 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 Du. and E. twist, Dan. twist, 'twisted stuff,' MidE. twist, 'branch' (twisten, 'to plait'), OIC. twist, 'sad, disunited,' IC. twistra, 'to dissemble.' The Arya root dwis, on which these words are based, appears in Sans. as dwī, 'to hate,' with a signification that resembles ModHG. zwifi; it may have been 'to be at variance, disunited.' Perhaps Lat. bellum, 'war,' from the base *dwerlo-., equiv. to *dwislo-., is also connected with this word.

zwitschern, vb., 'to twitter, chirp, warble,' from the equiv. MidHG. zweitern, OHG. zwissirn; comp. MidE. tweiteren, E. twitter (Dan. quiddre). An onomatopoetic form.

Zwifler (earlier ModHG. Zwidern), m., 'mongrel, hermaphrodite, hybrid,' from MidHG. zweitar, zweitorn, zweidorn, m., 'hermaphrodite, bastard, half-caste,' OHG. zweitarn, zweitarn, m., 'nothuis, hybrid.' A derivative of zwit-, 'duplex' (see zwi:); comp. ModHG. (dia.) 3witer, 'hermaphrodite.' Different forms occur in OIC. (tvitula) and Dan. (tvitelle, 'hermaphrodite').

Zwölf, num., 'twelve,' from the equiv. MidHG. zweid, zwedl, OHG. zweidl. A common Teut. num.; corresponding to OSax. tweidl, Du. twaelf, AS. tweid, E. twelve, Goth. tweidl, OIC. tolf, Dan. tolf, Swed. tolf. It is a compound of Teut. twee- (HG. zwit), with the component -lif, which appears also in -lif (Goth. ain-lif). In the allied Aryan languages a corresponding form occurs only in Lith. tweylka, 'twelve,' wenedlka, 'eleven').

For the signification of the second component, Teut. -lif, Lith. -lita, see -lif.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS
BY PROFESSOR KLUGE.

 이것, Lat. ferula, ‘ferula,’ is perhaps connected with this word; base ἱθὲς.

Egge, is derived rather, like Stoggen, from UpG. (Swiss egge, pronounced ecke), but the pronunciation of the gg was softened in LG., probably on account of the spelling (see Gbh'n); yet egge is also Livonian. In MidG. and LG. the harrow is called ćeke (in MidG. also ěke). The term for ‘wheat’ ( weblog) seems also to be influenced by UpG.

frohn, OHG. frō and Goth. frauja, ‘lord,’ are cognate with Sans. pārva, pārviya, and OSlov. prävī, ‘first’ (OHG. frō, from frawan, equiv. to pryo-, Goth. fraujja, from frawjan, equiv. to prwo); Sans. pārviya, as an attribute of the gods, corresponds to OIr. Freyr (comp. Ætt).

Geschwistler, read OHG. giswēster.

Sinabe may with OIr. gnīa, ‘servant,’ point to a common base, gnopot, gnepot.

Iceir, if derived from Teut. lēya, may be connected with OIr. lia, ‘hunger.’

Mif, read AS. mēst (equiv. to LG. mēst).
INDEX

TO THE WORDS QUOTED FROM GREEK, LATIN, ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH, SHOWING THE GERMAN WORD UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND.

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*(INCLUDING SCOTCH).*

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wicker, wichert
wide, weit
widow, Witwe
wield, warten
wife, Weib
wight, Dicht
wild, wild
will, wollen, Wille
wimple, Wimpel
win, gewinnen
wind, Wind, Winde, witter
window, Fenster, Wind
Windsor, Ufer
wine, Wein
wink, Dicht
winnover, Dämme
winter, Winter
wisdom, Wissen
wise, weise
wish, Wunsch
wise, Weise
wit, Wiss
with, weder
wither, wittern
with, werten
with, wittern
with, wittern
with, wittern
with, wittern
wode, Widde
wode, Wadding
wood, Weiß
woof, Weiß
worm, Wurm
wormwood, Wermut
worst, Wolst
wrote, richten
write, schreiben, schreiben
writhe, Riff
wrong, richten

yacht, Yacht
yard, Garten
yare, gar
yarn, Garn
yarrow, Garbe (2)
yea, ja
yean, Schaf
year, Jahr
yeast, Bärn, Likör
yellow, gelb, Leder (1)
yellow-hammer, Am
eyes, ja
yes, Geschüt
yesterday, gestern
yew, Eibe
yield, getten
yoke, Joch
yolk, Eiere (1)
yon, Ihnen
younger, älter
York, Eier
you, euch
young, jung
youngling, Jungling
youngner, Jungfer
your, euer
youth, Bürche, Jüngse
yule, weihn

zedoary, Bitter

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