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 (Holms).
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
INTRODUCTION.

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. ğērim and ĕther with Lat. avunculus and patruus), for ‘father’s sister’ and ‘mother’s sister’ (comp. AS. faēu and mūdrīe with Lat. amītā and matertera). This implied wealth of pre-historic terms for degrees of kinship can be only understood by us as existing at a time when our ancestors lived together in clans as shepherds and nomads. When with the changing years the more fully developed relations of kinship lost the old inherited terms, how seldom have alien designations attempted to oust the native words, and how seldom with success! Compare Dūfē and Ţante with Vater and Mutter, Bruder and Schwester, ğērim and Mūhre, Nēfē and Nīchē, ĕther and Bāfe, Schwäher and Schwieger, Schnur and Šhwäger.

The terms for expressing kinship, whose unimpaired vigour we see in German, are, in combination with the numerals up to a hundred, an infallible indication of the Aryan origin of a language. Thus German testifies also by its old inherited numerals its close relation to the allied languages. Moreover, the designations of parts of the body are specially characteristic of all Aryan tongues. If German in its later development has lost many of them (comp., e.g., OHG. gēbal, ‘skull,’ equiv. to Gr. κεφαλή, under Götter), yet it preserves in most cases the old inherited words; ğēn, ēm, Bāne, Nēf, Žalin, Šaē, Šuug, Šēfē, Arun, Ėle, Šagel, Šūē, Šūf, Šēl recur sometimes in one, sometimes in several of the allied languages. The knowledge too of natural history was displayed in the primitive speech by some essential words. Of the mammals, apart from the domesticated animals (see Bāfē, Nēf, Šēfē, Šīnē, Šešēn, Nēsē, and Šēfē), only a few destructive quadrupeds, such as Šēfē and Nane, Šēfē and Šate (see also Bār), 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 Nār, Ranidj, Bīfē, Šēfē, Šītē, and
INTRODUCTION.

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 Morgen, Monat, and Sommer have corresponding terms in several allied tongues; the two old Aryan gods of light, Dieu and Auso, have left their final traces in Alemanic Gottes and in German Gott.

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; glug, grun, efken, frefen, fagen, naft, juna, tier, vul, wi, mitten, tier, &c., are derived from the primitive speech. In moral conceptions our mother-tongue inherited the stems of gugen and giten, lieben and haften, barten and tügen 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. mar) for 'to die' acquired the signification of 'murder'; the dear, the cherished one became 'the freeman'; 'to follow' came to mean 'to see' (reyen); 'to split' was extended to 'to bite' (reyen), and 'to persist; 'to stride,' were developed into 'to live' (reyen) and 'to mount' (reyen). Derivatives from existing stems assumed characteristic significations; in this way Geit, ëenig, ëind, ëhen, and ëage originated. On the other hand, we note the loss of old roots, which in other Aryan groups developed numerous cognates; the roots pot, 'to drink,' and do, 'to give,' which we recognise in Lat. potare and Gr. πιποκα, and in Lat. dare and Gr. διομο, have completely disappeared in Teutonic. Of other primitive roots we find in Teutonic only a few slight relics nearly disappearing, some of which will in course of time vanish altogether. The root ag, 'to drive' (in Lat. ago, see ëiffr), the root an, 'to breathe' (in Lat. animus and Gr. ανεμος), the root giv, 'to live' (in Lat. vivere, see quaft), 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 triuhen, grun, ëiffrigen, ëhen, ëilen, ëelen, ëffen, &c. Other roots peculiar to the Teutonic languages may owe their existence to onomatopoetic creation during the independent development of Teutonic; such are perhaps ëilen and ëiffr.

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

In fact, we find among the Aryans but a slight agreement in the designations of ethical ideas; gut and idc, math and arg, helo and ten, are specifically Teutonic; Aed, ỹe, and ỹsvev have no exact correspondences in the remaining Teutonic languages. Geit, Šimul, Sõll, ỹtrt, as well as Wcud (see Вут), ỹtra (see три), and Šenjar (see Șeniar), owe their existence to the special religious development of the Teutons, while we find the belief in elfish beings (see Șif) 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 tagewede, 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 (Ražen). 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 Sauf. 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 Șif (comp. Șiț 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 nāten). Thus the stems of old words such as čan, mātān, nātān, and mōtān, 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
INTRODUCTION.

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, and the affranchial word furnishes valuable testimony, which at the same time shows what decisive results can at times be obtained from language itself. We have in the term the last offshoot of the Teutonic word *Walk* (borrowed from the Keltic tribal name *Volcae*), by which the Kelts were formerly designated by the Teutons.

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

The linguistic division of the Teutons into an Eastern group, comprising Goths and Scandinavians, and into a Western, including the English, Frisians, Saxons, Franks, Bavarians, Swabians, and 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; *gēzen*, *gēzen*, *gēzen*, *gin*, *gēzen*, *gēzen*, as well as *Būzen*, *Dīben*, *Bīten*, *gēzen*, &c., are the essential characteristics of a West Teutonic language. Other words, such as *Radār*, *dūt*, *gūm*, *Bēt*, *Bīt*, and *Bāt*, 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.
INTRODUCTION.

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 *Wein* and *Bau*, *Streite* and *Meise*, *Soff* and *Soff*, *Rönt* and *Rönt*, 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*, *Maß*, *Lust*, *Reiter*, and *Trichter*. Not much later a rich terminology, together with the Roman style of building, was introduced; *Mauer*, *Keller*, *Zeller*, *Gebirg*, *Hammer*, *Meister*, *Sof*, *Bau*, *Soff*, *Hälf*, 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*, *Sälcfel*, *Reih*, *Bauken*, *Tif*, *Soff*, *Genf*, *Baufer*, *Reih*, *Pflanz*, *Stott*, *Kürke*, *Kummel*, *Kühe*, *Baufer*, *Pflanz*, *Kamm*, *Quitt*, *Steige*, &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*, *carrua*, and *paraveredus*, see *Karren*, *Sodd*, and *Soff*, 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; *equos processere deliciae ut sine hoc instrumento durare jam ne virorum quidem servisc possint*. This suggests to the historian of languages the connection of the Latin origin of *Stamm*, *Steff*, and *Stoff* with Pliny’s account; our ancestors adopted the Latin designation for the articles which the Romans procured from Germany. Thus our *Stoff* with its cognates attests the share the Romans had in the decline of Rome.

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

Roman Church; the words Kirche and Pfarr, Samstag and Pfingstag, we undoubtedly owe to Greek influence, through the medium of the Arian Goths; and probably the same may be said of Engel and Christ, Bischof and Pfarrer. The connection between the German tribes and the Goths, which we think can be recognised in other words expressive of religious ideas, such as Gott and tanzen, 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-Aryan 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 Präsident, Prieß, Abt, Mönch, Noviz, Sieger, Kämmerer, Meister, Weißer, Seiten, Freier, Segen, Predigen, Sakrist, Verdammung, Kreuz, Feld, Engel, Heil, etc. The unceasing pliancy of our language is attested by the fact that some German words were constructed on the model of the Latin, such as Briste, from confessio, Gewitter, from compater, Gewissen, from conscientia. The Church brought learning with a new nomenclature in its train; contemporaneously with the ecclesiastical Latin words, Schutz, Sprechen, Zute, 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, badu, disappear as independent words, and leave behind indistinct traces only in proper names, such as Günther and Wagen. Words such as mark (see Mäfro), and Ser, Rede, and Wagen have been brought down as archaic terms to the Middle High German period.

With the rise of chivalry the old German terms applied to war must, as may be imagined, have undergone transformation; as it was French in its essential character, it also introduced French loan-words among us. French influence, which first made itself felt in Germany about the year 1000 A.D. (the word sein is, perhaps, the earliest loan-word of genuine French origin), has never ceased to operate on our language. But it reached its zenith with the introduction of chivalry, as it did once again at the time of the Thirty Years' War. It is therefore not to be wondered at that words relating to war and the court, such as Lange, Seiltat, Palast, Radel, Turnier, Wenden, have been borrowed from the French vocabulary in exchange, as it were, for the stock of Teutonic words connected with war which passed some centuries earlier into French (comp. French auberge, gonfalon, maréchal, héraut under Herberge, Hahn, Marschall, and Streit). Moreover, courtly and fashionable words, such as fechten, liefern, waffen, and waffen have also passed into Germany.
When the linguistic influence of the West had reached its culminating point, Slavonic began to make itself felt on the German Eastern marches. As it was due to neighbourly intercourse among the border tribes, it was at first insignificant and harmless. But several words which came to light in this way, such as Ćelnjitô, Ćirney, Rummet, Brîsfâ, Berfann, and Ćôps, 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abstr.</td>
<td>abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
<td>accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>adverb</td>
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<td>adverb.</td>
<td>adverbial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alem.</td>
<td>Alemannian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americ.</td>
<td>American</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab.</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armen.</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armor.</td>
<td>Armorican</td>
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<tr>
<td>AS.</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay.</td>
<td>Bavarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bohem.</td>
<td>Bohemian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bret.</td>
<td>Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burg.</td>
<td>Burgundian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causat.</td>
<td>causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chald.</td>
<td>Chaldean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class.</td>
<td>classical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect.</td>
<td>collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conj.</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conjug.</td>
<td>conjugation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contr.</td>
<td>contracted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn.</td>
<td>Cornish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CrimGoth.</td>
<td>Crimean Gothic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cymr.</td>
<td>Cymric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>declen.</td>
<td>declension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denom.</td>
<td>denominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dial.</td>
<td>dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialectic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimin.</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dor.</td>
<td>Doric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du.</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EARyan</td>
<td>East Aryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Telt.</td>
<td>East Toccic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt.</td>
<td>Egyptian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equiv.</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europ.</td>
<td>European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>feminine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finn.</td>
<td>Finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ModE.</td>
<td>Modern English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModFr.</td>
<td>Modern French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModGr.</td>
<td>Modern Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModHG.</td>
<td>Modern High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModIc.</td>
<td>Modern Icelandic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModLG.</td>
<td>Modern Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModTeut.</td>
<td>Modern Teutonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongol.</td>
<td>Mongolian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prep.</td>
<td>preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pres.</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pret.</td>
<td>preterite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prim.</td>
<td>primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primit.</td>
<td>primitive(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pron.</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pronom.</td>
<td>pronominal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prop.</td>
<td>properly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proven.</td>
<td>Provencal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pruss.</td>
<td>Prussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redup.</td>
<td>reduplicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refl.</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rom.</td>
<td>Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russ.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>neuter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naut.</td>
<td>nautical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norw.</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num.</td>
<td>numeral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OAr.</td>
<td>Old Aryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBulg.</td>
<td>Old Bulgarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODu.</td>
<td>Old Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFr.</td>
<td>Old French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFris.</td>
<td>Old Frisian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG.</td>
<td>Old High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OldIc.</td>
<td>Old Icelandic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OldInd.</td>
<td>Old Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OldIr.</td>
<td>Old Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OldKelt.</td>
<td>Old Keltic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OldLat.</td>
<td>Old Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLG.</td>
<td>Old Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onomat.</td>
<td>onomatopoetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPers.</td>
<td>Old Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPru.</td>
<td>Old Prussian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ord.</td>
<td>ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orig.</td>
<td>original(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSax.</td>
<td>Old Saxon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSlav.</td>
<td>Old Slavonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSlov.</td>
<td>Old Slovenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTeut.</td>
<td>Old Teutonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OInd.</td>
<td>Old Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIr.</td>
<td>Old Irish</td>
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<tr>
<td>OKelt.</td>
<td>Old Keltic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLat.</td>
<td>Old Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLG.</td>
<td>Old Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onomat.</td>
<td>onomatopoetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPers.</td>
<td>Old Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPru.</td>
<td>Old Prussian</td>
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<td>ord.</td>
<td>ordinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orig.</td>
<td>original(ly)</td>
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<td>OSax.</td>
<td>Old Saxon</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSlav.</td>
<td>Old Slavonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSlov.</td>
<td>Old Slovenian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTeut.</td>
<td>Old Teutonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partic.</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perf.</td>
<td>perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pers.</td>
<td>Persian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phcen.</td>
<td>Phoenician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pied.</td>
<td>Piedmontese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plur.</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pol.</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port.</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poss.</td>
<td>possessive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prak.</td>
<td>Prakrit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref.</td>
<td>prefix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An asterisk (*) signifies that the form adduced is only theoretical.
-a, -ach, a frequent suffix in the formation of the names of brooks and rivers (or rather the places named after them); on the whole, -ad (trudad, Æitnab, Salzad, Metud, Æidwara) is more UpG., as more MidG. and L.G. (Ælta, Æhra, Æidwar). From OHG. aha, 'running water;' Goth. ahuwa, 'river' (for details see An), whence also the names of the rivers Aa (Westph.), Ætr (Hesse).

Aa, m., 'eel,' from the equiv. MidHG. OHG. Æl, m., a term common to the Teutonic dialects; comp. Oic. Æl, AS. Æl, E. eel, Du. aal (allied perhaps to Slant i.). No original affinity to the equiv. Lat. anguilla, Gr. ἀγγίλας, is possible, for the sounds of the Teut. words differ too much from it; even from *aŋgil-, OHG. Æl or AS. Æl could not be derived. Besides, there is no hereditary stock of names of fishes possessed in common by Teut. and Gr. and Lat. (see ἀ índ).—Alalupe, f., 'eel-pout;' (also called Alalupe, see ἀ índ), an eel-like fish, originally called ἀ índpout; in MidHG. źluppe, OHG. źluppa; as the MidHG. Uttar, OHG. źlullé, (the equivalent and parallel form) indicates, the base of the word is probably supplied by the Lat. ἀ índtata, from which, through the Teut. custom of displacing the accent in borrowed words (see Æl), we get źlæubble, and then, by the assimilation of the consonants through syncope of the intermediate t, the forms mentioned; names of fishes borrowed in OHG. from Latin rarely occur. See źlæubble.

Ar, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ar, OHG. ara, m., 'eagle;' a prim. Teut. word, which has also cognates outside the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ara, Oic. ara, m., 'eagle;' further Oic. ara, OHG., MidHG. arin (to which is allied ModHG. Arnsb, OHG. Aranab, orig. sense 'eagle-guardian'), AS. ear, 'eagle;' Du. arend, 'eagle;' primarily cognate with OSlov. ortiwe, Lith. erėitis, 'eagle.' Gr. ἀ πός, 'bird;' Corn. and Bret. er. W. æyr, 'eagle.' See æyrn.

Ab, n., from the equiv. MidHG., OHG. and OLG. Æs, n., 'carcase, carrion;' comp. the equiv. AS. Æs; allied to Æyn.

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

Abend, m., 'evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. abent (abent); OHG. abend, m.; corresponding to O Sax. abend, Du. avond, AS. ëfén, 'evening,' whence E. eve; also the deriv. AS. ëfing, E. evening (comp. morning); Oic. æptæn; similarly Goth. andanat, orig. sense 'forenight,' and sægæs, lit. 'setting.' The SEurop. term corresponding to Gr. ἀπόσας, Lat. vesper, is non-Teut. (comp Wesp and Webster). A verb aben (éfén), 'to grow dusk;' added from the Swiss dialects to explain Abend, can be none other than a later derivative of Aben. Moreover, Aben (base ëf-) can scarcely be connected with ab (base apa), as if Aben 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 Ænabend and Ænabat.

Abenteuer, n., 'adventure,' from Mid
### Aber

HG. *äventüre*, 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. *advenire*, allied to MidLat. and Rom. *advenire*, 'to happen').

**aber**, adv. and conj., 'but, however,' from MidHG. *aber* (a meaning of adv. *a*); *ah*, adv. and conj., 'again, once more, on the contrary, but'; OHG. *abur*, *avar*, adv. and conj. with both meanings; to this OHG. *avärón*, 'to repeat,' ModHG. (UpG.) *åfirm* is allied. Comp. Goth. *afur*, *afar*, adv. and conj., 'afterwards,' OFr. *afar*, 'very,' in compounds; the word does not occur in Sax. dialects, but its deriv. OSax. *abor*, AS. *aefra*, 'descendant' (comp. Goth. *afur*, *afar*, 'afterwards'), exists. It is probably related to ab and its cognates; comp. further Sans. *āpara*, 'the later,' *apāram*, adv., 'latterly, in future,' *apart*, 'future.'

**aber, äber**, adj. (UpG.), *äfr* (Franc.), 'free from snow, laid bare'; from the prim. form *āber, ābrīr (āfrīr);* 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. *äberar, ërmut*), as the vowel-sounds indicate. LG. *aber* for over, *ober* points to OLG. *obergilbō* (Du. *overgeloof*), 'superstition,' which is formed after the model of Lat. *superstitio*; comp. Dan. *øveřtro, Sw. *øveřtro*, but also in MidLG. *bijøløv*, Du. *bijgeloof*.

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

**Aberraufe,** f., 'southern-wood,' a corruption of Lat-Gr. *abrotinum* (Fr. *auroire*), due to its supposed connection with *rufus*; see also *Griec.*

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

**abgefeimt**, see *rim.*

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

**Abgrund**, m., 'abyss, precipice,' from MidHG. *abgründi*, m., most frequently *abgründen*, n., OHG. *abgrunti*, m., 'abyss,' properly 'declivity;' comp. Goth. *afgrundja*, f., 'abyss.'

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

**Abiafih,** m., 'sluice, remission,' from MidHG. *ablādī*, m., OHG. *ablād*, n., 'indulgence, remission, pardon;' comp. Goth. *afleihts*, m., 'remission, pardon;' allied to *af-lōhan*, 'to remit, pardon,' OHG. *ab-lōzlan.*

**abmurahaen**, see *mehd.*

**Abeicée,** f., 'wing, aisle,' from MidHG. *apalti*, f., 'the domed recess of a church,' a corruption of ModLat. and OHG. *abvita* (Gr. *ἐφίρα*), 'vault,' due to its supposed connection with *stèle,* 'side.'

**abspenflig**, adj., 'alienated, disaffected,' first occurs in ModHG., from OHG. *spenfling*, 'seductive,' allied to OHG. *spanst*, 'allurement;' see under *Gseplai* and water-*spen*.

**Abb,** m., 'abbot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *apti, abbbat, OHG. and MidHG. *abbott*, m.; comp. Du. *abt, AS. *abbod* (with an abnormal d), and less frequently *abbot, E. *abbot.* Borrowed with a change of accent in OHG. from ModLat. *abbat-* (nom. sing. *abbas*), 'abbot;' comp. Ital. *abate, Fr. *abbé, OIR. *abt, acc. *abbath.* It will be seen under *Fran* 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 *Weicht, Ronne, Pawl, Strieber, Breid.*

**Abtei,** f., 'abbev,' from MidHG. *aptei, abbetei, OHG. abbetei*, f., 'abbev;' for *abbeia*), from MidLat. *abbatia,* under the influence of OFr. *abbaie,* and based upon *abbet.*

**abfrämig,** adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *abtrümme* (abtrümme), OHG. *abtrumig*, adj., 'recreant;' orig. sense, 'he who separates himself from,' for trümme contains the same stem. Comp. also OHG. *antrümme,* 'fugitive,' MidHG. *trümme,* 'a detached troop.'

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

**ad,* interj., 'ah! alas!' from MidHG. *ace,* OHG. *ak,* to this is allied MidHG. and ModHG. *ād, ak, n., 'woe,' and its deriv., which first occurs in ModHG., *āzen.*
Ach (3)

Ach, vb., 'to have regard to, esteem, value,' from MidHG. ahiten, OHG. ah톨, 'to heed, ponder, take care'; allied to MidHG. ahle, OHG. ahtu, f., 'heed, paying attention.' Comp. Du. achaten, AS. eahitian, 'to ponder'; also with deriv. l, OIr. ìdla (Goth. *ahtilën), 'to suppose, think.' It is based upon a Teut. root ah, 'to suppose, think'; comp. Goth. aha, 'understanding,' ahan, '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 ahler.

Achtermässer, 'back-water.' Seeunder Affer.

Achter, m., 'field, arable land,' from the equiv. MidHG. aker, OHG. aker, m.; a common Teut. and Aryan word corresponding to Goth. aks, m., AS. acer, E. acre (aker), Du. aker, OSax. akker. Teut. *akra-s, m., from pre-Teut. agro-s;comp. Sans. ājra-s, m., 'pasture-ground, plain, common,' Gr. ἀγρός, Lat. ager (stem agro-), 'field.' It is certainly connected with the Ind. root āg, 'to drive' (comp. ājita, allied to trikāt), Lat. āgra, Gr. ἀγρός, to which in OSax. aka, 'to drive,' was allied. 'Thus ājra- signifies in the widest sense 'field and common,' orig. as 'pasture-land,' the greatest part of which, when tillage supplanted the rearing of cattle, was used for crops.' The transition in meaning was, probably, completed on the migration of the Western Aryans to Europe; moreover, the root ar, 'to plough, till,' is West Aryan; comp. Gr. ἀγρός, Lat. arare, Goth. arjan, OHG. erian, OBulg. orat, 'to plough.' See āgāt.

Adebar, m. (Holland, ootjevær), a Low G. name for the stork, MidHG. odevære, MidHG. odëber, OHG. odobēro (in Old Ger. times the term was, moreover, prevalent in Germany). No certain explanation of the word can be given; it is most frequently interpreted as 'bringer of children, of good luck' (comp. Aldé). Respecting the LG. vowel-sounds see Alæjaelkë.

Adef, m., 'nobility,' from MidHG. adel, m., n., 'lineage, noble lineage, noble rank, perfection,' OHG. adal, n. (and edil, n.), 'lineage, esp. noble lineage'; corresponding to OSax. adal, n., 'body of nobles, notables, nobility,' Du. adel, AS. edal, n, plur., 'noble birth,' OIr. adal, 'disposition, talent, lineage.' In Goth. the stem

Ach, m., 'agate,' from MidHG. achät, achätis, equiv. to Gr-Lat. achates, used with deriv. f., E. axle (even in MidE. eaxel-tree occurs, E. axle-tree), with deriv. l, like OIr. óxull, m., 'axle'; Goth. *ahsla, or rather *ahnul, is, by chance, not recorded. The stem also, widely diffused among the Aryan tongues; it is primitively related to Sans. ikša, m., Gr. ἀξῷς, Lat. axis, OSlov. okš, Lith. axša, 'axle'; the supposition that the Teut. cognates were borrowed is quite unfounded; comp. Mab. The orig. sense of Aryan akso- remains obscure; with the root ak, 'to drive,' some have connected Lat. agra, Gr. ἀγρός. See the following word.

Aedfel, f., 'shoulder,' from the equiv. MidHG. aheal, OHG. aheala, f.; comp. AS. eaxel, OIr. eaxl, f., 'shoulder'; Goth. *ahsla, f., is wanting. It is probable that the Teut. word is connected with the O. Aryan ąchtj; Lat. axilla (OIr. oxal), 'arm-pit,' and āla, 'arm-pit, wing,' are also cognate with it. In OTeut., Goth. *ahtla (Aryan *akstla) has a still wider family, since forms with Teut. ē, Aryan ē in the stem belong to it; comp. AS. oxen, beulela, 'arm-pit,' and OHG. wohansa, MidHG. icheu, wohse, f., 'arm-pit,' Du. oseel, 'shoulder.'

Acht, num., 'eight,' from the equiv. MidHG. ahte, OHG. ahlo, common to the Teut. and also to the Aryan groups. Comp. Goth. ahtian, AS. ahta, E. eight, Du. acht, OSax. ahto; further, Sans. ashtu, Gr. ἄκτω, Lat. octo, OIr. ohta, Lith. aštin, prim. Aryan oktō, or rather oktō, 'eight.' Respecting acht tåg see the historical note under Rädt.

Aht, f., 'outlawry, ban,' from MidHG. ahite, ehte, f., 'pursuit, prosecution, outlawry, ban'; OHG. ahtla (AS. ōht), f., 'hostile pursuit.' Goth. *ahjan, 'to pursue,' is wanting. Comp. OSax. ahıtan, AS. ehıtan (from anhıjan), 'to pursue.' Teut. *ahıtan, 'to pursue,' and *ahöl, 'pursuit,' seem to be based on a non-dental root, which is perhaps connected with the cognates of eng (Aryan root angh).
ape (by gradation *ab*) is wanting; to it belong OHG. *nubil*, m., 'patrimony, home' (Moh. *hift*, OHG. *Uodaltrich* or *Ufsant*, from *Uodal-lant*), OSax. *övel*, AS. *öfel*, m., 'patrimony, home.' Hence the fundamental idea of the Teut. root *ab*, by gradation *ab* (from Aryan *ät*), seems to be 'by transmission, inheritance.' The aristocratic tinge evidenced 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 *æder* are primitive. *Æscen*, influenced by Rom. from OHG. *Adalfruns*, *Adalheid*, *Adalbercht*, *ægel*, from *Alca-ult*; also the deriv. OHG. *Adalwung*. See too *ægrer*, etc.

**Ader**, f., 'vein,' from MidHG. *ader*, OHG. *dara*, f., 'vein, sinew,' corresponding to MidLG. *ader*, 'vein, sinew,' Du. *ader*, AS. *eðre*, f., 'vein' (rarely *eðr*), OSw. *epra*, ModSw. *dara*; also without the deriv. r., Olc. *ôdr* (the r is simply a nomin. suffix), f., 'vein;' the Goth. cognate *ab* is not found. The pre-Teut. *et* has been connected with Gr. *ηρίον*, 'heart,' *ηρίων*, 'abomen;' and here it must be reconnected that MidHG. and MidLG. *ader* in the plur. may signify 'bowels.'

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

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

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

**Affe**, m., 'ape, monkey,' from the equiv. MidHG. *affe*, OHG. *affo*, m.; also in OHG. the feminine forms *affu*, *affo*, *affuna*, 'female ape.' A word common to the Teut. group, unrecorded by chance in Goth. alone, in which, by inference from Olc. *ape*, AS. *apa*, E. *ape* (whence Ir. and Gæl. *apa*), Du. *aap*, the form must have been *apu*. Facts and not linguistic reasons lead to the conclusion that *apu* is a primitive loanword with which ORuss. *opjca*, Obol. *opis*, 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. *kupi* (Gr. *κύπος*), 'ape'; at all events, it is certain that no word for *ape* common to the Aryan, or even to the West Aryan, group does exist.

**Afholler**, m., 'apple-tree.' See *Ævifi.*

**After**, m., 'buttocks, backside, from MidHG. *after*, OHG. *aftero*, m., 'fundament, anus;' lit. 'the back part;' from MidHG. *after*, OHG. *after*, adj., 'behind,' following;' akin to Goth. *afiana*; *from behind,' AS. *after*, E. *after* (L.G. and Du. *achter*), Goth. *afira*, 'back, again.' It is certainly allied to Goth. *after*, 'behind,' and the cognates discussed under *afcr.*— *After* in compounds is lit., 'after,' whence the idea of 'counterfeit, baseness'; comp. MidHG. *afersprache*, 'slander, backbiting,' *afterwort*, 'calumny;' the older meaning, 'after, behind,' is preserved in ModHG. *Aftermitte*, *snüft*, *rüt*. Note too Snab. (even in the MidHG. period) *aftermontag* for 'Tuesday.'

**Aglei**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *agleia*, OHG. *agleiua*, f., 'columbine,' which is derived from Lat. *aquilegia*, whence too the equiv. Fr. *anceolie, Du. *aakle.*

**Ahle**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *âle*, OHG. *äla*, f., 'cobbler's awl.' To this is allied the equiv. OHG. deriv. *âlansa*, *âlansâ*, f. (with the same suffix as *Sâm*); prop. *alissa* (Swiss *älsee*, *alisme*), whence the Rom. cognates—Span. *aléza*, Ital. *lesina*, Fr. *âléne*, 'awl,' are borrowed; comp. Du. *âls*, 'awl' (from *alisa*), AS. *âl* (in the Orkneys *alsin*), Olc. *âl*, 'awl.' The consonance with Sans. *ârâ*, f., 'punch, awl,' points to an OAR word; there existed also a widely ramified Aryan root to designate articles of leather. See *Sâm* and *Câint.*

**Ahmen**, vb., in *âfâmien*, which is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; from the equiv. MidHG. *âmen*; 'to measure a cask, gauge;' figuratively 'to estimate;' from MidHG. and MidLG. *âm* 'oalm' (cask—about 40 gallons). See *Sâm*.

**Ahn**, m., 'grandfather, ancestor,' from MidHG. *ane* (collateral modified form *ene*), OHG. *ane*, m., 'grandfather'; akin to the
Ahn (5)

Alem, dimin. ἀθνή, ‘grandmother,’ Further MidHG. ἀθνή, MidHG. ἀνή, OHG. ana, f., ‘grandmother.’ To these are allied ModHG. ἀθανάτη, MidHG. ἀνών, ἀμων, ὧν, OHG. *urana, m., great-grandfather’; in OHG. alt-anó, altan-anó (for the force of ur in ὧν see urc). The class is peculiar to C., being foreign to the remaining Teut. dialects; comp. also Gót. — really a dimin.

Ahdann, vb., ‘to punish,’ from MidHG. andan, OHG. antan, anatón, ‘to punish, censure,’ allied to OHG. anto, anado, m., ‘insult, embittered feeling, anger.’ It corresponds to OSax. anda, ‘exasperation, anger,’ AS. anda, onepa, ‘evil, vexation, hatred,’ whence andian, ‘to be angry’; moreover, Goth. preserves in us-anón, ‘to die,’ the root an, ‘to breathe, respire, snort,’ which appears in these words. Comp. OIC. anda, m., ‘breath, spirit,’ and, f., ‘breath, soul’; and also AS. anian, ‘to breathe’ (implying Goth. *anjan), AS. orub, ‘breath’ (Goth. *wanjan), orban, ‘to breathe,’ OIC. ormai, ‘breathlessness.’ The root an, preserved in all the cognates, is Aryan, and means ‘to breathe’; comp. Lat. animus, anima, Gr. ἀνευος, connected with the Aryan root an, ‘to breathe, respire’—abnann, vb., ‘to embitter’; see abnau.

Abge, f., ‘boon’ (of flax or hemp), from MidHG. áne, older agene, f., ‘chaff’; OHG. aghana, f., ‘chaff’; also AS. agan, agene, MidE. awene, E. aven, Goth. ahána, OIC. aga, ‘chaff.’ In these cognates two really different roots seem to have been blended in various ways; the meaning ‘chaff’ would be applicable to the one, just as the exact Gr. correspondent ἄγεν, ‘chaff, foam’ (of the sea), likewise points to Aryan aghána (comp. besides Gr. ἄγων, ‘chaff’). The other is perhaps lit. ‘prickle, awh,’ and belongs to the root ak (Aryan ak); see Ak.

Abnann, vb., ‘to forebode, suspect,’ from MidHG. amen, ‘to foresee, forebode,’ foreign to the older period and to the rest of the Teut. dialects; it has been connected with the Aryan root an, ‘to breathe, respire,’ so that it may be a primit. cognate of abnan, under the influence of which it also appears in ModHG. as abnann. It is better, however, to regard it as a derivative of the prep. an; abnann, lit. ‘to befall, seize, attack’ (properly said of ghosts or visions).

Abnich, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. abonich, OHG. abenich (*ähilich), adj., ‘similar.’ It corresponds to Goth. abonikis, adv., ‘similarly’; from the OTeut. (Goth.) prep. an (see an) and the suffix -ich; see Abn.

Abose, m., ‘maple’; from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. aborm, m., the d of which is inferred from the Swiss dial.; comp. Du. ahorm. It is primit. allied to Lat. acer, n., ‘maple’ (Gr. ἀκάρατος and Gr. ἀκαράς, ‘juniper berry.’ The G. word, at all events, cannot be regarded as borrowed from Lat. For another old name see under Abflege.

Abrec, f., ‘ear’ (of corn), from the plur. of MidHG. cher, OHG. cher, aer, n., ‘ear’ (of corn); corresponds to Du. ear, AS. ceor (from *cerhカラ, E. ear. As the derivative r stands for an old *er, Goth. aha, n. (gen. aheres) and OIC. aæ (also Sw. and Dan.), ‘ear’ (of corn), are identical with it; so, too, OHG. ah, ‘ear’ (of corn). Comp. besides OHG. ahil, MidHG. abel, ‘prickle, spike’ (of corn), with regard to the comp. Bav. &cher, ‘ear of corn,’ AS. and Northumb. ache, AS. egle, ‘spikes’ (of corn), E. atis, elts ‘beard of wheat or barley,’ L.G. (in Brookes) *er, ‘spike’ (of corn), Goth. *ehrel Comp. also Aker. The Teut. root ah, which consequently, specially means ‘spike, ear’ (of corn), agrees with Lat. acus (gen. acretis), n., ‘corn-prickle.’ It may be said generally that a root, ah, with the primary meaning ‘pointed,’ is very widely developed in the Aryan group; comp. Gr. ἀκέρας, ‘a kind of thistle,’ ἀκέφαλο, ‘hood,’ ἀκώρ, ‘at the point,’ Lat. acus, aculcusa, aceta (see #6).

Abren, m., ‘restible’ (dial.), from MidHG. eren, n., ‘floor, threshing-floor,’ also ‘ground, bottom,’ OHG. eren, m. (Goth. *arins), to which OIC. arem, n., ‘hearth,’ corresponds. Further, OHG. er, OIC. jere, ‘earth,’ as well as Lat. area, ‘courtyard, threshing-floor,’ Lat. areum, ‘plain, cornfield,’ and Gr. ἄφες, ‘to the ground,’ may be cognate.

Abren, see #14.

Abtill, see #10.

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

Alant (L.), m., ‘chub’ (a fish), from the equiv. MidHG. alant, OHG. alant, alant, alant, m., corresponds to OSax. alund; allied to
Alc. álumn, 'a fish'; of obscure origin, perhaps akin to Al.

Alaun (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. ada.

Allarme, m., 'alarm,' first occurs in Mod HG, like E. alarm, from the equiv. Fr. alarime; the latter is derived from Ital. allarme, prop., 'all arms,' to arms.' See Lem.

Alaun, m., 'alum,' from MidHG. alän, m., 'alum,' from the equiv. Lat. alumen, whence also Lith. alunas, Eng. and Fr. alun, E. alum (AS. alýne, also ðýne).

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

Albe (2), f., 'bleak, whitebait,' from the equiv. MidHG. alber, m., formed from the Lat. albelia, whence also Fr. albé.

Albecere, Albita, L.G. 'black currant,' even in MidLG. albere; al- is generally connected with Alant (2). Corresponding to Du. albe, albezie.

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

Albérn, adj., 'silly, foolish,' earlier Mod HG, aiber, from MidHG. áwber, 'simple, silly,' OHG. albüri, 'kind, friendly, well-disposed' (with an interesting change of meaning from OHG. to MidHG.). The OHG. adj. signifies also 'truly, quite true'; so Goth. wérs, 'true,' also means 'friendly' by inference from un-wérsjan, 'to be unwilling, displeased' (comp. too OHG. miš-wérs, 'friendly'). See wair and all. Moreover, áber has not the present meanings in the Umg. dialects; Luther introduced it from MidG. into the written language.

Alchime, f., 'alchemy,' from late Mid HG, alchemie, f., which is derived from the equiv. Rom. cognates—Ital. alchimia, Fr. alchemie—the origin of which from Arab. al-kimia and the earlier Gr. κημα 'juice,' is undoubted. Al- as the Arab. article is still seen in Alisi, Alferan, Alsace, Alzamara, Alsaf, Alacra. See Allseem.

Alsancere, f., 'foolery,' from MidHG. ale-vanz, m., 'trick, roguery, deceit;' connected with OHG. grana-vanz, 'to mock,' (the al- of MidHG. as in alben), also bugles and jant.

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-gobball, 'vault, tent'; comp. Alsium, also Altahambra, Alferan.

All, adj., 'all, whole,' from MidHG. and OHG. al (infl. gen. allis), adj., 'entire, each, every one'; a word common to the Teut. group; it corresponds to Goth. alsi, Ols. allr, AS. eall, E. all, Du. al, OSax. al, with the same meanings. There is also an OE. form ala as in compounds and derivatives; comp. OHG. and OSax. alwug, MidHG. alene, 'entire, complete.' Goth. alanauns, plur., 'everybody,' OHG. ala-wærd, 'quite true' (see alern), alanswæt, 'quite new.' Probably Goth. ala- as a participial form is based upon an older ala- (comp. veil, kæld), since ala- shows that the root was al or rather al. Whether Goth. alan, 'to grow up' (see all), is a cognate, remains uncertain; in any case, the Kelt. words, OIr. aile, ile, 'entire, each, all' (base ob)., and W. òl, 'entire,' are rightly compared with it, while Gr. ἀλος, on account of Sans. sārvas (from Aryan sávra-s), 'entire, each,' must be kept apart.—alsoin, adj., 'solitary, sole,' from MidHG. al-væn, al-vine, like MidE. al-eine, E. alone.—almanach, almaná, adj., 'gradual,' earlier allmaná and allgna, from MidHG. almecinlich, 'slow,' 'the later form almá is based upon MidG. time, but the MidHG. form upon gemach.—Almende, f. (Alem.), 'common land,' from MidHG. almende, f., 'common'; on account of the MidHG. spelling almenide and algemeine, the derivation from gemeine is probable (OHG. *galagmesiada). The derivation from an assumed OHG. alagimanviera, 'community,' must be rejected, as such a form could never have existed.—Alde, n., 'allodial estate, freehold,' first occurs in ModHG., adopted from MidLat. alodium, which is the latinised form for the OG. and OFranc. alèi, OHG. al-ðal, 'entire property or possession, free property'; comp. OSax. ðal, AS. eald, 'estate, possession,' OHG. álæg, 'wealthy.' To this the Teut. proper name Oddard, 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. cognates is said to have come from Arab. through Span., like other words beginning with alm (see Akhimm, Alfeen). But as the Arab. word for calendar is certainly not Almanac but tagum (Milan. taccuino), the derivation from Gr.-Egypt. δεκαφυκη, 'calendar' (found in the Ecol. Hist. of Eusebius) is much more likely to be correct.

Almosca, n., 'alms, charity,' from the equiv. MidHG. almuesan, OHG. almanwan, almanesan, almanesin, almanes, almense, E. alms, O Ir. almuse, f., 'alms.' The derivation from Lat.-Gr. ἀλμοσίνη, 'sympathy, compassion, alms,' is uncontestable; as the OHG. collateral form elemosyna, elemosina indicates, the Lat.-Gr. origin was as firmly accepted in the OHG. period as the derivation of OHG. churikhna, 'church,' from ἡ κυρική. 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. almogna, in accordance with Fr. aumône, OFr. almoine, Prov. almogna, Ital. limosina; allied also to OIr. almesan, OSlov. almunga, Lith. įalmδnα, etc.

Alp, m., 'nightmare, incubus,' from MidHG. alp(f), m., 'spectre, incubus, nightmare, oppression caused by nightmare'; prop. a term applied to mythical beings, AS. elf, O Ir. alfr, 'elf, goblin' (the Scand. distinction between fairies of light and darkness); these appear to be identical with the OInd. rohuḥ (lit. 'ingenious, sculptor, artist'), the name of three clever genii (the king of the fairies was rohuḥkhand). By the ASaxons, nightmare was called alfde, elfsoga, 'elf-malady, elf-sickness (hiccup),' (humbago in the Eng. dialects termed awfshot, AS. yf/la gessegod). Comp. further Elf (proper names like Alcestis, Alfrdr, have Al as their first component).

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

Altrame, f., 'mandrake,' from MidHG. altrame, OHG. altrame, f., 'mandrake, sorceress'; this, as the component -trame indicates, is a primit. term, which has been sup-posed to be connected with old Teut. mythical beings who do their work secretly (comp. Goth. ᛏʀmaz, 'secret,' see name).

Als, conj., 'as,' from MidHG. als, ñse, ñse, 'likewise, thus, as, as if,' because hence prop. identical with als; OHG. also, 'likewise, like,' is a compound of al, 'entirely,' and so, 'thus,' like the exactly corresponding AS. ealwead, whence E. as, from eal, 'entirely,' and sed, 'so.'

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

Alt, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. alt, adj., 'old'; the corresponding Osax. ald, AS. eald, E. old, have the same meaning; Goth. alfaz (instead of the expected form *alda-), 'old.' The West Teut. form ald-ad is an old ḫ- participle (Lat. altus, 'high'), like other MidHG. adjas. (see under alt), and belongs to Goth. alan, 'to grow up, O Ir. ala, 'to bring forth' (primit. related to Lat. ala, OIr. alam, 'I nourish'), therefore lit. 'grown up.' Hence perhaps it was used orig. and chiefly in reckoning age, &c. (comp. Lat. X annus natus), but afterwards it was also used at an early period in an absolute sense, 'veterus.' See Alter, Older.

Altar, m., 'altar,' from MidHG. altar, altäre, altäre, under the constant influence of Lat. altäre, which forms the base, Comp. altāri, altēri, found even in OHG.; the word was introduced by Christianity. Goth. uses hunsala-stafas, lit. 'temple-table'; AS. avelhde for *aelvehud, 'sacred table' (see Avellina and Beute).

Alter, n., 'age, antiquity;' from MidHG. alter, OHG. alter, n., 'age, old age,' (opposed to youth); comp. the corresponding Osax. aldor, 'life, time of life;' AS. ealdor; life;' OIr. alfr, 'age, hoary age,' Goth. *aldras, in framaldor, of advanced age, in years. The term formed from the root al, 'to grow up, bring forth,' mentioned under alt, and the suffix -tro- frequent in Gr. and Lat. See further cognates under Ælft.

Altreisz, see Allher.

Altvordern, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. altvordern, OHG. alt-vordorun, n. plur., 'forefathers,' lit. 'the old former ones;' from OHG. fordor, 'former.' With regard to the signification of alt- in this compound, comp. OHG. and MidHG. alt-vater, 'grandfather,' OHG. alt-hérou, 'ancestor;' OHG. alt-mág, 'forefather.'

Ambo, m., 'avul;' from MidHG. an-
bōz, OHG. anabōz, m., ‘anvil’; a specifically G. word allied to OHG. bōzan, MidHG. bōzan, ‘to beat, strike.’ Comp. AS. bōtan, E. to beat (see Brētōn, Bētan, bēfōn). Whether OHG. ana-bōz is formed by the imitation of Lat. mēnis (allied to cudere) is uncertain, for the smith’s art was early developed among the Teutons without any Southern influence. The corresponding terms AS. anīlī, E. anvil (also OHG. analfalz), Du. aminkel, MidLG. anelbe, Dan. amboldt, are similarly formed.

Amicus, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ameiza (emere, whence ModHG. ēmīr), OHG. ēmeiza, f., ‘ant’; note ModHG. dial. amette, OHG. ēmeiza. It corresponds to AS. ēmeite, 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 ēmeizga evidently indicates a connection with ēmeja; ēmeja, lit. ‘the diligent (insect).’ On the other hand, OHG. d-meizza and AS. a-mette point to a root mait, ‘to cut, gnaw’ (see under ḍēfōn), so that it would signify ‘gnawing insect’ (MidHG. and OHG. d-mæn=off, to pieces). Du. and LG. mier, ‘ant,’ is more widely diffused than ēmeja; ēmeja, mītra (Goth. *miuro), AS. mīra, E. mire, Sw. mjura, ‘ant;’ orig. ‘that which lives in the moss, the moss insect,’ allied to Teut. mens-, (see Mēs). A word formed from the Lat. formica is probably at the base of Swiss wermiela.

Amelmehl, m., ‘starch-flour,’ from MidHG. amel, amer, OHG. amar, ‘summer-spelt,’ the ModHG. signification seems to be influenced by Gr.-MidLat. amylon, ‘finest meal’ (E. amel-corn).

Amann, n. (Alem.; the Franc. term is éminence), ‘chief magistrate, bailiff,’ from MidHG. amman, a shortened collateral form of ambetman, ‘magistrate, bailiff;’ orig. sense, ‘servant, official,’ afterwards also ‘magistrate.’ See also Ant.

Amm, 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. and other languages have similar words for Amm; comp. Span., and Port. ama.

Ammel, m., ‘chief magistrate,’ from MidHG. ammeister, from ambetmeister, like

Amann, from Amelmann; MidHG. amannmeister and ammeister, ’president of the guilds (of Strasburg).

Ammer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. amer, OHG. amero (*amero), m., ‘yellow-hammer,’ with the deriv. OHG. and Mid HG. amering, ‘yellow-hammer,’ MidLat. amarculus, which may have been formed from the G. word; E. yellow-hammer (Gefäßmutter) is a corrupt form. Whether OHG. *amero was derived from OHG. amar, ‘summer-spelt,’ is as doubtful as its relation to ēmīr.

Ampel, f., ‘lamp,’ from MidHG. ampe (also ampulle), OHG. amplula, f., ‘lamp,’ also ‘vessel.’ Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. amplula, ‘flask, vessel,’ whence also AS. amelle, Oic. ample, ‘vessel’ (LG. pulle, ‘bottle’).

Ampefer, m., ‘sorrel,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ampefer, OHG. ampfaro, m.; allied to the equiv. AS. ompre; an adj. used as a substantive. Comp. Du. amper, ‘sharp, bitter, unripe,’ OSw. amper, ‘sour, bitter,’ Oic. apr (for *ampre), ‘sharp’ (chiefly of cold); also LG. ampern, to prove bitter to the taste. Canumpefer (also corrupted to Cantonamp) is a tautological compound like Windehund. In case Teut. ampra-, from *ambro-, represents the prop. Aryan *anmro-.

Amrel, f., ‘blackbird,’ from the equiv. MidHG. amrel, OHG. amresa, f. It corresponds to AS. éle (élō from ames), E.ousel; the equiv. Lat. mérala (Fr. merle), whence Du. meerle and E. merle are borrowed, may represent *mērala, and have been orig. cognate with ēmīr. Its relation to Ammer and to Goth. am, ‘shoulder,’ is uncertain.

Ant, n., ‘office, council, jurisdiction,’ from MidHG. ammet, older ambet, OHG. ambacht, ambahkt, n., ‘service, office, occupation, divine service, mass’; a word common to the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ambahktis, ‘office, service’ (from ambahkt, ‘servant,’ OHG. ambacht, ‘servant’); AS. ambhik, ambhiht, n., ‘office, service’; ambhikt, m., ‘servant’ (obsolete at the beginning of the Mid E. period), Du. ambt, OSax. ambhait-sketi, ‘service,’ ambhait-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. ambhakt-,
and the genuinely Teut. aspect of such a word cannot indeed be denied, even if the origin of -hals 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 Ennium lingua gallica servus appellatur. This coincides with the fact that the word can be fully explained from Kelt.; ambactus contains the Kelt. prefix amb- (Lat. amb-) 'about'; and ag is an off-recurring verbal root (see adir) in Kelt., meaning 'to go'; hence ambactus, 'messenger' (lit., 'one sent thither and thither'), from which comes MidLat. ambactus, ambactia, 'errand' (Ital. ambasciata, Fr. ambassade, 'embassy'). This explanation of the Lat.-Rom. cognates makes it possible that the OTeut. class was borrowed from Kelt. and transformed (Goth. andhals for ambhals); in any case, it was borrowed in prehistoric times (comp. Brinp).

an, prep., adv., 'on, by, along' from MidHG. ang, OHG. an, prep., adv., 'on, in, upon'; it corresponds to Goth. ana, prep., adv., 'on, upon, in,' AS. an, prep., adv., Du. an, OSax. an. Primit. allied to Gr. ἀν-, 'upon, Zent. ana, 'upon.' Lat. an is ambactia, 'to aspire.' OSlov. vř (for řn).

angeraunen, vb., 'to fix or appoint (a time),' with a dialectic transmutation of ā into an (OBav.), or the word was based by popular etymology on řaum, from Mid HG. čen (čen), 'to make proposals, aim, strive' (čen, 'to fix'), OHG. čen, OSax. čen, 'to aim, strive.' Du. beraunen, 'to fix;' allied to MidHG. čen, 'guil' (root rč, as in Bet). Further OFr. ananjir, 'to define legally.'

Angel, f., 'devotion,' from MidHG. angelāt, OHG. ānādat, 'attention, devotion': MidHG. dāt, f., 'thought,' is a verbal abstract from MidHG. and MidHG. denken.

Angauache, f., 'drain,' older ModHG. ādade, transformed from Lat. aquaeductus. See myuji.

ander, adj., 'other, different, second,' from MidHG. ander, OHG. andar, 'the other'; it corresponds to Goth. anon, 'the other,' OTe. anār, AS. ær, E. other, Du. ander. OSax. æsær, ëær. The meanings 'the second, one of two, the other,' are due to a comparative form (Aryan antero, 'one of two,' Lat. alter). Comp. the corresponding Sans. antara, 'different from,' Osett. āndār, 'otherwise than, with the exception of,' Lith. antras, 'the other.' The root an- is proved by Sans. and Zend an-yār, 'another.' With OHG. andar, 'other,' is also connected OHG. antērōn, 'to imitate.'

Anders, see ciuī.

Andorn, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. andnor, 'horsehead, the plant Marrubium;' the suffix -orn as in Nīchm. The root has not yet been explained.

Anfach, see vàder.

Angl, m. and f., from the equiv. Mid HG. angel, m., f., 'sing, fish-hook, hinge of a door;' OHG. angul, m., 'sting, point, fish-hook;' diminut. of OHG. anga, 'sting, door hinge,' MidHG. angye, 'fish-hook, door hinge.' Comp. AS. ogel, E. angle, AS. onga, 'sting,' OTe. ongul, 'fish-hook, allied to anga, 'sting, point' (Alem. angle, 'bee sting,' angemack, 'stinging fly'). The supposition that the prim. and widely diffused cognates are borrowed from Lat. angulus, 'angle, corner;' is untenable; OBulg. oglu, OTe. angl, 'fish-hook, available to anga, 'sting, point' (Alem. angle, 'bee sting,' angemack, 'stinging fly'). The root idea of the Teut. cognates is 'pointed.' An Aryan root an, 'to be pointed,' also lies at the base of Lat. uncus, Gr. ὄγος, ὄγων, 'barb,' ὄγωτρόν, 'fish-hook,' Sans. āṅku, 'hook.' Osett. āṅgur, 'hook, hinge,' OIr. échad, 'hook, hinge.'

angenehm, adj., 'agreeable, pleasant,' from MidHG. genčem, late OHG. gindmi, adj., 'acceptable, agreeable' (without the prefix an-), allied to mēnam. Comp. Goth. andāneh, 'agreeable,' allied to and-nan, 'to accept.'

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

Angeßch, n., 'face, presence,' from MidHG. angeßht, n., 'aspect, view,' ModG. also 'face;' allied to Gōdht, šeth.

Angst, f., from the equiv. MidHG. angst, OHG. angust, f., 'anxiety, apprehension;' this abstract form is wanting in the other OTeut. dialects; the suffix st being also very rarely found; comp. Đimt. But it must not be assumed therefore that the OHG. angst is borrowed from Lat. angustiae, 'narrowness, meanness.' It is
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(10)

Anh

rather to be regarded as a genuine Teut. derivative from the root *ang* appearing in ðæt, especially as the OSlov, in its primit. allied *gœst*; *contraction* shows the same derivation. Hence ðæt must be considered as primit. cognate with Lat. *angustia*. See ðæt and ðæt.

*ænheœfig*, adj., from the equiv. Mid HG. *ænheœge*, *ænheœge*, adj., 'bound, engaged,' influenced by Goth. *ahadhan*; the MidHG. adj. is derived from MidHG. and OHG. *ænheiz*, 'vow, promise,' which, like Goth. *ahadhall* = 'confession,' AS. *ændælan*, 'to confess' is composed of the particle *æn* and the root *hæl*, 'to heal.'

*anis*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ante*, also *ents*, n., 'anise;' borrowed perhaps even before the MidHG. period from Lat. *anisum* (Gr. *ανίς*), 'anise,' whence also Fr. *anis*, E. *anise*.

*anke*, m., 'butter;' an Alem. word, from MidHG. *anke*, OHG. *ancho*, 'butter;' the genuine G. term for the borrowed word *Bütt* for, which, in the OHG. period, *ancr* or *cha-so-nwró*, lit. 'cow-fat' (see *Émmer*), might also be used. Goth. *æggs* for OHG. *ancho* is not recorded. It is certainly allied primitively to the Ind. root *æhy* 'to anoint, besmear;' and to Lat. *unqua* 'to anoint;' comp. Sans. *dvya*; 'butter-softening;' OIr. *vnt* (from *emben*), 'butter.'


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

*Anlehen*, n., 'loan;' from MidHG. *anlehen*, OHG. *anleðan*, n., 'loan of money on interest,' from *au* and *leðen*.

*anríçfig*, adj., also *anríçfig*, 'disreputable;' MidHG. only, formed from rabðar under the influence of *riðér*. See *rabðar*.

*Anstalt*, f., 'institution;' from MidHG. *anstalt*, 'founding;' *stalt* is an abstract from *stefan*.

*Anstalt*, see *Statt*.

*ant-*, prefix, preserved in ModHG. only in *Antif* and *Antwort* (see also *ant*, *anheœfig*, and *Antwort*). It is found in the early periods in many noun compounds, to which OHG. *ante* is the corresponding prefix of verbal compounds. Comp. *Goth. anaht-, OHG. *ante*; Goth. *antas*, *ante*; (comp. E. *answer* under *Antwort*); also the Goth. prep. *and*; *en*, *öppen*; in, along. The orig. meaning of the prefix is 'counter,' which makes it cognate with Gr. *Δήλος*, against; Lat. *ante*, before; Sans. *dvnti*, opposite.'

*Antili*, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *antilius*, n., late OHG. *antilzi*, n., 'coun-tenance;' allied to the equiv. collateral forms MidHG. *antilite*, OHG. *antiliti* (*antiliti*), n., 'coun-tenance.' Two originally different words have been combined in these forms. It is probable that OHG. *antiliti* corresponds to AS. *andilize*, m., OIt. *andilit*, n. (comp. Goth. *andilits*, m.); comp. Goth. *witli*, m., 'face,' *just*, OIr. *lit* (for *vital*); *to spy;' the root *wit* (pre-Teut. *wit*), preserved in these words, has not yet been authenticated beyond the Teut. group. With these cognates were combined those from Goth. *litja*, 'face,' parallel to which an equiv. **andela-ti*, for OHG. *antiliti*, n., 'coun-tenance,' must be assumed.


*Apfel*, n., 'apple;' from the equiv. Mid HG. *apfel*, OHG. *apful* (also *auful*, plur. *apfli*), m.; a word common to the Tent. group, by chance not recorded in Goth. Comp. Du. and LG. *apfel*, m., AS. *appel*, m. (in the plur. neut.), E. *apple*, OIr. *eple*, n., 'apple' (Goth. *apulus*, m.); The apple-tree in WestTeut. is *apuldur*, f.; comp. OHG. *afflotra*, AS. *apuldur*, which are preserved in the local names ModHG. *Apfelbrot*, *Apfelbrat* (Apfeldorf), Du. *Apelboren*, E. *Apple- dore*. In spite of this diffusion throughout the entire Teut. group, and of the mention of wild apple-trees in Tacitus, the whole class must be recognised as loan-words (D67) has no connection whatever with
them). They must, however, have been borrowed long before the beginning of our era, since the Teut. *arpissa*—has, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, originated in a prehistoric *ara,* comp. Br. aball, aball, Lith. abalys, OSlov.ālūka, 'apple.' As nothing testifies to the Arvan origin of these obla- cognates (in Lat. madīnum Gr. μόλυν), found only in the North of Europe, we must assume that the word was borrowed. The derivation from Lat. malum Abellānum (the Campanian town Abella was famed in antiquity for its apples), is on phonetic and formal grounds doubtful, although in the abstract (*comp. bārīdī*) the combination is interesting. No other explanation of how it was borrowed has yet been found. It is noteworthy that for *Аргалъ,* pupil, *apfāl* alone (as well as *awgpafal*) can be used in OHG.; comp. AS. ceppl, n. (plur., also masc.), E. apple of the eye (also eyeball), Du. oogappel; but, on the other hand, Oc. augsternn.

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

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

Arbeit, f., 'work, labour, employment,' from MidHG. arteit, archeit, OHG. ar päheī, f., 'labour, toil, distress.' Corresponding to OSlov. arčit, n., 'toil, hardship, suffering,' arčē, f., and Du. arbeid, m., AS. earfdē, earfdē, n., 'toil, hardship,' earfdē, adj., 'difficult, Goth. arēbæs(d), f., 'oppression, distress'; OCS. errōnī, n., 'toll,' errōn, adj., 'difficult, toilsome.' Hence 'toil' must be accepted as the fundamental meaning of the cognates, and therefore any connection with the stem of *sīx* is improbable. It has been compared with greater reason with OSlov. (Rus.) rabota, f., 'servants' work,' and rabī, robē, 'servant, thrall,' as prim. cognates, although this comparison is open to doubt. Lat. labor, 'work,' is at all events certainly not allied to it.

Arde, f., 'ark,' from MidHG., arche (also arka), OHG. uraka (also arche), f., 'Noah's ark.' The MidHG. form with ē (instead of ē) seems to point to Upper Germany (Luther's Bible has Noahs Kasten); OHG. buh-araka, 'book-chest,' MidHG. arche, 'chest, money-chest.' It corresponds to Du. ark, 'Noah's ark,' AS. earg, m., earg, f., 'chest, covenant, ark, box,' E. ark, OIt. arke, f., 'chest, coffin, Noah's ark,' Goth. arku, 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 Tent. 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 Rīr and Eaf.

Arg, adj., 'bad, severe, hard,' from Mid HG. arg(ā), 'vile, wicked, stingy, avaricious,' OHG. arg, arg, 'avaricious, cowardly, vile'; also OHG. arg, MidHG. arg(ā), 'evil, vileness, wickedness.' Comp. AS. arg. adj., 'cowardly, slothful' (no longer found in E). OCS. argr, 'cowardly, effeminat' (also argir). Paul the Deacon cites arga as an abusive term among the Lombards. Through a Goth. *arg* 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 Tent. arga- was 'vile, base,' of which 'avaricious' and 'cowardly' would be specialisations resulting from the liberal hospitality and bravery which characterised the Teutons. This word, like almost all words within the ethical sphere, is peculiar to the Teutonic; comp. arm, bēr, gut, iksel.—

ărghēr, to annoy, vex, fret,' from Mid HG. ărghēr, 'to incite to evil, deteriorate, corrupt,' OHG. ărghorn, arghorn, 'to make worse,' from the comparative of arg. From this MidHG. ărgr, m., is formed (comp. Anēsā from anāsāna, Geis from geīșu, āndēlī from āndēlī, ēurīr from ēurīrī) in MidHG. arg, OHG. arg, f., 'malice.'—

Arqvoitu, m., from the equiv. MidHG. arqvin, m. (comp. Br. Bahūn), 'suspicion, mistrust'; comp. ModHG. Ţraqīt, f., from Mid HG. arqīst, f., 'cunning, malice, from arg; even in OHG. arqīn, 'to suspect,' occurs, MidHG. arqīnenen.

ărgrern, vb., see arg.

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

Arm, m., 'arm, branch,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *arm*, OHG. *aram*, arm, m.; a word common to the Teut. group; comp. OSax. *arm*, Du. *arm*, AS. *arm*, E. *arm*, OIr. *armor*, Goth. *arms*, m., 'arm.' Like many terms for parts of the body (see *Arsch*, * büt*, * Ört*, *Arm, Rase*, &c.), *Arm* extends beyond the Teut. dialects. It is primit. related to Lat. *armas*, 'the topmost part of the upper arm, fore-quarter' (Gr. ἀρμός, 'suture, joint, shoulder,' belongs to another division), OBusg. *ramg*, 'shoulder, arm,' Sams. *termás*, m., 'fore-quarter, arm.' See Grund.


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

*Armut*, see Grund.

*Armut*, see arm.

*Arnold*, see Ar.

*Arsch*, m., 'arse, fundament,' according to the analogous cases cited under *kirš,* 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. *ears*, E. *arse*, OIr. *ars* (and rass, comp. *argr* and *ragr*, see arq), m., 'arse.'

Teut. *arsa*-z, m., from *grao*- is rightly held to be primit. allied to Gr. ἄρτος (cp for *rs*), 'boccyx, 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., 'inmate peculiarity, nature, condition, kind'; OHG. *art* is not recorded with these meanings, nor is the word found elsewhere. Instead of this there occurs the homonymous OHG. *art*, f., 'tillage, ploughing,' with which *artón,*

'to inhabit, cultivate,' is connected; further, OSax. *ard*, m., 'dwelling-place,' AS. *cord*, m., 'dwelling, native place,' OIr. *cér*, f., 'harvest, produce.' These cognates, which belong (see *Art*) to an OTeut. and Aryan root, *ar,* 'to plough,' (Lat. *arare*, Gr. ἄρρεα, &c.), are scarcely allied to MidHG. *art*, m., f., 'nature, condition,' comp., however, *Wochen* from *gewochen.* It is more probable that *Art* is connected with Lat. *ars* (gen. plur. *artium*), 'method, art,' and Sams. *rå,* 'method.' The compounds *Artader, Artas, Artsbat* contain MidHG. and OHG. *art,* 'agriculture, tillage,' and belong consequently to the Teut. and Aryan root *ar,* 'to plough.'

*Arzenei*, f. (in the 17th cent. accented on the &), 'medicine,' from MidHG. *arzente* (erzente), f., 'art of healing, remedy.' The OHG. word does not occur, but only a derivative OHG. *erzinen* giarzintin, MidHG. *erzen* erzen, 'to heal,' the verb, by its suffix, suggests Goth. lékinón, AS. *lēcian*, OHG. *lāchen* to heal.' From OHG. *gi-arzínon* the MidHG. substant. *arzente*, which did not appear until a later period, might then have been formed with a Rom. termination. The assumption that MidHG. *arzente* referred to Archigenes of Apania (in Syria), a famous physician, is untenable; if this assumption were correct, we should have expected OHG. *arzyn* or rather *artzino, 'physician,' which, however, is nowhere to be found. Besides, OHG. *arzínon* formed into *arát, 'physician,' under the influence of the genuinely Teut. and Goth. lékinón, OHG. *lāchenon* to heal, makes any reference to Archigenes quite superfluous. Moreover, MidHG. has also a form *artzio* (MidDu. *arzédé*), 'medicine.' See *Arzt.*

*Arzt*, m., 'physician,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arzet*, arzét, OHG. *arát*, m., a specifically Germ. word, unknown to Eng., Scand., and Goth. Its early appearance in OHG., in which OTeut. *lāhen* was the more prevalent form, is remarkable (comp. Goth. *lēciz, 'physician,' AS. *lece*, E. *leech;* also the ModHG. proper name *Ludger*, from MidHG. *lēchenare, 'enchanter,' lit. 'physician'). The MidDu. form *arsetre* (OLG. *eretere, 'physician' (MidLG. *arze*), proves the origin from the oft-recurring Franc. and MidLat. *archietre* (arpézor), 'physician' (espec. physician-in-ordinary to the king). There are no phonetic difficulties in con-
necting OHG, arzt with arzät, arzätar, arzätar, arzidter, since the OLG. and Mod. Du. 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. Mál, Málær), but always through the medium of Lat. and Rom. The unique arzät(r) was entirely unknown to Rom. (Ital. medico, OFr. mire, Fr. médecin, which were sometimes or were all unknown to Teut.). Concerning arz-, erz-, as the representative of Gr. ἀρτε, see Gr. The theory advanced on account of ModHG. Mähärt, 'millwright,' that OHG. arzt is from Lat. artista, is on phonetic and historical grounds unwarranted. MidLat. artista was not used for medical practitioners until late in the Middle Ages (comp. ModFr. artiste velérimaire); the word too is unknown in earlier Rom. On the other hand, we meet with archiatra even as far back as the frank. king Childebert and Charlemagne. See besides Archt.

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

Ache (1), f., 'ashes, cinders,' from MidHG. ashe (esche). OHG. asca, f., 'ashes'; corresponds to Du. asch, As. asce, ess, f., E. ashes (but also sing. in bone-ash, potash, &c.); OSc. asca, f., 'ashes'; akin also to the abnormal Goth. aefh, f., 'ashes' (but Span. asca is borrowed). Trustworthy correspondences in other languages are wanting, nor is Gíör allied to it. — Aschebrödel, see under breckn. — ModHG. Acher, 'ash,' in the compound Abgrimmig, for which the MidHG. form is aschiat. Occurs even in MidHG. in compounds. — Aeschlantz, m., 'shallot,' MidHG. aschlontch, a corruption of the equiv. MidLat. ascolum. See Aschleit.

Ache (2), f., 'graveling,' from the equiv. MidHG. asche, OHG. asca, m.; scarcely allied to Schie, as if the fish were named from its ash-grey colour; Ital. lascio.

Akel, m., spec. Résfrids, 'woodhouse,' ModHG. only; generally derived from Lat. ascellus, 'little ass,' and might have been named from its grey colour; comp. Gr. bwo, òvorkos, 'ass, woodhouse,' Ital. asello, 'woodhouse,' yet the stem of the ModHG. word, as well as the dialectic variant azzel, might militate against this derivation; hence a pre-Teut. stem at, alt (allied to effer?) seems to be at the base of it. Comp. also Gíör.

Aft, m., 'bough, branch,' from the equiv. ModHG. and OHG. ast, m., 'branch,' corresponding to the equiv. Goth. astas. 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. Mft., and the examples cited there of the permutation of the Aryan ast, ast, to Teut. ast) with Gr. ἄστος (astos), '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 MidLG. ast (LG. ast), Du. erset, As. ast, 'knot, node' (Arman stem azdo-).

Ah, see As and As.

Altem, m., from the equiv. MidHG. atm, OHG. atum, m., 'breath, spirit'; comp. MidHG. der heilige atm, OHG. der wido atum, 'the Holy Spirit;' ModHG. collateral form (prop. dialectic) atm. The word is not found in EastTeut.; in Goth. etuna, 'spirit,' is used instead (see asts). Comp. OSl. atm, Du. adem, As. eim (obsolete in Eng.), 'breath.' The cognates point to Aryan atuma, Sans. atm, m., 'puff, breath, spirit;' also OFr. atach, 'breath,' Gr. ἀήθος, 'smoke, vapour.' Whether ModHG. ãr and Gr. atm, 'heart,' are derived from the root ἄθ, 'to exhale, breathe,' contained in these cognates, is questionable.

Alte, Affi, m., 'father,' dialectic, from MidHG. atte, OHG. ato, 'father.' The mutation of the ModHG. is diminutive, as is shown by the final ə of the Swiss att. Allied to Goth. atta, 'father' (whence Atilla, MidHG. Etzil, lit. 'little, dear father'), perhaps also to OFr. ait, 'foster-father' (from attis), OSlov. otic, 'father.'

Aitich, m., from the equiv. MidHG. etech (atech), OHG. attic (attih, atak), 'danewort,' borrowed and extended at an early period from Lat. acte (Gr. ἄττης, actes), 'elder-tree.' Comp. Attach from Lat. lactua, also Dattich from dactylis.

Altsel, f., 'magpie'; see under Effer.

ätzen, vb., 'to corrode, etch, bit,' from MidHG. äzen, OHG. ezen, 'to give to eat,' lit. 'to make eat'; factitive of effen.
Au, Aug, Auc, ‘river islet, wet meadow, fertile plain; from MidHG. ouwe, f., ‘water, stream, water-land, island, peninsula, meadow-land abound- ing in water, grassy plain; OHG. ouwe, from old *auj6- (the presumed Goth. form, comp. OHG. -MidLat. augia). It corresponds to OIr. ey and AS. ëg, ëg, f., ‘island,’ to which AS. ëgland, ëgland, E. island, Du. eiland, ‘island,’ are allied; so too Lat. and Teut. Dataria, Scandinavia; Goth. *auj6- (or auj6-, awj6-) has lost a g (comp. wére). The theoretical form auj6föt-prop., an adj. used as a subst., ‘the watery place,’ as it were (hence ‘water-land,’ i.e., ‘island’ or ‘meadow’), belongs to Goth. ahwe, f., ‘river,’ which with Lat. aqua is based upon Aryan äkred. The names of places ending in a (e.g. ðuða) and að (e.g. ilða) still preserve the OHG. äka equiv., to the Goth. ahwe. See àa and àad.

auj6, adv. and conj., also, likewise, from MidHG. ouch, OHG. ooh, ‘and, also, but.’ It corresponds to OSax. ãk, Du. ooch, OFr. ëc, AS. ëc, E. eye, OIr. oik, ‘besides;’ Dan. og, ‘and, also, but;’ Sw. och, Ic. oc, ‘Goth. awk, ‘then, but;’ an adv. common to Teut. Some refer this awk to the Teut. root awk (Aryan aug), ‘to increase,’ whence OHG. ouhun, ‘to add,’ OSax. ðkian, AS. ðkan, OIr. awka, Goth. awkan, ‘to increase,’ are derived (Lat. augere, augustus, Sans. vgrds, ‘powerful, ajas, ‘strength,’ are allied to them); comp. AS. tôacedan, ‘moreover, also.’ Others trace Teut. awk to a compound of two Aryan particles, au and ge (Gr. ab, ge).

Auc, f., ‘eye,’ dialectic, from MidHG. ouwe, OHG. ou, f., ‘sheep;’ Comp. AS. ouwew, E. ewe; primit. allied to Lat. ovis, Gr. ois, Lith. avis (OSlov. ovea), ‘sheep.’ See âduf.

Auer, in Auerh, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ãr, ãr-ochse, OHG. ãr, ãrhoza, m., ‘aurachs;’ corresponds to AS. ãr, OIr. ãrr, (u- stem). The fact that even Roman writers knew the Teut. term under the form ârus points to *ârus (not ãrus) as the Goth. form, comp. Teut. and Lat. gle-sum, ‘amber,’ similar to AS. glâre, ‘resin.’ Hence the proposed explanation of ãr from Sans. urâ-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 ârus is Kelt. proves nothing.—Auerbâhn, m., even in MidHG. the equiv. ârkan (and orhan), m., ‘blackcock,’ with ârhozwon (orhuan), ‘grey hen,’ occurs. Auerbâhn was evidently compared with Auerh, 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. âf, adv., prep., ‘upon;’ corresponds to OIr. âp, AS. âp, âpp, and its equiv. E. up; Goth. up, adv., ‘upwards, aloft,’ differs remarkably in its vowel. Probably primit. Teut. âppa, ‘up,’ is allied to âen and âur.

aufwirtschaft, see außen.

Ausrdr, see âufr, âuenti, see wienti.

Auge, n., ‘eye,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ouge, OHG. ãuge, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. aug, OIr. auga, AS. âige, E. eye, Du. oog, OSax. ãga, ‘eye.’ While numerous terms for parts of the body (comp. ârun, ãuf, ãurr, ãiun, ãiur, ãb, &c.) are common to Teut. with the other Aryan dialects, it has not yet been proved that there is any agreement with respect to âugar between Teut. and Lat., Gr., Ind., &c. Of course there is an undeniable similarity of sound between the Aryan base âq, ‘eye,’ and Lat. oculus, Gr. âoûs for *âje, âðâiûs, âtâ, &c., Sana. âkhi, OSlov. oko, Lit. âki-s, ‘eye.’—Augenlid, see âeb.

August, m., formed, after being based anew on Lat. and Rom. augustus, from the equiv. MidHG. ougest, ougeste, OHG. augsto, agusto, m., ‘August’ (the genuine OGer. term is Gtmentas, OHG. aran-mânt). Comp. Fr. aod, Ital. agosto. It was borrowed in OHG. at the same time as ãarz and ãai.

aus, adv. and prep., ‘out, forth, from, by reason of,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. âdz, adv., prep.; corresponds to Goth. ât, adv., ‘out (thither, hence);’ AS. ât, ‘out (thither, hence),’ out of doors, outside,’ E. out, Du. uit, prep., adv., ‘out;’ OSax. ât, Comp. âuer, âuer. The common Teut. ât (from ât-â?) is based upon Aryan âd (ud); comp. Sans. ud, a verbal particle, ‘out, out (thither), aloft, upwards.’

Auszatz, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. âz-satz, m., ‘leprous;’ a singular, late and regressive formation from the MidHG. subst. âzetze and âzetzel, ‘leper,’ MidHG. âzetzig, adj., ‘leprous,’ OHG. âz-sëza, âz-sëzo, m., ‘leper;’ lit. ‘one who lives outside, separate?’ those who were afflicted with leprosy were exposed. Considering
the very late appearance of the subst. *ausdrän*, in contrast to the early OHG. *ausdrän*, ‘leper,’ there is no doubt that *ausdrän* is a recent formation, like *ängar* from *ängen*. The Goth. word for leprosy is *brutesil*.


*ausweiden*, see Weite and Geringweite.

*auswendig*, see wenden.


**außer**, adv. and prep., ‘except, unless, apart from, without,’ from MidHG. *āser*, OHG. *āsar*, prep., ‘out—here’; corresponds to OSax. *ālar*.


### B.

**bahr**, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *bahr* (nom. MidHG. *bären*, barer, barer, OHG. *bærer*), adj., ‘naked, bare, denuded, free, empty.’ It corresponds to OSax. *bar*, AS. *bar*, E. *bare*, Oic. *ērr*, ‘naked, bare’; Goth. *bæhri*—is wanting. The *r* of the non-Goth. dialects is an old *s* (not *r*) as is proved by the affinity to OSlav. *bosít*, Lith. *basas*, ‘bare-footed,’ which, as well as the Teut. adj., point to an Aryan *bhōs*—*s* ‘denuded’ (with regard to the antiquity of this idea see fact). Comp. also Armen. *bok*, ‘naked,’ which is based upon *bhōsk-o*; besides, E. *bald* (MidE. *balled*) points to a Goth. participle *balděs* (AS. *bolled*). Perhaps *cáth* is also connected with the root *blæs*. Comp. further *báth*.

**baas**, m., ‘master,’ a LG. word; comp. Du. *baas*; orig. perhaps it was a term of endearment used in addressing superiors (comp. Amn., Münme, Bühle, Bühls). It is undoubtedly connected with *báj* ‘amant on the father’s side,’ because Bàj, Bàas—Báid, are also titles given by domesticus to their mistress. Yet it is astonishing that the area of diffusion of *Báas*, m. (LG.), and Bàj, f. (MidG. and UpG.), is different. Perhaps ‘paternal’ was the root idea of both words.

**babbeln**, see pappeln.

**baalh**, m. (MidLG. and LG., fem.), from the equiv. MidHG. *baalh* (plur. *beche*), m. (MidG. fem.), OHG. *baa*, m., ‘brook.’ Comp. OSax. *bæki*, MidLG. *beke*, Du. *beek*; a corresponding Goth. *baki*, m., is wanting; beside which the equiv. AS. *beçe*, and Oic. *bêêr* (whence E. *bêck*), m., presuppose a Goth. *baki*—. No Aryan root *bhag-* with a meaning applicable here can be found; both HG. *kaffin* and Gr. *παχχ*, ‘source,’ are scarcely allied to it, though Sans. *bhaṅga*, ‘breach, wave’ (see Brund) may be so.


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

**badel**, f., ‘water-wagtail,’ formed from the equiv. MidHG. *wazzerstelze*, OHG. *wazzerstelze*; the second part of the compound is connected with *stelze*. This term is only HG.; comp. with it Du. *kwikstaart*,
Norw. quickstert, E. waytail, LG. scippstert, Dan. sipstert; also Gr. σφακής Ital. squassacoda, codaxremola, cutretla, Fr. hochquene; but Span. andario, which means lit. ‘brook-trotter.’

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

Bakkord, n., ‘larboard,’ from LG. (comp. the preceding word); comp. Du. bakkord (AS. bæccord), whence also the equiv. Fr. bâbour; 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 OTent. word, which was, however, very early obsolete in HG. (see the following word); OHG. bah, OSax. bak, AS. bac, E. back, OTeut. bak, n., ‘back,’ Goth. *bak, n. From LG. is also derived HG. Bêrb. See the latter.

Bade (1), Bachen, m., especially used in the compounds with Alb., Hinter, hence the lit meaning, ‘buttock.’ The correct HG. form, which has the regular permutation of k to ch, is seen in MidHG. bache, OHG. bahho, ‘ham, slitch of bacon’ (yet MidHG. also *arti-bache, m.), which as ‘bacon’ made its way into OFr., and thence into Eng. also. Although it has been connected by the linguistic instinct of ModHG. with the following word, they are not allied; it is more probable that Bache and the stem bak, discussed under Bakkord, is most closely connected with it.

Bade (2), m., f, also Bachen, m. (the latter espec. in the compounds Bafrejah, fihrid), ‘cheek;’ from MidHG. bachte, m., ‘jaw, jawbone, cheek.’ OHG. has the doubles bache and bakko (whence the MidHG. and ModHG. ck and bakko, which produce MidHG. bache. Comp. MidHG. kinnebache beside kinn-bakte, which compound too, even in OHG. (as chinni-bahho), is more frequent than the simple word; comp. OSax. kinni-bako, Du. kinnenbaken. It is still uncertain whether Lat. bucca, ‘cheek,’ is allied to it; its initial b might have arisen from bh, as in barba (see Bar); but the two differ in meaning; while the Lat. signifies ‘the inflated cheek,’ the G. word orig. denoted ‘jaw.’

Baden, vb. (dialect. UpG. baßen), ‘to bake,’ from MidHG. bachen, bachen, str. vb.; doubles are found even in OHG. bachen, bakken, str. vbs.; OHG. eck is based upon the double consonants *bc (OSax. bakke, ’baker;’ Du. bakken, ‘to bake’); but eck presupposes a simple k. Comp. AS. bacon, str. vb., E. to bake, as well as E. batch, from MidE. bacehe, AS. *bate, where eck points to the ck of the ModHG. word. Whether a Goth. *bakkan or *baçan, 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. ἄξον, ‘I roast;’ the affinity of Lat. focus, ‘hearth,’ is doubtful.

Bad, n., ‘bath,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bat(d), OHG. badd, n.; comp. Du. bad, AS. bôp, E. bath, OTeut. bô, ‘bath.’ An important word in relation to the history of OTent. civilisation; even the Roman writers testify that bathing (comp. further faten) was a daily necessity to the Tentons. As a verb a denominative was already formed in the OTent. dialects, MidHG. and ModHG. faten, from OHG. bađen, Du. baden, AS. baþian, E. to bathe; Goth. *fatan is not recorded. The dental of the cognates is derivative, hence ba (Aryan bhod) is the root syllable, (comp. ßiten, in that case allied to it), to which OSlov. banja, ‘bath,’ banji, ‘to wash, bathe,’ belongs.—Baden, the name of a place, is prop. dat. plur. of Bab, ‘at the baths’ (so too E. Bath); probably an imitation of Lat. aquae in names of places.

Badar, m., ‘barber,’ from MidHG. bacher, ‘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, baff! paff! paff! onomatopoeic term for the report of a gun; first occurs in ModHG. Allied to ModHG. baffen, ‘to bark,’ from MidHG. bafen, baffen; comp. MidE. batfen, E. to baf; of recent onomat. origin.

Bäfzen, ‘to yelp,’ derivative of baffen.

Bäger, ‘to torment, plague,’ prob. allied to OHG. ßagan, MidHG. ßagen, str. vb., ‘to contend, quarrel.’ Akin to Ir. ßgán, ‘I contend,’ ßag, ‘combat;’ hence the Aryan root is ßhegh, bhêgh.
Bagger, m., 'dredging-machine'; like many words with *gg* (comp. *ßägg*), 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. 'barn, bögen, OHG. *bajan*, báan'. The Teut. root is *b*, from pre-Teut. *bb*, to which *b* of the OTeut. words for *ba* is related by gradation. The orig. sense of the primit. stem *bb*, by gradation *bb*, was probably 'to make warm by washing, bathing.'

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

Babre, f., 'barrow, bier'; from the equiv. MidHG. 'bäre, OHG. *bäre*, f.; Goth. *birra* or *birra*, f.; AS. *berer*, E. *bier*; E. *barrow* (MidE. *barewe*), belongs to a different gradation since it presupposes Goth. *auk*, c. Oic. *bæran*, plur. *bier*, Goth. *baren*. The pre-Teut. phonetic form is *bhär-.* From the OHG. word is derived the equiv. Ital. *barza* (barella), Fr. *bière*. The root is the primit. Aryan *bher*, 'to carry', which is widely diffused, and appears in ModHG. *Büre*, *géären*, *Œquor*, as well as in *Süer*; it occurs in Ind. as *bhär*, in Gr. as *phar*, in Lat. as *ber.* From this root the OTeut. languages, in agreement with all the other Aryan tongues, formed a str. vb., Goth. *bákan*, OHG. *bíran*, Mid. HG. *börn* (the latter means only 'to bear fruit, produce, give birth to'), AS. *bíran*, E. *to bear*. Comp. espec. *géären*.

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

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

Bâche, f., 'a mark at the entrance of a harbour as a warning against shallow waters'; from Fris. like other technical terms relating to the sea, Fris. *baiken* (comp. *Bad*), whence LG. *báke*, Du. *boak*. It is based upon Goth. *bawkh*, n., which by a regular change became *bedeken*, 'beacon,' in AS.; comp. E. *beacon* and *becken*. OHG. *boukhah*, MidHG. *bouchen*, OLG. *bukan*, 'beacon, model,' are corresponding terms. Thus the OTeut. word meant generally 'sign.' *Bate* has been restricted to a definite caution signal.

Balbier, m., for *Bartier*.

Balde, f., see *Belkg*.

Balde, f., see *Belde*.

Bald, adv., 'soon, quickly,' based upon an OTeut. adj. which signified 'quick, bold, brave,' Gothic. *balpe*; 'bold,' preserved only in derivs., AS. *beald* (with the change of *b* after *l* to *d*, comp. *Balb*, *Bealt*), Eng. *bold*, Oic. *baltr*, 'bold, impudent, audacious'; also *Oic. baldr, AS. *bouldor*, 'prince,' whence the name of the god *Baldr*. In HG. the meaning tended towards 'bold, quick'; OHG. and OLG. *bald*, MidHG. *balt* (gen. *baldes*), 'bold, zealous, quick'; comp. Ital. *baldo*, 'bold.' The development of meaning of the OHG. adv. *baldo*, MidHG. *bald*, is thus 'boldly,—quickly,—immediately.' The abstract *Balt*, which is connected with it, meant lit., 'boldness,' like Goth. *balpe* and OHG. *bald*; MidHG. *balde*, 'audacity'; the meaning of the Mod. HG. subst. is based immediately on the adv. To this word are allied proper names like *Battuin*, as well as Fr. *Baudouin* (applied to the ass).

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

Balderian, m., 'valerian', from MidHG. *baldrian*, from Lat. *valeriana*; comp. the E. term.

Balde, m., see *Belde*.

Bald, m., 'skin, case, bellow, brat'; from the equiv. MidHG. *bòle* (plur. *bòle*), OHG. *böl*, plur. *bölgi, bølg*; Goth. *bölga*, *bølgia*, 'leather bottle,' lit. 'the flayed skin of an animal for keeping liquids.' On the root *bölgi*—is based AS. *böl*, *bölja*, E. *bottle* (Balq, with the specialised meaning, 'swollen body'), and E. *bellowes*, plur. The primary idea of the root is 'swelling out'; from the same root the OTeut. dialects form a str. vb. *böljan* (see *Belge*), meaning 'to swell'; Oic. *bölgen*, 'swollen'; OHG. *bölgen*, Mid. HG. *bölgen*, 'to swell, be angry.' The pre-Teut. form of the stem according to the laws of the permutation of consonants is *bölgh*, and to this corresponds Ind. *bärk* (with the initial aspirato
displaced), 'to be great, strong;' also Olfr. *bulgātām, 'I swell,' fr. *bog, Gall.-Lat. bulga, 'bag.' It is also possible that HG. Balāq is cognate with Lat. folis (from *folvis, *folgevis). Comp. further Baluq.

*balgu, vb., lit., 'to talk angrily, quarrel,' then 'to cudgel;' derived from the verbal root *bog, 'to swell out,' discussed under Balq; comp. OHG. belgan, MidHG. balgen, meaning 'to be angry.'

*Balhen, m., 'beam, baulk, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. balle, OHG. balcho, n.; comp. AS. balca, E. baulk, Du. balk, 'baulk;' in Scand. beside the corresponding balse, 'fence, boundary-line,' there occurs with a different gradation bijalk- 'baulk' (Goth. *balca), in AS. likewise bale, 'gangway' (Goth. *balka). From Teut. balkon, Fr. balcon and Ital. balco are derived. The Aryan form of the root is *baliy, hence Gr. φαλεξ, φαλαγγορ, 'oval piece of wood, trunk of a tree,' has been compared with it, but the nasal of the second syllable renders the comparison dubious.

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

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

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

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

Ballei, f., 'jurisdiction,' from MidLat. balaia, formed from Fr. bâli, bâlit, 'steward' (MidLat. ballitus, E. bailiff), which is formed from Lat. bajulus, with the suffix -itus.

Ballen, m., 'bale, pack,' identical with Ball, which, as MidHG. alle and OHG. balle show, was formerly a weak mass; 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 pucked paper,' E. bale and Du. bal, bale are borrowed from Fr. balle (also ballon), which was again obtained from Germ. ballein, vb., 'to clench (the fist),' from MidHG. baleen, 'to form into a ball.'

balesorgen, vb., verbalsorgen, 'to make worse by altering;' derived from Balsorn, 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, n.; Goth. balz, with a very remarkable deviation; comp. Arab. balasân. The Germ. word is derived from Gr.-Lat. balsamum (balzamow), whence also Fr. baume (E. balm), Ital. balsamo.

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

bammeln, also bammeln, vb., 'to dangle,' first recorded in ModHG., hence it may be an onomatopoetic word collateral with bimmeln, bummeln, 'to tinkle.'

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

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

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

bändigen, vb., 'to restrain, tame,' from bántiaga, ordinarily only in the compound unünatiacha; 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 Englih as enge is the corresponding adj.; range can only be based on the MidHG. adj. ange, OHG. ange, the adv. afterwards becoming an adj. The b
Bar • bar, adj. suffix which is derived from a complete adj., properly bär, MidHG. bær, OHG. bäř; it means lit. 'bearing,' comp. fruchtbar, läufigbar, also tanñfar; later on, when it became a suffix, it assumed the present meaning. The older adj. is a verbal form of the str. vb. bérar (see under báfr), Teut. root ber (Aryan bher), 'to bear, carry.' In AS. too: bêr appears, e.g. in westmûðere, 'fertile,' leóðmûðere, 'Lucifer.'

Bar (1.), m., ' (paving) beetle,' from MidHG. bern, 'to strike, beat,' whence also MidHG. bér, f., 'blow, stroke,' OHG. ber³jan, Goth. ber³jan, agrees by the permutation of consonants with Lat. ferio, 'I strike,' as well as OBulg. borg¹, 'I fight' (Oc. berjask, 'to fight'); it is based on the root bher, 'to strike.'

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

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

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

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

Ban, m., 'banner, militia,' from MidHG. baner, more usual banier, baniere, f., from Fr. bannière, which has been derived from the stem of Goth. bandwō, bandō, 'sign.' Comp. MidHL. bandum in Paul the Deacon, vexillum quod bandum appellant. See Banir.

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Baner, m., 'banner, militia,' from MidHG. baner, more usual banier, baniere, f., from Fr. bannière, which has been derived from the stem of Goth. bandwō, bandō, 'sign.' Comp. MidHL. bandum in Paul the Deacon, vexillum quod bandum appellant. See Banier.
Bar

Barlö, m., 'castrated hog,' from Mid HG. barc (bargae), OHG. barug and barb; comp. AS. bearc, bearg, E. barrow, Du. barg, berg, Olt. barj. Goth. *bargus (*barjus). No evidence of a pre-Teut. stem barhög, barhärk, for 'hog,' can be adduced from other languages. Lat. verres and Sans. varāha-s, 'boar,' cannot be allied to it, any more than Lat. porcus, which belongs to Scand. It is more probable that Russ. borov (primit. Slav. *bororū) is a cognate.

Barcent, m., 'finest,' from MidHG. barchant, barcháit, barchet, m., formed from MidLat. barcdnus, 'cloth from camels' hair'; derived, like Berfan, from Arab. barraḵán, 'coarse stuff.'

Bareff, n., 'skull-cap, hood,' adopted in the 15th cent. from Fr. barrette, MidLat. birètta, 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. formu barca-barica (found even in the 7th cent. in Isidore); comp. Fr. barque (besides O Fr. barge, from MidLat. barica; whence E. barge, LG. Barje), Ital. barca; Ofr. barc is of similar origin. The ultimate source of the cognates (Spain?) is uncertain.

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

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

Barmerzhik, adj., 'compassionate,' from the equiv. MidHG. barmherzic; related to ModHG. and MidHG. erbarmen. This stem has been connected with a Teut. word barm, 'bosom' (E. barn, from AS. berm, Goth. barmes, OHG. und OLG. barm, MidHG. barm, m.); hence erbarmen means lit. 'to cherish in one's bosom, press to one's heart.' Perhaps the equiv. Goth. armun, 'to move to pity,' and armait, 'compassion,' stand in a similar relation to him, 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 bi (like tanb, derived from bis(ang)), so that it would be more akin to Goth. armun. But in that case either a secondary meaning, 'misericords,' 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. armun, from armus, like Lat. miseris, from miser; indeed OHG. armherzi, 'misericords,' and irbarmherzida (Goth. armahairtipa), 'misericordia,' render it certain that Christianity coined the words to express a Lat.-Christ. idea; comp. Demut, Gnabe, &c.

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

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

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

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

**Bart**, m., 'beard, comb, *barb*' from the equiv. MidHG. *bart*, OHG. *bartz*, m.; comp. Du. *baard*, AS. and E. *beard*. For this Teut. word, the existence of which is proved by the etymological *fægetmæt* to be extremely remote, *skegg* was used in Scand. The pre-Teut. form of Goth. *bardsa*, f., was, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, *bhard*—which is also presumed by OSlov. *bada* (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 *baar*; in other cases initial *bh* is Lat. /f/). Comp. also Lith. *barzd*, 'beard' (for *bardo*).

**Barfe** (1), f., 'baleen,' from the equiv. MidHG. *barte*, OHG. *bartz*, f.; in Bav.-Saxon, the word, which is properly North G., does not occur; allied to ODu. and OScand. *barga*, OScand. *barga* (OFr. *barde*, 'hatchet,' is borrowed from Teut.). From this word OSlov. *brady*, f., 'axe,' is borrowed. The words are derivatives of the stem *bard*—appearing in *Bart*; the axe is, as it were, 'the bearded thing, OScand. *skegg*, 'broad axe,' being related in a similar way to *skegg*, 'beard'; likewise MidE. *barbe* (from Lat.-Rom. *barba*) signifies, among other things, 'edge of the axe.' Comp. *skeggarte*.

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

**Bafe**, f. (dialect. designating any of the remote degrees of relation on the female side, e.g. in the Basle dial. 'ammt, niece; cousin'), 'cousin, aunt,' from MidHG. *base*, OHG. *basa*, 'father's sister'; the AS. and Fris. dialects have a word allied to *Bater*; AS. *fabu*, OFris. *fethe*. The Teut. type *fapun* is certainly only a term of endearment for *fapun*, *fadar-svepest*, 'father's sister.' Probably OHG. *basa* is also a pet or childish name for the proper *bardar*, *fadar-sveisd*. The same might be said of the variant *MidHG. and LG. *bairt*, with the necessary qualifications of the masc. *Baat*.

**Baat**, m., 'inner bark of trees, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *baat* (also *boast* with gradation), OHG. *bast*, m., n. It corresponds to AS. *bash*, E. and Du. *bost*, and OScand. *bast*, Goth. *bastus*. Hence the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. *besten*, 'to strap,' as well as the Rom. cognate *basto*, 'pack-saddle' (see under *Bastard*), with which Swiss *bass*, 'saddle,' agrees. There is no justification for deriving the words from *futter*, for the absence of the nasal, the occurrence of *st* (for which we should have expected *ss* from *sh*), and the gradation in MidHG. *bust* render such a derivation impossible. The resemblance in sound between this word and *futter* proves nothing as to the etymology; this popular and superficial derivation was suggested by the use of *baat*. The Teut. word, which is more probably connected with the root *bes* appearing in *Beter*, found its way into Rom., comp. Ital. *bastra*, 'bast-thing, stitching.'

**Bastard**, m., 'bastard,' from Fr. *bêtar*, bastard (Ital. *bastardo*), borrowed in the Middle Ages (MidHG. *basta*). MidE. *baste*, '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. *bêtar*) has a Teut. termination; see *Bater*. 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. *baste*, Fr. *bêt*, 'pack-saddle.' *Bastard* would then mean 'the son of a pack-saddle' (comp. *Baat*)—the saddles serving the Spanish muleteers as beds; comp. *Bater*. Scand. *baster*, whence some would derive the modern Europ. word, did not reach the North before 1200 A.D. nearly.

**Bastei**, f., 'bastion,' from earlier ModHG. *bastei*; comp. OFr. *baste* (allied to Old. *bastive, Fr. *bêtir*); it is akin to *Basteri*, f., borrowed from *Bastien, Ital. bastione*.

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

**Bast** (2), compar. adv., 'better,' from the equiv. MidHG. *baaz*, OHG. *baz*; comp. OScand. *bat-bet*, AS. *bet* from *baiz* (Goth. *batiz*); it is an old adv. from the adj. discussed under *Befer*. The almost invariable use at present of the adv. *bester,* 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.

**Baftengeil**, m., 'germanium,' a corruption of Lat. *botanica*, dimin. of Lat. *botanica*, whence MidHG. *botanie*.
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. Bär, Brä); comp. Breuer, Happen. Hence Ital. benzo, 'money.'

Bau, m., 'construction, structure,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bá, m. See baun.

Bauch, m., 'bully, bulge,' from the equiv. MidHG. bäch, OHG. báh (bh), m.; the corresponding AS. bæc (E. dial. buck, 'the inner part of a carriage') has the same meaning; Oic. báker, 'body, waist.' It is uncertain whether Bauch belongs to the Sans. root bhuj (comp. Lat. fangor), 'to take food,' or to Sans. bhuj, 'to bend' (Bauch, lit. 'the flexible part'). Perhaps it is connected with Gr φύσα (for φύσα), 'stomach, blister.' It is certainly not akin to AS. bod', E. body, OHG. botah, 'body'; nor is it allied to Gr. φύσις, 'to eat' (Sans. bhuj, 'to enjoy, partake of').

Bauchet, vb., 'to steep in hot lye' (LG. båtken, MidHG. báken), from the equiv. Mid HG. báken, OHG. *båken; E. to buck (dial. to bout), for which even a MidE. term bouken occurs a few times, points to AS. *båken; to these Swed. byka, i.e. båka, and Norw. boyka, are allied. The word is, moreover, diffused through most of the Tent. languages, and certainly represents MidHG. båken; only in the Bav. dialect is the word unrecorded. Hence the existence of a Tent. verbal root båk (to which AS. lók, 'pail,' is allied) is undoubted, and the Rom. cognate, Fr. buer (Ital. bucare), 'to wash,' is more probably borrowed from the Tent. than vice versa. The Kelt. origin of saug (Bret. boukät, 'to soften') is impossible.

Baude, see Butz.

Baumen, vb., 'to build, construct, cultivate,' from MidHG. báumen, OHG, and OLG. bázan (weak vb. with traces of an inflexion), 'to dwell, inhabit, till, plant,' with regard to the meaning 'to dwell,' comp. Bau, Baun, and Bute. To the OHG. bázan corresponds Goth. bauan, 'to dwell, inhabit.' The root, in accordance with the law of the permutation of consonants, is pre-Teut. bház, which, on comparison with Sans. báz, Gr. φάω, Lat. fué (futurus), &c., must mean 'to be, become, arise, beget.' With the same root are connected the following nouns, which are of importance in determining its primary sense: OInd. bházis, 'earth,' bházis, 'existence,' φάω, 'produce' (comp. also Baum), φάω, 'nature,' φάω, φάω, 'tribe, race.'

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

Bauer (2.), m., in Ergauer, Arbeiter, 'tiller,' from MidHG. bäwcre, OHG. bihr (Goth. *báuris is wanting), the term for the agent, from baun.

Bauer (3.), m., 'rustic, peasant,' historically and etymologically different from Bauer (2.), for the MidHG. form is gebír, OHG. gibáro, m., which belongs to the OTeut. brár, 'dwelling;' discussed under Bauer (1.), and means lit. 'co-dweller, joint-occupier,' then 'neighbour, fellow-citizen' (comp. Gejht, 'one who shares the same room'), and at a later period 'fellow-villager, peasant, boor.' See also Böser.

Baum, m., 'tree,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. boxen, m.; corresponds to O Sax. bóm, Du. boom, AS. bám, m., 'tree,' whence E. beam (beam in sunbeam is quite another word; G. Baum is E. tree); E. boom is LG. and Du. bóm, 'tree.' The corresponding Goth. bámsa and Oic. bámur have the same phonetic form. The cognates, with Gr. φαίνω, 'produce,' are usually derived from the Tent. root bá, Aryan bhá, 'to become, arise,' discussed under baun.

Baumeln, vb., simply MidHG. 'to hover as on a tree? See, however, húmmeln,

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

Bauch, m., 'pad, bolster,' from Mid HG. básch, m., 'cudgel, blow causing blisters, swelling.' If 'cudgel' is the primary sense, the word may be connected with MidHG. bázen, OHG. bázjan, from bautan (see Amét, Breit, Bérs); báz- would be another stage in gradation, and before the suffix sch from sk the dental would inevitably disappear; comp. Lat. festis, 'cudgel,' from bhadr-sis.

Baufen, vb., 'to carouse, swell,' from Baun, MidHG. báis, 'inflation, swelling due
to repletion'; the like stem also in E. to house, MidLG. bäzen, 'to carouse'.

**Baulen,** plur., 'buildings', ModHG. only, from bauem.

*bäzen,* vb., 'to box, cuff', from LG. bäzen, which is again allied to OHG. bägen, MidHG. bägen. See bägen and Bengel.

**Bazar,** m., 'bazaar', ModHG. only; borrowed from Fr. bazar (ultimate source Pers. bázár, '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 bæn, Græmen? bæf? blæfen, Midf. See specially bei.

**beben,** vb., 'to tremble, shake,' from MidHG. biben, OHG. *biban,* 'to shiver, tremble'; Gr. θέμος, on account of the non-permutation of *b* to *p* and because of the *e* of the root syllable, cannot be originally cognate with beën. The OTeut. word has *i,* comp. OSax. bibon, Otc. bifo, AS. beafian (from beiben). OHG. bibi, 'he trembles,' corresponds exactly to Sans. bīthēti, 'he is afraid,' in which bi- (for bhi) is the reduplicated syllable, and bě for bhai is the augmented root syllable. The OInd. verb bhi, 'to be afraid,' forms its pres. by reduplication—bīthēmi, bīthēti, bīthēti—to these Goth. *bībain,* *bībais,* *bībair,* would correspond; this present was then, on account of its apparent deriv. *ai,* classed among the weak verbs in *ai* (Goth. habaij, OHG. habi). The root bhi (Sans. bhī, 'fear,' bhīmā, 'fearful') is found in OSlov. boja e; *I am afraid,* bēa, 'debon,' Lith. būtis, 'to be afraid,' būtēmi, 'fear,' būtēs, 'terrible,' būtai, 'fright' (and perhaps MidHG. bēai). Bei is one of the few examples of reduplication in the pres. tense preserved in the Tent. group (comp. jiteri), just as the perfect ModHG. *beit* from OHG. *bēita,* is the sole instance of reduplication preserved in the perf. tense.

**Beder,** m., 'beaker, goblet,' from the equiv. MidHG. becher, OHG. *beñzer,* beñzer, m.; comp. OLG. bikeri, Du. beker, Otc. bikarr, whence MidE. biker, E. beaker. These cognates are derived from LowLat. bicarium, allied to Lat. *bacar* (′vas vinaria′, according to Festus), and still appearing in Ital. bicchiera. The Lat. word was naturalised in Germany perhaps as far back as the 7th cent., probably at the same period as *stib,* since its *c* was changed into *hh,* ch.

**Bedh,** m., 'baker,' only dial. (Alem., Suab., Bav.), from MidHG. *beche,* OHG. beeche, akin to *baten;* the Goth. form may have been *bezuja,* ModHG. Beider is a recent form with the termination -er denoting the agent (AS. bævere, E. *baker.* In ModHG. *beid,* *behr,* as well as *bidr,* have been preserved as family names.

**Bede,** n., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. *becken,* *beche,* OHG. *becken,* beecht, n.; the latter comes (comp. *çuferi,* from Low-Lat. and Rom. *bacchēnum,* (comp. Ital. bacino, Fr. *bassin,* 'basin'); its *c* being double, did not undergo permutation, but remained as *cc,* *ck.* *Baccēnum* has been derived from the LateLat. *bacca,* 'vas aquaticum,' discussed under *bad,* comp. *Bisdhaub.*

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

**Beere,** f., 'berry,' from the pl. of the equiv. MidHG. *ber,* OHG. *beri,* n.; comp. Goth. *beri* (only in weinubari, n., 'grape'); OSax. *wetibi.* The OHG. *r* in *beri* presupposes a Goth. *bæzi,* to the *s* of the Goth. word Du. *bes* corresponds; in AS. *beri,* E. *berry,* the *s* has been changed into *r.* See, however, *Fasing.* Foreign cognates are wanting; yet the Sans. root *bhas,* 'to chew,' is perhaps akin (Goth. *bæzi,* orig. 'the edible substance'); no connection with OHG. *bærən,* 'to carry' (see *gærən,* or Lat. *baccā,* 'berry,' is possible.

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

**Beete,** f., 'beetroot.' This word, like the names of many other edible vegetables, has come from Lat.; *bēta* was borrowed even before the 8th cent. and naturalised in Germ., for it appears as *bieza* (the *i* from *e,* comp. *Brieta,* *Briet,* *Biet,* *Bette,* *Biet,* *Biet,* OHG. *Pictar,* from Lat. *Petrum,* &c.), with the permutation of *t* to *z*; whence MidHG. *bieze.* The ModHG. *Bette* may have
been based anew on Lat. *bēsia*, or have been taken from the LG. *beet*, thus displacing the older *biesa*, which is still found in Bav. From Lat. and Rom. *bēta* (Lat. *bēta*, F. *bête*), AS. *bête* (whence E. *beet*) is also derived. In another group of words borrowed from Lat., Lat. *fē* became *fē* (comp. *fētr*, from *fētrac*); hence the dial. *befase* (cf. Mid HG. *fē*) also appears occasionally for *beeto*, *biesa*.

*befelhan*, vb., 'to order, command, command,' Mid HG. *beelēhen, berēlēhen*, 'to hand over, entrust, deliver, command'; OHG. *bifalhan, bifelcham*, 'to hand over' (also 'to hide, bury, entrust, recommend'). The chief meaning of the Goth. str. vb. *fēlan* 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, command, recommend.' AS. *befoldan* (for *befelhan*), 'to entrust, make over, devote oneself.' Hence the primary meaning of the primit. Teut. str. vb. *bifēlan* is 'to entrust, hand over, hide.' The Teut. root *fel-* is based upon pre-Teut. *pel-,* it is a mistake, therefore, to connect the word on account of its earlier meaning, 'to bury,' with Lat. *sepelire*.

*Beffchen*, n., 'a clergyman's bands,' diminut. of *beffe* (LG.), 'a man's cap worn by officials in Rom. Cath. churches,' the origin of which is obscure. In Mid HG. both words are wanting; the latter is found even in Mid HG.

*befehren*, vb., 'to desire, crave, request,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *begēr-,* chiefly in the simple form *gern*, OHG. *gerōn*; the *γ* probably belongs to the stem, because *gern* as a no-partic. points in that direction; comp. *gern*, Gfr. *gir*.

*beginnen*, vb., 'to begin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *begimmeh, OHG. *begimaun,* it corresponds to Goth *dagimmian,* AS. *dēan-, be-,* *on-gimmian, E. to begin, OLG. *bigoian, 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-,* *behe-lena(e),* with permutation of *k* to *g* and *So-.* For the Aryan root *keu* comp. OBalg. *po-ding* (infh. *po-dêti*), 'to begin,' konz. *beginning.*

*begaen*, vb. (to which *baksfah* is allied), 'to be comfortable,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *begahen; OSax. *biliagba, AS. on-herian,* 'to suit, please,' Olc. *haga,* 'to arrange.' OHG. has only a str. participle, OHG. *bighagan, Mid HG. *behagen,* 'fresh, joyous, comfortable' (hence Mod. HG. *tas Begagen, lüb-begagen*); the old str. vb. no longer exists in Teut. Probably the Ind. root *sah* is primitively related to *Ital. *calunio,* *am strong, able, helpful, beneficial, caléras, strong,* comp. further *Hsg. *heft* and *sagen,* which with the same phonetic form approximate the earlier meaning 'to help, protect.'

*baupten*, vb., 'to maintain, assert,' not from Mid HG. *baupten*, which means 'to behave.' This word, which first occurs in Mod HG., is rather derived with a change of meaning from Mid HG. *behaben,* 'to hold fast, keep, maintain.'

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

*Beheorde*, f., 'the authorities,' first recorded in Mod HG. from frm, Mid HG. *zew behoren,* 'to belong to, be one's due.'

*befu*, m., 'behalf, advantage,' from Mid HG. *befulw*, m., 'business, purpose, means to an end'; *haf (in *fehen*), as also in E. *befforn, AS. *beof.*

*befi*, prep. and adv., 'by, near, about'; the accented form of the unaccented prefix *be,* the Goth used in both cases *bi,* the Englishman makes a distinction like the German; AS. *bi, E. by, but *be* is a prefix. OHG. *be* and *bi* (comp. also *beidig, *beipit*). In Goth. *bi* means 'around, near'; hence its kinship with Gr. *βητι, Lat. *ambi-,* is probable; the loss of the first syllable and also occurs in the OE. word *for bi:* the base is probably *ambi-,* comp. also um.

*beflode*, f., 'confession,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *bith*, contracted from Mid HG. and OHG. *biglät, biglét,* a regular verbal noun from Mid HG. *bejähenn, OHG. *be-jêkan,* 'to confess, acknowledge.' The simple form *jêkann,* usually signifying 'to say, speak out,' also means occasionally 'to avow, confess;' hence OFr. *gekr.* This verb *jêkan* may possibly be connected with ja, which see.

*befi*, nnn., 'both,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *beide, bide, m., f. (beidiz, n.); OHG. *beide, bide (beide, l., beidiz, n.); OHG. and Mid HG. have also a remarkable variant with *et* (OHG. and Mid HG. *bide*), although *et* in other instances in HG. is not
changed into e before dentals. In investigating the word biete before dental sounds, we note that the stem of the noun, had really no dental; AS. bigen, bá, Goth. bai (OIr. gen. beggin), 'both.' Allied in the other Aryan languages to Sans. ubhāu, Gr. ἀβαί, Lat. ambae, OSlov. oba, Lith. abų, 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. bide arose from bá and de, bédīu from bēi and din, MidE. bīthe (E. both) from AS. bā and bā (OIr. bāther from bai and bāe).

In Gothic, ba is combined with the article be to skipā, 'both the ships'; similarly in Gr. ἀβαί. By assuming such a combination in WestTeut. the following ModHG. dial. forms in all genders are explained: Bav. bed, bod, bēid, Sauer. bōd, bōd, bod, Wetterau bod, bed, bod.

Beißiß, m., 'a species of wormwood used in seasoning food'; the MidHG. and OHG. word was written bīβōz, hence the semi-LowG. aspect of the ModHG. word. OHG. bīβōz is cognate with ἀναβόητος (see Beißer), and connected with the OTeut. verb baian, 'to pound'; bīβōz, 'spice pounded and mixed with food.' The LG. form of the OHG. word is bīβit, and hence arose the ModHG. Beißig, by the awkward attempt of popular etymology to connect bīβit with a well-known word.

Beige, Beige, f., 'a pile arranged in layers' (an UpG. word), from MidHG. bīγ, OHG. bīγ, 'shock (of corn);' hence Ital. biet, 'pile of sheaves;' comp. E. bing (heap of alum), Scand. bingir, 'bolster;' comp. Bäude, börge. Beige has eβ by being based on bīγen.

Dieß (Bav. Brīd), n., 'hatchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīl, bīhel, OHG. bīhal, bīhal, n. (comp. the similar stages in the derivation of ἄγιος from ἀγάλα); comp. Mid LG. bīl, 'axe.' On account of OIr. bīd, 'axe,' OHG. bīhal must probably be traced to bīpl, bīl (for kl from kl comp. Gymals). Hence there may be a connection there with the cognates from bīdī discussed under kriegen; as to the meaning, comp. especially Lat. findo, 'I split' (OIr. bīdal, 'axe,' is primit. akin). On the other hand, it is, of course, not impossible that OHG. bīhal may be connected with Bīda.

Beifen, vb., 'to bite,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīzen, OHG. bīzen: cognate with Goth. bitam, 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 bīd, 'to split, break to pieces;' in OTeut. poetry kriegen 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. biten, which signifies orig. 'piercing.' From the same root Bī, Mid HG. and OHG. bīz, m., is derived, to which
AS. *bita*, E. *bit*, corresponds; *bijien* is a diminutive of it. ModHG. *bijen*, from MidHG. *bijzen*; OHG. *bijzen*; OLG. *biti*, E. *bit*.

*Beisheker*, m., *loach*, adopted from Slav. (Bohem. *piškör*, Russ. *piškàr*), and based by popular etymology on *bijen* (the fish is also called *Eukinbeisheker*, 'river-loach,' *Ešammabijen*, 'pond-loach').

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

*beklommen*, see *klaámm*. *Belde*, (I.), f., 'a kind of salmon'; of obscure origin. See *beitde*.

*Belde* (2.), f., 'oof,' from MidHG. *belche*, OHG. *beltha*; Lat. *fulica* seems allied to it, although OHG. *bh* implies a Lat. *g*; the Germ. guttural suffix is the same as in Goth. *dhaks*, 'pigeon.' See also *Belde* (*klaámm*).

*belemmeren*, vb., 'to cheat,' a LG. word, from MidHG. and Du. *belemmeren*, 'to hinder, molest,' and allied to ModHG. *aam*.

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

*bellen*, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *bellen*, OHG. *bellan*, 'to bark, bellow'; AS. *bállan*, 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, OHelg. *bléja*, 'bleat,' and Lat. *fle*, 'I weep' (*b, f* from *bh* and *bhle* for *bhel*), may be compared. Others have explained the WestTeut. root *bell* from *bel*, *bels*, *bhelts*, which would result in its being cognate with Sans. *bhak*, 'to bark;' *bhak*, 'to talk.' Comp. Lith. *baltas*, 'voice, tone;' see, too, the following word and *Bellac*.

**Bellac** (m., 'bell-wether,' ModHG. only; a LG. word (UpG. *herma*, equiv. to *Eftermann*, 'herdsman'), corresponding exactly to Du. *bel-hamel*, E. *bell-wether*. Fr. *clocheman*, *clocon* (of Germ. origin), also Fr. *mouton à la sonnette*, make the connection of *Bellac* with Du. *bel*, MidDu. and AS. *bele*, E. *bell*, indubitable. In Fr. animal fables the bell-wether has the proper name *belin* (akin to Fr. *belier*, 'ram'), from the Du. *bel*, 'little bell;' whence also Fr. *belière*, 'ring of a bell-clapper.'

*bellen*, m., 'strait,' akin to OIC. *belte*, AS. and E. *belt*, *baldric* (OHG. *balts*), 'girle, shoulder-belt.' *Belt* is thus a 'zone of land.' The cognate Lat. *balteus* is, according to Varro, a Tuscan word.

*bellen*, vb., 'to graft,' also *peifen*; MidHG. *belzen*, OHG. *belson* with the same meaning; cognate with Provenc. *empeller*; 'to graft,' which, with Fr. *pelletier*, 'furrier' (see *felle*), belongs to Lat. *pelte*.

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

*bendel*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *bendel*, OHG. *bentel*; comp. MidE. *bendel*, OIC. *bennell*; akin to *bitten*.

*bengel*, m., 'cudgel,' then in a figurative sense 'rude person, blackguard,' from MidHG. *bengel*, m., 'cudgel.' Comp. E. *bangel* (club), from the verb to bang, OIC. *bang*, 'to strike, beat,' LG. *bagen*. The Teut. stem *bang*, 'to strike,' seems to have been nasalised from the root *bäg*, mentioned under *faren*.

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

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

*bequem*, adj., 'convenient, comfortable,' from MidHG. *bequëme*, OHG. *biqum*; 'suitable, fit.' Akin to AS. *gecweome*, MidE. *tewëme*, *cweome*, 'agreeable, suitable;' *qëmi*, the base, is a verbal adj. from Goth. *gíman*, OHG. *chuman*, 'to come,' for which the meaning 'to be fitting, to suit,' already existing in Goth. *gáqimip*, 'it is fitting,' is presupposed; comp. AS. *becumman*, E. *become*. See *femen* 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 *rappen* must be abandoned; it means 'to give *Rappen* (a coin of small value having the impress of a raven).' Comp. *Rappen* and *Rappen* (to give *Wirth*, i.e. money).

*bereuken*, see *anbereuken*.

*bereit*, adj., 'ready, prepared,' from
MidHG. breit, bereite, OHG. bereite, ‘ready and willing, obliging; armed, ready’; comp. AS. brede, bide, E. ready; Goth. gaudeat, ‘appointed,’ does not correspond exactly. The word may belong to the root discussed under riten (comp. OHG. reite, ‘carriage’), with the orig. sense of ‘to equip with armour,’ like fritig; it would thus mean properly ‘ready for a journey’; comp. Olfr. riadast, ‘I am going on a journey; riad, ‘practicable (of a route), passable.’ On account of the similarity in meaning comp. fritig.

Berg, m., ‘mountain,’ inherited from the OTeut. vocabulary; OHG. berg, MidHG. berc(g), m. Comp. AS. beorg(h), especially ‘barrow’ (called byrges also), E. only in the deriv. ‘to burt’ (AS. byrgan), from *burgian; the Goth. form *bergas- is deduced from the deriv. bergatam, ‘mountain range.’ The rules for the permutation of consonants demand a pre-Teut. *bergjo; with this is connected S.n., byhant, ‘high’ (b from bh, because the aspiration at the beginning of the root was on account of the following aspirate, necessarily lost); h is gh; Zael barzanh, ‘height,’ berevast, ‘high,’ Olfr. brigh, ‘mountain.’ Therefore, Berg, ‘high,’ W. and Armor. bre,’ ‘mountain, hill,’ W. berg, ‘high.’ Also the Kelt. proper names Brigant and Brigantes, like the Teut. Burgunden, Burgundiones (lit. ‘mountain-like’), and the name of the tribe Fris. Brigantia (Breganz). Hence to the root berg belongs the primary meanings ‘high, rising ground’ (OSlov. brizh, ‘bank of a river,’ is borrowed from G.); perhaps Bura is derived from this root, if it does not come from Bergen. The attempt to connect Berg with Goth. fairguni and Hercevna, identical with the latter, must be abandoned. With in Berge, ‘up on end,’ comp. MidHG. ze tal, ‘down.’

Bergen, vb., ‘to hide, recover (from shipwreck),’ from MidHG. bergen, ‘to hide, secure,’ OHG. bergen, comp. Goth. berian, gabábarian, ‘to keep, preserve;’ AS. beorgan, MidE. bergen, ‘to preserve, protect.’ There are other E. words with a different though allied meaning; AS. byron, E. to bury; AS. byrges (OLG. burgis), E. burials, burial. For a similar division of a primary meaning see under beritan. The root berg, baryg, pre-Teut. berch, brygh, with the primary meaning ‘to lay somewhere for safe keeping,’ is found outside the Teut.


Berich, m., ‘a kind of cloth, fistian,’ from MidHG. barracan, barkan, from Mid Lat. barracidus (Fr. bouracan, Ital. bara-
cane), E. baracan; comp. Bardent.

Berliner, f., ‘coach,’ first occurs in ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. berline, f. (comp. canteur), properly ‘a Berlin carriage.’

Bernstein, m., ‘amber;’ bern is a LG. form for bernus, therefore properly Bremirin (combustible stone). The Teut.-Lat. word is glaebum, preserved in AS. gléere, ‘amber, resin.’

Berliner, m., first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from the Scand. berserkr, lit. ‘bear-skin garment,’ then ‘a savage warrior who gets furious during the fight;’ from OSc. ber-, ‘bear,’ serk, ‘garment.’

Bersen, vb., ‘to burst, crack,’ from MidHG. bristen, OHG. bristen, ‘to break, burst, impersonal’ ‘to be wanting; lacking;’ or for re is properly LG. and MidHG.; comp. Du. bersten, AS. berstand, E. to burst. Comp. further the Aryan root brs (cognate with the root of brudan), in OIr. bristain, ‘I break’ (as from st).

Bert, Ber, in proper names, from MidHG. berk, OHG. berahl, ‘shining;’ comp. Goth. berhts, AS. beorht, E. bright.

Bertram, m., ‘Spanish camomile or pellitory,’ based on popular etymology on the proper name Britann (lit. ‘shining raven,’ see Rabe), and derived from bitron, for Lat.-Gr. pyrettron (ῥέθριτρων).

Berüdfügt, ‘infamous, notorious, a partic. adj. from a weak vb. used even by Luther—krüdfügt, ‘to defame,’ for which brüdfen was the common form in the 16th and 17th cents. Comp. Gerädf, as well as anrüdf and ruftar; all these words are cognate with nfit, and are derived, as is shown by the ch for f before t, from LG.

Beruf, m., ‘beryl,’ from MidHG. berelle, berille, brille, m. formed from Lat.-Gr. bergillus; also brille, spectacles; see Brille, Brilt. The Gr.-Lat. term is derived from Prak. solfriga, SANS. veifigra.

Befannan, m., ‘mizzen-mast,’ Befann-
segel, m., ‘mizzen-sail,’ from Du. besoan, mast nearest the stern of a ship,’ which is connected with E. mizzen, Fr. mizaine, Ital.
besan (the Rom. word, a deriv. of Lat. medius is properly ‘middle-most’).

beschalen, vb., 'to cover (a mare),’ first occurs in MidHG.; a denominative from MidHG. sichel, schèle, m., 'brood stallion.’ See *schelischt.

beschieden, vb., 'to distribute, assign, summon,’ from MidHG. bescheiden, OHG. bisscidan, 'to divide, decide, relate, report.’ The MidHG. and MidHG. partic. bescheidet, meant orig. 'definite,’ then 'clear, distinct, intelligible, prudent.’ See *schidet.

beschäumeln, beschäumeln, beschneppern, vb., 'to sniff at,’ akin to the E. vbs. to snivel, sniff, snuffle, and *jumafn.

beschummeln, vb., 'to deceive,’ from *jumafn, 'to worry.’

beschappen, 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. scof 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.

Bescheren, f., 'difficulty, grievance, malady,’ from MidHG. besucrede, f., 'oppression, grief,’ allied to föger.

beschwöhigen, vb., 'to appease, compose.’ The Germans connect this word instinctively with *duktian; it forced its way, however, in the last half of the preceding cent, from LG. into the written language, and its dih is the earlier HG. fi; it corresponds to MidHG. swiften, 'to pacify,’ OHG. swifftun, 'to be quiet.’ The stem is the same as in Goth. suebjan, 'to cease, leave off’; with this the cognates of *duktian accord fairly well both in sound and meaning; the Tent. root swif, swig, is based upon the Aryan swig (swig in Gr. oryph; see under *duktian).

Besen, m., 'besom, broom,’ from the equiv. MidHG. besen, besen, bême, OHG. besame; it corresponds to AS. bemos, E. besom, Goth. *bisma, which have the same meaning; a pre-Tent. word of obscure origin; perhaps Brr and Bait are allied. Since the Eng. dialects point to an AS. bisma, ‘besom,’ it is possible that the word is connected with *Bishend, and the Tent. root bin, ‘to move in a restless, excited way.’

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

berry’; akin to Du. bes, Goth. badi. See under Betti.

besen, compar. adj., 'better’; see the corresponding adv. bëfi, superl. betti; from MidHG. bësiger, best (bësiger), OHG. besi- giro, bessig, corresponds to AS. beter, betr, E. better, best; Goth. batiz, batizis. Even in primit. Teut. gut formed its degrees of comparison in this way, which might be represented in Ind. by *bhadýas-, *bhad-ýha-. The etymology of MidHG. gut is difficult to get at; in the case of better we are assisted by the cognate root in Bxf, 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 OE.ld. bhadr-, 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 *bantira in Goth. The chief significations of bhadr-, however, are 'capable, salutary, prosperous,’ which are in closer approximation to the idea of interest. Of these meanings better and best might form the degrees of comparison.

besetzen, partic. of besellen, for which besell is now used.

besollen, vb., 'to convey, bury,’ from falt, Sett.

besulbern, vb., 'to cover with dirt,’ from MidHG. sulben, sulben, 'to soil,’ also sulen, OHG. sulchen, AS. sjitian, Goth. sofljan.

beschuben, vb., 'to deafen, bewilder, confuse,’ lit., 'to make deaf.’ See lauf.

beschen, vb., 'to entreat, pray,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bëten, OHG. bèto; comp. Goth. bida, OHG. bêta, 'request, prayer.’ Formed from the Teut. root biä (Aryan bhiñ), discussed under fitten.

Bett, n., 'bed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bet, bette, OHG. bêti, bëti, n.; comp. AS. bëdæ, E. bed, Goth. badi. For MidHG. Bett the form Bess is found in the 16th cent. (e.g., in Gessner), just as for Bett the word Bett is used popularly (and in Mid HG.); comp. Bet. The significiation Bett ('garden-bed’) makes the connection with the Lat. root in sedio, ‘to bury,’ possible (comp. W. bedd, ‘grave’; also OSlov. boða, ‘I prick’); Goth. badi (Lat. *bidum), might therefore have arisen from Aryan bhodhiom. The primary meaning was probably ‘an excavated spot’; the significa-
tion already common to the Teut. group, ‘bed, lectus’ (akin to OSw. bétel, ‘nest’), may be elucidated by reference to the cave-dwellings of the Teutons (see Æol). In early times the bed was evidently dug like a niche in the sides of the subterranean dwellings. The meaning ‘bolster,’ common to OEc. béd and Fnm. patja (borrowed from Goth.), does not, it is true, harmonise with this explanation.

**Bettel, m.,** ‘beggary, trash,’ akin to MidHG. bétel, ‘begging.’

**belfn(en), vb.,** ‘to beg, live by begging,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bételen, OHG. bétalōn, a frequentative of bēten; to this Bēte, from bételære, OHG. bételōri, is allied.

**benthe(n), benthe(n), adj. and adv.,** ‘quiet(ly), reserved(ly);’ of Hebr. origin (bátātē, ‘confident, sure’).

**Betzel, Betzel, m.,** ‘small cap;’ from MidHG. (MidG.) bězel, f., ‘hood.’

**beude(n),** see bunde(n).

**beugen, vb.,** ‘to bow, humble,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bůugen, OHG. bōugen, bouken; it corresponds to AS. bēgan, bēgan, ‘to bow,’ E. to bōy, ‘to dam (water);’ factitive of bēgen; hence lit. ‘to cause to bend.’

**Beute(n), f.,** ‘boil, swelling,’ from the equiv. MidHG. biule, OHG. bōla, *bōleia, f., ‘blister’; comp. AS. bōla, E. bile (also boil). Du. boel, ‘boil;’ Goth. *bōlīs, ‘swelling,’ is connected with Goth. usbaulanin, ‘to inflate,’ and stands probably for *bōglūad, properly Bōtuī, (hump); akin to biuk.

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

**Beute(n), f.,** ‘kneading trough, beehive,’ from MidHG. biute, f., OHG. biutte, f., with the same meaning; it presupposes Goth. *biudja. Bīute is the most nearly allied, unless the latter is of Rom. origin. The derivation from OHG. biut, Goth. biubas, AS. biud, ‘table,’ seems uncertain; of course AS. biud also means ‘dish.’

**Beute(n), f.,** ‘booty,’ from the equiv. MidHG. biute; on account of Du. biut, OTe. bīte, ‘booty, exchange,’ hence bīta, ‘to exchange, divide,’ the t indicates that the word was borrowed. E. boote is derived from the OTe. bīte, but it has also been confused with boot, ‘gain, advantage’ (see Scj.). The t would have become s, ts in HG. As t would represent the dental in Goth., biten, Goth. biudan cannot, according to the laws of the permutation of consonants, be allied to Bīte; we must assume that the root of the latter is Goth. bīt, pre-Teut. bītōd. Fr. butin, ‘booty,’ is borrowed from these cognates. Comp. Ofr. buisid, ‘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 s, in Mid HG. 3 (MidHG. bözel, bozel). Comp. LG. bītel, AS. bītel, E. beetle (for beating flax); from a root baut, ‘to strike, beat’ (AS. bēdan, E. beat, OTe. bauta, OHG. bōzgan), which still appears in Bōzeg.

**Beutel (2.), m.,** ‘purse,’ from MidHG. biutel, m., n., ‘purse, pocket,’ OHG. būtīl; comp. Du. buidel (būit), ‘purse;’ Goth. *badils. The word cannot, however, be traced farther back than OHG.; its kinship to bītna, root bud, from būthi, would throw no light on the meaning.

**Bewtsche, f.,** ‘cooper’s mallet for driving on the hoops.’ Bewt, like Beutel, ‘beetle,’ belongs properly to LG. ; see, ‘hammer, hammer,’ from MidHG. heit, OHG. heita, hammer’; hence Beutsche, ‘driving hammer.’

**bevor, conj.,** ‘before,’ from MidHG. bevor, OHG. būfora; comp. the corresponding E. before, from AS. beforan.

**bewegen (1.), vb.,** ‘to move,’ from MidHG. bewegen, OHG. biewegan. See wegen.

**bewegen (2.), vb.,** ‘to stir, excite,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bewegen, OHG. bīvecken, bīwege, factitive of the preceding. See wegen.

**Beweis, m.,** first occurs in ModHG., from MidHG. bewesen, ‘to instruct, show, prove;’ comp. wißen.

**bezeichnen, bezeichnifigen, vb.,** the former, with a change in meaning due to *sifigen, is also written: bezeichnen, ‘to accuse of, charge with;’ derivatives of a MidHG. subst. bīsliht (beisht), f., ‘accusation;’ comp. *sifen.

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

**Bibel, f.,** ‘bible,’ from MidHG. bibel, of which there is a variant, bibde (E. bible,
Du. bügel, Fr. bible); formed from Gr.-Lat. biblia. Comp. bibl.

Biber, m., 'beaver,' from the equiv. MidHG. biber, OHG. biber, m.; it corresponds to AS. beor, E. beaver, Du. bever, OSc. björr, Goth. *bīrus. A term common to the Aryan family, originally signifying a 'brown' aquatic animal; Lat. fiber (OGall. *fibrare), OSlov. bebrū, Lith. bēbrus (most frequently dābras), 'beaver.' OInd.

babār as an adj. means 'brown,' as a subst. masc. 'great ichneumon'; bīa-bīrā-ū-s is a reduplication of the root bīr in Bār and baim. The primitive tribe from which the Indo-Teutons are descended had ere its dispersion several fully developed names of animals; comp. Sumb., Sūb, Wān, Wēlfr, &c. The Teut. word had at an early period supplanted the Lat. fiber in Rom., Late-Lat. bīver, Ital. bavero, Span. bībraro, Fr. biver, from Teut. bēbrū, bībrū.

Bibernelle, Pimpinelle, Pimprenelle, f., 'pimprenel,' corruptions of the Mīd-Lat. botanical term pipinella, pimprenella. Even in MidHG. various corruptions are produced by popular etymology; Fr. pimprenelle.

Biche, f., Bichel, m., 'pickaxe,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīcke, bīckel, m.; comp. MidHG. bīcken, OHG. (ana)bīchlan, wk. vb., 'to prick, thrust;' allied to AS. bēcca, E. pick-iron. It is probably connected further with a Kelt.-Rom. class (Ital. becco, Fr. béc, Du. bek, 'beak;' Fr. bêche, 'spade;' Ital. boccare, 'to hack;' &c.)—it is possible that AS. bēcca, 'pickaxe,' is allied to Ir. and Gael. baco, 'hook.' Bīl seems to come from another stem.

bīdem, wk. vb., an UpG. word equiv. in meaning to bīken, 'to tremble, shake,' and allied to it: MidHG. bī-viemen, 'to tremble,' OHG. *bīdimôn, must represent *bībīmon, bībīnōn; respecting the relation of the consonants comp. OHG. pfēdamo and its variant pēbano under bītēr. The OHG. bībīnōn is an intensive form of OHG. bībēn. See bīken.

Biebe, 'fever.' Only in compounds with ifēr, strant, stur. Comp. MidHG. bīveir, n., 'fever.' Its relation to Lat. fēbris is ambiguous; it is probably a corruption of fītēr. See fītēr.

Bieber, adj., 'staunch, honest,' from MidHG. bīderē, OHG. bīderbi, 'serviceable, useful,' then 'brave, gallant' (comp. ifēr for a similar change of idea); lit. 'suitable to one's need or purpose,' for the adj. is a compound of the stem of būfen, 'to be in need of,' and the prefix bi, which has retained its earlier accent without being replaced, as it usually is by bl. The Goth. form was perhaps *bībīpars; further, the adj. is identical with bītēr.

Biegen, vb., 'to bend, curve,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīgen, OHG. biogan, Goth. bīwigan, 'to bend.' In Eng. the word belongs to a different class, AS. bīgan, E. to bow; Du. biugen; comp. bīgan, the factitive of this verb. Root bīg, from pre-Tent. bīgū, the k of which is changed in the regular manner into g in Bāgāl, OHG. buhtl. In OInd. we should have expected *bīuc instead of the recorded blūj (j for g), which agrees with the Teut. word only in the sense of 'to bend;' Lat. jūgo, Gr. bēga, have the more remote signification 'to flee,' which AS. bīgān also shows. Further cognates are Bēguān and bīgām (AS. bīgāsom, bīzom, whence E. buzzom).

Bie, 'beer,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīne, bīn, f., OHG. bīni, n.; bī is the proper root syllable, as is shown by OHG. bin, Du. bīj, AS. bē, E. bee, OScw. bī (OInd. bīja); the n of the weak declension is retained in the deriv. OHG. bīni; the form bīnī (from bīnja-), which we should have expected, is not recorded. Besides these there are OHG. and MidHG. forms with bī, OHG. bīna, f., MidHG. bīn, f. (Austr. dial. bīna); they are related perhaps to MidHG. bīn like Goth. sinus to Sans. sūnam, Goth. gīca to Sans. jīva, &c.; comp. Sīn, Sūn, tāt, Sān. Lith. bīks, Ir. bech, 'bee;' seem allied, though they have a different suffix. The word is based on a root bīj, 'to be afraid,' discussed under bīken; hence Bie is perhaps 'the trembler.' Respecting Bīmenfrē comp. Bītēr. Bīmenfrē was an early remodelled form for OHG. bīmenfrē. Bīmenfān, n., a botanical term, lit. 'a plant that the bee is fond of sucking.'

Bier, n., 'beer,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīer, OHG. and OLG. bīr, n., comp. Du. bie, AS. bīr, E. beer, OIC. björr; Fr. biere is borrowed MidHG. bier. There can be no connection with Lat. bibo, Sans. pībāmī, nor can Gr. ἔμπρος, OInd. pīu, 'a rich drink,' be cognate. It is rightly thought to be akin to an OTeut. term for 'barley;' OHG. and AS. bē (OIC. bugg), from Teut. *besw-, based on a pre-hist. *bēwo-, while the cognates of Bīr point to a deriv. *bēwo-. Thus Bīr is equal to *barley-juice*;
Biele, Bise, f., 'north-east wind,' earlier, Briespint (with the regular et), from the equiv. bise, OHG. biesa, whence Fr. bisé.

A. Teut. root bis, bie, 'to rush in excitedly,' also appears in MidHG. and ModHG. (dial.), beside, 'to run about like cattle tormented by horse-flies' (with this is connected Mod HG. dial, beiern, with a change of s into r, in Hess. and Henneberg, with the same meaning); comp. further OSw. bis, 'to run,' Dan. bisse, 'to run excitedly.' Perhaps the root bi, 'to tremble,' is nearly akin.

Biestel, m., in Bieumilch, from the equiv. MidHG. biest, OHG. biost, m.; comp. AS. biest, and its deriv. AS. biesing, E. beatings, beatings. ModHG. dialects have also remarkable parallel forms with br, like O Fr. a-bresfur, beatings, e.g. Swiss breit (bries), which may be connected with Brüft, OHG. brust, AS. bröst.

Beyond the Teut. group (whence O Fr. bet, ModFr. bétion is borrowed) the stem has not yet been traced; it is most frequently compared with the equiv. Gr. πῦς, Sans. पुष्का. Yet a Tent. root bies seems to underlie biese, biese, 'to milk,' in the Wetteran dial.

Bieladen vb., 'to offer, make a bid,' from MidHG. bieten, OHG. biotan, 'to offer, present, command' (similar meanings are united in the MidHG. word for biesten); AS. bebdan, 'to announce, offer'; E. bid combines the meanings of Germ. bieten and bidten.

Goth. unabudan, 'to command, arrange,' faurbidan, 'to forbid' (OHG. farbiedan, MidHG. verbieten, AS. forbédan, E. forbid). Goth. unbidan, also as well as the whole of this class, points to a pre-Tent. root buedath; Gr. πυς (according to the well-known rule for ψω in πυςάμω, πυδεθα, '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 OInd. root budh (for buedath), '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 O Bulg. bidatii, Lith. budet, 'to awake'; Lith. budatis, 'watchful'; also Lith. bauto, 'to caution,' and O Fr. buvée, '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 O Teut. word for 'table, dish.' (both conceived as the dispensers of food), which has been mentioned under Brüt (Goth. brútus, AS. bold), also bote, from MidHG. bote, OHG. bota (AS. boda, whence E. to bode), lit. 'herald.'

Bifang, m., 'enclosure, ridge,' from MidHG. beanc, m., 'circuit, ridge between furrows,' OHG. bifang, 'circuit,' from bi-fáhan, 'comprise, encircle.' With respect to the accented verbal prefix in the subst. compound, comp. fri, where 'around' is also quoted as one of the O Teut. meanings of bi. Bifang (in opposition to Beipiel, bipefl) retains, like bier, the old short verbal prefix; comp. bier, Bild, Beunte.

Bigated, adj., 'bigoted,' first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from Fr. bigot, but based in spelling on Öntt.

Bild, f., 'dormouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. bich, OHG. bilich (whence O Bulg. pilč, 'dormou-e,' is borrowed?); bil, is primit. cognate with W. bele, 'marten.'

Bild, n., 'image, portrait, representation,' from MidHG. bilde, OHG. bilit, n., 'image, figure, parable, prototype'; similarly OSax. bilitha; there is no corresponding word in E. or Goth. (*biliþ). The derivation from a stem bil-, with which Bril has been absurdly connected, is untenable; bi- is probably the prep. be (comp. biebr, Bifang, Biefl); *bili is allied to bilu, 'limb' (see Olt); the compound signifies lit. 'a copy of a limb, counterfeit limb.' It is impossible to connect it with E. bult, which belongs rather to AS. ból, 'a building,' and dámm.

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

Bille, f., 'latchet,' from MidHG. biel (ven. billes), 'pickaxe,' OHG. bill; AS. bille, 'sword,' E. bill ('sword, chopper,' also 'axe'); not cognate with Bii.

Billed, adv., 'reasonable (ably), cheap (-ly),' for an earlier Billed, used even in the last century, from MidHG. billich, OHG. (recorded since Williamian) billich (adv. MidHG. billiche, OHG. billtho), 'conformable, becoming,' cognate with AS. bilerit, MidE. bilerit, 'simple, innocent.' It has been said, without sufficient reason, that this class was borrowed from Kelt. Comp. other cognates under Weichbild, Unbill.
Bilsenkraut, n., 'henbane,' from the equiv. MidHG. billa, OHG. billa, f.; also a dial. form billa, equal to Dan. bullæ, AS. beele (Span. bele). The stem billa, belea, common to the Teut. group, corresponds to Lat. felix, felix, 'fern,' but more closely to Russ. belea, Pol. biala, 'henbane.' Comp. further MidDu. beelede, 'henbane.'

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

Bungeltraut, n., earlier Bündeltraut, 'mercury'; Bündel, a name of a plant, from MidHG. bunge, OHG. bunge, 'bulb.' See Bäuchlinge.

binzen, prep., 'within,' from MidHG. (MidLG. and MidDu.) binnen; comp. the corresponding AS. binnan, 'within,' from binnan, with suppression of the s of bi, as in kung, karmbrug. See innen.

Binnse (Swiss Bine), f., 'rush,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. bine, bines, m., OHG. bines, m.; comp. OSax. binu, AS. beone, E. bent, bentgrass, as well names of places. Binten, Binten, with a LG. vowel. The most probable derivation is that given in the OHG. period, by Notker, from bi- and na3 (see nöe); hence lit. 'that which grows in wet places.' LFranc. and LG. have a stem biones corresponding to Du. bie, Mld. LG. bise, which are not cognate with Bine.

Birke (Swiss Bëch, Bëcher), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. bërke (UpG. bërke), OHG. bëro, bërnhula; comp. AS. bëra, E. birch; also Du. berk, AS. beere, OFr. bër, Goth. *bera, f., or *berkjañ, f. This term, common to the Teut. group, is one of the few names of trees of primit. Aryan origin (comp. Bëch); the pre-Teut. form is bërga (bërgya), and corresponds to Sans. बेर, m., 'a kind of birch' (neu. also 'birch bark'), OSlov. briza, f., Lith. bëžas.

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

birfschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. birsen, 'to chase with hounds, to shoot deer'; s after r became sch, as in kirch, kirche, herrschen, Bhar, kirze, Kirche, Fürst, wirthen, with; from OFr. bizer (MidLat. bersen), 'to pierce with an arrow.'

bis, conj., adv., 'until, as far as,' from MidHG. bis (for which unes, ues most frequently occur); in OHG. it was perhaps bisa, i.e. bis is a compound of bi- (see bi, Goth. bi) and a5 (OHG. a5, 'to,' Goth. a, Lat. ad); bisa5 became bis, 'until.' Earlier MidHG. has a variant bitte, Bitte, which likewise arose from an older bidu and ze, 'to.' Similarly ModHG. ues is composed of un (Goth. und) and ze.—bislang, from the equiv. MidHG. bisolange, 'so long, hither-to,' for bid so lange, 'until so long.'

Bisam, m., 'musk,' from the equiv. MidHG. bisam, OHG. bisa, bisamo, from MidLat. bisamum, which is of oriental origin (Hebr. besam, Syr. besma).

Bischof, m., 'bishop,' from the equiv. MidHG. bischof (to), OHG. bisoof (to which Bistum is related); Du. bisschop, AS. biscoop, E. bishop, with the same meaning. In Goth. with a closer adherence to the primit. form (biskopaz), atpiskatopus. This widely diffused word was probably adopted, like the Arianism of the Goths (comp. Stift), from the Greeks without passing through Ro-
Bis, Bischen, "bit, trifle," from Bißen, vb., "to beg, entreat, invite," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. Bitten (from Bitten, Bitten) — it is a str. vb. of the class e-a-a-e. Comp. Goth. bidjan, bap, bidan; AS. biddan; in E. to bid, both bitten and bitten appear; E. to beg, from AS. bedician (Goth. *bidagon? comp. Teut. and Goth. *bidaga, "beggar"). The str. vb. belonged originally to the 5 class (Goth. bidjan, AS. bidan, OHG. bitten, with the meaning "to order, demand, compel." The root bhe, bhelh, accords with Gr. τεθ catapult, the 2, according to the well-known rule, τεθ, to induce by entreaties, get by asking, persuade, convince; to this belongs also Lat. fido (equiv. to the Gr. Mid. Voice τεθος), to rely on a person. With this meaning an OTeut. bidan, "to await, wait with full confidence" (Goth. bidian, OHG. bikan, AS. bidan, E. to bite), has been connected. The Germ. noun Biss is OHG. bica, most frequently bitta, Goth. bida. See Bitten, Obit.

bitter, adj., "bitter," from the equiv. MidHG. bitter, OHG. bitter. This is, since it comes before r, represents the t common to the Teut. cognates; before r the permutation of t to r, does not take place (comp. Citte, Luktur, Jitter); OLQ. bittar, AS. bitter, bitter, E. and Du. bitter; hence we should have expected Goth. *bittar, for which a form with a remarkable at, butstr, "bitter," occurs. The word is undoubtedly cognate with Bitten (root bit, inf. bitan); the adj. properly signifies "prickling, sharp" being now, like Bitten, restricted to the taste. For other cognates comp. Bitten.

blach, adj., "fla," from MidHG. blach; it is, like Swiss blake, "a large board," related to flach.

blädimisch, m., "cuttlefish," from LG. blacktisch. Blak is the LG. term for ink (blackhorn, "inkstand"); comp. AS. black, "ink," E. black (a colour and shoemaker's black), OHG. black.

blache, f., "coar-e linien," from MidHG. bliche, blache, f.; a dialect, widely diffused word, with the parallel forms blache, plane, blache, plane; the primitive form is Goth. *blakana?.

bläfen, vb., "to inflate," from the equiv. MidHG. bläfen, OHG. bläjan, wk. vb. (the OHG. word also means "to blow"); comp. AS. blecan, E. to blow. The Teut. root blä (blä) agrees partly with Lat. fero (Aryan root bilit); bafien, Matt, and Blatter are also closely related to it. Bäfen especially seems to have arisen from the shorter root, also preserved in Blatter, by adding s to the stem of the present.

blacker, m., "chandelier" (in Voss), from the equiv. LG. and Du. blaker; comp. AS. blakeyn, from the MidLG. and Du. blaken, "to burn, glow." For further Teut. and Aryan cognates see under Biet.

blank, adj., "bright, drawn (of a sword)," from the MidHG. blane, OHG. blane, "gleaming, white, resplendently beautiful." Comp. E. blank ("white"), (AS. blanca, blanca, OFr. blakr, "white or grey horse"); related to OE. blakra, "to gleam"; formed by gradation from the root bläk in Biet (comp. also Bläfen). The adj. made its way into Rom. (Ital. bianco, Fr. blanc), whence Blainn with a Rom. suffix; comp. also Bläfen. The less frequent blinf—a recent formation from the verb—is found as a parallel form to Blain in MidHG.

blankheit, n., "busk" (whalebone in a corset), corrupted in MidHG. from Fr. planchette.

blase, f., "blister, bubble, flaw," from MidHG. blásen, OHG. bläsan; the last two specially mean "urinary bladder." Comp. Blatter and Bläsen.

bläsen, vb., "to blow, sound, smell," from MidHG. bläsen, OHG. bläsan, "to breathe, snort," comp. the equiv. Goth. blósan; in E. only the deriv. AS. blæst, E. blust, has been preserved. The old of Bläsen, which does not occur in the root blä of the cognate languages, is considered by some to be simply a present suffix which was not joined to the stem until a later period; in that case Bläsen and Blatter may be cog-
nate. The OTeut. words with initial bl separate into two groups; the one, containing Blähen, Blatter, Blänen, Blüten, Blüte, seems to be derived primarily from the notion of ‘swelling,’ the other, comprising Blau, Blätt, Blätter, toblen, tobligen, Blau, Bläden, Blät, on the notion of ‘shining.’

bläf, adj., ‘pale, faint (in colour),’ from MidHG. blas, ‘bald,’ figuratively ‘weak, trifling;’ the earlier signification is ‘shining’ (comp. Bläse, from gläsen); allied to OHG. blas, ‘whitish.’ Hence by mutation Bläse, f., ‘a white spot on the forehead,’ Old. blas (earlier Dan. blis), MidHG. blare (but blasenhenget, ‘horse with a blaze’), Du. blaar, ‘cow with a blaze.’ With the meaning ‘shining,’ AS. blase, E. blaze, MidHG. blas, n., ‘a torch,’ are connected.

Blätt, n., ‘leaf, blade, newspaper,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. blat, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. blad, AS. blæd, ‘leaf,’ E. blade; Goth. *blap. The dental of these cognates seems to be a suffix; blä- from Pre-Teut. blö-, as well as Lat. foli-um, Gr., φλάσσω, ‘leaf,’ may have been formed from a root blö, blöd. It is uncertain whether Goth. *blada- is really a partic. with an Aryan suffix *d-., with the meaning ‘having ceased to bloom’ or ‘fully grown.’ See Blätten.

Blatter, f., ‘pock, pustule,’ from MidHG. blättrè, f., ‘bladder, pocket,’ OHG. blättrar, f., ‘bladder’; comp. Du. blaar, AS. blèdè, E. bladder. The Goth. form would be *bladdró (or bladdrò? see Blatter), with dró as a suffix, corresponding to Gr. τράγος (see Blatt, Blatter); for blé as a root syllable see Blätten, Blätzen.

blau, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. blä (Gen. bläves), OHG. blido, ‘blue;’ comp. Du. blauwe, AS. blāw, and with a suffix bläwen; E. blue (from MidE. blew) is borrowed from Fr. bleu, which, with its Roman cognates (Ital. bluó, from *bläwe), is of Germ. origin. The primit. cognate Lat. fláues, ‘fàxen, yellow,’ has, like so many names of colours, changed its meaning compared with the Germ. word.

Bläuel, n., ‘beetle, rolling-pin,’ derived from the following word.

bläuen, vb., ‘to beat, drub;’ instinctively allied by Germans to man (man idlaçen, ‘to beat black and blue’). It is based, however, on a str. vb., MidHG. blä-\text{\text{"u}}\text{\text{"a}}\text{\text{"n}}, OHG. bläwe\text{-}n, ‘to beat;’ comp. the equiv. AS. *bläwe\text{-}n, whence E. blow; Goth. blip\text{-}ewan, ‘to beat’ (with an excrescent \text{"y}}), for bl\text{"i}uwan. The root seems to be blu from blu\text{-}; it can hardly be related primitively to blau, nor is it possible to derive *bläwe\text{-}n from a root blü\text{-}we\text{-}n (comp. Edwâr, Nixë), and to compare it with Lat. flégere.

Bléch, n., ‘thin metal plate, tin plate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. blech, OHG. ble\text{\text{"a}}\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"e}}\text{\text{"n}}, n.; it corresponds to Old. blik, n., ‘gold, thin plate of gold.’ In Eng. the word is not to be met with; it is formed by gradation from the root blik, which appears in blitzen, and seems ‘shining.’—


blechen, vb., ‘to show one’s teeth, grin;’ from MidHG. blecken, ‘to become visible, show,’ OHG. ble\text{-}chen (Goth. *blakjan). Factitive of a Goth. *blikun, which, according to the law of the permutation of consonants, is cognate with Gr. φλέω, ‘to burn, shine’ (comp. φλέω, φλέει, \text{"i}ame), Lat. flagro, ‘to burn,’ and the Sans. root \text{"i}r\text{"a}\text{"d}j, ‘to shine.’ OHG. ble\text{-}chen also means ‘to lighten, gleam, shine forth.’ For further details see Bläg.

Bléi, n., ‘lead,’ from the equiv. MidHG. blit (Gen. blîves), OHG. bli\text{-}o (for *blgi\text{-}o), ‘lead;’ it corresponds to Old. bly; Goth. *blei\text{-}wa- is wanting. The word cannot be traced farther back; it is not found in Eng. the term used being lead (Du. loot; comp. Gk. lot).

bleiben, vb., ‘to remain, continue,’ from the equiv. MidHG. blîbem, OHG. bîbem; comp. the corresponding AS. bêftan, Goth. bîlebem, ‘to remain’ (the factitive of which is bilaibjan, ‘to cause to remain, leave over’); AS. bêftan, E. to leave). It is allied neither to Lat. lingua nor to Gr. λείπω, to which blêten is more akin; bîlo, ‘I remain,’ must be based on Pre-Teut. lipô (Sans. root lip, ‘to adhere’); Gr. λιπαρός, ‘greasy, shining,’ nîor, n., ‘fat,’ nîparô, ‘I persist,’ comes nearest to the meaning of the Teut. vb.; comp. OSlov. límpati, Lith. lipi, ‘to adhere, remain.’ With the former meaning, ‘to adhere,’ ModHG. bêfer is connected, and with the latter, ‘to persist, abide,’ the ModHG. bêf and bêten. See the separate words.

Bléich, adj., ‘pale, wan,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bleich, OHG. ble\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"e}}\text{\text{"n}}; comp. AS. bláic, bléic, E. bleak; Du. bleak, Old. bleik, pale, from the root blik appearing in blitzen. Derivatives: ModHG. Bleich, f., ‘bleaching, bleaching-yard, wan appearance’; Blitzen, ‘to bleach, turn pale.’
bleiden, vb., 'to lose colour,' etebleiden, 'to grow pale,' from MidHG. bleichen, 'to shine, blush,' OHG. blithhan; comp. AS. bliecan, MidE. bliten, 'to turn pale'; OIC. blika, 'to appear, shine, lighten.' The i sound of Slav. blískati, 'to sparkle' (for *blískati), blíská, 'splendour,' Lith. blainytis, 'to clear up,' is more closely connected with the word than the e sound in φλεγω, 'to burn, flame.' The pre-Tent. form of the root was perhaps bhleg, meaning 'instre' (comp. also blif, blitf); further OHG. blid, see biug.—Bliecher f., 'whitebait, bleak,' Du. term for a species of white fish; comp. Du. blyei, MidLG. and MidDu. blote, AS. ðlege, E. 'blay'; from bleogan for *bleigan (comp. OHG. reia, AS. ðige, from raigan; see under B(6). As ModHG. police is a parallel form of OHG. reia, so MidHG. and ModHG. (Swiss) blisk(e) is a variant of LG. blote. The primary meaning and further cognates are uncertain; OHG. bleikha, MidHG. bleiche, would point to a connection with bleid (comp. OIC. blija, 'to glance at').

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

Blending, m., 'mongrel,' from MidHG. blenden, OHG. bantun, '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 bhland, not found in any other word.

blitzen, 'to patch,' see under Bladden.

Blitze, m., 'glance, look, gleam,' from MidHG. blitzen, 'splendour, lightning, glance,' corresponds to OHG. blitzen (blitishes), m., 'lightning' (also blitcluir, 'electricity'). The original sense of the MidHG. word was probably heller Strafl (a bright flash), Strafl being used figuratively of the eye as of lightning; the physical meaning of the stem has been preserved in Biug. The root is shown under bliten, and especially under Biug, to be the pre-Teut. blíjan.

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

bliht(d), 'blind, dark, murky, hidden, null,' OHG. bliht, 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 iblen (Goth. *blandjan). It is still undecided whether d is an old partic. suffix, like Gr. -ros, Lat. -tus, Sans. -tas; considering the meaning of the word, it might easily be connected with the Sans. root bhrám, 'to move unsteadily' (partic. bhránta-s). Yet its kinship with Lith. blandytì, 'to cast down the eyes,' blindo, blisti, 'to grow dark,' is more probable (comp. OIC. bliunda, 'to close, blink the eyes,' E. to blinder).—Another word for 'blind' in the Aryan group is Lat. acéus, OIr. áich; Goth. haihs, corresponding to these, means 'one-eyed.' It seems, moreover, that in the Aryan languages there were no terms for 'blind, deaf, lame, dumb,' and other infirmities, common to all of them; there is only an agreement between two or three languages at most.

Blindschleiche, see under Bléchlein.

blicken, vb., 'to gleam, twinkle, blink,' first occurs in ModHG.; related to blank, blink, adj.; comp. Du. blicken, MidE. blyken, E. to blick. The root may be identical with that of Bléchlein (blik(m)), the i-root becoming nasalised; Blienen would then be regarded as a verb of the e class, and Blaen a secondary form.

Bliencyn, vb., 'to blink, wink.' It may be connected with bliht; yet comp. also OIC. bloyda, 'to blink,' and Lith. blandytì, 'to cast down the eyes.'

Bliht, m., from the equiv. MidHG. Blitze, blitze, blitz, m., 'lightning' (Swiss even now bities for blitze); a derivative of MidHG. blitsen, 'to light,' OHG. blitseszen (formed like the equiv. Goth. lauhatium). Allied to the earlier OHG. and MidHG. blit, 'lightning.' The Teut. root bliht corresponds to Aryan bhlig, bhlig in Gr. φλεγω, 'to burn, blaze,' φλόγ, 'flame,' Sans. bhraj, 'to radiate, sparkle,' (whence Sans. bhargha-s, 'splendour,' and bhrga, 'the special gods of light'), as well as Lat. fulgur, fulmen (for *fulmen), 'lightning.' To the Aryan root bhlig the following also belong: Du. bliken, OSax. bleskno, blesmi, 'lightning,' Du. blaken, 'to flame,' AS. blaecern, blæcer, 'candlestick' (see Blik), and perhaps Manf (comp. further Ósten and Mid).

Blikt, m., 'block, log, prison,' from MidHG. block, 'log, plant, a sort of trap.'
In the latter signification (to which Mid HG. bloken, 'to put in prison,' is related) it represents OHG. bliōh (with syncopated i; see other similar examples under tei), 'lock-up,' which belongs to an OTeut. str. vb. durch, 'to lock' (comp. further E. lock; see 89). The meaning 'log, plank' (Mid HG. block) is probably based on a different word, which is most likely related to Balto; even in OHG., bloh occurs. The cognates passed into Rom. (Fr. bloc, bloquer), whence again ModHG. stifterun, E. to block.

blöde, adj., 'weak, dim-sighted, imbecile,' from MidHG. bleide, 'infirm, weak, tender, timid,' OHG. blōt, OSax. blōt, 'timid.' Comp. AS. bleah, 'weak;' OSc. blawpr; Goth. *blaupus, 'weak, powerless,' may be inferred from its deriv. vb. blawpljan, 'to render powerless, invalid, to abolish.' According to the permutation of consonants, the pre-Teut. form of the adj. may have been blūtlo-tu-s, with the primary meaning 'powerless, weak.' Yet the stem cannot be traced farther back. From this word Fr. blouter, 'to dazzle,' is borrowed.

blöken, vb., 'to blast;' ModHG. simply, of LG. origin. Comp. LG. blöken, blöchen, MidDu. bloeken.

blond, adj., 'blonde, fair,' from MidHG. bleide ('fair'), which first appears when the Fr. influence began (about 1200 A.D.), and is undoubtedly of Fr. origin. Fr. blond, It. blonda, MidLat. blundus, give the impression that these words were borrowed from Teut., especially since other Teut. names of colours have been adopted by Rom. (comp. Nau, Knuf, frunn). The earlier periods of OTeut. have, however, no adj. blundus. The connection of MidLat. and Rom. blundo with blin in (OSc. blunda) may be possible (comp. Lith. prū-blande, 'twilight'), especially as the meaning of the names of colours is variable.

bloōf, adj., 'bare, destitute, mere,' from MidHG. bloō, 'exposed, naked;' it corresponds to MidLG. and MidDu. bloot, 'bare,' AS. bleāt, 'poor, wretched' (OSc. blaur, 'soft, fresh, tender' as well as OHG. bliōz, 'proud,' have a divergent meaning). On account of the UpG. and LG. blutt (dial.), Swed. blott, 'unfledged, uncovered, unclad,' the origin of Teut. blunto-, 'mere,' is dubious. Perhaps blōs is a cognate.

blöken, vb., 'to bloom, flower,' from the equiv. MidHG. blüchen, blüken, OHG. blüjan; a wk. vb., which, however, judging by AS. blöwan (E. to blow), 'to bloom,' was formerly strong; Goth. *blōjan. The Teut. stem blō has a wide ramifications 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 Mid HG. bluome, m., f., OHG. bluoma, f. (bluowne, m.); comp. OSax. blōmo, Goth. blōma, AS. blōma, E. bloom. -man- is a deriv. suffix; the root blō (see blōfen) shows that Blume is lit. 'the blooming plant.' The following are also Teut. cognates of Blume:—

Du. blouen (besides bloom), AS. blōstem, blōstma, E. bloom; perhaps their s belongs, however, to the root; this is indicated by MidDu. blōzen, 'to bloom,' which points to the close connection between E. blossom and Lat. florare for *blosō-ree, blos (flor- is for *flōsis). A root blō without this s appears in OhG. blōch, 'blossom,' E. dial. blich (bloom). See further the following word, also Blät and Blatt.

bluff, m. (Swab. and Swiss, blöést, n.), from the equiv. MidHG. bloost, f., 'blossom'; Goth. *blōs-st is connected perhaps with the Aryan root blōk, 'to bloom,' preserved in AS. blōsa-ma, Lat. florare (for *flōsere). See Blume and Blät.

blüt, n., 'bloom, race,' from the equiv. MidHG. blūst, 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. blōsa-(for *blōda-). Pre-Teut. blōdē does not appear in any cognate language with the same meaning. The Aryan languages have no common word for blood. With respect to the Teut. word, it is still undecided whether it belongs to a root blō, 'to bloom;' Comp. also E. to bleed (for *blōdjan). For Blüten see 356. Blüt in compounds like blüfung, blütarm, has nothing to do with Blüt, but is dial, with the meaning 'bare, naked'; UpG. and LG. blutt.

blutründlich, see ründlich.

bluff, see blöed.

blīste, f., 'blossom, bloom, prime,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. blūst, plur. blīste, OHG. blōt, plur. blōck, f.; Goth. *blōdja, AS. blōd. See blöken, Blume, Bluff, Blüt, and Blatt.

blocher, Jew., 'youth, student,' from Hebr. bacheh̄r, 'youth.'

bloch, m., 'buck, lie-goat, ram,' from
the equiv. MidHG. *boc* (gen. *boches*), OHG. *boc*, m.; corresponds to Du. *boek*, AS. *bucca*, E. *book*, OIr. *boker* and *bóker* (Goth. *bukъ*, *buka*, m.). Like so many names of animals (comp. e.g. *Euq*, *Gif*,) *boc* too may have descended from primit. Aryan times; comp. OIr. *boc*, from primit. Kelt. *bucca*. 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 *blaga*), that it was only primit. akin to Kelt. Fr. *boeuf* may be derived from Teut. or Kelt. Another OTeut. word (related to Lat. *capra*, Gr. *kabros*) is preserved in ModHG. *büffel*. — *Bef*, 'mistake,' ModHG. *blunder*. The origin of the phrase *cinne Bef fáidhfeín* ('to commit a blunder') is not clear; note, however, that *cinne fáidhfeín* is 'to fall head over heels.'—*Bodh* (whence Fr. *boc*), for *Bedir*, which first occurs in ModHG., is an abbrev. of *Gintbech* (now *Guntfar Bier*); comp. the origin of *Álfafet.*

*Boðabundel*, m., 'old prejudice,' first occurs in ModHG., and connected instinc
tively by Germans with *Bef*; it is, however, of LG. origin, *books*—representing *boeks* ('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, *Boðabundel* has a different origin, and means properly 'the scrotum of the buck.'

*Boðen*, m., 'bottom, ground, soil, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *boðen*, *bodem*, gen. *bodemes* (the dial. ModHG. *bodem* is still used, comp. the proper name *Betem*), OHG. *bodam*, m., which still exists in the cognate dialects and languages. OHG. *bodam* points, however, not to Goth. *budma*—but, with a remarkable irregularity, to *budna*—seems probable, as a model, E. *bottom*, exhibiting a further irregularity in the dental. Goth. *budna*—seems probable, since the non-Teut. languages of the Aryan stock point to *budhmen*/*budhna*—as the stem; Gr. ποδόμαι, ὀ (for *ποδομαρας*, see *biden*), 'bottom'; Lat. *fundus* (for *fudus*), Sans. *budhna* (for *budhna*), by the same rule as in Gr.). It is a primit. Aryan word, with the meaning 'bottom, ground,' but is not connected, however, with a str. vb. in any Aryan language.—*Boden* obtained its name during the Carolingian period (formerly *lacus Brigantinum*, 'Lake Con
cstance') from the imperial palace at *Bode
ma* (now *Bodmann*), which may be the plu
r. of the subst. *Boun*.

*Boðmerci*, f., 'money advanced on the securi
y of the ship's keel or bottom' (i.e. the ship itself), from Du. *bodmerte*, E. *bottomy* (whence Fr. *bomertie*).

*Bołist*, m., 'puck-ball,' ModHG., only, properly 'knave's fiddling' (see under *gift*); comp. AS. *wulfes fist*, the name of the plant (*E. bullifist*), of which Gr.-Lat. *lycoporus* is a late imitation.

*Bojeg*, m., 'bow, arc, vault, sheet (of paper); from MidHG. *bojes*, OHG. *bojego*, m., 'bow'; comp. AS. *boge*, E. *bow*; Goth. *bonga*. Properly a deriv. of *birge*, hence orig. 'curve, bend,' connected with the equiv. cognates of *Bud*; comp. further the primit. Teut. compounds *Gleibeg*, *Gleibteug*.

*Bołie*, f., 'plank, board,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bole*; comp. OIr. *boir* (whence E. *bole*), 'trunk (of a tree)'; per
haps connected with MidHG. *bolin*, 'to roll,' Gr. *διαφαυβα*, 'trunk.' See *Bolhert*.

*Bohne*, f., 'bean,' from MidHG. *böne*, OHG. *bôna*, f.; the corresponding AS. *bûn*, E. *bean*, Du. *boon*, OIr. *baun*, have the same meaning. The early existence of this word is attested by the name of the Fris. islands, *Bawonik*. It has not yet been possible to find a connecting link between the primit. Teut. term and the equiv. Lat. *faba*, OSlav. *boûb (Gr. φάκασ, 'fentil')*.

*bohnen*, vb., 'to wax (a floor), polish,' first occurs in ModHG., from the equiv. LG. *bónen*; comp. Du. *boenen*, 'to scour,' AS. *bûnan* 'to polish' (E. dial. *bown*, 'to mend roads'). Allied to these is the MidHG. *bûnen* (orig. HG.), 'to polish' (Goth. *bûnan*). The Teut. root *bôn*, from pre-Teut. *bôdn*, 'to shine, glitter,' is proba
bly connected with the Gr. root φω (φων), Sans. *bhûnu*, 'sheen, light, ray,' OIr. *bán*, 'white.'

*Bohnenfied*, 'bean-song' (in the phrase *these get is fher das Bohnenfied*, 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 mediaeval bean-feast, Gr. *φωτεικα*).

*Böhnshafe*, m., 'bungler, clumsy work-
man, first found in ModHG.; generally asserted to be a popular corruption of Gr. βασανός, 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 LG. form for βασις (see Μεταγνάσιον, Μεταφ.) βασις is generally considered to be a LG. word for βασις, 'garret'; hence βασιγναθ is perhaps 'one who makes breeches in the garret, petty tailor' (opposed to one whose workshop is on the first floor).

Boisegr, vb., to bore, pierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. borne, OHG. bôrôn; comp. the corresponding Du. borne, AS. borian, E. to bore (and bore, 'hole made by boring'); Goth. *bairôn. The prim. Teut. bôrôn, 'to bore,' is primit. cognate with Lat. forare, 'to bore,' Gr. φαῦδα, 'I plough'; Sans. bhūry, 'scissors,' belongs to the same root, and in fr. there is a verbal root berr, from berrf, meaning 'to shear.' The primary meaning of this root bhar, which differs from that appearing in Ócour and Lat. fervo, Gr. φαῦει, was probably 'to fashion with a sharp instrument.' Comp. ModHG. dial. Beîgerr, 'woodhouse,' E. bôre.

Bol, m., 'baize,' ModHG. only, from LG. baïc, Du. baai, which is borrowed from Rom. (Fr. bôte); perhaps E. baize is properly a plur.

Boîjal, m., 'bay-salt,' ModHG. only, of LG. origin, for Bajalt; comp. Bai and E. bay-salt.

Boie, f., 'buoy,' from the LG. bôje, Du. bôei, E. buoy, which are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Fr. bôe, 'buoy;' OFr. bûie, 'chain, fetter,' whence MidHG. bote, 'fetter.' The ultimate source of the word is Lat. boja, 'fetter'; the buoy was originally a floating piece of wood with a rope fastened to it.

Boîfhen, m., 'cod,' like Bôse(1.), from the equiv. MidHG. bôcche; of obscure origin.

Bol, in compounds like Maîbect, Miêct, &c., from MidHG. bolt, gen. boldes; it is the unaccented form of the MidHG. adj., bolt, 'bold,' which is discussed under taller.

Bôsken, vb., 'to roar, bellow,' ModHG. only, and perhaps cognate with òifen, which had formerly a wider signification than in ModHG.; comp. Du. bulken, 'to bellow, bloat.'

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

Boll, m., 'onion,' properly identical with the following word; both are subdivisions of a probable primary meaning, 'bulbaceous.' It is hardly probable that Gr. βόλς, Lat. bulbus (whence E. bulb), 'bulb, onion,' had any influence on the meaning. See also Bomfret.

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. βόλς, Lat. bulbus (whence E. bulb), 'bulb, onion,' had any influence on the meaning. See also Bomfret.

Bolle (2.), 'bulb,' from MidHG. bolle, OHG. bollas, f., 'bud, bowl'; comp. the corresponding AS. bollas, 'vessel, bowl,' E. bowl (ModHG. Bôle, is borrowed from Eng.). Interesting forms are OHG. hirnbôlla, 'skull,' and the equiv. AS. heaf-fôlla. It is evident that there was orig. some such idea as 'boss-shaped' in the O'Tent. word; comp. farther MidHG. boll, OHG. bolôn, 'to roll, throw, hurl.'

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

Bollwerk, n., 'bulwark, bastion,' from late MidHG. bollwerk, 'catapult, bulwark,' in the former sense cognate with the preceding word; in the latter probably connected with Bôse; 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. (Rus. bolwerk, Fr. bouleverc)

Bol, Bolzen, m., 'short arrow-bolt,' from the equiv. MidHG. bôls, OHG. bols, m.; comp. the equiv. O.fr. bolt; AS. bôlt; Allied to Du. bout, 'cramp-pin.' The word has the same meaning in all dialects, and in all the various periods of the Tent. languages. We may assume a pre-Tent. *bolôs, with the meaning 'bolt, dârt,' yet no such word outside the Tent. group can be adduced. Bôsen cannot be immediately akin to MidHG. boln, 'to throw, hurl,' since the Tent. it 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.

Bomhussen, m., 'bombasine,' MidHG. only, from Fr. bomber, whence also E. bombasine; the original word is Lat.-Gr. bombyx, 'silkworm, silk.'

Bomsf, m., borrowed in the 18th cent. from E. bomast, which is not cognate
with 

\[\text{pomm, parade,} \quad \text{Fr. pome; its orig. sense is 'cotton', then 'padding', and finally 'inflated language.' Its ultimate source is Lat. bombyx;} \quad \text{comp. the preceding word.}

\[\text{boot, n., 'boat,' Mod.HG. only (not found in Luther), borrowed from LG. boot; comp. the equiv. Du. boot, AS. bōt, E. boat, OIr. beit. 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. (bētr), and in MidE, times to the Continent (Du. boot). The origin of AS. bōt, OIr. beit, 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.}

\[\text{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 \text{Rand} and \text{Ramit} is the more frequent term in UpG, for what is called bōrd in LG. E. board combines two quite different words; the one, AS. bord, signifies lit. 'board, plank' (Goth. \text{fētubard}, 'footboard,' to which Du. dambord, 'draught-board,' is allied), and is primit. cognate with HG. Brett; the other means only 'edge.' See Bört and Brott.

\[\text{hörde, f. (the Hörde of Soest), 'fertile plain, plain bordering on a river;' from LG. hörde, MidLG. gehörde, 'department,' prop. 'propriety,' corresponding in form to OHG. giburida.}

\[\text{Bordell, n., 'brothel,' Mod.HG. only, from Fr. bordel (whence also E. bōrdel and brothel), a Rom. deriv. from Ger. Brett, 'board,' and meaning orig. 'a hut.'}

\[\text{bordieren, vb., 'to border (a dress),' from Fr. bordurer, which comes from Ger. Brett.}

\[\text{Borresch, Borresch, m., 'borage,' from the equiv. Fr. bōrrache (comp. Ital. borragine), whence also the E. term.}

\[\text{borgen, vb., 'to borrow, lend,' from MidHG. borgen, OHG. borgan, orig. 'to watch over, spare a person,' then 'to remit him his debt, to borrow'; also 'to be surety for something'; similarly AS. borgian, 'to protect' and 'to borrow,' E. to borrow. Since the meaning 'to watch over' underlies both kēgen, 'to borrow,' and kūgen, 'to be responsible,' the word may be compared with OHG. bēgg, 'I take care of.' The root may have been Teut. borg-, pre-Teut. bhergh-; perhaps borgen is to be connected with the same root.}

\[\text{Börke, f., 'bark,' a LG. loan-word, which is not found in UpG. The proper HG. is \text{ört. Comp. LG. börke, Engl. and Dan. børk, OIr. bōrk, 'bark'; Goth. *barkus is not recorded. Its connection with \text{frēgō} (in the sense of 'concealing') may be possible as far as its form is concerned; but on account of Sans. bhūjra, m. 'bitch,' n. 'birch-bark,' its relation to Bōrk is more probable.}

\[\text{Börn, m., 'fountain,' LG. form for HG. Brunn.}

\[\text{Börse, f., from MidHG. borze, 'purse, small bag,' also 'a number of persons living together,' OHG. burisse, 'pocket.' Comp. Du. beurse; of Rom. origin (Fr. bourse, Ital. borsa); the Rom. class is derived finally from Gr. βυσσα, 'hide.' This word supplanted an OTeut. term which shows a similar development of meaning—OIr. pung, 'leather bottle, scrotum, purse,' Goth. pugga, OHG. scapfung, 'purse.'}

\[\text{Borßl, m., 'burst, chunk,' from brößl.}

\[\text{Börse, f., 'bristle,' from the equiv. MidHG. borste, f., bürst, borst, m., n., OHG. burst, m., n.; comp. AS. byrst, and with a suffix t, bryst, E. bristle; Goth. *bērunus or *bāruna, f., is not recorded. Bors- is the Teut. form of the root; comp. further E. bor, from AS. *būr (for *bārun), properly 'bristy'). Pre-Teut. biers- shows itself in OHG. bīr-ti, 'point, prong, corner'; also in Lat. fastigiun, 'extreme edge.' Comp. Bürst.

\[\text{Börf, n., 'board,' from the equiv. MidHG. bort; comp. Goth. fōtubard, 'footstock,' OSax. and Du. bord, AS. bord, 'board, shield, table,' E. board (see Bért). The OTeut. word bord meant the same as Bört, to which it is related by gradation; the apparent metathesis of \text{re} to \text{or} is OTeut., as in ferry in relation to \text{frēgō}; Bört, Bört may be represented in Ind. as \text{brādhás}, \text{brādhas}. See Bört.}

\[\text{Böste, 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 Bért), OHG. borte, 'seam, trimming' (whence Ital. bordo, 'border, frame,' Fr. bord).}
| bos, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. bose, OHG. bôs, 'bad, useless, slanderous.' A word peculiar to Germ., not found in the other dialects; the primary meaning, judging from OHG. bôsa, 'buffoonery,' bôsän, 'to vilify,' was probably speaking malevolently.' If -si- were regarded as a suffix, Gr. φαῦς (perhaps for φαῦ-λας), with the evolution of meaning 'trifling, bad, wicked,' would be connected with bêj.

Böscheid, m., 'villain, scamp;' from MidHG. bescheidt, OHG. bösichedt. See Bîdh.

Bösheit, 'maligne;' from MidHG. and OHG. böshet; with mutation, because i, the cause of the mutation, was soon syncopated. Comptn. is not cognate.

Bosfín (1.), vb., 'to play at skittles;' allowed to MidHG. bosên (without the deriv. I), 'to strike' and 'to play at skittles.' See Ambf and Brût.

Bosfín (2.), vb., 'to work in relief,' from Fr. bouseler, 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 Bêitêcht, from MidHG. boteschaft, botschaft, OHG. botoseht, botschaf (OSax. bodsecht, AS. bodesce), is related. See Qhât. Bote (Goth. *budia) is the name of the agent, from the root bud, Aryan bhuđh, appearing in bisten.

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

Bosfîd, m., 'tub, vat;' from the equiv. MidHG. botech, botche, m., OHG. botakha, f.; it is probably related to the cognates of Böttel; comp. further AS. bodig, E. body, OHG. bodeming, perhaps also ModHG. Bôêt; (?). Considering the deriv. of ModHG. Bölsch from episcopus, we may assume that Bôldt is allied to Lat.-Gr. apotheke; comp. Ital. bottega (Fr. boutique).

Boule, f., from the equiv. E. boul. See Bûle (2.).

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

Brach, adj. (esp. in compounds such as Brachfeld, &c.), 'uncultivated, fallow,' merely ModHG. 'In MidHG. there is only the compound brâchmanöft, 'June,' which contains a subst. brâche, f., OHG. brâhha (MidLG. brâke), 'arato primo,' as its first component; Brade is 'turning up the soil after harvest;' from brach.

Brad, n., 'refuse, trash;' from MidLG. brak, 'infirmity, defect;' properly 'breach;' comp. E. brake ('breach, flaw'). See Breiden.

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

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

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

Braun, see Brembere, verbrämen.

Branseqel, m., 'gallant-sail;' Braunsflange, f., 'gallant-mast;' ModHG. only; of Du. origin; comp. Du. bramzeil, with the same meaning.

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

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

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

Brandun, f., 'outskirts of a wood;' See verbrämen.

Brasse, f., 'rope at the end of the sail-yards, brace;' first occurs in ModHG., from Du. bras, Fr. bras (from brachium), properly 'arm;' then 'a brace (on a yard);' Braffen, '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.
Braḥsen, m., 'beard,' from the equiv. MidHG. bradhen, Bradem, OHG. bradon, brahsima, brahsima, m., f.; the UpG. dialects still preserve the form Braduṣa (the forms Brand, f., Braden, m., are MidLG. and MidGer.). Comp. further OLG. brad, OLG. brada (for bradca), AS. brade, m., and also perhaps Lat. frons, 'forehead.' A widely diffused Aryan root. The MidHG. Brauṇe has added to the stem the suffix -n, which belonged to the declension of the weak form Brun (comp. Buṅe); similarly OLG. bran, corresponding to AS. brôd, was formed from brôd and the n of the weak declension (in AS., the gen. plur. is brôna). Brauṇ, like the names of many limbs and parts of the body (see Huf, Niet, Ser, Sêr, Pré, Brâče), originated in the primit. Aryan period. The orig. meaning, however, of the primit. Aryan bruṇa-s ('eye-brow' or 'eyebrow') is more difficult to discover as that of Sêr. See also Brauṇ.

Brauṇen, vb., 'to brew,' from the equiv. MidHG. brauven, Briuven, OHG. brua, comp. the corresponding OLG. brau,a, Du. browen, AS. brohuan, E. to brew. To the OEut. root bru (from Aryan bru, bhru), 'to brew,' which may be inferred from these verbs, belongs Phryg.-Thr. bhru, bhru, 'beer, cider,' which perhaps stands for Gr. *φρούρα, also Lat. defrUtum, 'must boiled down,' OIr. bruth, 'broth,' bruth, 'live coal, heat,' brus'h, 'cooking.' It is shown, moreover, under āved that the meaning of the root brhu was at one time more general; comp. further freuṇa. On account of the gutturals, Gr. φρόνα, Lat. fraga, cannot be cognates. Comp. also freuṇa, Bhruṇa.

Brauṇ, adj., 'brown,' from MidHG. brauṇ, 'brown, dark-coloured, shining, sparkling,' OHG. brau; comp. the corresponding Du. bruⁿ, AS. brôd, E. brown, OLG. brunn. This Teut. term passed into Rom. (comp. the cognates of Ital. bruṇo, Fr. brune; see Bleu); hence also Lith. buona, 'brown.' The proper stem of Aryan bhru-da-n, appears in Lith. bero, 'brown' (comp. Bûr), and re-adopted in OInd. bhaubhu, 'reddish brown, bay' (this form of the adj. being apparently a common Aryan term for a brownish mammal living in water; comp. Bûr); hence it may be right to assign Gr. φρόνα, φρονίς, 'tooth,' to this root. Respecting Brauṇ as a name for the bear, see Bûr.—Brauṇ, f., from MidHG. briu, 'brownness,' related to brauṇ (as a malady, 'brownish inflammation of the windpipe').

Brauṇs, m., from the equiv. MidHG. brauⁿ, 'noise, tumult'; perhaps cognate with
AS. *brisson, E. to bruise.—braufen, vb., 'to roar, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. brisson; comp. Du. brissen, 'to bluster,' from bruis, 'foam, froth;' to this Brauf, f., 'watering pot;' also belongs.

**Braufsde, L.** 'bump, bruise;' from Mid HG. brischke, 'a swelling with blood underneath;' to this E. brisket and OIC. brjask, 'gristle,' are allied. The stem common to all these must have meant 'roundish elevation.'

**Braut, f.** 'bride, betrothed;' from the equiv. MidHG. brät, OHG. braht, f. Goth. bráþs (stem brás) means 'daughter-in-law'; from this comes brás-fabs, 'lord of the bride' (faþs corresponds to Gr. παῖς, which stands, as πνευμά indicates, for πνεόμν, corresponding to Ohld. paþ, 'lord'), i.e. 'bridegroom.' The MidHG. brät signifies 'the young, newly married woman;' the borrowed ModFr. bru, earlier bru, is, on account of its meaning, connected most closely with Goth. bráþs, 'daughter-in-law;' comp. riþan, 'betrothed, bride, daughter-in-law.' In Eng. we may compare AS. brýð, 'betrothed,' E. bride, which are primit. allied to the Germ.; comp. also E. bridal, from AS. brýð-calo, hence orig. 'bride-alc.' E. bridegroom is based upon E. groom, and represents AS. brýðguma, the second component of which is Goth. guma, 'man,' corresponding to Lat. homo (primary form ghōmen). The MidHG. *brásteimu* is identical in etymology with the AS. word; comp. OHG. brásteimu, Mid HG. brástimu, in which the first part is properly gen. sing. (comp. Radtígli). The Teut. root form *brátd* has not yet been explained etymologically; it is a word peculiar to Teut., like Brěd and Brəm. Goth. gina, 'woman;' MidHG. kône, are based on an ancient form; comp. Gr. γυνή, Sans. gand, 'woman.'

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

**brecken, vb.,** 'to break;' from the equiv. MidHG. bréchen, OHG. bréhan; comp. the corresponding Goth. brikjan, OLG. and AS. brecum, E. to break. Du. bréken, 'to break.' From a root *brec* common to Teut., which is derived from pre-Teut. *briego;' comp. Lat. *frangere*, the nasal of which is wanting in *frēg-i.* The MidHG. Bredjšt, Bred, Breden, are formed by gradation from the same root.

**Bregen, see Bragen.**

**Brenn, m.,** 'broth, pottage;' from the equiv. MidHG. brid, brēd, m., OHG. brido, m., allied to Du. brîj, AS. *brân*, 'pottage;' Goth. *brēwa*—(Goth. *brēwa* is related to OHG. *brido* in the same way as Goth. *sawus* to OHG. *sēw*). It is hardly possible that the word is connected with the root *brih,* discussed under Braun. Did a root *brit,* 'to cook,' exist? comp. OIC. *brîme,* 'fire;' Gr. φρέω (root *phre*) has been suggested.

**breit, adj.,** 'broad, wide;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. breit; it corresponds to OSax. *braid,* Du. breed, AS. *brād,* E. broad. 

Goth. *braiba,* 'broad.' Probably from pre-Tent. *brasīh,* akin to the root *marīt* preserved in Sans., 'to fall to pieces' (properly 'to extend').

**Breine, edge, border.' See *erfrāmen.**

**Breim, Breime, f.,** 'gazilly.' Comp. MidHG. *briem,* *brēm,* OHG. *brēmo,* 'gazilly.'

Breim is LG. for HG. *Breim;' comp. OLG. *brīmiswa,* AS. *brime,* MidE. *brime.* OHG. *brēmo* would be in Goth. *brima,* m., Breim. Goth. *brimisj,* f. Yet E. breeze (horsefly) cannot be cognate, since *breos* (and not *brimes*) is its AS. form. The root of Breim, discussed under *Brunnen,* is *brem* (pre-Tent. *bhrem,* Lat. *fermente,* 'to buzz, hum,' whence also Sans. *brhrāma,* m., 'bee.'

**Bremsfe, f.,** 'drag-shoe,' from MidHG. *bremsfe,* f., 'larnacle, muzzle.' It cannot be identified with Breim, 'gazilly' (see Breime), because the latter indicates a Goth. *brimisj,* while Bremsfe, 'drag-shoe,' points to a Goth. *bramisj.* For Breim, 'drag,' dialectal forms such as *brum* (with *u* and the loss of the suffix *s*) have been authenticated, but of a root *brum* 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 *aqwis,* 'axe.'

**brennen, vb.,** 'to burn, scorch, sting, distill'; it combines the meanings of Mid HG. *brinnen,* str. vb., 'to burn, give light, shine, glow;' and its factitive *briessen* (from Lat. *brennus*), from *brinnan,* a verb, 'to set fire to, cause to burn;' the former is Goth., OHG. and OLG. *brinnan,* 'to burn' (intrans.), the latter Goth. *brainjan,* 'to set fire to.' Comp. AS. *birnann* (intrans.), *bernan,* *bernan* (trans.). E. *bren,* is trans. and intrans., like the ModHG. word. Under Bran attention is called to the fact that only one *n* of the Goth. verb *brinnan* belongs to the root; the second *n* is a suffix of the present tense (comp. also
Brenzeln, vb., 'to taste burnt,' first occurs in ModHG., a frequentative form of brennen.

Brescia, f., 'breach, gap,' ModHG. only, from Fr. brèche, whence also the equiv. Du. brek. The Fr. word is usually traced back to the OG. stem of breten.

Breif, n., 'board, plank, shelf, counter,' from the equiv. MidHG. brief, OHG. brett, n.; corresponds to AS. breòd, n.; Goth. *brid, n. It has been shown under Breit, 'board,' that the OTeut. word for Breit had two stems, primarily identical and separated only by gradation, viz., bredo- and bordo-, whose connection might be represented thus: Ind. bridhas is related to brithas, as Aryan brdüthas is to brüthas, n.; MidHG. brêt combines the meanings 'board, shield,' &c., like AS. bord; see also Sckt.

Bretef, m., f., 'cracknell,' from the equiv. MidHG. bråel, also breze, OHG. brezielina and brezita (bergita); allied to Bav. die brezen, Snab. bräzü, breützat, Alsat. brestell. The Snab. form as well as OHG. brizzilla presupposes a Teut. ë; but the vowel sounds of the remaining forms are uncertain. It is most frequently referred to MidLat. brácèllum (whence brázil, and by mutation brëzł), or rather bráchëllum, 'little arm' (the different kinds of pastry are named from their shape; comp. e.g. MidHG. krqpfe, 'hook, hook-shaped pastry'); MidHG. brezite would be bráchëllum. From OHG. breziella the ModHG. breftile (Strassb.) was produced, while breziella was resolved by a wrong division of syllables into Breit-tile; thus we deduce in ModHG. Zaps from ëzåps, i.e. ëzåps. The absence of the word in Rom. (yet comp. Ital. brezziello) seems to militate against the derivation of the whole of this class from Lat. brachium. In that case OHG. brégita, breziella, might perhaps be connected with AS. byrgan, 'to eat,' Ofr. borgen, 'cake.'

Brief, m., 'letter, epistle,' from MidHG. brief, OHG. brief, m.; from Lat. brevis (scil. libellus); the lengthened e from e in words borrowed from Lat. becomes ee and then ie (comp. Breitf); Lat. brevis and breve, 'note, document.' The HG. word had originally a more general signification, 'document;' hence the ModHG. wriitif. MidHG. and OHG. brief, 'letter, document,' and generally 'a writing.' When the OTeut. Runic characters were exchanged for the more convenient Roman letters (see félidken as well as Buss), the Germans adopted some terms connected with writing; OHG. brief appears in the 9th cent. (the Goth. word is bóka, 'document').

Bruife, f., 'spectacles;' from late MidHG. barill, berille, 'spectacles' (Du. bril); properly the germ Lat.-Gr. berylus (the syncope of the unaccented e is amply attested by bânt, hâpit, glaven, &c.); comp. Bëll.

Bringen, vb., 'to bring, accompany,' from the equiv. MidHG. bringen, OHG. bringan; comp. OSax. brengian, Du. brengen, AS. bringan, E. to bring. Goth. *bringjan, 'to bring.' The Aryan form of this specially Teut. word, which is wanting only in Olf., would be bërengh (brenk); no cognates are recorded.

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

Breumen, see bremen.

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

Broche, Broden, m., 'crumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. brocke, OHG. broccho, m.; Goth. *brukka, m., for which gabrutka, f., occurs: formed by gradation from breifen (comp. äxte from äxten); derivatives brüddin, brüddli.

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

Brodellin, brudein, vb., 'to bubble,' from MidHG. brodelin, vb.; hence MidHG. aschenbrodel, 'seolution,' from which Ǻfwerk, 'Cinderella,' comes. See Breit.

Brodern, m., 'fume, exhalation,' from MidHG. brådem, m., 'vapour,' OHG. brådam, 'vapour, breath, heat.' AS. bråp, 'vapour, breath, wind.' E. breath, are perhaps cognate, so too ModHG. tråtun.

Brombeere, f., 'blackberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. bråmber, OHG. bråmber; lit. 'bramble-berry,' OfG. bråme, MidHG. bråme (also bråir) generally. Akin to AS. brem, E. bream (ModHG. Bram, 'broom for besoms'); AS. bråme, 'thorny plant,' E. bramble, Du. braam, 'bramble-bush,' whence Fr. framboise.

Brofam, m., Brosame, f., 'crumb';
connected instinctively by Germans with  

Bret and Samen; comp., however, Mid 

HG. *brôsk, MidHg. brosch. O.Ic. *brôskja, O.Ic. 

*brôski, 'crumb, fragment' (Goth. *brôsma, 

'crumb,' is not recorded). It is related 

either to the Tent. root brut, which appears 

in AS. *brôtan, 'to break,' or to AS. brýsan, 

OFr. brûyer (E. to bruise), from a Kelt.- 

Tent. root brôs, which the UpGerm. 

dialects preserve in brôskm; 'to crumble' 

(whence, too, OSlav. britselits, 'sherd,';brits 

nati, 'to wipe off, rub off'). 

Brôskm, n., 'sweetbread,' first occurs 

in ModHg., from LG. ; comp. Dan. 

brôsk, E. bristit. See Brompt. 

Brôt, n., 'bread, food, kcal,' from the 

equiv. MidHg. *brôt, OHG. brot, n. The 

form with t is strictly UpGer.; comp. LG. 

brôt, Du. brood, AS. bread, E. bread, O.Ic. 

brôd. The old inherited form for brôt 

was *brôt (Goth. hlaifs); and ancient 

compounds like AS. hlaif-ræd (for *hlaifward), 

loafward, bread-giver, E. lord, preserve 

the OTeut. word (see *brôt), in addition 

to which a new word peculiar to Tent. 

was formed from a Tent. root. To this 

root, which appears in Francon, we must 

assign the earlier, and wider meaning of 

'to prepare by heat or fire'; comp. AS. and 

E. broth (Ital. broda, 'broth,' is of Tent. ori- 

gin) and brôd. In Bret it would have the 

special signification 'to bake.' There 

is a strange OTeut. compound of Bret- 

MidHg. *brôt, ModHg. *brôtok, AS. 

bedered, E. beebread, all of which signi- 

fy 'honeycomb,' lit. 'bread of bees'; 

in this compound the word brôt appears 

singly enough, for the first time. In 

earlier AS. the modern meaning, 'bread,' 

is still wanting, but it is found even in OHG. 

Brôch (1), m., 'reach, rupture, crack,' 

from MidHg. brûch, OHG. brôk, m.; 

formed by gradation from brôgen. 

Brôch (2), m., n., 'damp meadow, 

marsh, bog,' a Franc.-Sax. word from Mid 

HG. *brôk, OHG. *brôk, (a), n., 'marshy 

soil, swamp,' comp. LG. brôk, Du. brook, 

'marsh-land,' AS. brôk, 'brook, current, 

river,' E. brook. Similarly MidHg. *brôk 

combines the meanings of 'water-stream, 

watery land, island.' It is possible that 

WestTeut. *brôka- is allied to brôken, 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,' 

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

HG. *brôch, OHG. *brôch, (h), f., 'breeches 

covering the hip and upper part of the 

thigh' (akin to AS. brôc, E. breech); comp. 

the corresponding AS. *brôc, plnr. brôc, E. 

breeches, MidLG. *brôk, Du. broek, O.Ic. *brôk, 

*breeches.' It has been asserted that 

the common Tent. *brôk- has been borrowed 

from the equiv. Gall.-Lat. *brôc (likewise 

Rom., comp. Ital. bracho, Fr. breeches); but 

AS. brôc, 'rump,' shows that *brôk contains a 

Teut. stem; hence the Gall.-Lat. word is 

more likely borrowed from Tent.; comp. 

*bróm. 

Brôkê, n., 'bridge,' from the equiv. 

MidHg. brûchê, OHG. brôchê, f., which 

points to Goth. *brôkôj, f.; comp. Du. 

brug, AS. bruog, E. bridge. Besides the 

meaning 'bridge,' common to WestTeut., 

the Oltc. brôjagga (likewise LG. bridge) 

is used in the sense of 'landing-place, pier,' 

while brô (equal to ModHG. *brå) is the 

proper Scand. word for 'bridge.' Brôf 

(= *brôfjô) is undoubtedly allied to 

OHG. brôc; no common Aryan term for 

bridge can be found. OSlav. brîstel also 

means both 'eyebrow' and 'bridge,' and 

OHG. brávra (see under Beut) is identical 

with O.Gal. *brêr, 'bridge,' both of which 

point to Aryan bhrêc. With regard to the 

transition of *brôc to *brôjô, see Agent. 

Brûder, m., 'brother, friar,' from the 

equiv. MidHg. *bôder, OHG. *bôder; 

comp. Goth. brôpar, AS. *bôper, E. brother, 

Du. broeder, O.Sax. *bôther. Inherited, like 

most words denoting kinship, from the 

period when all the Aryans formed only 

one tribe, without any difference of dialect; 

the degrees of relationship (comp. O.Gal. 

*brêr, 24tr, *brê), that at period, which is sepa-

rated by more than three thousand years 

from our era, were very fully developed. 

The primit. form of the word Brüter was 

bhrêti(r), nom. plur. brôdatœres; this is 

attested, according to the usual laws of 

sound, both by Goth.-Teut. *bôpar and Lat. 

frater, Gr. ἀδερ, O.Ic. *bôder-; OSlav. 

*brôbr; all these words retain the old 

primary meaning, but in Gr. the word has 

assumed a political signification. 

Brôde, f., from the equiv. MidHG. 

brôde, 'broth, sauce.' The root of the 

word must not be sought in Francon, which 

is based upon *brôs; *brôde would be in 

Goth. brôja, Teut. root *brô, in MidE. brôte, 

MidDn. *brôge. From the same stem Mid 

HG. *brêt has been formed, with a dental 

suffix. The w. vb. is brûfen, MidHg. 


brüßen, břüen, 'to scald, singe, burn'; comp. Du. broejen, 'to warm, brood'; in earlier Mod.HG., too, břüen signifies 'to brood.' In spite of the meaning, the connection with Bṛuṇ is, on phonetic grounds, improbable.

Bṛuṇī, m., 'marshy cope,' from Mid HG. bṛiḷ, m., 'low-land, marshy cope,' OHG. bṛiḷ; from Fr. brouil, Prov. brouell, 'thicket'; of Kelt. origin (brogil).

brüljen, vb., 'to roar, bellow, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. brüelen; in UpG. dialects even now briel, brielje. This again is cognate with MidHG. brčm, OHG. brem, MidE. brim, 'to growl, roar' (comp. the equiv. MidH. bremen). This is possibly the stem from which 'to bellow' is derived.

brümen, vb., 'to growl, snarl, grumble,' from MidHG. brümen, wk. vb., 'to growl, hum,' a deriv. of the MidHG. str. vb. brümnen. This again is cognate with MidHG. bremen, OHG. brem, MidE. brim, 'to growl, roar' (comp. the equiv. MidH. bremen). This is possibly the stem from which 'to bellow' is derived.

brunst, f., from the equiv. MidHG. brunne (OHG. brunna), f., 'breastplate'; comp. Goth. brunjō (whence OFr. bronce, OIt. bronca, AS. byrne; not from brmn, the appellations 'glowing, shining,' scarcely suit the earlier leather breastplates. OfIr. bronna, 'breast,' is more probably allied. From Teut. are borrowed OFr. broigne and OSlov. bronja, 'coat of mail.'

břuļ, f., from the equiv. MidHG. břuļ, f., 'burning, fire, glow, heat, devastation by fire' (břuļify, see Břuļ); OHG. brunst, Goth. brunes. In Eng. this deriv. from the root of brun is wanting (comp. břuļ from brun); the s before the suffix t is due to the double n of the verb.

břuš, f., 'breast, chest, pap,' from the equiv. MidHG. brus, OHG. brust, f.; it corresponds to Goth. brusts, a plur. noun (conson. stem), f., Du. and LG. brost. In the other OTeut. dialects the words corresponding exactly to Goth. brusts are wanting; they have a peculiar neut. form: AS. bröst, E. breast, OIt. brist, OSax. brecht, which are related by gradation to HG. Břuļ. This term for breast is restricted to the Teut. languages (including OIr. bronna, 'breast?'), the individual members of the Aryan group differing in this instance from each other, while other parts of the body (see Břa) are designated by names common to all of them. Of the approximate primary meaning of Břuļ, 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.

brú, f., 'brood, spawn, brats,' from MidHG. and OHG. brus, f., 'vivified by warmth, brood, animation by warmth, brooding, heat'; comp. Du. broed, AS. brōd,
E. brood. The dental is deriv.; brô, as the root-syllable, is discussed under Brûđe; the primary root signified ‘to warm, heat’—brûđen, ‘to brood,’ from MidHG. brûtên, OHG. brûuten (Goth. *brůðjan); comp. AS. brûlæn, E. to brood (with the further signification ‘to beget, bring up’), E. bird, AS. bridd, ‘the young of birds, little bird,’ are often incorrectly allied to brûten; AS. brūdl would be in Goth. *brûdís (plur. brūdja), and consequently the connection of the E. word with HG. brûten (Goth. *brūðjan) becomes impossible. It is worth noticing that Du. broejen, LG. broejen, and ModHG. dial. brûfjen partake of the meaning of brûten. See brûfen.

Brûde, m., ‘boy, lad, rogue, knave (at earis),’ from MidHG. buoðe (MidLG. bôê), m., ‘boy, servant, disorderly person’ (OHG. *buoðe and Goth. *bôê are wanting); a primit. Ger. word, undoubtedly of great antiquity, though unrecorded in the various OTeut. periods (yet note the proper names identical with it, OHG. Buodo, AS. Bôfua). Comp. MidDu. boeve, Du. boef (E. boy is probably based upon a diminutive *bôfing, *bôfing). ‘Young man, youth,’ is manifestly the orig. sense of the word; comp. Bav. bua, ‘lover,’ Swiss bua, ‘unmarried man.’ To this word MidE. babe, E. baby are related by gradation; also Swiss, bâbi, bêbi (most frequently tokxê-bêbi, titibêbi), ‘childish person’ (Zwingli — ‘Bâben are effeminate, foolish youths’); akin to this is OHG. Babo, a proper name. The OTeut. words babo-bôôo are probably terms expressing endearment (comp. ëtti, Bât, Mûubér), since the same phonetic forms are also used similarly in other cases; comp. OSlov. babo, ‘grandmother’; further, Ital. babbo, ‘nuney,’ Prov. babau, ‘fop’ (late Lat. baburris, ‘foolish’), Ital. babbole, ‘childish tricks.’

Bruð, n., ‘book, quire,’ from the equiv. MidHG. buocze, OHG. buoch, n. It differs in gender and declension in the various OTeut. dialects; Goth. bôkâ, f., and bôk, n., f., signify ‘letter (of the alphabet)’ in the sing., but ‘book, letter (epistle), document’ in the plur.; akin to OSax. bôk, ‘book,’ Du. boek, AS. bôc, f., equiv. to E. book. The sing. denoted orig., as in Goth., the single character, the plur. a combination of characters, ‘writing, type, book, letter’; comp. Goth. afstassar bôks, ‘writing of divorce’; wadjabôks, ‘bond, handwriting’; frabauhta bôka, ‘deed of sale.’ The plur. was probably made into a sing. at a later period, so that ModHG. Buð signified lit. ‘letters (of the alphabet).’ The OTeut. word, which even on the adoption of Roman characters was not supplanted by a borrowed word (see Brief), made its way, like the word Buðe, into Slav. at an early period; comp. OSlov. buky, ‘beech, written character’ (plur. bukîwe, ‘book, epistle’). Buð was used in the earliest times for the runes scratched on the twigs of a fruit-tree (see rîfen); hence it results from Tacitus (Germania, 10) that Buð (lit. ‘letter’) is connected with OHG. buochha, ‘beech.’ The same conclusion follows from the Ger. compound Buðsfað, which is based on an OTeut. word—OHG. buohstahat, OSAx. bôcesfost, AS. bôcestef (but E. and Du. letter), OEC. bôcesfâr. Undoubtedly the Germans instinctively connect Buðsfað with Buð and not with Buðe. As far as the form is concerned, we are not compelled to accept either as the only correct and primit. Teut. word; both are possible. Historical facts, however, lead us to regard Buðsfað as Buðensfað. With the term Buðensfað the early Germans intimately combined the idea of the rune scratched upon it, and constituting its chief value. Comp. the following word and Rune.
Büchse, m., Büchsenbaum, 'box, box-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. buksenbaum; formed from Lat. buxes, Gr. τόξον; comp. Ital. bossa, Fr. buis, E. box.

Büche, f., 'box, pot, jar, rifle,' from MidHG. bühse, 'box, magic-box, firelock'; OHG. buhsa, from *bhujh, from Gr. τόξον, 'a box of boxwood (τόξον), 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 §79. §80. Comp. AS. and E. box, Ital. bosso, Fr. bossette, 'box.'

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

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

Büchel (2), Büchel, m., 'back, hump,' from MidHG. buckel. The Swiss buckel (not *büxel) points to a primary form bujg (see biegen, bügel, bücht), not directly to bügen, from bügen (root bug). Büfel is lit. 'a curve, bend.'

Büden, vb., 'to stoop, bow,' from MidHG. bücken, 'to bend, bow;' frequentative of bügen, like sünden of sündigen. The Swiss bücte points to OHG. buchen (Swiss bucky, 'bend'); comp. LG. bucken, 'to stoop.' See Büfle.

Büding, m., 'floater' (also Büding, based on Büdlin, 'bow,' from bügen), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. bückie; comp. Du. bokking, which is probably a deriv. of Boc, Du. bok, 'hircus'; in fact, the fish is also called boskhorn (boekshorn) in MidDu.

Büde, f., 'booth, stall, shop,' from MidHG. buode, f., 'lententent;' corresponds to MidE. bode, 'tabernae, E. booth'; OFr. bô, f., 'dwellng, lententent,' has a different vowel, and is based on the widely diffused root bhô-bhô, 'to dwell, stay.' By a different derivation E. to bide, AS. bold, bod, 'dwellng,' OFr. bôl, OLG. bodal, are produced from the same root. So too OFr. tôt (tôtën), 'hut,' from *bhô-to, as well as the words discussed under loom. Lith.-Slav. budâ, 'booth,' and Bohem. and Silesian Bâtê, 'shepherd's hut,' are borrowed.

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

Büg, m., 'bend, flexure, hook, bow (of a ship),' from MidHG. buoc(g), OHG. buog, m., 'upper joint of the arm, shoulder, upper joint of the leg, hin, hock'; comp. Du. boeg, 'ship's bow,' AS. bôg, bôh, 'arm, ramus, E. bough (the joint of a tree, as it were). The Goth. word may have been *bhôgas (from pre-Teat. bhâgha-s); comp. Sans. bhâs (for bhâgha-s), 'arm, fore-arm, fore-feet,' also Gr. τάχος, τάχος (for τάχα), 'elbow, fore-arm, bend of the arm,' Armen. bâzuk, 'arm.' On account of the Aryan base bhâgha-s the derivation of MidHG. büg from bügen (root bug, pre-Teat. bhuk), is impossible. The ancient terms for parts of the body, such as Arm, Buof, Bâiz, Nîr, âr, &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.—Bügspriet, n., from the equiv. Du. buagspriet; comp. the equiv. MidE. buagpré, E. bospsprit (Fr. bouspré).

Bügel, Bühl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. büel, OHG. buil, buhil, m., 'hill;' it is probably rightly referred to the Aryan root bhôl, bhôg, 'to bend.' See bügen and Büfle.

Büche, 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 Büfe. Since Büfe in Up Germ. dialects signifies 'lover' also, it is perhaps connected with Büfle, which may be a term of endearment formed from it.

Bühne, f., 'stage, gallery, orchestra,' from MidHG. bûne, bûn, f., 'ceiling of a room (a meaning still preserved in Swiss), board, lath;' the latter is at all events the primary meaning. Perhaps AS. binn, 'e rib, box,' E. bin, are allied by gradation to MidHG. bûne. The origin of the words has not yet been explained.
and a root related; the spotted word borrowed
from MidHG. bulge, OHG. bulga, "leather bag"; MidE. and E. bulge, bulge, from *bul*ge. The cognates are allied to "ball" (Goth. balga, "leather bottle, bag"), MidLat. bulga.

Bulle (1), n., "bull," MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. bulle; comp. Du. biul, bol, E. bull (in AS. only the deriv. bulleca, "bull," appears); akin to Old. bole, "bull"; Lith. bullus is not a cognate; root *boli* is fallen.

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

Bulle (3), f., "bull, papal edict," from MidHG. bulle, f., "seal, document, bull" (AS. bulle, E. bull, ModFr. bulle). From Lat. bulla, lit., "water bubble;" then "boss, knob (on a door);" finally a "ball attached as a seal to documents;" whence also Bill. bumble, vb., "to bounce," ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic word.

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

Bund, n., from the equiv. MidHG. bunt, d., "bond, fetter, confederacy;" related to fitter.

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

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

bunt, adj., "gay, mottled, variegated," a MidG. and L.G. word (for which ge*, ge†, ge‡, &c., are used in UpG.), from the equiv. ModHG. bunt (inflected bunter); it 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. missen), 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 Eint). 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, "criname," 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. ponce, "burin, chisel;" the latter word is borrowed from Rom. (Ital. punzone, Fr. poingon, Lat. punctumem), whence also E. punch, punchen, puncher.

Bürde, f., "burden, load," from the equiv. MidHG. büürde, OHG. bürdi, f.; it corresponds to Goth. baur(se), "burden, load;" AS. byr(en), f., burthen, burden, have an n suffix; allied to OTeut. beran, "to carry." See Bahr.

Burg, f., "stronghold, citadel, castle, fortified town," from MidHG. burg, OHG. burg, burus, f., "enclosed, fortified place, stronghold, castle, town;" Comp. OSeax. burg, Du. burg, AS. burh (plur. byrn), E. borough, burrow, burrow (especially in compounds), Goth. *burag. In the OTeut. dialects Burg corresponded to the modern town. Ulfilas translated *burag by burus. 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. *phýra, "tower," the OTeut. Burg accords neither in form nor meaning. The OTeut. word appears strangely enough in Arunen. as burga, and in Arab. as *bur, which probably owed their immediate origin to late Lat. burus (whence the Rom. words Italia. borgha, Fr. bourg, "market-town;" so too OIr. borg, "town"). In this sense the word is solely Teut., and belongs with *bur to an Aryan *bergh-, which also appears in OIr. bri (gen. brig), "mountain, hill," but scarcely to the verbal stem of *ferge. The words for "town" were not formed until the separate Aryan tribes ceased their wanderings and became permanent settlers; comp. also Garten.

Bürze, m., "surety, bail," from the equiv. MidHG. bürze, OHG. burzo, m. We may assume a Goth *bérizun, which would, however, be distinct from *bærizun, "citizen." OTe. à-byrjaist, "to become bail," Allied to *ferge; the root is pre-Teut. *bérgh, with the orig. sense of "to take care of, heed."

Bürsche, m., "fellow, apprentice, student," properly identical with ModHG. Bürs, from MidHG. burse, f., "purse, money-bag, society, house belonging to
society, especially to a student's society.' From the last meaning, prevalent in the 15th cent., the ModHG. acceptance of buze (s after r became soh, as in stich, stich) was developed, just as perhaps schneizler from schneizma = comp. the existing phrase after Hans among students; AS. geogod, 'a company of young people,' similar to E. youth.

Bužle, f., 'brush,' from MidHG. bužle, f., a deriv. of Berić; the equiv. E. term is, however, of Rom. origin (Fr. brosse).

Bužel, m., 'purslane,' from MidHG. and OHG. bužel, corrupted from the corresponding Lat. portulaca.

Bužel, m., 'hinder part of an animal, buttocks, brush (of a fox), scut,' &c.; ModHG. only; allied to burdin, putzin?.

Buželn, vb., 'to tumble head over heels,' from the equiv. MidHG. bužen, buželn; the word cannot be traced farther back.

Bušch, m., 'brush, thicket, plume (of a helmet),' from MidHG. busch, bosch, OHG. buše, m., 'brush, shrubbery, thicket, wood, cluster;' comp. E. bush, Du. bos, 'cluster,' bosch, 'cope,' bušel, 'cluster.' There are similar forms in Rom., Ital. bosco, Fr. bois, which are traced back to a MidLat. buceus, bucesus.—Allied to Bušel, 'cluster,' from MidHG. bušel, m.

Buše, f., 'herring-boat,' not from MidHG. buze, OHG. buzo (z for ts), but from the equiv. Du. buis, to which OIC. bīza, AS. bōze (in bōsecearlis), E. buze, also correspond. There are similar words in Rom.—MidLat. buza, busza, OFr. buze, buce. The origin of the cognates is probably not to be sought for in Teut.; the source whence they were borrowed is uncertain.

Buifen, m., 'bosom,' from the equiv. MidHG. buzen, buzem, OHG. buzem, buzem, m.; comp. OSax. bōm, Du. bozem, AS. bōm, E. bosom; in East-Tent. (Goth. Stead,) the corresponding word (Goth. *bōma-) is wanting. It may perhaps be allied to Bug, MidHG. buzc, arm, shoulder) (pre-Teut. bōghūn); but since a pre-Teut. bōghūmo, bōksmo- does not occur in the cognate languages, nothing can be cited in favour of that explanation; at all events, Buizen is not allied to būzen.

Bułe, f., 'bust,' ModHG. only, from Fr. buste.

Bułsor, Bułlard, m., 'buzzard'; the first form is a popular corruption of the second, which first occurs in Mod HG., from Fr. buvard, 'mouse-hawk, buzzard.'

Buśe, f., 'penance, atonement,' from MidHG. buze, OHG. buzoa, f., 'spiritual and legal atonement, compensation, relief'; OSax. bōta, 'healing, relief;' AS. bōt, E. boot ('use, gain, advantage'); also E. boat ('wargeld'), firebote, fireboat ('a free supply of fuel'), housebote (‘prison expenses,’ then ‘a free supply of wood for repairs and fuel’), Goth. bōta, 'use.' Under the cognate adjis. beßer, beit (comp. būzen in būzen būzen, 'to repair,' OHG. buzozen; AS. būten), will be found the necessary remarks on the evolution in meaning of the stem bat contained in these words. Comp. verüten, 'to make atonement, give compensation,' (Grią), Grięa denotes a substitute of equal worth. Comp. also thōc gut maden, 'to make good a loss,' &c. See beßer.

Bułle, Bułle, f., 'flounder,' first occurs in MidHG., from LG. bute; comp. the corresponding Du. bot, MidE. but, 'Origin obscure.

Bułle, Bułle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. būle, būte, būten, OHG. butin, f., 'tub, butt'; the cognate LG. and E. words contain an abnormal medial t; AS. but, 'flagon, cask, tub, cask, butt,' just as in the Rom. class from which they were borrowed—Span. bota, 'leather pipe,' Fr. botte, butt.' To OHG. butin (MidLat. butina), MidHG. buten, the MidHG. deriv. Bütter (from MidHG. bütnera), 'cooper' (likewise a frequent surname), is also related.

Bułtell, m., 'beadle, jailer,' from MidHG. būtell, OHG. butt, m., 'a messenger of the law'; comp. AS. bydel, 'messenger,' E. beadle (which is based both on the AS. bydel and on a MidE. word of Rom. origin—MidLat. bedellus, ModFr. bedeau, 'beadle'); allied to bitte.

Bułter, f., 'butter,' from the equiv. OHG. 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 (ter Butter, however, is common to the UpGer. dialects), from the Rom.-
But (50)

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

Butzen, m., 'core, snuff (of candles),' first occurs in ModHG.; cognate with the equiv. Swi-s béke, f. (büeté, büeg). The structure of the word resembles ModHG. (dial.) Götzen; see under Grités. Probably, therefore, Butzen represents *bugze, *büger (Swiss béke, from *baggés)?

C.

See nä.

D.

da, adv., 'there, then, since,' from the equiv. MidHG. dår, dā, OHG. dār; the loss of the final r (tar still remained in ModHG.; see tar) is seen also in other advs.: MidHG. só, from OHG. só, dār, 'soon, at once' (cognate with E. soon), comp. we. AS. þær, E. there, corresponds to OHG. dār; Goth. par (instead of the expected form *þær). The adv. is formed from the OTent. demonstr. pron. þa-, Gr. το, described under τε; the r of OHG. dār and Goth. par appears in OInd. tārhi, 'at that time' (hi is an enclitic particle like Gr. γε); comp. also Sans. kārhi, 'when,' under we. As to the variation of demonstr. and relat. meanings in da, see τε.

Dach, n., 'roof, cover, shelter,' from MidHG. dach, n., 'roof, covering, ceiling, awning,' OHG. dah; it corresponds to AS. þæc, roof, E. thatch; Oic. pak; Goth. *pak, 'roof,' is wanting, the term used being *hrōt, the primit. Teut. term for 'roof,' allied to ðēm. The art of constructing houses (see under Grités, Griti, Gante, Thür, Schwetl, Téne, Zimmere, &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 beh, Aryan tāg, 'to cover'; Lat. tegō, tegere; Gr. τέγω, n., 'roof'; the same stage of gradation as in HG. Das is seen in Lat. toga ('the covering garment'), Lat. tegorium, 'hut.' The same root appears in Gr. with a prefix s, στέγω, 'I cover, στέγα, 'roof,' as well as in Lith. stūnas, 'roof,' Ind. stūgyāmī, 'I cover.' Hence the Hg. Dach, like the equiv. Gr. τέγω, στέγα, Lith. stūgas (akin to stūgī, to cover), signifies properly 'the covering part.'

Dachs, m., 'badger, from the equiv. MidHG. da}s, OHG. uachs, m.; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. word, like ßads, Dachs, though it cannot be authenticated in the non-Germ. languages (Du. and LG. das). It was adopted by Rom. (MidLat. tascus, Ital. tasso, Fr. taisson). It is probable that the animal, specially characterised by its winter burrow, received its name from the Aryan root tēks, 'to construct.' In OInd. the root taks 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. τάςκω, 'bow,' τέκω, 'carpenter'; in Teut. also OHG. dehsala, MidHG. dehesel, 'hatchet, axe.'

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

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

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

 Damascus, adv., 'at that time, then,' ModHG. only. In MidHG. the expression is des mēles, 'at that time.' See Mal.

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

 Dambód, Damhirsch, m., 'buck'; in ModHG. often written Damm; in the attempt to find some cognate for this unintelligible word. MidHG. támme, from OHG. támó, dámó, m.; the word is of Lat. origin, dāma (Fr. dame, daine, f.). It is remarkable to see in AS. that the labial nasal is lost—AS. dd, E. doe; perhaps the latter is of genuine Teut. origin. The initial d of the MidHG. word is due to the Lat. original or to LG. influence.

 Dambreft, n., 'draught-board,' for Damentert, from Dāne, which was first borrowed by ModHG. from Fr. dame (Lat. domina).

 Dāmīch, Dāmīch, adj., 'dull, drowsy, crazy,' ModHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word (Bav. damiš, tammiš); from a Teut. root *dam, equiv. to Sans. tām (tāmāyātā), 'to get tired, out of breath,' whence Lat. tēmulentus, 'drunk.' Probably allied to the cognates of bāmūn.

 Dānun, m., 'dam, dike, mole,' MidHG. tam(mn); the d of the MidHG. word compared with the t of MidHG. points to a recent borrowing from LG.; comp. Du. and E. dam (a bank), OEC. damar. Goth. has only the deriv. faurdamman, 'to embank, hinder'; akin to AS. dāeman, E. to dam, MidHG. bāmūn.

 Dāmūnern, vb., 'to grow dusk, dawn,' from MidHG. dēmure, f. (also even MidHG. dēmerunge, f.), OHG. dēmar, n., 'crepusculum,' a deriv. of a Teut. root *dēm, Aryan tem, 'to be dusk' (see also bāmīch). OSax. preserves in the Hīlīland the cognate adj. thim, 'gloomy;' allied to MidDu. and MidLG. dēmar, 'dark.' Apart from Teut. the assumed root *tem, meaning 'to grow dusk,' is widely diffused; Sans. tāma, 'darkness,' (exactly corresponding to OHG. dēmar), tamrā-s, 'obscuring, stifling;' tāmirsta, f., 'dark night;' Fr. temer, 'darkness,' temen, 'dark grey.' With the latter words Lat. tēnēbra, 'darkness,' is connected (br in Lat. from sr; n for m on account of the following labial, a process of differentiation); OSlov. tina, 'darkness,' Lith. tamsus, 'dark,' tamša, f., 'dusk,' tēnūt, 'to grow dusk.' In the earlier Germ. periods we have further MidHG. dinster, OHG. dinster, which are so related to Sans. tāmārd, 'night,' and Lat. tenebraz, to imply a Goth. *finstra- as an adj. stem; in that case t has intruded between s and r, as in Šveifa. With regard to MidHG. dinster comp. also ModHG. büfter and fluster.

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

 Dana, m., 'thanks, acknowledgment, recompense,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. danc, m.; corresponds to Goth. bages (bänk), AS. pæn, E. thanks. Etiologically Dān is simply 'thinking,' hence 'the sentiment merely, not expressed in deeds.' See bürfen, bünnen.

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

 Dannen, adv., only preserved in the phrase vei bāmūn, 'thence, from thence'; MidHG. dannen, OHG. dānana, dānān, and dānān, 'inde, illinc;' AS. pan, E. thence. For Goth. *pānana the word pābrā, formed from the same root, was used.

 Dar, adv., 'there,' etymologically identical with ā (whence the compounds tāran, tārin, tārum, &c.), and with OHG. dāru, 'thither.'

 Darben, vb., 'to suffer want, famish,' from MidHG. darben, OHG. darbēn, 'to dispense with, be deficient'; corresponds to Goth. *surbaran, 'to abstain from'; AS. panbarfan, 'to be in need of.' The verb is derived from the same root (perf) as duran
which see; its primary meaning is 'to be in need of.'

Dārm, m., 'gut, intestine,' from the equiv. MidHG. dārm, OHG. dārman, m.; comp. AS. þærm, OFris. ðūrm, Du. dārm, Oelc. þârm, m., Swed. and Dan. tarm. Corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Lat. trānae, 'way,' Gr. τράμα, 'hole, eye,' τράμος, 'perineum,' from root tar, 'to traverse.' Hence the orig. sense of Dārm was probably 'passage.'—Allied to the collective Gedārm (ModHG.), n., 'entails,' from the equiv. MidHG. gederme, OHG. gidermi, n.

Dāre, f., 'kilt for drying fruit, malt, &c,' from the equiv. MidHG. darre, OHG. darra, f.; akin to MidLG. dârre, Swed. (diai) larre: like ðērra, ðerr, from an OTent. root ḍėre, pre-Teut. ters, upon which are based ModHG. Dârf, dûrfen, with a specialised meaning. The root ters appears in Gr. τέρωμα, 'to become dry, τεραλβος, 'to dry'; in relation to ModHG. Dâre the equiv. τεράς and τεραία, 'hurdle for drying fruit,' deserve special notice. The words connected with the root ters are cited under Dârf, since they, like Dârf, have been similarly restricted in meaning. Lat. torrēs, for torres, corresponds in form and idea to ModHG. têrren; comp. further Lat. torrēs, 'firebrand;' torrīdus, 'parched.' From Teut. bârran, Fr. tarir, 'to dry up,' is derived. See ðērra, ðerr, Dârf.

daf, conj., 'that,' from MidHG. and OHG. da; corresponds to OFLG. and E. that, Goth. datâ; etymologically identical with Lat. sed, the neut. article. See br.

Dâlfe, f., 'date' (fruit), from MidHG. dältel, tâlve, f.; from Rom.,—Fr. datte, Ital. dâltelo, the primary source of which is Gr. δαλεός, 'date' (comp. Middaf); hence too Du. dâlve, E. date.

Dâube, f., akin to the equiv. MidHG. dâge, f., 'stave;' the ModHG. b compared with MidHG. g shows that the modern word cannot be a continuation of the MidHG. form. UpGer. has preserved the word dâme, corresponding to MidHG. dâge; comp. Du. diij, 'stave.' Oelc. þêfa, l., 'entrenchment, rampart,' does not appear to be related. In Rom. is found a word phonetically allied and equiv. in meaning—Fr. dôure, 'stave' (but also 'most'; hence this is connected with the Oelc. word quoted); it was most likely borrowed from Du. or LG. The Scand. þêfa and the MidHG. dâge look very much like Tent. words whether they are allied or not. We cannot possibly derive MidHG. dâge from Gr. δέξη, 'receptacle.' Respecting the permutation of b (f) and g, see Taube.

Dâuern (1.), vb., 'to last, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. dâren, târen, from Lat. âdurre (Fr. durer). Dâuer, f., is simply a ModHG. form from Dâuern. E. to dûre (endure) comes from Fr. durer.

Dâuern (2.), bôdâuern, vb., 'to cause pity, sorrow, regret'; the initial d indicates that the vb. was borrowed from MidG. and LG., for the MidHG. form was târen; mich târet ein ding oder eines dinges, 'that appears to me to be (too) expensive, dear;' târen is related by gradation to teur, MidHG. tiure; for the change from ð to ð in comp. means with AS. dêrâng, E. dreeary. It is remarkable that the verb, which, judging by its gradation, must be very old, is utterly wanting in the older dialects.

Dâumen, m., 'thumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. dûm, OHG. dômo, m.; comp. Du. duim, AS. þôma, E. thumb; Oelc. þumâll, þumâlfingr. The same deriv. with the suffix l is seen, but with a change of meaning, however, in AS. þuomel, E. thumbole (Goth. *þôma). This verb 'thumb' is consequently common to the Teut. group; even the other fingers had each its special name in the OTent. period. The AS. terms middelfinger, midlesta finger, se goldfinger, so lilla finger, are in complete accord with ModHG. Mittelfinger (middle-finger), Oeltfinger (ring-finger), and þer feine finger (the little-finger), respectively. These terms are not formed, therefore, like Dâumen from an old independent stem; in this way Dâumen is proved to be primitive, though etymologically it is not quite clear; the pre-Teut. form may have been *tâmon, perhaps akin to tâmen, 'to swell.' In that case Dâumen would be equiv. to 'swollen finger'; comp. also Sans. tâmâ-s, as 'greasy, fat, vigorous,' and tâman-s, 'strong.' Zend tâmâ, 'strong,' with Lat. tumbo, Gr. τομη, τομή(ε), 'callous, swelling, knob, hump,' are based upon a root tâ, while the Lat. cognates point to tâm. The orig. sense of both may have been 'to swell, be thick.'

Dâune, Dune, f., 'down;' ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. ðûne, f.; comp. Oelc. dûna, m., E. down. Hence the initial dental proves that the ModHG. word is of LG. origin, for since the Scand. and Eng. words begin with ð, a genuine HG. word would necessarily have an initial l. The
Dau, 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 (Mod. Fr. deux, Prov. duos, from Lat. *duos for duo), whence E. *deuce. Dice-playing was a favourite amusement even among the Teutons described by Tacitus (Germ. 24); unfortunately, however, we can get nothing from his brief remarks as to the details and technical terms (but see gaflan, gânt, &c.) of the Teuton game; the words died out at an early period, and with the new games from the South new Rom. words have been introduced. See *pign, *teppen.

Dečant, n., 'dean,' from MidHG. dečant, têchant (cf.), MidHG. and OHG. teclhan from Lat. dictus, whence also Ital. decano, Fr. doyen (E. dean).

Dečer, m., 'a tale of ten hides,' from the equiv. MidHG. techer, vecher, n. n.; borrowed by MidHG. from Lat. decuria.

Dečé, f., 'cover, ceiling, disguise,' from MidHG. dečoko, f., 'cover, covering, covering up'; OHG. decoht, related to the following word.

Dečen, vb., 'to cover, screen,' from the equiv. ModHG. dečken, OHG. decohtan; the latter (with ech- from kj) from *bakjan, which was most likely the Goth. form; comp. AS. peccan (obsolete in E.); OSc. pekja, 'to cover.' Bakjan is a deriv. of the Aryan root teg (discussed under Dáh), which appears with the same meaning in Lat. tegere, Gr. στηρεύω, Sans. sthagāmi. A str. vb. pekkan corresponding to tego, stige, is nowhere recorded within the Teut. group; the wk. vb. has assumed its function.

Deštiv, adj., ModHG. only, from LG. deštv; the latter, with E. däst, AS. gedaft, 'mild, meek, gentle' (Goth. gadaian, 'to be fitting'), and perhaps with HG. taftar, is derived from a Teut. root dab, dap. See taftar.

Dečen (I.), m., 'valiant warrior'; it is not etymologically a sort of figurative sense of Dečen (II.), though the tendency of ModHG. is to regard it thus, in such expressions as altar santegen, 'a practised swordsman,' &c. While Dečen, 'sword,' first appears in the 15th cent., Dečen, 'hero,' is an OTeut. word, which is wanting in Goth. (*pës) only. Comp. OHG. degen, AS. pës, 'retainer, attendant,' E. thane (from pës); MidHG. dëgen, 'hero.' There is no phonetic difficulty in connecting these cognates (Goth. þiugan, from teknō), as is usually done, with Gr. τέκνων, 'child'; the difference in sense may be paralleled by AS. wecen, 'boy, son, servant, man.' But since pës 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. þis (stem pisca-) for þiugan-, 'servant,' attendant' (AS. þêc, pëc, OHG. diu; see Dime and biman), a more suitable connecting link. Moreover, pës, Dëgen, would, if cognate with teken, be related to tedu, 'to give birth to, rokeis, togetter, rókas, 'birth,' and Sans. tukan, 'child.'

Dëgen (2), m., 'sword,' first occurs in late MidHG. see Dëgen (I.) from Fr. dagne, 'dike.'

Dëchenu, vb., 'to stretch, extend, lengthen,' from MidHG. and OHG. denen, denen, wk. vb., 'to stretch, draw, strain;' comp. Goth. ufþiianjan, 'to extend;' AS. þéman, þeman, 'to stretch.' The Goth. þiianjan is a deriv. of a str. vb. *þeian, like bakjan, 'to cover,' from a str. vb. *þeikan (Lat. tego); þiian and þeman are primit. cognate with Gr. ðêion. The root ten is widely diffused in the Aryan group; Sans. root ian, 'to strain, widen, extend (of time), endure'; tandu-s, m., 'thread,' tandi-s, f., 'line, rope'; Gr. τέινω, τάννω, τόνω, τῶνω, 'spin,' ταῖνια, 'strip;' OSlov. teneto, tondeto, cord, Lat. tenus, cord, Lith. tinklas, 'net.' The idea of extension is shown also by the root ten (Lat. teneo, tendo) in an old Aryan adj.; see Ḟân and Dëgen. A figurative sense of the same root is seen in bennor; the evolution of meaning may be 'extension—sound—noise.'

Dëch, m., 'dike;' MidHG. teč, m.; since the HG. word would, according to phonetic laws, begin with f, we must suppose that it has been influenced, like ōn, perhaps, by LG.; comp. I.G. dïk, Du. dijk, AS, dîc, E. dike. Respecting their identity with HG. Ech and E. dike ('a ditch'), see Ech.

Dëchfel (I.), f., 'pole, thill, shaft;' from the equiv. MidHG. dîhsel, OHG. dîhsela; comp. OSc. pisl, AS. pîsl, pîsl, Du. dissel, OLG. dîsela; f. It has no connection with E. thill, which is related rather to ModHG. Ðèle. A word peculiar to the Teut. dialects. And of obscure origin; perhaps Lat. temo, 'pole, shaft,' is primit. 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 ḍhok, Ṛat, Ṛat, Wāgaṇ.

Delçfel (2.), e., ‘adze’; comp. MidHG. déhsel, OHG. déhsalo, ‘axe, hatchet’; from a Teut. root *pedido, equiv. to Aryan teks. Comp. OSlav. tesati, ‘to hew,’ Lith. tėsėjų, ‘to hew, fashion with an axe,’ Sans. takṣaṇ, ‘carpenter’ (see under Dade). The ei of the MidHG. word is based upon a variant īths which is MidG. and LG.; numerous HG. dialects preserve the old e.

dein, pronon. adj., ‘thy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. din, corresponds to Goth. peins, AS. þin, E. thy, thine; related to tu.

Demant, Diamant, m., ‘diamond, adamant,’ from the equiv. MidHG. diamanat, demant, from Fr. diamant, Ital. diamante (Lat. adamanatem).

Demut, f., ‘submissiveness, humility,’ from the equiv. MidHG. demuot, diemtuot, diemütet, OHG. deomuotii, ‘condescension, gentleness, modesty.’ The correctly developed form from the OHG. deomuotii would be ModHG. demüte; the present form is due partly to LG. influence, partly to its having been connected with nitmit; but while in the latter it is properly a suffix, OHG. deomuotii, f., is a compound. The second component is a deriv. of OHG. müt (see Müt); OHG. diu, however, is Goth. piwis (stem piwia; comp. biena, Diur, and also Dejan), ‘bind, servant;’ Demut is ‘the befitting quality of a servant, the disposition of the attendant.’ Neither the word nor the idea is OTeut. (the Goth. said hauneins, ‘abasement, baseness,’ for Demut); both were introduced by Christianity.

den-geln, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. tengeln, ‘to sharpen by hammering, beat, hammer’; the ModHG. d points, as in the case of Dri, to a LG. influence; comp. AS. déncan, ‘to knock, dinu’; E. to ding. Akin to OHG. tangol, ‘hammer’; Goth. *diugan, ‘to strike,’ indicated also by OSwed. diŋa. ModSwed. dingga, is not recorded.

denken, vb., ‘to think, call to mind, conceive, believe,’ from MidHG. denken, OHG. dunken, ‘to think, beat in mind, devise, excogitate;’ corresponds to Goth. bankjan (bænkjan), ‘to consider, ponder, reflect,’ AS. pencan. E. to think, is an intermediate form between AS. pencan, ‘to think,’ and pyncan, ‘to seem;’ Denken is in form a factitive of dünen, which was originally a str. vb., meaning ‘to seem;’ ‘to make a thing seem’ is ‘to consider, ponder.’ See dünen.

denn, conj., ‘for,’ from MidHG. danno, denne, OHG. danno, danna; identical with bau.

der, art., ‘the,’ formed from the OHG. and MidHG. demonstr. and relat. stem dé; comp. Goth. ba-, Gr. το-, OInd. tu-. The details belong to grammar.

derb, adj., ‘compact, stout, blunt, un-couth,’ derived in form from MidHG. děrp (b), ‘unleavened,’ but blended in meaning with a word terrb, terrb, ‘worthly, honest’ (see biter), deduced from OHG. and Mid HG. biderb. MidHG. děrp, OHG. děrb, ‘unleavened,’ are equiv to OTe. pjerfs, AS. peref, E. therf. Biter is related to biteren, but terrb, ‘unleavened,’ on account of its meaning, cannot belong to the same stem; it is connected rather with the root werfern.

děslo, adv., ‘so much the,’ from the equiv. MidHG. děste, děut, late OHG. děste; in an earlier form two words, děs dīu (děs, gen., diu, instr. of the art.); the Goth. word was simply pé (instr. of the art.); thus, too, AS. ãp before comparatives, E. the (the more, the more).

děude, see Ditk.

deut, f., ‘doit, trifle,’ simply ModHG., from Du. duīt, ‘smallest coin’ (whence also E. doit); the latter is of Scand. origin; OTe. poet, ‘a small coin’ (from petta, ‘to cut’).

denfenn, vb., ‘to point, beckon, interpret, explain,’ from MidHG. dënken, truten, OHG. diuwen, vb., ‘to show, point, signify, notify, explain, translate’; Goth. *bīdjan; comp. OTe. bīda. In place of bīdjan, Goth. has a form bīfwjan, ‘to praise, laud,’ which, however, is scarcely identical with truten. Probably the latter signifies rather ‘to make popular;’ bīda is the Goth. word for ‘nation’ (see bīf). Comp. Mid HG. ze ëinde, ‘distinct, evident,’ and ‘in German’ (ënute, dat. sing. of ënti, ënte, f., ‘exposition, explanation’); note too AS. gebédæ, ‘language’ (as the main characteristic of the nation).

debuch adj., ‘German,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dűtisch, įtisch; the initial d of the ModHG. and MidHG. words is MidG., the earlier form, truďa (MidHG. tručs), is UpGer., and was, especially by the Up
Ger. writers, constantly used till the end of the last century. OOH. diiteik (for MidLat. theórica), the earliest records of the word are in the years 813, 842, 860, 'German,' properly only 'pertaining to the people' (OSue theódisca itid; 'Teutons'); Goth. preserves the corresponding piudisk, adv., in the sense of 'like a heathen' (in close connection with Gr. èlènikós). The suffix -isk denotes 'pertaining to.' The subst. MidHG. dieí, OOH. dió, diota, 'people,' upon which this word is based, is preserved in such compound proper names as Dieti, Dietia, Diete, Dietmar; as an independent word it is also obsolete in Eng.; AS. ðéod; Goth. piud, f. The OTeut. subst. is based upon a word—pre-Teut. taita, 'people'—found in many West Aryan languages; comp. Lith. tautas, f., 'country'; Lett. tauta, 'people, nation'; Olr. taita, 'people'; OSc. touto, 'people'; (Livy calls the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns 'medik tuiticus'). Thus the word Britisch has a singular and comprehensive history; it was used in the earliest OHG. and MidLat. writings only of the language (since 845 A.D. Theórica occurs also as the name of a people, and first of all in Italy); Britisch, '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.'

**dich,** adj., 'close, dense,' dial. dicht (Lív. and Esth.), from MidHG. dikte, 'dense.' The absence of the diphthong is probably due to LG., since the word does not occur in UpGer. (Suab. and Bav.). Corresponds to Olc. þieitr, 'dense' (related to Goth. *þieits, as leitir, 'light,' to Goth. leitads) allied to the Teut. root pinh (see gethén), just as Goth. leitads to the root ling (see gelingn). E. tight, from MidE. thit, has an abnormal t for th initially, probably due to the influence of Swed. and Dan. tet; in MidE. the normal thit is also found. For another derivation see tid.

**dichten,** vb., 'to invent, imagine, write, fabricate,' from MidHG. tichten, '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 cent. Dichter (MidHG. tóehare) meant generally 'writer, author,' and was applied to the prose writer as well as the poet. The origin of tóehen (OHG. tóehon, 'to write, compose'), from Lat. dicitur, 'to dictate,' late Lat. also 'to compose;' may have favoured the change from tóehen to tóehen; AS. díhtan, which is of the same origin, has the further Signification 'to arrange,' 'array.'

**dich,** adj., 'thick, stout, corpulent,' from MidHG. dié, dichke, adj., 'thick, dense, frequent;' OOH. diéch, 'thick, dense;' in Eng. too the double meaning of the adj. obtains; cmp. OIC. pykkar, pyükkr, AS. piece, E. thick. Corresponds to Olr. týng (from *tivating), 'thick,' so that we must presuppose a Goth.*pikus. Beside which the double sense, 'thick, dense,' makes the kinship with dicht probable. In OHG. the meaning 'dense' has been preserved in Dicht, lit. 'a place densely overgrown' (orig. used by sportsmen); in MidHG. dicke is the equiv. term.

**Dieb, **m., 'thief,' from the equiv. MidHG. diép(b), OOH. diëb, m.; common to the Teut. group; cmp. Goth. piubpa, Du. dief, AS. þeaf, E. thief. The word cannot be traced beyond Teut. In the sense of 'Diebaste,' E. has a form with a dental suffix—AS. þiefi, f. (OIC. þif, f., Goth. *piubopa), E. thief. The form in HG. is a j-stem—OHG. diuba (Schwa), MidHG. diube (diuwe), earlier ModHG. Diube (as late as Logau, 1604–1655), which is now met only with in MiCzech, 'petty poaching.' The latter forms the base of ModHG. Dieblaist, in MidHG. diepstaile and diipstaile (OSwe., diufts, lit. 'thief-stealing.' The second part of the compound expresses the same idea as the first; Dieb simply the concrete which has replaced the abstract; comp. Goth. þiub, n., and its adv. form þiubas, 'secretly.' Besides the masc. Dieb. there existed in OHG. and MidHG. a feminine form, which in Goth. would have been *piubi; cmp. OOH. diupa, Mid HG. diupe, 'female thief.' We must seek for the primit. word in a pre-Teut. root with a final p; this is proved by OOH. diupa, MidHG. diupe, f., 'thief'; cmp. the Aryan root tup, 'to duck,' under Ducht.

**Diele,** f., 'plank, board,' from MidHG. diil, diele, f., m., 'board, partition of boards, boarded floor' (in LG. 'vestibule'), OOH.
Dien, m. ( neut. f, 'dilla, f.', with the same meaning. Originally Teut. *dilaz, pilaz, n., 'board,' was pilzen, 'made of boards'; comp. AS. pil, 'board,' OSc. pilja, 'rowing seat,' (Finn. telja 'ship's beam, oar-bench,' comes from Teut.). Comp. further Du. del, 'board, floor,' MidLG. delæ, 'board.' Lith. tilé, 'plank of a boat,' OSlov. tilo, 'ground,' Sans. tula-m, 'surface,' seem to be primit. allied; also Lat. tellus, 'earth?'.

**Dieven**, vb., 'to serve, attend upon, be of use to,' from the equiv. MidHG. diéven, OHG. diénōn (OSax. thionôn); comp. Du. diéven, Goth. *fínumôn. The latter is formed in the same way as reikitôn, 'to rule,' from reikt, 'ruler, fraujinôn, 'to be master of,' from fraujia, 'master'; that is to say, binnen is based upon Goth. pius (stem *piwca*), 'servant, menial.' Comp. AS. bêve, 'servant,' OHG. deo, 'menial;' (comp. Domul); also a fem. form, Goth. pive, OHG. and MidHG. dînu, 'maid-servant;' another similar old fem. form is ModHG. Dirn. The corresponding abstract—Düm, MidHG. dienest, m., n., OHG. dienöst, n. (comp. OSax. thionost, n.), is worth noting from the grammatical point of view on account of the suffix *st* (comp. Myq, also AS. osto, 'haste;' with the same suffix). From Goth. fraujia-assenus, 'rule,' *piuinisnsus, 'reign,' we should have expected Goth. *piuinasus, 'the state of a servant, service,' that is to say, the Germ. suffix -nis for nest. Moreover, before the to of Goth. *piwca-*a g may have disappeared (comp. Sîc, Dîc), so that the Teut. root was possibly *pênu*; in that case the OTeut. *pêvenz, 'sword' (Goth. *pignus), would belong to the same stem as binnen and Dêna.

**Dieusstag, m., 'Tuesday,' a West Teut. word, which has quite as important a bearing upon the religious views of the Teutons as Ætern. 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; OSc. Tîrsag, AS. Tîresdag, E. Tuesday, preserve this name in the gen. (comp. Goth. beurswaddons, just as if Burman were used for Burman; see Radfalu). OHG. Ztô (OSc. Tîr) is a primit. deity whose worship the Teutons brought with them from their Asiatic home; it is identical with Gr. Zôos (for ἡδος), gen. ζῶος (for δίς, hence corresponding to Goth. *Tius-dagens; Lat. Jupiter, Jovis (for *diovnis); Sans. Dîjâs, gen. Dîvas; 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 fîg). From Ztô, OHG. Zio, 'Tuesday' in OAleum, is termed (OHG.) Ziosac, (MidHG.) Ziesac (Ziessag in Hebel). Another appellation is the OBav. Ertuc, (Erclus), instead of which, on the adoption of Christianity in the east of Saubia, the word aftermaentig, 'after Monday,' was introduced. In the Frank, and Sax, dialects the term dingestag has existed for time immemorial, and was at one time incorrectly thought to mean 'court-day' (see Ding). The latter word, however, is based rather on an attribute of the OTeut. Tin, who in a Teut.-Lat. inscription is designated Mars Thiusingus. Thinz is the Lomb. term for Ding, 'assembly of the people;' hence Thinzus, the god of the assemblies. Among the Sax., Fris., and Francon. tribes Tuesday was sacred to this god; comp. MidDu. dinx-udach, MidLG. dingsedach, earlier ModHG. dingsdach.

**Dicser**, pron., 'this, the latter,' from the equiv. MidHG. diser, OHG. diser, earlier dêsär; corresponds to AS. pes, E. this. See the grammars for further details.

**Dietrið, m., 'false key' (in UpGer. Radchdoc), occurs late in MidHG.; the age of the word and of its meaning is attested by the loan-word Swed. dyrk (Dan. dyrk), which has the same signification, and is, like the ModHG. proper name Dietr, 'Derry,' a pet name from Dietrið, 'Derrick.' Similarly, instead of 'Dietrrid,' Peterden (Petteren), 'Peterkin,' and Mann (Mänden), 'Nick,' are used, probably because Peter, 'Peter,' like Dietrið, 'Derrick,' and Nifelands, 'Nicholas,' are favourite Christian names, which might serve to veil (in thieves' slang?) the term 'false key' (comp. Ital. grimaldello). The word in MidHG. is midstüzzel, OHG. afterstužzel.

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

**Ding,** n., 'thing, matter, transaction,' from MidHG. and OHG. dîn(g); n., 'thing, matter,' prop. 'judicial proceeding, court,
day' (for a similar change of meaning
comp. Gafy); the corresponding Scand.
þing (thing), meaning 'judicial transac-
tion, court-day, court of justice,' is well
known. The OTeut. þing (Lomb. thing) is
therefore connected with the old mahal,
maþl, as 'assembly of the people' (see
Gemahl). In Eng. the subst. (AS. þing,
n., E. thing) has essentially the ModHG.
meaning; but the deriv. þingian, 'to make
a treaty,' þingian, 'to settle, adjust,' and
þingung, 'mediation,' imply also 'treaty,
discussion.' In ModHG. a remnant of the
earlier meaning remained in þingan, from
MidHG. 'to hold a court, negotiate, make
a treaty' (whence ModHG. Bürinngung,
'stipulation'), and specially 'to conclude a
bargain, buy, hire' (also generally 'to talk,' like AS. þingan, 'to talk'); so, too, in
Gerbittung, ßönsat. Hence the primary
meaning of the subst. is 'public transac-
tion in the folk-moot,' lit. 'term'; this is
supported by Goth. þazks, 'time,' from pre-
Teut. tänak (equal to Lat. tempus). The
Aryan base of Lomb. thing, OHG. ding,
is lenkas. The Obs.ulg. tenka, f., 'judicial
transaction,' is of Teut. origin.

Dinkel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. din-
kel, OHG. dinchil, m., 'bearded wheat,
spelt'; of obscure origin.

Dinfe, see ßinfe.

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

Divne, f., 'lass, hussy, wench' (not
found in Old G.); from MidHG. dner,
dner, OHG. dierna, 'maid-servant, girl,' wench.' Comp. Du. deern, OSax. thierina,
Olc. perna, f.; in Goth. probably *piwe-
nâ; comp. widwearna, 'orphan,' orig. sense
perhaps 'widow's son.' Thus, too, *piwe-
nâ, 'menial's, thrall's daughter, who is
doubtless herself a slave, i.e. a servant.'
The deriv. syllable is a diminutive suffix
(comp. Gifshern); the stem is indisputably
piwe, 'menial.' For further cognates, see
Gr. ðeptam.

Difter, f., 'thistle,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. distel, m. and f., OHG. distila, f., distil,
m.; corresponds to Du. and LG. distel, AS.
distel, E. distile, OIr. pistell. Modern LG.
and Eng. dialects have ß in the accented
syllable.; hence the root is ßisti. Akin
to Goth. wiiga-dirstin, 'milk-thistle.'

Döbel, m., 'peg, wedge;' from MidHG.
þebel, m., 'pin, plug, nail;' OHG. tubil,
n., 'plug.' Comp. E. dowel, Du. dewel;

'dug.' The Teut. root dub, upon which
it is based, appears in Swed. dubba; so,
too, perhaps in Lith. dibt, 'to get hollow,'
dubu, dubu, 'pit.' The ß of the MidHG.
word is due to MidG. influence.

Doch, n., 'dock,' from MidHG. doch,
OHG ðoh, 'dock,' i.e. 'although,' ß, on account of the toneless nature of the
conj., is shortened from ß; Goth. þauh,
corresponding to AS. þæh, E. though. Scarcely
from ßu (variant of ðata, HG. das) and ßa,
'and.' Goth. þauh is lit. 'and that.'

Docht, m., 'wick.' The strictly ModHG.
form should be doch, which is still dial-
etal, as well as the variant tacht, with the
ß from ß, as in taucht. MidHG. and OHG.
tacht, m. n.; comp. OIr. þattir, 'thread,' wick.' A Teut. root, þaþ, þeg, still ap-
pears in Swiss dagel, 'wick;' Bav. dâhen.
Als. dohe, 'wick.' In the non-Teut.
languages no primit. root ták has as yet been
found. For another OTeut. term for Docht,
see under ßirdy.

Dock, n., 'dock,' simply ModHG.; from
the equiv. E. dock, the origin of which is
very obscure. From E. and Du. (dock) the
word was adopted by Swed., Dan., Mod
HG., and ModFr.

Dodge, f., 'dole,' from MidHG. tokke,
f., 'doll,' also 'young girl;' OHG. tocha,
'doll.' The word is not found in the
oldest periods of the other dialects, nor
can the ModHG. meanings, 'skain, yarn,'
be authenticated from MidHG., OHG., and
the early stages of cognate languages; yet
there is no reason to doubt the real Teut.
origin of the word.

Dogge, f., 'bulldog, mastiff;' simply
ModHG., from the equiv. Du. and E. dog
(from about 1050 A.D., the word occurs in
AS. as docga), whence also Fr. doque. With
regard to HG. ag, as a proof of a word being
borrowed from LG., comp. ßoage.

Dohne, f., 'jackdaw,' from the equiv.
MidHG. ðanele, ðale, ðene, OHG. ðaha, f.;
primary form *dæhel, dæh, according to
AS. *dæwe, E. daw, whence also E. caddow,
'daw' (the first part of the compound is
AS. ða, Du. de, OHG. ðaha, 'daw;' so,
too, E. chough). From Teut. þauhwalod is
derived Ital. taccola, 'maggpie.'

Dohne, f., 'gin, goose, springe,' from
MidHG. dona, ðona, f., 'stretching;' OHG.
dona, 'branch, twig.' Dohne is the 'branch
bent or stretched for catching birds.' The
Aryan root ten, 'to stretch, extend,' is dis-
cussed under ßen, ßenn. Obsul. tonoto,
the grape-stalk.' also dice-playing, wire, are closely allied in meaning to Δέκτης. So too OHG. doner (Goth. *bunon), to exert oneself.'

Δόκης, Δούρδης, m., 'fundament,' a Jewish word, but of doubtful etymology; hardly from Hebr. ṭaketh, 'underneath.'

Δόλη, m., 'dagger, dirk,' simply Mod. HG. (from the beginning of the 16th cent.), derived like the equiv. Du., Dan., and Swed. doik, from Slav. (Bohem. and Pol. twich ?).

Δόλδο, f., 'umbel,' from Mid. HG. dolde, f., 'top or crown of a plant or tree,' OHG. tolde, m.; the Mod. HG. word has apparently a L.G. initial sound. The root is *dol (pre-Teut. *dhel), as is indicated by OHG. tula, 'grape-stalk.' From Aryan dhel, Gr. ὀδός, 'dome' (allied in meaning to Mod. HG. Ἁέτη, 'umbel'), is formed by gradation. Yet ὄδλω, 'to sprout, bloom,' ὀδός, n., 'young shoot, twig,' may also be cognates.

Δόλος, f., from Mid. HG. *dol, OHG. dola, f., 'pipe,' akin to LG. and Fris. döl, 'pit, ditch.'

Δολινετίσχ, m., 'interpreter,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. dolmetsche, tolmetze, tolmetische; a Turk. word (North Turk. tsimač) which found its way into Mid. HG. through Magyar (tolméc) or Slav. (OSlov. tlimč). Also in Mid. HG. tolke (comp. further Du. tolk), 'interpreter,' from Slav. tlučka (whence also Lith. tulkas, Lett. tulkas, 'interpreter').

Δομ, m., 'cathedral, dome, cupola,' Mod. HG. only, borrowed from Lat. domus (for domus dei; comp. the Goth. word guðhús, 'the house of God, church'). An earlier loan-word is OHG. tuom (also dóm), Mid. HG. tuom, 'a bishop's collegiate church, cathedral,' which was naturalised in Germany about the 9th cent.; comp. OHG. schola from Lat. scola, as if it were scola, so tuom for tóm tuom domus; see Σφυτ. The form Šam, developed from Mid. HG. tuom, kept its ground till the beginning of the last century.

Δόννης, m., 'thunder,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. doner, OHG. donar, m., corresponding to AS. þunor, E. thunders; Goth. *bunara-, m. It is the OTeut. name for thunder, under which also the weather-God was worshipped (see Συνεργασία). The name comes from the Aryan root ten, discussed under θηνης, Δέκτης, and δίνωm. In its application to sound we meet with this root in Gr. τόρος, 'string, rope, stretching, tone, accent;' Sans. root tam, 'to resound, roar,' tannatn-a-s, 'roaring, thundering,' Lat. tonare (AS. bunon, Goth. *bunon, to thunder), Lat. tonitus; the latter correspondences are, on account of their meaning, the most closely allied to the Teut. words.

Δοννερστάγ, 'Thursday,' from Mid. HG. donerstac, onwrestac, OHG. donarestag; comp. Du. donderdag, AS. þunresday, E. Thursday, Otc. þorðag; the day sacred to the OTeut. god *buno (OHG. Donar, OLG. Thunar, Otc. þor for þorn). See Συνεργασία and Σφυτ. A remarkable form occurs in Mid. HG. (Bav.), *funz-tac, 'Thursday,' from the equiv. Gr. ἡ μέσην νύξ.

Δόπελιν, vb., 'to play at dice,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. doppelin, from Mid. HG. topel, 'dice-playing,' which corresponds to Fr. doublé, 'double' (at dice). See Σφυτ.

Δόπελλι, adj. (a parallel form, Δορλ, occurs in the compounds Δορπντλαεκτερ, Δεμπλάκταντες), 'double, duplicate, twofold;' Mod. HG. only, from Fr. double; Mid. HG. dublit, 'double,' is a deriv. from the same source. The final t of the Mod. HG. word is a secondary suffix, as in Art, Σφυτ.

Δορ, m., 'village, hamlet,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. dorf, n.; an OTeut. word; comp. OSlov. thrp, Du. dorp, AS. tarp, E. thorp, thrup (existing now only in proper names); Otc. þorp, 'hamlet.' Goth. *þurp signifies 'fields, land,' while in the other dialects the Mod. HG. meaning of the word is current (in Goth. haimas, 'village'; see Σφυτ.). The meaning of Mod. HG. (Swiss) dorf, 'visit, meeting,' connected perhaps with OSlov. trýgá, 'market,' deserves special notice. If the history of the word is rendered difficult by such variations of meaning, it is made still more so by the Kelt. *trpá, 'village;' W. tref, 'village' (to which the name of the OGal. tribe Atrebates is allied), also connected with Lat. tribus, 'tribe.' Moreover, Otc. þorp, 'to crowd,' is closely akin to Gr. τρόπη, Lat. turba, 'hand.' Note too AS. þreþ, þrþ, 'village,' Lith. tróbe, Ń, 'building.'

Δορόν, m., 'thorn, winkle,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. dorn, m.; corresponding to Goth. *þunras, Otc. þorn, AS. thorn, E. thorn, Du. dorn, OSlov. thorn, thorn; from pre-Teut. *trn-. Comp. OSlov. trávnů, 'thorn,' Sans. śāna, 'blade of grass.'
**Dor**

-vb., from the equiv. MidHG.


**Dorse**, f., 'cabbage-stump, cole-rap'; with LG. initial a, from MidHG. *dorso*, 'cabbage-stump', OHG. *torsô*, *torse*, 'stalk'; for the change of s to sk comp. *birfîrn*. There is a parallel Rom. class (Ital. *torso*, OFr. *tros*, 'stump, morsel') which is undoubtedly of Teut. origin. The HG. word is probably related to the Gr. *tisos*, 'wand.'

**Dorf**, adv., 'there, in that place', from the equiv. MidHG. *dort*, OHG. *dorô*, probably from *dorot*; Goth. *parapa* (formed like *dalaapa*), would be the corresponding adv. in answer to the question where? The OHG. has *dorot*, 'thither'; derived from *bar*, *ba*.

**Dose**, f., 'box', first occurs in ModHG., from LG. *dose*, Du. *does* (Dan. *daase*).

**Dost**, m., 'marjoram', from MidHG. *doste*, *doxe*, OHG. *doxe*, *doste*, m., 'wild thyme.' It may be really identical with MidHG. *doste*, *doxe*, m., 'bunch, nosegay'; so that 'thyme' would be a specialised meaning. The Goth. word was probably *busta*, 'shrub.' Further cognates to help in determining the root are wanting. Comp. *Tel*.

**Dotter** (1.), m. and n., 'yolk', from the equiv. MidHG. *toter*, OHG. *totoro*, *tutar-es*; the ModHG word seems to have a LG. initial sound. Corresponds to OSax. *dôdro*, Du. *dêder*, AS. *dydring*, 'yolk'; a pre-Teut. term for the 'yolk of an egg' (see also Gt). AS. *dôt*, m., 'point, spot'; E. *dot* are, on account of LG. *dôte*, *dôtte*, 'yellow part of the egg' to be derived from the same Aryan stem *dhut*; the orig. sense of *tetter* may have been therefore, 'point in the egg.' The E. term *yolk*, AS. *geolea*, is lit. 'yellow part,' from AS. *geola*, equiv. to E. *yellow*. In OIc. *blene*, *yolk*.

**Doter** (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *toter*, m., 'gold-pleasure'; comp. MidE. *doddr*, E. *doder* ('toad-flax'); Dan. *dôder*, Swe. *dödra*. Perhaps allied to *deiter* (1.), so that the plant was named from its colour (or from the similarity of its seeds to the yolk of an egg?).

**Dousaes**, see *Défr*.

**Douses**, m., 'prison,' Jew., from Hebr. *tofás*, 'to seize, take prisoner.'

**Drache**, m. (with a MidG. *d*), 'dragon, kite, termagant,' from MidHG. *trache*, (UpG. *træche*), OHG. *traxho* (UpG. *traxo*), m.; the ModHG. initial sound is to be regarded in the same way as in *tiden* (comp. MidLG. and MidDan. *drikes*). The word was naturalised in Germany before the 8th cent.; as in the case of the bird *drif*, 'griffin,' the dragon as a fabulous beast furnished material for the imaginative faculty of the Germans, and supplanted the native mythological creations. The E. loan-word is equally old—AS. *draecan*, E. *drake* (in *drake-fly* or *dragon-fly*). The word is based on Lat. (Rom.) *draeco* (draeco), which again is derived from Gr. *dakew*, 'dragon,' lit. 'the sharp-sighted animal' (from *dakewa*). E. *dragon*, is of recent Rom. origin (Fr. *dragon*).


**Drake**, LG., see *Gart*.

**Drat**, adj., 'tight, twisted, stalwart, active,' simply ModHG., akin to MidHG. *drif*, OIc. *prëtr*, adv., 'firmly, strongly, very'; from *trîlen*.

**Drang**, m., 'crowd, throng, pressure,' from MidHG. *dranc* (Gt), m., 'throng, oppression.' Comp. Du. *drang*, 'pressure, throng, desire,' AS. *gebrang*, equiv. to E. *throny*; from *trîgen*.

**Drängen**, vb., to press, pinch, dun, from MidHG. *drenge*, 3. act. ModHG. *sâm*; 1. act. ModHG. *drängen*, inceptive of *drîgen*.

**Drangfâl** is early ModHG.; *sâm* is the frequent ModHG. suffix, the older form of which is as *sål*, Goth. *sôl*, AS. and E. *sâl*. Goth. formed from the same stem, but by a different gradation, an abstract *préth*; 'hardship, oppression.'

**Dränz*, * draußen*, 'outside, abroad,' from *dråne*, *dråne*, comp. MidHG. *drabe*, from *dar abe*; ModHG. *driau*, from *dåten*; *driin*, from *dålin*. 
Dre (60)

*drechsel*, vb., ‘to turn (on a lathe);’
deriv. of MidHG. *drehel*, *drechsel*, ‘turner;’
in Goth. *préhus*; *tren* (root *tren*, *trey*)
cannot be closely allied to *treifen*; it
must rather be connected with a root contain-
ing a guttural, *préhus* or *préze*. Gr.
*prépoum* (with *p* for *k*), and Lat. *tortuos*
(Gr. *ápaxton*, *epinelix*, Lat. *torcular*, *oil-
press*), point to a root *trek*, ‘to turn.’ The
OIH. *dráhseil*, ‘turner,’ is probably the
only remains of this root in Teut.; in Mid
HG. and also in UpG. and LG. dialects
*tren* (MidHG. *drajen*, *drawn*) signifies ‘to
turn (on a lathe).’ See *trehen*.

**Dreh**, m., ‘dirt, mire, filth, dung;’ from
the equiv. MidHG. *drei* (gen. *dres*), m.,
‘dirt’), are supported by Oic. *prékr*, m., ‘dirt
(Dan. *driek*).’ Perhaps derived from the
meaning ‘sediment, lees,’ so that Gr. *tréo,
*trepó*, ‘lees, sediment, fresh must’ (with
*v* for *o*?), may perhaps be compared.

**Drehen**, vb., ‘to turn, whirl, wind;’ from
MidHG. *drajen*, *drawn*, ‘to turn, turn
round;’ OIH. *drijen*. The Goth. form
may have been *hrian* (comp. *hrijuan*, Goth.
draaijen, ‘to turn (on a lathe);’ AS. *pré-
wan*, comp. * précan*, *précan*, and MidE.
*préven*, ‘to turn;’ are str. vbs., while the
ModHG. verb is wk. even in OIH. The
assumed Goth. form *préwian* ‘to turn,’
was undoubtedly conjugated strong (pret.
*préwih*) ‘bore’ is the verbal stem common
to Teut., from which a subst., *Draht*, mean-
ing ‘twisted thread,’ was formed by adding
a dental suffix. This subst. proves most
clearly that the root of *treifen* did not end in
a guttural, and that therefore ModHG.
*Drätsel*, from OIH. *dráhsel*, cannot
be allied to *treifen*. In ModE., *throw* (‘to
turn’), is obsolete. The root *pré* is from
pre-Teut. *tré*, *ter*; this appears in Gr., with
the meaning ‘to bore,’ in numerous deri-
vatives. ‘To bore’ is a specialisation of the
meaning ‘to turn,’ *polttrtov*, ‘porous,’
*tréma*, ‘hole,’ *sýntéstev*, *tétalas*, ‘to bore
through;’ *trélo* ‘to bore, turn on a lathe’
(comp. MidHG. *drajien*, ‘to turn on a lathe’),
*tópron*, ‘turner’s chisel,’ *téprapor*,
Lat. *têrêbra*, ‘bore.’ Comp. also *Daru*.

**Drei**, num., ‘three,’ from MidHG. and
OIH. *dril*, which is prop. simply the nom.
masc.; the rest of the old cases are obso-
lete in ModHG.; AS. *pré*, *pré*. E. *three,
Goth. *préj*, from *préjs*. It corresponds
to Aryan *tréjes*, equiv. to Sans. *trájas*, Gr.

*trepis*, from *tréjes*, Lat. *tréa*, OSlav. *trjek*.
Dril, like the other units, is a primit. word.
See *Drill*, *Dritte*.

**Drefi** (or *Drefot*), all., ‘bold, audacious, self-
confident;’ simply ModHG., from the equiv.
LG. *drefte* (hence *drefit* is not found in the
UpG. dialects); comp. OSax. *throti*, Du.
driest, AS. *préote*, ‘bold, daring.’ The simi-
larities in the initial sound with Lat. *triasis,*
*sad,* is perhaps of no etymological value;
as, however, a similar change of meaning
is met with in the cognates of ModHG.
*tafwr*, Lat. *triasis* and OSlav. *throti* may
perhaps be derived from a common root.
Otherwise it might well be connected with
*trina*, OSlav. *throti*, for *throti*, from
*préh-iti*?.

**Dresig**, see *jig*.

**Dresen**, vih., ‘to thresh,’ from the equiv.
MidHG. *dreschen*, OIH. *driksen*;
corresponds to Du. *dorschen*, AS. *hrescan*
(for *prescan*), E. *to thresh*, *threshe* (comp.
MidHG. *dreschen*, which also means ‘to
thresh’); Goth. *triskan*. 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 *Derfl*, *Dre*, *Dret,
&c. The Teut. cognates found their way
into Rom.—Ital. *trescare*, ‘to trample, move
the feet about, dance,’ OFr. *trosche*, ‘chain-
dance.’ From these the *Otent.* method
of threshing may be easily inferred. The
slail (*Drêsfleid*) came from Italy through
the medium of Rom. (see *jiged*); for this
a simpler term is found in OIH. *drisiel*,
MidHG. and ModHG. *driessel*. The mean-
ing of the Tent. base *tresp* is probably ‘to
stamp noisily, tread;’ comp. Lth. *tras-
kei*, ‘to rattle, clatter,’ OSlav. *trak*,
‘crack,’ *troska*, ‘thunderclap.’ E. *threshold*
is mostly connected with *dresen*, OTent.
*préskun*, regarding it as the threshing-staff,
or at the place at the entrance to the house
where corn was threshed.

**Drillen**, vb., ‘to revolve, bore, drill,’
from MidHG. *drillen*, ‘to turn, make
round’ (with the partic. *ge*trolled*, ‘round’).
The meaning ‘to bore’ comes from LG.
*drillen* (see *brechen*, *dreßeln*, for the
connecting link between the meanings), akin
to Du. *drillen*, E. *to thrill*, and also LG.
*drall* (MidDu. *drel*), ‘round, turning,’
which is formed by gradation. The cog-
iates point to a Teut. root *drel, 'to turn on a lathe.'—driften, 'to plague' or 'to drill (recruits),' may be derived from the first or the second meaning.

**Drilling,** m., 'ticking,' from MidHG. *drilich,* *drilich,* m., 'a stuff woven with three threads'; an adj. signifying 'threefold,' formed into a subst.; see *drilling.* Drī is the older form for tre (in compounds (see *trite,* *trite,* and *drilling*); OHG. *drīfalt,* 'threefold.' OHG. *drilich,* 'threefold, consisting of three threads,' is the convenient Ger. rendering of the Lat. treītā (treītem), 'triple-twilled,' from *licium,* 'thread.' Similar formations may be seen in *Swidling* and *Sammel.*

**Drillling,** m., 'triplet, one of three born at the same time;' simply ModHG., formed like *drilling.*

**dringen,** vb., 'to press, crowd, pierce,' from MidHG. *dringen,* OHG. *driegen,* 'to compress, throng, press on;' then also 'to plait, weave' (MidHG. *drīke,* 'embroidering needle'); comp. Goth. *krievan* (eih from *eih,* 'to throng, oppress, cramp, afflict.' The Teut. root is *prinhe,* *prunç,* comp. also with OHG. *driegen,* OSax. *thringan,* AS. *thingan,* 'to press;' OLC. *þringgra,* The *h* was retained by MidHG. *drīhe,* f., 'embroidering needle,' whence MidHG. *drīhen,* 'to embroider.'—With the general meaning 'to press' are connected ModHG. *drang,* *brängen,* OGer. *griegen,* Goth. *brāthna,* 'crowd' (in *fahnu-brāthna,* 'wealth'); E. *throng.* With the Teut. cognates Lith. *trękši,* 'to shake, push;' *trenkšnas,* 'div, tumult,' Lett. *trekš,* 'to shatter,' are primit. allied.

**drille,** ord. of *brī,* 'third,' MidHG. *drīte,* OHG. *drīto,* corresponds to Goth. **brija,* AS. *brīda,* E. *third.* *brī* is the stem (see *drilich*), *bri* the suffix, which forms the ordinal from the cardinal; it is -ti- in Lat. *tertiu* Sans. *trītya-s,*—Drītel, *n.,* 'third part,' third, from MidHG. *drītel.*

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

**droben,** vb., 'threaten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *dron,* wk., vb., which is the denominative of an earlier *drou,* f., 'threat.' The more ancient vb. is ModHG. *brān,* from MidHG. *drouwen,* *drouwen,* OHG. *drouwen,* *drouwen,* Goth. *brawjan,* AS. *brēnan,* *brǣde* (equiv. to E. to threaten). OHG. *drou,* *drou* (gen. *drouen*), corresponds to AS. *brend,* Goth. *brāwjan* is wanting, gen. *brāwos,* f., 'threat.' In E. the word is obsolete. Beyond Teut. there are no cognates.

**Drohne,** f., 'drone.' The strict HG. form is *drēn,* *drēn* (so still in Saxony and Austria), according to MidHG. *trēn,* *trēn,* OHG. *trēno,* m. *Drohne* is a LG. form derived from Sax. *dран,* plur. *drai,* to which AS. *drau,* plur. *drēn,* E. *drone,* correspond; both point to Goth. *drānov,* *drēnus,* while OHG. *trēno* assumes perhaps Goth. *drīna,* the relation between the theoretical Goth. forms has not yet been definitely fixed. The base *dren* seems to appear in *tretan* (Goth. *drenju,* 'loud sound'). From the same root probably a Gr. term for *bee* is formed—*trēfōphē,* 'a sort of wasp or humble-bee' (also *drēophē,* 'wild bee');—comp. too *tēfōphēs,* *tēphōphēs,* also Lacon. *drōvē,* 'drone.' Biene, like *tretan,* is a primit. Teut. term. See the following word.

**dronen,** vb., 'to roar, humble, creak, drone,' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG. *d्रēn,* comp. Du. *dronen,* OLC. *dronja,* vb., 'to drone, roar,' OLC. *dronar,* m., 'droning,' Goth. *dronuþ,* m., 'loud sound.' See derivatives of the same root *drēn,* *dhrēn,* under *Driete,* comp. besides Gr. *thriās,* 'lamentation.'

**drolich,** adj., 'droll, ludicrous, queer;' simply ModHG., from LG. *drollig,* Du. *drollig,* E. *droll* (subt. 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. ?) 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. *tretlig* and its cognates have d.

**Droßel** (1.), f., 'thrust,' a LG. form from MidHG. *drosel,* OSax. *throselu,* *throsla,* the strictly UpG. term for *Driete* is Bav. *Drosel,* from MidHG. *droschel,* f.; comp. OHG. *drosela,* f., also without the deriv. l, *drosca,* *drosca,* f.; the latter form corresponds to AS. *brēsca* (from *brausrīshio*), E. *thrust.* E. *throselu,* from AS. *prosela,* 'meat,' corresponds to MidHG. *drosel,* in Goth. the latter would be *prosca* and the former *froaskā* (or rather *frawaskā*); akin to Gr. *piles,* 'turtle-dove,' from *pīrīgios.*
Comp. on the other hand OIC. *prust, m., 'thrush,' Goth. *brustus. This abundance of words which are undoubtedly closely allied renders any sure comparison with cognate words beyond Tent. a difficult task. The Lat. *turdelia, 'thrush,' may be for *kurdela; in that case the st of MidHG. *drolset, E. thistle, is shifted from sd (see sfl, *srutu, Mali, Nei); *turdelia is a derivative of *turuda, 'thrush,' closely connected with OIC. *prust, m. (Goth. *brustus, m.). Lith. has a longer form for *drel, with an initial s—strādas, which makes the origin of st of MidHG. *drolset from sd, sd, a certainty. Russ. *drols, OSlav. *drolu, are abnormal.

The words of the Teut. group found their way into Rom.: ModFr. trâle (from *prudza, *brusala).—Dreljel 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.

Droöffel (2.), f., 'throat, throttle, Adam's apple,' preserved only in the deriv. erbreitten, 'to throttle, strangle;' not allied to Dreljel (1.), as is shown by MidHG. *drozze, f., 'gullet, throat.' Comp. OHG. *drozzu, AS. *broto, f., E. throat, and likewise E. throtl (subst. and vb.), an i deriv. There is a parallel group with an initial s added (see Drojel (1.), Dadj); MidHG. strozze, OLG. stroza, 'throat, windpipe,' Du. stroot; see jreken. From HG. the word found its way into Rom.;—Ital. strozza, 'throat,' strozzaro, 'to strangle.'

Droöff, m., 'chief magistrate' (a LG. word), from MidLG. droost, drossêle; the latter is identical with MidHG. truchzêze, ModHG. Trudjê; for Drojel see also under Trudjê.

Drudi, m., 'pressure, oppression, printing, proof,' from MidHG. druec (ôsê), m., 'pressure, violent impact, rebound, hostile encounter,' OHG. druck; corresponds to AS. *prûce (ec supported by drüce), 'pressure.'

Dručen, dručen, dručen, 'to press, oppress, hug, print,' from MidHG. *drüken, *drüken, OHG. *druken (comp. AS. *brencean, 'to press'), MidHG. drueken, an unmodified UpG. variant, has a specialised meaning in ModHG. In Goth. the subst. would be *brücko, the vb. *brüchjan. Since the Mid HG. vb. *druken is equiv. to 'to press, throng, oppress, thrust oneself,' the meanings harmonise well with brügen, which is based upon an Aryan root *trekn, while *trühen would be derived from a root *trek without the nasal; the *kk of the theoretical Gothic, form originated probably in *kn.

Druchen, ModHG. a frequentative form of drenken.

Drude, f., 'sorceress,' LG.; MidHG. *thrute, f., 'demoneess, nightmare; Drúnenfug, MidHG. *trutenwunoz. 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. *thrute is to be connected with the adj. traut; in that case Drute would be a euphemism similar perhaps to Gr. Eumeneides.

Druse (1.), f., 'ore with a drossy or crystal surface,' simply ModHG.; of obscure origin.

Druse (2.), 'glanders,' ModHG.; identical with Drün.

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

Drüßen, plur., an UpG. word for 'dregs, lees,' from MidHG. *druosen, OHG. *truosana (UpG. dialects have *ue in the accented syllable); corresponds to Du. drossen, Mid Du. droessen, AS. *dron, 'dregs.' The base is perhaps Goth. *bröhsen, to which E. *dregz, ModHG. *dræt, *drætfer are also allied.

Du, 2nd pers. pron., 'thou'; from Mid HG. and OHG. du, and the collateral Mid HG. and OHG. *du; comp. AS. *du, E. thou; Lat. *tu, Gr. *tò, *sv, and Sans. *teem, are prim. cognates. The details respecting the Arvan pronoun, stem belong to grammar.

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

Ducht, f., Duchtbank, and Duff, 'rowling seat, thwart;' the form with f is HG., that with ch LG.; OHG. dofta, f., OIC. *bosta, f., 'thwart;' OHG. vidofo, prop. 'comrade on the thwart,' AS. *gepétta, 'comrade.' One of the prim-Teut. naval terms developed during the migrations of the Teutons; see Glubr, *Golub, *Gelb, &c. That the LG. form found its way into HG. is not remarkable after what has been said under Bert, Bight, and Breet. The OTeut. word for 'thwart' (Goth. *pudô, f.), belongs probably to a root *tryp, 'to squat
Duc (63)

Dun


*dudicien*, vb., *to bow, duck, stoop, dive,* with LG. initial *d,* from MidHG. *tukien, tikien,* *to incline the body quickly, bend, bow,*; prob. a frequentative of MidHG. *tukien,* *to dive,* which see.

*Dudimáuser,* ‘sly, stealthy person,’ appears in MidHG. as *tockelmáser,* *sneak, hypocrite,* the ModHG. form is based anew on *tuten,* MidHG. *tukien.* A parallel form *Tüdmáuter* is based on *Tuke,* ‘malice,’ the second part of the compound being connected with MidHG. *müsen,* prop. *to catch mice,* then (with thievish intent), ‘to sneak.’

*dudeln,* vb., simply ModHG. formed from the equiv. Pol. *dudlić,* *to play the bagpipes,* from *dudy,* *bagpipe.*

*Duft* (1, f.), see *Duft.*

*Duft* (2), *m., *exhalation, odour,* with LG. initial *d,* from MidHG. *tuft,* *m., *vapour, fog, dew, rime,** OHG. *tuft,* *frost,* of obscure origin.

*dülden,* vb. (unknown to the SnaB), and perhaps also to the other U. G. dialects, *to bear, tolerate, suffer,* from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dulten,* a denominative of OHG. *dult,* MidHG. *dulft,* f., ModHG. *dubitz.*

The Goth used *ßulan* for *bulten* without the dental deriv. (OHG. *dolên,* MidHG. *doln,* both far more general in meaning than the ModHG. *bulten,* *to suffer*; AS. *polian,* *to suffer,*). The pre-Teut. root is *tel,* *tol,* *tld,* which appears, exactly corresponding to the meaning of the Teut. cognate, in Gr. *thi-rous,* *to suffer,* *thi-sous,* *miserable,* *theitias,* *much enduring,* &c.

Lat. *tolere* and *tiraeā* (Lat. *perferre*), show that Lat. *toll* (partic. *lotus* for *tileo-tas*; pret. *tuli,* from *offer*), and Gr. *tulor,* *to venture, endure,* may be cognates.

Hence the primary sense of the root appearing in the graded forms *tel,* *tol,* *tld,* is *to bear, tolerate.* See *Gobub.*

*Duff,* f., Bav. *fair,* with MidHG. initial *d,* from MidHG. *tuft,* f., *fair,* church festival, dedication festival, OHG. *tuld.* The word is the OE. root for *festival*; Goth. *ditils,* f., *festival, holiday.*

*dumm,* adj., ‘stupid, silly,’ from MidHG. *tum* (gen., *mmes,* *tump* (gen. *bes,* *stupid, foolish, weak in understanding, dumb,* OHG. *tumb.* In Goth. *dumbs,* OFr. *dumbr,* the adj. is equiv. to AS. and E. *dumb*; the OHG. word, in addition to the meanings of MidHG., has likewise the signification *deaf,* which also belongs to *tumun* in early ModHG. *Dull in sense and intellect* may be the primary sense of the adj., which has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; *tumu* too has a peculiar history; see *furan*, *hell.* Words expressing the perceptions of one sense are often transferred to those of another. Hence Goth. *dumbs,* *dumb,* OHG. *tumb,* *dumf,* *dumb,* may possibly be allied to Gr. *τυφλός,* *blind* (root *dubh*; *τυφ* by the well-known rule for *θ*). This conjectural etymology is quite as uncertain as that offered under *Stif.*

*Dumpf,* adj., ‘damp, dull, heavy,’ ModHG. only; formed by the weakest stage of gradation from MidHG. *dimpfen,* str. vb., *to fume, smoke;* comp. also MidHG. *dimpfen, dümpfen,* *to fume, damp.* The orig. sense of the adj. is probably *smoky,* i.e. *damp,* or *dimming the sight and dulling the hearing;* *tumuf* appears in Du. *dompig,* with the meaning *damp, gloomy.* Perhaps the word is connected with *tunf*; comp. E. *dank.*

*Düne,* f., *dunne,* *dune,* simply MidHG. from the equiv. LG. *dünne* (OSax. *dünne*), Du. *dün* (whence Fr. *dune*); respecting ModHG. *i* from Du. *ui,* comp. *Bijr,* *Gäiten.* Akin to AS. *dæn,* *hill,* E. *down* (‘plateau’). So too E. *down,* adv.; for AS. *adæn, ofdæn,* from *the mountain, towards the valley,* corresponds exactly to MidHG. *ze tal* (comp. Fr. *à mon,* *up the stream*). Likewise Gr. *δυσπαξε, ‘before the door,* has the general meaning *outside;* MidHG. *ze börge* is *aloft, upwards;* comp. ModHG. *bir,* *die ren einen zum Berge,* ‘one’s hair stands on end.’ The *dünne* group (E. *down*), seems to have spread from Eng. into Du. and I.G. (comp. besides *Bart,* *Bect,* *Batham.*)

Hence the assumption that AS. *dän* is of Kelt. origin is not to be discarded—OIr. *dán, ‘hill,* (comp. the O. Kelt. names of towns ending in *dánam,* *Augustodunum,* *Lugdunum*); though the attempt to show that it is primit. allied to Gr. *θύω* (nom., *θο*), *sea-beach,* and Sans. *dåma-s,* *dry land, continent, inhospitable land,* cannot be recommended; AS. *dän* would be pre-Teut. *dikund* (the indubitable form of the cognate word in Ind.).

*Dung,* m., with LG. initial *d,* *dung, manure,* from MidHG. *tunge,* f., *dung, manuring,* MidHG. *tune,* m., f., signifies
an underground—prop. dung-covered—chamber occupied in winter—and especially *the underground weaver's room*; OHG. *dunga*, ‘manuring,’ E. *dung* (subst. and vb.); OHG. *tunr*, ‘weaver's room underground’ (Dünger from late MidHG. *tuncher*).

This double meaning of the cognates is explained by the remarks of Tacitus (Germania, § 16) and Pliny (Hist. Nat., 19, 1). *Dung* is the primary sense of the cognates *Dun* and *Dünger*; in the other Aryan languages, however, no primit. cognates can be adduced.

*dunkel*, adj., ‘dark, gloomy, obscure,’ with MidG. *dunken*, from MidHG. *dunkel* (with the parallel form *tunchar*, MidHG. *tunker*). By another stage of gradation OTe. *dokker*, OFr. *dunk* are formed from the same root; they presuppose a Goth. *diungs* (pre-Teut. *dengwe*). The primit. allied E. *dunk* points to a connection with *dun* (Tent. root *dung*, *dung*).

*Dünkel*, m., *fancy, imagination, arrogance, prejudice,* simply ModHG. Related to the vb. *dünnen*, from MidHG. *dunken* (pret. *dachte*), ‘to seem, appear to,’ OHG. *dunchen* (chiefly impers. with dat.), ‘to seem’ (pret. *dachte*); Goth. *punkejan*, *pähta*, mostly impers. with dat., ‘to seem’; AS. *pyncan*, E. *to think*, which, however, really represents the meanings of AS. *punct* (Goth. *pun*), OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. *tunfen*. *Dünfen* appears to have been originally a str. vb., of which *tunfen* was perhaps the factitive form. The Tent. *punk*, *pünk* is based upon an old Aryan root *tung*, *teng*, and this, again, appears in OLat. *tongère*, ‘to know’ (comp. Præn. *tongîs*, ‘notion’). Comp. *tunfen*, Dunw.


*dunf*, m., ‘vapour, fume, mist,’ from MidHG. *dunft*, *dünst*, m., f., ‘steam, vapour,’ OHG. *tünst*, *dünst*, *dünst*, ‘storm, breath’; respecting the MidG. initial d. comp. *Dunf*, *dunft*. Corresponds to AS. *dast* (for *dunst*). E. *dust*. Tent. *dunfs*, for *dunwaa*, is based upon an Aryan root *dvena*, which still appears in Sans. *dvaras*, ‘to fall to dust’ (*dheaste*, ‘falling to dust’).

*durch*, prep., ‘through, owing to, by,’ from MidHG. *durch*, *dur*, ‘through,’ also ‘for the sake of,’ OHG. *durf*, *dur*, comp. OSax. *thurf*, AS. *purk*, E. *through* and *thorough*. Goth. *pafr*, *through,* with an abnormal vowel, is related to the OHG. *dër*, ‘perforated,’ with which are connected OHG. *durti, durhl*, MidHG. *dërkel*, ‘perforated,’ for which are connected OHG. *purh*, *purk*, *purh*, ‘hole’ (comp. *Prûr*, as well as Goth. *þarr*, ‘hole’ (*k*, from *kk*, for *kn*). The prep. might easily be a case of an older adj., perhaps the acc. neut. Besides the passive meaning of OHG. *dër*, ‘perfed,’ an active sense, ‘perforating’ may also be added. The base *prur* would be best defined by ‘to pierce, penetrate,’ which recalls the HG. *tren*, the former is based upon a pre-Teut. root *terk*, the latter upon a root *treen*. The connection with Lat. *trans* is exceedingly problematical.

*Durchschlaß*, ‘Serene Highness,’ simply ModHG. with MidG. vowel *au*; MidHG. and MidG. *durchhätt*, partic. for MidHG. *durchlichten*, ‘illuminated,’ from *durchlucht*, ‘to shine, light through, illuminate.’ See *Grund*, *lütten*.

*dürfen*, anom. vb., ‘to be allowed, venture, need,’ from MidHG. *dürfen*, *durfen*, a preterite pres., ‘to have reason, cause, be permitted, need, require’; OHG. *durfan*, preterite pres., ‘to lack, be destitute of, require, be in need of;’ comp. Goth. *pעזר*, Du. *duren*, AS. *purfan*, ‘to be in need of.’ In addition to the Tent. root *pur*, *pur*, Swiss points to an old parallel form *purp*. In the ModHG. deriv. *durken,*
Dur

Ebb

\[\text{Deutsche, Nederland, bitter, etc., the primary sense of the root *frj, from *trp, 'to be destitute of, lack,' still appears.} \]

\[\text{dür, adj., 'dry, meagre, barren,' from MidHG. *dürre, OHG. *dure, 'withered, dry, lean; correspond to Du. dor, OLG. *thwurti, AS. *pyur, Goth. *paurus, 'dry' (with regard to HG. *t, from Goth. *ta; comp. irr., *zarr). From a pre-Teut. adj. *fürz-, 'dry, withered,' which belongs to a root *durz, from pre-Teut. *trzs. As a result of the restriction of the word, we have the OHnd. *trüdz, 'greedy, panting,' and ModHG. *fürst; as applied to the voice, or rather speech, *trzs appears in Gr. *tprável, 'lisp ing,' for *trável (comp. *důblos, 'dense;' for *bůllos, Lat. densus), and OHnd. *tráža, 'hoarse, rough (of the voice). With the general meaning 'dry,' ModHG. *därre, *därren, and their cognates are connected.} \]

\[\text{Duríi, m., 'thirst,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *dürre, m.; } \text{comp. MidLG. and Du. *durst, AS. *pyrst, E. *thirst; Goth. *paurstei, f., 'thirst.' The final *t of the OHG. and Eng. words is a deriv., as may be inferred from Goth. *paursteþ, m., 'I am thirsty.' The further comparisons made under *därre, *därren, *därren, amply prove that the short form *bors, from pre-Teut. *trz, signifies 'to be thirsty;' comp. especially OHnd. *tráži, 'thirsty;' *tránd, f., 'thirst;' *tráz, str. vi, (3rd pers. sing. *trzáti, Goth *paursteþ), 'to pant, be thirsty;' *tráža, *tráng, 'panting.'} \]

\[\text{Dúfěl, m., 'dizziness,' simply ModHG., from LG. *dúsel, 'giddiness;' a genuine HG. word would have had an initial } \text{t, as OHG. *tsisig, 'foolish,' shows; the latter corresponds to AS. *dsisig, 'foolish,' E. *dizzy. To the root *dus (adus), contained in this class, belong Þór, Þer, with the genuine HG. } \text{t initially. A different gradation of the same root } \text{dus, from Aryan *duas, appears in AS. *duós, Du. *diceas, 'foolish.'} \]

\[\text{Dust, n., 'dust, powder,' simply ModHG., from LG. *dust; corresponds to E. *dust (but see further *dun). The final } \text{t is probably a deriv.; } \text{dus, the root, may be the weakest form of an Aryan *duas; OInd. *dusas, *daus, seems to have been always nasalised; it signifies 'fly about like dust, scatter dust when running swiftly;' which is in harmony with the meaning of *dun, 'dust.'} \]

\[\text{Dúster, adj. (unknown to UpG.), 'gloomy, dismal, sad,' from the equiv. LG. *dúster, *dúster; comp. OSA. *túistr, AS. *beoste, *péstre, 'dark.' MidHG. *dünster, OHG. *finstarr, OHG. *finsward, OSA. *finsward are remarkable parallel forms expressing the same idea; so too AS. *beoste, 'darkness.' The primary form may be seen in the stem of támən, Goth. *fimis, 'twilight,' OHnd. támaz, 'darkness;' Lat. tenebrae (for *tenebre) comes nearest perhaps to MidHG. *dünster. } \text{f is interchanged with } \text{p in *sade, AS. *pecele; in the same way } \text{fàft might be related to *dünstar (from *finsward). These guesses are, however, too uncertain.} \]

\[\text{Dúte, Dute, Title, f., 'paper bag, screw;' merely ModHG., from LG. *títe (akin to Du. *túte, 'pipe?') respecting the LG. and Du. *dú sound, see under Dúte. In Swab. and Bav. the terms are guge, gueken.} \]

\[\text{Dútfend, n., 'dozen,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *totzen, with an excreasent final } \text{d (see Lemant, Rent); from Fr. douzaine (comp. Ital. *dovinae), whence also E. dozen, Du. doëžin; ultimately derived from Lat. duodécim.} \]

\[\text{Ebbe, f., 'ebb,' merely ModHG., borrowed, like many terms relating to the sea, from LG.; } \text{comp. Du. *ebb, ebe, f., Dan. ebe, Swed. ebb, m. The word is first found in AS., where } \text{ebe, m., is the form (comp. E. ebb, whence also Fr. *ébe), nautical terms being generally recorded at an earlier period in that language than elsewhere; comp. Scot. *éft, *éfett (E.), *Gwyel, and *Bért. Had the OTent word been preserved in Ger. we should have expected OHG. *eppe, ModHG. *eppe. It is possible that the word is connected with the cognates of *even (Ebbe, lit. *leveeller?; 'plain?'). Yet *ébe, from its meaning, is more appropriately} \]

\[\text{E.} \]
**Eben**

*Ad., "even, level, plain, smooth," from MidHG. *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. even, AS. *ēfn*, E. even, Olc. *gjōn*, Goth. *ēna*, "level." Akin perhaps to Goth. *ebus*, adj., "backward" (see *čeper*). Apart from *Teut. the stem *ēb* in the form *ep* or *ebh* has not yet been authenticated; Lat. *ivos* (Sansk. *eka*), cannot, on account of phonetic differences, be regarded as a cognate.—

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

**Eber**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *eber*, OHG. *ēbar*, m., "wild boar;" corresponds to AS. *ēbar*, m., "wild boar" (E. York from AS. *Eoforwic*; lit. "boar-town"), Olc. *gēfarr*, "wild boar," figuratively "prince" (also *jōr-bīga*, "a kind of sausage"); Goth. *ēbrus*, *ēbars*. With the pre-Teut. base *ēprās* some have connected Olufg. *ēpetr*, m., Lat. *aper*, m., "wild boar." Similarly in the terms for *ěfīđ* and *ěđewīn*, the West Aryan languages only partially agree.

**Ebritz**, m., "southern-wood," from the equiv. late MidHG. *eberītiz* (*eberize*), f., from Lat. *abrotanuim* (whence also *äkrante*, see *äker*), but corrupted by connection with *ēbr*.

**äfīđ**, adj., "genuine, real, legitimate," simply ModHG. adopted from MidHG. and LG., where *äf* is the normal correspondent of MidHG. and OHG. *haft*, "lawful;" comp. Du. *acht*; akin to OFris. *āf*, "lawful"; from *ēr*, compared with which the adj. has retained the old meaning of *ēr*, "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.

**Čeř**, n., **Čeř**, f., "edge, corner," from MidHG. *čere*, f. (seldom neut.), "edge of weapons, point, corner, brim," OHG. *čeka*, f., "point, edge of a sword." Corresponds to OSax. *gqītis*, f., "edge, sharpness, sword," AS. *ēg*, "corner, point, edge (of a sword, &c.), sword," E. *edge*, Olc. *egg*, f., "point;" Goth. *ēggja*, f., is not recorded. The meaning "point, sharp edge," which originally was the most prominent in the cognates (see also *Čag*), recalls the development in ModHG. Čer. The Teut. root *akīt* (pre-Teut. *ak* (Goth. *ahō*), from Aryan *akīd*), with the primary meaning "pointed," is found in very many non-Teut. languages, since ModHG. Čer and the non-Teut. words cited under that word are potentially allied to it, as are also Lat. *acies*, Gr. *ék*., "point," both in form and meaning.

**Čeř**, f., "acorn," simply ModHG., from MidHG. and LG. *cker*, "acorn, beech nut;" there is also in UpG. a word *čeřeren* primit. allied and equiv. to Swiss *ach-ram* (Bav. *akram*). Comp. the corresponding Goth. *akran*, n., "produce, fruit (generally)," Olc. *akran*, n., AS. *ćev*n, E. *eworn*, Du. *cker*, "acorn." Since the meaning "acorn, beech-nut," is a recent specialisation in comparison with Goth. *akran*, "produce, fruit," the cognates may be connected with Goth. *akrōs*, HG. *afiter*, and perhaps also with Lith. *agy*., "berry," unless the latter is more closely allied to Lat. *aeva*. In any case its kinship with *Čeř* must be denied, since the latter would be *aēks* in Goth. The mutation of the stem in ModHG. and LG. *Čeř* must be explained by a Goth. *akrin*.

**Čeř**, adj., "of noble birth or qualities, excellent, generous;" from MidHG. *čedel*, *čedle*, OHG. *čđī* (*ādal-*), adj., "of a good family, noble, high-minded;" a deriv. of *Čed*, OHG. *ādal*. Comp. OSax. *čđī* (*ādal-*), "of a good family, noble," from *ādal*, "noble family," AS. *ēdele*, "noble, distinguished." For details see *Čed*.

**Čel**, see *Čěl*.


**Čeč**, adv., "before," from MidHG. *čer*, MidHG. *čr*, like ModHG. *ča* from *tar*, wo from war. See *Čer*.

**Čeč**, f., "marriage, wedlock, matrimony,"
from MidHG. ē, ēwe, f., 'customary right, justice, law, marriage,' OHG. ēwa, f., 'law, marriage;' corresponds to O Sax. ē, m., 'law,' Du. echt, 'marriage' (from e-haft, see ed.), AS. ē, ēw, f., 'law, marriage.' These West Teut. cognates aiwe- might be derived from aiwe-, aihwe-, 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. aiwe, OHG. ēwa, AS. ē, ēw, 'time, eternity,' which are allied to Lat. aequum, aeternus, Gr. αἰών, ael; so too Sans. aja, 'duration of life.' Yet the first group might also perhaps be connected with Sans. ēva, m., 'progress, course, procedure, custom.'

Ehre, ehr, adv., 'sooner, earlier, rather,' from MidHG. and OHG. ēr (ē), 'formerly, previously,' compar. adv.; comp. Goth. æris, 'formerly,' from är, 'early,' also AS. är, E. ear. See eē, eēl.

Ehrend, see ēry.

Ehre, f., 'honour,' from MidHG. ēra, OHG. ēra, f., 'honour, fame, sense of honour;' corresponds to O Sax. ëra, f., 'honour, protection, pardon, gift,' AS. ěr, f., 'honour, help, pardon' (ārian, 'to spare, pardon'), OIC. ër, f., 'pardon, gentleness.'

Goth. *aiko is by chance not recorded; it is probably allied to Goth. ai-wan, 'to shun, respect,' which is undoubtedly primit. akin to Lat. aequum, 'to acknowledge, value.' It is probably connected with the Sans. root ē, to desire, seek to obtain.

Ei, n., *egg, from MidHG. and OHG. ei, n., *egg; common to Teut, with the same meaning, although Goth. *addis, n. (comp. OIC. egg), is wanting; ada, however, is found in Grim. Goth. Comp. O Sax. eit, Du. ei, AS. ē, n. E. egg is borrowed from Scand. egg. Between the Teut. aiwe (aijas), 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. ovo (LowLat. òvum, on account of Fr. œuf), Gr. αἰών, OSlav. aje, aje (from the base *aiw-?), OIC. og, 'egg.' Arguing from these cognates, Teut. ajas, n., has been derived from *eio-, òio-, and connected with Lat. avis, Sans. vi, 'bird.' In East Aryan no corresponding word is found.

EICHE, f., 'yew,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ėwe, OHG. ēwa, f. (MidHG. also 'a yew-tree bow'); comp. the corresponding AS. ēw, ēw, E. yew, and OIC. ēr, m., 'yew' (and 'bow'). Goth. *eis is by chance not recorded. Swiss ēche, ēg, OHG. thi, OLG. te, AS. eoh, prove that the word had originally a medial guttural; hence the primary form Goth. *eithu, I. From the Teut. word, MidLat. iunus, Fr. if, Span. ica, 'yew,' are derived. The relation of OHG. ēwa, thi, AS. ēw, eoh, to OIr. ō, W. yr, 'yew' (Lith. jėva, 'bird-cherry tree,' OSlav. jv, 'willows'), has yet to be determined.

EICHEL, m., 'marsh mallow,' from Mid HG. ibisch, OHG. ibisca, f., 'marsh mallow, dwarf mallow;' borrowed early from the equiv. Lat. ibiscum (Gr. ἰβίσκος).

EICHE, f., 'oak, oak-tree;' from the equiv. MidHG. etich, OHG. eik (ih), f.; a term common to Teut., but by chance not recorded in Goth. (*eik, f.); comp. Du. ek (eik), AS. ëc, E. oak. In Iceland, where there are no trees, the old word eik, f., received the general meaning 'tree' (for a similar change of meaning see ēide, ētir, 'a tree; meaning, 'tree' (for a similar change of meaning see ēide, ētir, 'a tree; meaning, 'tree;' and with the Sans. root ē, 'to shake,' is undecided.

EICHORN, n., 'squirrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. etichorn, OHG. eichhorn, OIC. eichhorn (eicchorn according to Swisser & Geyer), but corrupted at an early period by connecting it with *German. The primit. Teut. base cannot be discovered with any certainty, since the word has been transformed by popular etymology in all languages. Du. eekhoren corresponds to the HG. form. AS. æce-wern (earlier æceweorn), 'squirrel,' is abnormal, and apparently a compound; still more remote is the equiv. OIC. tkorne, from eik, 'oak, tree.' The implied Goth (primit. Teut.) word *aikovatina (eikovatina) seems by its formation to resemble Goth. widuwartina, OHG. diorn (see Drue); in that case AS. æcweorn (OIC. tkorne) might be a diminutive of æik (tē), 'oak,' meaning lit. 'little oak-
animal? t. Comp. the diminutive forms MidLat. squirivulus, ModHG. Gifßermädel, OSlav. veverica. On the other hand, some maintain that worn in AS. dœworna means "tail," while others connect it with Lat. vivera, derived from a North European word (Lith. veverë, OSlav. veverica). At all events, since the Tent. cognates include OIr., AS., and OHG., we need not suppose the word was borrowed from a Southern Rom. term; Lat. scimus (Gr. σκίνος), Fr. ecureuil, Span. esquilo (MidLat. squirivulus) —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.

eidem, aicfen, vb, "to gauge," from MidHG. ecfen (ahten), "to survey, gauge, inspect"; akin to MidHG. ecche, ich, f., "measure, official standard, office of weights and measures"; corresponds to Du. eijen, "gauge, stamp"; aiehen, "to gauge, stamp." In LG. and MidLG. eke, f., means "gauge mark, instrument for gauging," generally "a pointed instrument, lance," for which reason the cognates have been derived from a Tent. root de, "to prick." Yet MidHG. ahten points to a connection with ahden. In UpG. ahraden (see Regt) has a parallel form ahraden. The solution of the difficulty with regard to aicfen has not yet been found. The spelling of the word with O Bav. ei is also remarkable, since in Suab. and Bav. ei corresponds to the MidHG. e.

Eichhorn, see Eicfe.

Eic, m., "oath, execration," from the equiv. MidHG. ei(f), OHG. eið, m.; a word common to Tent., but not found in the other groups; Goth. aijae, OIr. eido, AS. eþ, E. oath, Du. eed, O Sax. eth, m.; for the common Tent. ai-pa, for pre-Tent. ei-to-s (comp. Ofr. oeth, "oath"), no suitable cognate has yet been found. Eic and its cognates are scarcely allied to it, though Ei is may be so.

Eidam, m., "son-in-law," from MidHG. eidem, m., "son-in-law," also "father-in-law" (comp. Bitter, Schwager, Baß, Neffe, with regard to the fluctuating meaning), OHG. eidum, "son-in-law"; corresponds to AS. ðæum, OFris. ðiðum, "son-in-law." Goth. *aiðmaz (I) is wanting, the word meges (see Meg) being used. This merely West Tent. term, the derivation of which appears to be similar to that of Dicam, is connected with MidHG. écde, OHG. écilt, Goth. aijen, "mother." It is not impossible that it may

be allied to Gif also; comp. E. son-in-law. In Suab. and Alem. Gifam is unknown, the word used being Tdsitmann.

Gido, f., "awn, beard," LG. See Hit. Eideckhe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. egidehes, OHG. egidehesa, f., "lizard"; like Gifßern, 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. haagdis, haagdis, "lizard," is based on haag, "hedge," in MidDu. eggedisse; AS. ðepéæ, whence E. ask, asker, "water-newt," is altogether obscure. The component OHG. ðehe, AS. -þeæ (to use Gifên, "lizards," in natural history as an equiv. term for Sauurier, "Saurians," is a mistake due to a wrong derivation), may be connected with the Arny root teks, "to make," which appears in Daös; OHG. egidehesa, lit. "one who inspires fear." Comp. OHG. gi, Goth. agis, "fear," primit. cognate with Gr. ax, "pain, sadness."

Eider, Eidergans, f., "eider-duck," simply ModHG. from L.G. eider; the latter, like E. eider, eider-duck, is from Lc. ðebr (gen. ðeber, æpekolla, "eider-duck" (Mod. Lc. æ is pronounced like ei). Eider-down was brought by the Hanse traders from Iceland to England and Germany, and from the latter imported into Sweden (Swed. ejder, ejderdun). To the OIc. ðebra, Sans. äit, "water-bird," may correspond; the latter, it is true, is mostly connected with Gif; comp. further Norw. ðiddar, Swed. (dial.) widra, "eider-duck" (from OIc. *æbr, without mutation).

Eifer, m., "zeal, fervour, passion," from late MidHG. ßef, m. (ßfern, 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. ßefen. An older Ger. adj., riff, "sharp, bitter" (as late as Loganean), OHG. eiwer, eibar, "sharp, bitter," AS. æfor, "sharp, bitter," might perhaps be cognate with ModHG. Eifer.

eigen, adj., "own, pertinent, peculiar, odd," from the equiv. ModHG. eigen, OHG. eigan; an adj. common to Tent.; comp. O Sax. egan, Du. eigen, AS. egen, E. own, OIc. eiginn; Goth. used suðs for *eiguns. The old adj. eigan is, as the suffix n shows,
prop. a partic. ending in -aiga- of a vb., which only appears, however, as a pret.-pres., meaning 'to possess,' throughout the Teut. group; comp. Goth. aiga, (áigān), OSc. eiga, AS. ágan, 'to have' (E. to owe), pret. in AS. áhte, in E. ought, whence also AS. ághian, E. own. The Teut. root aiga (ohg.), from pre-Teut. aik, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Sans. root एग, 'to possess, have as one's own,' the partic. of which, एगाति- (एगाति-), agrees exactly with HG. eigan, Goth. *aigans. In ModHG. aigast (which see) we have a subst. formed with a dental suffix (Goth. ailds, 'property, possession,' OHG. éht).

Gifland, n., 'isle,' from MidHG. eiland, eiland(e), n., 'land lying by itself, island' (comp. MidHG. cilt, from OHG. cintf, see ef.). Gif here has the meaning 'solitary, alone,' as in Einigfeld, Einigst. E. island, and Du. eiland, are not allied; they belong to *aig; see the latter.

cifen, vb., 'to hasten, hurry,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. tlen, OHG. tlen (tlen from *tlen); akin to AS. til, OFris. til, OSc. til (gen. tjar), 'sole of the foot.' If the l be accepted as a deriv., as it often is in other words, we obtain the widely diffused root t, 'to go,' as the source of the cognates; comp. Gr. livn, Lat. ire, Sans. root t, 'to go,' OSlov. iiti, Lith. cilti, 'to go.' See éhtu.

cilt, see ef.

ciner, m., 'pail, bucket,' from the MidHG. emibern, emibern, m., OHG. emiber, emiber, embar, m., *'embar,' corresponds to OSax. embar (emuar), Du. ember, AS. embar, embor, m., *embar.' Apparently a noun of éin- (Goth. ains) and a noun formed from the root ber (Gr. χείρ, Lat. fer), 'to carry,' which is discussed under *bar, *bir, 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 bar (OHG. zelbar) as well as by OHG. sumbirt(n); for undoubtedly OHG. ambar, AS. embar, are the older forms, as is also proved by the borrowed words, OSlov. žbor, Pruss. umumber, 'pail,' in that case it would be connected with Gr. ἄμφωτος. Note too the diminutives OHG. ampré (MidHG. emmer), AS. embere, 'pail,' formed from OHG. sumbirt(n).

ein, num., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ein, 'one,' also the indef. art. even in OHG. and MidHG.; comp. OSax. én, Du. een, AS. én (E. one, as a num., a, en, as indef. art.), OSc. ein, Goth. ains. The num. common to Teut. for 'one,' orig. ains, which is primit. cognate with Lat. unus (comp. commónus and grëmin, 'common'), and also with OIr. én, OSlov. tno, Lith. vënas, Pruss. ains, 'one.' From this old num., which strangely enough is unknown to East Aryan (in which the cognate terms Sans. šaka, Zend ahva, 'one,' occur), Gr. (dial.) has preserved oínta, 'one,' and ein, 'the one on dice, ace.' See Einait, Einait, einander, 'one another,' thus even in MidHG. einander, OHG. (in the oblique cases) einander, pron., 'one another'—a senseless combination of the nom. ein with an oblique case of ander; e.g. OHG. sie sind ein anderen ungellett, 'they are unlike one another' (lit. the one to the other), zeinanderen quedin, 'to say to one another' (lit. one to the others), for which, however, by a remarkable construction, einen einanderen may be used in OHG.

Einbeorie, f., 'one-berry, true-love,' simply MidHG.; the assumption that the word is a corruption of juniperus is not necessary in order to explain the word. Comp. IC. einer.—Einself, f., 'simplicity, silliness,' from MidHG. einwalt, einwalte (völte), f., OHG. einfalt, f., 'simplicity, silliness'; comp. Goth. einfolfs, f., 'silliness, good-nature'—an abstract noun from Goth. einfahts, 'silly.' OHG. and MidHG. einfalt, 'silly,' whence OHG. einfältig, MidHG. einwalte, adj., 'silly.' See further eingleisätz, eingleisseit, see gleisitt.—Eingeweide, Gingseweide, entrails, bowels, intestines, from MidHG. eingeweide (AS. innu from *innub), n., 'bowels,' for which geweide, n., also meaning 'food,' chiefly occurs; ModHG. ein for ModHG. in, 'within, inside'; OHG. weide, 'food, pasture.' Therefore Gingseweide must have meant lit. 'the food that has been eaten,' and afterwards 'the organs at work in digesting it,' and afterwards the organs at work in digesting it'; comp. also eingewitten, 'to disembowel.' See Weide.—eint, adj., 'agreed, sole, only,' from MidHG. ein(eit). OHG. einig, adj., 'sole, only'; a deriv. of ein.—Eindi, f., from the equiv. MidHG. einide, einide, einide, f., 'solitude, desert,' OHG. eindi, n., 'solitude, desert.' By being based on énta, the MidHG. and ModHG. word received its present form; properly, however, ént in the OHG. word is a suffix (comp. Sintan, Rewat, Arntat); Goth. *ainda- dus (comp. mannik-ádus, 'benevolence') is
Ein ( 70 )

wanting; comp. AS. ánad (from ánōd), OSax. ēnōdī, 'desert'; the suffix -ōdā corresponds to Lat. -ōdis (senatus, magistratus).— *einfam, adj., 'lonely, solitary,' simply ModHG. derived from ein and the suffix of lanāgam, mēanīgam, ēsīgam. See ēam.— *Einfecl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. einfeild, einfeildel (also even einfeilderei), m., OHG. einfeildilo (einsidilo), Goth. *ainefelpla), 'hermit;' an imitation of Gr. ἀναχωρής, Lat. anachoreta, basing it on OHG. ēdāl, 'seat.' See ēfēdān.

cin, adv., 'in, into,' from MidHG. and OHG. ēn, adv., 'in, into,' beside which MidHG. and OHG. ēn with the same meaning. The long form was derived from the short, as is proved by the connection with the cognates of ēn, which see.

cinft, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. einfint, einest, OHG. einst, adv., 'once, at one time;' an obscure deriv. of ēn; in AS. ēnes, E. once, to which OHG. ēines, MidHG. ēines, 'once, at one time,' also correspond. Comp. OHG. anderes, anderest, MidHG. anderes, anderest, 'otherwise,' as similar formations.

Eintracht, f., 'concord, harmony, agreement,' from the equiv. late MidHG. eintracht, f., which, however, belongs, as a MidG. word, to trefft, hence MidG. ēht for ft. OHG. preserves the correct form einträft, 'simple.' Comp. *Einwacht.

einzeln, adj. and adv. (in Suab. and Bav. einzelt), 'single(laying),' sole(living), individual(living), from the equiv. MidHG. einzel, a modification of the older and more frequent einlīzze. OHG. einlūzze, 'single, alone;' comp. Thur., and Sax. eilīze (eizīze), 'unmarried,' from MidHG. einlūzze (OHG. einlūzze), 'unmarried.' The second component belongs to ModHG. ēce (OHG. hlīozgān); OHG. ein-⟨lūz⟩z, 'one whose lot stands alone.' Comp. also OIC. einhlīzter, 'single.'

cinig, adj., 'only, sole, unique,' from MidHG. ēinis, 'single,' a developed form of OHG. einazzi (advis, einazzen), the ss of which is deriv., as in ēna (comp. Gr. κρυπτάνοις with a cognate suffix).

Čise, n., 'ice,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ēs, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Du. ĳs, AS. ēs, E. ice, OIC. ēsan, 'ice;' (Goth. ēsa is by chance not recorded). Outside the Teut. group no term identical with this can be found. It is still undecided whether it is cognate with Ėfēn (root ēs 'to shine?') or with Zend ēsi (ice?)

Čisbein, n., a North Ger. word, from the equiv. LG. ēsben, MidLG. ēsben, 'hip-bone;' comp. Du. ĳsbeem, ēsheem, 'the socket of the hip-bone,' AS. ēsben, m. The first part of the compound seems to contain a subst. ēsa, 'gait, walking;' which Sans. ēṣa, m., 'hastening on,' resembles.

Čifen, n., 'iron, weapon, sword, fetters,' from MidHG. and ModLG. ēsen (ēsern), OHG. īsān, ēsarn, n., 'iron;' corresponds to Du. ijzer, AS. īsurn, ēron, OIC. īsarn, Goth. ēsarn, 'iron.' Its relation to Ėis is still undecided; it is most closely connected with OFr. tarn, 'iron' (for *ưserno-), whence OIC. jarn (Dan. jern) is borrowed. It is less certain that OHG. ēr, Goth. ēs, Lat. ēs, 'bronze,' are allied to it. The deriv. r of the earlier forms is retained by ModHG. ērēn, which is based on ModHG. ēsern, tsurn, OHG. ēsern, adj., 'of iron.'

Čitl, adj., 'vain, idle, useless, void,' from MidHG. ētul, adj., 'empty, vacant, vain, useless, fruitless, pure, unadulterated,' OHG. ītal, 'empty, vacant, vain, boastful;' corresponding to OSax. ītal, 'empty, invalid,' Du. ĳtel, AS. ītel, 'empty, useless, worthless,' E. idle. The original 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. ἀέρ, Sans. root ēdh, 'to flame.'

Čiter, n., 'pus, matter, supppuration,' from MidHG. ēter, OHG. ēstarr (ētār), n., 'poison' (especially animal poison); Goth. *aitra- is wanting; an old tr remains unchanged in HG. (see tren, ētār). Comp. MidLG. and Du. ıeter, AS. ētār, attār, E. atter ('pus, poison'), OIC. ētār, n. Also a variant without the suffix r (Goth. *aita-); comp. OHG. and MidHG. ēs (Alem. ēsē, Bav. ēsē), m., 'abscess, ulcer,' with a normal permutation of t to ēs. The Teut. root ēs, 'poisonous ulcer,' has been rightly connected with the Gr. ὀίδος, n., ὀίδα, n., 'swelling,' ὀίδα, 'to swell;' hence the root is Aryan ēud.

Čkef, m., 'nausea, disgust, aversion,' a ModHG. word, which has obtained a wide circulation through Luther (he used the form Ėkf; unknown in the contemporaneous UpG. writings). A ModG. word with obscure cognates; it is perhaps connected with AS. akol, 'burdenous, troublesome' (base aklo-), and probably also to L.G. ētīn, 'to vex' (Du. akelo, 'terrible,' E. 'ache?'). The h in UpG. Ėkf (Swiss, hēkyet) may be exrescent, as in ēfīdēn. These cognates
Elch, Ellen, see Glefinier.

Elenant, see Glefinien.

ciif, ciif, noun, 'eleven,' from the equiv. MidHG. ciiif, ciif, ciiif, OHG. ciiif; a term common to Teut. for 'eleven.' Comp. OHG. ciiifan (for ciiifahn), AS. ciiidefan, ciiidefan (for ciiidefan), E. eleven, OIr. ciiifin, Goth. ciiif. A compound of Goth. ains, HG. ein, and the component -iif in Brüif (Goth. twalif). In the non-Teut. languages only Lith. has a correponding formation; comp. Lith. věstrika, 'eleven,' tifčika, 'twelve,' tifčika, keturiočka (and so on up to nineteen); the s of the Ger. word is a permutation of k, as in Welt (Welt).

The signification of the second component, which is met with in Teut. only in the numbers elf and zwolf, is altogether uncertain. Some have derived the component, upon which the Lith. and Teut. words are based, from the Aryan root elf, 'to remain over' (see seißen), or from the Aryan root lip (see Meifen), and regarded elf as 'one over.'

Glefiniein, n., from the equiv. MidHG. hofenbein, OHG. hofanbein, n., 'ivory,' but based anew on Glefant. How the word came b the initial h (AS. giffenbair), which is also found in MidHG. and OHG. hofant (also less frequently elfant, equiv. to AS. giffen), 'elephant,' is not known. It is possible that the excrecent h at the beginning is due to the word being connected with hofen (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. ἡφαίστειον); for the word would probably correspond to Lat. (eber; eborus) had it been introduced into Ger. through a Romance medium. Comp. It. avorio, Fr. ivoire, 'ivory,' Du. ivoor, E. ivory (yet also Span. marfil, Port. marfim).—With regard to the meaning of the second part of the compound (Bein, lit. 'bone'), see Bein.

Ile, f., from the equiv. MidHG. elle, el, eln, elne, OHG. elna (and elin), f. 'elf'; corresponding to Goth. aleina (wrongly written for *alina?), OIr. eln, AS. eln, f., E. elf, Du. el, elle; all these words signify 'elf,' which is derived from the lit. meaning 'fore-arm' (comp. fuś, Synne, Maister, as standards of measure). The word in the form ëldna is also preserved in other Aryan languages. Comp. Gr. ἄλεκτρον, 'elbow, arm,' Lat. ulna, 'elbow, arm, elle,' OIr. uile, Sans. arati, OSlov. lakitt (from *olekti), Lith. olekčis (olektis), 'elbow, elf,' are more remote; they also contain, however, the
common Aryan Æi (whence too Æhi?). From the Teut. *alina, the Romance cognates—Italian alina (Fr. aune)—are borrowed.

Eller, Ellbogen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. elilboge, elilboge, OHG. elilboge, m., ‘elbow.’ Comp. Du. elleboog, AS. ellboge, m., E. elbow, OE. elboge, m., ‘elbow; lit. ‘bend of the arm.’

Eller, see Cert.—Ellesbo, similarly. Elitfice, f., ‘minnow;’ akin to MidHG. and OHG. erlin. See Cert.

Eller, f. (in Swiss ag-ri, on the Mid-Rhine atzel, Suab. hütz and hüger), ‘magpie,’ from the equiv. MidHG. agelster, agelster, agelaster, OHG. aglastr, aglastra, f.; corresponding to OLG. agastria, LG. agster, Du. ekster, aakster, ‘magpie.’ Its origin is altogether dubious; -ster seems here, as sometimes in other cases, to be a fem. suffix. The meaning of the base ag-ri may have already been ‘magpie’ as is indicated by OHG. agazzo, ‘magpie’ (hence MidHG. atzel for agzel; comp. Al. a få, Eng. magpie). AS. aq, ‘magpie.’ From the OTeut. (type *agatz), Vtal. gazza, and Fr. agace, are derived.

Ellern, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. (rarely occurs) eltern, altern, plur., OHG. elitron, (altrin), plur., ‘parents;’ corresponds to OSax. elitron, Du. ouders, oude, AS. yldran, OFris. aldera, ‘parents;’ the plur. of the compar. of alt used as a subst. in West Teut. only. In AS. the corresponding sing. yldra in AS.denotes ‘father.’ For a similar evolution of meaning comp. Ærr, Ænger.

Empfangen, empfinden, see ent.

Empor, adv., ‘upwards, aloft,’ from MidHG. enbor, enorre, adv., ‘into or in the heights’; OHG. enbore, in bore, with the same meaning: a combination of the prep. in with the dat. of OHG. and MidHG. bor, ‘upper space’ (OHG. also ‘summit’), the origin of which is obscure. It scarcely belongs to the root ber, ‘to carry’ (in Bajer) more probably to emþr. The p of the MidHG. word is based on an early MidHG. medium form enþbore, from which empor, must have been produced.

Empören, vb., ‘to excite, enraged, (refl.) to revolt,’ from MidHG. enbreor, OHG. (occurs only once) ananboren, ‘to raise;’ akin to MidHG. bor, m., ‘defiance, revolt.’ The origin of the cognates is uncertain, because it is difficult to determine whether the r is primitive or whether it is by a later change based upon a (a); with ber, ‘upper space’—see empor—there seems to be a connection by gradation of u to au; MidHG. ëg (OHG. ëgor) is not allied.

Emfig, adj., ‘busy, active, assiduous, industrious,’ from MidHG. emze, emzi, OHG. emazig, emizig (also with e), ‘constant, persistent, continuous;’ Suab. and Alem. have ëfig, instead of the non-existent emfig. A derivative by means of the suffix -fig from OHG. emig, whence MidHG. emfigliche. Its connection with ëfig is questionable, since ë as an accented prefix is not to be found. AS. ëmfig, ëmfig, ‘free, empty,’ E. empty, is not allied. With greater probability, the West Teut. term for ‘ant’ (see Aumfig) is related to emfig.

Ende, n., ‘end, aim, termination,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ende, OHG. eni, n.; corresponds to OSax. eini, m., Du. eide, AS. ende, m., E. end, OE. ender, ende, m., Goth. andis, m., ‘end.’ The common Teut. stem anid-, from pre-Teut. antid-, is closely connected with Sans. ana-rr, ‘boundary, end, edge, border,’ Olr. et (from anel-?), ‘end, point.’

Endive, f., ‘endive,’ early MidHG. only, formed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. endivia (Lat. intibus).

Eng, adj., ‘narrow, close, strait, confined,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. eng, OHG. eng, ang; corresponds to Goth. angrius, OEc. ongr (seldom ongr), ‘narrow,’ Du. eng; from the Teut. root an, Aryan an, preserved also in Anig. Comp. Lat. angustius, angustier, angere (see also hance), as well as Sans. athha, ‘narrow,’ othans, m., ‘narrowness, chasm, oppression,’ OSlav. anikh, ‘narrow,’ Gr. ἀγχω, ‘to strangle,’ Armen. anik, Ir. oim-ung, ‘narrow.’

Engel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. engel, OHG. engil, angil, m., ‘angel;’ corresponding to OSax. engil, Du. engel, AS. engel (but E. angel is borrowed from the OFr. angele), OEc. angell, Goth. aggilis, m., ‘angel.’ The cognates which are diffused throughout Teut. are borrowed from the ecclesiastical Lat. angelus, or more probably from Gr. ἄγγελος, ‘angel.’ How they were borrowed cannot, it is true, be discovered with any certainty (comp. Trafo).

Engelring, m., ‘grub of the cockchafer;’ from MidHG. engelring, MidHG. OHG. engelring (g), m., ‘corn-weevil,’ a derivative of OHG. angar, angari, MidHG. anger, engen, ‘corn-weevil;’ scarcely con-
nected directly with *anė. It is more probable that Lith. *anōstirā, 'measles (of swine), cockchafer grubs,' Pol. *węgry, 'measles (of swine),' are primit. cognates.

**Enke**, m. (unknown to UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. *enke*, m., ‘farm servant, hired,’ OHG. *encho*, *ancho* (*ankjo*), m., ‘servant’; corresponds only to OFr. *enka* 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. *e* or *a;* perhaps, however, it is based on the Aryan root *ank* or *ang*.

**Enkel** (1.), m., ‘ankle,’ from MidHG. *enkel*, m., OHG. *enchel, anchel*, m.; numerous primit. variants obscure the etymology. OIC. *okena*, n., AS. *onecēow*, n. (E. *ankle*), MidDu. *onkel*, OHG. *anchelho*, ‘anklebone,’ seem to be modifications of the primary form, and do suggest they may correspond with OSlav. *člen* (comp. AS. *onddelsw* with *onecéow*). There is a difficulty in determining the relation of OHG. *enchel, anchel*, to its further connection with MidHG. *enke*, m., ‘joint of the foot, nape’ (even now *neke* in UpG. and MidG. dialects is the term for ‘nape, neck’ (even now *neke* in UpG.)); OHG. *encha*, f. (from *ankia*), ‘thigh, tibia’ (Fr. *anche*, ‘rear, mouthpiece’); Perhaps allied to Sans. *āṅguka, ‘limb,’ āṅgav, ‘finger.’

**Enkel** (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *enkel, eninkel*, m., late OHG. *eninkel, enimlhel*, appear; MidHG. *enfeld* is most closely connected with a form *enkel*, in which the medial *e* was syncopated. The termination *enkel* is frequently found as a diminutive suffix; comp. AS. *weinchel*, ‘small ship,’ *wearcel*, ‘small limb,’ OHG. *leprinchel* (*v*.), ‘small lion,’ *huoninchel* (*n*., *chen*). Hence OHG. *weinchel* is a diminutive of *ān*, OHG. *ano* (Goth. *ēna*, gen. *ēnas*), ‘grandfather,’ and signifies lit., ‘little grandfather, grandfather’s child;’ comp. the similar evolution of meaning in Lat. *avunculus* (see *śćim*). In the non-Teut. languages there is probably another corresponding term besides the word cited under *ān*—OSlov. *vůněk*, ‘grandson.’

**Ent**, prefix, ‘forth, from, out, away,’ from MidHG. *ent*, OHG. *int*, an unaccented prefix corresponding to the accented *au-,* which is of the same origin. In words with initial *f;* ent- even in MidHG. becomes *emp-,* hence *empfen* (from *fāgen*), *empfusen* (from *fēden*), *empflehen* (krebelen*), OHG. *int-fēhan, int-findan,* *int-fēhan.* The meaning of the prefix belongs to grammar.—**Entbeben**, vb., from MidHG. *entbēran,* OHG. (*ent-*) *in-bēran,* ‘to do without, want;’ a corresponding vb. is wanting in the Old Teut. dialects. The meaning of OHG. *in-bēran* can hardly be deduced from *bēran,* ‘to carry’ (see *Bēr*, *gīran*, *Bērte*); whether it is connected with *bār,* OSlov. *būsū,* from an Aryan root *bhes,* ‘to be empty,’ remains uncertain, because the prefix has no very definite meaning, and because no other verb from this root has been found.

**Ent**, f., ‘duck,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *ente* (for *entete*), and (plur. *ente*), OHG. *ent*, f.; a term common to Teut.; comp. MidLG. *ante(d),* Du. *end,* AS. *endet,* OIC. *end,* f., ‘duck.’ The assumed Goth. form *entropa* points to a primit. kinship with Lat. *anat-,* ‘duck,’ with which some have also connected Sans. *āti* (see, however, *gīrā,* as well as OSlov. *gīt,* Lith. *antis,* ‘duck.’ For the E. term ‘duck’ (AS. *dēcē,* see *tānjan*).

**Entcridge** (Suab. *entrecht*), m., ‘drake,’ a modification of MidHG. *entreche, OHG. *antraheh* (Dan. *antrich*); probably the correct form is *antrregho* t. In LG. simply *Drache,* equiv. to E. *drach,* which has certainly nothing to do with *Drach* (‘dragon,’ Lat. *draco*). Other terms for *drake* are LG. *erpel* in Pomerania, *wedīk* in Mecklenburg, and *wart* in Holstein, all of obscure origin. Note further Swiss and Bav. *Entwörd* for *Entcliffe*.

**Entern**, vb., ‘to board (a ship),’ simply ModOHG., formed like Du. *enteren,* from Span. *entrar* (Lat. *intrare*).

**Entgegen**, adv., ‘against, in opposition, towards,’ from MidHG. *engegen,* OHG. *igegegin,* and *ingagan,* adv. and prep., ‘towards, against,’ comp. OSax. *angegin,* AS. *engēn,* E. *again*; see *gegen*—**Entfinden** (exasperated, irritated), partic. of MidHG. *entieren,* ‘to take off one’s armour, to disconcert’ (Du. and LG. *entustraten,* ‘to disturb’); see *ruin.*

**Entsetzen,** ‘to displace, dispose,’ (refl.) ‘to be shocked, terrified,’ from MidHG. *entseßen,* ‘to lay aside, disconcert, be afraid,’ from MidHG. *entsetzen,* OHG. *entizzen,* ‘to lose one’s seat, fear, terrify,’ Goth. *ansitana,* ‘to aghast, fear.’

**Entweder,** particle, ‘either,’ from MidHG. *eintwēder,* an uninflected neut., corresponding as a disjunctive particle to an
Eph, (74) Erf

over following; in MidHG. eintveder, is mostly a pron. (sometimes with oder following, 'one of two,' corresponding to OHG. ein-de-véder (*ein-dih-véder), 'one of two'; see ntrr. The origin of the OHG. dé- is obscure; see frin.

Gbeu, m., 'ivy,' from the equiv. Mid HG. épou, ébou, OHG. ibeheri, n.; even at the present day the word is pronounced Gbeu in UpGer. dialects (Franc., Suab., and Alam.), partly corrupted to Mäch-den, while the ModHG. pronunciation has been influenced by the written language. Of course it is impossible to say positively whether Gbeu is to be regarded as the second component, especially as the other forms are difficult to explain. OHG. has also ébaui, ébav, AS. ég, É. év, MidLG. éf, tulóf, Du. eilof, 'ivy.' The base of the cognates seems to be a common Teut. iba-; yet no definite clue can be found.

Gppich, m., 'celery, parsley,' with LG. consonants, from MidHG. gppich, OHG. gppich, n., which are preceded by the shorter forms, MidHG. gpp, éf, OHG. gpp, n. This word, like other names of plants connected with horticulture and cookery, was borrowed previous to the OHG. period (see kapp) from Lat.; the original word in this instance is apium, which denotes a species of umbrelliferous plants, comprising parsley, celery, &c.; only in ModHG. has Gppich been confused in meaning with Gbeu.

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

cr., prefix, signifying 'transition, beginning, attaining,' from MidHG. er-, OHG. ir, ar, ur-, the unaccented verbal prefix from the accented ur-. See the latter.

Grbe, n., 'heritage, inheritance,' from MidHG. erbe, OHG. erbi, arbi, n., 'inheritance'; a word common to Teut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. erbi, AS. erfe (obsolete in E.), Du. erf, OSax. erbi. Akin to Grbe, m., 'heir, inheritor,' from the equiv. MidHG. erbe, OHG. erbe, arbo (Goth. arbo), m. With the Teut. root arbo, 'to inherit,' some have connected the Old Ger. comarpi, 'joint heirs,' and Gr. ὀρφανός, Lat. orbus, 'orphanned,' Armen. orb, 'orpham'; Grbe, lit. 'orpham'?

Grbes, f., 'pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. arwéiz, grweiz, grweiz, f., OHG. arwéiz, ar-

oteiz, f.; corresponding to OLG. erit, Du. eri, erf, Olf. erir, plur. The cognates are probably borrowed, as is indicated by the similarity in sound to Gr. ἥφασας and ἰβέος, 'chick-pea' (see Amin); 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 Grbes is one of the words which Gr. and Teut. have obtained from the same source, as in the case of ἐρατ. In Eng., Lat. pisum (Fr. pois) was adopted for 'pea' early in the AS. period; comp. AS. pwa, pise, E. pase (and pea).

Grßtag, Bav., see Düßtag.

Grbe, f., 'earth, ground, soil, world,' from the equiv. MidHG. erbe, OHG. erde, f.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. arfja, OLF. erfe, AS. erde, E. earth, Du. arde, OSax. erde, f., 'earth.' To the dental derivative er-bé, OHG. éro, 'earth,' also belongs; so too Gr. éa-á-, 'to earth,' and perhaps Lat. areven, 'arable land' (AS. erde), as well as the old Aryan root ar, 'to plough'; see ater, Art.—Grßbécere, L., 'strawberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. érbize, OHG. érbihe, n.; perhaps not really a compound of Grbe, but of OSax. erda, 'honey-flower, common balm'; yet Swed. jordbär, tells in favour of a compound of Grbe.

Grßfolfn, see Droël (2).

Gréquins, n., 'event, occurrence,' for an earlier érguesis from MidHG. erugen, OHG. ir-ougen, 'to show.' OHG. ougen, Goth. augjan, 'to show, are derivatives of Aug. Hence erognis means lit. 'what is shown, what can be seen.' The spelling Grequins, found even in the 16th cent., was due to the corruption of a word no longer understood.

Erßfahren, vb., 'to experience, come to know, learn, undergo,' from MidHG. ervarn, 'to travel, inquire, investigate, proclaim'; akin to auprès.—ergrötzen, ergré-
zem, vb., 'to delight,' from MidHG. erger-
zem, 'to cause to forget (espec. grief), compensate for'; faetitive of MidHG. erger-
zem, 'to forget.' See ergrézen.—erhann, adj., 'sublime, exalted, superior to,' from the equiv. MidHG. erhaben, which is properly a partic. of MidHG. erhben, '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. MidHG. ērker; ērker, in; the latter is formed from MidLat. arcora (a late plur. of L. arcos, "bow").

erlauben, earlier erlauben, vb., 'to allow, permit, grant,' from MidHG. erlōben (er-lōben), OHG. irlōben (irluppen), 'to allow'; comp. Goth. irlōbjan, 'to permit, grant,' AS. irlōfan. The original meaning of erlauben, like that of erlauben, is 'to approve,' which is also inherent in the Teut. root lub, upon which the word is based (comp. cēk, lub, ölant, which are connected by gradation of the root lub, lub, lamb). An old abstract of erlauben appears in MidHG. ilūtaub.

erlaucht, adj., 'illuminated, famous'; a partic. of erlōhellen. See luht and Durlaut.

erle, f., 'elder, from the equiv. MidHG. ērle, OHG. ērla, ēlīra (to this is allied ModHG. ērlīge, ūlnow, OHG. ērlīne, lit. 'elder fish'). Comp. LG. ēllor, Du. el, els (ModHG. Mechter, 'wild service-berry'); AS. ēl, ēr, ēlēr, ēlōr; Goth. *ālīs/*alsus (alsus) appears in Span. alis, 'elder, Fr. alis, 'wild service-berry.' The change of the orig. OHG. ēlīra to ēlīra is analogous to Goth. wātrīls compared with AS. wēlīras, 'lips' (see ēīga). Cognates of ērle, like those of ðūde, dīrīh, &c., are found in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. OSlov. jelicha, Lat. aliquis (for *alsus), 'elder.' Comp. allum, 

ermel, m., 'sleve,' from the equiv. MidHG. ērmel, OHG. ērmīlo, armīlo, m.; diminutive of ērm. Comp. the diminutive form of ērmu, MidHG. viestelīne, 'mitten,' also MidHG. vingertīn, 'ring (worn on the finger),' dimin. of ērmīr, E. thimble, dimin. of thumb.

ernst, m., 'earnestness, seriousness, gravity,' from MidHG. ērnest, m., OHG. ērnust, n., f., 'contest, earnest, decision of character'; corresponding to Du. ernst, AS. ērnost, 'duel, earnest, E. earnest; the suffix -nust as in Dīmt; see also ēnīst. Akin also to OIC. ērost, 'battle'; the stem ēr (ēr), ērs is not found elsewhere with a similar meaning; the evolution in meaning resembles that of ḫānī, ērīgī. The cognates in other Aryan languages are uncertain.—The adj. ērn, simply ModHG., is represented by ērnswhaft in MidHG. and by ērnswhaft and ērnswlīch in OHG.

Ernte, f., 'harvest,' from the equiv. MidHG. ērne, f., like ModHG. ēnīt, from the equiv. MidHG. ēnlīs, plur. of ēnlīs; MidHG. ērne (Franc. and Alem. ērne), a plur. used as a sing., is related similarly to OHG. āran, 'harvest,' which, like Goth. āsans, 'harvest, autumn,' is connected with a root as, 'to work in the fields,' widely diffused in OTeut. Comp. Goth. asans (OHG. ēsni, AS. ēsne), 'day-labourer,' OIC. ēn (from *āsnu), f., 'work, season for tillage'; akin to OHG. ārōn, 'to harvest' (AS. ērnīt, equiv. to E. to earn, OIC. ārne); MidHG. āsten, 'to cultivate.' Probably 1st. ānūna (for *āsānūna), 'produce of corn,' belongs to the Tent. root as.

erobern, vb., 'to conquer, win,' from MidHG. er-obern, 'to excel, conquer,' allied to ērfrōr, frōr.—erōfrōrn, vb., 'to discuss, determine,' formed from late MidHG. er-tern, ertern, 'to examine thoroughly,' from MidHG. ert, 'beginning, end.'—erquicken, vb., 'to revive, refresh,' from the equiv. MidHG. erquicken, 'to reanimate, wake from the dead,' OHG. er-quehcian; allied to frīt, ēndsīfter, erquicken.—erfrōrtnern, see ērfrōrn.

erf, adj., 'first,' from MidHG. ērst, OHG. ērīst, 'the first'; corresponding to OSax. ērst, AS. ērīst, 'the first'; superlat. of the compar. form cited under ērīr. Goth. āris, adv., formerly, airīza, 'predecessor, ancestor,' OHG. ērīro (ēro), 'predecessor'; the positive is preserved in Goth. air, adv., 'early,' AS. ēr, adv., adverbs, 'early,' OIC. ēr, adv., 'early' (OHG. ēr-achar, 'awake early'). Probably the stem air, on which the word was based, was used orig. like ēfrīs, only of the hours of the day. It is connected most probably with Gr. ēρ, 'early in the morning.'

erflichen, vb., 'to stifle, choke,' from MidHG. ersticken, intrans. 'to be stifled,' and ersticken, trans., 'to stifle.'

erwählen, vb., 'to mention, call to notice,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. geweihen, OHG. gewahten, gewahten (pret. gewaht, partic. gewaht and gewahten), allied to OHG. geweih, 'mention, fame.' Goth. *wahjan belongs to the root wēh (Teut. wōh), 'to speak,' which is widely diffused in the Aryan languages. Comp. Lat. voc., 'voice,' vocār, 'to call,' Gr. ὄνομα (for ὄνομα) and ἀ- (for ἀ-), 'voice,' ēros (for ἐρός), 'word,' Sans. root va, 'to say, speak.' In Teut. this old root was not so widely developed.
Erz

Gr., n., 'ore, metal, brass, bronze,' from the equiv. MidHG. erze, arze, OHG. erzoi, arwiz, aru, n.; an obscure word, which is unknown to the other Teut. dialects; probably borrowed under the form aszoi, arzoi i. In Goth. aiz, AS. ær, E. ore, OHG. and MidHG. er, 'bronze,' whence the OHG. and MidHG. adj. ärin, ModHG. aizen; these are primitively cognate with Lat. aes, 'bronze,' and Sans. āyas, 'metal, iron.'

Gr., prefix, 'arch., chief,' from MidHG. erz-, comp. MidHG. erz-engel, -bischof, -priester; OHG. only in erzi-bischof; corresponding to Du. aarts in aarts-engel, aartsbischof, AS. arcbishop, E. archbishop, AS. arengel, E. archangel; from the Lat. Gr. prefix archi- (apex), much affected in ecclesiastical words. HG. and Du. exhibit the late Lat. pronunciation, arci (see ,err(i),) Goth. arki-agguus, 'archangel,' from archangels, like AS. are-, retain the older sound of the e. Comp. also ērz.

cι, pron., 'it,' from MidHG. ə, n. sing., and its gen. ə, OHG. ə (gen. ə); formed from the Aryan pronom. stem of the 3rd pers. (-i) mentioned under c. See īn.

Gfche, f., 'ash, ash-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. asch, OHG. as, m.; corresponding to Du. esch, AS. asc, E. ash, OIC. askr, 'ash.' The remoter cognates, Slav. išk, Lith. ėšk, with the same meaning; Gr. ἀεὖ, 'a kind of beech,' and Lat. iacuus, 'winter oak,' are not allied.

Gfel, m., 'ass,' from the equiv. MidHG. esel, OHG. esel, m.; corresponds to OSax. esel, Du. ezel, AS. əs, əs, əso, Goth. asilus (whence OSlov. osliil), '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 n in the suffix; Span. asno, OFr. asne (whence OIC. asne), ModFr. âne, Ital. asino (the Lat. diminutive asselus does not come under consideration, since it is not found in any Romance language; comp. further ĝfel). For the change of n to i in derivatives, see ĝiumel, ľiumel, Ŀfel. The abnormal AS. asea (equiv. to E. ass) may be traced back to OIC. asen, borrowed, with the usual change of sound, from the Lat. Consequently all the cognates come from Italy; no primit. word for 'ass' can be found in any language of the Aryan group. — The term ėfel is a late imitation of Ital. asello; the equiv. ľfel appears, however, to be unconnected with it.

Gspe, f., 'aspen-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. aspe, OHG. aspe (hence UpG. aspe). Comp. the exactly equiv. AS. asp, E. asp, OIC. sp; scarcely allied to ģsp, more probably connected with Lat. arbor, 'tree,' if the latter represents an orig. əspos.

Ess, f. (the word seems to be unknown to the UpG. dialects, 'forge,' from the equiv. MidHG. ess, OHG. ess, i., 'chimney, hearth of a worker in metals.' Like OSwed. essja, they indicate a Goth. əsp, which is also assumed by the borrowed term, Finn. aajo. Whether ġsp is allied to OIC. essja, 'clay,' and hence means lit. 'what is made of clay,' remains doubtful. Its assumed connection with OHG. eit, 'funeral pile,' Gr. əîdos, 'glow,' Sans. root idas, 'to burn,' is untenable.

efchen, vb., 'to eat, dine, feed on,' from the equiv. MidHG. e53en, OHG. e53em; common to Teut., and orig. an Aryan str. vb.; comp. Goth. itan, OIC. eita, AS. ətaen, E. to eat, Du. iten, OSax. itean; see ffein. The verbal root e5, 'to eat,' common to Teut., to which OHG. and MidHG. əs, ModHG. əas (comp. Lat. itus for əd-to, the participle of edere), also belong, is based upon an Aryan root ħəd; comp. the Sans. root ad, Gr. έδωκα, Lat. ħdeo, Lith. īo, īo, OSlov. jami (from ħjami), 'I eat.' — Ęfchen, n., 'food, meal, dinner,' even in MidHG. e53en, OHG. e53an, n., as an equiv. subst.; it is scarcely an inflected use as a subst., but rather an independent subst. form like Gr. ħavov, 'food,' Sans. ṣdana, n., 'provender.'

Effig, m. (with the normal unaccented ĝ for e) 'vivarium,' 'vivarium,' from the equiv. MidHG. ĝ53ek (that the ġ is long proved by its change into the diphthong ĝi in late MidHG. ĝeich), OHG. ĝ53th (fi), m. A remarkable loan-word, corresponding to Mid I.G. atik, OSwed. axtikka; also alig. ĝed, AS. ĝed, which, based upon Lat. aculum. For the HG., LG., and Swed. words we must assume a form āticum, produced by metathesis of the consonants—OHG. ĝ53th from atik for atēko, which, however, is not attested by any Romance form; for such transpositions comp. Romance alendre from Lat. anhelare, MidHG. einer from vieber (see further citations under ĭtikia, ğfer, ģf, ľråļi, ľfēļi, Ĺfēļ). There is a remarkable form in Swiss dialects, ačis, echis, which is based upon an untransposed form corresponding to Goth. akiel(s). The Lat.-Rom. aculum; Ital. aceto; but Fr. vinaygref and E. vinegar from
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Lat. vinum acre) has also made its way into other countries—Oslov. actē (from Goth. acketis?), OIr. acat.—The UpG. vb. cēlē, 'to taste of vinegar,' may perhaps be based upon some such form as OIr. aisil (MidE. aisil).

Čistřich, m. 'floor, plaster-floor, pavement,' from the equiv. MidHG. Čestrich, Čestrich, OHG. Čestirh, Čestirh (h), m.; comp. MidLG. Čstrak, Čestrich, Du. Čtrik (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. Častricus, Častricus, 'paving,' Milan. astrogh, Sicil. Čstracu, Ital. Čstraico; OFr. Čstre, Fr. Čtre, 'hearth,' lit. 'pavement.'

Čtlih, prn. 'some, sundry,' from MidHG. Čtēlīh, OHG. Čtēlīh, also earlier Mod. HG. Čtlih, from MidHG. Čtēlīh, OHG. Čtēlīh. Čtēlīh, Čtēlīh (h), 'any one' (plur. 'many a one'). The same first component is seen in ěthwa, from the equiv. MidHG. ětēv (ětēv), OHG. ětēsv,d, 'anywhere'; ětwa, from MidHG. and OHG. ětēv (neu. of MidHG. and OHG. ětēv, ětēsvr, ětēsvr, 'any one'). The origin of this pronominal ětē, ětē, ětē, ětē, 'any,' is quite obscure. Some have compared it with Goth. ěsēhan, 'perhaps, nearly' (see ěbra), and ěhixwazêh, 'ever.'

Čuč, prn. 'you, to you,' from MidHG. ěuč, ěučich, OHG. ěučich, accus., the dat. of which, however, is ěu in MidHG. and OHG.; comp. AS. ěow (and ěowh), accus., ěow, dat. (E. you), Goth. ěwis, accus., dat. Is Lat. vos, vestēr, akin? All other references are dubious.—Čuc, poss. pron. of the preceding, 'your,' from MidHG. ěwēr, OHG. ěwēr. Comp. AS. ěow, E. your, Goth. ěwēr, 'your.'

Čule, f. 'owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. ěule, ěwēl, OHG. ěwilu, f. Comp. Du. ěil, AS. ěil (from *ēwilē), E. owl, OIr. uglu, from pre-Teut. *uvelalō, or rather *uvelō, 'owl.'

Čuf, Switz. 'sheepfold.' See Ėžaf.

Čuter, m. and n., 'udder, dug,' from the equiv. MidHG. ěuter, ěuter, OHG. ětar, ětēr, ětēr, ětēr, m.; a word common to Teut. and orig. a primit. Aryan word, which has the same sense everywhere. Comp. Du. uijer, AS. ěter, E. udder; also with gradation cudar in MidHG. jieder, OFris. uider, OIr. jîgr. The resulting Teut. ětēr, -cēr, -cēr, from Aryan ětēhr, -cēr, corresponds to the equiv. Sans. ěkhar, Gr. Ͽηδηπ (with gradation), Lat. ěber; Slav. vymě (from *vym-*men-*), 'udder,' is differently derived.

cwīg, adj., 'eternal, perpetual,' from the equiv. MidHG. ěwīg(ĕ), OHG. ěwīg; corresponding to OSax. ěwīg, Du. evenwīg, 'eternal'; derived from an OTeut. root meaning 'eternity.' Comp. Goth. ěwīs, 'time, eternity,' OHG. ěwa, 'eternity,' which are primit. cognates with Lat. aevum, 'eternity, lifetime,' and Gr. ěwv. Comp. jē.

Čutern, vb., 'to vex, tea-e,' a MidG. and LG. word, probably connected with Ėš; allied also to Hess. Ėkern with the same sense.

Est

(77)

F.

Fabel, f., 'fable,' even in MidHG. fabel, fabel, f., from Fr. fable, Lat. fabula.

Fach, n., 'compartment, shelf, panel, special branch,' from MidHG. fach, OHG. fah(h), 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. παγγ., '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. faç, 'space, time,' from a general and primary sense, such as 'division, a portion of space or time.' Allied to HG. ēgēn.—Fach, adj., suffix, '-fold,' from MidHG. (very rare) väch, in maneväch, zweväch, OHG. not found; manmigfach, lit. 'with many divisions;' moreover, MidHG. väch, denotes also 'fold,' and Ėş as a suffix may be an imitation of the earlier suffix -falt in maneväch, 'manifold.'

Fächeln, vb., 'to fan,' simply ModHG. from Ėşāder.  Ėşeder, earlier also Ėşed, m., 'fan,' ModHG. only; the derivation is uncertain; perhaps a diminutive of MidHG. väch, 'veil.' Yet the suspicion that the word was borrowed is not unfounded, since Mid HG. fōch, focher, 'fan,' point to Lat. fociarius, foculare (from focus). The change of
Fadcel, f., 'torch,' from the equiv. Mid HG. vacele, vacei, OHG. facchala, f.; comp. AS. facel, f., 'torch,' with the abnormal variant pacele, f. It is usually regarded as a loan-word from Lat. facula; Du. fakkel, f., has ek, 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. fære gafacelca, 'reed shaken to and fro by the wind.'

Fadden, m., 'thread, file, shred,' from the equiv. Mid HG. vaden, vadem, m.; Goth. *faþums is wanting. Comp. OSax. fathomos, 'both arms stretched out,' AS. faþm, 'both arms distended, embrace, protection, bosom,' E. fathom (a measure), OIC. fadmor, 'both arms, bosom.' Consequently the primary sense is 'encompassing with both arms,' which could be adopted as a measure (see Mafter); hence the use of 'fathom' as a measure in Eng., Scand., LG., Du., and also in ModHG. (adopted from LG. and Du.). The ModHG. meaning 'thread' is a recent development; its lit. sense is 'as much yarn as can be measured with the arms stretched out.' The primary sense, 'encompassing,' results from Goth. faþa, f., MidHG. vade, f., 'hedge, enclosure.' The base of the cognates is a Teut. root, feþ, pre-Teut. pet, pot, which accords with the Gr. πετ in πετάνεσα, 'to spread out,' πετάλος, 'ontopread, broad, flat'; Lat. patera, 'to stand open,' is even more remote.

fäbigh, 'capable, competent, able,' from fagun.

fäbr, adj., 'dun, fawn-coloured, pale,' from MidHG. vael (gen. vees), adj., 'pallid, discoloured, faded, yellow, fair,' OHG. falo (nom. falawéir); comp. OSax. falo, AS. fealo (gen. fealwe), E. fallow, OIC. foHR, 'pallid, pale'; comp. fals. Allied primit. to Lat. palke, 'to be bald,' pallidus, 'pallid,' Gr. παλές (suffix ω as in δεδος, Goth. thahs-ω,) 'grey,' OSlov. plawir, 'whitish,' Lith. palvos, 'tawny,' Sans. pala-‘s, 'grey.' By this interpretation of the cognates the ch of UpG. faþ, 'cow or horse of fawn colour,' gefaþchet, 'fallow,' remains unexplained; these suggest a connection with fátt. The cognates, Ital. faibo, Fr. fauve (comp. also brune, biente, blau), are derived from Teut.

faþindun, vb., 'to inform against,' from MidHG. vanden, OHG. fántum, 'to visit'; comp. OSax. fandian, AS. fandian, 'to test, beseech, demand'; probably from a root fenb in fáñun (comp. Du. vanden, 'to visit a woman in childhood').

fäbr, f. (mas. in UpG.), 'banner, flag, standard, squadron,' from MidHG. vane, van, m., 'flag, banner'; in this sense OHG. has the compound gunufano, from vano most frequently means 'cloth' (comp. ougafano, 'veil,' halsfano, 'neckcloth'); allied to Goth. fana, 'cloth, stuff, rag,' AS. fana and gâñfana, m., 'standard, banner,' E. fane, vane, Du. caan, 'flag.' The Teut. fa-an, pre-Teut. pano-n-, has in the wider sphere of the Aryan languages many cognates which also point to the general and older meaning, 'stuff, cloth'; Lat. pannus, 'small piece of cloth, rag,' OSlov. o-puna, 'curtain,' ponjava, f., 'sail.' Akin also perhaps to Gr. παίρο, n., 'garment, πνίον, 'spool, spindle.' An Aryan verbal root, pen, appears in OSlov. piha (piji), 'to span, hang.' The Teut. gunufano, '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. fagon, 'flag, towel, fanon (of a priest).'

Fähnrich, Fähnrich, 'cornet, ensign,' like Gänrich, first formed in ModHG. from the shorter MidHG. word; comp. MidHG. veere (the ModHG. d is exessent, as in fahnen, wind), OHG. fanern, m., 'standard-bearer.'

fäbr, f., from the equiv. MidHG. vere, veer, f., n., 'ferry'; comp. Du. veer (E. ferry is borrowed from OIC. ferja, f., 'ferry'). Also akin to OHG. farm, MidHG. varm, 'skiff, ferry,' and OHG. ferd, n., 'sailigum'; like fer, connected with faþen. See Bram.

fäbrin, vb., 'to drive, convey, sail,' from MidHG. varm, OHG. faran, 'to move from one place to another, go, come'; correspond. to Goth. (rare) farun, 'to wander, march,' OSax. and AS. faran, 'to proceed, march,' E. to fare, OIC. fora, 'to move' (of any kind of motion). The root far in Goth. farjan (OHG. ferran, MidHG. verm) means 'to go by ship,' and is therefore connected with the nouns mentioned under fahle. The primary meaning of the Teut.
root fér, 'continued motion of every kind,' is supported also by fáhrn. As derivatives of the Aryan root per, por, comp. Gr. πορος, 'way, passage,' πορθμος, 'strait' (see furt); πορθμος, 'ferryman'; πορφιων, 'to bring, convey, cross,' πορφεθα, 'to go, travel, march' (therefore there is a leaning in Gr. also to the meaning 'to go by ship' in the case of the root por); OSlav. perq. pivați, 'to fly'; Sans. root par, 'to lead across'; Lat. peritus, 'experienced.'—Fahrnde hàbe, 'movables,' from the equiv. MidHG. wàrnde hube, wàrnde guot, OHG. farantì sàcs.

Fàhrì, f., 'journey, ride, drive, voyage, course,' from MidHG. vart, OHG. hart; comp. OSlav. ferd, 'journey, voyage,' AS. fúrd, ferl, f., 'journey, voyage, expedition, troops on the march,' OIr. fér, f., 'journey'; Goth. *farus or *fárds is wanting, but the term us-fárðs (us skipa, 'shipwreck') occurs once. From por-fár, a derivative of the root por appearing in fáhrn; comp. also fettì.

Fàhrìc, f., 'track, trail, scent,' prop. the plur. of MidHG. vart, OHG. hert, 'track, way, journey, voyage.' See fàhrì.

Fàlb, f., 'fowl,' simply ModHG., from Fr. and Ital. falbola, whence also E. fulbelow.

Fàlckì, m., 'falcon, hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. valce, OHG. falko, m. (in UPG. still written fàld). In the other Teut., languages the word does not appear till late in the Middle Ages (OIr. fàle, E. falcon, Du. valk), yet Falco already existed in Lombardic proper names (comp. also AS. Wester-fàlcon). Among the Anglo-Saxons the falcon was called wèalhtenfèoc. Welsh hawk,' OIr. valr, 'falcon,' is prop. the Keltic 'bird'; comp. Balûng, wêfëch. Hence it is possible that OHG. fàlcho originated in the tribal name Vòlcaë, 'Kèls'; *volcon- may have become fal-con-, and the Romance cognates (Ital. falcone, Fr. fàcon) borrowed from it. But it is also possible that the word is connected with the cognates of fàbl (UpGer. fàlch, 'a fawn-coloured cow'); hence fàlfì, '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. fàlx, 'sickle'; falco, lit. 'sickle-bearer' (on account of its hooked claws?).

Fàllì, vb., 'to fold, plait, knit (the brow),' from the equiv. MidHG. valn, OHG. fàllan; the common Teut. word for "to fall" (singly, however, it is unknown to Goth.); comp. OIr. fàll, AS. fàllan, E. to fall, Osax. fàllan. The Teut. root fàll-, pre-Teut. phal- appears in Gr. and Sans. as sphal with an e prefixed; comp. Gr. σφάλλω, 'to fell, overthrow,' σφάλλωμαι, 'to fall, be deceived.' Lat. fàllus is based directly upon the root phal, 'to deceive'; Sans. root sphal, 'to stagger.' Also Lith. pàlû pàlti, 'to fall,' and akin to Sans. phala, 'ripe, falling fruit.'

Fàltì, m., 'fall, ruin, event, case (in gram., &c.),' OHG. and MidHG val. (gen. valles), m.; comp. AS. fyll, m., 'fall, death, ruin.'—Fàlle, f., from MidHG. valle, OHG. fàlla, f., 'snare, decipula'; AS. fàllale, f., 'laqueus, decipula' (wanting in E.), Du. val, 'snare, noose.'

Fàlfìchì, adj., 'false, wrong,' from the equiv. MidHG. wàlsch, adj.; OHG. *fàles is not recorded. On account of late AS. fals, E. false, Scand. fals, which are clearly derived from Lat., the word is doubtless connected in some way with Lat. falsus. But since the latter retained its unaltered form, we cannot imagine that the word was borrowed directly from Lat.-Romance (OIr. falscr is a German loan-word of the 15th cent.). Probably MidHG. wàlsch, a comparatively recent formation (comp. fèit, wàit), from OHG. gìfalscèn, gìfalscen, vb., 'to falsify,' which is derived from a Lat. *falsìcère, Romance *falsìcre, "to falsify." The assumption that MidHG. wàlsch (akin to wàlant, "deuce?") is primit. allied to Lat. fallere, Gr. σφαλλωσα, is scarcely valid.

Fàlì, fàllìq, adj. suffix, 'fold,' from MidHG. -valt, OHG. fàllt; comp. Goth. *fàllps, AS. fèald, E. fold; OIr. fèldr; a common Teut. suffix in the formation of multiplexificative; it corresponds to Gr. πàlìs in δι-πàlìs, &c. (also δìπàlìs, "twofold," for pòltos, with which fals seems to be primit. cognate. See faltun, and Gìnfalt under Ein.

Fàlln, vb., 'to fold, plait, knit (the brow),' from the equiv. MidHG. valn, OHG. fàllan, fàldan; corresponds to Goth. fàlhan, OIr. fàlda, AS. fàldan, E. to fold; the Teut. root is faltb, 'to fold,' pre-Teut. plb, with which comp. OSlav. plec, plést, 'to twist,' Gr. διπάλος, "twofold" (see under falt), Sans. pûta, 'fold,' for pûta.—Fàlle, f., 'fold, plait, crease, hem,' from MidHG. valle, OHG. falt, m., 'fold,'
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<td>primit. cognate with Sans. pūta, 'fold' (from pūta). See falt. — From an OTeut. faltō (AS. fyldstōl), 'folding stool,' is derived the Fr. cognate fauteuil, which has lately been adopted again by Mod.HG.; comp. MidLat. faldistōlum, faldistorium, Ital. faldistorio.</td>
<td>secure, perhaps connected with AS. fyrle, 'foreign'. See Middle High German.</td>
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| faltō, m., simply Mod.HG. 'butterfly'; the Mid.HG. term is faltāle (corrupted also into swifaltāle), 'butterfly,' from which the Mod.HG. word has been corrupted by connecting it with faltē. But Mid.HG. faltē is based upon an OTeut. term for 'butterfly' which may have been *feisaldrō in Goth.; comp. OHG. fīsalra, OSax. fīsaladna, AS. fīsulde, OSc. fīsulde, 'butterfly'; akin to Du. vijfcocker, 'a sort of butterfly.' The origin of this term is not yet established, although it is probably a reduplicated form like jāter and jātun. | faltō, m., 'butterfly, from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. var, varm; corresponds to Du. varenkruuid, AS. farrow, 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. fein with OInd. phēna, and OHG. bodan with Sans. budhā. Farn is wanting in OSc.; yet comp. Swed. dial. finne (Sc. *ferne). The type is doubtlessly Aryan parwa,—which is identical with Sans. parvā, n., 'wing, feather, foliage, leaf'; hence farn is lit. 'feather-like leaf' (Gr. παρά, 'fern,' and πτέρων, 'feather'). Probably allied also to Lith. papartis, Russ. paport (OSlov. *paproti; 'fern.' |}

| falān, vb., 'to fold, groove, rabbet,' from Mid.HG. velzen, valzen, OHG. falzan, 'to fold'; falt, m., from Mid.HG. valz, m., 'fold, joint'; akin to OHG. anafalz, 'anvil,' AS. anfæl, E. anvil, Du. anbeeld, 'anvil' (see *Amber). The cognates are undoubtedly connected with falē; Mid.HG. valz may have been *fallē in Goth., which would probably represent fall-iti, *plitni- (comp. fillēn from *fēlnēn). — faltē, see faltē. | fær, m., 'bullock, bull,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. var, var, m., OHG. farro, far, m.; corresponding to Du. varre, var, 'bull,' AS. fearr, m., OSc. farr, m., 'bull.' Since there is a corresponding fem. form, færē, the r must have originated in var (r); (comp. fēr, fēr). — Fārē, f. (unknown to UpG.), 'heifer,' from Mid.HG. (Mid.G. and LG.) varre, f.; comp. Du. vaars, 'heifer' (likewise vaarkoe, 'heifer'); in Goth. probably *fārē, gen. fāres; E. heifer, from the equiv. AS. leahforh, leofre, f., seems to contain farrē, fārē, in the final syllable. The stem fars, fars, does not recur exactly in the cognate languages, yet Gr. πάπρος, πέτρος, 'calf, heifer;' agree with it in sound; likewise Sans. pratā, white-spotted cow' (fem. of prat, 'speckled, spotted'). |}

| fānzen, fāben, vb., 'to catch, seize, fish (an anchor), soften (hides),' from Mid.HG. vēthēn, vētn, OHG. fāthan, 'to catch, intercept, seize'; the common Teut. vb.—Goth. fāthan, OSc. fā, AS. fēn (for fēhan from *fēhan; wanting in E.)—has the same meaning. Root fān (whence fāh, fāh), and by a grammatical change fang (this form is really found only in the partic. and pret., but it has made its way in Mod.HG. into the pres. also), pre-Teut. pānk. With the Teut. cognate some have compared the unasalised root pāk, in Lat. pāx, pācem (lit. 'strengthening?'); akin to the nasalised pango (partic. pactus), with g for c, Sans. pāga, 'cord;' the root pāk appears without a nasal in Teut. fō; see HG. fāgen.— Fāng, m., 'catch, capture, fang, clutches, haul,' from Mid.HG. vānc, m., OHG. fang; comp. AS. fang, 'clutch, embrace,' fang, 'capture,' E. fang (tooth, claw). | Fārē, see under fārē. |}

| Fānt, m., 'coxcomb,' a LG. form (comp. Du. vent, 'a would-be wit, fool'), for Mid.HG. vānz, m., 'rogue' (still existing in alfān, lit. 'vagabond'; comp. Mid.HG. hāte-ān, the first part of which is ob- | Fārēn, vb., 'to farr,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. varzen (also varzen, vēren), allied to OHG. ferzen, 'to fart'; corresponds to AS. feortan, E. to fart; OSc. (with transposition of the r), freta. Teut. root fērt, from the Aryan pērd, with the same meaning; comp. Sans. root pārd, Gr. πέρσης, Lith. pārdu, pāršti, Russ. pérél. |}

| Fāsan, m., 'pheasant,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. fussēn, fussent, m.; the
latter is derived from Lat. Gr. fasianus (φασιάνος, ‘a bird from the Phasis in Colchis’), ‘pheasant,’ whence also Itsl. fagiorno, Fr. faisan.

Fasting, m., ‘carnival,’ from MidHG. vasonahe, m., ‘Shrove tide;’ how it is connected with *faštani (Shrove-Tuesday) has not yet been explained.

Fasel, vb., ‘to talk irrationally;’ only in ModHG., a derivative of OHG. fason, to track, seek here and there; but the latter word is probably not from the root fas in *fakat.

Faser, f., ‘fibre, filament,’ from late MidHG. vason, f., ‘fringe,’ most frequently vason, m., f., ‘fibre, fringe, border;’ OHG. faso, m., vasa, f., AS. fæs, n., MidE. fasul, ‘fringe.”

Fasnacht, see *faštani.

Fassen, vb., ‘to hold, grasp, comprehend,’ (refl.), ‘to make up one’s mind,’ from MidHG. vasonzen, OHG. fason, ‘to handle, seize, load, pack, arm oneself, dress, go;’ it seems to be a combination of two or more really different roots. Comp. OIt. fæt, neu. plur., ‘garments’ (Goth. *fata, ‘garments,’ may be deduced from Span. hato, Port. fato, ‘stock of clothes, wardrobe’); the West Teut. fæt (see *faštani) has not this meaning, but MidHG. (OHG.) vasonzen, ‘to dress oneself,’ points that way. In the sense ‘to seize,’ the word may be connected with *fakat, lit. ‘engulphing,’ from which the meaning ‘to load’ would be evolved. In the sense of ‘to go’ (sich vasonzen, MidHG.) it must probably be connected with *fakat, or more closely with AS. fæt, ‘step.’ See *faštani, fæt.

Falt, adv., ‘almost, nearly,’ from MidHG. vaste, vast, adv. (from vaste, ‘firm’), ‘firmly, strongly, powerfully, very, very quickly,’ OHG. vaste, adv., from fæt; similar unmutated advs., from mutated adj. are fæn from fæn, þat from þat. MidHG. has also turned fæt into an adv., the older adv. fæt having been specialised in meaning; even in the equiv. MidHG. vaste is an adv.

Fassen, vb., ‘to fast,’ from the equiv. MidHG. vason, OHG. fasten; comp. Goth. fastan, OIt. fæta, AS. fæstan, E. to fast, Du. vasten; a common Teut. verb, invariably used in the sense of ‘to fast,’ which, therefore, was probably a religious conception even of the heathen Teutons. The corresponding abstract is Goth. fastubna, AS. fastan, OSax. fastuminæ, OHG. fæsta, fæsto, m., MidHG. vaste, f., vasten, n., ‘fast,’ whence Slav. post, ‘fast,’ was borrowed at an early period. The cognates are probably connected with *fæt 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.’—Fasnacht, f., ‘Shrove Tuesday,’ from MidHG. vasonahir, ‘eve of the first day of Lent.’ According to the OEut. computation of time (comp. *æbbon) the evening and night were counted as part of the following day (thus in AS. frigesæten, ‘Thursday evening,’ frigesætn, ‘Thursday night’). The meaning given above did not belong to the word originally. The first part of the compound is an old verb *faštani, ‘to play the fool;’ the form *faštani may have been introduced by the priests.

Fas, n., ‘vessel, cask, vat,’ from MidHG. vac, OHG. fas(=), n., ‘cask, vessel, chest;’ corresponds to MidLG. and Du. vat, AS. fezt, ‘vessel, receptacle, chest’ (E. vat), OIt. fæt, ‘cask.’ The prim. signification of those cognates (pre-Teut. *podo-) may have been ‘receptacle,’ and since *fæt is an allied word, we have to postulate the meaning ‘to hold together’ for the Teut. root fas. Lith. pada, ‘pot, vessel,’ would not be in Goth. *feta, instead of *fæta.- Mid HG. Græf is not an immediate derivative of *fas, because it assumes a Goth. *gæfæti, n. See fæsten, fæt, fæt.

Faul, adj., ‘rotten, worthless, lazy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. vál, OHG. fæt; comp. Du. uyt, AS. fæl, E. foul, OIt. fæl, Goth. fætls, ‘decayed;’ ía, is derivative; fæl, as the Teut. root is deduced from OIt. fænn, ‘putrefied,’ which as a partic. points to an obsolete verb (Goth. *fæwan, formed like bauan), of which OIt. fæt, ‘to allow to putrefy,’ is the factitive (Goth. *fæwan). From fæl several Teut. dialects have formed nouns with the meaning ‘cumsus’ (OIt. juf); see Sumbost. The root fæl, from Aryan pà, is equally represented in the allied languages; Gr. πτωτος, ‘matter,’ and the equiv. Lat. pās, n.; Sans. and Zend root pà (pāy), ‘to stink, putrefy,’ Lith. paut, pūtas, ‘to putrefy’ (akin to Lith. pāci, ‘matter,’ with a derivative lá as in fæl); also Gr. πταρ, ‘to cause to rot,’ Lat. ptēre, ‘to stink,’ pūter, ‘putrid, rotten.’ The primary meaning of the root pà is to emit a smell of putrefaction.—Faulzen, vb., ‘to be lazy,’ from late MidHG. viltetzen, ‘to be rotten,’ an intensive derivative of faul; comp. fæsten, fæsten.
Fauft, f., 'fist,' from the equiv. MidHG. fāht, E. fist, Du. vuist. This term, common to West Teut., is unknown to OIr.; in Goth. it may have been *fāht- or *fēht-. f. The possible loss of a h before st is supported by the connection with Gr. πός, with the fist, πυγμαχεῖν, 'boxer,' πυγμάχος, 'fist, boxing,' Lat. pugna, 'fist,' pugnā, 'boxer,' perhaps also pugio, 'dagger' (lit. 'fist weapon'), and further pugna, pugnare, &c. The comparison of fauft with OSlov. pēstī, f., 'fist,' is less trustworthy; this is possible only if the assumed Goth. *fēhtī is further derived from *fēht-. pre-Teut. pēhtī; in that case, however, the Gr. and Lat. terms cited would have no connection with the word.

Faxc, plur., 'fooleries, tricks,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin.

Fedēten, vb., 'to fight, fence,' from the equiv. MidHG. fēđētān, OHG. fēhtān; a term common to West Teut., for 'to fight, contend,' unknown to Scand. and Goth.; comp. Du. and MidHG. vechten, OFris. fuchtē, AS. fōhtān, E. to fight. Whether the verb has always belonged to the e class is questionable; it may have passed from the pret. plur. and part. of the u class into the e class; in that case, we should have to assume Goth. *fēhtān, *fēhtānt, *fēhtēnt, *fēhtēnt; instead of *fēhtān, *fēht, *fēhtēnt, *fēhtēnt. This conceivable assumption facilitates the connection with Lat. pugna, pugnare; yet the latter are probably only derivatives of pugnum, 'fist;' perhaps the inferred Goth. *fēhtān, 'to fight,' is similarly related to fauft.

Fēder, f., 'feather, pen, plume, spring, flour (in jewels),' from the equiv. MidHG. χέδρο, χεδηρα, OHG. fēdeara, f.; the term common to Teut. for 'feather;' comp. OSax. fēthara, AS. fēder, f., 'feather, wing;' E. feather, OIr. fēbr, f., Goth. *fēbra, f., akin to the collective noun Gēkār (see fītīhī). Goth. *fēbra, from pre-Teut. petrā, 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,' pātātra, n., 'wing,' pātātrī, adj., 'flying,' pātātpatra, 'having a hundred wings or feathers,' Gr. πτερωμα, 'to fly,' πτερόν (for *πτερόν) 'wing,' πτήλων (for *πτήλων), 'feather;' it is less certain whether Lat. penna, 'feather,' for *petna, n., is allied. See fītīhī.—Fedēfer-

Fēsen, n., lit. 'picking off the feather from a person's dress' as a mark of servile flattery; found even in MidHG.—Fedēspīel, n., 'lure,' from MidHG. vēderspīl, n., 'a bird trained for hawking, falcon, sparrow-hawk, hawk.'

Fēe, f., 'fairy,' from the equiv. MidHG. fēt, f., Du. vuist, E. fay, f., borrowed from an OFr. dialect (Burgund.), fēte, ModFr. fae (Ital. and Romance, fata, lit. 'goddess of destiny,' from Lat. futum), whence also E. fay and fairy.

Fēgefeuer, n., 'purgatory,' from MidHG. vēgeriur, n., 'purgatory,' from MidHG. vēgen, 'to purify;' formed on the model of MidLat. purgatorium.

Fēgen, vb., 'to sweep, scour, winnow (corn), purge,' from MidHG. vēgen (OHG. *fēgōn), 'to purify, adorn, sweep, scour,' Du. vejen. Goth. *fēgōn is connected with Goth. fugrās, 'suitable,' AS. fēgēr, E. fair, OHG. and OSax. fuger; from the root fēh, fah, fag, fagī in figur; OIr. fēagā, 'to cleanse,' probably belongs to the same root (the Goth. form being fēgaun); Aryan root, pēk, pōk.

Fēhde, f., 'feud,' from MidHG. vēhede, vēde, OHG. fēhida, 'hate, enmity, quarrel, feud;' corresponds to AS. fēhī, f., 'enmity, revenge, feud;' Goth *fēhīpa, 'enmity,' is probably an abstract noun from the Goth. adj. *fēhs, 'hostile,' which appears in AS. as fēh, fag, 'exiled, outlawed, proscribed' (AS. gefēd, n., 'enemy,' E. foe; comp. OHG. gīfēh, MidHG. gevēh, 'hostile, malignant') A pre-Teut. root, pēk, 'to injure, cheat' (comp. also Goth. fath, 'imposition, deception,' bīfathōn, 'to deceive, overreach'), is indicated by the Lith.; comp. Lith. piktas, 'angry,' piktį, 'to get angry,' pēktī, 'to curse,' palkas, 'stupid' (akin to Pruss. po-paikd, 'he cheats'). Respecting the interchange of meaning between 'to injure' and 'to deceive, see tiugān. Hence E. foe is lit. 'one who injures,' OHG. fēhida, lit. 'hurt, injury.'

Fēhilen, vb., 'to miss, want, err,' from MidHG. vēlen, vēlen, 'to fail, mistake, cheat, want, miss;' borrowed in the MidHG. period (about 1200 A.D.) from Fr. failir, 'to fail, miss, deceive,' which again, like Ital. failire, 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.), fēita.

Fēhume, f., 'criminal tribunal' (in West-
phalia formerly), from MidHG. veime, f., 'condemnation, punishment, secret tribunal.' Goth. *fate, f., would, on the analogy of tésonares, Goth. fáebr, favour the connection with the root *ve in Gr. vieo, 'to atone for,' derived from kít, 'to punish, avenge'; Gr. vén, as a derivative of the same root, may have been formed with a different suffix from that which appears in jtem. In spite of the later formation of the word, its origin is difficult to discover and uncertain. Its connection with Du. veem, 'guild, association,' is also disputed. Others again refer it to OSax. f-ahem, 'to condemn' (see féja). It is quite impossible to connect it with an older LG. form, f-hem, 'oak-mast,' which, with Baw. dëme, dekel; 'oak-mast,' belongs to a different stem.

Feicer, f., 'holiday, festival, celebration,' from MidHG. vitre, 1., OHG. fëra, firra, f., 'festival, holiday;' borrowed from Mid Lat. feria (formed from Lat. feriae), with the lat ë strengthened, as frîte, E. fete, Bein; the cause of the rr in OHG. firra is the s of fëria. Feichertag, m., holiday, festival, from MidHG. vit-er, vitrac, OHG. frator. — feicern, to celebrate,' from MidHG. viren, OHG. fëron, firbun, 'to celebrate, keep a festival,' formed from Lat. feiriari. The borrowed word is found in the Teut. languages of Middle Europe (Du. vierdag, OFr. fere), 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. Ming and Bilt.—ModHG. Feren (since the 16th cent.), 'vacation, holidays,' has been derived anew from Lat. feriae.

Feige, adj., 'cruelly, nastily,' from MidHG. veige, OHG. feig, adj., 'doomed to death, accursed, unhappy,' then also 'timid, cowardly,' (in the ModHG. sense feig is wanting in the UHG. dialects); comp. OSax. fei, 'doomed to death, Hess. feje, Du. veije, veije, 'in the point of death, AS. feje, Gothic sjalh, OEc. feig,' 'doomed to death, on the point of death.' In the sense of 'fated to die,' the adj. is primit. Teut. (Goth. *fais). It has also been compared with Sans. paksë, 'ripe,' so that the Teut. cognates would represent pêij, pêkei (with an inserted vowel); comp. fêhe. Far more improbable is the assumption that it is connected with Goth. fáih, OHG. fêih, AS. fêih, 'variegated,' as if we thought that the person doomed to death by the fates was distinguished by some coloured mark. Some compare it with the cognates discussed under brîte, some with Lith. pathas, 'stupid, silly,' others, again, with an OSax. fihean, 'to condemn.' See fêem.

Feige, f., 'fig,' from the equiv. MidHG. veige, OHG. figa, f., 'fig'; comp. OSax. fïga, Du. vij; derived, like other South Europ. names of trees and fruits, from Rom. Lat. fìcũs, f.), or more strictly from North Ital. and Provenc. figa, whence also Fr. figue. The AS. fïctreow is connected directly with the Lat., the later E. form fig-tree being based upon Fr. figue. Comp. Pâud, Blâme, Birre, varieties of fruit, which were borrowed in the OHG. period, or even earlier, from the Lat. Goth. smakka, 'fig,' corresponding to OSlav. smok, which was obtained from a different source. See ðúcfeige.

Feigvarze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) veiwaren, n., viewerse, f., 'venereal ulcer,' for which is found, mostly in the same sense, MidHG. veic, m., from Lat. ficos, whence also the equiv. AS. ect; comp. Ital. fico, 'fig, venereal ulcer.'

Feil, adj., 'for sale, venal,' from MidHG. veile, veil, OHG. feil, with the curious variant fâîl, adj., 'purchaseable;' akin to the equiv. OSlav. faier, with an abnormal vowel. Teut. faît- has according to OHG. fâîl, OSlav. fîel, an inserted vowel in the accented syllable (comp. fêge); hence it corresponds to Aryan pâîl-, and is connected with Gr. pâlôv, 'to sell,' and more remotely with the OInd. root pan for pan-'to purchase, buy, exchange.'—feilscenen, with sch after f for s, 'to beggle, bargain,' from MidHG. veilchen, OHG. *feisohon, to bargain for something.'

Feile, f., 'file,' from the equiv. MidHG. vilte, OHG. filä, sîhala (not sîhala), f.; corresponds to AS. fëil (dial. variant *fîl), f., E. file, Du. vil, 'file.' The OSlav. term is *fîl, f., 'file,' with an abnormal initial sound; Goth ðeihala or *fîhala must be assumed. The form with initial f from Aryan p points to the widely diffused root pik, 'to scratch,' akin to Lat. pingo, pictor, OSlav. pisati, 'to write.' Yet OSlav. bel, from *pîl, points to Teut. pinch, equiv. to pre-Teut.hek, tenk, in ModHG. Dâge; for the interchange of f and p comp. bufit (bâter), Bât, Bâtum (also OHG. fîn, fîna compared with LG. dîme, 'heap of corn.'

Feim, m., 'foam,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. veim, OHG. feim, m.; comp. the corresponding AS. *fim, E. foam, which are primit. allied to the equiv. Sans. phena, OSlav. pína. ModHG. *feim from an earlier afrüm, to skim (comp. raflanier, from Fr. rafliner, to refine).

fein, adj., 'fine, elegant, cunning,' from MidHG. vir, fin, adj., 'fine, beautiful'; OHG. *fin may be inferred from the adj. *finlha, 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. finius.

Feind, m., 'enemy, foe, fiend,' from MidHG. vant, vuent, viant, OHG. *fian, m., 'enemy'; the common Tent. noun for 'enemy'; comp. OSax. *fand, AS. feond, E. fiend, OSc. fiende, Goth. *fianus. In contrast to Lat. hostis, discussed under Seif, the Tent. designates his enemy according to the disposition of the latter; Seif (pres. part. of the Sans. root pl, pli, 'to scorn, hate') is lit. 'the hater'; comp. OHG. fien, AS. *fegam, Goth. *fjanus, 'to hate,' akin to Goth. faian, 'to blame.'

Tight is perhaps allied to it; for the transformation of the pres. part. into a subst. comp. also feint, Weint, and flint.

feitt, adj., 'fat, in good condition,' from MidHG. *feisar, veis, OHG. feisšen, adj., 'fat, greasy'; properly a partic. without gi, ge of a Goth. verb *feisjan, to fatten,' OHG. feiszen, which is from the nominal stem *feiser, 'fat,' OSc. fesir, MidHG. weis. With the assumed Goth. *feis* is connected AS. *fælt, fælt, and E. fat (comp. fett).

Goth. *feidz, from pre-Tent. *paitos, has no unquestionable cognates in the allied languages; it can scarcely be connected with OSlav. *páči, to nourish, feed; on account of the faulty shifting of the dental (Slav. t corresponding to Goth. *d is impossible); it is more probably related to the root *ptā, 'to swell, flow forth,' comp. *ptē, 'a spring,' *ptōw, 'to gush forth.'

Folber, m., 'white willow,' from Mid HG. velve, older velvére, m., from velve, f., 'willow,' OHG. feluwe, felwe, f., 'willow tree.' Probably Össet. *firma, 'alder,' is primit. allied to it.

Feld, n., 'field, space, square (chessboard), panel,' from MidHG. *vēdl (gen. -des), OHG. feild, n., 'field, soil, surface, plain'; a word common to West Tent. pointing to Goth. *fild, n.; OSax. and AS. feld (lb in both dialects are regularly changed into ld), E. field, Du. veld. It is still questionable whether OSc. *jall, 'mountain,' is identical with it, since the former is more probably connected with ModHG. Feit.

On the other hand, the following are certainly allied:—OSc. *folg, f., 'pasture,' AS. *folde, f., OSc. *folda, 'earth, country, ground' (pointing to Goth *folti). Finn. pello is derived from Tent. felse, which, with OSc. *folda, is based upon the Aryan root *poll (Sans. prith), 'to be broad, flat,' comp. Sans. priththari, 'earth,' as well as Persian.
ail (from *palēk), 'rock,' OSlov. planina, 'mountain,' Sans. parvatu, 'rock, mountain,' may be primit. allied. Connected also with Ofld. pār, 'fastness, citadel,' to which Gr. πάρος has been referred, or with Sans. pāḍāna (for *pālādāna), 'stone.'

fenchel, m. (Snab. and Alem. fenel), from the equiv. MidHG. vēnchel, vēnchel, OHG. fēnchel, fēnchel, m., 'fennel'; comp. AS. fnæl, E. fennel; formed from Lat. (feniculum, feniculum, fenclum), fenclum; from the same source the Romance cognates Fr. fenouil, It. finocchio, 'fennel,' are derived.

fenster, n., 'window,' from the equiv. MidHG. venster, OHG. venstar, n.; comp. Du. venster, n. Based, with a curious change of gender, on Lat. fenestra, from which, however, the fenster of the Mid Europ. Teutons could only be produced by shifting the accent back according to the Teut. custom (comp. alt) and by syncope of the second e. This indicates that the word was borrowed very early, in the beginning of the OHG. period. Yet the idea was well known to the older periods, as is testified by the terms naturally applied to the existing object—Goth. augsdaut, 'eye-gate, AS. ēpfrērēl, eye-hole, Oic. vindanūs (whence MidE. windel, E. window). By the introduction of the Southern term (comp. also OIr. svntser, W. fenester) the idea was probably reconstructed. This word was borrowed at the same period as other words—Sieg, Mauz—relating to the building of houses.

fërge, m., 'ferryman,' from MidHG. vērge, vērge, vēre, OHG. ferja, fero (nom. sing. férja, gen. and dat. ferin, accus. ferjum), m., 'mariner, ferryman.' The j is changed into g after r as in Ger. Loglow. Goth. *fjēriu, m., 'mariner,' is wanting. Most closely allied to Rā́t; also akin to Goth. farjan, 'to navigate,' see root fur under furen.

fēren, see fērēr.

fērcel, n., 'sucking-pig,' from MidHG. verker, verchel, verclīn, OHG. farclīn(n); dimin. of MidHG. varcl, m., 'pig, sucking-pig,' OHG. farrcl, fercl, n.; AS. fœrcw, m., E. farrer; Du. varken, n., 'pig'; Goth. *fērca 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; *fēron from pr-Teut. vorkos, corresponds to Lat. porcos (Gr. πόρκος), Lith. iérvas, OSlov. praaš, n., OIr. orc. Like Ger and Schw, this word too, unknown to Indian, is essentially West Aryan, while št is a common Aryan word.

fēr, adv., 'far, distantly, remotely;' from MidHG. vērre, vērren, vērne, OHG. vērana, vērānān, adv., 'from afar'; the adv. in answer to the question 'where?' is vērre in MidHG. and vērō in OHG. The adj. form in MidHG. is vērre, in OHG. vēr, which are probably derived from the old adv. The remaining Teut. branches have no old orig. adj.; as an adv., however, we meet with Goth. fātra, which is also a prep., 'distant, away from.' Ofc. fjarr, AS. frar, E. far, OSax. fēr. Besides these words relating to distance in space, O'Teut. has also allied terms for distance in time; Goth. fyrna, prep., 'old, in the preceding year;' OSax. fēr, prep., 'more remote, the same as frān, 'older, elder;' OSax. fēr, FSax. forn, 'earlier, formerly,' with a differently graded vowel. To the Teut. stem fēr-, fēr- from pre-Teut. per, pr, are allied Gr. πέρα, 'further;' πέρας, 'further;' on the other side, Arm. հեր, 'distant,' Sans. प्राप्त- 'more remote, further,' paramās, 'remotest, highest,' paramā, adv., 'far off, in the distance.' The cognates of Aryan per- have too great and involved a ramification to be fully explained here. See fīna.

fērfe, f., 'heel, track, footsteps,' from the equiv. MidHG. vērme, OHG. fersana, f.; corresponds to Goth. fersana (for *fair-sana), f., AS. fyrn, f. (pointing to Goth. *fair-nana); E. obsolete, the term 'heel' (AS. hēla) being used, in Scand. hēl; Du. verzen, OSax. fersana. Common, like fyng, and numerous other terms relating to the body (Gēr, Hiut, Dyr, Naʃ, &c.), to Teut. and the allied languages, and hence derived from the O'Aryan vocabulary; comp. fersw-, -n, from pre-Teut. pers-w, -n, with Sans. pārā,s, f. (like AS. fyrn in the formation of its stem), Zend pāsna, m., Gr. πέρα, f., 'heel, ham,' Lat. perna, 'leg (of mutton, &c.),' ham, pernt, 'quick, speedy' (for *persna, *persna.)

fērtig, adj., 'ready, complete, dexterous;' from MidHG. vērte, vertic (from vart, 'journey'), adj., 'able to walk, walking, in motion, ready, fit,' OHG. furtig; Du. vaardig, 'ready.' The adj. like fērit and rīt is probably meant orig. 'equipped for a military expedition.'
Feßel (1), f., 'fetter, chain, shackle,' from MidHG. *feßel, OHG. *feßel, m., 'band for fastening and lifting the sword,' then also 'band, fetter'; AS. *fetel, 'sword-belt,' OLC. *fetel, m., 'band, bandage, sword-belt'; akin to root *fut (see "füt, fütten").

The ModHG. has retained its general sense by taking the place of another OTeut. word for 'fetter'; MidHG. *feßel, L. 'fetter,' Lat. *compes, and hence with the cognates of ModHG. *fut, can scarcely be allied to the terms indicating a Goth. *fateis, 'sword-belt.'

Feßel (2), f., 'pastern.' See "füt.

Feßt, n., 'festival, fête, feast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *feit, n., from Lat. festum, whence It. festa, Fr. fête (E. feßt); fête is the earlier loan-word. Gothic has simply a native diale. 'feast.' See "feit.

Feßt, adj., 'firm, solid, strong,' from MidHG. *feest, easte, OHG. *feets, adj., 'firm, strong, steadfast;' see the corresponding adv. *faß, which is not mutated; neither was the adj. originally formed by mutation, since, according to OSax. *faif, AS. fast, E. fast, OLC. *faster, adj., 'firm,' we have to assume a Goth. *faßis, which is probably an old to-partic. like fast, faut, jart, alt, &c., from the root *faß, 'to fasten'; *faßta-, lit. 'fastened,' then 'firm.' Gothic still retains only the verb *faßten, 'to keep firm, hold fast.' See "faßt.

Feßich, m., 'fetiche,' adopted by ModHG. at the beginning of the 17th cent. The earlier parallel form *féis is more closely connected with the Port. base féia, 'enchantment,' but the modern form with Fr. féiche.

Fett, adj., 'fat, plump,' only in ModHG., introduced by Luther from MidG. and LG., instead of the genuine UpG. feßt; LG. fett, comp. Du. velt from an earlier fett, AS. fætī, 'fat,' which, with OHG. *fezzi, are derived from Goth. *fittis; see "fritt. As to the origin of the ModHG. idiom, fein fett baken, jemandem sein fett gegeben, 'to get one's due, give any one his due,' opinions are divided: although the reference to einreichen, jemandem etwas einreichen (to play one a trick), &c., supports the assumption of a purely Ger. origin, some etymologists regard it as partly translated and partly borrowed from the Fr. donner à quelqu'un son fait, avoir son fait, others even as an ironical reference to the Fr. faire fête à quelqu'un, 'to make a person heavily welcome.'

Feßten, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vetz, m., 'rag, tatters;' probably from MidHG. *væzen, 'to dress, OLC. *fet, 'clothes;' from a Teut. (Goth.) *fate, 'clothes;' Span. hato, and Port. fate, 'wardrobe,' are derived. Comp. *fæsen, *fætis. In the dialectal compounds Mítica, Semita, *fet, *fetens denotes 'clothes.'

Feuch, adj., 'moist, damp, humid,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vustria, OHG. *fueht, *fühht, (Goth. *fuehtis- is wanting). The adj. is WestTeut.; comp. LG. fucht, AS. *fæht, E. obsolete, Du. vochtig, 'damp.' An allied root (gik), gik, quik, is assumed for OSlov. kymli, 'to grow sour,' kvasiti, 'to acidify,' which are scarcely connected with this word.

Feuer, n., 'fire, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vrieht, OHG. and OLG. vier, older füer, n.; comp. Du. vuur, AS. fyr (from *fyr), n., E. fire; a word common to West Teut. for 'fire'; in Goth. fún (gen. fuanis), OLC. fune, 'fire,' but it is doubtful whether they are cognate with HG. *firr (only in poetry) *fær, m., and *fære, n., 'fire.' The r in all the words is a suffix, and f from pre-Teut. *ftr the root; comp. Gr. πῦρ and Ιππ., πῦν, n. (πυρέω, 'torch'). In Sana, a verbal root pide, 'to flame, beam brightly;' is found, whence pávah, 'fire.'

Fibel, f., 'primer,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.), probably a LG. word orig. formed from *Bibl; the earlier variant *wibel (wibel) points to ModGr. pronunciation. Perhaps *Bibl represents Bībīl (comp. Βιβλ., Bītēr).

Fiche, f., 'pince, fir,' from MidHG. *vicht, f., OHG. *fiehta, *fiehta, f., 'fir.' No cognate term is found in any of the other Teut. dialects, yet *vich is proved from the non-Teut. languages to be primitive; comp. Gr. πυχή, 'fir,' Lith. *vuske, 'fir.' The HG. form is fuller by a dental affix than the Gr. and Lith. words.

Fieber, n., 'fever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vieber, OHG. *fiebar, n.; from Lat.-Romanic febris, with a change of gender as in AS. *febor, n., equiv. to E. fever; OHG. and MidHG. is for e, as in Bief, Bieß, Bießel, Brißel; so too ModHG. Bierter, MidHG. sieber, from vieber, with an interchange of consonants, as in Gisig and Rabißau.
Fiedel, f, from the equiv. MidHG. *fidel, *videle, f, OHG. *fidula (as early as Otfried), f, 'fiddle, violin'; comp. Du. *viedel, AS. *fidele, E. fiddle, OSc. *pfla. OHG. *fidula is based, according to AS. *fidele, 'fiddle,' *fidele, *fidele, *fidel, 'fiddle,' upon an older West Teut. *fidle. The latter form with *f might be deduced from Lat. *fidula or *fidula (for *fidula?); yet these primary forms are not recorded. There is undeniable connection between the Teut. class and the Romance cognates—Ital. viola, Fr. viole, 'violin,' the origin of which, it is true, is much disputed. Still it seems found its way from Teut. into Romance.

Füllen, vb, 'to fill, to pour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vollen, OHG. *füllen, 'to fill; to stuff.' Füll, m., 'felly, blanket; miser; repri- mand,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vill, OHG. *füll, m.; comp. Du. *vilt, AS. and E. felt, Swed. and Dan. *fyll, 'felt' (Goth. *filitis, pre-Teut. *fildos, n.). Lat. *pilus, *pilum, Gr. *πίλος, are scarcely allied; it is more probably connected with OSlov. *pilāt, '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 introduced into Romance from Teut. See § 142, § 144.

Finden, vb, 'to find, discover; deem, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wenden, OHG. *findan, comp. Goth. *finjan, OSc. *finna, AS. *findan, E. to find, O Sax. *f Athen, *findan, 'to find.' Tent. fenp, as a str. verbal root from pre-Teut. root *pent; akin to OHG. *fendo, m., 'pedestrian, AS. *feda, 'foot-soldier.' OHG. *funden, 'to hasten.' There are many instances of the initial sounds of the root fenp, but in most cases the initial sound is not clear; MidHG. *phene points to Goth. *pfan, Du. *vin, 'pimple.' The relation of the initial sounds is not clear; MidHG. *phene points to Goth. *pfan, Du. *vin to *f initially; perhaps the double form is due to confusion with *fined, *fin, 'it may perhaps be regarded as cognate with *piscat, Goth. *piska, *pika, 'fish.'

Finn, m., 'finch;' from the equiv. MidHG. *vink, OHG. *fincho, m.; corresponds to Du. *vink. AS. *finch, Swed. *fink, Dan. *finke, 'finch;' Goth. *finke, *finke, *finke, 'finch,' belong. There is a striking similarity of sound in the Rom. words for 'finch'—Ital. *pincione, 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.

Finne (1), f, 'fin,' first occurs in Mod HG, from LG. *finne, Du. *vink, 'fin,' first recorded in the Teut. group in AS. *finu, 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 § 311). Hence AS. *finu must be assumed as primit. cognate with Lat. pinna. Is it, like *pimm, based upon *penna (OLat.)? If it were based on *pennä, 'fin,' it might perhaps be regarded as cognate with piscat, Goth. *fiska, *fiska, 'fish.'

Finster, adj, 'dark, gloomy, morose, sullen,' from the equiv. MidHG. wstern, OHG. *finster; OSax. *finistor, 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 füñler) hamper the discovery of the type.

Finger, m., 'finger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vngor, OHG. *finzar, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *fijgor, OSc. *fijgor, AS. and E. *fijger. It is uncertain whether the word is derived from *fijnet, root *fand, and it is questionable whether it comes from the root *fink, pre-Teut. *pink, 'to prick, paint,' Lat. *fingus (see § 170); it is most probably primit. allied to *fand (Aryan *pénge). The terms *fand, *fijger, *fiede 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.

Finst, m., 'finch,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *vink, OHG. *fincho, m.; corresponds to Du. *vink. AS. *finch, Swed. *fink, Dan. *finke, 'finch;' Goth. *finke, *finke, *finke, 'finch,' belong. There is a striking similarity of sound in the Rom. words for 'finch'—Ital. *pincione, 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.
Fin  

Fint, f., lit. 'feint;' also 'trick, fil;' first occurs in ModHG., from Ital. *finta, 'cunning' (Fr. *feinte).

Grifofanu, m., 'nonsense, drollery,' from MidHG. *virlofane, m., 'a sort of dance,' whence the meaning in ModHG. 'foolish, silly manner.' Some have tried to connect it with Norw. *følfaste, 'sounded,' *funsy, *gipsies,' which would make it akin to Sant. On account of the late appearance of the word it is impossible to decide, however, whether AS. *fyrlan, 'far, distant,' is the basis of the first part of the compound, or rather MidHG. *førlei, 'a dance' (Fr. *virelais, 'virelai'). See Sant.

Firn, adj., 'old, of last year,' from MidHG. firne, adj., 'old,' also 'experienced,' OHG. firne, 'old,' corresponds to Goth. fairnesa, 'old,' AS. *fyrn, 'old,' OSax. *furn, 'past' (of years). The reference to the year gone by exists in the Goth. and OSax. words, but does not appear to be found in OHG. and MidHG., although the stem is known to modern UpG. dialects; comp. Alem. *formig, 'of last year.' 'In the preceding year' is MidHG. *vërt, *vërne; MidHG. and UpG. preserve even now an OEUt. adv. *fert, *fered, 'in the preceding year'; comp. OEc. *fijorh, adv., 'in the preceding year;' from Goth. *fairijh, pre-Tent. *verutu (peroutu), Gr. περιοτή, περιοτί, 'in the preceding year,' Ori. *onwúrul, 'from the preceding year onwards,' Lith. pernai, 'in the preceding year,' Sans. *pr-rut. Hence the idea of 'the preceding year' is primit. inherent in the stem per, Tent. *fer; the general sense of time gone by appears in the Teut. adj. *firn and its cognates.

Firn, Firne, m., 'snow of the preceding year or years, glacier,' prop. an adjectival subst. in the sense of 'old snow,' first recorded in the last century; see the preceding word.—Firnwein, 'last year's wine'; see Firn.

Firnus, m., 'varnish,' from MidHG. vërnus, *varnish, rouge;' from Fr. vernis (whence also E. varnish), Ital. *vernice. Finally derived from Lat. vitrum, *vitrus.

Firl, m., f., from the equiv. MidHG. vërt, OHG. *firt, m., 'ridge of a roof, summit;' comp. LG. and Du. (with gradation), vërt, 'ridge of a roof;' AS. *fyrst, f.; Goth. *fairsti- or *fairsti- is wanting. Allied to Sans. *prastha-m, n., 'back, summit, mountain-peak,' which is nearest in sound to Du. vërt. From Teut., OFr. *frest, 'gable,' are derived.

Fla

Fisch, m., 'fish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *visch, OHG. *fisk, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. *fiska, Olc. *fiskr, AS. *fisc, E. fish, Du. visch, OSax. *fisc. Tent. *fiska-to, from pre-Tent. *pisko-ti corresponds to Lat. piscis and Olr. sac (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 *ær in common; in East Aryan matsya. Further, there are no names of fishes common to Teut. and Lat.-Kelt. Perhaps the term was a migratory word of early civilisation, the source of which cannot be discovered.

Fift, m., 'furt,' from the equiv. MidHG. físt, m.; akin to the equiv. Du. *veest, AS. *fist. A common Aryan root *fózd appears in Lat. *pardo for *pzdol, as well as in Gr. *bpsia, from *bpsia, Lith. beziai (bezúti). Hence Tent. *fist- is to be explained by Aryan *pzd-, from the verbal noun *fist a verbal root *fis, 'pedere,' was inferred in very early times. Comp. Olc. *feez.

Filsel, f., 'fistula, reed, falletto,' from MidHG. *fistel, f., 'a deep absence in ducts or passages,' even in OHG. *fistul, formed from the equiv. Lat. *fistula; the term was first applied to the voice in ModHG.

Filt, m., from the equiv. MidHG. villich, *vëltach, m., *vëttache, f., m., 'wing, pinion,' OHG. *fétach, older *fêldach, m.; in meaning a collective of *fert; comp. OSax. *fëtherac, OHG. *fërterah, MidHG. *fëtrach, 'wing'; the formation of OHG. *fêldach is not clear; was the Goth. form *fâhaks. The dentals are obscure, yet the word is undoubtedly related to *fert.

Fižje, f., 'knot of yarn, skin, wrinkle,' from MidHG. *vižje, OHG. *fizza, f., 'a number of reeled threads tied together, skin, yarn;' akin to Olc. *fiz, 'clothes;' MidHG. *wizzen, 'to dress, root *fiz, *fiz? 'to spin?' *to weave?'. Yet it is more closely connected with OSax. *fetza, AS. *fit, 'chapters, divisions in poems.'

Fix, adj., 'quick, smart,' first occurs in ModHG.; Lat. *ficus and its Romance derivatives are not used in this sense; whether borrowed from it or not is doubtful.

Flad, adj., 'flat, shallow, superficial,' from MidHG. vlach, OHG. *flah, adj., 'flat, smooth;' comp. Du. vlak, 'even.' Akin to the graded forms AS. *flæc, E. flake, *fluke ('flounder'), North E. *flak-footed, *flat-footed. This suggests Lat. plaga, 'district,' or more probably, on account of its
meaning, OSlov. pišću, 'flat'; Lat. plānus scarcely represents *plagnus (see fig); related to Gr. πλατύς (stem πλασ.), 'surface,' Gr. πλάκως, Lat. plācenta, 'cake.' But E. flat, Olc. flatr, OHG. flæz, 'flat, level,' have nothing to do with flag. A MidG. and L.G. parallel form of flæz is mentioned under Blafelb.

flačξ, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. Mid HG. viitesse, OHG. flāsξ, m.; comp. Du. vlasse, AS. flæξ, n., E. flax; a common West Teut. term, unknown to Scand. and Goth. Usually referred to the root flech (or flæch) in flætun; s (Goth. *flačξ-) is probably a suffix.

flačξern, vb., 'to flax, flaker,' from MidHG. flačξern, 'to flicker,' OHG. (once) flačξarun (for flačξarun), 'to fly, flutter about,' akin to AS. flæξor, 'flying, fluttering,' MidE. flačξer, 'to fly, flutter about,' MidDu. flocξeren, Scand. flæξra, vb., 'to flutter,' as well as the equiv. flæξa. Comp. the cognate stems AS. flačξian, E. to flader, Du. flocξern, 'to glimmer, gleam'; this class, on account of the numerous words it comprised at an early period, cannot be derived from Lat. flāgarum, nor even be connected with flect, to which OHG. flačξarun, flocξr, 'to flutter,' and flocξen, MidHG. violæξen, 'to flutter, gleam,' may be referred.

fladen, m., 'flat cake, cow dung;' from MidHG. vlæξe, m., 'broad, thin cake,' OHG. fæξo, 'offering-cake;' corresponds to Du. vlæξe via, f., 'pancake,' MidE. flæξe (Goth. *flaξa). Pre-Teut. plātan- or plaθan- would have to be assumed, perhaps with the primitiv sense, 'surface, flat thing;' comp. Gr. πλαξός, 'broad'; Gr. πλαθές, (q for Aryan *th), 'cake-mould;' Sans. prθhás, 'broad' (akin to Sans. prθtie, 'earth, under śath), prθhás, n., 'breath,' Lith. plaθais, 'broad.' Allied to the graded forms plōθ, Lat. Plōθus, Plautus, lit. 'flat-footed,' semipiξθia, 'slopper,' MidHG. vlæξer, 'flounder,' flæξor, lit. 'flat fish.' Remoter cognates of the whole class are Olc. flæt, OHG. flaξ, 'level, flat.' From flætæn, which is probably West Teut. only, are derived the early MidLat. flætó, Ital. fladone, honeycomb; Fr. flæt, 'flat cake, custard' (whence E. flætun, 'a kind of custard'). Comp. for its meaning MidHG. breiξine, m., 'a sort of biscuit,' akin to treit.

flaγξe, f., 'flag, ensign, standard,' borrowed, like most words with gy (see θegg, Bagg), 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 Bar, Beet, Édim (2), Étrit, &c.), the silence of the AS. records—no term flaγξe is found—may be accepted as a proof that flaγξe is not native to England.

flamberg, m., 'broad-sword,' simply ModHG. from Fr. flambeur, the origin of which is often referred to Ger., though no suitable type can be found. flamme, f., 'flame, blaze, flash,' from the equiv. MidHG. flamme, élamme, f.; comp. OLG. flamma, Du. vlæm, formed from Lat. flamma.

flanke, f., 'flank, side,' simply ModHG., from Fr. flanc, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. fianco), is derived from OHG. hlæncia, 'side' (see lenfin). For Fr. fl., from Teut. fl, see fæn.

flasche, f., 'bottle, flusk,' from the equiv. MidHG. viaslæc, OHG. flesce, f. (MidHG. also viasce with mutation); comp. Du. flesch, AS. flæsc, f., E. flask. OLC. (found early) flæscas, f., Goth. *flæskō, whence Finn. laske. The word is recorded in Teut. at an early period, but on account of its correspondence with the Rom. words for 'bottle,' it may have been borrowed; comp. MidLat. flasco (occurs very early), Ital. fiasco, ModFr. flacon. Some etymologists derive MidLat. flasco from Lat. vasculum. An exhaustive history of these cognates has not yet been attempted.

flatter, vb., 'to flutter, dangle,' in MidHG. fländern from MidHG. viändern (see Viadurman); MidDu. flatteren, E. to flatter, akin to flatter, also MidE. fliten, E. to flitter; AS. flitterian, MidE. flitteren, 'to undulate,' are, however, certainly allied to the root flüt, 'to flow.'

flau, adj., 'feeble, stagnant, insipid, dull,' simply ModHG.; borrowed in the last century from L.G. flau, Du. flauwe, 'languid, faint, indifferent,' which, with E. flew, 'soft, tender,' are derived from Rom. Considering the late appearance of the cognates, and the area to which they are confined, it is certain that they originated
in Fr. flou, OFr. flau, flô; the latter is of Teut. origin (see lat), so that ModHG. flau is finally derived from a pre-Teut. *hlevōr- Comp. *hleant.

Stäum, m. (UpG. *Stäum also), 'down,' from MidHG. *pfäume, f., OHG. *pfäuma, 'down,' from Lat. plāma, whence also AS. *plēumepere. As the shifting of the initial sound proves, however, the word must have been borrowed in the earlier OHG. period; comp. the Olfr. word (also derived from the Lat.) clām, 'feather' (OW. *plamauc, 'pillow'). Sound, and E. have for Stäum an apparently genuine Teut. word (see Dame. 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 *flehten), 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 *f may be due to the connection with *fret.

Stlaus, m., orig. 'a tuft of wool,' then 'a woollen coat, pilot cloth,' from MidHG. *vlas, 'fleece, sheepskin,' a variant of Mid HG. *vles. See *flis.

Stlaus, f., 'trick, pretense;' simply Mod HG.; MidHG. *vlas does not occur; it is probably connected with OHG. *gflas, m., 'whispering;' *gflasida, f., 'illusion;' *flesdrī, 'liar.'

Stlecste, f., 'sinew, tendon,' only Mod HG., from Lat. flexus.

Stlecste, f., 'plait, braid (of hair), wattle, lichen,' from late MidHG. *vlehte, f., 'plait, lock of hair,' allied to the following word, Stlecsteu, vb., 'to plait, braid, wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vlehhten, OHG. *vlehten; a corresponding Goth. *flahttan, akin to flahta, f., 'lock of hair,' is wanting; OIr. *fclíte for flehtan. Tent. root *fleht, from pre-Teut. *plekt; the t, as also in Lat. plecto compared with *plecicr, was orig. only a formative element of the present tense, for according to Gr. πράξω, προχ, προχ, the Aryan root must have been *plek; comp. Sans. *pracna, 'braid, basket.' *flehten (root *fleon) and *fletten (root *fleht) are entirely unrelated.

Stlech, Stlechen, m., n., with many senses which are historically the same, 'spot, stain, patch,' from MidHG. *vlek, *vlecke, m., 'piece of stuff, patch, rag, piece of land, place, spot, differently coloured spot, stain, blenish,' OHG. *vlec, *vlecho; Du. *vlek, f., 'spot of dirt,' *vlek, n., 'village'; Goth. *flikka- or *flikkan- (or rather *plug-) is wanting; comp. OIr. *flekker (gen. plur. *flekki), m., 'a fleck, spot, stain, as well as *flek, f., 'rag, piece of stuff. Its connection with Scand. *fikke, AS. *fisse, E. *fitch, is dubious. See *fite.

Sledermausz, f., 'bat,' from the equiv. MidHG. vledermaus, OHG. *fledermäuse, f.; corresponds to Du. *vledermuis; E. *fledermouse 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. *krexepe, *hirtelmuses; the E. term bat, MidE. backe, Dan. *flekkje (often, 'evening'), is unique. *Vlledermus, lit. 'fluttering mouse,' from OHG. *fledarvn, MidHG. *vleden, 'to flutter.'

Sledernisch, m., first occurs in early MidHG. with a reference to *fledern, 'to flutter.' In MidHG. once *vederweisch, Du. *vederweisch; prop.: 'a goosefowl for dusting,' or rather *fledernisch, 'whisk for fanning away.'

Slegel, m. (Suab. *flegel), 'flail, churl,' from MidHG. *vlegel, OHG. *flegel, f., 'flail'; comp. Du. *vlegel, E. *fleal; probably from MidLat. flagellum, 'equinoctium tertirur (whence also Fr. *fléau, 'flail'). On account of its meaning it cannot be connected with the Teut. root *flaht, 'to fly' (OIr. *flá, *to *fleal). Yet it may be primit. allied to Lith. *plaktis, 'to strike,' Lat. plango, Gr. *φλέγμα, *to strike.'

Slechen, vb., 'to implore, supplicate,' from MidHG. *vlechen, OHG. *flehmen, *flehen, 'to implore;' OHG. also 'to fondle, flatter'; initial f for earlier bl, as in flehen (Goth. *flehan); comp. Goth. *gabolsthan (as a genuine diphthong), 'to fondle, embrace, console, exhort in a friendly way,' akin to Goth. *gabolstis, f., 'comfort, warning.' Also allied to OIr. *fleár, 'false, cunning, AS. *fleh, 'wily, cunning;' both pointing to Goth. *fleda. The primary meaning of the root *fleah was perhaps 'important, insinuating speech.'

Sleik, Sleichen, n., 'flesh, meat, pulp (of fruit),' from the equiv. MidHG. *vleiseh, OHG. *fleiseh, n.; it has the same meaning in West Tent. and Scand. Strange to say, a Goth. *fleiseh, *fleisikis, n. (or *pl- 'comp. *flehen'), is no longer used, the term used being *leik or *mims, n. Comp. Du. *vleesch, AS. *flesc, n., E. *flesh; OIr. *fleesk is used only of 'pork,' and more especially of 'ham' and 'bacon,' while *kept 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 Tent. was established only by generalisation; comp. Old. vlecz, AS. Fletcher, E. fitch (dialect. fitch), as well as AS. (Kent.) flac for fleca, 'meat.' Russ. pol't, Lith. *paltis, 'fitch,' cannot, on account of their vowel-sounds, be cognates. The k of the OTeut. word is probably a suffix; comp. Du. vlezen, 'plump.'—eine 
geschlecht, 'incarnate,' simply ModHG. formed like the Lat. incarnatus, 'embodied.'

Fließen, vb., 'to flee,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliezen, OHG. *fliuchen; corresponds to O Sax. *fliuchen, AS. *fleén (from fleuhan), E. to flee, OIC. *fléja; the f before l is a common substitution for an older initial b, as in fließen (Goth. *blíuhvan), fáth (from Goth. *plágus); comp. Goth. *flíuhan, 'to flee.' This older form was retained only in Goth.; Scand. has f (fléja), like the West Tent. verbs. Hence the Tent. root is *pluh, and by a grammatical change *pluh, pre-Tent. root pluh, *pleuk. Fließen is primit. allied, since it is based upon the root *pluh.

In the earliest OIC. and in West Tent. the forms of both the verbs must undoubtedly have been confused: thus OIC. *flüg and AS. *flugon in the earliest period may mean 'they fled' and 'they flew.'

Flech, Flech, n., 'fleece,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliezen; n. comp. Du. vlees, AS. flees, n., E. fleece; also a mutated form AS. *flic, *fleg, MidHG. vliezen, earlier ModHG. flees, fleiss. A second parallel form is represented by ModHG. Fließ. In East Tent. the cognates are wanting; whether Goth. *fl- or *pliusis, n. (comp. fleßen), is to be assumed we cannot say, since satisfactory references to non-Tent. forms have not yet been produced. To explain Fließ from Lat. vellus is futile, since the latter is more probably primit. allied to *Welt, and to regard Fleß as borrowed from vellus is impossible; Fleßen, Fleße, &c., are also totally unconnected with the word.

Fließen, vb., 'to flow, stream,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliezen, OHG. *fliuchen, str. vb.; corresponds to O Sax. *fliuchen, Du. vliezen, AS. *fleðan, E. to flow, OIC. *flota, Goth. *flidan, 'to flow.' The Tent. root flid, *flit, from pre-Tent. *pléud-*plud, corresponds to Lett. plūdī, 'to float,' plūdī, 'inundation,' Lith. płūstis, 'to take to swimming,' płūdis, 'floating wood.' Several Tent. terms for 'ships' point to the latter sense, which, of course, is earlier than the ModHG. 'flowing;' though in OHG. MidHG. and ModHG. Fließen signifies 'to be driven by flowing water, to swim.' See Fleś, Fleiß (flit, Goth. *fludis, is not a cognate). Instead of the root *plud, other
Aryan languages have an allied shorter root *flu*; comp. Gr. πλοῦς, 'to navigate, swim,' Sans. *pu* pru, 'to swim,' Lat. *pluvus*, 'to rain' (*fleum in a restricted sense*).

*Fliette*, f., 'flame, lanceet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vliete*, *vlieten*, OHG. *flituma*; further derived from Gr. and MidLat. *phlebotomeum*; 'lanceet, an instrument for opening veins,' whence also the equiv. cognates AS. *flitme*, Fr. *flammé*, E. *flam*; Du. *vläm*.

*Flimmern*, vb., 'to glimmer, sparkle, scintillate,' like the older ModHG. *flammen*, a ModHG. derivative, by gradation, of *flamm*.

*Flinte*, adj., 'brisk, nimble, lively,' simply ModHG. from LG. and Du. *flint*, 'brisk, agile, nimble'; akin to earlier ModHG. *flitten*, 'to glitter, shine'; comp. Gr. ἀργός, 'glistening, quick.'


*Flitter*, m., 'spangle, tinsel,' simply ModHG. orig. 'a small thin tin coin;' akin to MidHG. *gewitter*, 'secret laughter, tittering,' *wittern*, vb., 'to whisper, titter,' OHG. *flitarezen*, 'to coax in a flattering manner'; MidE. *flerten*, 'to flutter,' E. *fluttermouse*. The root idea is 'unsteady motion,' upon which ModHG. *flitter* is based. With the meaning of OHG. *flitarezen*, 'to flutter, fumble,' as well as Mod HG. *flittern*, 'to whisper, titter,' is connected *flitterweck*, f., which first occurs in early ModHG. The following foreign terms are interesting:—Scand. *hjänttamän*, lit. 'a month of the nuptial night'; Dan. *hvedbrodsdage*, lit. 'wheat-bread days'; E. *honeymoon*, derived from the Scand. word; or rather formed from the Romance phrases, such as Fr. *lune de miel*, Ital. *luna di miele*.

*Flitboegen*, m., 'crossbow,' first occurs in early ModHG. from LG. comp. Du. *flitsboog*, 'crossbow,' from Du. *flits*, 'javelin'; hence Fr. *flèche*, 'arrow,' and its Romance cognates are probably derived.

*Flöde*, f., 'flake, flock (of wool), flue,' from MidHG. *flöcke*, m., 'flake, snowflake,' OHG. *flöccho*; comp. Du. *vlök*, Dan. *fløkke*, Swed. *flöka*, E. (not in AS.) *nack;* but OE. *flók*, 'flock (of hair, wool, &c.).' The supposition that the word was borrowed from Lat. *flactus* 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. *flaut*). Besides many possible roots exist within the Teut. group, either in *flıtgen* (Teut. root *fluhg*, from pre-Teut. *plegh* or in AS. *flæcor*, 'flying' (see *flæten*); on account of OE. *flók*, the latter is to be preferred.

*Flöh*, m., 'flea,' from MidHG. *vlóch*, vlô, m., f. OHG. *flóh*, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. *vloo*, AS. *flee*, E. *flea*, O.E. *flóh*. It probably means 'fugitive,' and is akin to *flügen*; hence a Goth. *flähhs,* not *flauhs*, is to be assumed. But even if *flauhs* is the Goth. form, it cannot be connected with either Gr. *φλοξ* or Lat. *pulex,* since neither vowels nor consonants are in accord. *Flitgen* too is unrelated, since the final sound of its stem is *g* only, and not *h*.

*Flör*, m., 'gauze, crape, bloom,' ModHG. only; formed from Du. *flors*; akin to MidHG. *flöier*, 'headress with dangling ribbons' (comp. Sp. *florcer*), *flöseren*, 'adornment, finery.'

*Florin*, m., 'florin,' from late MidHG. *flörin*, m., 'a gold coin first made in Florence, and stamped with a lily, the armorial bearings of the town' (appeared about the middle of the 14th cent.); MidLat. *florinus*, from *flos*, 'flower'; Ital. *flore*.

*Flöskel*, f., 'florish, showy phrase,' simply late ModHG., from Lat. *floscellus*.

*Flösse*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vlozge*, OHG. *flözge*, f., 'float'; *flüsfer*, 'fin,' even in MidHG. *vloszjedere*, in OSax. simply *fithara*, 'float,' like Gr. πτέρες, 'feather, float,' Lat. *pinna*, 'feather, float.' See *flinae*. *Flzsfer*, akin to *flügen*, 'to float.'

*Flöz*, n., 'float, raft, buoy, stream, fishing-net,' from MidHG. *vloz*, OHG. *flöz*, m., n., 'raft,' also in MidHG. and OHG. in the senses 'current, flood, river'; Du. *vlot*, 'raft'; comp. AS. *fléot*, n., 'ship,' E. *flet*, AS. *flota*, 'ship' (also 'mariner, sailor'), E. *flete*, subst. and verb; note too AS. *flète*, 'cream, flos lactis,' with which E. *to flet* ('to skim') is connected, LG. *flot*, 'cream';
compound Lith. *šludóti*, 'to float,' under *šléditi*.

*šlédic*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *šloite*, vloite, i., 'flute'; corresponds to Du. *float*, from OFr. *flauté*, ModFr. *flûte* (whence also E. *flute*, Du. *fluit*); comp. Ital. *flauto*, 'flute.' In the old *šlédengen*, 'to come to nothing,' a LG. *floten*, 'to flow' (OLG. *šlotken*), appears; it meant orig. (in the 18th cent.) 'to go through, run away.'

*šloati*, adj., 'afloat; merry, luxurious;' first occurs in ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. *vlot*, 'floating, swimming'; it is connected with *šlen*, *šlés*, but has, like *šette*, Sax. the dental mediality, hence it must be assumed that the word was borrowed from LG.

*šlotte*, f., 'fleet, navy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *flotte*, which, with its Rom. cognates, was borrowed from Scand. *flote*, n., 'fleet'; comp. Du. *vloot*, but E. *fleet*; all allied to *šlén*, Teut. root *šlét.*

*šlén*, vb., 'to float (timber), skin (milk)' from MidHG. *vloegen*, vlozten, 'to cause to flow, wash down (soil),' factitive of *šlén*. The MidHG. forms with *š* and *ž* correspond to those of *šken-, rižen* (MidHG. *heizen*, heizan-, reinéntan-), and are based upon a Goth. inflexion *šluţia*, *šluţes*, since *j* leads, through the medium of *tt* to HG. *ž*, but *t* without *j* to *š*.

*šlész*, n., older *šletze*, n., 'vein of ore,' from MidHG. *vletze*, n., 'threshing-floor, vestibule, stratum,' OHG. *řëzti*; comp. AS. *řett*, 'floor of the hall,' OIC. *řet*, 'room, hall;' akin to the OIC. adj. *řlat*, OHG. *řlaț*, 'flat, wide, level;' mentioned under *šlén* and *šlaf.*


Goth. *šlučan*, 'to lament, bewail,' shows the earlier meaning of the cognates; the root *šluk*, from pre-Teut. *šluk*, may be connected with Lat. *plangere*, 'to strike, mourn,' Gr. root, *πλαγ* in *πλαγσν* (*πελάγν*), 'to strike.' The Lat. verb facilitates the transition of the meaning 'to strike,' 'to lament,' then 'to imprecate, curse.'—

*šluft*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vluft*, m., OHG. *šluoh*, m., 'curse, imprecation'; Du. *vlocht*.

*šluft*, f., 'flight, escape, refuge; row, floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *šluht*, OHG. *šluht*, and O Sax. *šluht*, i., a verbal abstract from *šlén*; Du. *vluft*, AS. *šlyft*, E. *flight*; Goth. *šbluhtis* (in Olds. *šbluhtis*), 'flight' is wanting, for which *šluhtis* occurs. In OIC. *šlótte*, m., 'flight,' pointing to Goth. *šbluhtis*. The verbal abstract of *šlén* might in Scand. and West Teut. coincide with this word; in fact, AS. *šlyft*, E. *flight*, and Du. *vluft* signify both 'fleeing' and 'flying.' See *šlén* with respect to this confusion.

*šlufter*, n., 'mill trough,' from MidHG. *šlütter*, n., 'flowing, flooding, mill trough,' OHG. *šldor*, 'flood of tears.' In Goth. *šlučr*, *šlučr*, n., is probably to be assumed, based upon a root *šluu*, *šluft*; comp. OHG. *šlučen*, *šlučen*, MidHG. *vlučen*, vločen, 'to wash, rinse.' The prop. sense of the word is exactly that of *šlén*; comp. OIC. *šluč-mr*, 'current, flood;' for pre-Teut. *šlu* see under *šlén*.

*šlug*, m., 'act of flying, flight, flock,' from MidHG. *šluč* (pl. *šlučge*), OHG. *šlug*, m.; corresponds to AS. *šlug*, OIC. *šlugr*, m., 'flight'; verbal abstract of *šlén*. For another form see under *šluht*. Goth. *šlugi*- and *šluhtis* are wanting.—*šlug*, adv., 'hastily, quickly,' a gen. of *šlug*, MidHG. *šlug*, 'quickly.'

*šlugel*, m., 'wing, leaf (of a folding door), aisle, grand piano,' from the equiv. MidHG. *šlučgel*, m.; comp. Du. *vlučel*, 'wing;' a late derivative of *šlén*. Strange to say, a common Teut. word is wanting. For an Aryan root, 'to fly,' see *šfer* (also *šarn*).

*šlugge*, adj., 'fledged,' a LG. form for the strictly HG. *šlėč*, MidHG. *šlučes*, OHG. *šloch*, 'able to fly.' Akin to Mid Du. *šlugge*, with LG. permutation, E. *fledged*; prop. a verbal adj. from *šlén*, with the meaning 'capable of flying.'

*šlug*, see *šlug*.

*šlunder*, m., 'flounder,' a LG. word derived from Scand.; comp. O Dan. *šundra*, O Swe. *šundra*, E. *flounder*. Akin also to OIC. *šπrdr*, 'flounder'?.

*šluńhern*, vb., to glisten, from the older ModHG. *šľünfen*, 'to shine;' see *šflint*. In the orig. sense 'to brag,' which is probably LG., it is still the same word; 'to cause to shine' forms the link between the meanings.

*šľür*, f., m., 'field, meadow, floor, entrance-hall;' the division in meaning in ModHG. *šľür*, m., 'vestibule,' *šľür*, f.,
'corn-field' was unknown to the older language; MidHG. vilor, m., f., 'corn-field, floor, ground.' The meanings 'entrance to a house, vestibule, paved floor,' belong to MidHG. and LG.; comp. Du. vier, 'vestibule, barn-floor,' AS. flôr, m., f., 'vestibule, barn-floor,' also 'storey,' E. floor; Scand. flôr, 'floor' of a cow-house (Goth. flôrus is wanting). The resulting prim. meaning, 'floor,' has been extended only in HG. to 'corn-field.' Teut. flôr-s, from pre-Teut. plôr, plôrus, is most closely related to OIr. lâr for *plâr, 'floor, paved floor.' OPruss. plônis, 'barn-floor,' has a different suffix; it is allied to Lith. plônas, 'floor'; hence perhaps it may be connected with Lat. plônus.

fliûtern, vb., 'to whisper,' earlier Mod HG. flûtern, from OHG. aûstran, 'to caress,' to which the old (also Swiss) forms flûsren, flûtern, 'to whisper,' are allied; comp. also Du. flûisteren.

flû, m., 'river, stream, flow,' from MidHG. viûg, OHG. viûg, 'liquid, flowing,' OHG. flûsig; like flûs, a specifically HG. form.

flût, f., 'flood, inundation, bilow,' from the equiv. MidHG. viûot, m., f., OHG. flôot, m.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. flôbus, f., Olc. flôb, AS. flôb, m., n., E. flood, Osax. flôd, Du. vloed; Goth. flôbus, from pre-Teut. plôbô-s, is based upon a Teut. root flô (from pre-Teut. plô), which is connected with OG. fela (f. flô), as is Old Ir. fol, f. fol, inf. fol, 'to flow.' Akin to the Gr. root πλô in πλô-ω, 'to float, sail,' πλốs, 'floating, sailing, navigable.' Perhaps this Aryan root plô is related to the Aryan root plu mentioned under flûsen and flûter; yet there is no direct connection between flût and flûsen and Gr. πλôs.

fôche, f., 'sail on the foremost,' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. fok, 'foremast,' Dan. fok, Swed. fôk, 'fore-sail.'

fôlsen, n., 'foal,' from MidHG. vol, vole, OHG. fola, m., 'colt, foal'; comp. Goth. fôla, m., 'foal (of an ass),' Olc. fole, 'foal' (of a horse, rarely of an ass), AS. fola, m., E. foal; a term common to Tent. for the young of a horse or an ass, derived from pre-Teut. pelen. Related by gradation to Gr. πλός, 'colt,' as a general term 'young animal,' and Lat. pullus, 'the young,' especially of fowl; see ûlûn.

fôhu, m., a Swiss word, 'humid and tempestuous south wind'; the corresponding term in MidHG. is wanting, though OHG. fôma, f. (fôma, m.), 'rainy wind, whirlwind,' is recorded; from Lat. favonius (the intermediate form is favunio), whence also Ital. favonio, Rheto-Rom. favunug.

fôhe, f., 'fir,' from MidHG. vorhe, OHG. forha, f., 'pine-tree;' corresponding to AS. furh, f., E. fir (MidE. ferre, formed from Dan. firr), Olc. fura, f., 'fir;' Goth. *faures, f., is wanting. If the initial f is to be regarded as in vîr related to Lat. qua-tuor, fôhe may be connected with Lat. quercus, 'oak;' for the change of meaning fôhe and fûnu might be compared. In earlier ModHG. fôhe, 'oak,' is also recorded once, and is akin to OHG. vereh-eih, Lomb. fôhe, 'asculus.' Thus the connection between fôhe and fûnu (pre-Teut. gênu-) is certain. In any case, fûnu is not a cognate. fôhe, fîr, Bôf, fôhe, fôhe are the few names of trees whose existence can be traced beyond Teut. Comp. also fôhe.

folgen, vb., 'to follow, succeed, result, obey;' from the equiv. MidHG. volgen, OHG. folgen; comp. Du. volgen, AS. fulgan, folgian, E. to follow, Olc. fylage; the verb common to West Teut. and Scand. for 'follow,' which has supplanted the common Aryan verbal root seq (see fêgen), 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. ful-eale, 'he followed,' AS. and OLG. fulgangan, OHG. fola gân, 'to follow.' Consequently gêgen (OHG. gêgen gân) 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.—folgen, f., 'sequel, result;' from MidHG. volge, f., 'retinue, succession, forced service, pursuit,' &c. OHG. sêlesfolga, 'faction.'

fôlern, vb., 'to put to the rack, torture;' from late MidHG. voltern, 'to put on the rack.' Akin to fôlere, 'rack;' early ModHG. only, of obscure origin. It is
most frequently considered to be partly translated and partly borrowed from Mid Lat. pollitus, polditus, prop. ‘coll,’ which signifies ‘rack’ in Span. and Port. (pate), ‘like Lat. equilivus from equus, because it bore some resemblance to a horse.’ Mid Lat. polldatum is derived again from Gr. πάλος, ‘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.

fopen, vb., ‘to quiz, rally, banter,’ early ModHG, only, from slang.

forbord, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vordern, OHG. forderbn, ‘to demand, request, challenge, summon;’ corresponding to Du. 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 vort.

forbord, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vordern, wurdern, OHG. furdeirn (also fordbrn), ‘to promote, take an active part in, help;’ like ferfen, from vort.

felle, f., ‘trout,’ with a foreign accent, for the genuine dialectal (Franc.) forelle, still existing; dimin. of an older före, comp. MidHG. förele, foren, forhene, forhe, f., ‘trout,’ OHG. forhane, f., ‘trout;’ comp. also OFr. forma, furnie, AS. ferne. Probably not from *gêfer, OHG. foraha, ‘the fish living near firs, in the brooks of fir forests.’ It is more probably connected with the Ar-yan adjs. in the cognate languages, meaning ‘spotted, speckled.’ Teut. forhane, from pre-Teut. prkn; comp. Sans, प्रक, ‘speckled,’ and Gr. πρώξ, ‘lively’ (*πρέπει, ‘perch’).

fere, f., see ürfe.


formel, f., ‘formula, form,’ late Mod HG., from Lat. formula.

forken, vb., ‘to search, investigate,’ from MidHG. vorsken, OHG. forskôn (rarely Franc. forskon, with assimilation), ‘to demand, ask;’ a form peculiar to HG., unknown to the remaining dialects, and pointing to Goth. *fôrskôn, *fôdrskôn. The sk is a derivative like Lat. sc (comp. treñen, mûñçen, walden). Goth. *fôrskôn would be the normal form for farkskôn, like Goth. waterstw, ‘labour,’ for wârferstw. The Teut. root forh is identical with the root of façen, from the pre-Teut. root prk (see façen). An sc derivative is also seen in Lat. poccere (for porscere), ‘to demand,’ as well as in the Sans. root prk, ‘to ask.’

förf, m., ‘forest, wood,’ from Mid HG. vorst, OHG. forst, m., ‘wood;’ also the MidHG. variants vorst, forest, forest, forest (but probably not forest), m., ‘wood, forest;’ these MidHG. forms are certainly of Romance origin.—MidLat. and Romance foresta, whence Fr. forêt. It is questionable whether the OHG. forst, MidHG. vorst, m., are also derived from Romance. Opinions are divided on this point; some etymologists connect the Rom. word with Lat. fauris, ‘outside;’ others more probably refer OHG. forst to OHG. foraha, ‘fire;’ hence forst would be lit. ‘fire wood.’ OHG. forst might also be connected with Goth. forahw, ‘mountain,’ Goth. *fôhrôst for farkskôn, ‘mountain forest,’ would have to be construed like the assumed Goth. faurôskôn for farkskôn, mentioned under ferfö.

fôr, adv., ‘forwards, continuously, away,’ from MidHG. vort, adv., ‘forwards, further, continuously.’ OHG. for is wanting; it would correspond to OFr., AS. for, E. forth; Goth. faurôst, and its compar. fôhrôst is adv., ‘formerly.’ Ær., OTeut. for, from an earlier fri, prlo, is allied to vet. See fûrzer, fêter, fûrzer, and vort.

fadit, f., ‘freight, load, cargo,’ Mod HG. only, from LG. fracht; comp. Du. vraacht, E. freight, freight; it signified orig. ‘reward, charge for conveyance,’ and afterwards ‘the load itself.’ Comp. OHG. frâit (probably implying Goth. *frô-âit), ‘earnings, reward,’ gîferôit, ‘to merit;’ the restricted meaning of the modern dialects is seen first in MidDu. and MidE., and also passed into Romance—Fr. fret. Comp. eitzen.

frädi, m., ‘dress coat,’ ModHG. only; comp. Fr. frac, ‘dress coat;’ its etymology and native source obscure, hardly to be sought for in Fr. froc, ‘monk’s habit.’ Comp E. frock.

fraen, vb., ‘to ask, inquire, interrogate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. vrâgen, OHG. frâgen (with the rare variant frâhén); corresponding to OSax. frâgen, Du. vragen; confined to the Teuts. of Mid-Europe (Goth. *fârhan, *fârgan), with the meaning ‘to ask;’ from a Teut. root frê, from which the Goth. pret. frâh
FRA, f. 'grimace, distortions, caricature,' f., ModHG. only, whence Du. fratze, 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. frate, f. plur., 'work of art, ornaments (carvings?),' is phonetically impossible. The word might be finally derived from It. 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. fró, '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. Edwége. See ʃeʃhundtʃ. Frouwe, in the form of ʃrua, found its way into OLG., and thence as ʃra into Scand.; the word remained unknown to E. The fem. form was OTeut. (Goth. ʃfraʊja, f.), and was used in Scand.—changed according to phonetic laws into Freja—as the name of a goddess. In the MidHG. period ʃrouwe was popularly connected by a graceful fancy with ʃraun, ʃrőwe; comp. Freidank's saw, "Durch ʃröude vrouwen sind genant, Ir ʃröude ervröuet elliu lant, Wie wol er ʃröude kante, Der se ʃërte 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 ʃjunger and the following word.

FRÄULIN, n., 'young lady, damsel, miss,' from MidHG. vrouwe, n., dimin. of MidHG. vrouwe, 'woman,' orig. 'noble maiden, young lady of noble birth, mistress, sweetheart,' also 'girl of mean rank, servant-girl.'—FRÄUENZIMMER, n., 'woman,' from late MidHG. vrouwenzimmer, n., 'women's apartment'; the connecting link in meaning is collective, 'the body of women residing in its own apartments, the female inhabitants of the gynæcum,' also 'retinue of a lady of high rank,' just as ʃeʃ (court) is used collectively of 'the people at court.' "The application of a collective term to an individual" is analogous to the use of

FRÅS, m., 'devouring, glutony, food, pasture,' from MidHG. vrå, m., 'food, feeding'; akin to fråi; OHG. frā, Mid HG. vrå, m., also 'gormandiser.'
Durnfie and Sametab; the modern sense dates from the beginning of the 17th cent.

**frec**, adj., "bold, insolent, shameless," from MidHG. *vrec(h)*, *vrec*; *conquereous, bold, daring; OHG. *frē(h)*, *coteous, greedy*; corresponding to Goth. *frīks* only in *fathub-frīks*, *coteous, avaricious* (with respect to *fathub*, "money;" see *ΒιτΗ), OFr. *frēr*, "greedy, AS. *frec*, "daring." *Greedy* was probably the primary meaning of the adj. stem *frec*—common to Teut.; when specially applied to war it meant "eager for combat, daring." AS. *frēca* acquired the meaning "warlike hero," earlier E. *frēnk*, "hero, man." For early Teut. words similarly restricted in meaning when applied to a warrior's life, see *Bret*, *fitta*, *Rītta*. There are derivatives of the Old Teut. *frieka*, *Goth. friks*, in the Romance languages—OFr. *frique*, ModProv. *friaut*, "cheerful, lively." Teut. *frieka*, from pre-Teut. *prēga*, scarcely belongs to *frēk*

**frcī**, adj., "free, exempt, frank, voluntary," from the equiv. MidHG. *vrt*, OHG. *fri*; a common Teut. stem *frija*, "fre" (unknown only to Scand.), which is assumed by Goth. *freis* (acc. sing. mas. *frijanu*), AS. *fri*, *frie* (from *frija*), E. *free*, OLG. *frī*. From these are formed the abstractions—Goth. *frīhals*, "freedom," lit. "having one's neck free," AS. frēls, "freedom*, (also "peace, quiet"); comp. *frebsdag*, "holiday."). Scand. *frīdal* for the non-existent *frīr*, "free," is identical with these words, being used as an adj., signifying "with a free neck"; akin to OHG. and MidHG. *frīhals*, "freeman." A ring around the neck was an Old Teut. mark of a slave. Although *frija* prevails throughout the Teut. group in its modern sense "free," to which W. *rida*, "free* (from *prija*), also corresponds, yet there is some evidence that the meanings "dear, loved," once belonged to the adj. in earliest Teut.; comp. the corresponding abstr. Goth. *frijaþuca*, *love*, AS. *frebl* (for *frijsdus*), "love, favour," AS. *frēgu*, "love* (also *frebdrihten*, "freebear"); allied to Goth. *frijan*, "to love," mentioned under *frēn* and *frīd*. All these derivatives point to a Teut. root *frī*, "to cherish, spare, treat forbearingly" (MidHG. *vrt-len*, Goth. *frēidjan*, "to spare"); *frī* in an active sense should perhaps be compared with *fēg*, which also denoted the relation of the higher to the meeker person. *Fēg* is lit. "loving, loved, spared." This sense is placed beyond doubt by the earlier history of the


**freca**, vb., "to woo," from MidHG. *vrtlen*, "to woo, marry*; unknown to UpG., prop. a LG. word, made current chiefly by Luther. Comp. Du. *vrijeen*, "to sue for* (MidHG. *vrtlen*, "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 Old Teut. root *frī*, "to love*; comp. OSax. *frī*, "wife, beloved." For the diffusion of the Teut. root *frī* (from Aryan *prē*), see *frī*, *frēt*, and also *frēmud*

**fričid**, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *vřlich*, adv., "certainly, by all means, prop. adv. from *vřlich*, "free, boundless."


**Frēie**, f., "wooning, courtship" from MidHG. *vřlé*, *vřlée*, f., "making an offering of marriage*; abstract noun from *vřlea*; also in the same sense MidHG. *vrele*; an essentially MidG. word.


A derivative of the stem appearing in the Goth. prep. *fram* (from, E. and AS. *from*, OHG. *fram*, adv., "away, forward,"

**fresen**, vb., "to eat greedily, devour, corrode*; from MidHG. *vrežzen*, OHG. *frezzen*, "to eat up, consume, feed," of men and ani-
FrEE (98)

FrEE

mals; derived from an earlier *freizjan, by syncope of the unaccented a; comp. Goth. freizan, 'to consume' (E. to fret, 'to cut away'), with the similarly shortened pret. sing. freit, plur. freitum, for *frealt, *freâltum. The Gothic verbal prefix occurs in other cases in OHG. as frîr, fur, MidHG. and ModHG. ver, and from *frâzen combined with this ver a new verb, verfrâzen, is formed in MidHG., with the same meaning as frâzen, which is etymologically equiv. to it. For the verbal prefix see fîrel, ver.

Freizjan, n., 'little ferret,' dimin. of an earlier ModHG. Erit, n., 'ferret,' first occurs in ModHG. from Romance; comp. Ital. furetto, Fr. furet (E. fîret), MidLat. furetum, furetus, 'ferret,' which is based upon early MidLat. fuvo, 'polecat,' equiv. to Lat. fur, 'thief.'

Freûcê, f., 'joy, pleasure, delight,' from the equiv. MidHG. vriûde, vreûde, OHG. frewida, f.; akin to fruen, MidHG. vroûwen, OHG. frouwen; see frêh. For the suffix see Gemeinde, Bejânte, Liste, Schwert.

Freund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. vriûnt(d), OHG. friît, m., 'friend, relative'; comp. OSax. friunt, 'friend, relative,' Du. vriend, AS. froud, E. friend, Goth. frijonds. Goth. frijonds, and hence also the other words, are parts of an oTent.

Freual, m., 'wanton offence, outrage, sacrilege,' from MidHG. vrevel, f., m., 'boldness, presumption, arrogance, insolence, violence,' OHG. frevîl, f., 'boldness, daring, insolence'; abstr. subst. from the OHG. adj. frevilî, frevîlî, MidHG. vreveleî, 'bold, proud, daring, insolent.' ModHG. vreveleî, adj.; comp. AS. frevelî, 'daring,' Du. vreveleî, 'outrage.' Connected with the HG. adj. are two or three difficult forms which furnish a hint for discovering the etymology. OHG. frebaltcho, adv. with b, and frabarte, f., 'audacia,' with b and r. Parallel to MidHG. vrevel there exists a form vrevel, vreveleî, corresponding to MidHG. verfrâzen, compared with verfrâzen. We have probably to assume a Gothic *frâuls, or rather *fra afts (comp. freven), and with this OSc. afî, r., 'power, strength,' and OHG. avalôn, 'to torment oneself, work,' are closely connected. In OHG. frî>

Fri

was preserved as a fully accented prefix in adj., as in frî-bâld, 'daring,' from bald, 'bold.' See frînî (a compound containing Goth. frî).—Frequentîkh, adj., 'sacredly,' first occurs in ModHG., formed like eigentîkh, wîgentîkh, &c, from the MidHG. adj. vreiteî, but with a change of the suffix l into n.

Frîebê, m., 'peace, tranquillity, quiet,' from MidHG. wride, m., 'peace, armistice, quiet, protection,' OHG. fride, m., 'peace'; corresponding to OSax. frihten, AS. fribe, fribe, f., OSc. fribr, m., 'peace,' the common Teut. word for 'peace.' Found in Goth. only in Fribareiks, equiv. to Fribtdîkh (lit. 'prince of peace'); akin to Goth. gafriðan, 'to reconcile.' The Teut. form fribeu- contains the suffix pu like Goth. daw-bus, 'death;' prîtu-s, from an Aryan root prî, Teut. frî, lit. 'to love, spare;' friht, 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 'friug.' See Satber.

Freidhof, m., 'churchyard'; the orig. sense is not exactly 'peaceful enclosure,' but rather 'an enclosed place;' akin to MidHG. wride, 'enclosure, a place hedged in'; MidHG. wîhlfruit, OHG. frîhfruit, 'enclosed space around a church,' must have given rise to frîheid. In their origin frîte and MidHG. wîhtfruit are of course allied; yet wîhtfruit must be connected chiefly with Goth. frei-djan, 'to spare,' OHG. frîten, 'to cherish, love, protect;' akin also to einfrîteigen.

Frieren, vb., 'to freeze, feel cold, be chilled;' from the equiv. MidHG. wriese, part, gevriin, OHG. freusen (partic. gierriin); the change of s into r has obtained in all parts of the verb, yet s has been preserved in fîkfrîn and frêh. Comp. Du. vreize, AS. freusen, E. to freeze, OSc. frjöca; Goth. *frîsan is wanting, but may be inferred with certainty from frîus, n., 'frost, cold.' The change of s into r is also shown by AS. freorig, adj., 'freezing,' frosty, still,' OSc. freor, neu. plur., 'frost, cold.' The Teut. root is frus, fruz, from the pre-Teut. root prus, prîs. It appears to lie at the base of Lat. prâreo for *prusto, 'to itch;' if the connecting link in meaning is to be found in the 'piercing, itching, burning nature of frost.' Oldn. has a root pruđ, 'to inject a substance,' which is more
remote in meaning; akin to Lat. prudens, 'wise' (for *prudentia); Sans. prutsá, 'drop, frozen drop, 'wise.' Under no circumstances can the 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 froh.

**frohlocken**, vb., 'to exult, triumph, shout for joy,' from MidHG. vrolocken (rare), 'jubilate'; according to MidHG. vro-sec, 'song of joy, hallelujah,' probably a corruption of an earlier form, vroleichen; OHG. and MidHG. *vrol-leich* would be also lit. 'song of joy.' E. to frolic is derived from Du. *vrolijken,' 'joyously.'

**froh**, adj., 'lordly, holy,' now only preserved as the first component in archaic compounds; from MidHG. vroh, adj., 'relating to the master or lord, sacred.' In OHG. there appears instead of an adj. *froh* a petrified form fróm, 'magnificent, divine, sacred,' which is prop. a gen. plur. of frór, 'lord,' (used only in the vocative). In MidHG. vroh appears in numerous compounds for the temporal lord, as well as for the kőpos, 'the lord,' kar 'ex., Chr.,' 'Christ.' Comp. MidHG. vronlehnnam, m., 'Christ's body, the host,' ModHG. gernlehnnam; MidHG. vronkriuse, OHG. daz fróno chróxi, 'the cross of Christ'; MidHG. vronalter, 'high altar,' &c.; also vronhof, 'maison, vronwolf, 'a wood belonging to the lord,' vronrët, 'public right.' ModHG. retained freunabring, from MidHG. vronnienst; see freunen. As to OHG. fróh, 'O lord,' stress must be laid on its correspondence to AS. fréd, 'lord,' as well as OSax. frao. Goth. has a form with j, frauja, m. (AS. *fréja,* 'lord,' which is seen in HG. in the fem. forms OHG. frauwa, MidHG. vrouwe, Goth. *fréjô.* With these some connect in Scand. the names of the deities Frey 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. fraun.

**freuon**, m., 'compulsory service, vil- lainage,' from MidHG. vröne, f., 'villein socage.' See freh.

**freben**, freben, vb., 'to serve,' from MidHG. *vrönen* (vrenen) 'to serve, perform villein socage.' See freh, freche.

**froum**, adj., 'worthy, pious, harmless; from MidHG. *vrüm* (inflected form vrunen), adj., 'able, excellent, good, gallant, conducive.' The MidHG. adj. is prop. a subst. (comp. Edavé); MidHG. fruine, OHG. fruma, f., 'use, advantage' (frumenen, *to
promote, accomplish'). Akin to the AS. forms with a gradation, *fram*, adj., 'brave, conducive;' *fremman*, 'to promote, accomplish;' comp., OIC. *frær*, preferable,' and *fremja*, 'to execute. Also allied more remotely to the O'Teut. terms for 'primus.' See *dür*, jerk, *dürta*, &c.

**Frosch**, m., 'frog,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *vrosch*, OHG. *frösch*, m.; corresponding to Du. *vorsch*, AS. *forse* (E. dial. *frosch*), OIC. *frökr*, '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. *frøca*, E. *frog*, would be in Goth. *frusga* (*frusga*); also akin to AS. *froco*, earlier E. dial. *frosch*, as well as OIC. *frökr*, 'frog' (so too MidE. *fråte*, *froute*, 'toad'). Goth. *frusga*- for *frusga*- would therefore be connected with a u root ending in a guttural; perhaps the pre-Teut. root *gruk*. Hence the attempts to connect the word with *früp* or *friem*, to which the meaning is also opposed, must be rejected.


**Frucht**, f., 'fruit, crop, product;' from Mid HG. *vruht*, OHG. *frucht*, f., 'fruit;' corresponding to OSax. *fruh*, Du. *vrucht*, OFris. *frucht*. Based on Lat. *frutus*, which perhaps at the same period as *frugio* and a number of botanical terms, found its way into German.

**Früh**, adj., adv., 'early, premature(ly),' from Mid HG. *vrije*, adj., 'early,' *vuo*, adv., 'early' (hence sometimes the Mod HG. *fruh* unmodified); OHG. *fruei*, adj., *frue*, adv., 'early;' comp. Du. *vroe*, adj. and adv., 'early.' Goth. *fröd* (or rather *fraud* for *fröd*), adv., is wanting. Pre-Teut. *pröd* appears also in Gr. *πρω*, 'early, early in the morning;' *πρωτα*, f., 'morning;' *πρωτον*, 'early;' akin to Sans. *pratar*, adv., 'early in the morning.' Allied more remotely to verb, *dür*, vector, &c. (also *früh*). It is curious that the O'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. *år*, OIC. *år*, AS. *år*, '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 *früh,* early Mod HG. only—from the 15th cent.; *früh* is the old West Tent. term.

**Fuchs**, m., 'fox,' light bay horse, cunning person, fresman (uni.), from the equiv. Mid HG. *vuchs*, OHG. *fuha*, m.; corresponding to Du. *voss*, AS. and E. *fox;* Goth. *fahhod*—m. (weak subst.), is not found. The *s* is a masc. suffix, as in *fux*; it is wanting, therefore, in the older fem. form, OHG. *foha*, Mid HG. *vohu*, f., 'vixen' (also 'fox,' equiv. to Goth. *fahhod*, f., 'fox,' OIC. *foa*, 'fox'). OIC. *fox*, n., is used only in the figurative sense of 'deceit.' The Mod HG. fem. form *fuchs* corresponds to AS. *fuxen*, E. *vixen.* Goth. *fahhod*, f., from pre-Teut. *pükē,* makes it appear possible to connect the word phonetically with Mod HG. *Segel,* Goth. *fugla,* pre-Teut. *pükē* in, in cases Sans. *pucha,* 'tail, train,' is of a cognate stem; *fuchs* and *Segel,* meaning 'tailed creatures,' is quite possible. At all events, there is no connection with Lat. L *vulpes.*

**Fuchtel**, f., earlier Mod HG. *fuchet*; 'broad-word, a blow struck with it;' first occurs in Mod HG.; akin to *fetzen.*

**Fuder**, m., from the equiv. Mid HG. *wunder*, OHG. *fuodor*, n., 'measure (varying from 36 to 72 bushels, of wine about 1200 bottles), waggon-load;' comp. OSax. *fūhar*, Du. *voer*, AS. *fōber,* 'measure, waggon-load;' E. *fether,* *fodder,* a term in mining. Hence the common West Tent. term *fōr* in, n., 'waggon-load,' from the Teut. root *fap* in *fåten.* From HG., Fr. *fondre* is derived.

**Fug**, m., 'adaptedness, due authority, right;' from Mid HG. *vuogether,* m., 'propriety,' as well as the equiv. *vuoget,* f., Mod HG. *fug*, akin to *fugun.*

**Fugqe**, f., 'fugue,' first occurs in early Mod HG., from Ital. *fuga.*

**Fügen**, vb., 'to fit together, connect;' (refl.) 'to accommodate oneself;' from Mid HG. *vugegen,* OHG. *fugogen,* 'to shape or unite suitably;' comp. Du. *voggen,* AS. *geflegen,* E. to say (to suit, unite); Goth. *fugian,* 'to make suitable;' a factitive of the Tent. root *fug* in, in Goth. *fagre,* 'suitable, fitted;' whose nearer cognates are to be found under *fegn*; E. to *fayge* (to suit, join), may also be mentioned here.

**Fühlen**, vb., 'to feel, be sensible of, be sensitive to;' a MidG. and LG. word incorporated in literary Ger. since Luther's time (in Suab. and Alem. *förun* and *meren,*
and in Bav. ampfunden are used); from the equiv. MidHG. viilein, OHG. fuolen (OHG. also ‘to touch’); comp. OSax. gižouren, Du. voelen, AS. felan. B. to feel; a common West Teut. word for ‘to feel’ (Goth. *fólnjan). Akin to Oic. fólma, ‘to gape.’ With the Teut. root föl, fál, an old term for ‘hand’ is connected; OSax. folm, AS. fallen, OHG. folma, ‘hand’ (primit. allied to Sans. पूनि, Gr. πῶλμα, Lat. palma, Ofr. lâm for *plôma).

*Führe*, f., ‘journey, conveyance, waggon, cart-load,’ from MidHG. wuore, f., journey, way, street, escort, food for a ‘journey, fodder,’ OHG. wuora; comp. AS. for, f., ‘journey,’ also ‘vehicle’; akin to færen. See also fætra.

*führen*, vb., ‘to carry, conduct, deal in, manage,’ from MidHG. viieren, OHG. fuoren, ‘to put in motion, guide, lead; a factitive of færen (OHG. farran), like MidHG. leiten, a factitive of OHG. lîdan, ‘to drive,’ comp. O-Sax. föriian, Du. voeren, ‘to lead,’ Ofr. fœra, ‘to bring.’ Goth. *fargjan is wanting;* AS. faran means ‘to go, march.’ Hence the sense ‘to lead’ is essentially Ger.


*füllen*, n., from the equiv. MidHG. viilen, OHG. fulin, n., besides MidHG. viile, OHG. full, n., ‘foal;’ for the affix -in-. denoting the young of animals, see under &anga. Based upon *fülien* (Goth fula); hence *fülin* has to be assumed in Goth.; comp. MidHG. viilen, Du. veulen, OHG. full. Another derivative of full is OHG. fuliska, MidHG. viîlhe, f., ‘full,’ pointing to Goth. *viîla*.

*Füllsel*, n., ‘stuffing,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. viîsel, n.; a derivative of viel with modification; for the suffix -sel, from OHG. *sal*, Goth. *sil*, see *fähig*.

*Find*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. viînt, n.; ‘finding, discovery, find;’ allied to *fihren*; comp. Du. vinden, ‘discovery, invention;’ Ofr. vindre, vindur.

*finf*, card. num., ‘five;’ from MidHG. viîf, OHG. fimf, also earlier fimf; corresponding to Goth. fimf, Ofr. fimmi, AS. fif, E. five, Du. vijf, OSax. fif. Goth. *finf*, from pre-Teut. *pempe, pêne* (for the permutation of Aryan q to Teut. & see *fêre, vive, Me pot;* comp. Sans. *pâkân, Gr. πέρε, πέντε, πέντε*, Lat. quintus (for *pente*), Lith. pentę, Ofr. cœc, W. pemp; a common Teut. term, like all numbers from 2 to 10; the oldest form is *pente, pêne*. The attempt to discover the root with some such meaning as ‘hand,’ and to connect the word with fence, have produced no result. The Aryan numerals are presented to us as compact forms, the origin of which is obscure. The ord. fimf is like all ordinals, a derivative of an old form; Goth. fimt, OHG. fimto, fimto, MidHG. vîntje, Du. vijfje, AS. fita, E. fifth. Comp. Lat. quintus for *pîncus, Gr. πέντε, Sans. panchatās, Lith. pėktas.

*Funke*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. (not a classical form) vuâke, m., OHG. funcho, m., ‘spark;’ comp. Du. vonk; ‘small fire, spark,’ E. *funk, round wood, steam, stick.* Classical MidHG. has vuâke, m.

It is uncertain whether Goth. *fôn (gen. *fûnings), ‘fire,’ is allied; it is more probable that Sans. *pâjas, ‘splendour, gleam of light,’ is prim. cognate.

*für*, prep., ‘for, in behalf of,’ from MidHG. vûr, OHG. fur, ‘before, for;’ comp. OSax. fur, ‘before;’ a Ger. prep. simply allied to those discussed under *vet.*—*fürboh*, adv., ‘forward, further,’ from MidHG. vûrboh, adv., from fur and boh.

*Furche*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. wurch (prin. wûrche), OHG. Furch, f., ‘furrow;’ comp. Du. voor, AS. fûrth, f., E. furrow (akin to AS. and E. furlong, ‘the length of a furrow’); Ofr. for, f., ‘drain, watercourse;’ Goth. fûrhus, f., is wanting. It is based upon pre-Teut. pûk-; comp. Lat. porca, ‘ridge between two furrows, and porculetum, ‘field divided into beds;’ akin also to Armen. herk, ‘freshly ploughed fallow land;’ W. rych (OGall. *rücke, Ofr. rech*), m., f., ‘furrow,’ from the base pûk-.

*Furcht*, f., ‘fear, terror, fright,’ from MidHG. vorhite, vorht, f., ‘fear, anxiety, apprehension,’ OHG. and OSax. forhita, forahita; abstr. of *fürâ*. In AS. a modified abstr. is found; comp. AS. fyrhto (Goth fuhrhtes), hence E. fright, whence to frighten, to fright; E. fear (see *fâht*), is not a cognate.—*fürðen*, to fear, dread,’ from MidHG. vîrðen (pret. vorht); OHG. furðen, forahitan (pret. forahća), to be afraid; comp. OSax. forahîtan, AS.
forhītan; Du. and Scand. are wanting; Goth. forhtian, 'to fear, be afraid,' with the partic. forhtis, 'timid,' used as an adj. The dental of the vb., while probably strong origin, is a suffix of the present stem, hence Tent. forht-tjan; the corresponding abstr. OHG. forht-a is formed like *fhanTE. To the tent. root *forht (Aryan *fork, *fork?), Lat. quercus, 'shivering,' and Gr. καπνός, 'to tremble,' have been allied.

fürder, adv., 'further,' from MidHG. vürdere, OHG. fürdere, adv., 'further in front, further on, away;' apparently an oblique form of the compar. next, like Goth. fáurhtan, formerly, from fért. Goth. *faufrj; AS. furn, adv., 'forward, further, more distant;' (Goth. *fāurhdj) E. further. Seefert. fürhe, f., 'pickfork,' from MidHG. fürhek, OHG. fürheca, f., 'fork;' comp. Du. vork, AS. and E. fork; from Lat. forca, introduced early in the OHG. period along with Southern horticulture.

fürst, m., 'sovereign, chief, prince,' from MidHG. vīst, m., 'the highest, most distinguished, ruler, prince,' OHG. furisto, OSax. (uri)sto, Du. (ur)st, 'prince'; like *āyr, simply a Ger. form. Just as *āyr is orig. a comp. of *āfr, so is *fürst prop. a superlat. meaning 'first;' comp. furj, AS. furist, AS. furjst, E. first, Oic. furj-tr; Goth. *faristiis is wanting; the corresponding compar. is OHG. furir, 'the former, preferable,' Oic. fyrra, 'former.' The usual OSax. and AS. word for 'first' is forma, forma, with the suffix *ma (Goth. fruma); from Aryan *pṛṛ prṛ like Gr. πρός, Sans. पृवा-स, OSlov. prúvás, Lith. pirnas, 'first.' It is evident that also vor, furt, &c., are derivatives of this Aryan root prṛ.

fürst, f. (UpG. masc. also), 'ford,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. urst, m.; comp. OSax. *ford in Herforst (lit. 'lord's ford'), Siirtt; MidDu. word, AS. ford, m., E. ford; comp. AS. Oxenforst (lit. 'oxen's ford'), *Oxforst (also Sōwinfurt, Crurf). Goth. *férvice, 'ford,' is wanting. It belongs to the Tent. root fur, 'to go, march,' and hence signifies lit. 'a frequented, passable spot;' comp. Gr. πόρος, 'ford,' which has a cognate root, and δόρωπος with Osfor; also Zand percut, 'bridge' (Euphrates, lit. 'having many bridges'); so too Lat. portus, 'port'; Oic. fegdr, in., 'bay.' Lat. *ritum (for *primium) in Augustoritum, from Kelt., is also allied to this word.

fürchen, vb., 'to perform hastily, cheat,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

füsel, m., 'bad brandy,' probably from chemical technology (Lat. futilis, 'liquid').

füff, m., 'foot, base, pedestal, footing,' from the equiv. MidHG. vuōs, OHG. fuōs, m., 'foot'; a common Teut. and more remotely a common Aryan term for 'foot'; comp. Goth. fūs, Oic. fōs, AS. fō, E. foot. Du. voet, OSax. fōl. The Teut. fōl (weak subst.), from Aryan *pēd- , which interchanged with Aryan *pēd- and *pēd in declension. Comp. Gr. ποδ- in ζόως, nom. sing. ποδός (Ἀεί, πόδα); Lat. pēd-em, nom. sing. pes; pēlado, 'sandal, pēlos (for rētos),' 'on foot;' o gradation in Lat. trīpudium; OInd. nom. sing. pād (locat. pādi), 'foot, pādā, neut., 'tread, footstep.' The e gradation is preserved in Tent. by Oic. f. t. n., 'step, but as a measure 'foot' (Lith. pētis, 'mark of the foot'); akin to Oic. feta, 'to find the way,' OHG. fēzōn, 'to go.' Respecting Oic. fētāur see fērō; Oic. f. t., 'the skin of birds between the claws,' MidE. fēlak, E. fellow; thus too MidHG. vīgeloch, 'hough,' earlier ModHG. wīgelch; they are derivatives (not compounds) of *fērō, 'foot.' -füßlappe, f., 'footstep, trace,' from flēppen; often divided wrongly into flēflape, which would originate in a verb tavo in flēppen.

fürter, n., from the equiv. MidHG. vuoter, OHG. fuoter, n., 'nourishment, food, fodder, lining, case;' comp. Du. woorder, n., 'fodder, lining;' AS. fōder, n., E. fodder; Oic. fōdr, n., 'fodder;' Goth. fōdr, n., 'scabbard.' Two really different words seem to have converged phonetically in this term. Goth. *fōdr, 'nourishment,' seems to be connected with AS. fōda, 'nourishment,' E. food, Goth. fōhtjan, AS. fōdan, E. to feed, and consequently with a Teut. root fōd, fōd (comp. OHG. fātunga, 'nourishment, food'), from Aryan fōd, which also appears in Gr. φαέωνα, 'to eat;' likewise akin to AS. fōter, 'maintenance,' E. to foter, foter-brother, &c. The second, flēter, 'case,' Goth. fōdr, 'sheath,' has been thought to be allied to Sans. पत्र-म, n., 'vessel, receptacle.' The Tent. cognates in both senses found their way into Rom.; comp. Prov. and OFr. fere (ModFr. feurre), 'sheath,' formed from Goth. fōdr, OHG. fuoter, 'sheath,' ModFr. feurre, 'straw for feeding cattle,' ModFr. fourreau, 'case, sheath,' &c.

füfferaf, n., 'case, lining, sheath,' ModHG. only, from MidLat. fortraele, a derivative of OHG. fōlar, MidHG. vuoter; comp. füter.


G.

Gābe, f., 'gift,' from the equiv. MidHG. gābe, f.; OHG. *gāba and Goth. *gība are wanting; instead OHG. gēba (MidHG. gēbe with the dial. variant gīpe), f., occurs, Osax. gēba, AS. gīfu, OIC. gīfi, Goth. gība, f., 'gift.' The forms corresponding to the assumed Goth. *gība are seen in Du. gaaft and OSwed. gafa.

Gābe, adj., 'acceptable, in vogue, stylish,' from MidHG. gābe (OHG. *gāba), adj., 'acceptable, dear, good,'; Goth. *gība is related to gīban (see gīban), just as nēma is to nēman (see nāgā, nāghtān); comp. OIC. gēbfr, 'salty,' Du. gaaft, 'suitable.'

Gabet, f., 'fork, shafts (of a vehicle),' from the equiv. MidHG. gäbele, gābel, OHG. gäbala, gabal, f.; corresponding to Du. gaffel (hence ModIC. gaffall, 'fork'), AS. rarely, geafal, m., 'fork' (for which, even in the AS. period, for, E. fork occurs). Gäbel seems to be related by gradation to Gētæ, 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 Gäbel. Note the correspondence with Kelt. words; OR. gabul, 'fork,' gabala, 'shears,' W. gebe,' 'tong'; Lat. gābalus (gable-shaped) galloes; to these also OInd. gabhast, 'fork, shaft,' may be allied, in which case it would follow that the West Teut. Gäbel is perhaps primit. allied to the Kelt. class.

Gadern, gafßen, vb., 'to cackle, chatter,' simply ModHG.; imitative forms like MidHG. gad, 'to cackle like a goose.' akin to Du. gagele, 'to gable,' and even in OHG. gackizan, 'to mutter; gäckizan, gackasen, 'to bawl,' MidHG. gassen, 'to cackle like a hen laying.' Comp. Scand. gagge, 'to howl like a fox; gage, wild goose,' E. to gage.

Gäben, Gaden, m. and n., 'room, cottage, storey,' from MidHG. and MidHG. gaden, gadon, n., 'house containing one room only,' then generally 'apartment, chamber,' OHG. gādam, gadam, n.; orig. a merely UpG. word, which found its way, however, even into LG. Akiu to Goth. *gatm (from ga- and timo, the latter related to Gr. ἔμνος, and HG. Simurz). Less probably allied to AS. geat, E. gate (comp. Du. gat, 'opening,' under Gaff). At all events, the connection with Gr. *χειρ, 'garment,' is impossible.

gaffen, vb., 'to gape at,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) gaffen, OHG. *gaffon (deduced from OHG. gōffo, f., 'contemplation'); Goth. *gafon is wanting. The ordinary MidHG. and OHG. words for the modern gaffen are kapfen and kappen (Goth. *kapan, vb., is wanting). Hence, according to the sounds, the two moris are radically different; in the ModHG. period, MidHG. kapfen has given way to kaffen.

The latter signifies lit., 'to look on with open mouth,' comp. Du. gapeen and the equiv. E. to gape, OIC. gapa, 'to open the mouth wide, gape, chaos.' The Teut. root gap, 'to gape,' is allied to Sans. root jahk, 'to snap?'

gāhe, see jāh.

gähnen, vb., 'to yawn, gape,' from the equiv. MidHG. gīven (genen, geiwen), OHG. gīven (genen); ModHG. ge e for g. Goth. *gī-nat. from the root gī, 'to gape'; comp. AS. gītian, gātian, 'to gape.' OIC. and AS. possess a str. vb. formed from the root gī, and a orig. a suffix of the present stem—OIC. gīna, AS. gītham, 'to bark'; comp. also OIC. gīn, n., 'jaw of animals.' OHG. gīn, 'to gape,' is formed without the suffix n.; so too with a derivative w., OHG. gīven, gīwen, MidHG. gīven, gīven, 'to open the mouth wide.' The Teut. root gī, from pre-Teut. g̣, is widely diffused, especially in West Teut. Comp. Lat. hiare (for Lat. h, representing Teut. g̣, see Geirr and Gaar), OSlav. zjat, 'to gape, bark; Lith. šėči, 'to open the mouth wide'; Ofr. giyn, 'mouth.' (Ofr. gin); Lat. hisco; Gr. xēu, 'hole,' for xēfāt.

Galgant, m., 'galangal;' from the equiv. MidHG. galgen, galgen, galgant, m.; comp. MidE. galgant, E. galgant; a medicinal herb of the Middle Ages, known under the same name to Rom. (comp. Ital. galanga, Fr. galanga—MidLat. galanga; also Mid
Gr. γάλαξσα). The origin of the term has probably been rightly ascribed to the East; some etymologists compare it with Arab galang.

Galgen, m., 'gallows, gibbet, cross-beam,' from MidHG. galge, OHG. galo, 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. galo, AS. gealg, E. gallowes (the plur. used as a sing., yet comp. gallow-tree), OIr. galge, 'gallows,' Goth. galga, m. (applied to the cross of Christ, as also in all the other OTeut. dialects); a common Teut. word, Teut. galgan-, pre-Teut. g'alfa-.; comp. Lith. žalg, 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-meat,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Lat. gallowes, whence also, probably, the equiv. AS. galle; comp. E. oak-gall (gallow.) See Galle (2).

Galte (1.), f., 'gall, bile,' from the equiv. MidHG. galle, OHG. golla, f.; common to Teut. in the same sense (only in Goth. is the weak num. *gallo not recorded); comp. OSax. galle, Du. gall, AS. geolla, OIr. gall, n. Like a great number of terms relating to the body (see ūf, ūrta, ñitra, Māt, Dē), Galte too has numerous correspondences in the cognate languages, which points to the antiquity of the Aryan term (Goth. *gal·ta- or *gāltan-, from pre-Teut. galk-); comp. Gr. γάλας, xαλός Lat. galler, fem. n., 'gall.' Many etymologists connect the word with galo (OHG. gālo), as if galo was named from its colour; OSlov. žalksu, 'gall' (from *galksu), is certainly allied to Russ. želkun, 'to turn yellow.'

Galte (2.), f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. galle, f., 'swelling above the knee on the hind-leg of a horse'; comp. E. gall (swelling, sore spot, gall-nut); it is questionable whether Galte is allied to the word. Also in Romance, It. galle and Spans. agallo, signify 'swelling, tumour, gall-nut.' Hence the Lat.-Rom. galle, '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 gräsagalar, 'swelling on the hoof of a horse.'

Gallerte, f., 'jelly,' from MidHG. gal-
Gan

Gan, f., 'auction, bankruptcy,' an UpG. word (unknown to the Stab. dial.), from MidHG. gant, f., 'sale to the highest bidders, auction.' Not from Fr. gant, 'glove.' It is not true that 'affixing a glove (in a symbolic way) has given rise to the terms Gant and Bræquant, denoting a distress on real property.' The term is more probably derived from Prov. vecent, ModFr. vecun, 'auction' (Ital. impento, from Lat. in quantum), whence E. cant, 'auction.'

gans, adj., 'whole, complete, entire,' from MidHG. and OHG. gans, adj., 'united, complete, whole, healthy,' proper HG. word simply, which was adopted, however, by the Teut. dialects of MidEurope (Dan. ganske, Du. gansch, OFris. gans; n would not have been retained before s in a native Dan. or Fris. word. The early history of OHG. gans is obscure; if its primary meaning is 'encircling,' it is perhaps connected with Gr. γανθετεῖν, 'to comprise;' comp. Gr. γανθής, 'spacious.'

gar, adj. (and adv.), 'finished, ready, done' (of cooked food), from MidHG. gar (infect. gartur), adj., gar, adv., OHG. garto (incl. gartur), adj., garo, gartwon, adv., 'made ready,' armed, prepared, complete, entire; corresponding to OSax. garo, AS. garto (adv., gartwer also), E. gare, OIC. garr (adv. gartwo), 'ready, prepared, made.'

Gans, f., 'goose,' from the equiv. MidHG. gans, OHG. gans, f.; a common Teut. term for 'goose,' unrecorded in Goth. only, in which *gans, f. (plur. *gans) may have been the form (comp. Span. ganso, adopted from it). To this correspond AS. gæs (s from an before s), plur. gæs (owing to the i mutation), f., E. goose, plur. geese; OIC. gæs, f., from pre-Teut. ganso; 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. hāsati-s, m., hāsati, f., 'goose'; Mod Pers. گا, Lith. žasai (OSlov. gai is borrowed from Teut.), Gr. χαί, Lat. anser (for *hanser), OIR. gës, 'swan' (from ganso). The s of Aryan ganso seems to be a suffix (comp. ἱνατος, ὕπατος); at least Teut. words of cognate stem point to gans- as the more primitive form; comp. OHG. ganzsa, MidHG. ganso, gans, m., ganser, Du. gans, 'gander;' AS. ganet, E. gownt, 'swan'; AS. gandra, 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 gantae by the Teutons; a similar term is known in Rom. (Prov. ganta, OFr. gante, 'wild goose'), which borrowed it from Teut. To the Teut. gants, from pre-Teut. gandra, the OIR. gës, 'goose,' (Lith. gandrins, 'stork'), is primit. allied.

Gansferd, m., 'gander, wild tansy,' ModHG. simply, formed like Gantervi, from an earlier Gantervi (still found in many of the UpG. dialects; in Alsat. gantlu, MidG. gantle), MidHG. ganser, also ganso, gans, m., 'gander.' Comp. LG. gante, Scand. gasse for gasse, 'gander;' see Gant. The plant Gantervi is a corruption of an earlier Gant-ervi; comp. Fr. bec d'oise, Ital. pié d'oca. The MidHG. and OHG. term is gerecinc (even gansing also in OHG).

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Garan, vb., 'to ferment, effervesce, bubble,' a combination as to its form to a str. vb. MidHG. jerem; Jesen; OHG. jesin,
Gar, n., 'yarn, thread, net, snare,' from the equiv. MidHG. *garn (unrecovled, but OHG. *geran occurs), 'to cause to ferment'; OHG. jésan is a str. vb., and jferjan a wk. vb. (comp. gínésan, str. vb., and gínérjan, wk. vb.). Noun derivatives of the Tent. root jes retain their s (before š) even as late as ModHG.; see Qijit, under which the cognate nouns from the other OEut. dialects are brought together. The root jés, yes, occurs also in Ind. and Gr.; comp. Gr. ãer-ši, 'boiled,' šer-šu, hence also šša for *ššow (perf. ššow-meš), 'to boil, bubble' (for earlier ja, ya as in švčar, see Secf). Sans. root yas, 'to seethe, boil. Considering this agreement of forms with initial j and y, ModHG. gérn with y is remarkable; so too OIC. gerh, 'yeast' (but E. yeast).

Gärn, n., 'yarn, thread, net, snare,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gérn; corresponding to AS. ãearn, E. yarn, OIC. gärn, n., Du. garen; the common Tent. term for 'yarn' (Goth. *garan, n.); the meaning; 'net' was attached to Gärn, 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 Gärn and meaning 'entails'; comp. OIC. gorn (plur. garmer, f., 'gut, intestines, entails,' OHG. miltigarni, miltigarni, n., 'fat found in the middle of the entails, arvina,' AS. migern (cf for dg; comp. AS. orceard, E. orchard, for orcegard), 'arvina.' These words have been connected with Lith. žarni, f., 'gut,' and Sans. hirā, f., 'gut,' though the latter may be allied to Lat. hīra, f., 'gut,' and hilla for hīra; likewise Lat. haru- in haru-spec, 'one who examines the entails, soothsayer,' and harilus, 'soothsayer,' contain the Aryan root ghar. Perhaps—and nothing further can be said—all the words discussed above are based on a Teut. root ghar, 'to turn.'

garšťig, adj., 'filthy, foul, obscene,' an extended form of the late MidHG. garšti, adj., 'rank, rotten,' akin to OIC. gerši, 'morose' (inapparent). Allied to Lat. fastidium, 'disgust, aversion.' The latter probably represented *fastiidium, like testus for *tostus, from torreo; Lat. f₁ initially corresponds to Tent. g. See under Gaffa (Lat. fel). It might perhaps be also connected with Lat. horridus for *ghorridus.

Garten, n., from the equiv. MidHG. garõe, OHG. garõa, m., 'garden'; corresponding to OASax. garõa, OFris. garda, m., 'garden'; Goth. garda, m., 'stable.' Akin to the strong nouns—Goth. garõa, m., 'court, house, family'; OIC. garõr, m., 'enclosure, hedge, house, farm,' OHG. garõ, m., 'circle, choral dance'; AS. garde (E. yard), 'enclosure, garden' (E. yard-n was borrowed in MidE. from OFr. gardin, jardin, which is of Ger. origin). 'Enclosing' and the 'enclosed space' are the fundamental ideas of the whole class, which might thus be connected with gärtn, Tent. root gerd, if the correspondences in the cognate languages did not prove that 'Gartun' 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. xéporos, 'enclosure, yard, farmyard, pasture, hay, grass'; OIC. garõ, 'cornfield;' also Lat. co-hors, -hor, f., 'cornyard for cattle and fowls;' if the Tent. word is allied to these, the d of the Goths and Sax. words is derived from Aryan t, i.e. Goth. garda is based on Aryan gér (not gér (not *gér) from xéporos). On the other hand, Gartun may be connected with Slav. and Lith. words, which, however, assume that Goth. and Sax. d originated in Aryan ḏa; OSlav. gradu, m., 'enclosure, citadel, town' (as an enclosed place; Lith. girts, '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. 3anu.

Gas, n., 'gas,' a word coined by the Du. chemist, Von Helmont, of Brussels (died 1644 A.D.); comp. Du. gas.

Gafe, f., 'lane, road, row,' from MidHG. gaþza, OHG. gaþza, f., f., prop. (as even yet in UPG.) 'street;' corresponding to Goth. gátōd, f., 'lane, street;' OIC. gata (accus. gatis), 'way, street, path.' From the Scand. word E. gate, 'way,' is derived. Properly speaking, the word is unknown to the LG. languages. Whether Gafe is allied to AS. geal, E. (Scotch) gate, gate (see sæffen), OASax. and Du. gat, m., 'hole, cavern,' OIC. gut, m., 'hole,' and is derived from a prim. meaning, 'inlet, opening'—

Sáf, lit. 'furnished with an entrance, a gate,' on account of the suffix -ván—I cannot be definitely decided; in any case, it is impossible to connect Sáf with géach, since
the latter is based upon a root i (Lat. inv; Gr. ιναι).

Gäfft, m., 'guest, visitor; wight; sailor,' from MidHG. and OHG. gast (plur. geigte, gesti), m., 'stranger, guest;' common, in the same sense, to Teut.; comp. Goth. gastis (plur. gestis), m. (comp. gastigds, 'hospitable'), Olt. gost, 'guest (uninvited);' AS. gyst, m., 'guest, Du. and OSax. gast. Teut. gastis, m., 'stranger, unbidden or chance guest from a foreign part;' from pre-Teut. gostis, which left derivatives in Lat. and Slav.; Lat. hostis, 'enemy,' prop. 'foreigner, stranger;' Slav. gastiz, m., 'foreigner.'

Gäffen, jätten, vb., 'to weed;' from the equiv. MidHG. jätten, geiten, OHG. jätan, gelan, akin to OHG. jette, m., 'weed, darnel.' Perhaps Gr. πτερός; 'I seek,' is allied, if the Aryan root is γέλος.

Gätich, adj., 'suitable, convenient,' an essentially MidHG. and LG. word; derived from a parallel Goth. form *gaiti-ad, which OHG. gait-ad, adj., 'suitable, agreeing with,' also points; comp. Gatt, gait; so too OSlov. gatik, 'favourable time,' Lith. gatas, 'stipulation,' and Du. gadelijk, 'reconcilable.'

Gatte, m., 'spouse, consort, husband;' from MidHG. gate (also gegate), m., 'equal associate, one's equals, husband;' Du. gade, gade, 'husband.' The last meaning is rare in the MidHG. period, and first prevailed over the others in the last century. It is especially the case with the idea 'belonging to one another;' comp. OSax. gegode, 'one's equals, AS. eggad, 'companionship,' also Goth. geadling, 'relative;' AS. gædeling, 'member of the same tribe;' OHG. gatling, 'cousin,' OSax. gatuling, 'countryman, member of the same tribe.'

MidHG. gatten (gätten), vb., is from MidHG. gatten, 'to come together, agree;' MidHG. (essentially MidHG.) gat, 'together;' Du. te gaden, AS. gædar and tægodere, E. together; AS. gætran. E, to gather (Du. vergaderen, 'to assemble?'; OHG. got-lös, MidHG. gete-lös, 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 gat.
Gaukler, m., 'buffoon, juggler, impositor,' from Mhd. gowkelere, OHG. gau-
kulaz, gouggelaz (cf. from gy, see Gute), 'magician, conjuror'; from Mhd. gowkelon, OHG. gougelon, 'to deal in magic, play the fool.' Apparently allied to OHG. goganon, Mhd. goganer, 'to roam about,' also to Mhd. gogen, 'to act without restraint, flutter about,' gogel, adj., 'unrestrained, exuberant,' gies, m., 'fool, dupe'; Du. gougelaar, 'buffoon.' The cognates point to a Teut. root gun, gung, gung, 'to move here and there in a curious fashion like a clown or conjuror?'. Considering the numerous correspondences, it cannot be maintained that Gaukler was derived from Lat. juculatus, or from Gr. κακοβρ., '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 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 Mhd. gaf, m., 'bear, male animal (generally);' only at a late period and rarely 'nag,' which meaning becomes prominent in the 16th cent.; for a 'sorry jade' runst is used in Mhd.; Du. gul, t., 'a mare that does not yet bear.' The word is not known to the other dialects; its origin is obscure.

Gauzen, m., 'palate, taste,' from Mid. H. gaze, guzone, OHG. gusmo (gissmo), guzmo, m., 'palate, throat, jaw;' corresponding to AS. gesma, m., 'palate.' E. guze (probably from AS. *gissmo, since, moreover, there are numerous forms in earlier Mid. H. which point to an OHG. *gissemo, *palate'); O. Sc. grem, m., 'palate;' Goth. *gaizmo, *gimbo, n., are wanting. Allied to Lith. gazm, 'palate.' The relation of the vowels of the stem (OHG. and Mhd. ou and ou, AS. and Scand. a) is obscure; see Outh. Some etymologists connect the word with a Teut. root gau (Gr. θαυ, 'gasping, loose, θέαος, 'chasm,' for θαφός).

Gauner, earlier Zeuener, 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 Zeuener, from the slang jenu, 'to play,' the ultimate source of which is said to be Hebr. ידנ, 'to cheat.'

ge, a proclitic prefix, from Mhd. ge, OHG. gi, ga- (an accented prefix ga- in noun compounds is very rare in OHG. and Mhd.); the prim. idea is 'collectivity, completeness'; comp. Goth. ga-, AS. ge- (in E. only in handwerk, handcrct, AS. handgsecere, handgescere; comp. also E. enough, from AS. gnenb, under gana). The prefix is probably allied to Lat. cons-, cum; comp. giben, qiban, glea, Oted, &c.

Gebrüder, Geburde, f., 'bearing, gesture,' from Mhd. geburde, f., 'conduct, appearance, manner,' OHG. gebidrid, f., from Mhd. gebaren, OHG. gabar, 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 Bäré, where proofs are given of the antiquity of the verbal stem ber, pre-Teut. bhr, within the Aryan group; in Ind. the root bär, bhar, may mean 'to bear offspring' as well as 'to bear' generally; comp. Lat. fertilitas, from Lat. fero; in OIr. the substantives combairt and birth, corresponding to Gébrion, 'birth,' manifest the same specialization. See Geburt.

Geber, Gebur, gbáer, vb., 'to give, present, render, yield,' from the equiv. Mhd. giben, OHG. geben; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. Goth. giben, AS. gibb, E. to give, Du. geven, Oec. gege, Conr. Giber. Akin to OIr. gibim, 'I take,' Lith. gabáti, 'to bring, convey to,' gibinti, 'to cause to bring.'

Gebar, n., 'prayer,' from the equiv. Mld. gebet, OHG. gibet, n. (AS. and Osax. gebet, n., 'prayer'); allied to temen, fitten.

Gebiet, n., 'dominion, jurisdiction, territory, sphere,' from Mld. gebiet, n., 'territory, jurisdiction, order'; allied to gréten, fitten.

Gebraucht, n., from the equiv. Mld. gebt, OHG. gibré, n., 'range of mountains,' a specifically HD. collective form allied to Bera.

Gebrechen, n., 'defect, infirmity, grief,' an inf. used as a noun; from Mld. geb-e-ßen. See berên.

Gebühr, Gebir, f., 'duty, propriety, dues, fees,' allied to Gebir, Mld. H.
gebärd, OHG. gibürjen, wk. vb, 'to occur, happen, fall to one's lot, devolve on by law, be due'; corresponding to OSax. gibürjan, AS. gebürjan, OEc. byrja, 'to be suitable, becoming, fit'; Goth. *gabaardjan, wk. vb., may be inferred from gabawurjaba, adv., 'willingly' (lit., 'in a fitting manner?'), and gabawurjōp.m., 'pleasure.' The whole class is probably connected with the root ber 'to carry'; comp. LG. büären, 'to raise aloft, see emper; hence OHG. büri dih, 'go (thou); lit., 'raise thyself,' gibürita, 'pervenit'; büren, büiren, also 'to come to pass.' See Bähr, Bärre.

Geburt, f. from the equiv. MidHG. geburt, OHG. giburt, f., 'birth.' Comp. Goth. gabawurja, f., 'birth,' also 'lineage, native town,' OSax. giburt, f., AS. gebur, f., 'birth, rank, dignity,' E. birth, OEc. burbr, m., 'birth, embryo'; in form it points to Aryan and Sans. bhūt-s, and both in form and meaning it corresponds to OHG. birth, 'birth.' Sans. bhūt-s, f., 'bearing, nursing, maintenance.' With the simple Tent. boran, 'to give birth to,' is connected an O'ent. neut. subst. barma-, 'child' (lit., 'that which is born'), formed from the old no-partic. Comp. OEc. barn, AS. born, OSax., OHG., and MHG. barn, 'child, son.'

Gicht, m., 'fool, pop, buffoon,' orig. MidG. (and LG.), in which gic, gücke, m., 'silly fellow, fool, droll fellow,' occurs even in the MidHG. period; not allied to MidHG. giege, 'fool,' mentioned under gánfei. Comp. Du. gick, m., Dan. gitch, 'fool,' Ic. gikker, 'crafty, coarse person.'

Gedächtnis, n., 'memory, recollection, memorial,' allied to getrauen, brauen. Gedanke, m., 'thought, idea,' from MidHG. gedanck(e), OHG. gedank, m., OSax. githanko, m., 'thought,' AS. geponc; allied to brauen.

gedießen, vb., 'to thrive, prosper,' from the equiv. MidHG. gediechen, OHG. gießen, str. vb.; Goth. gāsēhan, AS. gepein (contracted from gēsahan), 'to thrive,' the old AS. form points to the fact that the verbal stem was orig. nasalised; n before h is everywhere suppressed in Tent., thus pēhan for pēshān. The corresponding participial *pāngjan remained in OSax., where thēngan means 'to complete,' on the suppression of the nasal the gradation passed into the t gradation in Goth. and HG. The simple form pešān, 'to thrive,' is still known in Goth. On account of its meaning, getrauen (root pēnh, pre-Teut. tēnk, tek, in Lith. tenki, tokti, 'I have enough,' as well as in Ir. tōc, W. tynged, 'fortune,' from the prim. form tōngelo-) cannot be connected with the root *tekn in tē clazz (see Ḣagen).—gediegen, adj., 'solid, pure, concise, pithy,' from MidHG. gedi- gen, adj., 'adult, firm, hard, clear, pure,' OHG. gedīgan, adj., 'aged, advanced in years, earnest, pure, chaste'; prop. a partic. of gīdhān (by a grammatical change is the necessary form of h in the partic.), AS. preserves the older participial form of the e-gradation, gebungen, 'complete,' so too OSax. thingen.

Geduld, f., 'patience, forbearance,' from the equiv. MidHG. gedult, OHG. gedult, f.; allied to büren.

gedusfen, adj., 'bloatet, puffed up,' partic. of a lost str. vb. which is retained in MidHG. dialects (Hess. dinsen, 'to draw'); comp. MidHG. dinsen, 'to draw, tear, extend;' OHG. dinsan; also Goth. *pinsan, atpinsan, 'to draw.' The Teut. root bene, pre-Teut. tens, corresponds to the Sans. root ṭaṇs, 'to draw,' Lith. testi, 'to draw, stretch.' The root tens seems an extension of the root ten appearing in bōne.

Gefähr, f., 'danger, risk, jeopardy,' ModHG. only, for MidHG. vēre, OHG. fāra, f., 'ambush, deceit, hazard, danger;' AS. fār, f., 'ambush, unforeseen danger, fright,' E. fear, OSax. fār, 'ambush'; Goth. *fāra, 'ambush,' follows from fāra, m., 'waylayer.' Scand. fēr, n., has a somewhat different meaning, 'misfortune, discomet.' Allied to the root fēr, Aryan fēr, which in Lat. periculum, Gr. πειρα, 'trial, cunning, deception,' furnishes cognate meanings.

Gefährliche, m., 'companion, partner, mate,' from MidHG. geveerte, OHG. gīferto (*gīfarjo), 'escort,' lit. 'fellow-traveller'; allied to gāfert.

gefallen, vb., 'to suit, please,' from MidHG. gevallen, OHG. gīfallen, str. vb., 'to happen, fall to one's lot, please,' in MidHG. always with the complement 'wēst' (well) or 'ūfet' (ill); probably an expression derived from the O'Teut. warlike custom of dividing booty (comp. Quot) by means of dice; é gefalt mir wēst, 'I am well pleased with it,' lit. das ēs falt gut für mid, 'that was a lucky throw for me' (a similar history is also connected with ModHG. schaffen, which furnishes evidence respecting the Teut. drinking customs).

Note too that in ModHG. terms relating to card-playing have been similarly used.
Gef

Comp. Gau (lit. ‘ace of cards’), then generally ‘good fortune’) and fiind. Gefänngnis, n., ‘prison,’ from MidHG. gevongnis, l., n., ‘imprisonment’; allied to fanam.

Gefäß, n., ‘vessel, receptacle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gevong, OHG. giedzi, n., ‘transport.’) Goth. *gefäti, n., is wanting: it would probably be connected with Goth. fílgan, ‘to adorn’ (AS. fæted, partic. ‘adorned’), and also more remotely with fáj.

Gefieder, n., ‘feathers, plumage, fowls,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gevildere, OHG. gefidari, n.; collective of fáj.


Gefällen, partic. of a lost vb. téjé, ‘a-sidious, busy.’ See téjé.

gegen, prep., ‘against, opposite to, in presence of,’ in comparison with, ‘from Mid HG. gegen, OHG. gegovin, gogain, ‘against’ (in OHG, and MidHG. almo-t always with a dat.) allied to the MidHG. adv. gogin, OHG. gogin, gabani, ‘towards’; corresponding to AS. géan, ungéan, ‘against,’ E. again; OSax. gegov and OIC. gouin, ‘against,’ appear only in compounds; in Goth. a corresponding word is wanting. Of obscure origin.—Gegend, ‘region, neighbourhood,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (post-classical) gegovénte, gegovénde, f., which, with the variant gegovere, f., are imitations of Fr. contrée (Ital. contrada), ‘country,’ allied to Lat. contra.

-Gegenwart, ‘presence, present time,’ from MidHG. gegovénte, OHG. gegovénte, f., abstract of OHG. gegovént, ‘present,’ whence MidHG. gegovént, ModHG. gegovént, ‘present.’ See the adj. suffix -ént.

gehaben, vb. in fid gehében, ‘to fare, be (in health), behave,’ from MidHG. sich gehében, OHG. súg gihében, ‘to hold, be (in health);’ allied to fáen.

Gebeg, n., ‘hedge, enclosure, precinct,’ from MidHG. gehege, n., ‘enclosure’; allied to Sah. hégin.

geheim, adj., ‘private, secret, hidden, mysterious,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. geheim, which, with hémm, means lit. ‘belonging to the house.’

gehen, vb., ‘to go, walk, go on well, succeed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gëin, gân (some of the inflected forms supplied by the stem gang; see Gàng); comp. AS. gán (stem gà, from gán), E. to go, OSwed. and ODan. gá, ‘to go.’ The assumed root ghai, meaning ‘to go,’ cannot be positively authenticated beyond the Teut. group (yet comp. Lett. gája, ‘I went’!).

The remarkable facts that this Teut. gá, ‘to go,’ has no primit. noun derivatives in Teut., that it has supplanted the root ë, which is widely diffused in Aryan, but almost obsolete in Teut. (retained, however, in the Goth. aorist éfája, AS. éde), and that like the latter it is contracted like verb in mf—all these lead to the supposition that the assumed Goth. *gáiim, *gáis, *gái, are contracted from the verbal particle gá (see gr) and the old inherited émi, éi, éi (comp. Gr. éí, Sans. émi, éi, éi), ‘to go.’ From this explanation it follows that gáim is fundamentally identical with Lat. ir, Gr. éva, Sans. root i, Lith. éi; OSlav. éi, ‘to go’ (see ét). For a similar blending of a verbal particle and an old vb. comp. felgn, téjén.

gebeuer, adj., ‘secure against anything uncanny,’ from MidHG. gebiure, ‘gentle, graceful, free from anything uncanny’; comp. OHG. and OSax. unhiuri, ‘dreadful, terrible,’ AS. hýre (hile), ‘friendly, mild,’ OIC. hýr, ‘mild.’ Indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting; perhaps Sans. cákra, ‘strong’ (of deities) is allied, so that OHG. hýr would represent hýewro- (Aryan kóre-).

Gebraten, m. (dial.), ‘lap,’ from MidHG. gëre, yéro, m., ‘wedge-shaped piece of stuff or land, lap;’ corresponding to AS. géra, ‘piece of stuff;’ E. gore, OIC. geire, in the same sense; a deriv. of gëra. For the evolution of meaning comp. franc, Téjé.- From the OG. word the Rom. cognates, Fr. giron and Ital. gherone, ‘lap, train (of a dress),’ are derived.

Geier, m., ‘vulture, carrion kite,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gër, m., akin to LG. gier. On account of the early appearance of the G. word we cannot assume that it was borrowed from the Rom. cognates, Ital. girello, Fr. gerfaut (whence MidHG. gér-valks is derived), or from Lat.-Gr. gýrate, ‘to wheel round.’ The connection between OHG. gér with OHG. gître, ModHG. gíre (gíre still occurs in ModHG. dials.), ‘greedy, covetous,’ and the Teut. root gir, ‘to covet,’ presents no difficulty. Geier is lit. ‘the greedy bird.’ See gër, Gëre.

Geifer, m., ‘slaver, drivel, wrath,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. geifer, m. (15th cent.), whence also geiferne, ModHG. geiferne. Origin obscure.
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<th>Page</th>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Text</th>
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| Geige, f., 'fiddle, violin,' from the equiv. early MidHG. geige, f.; corresponding to MidDu. gheihe, OIC. gīga; in OHG. fidula, E. fiddle; see ëfīl. The Teut. word, like ërife, found its way into Rom.; comp. ItaL. giga, Fr. gigue (whence further E. jig). There is no suspicion that Mid HG. geige was borrowed; it is, however, scarcely allied primit. (pre-Tent. ëghti) to OSlov. ژīca, 'thread' (akin to Lith. ʒiū, 'thread')?

geil, adj., 'rank, wanton, obscene, lewd,' from MidHG. and OHG. geil, 'of savage strength. wanton, exuberant, merry, joyous;' for the change of meaning on the transition from MidHG. to ModHG. comp. ژčίμп. The primary meaning, 'unrestrained, joyous,' follows from Goth. gailjan, 'to rejoice;' comp. OSAx. ژl, Du. gei, AS. ژl. To the Teut. cognates Lith. gaita, 'passionate, furious, sharp, painful, sympathetic,' and grilitis, 'to injure;' OSlov. ژئlį (from gailo), 'violent,' adv. ژئlė, 'very.' In the compound ëfīl ژlęlī appears the MidHG. noun geil, geile, 'testicle.'

Geiel (1.), m. and f., 'hostage,' from MidHG. gisel, OHG. geisel, m., n., 'prisoner of war, person held in security;' corresponding to AS. gisel, OIC. gīsle, m. To connect it with Geiel (2.), f., as if 'hostage' were lit. 'one who is scourged,' is impossible. It is, probably, most closely allied to the equiv. OFr. ژئlial (for ژgil).

Geiel (2.), f., 'scourge, whip,' from the equiv. MidHG. geisel, OHG. geiselal, geisla, f.; akin to OIC. geistle, geisle, m., 'pole used by persons walking in snow-shoes.' The stem gais- is connected with the OTeut. term guiza, 'spear' (see ژئl). Hence 'pole, staff,' must be accepted as the prim. meaning; the second component is Goth. ژئlus, 'staff,' so that OHG. geis-ala stands for ژئlis–valu, just as OHG. wurzalu for AS. wyrt-valu (see under ژئl).

Geist, m., 'spirit, genius, spectre,' from MidHG. and OHG. geist, m., 'spirit (in contrast to body), supernatural being;' corresponding to OSAx. ژئl, Du. geist, AS. ژئl (geist), E. ghost; common to Teut. in the same sense, but in Goth. ahma (see ژئl). The prim. meaning of the word ('agitation') is not quite certain; yet OIC. gesa, 'to rage,' (of fire, passion), and Goth. us-gaisam, 'to enraged,' seem to be allied. Respecting the dental suffix of the Teut. Geist (pre-Tent. ėhaislo), note the Sans. root hāt (from hād), 'to get angry,' hēdas, n., 'anger,' to which E. aghast also corresponds.

Geit, f., 'goat, roe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. geiz, f.; corresponding to Goth. gaitis, OIC. gele, AS. get, E. goat, Du. geit; also a dimin. Goth. gaiten, AS. geiten, OHG. geitzen, n., 'kid' (see ژئl). Primit. allied to Lat. haedus from older gaiudo-s (see ژئl and Geit). In common with Slav., O'Tent. has a different word for Geit; comp. MidDu. ho-kijn, AS. heeën, 'kid,' akin to OSlov. koza, 'goat.'

Geij, m., 'avarice,' allied to AS. gei, Mid HG. giten (gizen), beside which MidHG. giten, 'to be greedy, covetous, or avaricious' occurs; comp. AS. gisian, 'to be covetous.' The term for Geij in MidHG. and OHG. was git, 'greediness, covetousness, avarice,' for geijit, MidHG. gites, OHG. gigs, 'greedily, covetous, avaricious'; respecting the derivation of Geij from geijen, see Arger, bântin. Akin to Goth. gaiun, n., 'want.' With the Teut. root gaids, ژئl (Aryan ghaidh), are connected Lith. geista, Žeista, 'to desire,' OSlov. žieš, žižti, 'to expect.'

Gekröfe, n., 'giblets; frill, ruffle,' from MidHG. gekröse, n., 'the small intestine,' also the variant krøse, OHG. ژχρι, akiin to Du. kron, kroost, 'giblets of ducks and geese.' All the cognates are probably connected with frant.

Gelage, n., 'feast, banquet, drinking bout,' first occurs in early ModHG., allied to legen. Scarcely derived from the ancient Gelage (banquets); but just as Goth. gabaur is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'picnic, feasting' (from bairn, 'to carry,' see ژئl), so Gelage is lit. 'that which is laid together,' and then 'feasting'; comp. getan.

Gelander, n., 'railing, banister, from the equiv. late MidHG. gelender (15th cent.), allied to ModHG. linder, 'stake, fence,' which may be regarded as a nasalised variant of ژئl (Teut. lap-).

Gelaf, m. and n., 'relics, heritage,' from MidHG. gelase, n., 'settlement, mode of settlement,' allied to geielsen, 'to settle.'

gelb, adj., 'yellow,' from the equiv. MidHG. gıl, OHG. gele (gen. geluce); corresponding to OSAx. gele, Du. geel, AS. geolo, E. yellow (OIC. gulr). The common West Teut. gelvon, from pre-Tent. gelove, is primit. allied to Lat. helvis, 'greyish yellow'; the Aryan root gihl appears also in
Gr. χρω-ρέα, χλω-ρέα, 'green, yellow,' χλων, 'green objects,' OSlav. zelenč, 'yellow, green,' Lith. žėliša, 'green' (žėlėti, 'to grow green'), Sans. hari, 'yellowish.' Akin also to Gelz and Geb.

Geld, n., 'money, coin, cash,' from MidHG. and OHG. gelt (t; the d first occurs in ModHG.), n., m., 'recompense, compensation, revenue, income, paying, payment, money,' Du. geld, 'money.' 'Means for paying, coin,' is the latest sense of the words quoted (comp. Goth. gild, 'tax, interest'); it is wanting in the corresponding words of the other dialects; in Goth. the term is faithu (see Bibh), and skutta (see Æfag), AS. feoh, E. money. On the other hand, AS. guild signifies 'recompense, compensation, sacrifice.' See Geld.

gelenen, adj., 'situated, opportune, seasonable,' and adv.; from MidHG. gelenen, adj. 'neighbouring, at hand, suitable,' OHG. geligen, 'nearest, related'; partic. of geligen, MidHG. gelenen. —Gelenenheit, f., 'opportunity, occasion,' from MidHG. gelenenheit, 'situation of an affair, condition or nature of things.' —Gelenentlich, adj., 'occasional, incidental' (and adv.), from MidHG. gelenentlich, with an inserted L.

Gelenke, n., 'joint, articulation, wrist, link,' from MidHG. gelenke, n., 'waist, bend, bow,' akin to ModHG. gelenf, gelenfig, adj. formed from MidHG. gelenke, 'plant, skilful' (see laufen). While the MidHG. gelenke, 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. ănganf is borrowed), likewise OSc. hekkr, 'link of a chain.'

Gelächter, n., 'likeness, cast, stamp,' lit., 'class of people of like manners'; in this sense glicher and its derivatives occur even in late MidHG. (MidG.) derived from MidHG. gelich, gleich (see the latter). Yet the UpG. form glicher points perhaps to a blending with another word, Goth. *gahlaþfijo, 'chief's accomplice' (akin to Goth. hifjan, 'to steal,' primit. allied to Gr. στεφάνος). For HG. h, equiv. to LG. h, see fah, phủar, Gr. θέρι.

Gelingen, vb., 'to prove successful, from MidHG. gelingen, OHG. gilingan, str. vb., 'to be successful, prosper;' MidHG. also lingen, 'to prosper, advance, get on.' Allied to AS. langle, 'quickly,' from pre-Teut. luglerô, to which the equiv. Gr. ἑκπέφων also points; the Aryan root lengh (lngh) appears also in Sans. lajgh, rainh, 'to spring, get on.' See Æfle.

gelten, vb., 'to yell,' from MidHG. gelten, OHG. gelâtan, str. vb., 'to sound loud, cry'; corresponding to Du. gillen, AS. gillan, OSc. gialta, 'to resound.' Allied to the Teut. root gel, gal, 'to resound.' Comp. MidHG. gilâtal.

geloben, vb., 'to promise, vow,' from the equiv. MidHG. geloben, OHG. gilbôn (akin to Æfam) lit. 'to assent, applaud.'

gelt (1.), particle. See Geld.

gelt (2.), adj., 'giving no milk, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. galt; corresponding to OSc. geldô, OSwed. gildcr, which have the same sense. They are connected perhaps with OHG. galsâ, MidHG. galze, OSc. gâlitr, 'gelded pig' (E. dial. gil, silt). The stem on which it is based, galt, galt (from pre-Teut. glaht, gâliten), perhaps meant orig. 'to castrate'; comp. E. to geld, OSc. gelda, 'to geld'; akin to Goth. gelba, 'sickle.'

Gelte, f., 'pail, bucket, vessel,' from MidHG. gelte, OHG. gellite, f., 'vessel for liquids'; adopted in the OHG. period from MidLat. galêta, with which are also connected the Romance cognates—Fr. jale, 'pail,' Ital. galea, galeotta, Fr. gâlisse, gaiéon, 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. gelâtan, str. vb., 'to repay, pay, cost, be worth, requite, compensate;' comp. Goth. us-, fri-guldan, 'to requite' (akin to Goth. gild and gilsôr, n., 'tax'), OSc. gâldô (OSwed., also gâllô, from Tent. gelban), 'to pay,' AS. gidalan, E. to yield, Du. gilden, 'to be worth, cost,' OSax. geldan. The common Teut. stem gelb, the p of which is proved by OSwed. from pre-Teut. gêhl- points to the fact that OSc. Æfam, 'I pay, alone for,' was borrowed. The prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates is 'to make good, pay oversomething'; it seems to be specially applied to religious sacrifices; comp. AS. gild, OSax. gelb, 'sacrifice' (akin to Gr. τέλος, 'duty'). See Geld, Geldr.—The particle gelt, which first occurs in early ModHG., is properly the subj. pres. of the vb. gelten.

Gelje, f., 'gelded sow,' from the equiv.
Gem

MidHG. gelse (galze), OHG. gelsa (galza).
See gelt.

Gemach, n., ‘chamber, apartment; comfort, rest,’ from MidHG. gemach, m., n., ‘rest, comfort, ease, nursing, place where one is nursed, room,’ OHG. ginaht, ‘ease, advantage; the MidHG. meaning is not found until the classical period of MidHG.; the MidHG. adj. gemach, ‘comfortable,’ preserves the earlier meaning. MidHG. gemach, OHG. ginaht, ‘comfortable, suitable,’ prop. suitable to one another (comp. OIC. mäkr, ‘suitable; see man). Akin to gemättich, OHG. ginahtlio, adv.


Gemahl, m. and n., ‘consort, spouse,’ from MidHG. gemahale, m., ‘betrothed, husband,’ and gemahale, f. (very rarely n., which is first found in Luther specially), ‘betrothed wife’ (the fem. form Gemählin is wanting in MidHG.); OHG. gemahalo, m., ‘betrothed husband,’ gemahala (gemäle), ‘betrothed, wife.’ Simply a G. form from a common Teut. subst. mahl (whence mahla), ‘public assembly, negotiation;’ comp. Goth. mahl, ‘assembly, market’ (akin to mažian, ‘to make a speech’), OIC. mäl, ‘speech’ (måla, ‘to make a speech’), AS. modæl, ‘assembly’ (maðolæn, mædan, ‘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.

Gemäb, adv., ‘conformably, proportionally, suitably,’ from MidHG. gemäbe, OHG. ginahts, adj.; ‘adapted; akin to mefen.

Gemein, adj., ‘common, public; mean, vulgar,’ from MidHG. gemeine, OHG. gemein, belonging to another, in common, universal, belonging to the great body; an adj. common to Teut. comp. Goth. gamains, ‘in common, joint, general, unholy;’ AS. gemine, E. mean, Du. gemeen. The common Teut. ga-main-s is primit. allied to the equiv. Lat. com-mainés (for com-mainis); comp. Lat. annus with Goth. ains, Aryan aino-s. Since ‘in common’ is the primary meaning of the class, *Rínaib (which see) cannot be very closely allied to its OTeut. cognates.

Gemse, f., ‘chamois,’ from the equiv.

MidHG. gemese, gam3, OHG. *gamaz (gamaz), m.; although a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages, there is no sufficient reason for regarding OHG. *gamaz, f., as borrowed (formed like OHG. kirzi, see Sktz; AS. geaz, ‘waterfowl’; MidHG. kirůz, see Strs). The Romance cognates (Ital. camaio, 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. game, ‘stag,’ is based upon a Goth. *gama, allied to Gemse (E. game has probably no connection with the word?)

Gemüll, see mälen; Gemüse, see Mus; gemü and Gemüll, see Nut.

gen, prep., ‘against, towards,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gen, a variant of gein, gegen. See gein.

genau, ‘accurate, precise, strict, parsi-monious,’ from late MidHG. (MidG.) nowne, ‘careful, exact,’ akin to nöwe, genowe, adv., ‘scarcely;’ comp. Du. nauw, ‘narrow, exact, punctual.’ Probably these cognates, in their Goth. form *gan-uins, are to be connected with Goth. niutus, HG. naš. Others refer them to a root nau, ‘to narrow,’ in Ht and its cognates.

genebhun, see angenehun.

genessen, vb., ‘to get well, recover,’ from MidHG. genessen, OHG. ginelsen, str. vb., ‘to be left alive, be healed, escape alive,’ also ‘to be delivered of a child;’ corresponding to Goth. ganisan, ‘to recover health, be rescued, saved;’ AS. genesan, OSlav. ginisen, ‘to be rescued, be left alive;’ also Du. genesen, ‘to heal, cure.’ The Teut. root nas, with which nähren and its cognates are connected as factitives, corresponds to the Saus. root nas, ‘to approach in an affectionate manner, join,’ and especially to Gr. νομάς (root νο-), ‘to come back,’ and νοτ-ος, ‘return home.’ From Teut. are derived OSlav. gnezići (gneznati), ‘to be redeemed,’ and gneziti, ‘to redeem,’ allied to gnezitelyi, ‘Saviour.’ See nähren.

Genifs, n., ‘back of the neck, nape,’ from the equiv. MidHG. genie, genische, n.; akin to Ráden, AS. knēcca.

genisfen, vb., ‘to enjoy, partake of,’ from the equiv. MidHG. genesen, OHG. gnesan, str. vb., with the variants MidHG. niezen, OHG. nižan; corresponding to Goth. niutan, ‘to take part in something,’ gnítan, ‘to catch’ (nut, ‘captor,
gerard (1.), adv., 'even' (of numbers), from the equiv. Mid.HG. geratel, OHG. girad, 'even'; prop. 'equal in reckoning'; akin to Goth. reibjak, 'number', garabjan, 'to count.'

gerade (2.), adj., 'going in one direction, straight, upright,' from Mid.HG. gerat, 'alert, quick, skilful, recently grown up, straight and therefore long'; the primary meaning is 'nimble, rapid'; comp. OHG. mido (and rado, krato), 'quick,' AS. réeb (also hrædc), 'quick,' Goth. rąfa, 'easy.' Perhaps primit. allied to Stab, Lat. rota.

Gerät, n., 'tools, furniture, utensils, from Mid.HG. gerate, OHG. girkät, n., 'equipment,' lit. 'consultation, precaution;' collective of Stab.

geräumig, see Staub.

Geräufsch, n., 'entails of slaughtered animals,' from the equiv. late Mid.HG. ingeriüsche; origin obscure.

gerben, vb., 'to tan, curry, polish,' from Mid.HG. gerwen (garwen), wk, vb., 'to make ready, prepare, equip, dress, tan;' a deriv. of gar (see gar); OHG. garwen (garwen), from *garwenjan, 'to make ready,' lätgerarvo, 'tanner.'

gerecht, adj., 'righteous, just, fit,' from Mid.HG. gerēht, 'straight, right, dexterous, skilful, fit, upright, innocent, just,' OHG. gīrēht (grēht), 'rectus, directus' (not yet 'justus'); corresponding to garaths, 'upright;' in AS. rēhtwea (OHG. rēhtwis), 'justus.' E. righteous. See raft.

gerfalke, Gerfalke, m., 'gerfalcon,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. gar-, gerfalke; from Rom. See Girt.

Gericht, n., 'judgment, tribunal, court, jurisdiction,' in its double sense even in Mid.HG. gerēht, n., 'tribunal, sentence, jurisdiction,' and 'prepared food'; OHG. gīrhti, n., only in the first sense; akin to raft.

gerend, adj., 'petty, trifling,' prop. 'insignificant, easy,' from Mid.HG. geringe, 'light and quick, nimble,' ringe, 'easy, light, convenient, insignificant, slight, small,' OHG. rīngi, gīrni, '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 flin.

gern, adv., 'gladly, willingly, fain,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. gērne, OHG. gērno, adv.,
from the MidHG. and OHG. adj. gérn; to the latter correspond Goth. garins in faihu-gairins, 'avaricious' (comp. Goth. gairnjan, 'to desire, long for, demand'), OSc. gjarn, 'eager,' AS. georn, 'zeal,' Du. guarne, OSc. gern. Akin to OHG. and MidHG. gér (without the partic. suffix n), 'desiring, demanding,' as well as to Gergrs, Gér. The Teut. root ger (from Aryan gher, 'to demand violently,' was confused with a derivative form in r from a root gr (ghr), allied in meaning; see Gér, Gér). Whether the Sans. root har-y, 'to be fond of,' or Gr. χαύρος, or OSc. heriest, 'he will be willing,' is connected with the Aryan root gher is uncertain.

Gerfe, f., 'barley,' from the equiv. Mid HG. görse, OHG. gérste, f.; akin to Du. gerst; a specifically G. word, unknown to the other dialects; OSc. and AS. grist, E. grist, are not connected to the equiv. MidHG. hordeum (from *horedeum, prim. form *gherdeyö); Gr. κρήδη, 'barley,' is scarcely a cognate. From an Aryan root ghrs, 'to stiffen,' (Lat. hortere; Gér. hörste, Sana, hr, 'to bristle up'), some have inferred Gerfe to mean orig. 'the prickly plant' (on account of the prickly ears).

Gerse, f., from the equiv. MidHG. gerte, OHG. gärste, f.; 'rod, twig, staff;' a derivative of OHG. and MidHG. gart, 'rod, staff, stick.' To the latter correspond Goth. gads (comp. Gert, equiv. to Goith. hwaids), 'stick,' and OSc. gadr (E. good and its equiv. AS. gild are not allied; see Ger). Probably Teut. gadsa- (OHG. gerta would be *gadsó) is primit. allied to Lat. Hast (from Aryan ghashtá), 'spear.'

Geruch, m., from the equiv. MidHG. geruch, n. 'scent, odor, fame'; akin to riechen.

Gerüchtf, n., 'rumour, report, reputation,' from MidHG. gerútift (geruifte), n., 'calling, cry'; cf. instead of ft (see rüfen) is due to LG. influence, as in fad; and befüfjet.

Gerüchen, vb., 'to design, condense, be pleased,' corrupted by connection with stupe, from the earlier ModHG. geruiften, MidHG. geruochen, OHG. geruochan, 'to care for, take into consideration' (MidHG. also 'to approve, grant'). Corresponding to ASax. rókian, AS. récan (and recan, whence E. to reck), OSc. rıkia, 'to take care of.' The Teut. root rak, rók, appears also in OHG., rahha, 'account, speech,' so too in rüken. In the non-Teut. languages no root rág in a cognate sense has yet been found.

Gerüst, n., 'scaffold,' from MidHG. gerüst, n., 'contrivance, preparation, erection, frame, scaffold,' OHG. girusti; akin to rüfen, rusten, hristjan.

gesamth, adj., 'joint, collective,' from the equiv. MidHG. gesament, gesamnet, OHG. gisananot; partic. of OHG. samanbn. See jammen.

Geschäft, n., 'business, affair, occupation,' from MidHG. geschäfte, geschaffene, n., 'creature, work, figure, occupation, business, affair'; abstract of zeit.

geschaffen, vb., 'to happen, occur, befall,' from the equiv. MidHG. geschäben, OHG. gischan; a specifically G. word (MidDu. geschien, Du. geschieden), as well as the corresponding factitive zeit.

Geschicbt, 'sensible, judicious, discreet,' corrupted into geßent, from MidHG. geschidt, adj., 'sensible, sly'; akin to schiden, a variant of scheiden. See südten.

Geschicht, f., 'occurrence, narration, tale, history,' from MidHG. geschicht, OHG. gischt, f., 'event, occurrence, cause of an event, dispensation' (MidHG. also 'affair, manner, stratum'; see Gificht); abstract of geschaffen. Similarly ModHG. Gifichte, 'fate, destiny, dexterity;' is based upon MidHG. geschichte, n., 'event, order, formation, figure,' as the abstract of ModHG. itiden.—Geschicht, 'apt, skilful, adroit,' prop. a partic., MidHG. geschück, 'arranged, prepared, ready, suitable,' from MidHG. schieckten, 'to arrange, set in order.'

Geschirr, n., 'gear, trappings, implements, ware,' from MidHG. geschirre, OHG. gisrire, n., 'dishes, vessel, instrument, utensils.' The more general meaning, 'instrument of every kind,' is also seen, especially in aufsitten (ModHG. simply), 'to harness a horse. The origin of the stem, which does not appear elsewhere in Teut., is obscure.

geschräft, adj., 'of good quality, soft, tender, shapely,' from MidHG. gesalht,
OHG. *gislaht*, ‘well brought up, noble, well behaved’; *ungeschaucht*, ‘uncouth, unwieldy, boorish,’ even in MidHG. *ungeschaucht*, OHG. *ungeslaht*, ‘ignoble, base.’

Allied to ModHG. *gescheucht*, n., ‘species, race, extraction, family,’ from MidHG. *gescheucht*, n., ‘race, tribe, family, quality,’ OHG. *geslaht*; comp. OHG. *sclatka*, t., ‘race, family,’ MidHG. *sclakte*, ‘manner, relation’; akin also to *Schlag* (e.g. Wmfsen*Schlag*, ‘race of men’), not found in OHG. and MidHG. It is difficult to determine the relation of these cognates to *fälagen*; even in OHG. *sclaken* itself means ‘to take after, resemble’ (e.g. náh děn fordōc qvalan, ‘to resemble one’s ancestors’), for which in late MidHG. *nách-sclaken* occurs, ModHG. *nadjfälagen*. Probably the str. vb. in OEut. once had the meaning ‘to beget,’ which cannot now be authenticated; of this vb. OHG. *gislaht*, ‘of good quality,’ would be an old partic. in to (see falt, traut, laut), with a development of meaning similar to that of *Fræig*. Comp. Fr. *gentil*, equiv. to Lat. *gentilis*.

*Geschneide*, n., ‘ornaments, trinkets, jewels,’ from MidHG. *gesmited*, n., ‘metal, metal utensils or weapons, ornaments;’ OHG. *gismité*, n., ‘metal,’ and the variant *smídala*, t., from the root *smí*; widely diffused in Teut., ‘to work in metal,’ with which OHG. *smédir*, ‘artificer in metals,’ and the cognates discussed under *Edmér*, are connected. So too *geschmeidig,* ‘pliant, flexible, tractable, smooth,’ from MidHG. *gesmitedec*, ‘easy to work, plastic’.

*Geschmeich*, n., ‘fly-blows, eggs (of insects), vermin,’ from MidHG. *gesmeité*, n., ‘excrement’; akin to *fróquieren*.—*Geschopf*, n., ‘shot, missile, dart,’ even MidHG. *geschöch*, OHG. *gschoss*, n., akin to *schoßen*. So too *Geschütz*, ‘artillery, ordnance,’ even in MidHG. *geschütze*, n., ‘arms, weapons for shooting,’ occurs as a collective of *Geschütz*.

*Geschweige*, conj. with a subj. to be supplied, ‘much less,’ to say nothing of, I am silent about it,’ &c.—*Geschweigen*, ‘to pass by in silence, omit mentioning,’ a substantive of *fröquieren*, from MidHG. *geweigen*, OHG. *gisevern*, ‘to reduce to silence.’ See *fröquieren*.

*Geschwind*, adj. and adv., ‘swift(ly), rapid(ly), quick(ly),’ from *geswende*, adj. and adv., ‘quick(ly), vehement(ly);’ in earlier ModHG. *übwierte*, MidHG. *swünde* (*swinn*), ‘powerful, strong, quick.’ In OHG. the adj. is wanting (yet the proper names Amalswind and Adalswind are recorded). The prim. meaning is ‘strong;’ the development of meaning to ‘quick’ is similar to that of baut; Goth. *exam*, ‘strong, powerful, healthy,’ Ofr. *svenir, ‘intelligent,’ A.S. *swið*, ‘strong, violent,’ show various aspects of the primary meaning. The origin of the cognates is obscure; its relation to *gúnd* is dubious.

*Geschwister*, plur. (prop. nent, sing.), from the equiv. MidHG. *geswister* (*gwiswirt*), nent, plur., ‘brothers and sisters,’ OHG. *gwiswirt*, plur.; akin to *Schweiz*.

*Geschwulst*, f., ‘swelling, tumour,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *gwisulst*, akin to *Schweiz*.

*Geselle*, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *geswier*, n., ‘abscess,’ akin to *fröquieren*.

*Gesetz*, n., ‘law, decree, statute,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *gesetz*, of which the variant *gesätze* occurs in the same sense, OHG. *jäzzi*; akin to *jäzen*, whence also *Gänzling*.—*Geschäft*, n., ‘sight, countenance,’ from MidHG. *geschäht*, OHG. *gisiht*, f., ‘seeing, view, dream, sense of sight,’ akin to *Gesinn*, see *Sinn*.


ModHG. *Gesindel*, ‘rubbble, mob, vagabonds;’ dimin. of *Gefinde*, also used in a contemptuous sense, so even in late MidHG. *gesindelach, gesindelach* (with a collective suffix).—*Gespán*, m., ‘companion,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *gespán;* lit. perhaps ‘one who is yoked along with another.’ Comp. Goth. *gasjuto*, ‘comrade,’ lit. ‘yoke-fellow.’

*Gespenst*, n., ‘spectre, ghost,’ from Mid
GESTALT, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gestalt(d), n., 'bank, shore.' Comp. Gestata.

Gestaten, vb., 'to allow, admit, grant,' from MidHG. gestaten, wk, vb., 'to grant, permit,' OHG. gestatan; probably connected most closely with OHG. slata, I, 'favourable opportunity' (for details see Statt.).

Gestatten, vb., 'to acknowledge, confess,' from MidHG. gestäim, gestän, OHG. gistän, str. vb., 'to stand still, assist own, confess;' derivatives, ModHG. geistib, Geständnisse. See Geben.

Gestern, adv., 'yesterday,' from the equiv. Midd. Hier. geister (gestier), OHG. gistatem (gister), adv. also, with a divergent meaning, OHG. gistern, 'the day after to-morrow' (and 'the day before yesterday'); corresponding to Goth. gistradagis, 'to-morrow,' Olc. giger, '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. geostæm, gistradagen, E. yesterday, Du. gisterm, yesterday.' The form and the idea are Aryan; comp. Sans. kha, 'yesterday,' Gr. χῆστι (for κηστί) ; gehysto is the primitive form, whence with the suffix tro-; ghystero-, ghystero- (Goth. gistero). For neuter, 'to-day,' and neuter, 'to-morrow' (Lat. cras, Sans. cava), an equally diffused form is wanting.

Gestrumpf, see Strüm—Gefirb, see Fibr—Gestrum—Gesträub, see Sträub—Gestälpp, see Trüpp,—Gestälpppe, see Stepp—Gestalt, see Statt—Gestell, see Stut.

Gefunden, adj., 'sound, healthy, wholesome,' from the equiv. MidHG. gesund(d); OHG. giswundt; also MidHG. giswund; OHG. giswint, I, 'health;' comp. AS. gesun and sund, E. sound, Du. gezond, O'frais, sund. To East Teut. the word is unknown. Its connection with Lat. aditus, 'healthy,' is as feasible phonetically as its connection with geswund, or with the Teut. root sinh, 'to go' in Geistet.

Gestrige, n., 'grain, corn,' from MidHG. getregel, n., 'everything that is carried, clothing, luggage; what the soil bears (flowers, grass, corn), even in late OHG. (11th cent.), getreidi, n., 'revenue, possession.' The ModHG. sense is first found in 14th cent.

Getreu, see trnr.—Getreff, see treffen.

Gevatter, m., 'godfather, sponsor, sponsor,' from MidHG. gewater, OHG. gisfrata, 'spiritual co-father, godfather;' an imitation of eccles. Lat. comprater. From this was also formed OHG. gisfrata, MidHG. gewater, f., 'godmother.' Comp. also Gestern and Bat.

Gewahr, adj., 'aware,' from MidHG. gewar, OHG. and O'Sax. gisvar, 'heedful, attentive, mindful;' hence gewähr verbu is lit. 'to grow careful, mindful;' thus even in MidHG. gewar werden, OHG. gisvar warden; O'Sax. gisvar warden; comp. Du. gecare, E. aware. Allied to MidHG. gisvar, f., 'oversight, headship, gestion, care,' 'over-seer, certainty,' ModHG. Gewahrf', m., 'surety, custody.'—Gewähr, vb., 'to be aware of, perceive, discover,' from late MidHG. gecare, 'to become aware;' derived from the adj. See wahrschein, wahre.

Gewähr, vb., 'to be sure of, guarantee, attest;' from MidHG. gewar, OHG. gisvar, 'to grant, confess, perform, pay, give security,' also the equiv. MidHG. wer, OHG. vëren, corresponding to OFris. vera, 'to give security.' From the OHG. partic. vëren, 'guarantor,' were adopted the Romance cognates, Ital. guarente and Fr. garant, 'bondman,' 'allied to Fr. garantir, Ital. guarentire, 'to give security,' whence ModHG. Garantie, E. warrant). The connecting link between the OTeut. wk, verbal stem varai, 'to confess,' and non-Teut. words has not yet been found; perhaps Ir. feram, 'I give,' is allied.
Gewalt, f., ‘power, authority, force,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gewalt, m., f., OHG. gewalt, m., f.; allied to weight.

Gewand, n., ‘garment, dress, garb,’ from MidHG. gewand(d), m., ‘clothing, armour, dress stuff, material’ (with the last meaning ModHG. Gewandbund is connected); OHG. only in the late recorded compound, bagadugian(t), ‘vestisnullatoria.’ The older word for ‘Gewand’ was MidHG. gewatie, OHG. gwéht, also OHG. and MidHG. wéht. OHG. gewant, appears as ‘turning, winding,’ and upon this sense (‘enveloping’) the meaning ‘clothing’ is based; comp. Lat. toga, from tegere, ‘to cover.’ See weight.—gewandt, ‘skilled, proficient, adroit,’ partic. of weight.

Gewärlig, adj., ‘expectant, attentive,’ from MidHG. gewerlic, ‘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 weight.

Gewehr, n., ‘weapon of defence, gun, musket,’ from MidHG. gewër, f. n., ‘guard, defence, bulwark, weapon’; even in OHG. ging, n., ‘weapon, goal, veri, rampart, means of defence.’ Allied to weight.

Gewicht, n., ‘weight,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gewicht (hérgeuht), n.; in OHG. the corresponding word is wanting; comp. Du. gewicht, n., ‘stag’s antlers,’ whence a G. variant Gewicht. The cognates have most frequently been connected with the OTeut. root véht, ‘to fight’ (see Weight); Gewicht would then be regarded as the weapon of the stag.

Gewerb, n., ‘mode of acquisition, trade, craft,’ from MidHG. gewerbe, n., ‘activity, business’; allied to weight.

Gewicht, n., ‘antlers,’ see Gewicht.—Gewicht, n., ‘weight,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gewicht, gewichte, n.; OHG. *gewicht; verbal abstract of gewicht; corresponding to AS. gewicht, E. weight, Du. gewicht, OIE. wét.

Gewielt, adj., ModHG. only, prop. a partic. of gewiht, ‘to rock,’ hence in this gewiht, ‘rocked into something,’ i.e. ‘trained up, grown proficient in something.’

Gewinnen, vb., ‘to win, acquire, prevail on, conquer,’ from MidHG. gewinnen, OHG. gwéinwan, ‘to attain by work, effort, victory, earn something, conquer, get,’ besides which are found MidHG. wínen, OHG. vnian, ‘to toil hard, contend’; corresponding to Goth. wínan (gawínan),

‘to suffer, feel pain, torment oneself?’ (allied to wissun and innub, f., ‘suffering’; OHG. wína, ‘strife,’ MidHG. wína, ‘pain’), OIE. wína, ‘to work, perform, win,’ AS. wínan, ‘to contend, exert oneself,’ E. to win, DU. gewinnen. The primary meaning of the Teut. root wína is ‘to toil hard’ (especially used of toiling in fight). Whether OHG. wína, AS. wína, ‘friend,’ and MidHG. Scante also belong to the same root is doubtful; yet the primit. allied Sans. root wína signifies ‘to procure for oneself,’ obtain, assist in obtaining, conquer,’ and ‘to be fond of, favourable to.’

Gewiessen, n., ‘conscience,’ from MidHG. gewisse, f. n., ‘knowledge, information, privity, inner consciousness, conscience,’ even in OHG. gewisse, f., ‘conscience’ (Du. geweten) probably an imitation of Lat. conscientia (G. ge equiv. to Lat. con, as in Gewiessen), comp. also barmhüftig; in Goth. midwisce. OHG. gewisse is most closely connected with wíjen, OHG. inun, wíçen.

Gewiß, adj. and adv., ‘surely,’ certain, confident, from the equiv. MidHG. gewiss(s), adj. gewisse, adv., OHG. gewiss(s), adj., gewissos, adv., ‘certain, sure, reliable; corresponding to Du. ws. gewis; Goth only in unviss(a)- (misspelt for *unvis(a), ‘uncertain.’ The OTeut. wissa-(gauiss-) is an old partic. of the Goth. pret.-pres. wívan, OHG. wissan (see wissun), from witt-, wita- (allied to the Aryan root wéi). With regard to the pregnant meaning, ‘what is certainly known,’ for ‘what is known,’ comp. luit, lit. ‘what is heard.’

Gewitter, n., ‘thunder-storm,’ from MidHG. gewittere, OHG. gúüti, ‘bad weather;’ collective of Gütter; corresponding to OSax. gúüti, Goth. *gúüti, n. The ModHG. meaning is wanting in OHG. and MidHG. OHG. gúüti may also mean ‘hail.

Gewogen, adj., ‘favourably inclined,’ from MidHG. gowégen, ‘important, inclined’; prop. a partic. of MidHG. gewégen, ‘to be weighty, adequate, help.’ See wígen.

Gewöhnen, vb., ‘to accustom, inure, habituate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gowënen, OHG. gowënen (pret. gowënta); corresponding to Du. gewennen, AS. geóenman, OIE. wessa, Goth. wæjan, ‘to accustom;’ derived from an old adj. or rather partic. wána, ‘accustomed’ (OIE. wänr) ; for this word a parallel form was chiefly used, the
latest derivative of which is gewöhnlich, 'customary,' OHG. gewoven, MidHG. gewon, whence, with a dental suffix (see Wend and Gabel), ModHG. gewöhnlich (yet without t, gewöhnlichkeit and gewöhnlich); allied to OHG. gewona, MidHG. gewone (gewan), 'custom.' For details see gewöhnlich.

Gicht, f. and m., 'gout, mouth of a furnace,' from the equiv. MidHG. gicht, n. f. (chiefly in the collective form gästheit, n.), 'gout, convulsions, spasms.' OHG. gichtido may be inferred from AS. gicþa, 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 f); nor could we from this comparison infer the prim. meaning of Gicht.

Giftsen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. giftsen (gäsent), 'to sigh,' OHG. giesassen; from an onomatopoeic root gis, with a frequentative suffix sen (OHG. ageden, azzen, Goth. agian).

Giebel, m., 'gable, summit,' from the equiv. MidHG. giebel, OHG. gibul, m.; corresponding to DU. giebel, OIC. gait, 'gable,' Goth. giebla, 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. gibal, m., 'skull, head,' OHG. giebula, f., 'skull'; primit. allied to Gr. κεφαλή, 'head' (Aryan kephala), the type of this word and of Giebel; hence Giebel is lit. 'head.'

Giebel, Gieben, m., 'crucian'; like the equiv. Fr. gibel, of obscure origin.

Gienmuffel, f., 'a species of tellina,' allied to MidHG. ginen (gisen), 'to gape, open the mouth wide,' OHG. ginon; the latter is derived from an OTeut. root gis (Aryan gis), 'to bark, gape, open the mouth wide.' See gassen.

Gier, f., 'eagerness, inordinate desire,' from MidHG. gier (gêr), f., 'longing, craving, greediness,' OHG. gird, f.; an abstract of an adj., OHG. gér and gir, MidHG. gér, gir, 'craving, longing,' which is connected with the root gér (Aryan gher), discussed under ger. Another abstract form allied to this is ModHG. Gierer (begeitere), from MidHG. gärde, OHG. gärda, f. (Du. begerittere). For the older adj. MidHG. gér, gêr, only gêr is now used, from MidHG. gieric, OHG. girig, 'desirous.'

Giftsen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gieszen, OHG. gieszen, 'to pour, cast metal, form, pour out, spill, stream'; corresponding to Goth. giszan, 'to pour' (OIC. gilda, 'to throw young, blink with the eyes'), AS. gebian, Du. gieten; a strong verbal root common to Teut., from pre-Teut. gitul, whence also the Lat. root fud in fundo, 'I pour.' This root is probably connected with the equiv. root ghu (Gr. χῦν, in χῦνα, χῦνα, Sans. root hru, 'to sacrifice'). See also Gieb.

Gift in Miṣṣi, Brautjif, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gift, f., 'gift, present'; a verbal noun from giben (Goth. gifen, E. gift).—Gift, m., meaning 'poison,' is the same word (for the evolution of meaning comp. Fr. poison, from Lat. potio, potiomen, 'drink'); even in MidHG. and OHG. gift, f. (always neut. in this sense in ModHG.), Du. gift; in Goth. lüþja, 'poison' (OHG. lüppa, MidHG. lüppa, 'poison'). The common Aryan term for 'poison' (Sans. viša, Lat. virus, Gr. τόξo) has not been preserved in Teut. See verwiften.

Gilde, f., 'yellow colour or substance,' from the equiv. MidHG. gilce, OHG. gilwot (gilet), f.; an abstract of gibe (Goth. *gilet, akin to *gilwe-).—To this gilben, 'to colour yellow,' is allied.

Gilde, f., 'guild, corporation,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. gild; corresponding to OIC. gilde, 'gild' (from the middle of the 11th cent.), MidE. gilte, E. guild. The prim. meaning of the word, which first appears in Scand., is 'sacrifice, sacrificial feast, festive gathering, club'; allied to giden (in the sense of 'to sacrifice,' in OSax. gildan, and in AS. gildan).

Gimpel, m., 'bullfinch,' from the equiv. late MidHG. gümpe, in MidHG. figuratively 'simpleton.' MidHG. gimpel is connected with gumpel, 'leaping, jest,' and further with gumpen, 'to hop'; hence MidHG. gumpelmann (plur. gumpellwîte), and gumpelwîht, 'tumbler, buffoon, fool.'

Ginfl, Ginfier, m., 'broom (plant),' first occurs in ModHG., from Lat. genista, whence also the Romance cognate, Fr. gentil; the genuine Teut. term is preserved in E. broom, Du. brem. See Bremere.

Gipfel, m., 'summit, top, climax,' from the equiv. late MidHG. gipfel, m., the prim. word cannot be discovered; Gipfel is scarcely an intensive form of Giebel; MidHG. gipf, gups, 'point, summit,' is
still less closely allied, and is rather a variant of *sprüre*.

**Gips, m.**, 'gypsum, plaster of Paris,' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *gips*, which again is derived from MidLat.-Gr. *gypsumum* (ὑπάσμιον, MidGr. and ModGr. γησίς) being pronounced like *sirdη*, whence also Fr. *gypse, Du. *gips.*

**girren**, vb., 'to coo,' allied to MidHG. *giren, garen*, which are used for various kinds of sounds.

**Gitsch**, older Gitsch, m., 'yeast, foam,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. *jést, jést*, m., corresponding to E. *yeast, yeast, Du. *gést, *yeast.* Allied to *gioden* (MidHG. *gischen*), older *gitsch* (MidHG. *geschen*, a variant of *jesen*). See *garren*, a factitive of MidHG. *jesen*.

**Gitter, n.**, 'trellis, lattice, railing,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gitter, m.*, a variant of *giter, Gatter*; even in late MidHG. *gitter.*

**Glanz**, m., 'lustre, splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glanz* (wanting in OHG.), with which is connected the OHG. and MidHG. adj. *glanz*, 'bright, shining;' Mod HG. *glanzen* from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glenzen*; to the same class belong MidHG. *glinger*; 'shining, shining;' and *glaust*; 'shining, further glister, 'shining,' and the very rare str. vb. *glännen.*

A stem *glint-* is wanting in the rest of the Tent. dialects unless the cognates of glait (Goth. *glaid-) are allied.

**Glass**, n., 'glass, tumbler,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *glas*, n.; a common Teut. word unknown to the other Aryan groups; comp. OSax. *gles*, Du. *glas*, AS. *gles*, E. *glass*; allied to OHG. *gler*, n., 'glass,' with the change of *s* to *z*, which proves the word to be primit. Teut. (*glaza* and *glasa*-in Goth.). Hence it is not very probable that the Teut. word was borrowed, although glass itself was imported by the Phoenicians. The OTeut. term for amber (Lat. *gësum*) is likewise primit. allied; comp. AS. *glibre*, 'resin of trees.' See the following word.

**Glasi**, m., 'splendour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *glust.* It is uncertain whether it belongs, like the cognates discussed under the preceding word, to a Teut. root *glas*, 'to shine.'

**Glaß**, adj., 'smooth, polished, slippery, bald,' from MidHG. and OHG. *glat,* 'smooth, shining;' corresponding to OSax. *gladmblid,* 'gladness,' Du. *glad,* 'smooth, AS. *glid,* 'shining, joyous,' E. *glad, Ote. glad,* 'joyous, shining.' Goth. *glada-* for pre-Teut. *gladho-,* is primit. allied to OSlov. *gladáku,* 'smooth,' Lat. *glabrus* (for *gladakro-,* 'smooth; hence not 'shining' but 'smooth' is the prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates. The connection with Lith. *gloida,* 'fitting smoothly' (from the root *glo,-* 'to cling to?'), is uncertain. Comp. also the following word, as well as *glaßen* and *gletten.*

**Glätze, f.,** from the equiv. MidHG. *glatz,* 'bald pate, bald spot, surface of the head;' Goth. *glätta-* for pre-Teut. *gladhno,* allied to glat (pre-Teut. *gladhno-; hence *glätte* is lit. 'smooth spot.'

**Glaube, m.,** 'belief, credit, creed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gelouben* (by syncope *gloube*), OHG. *geloubu,* m.; an abstract common to West Teut.; corresponding to OSax. *gilöbo,* Du. *geloof,* AS. *geläfja* (E. *belief.* With this gläben is connected earlier (in Luther) *gelüben*, from the equiv. MidHG. *gelöben* (gloöben), OHG. *gilüben,igelöpen;* comp. OSax. *gilibu*, Du. *gelooven, AS. *geläfjan, E. to believe, Goth. *galaubian,* 'to believe.' The prim. meaning is 'to approve.' To the same root *glo-*/belong: *glauben, lieb, leben, und *gelaub.*

**gleich**, adj., 'like, similar, equal, direct,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gelich, OHG. *gilich* (h); common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. Goth. *galeik,* Ote. *glicr,* AS. *glece, E. like, Du. *gelijk, OSAx. *gileck.* This specifically Teut. adj. is compounded of the particle *ge,* Goth. *ga-,* and a subst. *likr,-* 'body,' whose cognates are discussed under *leihe;* the compound meant lit. 'having a symmetrical body.' The word *likr, ModHG. *ligr,* as the second component, is always used in the same sense; e.g., *writr,* lit. 'having a woman's body' (it is preserved also in the prons. *velir, selir,* lit. 'having what kind of body' I having a body of that kind'); yet see these words.

—*Gleichnen,* in expressions like mein *gleichnen,* is also based upon the adj. *gleich,* which is here declined in the weak form; comp. MidHG. *mëm geliche, OHG. *mëm gi-liche* (my equals).—*Gleichnis, n.,* 'similitude, allegory, parable,' from MidHG. *gelichnisse,* f. n., OHG. *glichnissa,* f., 'copy, model, parable—*gleichsam,* adv., 'as it were, as though,' a combination of *gleich* and lam for *glid* wit, 'just as if'; comp. MidHG. *samm, same,* adv., 'thus, just as, even as' (OHG. *sama, from a pronom. stein sama-* , 'the very same'; comp. E. *same,*
Glo

Gr. ὑπό, Sans. sama-, 'the same, equal').

—SeeGLEIF.

Gleise, n. for GELICE (like glauber, gleif, &c., from glei), 'track (of a wheel), rut,' allied to MidHG. geleis (rare), f., 'trodden way,' usually MidHG. lies, leise, f., 'trace, track,' OHG. gleisa in vaganleis, f., 'track of a waggon'; formed from the OE. tear lais, 'to go,' discussed under leið; Lat. laur, de-lacare, OSlov. lecha, 'ridge' (from *láisī), Lith. līsa, 'garden bed,' are also allied. Comp. ModHG. Gyrde and Lat. porca, 'ridge.'

Gleith, m., 'fool's parsley,' first occurs in ModHG.; allied to the following word.

gleifen, vb., 'to shine, glitter,' from MidHG. gleifen, OHG. gleisean, str. vb., 'to shine, light, glitter,' corresponding to OSax. gilitan, to which Goth. glit survived, OIc. gliht, gleit (= E. to glitter), 'to shine.' The OE. tear glei (pre-Teut. gleid) appears also in gleifen.

Gleisere, m., 'hypocrite,' from the equiv. MidHG. gleiesere, allied to older ModHG. gleisen, 'to disembowel.' The latter is from MidHG. gleisen, gleiesere, OHG. gleihsein, 'to disembowel,' lit. 'to be equal to any one' (from glei), equiv. to the MidHG. parallel form gleieseren. Comp. further Lat. simulare, allied to similis.

gleiten, vb., 'to glide, slide, slip,' from the equiv. MidHG. gliten, OHG. giliten, str. vb., corresponding to OSax. gidan, Du. glijden, gleien, AS. glidean, E. to glide. Although the roots of gleiten (Aryan gleiti-āh, gleiti-1) and gilit (Aryan gleitāh) are as undoubtedly allied as those of gleif and gleisen, 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. same, gleis, gleine, lawine.

Gleid, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gelid, n. and m., OHG. glied, n., 'limb, joint' (in MidHG. 'member' also); likewise in the same sense, mostly without ge, MidHG. led, DOih. lid, n., m.; corresponding to OSax. lid, Du. lid (and gelid), AS. lið, Goth. lidan, 'limb.' The common Teut. stem li- is ordinarily referred to an OE. tear Nih, 'to go' (see feiten, feiten), which is scarcely possible, because glei cannot orig. have been confined to the feet. Besides it- must be the root and -bu (for Aryan -tu-) the suffix, on account of the equiv. words formed with the suffix m.

OIC. li-er, 'limb,' lim, 'twig,' AS. lim, 'limb. Also allied perhaps to Lith. lēmu, 'stature, growth' (as well as lētas, 'tail, slender'). Comp. Ban.—Gleitmauer, plur., 'limbs,' from MidHG. litemaz, gelitmaez, 'limb,' corresponding to OFris. līthmāta, Du. lidmaat, ledemaat. The meaning of the second part of the compound is not clear (MidHG. gelitmaez, f., signifies 'length of body'). Comp. OSwed. lipa, mkt. ic. lidamoti, 'limbs.'

Glinmen, vb., 'to shine dimly, glimmer,' from MidHG. glimmen, str. vb., 'to glow, glimmer,' allied to MidHG. glamm, f., 'glow, glim, spark' (OHG. *glimman); corresponding to Du. glimmen; also OHG. gleimo, MidHG. gleime, 'glowworm' (whence the proper name Glimm), MidHG. glimmen, 'to light, shine.' OSax. glimo, 'gleam.' To the ModHG. and MidHG. glimmern correspond AS. *glimorian, E. to glimmer, to which E. gleam (AS. gleom) is allied. The OE. tear glimm, glim-m, contained in these cognates, is perhaps lengthened from a root glei (comp. Scand. glja, 'to shine'), with which Gr. χλαφωs, 'warm,' χλαυω, 'to warm,' as well as Fr. gle (from the pron. form gleve), 'shining, clear,' may be connected.

Glimpf, m., 'melodration, lenity,' from MidHG. glimpf, gelimpf, m., 'consistent, courteous demeanour generally,' OHG. glimpf, 'fitness'; to these are allied OHG. glimpflich, MidHG. gelimpflich, 'consistent,' whence the ModHG. adv. glimppt; akin to OHG. gilmpan, MidHG. gelimpfen, 'to be suitable' (in MidHG. also to make suitable); comp. AS. gelimpan, 'to occur.' The West Teut. root limp in an appropriate sense has not been found in the non-Teut. languages.

Glimjern, vb., 'to glitter, glisten,' from the equiv. MidHG. glitser, frequentative of MidHG. gliten, 'to shine'; comp. OHG. gliisor, AS. giliorian, E. to glitter. OIc. glisia, 'to shine,' are similarly formed.

Glocke, f., 'bell, (public) clock,' from the equiv. MidHG. glocke, OHG. glocke (never cloche), f.; corresponding to Du. klok, AS. cluge, cluce, E. clock, OIc. klukka, f., 'bell'; not orig. a G. word, since OHG. chlochon, 'to knock,' cannot well be allied. The MidLat. cloca recorded in the 8th cent., from which Fr. cloche (in Ital. campana) is derived, is probably due, like the Teut. cognates, to Kelt. origin;
Glo

comp. W. cloch, f., Ofr. cloc, m., 'bell, clock' (primit. Kelt. klukko). 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 O.Kelt. and Rom. cognates in the form of klukko found their way into Teut.; the HG. forus (Swiss klükke, not xloxyx) may have been first adopted about 800 A.D. from LG. (AS.).

glotfen, vb., 'to glimmer,' from Mid HG. glosten (a variant of gloosen), 'to glow, shine'; allied to E. gloss, Scand. glösa; derived from the root glas appearing in Ósl. Ósl.

glotzen, vb., 'to stare,' from the equiv. Mid HG. gelicke (by syncope glücke), n., 'luck, accident'; OHG. *glicchis is wanting; a specifically G. word which in the 14th cent. passed in the form lukka into Scand. (Swed. lycka, Dan. lykke), and as luck into E. (from Du. geluk, 'fortune'). On account of its meaning its connection with lefz is dubious.

Glucke, f., 'clucking-hen,' with the variant Luste (LG. Luste), from the equiv. Mid HG. klucke. Comp. Mid HG. glucken, klucken, 'to cluck'; allied to Du. klukken, E. to cluck (AS. dlociclan); apparently an onomatopoeic class which is found with corresponding sounds in Rom.; comp. Ital. chiocciare, Fr. glousser (Lat. glocire), 'to cluck,' Ital. chioccia, Span. chica, 'clucking-hen.'

Glufse, Gussfe, f. (UpG. word), 'pin,' from the equiv. Late Mid HG. glufe, guffe, f.; origin obscure.

glühen, vb., 'to glow,' from the equiv. Mid HG. glühen, glücen, OHG. glüen, vb.; corresponding to AS. glöcan, E. to glow, Du. gloejen, O1c. glöba, 'to glow.' From the Teut. root glut, glut, are also derived Mod HG. Glut, Mid HG. and OHG. GLUT, f., to which Du. groed, AS. gleð (Goth. *glō-d). E. dial. gleed correspond, likewise AS. glöma, glöming, 'twilight,' E. gloom, O1c. gleðr, 'moon.' With the Teut. root glut, glut (from pre-Teut. glota), Lith. zied, 'twilight,' is also connected.

Gnade, f., 'grace, favour, mercy, pardon,' from Mid HG. gnāde, genkle, f., 'bliss, rest, condescension, support, favour, mercy.' OHG. gināda, f., 'condescension, sympathy, compassion, mercy.'; corresponding to O.Sax. gínātha, nātha, 'favour, help,' Du. genade, O1c. nāth, f. (in the plur.), 'rest.' The meanings 'favour, help,' &c., are attested by the Goth. vb. nipan, 'to support.' To the Teut. root nēp (from Aryan nēh) some assign the prim. meaning 'to incline, decline,' in order to elucidate 'rest' (in Scand.; comp. Mid HG. dúu sunne giene ze gnäden, 'jur Rupe, i.e. 'the sun set'). Comp. the cognates, Snee, root nath, 'to beg,' nathan, 'help, refuge.'

Günne, m., 'father' (dial.). See Rain.

Gold, n., 'gold,' from the equiv. Mid HG. golt(d), OHG. gold, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. O.Sax. gold, Du. goud, AS. and E. gold, O1c. goll, gulf (for golb-), Goth. gul[b], n., 'gold,' from pre-Teut. ghillo, to which O.Sax. zlato, Russ. zoloto (from zolto) are primit. allied; the word Slifer is also common to Teut. and Slav. The primary sense of the root glot, of which Golt is a partic. derivative, is 'to be yellow'; akin to Sans. hariya, 'gold,' from hari, 'gold yellow'; hence probably Mod HG. gilt and glünen, 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 Mid HG. golfe: the latter, like E. gulf, is derived from Fr. golfe, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. golfo), is based upon Gr. κύλφος (late κύλπος).

gönne, vb., 'to grant, not to begrudge, wish well to,' from Mid HG. gunnen, OHG. ginunnan, 'to grant willingly, bestow, allow'; OHG. and O.Sax. mostly unnan, in the same sense (in OHG. and Mid HG. pret.-pres.); comp Du. gunnen, AS. unnan, O1c. unna. The root is an; whether this is allied to Lat. amare, 'to love,' or to Gr. ἀγαφέω, 'I love,' or to the cognates of aghen, is uncertain on account of its meaning; most probably Gr. πνεο-πνεύμα, 'inclined,' and πνεύμα, 'disaffected,' are allied primitively. Comp. Gunft.

Gesse, f., 'sink,' first occurs in Mid HG.; akin to gesjen; it corresponds to LG. gote, Du. goot.

Gote, f., 'godmother,' from Mid HG. gotte, gotte, f., 'godmother,' OHG. goto; besides these Mid HG. göte, göte, m., 'godfather,' occur. Probably OHG. *gota and goto are pet terms (comp. Bajz) for the compounds gotsfater, gotsmutter, gotsunu, gottok-
Goð, m., 'God,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. got, m., a term common to Teut., unknown to the rest of the Arvan group; comp. OScax., Du. and E. god, Oic. god, Goth. god, 'God.' The form of the Goð, and Scand. words is neuter (comp. ȝefet), but the gender is masculine. Oic. god, n., is mostly used in the plur. Got, guða- and gups-, n., 'God,' are based upon Aryan guh-to-m, in which -to- is the partic. suffix discussed under faith, faith, and faith. The Aryan root guh-is Sans. hā, 'to invoke the gods' (partic. hādā-). Goð in the orig. neuter form is the 'invoked being;' in the Vedas the epithet purukdā, 'off-invoked,' is usually applied to Indra. The word Goð being specifically Teut., there is no term common to this group and one of the allied languages (yet comp. Oic. theo, 'deity,' with Sans. deus, Lat. deus). Goðin, the fem. of Goð, is from the equiv. MidHG. goðinc, gotinne, Oic. godinn (Goð. *godint, AS. goden, Du. godin).

Goðar, m., 'idols, false god,' from MidHG. gotar, m., 'statue for ecclesiastical purposes;' lit. 'cast (image),' (allied to gifter, MidHG. giezen). Perhaps, however, Goðar is a short form of Gëterrild, just as Gëtt is pet name for Gëttfrith; comp. ȝag and ȝeþar.

Grá, m., the equiv. MidHG. graf(b), Oic. graf, n., 'grave;' like Græben, m., 'ditch, trench, sewer,' from the equiv. MidHG. græbe, Oic. græba, m.; allied to ModHG. græben, Oic. græban, str. vb.; a common Teut. str. vb., corresponding to Goth. graiben, AS. grafan, E. to grave, Du. dryven (græfe, 'grave'); from a common Teut. root grau (pre-Teut. graub), which is primit. allied to OSlav. grawe, 'I dig, row,' and grob, 'grave'; Gr. γραφο, 'I scratch, write,' has probably no connection with the word. Comp. Grætt, Græve, Græf, græfen.

Grab, n., from the equiv. MidHG. grab(b), Oic. grab, n., 'grave;' like Græben, m., 'ditch, trench, sewer,' from the equiv. MidHG. græbe, Oic. græba, m.; allied to ModHG. græben, Oic. græban, str. vb.; a common Teut. str. vb., corresponding to Goth. graiben, AS. grafan, E. to grave, Du. dryven (græfe, 'grave'); from a common Teut. root grau (pre-Teut. graub), which is primit. allied to OSlav. grawe, 'I dig, row,' and grob, 'grave'; Gr. γραφο, 'I scratch, write,' has probably no connection with the word. Comp. Grætt, Græve, Græf, græfen.

Graf, m., 'count, earl,' from the equiv. MidHG. grafe (with the variant grauere, chiefly in the plur.), Oic. grauere, (upon the old j form is based the ModHG. proper name Graf, a parallel form of Graf). Oic. grauere assumes a Goth. *graefja (commander), which is the term for the agent from the verbal noun græfja, 'command, order,' preserved in G-th. The AS. term græfja (AS. scrigerfjja, E. sheriff), which is similar in meaning, is yet radically different, since it points to a Goth. *ga-rufa, its orig. sense is probably 'head of a troop,' allied to *rau, Oic. ruven, Oic. rof (stafrof), 'number.' Oic. (MidE.), greif, 'count,' is derived from MidHG. graue (from OLG. *græfja). All explanations of Graf which do not originate in a Teut. root grauf, 'to command,' conflict with the laws relating to the change of sound and meaning. Note the signification of Graf in Du. graven, 'one who minds the fowls;' Ságrá, 'manager of a saltwork;' Végráf, &c.

Graum, adj., 'adverse, hostile, vexed, angry,' from MidHG. and Oic. graum, 'angry, peevish, irritated, enraged;' corresponding to the equiv. OScax. grem, Du. gram, AS. gram, Oic. gramer. To Goth. *grúma- (from pre-Teut. gruma), Gr. χρυσάς, 'gnashing' (and χρυσάω, Lat. fremo, 'I gnash'), seem allied. From the Teut. adj. is derived the Romance cognate, Ital. gramo, 'gloomy.'—Graun, m., as a subst. even in MidHG. gram. From the same root grum is derived. See the latter word.

Gran, m., 'grain,' first occurs in ModHG. from Lat. granum, 'grain.' From the same source ModHG. Grán is also derived through the medium of Fr. grain.

Grána, m., Gránb, f., 'shrimp,' from the Du., in which the modern form is garnaal, formerly granaal, graneel, in the same sense.

Grad, m., 'gravel,' first occurs in ModHG. from L.C. ; just as Glúm (which see) is allied to mæst, so Grad is probably connected with an OTeut. root meaning 'to grind;' comp. AS. grídan, E. to grind (from pre-Teut. root gríndan, whence also Lat. fremo, 'to gnash').

Grána, f., 'bristle (of swine), awn,' from MidHG. graun, graune, f., 'point of hair, moustache, fish-bone' (in the latter sense Graun is also used dial.), Oic. graun, 'moustache'; corresponding to AS.
**Gránu, OIr. gráu, 'moustache.' To the Goth. grana, recorded by Isidore, are due Span. grána, 'tousled hair,' and OFr. grénon, 'moustache and whiskers.' The Teut. cognates are primit. allied to OIr. gránu, Gaél. greann, 'moustache,' and *shaggy hair.' See Griu.

**Grán, m., 'ship's beak; from MidHG. gráus, m., 'bird's beak, ship's beak;' OHG. gráns, gráno, 'ship's beak; a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages. Origin obscure.

**Grapsen, vb., 'to grasp, snatch;' simply ModHG.; probably allied primit. to Mod HG. Grarte, and E. to grapple, to grasp, Sans. grzbh, 'to seize;' Lith. grúpti, 'to snatch, grasp.'

**Gras, n., 'grass;' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. gras, n.; corresponding to O Sax. and Du. gras, AS. gras (græs), E. grass, Goth. gras, m., 'herb;' common to Teut. but unknown to the other Aryan languages. Allied to MidHG. græose (Goth. græs), 'young shoot, green of plants;' probably the s in these words is a suffix, so that the Teut. root is grá; comp. Gr. χρήσθ, 'grass.' An Aryan root grára is also attested by Lat. grámen, as well as by MidHG. grám and its cognates.

**Gráflich, adj., 'horrible, hideous, ghastly;' formed from early ModHG. gráf; the latter is derived from MidHG. gráːz, 'furious, angry,' of which OHG. preserves only the adv. grázza, 'violently, very;' Goth. *grātaz, 'as well as correspondences in the remaining dialects, is wanting. Goth. grétan, 'to weep;' (MidHG. grázen), is scarcely allied.

**Gráf, m. and Gráfr, f., 'point, ridge, fish-bone;' from MidHG. gráft, m., 'fishbone, awn, back-bone, mountain ridge;' in MidHG. the word has assumed two forms, according to the meanings. Since Gránae, 'awn,' has also in these dia. sense a fishbone, both words may perhaps be traced back to a common root gráː, 'to be pointed, bristly.'

**Gráu, adj., 'grey;' from the equiv. Mid HG. gráː (gen. gráːnes), OHG. grádo (gen. gráðes); corresponding to Du. graauw, AS. gráːg, E. grey, grá, OIr. gráː, 'grey.' Its origin and further relations cannot be traced; Aryan gráre?.

**Gráuel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. grául, gráwele, m., 'terror, horror, abomination;' (Du. gráwele); allied to ModHG. gráum, MidHG. gráwen, 'to horrify, terrify;' OHG. ingráuen, 'to shudder.' Akin also to ModHG. gráian, from MidHG. gráweam, 'exciting terror;' ModHG. gráúli, from MidHG. gráwehit. The root grá, 'to frighten,' is wanting in the rest of the OTeut. dialects. See Gránt.

**Gránte, f., 'peeled grain or barley;' first occurs in early ModHG.; in the 15th cent. the compound *is-gránte, 'hailstone;' is recorded. Allied to Swed. grapte, grypte, 'shot,' as well as Russ. krupa, OSlov. krupa, 'crumb;' Serv. krupa, 'hail, sleet.' Probably the cognates are native to Slavonic.

**Gráus, n., 'harrow, dread;' from Mid HG. grás, m., 'dread, terror;' allied to ModHG. gráian, MidHG. grázen, grásen, OHG. gráuam, gráson, 'to be terrified;' formed from the suffix -isdn and the root grá. See Gránt, where gráian is also discussed.

**Gráuf, m., 'gravel,' from MidHG. gráː. See Gráfr.

**Gráif, m., 'griffin;' from the equiv. MidHG. grífr, grífe, OHG. grís, grífo, m. Whether the word was adopted from Greek through an Eastern source before the 8th cent. (hence the change of p into f) is questionable; in any case, Gr. γρύω, 'griffin;' (stem γρύω; v in the Byzantine and modern pronunciation equal to т; comp. Ufr.), must be regarded as the final source of Gráif; see also Dra. 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. cèffo, grifone, Fr. grifon (E. griffin). Hence OHG. grífo and its Romance correspondences are probably to be traced back to a MidLat. gríphus, derived from the Greek word; comp. also OIr. grífr. Since, moreover, the belief in fabulous birds that carry off men is genuinely Teut., a Teut. form *gríːpo, 'snatcher;' (allied to gráfei), may have been combined with γρύω.

**Gráfen, vb., 'to grasp, seize;' from the equiv. MidHG. gráfen, OHG. gráf, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. gráven, Du. gráfen, AS. grápen, E. to gripe, Goth. greipan, 'to seize, lay hold of;' a common Teut. vb., whence Fr. griper, 'to clutch,' and griff, 'claw.' In the non-Teut. languages there exists an allied Aryan root grith, in Lith. greibin, grebti, 'to seize;' and Lett. gribh, 'will,' grīdet, 'to wish.'

**Gráicen, vb., 'to whine, grin;' from the equiv. MidHG. grám, OHG. grám, str. vb., 'to distort the mouth with langur- ing or crying, grumble, snarl;' allied to
MidHG. grinnen, 'to gnash,' E. to grin, to grin, (AS. grénian), also grin; from the OG. cognates Ital. digirire, 'to grin,' is derived. The root grē, pre-Teut. grē, is not found elsewhere (Sans. hrī, 'to be ashamed').

greis, adj., 'grizzled, hoary, aged,' from the equiv. MidHG. grēs, OHG. grēs (grisil); comp. OSax. grēs, 'hoary;' allied to Grisch from MidHG. grise, 'old man.' From this OG. word, unknown to the other Teut. dialects and obscure in its origin, are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. griso, grigio, Fr. gris, 'grey.' (Ital. grigio, from Goth. *greiža-. Comp. MidLat. griseus, 'grey?).

grell, adj., 'shriek, groaning, dazzling,' from MidHG. grēl(l), 'rough, angry,' allied to MidHG. grėllen, 'to cry aloud, angrily;' wanting in OHG.; comp. AS. grellan, 'to gnash,' sound harshly. The root and further cognates are unknown; akin to Grille?.

Grempelian, m., 'frippery, rag-fair,' allied to MidHG. græmpel, 'slop-seller, retailer,' grempen, 'to keep a retail shop, deal in second-hand goods;' the latter is akin to Ital. comprare (with r transposed, comprare), 'to buy; comprare,' purchase.

Grenfing, m., the plant Potentilla anserina (silver-weed, goose-grass, or wild tansy), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. grensinc; akin to MidHG. grans, 'beak.' See Grane.

Grenze, f., 'boundary, frontier, limit,' from the equiv. late MidHG. grüner, grënize, f. (appeared in the 13th cent. in the district belonging to the Teutonic Order), which is again derived from Pol. and Russ. grnica, Boh. branice. The native word for Grenze is Mar.

Greuel, see Grund.

Gribe (Bav. Grieß), f., from the equiv. MidHG. gribe (Bav. gribe, Swiss gribe), OHG. griibo, griub, m., 'graves' (in OHG. also, 'frying-pan?') ; corresponding to AS. greofs, E. graves, Swed. gravear; q in this word scarcely represents the prefix ga-, gen, so that the word might be connected with the root of OHG. grioben, 'to fry.'

Gribeis, r., 'core of fruit;' from the equiv. MidHG. grobiʒ, grubiʒ (also 'larynx'), to which the dial. variants MidHG. grēs (gürbs), ModHG. Griezen, are akin. OHG. *grobaʒ and *grubiʒ are wanting; in form they are connected with OHG. obaʒ, 'fruit,' with MidHG. obiʒ, obiτa, 'core of fruit,' and with ModHG. Bühen, as well as Swiss büli.

Griesgramm, m., 'ill-humour, spleen,' from MidHG. griesgramm, m., 'gnashing of teeth'; allied to MidHG. griesgramen, -grammen, 'to gnash with the teeth, snarl,' OHG. grisgramən, griesgrimmən, 'to gnash,' AS. griesappung, 'gnashing of teeth.' The first syllable represents gri-, but that does not make the early history of the word clearer.

Griech, m. and n., 'gravel, groats;' from MidHG. grieʒ (gräs), m. and n., 'grain of sand, sand, gravel;' the ModHG. sense has not yet been found in MidHG. (yet late MidHG. griezmol, 'coarse ground flour'), OHG. griηs, m. and n., 'sand, gravel;' corresponding to OSax. griot, AS. grēt, 'sand,' OIC. griot, 'stones.' On the OG. meaning of these cognates are based Ital. greto, 'stony bed of a river,' and Fr. gres, 'sandstone,' grèl, 'hail.' The ModHG. signification is connected with the closely allied cognates of Griče.

Griffel, m., 'slate pencil, graving tool, stylus,' from the equiv. MidHG. grieft, OHG. grieft, m.; related to grifie as Salte to saltan? Yet it is more probably based on a Teut. root grep, 'to dig;' comp. Swed. urgrepa, 'to excavate;' OSwed. and OIC. grip, 'pit,' LG. Gripp, 'gutter.'

Grille, f., 'cricket, whin, crotchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. grille, OHG. grillo, m.; corresponding to Ital. grillo (from Gr. γρύςλος, 'grasshopper').

Grinn, adj., 'fierce, wrathful, furious,' from MidHG. grin, grimmən, OHG. grin, grimmən, 'unfriendly, frightful, savage' (to which ModHG. grimmən, MidHG. grimmən and OHG. grimməg are allied). Corresponding to OSax. and AS. grin(m), E. grin, Du. grimməg, OIC. grimmər, Goth. *grimma-; allied to ModHG. grum, root grum (by gradation gram).—Grimm, m., 'fury, rage, wrath, from MidHG. grin (mrn), m.; comp. Du. grim.

Grimmen, n., 'ache, grip,' in Swah; grimen, from the equiv. MidHG. grimmə, m.; to this the simply ModHG. Grimmtarm, 'colon,' is akin.

Grind, m., 'scab, scurf, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. grindan, OHG. grine, m.; allied, like Gram, to OTeut. grindan? or to Grimb?—

griften, vi., 'to grin, show the teeth,' with a deriv. s from MidHG. grinnen, 'to gnash.' See grimen.
Gruppe, f., ‘influenza,’ ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. grappe.

grob, adj., ‘coarse, uncouth, rude,’ from MidHG. groop(b), gerep, OHG. gero, 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-hruaba were the primit. form, the connection with AS. hrof, OHG. rieb, ‘scabious,’ would still remain doubtful.

groffen, vb., ‘to bear ill-will or a grudge; roll (of thunder),’ allied to MidHG. grüllen, ‘to scorn, ridicule;’ comp. AS. gryllan, ‘to gnash,’ MidE. grüllen, ‘to vex’?

Gruppe, m. and f., ‘miller’s thumb,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gropp(e); akin to MidLat. carabus.

Grös, Größ, n., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. grosse, ‘twelve dozen, gross;’

Größchen, m., ‘groschen (1/12),’ from the equiv. MidHG. gros, grosse, m.; like Fr. gros, ‘groschen,’ from MidLat. grossus; related to the common Rom. adj., Ital. grosse, ‘thick’ (comp. Fr. gros), just as MidLG. grote (whence E. groat), ‘groschen,’ to ModHG. grog.

groß, adj., ‘great, large, huge, grand,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. groß; a specifically West Teut. adj. (in Goth. miks, MidHG. michel, Gr. μέγας); comp. OSax. grót, Du. groot, E. great, AS. great. The assumed Goth. *grôwu-ta (pre-Teut. grâwudo-) 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. rdâdus, raudus, n., ‘jump of bronze, stones broken into small pieces,’ and rudis, ‘raw’ (Aryan root grâuđ).

Grösse, see Gruß.

Groß, see Grieß.

Grube, f., ‘pit, cavity, quarry, mine, ditch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gruobe, OHG. grouda, f.; comp. Goth. grôba, f., ‘pit, cavern’ (E. grove); allied to gräben. Whether Gruß, f., ‘cave, hollow, sepulchre,’ is connected with it is questionable; MidHG. gruft, OHG. gruft, might well correspond in form to gräben, as the vowels of gräben 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 Grott, in ModHG. only), which are based on early MidLat. grustria (Gr. κροίστη).—grubel(n), vb., ‘to grub, rack one’s brains, brood,’ from MidHG. grubeln, OHG. groblidden, ‘to excavate by boring, investigate closely;’ it is certainly connected with the root grub, ‘to dig’ (comp. E. to grub).

Grummetl, n., ‘aftermath,’ from MidHG. grummmat, grummt, n., ‘grass mown when it is green, i.e. unripe, aftermath;’ the derivation from the root gr (see grum), ‘to grow,’ is less probable (Grummetl, lit. ‘grass mown during its growth’). Comp. Mähdt.


Grund, m., ‘ground, earth, basis, rudiment, reason,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gruend(d), OHG. grunt, m.; corresponding to Du. grond, AS. grund, E. ground, OEc. grund, ‘meadow land,’ grummen (from grumbus), ‘bottom of the sea;’ Goth. grindu-wadjan, ‘foundation wall.’ Goth. grundu, from pre-Teut. ghrentu- (with t on account of OEc. grummen), cannot have originated in the Teut. root grund (pre-Teut. ghrendo) mentioned under Groat. No cognates are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Grünspean, m., ‘verdigris,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. grünspän, m., formed like the ordinary MidHG. spângriën, n., ‘verdigris,’ from MidLat. viride Hispantium.

grünen, vb., ‘to grün,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. grünzen (OHG. *grunznassen); corresponding to E. to grunt (Mia E. grünten); intensive form of MidHG. grunnen, AS. grunnian, ‘to gnash.’ The stem upon which it is based is probably imitative, as the similarly sounding Lat. grunmare, Gr. γρούτερ, lead us to suppose.

gruseln, vb., ‘to inspire terror,’ ModHG. simply, intensive of graußen.

Grüß, m., ‘greeting, salute,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. grüß, m.; corresponding to Du. greet. To this is allied grüßen, from MidHG. grüzen (grüzzen), OHG. gruzzzen (gruzzzen), wk. vb., ‘to address, accost’ (also with hostile intent ‘to
attack'); corresponding to AS. gréan, E. to greet, Du. grooten, OSax. grótián, ‘to address,’ Oic. gróta. The latter is probably the primary meaning of the cognates, which are merely West Teut. Origin obscure.

Grüße, f., ‘grouts, grit, brain,’ from MidHG. grüzes, ‘water-gruel’; a variant of the equiv. MidHG. grüß(e) (grüts[e])

OHG. gruswi (whence Ital. griuza, ‘pile of collected things’); comp. AS. gréft and gréft, E. grit and great (from AS. *gróta?), Oic. grautr, Du. grut, gurt, ‘grouts.’ From OG, the Romance cognates, Fr. gruau, ‘grouts,’ are derived. Besides Grüß, MidHG. gráz, ‘grain,’ is also allied to Grüße; hence ‘grain’ may be the prim. meaning of the Teut. root gráiz, with which the prim. cognates Lith. grádas, ‘grain, kernel,’ and OSlov. gruda, ‘clod,’ are also connected.

Gućen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gučen, giečen, ‘to peep’: the word is wanting in OHG. and in OTeut. generally. Origin obscure.

Günzen, m., ‘florin,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gúzten, guldéin, m., ‘the golden coin,’ from MidHG. guldéin, ‘golden.’ The absence of mutation from u to i is in accordance with the practice of earlier UpG.

(Günzen.)

 Gülte, f., ‘payment, interest,’ from MidHG. gütté, f., ‘debt, payment, interest, rent.’ Akin to gütten.

Gunderebe, f., ‘ground-ivy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gunderebe; the deviation in meaning in OHG. gundrele, ‘maple,’ is remarkable. Allied to OHG. gund (gun), ‘pus, poison,’ AS. gund, Goth. gundaz, ‘pus’?

In that case the word would signify ‘poison-vine’ (see Rätsel). Ground-ivy was used as a medicinal herb.

Gänzef, m., ‘bugle(-plant), simply MidHG., transformed from Lat. consolida, ‘a name applied by the earlier herb-gatherers to all wound-healing plants.’

Günft, f., ‘favour, partiality, permission,’ from MidHG. and MidLG. gunst, m., and f., ‘benevolence, permission,’ for *geunst, allied to OHG. gi-unnan (see Sämmer); in OHG. unst, f. (MidHG. also gunz; comp. Oic. efund, ‘disfavour’), Goth. ansæs, ‘favour, mercy,’ AS. est, OHG. unst, ‘favour, mercy.’

Gurgel, f., ‘gullet, throat,’ from MidHG. gurgel, OHG. gurgula, f.; a remarkably early loan-word (comp. &c.) from Lat. gurgulio, which supplanted a genuine Teut. word primit. allied to it—OHG. quercula, querc(a), ‘gullet,’ allied to Oic. κεφή, ‘gullet.’

Gurke, f., ‘cucumber,’ first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. agurkje, E. gherkin, Dan. agurke; borrowed from Pol. ogórek, Bohem. akurka; the latter has been derived from late Gr. ἀγορέκκον, ‘water-melon,’ and further from Pers. ankhara. In UpG. (also in the Wetter and Hess. dials.) rütferc is used instead of Gurt.

Gürren, vb., ‘to coo,’ from MidHG. gurren, ‘to bray’; allied to MidHG. gérren. See gurin.

Gurt, m., ‘girth, girdle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gurt (in compounds iver-, umbe-, under-gurt); allied to girten from the equiv. MidHG. gürten (gerten), OHG. gurten (gurt-jen); comp. OSax. gurdian, Du. gorden, AS. jardan, E. to girt; in Goth. gordan, str. vb., ‘to gird.’ With the root gor contained in these words are connected Oic. gordr, ‘fence round the farm,’ OSlov. gradić, ‘wall, town’ (see Garten, and respecting the evolution of meaning see Žuavi).—

Gürfel, m., ‘girdle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gürfel, m. and f., OHG. gürfel, m., gurtela, f. Comp. E. girdele, from AS. gyrdel.

Guh, m., ‘shower, torrent, spout, cast,’ from MidHG. and OHG. gu3(S), ‘cast, shower.’ Allied to gießen.

gut, adj., ‘good, virtuous, skilful,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gut; a common Teut. term unknown to the non-Teut. languages; comp. Goth. *gudds, Oic. *gudr, AS. *gud, E. good, Du. goed. Its connection with Gr. ἄγορέκκον is phonetically uncertain. Only in Teut. are found reliable cognates which may elucidate the primary meaning of gut (yet comp. OSlov. godi, ‘suitable time’?). The cognates of Gatt, with which E. together, to gather, Goth. gattligs, ‘relatives,’ 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 kuf, kēstōr.
Haar (1), m., 'flux,' from the equiv. MidHG. ēar, OHG. hare (gen. MidHG. and OHG. harows), m.; Goth. *harwe- (gen. *harwes) is also implied by OEc. hērr (dat. hēer), m., 'flux.' As to its connection with Šaarr (2) see the latter. Perhaps the word is most closely related to E. hards ('refuse of flux, tow'). See Šāte.

Šaarr (2), n., 'hair,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hār, n.; comp. the corresponding OEc. hari, n. AS. hēr, n. E. hair, Du. haar; a common Teut. word (in Goth., however, tagl and skuff). The following Teut. words are also primit., allied—OEc. hādr and AS. heord, 'hair' (Goth. *hazard), as well as Ir. case, 'curled hair.' In the non-Teut. languages comp. Šlov. kosmā, m., kosā (Lith. kauš), f., 'hair,' and probably also Šlov. ėsait, 'to comb,' Lat. carere, 'to card wool.' The more definite relations in word existing between these words are difficult to determine (comp. also Gr. κόφυς, Lat. como!). On the other hand, there is no phonetic difficulty in connecting the Teut. *hara-, 'hair,' with harwe-, deduced under Šaarr (1); the mere possibility is, however, all that can be maintained. Comp. also ēst and frank.—An old derivative of Šaarr, AS. hērē, OHG. hārd, hārrē, f., 'hair shirt, coarse garment,' found its way into Romance (Fr. hare).

Habe, f., 'possession; handle,' from MidHG. habe, OHG. haba, f., 'goods, possession;' Du. haw, 'possession;' allied to the following word.

Haben, vb., 'to have, possess;' from the equiv. MidHG. haben, OHG. haba; corresponding to Osax. habīan, Du. hebben, AS. habban, E. to have, OEc. haf, Goth. haban; a common Teut. vb. with the stem hab-. Its identity with Lat. habere can scarcely be doubted. It is true that Lat. hābēre initially requires, according to the laws of substitution, a Teut. g, and Teut. k a Lat. c (comp. ēitā, ēīrē, ēīrē, and Šāe Haut, and ēnēn). Probably Lat. hābē and Teut. habai are based upon an Aryan prim, form khabē; the correspondence between Teut. k and Lat. c is only possible on the assumption of an Aryan k. On this supposition ēben and ēten in their etymology are primit., allied, just as Lat. habere and capere.

Habber (UpG.), m., 'oats,' from the equiv. MidHG. habe, haba, m., OHG. habaro, m. The form Šaftr first occurs in MidHG.; like Šegeten, it is derived from LG.; OLG. habaro, havoro (now haver), Du. haver. Also allied to OHG. habre, hagre, and further to Fin. kakra, borrowed from Teut. In E. the word is wanting, but is found a few times in MidE., which, like Northern E. (haver), borrowed it from Scand. The E. term is havers, from AS. dav (yet Scotch haver occurs even in the Middle period). In investigating the origin of the G. cognates, the g in OHG. hagre (Finm. kakra) must be taken into account. The usual derivation from OEc. haf, AS. haf, m., 'he-goat' (Lat. coper, Gr. κἀπος, comp. καπτης), is therefore impossible, especially since this word belongs to the dialects in which Šaftr is wanting; Šaftr too must have been the favourite food of the goat ere it could be thus named. Perhaps Gr. καπος, 'parched barley' (Aryan base kha-ghra,), or Lat. avenda, 'oats' (Aryan base kha-phves), are primit. allied.

Sabetgeis, f., 'common snipe,' not found in the earlier periods; Šaer in this compound is the only remnant of the old name for a goat (AS. hafe, OEc. haf; Gr. καπος, Lat. coper) in G.; the bird is so called because at the pairing season it utters high in the air a sound like the dist. bleating of a goat. See Bect and Šaftr.

Sabioh, m. (with a dental suffix as in Šaftr and Bect, &c.), 'hawk;' from the equiv. MidHG. kbehe, habek (also kbehe, modif.), m., OHG. habuk, m.; a common Teut. term by chance not recorded in Goth.; comp. Osax. *habek (in the proper names Hābechorest, Hābeosbrēc), Du. hewik, AS. he-for, E. hawk, OEc. haubr (for *hōbr). The Goth. form would be *haboks, with a suffix eks-, as in uheks, 'pigeon' (comp. also Škadi, Šerfe); comp. the consonantal suffix in Gr. ὕππρα, 'quail.' Against the derivation from the stem hab, kphst, in Šaftr, orig., 'to take firm hold of,' lay hold of,' there is nothing to object from the Teut. point of view; Italic copus, 'hawk,' is certainly derived from the root kap (capio). The Kelt. cognates, W. habac, OIr. seboc, 'falcon,' are undoubtedly borrowed from Teut. Comp. also Šaftr.

Sady, m., 'fellow,' from MidHG. hache,
m., 'fellow, churl'; allied to MidHG. héchel, f., 'artful woman, match-maker.'

The derivation is not clear, since cognate terms in O'Gut. are wanting.

Hächse, see Háchse.

Háche, f., 'heel,' prop. a MidG. and LG. word (as UpG. háçe); comp. Du. hók; not recorded in MidHG., but it occurs once in the transition period from OHG. to MidHG. (háchen, 'heels'); usually derived from hachen. On account of its meaning, it is more probably related to Du. hiel, AS. hó, 'heel, hét, f. (for hétla), E. heel, and the equiv. Scand. hél, m.

Háchen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hacken, 'to hack, hew'; OHG. *hacechen is by chance not recorded; comp. AS. hacian (haccean), E. to hack, OFris. tohakia, 'to hack to pieces.' Not found in GOth.; may we assume *hacian, a derivative from the stem havoc in hacan? The medial guttural may have been simply an insertion before w, as in qual and bed.—Sáco, f. (thus even in MidHG.), Sáderling (ModHLG. only), and Sátof are derivatives.

Sáder (1), m., 'contention, strife, brawl,' from MidHG. hader, m., 'quarrel, strife;' for the word O'Tue. has most frequently a deriv. in -w,- (w-), signifying 'battle,' which appears in West Teut. only as the first part of compounds; AS. heáþo-, OHG. hóda- (Goth. *hópu). In Scand. Hóð is the name of a Valkyrie, and Hóðr that of a mythological king and the brother of Baldur; the names are probably based upon Hópu-, an O'Tue. war-god. With these Kör, the name of a Thracian goddess, has been compared. The following, however, are certainly allied:—OSlov. kotora, f., 'battle,' Ir. cath, m., 'battle' (with which Kelt. Calu-riges, proper noun, lit. 'warriors' is connected), Ind. gátrus, 'enemy'; perhaps too Gr. kóros, kórré; a deriv. in r, like Sátr, is preserved in OSlov. kotora, 'battle'; see also Sáq. In G. the old form hópu became obsolete at an early period, being supplanted by Kämpf and Krieg, but it was retained in OHG. as the first component in some compound proper names, such as Hódubrant; ModHLG. Hóduwóz is OHG. Hódubrant, 'battle strife.' Similarly appears OHG. hétique, f., 'battle,' in MidHG. only in proper names, such as Hótébrant, Břánsbit, &c. It would be very interesting to find out why the O'Tue. words gave place to the later forms.

Sáder (2), m., 'rag, tatter, clout,' from MidHG. hader, m., 'patch, torn piece of stuff,' OHG. hadara, f., 'patch, rag;' also with a suffix t, MidHG. hadel, from which Fr. haillot is borrowed. The word does not seem to have been found in the Teut. group. It is not allied to Sátr (1); the two words are based on different stems. Sátr, 'patch' (from Teut. haþbró, Arynom kátr), is either connected with the nasalised stem kánt in Lat. centum, Gr. κόρφων, 'garment made of rags,' Sans. kantih, f., 'patchwork garment,' or with Sans. gáthih, 'loose, unbound.'

Sáfen (1), m., 'pot,' from MidHG. haven, m., OHG. havan, m., 'pot'; a specifically UpG. word unknown to the other dialects. It belongs to the root haf (pre-Teut. hap), lit. 'to comprehend, hold,' which appears in HG. hafen, and not to hachen, root hab (pre-Teut. khabh).

Sáfen (2), m., 'port, haven, harbour,' a LG. word, unknown to UpG.; it was first borrowed in ModHG.; in MidHG. hap, n., habe, habene, f., formed from the same root. Du. haven, f., late AS. hêfe, f., E. haven, and OFr. hofn, f., 'harbour,' correspond in sound to MidHG. habene, f. LG. haven, Dan. havn, Swed. hamn, are masc.—Phonetically the derivation from the root haf (khabh), 'to have,' or from haf, hab (kap), 'to seize, hold, contain,' is quite possible; in both cases the prim. sense would be 'receptacle'; comp. Sáfr (1). This is the usual explanation; for another etymology see under Sáfr. Perhaps, however, OFr. hofn is primit. allied to the equiv. OIr. cian (from *copo).
the sense of Lat. altum (‘high sea’), with ḫēn (root හāf, pre-Teut. ḫāp, is not impossible, though scarcely probable.

**Haft** (1.), m., ‘hold, clasp, brace, rivet,’ from MidHG. and OHG. hafti, m., ‘bond, fetter,’ OHG. also n., AS. haft, m., OEC. haft, n., ‘fetter.’ Connected with the root ḫāf in ḫēn, lit. ‘to seize.

**Haft** (2.), f., ‘keeping, custody, prison,’ from MidHG. and OHG. haft (in stem) and hafta, f., OSax. hafta, f., ‘imprisonment.’ To this are allied OHG. and OSax. haft, AS. hafti, adj., ‘captured,’ OEC. haptr, m., ‘prisoner,’ hapla, f., ‘captured woman.’ The root haft (comp. ḫēn) has preserved in these forms its old signification; comp. Lat. captus, captivus. See the following word.

**Ḫafti,** adj. suffix as in ḫēm Hafti, lēbāfti, &c.; prop. an independent adj., ‘combined with,’ which was used as a suffix even in MidHG. and OHG.; in Goth. audahtafis, ‘overwhelmed with happiness, supremely happy.’ This suffix is usually identified with the adj. haftis, Lat. captus, discussed under ḫaft (2.). It might also be derived from the root ḫāf, ‘to have,’ Lat. habere; the meaning supports the latter supposition.

**Ḫafta,** m., ‘hedge, fence, enclosure,’ from MidHG. ḫae, ḫapes, m., n., ‘thorn bushes, copse, fence, enclosed wood, park,’ OHG. ḫag, m., once as ‘urbs’ (comp. HG. ḫaγen, and names of places ending in -ḅa); Du. haag, f., ‘enclosure, hedge,’ AS. hages, m., E. haw, ‘enclosure, small garden’; OEC. hage, m., ‘pasture.’ Only in Goth. is a cognate word wanting; comp. hain, ḫart, ḫaγen, and ḫefti. The derivation is uncertain; it is at all events not connected with ḫain, root ḫaw; the meaning of ModHG. ḫaγen is unsuitable.

**Ḫagædorn,** ‘hawthorn,’ an OTent. term, MidHG. ḫagældorn, AS. ḫogðorn, ḫahdorn, E. hawthorn, OEC. ḫogðorn, m. Comp. ḫagelfli.

**Ḫagel,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. ḫagel, OHG. ḫagel, m., ‘hail;’ comp. Du. ḫigel, m., AS. ḫep, ḫagel, m., E. hail; OEC. ḫai, n.; the common Teut. word for ‘hail,’ by chance unrecorded in Goth. only. A single pebble was called a ‘stone’; OEC. ḫagelsteen, AS. ḫogeldán, E. hailstone, Mid HG and earlier ModHG. ḫagelstún. Comp. ModHG. ḫielstún, ‘to hail,’ Sæildestún, ‘hailstone.’ Perhaps ḫael itself signified orig. nothing but a ‘pebble’; at least there are no phonetical difficulties against the derivation from pre-Teut. kaijlo-, ‘filint-stone’ (comp. Gr. σκαλη, ‘small stone, pebble’).

**Ḫagen,** m., ‘grave,’ from MidHG. ḫagen, OHG. ḫagen, m., ‘thorn-bush, fence of thorns;’ even in MidHG. a contracted variant ḫaun, ḫau, occurs. See the latter and ḫaft.

**Ḫagen, ḫiḫegen,** vb., from the equiv. MidHG. ḫagen, behagen, ‘to please, gratify,’ OHG. *bihagôn : comp. OSax. bhâgôn, AS. onhâgain, ‘to please, suit.’ The stem ḫag, ‘to suit,’ is widely diffused in OTeut., and its str. part. is preserved in OHG. and MidHG. (ghâgan and behâgen, ‘suitable’). Allied to Scand. hagr, adj., ‘skilful,’ hayr, m., ‘state, situation, advantage, hayr, ‘suitable.’ The root ḫag, from pre-Teut. ḫak, corresponds to the Sans. root ḫâk, ‘to be capable, able, conducive,’ whence ḫakri, ‘strong, helpful,

**Ḫager,** adj. (in UpG. ṭahu), ‘haggard, lean,’ from MidHG. hager, adj.; comp. E. haggard (MidE. hager), which is usually connected with E. ḫag.

**Ḫagefelþ, m., ‘old bachelor,’ from MidHG. ḫagefelstôl, m., a strange corruption of the earlier ḫagefelstalh, OHG. ḫagustalt, m., prop. ‘possessor of an enclosure’ (allied to Goth. haildan, ‘to possess’); a West Teut. legal term, which originated before the Anglo-Saxons crossed to England (comp. also OEC. ḫaiztaldr). 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, ḫagustalt as an adj. is used for Lat. caeleba (huagustalt ltp, ‘single life’), and even for mercenarius, ‘hired labourer’; MidHG. ḫagefelstalh, m., ‘single man’; OSax. ḫagustald, m., ‘farm-servant, servant, young man’; AS. ḫeagteald, ḫeagstead, m., ‘youth, warrior.’ The same phrases in the development of meaning may be seen in the Rom.-Lat. buccalaurerus, Fr. bachelier, E. bachelor.

**Ḫäher,** m., ‘jay, jackdaw,’ from MidHG. ḫëher, m. and f., OHG. hëher, f.; in AS., by a grammatical change, hiperu, m., OEC. here and heyre, m., ‘jay,’ MidHG. heger. It is rightly compared with Gr. σκαύρα (from *skêfu), ‘jay,’ or Sans. cakuna, ‘a large bird’ (Lat. ciconia, ‘stork’).
Sahin, m. 'cock,' from MidHG. han, OHG. haun, m.; comp. AS. hana (as well as cox, E. cock). Oic. hauna, Goth. hauna, m.; a common Teut. word for 'cock,' with the stem hann-, hanin-, which is common to the O'Teut. dialects. A corresponding fem. Sani is merely West Teut.; OHG. hennu, MidHG. and ModHG. henne, f., AS. hennu. On the other hand, Sahin seems to be really of common gender; it may at least be applied in OHG. to 'cock' also; comp. O'tricid's 6r thag huan singe, 'before the cock crows,' lit. 'sings.' In this passage we have a confirmation of the fact that the crowing of the cock was regarded as its song. The term Sahin by general acceptance signifies 'singer.' With this word, according to the laws of substitution, the stem of Lat. canere, 'to sing;' (comp. Lith. gudys, 'cock,' lit. 'singer,' allied to gedel, 'to sing'). A fem. songstress of Sahin is hardly conceivable; thus it follows that Sani is merely a recent West Teut. form. The common gender Sahin, 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 analogies.

Sahirei, m. 'cuckold,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin; in earlier G. it signifies 'capon.' Its figurative sense, 'cuckold,' derived from 'capon,' agrees with the expression Gelder tragen, lit. 'to wear horns.' Formerly the spur was frequently cut off and placed as a horn in the comb; the hoodwinked husband is thus compared to a capon. On account of the earlier variant Sahurti, we may regard Sahirei as a compound of Sah.

Sati, m. simply ModHG., from the equiv. Du. haat, f., 'shark,' Swed. haaf, Ic. ha-r.

Sain, m. 'grove,' made current by Klopstock as a poetical term. The form of the word, as is shown under Sagen (1), may be traced back to MidHG., in which, however, Sain is but a rare variant of Sagen; it signified orig. 'thorn-bush, thorn, hence, abatis, enclosed place.' Thus the word does not imply the idea of sacredness which Klopstock blended with it.

Sæke, Saken, m. 'hook, clasp,' from MidHG. hæke, hæken, m., OHG. háko, hácke, m., 'hook.' The HG. k can neither be Goth. k nor Goth. g; the former would be changed into e, the latter would remain unaltered. The variants OHG. hágo, hággo, MidHG. hâgg-, point to Goth. *héggja, n., 'hook;' (comp. Skarpa, Sæhrap). Curiously, however, the corresponding words of the cognate dialects have k and are graded: AS. hæ, m., 'hook,' E. hook, MidDu. huck, 'hook;' comp. also Du. hauk, AS. hæca, Oic. háke, m., 'hook.' The relations of the gutturals (especially of the gg) are still obscure; comp. also Skarpa, Sæhrap, Skæ, Sæmr. A typical form is wanting. It is impossible to connect the word Sagen, Goth. hâhan (for hânhan); it is more probably related to hæd and hýd.

Half, adj., 'half,' from MidHG. halp, OHG. halb (gen. halbes). adj.; comp. OSax. and L. half, Du. half, AS. helm, E. half, Oic. halv-, Goth. halbs, adj.; the common Teut. adj. for HG. halb; there are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages (Teut. halba, from pre-Teut. halbe-). The fem. of the adj. is used in O'Teut. as a subst. in the sense of 'side, direction;' Goth. halba, Oic. halfa, OHG. halbi, MidHG. halbe, OSax. halba; hence it might seem as if the adj. had orig. some meaning as 'lateral, that which lies on one side.' But in any case the adj. in the sense of 'half' was purely a numeral in primit. Teut.; the ModHG. method of reckoning antrahalb (1½), brittenhalb (2½), virthalb (3½), is common to Teut.; comp. Oic. halframarr (1½), halfr fræpe (2½), halfr fjörpe (3½), AS. haper healf, prude healf, freype healf; even in MidE. this enumeration exists (it is wanting in E.); in HG. it has been retained from the earliest period.

Half, halben, prep., 'on account of,' from MidHG. halp, halbe, halben, 'on account of, by reason of, from, concerning'; prep. a case of the MidHG. subst. halbe, i., 'side,' mentioned under halb (adj.); hence construed with the g-n.; MidHG. minhalt, din-halp, der herren halbe, sêhens halben, 'on thy, thy account, on the gentlemen's account, for the sake of seeing.' Similarly the ModHG. halter, 'on account of, recorded in the 15th cent., is a petrified form of the inflected adj.; so too halben, dat. plur., halbe, halp, from OHG. halb, probably an instr. sing. (since Notker halb has been used as a prep.). This usage is also found in the other Teut. languages; comp. Oic. af-halb, MidE. en- bi-halfe; Goli, en bise halber, 'in this respect.'

Halde, f., 'precipice, declivity, slope,' from MidHG. halde, OHG. halda, f., 'mountain declivity.' Oic. haller, 'hill, slope,'
corresponds both to the HG. word and to Goth. *halus, AS. *heall, which are translations of *petra; see *Salm. These may be further related to HG. *Salbe, which, however, is more closely connected with Goth. *halbs, 'inclined'; comp. AS. healt, OSc. heallr, OHG. *hold, adj., 'overhanging, inclined'; yet the dental in these words may be a suffix. If Goth. *halus, 'rock,' were allied, OTe. *heall, *holl (Goth. *hollss), w., 'hill,' might be compared, as well as AS. *hylf, E. hill. For an Aryan root kel, 'to rise,' comp. Lat. celsus, collus, and Lith. kalnas, 'hill.'

*Sálfr, f., 'half,' ModHG. simply, abstract of *Sál. Introduced by Luther into the literary language from MidG. and LG. (a strictly HG. word would end in b instead of f; comp. OSax. half, under *Sál); the Teut. type is probably halbus. In UpG. *Sálfr (16th cent.) is used.

*Sálflter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. halfter, OHG. *halstra, f., 'halter'; comp. Du. halster, AS. *halfre, E. halter; a West Teut. word most closely allied with OHG. hültp, MidHG. holt, plur. helve, 'handle, helve; AS. holf, m., equiv. to E. helve; in earlier ModHG. alsoätt, 'hill, helve.' From the same root are formed with a suffix m, OHG. halm (for *halbmo), in OHG. joh-halmno, MidHG. giech-halmno, 'rope fastened to the yoke to guide the oxen,' MidHG. halmno, 'handle, helve, lever of a bell,' halm-aches, 'axe' (comp. also *Sèflr(a)re, likewise MidE. *halmve, 'handle'; so too the modified forms OHG. joh-helmvo, MidHG. giech-helmvo; AS. helmvo, 'handle' (equiv. also to E. helm), and Du. helmstock, 'tiller,' are not connected with this word; see Salm (2). 'Handle' is the orig. sense of the whole group, and even of falter. Perhaps Lith. kelvė, 'swipe of a flag,' is allied.

*Sáll, m., 'sound'; see Sál.

*Sálle, 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. dialects; (in earlier UpG. *Sáldsp (and *Sáldsp) was used) it may have originated among the Franks and Sax. tribes of Germany. It is a thorough OTeut. term; OTe. *holl, I., AS. *heal, f., E. hall, OSax. *halla, MidHG. *halle, f., 'hall, a large room covered with a roof and open or closed at the side,' sometimes 'temple, house of God.' Not allied to Goth. *halls, AS. *heall, 'rock,' AS. and E. hill. From the OG. is derived Fr. halte. Against the derivation from the root kel, 'to conceal' (comp. *heltan), there is no weighty objection. *Sálle, 'the concealed or covered place.' Yet comp. also Sans. gāld, 'house.'—

*Sálle, f., 'salt-cellar,' is the ordinary G. *Sál, not, as was formerly supposed, a Kelt. term (W. *hale, 'salt'); *Sáltern, a late Lat. derivative of *Sálle, 'salt-cellar.' Comp. OHG. *halthin, 'salt-house, MidHG. *halgrös, m., 'director and judge in matters connected with salt-mines.'

Sálten, vb., 'to sound, resound'; comp. *Sál.

*Sálm, m. and n., 'stalk, stem, straw;' from MidHG. *halm, m., and *halme, m., OHG. and OSax. *halm, m.; comp. AS. *healn, E. *halm; the meaning in West Teut. is 'grass or corn-stalk'; Scand. *halmr, 'straw.' In sense and sound corresponding to Lat. *culmus, Gr. κάλμος, 'reel, reed-pen, halm' (Ind. *kālmās, 'reed-pen'), OSlov. *slamo, f., 'halm.' Perhaps the Lat. word is derived from Gr.; it is also conceivable that Salm, like *Salm, was obtained from a South Russ. tribe by the Aryans who had migrated westwards. Yet it is more probable that Salm and Gr. κάλμος, like Lat. *culmus, 'stalk,' are connected with Lat. *culmen, 'peak, summit,' and further with excello.

*Sálfs, m., 'neck,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hals, m.; corresponding to OSax. and Du. *hals, AS. *heaks (E. to halse, 'embrace,' but now antiquated; the modern word is neck), OTe. *hals, m., 'neck,' Goth. *hals (gen. *halsias), m.; all point to a common Teut. mas. *hasās, pl. *has.—Primit. allied to Lat. collum for *colsum, n., 'neck' (OLat. also *collus, m.); comp. also Gr. κολλός, 'collar' (from *Porpho) ! Whether Lat. *excello, *exceclus, are also primit. allied (*Sál, lit., 'prominent part of the body') remains uncertain. From Tent. is derived Fr. *haubert, OFr. *halberc, *halberc, from *hals-bır(η) (4).—

*Sálso, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *halsem, OHG. *halsen, 'to embrace, fall on one's neck'; comp. Du. omhelzen, AS. *healdian, 'to implore,' MidE. *halsen, Scand. *halsa, 'to embrace.'

Sál, adv., 'moreover, forsooth, methinks,' prop. a compar, meaning 'rather,' MidHG. and OHG. *halt, adv., OSax. *hald, 'rather;' orig. a compar. adv. of the postl. adv. *hallo, 'very.' The compar. ending, according to the law of apocope, has dis-
appeared, as in āja for the earlier batis; orig. haldis formed, like Goth. haldis, O.Ic. heldr, 'rather.' In no case is it related to the OHG. adj. hald, 'inclined,' mentioned under Salt; with the exception of the OHG. halda, adv., no other word in the posis, can be found.

Haffen, vb., 'to hold, support, detain, observe, perform, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. halten, OHG. halten; comp. OSax. heldan, 'to preserve, receive, detain as a prisoner, tend (cattle), adhere to, maintain,' Du. houden (see hantum), AS. healadan, str. vb., 'to watch over, lead, possess, rule,' E. hold; Goth. haldan, redupl. vb., 'to graze cattle'; a redupl. vb. common to Teut. According to the OHG. variant halthan, haldan points to the normal Goth. form halban, which is also supported by OSwed, halta. The orig. sense of O'Teut. haldan is perhaps 'to keep together by careful watching,' hence 'to tend a herd, govern a tribe.' In the non-Teut. languages an Aryan root kol 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. θου-κόλος.

No relation between haldan and ṣāṭr is possible.—ModHG. Salt, m., is wanting both in MidHG. and OHG.

Samen, m., 'tunnel-net,' from MidHG. and MidLG. hame; akin probably to the equiv. OSwed, haver, ModSwed. haf, m., OHG. hamo, m., 'tunnel-net.' The latter word is considered identical with OHG. *hamo (in ladder, 'body,' OSax. gōharma, feðarhama; comp. rēdymam, Gōnd, and hāmif), orig. 'covering, dress.' From the meaning 'ath', in the restricted sense in which it is used by fishermen and huntsmen (i.e., 'toils'), the signification 'net' might of course be developed; but that is not certain. OHG. hamo, MidHG. ham, hame, m., 'fishing-rod, fishing-hook,' and the modern dial. hamn, are not allied to the words mentioned above; they seem to be cognate with Lat. hāmus, 'fishing-hook, hook'; the h might be explained as in hačin.

Bāmeisc, adj., 'malicious,' from late MidHG. bāmeisc, adj., 'close, malicious, cunning, perfidious,' orig. perhaps 'veiled, obscure'; allied to OHG. *hamo, 'covering, dress,' mentioned under Saman, Sānd, and Šiemam.

Sāmmein, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. hamel, OHG. hamel, m., 'wether' (MidHG. also 'steep', rugged height; cliff, pole'); prop. an adj. used as a subst., OHG. hamel, 'mutilated,' which elucidates the MidHG. meanings; OHG. hamelbrān, MidHG. hameln (and hamen), 'to mutilate,' AS. hamelian, E. to hamble ('mutilate, lame'); OHG. hamalscorro, m., 'boulder,' OHG. hamel-, hamelungs-stat, f., 'place of execution,' MidHG. hamelstat, n. and m., 'indented coast,' hamelstat, f., 'rugged ground.' Allied to OHG. ham (inflected hamein), adj., 'mutilated, crippled' (comp. ṣamenn), just as Fr. mouton to Lat. mutius.

Sāmmer, m., 'hammer, clapper,' from the equiv. MidHG. hamer (plur. hemon), OHG. hamar (plur. hamar, m.; comp. OSax. hamur, AS. haver, m., E. hammer, and its equiv. O.Ic. 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 kany in OSlov. signifies 'stone.' Hence it has been assumed that Sāmmer is lit. 'stone weapon.' Whether Sans. apām, 'rock, stone weapon, hammer, anvil,' &c. and Gr. ἁμαρ, 'anvil' (Lith. aknu, 'stone'), and are also allied is uncertain.

Sāmmung, Šēmmling, m., 'eunuch,' MidHG. simply, a deriv. of Šāmmein.

Sāmpfel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hant-rol, 'a handful.'

Sāmiller, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hamster, m., 'German marmot'; OHG. hamastro, m., signifies only 'curculo, wee- vil,' so too OSax. hamstra, f., for hamstro. 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.

Sānd, f., 'hand,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hant, f.; comp. OSax. and Du. hand, AS. hand, f., E. hand, O.Ic. hond, 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. hīsan, 'to catch,' frahan, f., '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 str. verbal stems; comp. § 57, 59, Aym.,_BYG, Danmen. With regard to the form, it is to be observed that the word, according to Goth. *hanus, was orig. a u-stem, but is declined even in OHG. like nouns in a, though traces of the u declension remain throughout OHG. and MidHG.; comp. abante. — *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. handalön, 'to grasp with the hands, touch, feel, prepare, perform' (hence O.Lorraine handeleir, 'to sweep'); a derivative of Hand; Hand, m., has arisen from the vb. hantrin merely, just as Äuger from ärgen (see arg), Oest from öst, Öster from öster—since it does not appear until late MidHG. (handel, m., 'transaction, procedure, event, negotiation, wares'). AS. handian, E. to handle, AS. handele, equiv. to E. handle; Scand. hondla, 'to treat.'

Hanwerth, n., 'handicraft, trade, guild,' from MidHG. hantwerc, n., 'manual labour,' but in the MidHG. period confused with antwerc, n., 'tool, machine,' whence the meaning 'any vocation requiring the use of tools' was developed.

Hanf, m., 'hemp,' from MidHG. hanf, hanof, m., OHG. hanaf, hanof, m.; a common Teut. word for 'hemp' (Goth. *hanaps is by chance not recorded); comp. AS. hanep, E. hemp, Oic. hamp. The usual assumption that the word was borrowed from the South Europ. Gr. κάναβις (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 Shane (1), Biat, and the earliest han-words under *)

But the substitution of consonants in Goth. *hanaps compared with Gr. κάναβις 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 readly reject the assumption of South Europ. influence; comp. Shane. 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 kánabes (comp. also shane, kánabes itself is a borrowed term, and Goth. *hanaps corresponds in sound quite as well with OSlov. konoplja, Lith. kūnapi, 'hemp.' The word is found even among the Persians (kanob). It does not seem to be genuinely Aryan.

Han, m., 'declivity, propensity, bias,' from MidHG. hane (-ges), m., 'declivity, hanging.' See Shane.

hange, vb., 'to hang, be suspended,' from MidHG. hāhen (hiene, gehangen), OHG. hāhan (hiang, gihangen), str. vb.; comp. hangen, from OHG. hāhen; before h an n is suppressed (comp. OHG. dāhna from denehan, batit from tanfu; tradte, OHG. brēhta, from frien). Corresponding to Du. hangen, AS. hōn (heng, hangen), E. to hang, Goth. hāhan for *hôhun, str. vb., 'to hang.' In ModHG., E., and Du., the old str. vb. has been confused with the corresponding wk. vb., so that the trans. and intrans. meanings have been combined; comp. Du. hangen, E. to hang, 'to suspend and to be suspended'; in MidHG. hāhen, is trans. and intrans., while hang n (OHG. hängen, AS. hangian) is intrans. only, 'to be suspended'; to this it was allied OHG. and MidHG. hengen, 'to hang down (one's head), give a horse its head, permit, grant,' comp. hafen. The ModHG. vb. is due to a blending in sound of MidHG. hāhen (hangen) and hengen, yet in meaning it represents only MidHG. hāhen, OHG. hāhan. Terms undoubtedly allied to the common Teut. root hanh (hāh) are wanting in the other Aryan languages; Goth. hāhan, 'to leave in doubt,' has been compared with Lat. cunctari, 'to delay.'

Hanse, f., 'House,' from MidHG. hans, hansa, 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 cities of the great North G. Han-
seatie League, while the orig. sense 'troop' became obsolete even in MidHG. The nominal vb. hanfeu is simply ModHG. to admit any one into a corporation (not into the Sænt only).

Hanfeu, vb., ModHG. only, different from the earlier homonymous word mentioned under Sænt; lit., 'to make a Sænt, i.e. a fool, of anybody' (comp. the abusive terms Sæntmann, Sæntarr, Sæntwurth).

Hanfere, vb., from the equiv. late MidHG. hantieren, 'to trade, sell'; not a derivative of Sænt, meaning 'to handle', because in that case we should expect nd for n in MidHG. and ModHG., but from Fr. hanter, 'to haunt, frequent', which found its way from MidDu. into the Mod Teut. dialects. It is curious to observe in how many ways obscure words have been corrupted in G. Comp. the earlier spelling Hanffirun.

Hanpern, vb., 'to stick, hitch,' formed from Du. (MidDu.) hoperen, 'to miss, stagger'; yet also Snab. håperen (as well as Swiss håper, 'to crawl'). The corresponding terms, origin, and history of the diffusion of the cognates are obscure.

Harfe, f., 'harp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. harfe, harpe, OHG. harfa, harpha, f.; comp. AS. harpe, f., E. harp; a common Teut. word (Venantius Fortunatus calls harfa 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.

Haring, Hering, m., 'herring;' from the equiv. MidHG. hervinc (gen.), m., OHG. haring, m.; comp. Du. haring, AS. haring, m., E. haring; a specifically West Teut. word (in Olf. sólo), whose ð (ð) is also attested by Fris. dialects, and by the Mod HG. pronunciation with c. The OHG., MidHG., and MidDu. variant hering points to a connection with OHG. heri, 'army,' and thus regards the fish as 'one that comes in shoals,' as gærting, 'small army.' Whether the older form haring (Anglo-Fris. héring) is related to these cognates is uncertain. The Teut. word found its way into Rom. (Fr. hareng).

Hark, f., 'rake,' a LG. word, in UpG. Mörten; comp. Du. hark, AS. *hear~, E. harrow, Olf. herfe, m., 'harrow,' Dan. harv, Swed. harf. Considering the almost certain identity of the words, their phonetic relations present some difficulties. The root might perhaps be Sans. khara, 'to scratch,' yet AS. *hywe (*hear), E. harrow, Olf. herfe, 'rake,' are difficult to reconcile with it.

Särfe, m., 'harness,' a Loanword, first naturalised towards the end of the 17th cent. from Ital. arlechieno (applied to the masked clown in Italian comedy), and Fr. harlequin, arlequin.

Sarm, 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. *kalt, *qicht); MidHG. (entirely disused) harm, m., 'injury, pain'; OHG. harrum, OSax. harm, m., 'affront, cutting words, mortification'; AS. harm n., 'insult, harm'; E. harm; Olf. harm, m., 'grief, care.' From pre-Teut.*karma, Sans. *karma, *arma. This is also indicated by OSlov. *sram (from *sronom), m., 'shame, disgrace.' An OG. (OHG. and OSax.) compound, OHG. harmescara, OSax. harmescara, f., 'outrageous, execrating punishment,' was retained as late as MidHG., in which harm-, harm-schar, 'torment, distress, punishment,' remained current, when Sarm alone had already disappeared. Comp. *álr.

Sarn, m., 'urine,' earlier dial. variant Sar (Luther), from MidHG. harn (Bay. and East Rhen.), harm, m. and n., OHG. haran, m., 'urine' (respecting the variant with n see Sarn); a specifically UpG. word, probably identical orig. with AS. scarn, Olf. skarn, m., 'mud'; sk and h (the latter for k without e) would have interchanged in OTeut. Allied to Gr. αραμός (comp. śedr, treβφρην), Lith. arūnas. The derivation of Sarn from a root har, 'to pour out,' remains dubious.

Sarnisch, m., 'harness, armour,' from MidHG. harnisch, variants harnas, harnesch, m., 'harness'; borrowed at the end of the 12th cent. from OFr. harnais, 'armour, gear,' which has come to be a common Rom. term (Ital. arnesese), but may be traced probably to a Kelt. source (W. karranze, 'iron utensils?); the connecting link might be MidE. harnes, 'armour' (E. harness).

Haren, vb., 'to wait, linger in expectation, delay,' from MidHG. harren, 'to wait, sojourn,' a MidG. word, entirely unknown to OHG. as well as the other Teut. dialects, but undoubtedly a genuine Teut. term; of obscure origin (allied, like Gr.
Har

(kartes, to harti; comp. Lat. durare, akin to dura).

harsh, adj., 'hard, rough,' Mod.HG. simply; E. harsh ('bitter, severe'); unknown to AS., OHG., and OIt. Clearly a derivative of hart; comp. radi, allied to grate, Goth. *rasqu- to rapha-,'quick' (OHG. rado), OIt. horskr, 'quick,' to AS. hrude, OIt. beiskr, 'bitter,' to Goth. balt-ra; hence Goth. hardus, 'hard,' perhaps presupposes *haros, *heros. Yet it might also be connected with Ec. hörd, 'hardness of the frozen ground'; Mod.HG. Schi, 'snow-crust,' dial. But hart ('hard') alone suffices to elucidate this latter sense, as is shown by OHG. hertemdnöt, Mod.HG. hertemnöt, 'hard mouth,' applied to December and January. See the following word.

hart, adj., 'hard, stiff, severe, stern, difficult, hard by,' from Mid.HG. hôte, hart, adj. (harte, adv.; comp. *haf, adv., allied to *har, *hasc to *hars, &c.); 'hard, firm, difficult, painful,' OHG. herti, hart, hart, adj. (harto, adv.), 'hard,' comp. AS. heard, 'hard, strong, brave.' E. hard (hardy) is probably derived directly from Rom.—Fr. hard, which, however, is a derivative of G. hart, Goth. hartus, adj., 'hardly, severely.' A common Teut. adj. from pre-Teut. kartæs; comp. Gr. kárrás, 'strong, powerful, potentate,' kárrhes, kárrhés, 'strong, staunch, mighty, violent,' adv., kärra, 'very strongly' (OHG. kerto, adv., 'very, extremely'); allied perhaps to Sans. kritus, m., 'force, strength' (root kar, 'to do, make'), or however to Lith. kartis, 'bitter' (root krt, 'to cut, split'). Others compare Sans. sfrdha-s, 'bold, strong,' to the Teut. adj.

hart, hard, f. and m., 'forest,' from Mid.HG. hart, m., and n., OHG. hart, 'forest'; comp. also Erfart from spethes harti (allied to Erfat); Sårh for Mid.HG. Hart; Sårt in the Palatinate.

sår, n., 'resin,' from Mi.HG. harz, n. and m., 'resin, bitumen,' with the variants hars, harz; OHG. harz, and with a suffix kersoh; 'resin'; Du. harz, f., with an abnormal s, but LG. hart; unknown to E. and Scand, as well as Goth.; of obscure origin, scarcely allied to Gr. κάρδασμα, 'cress.' For other OTeut. words with the same meaning see under Brmfsen and Nitt (also Erfarn).

safocs, vb., 'to snatch,' a Mi.HG. word made current by Luther, unknown to the modern Up.G. dialects as well as to OHG., Mid.HG., and all other languages. Probably connected with *haf, haren, root *harf (Lat. capio); Goth. *hafskon, 'to seize,' must have become *haskon in G., just as Goth. *hafts, f., 'quarrel, fight,' has become the OHG. adj. heßti, 'violent'; comp. OHG. forséon, 'to demand,' for *forshkon, Goth. wéértew, 'work,' for *wéértew. Comp. harfs, *haf, *safit.

safe, m., 'hare;' from Mid.HG. hase, OHG. hase, n.; a common Teut. term for 'hare'; comp. Du. haas, AS. hara (with change of s into r), E. hare, OIt. are, m.; Goth. *hase (OHG. hase) or *hass (AS. hara), is by chance not recorded. To the pre-Teut. kasa(n), Ind. gar (instead of *gasa, just asведен for *wedwden, comp. *wedw), 'hare' corresponds; the word also occurs in a remarkable manner only once again in OFruss. (as sassins for assasins). The prim. word kas, 'hare,' may be connected with AS. hase, 'grey.' From Teut. is derived Fr. hase, f., 'doe-hare.'

—The term *safcocatte, 'hare-lip,' is not recorded in G. until the 14th cent., but it already exists in AS. as harecward (in E. hare-lip); comp. further the OIt. nickname S&Rche, also OFr. has-kerde, 'hare-lipped.'

safe, f., 'hazel,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. hase, OHG. hasela, f., hasel, m.; comp. AS. hæzel, E. hazel, OIt. hasli (hence hastr, plur., 'boundary posts'); the common Teut. word for 'hazel,' from pre-Teut. hoso-; hence in Lat., with the normal change of s into r, coruscus, 'hazel'; comp. further OIt. col, 'hazel,' for *cost.

safe, Säpe, f., 'harp, clamp, hinge,' from Mi.HG. haspe, hespe, f., 'hinge of a door; windle' (with the variant hopen, f., 'clasp'), OHG. hopen, 'a reel of yarn'; comp OIt. hespe, f., 'hank, skein of wool; bolt of a door;' E. hamp, Mi.HG. hamp, 'bolt, woollen yarn,' so too AS. hamp, hamp, hespe, f. The double sense 'door bolt, door hook, and hamp,' seems OTeut.; as a technical term in weaving, this word, like feten, found its way into Rom. (Ital. aspo, OFr. haspe); see also Sªnt. 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.

safe, m., from the equiv. Mi.HG. haspel, m., OHG. haspil, m., 'reel, windle'; a derivative of safe.

safe, f., 'haste, hurry,' Mod.HG. simply;
a MidG. and LG. word; comp. MidDu. *haast, f., MidE. haste, E. haste; borrowed from OFr. haste, hâte (comp. Ital. *astrivemente*), which again correspond to the OTeut. cognates of ModHG. *hesti*; comp. OHG. *heist*, AS. *hesta*, 'violent' (Goth. *haistis*, 'dispute').

*Säft*, m., from the equiv. MidG. and OHG. *haz* (gen. *hazzen*), m., 'hater'; in OHG. the older neut. gender occurs once (comp. Goth. *hates*, n., Scand. *hâte*, n.; AS. *he’s* (E. hate) and OSax. *hept* are also masc.; the common Teut. term for 'hate,' pointing to pre-Teut. *kudos*, *koledos* (Lat. *cudus*, *caderis*), n. ModHG. *schät*, and Gr. *kóros* may also be allied, since an Aryan root *köt*, *kod*, is possible. The original sense of *Säft* is indicated by *Sägt* and *sagen*, as well as the vb. *sagen*, from MidG. *hazzen*, OHG. *hazzen*, *hazzen*, which in OHG. also means 'to pursue' (OSax. *hutôn*, 'to waylay'). *Säft* too seems allied; hence the prime, meaning of *Säft* is probably 'hostile, hasty pursuit.'—*häslicht*, 'ugly, loathsome,' from MidG. *haz*, *házlich*, 'malicious, hateful, ugly.'

*Häftscult*, vb., 'to fondle, pamper;' recently coined in ModHG. ?

*Säfischier*, m., 'imperial horsegear;' first occurs in early ModHG., borrowed from Ital. *arciere* (Fr. archer), 'archer.'

*Säit*, 'baiting, chase'; comp. *saten*.

*Säube*, f., 'hood, cap (woman’s), crest, tuit,' from MidG. *hut*, OHG. *hüte*, f., 'covering for the head worn by men (MidHG. especially by soldiers, peaked helmet, steel-cap) and women'; comp. AS. *hute*, in a special sense 'mitre'; Scand. *hûte*, f., 'cap, hood.' The cognates are connected by gradation with *Sänti* (Aryan root *köt*).

*Säubife*, f., 'howitzer,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced during the Hussite Wars from Bohemia (houfnice, 'stone slinger'), hence the earliest recorded form, *Säubnige*.

*Haußchen*, vb., 'to breathe, expire, exhale,' from MidHG. (rare) *hûchen*, 'to breathe,' an UpG. word; perhaps recently coined in imitation of the sound. Cognate terms are wanting.

*Säuberer*, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *stolhouter*, lit. *Stollhauter*, 'jobmaster' (in MidG. *Stellhauter*, also *Sichelhauter*); Du. *houden* is ModHG. *hütten*.

*Hauen*, vb., 'to hew, chop, carve,' from MidHG. *hauwen*, OHG. *hauwen* (MidHG. *hauen*, OHG. *hauwen*), 'to hew'; comp. OSax. *hauwen*, AS. *hehwen*, E. to hew, Old. *hugwian*; Goth. *hauwian*, a redupl. vb., is wanting; Teut. *hauwe, hauw*, from pr-Teut. *kauw*; not allied to *körne*, but to OSlov. *kove, kovat*, 'to forge,' Lith. *kauju* (kaut), 'to strike, forge,' kov, 'combat.' Comp. *Sâpte*, *Sæte, *Sæte.—*Sauce*, f., 'hoe, mattock, pickaxe,' from MidHG. *hauwe, OHG. hauwe*;*, f., 'hatchet.'

*Säue*, m., 'heap, pile, mass;' from MidHG. *hufe, house*, m., *hûft, houf*, m., 'heap, troop,' OHG. *hüft, houhu, houft*, m., 'heap, troop;' comp. OSax. *hûp*, Du. *hour*, AS. *hêp*, m., E. *heap*; Scan. *hûpr*, 'troop,' is borrowed from LG.; Goth. *haupe, *hûpa* are wanting; these words, which belong to the same root, are evidently related by gradation (comp. OHG. *hüba*, 'hood,' allied to OHG. *houbit*, 'head'). Probably related to OSlov. *kupit* (Goth. *haupa*), m., 'heap,' Lith. *kupas, *hûp*, *kuprâ*; 'hump' (Lett. *kupl*; 'to form into a ball'), although the correspondence of Slav. *p* to LG. and E. *p* is not normal; Slav. *p* is mostly *f* or *b* in LG. and Goth. Since Goth. *p* indicates pre-Teut. *b*, the word may be connected also with Lat. *incubo*, 'the treasure demon who lies on the hoard, nightmare.' Others compare it to Lith. *kugis*, 'heap.'

*Säufag*, adj., copious, abundant, ModHG. only, lit. 'by heaps.'

*Säupit*, n., 'head, chief, leader;' from MidHG. *houpet, houpt* (also *höpet*), n., OHG. *houbit*, n.; the OTeut. word for 'head,' supplanted in the 16th cent. by *Rei* in all the G. dialects. (Rei, *Rautsauti*, almost the only existing forms, are dialectal), while E. and Scand. have retained the earlier form—AS. *hêfud*, E. head (for *hefud*), n., Old. *hauhu*, later *hufu*, n., Swed. *hufud*, Dan. *hoved*, 'head,' Goth. *hauhit*, n. Since all the Teut. dialects point to an old diphthong *au* in the stem, of which *a* in OHG. *hüba*, 'hood,' is the graded form (comp. *Säute*), the Aryan base must be *kaupet*, and Lat. *capu*, for which *campu* might have been expected, was probably transformed by the influence of a word corresponding to AS. *hufola*, 'head.' Sans. *kapâla*, 'skull,' an assumption also supported by Lat. *capitulus*, 'hair (of the head).' The MidHG. *houbet* (Luther *Haupt*), formed by mutation from OHG. *houbit*, is still preserved in *Säunte, in which primit. phrase the plur. curiously represents the sing.
Aus, n., ‘house, household,’ from MidHG. and OHG. hās, n., which has the same sound in all OTeut. dials.; ModDu. huis, E. house (to which husband, hussey, and hustings, are allied). Goth. *hus is found only once in guðhās, ‘temple,’ lit. ‘God’s house’ (for which Goth. hāzn is used; comp. Saḥ), but may be also inferred from the borrowed term, Oslov. chyzi, ‘house.’ In the other Teut. dialects it is the prevalent term, corresponding to G. Haus. Probably cognate with Śūtt, and like this term allied to a Teut. root hād, ‘to hide’ (AS. ħīdan, E. to hide; hāsa- for hāsua-, hāp̄a-, lit. ‘that which hides’). See further under Śūtt. Others connect Goth. hāsd with Goth. hūz-as, ‘refuge,’ and Lat. custos. In this case too the prim. sense assigned would hold good.

Haus, hausen, adv., ‘out of doors, abroad,’ from MidHG. hūs for hie ăze, ‘here outside,’ like MidHG. hīnne for hie ĭnne.

Hausle, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hūste, m., ‘shock of corn, haycock,’ cannot be traced farther back; evidently for hāfsate, akin to hāfe, ‘heep.’ Comp. Lith. kūsta, ‘tump.’

Haut, f., ‘hide, skin, cuticle,’ from MidHG. and OHG. hāt, f., ‘hide’; ModDu. huid, AS. ħād, f., E. hide. Scand. hād, f.; the OTeut. word for ‘hide’ (Goth. *hāps, gen., *hādais, is by chance not recorded), from pre-Teut. kāl-s, f.; it is Lat. cutis (for the gradation of ũ to ū, see later and ēcu); comp. Gr. κορίς, n., ‘skin, covering’; the root has a prefix s in Gr. σκόρις, n., ‘skin, leather,’ Lat. scutum, ‘shield,’ scū-λος, ‘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 scēntu, scēnt. The E. vb. to hide, from AS. ħīdan, may belong to the same root with an abstract dental suffix *hā-i-, ‘covering,’ hādejan, ‘to envelop.’ Yet traces exist, as may be seen under Śūtt, of a root hūd from kūd, ‘to veil,’ in the non-Teut. languages.

Śēdanne, f., ‘midwife,’ from MidHG. hēbamme; the latter form, from hēva-amme, has been modified in sense by connection with hēbn, its last component representing an earlier āme equiv. in meaning, OHG. usually hēva-amna, f.; āna, f., ‘woman’ is cognate with Lat. āna, ‘old woman’ (see āni), and hence probably stands for āna,
ausa (comp. Mānu, śinn). Yet OHG. hēv- anna may be really nothing more than the pres. partic. of hēbn, prim. form hēfian(ā)i, ‘she who lifts,’ of which the later forms are modifications. In MidE. midwife, E. midwife, ModDu. vroederwe, 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.

Śebel, m., ‘leaver, yeast,’ first occurs in early ModHG. in the sense of ‘leaver’; comp. MidHG. hēbel, hēbli, OHG. hēbiolo, m., ‘yeast’ (as a means of causing a thing to rise); v, f, as the older form, was supplanted by connecting the word with hēbn.

Hēben, vb., ‘to raise, lift, levy, solve (doubts), settle (disputes), remove,’ from MidHG. hēben, hēven, ‘to rise, raise, lift,’ OHG. hēffan, hēvan (prop. heffu, hevis, hēvli, hēffāmis, inf. heffan), from hāban, 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 part., but may have found its way into other stems. AS. hēbben (sing. hebbe, hef, heff, &c.), E. to have; ModDu. heffen; OLC. hefja. Respecting f as a formative element of the pres. stem in str. vbs., see under idaffan, lādun, &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 Sait. Since Lat. capio is not allied to heabo, and Lat. habeo is cognate with Teut. hāban (capio, root kap, hābo, ‘to have,’ root kahbo), hāban is entirely unconnected with hēben. Yet in certain cases it cannot be doubted that the words related to hāban have influenced the meaning of those connected with hēben; some words may be equally assigned to the one or the other; comp. e.g. Sait with Sāb-ḥab. With the root kap, Lat. capio, some also connect Gr. κατα, ‘handle.’

Śēchel, f., ‘flax-comb,’ from MidHG. hechel, also hachel, f.; comp. Du. hekel; MidE. hechele, E. hatchel and hatchle; wanting in OLC.; Swed. hāckla, Dan. huggle (Goth. *hakila, *hakula, is assumed). Probably allied to OHG. and MidHG. hēchen, hēeken (hakian), ‘to pierce’ (spec. of snakes), and further to the cognates of Ŝafen (E. hook). Goth. hakuls, ‘cloak;’ OHG. hakkul, MidHG. hachel, m., OLC. hokull, m., AS.
hacele, 'cloak,' are not allied; they belong rather to a conjectural Goth. *hôka, f., 'goat' (AS. hêc, 'kid,' from Goth. *hô-kein, n.; see under Geif), and hence probably mean 'hairy garment.' See also wifze.

Serçe, *šeće, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hêsse, OHG. haesa, f., 'hock' (especially of horses); the presumable form in Goth. is *hahei (gen. *haheis), f. Corresponding in sound to OHG. hahe, hahe, f., 'girth (of a saddle), a derivative of håkt-ı-s, m., 'passage for the girths, armpit'; Lat. coxa, 'hip,' whence the adj. coxim, 'squatting,' from which a meaning similar to that of the HG. word may be deduced. The signification of the primit. Aryan word fluctuated between 'armpit, hip, and hock.' In the Teut. group the following are also allied to Goth. *hahei, f.—OHG. hâheinô, MidHG. hêschen, 'subnervare, to hamstring,' AS. hêsene, MidE. hósghese, Fris. hêsene, 'hock.'

Sèf, m., 'pike,' from the equiv. MidHG. héche, héch, OG. héch, héchiat, héchitat, m.; comp. OSax. húc, hác, hâc, hâc, m., 'pike'; a West Teut. word connected with OHG. and MidHG. héckan, 'to pierce,' mentioned under ñêf. On account of its pointed teeth the pike is called the 'piercer.' Comp. E. pike, Fr. brochet, 'pike,' from broche, 'spit.' Scand. geda, 'pike,' allied to gadder, 'prickel.'

Sêf (1), f., 'hedge,' from MidHG. héche, f., OHG. hécka, hégga, f., 'hedge,' the latter from hagjô-whence also AS. hég, f., MidE. hégge, E. hedge; AS. also hege, m., 'hedge' (comp. E. haybote, 'an allowance of wood for repairing fences'). Of the same origin as the cognates mentioned under ñêf.

Sêf (2), f., 'the act of breeding,' ModHG. simply, probably neither identical nor even cognate with Sêf (1), 'hedge,' because E. hedges, 'Sêf (1),' and hatch, 'Sêf (2)' are totally distinct; the former is MidE. hêgge (AS. hég, f.), the latter MidE. hêche (AS. *hêcche?), E. hatch, 'brood, incubation.' MidHG. has a w. vb., hêckan, 'to propagate' (of birds), MidE. hêchen, E. to hatch; OHG. hekdrussa, MidHG. hekdruss, f., 'testicle,' may be cognate (g in AS. hagen, 'cinnamon' in comparison with the earlier æg in MidE. hachche, is conceivable), and hence too MidHG. hagen, m., 'bull kept for breeding,' earlier ModHG. Sâdîd, 'boar kept for breeding.' The cognates seem to indicate a Teut. root hag, hakk, 'to propagate.'

Sêdê, f., 'tow,' ModHG. simply, from LG. hêde, formed from êrte by suppressing the r (see Mîttr); comp. MidDu. herde, 'flax fibre,' AS. hörer, f., *r- &nse of flax, tow; E. harris (plur.). Are AS. hoerd and OIE. haddr, 'hair,' allied? For Sêf (probably Goth. *hazdô, *hazdô? UG. has âerty.

Sêderich, m., 'hedge-mustard, ground ivy,' from late MidHG. hedêrich, m., a corruption of Lat. (glechoma) helareae.

Sêer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. here, OHG. heri, hari, m., 'army'; comp. Goth. harris, m., AS. here, m., OIE. harr, m.; a common Teut. word for 'army,' still current in Swed. and Dan. hær, Du. heer-in compounds. AS. here was supplanted in the MidE. period by the Rom. army; yet AS. here-getative, 'military equipment or trappings,' has been retained down to ModE. as heriot; similarly the AS. word for har-bour (comp. ñërfge). The term chario, 'army,' met with in Teut. proper names of the Roman period, corresponds to OFr. curie, 'troop,' OPers. karjus, 'army,' of which Lth. kârs, 'war,' is the base (sar, lit. 'that which belongs to war'); to this OPers. kâra, '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. *harjôm, 'to wage war upon'; comp. OIE. herja, 'to go on a predatory expedition,' AS. herjan, E. to hurry, to harrow, OHG. heriôn, MidHG. hern, 'to ravage, plunder.' Comp. further ñërfge and ñaring.

Sêfe, f., 'yeast, lees, dregs,' from MidHG. hêve, hépfe, m. and f., OHG. hévo, héppo, m. (from héppo, hâfjo, 'yeast'); as a substance producing fermentation it is derived from the root haf, lit. 'raising'; hence also OHG. hêpilo, MidHG. hevel, 'yeast,' as well as AS. haf, Du. hef, heffe, f., 'yeast' (see ñêf). Similarly Fr. levain, levêre, are related to lever. Yet OHG. héppo can scarcely be referred to the Aryan root karp, 'to raise.'

Sêft, 'handle, hilt, stitched book, number (of a periodical);' from MidHG. hêft, OHG. hêfti, 'haft, handle of a knife, hilt of a sword;' connected with the root haf ('to lift') or hâb ('to have').—heffen, vb., 'to stitch,' from MidHG. and OHG. heften, 'to fasten.'
heftig, adj., 'vehement, violent, impetuous,' from MidHG. hefter, adj., 'remaining firm, persistent,' then 'earnest, important, strong.' It seems to be based upon a blending of two words orig. quite distinct, for ModHG. heftig, 'vehemens,' is late OHG. heftig, MidHG. heift, adv. heftiglichen, with which Goth. haifteis, OFr. haste, as well as ModHG. Saft, are connected.

hegen, vb., 'to enclose, cherish, foster,' from MidHG. hegen, 'to cherish, keep,' lit. 'to surround with a fence,' OHG. hegen, 'to fence in;' allied to Szag.

heil, m., from the equiv. MidHG. heile, MidG. hle, 'concealment'; also MidHG. heile, adj., 'concealed'; derivatives of Mid HG. hlela. See heilin.

heilen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hlela, OHG. helan, 'to keep secret, conceal,' AS. helan, E. to heal, 'to cover, conceal,' Du. helen, 'to conceal.' Root hel, from pre-Teut. hel (Sansk. *pel), in the sense of 'concealing cover'; see further under Szlfe, Szil, Szilfe, Szilt, Szilt, as well as heil, heife, and Szilin. The Aryan root is attested by Lat. celare (cf. as in Goth. *helian, which is indicated by MidHG.传销, f., mentioned under Szilin), oculo, Gr. root καλ in καλόπνεον, 'I cover,' καλόπνευ, 'I hid,' Ofr. celim, 'I hide.'

hebr, adj., 'exalted, sublime, sacred,' from MidHG. hér, adj., 'distinguished, exalted, proud, glad,' also 'sacred,' OHG. and OLG. hér, 'distinguished, exalted, splendid.' The corresponding compar. is used in G. in the sense of 'dominus'; comp. Szerr, lit. 'the more distinguished, venerable' (orig. current in the Teut. languages of Mid. Europe only). The orig. sense of the adj. is probably 'venerable,' for the E. and Scand. adj. has the meaning 'grey, hoary, old man;' Ofr. hér, AS. hér, E. hoar (and the lengthened form hoary), 'grey.' Goth. *hairs- (neu. sing. mas. *hairs) is wanting. The common assumption of a Teut. root hai, 'to glitter, shine,' from which an adj. hai-ra-can be derived with the double sense given above, is supported by Ofr. heir, 'clearness of the sky' (see under heitir), as well as by Goth. hais (lat. plur. hainam), n., 'torch.' With the root hai (from pre-Teut. koe), Sans. kšita, m., 'light, lustre, torch,' is connected.

heide (1.), f., 'heath, uncultivated land, heather,' from MidHG. heide, OHG. heida, f., 'heath, untilled, wild, overgrown land, heather'; comp. Goth. hai̯bi, f., 'field,' AS. hœb, m. and n., 'heath, desert,' also 'heather,' E. heath, Ofr. heider, f. The prim. sense of the common Teut. word is 'treeless, untilled plain'; the meaning 'heather' evolved from this is West Tent. (AS. Du. and G.), so too Du. he, heide. Goth. hai̯b, 'field, plain,' from pre-Teut. kait, occurs also in Ofr. kštra-m, 'field, cornfield, region, country,' for skètram. See the next word.

heid (2.), m., 'heathen, pagan,' from MidHG. heiden, m., 'heathen' (esp. 'Saracen'), OHG. heidan, m.; comp. Du. heiden, AS. heþen, E. heathen, Ofr. heiden, 'heathen.' Ulphilas is acquainted only with the corresponding fem. hai̯b, 'heathen woman,' while the masc. plur. equiv. to Lat. gentes, Gr. γῆν, appears as p̄nodos. 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 OE. Teut. 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. p̄gana). Lat. paganus, 'heathen' (Ital. p̄gano, 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 hai̯bi, 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 hai̯b, f., 'field,' hai̯biswisk, 'wild' (milip h., 'wild honey'). Hence in Goth. a form hai̯b 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 k̄r̄s and hāfr, the influence of the Goths and of their Christianity upon the other Teutons is discernible. - Comp. the history of the word taufan.
Seidelseere, f., *bilberry, whortleberry*; from MidHG. *heidelseker, heidseker*, n., and *heid*, OHG. *heidbera, heidbera*, n., *bilberry, whortleberry*; corresponds to AS. *heah-oldere, with the same meaning. Allied to *-gitir, f.*

*heitl*, adj., *hooked, captious, nice*, ModHG. only, but widely current in the dials.; Swiss. *heikel*, Dav. and Snab. *hakel*, East Frie. *helgel*, *fastidious with regard to food.* Geographically **heitl** and **gitir** seem to supplement each other, and hence may be regarded as identical.

*Seif*, n., *health, welfare, salvation,* from MidHG. and OHG. *seil*, n., *health, happiness, salvation*; comp. AS. *seal*, n. (for *seal*), *heitl*, *health, happiness, salvation,* as *favourable omen*; OFr. *seal*, n. (f.) (from *heitl*), *favourable omen, happiness.* Not the neaut. of the following adj., but properly an older as stem, pre-Teut. *kaitos* (declined like Gr. *keitos*, L.t. *genus*, n.). Comp. also the next word.

*heitl*, adj., *hale, healthy, sound,* from MidHG. and OHG. *heitl*., adj., *healthy, whole, saved*; comp. OFr. *seal*, AS. *seal*, E. *whole*, OFr. *heitl*, *healthy, healed,* Goth. *heilis*, *healthy, sound.* In OEut. the nom. of this adj. was used as a salutation (Goth. *heal*/*xalész* AS. *wès hâl*!). Teut. *healaz*, from pre-Teut. *kaitos* (to- is a suffix), corresponds exactly to OSlov. *celh*, *complete, whole,* which, like Pruss. *haltstelen*, *health* (from *haltstäton, 'healthy'), is based upon Aryan *kaito-*, the OH. cognate *cel*, *augury,* corresponds to AS. *heitl*, OFr. *heitl*, n., *favourable omen, as well as to OHG. *heitisun* and AS. *heid-sian*, *to augur.* Sans. *kalya-, *healthy,* kalya-n-, *beautiful,* and Gr. *kalos, xalos,* are probably not related to the root *kai* with the suffix -io.

*heitlen*, vb., *to heal, cure,* from MidHG. and OHG. *heitlen*, *to heal,* as well as Mid HG. *heitlen*, OHG. *heitlen*, *to get well*; comp. AS. *heilian*, E. *to heal* (to which health is allied), AS. *heftp, OHG. *heitada*, f., *health*. *Seifland*, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *heitlant*, m., *Saviour*; prop. a partic. of *heitl* (a being retained in the partic. derivative as in *heitlant*); the term is HG. and LG.; comp. OFr. *heitl*, AS. *heitland*, AS. *heitland*. 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. *nagandis*, AS. *ernengand*.

*heitifg*, adj., *holy, sacred, inviolable,* from the equiv. MidHG. *heifiz, OHG. *heitlog, adj.;* comp. OSax. *heitlog, AS. *heitleg, E. *heil*, OFr. *heitlog, adj.;* all have the same meaning, *sanctus.* In Goth. only is the adj. unknown (yet *heitlog* occurs in a Goth. Runic inscription); the earlier old heathen form *we hit* (see *heitlen*) was used instead.

The development of meaning in *heitl* from the subst. *Seif* is not quite clear. Is the word *Seif* used in a religious sense? Comp. OFr. *heitl*, *favourable omen,* OHG. *heitz*, *to augur,* OFr. *ceil, 'augury'.

*Seiun*, n., *home,* from MidHG. and OHG. *hein, m., 'house, home, dwelling-place,* comp. OFr. *hein, *davelling-place,* AS. *hâm, home, dwelling-place,* house,* E. *home,* OFr. *heim, m., 'dwelling, world,* Goth. *heimz, 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 *Seif*, *Gif. The meaning of the OHG. subst. is found in the remaining dialects only in names of places formed with *heim* as the second component. In Goth. a more general meaning, *dwelling,* is seen in the adj. *anahaim,* *present,* *aheim,* *absent* (see *heimal*). The assumption that *village* is the earlier meaning of *heim* is also supported by Lith. *kemais,* *heimais,* *peasant's* farm; Sans. *kañama-* *secure residence,* allied to the root *ka-* to dwell securely, while away! *khet, *dwell, earth,* OSlov. *po-bhët, *requiescere, po-kot, *rest,* perhaps also Gr. *kómys (for *kómos),* *village.*

—hein, adv., from MidHG. and OHG. *heim, acc. sing., 'home(wards),' and MidHG. and OHG. *heim, 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. *Hein.*

*Seimaf*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *heimfot, heimmut, heimweot,* and m., OHG. *heimmuot, heimfot,* n., *native place,* a derivative of *heim*. Goth. *heimfot* is wanting (heimfot), 'native land or fields,' is used instead, OHG. *heimmuot,* In the *heimot* as a suffix, see *Urmut, Umer.*

*Seimden*, n., *cricket,* dimin. of *Seim*, m. and f., from MidHG. *heime, OHG. *heim*, m., *cricket*; AS. *hâma, cricket,* a derivative of *heim,* hence lit. *inmate* (a pet term?).

*heimlich*, adj., *private, secret, comfor-
table, snug, from MidHG. heini(s)clich, adj., 'secret, confidential, concealed,' also 'homemade, domestic'; allied to ërim.

Searat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hirta, m. and f., 'marriage,' lit. 'care of a house'; Goth. *heivas, 'house, in heina-franja, m., master of the house.' The earlier ModHG. form Searat is due to MidHG. *heii-rat for hir-. AS. hirada, hirfe, 'family,' MidE. hirad, and AS. hirwedstén, MidE. hiraden in the same sense. The first component, Goth. heivor, is widely diffused in O'Teut. OE. híj, hífan, n. plur., 'man and wife, married couple, domestics,' OE. hyse, n., 'family, hibyle, hibyle, n., place of residence.' AS. hiían, plur., 'servants,' E. kind (E. hive, which is often connected with the cognates in question, is not allied, since it is due to GO. hif, 'beehive'). Scand. hyse, n., corresponds to the West Teut. terms, OHG. hiwiské, n., 'family, housekeeping, domestics,' also OHG. hiwan, plur., 'man and wife, servants,' hwo, 'husband,' hwoa, 'wife.' Goth. heivo-, 'house, housekeeping,' has consequently numerous cognates within the Teut. group. Its relation to the non-Teut. words is dubious; Lat. cívís, 'citizen,' Lith. sčima, sčimą, 'domestics,' OSlov. sémjé, sémjá, 'domestics,' are usually connected with it. Others refer it to the root appearing in ërim. See hrat.

Heiðen, vb., 'to ask for, demand, require,' from MidHG. heischen, prop. eischen, OHG. eiskán, 'to ask'; the addition of initial h in the MidHG. and ModHG. verbs is correctly ascribed to the influence of heißen. Comp. OSlov. ishčiti, Du. eischen, AS. aiscian, E. to ask; Goth. aiskón is wanting. It corresponds to Lith. jéskiti, OSlov. iskati, 'to seek,' also probably to Armen. épc, 'investigation,' and Sans. teke (tekhata), 'to seek' (see anthrośga).

Heifer, adj., 'hoarse,' from MidHG. heier, 'rough, hoarse,' with the variant MidHG. hein, heis, OHG. heiri, heis, 'hoarse'; Goth. *heira- is also indicated by AS. hás; in MidE, besides hás, an abnormal hörse occurs, whence E. hoarse; so too MidDu. heeresch, a variant of heesch (the latter also ModDu.); the r of the ModHG. and Mod HG. derivative heifer is the widely diffused adj. suffix in bitter, lauter, hager, mager, &c. The Scand. hás, for the expected *heiss (Goth. *hais), also presents a difficulty. Some have attempted to connect the stem with that in žuttn, which is impossible;

Hós, hówos, in žuttn, cannot, on account of the vowels, correspond to Goth. *haiwa. Others, with greater reason, connect it with E. to whistle, AS. hwarisan, and with Mod HG. wisjon, 'to whisper' (the Teut. root hais, hówos, appears with a derivative in AS. hwariscian, OS. heiskra, 'to whisper,' Du. heesch, 'hoarse').

Seisler, 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 heiser occurs; comp. Du. heester (whence Fr. hétre). Note the local term Seislerbäck.

Beiß, adj., 'hot, ardent, vehement,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. heıs; comp. Du. heı, AS. hát, E. hot, OE. heıstr; a common Teut. adj. for 'hot,' pointing to Goth. *haisa; from the root hait, to which hās is akin. This root may be extended from hē, with which OHG. an Mid HG. heı, ge-et, 'heat' is connected. See hēsın.

Beischen, vb., 'to bid, command, be called, signify,' from MidHG. heizen, OHG. heizen, '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. hdtan, 'to name, promise;' hdtie, 'I am called;' and I was called;' OE. hēta, 'to name, be named, promise, vow;' Goth. hdtan, a redupl. vb., 'to name, appoint, call, invite, command,' in the pass. 'to be named.' A common Teut. vb. with the prim. sense 'to call any one by name, to name;' No words undoubtedly allied to the Teut. root hait, from pre-Teut. kait, exist in the non-Teut. languages. See anthrośga.

Heif, fem. suffix of abstract terms in the West Teut. dialects; prop. an independent word—MidHG. heid, f., 'method, nature,' OHG. heiz, m. and f., 'person, sex, rank, estate,' AS. haid, 'estate, race, method, quality;' Goth. haidus, m., 'method;' see further under heitr. As an independent word it became obsolete in E. in the MiniE. period, and was preserved only as a suffix, as in ModHG.; AS. -hd, E. -hood (boyhood, falsehood, maidenhood), and also E. -head (maidenhead).
the clear, cloudless sky only}; comp. OIr. heifh, 'clear sky.' Comp. Teut. heidrud-hastada-, from pre-Teut. kastrad-, karte-, with Sans. kě-s, m., 'brightness, light, rays, flame, lamp' (identical in form with Goth. haiteus, m., 'manner, mode,' connected with haitef, from the root st (kě́), 'to shine forth, appear, see'); to this is allied a Sans. adj. citre, 'glittering, radiating, bright, glorious,' containing a derivative r, but with a slightly graded vowel in the stem. A figurative sense is specially allied to OIr. heif (gen. heifar and heipris), m., 'honour,' as well as to hit.

heisen, vb., 'to heat,' from the equiv. MidHG. hel, and OHG. heisen, a variant of hel (comp. beiten, ražen); a nominal verb from hita, stem haita-, Goth. *haitjan; comp. AS. hæitan, 'to make hot,' heat' (from hāt). E. to heat. See hēt.

held, m., from the equiv. MidHG. helt (gen. heltes), m., late OHG. helid, 'hero'; corresponding to OSax. helith, AS. helip- (nomin. sing. heli), man, hero; OIr. heldar, heldr (from *haldhr), and halr, 'man,' Teut. helöf, from kelet, kulet, may most probably be connected with Ir. calath, Bret. calet, hard.

help, vb., 'to help, assist, avail, remedy,' from the equiv. MidHG. helfen, OHG. helfan; a common Teut. vb. used in the same sense in all the dialects; comp. Goth. hilfan, OIr. hjalpa, AS. hjéjan, E. to help. Du. helpen, OSax. hjéjan. Teut. root help from pre-Teut. kelb; a root of another Aryan dialect apparently allied in meaning curiously enough to p (heip), comp. Lith. elip, 'to help,' passalpa, 'help' (in Sans. the root galp does not occur). Sans. klp, 'to accommodate oneself to, suit,' is even less closely connected.

heif, adj., 'clear, bright, evident,' from MidHG. hel (gen. helles), adj., 'loud, sonorous.' OHG. hel in galat, nehel, musahell; in MidHG. the meaning 'sonorous' was still current, but that of 'glittering' is found neither in OHG. nor in MidHG. Comp. OHG. helian, MidHG. helien, 'to resound'; MidHG. hel (gen. helles), m., 'sound, resonance,' whence ModHG. helien; further Scand. hjal, n., 'chattering,' hjalta, 'to chatter?,' Comp. heif.

heil, vb., 'beneath near the stove,' allied to earlier ModHG. syel. syelle, f., 'the narrow space between the stove and the wall'; the word is first recorded towards the end of the 15th cent., but was in existence at an earlier period. Comp. AS. heal, MidE. hal, 'angle, corner' (comp. OIr. cul, 'corner'). The ModHG. form is due to a confusion with hel, which, like the ModHG. jéli, 'water,' is connected with the root hel, 'to veil, conceal.'

hellipse, f., from the equiv. MidHG. helmbrat, 'helbrat'; for the second part of the compound see Barte (1). The first component has been ascribed to two sources—to the very rare MidHG. hel, helm, helve, 'helve, handle,' which would probably suit, as far as the sense is concerned, helmbar, 'an axe fitted with a handle'?. But since helmbar, is such a derivation, should have helm- as the component, the phonetic relation of the words is in favour of the derivation from helm, and, hence helmbar, 'an axe for cleaving the helmet.' From G. the Rom. words (Fr. hallebarde) are derived.

heller, m., from the equiv. MidHG. heller, helter, hallar, m., 'a copper coin worth about 1/4 l.;' according to the ordinary supposition, it was so called from the imperial town of Erfurt, where it was first coined. The OHG. term hulling, 'obulus,' which apparently contradicts this, is perhaps rightly regarded as identical with MidHG. heldtine, m., 'a fourd of a farthing.'

héligen, behelígen, vb., 'to importunate,' from MidHG. helígen, 'to weary by pursuit, tease, torment'; a nominal verb from MidHG. helie, adj., 'weary, exhausted, Moi. helteg, 'weared,' The origin of the adj. is obscure.

helm (1.), m., 'helmet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. helm, 'helmet;' the same in OSax, OFris., and AS. (AS. helm, 'helmet, protector,' E. helm), OIr. hjalmar, Goth. helm, 'helmet'; a common Teut. str. noun, helma, 'helmet' from pre-Teut. helmo-. Comp. Old. sármun, 'protection' (comp. the AS. meaning), with which the root hel in ModHG. helen, bellen, is connected. Lith. salmas, 'helmet,' and OSlov. šlemai, 'helmet,' were borrowed at an early period from Teut.; so too the Rom. class—Ital. elmo (Fr. heaume), 'helmet.'

helm (2.), m., 'tiller,' ModHG. simply, from LG., whence a number of nautical terms found their way into HG. (see Vect., Raba, Barfe, Biağ, Spriet); comp. Du. he'mastock, 'tiller,' E. helm, AS. helma, 'rudder.' Scand. hjältm, 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 Beet, Ver—AS. contains the earliest record of the word. The MidHG. *helm* (see * kolej*), ‘helmet, head-piece,’ which occurs only once, and its variant *halme,* do not seem to be actually alluded to the present term; they are connected with *halter*.

*hemid,* n., ‘shirt,’ from MidHG. and MidLG. *hémte, hémde,* OHG. *hemiti,* n., ‘shirt,’ prop. ‘long under-garment;’ allied to OFris. *hemethe,* AS. *hême hâ* (Goth. *hameti?*) a dimin. term, formed like OHG. *jungti,* ‘young of animals.’ The sense ‘short garment, bodice,’ originates in Teut. *hama,* ‘garment,’ the same as AS. *hám,* m., ‘covering, skin, external form.’ See further under *Kiduam,* also *Sàm.*

The Goth. form *hametiþja—previous to its permutation was *hamitiþja,* and with this the late Lat. term *camisia,* ‘tunica interior, under-garment, shirt,’ recorded at the beginning of the 5th cent. and chiefly in relation to soldiers, must be connected in some way; it differs little from the assumed form in pre-Teut.; OIC. *hama,* m. (from *hamiþa—), ‘slough 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 Teut. origin, which is also attested by W. *heft,* ‘cheque,’ and OIr. *caimse,* ‘nomen vestis.’ The relation of the initial HG. *h* to Rom. c would correspond to that of Fr. Chirvet to its OHG. original *Hiltibert,* i.e. a Franc. ch forms the connecting link. In Lat. *camisia* we obtain for HG. *Sem* other related terms in Rom. (Fr. *chemise,* Ital. *camiseta*).

*hemmen,* vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hemmen,* (MidG.), *hamen,* ‘to stop, hinder, check;’ OHG. *hamen* and *hemmen* are wanting. The early existence of the word, which is not found in Bav., is proved by OIC. *hemja,* ‘to check,’ and Sans. *gamay,* ‘to annihilate,’ which is perhaps cognate with the latter. It is based upon a Teut. root *ham,* meaning ‘to mutilate;’ comp. OHG. *ham* (inflected form *hammar*), ‘lame, paralytic’ (Goth. *ham-ma—, from *ham-na—, orig. a partic.), and further also OHG. *hamat,* ‘mutilated’ (see *Gammel*). Scand. suggests the possibility of a different etymology—*hemja,* ‘to curb any one, lame, check,’ from *ham,* f., ‘hind-leg of a horse,’ *hemilt,* ‘rope for tethering cattle by the thighs when they are grazing,’ *hofta hemil d,* ‘to restrain any one.’ In Swab. and Bav. *hammeu* means only ‘to tether horses when grazing.’ Comp. also Lith. *kâmamos,* plur., ‘bridle.’

*se również,* m., ‘stallion,’ from MidHG. *hengest,* OHG. *hengist,* m., ‘gelding, horse (generally),’ comp. Du. *hengst,* m., ‘stallion,’ AS. *hengst,* m., ‘male horse (generally),’ obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period; OIC. *hestr* (from *hini-hestr*), m., ‘stallion, horse (generally).’ The earlier meaning of the HG. word was *equus castreatus,* and by the adoption of the general term *Birt,* ‘horse,’ the word obtained in MidHG. (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. *szunkas,* ‘nimble’ (of horses), or Lith. *kinkija,* ‘to put (horses) to’.

*Señor,* m., ‘handle, shank,’ MidHG. simply, allied to *henen*.

*henlen,* vb., ‘to hang, suspend,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *henken,* prop. a variant of OHG. and MidHG. *hengen* (? is Goth. *gija*). To these two words, varying in sound, different meanings were attached; comp. MidHG. *henken,* ‘to hang up,*’ *hengen,* ‘to hang down (one’s head),’ espec. ‘to give a horse the reins.’ Yet MidHG. *hengen* is also used in the sense of *henken,* ‘to execute by hanging.’

*Señor,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) *henker,* *henger,* m., ‘hangman,’ allied to *henen*.

*Senne,* f., ‘hen,’ from MidHG. and MidLG. *henne,* OHG. *herna,* f.; comp. AS. *hena,* E. *hen* (AS. *hena* was even in the AS. period supplanted by its equiv. *cock‘); a West Teut. fem. of the common Tent. *hano,* ‘cock,’ to which are allied the graded forms, OIC. *hona,* OSwed. and ModSwed. *hona,* ‘hen’ (OHG. also *henin,* *hëwina,* ‘hen’). See *Sahun,* *Sahun.*

*Serre,* see *Sippo.*

*her,* adv., ‘hither, this way,’ from MidHG. *hér* (here), OHG. *héra,* adv., ‘hither,’ formed like OHG. *warra,* ‘whither’; allied to Goth. *kirī,* adv. imperat., ‘come here.’ Connected with a pronom. stem *hi.* See *beute,* *ker,* *himen.*

*herb,* adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *here,* inflected *hırcaer* (also *hare,* inflected *härwer*), ‘bitter, harsh’; Goth. and OHG. *har-wa—* is wanting. Allied to OSax.
herd, m. AS. hærđ, adj., ‘painful, mortifying, bitter’. See ᵒ srn.  

Herberge, f. (with end as in ᵒ sṛṣṭe, allied to ᵒ šṛṭ), ‘shelter, quarters, inn’, from Mod HG. herberge, f.; lit. ‘a sheltering place for the army’ (rare in ModHG.), most frequently lodging-house for strangers, also ‘dwelling’ generally. OHG. heri-bérge, ‘camp, castra’, then al-o ‘hospital, tabernaculum’. MidE. herberge, ‘hospitium’, E. harbour; Scand. herberge, n., ‘inn, lodging, room, chamber’. The compound, in its later form, seems to have been adopted from G. by the other Teut. languages, and also by Rom.; Fr. auberge, It. albergo; OFr. preserves the older meaning ‘camp’. Comp. šṛṭ, šṛṭa.  

Šrērf, m., ‘autumn, harvest’, from the equiv. MidHG. hērsbb, OHG. herbst, m.; comp. MidLG. hervest, Du. herfst, AS. hērst, f., and the equiv. E. harvest; a common West Teut. word, archaic in form (whether OHG. hauft, n., ‘autumn’, Swed. and Dan. höst, are identical with Šrērf is still very dubious). Hence the statement of Tacitus (Germ. 26)—‘(Germani) autumni parinde nomen ac bona ignorantur’, can scarcely be accepted. It is true that Šrērf in UpG. is almost entirely restricted to ‘the fruit season’, espce. the vintage (the season itself is prop. called Špājaḫaŋ, Shub. Špāifina). This coincides with the fact that Šrērf is connected with an obsolete Teut. root hārd, from Aryan karp (Lit. carpe, kapŭ, ‘fruit’), ‘to gather fruit’, which perhaps appears also in Lith. kerpi (kipū, ‘to shear’). In Goth. the term is asēs (‘season for work, for tillage’; comp. Šrēfe).  

Šrērd, m., ‘hearth, fireplace, crouter’, from MidHG. hert (‘des’), m., ‘ground, earth, fireplace, hearth’, OHG. hērd, m., hērd, f., ‘ground, hearth’. This double sense is wanting in the other West Teut. languages. Du. heirder, hārd, m., ‘hearth’; OSax. hēr, AS. heorf, E. hearth. The meaning of hērpa- (Goth. *he₁rpa), ‘hearth’, is West Teut., while ‘ground’ is simply HG.; it is not improbable that two orig. different words have been combined (comp. OHG. hērd, ‘ground, land’?). Šrērd, ‘hearth’, with Goth. hōrd, n., ‘charcoal’ (plur. hōra, ‘fire’), OHG. hār, m., ‘fire’, may be connected with a Teut. root hēr, ‘to burn’ (comp. Lat. crē-more).  

Šrēfe, f., ‘herd, flock, drove’, from the equiv. MidHG. hērte, hērt, OHG. hērta, f.; the common Teut. word for ‘herd’; Du. herde (obsolete, see širte; kudde, f., is used instead, see širte), AS. heord, f., E. herd, OFr. herde, f., Goth. hērda, f., ‘herd’. The Teut. type herd (the w of the ModHG. form, compared with OHG. t, is due to LG. influence), from pre-Teut. kerda; comp. Ohnl. pārdha, m., pārdha, s., ‘troop’; also OSlov. šrīda, f., ‘herd?’. See šrte.  

Šēring, see šēring.  

Šēring, šēring, m., ‘sour grapes’ (ModHG. only), for the earlier *šēring, allied to šēm, ‘bitter’.  

Šermelin, m. and n. (accented like a foreign word), from the equiv. MidHG. šermelin, m. ‘ermine’, dimin. of MidHG. haron, OHG. horno, m., ‘ermine’; a G. word merely, wanting in the other OTeut. languages, but in spite of the phonetic corresponcence with Lith. suurmė, ‘ermine’ (Lith. as for Sans. c Aryan k, whence E. k), there is no doubt about its being gentrinely Teut. From G. are derived the Rom. words similar in sound (ModFr. hermine, Ital. erme@lino) rather than from the Mid Lat. mus armentinus (for which the earlier μυς ποντικου is found).  

Šērols, m., ‘herald’, late MidHG. only (14th cent.), heralt, herolt (also erhalt), m., ‘herald’; undoubtedly an OG. military term, which, like a large number of others of the same class (comp. Šētr, Šram), became obsolete at an early period. Šērol itself is derived from an OFr. term recorded towards the end of the 15th cent., héraü, ModFr. hérant (comp. Ital. araldo, MidLat. heraldus), which is based, however, upon an OG. *heirbalto, *havioalds, ‘an army official’, appearing in OSax. as a proper name, Hairold (OHG. Hairold), OHG. hāro, ‘to praise’, does not occur in the compound.  

Šērr, m., ‘master, lord, gentleman, sir’, from MidHG. hērē (hērē), m., OHG. hēro (hēro), m.; comp. OSax. hēro, Du. hēer, OFr. hēra, ‘lord’; prop. a comparatitive of hēr (OHG. hēr), in Goth. hēairiz. In the OHG. period this origin was still recognised, as is seen by OHG. hēro, ‘lord’ (see šērīgan). Since the orig. meaning of the adj. hēr was ‘venerable’, Šērr seems to have originated in the relation of the dependants to their master (comp. AS. hrof, ‘bread guardian,’ under baif), and was used chiefly as a term of address (see šēnare). Comp. in Rom., the words used in the same sense from Lat. seniNor, viz., Ital. signore, Fr. seigneur. Šērr is orig. native to Germany, but in the form
herra 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. Heri has been formed from Hrr (as in Ital. signora from dagnore). The older language used was Han, Hrr having supplanted the earlier frö ('see under frö).

**herrlich**, adj. (with shortened e before a double consonant, as in the two following words, probably due to its association with Herr), 'lordly, splendid, magnificent,' from MidHG. and OHG. hérlich, adj., 'distinguished, excellent, magnificent.' Allied to Her.

**herrschaff**, f., 'lordship, dominion, master and mistress, employers (as used by servants),' from MidHG. hérschaff, f., OHG. härsoff, härsc, f., lit. 'lordship,' then 'high rank, majesty,' Allied to Herr, but probably not to Her.

**herrschén**, vb., from MidHG. hersen, hrrsen, OHG. hérso, 'to rule, reign,' but also Herrschen even in OHG, from its association with Hrërho, 'lóri' (for ModHG. sch after r from an older s, comp. Schütz, Schrift). The origin of the meaning 'to rule' cannot be explained from the posit. Hehr, OHG. hér, 'august, exalted, venerable, glad,' but from the originally compar. Hrërho, 'lórd.' Thus OHG. hérson, 'to be lord and master, dominari,' is related to Herro, Hériv, 'lord,' as Goth. *hārīsna (comp.) is to *hārīsnon, vb.

**Serr, n., 'heart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. Hërza, OHG. hërso, n.; comp. OSax. herza, Oic. hjarta, Goth. hérša, AS. herze, and the equiv. E. heart; the common Teut. word for 'heart,' which may be traced back even to West Aryan. The Teut. type hérso, from Aryan kerôn (krô), corresponds to Lat. cor, cor-dea, n., Gr. καρδία and καρδή for *kēp, n., Lith. širdis, f., OSlov. srđiće, n., Oiir. crida. The corresponding East Aryan word for 'heart' (Sansk. krod, krdaja, Zend. zradiya), is usually dissociated on account of the initial sound (we should have expected Sans. *krod) from the West Aryan class.

**Herzog, m., 'duke,' from the equiv. MidHG. hérzogo, OHG. hérzogo (-zogo), m.; comp. OSax. herzoga, AS. herzoga, m., Oic. herzoge, m.; a common Teut. term for 'the leader of an army,' in which zogo, zogo, allied to zihohan (as togo to tiurban), has the old meaning 'leader.' Comp. žičen.
heute, adv., 'to-day,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hiute, OHG. hiutu; comp. OSax. *hütu, hündiga (whence AS. *heidag), OFris. *heudeya, 'to-day'; a West Teut. adv. for Goth. hiudag, 'on this day,' with the accent on the prefix, which resulted in the combination of the two words. In the same way *hiuteg became hünigu, hiutta, and was finally shortened into *hiutu (comp. the similar origin of [hurt]o). Further, Lat. hiūtī et Gr. σαρκάζω are similarly compounded. Likewise for brate, 'to-night,' OHG. and MidHG. had a paral. adv.; comp. OHG. *hiute (MidHG. hunte), 'to-night' (in Bav. and Swab. hient is used for 'to-day'). The pron. stem hi- contained in it appears in Goth. in a few cases, and as a temporal pron., 'this'; comp. himmendag, 'to-day,' and *hina day, until today,' &c. In the Sax. dials. this pronon. stem, which corresponds to Lat. et in et-s, et-tra, appears as a 3rd pers. pron. comp. E. he, AS. he, E. him, OHG. him (Goth. himnas), &c., OSax. and LG. he, 'he.' See further hir, hir.

Scece, f., 'witch, witch; sorceress,' from MidHG. heisse, f., OHG. hegesisa, hagazussia, hagues (also heizes, *heisesa), f., a gloo for furza, stringa, eumenis, erinys. Comp. Mid Du. hegchisse, ModDu. hekes, AS. hegesse, f., E. (with the rejection of the apparent termination) bag. The word, which is doubtlessly a compound, has not yet been satisfactorily explained; OHG. bag, AS. bag, 'hedge, wood,' as the first component, seems indubitable. The second part has not yet been elucidated; some suppose that the prim. meaning of *heis is 'forest woman or demon.' Comp. OHG. heltzmajo, Mid HG. holzmauno, f., 'forest woman, witch' (with bag-owl').

Sichb, m., 'cut, stroke, blow; sarcasm, first recorded in the 17th cent., being recently formed from baun, pret. *bi, birden; comp. best, hent, &c., from hent. — Sief, see Sichb.

Hier, also hie, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hier, hie, OHG. hiar, 'here'; comp. Goth., Olc., AS., and OSax. her, equiv. to E. here. Allied to hi- (see hent).

Sifthorn, also Siffthorn (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; Sief, also Siff, 'the blast from a hunter's horn.' Allied to Goth. hiufjan, AS. heofon, OHG. hiufen, 'to wall, howl?'

Hilfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hilfe, hilfe, f.; OHG. hilfe, hilf, f., 'help, aid.' (Goth. *hilpē and *hilfe, f.). Comp. hiften.

Simbesc, f., 'raspberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. simbcer, m., OHG. simt-bere, n.; lit. 'hind, doe-berries.' With regard to ModHG. Simbesc, with a distinct second component (in MidHG., however, hempe, from hainbors, according to strict phonetic laws), see ModHG. Simmer, from wintberd.

In AS. simberes, f., means 'strawberry' and 'raspberries' (note too AS. simthelce, 'ambrosia,' MidHG. hitz-wurz, AS. hert-cidfr, 'camedus,' prop. 'hemp agrimony'). In earlier ModHG. there existed a term *sim-bónste, from MidHG. simlouw, 'a plant growing on the hind's track, &c., along forest paths, which was applied to the common chicky.

Simnel, m., 'heaven, sky, canopy, climax,' from the equiv. MidHG. himel, OHG. himil (OBay. himil, m.; comp. OSax. himil, Fris. himil, Du. hemel, Swed. and Dan. himmel; the derivative is the result of differentiation from an earlier derivative n, formed like Goth. himins, OE. himinn, with which the Sax. forms with f for m are connected; AS. hven, m., E. heaven, OSax. hevan, m., ModLG. heven.

These forms are based upon a common Teut. hemono- (hunemo-); on account of its derivative suffix, note too Gr. ὤπερ. The ModHG. sense, 'sky,' is current in all the Teut. dials.; the word is probably connected with the Teut. stem ham, 'to cover, veil,' mentioned under hemil, him, and himinn. OHG. himil has also a meaning 'ceiling,' especially in the OHG. derivative himilizzi, ModHG. himelise, a fact which supports the last assumption; comp. AS. hahsofon, Du. hemel, ModHG. hemelle, 'roof.' The etymology of Simnel (Goth. himins), based upon OSlav. kamy, Lith. akmis, 'stone,' as well as upon Sans. aṣām, 'stone, (the stone-roofed) vault of heaven,' and Gr. ἀκάυς, 'oven,' are not satisfactory, since the word probably denoted the 'covering of the earth.' Originally bin, adv. (hence, that way,' from Mid HG. hin, OHG. hina, adv., 'off, away,' AS. hina (hin- in compounds, e.g., hitnþ, 'departure, death'), adv. 'away,' allied to the pronon. stem hi- discussed under hir.
Hin  

hindē, with an affixed fem. termination, also *hindinī, f., ‘hind, doe’; from MidHG. and MidLG. hindē, OHG. hîndē, f., ‘hind’; comp. AS. hindē, E. hind, Otc. hind, ‘hind’; the common Teut. fem. of *hindō; Goth. *hindīs (gen. *hindōs), f., is wanting. It is generally connected with Goth. hîndan, ‘to catch’ (to which E. to hunt is allied). Others relate it to Gr. ἱππός, f., ‘young deer, pricket’; in that case the dental is a suffix, as in hind-d (allied to Gr. κονινόν; see ινδ-), and n before a dental may originate in m (comp. Emn., Ehunt, and hintrīn).

hindern, vb., ‘to impede, obstruct, prevent,’ from MidHG. hindern, OHG. hinderen and hindaron, ‘to repulse, hinder’; comp. AS. hinderian, E. to hinder, Otc. hindra; an old derivative from the prepos. hintrē; see the latter and fītern.

hindin, see hintrē.

hindken, vb., ‘to limp, walk lame, fit badly,’ from the equiv. MidHG. hîken, OHG. hîchkan; a word peculiar to HG., if Scaut. hokra, ‘to crawl,’ is not connected with it (AS. helheine, ‘devil,’ is found). Root hînk, from Aryan kîng (kh in hînt), from the root kîb, in Lat. haben; comp. further Râgī, based on the Sans. root kînd, ‘to limp;’ allied also to the equiv. Gr. σκάια for s-khīgd, with s prefixed.

hinnen, von hinnen, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hinēn, OHG. hînnan, hîndēn, hînnana, adv., ‘away from here, from hence;’ used in ModHG. only with the explanatory prepos. AS. heoanna, heonna, adv., ‘from here, E. hence’ (with a suffix s, whence ce). Formed from the pronom. stem ḥt, like bāmīn, een bāmīn, from the pron. bā. See hintrē, hîntarē.

biten, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hindēn, OHG. hîntana, adv., ‘behind’; Goth. hîndana, adv. and prep., ‘behind, on the other side;’ comp. OSax. bi hîndan, ‘behind, along behind,’ AS. hindan, adv., ‘behind,’ AS. behinedan, E. behind; allied to hinnen and hîntarē.

bînter, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. hînter, hinder, OHG. hîntar, prep., ‘behind’; while OHG. ni is changed regularly into nd in MidHG., it is frequently retained when -er (i.e., vocal ē) follows as an independent syllable; comp. Bînter, from OHG. wîntar, muntrer, from muntar. In hînter the d has been inserted in the normal way, just as in MidHG., and earlier MidHG. hîntar is found as well as hîntar. Goth. hîndar, prep., AS. hinder, prop. an acc. neu. of an old compar. in -re-po, Sans. tava-m (of which AS. and Goth. have preserved a superl. in -tama-s, Goth. *hindana, whence hindumīts, ‘outermost,’ AS. hindena, ‘the last’). Comp. OInd. praśāram (compar. of praś), adv., ‘further, onwards,’ ávatāram (allied to prep. aev), adv., ‘further away,’ vitatāram (allied to prep. vt), comp. with. The compar. hîntar is used as an adj. in OHG. hîntaro, ModHG. hînter, ‘hinder, posterior.’

Sippe (1.), f., ‘sickle,’ a MidG. form introduced by Luther into the ModHG. literary language instead of *sippe, from MidHG. heppe, hepe (hôppe), f., ‘pruning-hook’; OHG. heppe (hôppa), f., whence Fr. happe, ‘axle-tree, cramp’ (from the type hoppia, Fr. hache, ‘hatchet,’ is derived). Numerous South-Western dials. (Suab. also) use hôp (hôp), from MidHG. hôpe, OHG. hôppa (from Goth. *hēbô-). Allied to Gr. καπτό, hilt, hand (‘knife, dagger’).

Sippe (2.), f., *sippein, n., ‘goat,’ only in ModHG.; the more usual dial. kepe (Bav., Thur., and Hess.) makes it probable that the word is a pet or child’s term for OG. *haber, ‘he-goat’; on this point see Šābārīs and Šīt.

Šīrn, n., from the equiv. MidHG. hîrne, OHG. hîrne, n., ‘brain.’ We should have expected Goth. *hâbrēnī, n., for which hwærtnaes, ‘skull,’ occurs once in the gen. sing. Otc. hjarne, m., ‘brain;’ also corresponding in sound to the Goth. word herne, f., ‘the two white boat-shaped bones in the brain of fishes, oliths’ (LG. has a peculiar word for ḥebrm—E. brain; AS. brægen, Dn. bretn, MidDn. brejen; see ḥcred). The words with initial h and those with hw must be kept distinct. Dn. hersen, f., ‘brain’ (E. dial. harsen), to which is allied MidHG. hæremer, ‘covering for the head worn under the helmet,’ proves the origin of OHG. hîrni from *hîrni, *hîrni (Otc. hjarse from *hjarse; comp. šcunne). This O’Tent. hærn-, hrrn-, is most nearly related to Sans. गृत्त, ‘head’ (nom. गृत्तa), and the closely corresponding Otc. hjarse, ‘crown (of the head).’ It is also cognate with Gr. κραμπ, ‘skull,’ whence result the further connection with Gr. κάρα, κάρπων, ‘head,’ Lat. cerebrum (from *cerestrum) ‘brain,’ Sans. pîras, ‘head;’ a common Aryan stem, kër, kërs, ‘head,’ to which Šīrn is also allied. Moreover, Gr. κέρων, ‘a large earthen dish,’ might, according to the analu-
gies mentioned under Șeț, be closely related to Șir, 'skull.'

Sirfč, m. (in Hess. and Alem. occurs a variant Sirç, whence the Alem. proper name Șirči), 'stag, hart,' from MidHG. hirz, hirz, m., OHG. hirz, hirz, hirz, hirz; the sch in Sirfč is from an olderSirf (comp. Sirfē, hiržen, Sirfē, hiržen). Corresponding to Du. hert, m., AS. heord, heart, m., E. hart, Scand. hirgiz; Tent. hérut, from *herut, *heru-t, with a dental suffix, allied to Lat. cervu-s (t occurs as a suffix in names of animals in Tent.; comp. Șemț, Șerț, and Șerțe); the latter is usually connected with Gr. κέπας, 'horned' (allied to képs; comp. Şer). Hence the stag in Let. and Teut. may have been named from its antlers (the O'Teut. languages naturally have a distinct word for the hornless female; see Șițe). A more prevalent term is Aryan elnu,-, in Gr. ἔλνος, Armen, eln, Lith. elnis, OSlov. jelen (also W. elain, 'hind').

Sirĉe, f. (older ModHG. and even yet MidG., Suab, Șirĉe), 'millet,' from the equiv. MidHG. hirze, hirz, OHG. hirz, hirzo, m.; orig. a HG. word merely, which, however, in modern times has spread to the north (E. and Dan. hirze, Swed. șirz). Allied to Lat. cirrus, 'a tuft (of hair, &c.)'.

Sirte, m. (a strictly HG. form compared with the orig. LG. Șirțe), 'herdsman, shepherd, pastor,' from MidHG. hirțe, hirz, OHG. hirz; comp. OLG. kirti; AS. hyre (and heorde, connected with heord, 'herd'), 'herdsman,' still found in E. shepherd (secephyrde in AS.), OLC. hirder, Goth. haitreis, m., 'herdsman'; derived by the addition of sa- from Teut. hérðo, 'herd.' Hence Șirțe is orig. 'he that belongs to the herd.' Another derivative is exhibited by Du. and MidLG. herter, m., MidHG. hirtēre, 'herdsman,' lit. 'herder,' whence Șțrter as a proper name. With this word Lith. kirdžus, skerdžus, 'herdsman,' is also connected.

Hissen, vb., 'to hoist,' ModHG. only, derived as a naut. term from the equiv. LG. hissen; comp. Du. hischen, E. to hoist, Swed. hissa. Among which of the maritime Teutons this technical term, the etymology of which is still obscure, originated is not known; see Ștânu (2); it also found its way into Rom. (Fr. hisser).

Șile, f., LG. 'goat' (Bav. Șit, Ștět, and without mutation Swis and Suab. šattf), a pet term for MidHG. hâtele, 'goat'; comp. the equiv. OIC. șănu as well as Șupe.

Șileș, f., 'heat, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. hitze, OHG. hizza, f. (for *hitja, the Goth, form); comp. Du. hitte, bette, OLC. hite, m., 'heat'; all formed by the weakest stage of gradation from the stem of the adj. Șeț (Teut. root hiti, hait, 'hot'). OHG. hizza was adopted by Rom. (comp. Ital. issa, 'anger, indignation').

Sobel (dial. Șețel), m., 'plane,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) sobel, hovel, m.; comp. MidLG. hovel, Swed. hove. ModIC. hiefel, m., 'plane,' proves nothing for the wrongly assumed connection with șețen. Its relation to OHG. hovar, AS. hofer, 'hump, boss,' is also dubious.

Hod, adj., 'high, lofty, proud, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. hîch, OHG. hîh, adj.; a common Teut. adj. with the meaning 'high,' comp. Goth. hauha, OIC. hār (for hauhr), AS. hēð, E. high, Du. hoog, OSAx. hōh; Tent. hauher, from the unpermutated pre-Teut. hauko- (the weakest vowel stage of the stem is exhibited by the cognate Șuț). O'Teut. possessed a mas. and neu. subst. formed from the adj. in the sense of 'hill' (type kauko-s); comp. OIC. hauher (from which E. how in proper names was borrowed), MidHG. honic(-yes), to which such proper names as Denebreșaut are akin. Goth. kauhma, m., 'heap, crowd,' seems also allied. In the non-Teut. languages it is rightly compared with Lith. kaukaro, 'hill, height;' kūkas, 'boil' (Mid HG. kūbel, m., 'hill,' is connected with Lith. kūpostas, 'tump,' as well as to OHG. hofer, AS. hofer, 'hump').

Hochzeit, f., 'wedding,' from MidHG. höczeit (also hozzeit), f. and n., 'a great ecclesiastical or lay feast,' then also 'wedding feast.'

Hoch (1.), 'shock (of corn), cock (of hay),' first occurs in ModHG., perhaps from LG.; yet UpG. (Suab. and Tyrol.) hock, m., 'cock.' Perhaps allied to hod and Șuț (root hod); Lith. kūgis, 'cock,' points, however, to a different root. In West Tent. a cognate term with a prefix s appears—MidHG. schooke, schocke, 'cock,' E. shock, and the equiv. MidE. skokke. With regard to the prefix s comp. Știr, Ștreț, and (inf.).

Hoch (2.), m., 'huckster,' MidHG. hucke, m.; MidG. huke, with a long vowel (hence HG. Șefet, Șeferei, &c.), Du. huk, 'booth?'. Comp. MidDu. hukster, MidE.
huckstere, E. huckster; probably akin to ḫētna, 'to squat.'

hocen, vb., 'to crouch, squat,' first recorded in ModHG.; it is, however, an archaic word, as is shown by the prevalence of the root ḫuk, hukk; comp. MidHG. hōken, 'to duck, crouch.' Oic. ḫāka (with a str. partic. hōkenn), 'to crouch,' Du. huiken. Oic. hōkr, 'to crawl,' is probably not connected with this word, but with ḫūn.

Hōder, m., 'hump' from MidHG. hōker, hōger, hōger, m., 'hump,' hump-backed; a subst. peculiar to HG., formed from an adj. hōgga-, 'hump-backed,' and based on OHG. hōvar, MidHG. hōver, 'hump-backed,' AS. hōfer (comp. Lith. kūpūd, f., 'hump-backed, hump'); hōgga- represents hūgga, Sane. kūba (for kūbha?), 'hump-backed'; comp. Gr. κυψός, 'squat, bowed, stopping,' for κυψούς, κυψόχι.

Hōde, f., 'testicle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hōde, OHG. hodo, m.; comp. MidDu. hode, and in OFris. holth, 'testicle.' Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Lat. testēns, 'scrotum,' if it stands for *cōleus?.

Hof, m., 'yard, courtyard, manor, court,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hof (hoves), m.; comp. OSax. and Du. hof, m., AS. hōf, 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. hōf, n. (the same gender as in AS.), 'temple with a roof,' later also (under G. influence) 'palace, courtyard.' Goth. *hūfa-, m. and n., is curiously wanting. Since the cognates are based upon pre-Teut. kūpa, they cannot be allied to Gr. κυπός, 'garden,' Lat. campus.

Hōfart, f., 'haughtiness, arrogance,' from MidHG. hōchwart, f., 'living in high style, magnanimity, splendid, magnificence, haughtiness'; from hōch and vart; MidHG. varn, 'to live,' as in ḫēnaft.

Hōffen, vb., from equiv. MidHG. (esp. MidG.), hōffen, 'to hope,' which is not yet used, however, by the classicists of the MidHG. period (they employ the term gedingen, wk. vb., with which gedine, 'hope,' is connected; OHG. gidingen and gidinjeto; it is also unknown to OHG. In OLG., on the other hand, a corresponding tō-hopā, 'hope,' is found. The vb. appears earliest in E.; AS. tōhopa, 'hope,' AS. hopian, equiv. to E. to hope. At a later period Du. hopen and MidLG. hopen occur.

Not until the latter half of the 13th cent. does MidHG. hōffen 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. hopā represents *huōn (Aryan root kug). Its connection with Lat. cupio is scarcely possible.

Hōfieren, vb., 'to court, flatter,' from MidHG. hōvieren, 'to make a display, serve, pay court to, be courtiers, serenade'; f. G. σεί, with a Rom. suffix.

Hōfsch, adj., 'courtly, flattering, fawning,' from MidHG. hōvesch, adj., 'courtly, accomplished'; allied to σεί.

Hōhe, f., 'height, summit, elevation,' from MidHG. hōhe, OHG. höht, f.; comp. Goth. haunjan, f., 'height.'

Hōhl, adj., 'hollow, concave,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hōl, adj.; comp. Du. hol, 'hollow;' AS. hol, Oic. höl, 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. *hūlā-, 'hollow,' to the equiv. AS. hol, E. hollow, has not been explained.

The word is usually connected with the root hel (in σείη), to conceal by covering'; Goth. hulinđi, f., lit. the hiding-place, 'cave.'

Hōhc, f., 'cavity, cave, burrow,' from MidHG. hōle, OHG. holt, f., 'excavation, cave,' allied to ḫēst.

Hōhn, m., 'scorn, scoffing,' from MidHG. (very rare), hōn, m., OHG. (very rare), hōna, f., 'scorn, mockery, ignominy;' a fem. subst. formed from an old adj., OHG. *hōn, represented by hōni, 'de- spised, ignominious, base,' Goth. haun, 'base,' AS. hōn (obscure 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. haunjan, 'to degrade,' to which haunjins, 'humility,' is allied; AS. hōnan, 'to degrade, humble' (from the OHG. vb. Fr. honmir, 'to cover with disgrace,' and hon, 'disgrace,' are derived). It corresponds in the non-Tent. language to Lett. haun, 'shame, ignominy, disgrace,' Lith. kūvētis, 'to be ashamed;' hence Goth. haun, 'humble, base,' can hardly have originated in the sensuous meaning 'base.'

Hōker, see ḫēft.
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. holds), OHG. hold, adj., 'gracious, condescending, favourable, faithful'; Goth. holfs, 'gracious,' Olds. holder, 'gracious, faithful, healthy,' AS. and OSax. hold. The common Teut. adj. originally denoted the relation of the feudal lord and his retainers ('conceding, gracious') on the one side, 'faithful, devoted,' on the other); comp. MidHG. holde, m., 'vassal.' The idea expressed by holt was also current in the religious sphere—Goth. unholtpons, f., lit. 'fiends, devils,' OHG. holde, 'genius,' MidHG. die guoten holden, 'penates.' Holt is usually connected with an OTeut. root hal, 'to bow,' to which OHG. hold, 'inclined,' is allied; see Hal. It has also been referred to as denoting on the supposition that the dental is derivative; holt, adj., 'guarded, nursed.' From the phonetic point of view there is no important objection to either of these derivations.

Holder, UpG., the same as Holunder.

Holen, vb., 'to fetch,' from MidHG. holn (variant haln); vb., OHG. holön (holón), 'to call, invite, lead or fetch (hither);' Comp. OSax. holön, OHs. holta, Du. halen, 'to fetch'; AS. gholian and geholien, E. to hale. The Teut. root hal, hol, corresponds to Lat. callère, 'to convogue,' Gr. καλέω. Comp. further Sall, shall, which probably belong also to the same root.

Holsfer, Sulsfer (rarely Šulstir), f., 'holster,' in which sense it is ModHG. only; MidHG. hulstir, 'quiver,' a derivative of hulft, 'sheath, covering, case' (OHG. hulft). These cognates are often wrongly connected with Goth. hulstir, n., 'sheath, covering,' which is said to be supported by the MidHG. variant hults, 'sheath, covering,' Du. holster and its equiv. E. holster. By such an assumption the J of the OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. form still remains obscure. It is more probably allied to forms with J such as Goth. hulstirjos, 'coffin.' It is possible, of course, that there has been a confusion with the words from the stem hul (Goth. hulistr, 'sheath, covering').

Solf, m., 'large, heavy ship,' from MidHG. holche, OHG. holcho, 'transport ship'; comp. LG. holk, Du. hulk, 'transport ship, E. hulk.' This word, like other nautical terms (see $dm), appears earliest in E., in which hulke, 'liburna,' is found in the 9th cent. MidLat. holcas is scarcely derived from $kaks. It is true that some etymologists also ascribe other Teut. naval terms to a Gr. origin. Comp. $kaf.

Sölfe, f., 'hell,' from the equiv. MidHG. helle, OHG. hella, f., from heltja; comp. Goth. haltia, AS. and E. hell, OSax. hell-a; a common Teut. term applied by Christianity to 'hades, infernum'; the Scand. hel shows that the earlier word upon which it is based was also used in prehistoric times for a heathen infernum.' Comp. also Olds. Hel, the goddess of the dead. It was possible for Christianity to adopt the old heathen word in all the Teut. languages; in this case it is quite unnecessary to assume the diffusion of a Goth. or other term (comp. $krit). It is usually connected with the root hel, hal, 'to cover for concealment,' hence $ölfe, 'the hiding-place.' See $kelf, $helf.

Solfm, m., 'holm,' first occurs in ModHG.; a LG. word; comp. OSax., AS., and E. holm (AS. 'sea, lake;' OSax. 'hill'), Olds. holmir, 'small island in a bay or river.' Apart from the divergent sense in AS., the words (whence Russ. choma, 'hill,' from Slav. šolim, is borrowed) are related to the cognates of E. hill (allied to Lat. collis, culmen). See $alf.

Solfern, vb., 'to jolt;' MidHG. only (Alem. hülpfen), for which in late MidHG. selpeln once occurs. Of imitative origin.

Sulunder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. holunender, holder, OHG. holantar, holuntar, m., 'elder;' for OHG. -tar as a suffix see $chölfer, $chölfer. Its relation to the equiv. AS. ellen, E. elder, is dubious. It is most closely allied to the equiv. Russ. kalina.

Solf, n., 'wood, timber;' from MidHG. and OHG. holz, n., 'forest, thicket, timber.' In the remaining dialects the meaning 'forest' preponderates. Comp. Olds. holt, n., 'forest, thicket,' so too AS. and MidE. holt, n. (wanting in E.), but Du. hout, 'thicket, wood (as material). Teut. type hults, from pre-Teut. $kilo; comp. OSlov. (with a different stage of gradation) klada, f., 'beam,
wood,' Gr. κλάδος, n., 'twig'; Ofr. caill, caillé, 'forest' (with \( l \) from \( b \)).

Hōnig, m., 'honey,' from MidHG. honne (gen. -jes, variant hūnic), OHG. honig, honing, n.; comp. OSax. hōweg, Du. honig, AS. hune, n., E. honey, OIC. hunang, n.; a common Teut. word, wanting only in Goth., in which an older term, milj (Gr. μέλι, Lat. mel, under Mēδiān), is used. The origin is not certain; it has been referred to Gr. κόπα, 'dust'; Šenig, 'granular'.

Hōpsen, m., 'hops,' from MidHG. hoppe, late OHG. hopfo, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. hoppe, MidE. hoppe, E. hop; MidLat. hōp (for huppa). The origin of the cognates is obscure; the term may be borrowed, but there is no proof of this. The assumed relation to OHG. hīpo, OSax. hipo, AS. hōpe, 'brier,' is not satisfactory, since the latter cannot be assigned to a general sense, 'climbing plant.' Nor is it probable that hōpfa is connected with hōpsen. Scand. has hūvn, m., Sw. and Dan. hømle, formed from MidLat. hōmlo, humulus (whence Fr. houblon).—Hōpen, see hōpsen.

Hōrchen, vb., 'to hearken, listen to, obey,' properly MidG. (in UpG. fjen, hēren), MidHG. hōrchen, late OHG. hōrchen, from hōrahōn; comp. AS. hērcian, E. to hark, OFris. hērkia; a common West Teut. derivative of hēren. Goth. hauzaqōn (whence in AS. hērcian, E. to hearken). Comp. E. to talk, connected with to tell, to hack with to lover (see lanfern), to walk, related to wulcen.

Hōrede (1.), f., 'horde,' ModHG. only (from the middle of the 16th cent.); comp. Fr. and E. horde, Ital. orda; 'a word originating in Asia.' From Tartar horda, 'camp, Pers. ord, army, camp.'

Hōrde (2.), f., 'frames of wickerwork and the space enclosed by them,' from MidHG. hōrede (MidG.), 'enclosure, district;' Du. dorde, 'wickerwork, hurdle,' Allied to Šūre.

Hōren, vb., 'to hear, give ear to, listen,' from the equiv. MidHG. hōreu, OHG. hōren; common Teut. hauqen, 'to hear'; comp. Goth. hauqan, OIC. hēra, AS. hōran, hēran, E. to hear, Du. horen, OHG. hōran (comp. also the derivative hōdet); Teut. root hauz, from pre-Teut. hauz, to which is allied Gr. ἀκούω (for *a-κο-νο-ώ; Hesychius, κοφ anōē). 'The latter is probably connected with the Aryan stem of Diē (ons), just as Lat. audire stands for *aus-ādre (comp. ansullare); in that case the Teut.
absent

Höfe, f., 'hose, stockless breeches,' from the equiv. MidHG. höse, OHG. hosa, f.; comp. AS. hosa, E. hose, and the equiv. Oltc. hosa; Goth. *hosa is by chance not recorded. 'Hose' was originally (in OHG., MidHG., AS., and Oltc.) 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. hosa, *ocrea), and Rom. (OFr. hose).

The connection of Höfe with OSlav. košulja, f., 'shirt,' is dubious.

Sub, m., 'heaving, lift, impetus,' ModHG. only, alluded to höfe.

Hübe, see *Hüfte.

Hübel, m., 'hillock,' from MidHG. hübel, m. (comp. Du. huiwel), 'hill;' perhaps cognate with Lith. kūpas, 'lump,' or the same as MidHG. and UpG. bütel (see under biezen).

Hübde, adj., 'pretty, handsome,' from MidHG. hübesch, hübesch, adj., prop. 'comely,' then also 'beautiful.' OHG. *hubisit is connected by a grammatical change with höf.

Hüf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hüf (gen. hüfes), m., 'hoof'; comp. OSax. höf, m., AS. höf, E. hoof, Du. hoeft, Oltc. hör. Goth. *hofs, m., 'hoof,' is by chance not recorded. Teut. höfa, from pre-Teut. *kōpo, to which is alluded OSlav. kopyto, n., 'hoof' (akin to kopati, 'to dig'); others derive höfa from pre-Teut. kōpo (in OSlav. kōpo) and compare it with OInd. gāpata, Zend sasta, 'hoof.' Compared with both these explanations, the derivation of Hüf from höfa must be rejected.

Hüfe (LG. form), Hube (UpG. form), f., from the equiv. MidHG. hüfe, OHG. hüfba, f., 'hide of land' (about 30 acres), so still in OSax. höba, f. (in E. an independent word is found from the earliest period—AS. höd, E. hide). Cognate with Gr. κηφας, 'garden;' the common type is kōpos.

Hüfte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hüf (plur. hüffe), OHG. hüf (plur. hüffe), f., 'hip;' comp. Goth. hips (nom. plur. hipses), m., AS. hype (hop-), m. and f., E. hip, and the equiv. Du. heup, f.; Teut. hüpi, from pre-Teut. kūbi; allied to Gr. κούπα, m., 'hollow near the hips?.' Others comp. Lith. kūmpas, 'spring or hand of pork' (allied to Lith kūmpas, 'crooked').

Hüftorn, see *Hüftorn.

Hügel, m., 'hill, knoll,' MidHG. only, introduced by Luther from MidG.: into the written language; in MidHG. (UpG.), hütel, hübel, were used, which, however, must be separated etymologically from Hügel; see *Hüft. Hügel (Goth. *hugils), with dimin, suffix, is related by gradation to OHG. hung, MidHG. houw- (see), 'hill,' which are explained under höf.

Suhn, n., 'fowl,' from MidHG. and OHG. huon (plur. -ir, MidHG. hienier), n.; comp. OSax. hōn, Du. hoon; unknown to E.; Oltc. plur. only, hans (AS. ēns)-, n., 'fowls.' Suhn compared with the related words Šahn and Šhwe is prop. of common gender, and may in OHG. be used instead of Šahn. The Goth. term may have been *hon or *hōniz. Comp. Šahn.

Sud, f., 'grace, favour, kindness,' from MidHG. hülde, f., OHG. huldil, OSax. hültit, f.; abstract of hof.

Sülle, see *Süfte.

Sülle, f., 'envelop, covering, sheath,' from MidHG. hüllt, OHG. hülla (Goth. *kulja), f., 'cloak, kerchief, covering;' allied to the root hel, 'to cover for concealment,' in hésten.—MidHG. in Hüle und Sülle meant orig. 'in food and clothing;' hence Sülle and Sülle was used to denote all the necessaries of life, finally the idea of superfluous was combined with the phrase.

Sülfe, f., 'shell, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. hülle, hülsche, OHG. hülsa, E. hülle, for *huliza (Goth. *hulisi or *huluzi), f., 'shell;' from the root héi, hül (see hélen, Hüle), like Goth. jukwiz, f., 'yoke,' or aquis, f., 'axe' (see Atil), in AS. without the suffix e, hülu, 'pod, husk.'

Sulfil, m., 'holly,' from the equiv. MidHG. hulfs (comp. Atil, from MidHG. achen), OHG. huls, hulds, m.; from G., Fr. houx is derived. Comp. E. holly, AS. hollyn, E. hulver, Kelt. helen, 'holly.'

Summel, f., 'humble-bee, drone,' from the equiv. MidHG. hummel, humbel, OHG. humbal, m.; comp. Du. hommel, 'drone,' MidE. hummel-bee, E. humble-bee (AS. *humbol-bel). The origin of the cognates is obscure; the derivation from MidHG. hummen, 'to hum,' is not satisfactory, since the soft labial in OHG. humbal must be archaic and original.
**Hummer**, m., 'lobster,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. (Dan. and Swed.) hummar; the final source is OIr. *humarr*, m., 'lobster'; comp. Gr. κάμαρος, κάμαρος, '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. *láppestre*, f., E. *lobster*.

**Humpf, Humpen**, 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 *χωμβα* (the initial h of the Mod HG. word probably originated like the h in *ḥām*), root *kōbha*; yet comp. also Gr. κόβας, m., 'vessel, cup'). However remarkable it may seem that a primitiv word like *Humpen* should have been unrecorded in the entire Teut. group until the 17th cent., yet similar examples of such a phenomenon may be adduced; comp. *Świr*; 'stake,' in ModHG. dial. only, which, like AS. *sviðr*, 'pillar,' corresponds to Sans. *śvitr-s*, 'sacrificial stake.' In this case, however, the supposition that the word has been borrowed is more possible, because Teut. has for the most part adopted foreign terms for drinking vessels (comp. *Śtryg*, *Śrun*, *Śrnf*, *Śdd*); the assumption, on account of Zend *χωμβα*, that the word was borrowed at an early period from a Pers. dial. is alluring (as in the case of *Śrat*).

**Humpeln, Humpen**, vb., 'to hobble'; ModHG. only, from LG. *lā*. Perhaps allied to *hīfrn*.

**Hund**, m., 'dog, hound,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hund(t)*, OHG. *hun(t)*, m.; a common Teut. word *hunder-, 'dog'; comp. Goth. *hundes*, OIr. *hundr*, AS. *hund*, E. *hound* (for the chase only, in other cases dog, AS. *dōge*), Du. *hond*, LG. *hund*. If the second syllable in *hun-da* is a derivative (comp. *Hinte*), the Teut. word corresponds to Aryan *kun-, 'dog'; comp. Gr. κῶνος (gen. κουν-ος), Sans. *śeđa* (gen. *śeḍ-as*), Lat. *canis*. Lith. *zū* (stem *zūn-*), OIr. *cū*. Thus the Aryans in their primit. lione 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. *hinbōn, 'to catch' (in Goth.); in popular etymology *Hund* might be regarded as the 'capto, hunter, taker of prey.' The phrase auf den *Hund* fummeln, 'to fall into poverty, go to the dogs,' seems to be based upon the OTeut. expression in dice-playing (see *gefallen, Sbau, and also *Dana*); probably *Sunt*, like Lat. *canis* and Gr. κῶνος, denoted an unlucky throw; in Sans. the professional gambler is called 'dog-slayer' (*pavghin*). 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. ModHG. and late OHG. *hundert*, n.; comp. OSax. *hunderod*, AS. and E. *hundred*, and the equiv. OIr. *hundred*, n.; Goth. *hundra* (*gen. -dis* is wanting); the word is evidently a compound, the second part of which is connected with Goth. *rafpam*, 'to count' (comp. *阿拉伯*). The first component was used alone for 'hundred'; comp. Goth. *twca hunda*, 200; *prija hunda*, 300, &c.; OHG. *zvei hunt*, *drui hunt*, &c., AS. *tē hund*, *pre hund*, 200, 300. This simple term is an Aryan form, Teut. *hunda-*., from pre-Teut. *kmč*.; comp. Lat. *centum*, Gr. *κόκωρ*, Sans. *cātām*, Zend *sāta*, Lith. *šminta* (*m* is changed in Teut. into *ν* before *ν*; see *Nam*); OSlav. *sūto* is probably derived from Iran. *sātā*. While the word, judging from the correspondences in these languages, denoted our decimal 'hundred' in primit. Aryan, we find that it is used in OTeut. for 120, the so-called duodecimal hundred. In OIr. *hundra* in the pre-Christian period denoted only 120, a distinction being made at a later period between *tolfrixt hundra*, 120, and *stratt hundra*, 100; even at the present time *hundra* denotes the duodecimal hundred in Iceland. In Goth. we have only indirect evidence of the combination of the decimal and duodecimal numeration, *twehund* (ten times ten), but *twca hwinia*, 200 (OIr. *tiu-tiger, 'ten tens, 100*). So too in OHG. and AS.; comp. OHG. *zehanzo*, '100,' prop. 'ten tens,' and also einhund, AS. *teóntig*, but *tē 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 *hun* in OHG. and Mid HG. was used only for several hundreds, while hundred was expressed almost entirely by *zehanzo* and *zehenzig*.

**Sundolf**, m., first occurs in early Mod HG., lit. 'cunus canis.' Borrowed from the shamelessness of the 'proud' bitch.
Hun (155)  

Hun (a LG form, in earlier ModHG. *Hun*, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hüne*, OHG. *Hüne*, OHG. *Hän*, 'Hun, Hungarian,' existed in Germany in OTeut. names of persons even before the appearance of the Hun. Some etymologists assume, with little probability, that the primit. Tent. *Hän-*, was the name of the aborigines of Germany. Undoubtedly the North G. *Hüne* points rather to a Tent. tribe (Sigfrid in the Eddas is called *emn huinske*). Numerous compound names of places with *Hun* (*Hánu*) are found in North Germany (*Häna, Hünteb*). Note the names of persons such as *Humbeldt* (OHG. *Hänbo*).  

*Hüner*, m., 'hunger, famine,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hunger*, OHG. *hunegar*, m.; comp. OSlav. *hunger*, AS. *hunger*, m., OE. *hunger*, OE. *hunegar*, m.; Goth. *Hunegr*. *Hunegr* is wanting (it is indicated by *Hungrjan*; 'to hunger'), but the term *h̄drus* (for *hv̄drus, hv̄mhrus*), m., occurs; common Teut. *hńhru-, hńgru-, *hńver, 'hunger,' from pre-Teut. *khrku*?. The Gr. *khr̄los*, *khr̄tos*, points to an Aryan root, *kenk*, *konk*; comp. also Lith. *kanki*, 'torment,' with OE. *há*, vb., 'to torment, pain' (from Teut. *hávón*).  

*Huntzen*, vb., 'to abuse,' ModHG. only, probably 'to call one a dog' (note the formation of *ätzen*, *jätzen*, *büätze*); then probably also 'to treat anyone like a dog.'  

*Hüpfen*, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *künpfen*, *hüpfen*, 'to hop'; OHG. *Hüpfen* is by chance not recorded; so too AS. *Hüppen*, whence MidE. *hüphen*, E. *to hop*. Akin also to ModHG. and MidHG. *höpfen*, AS. *hoppian*, E. *to hop*, OE. *hoppa*; Goth. *Höppon*, *Hüppian*, are wanting. UpG. dialects have besides *höpfen*, from OHG. *Höppen* (OTent. *Hübbön*). AS. *Hoppetan*, 'to hop,' MidHG. *Höpfen*, ModHG. *Hüpfen*, are differently formed.  

*Hürde*, f., 'hurtle,' from MidHG. *hurt*, plur. *hürte* and *hürde*, f., 'hurtle, wickercraft,' OHG. *hurt*, plur. *hürde*, f.; comp. Goth. *hûreds*, f., 'door,' AS. *hûrâ*, f., 'door' (this sense is also found in MidHG.), likewise 'wickercraft, hurdle, lid'; AS. *Hyrde*, MidE. *Hyrde*, AS. *Hyrdel*, E. *Hurtle*. The meaning 'door' is only a development of the general sense 'wickercraft'; pre-Teut. *krt-.* Comp. Lat. *crūtes*, Gr. *kôria*, 'wickercraft,' *kórgan, kórgos*, 'creel, cage;'  

*Kôrpalos*, 'lasket'; allied to the Sana root *krt-*, 'to spin,' *cf.* 'to connect, combine.'  

*Sure*, f., 'whore,' from MidHG. *huore*, OHG. *huora*, *huorara* (from *hôrâ*, Goth. *hôra*), f.; comp. AS. and MidE. *hôre*, E. *whore*, with an exercent *wh*, Du. *hoer*, OSc. *hôra*, f., 'whore'; in Goth. *hôra*, m., is 'whoremonger' ('but *kalki*, f., 'whore'). To these are allied OHG. *huor*, m., 'adultery, fornication,' OSc. *hôr*, AS. *hôr*, n.; probably also MidHG. *hërge*, f., 'whore' (Goth. *hárja*). The Teut. root *hôr* is related to Lat. *carus*, 'dear,' OIr. *cara*, 'friend,' and *caraim*, 'I love.' Its connection with *Hun* is less probable, although Gr. *kôgraios*, 'adulterer,' is formed from *bûxêt* (mittingere). In Slav.-Lith., too, words with cognate sounds are found in the sense of 'whore,' OSlov. *kurávo, f. (Lith. *kuráva, f.), is perhaps derived from the Teut. word.  

*Hurr-, interj., 'hurrah!' from MidHG. *hurrâ*, interj. (allied to MidHG. *hurren*, 'to move quickly').  

*Hurtig*, adj., 'quick, prompt, speedy,' from MidHG. *hurtic*, *hurerlech*, '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. *hurða*, 'thrust.' Yet *hurtig* may be regarded as a genuine Teut. word, allied to OHG. *rodo*, AS. *hræd*, 'quick,' with which OSc. *hora*, 'quick,' is also connected.  

*Sûfar*, m., 'hussar,' ModHG. only (from the 16th cent.); final source Hungarian *husszár*.  

*Husch*, interj., 'hush! quick!' from MidHG. *husch* (but used only as an interj. to express a feeling of cold); hence Mod HG. *hüpfen*.  

*Suslen*, m., 'cough,' from the equiv. MidHG. *huoste*, OHG. *huosta*, m., from an earlier *huoßo* with the loss of the *w* (Up. Alsat., and Swiss *weueße* with the *w* retained and the *h* before it suppressed); comp. Du. *hoest*, AS. *huôsta*, m., E. (dial.) *hoest*, Scand. *hôste* (for *hvôste*), m., 'cough.' The verbal stem *huôs* was retained in the AS. str. vb. (prret. *huôs*), beside which a wk. vb. *hvertan*, E. *wheeze*, occurs. Teut. root *hvôs* (Goth. *hvôsa-ta*), from pre-Teut. *hvô-, *kôs*, corresponds to the Sana. root *kôs*, 'to cough.' Lith. *kôsû* (kôfis), 'to cough,' OSlov. *kattâ*, m., 'cough.'  

*Suf* (1.), m., 'hat,' from MidHG. and OHG. *huot* (gen. *huotes*), m., 'hat, cap,
Hut

(156)

I.

imp

idh, pron., 'I,' from the equiv. MidHG. idh, OHG. ëdh, corresponding to OSax. ëð, Du. ëð, AS. ëð, E. A. Goth. ëð. For the common Teut. ëð, from pre-Teut. *igh, comp. Lat. ęg, Ger. ëg, Sans. āham, OSlov. ăg, Lith. ėg. The origin of this prime. nom. was formed in all the Aryan languages from a stem *me-; comp. mein. The orig. meaning of idh, primit. type *egom (equal to Sans. āham), cannot be fathomed.

igel, m., 'hedgehog,' from the equiv. MidHG. īgel, OHG. īgel, m.; corresponding to Du. īgel, AS. īgl (il), in E., however, īgel-hog, to which OHG. ēgel (il) is equiv. Gr. ēgelos, OSlov. īgel, Lith. ėgelas, 'hedgehog,' are undoubtedly cognate. A West-Aryan īgel-hog, 'hedgehog,' must be assumed; comp. Goth. kaśis, from Lat. catus, Goth. kaśis, from Lat. catius (so too īgel, Simmel, īmel, īgel). Very different from this word is the second component of the compound Miutigel, prop. Miutigel; in MidHG. simply īgel, īgel, OHG. īgel, īgel, f., 'leech.' That this OHG. īgel is connected etymologically with OHG. īgel, 'hedgehog,' is improbable on account of the meaning only.

ibr, poss. pron., 'her, their' (general from the 14th cent.), MidHG. ëbr is rare as a poss. pron.; it is the gen. plur. of er, OHG. ībr (Goth. ībr). Further details belong to grammar.

Söffis, m., 'polecat,' from the equiv. Mid HG. Sōfis, Sōfis, OHG. Sōfis, Sōfis, m. (the long i is assumed by the ModHG. and Bav. form Sōfis); a specifically G. term based upon an old compound which has not as yet been explained.

Zubis, m., 'lunch,' from MidHG. and OHG. imbis, imbis, m. and n., 'food, meal,' allied to MidHG. imbisen, OHG. imbixen, 'to partake of food or drink, eat,' allied to bīzen.

Zumme, f., 'bee,' from MidHG. imb (later inmme), m., OHG. imb, 'swarm of bees' (hence a collective term); the meaning 'bee' first occurs in late MidHG. In OHG. recordi imbi bīanō denotes 'swarm of bees'; comp. AS. gegov, 'a youthful band,' with E. youth (see Wirg, Grummiimmer, Zut). Yet it is questionable whether imbi has ever signified 'swarm, herd' (generally). Its direct connection with Bien (root bī) is certainly dubious; it is more probably related to Gr. ἵμως, 'mosquito, quatt.'

inmmer, from the equiv. MidHG. inmmer, inmmer, earlier inmer, OHG. immēr, always (only of the present and future); OHG. immēr is a compound of ib (comp. jr) and mēr (see mēr); comp. AS. imbr (E. ever), from *mēr (equiv. to OHG. immēr).

Impfen, vb., 'to infect, vaccinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) impfēn, OHG. (rare) impfēn, for which the usual forms are MidHG. impfēten, OHG. impfēton, mostly impfēn, 'to inoculate, infect;' yet comp. also AS. impēn, E. to imp. Impfēn, just like preipēn and reipēn, seems, on account of OHG. impfēn and AS. impēn, to have been borrowed about the
impitón can be explained as directly borrowed from a Latin horticultural term; comp. Lat.-Rom. *putare, 'to prune' (comp. Ital. *putare, Span. *podar), to which Franc. *poussen, Du. and LG. *poten, 'to ingraft,' are related. The correspondence of OHG. *impitón, with Fr. *enter, 'to ingraft' (from *empter), is remarkable; comp. Du., Mid. Du., and MidLG. *enten, 'to inoculate' (from *empent). With the MidLat. base *impitura (for Lat. *amputare), OHG. *impfón and AS. *impian may be connected by the intermediate link *impopo(d)are, unless it is based rather like Fr. (Lorr.) opé, 'to inoculate,' upon a Lat. *impure. The usual derivation of all the Tent. and Rom. words from Gr. ἓμπορεύω, ἓμπω, 'to ingraft,' is perhaps conceivable. Moreover, the medical term *impfón has been current only since the 18th cent.

in, prep., 'in, into, at,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. in, a common Tent. prep., with the same form; comp. Goth. *in, E., Du., and OSax. *in, 'in.' Its primary kinship with the Lat. *in, Gr. *ἐν, ἐν, Lith. *in, and Lett. *in is certain. To this are allied inntm, innit, and innifln.

infel, infel, infel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. infel, from Lat. *insula.

ingwer, m., 'ginger,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ingwé, also *ingebere, m., derived like Du. *gember, E. *riger, Fr. *gingembre, It. zengovera, zengero, 'ginger,' from the equiv. late Gr. *γεγειπες, which comes from the East; comp. Arab. *نزفيجل, from Prak. *ningabara (Sans. *गिजग्वरा).

inne, adv., 'within,' from MidHG. and OHG. *inne, pale OHG. *iner, for which in earlier OHG. *iner-gin occurs; OHG. *iner-gin (for *hwer-gin, *hwer-gin), corresponds to OSax. *hwer-gin, AS. *hwer-gin, in which *hwer signifies 'where,' and -gin, the indef. particle, 'any,' corresponding to Goth. -hun (Lat. -cumque, Sans. -ca-ca); Goth. *hwer-gin, *hwer-hun, 'anywhere.' Respecting OHG. in, comp. *iner-gin. *iner-gin, the negative form, occurs even in MidHG. as *ineren (a compound of ni, 'not').

irrc, adj., 'in error, astray, insane, confused,' from the equiv. MidHG. *irre, OHG. *irre, adj. (OHG. also 'provoked'); corresponding to AS. *yre, 'provoked, angry.' Allied to Goth. *airzis, 'astray, misled' (OHG. *ir equal to Goth. *ir). Aura was regarded as an aberration of mind (comp. also Lat. *delire, allied to *luru, 'furrow,' prop. *run'). The root *ers appears also in Lat. *errare, 'to go astray' (for *ersare), *error, *mstake' (for *ersor); allied also to Sans. *irasy, 'to behave violently, be angry.'

—irrc, 'to be in error, go astray, mislead, deceive,' from the equiv. MidHG. *irren, OHG. *irren (Goth. *irren). *irre, f., 'mistaken course,' from MidHG. *irre, f. (comp. Goth. *airz, 'mistaken course, lead-
J.

Ja, adv., 'yes,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. jà (for jé); corresponding to Goth. ja, 'yes,' also jai, 'truly, forsooth,' OSax. jà, AS. geđ, also gee (for gé-swéd, 'yes, thus'), whence E yeu and yes. Allied also to Gr. γ, 'forsooth, and OHG. jähan, 'to acknowledge, confess' (see Weihite). Lith. ja is derived from G.

Jače, facto, 'yacht, sloop,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. jacht (comp. E. yacht), which is usually connected with jagen, and even to jägte.

Jače, f., 'jacket,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.), formed from the equiv. Fr. jaque, whence also E. jacket; the derivation of Fr. jaque (Ital. giaco) from Teut. is quite uncertain.

Jaqué, f., 'chase, hunt, hunting-party,' from the equiv. MidHG. jaqué, n. (and f.), OHG. *jagot, n.; a verbal abstract of jağen, 'to hunt, chase' (from the equiv. MidHG. jağen, OHG. jağon, wk. vb.), which does not occur in Goth., Olc., AS., or OSax. The connection of this specifically G. word with Gr. δέσκεω is dubious, and so too its kinship with Gr. ἄνθρωπος, 'uncasing,' and Sans. yadâ, 'restless.' — Jáger, 'huntsman, sportsman,' is the equiv. MidHG. jäger, jegere, OHG. *jageri (jăgeri).

Jäb, găč, adj., 'steep, precipitous, hasty,' from MidHG. găche (also găch), OHG. găci, adj. 'quick, suddenly, impetuous'; a specifically G. word (with a dial. initial j for g as in järven; comp. also jäkven with găßen). From this Fr. gai, 'gay,' is borrowed. Its connection with grén, geğen (see Gän), is impossible. Găută is, on the other hand, allied to it.

Jăhne, m., 'swath,' first found in early ModHG., yet undoubtedly a genuine G. word, existing throughout South Germany (MidHG. *ján), and also appearing in Swed. dials. as ån. In Swiss dials. Jähn means 'passage (formed by a swath).' Hence the word is a derivative of the Aryan root ye, or rather ę, 'to go,' with which Goth. idda, 'went,' (Sansk. yā, 'to go'), is connected. See găén and sifm.

Jahr, n., 'year,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. jár, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. jár, Olc. år, AS. geár, E. year, Du. jaar, OSax. jár (gēr), n., 'year.' The orig. meaning of the word, which also appears in ñer, seems to be 'spring,' as is indicated by the Slav. cognate jarů, 'spring'; comp. also Gr. ἀπό, 'season, spring, year,' and ἐπος, 'year,' so too Žeud yâre, 'year'; in Índ. a similar term is wanting (comp. Ženner and Winter). For the change of meaning see the history of the word Winter.

Jämmer, m., 'sorrow, grief, wailing,' from the equiv. MidHG. jámēr, OHG. jómār, m. and n.; prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., OHG. jómār, 'mournful' (hence Jämmer, 'that which is mournful'); in OSax. and AS. the adj. only exists, comp. OSax. jómār, AS. gēomor, 'painful, mournful.' The origin of this word, which is unknown to East Teut. (Goth. *jēmsr), 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).

Japen, vb., 'to gape, pant,' ModHG. only, prop. LG.; comp. Du. gapen, 'to gape,' under găten.

Jäpen, see găten.

Jăuche, f., 'filthy liquid,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced into HG. from a MidG. and LG. variant, jáche. It is based on a Slav. word for 'broth, soup,' which deteriorated in sense when borrowed; e.g., Pol. jucha, 'broth' (cognate with Lat. iūs, Sans. yās, 'broth').

Jaucher, Jauder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. jácher, late OHG. juhart (āl), n., 'acre;' the Bav. and Alem. word for the Franc. and MidG. Merhen. The usual derivation from Lat. jāgerum, 'acre of land.'
(prop. ² acre), does not offer a satisfactory explanation of the OHG. word, for the equiv. MidHG. jüch, n. and f., 'acre of land,' can only be cognate with Lat. ĵāgerum, and not a mutilated form of the Lat. original. Hence MidHG. jüch, like Lat. ĵāgerum, is doubtless connected with ModHG. jëch and Lat. ĵūgum; consequently jëndert is lit. 'as much land as can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day;' the suffix of OHG. jënhart suggests that of MidHG. egerte, 'fallow land.' See 366.

jauhjen, vb., 'to shout for joy, exult,' from MidHG. jühezen, 'to cry out, shout for joy,' OHG. *jähzen; probably a derivative of the MidHG. interj., jäh, jäh (expressions of joy); comp. ānjen, allied to ād. je, adv., older it (which in the 17th cent. was supplanted by it, recorded at a still earlier period), 'always, ever,' from MidHG. 빗, 'at all times, always (of the past and present), the (with comparatives, distributives, &c.), at any (one) time,' OHG. ite, eie, 'always, at any (one) time.' The earliest OHG. form eie is based on *ēla, aiv (comp. ēre, ēreu, and me); comp. Goth. ita, 'at any time,' OSax. ad, AS. ā, 'always' (G. āye, from OIC. ei, 'always').

Goth. aiv, 'at any time,' is an oblique case of the subst. aie, 'time, eternity,' and because in Goth. only the combination of aie with the negative ni occurs, it is probable that ni aie (see ni), never ('not for all eternity'), is the oldest, and that the positive meaning, OHG. eie, 'always,' was obtained à posteriori; yet comp. Gr. aet, 'always,' allied to ādēr, and see eie and the following words.

jeder, pron., 'each, every,' from late MidHG. ieder, earlier ĕwider, OHG. ēwider (ē-ēwider), 'either,' from ëwet (OHG. ëwetar, 'which of two') and je; corresponding to OSax. ʝahwêlar, AS. ēwêlear; comp. also OHG. eogwêlar, MidHG. Ėwêder, AS. Ėghwêder, E. Ėther.—ModHG. Ėwêder, 'each, every,' is of a different etymological origin, being derived from MidHG. Ėtaue, iæwêder, Ėther, 'either' (from iæ and MidHG. Ėwêder, 'any one of two'; see ëwetar).

—jeğlîch, 'each, every,' from MidHG. Ėgelîch, OHG. egilîch, 'each;' allied to OHG. Gilîch, 'each' (see Gilîch). ModHG. jîr, prop. 'either,' has in ModHG. supplanted the MidHG. Ėgelîch. —jemand, 'anybody,' somebody;' from the equiv. MidHG. iemand, OHG. eman (prop. 'any person').

jener, pron., 'you, yonder, that, the former,' from the equiv. MidHG. Ėner, OHG. Ėner, allied to the differently vocalised Goth. jains, OIC. Ėnne, inn, AS. Ėen, E. you (with which yonder is connected). In late MidHG. Ėner, 'that,' is also used, whence ModHG. jenste.—jenzeits, 'on the other side, beyond,' from the equiv. MidHG. Ėnzeit, lit. 'on that side' (MidHG. also Ėne site).

jetzt, adv. (older íg, like je for ic), 'now, at the present time,' from the equiv. MidHG. Ėzetze, Ėzue (hence the archaic ModHG. Ėge), beside which MidHG. Ėzetze, ModHG. Ėzet, with a new suffix, occurs. How the adv. Ėze-uo, recorded in earlier MidHG., can mean 'now' is not clear; comp. MidHG. Ėzead, 'at once,' from Ėze (see ic and ad, 'at once').

joch, n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains,' from the equiv. MidHG. joch, OHG. joh(h), n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains, acre'; corresponding to Goth. jak, n., 'yoke of oxen,' OIC. ok, AS. geoc, E. yoke, Du. juk; a common Aryan word formed from the Aryan root yu, 'to fasten;' comp. Sans. yug, 'yoke, team;' (allied to the root yu', 'to put to'); Gr. γυμ, from γυμνον, Lat. Ėgum, from jenunger, Lith. Ėgũne, ÖSOV. Ėgo (from Ėgūjo); comp. jëndert. The str. root verb (Teut. root juk) has become obsolete in the whole Teut. root.

joppe, f., 'bodice,' from MidHG. joppe (jope, juppe), f., 'jacket'; borrowed, like Sadt, from Rom.; comp. Fr. jupes, jupon, 'skirt,' Ital. giuppa, giubba, 'jacket, jerkin.'

jubelin, 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. Jëbel, 'shout of joy, exultation,' too, first occurs in ModHG.

jûnder, see Jundert.—juchjen, see jauhjen.

juden, vb., 'to rub, scratch, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. juchen (jûchen), OHG. juchen, wk. vb.; corresponding to AS. yçenan, E. to itch (Goth. *ykkêjan). The stem jûk, jûkken, occurs also in OHG. jûhiden, AS. yûva, 'itch' (MidLG. jûken, Du. jukken, 'to itch').

jûks, see Jûr.

jûgendid, f., 'period of youth, young people,' from the equiv. MidHG. jûgendid, OHG. jûgund, f.; corresponding to OSax. jûgûd, Du. jëngid, AS. georg, f., 'youth, young troop,' E. youth (see Burâf, ënênam, jimmer, and ënne); the common Teut.
abstract of jung (in Goth. junda, 'youth'); Teut. jugunja-represents pre-Teut. juenenti-(comp. Brudt). The adj. jung, 'young, new, recent,' is the common Teut. junga-(with a nasal); comp. MidHG. junarcy, OHG. and OSax. jung, Du. jong, AS. geong, E. young, Goth. juogs(junga), 'youn'; This common Teut. junga-is based, by contraction from jovung-, upon a pre-Teut. yuenk-, 'young,' with which Lat. juvenus, 'youth,' and Sans. yuvacana, 'young,' are identical. The earlier Aryan form jyvona (jyven?) appears in Lat. juvenis, 'youth, young,' and juven-ta, 'youth' (equiv. to Goth. junda, f.), as well as in Sans. jivan, 'young, youth' (jyvan, f., 'maid'), and OSlov. siva, Lith. jyvonas, 'young'; they are all based upon an Aryan root jy, 'to be young' (comp. Sans. jive-tana, 'the youngest'). Jungling, 'youth, young man,' is a Teut. derivative of jung; comp. OHG. jungaling, MidHG. jungelina, Du. jongeling, AS. geongling, E. (antiquated)
youngling, OIC. jungling (in Goth. juggage), 'youth.' Jungfer, m., 'disciple,' prop. the compar. of junga, used as a subst.; comp. MidHG. jinger, OHG. jingora, 'disciple, pupil, apprentice'; the word (as the antithesis to gyrr, OHG. hürra) is probably derived from the OTeut. feudal system.—MidHG. Jungfer, f., 'young girl, virgin, maid, maiden,' is developed from MidHG. juncargowe, 'noble maiden, young lady' (thus, even in MidHG., ver appears for the unaccented proclitic yu). To this is allied Jungler, m., 'young nobleman, squire' (prop. 'son of a duke or count'), from MidHG. junc-horre, 'young lord, noble youth'; corresponding to Du. jonker, jomker, whence E. younger is borrowed.

jungler, 'recently,' from MidHG. ze jungest; comp. ter junglet Tag, 'doomsday,' for ter lege Tag, 'the last day.'

Juz, m., 'jest,' ModHG. only; probably from Lat.-Rom. jocus (comp. Ital. giuoco), whence also E. joke, Du. jok.

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K.

Habel, n. and f., from the equiv. MidHG. kabel, f. and n., 'cable'; the latter borrowed, through the medium of Du. and LG., from Fr. cablé, m., 'rope, cable' (Mid Lat. caputum); E. cable and Scand. kabell, from the same source.

Habelian, Habelian, m., 'cof-fish,' first occurs in early ModHG., recorded in LG. from the 15th cent. and adopted by the literary language; from Du. habeljaun; Swe. kabelja, Dan. kabeljan, E. cobbled, also, with a curious transposition of consonants (see ðæg, ðæg, ðæg), Du. bakeljaun, which is based upon Basque baxallaga. The Basques were the first co-fishers (espec. on the coast of Newfoundland, the chief fishing-place). See tarbovian.

Habuse, f., 'small hut, partition, caboose,' ModHG. only, from MidLG. kabase; comp. E. caboose, which was probably introduced as a naval term into Du., kabas, and into Fr., chamuse. 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. kabau. The cognates also suggest ModHG. Räfer, 'small chamber,' and OHG. chafert, 'beehive,' the origin of which is obscure.

Hachsen, vb., 'to each, go to stool,' early ModHG. only. Probably coined by schoolboys and students by affixing a G. termination to Lat.-Gr. cacare (kakaw; allied to kaskos?). Comp. MidHG. quidet, 'evil, bad, dirt'); the OTeut. words jikwen and dial. trigen. In Slav. too there are terms similar in sound, Bohem. kakati, Pol. kaka. The primit. kinship of the G. word, however, with Gr., Lat., and Slav, is inconceivable, because the initial k in the latter would appear as h in Teut.

Räfer, m., 'beetle, chafer,' from the equiv. MidHG. kever, kifere, OHG. chévar, chévaro, m.; comp. AS. ceafor, E. chafer, Du. kever, m. The Goth. term was probably *kifra, or following AS. ceafor, *kifrus also (comp. LG. kavel). The name, which has the same import in all the dialects at
their different periods, signifies 'gnawing animal' (comp. MidHG. kifén, kifín, 'to gnaw, chew,' MidHG. kifel, under riefer), or 'husk animal,' from OHG. čéwa, 'husk,' MidHG. kaf, E. cawf (AS. cæaf).

Raffé, m., 'emperor,' from the equiv. MidHG. keiser, OHG. keiser; corresponding to AS. càsere, Goth. kaisar. The ai of the ModHG. orthography originated in the Bav. and Aust. chancery of Maximilian I., in which the MidHG. ai necessarily became ai (according to the lexicographer Helvig, A.D. 1620, Meissen Sax. Reijer was Bohem.-Bav. Reijer). The ae 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 Æst; yet the use of Teut. Æ to represent ae in Lat. Græcæus (Goth. Krėks, OHG. Chrīah, 'Greek') is opposed to this. At the same period as the adoption of the names Grīfs and Nëmër (Goth. Námóneis), 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 Sræl or Græf of Charlemagne, in the sense of 'king:' OSlov. kraš, Russ. koröf, whence Lith. karöfis, '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. OSlov. cesar (in Russ. contracted kar) is derived through a G. medium (which also elucidates MidE. and Oic. keiser) from Caesar. Thus Raffé is the earliest Lat. word borrowed by Teut. (see Æst). For a Kelt loan-word meaning 'king' see under Æst.

Raf, Ræn, Ræn, m., 'mound on fermented liquids,' from the equiv. MidHG. kám (kæm); comp. Ic. kám, n., 'thin coating of dust, dirt,' E. coom, 'soot, coal dust' (with a mutation, E. coam, keams); Goth. *kema- *kena-. The root kæ is inferred from MidHG. ka-del, m., 'soot, dirt.' Der. kæng, adj., 'mouldy' (of wine).

Ræn, m., 'boat, skiff, wherry,' ModHG. only (strictly unknown to UpG. and Ithen, as in the case of Æst; in UpG. Ræn) from LG. kænæ, Du. kaam, comp. Oic. kæna, f., 'a kind of boat.' Oic. kæna signifies 'wooden vessel,' whence the meaning 'boat' might be evolved according to the analogies adduced under Ækifj; comp. Dan. kænæ, with a somewhat different sense 'sleigh.' LG. kæna looks like a metathesis of AS. naca (comp. fięa and Æge).

From the Teut. cognates, OFr. cane, 'ship,' is derived, but hardly so ModFr. canot, which is of American origin.

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chiltar). In the non-Teut. languages there is a series of words with the phonetic base *glbh-*, denoting 'the young of animals.' Comp. Sans. gārha, 'covey,' also 'child, offspring'; in the sense of 'mother's lap' the Ind. word suggests Gr. δελφός, 'womb,' and its derivative ἄδελφος, 'brother'; comp. also δέλφιζ, 'pig, porker.' To the α of the Teut. word o in Gr. δελφός - η μητρα, 'the womb,' corresponds.

**Kal'daunen,** f. plur., 'intestines,' from MidHG. and MidLG. kalddunen; a MidHG. and LG. word (in UpG. Kald'unen). It is based upon a Rom. and MidLat. calddumen, a derivative of Lat. calidus (calidus) 'warm, meaning chiefly 'the still reeking entrails of newly slaughtered animals;' comp. South-West Fr. caudun, Bologn. caldom, 'entrails.' From East Rom. (and G. t.) the word found its way also into Slav.; comp. Czech kalduum, 'entrails,' Croat. kaldun, 'lung.'

**Kal'ender,** m., 'calendar,' from MidHG. kalender (with the variant kalendenære), m.; the latter comes from Lat. calendarium, but is accentuated like calendae.

**Kalfalern,** vb., 'to caulk a ship,' from Dn. kalefaleren; the latter is derived from Fr. calfaître.

**Kal't,** m., 'lame,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kale, kalte, OHG. chaleh, m. The ModHG. variant Kalt (occurring in UpG. and MidHG.) is based upon OHG. chalt for chalat (kh). Allied to AS. eale; but E. chalk has assumed a divergent sense, just as MidHG. kale means both 'lame' and 'white-wash.' The cognates are derived from the Lat. acc. calceum (nom. calce), 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 kaff (from crucem) have z for Lat. c; c remains as k in old loan-words such as Kaiser, Goth. lukarna, from Lat. lucerna, Keller, from cellarium. The Teutons became acquainted through the Ital. both with the name and thing about the same period as with Mauer and Säbel (Sämische).

**Kaim,** m., 'calm,' of LG. origin; LG. kaim, E. calm; based on the Fr. calme.

**Kalm'ak, Kalmawg,** m., from E. kalmanc, Fr. calmande, l, all with the same meaning, 'fine woollen stuff,' MidLat. calamancus may be derived from the East.

**Kalmäufer,** m., 'moping fellow,' simply ModHG., of obscure origin; the second part of the compound is exactly the same as in Dufmäuger, which see.

**Kal't,** adj., 'cold,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. kal't (gen. kaltes); corresponding to AS. ceald, cold, E. cold, OIC. kald'r, Goth. kald'a; an old partic. formation corresponding to the Lat. vbs. in -tus, Sans. ta-s (Goth. d from Aryan t), as in lat., tant, tect, traut, &c. Kal't as the root appears in a stronger stage of gradation in ModHG. hostility, and in a weaker stage in OIC. kaldde, 'cold.' In OIC. and AS. the str. vb. of which ModHG. faet and OIC. kald'r are parties, is retained; Scand. kvar, 'to freeze,' AS. calian, 'to freeze'; allied to Swiss xale, 'to cool,' and hence 'curdle.' Note ModE. chill from AS. cyle (from ḋeču, kald'.) The root is identical with that of Lat. gelo, 'frost,' gelēre, 'to congeal,' gelēdus, 'cold.'

**Stam'el,** n., 'camel,' from Lat. camēlum; in MidHG. kemmel, kiemel, which point to the Byzantine and ModGr. pronunciation of Gr. καιμήλος, and hence to καμήλος (the e of kiemel is produced by -mutation from α). The ModHG. word is a more recent scholarly term, borrowed anew from Lat. (comp. Fr. camarade, Ital. camallo), while the ModHG. 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. κηφαλ-, Goth. ubandus, AS. offend, OHG. obente, MidHG. obent; allied to OSlov. velbhjald, 'camel.' The history of this word is quite obscure.

**Sam'rerad,** m., 'comrade, companion,' ModHG. only, from Fr. camarade (Ital. camerata, 'society,' lit. 'comrades living together in a room,' then too 'companion,' whence also E. conrade. OTeut. had a number of terms for ModHG. Sam'read; comp. Grille, Geinde, OHG. gidofo, 'companion' (comp. Deft and Deit), simply forms illustrative of the OTeut. heroic age, which were partly disused in the MidHG. period in favour of the foreign terms Ruman and Sam'read.

**Sam'ille,** f., 'camomile,' from MidHG. kamille, f., which is again derived from Mid Lat. and Ital. camamilla (Gr. χαμαίμλη).
The term became current in the Middle Ages through medical science, which was learnt from the Greeks (comp. Gr., Bäder, Phādr). 

**Kamin**, m., 'chimney, fireplace, fireside,' from MidHG. *kāmān*, *kāmān*, the ModHG. accentuation, which differs from the MidHG., is due to the word being based anew on Lat. *câmānus*, 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. *caminātus*, prop. 'room with a stove or fireplace,' and hence with MidHG. *kamí¬nate* (phonetic); allied also to Czech, Pol., and Bass. *konu¬da,* 'room.'

**Kamifol**, m., 'waistcoat, jacket,' simply ModHG. formed like the Fr. *camisole*, 'under-vest' (allied to MidLat. *camisāta,* 'shirt'; see *Samb*).

**Kamn**, m., 'comb' from the equiv. MidHG. *kām* (mm.), *kāmp* (b); it signifies 'comb' in the widest sense; OHG. *chamb*; comp. AS. *comb*, E. *comb* (also AS. *kung¬comb*, E. *honeycomb*), Goth. *kambe*. 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. *γομφός*, 'molar tooth,' *γαμφήλιον, γαμφέλιον*, 'jaw, beak'; OInd. *jambha*, m., 'tusk' (plural 'bit'), *jambya*, m., 'incisor'; O Slov. *žob*, 'tooth' Gr. *γόμφος*, 'plug, bolt,' points to a wider development of meaning.

**Kammen**, vb., 'to comb, card (wool),' is a verbal noun; ModHG. *kammen*, OHG. *chamen*, *chemen*; AS. *eçban*. In UpG. the term frēken is current, *étis* too being the word for 'comb.'

**Kämmer**, 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. *cámara*, 'room' (Ital. *camera*), which again is derived from Lat. *camera*, '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. *camere*, Slav. *komora.* The numerous meanings in MidHG. are also indicated by the ModHG. derivatives and compound terms *Kämmer*, *Kümmerei*, and *Kämmerer*.

**Kammertuch**, n., 'cambric,' manufactured first at Cambay (Du. *Kameryck*); corresponding to Du. *kamerytuck.*

**Kämp**, m., a I.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 form indicates a I.G. origin; comp. OLG. *kemp*, 'combatant, warrior.' Perhaps it was orig. a legal term of the Saxon Code. See *Samp*.

**Samp**, m., 'combat,' from MidHG. *kämp*, m. and n., 'combat, duel, tilting'; OHG. *champf*, m., AS. *camp*, comp. OTeut. *kapp*, n. The OTeut. word is interesting, because it signifies lit. 'zeal, emulation,' which is the orig. meaning of *kamp* (ModHG. *sträg* 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. *kampus* with Sans. *ṣāka, 'to fight*; HG. *Kämpfer,* and *Kämp, Kämpf, prop. 'combatant,' is MidHG. *kempf*, OHG. *chempor, lumpo,* 'wrestler, duellist;' AS. *cempa,* and OTeut. *kuppe* signify 'warrior, hero;' this term, denoting the agent, passed into Rom. (comp. Fr. *champion*, whence also E. *champion*).

**Kämpfer**, m., 'camphor,' from MidHG. *kämpfer, quiffer,* m., from MidLat. *camphora, caphora* (Fr. *camphre*; Ital. *canfora* and *caphura*, ModGr. *kapóu*); the latter term is derived finally from Ind. *kāpure, kapār,* or from Heb. *kaphar,* 'itch, resin.'

**Kanefl, m., 'cinnamon bark,' accented on the termination, from MidHG. *kandl,* 'stick or cane of cinnamon;' the word was borrowed in the MidHG. period from Fr. *canelle, canelle, 'cinnamon bark,' which is a diminut. of Fr. *canne* (Lat. *canna*) 'cane;' Ital. *canella,* 'tube.'
Saninchon, n., 'rabbit,' dimin. of an earlier ModHG. Sanin; it is based upon Lat. caniculus, which passed into HG. in various forms; MidHG. kinielin (accented on the first syllable), evidently germanized, also kiniolt, kinielin, kille. The ModHG. form is based upon a MidLat. variant, caniculus; the form with a is properly restricted to North and Middle Germany, while ü (Rundel) is current in the South. Comp. MidE. comong, E. coney, from Fr. conge (Ital. conigli).

Sanher (1.), n., 'spider' (MidG.), from the equiv. MidHG. kanher (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 OEc. kongwolfe, konur-wete, 'spider'; AS. gongelwafe, 'spider,' must also be based upon a similar word; its apparent meaning, 'the insect that weaves as it goes along,' is probably due to a popular corruption of the obscure first component. We should thus get a prim. Teut. stem kang, 'to spin,' which in its graded form appears in ModHG. kannit. This stem has been preserved in the non-Teut. languages only in a Finn. loan-word; comp. Finn. kangaas, 'web' (Goth. *kanges).

Sanher (2.), m., 'canker,' from OHG. chancchar, cancur; comp. AS. cancer, E. canker. Probably OHG. chancchar is a real Teut. word from an unpermutated gongro; comp. Gr. γόγγρος, 'an excrescence on trees;' γόγγρων, 'gangrene.' Perhaps a genuinely Teut. term has been blended with a foreign word (Lat. cancer, Fr. chancre).

Sanne, f., 'can, tankari, jug,' from the equiv. MidHG. kanne, OHG. channa, f.; comp. AS. canne, E. can; OEc. kanna, Goth. *kannd. The OTeut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. cantharus (Gr. κανθάρος); an assumed corruption of kantarum, m. ace. to a fem. kanno, is improbable. The derivation of Sanne, from Lat. canna, 'cane,' is opposed by the meaning of the word. Since ModHG. kaffa is based upon a Teut. root ka-, the latter can hardly be added in explanation of Sanne, although the meaning of both might be derived from a prim. sense 'hollowed wood.' If we assume, as is quite possible, a Goth. *kannd, 'can;' another etymology presents itself: Goth. kats, OEc. kér, and OHG. char, 'vessel,' would be cognate, and -nd, a suffix of the same root. If we compare, however, with Sanne the Snaab. and Alem. variant Sante, which is based upon OIG. chanta, we obtain kan- as the root. The G. word passed into Fr. (Mod. Fr. canette, 'small can,' equiv. to MidLat. canettina, dimin. of MidLat. canna).

Sanne, 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.'

Sanis, m., 'leather whip,' from Bohem. kaněch, Pol. kaneč. The word is of Turk. origin (Turk. kameč, 'whip'). Comp. Varisarit.

Sanzel, f., 'pulpit,' from MidHG. kanzel, OHG. cancella, chantella, f., lit. 'the place set apart for the priests;' then 'pulpit;' from the equiv. MidLat. cancellis, cancelli, 'grating;' cancelli altariis, '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 Epistolis missas recitare velabant populo in regione Palentina antiquitatis, ascendebant super tectum et de cancellis recitabant et inde inolevit usus ut qui litteras principibus missas habent exponere Cancellarii usitato nomine dicantur" (du Cange). Hence Sanzit. 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.

Sapun, m., 'capon,' from the equiv. MidHG. kapun; borrowed after the era of the substitution of consonants from Rom. capponem (Lat. capo, equiv. to Gr. καπον); comp. Ital. cappon, Fr. chapon (whence also Serv. kopun). Even in the AS. period capun, 'gallinaceus;' is found derived from the same source (E. capon); comp. Du. kapoen. From the Lat. nom. cappo is derived MidHG. kappe, and even OHG. chappe. For another term see under Sandit.

 Sapelle (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
Tent. method, the Lat. accent is retained in OHG. *kapell*; MidHG. *kapelle*, and the ModHG. form. It is true that in MidHG. *kapelle* (ModAlem. *kapelle*), with the G. accent also occurs, and hence the UpG. *kappel*, *kapel*, frequent names of villages. 

MidLat. *capella* has a peculiar history; as a dimin. of *capa* (comp. *kappe*) it signified "a cape"; the chapel itself, in which the cloak of St. Martin and other relics were preserved, first obtained the name of *capella*; then from about the 7th cent. the use of the word became general.

*kaplan*, m., "chaplain," from MidHG. *kapellen*.

It is based on MidLat. *capellánus*, which orig. denoted the priest who had to guard the cloak of St. Martin.

MidLat. *capella* also signifies the body of priests under a bishop, hence the other meanings of ModHG. *kapelle*.

*kapelle* (2.), f., "cupel," ModHG. only; it is based upon a combination of MidLat. *capella*, Fr. *chapelle*, "lid of an alembic," and MidLat. *cupella*, Fr. *coupelle*, "cupel, crucible" (dimin. of *cupa*).

*kaper*, m., "pirate," from the equiv. Du. *kaper*.

*kapitel*, n., "chapter," from MidHG. *kapitel*, "solemn assembly, convention." OHG. *kapitel*, *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 MidHG. *kaput*, but is rather derived from Hebr. *kapprâdh*, "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 filled with a cowl as a covering for the head;" hence *kappe*, which has first been made current in ModHG. in this century through the revival by scholars of the MidHG. *torn-kappe* (prop. "the cloak that makes the wearer invisible"). OHG. *chappe*; AS. *capp*, "cloak," E. *cap*. The double sense of the MidHG. word appears in the MidLat. and Rom. *cappa*, "cloak, capy," on which it is based (on the prim. form *côpa* is based E. *cape*, from MidE. *cope*, as well as Occ. *kôpa*, "cloak"). With regard to the meaning comp. ModFr. *chape (cape)*, "cape, scabbard, 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 *chapsa* in OHG. and *kapfe* in MidHG.—Comp. *kapelle*.

*kappen*, vb., "to chop, lop," ModHG. simply, from Du. *kappen*, "to split;" comp. Dan. *kappe* and E. *chop*. In UpAlsat. k*chappe* is found with the HG. form; allied also to the dial. graded forms *kipfen, kippen;" hence the Teut. root *kop, kapp*.

*kappes, kappus*, m., "headed cabbage," from the equiv. MidHG. *kappa*; *kappas*, *kahe*, m. OHG. *chabu*, *chapu*, directly connected with Lat. *caput*, which strangely enough does not appear in Mid Lat. in the sense of "cabbage-head;" Ital. *capuccio* (hence Fr. *cabu* 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.

*kappasum*, m., "cavecon," ModHG. only, corrupted from Ital. *cavezioni*, whence also Fr. *cazepon*, "cavecon."

*kaput*, adj., lit. "lost at play," ModHG. simply, from Fr. *capot; faite capot, 'to cause to lose,* été capot, &c. The Fr. expression was introduced into G. with a number of other terms orig. used at play (comp. *croff*).

*kappe*, f., "cowl," ModHG. only, from Ital. *capuccia*, whence also Fr. *capuce*; MidLat. *capaccium*; deriv. *kapuzen* (MidLat. *capuccinus*).

*karat*, n., "carat," not derived from MidHG. *g¾rd*, f. and n., "carat," which in ModHG. must have been *Gart*. The ModHG. has been more probably borrowed anew from Fr. *carat* or Ital. *carato*; the MidHG. word has adopted the G. accent, while the ModHG. term preserves the accent of the Rom. word upon which it is based.

*karausche*, f., "crucian," ModHG. only; older variants, *karaz*, *karat÷ch*; from Fr. *crassuin*, "crucian"). Comp. also E. *crucian*, and its equiv. Ital. *coraciino*, Lith. *karasas*, Serv. *karaś*, Czech *karas*, which forms are nearer to HG. than to Fr.; the final source is Gr. *kopakivos* (MidLat. *coractinos*).

*karbatsche*, f., "hunting-whip," bor-
Kar (166) Kar

rowed from Slav. like Ramítťť and Brítťť in ModHG.; Pol. karbacz, Boh. karbátč (from Turk. karččč).

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. carven (Gr. κάρπος), *caraway,* is not quite satisfactory, hence the influence of Arab. al-karwâta is assumed.

Kard, m., *drey,* from the equiv. MidHG. karveč, karrich, OHG. karrlich (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. ßihrt). It is based upon the late Lat. carduce, 'honororum vehiculum operum, four-wheeled travelling car' (a derivative of carrus; comp. Karren); Fr. charve, *plough,* is likewise based upon Lat. cardŭce, which also signifies *plough* in MidLat.

Karde, f., *fuller’s thistle,* from MidHG. karše, f., OHG. charta, f., *teasel,* the instrument made from the thistle and used by cloth-weavers for carding wool. The final source is MidLat. cardus, carduus, *thistle* (Fr. charbon, Ital. cardo), the d of the ModHG. word compared with the t of OHG. and MidHG. is due to the word, which was naturalised about the 7th cent., being based anew on the Lat. form.—Kardelse, Karděsťe, f., *carder’s comb*; a derivative of Karte.

Karfreitag, m., *Good Friday,* from the equiv. MidHG. karvittac, mostly karac, m.; Kardesťe, *Passion Week,* is also current even in MidHG. The first part of the compound is OHG. charta, f., *lamentation, mourning* (charasang, *elegy*). This OTeut. word for Msg, *lament,* as distinguished from the other synonyms, signifies properly the silent, inward mourning, not the loud wailing, for in Goth. the cognate kara, f., means 'care,’ AS. care, f., *care,* suffering, grief, E. care. A corresponding vb. signifying ‘to sigh’ is preserved in OHG. quérán (Goth. *gearan*). Other derivatives of the Teut. root kar, ger, are wanting. See also farq.

Karfunkel, m., *carbuncle,* from MidHG. karfunkel, m., with the variant karfunkel, probably based on MidHG. enke, ModHG. enke; b is the original sound, for the word is based upon Lat. carbunculus (comp. E. carbuncle, ModFr. escarboucle).

Karq, adj., *sparing, niggardly,* from MidHG. karq (g), *prudent, cunning, sly, stingy;* in OHG. charag, *sad*; a derivative of the OTeut. kara, *care,* discussed under Karfreitag. From the primary meaning 'anxious,' the three significations 'sad,' 'frugal,' and 'cunning' might be derived; comp. AS. earig, *sad,* and E. chary, allied to E. care. The syncope of the vowel in MidHG. karc compared with OHG. charag is normal after r.

Karfen, m., *carp,* from the equiv. MidHG. karffe, OHG. charphio, m.; comp. E. carp; allied to Oc. karfe. It cannot be decided whether Karfén is a real Teut. word; probably MidLat. carpo, Fr. carpe, and Ital. carpiene are derived from Teut. In Kelt. too there are cognate terms for *carp,* W. carp; comp. also Russ. karpû, korpû, Serv. krap, Lith. karp̄a, *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 (Oc. kerra) are based on MidLat. carrus, m., carr, f., and their Rom. derivatives (ModFr. char, *car*). Lat. carrus, *four-wheeled transport waggon,* is again of Kelt. origin (Gael. carr, Bret. karr); comp. Kard, ßihr.—Karlie, Karlîle, f., Karilo, m., *jaunting cart,* simply MidHG. from Fr. carriole.—Karrner, m., *carter.*

Karš, m., *hoe,* from the equiv. MidHG. kars, m., OHG. and O Sax. carst; the word is not found in other groups. The etymology is dubious; allied to fësár (karjau), *to sweep*.

Karhane, Karlance, f., *short, heavy cannon,* from Ital. quartana, MidLat. quartana; this term, as well as its earlier ModHG. version Burteltelof, 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. karše, f.; formed from Fr. carte.

Karthaue, Karlance, f., *Carthusian monastery,* from late MidHG. karţaše, f., which is again derived from Cartăsea, Cartreise (near Grenoble, where the Carthusian order was founded in 1084 A.D.).—Karfhäufcr, *Carthusian friar,* from MidHG. karţaše, karbâuer.

Karslóf, f., *potato,* derived by a process of differentiation from the earlier ModHG. sortsluf. Potatoes were introduced into Germany about the middle of the 18th cent. from Italy, as is proved by the Ital. name (comp. Ital. tartufo, tartufo; see Trufč). Another name, Keřafač,
seems to indicate that the plant was brought from the Netherlands and France, Du. aard-appel, Fr. pomme de terre. The dial. Oemémir is due to a similar conception, its orig. form being Oemémirn.交替 is a shortened form of Saltetid, resulting from the position of the accent (comp. Κιйητεία from euēverbía). The rarer dial. Patafri (Franc.), which corresponds to E. potato, is based upon Ital. and Span. patata, the final source of which is an American word. Potatoes were introduced in the 17th cent. from America into Spain and Italy, and were transplanted from these countries to the north.

Säæ, m., 'cheese,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kasse, OHG. chás, m.; Lat. caseus (whence also OIr. caise), before the 6th cent. at the latest was adopted in the vernacular form caseus (variant case?) by the Teutons; comp. Du. kaste, AE. kase, E. cheese. It corresponds in Rom. to Ital. cacio, Span. queso; yet caseus was supplanted in the dial. at an early date by Lat. formaticus, 'cheese' mould'; comp. Fr. fromage (Ital. formaggio). Oíc has a peculiar word for 'cheese,' oestr, in Goth. perhaps *justis (comp. Finn. jostu, 'cheese'); the assumed Goth. justis is connected etymologically with Lat. jus, 'broth,' OSlav. jucha, 'soup,' OInd. yulón, 'soup' (comp. Sàædú), the root of which is *wu, 'to mix,' in Lith. jauj, jauti, 'to mix (dough).' From this collocation of terms it is probable that *justis 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 Sàæ from them. It is true that according to Pliny, Hist. Nat. xi. 41, the barbarians were not acquainted with the method; yet comp. also butter.

Kastanie, f., 'chestnut'; comp. OHG. kastana, MidHG. kástane, kásten, kastáne. The latter is evidently a return to the orig. form, Lat. castanea, which had already been transformed to kastene (comp. UpG. kätín). Moreover, OHG. kestinna and AS. castón (castenbóm, MidHG. ko-tenbóm, E. chestnut) point to a Lat. *castanía, *castinía. Coup. Fr. châtaigne, Ital. castagna, 'chestnut.' The Lat. word is derived from the equiv. Gr. kastána, -ase, -asean, -ar; the chestnut was named from the town of Kástána, in Pontus.

Kastien, vb., 'to chastise,' from Mid HG. kastigen (g for j), kastighen, OHG. ches-
hence 'strange, unintelligible foreign tongue.' It seems to have been a Swiss word origin and allied to Swab. and Swiss kauder, chlorer, 'tow;' or should it be flownidi?

Kauflarld, f., 'coop, cage, pen,' from Mid HG. koulea (koua), 'a miner's hut or shed over a shaft;' (OHG. *kouaca, Goth. *kanja, are wanting); from Lat. cavea (intermediate form caufla), 'cavity.' See also 9afla.

Kaufen, vb., 'to chew;' from the equiv. MidHG. kauwen, kiousen, OHG. chiwcan; ModHG. au and MidHG. a in this word compared with du in wirtschaft 'is properly MidHG. merely. It corresponds to AS. ceowcan, E. to chew, and the equiv. Du. kauwen. The verb, which is based on a Tent. root kauin, ku, pre-Tent. gen. is wanting in Goth. comp. OSlov. *sigeu, *sigeu, *sirati, 'to chew.' The Aryan root is gtu, gau, gau, 'to chew;' see *kirm. Gr. γεύομαι (for γεύομαι) is totally unconnected with HG. faun, being allied to fe8u.

Kauern, vb., 'to crouch;' its relation to MidHG. karen (Du. kuren), 'to squat;' is obscure; in E. and in Scand. an initial k also appears, MidE. couren, E. to cover; Dan. kare, Swed. kara, in the ModHG. sense; Old. kara, 'to be inactive.' Comp. faurn.

Kaufen, vb., 'to buy,' from MidHG. kaum, OHG. chouflon. The meaning in OHG. and MidHG. is somewhat more general, 'to trade, negotiate;' specially also 'to buy, sell, or to barter.' Comp. Goth. kaupdn, 'to trade,' AS. cypen (Goth. *kaupjan), 'to buy, sell.' The word has numerous interesting meanings; its primary sense is 'to barter,' and was used by the parties on either side, and hence on the development of the system of paying in specie it signified both 'to buy' and 'to sell;' comp. also AS. cusp, 'trade, business, cattle' (cattle was, in fact, the chief medium of payment in exchange; comp. Gdb and Richt). It is most closely allied to Lat. caupio, 'retail dealer, inkeeper,' and in connection with this fact it is certainly remarkable that a nomem agentis corresponding to Lat. caupio is far less widely diffused than the Teut. vb. kaupdn (only in OHG. does choufio mean 'shopkeeper'). The Teut. vb. in the form of kupnut, 'to buy' (allied to kuput, 'trade,' kuplet, 'merchant,' Lith. kivucnis, 'merchant'), passed into prim. Slav. and Finn. (kauppata, 'to trade').

The cognates are wanting in Rom. (comp. kuij).—The ModHG. Kaufl is OHG. choufl, m., 'trade, business;' AS. cep, 'trade;' in E. the cognates cheap and chapan have been retained.

kaufl-barf, f., 'round posterior,' kaufl-hop, 'bull-head,' kauflquappe, 'rufl;' in these compounds kaufl signifies 'a ball of small circumference;' MidHG. kule, a variant of kugele (comp. fr. frig) of MidHG. kaut; comp. kute.

kaun, adv., 'scarcely,' from MidHG. kume, as adj. (f.) 'thin, weak, infirm,' as adv. (OHG. chume), 'with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, not;' to this is allied OHG. chumig, 'powerless, toilsome.' Feeble is the prim. meaning of the adj. and adv., as is shown by Lower Hess. kume, MidHG. kume, Swis chumm, and MidE. kine, 'feeble.' The corresponding AS. ceume signifies 'tender, fine, beautiful' (comp. fein). Teut. kume, 'feeble,' is not found in the other languages.

Kaul, m., 'screech-owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. kante, katz, m. (rarely occurs); in OHG. as well as in the other OTent. dia, the word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine its Goth. form. We might assume Goth. *kuts or *kauua; the first partly suggests Gr. βοι, 'owl' (for gados) β as in bauer, 'to go,' bioros, 'fine flax, equiv. to ModHG. Kaufl). Moreover, in ModHG. pet names for birds are formed ending in zu, Spatz, Stiglitz, Stiebig; hence Kaut may have to be divided, and thus Gr. βοια, 'owl,' would be most closely connected with Tent. kau, ku.

kaufen, vb., 'to cower;' ModHG. only; like kaurn, it is connected with the root k; zen is a suffix from OHG. zen, azzen (azzen), Goth. attan; *kauztan would be the Goth. form. Comp. kaurn.

Kebfl, f., 'concubine,' from the equiv. MidHG. kebse, kebse, OHG. chebisa, chebisa; in Goth. perhaps *kebaisi. Comp. AS. cêfes, ðes. Unfortunately the word is etymologically quite obscure. The meaning is an important one in the history of manners and customs; the AS. word signifies 'concubine' and 'servant,' and the corresponding masc. kifer in OHG. 'slave;' it is evident that female captives were made slaves and concubines (comp. AS. wcul, 'Kelt, slave;' wulen, 'female slave, servant,' under Wel;). The idea of 'concubine' in spite of Tacitus' highly-coloured picture of the OTeut. family life, is not foreign to
OTeut, antiquity; but the important fact is, and this is confirmed by his general statements, that concubines were chosen from the prisoners, or rather the slaves; in antiquity the slaves were regarded as chattels; comp. Lat. *mancipium*, Gr. *φυλακτός*; *O.C. *man*, 'slave' is new, and sometimes signifies 'female slave, concubine.'

*kech*, adj., 'pert, impudent,' from MidHG. *kec*, a variant of *quic* (inflected *bicker*, *quicker*), 'living, fresh.'; OHG. *chec* (inflected *chicker*, *quicker*, 'living.') Corresponding to AS. *cweu* (*cweu*), 'living,' E. *quick.* The prim. meaning of the adj. is 'living,' and the ModHG. *beauty,' 'lively,' illustrates the development of the significance. For further comparison we have to proceed from the corresponding Goth. adj. *guica*, 'living' (the second *c* of the HG. and E. words is an insertion before the Goth. *w*). Goth. *guica*, derived from *guica*, *guica*, corresponds exactly to Lat. *vicus* for *vicua*, Sans. *jivatu*, 'living;' allied to Lat. *vicere* (*vicetus*); Sans. *jivattas*, 'life,' *jivathas,* 'life'; further, in Gr. with an initial *β* (comp. *balou*), 'to go,' *blos, floras, fabo,* allied to Oslov. *sivu,* Lith. *gyvia,* OHG. *veo,* 'living.' All these forms indicate an Aryan root *guic*, 'to live.' This root seems to be graded in Teut. only, in OSc. *keveken*, *kveida* (Goth. *guicjan*), 'to light a fire;' prop. 'to give life to.' In ModHG. *quicken* and *Quarantine* are connected with the same root, and in fact with the Aryan adj. *guic*, 'living;' the loss of the *w* after *gu* which has differentiated stf from quid, is seen also in femmen, *Sheer*, and *Set.

*segel* (1), m., 'cone, nine-pin, sight (of a gun);' from MidHG. and MidLG. *kegel*, m., 'nine-pin,' also 'stick, cudgel,' OHG. *cheigkeit*, 'stake, plug;' allied to MidDu. *kegge*, Du. *kay*, 'weide;' ModHG. and Bay. *kay*, 'stump,' OHG. *cheigle*, 'plug,' may have been Goth. *kagla* (from pre-Tent. *gagho*), and might be cognate with Gr. *καγός* (φ for γ), 'plug, wooden nail, wedge,' with the root syllable nasalised. It cannot be decided whether Lith. *zagēti*; 'stake, post' (*zagarias*, 'dry branch'), is allied to *segel*, or rather to *Stief*, 'cheek of a sledge.'

*segel* (2), m., 'bastard' ( retained in ModHG. only in the phrase *Rund und Segel*, 'kith and kin'), from MidHG. *kegel*, *kebel*, 'illegitimate child.' Of obscure origin.

*kehle*, f., 'throat; channel, fluting,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. *kele*, f., OHG. *chela*; corresponding to Du. *keel;* AS. *coele* (obsolete in E) and *cooler.* In Goth. perhaps *kilō* (gen. *kilōna,*). Since Teut. *k* is derived from pre-Tent. *g,* we may compare Sans. *gala* and Lat. *gula,* 'throat.' See *Ger.*

*hehren* (1), vb., 'to turn,' from MidHG. *hehen*, OHG. *cheren*, 'to turn, direct;' a difficult word to explain both etymologically and phonetically; in AS. *cieren*, *cīrnan* (pret. *cīrde*), 'to turn.'

*hehren* (2), vb., 'to sweep,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hren*, *heren*, *herin,* OHG. *cheren,* *cherin,* OHG. *cherian,* *cheren*; the Goth. form is probably *karjan*; not *karjan;* also OHG. *abarchana,* 'offscouring, impurity,' connected with L. *kar*, n., 'dirt (on new-born lambs and calves);' Probably primit. allied to Lith. *čerin*; *čerti,* 'to scrape.'

*Scib*, *Saib*, m., 'vulgar person,' prop. *carrier;' simply ModHG., and only in Suab. and Alem.

*heifen*, vb., 'to scold,' with the LG. form for the strictly HG. *teifen*, MidHG. *khen,* 'to upbraid, quarrel,' with the equiv. frequentative *kibeln*, *keilen*; MidHG. *kbes,* m., 'wrangling manner, defiance, refractoriness,' MidLG. *kiven*, Du. *kijven,* 'to upbraid; Scand. *kifa,* to quarrel,' *kif,* 'quarrel.'

*Seil*, m., 'wedge, keystone,' from MidHG. *kil*, 'wedge, plug;' with the curious variant *kidel* (ModHG. dial. *kridt*), OHG. *chil,* 'plug;' both the MidHG. forms assume Goth. *kelis*; Scand. *keiler* (Goth. *kaivalis*), m., 'wedge;' is abnormal; the root is *k*; *kar.* *O.C.* *kill,* 'canal' (comp. the proper name *Ket*), is probably not connected on account of the meaning; since OHG. and MidHG. *kil* signifies 'plug,' the word is more probably allied to AS. *eage,* E. *key.*

*Seiler*, *Seuler*, m., 'wild boar;' ModHG. *kel* only, probably not allied to *Seile;' borrowed from Lith. *kulia,* 'boar.'

*Seim*, m., 'gum, bud, shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kem*, *ken,* m., OHG. *chim,* *chime,* m. (Goth. *keima,* m.). The Teut. root is *k*; which is widely diffused in the Teut. group. Goth. has only the participle of a vb. derived from this root, *us-kijama,* 'sprouted;' for which, however, an earlier variant, *keins,* 'germinated,' is assumed by the vb. *us-heinas* (*-ndad*). With the same root *k* are connected the dental derivs. AS. *cþp,* OSax. *kaff,* OHG. *chidi* (from-
(kidd), MidHG. kide, ModHG. dial. Krizt, 'shoot.' Osax. and OHG. kina, 'to germinate;' has a pres. affix n of the root kn; the identical AS. cnau, 'to spring up, burst, burst to pieces, germinate;' and the corresponding AS. subst. cinu, MidE. chin, 'split, crack,' prove that the meaning 'to germinate' originated in the actual perception of budding.

Ken, num. adj., 'no, none;' from Mid HG. kein, shortened from dachin, OHG. dihein, also OHG. dachan, nakhin, nöhein, all of which are compounded with ein. The meaning of OHG. and MidHG. deck is obscure.

Schild, m., 'chalice, cup;' from the equiv. MidHG. kelich, OHG. celiuh, keith (hh), m.; corresponding to OSax. kelik; from Lat. calicem (calicis), borrowed at a time when the word was pronounced kal kern (comp. latin); the suggestion that schild 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 schild from calicem. There is greater probability in the assumption that the term was imported with the southern culture of the wine; comp. Sicher, Brin, and Bičer. In E. and Scand. the Lat. a is retained; AS. calch, kelle, and Scand. kalkr; comp. Old. calch. In almost every language the word is restricted to ecclesiastical uses; comp. Fr. calice.—\[Mittelutsch]\ sailing.

Selle, f., 'ladle, scoop, trowel;' from MidHG. and MidLG. kelis, f., 'ladle, trowel;' OHG. chella, f., 'trowel;' Goth. *śulak, f. is wanting. Although there are a few points of contact between HG. Rilt and AS. cyle, säll, f., 'leather bottle or bag, vessel,' the AS. word is based upon Lat. culius, 'leather bag,' or, as is more probable, a genuine Tent. word. The word has been confused with a borrowed term in AS.

Seller, m., 'cellar;' from the equiv. MidHG. Keller, m., OHG. chellarii, m.; corresponding to OSax. kelere, 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.

celier. 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 (żz); comp. Streu. Seller may have been introduced into Germany from the South at the same time as schild (which see), perhaps with the culture of the vine; yet the word signifies generally 'subterranean storeroom.'—\[Sekler, m., 'waiter;' from MidHG. kellere, m., 'butler;' from MidLat. cellemarius, with the equiv. variant kelle, m., from Lat. cellarius, m., 'steward, butler.'—\[Seklerin, 'barmaid;' MidHG. kelleinerin, delierin, f., 'maid, servant, housekeeper.'

Seller, f. and m., 'wine or oil press;' from the equiv. MidHG. Kelter, kaitler, m., and f. OHG. calcatora, calcatra (also calcadora, MidHG. kalterhâs); borrowed on the introduction of the southern culture of the vine (see Kein, Brüker, Schild, and Keller), from Lat. calcatura, 'wine-press' (calcatorium), derived from calcare, 'to tread.' Hence Seller orig. means 'treading press.' For the genuine UpG. for Keller see under Trett and Lër; (in Dan. pers. AS. presse, from Lat. pressa). Keller is MidG., and is found from the Moselle to the Saale. Corresponding to ORM. craneheur, from Lat. calcatium.

Stemnate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kemendi, f., 'room with a fireplace;' espec. 'bedroom;' also 'sitting-room, women's apartment.' During the OHG. period Mid Lat. caminata, 'room with a stove or fireplace,' was introduced into G., as is proved by the preservation of the Lat. sharp dental in OHG. cheminda, f. From MidLat. caminata, which is recorded as early as the 6th cent., are derived Ital. camminata, 'large room,' and Fr. cheminée, whence the equiv. E. chimney, also Czech, Pol. and Russ. komnata, 'room;' comp. Žamun.

Kennen, vb., 'to know, be acquainted with;' from the equiv. MidHG. kenna, OHG. chennan. The simple form was very little used in MidHG. and OHG., the usual words being the compounds OHG. irchen-

nen, MidHG. erkennen, and OHG. biehen-

nen, MidHG. bekennen, with the meanings of MidHG. frinnen. The corresponding Goth. kennjan (uskanvjan), as well as AS. cnan, gesvnen, signifies 'to make known.' This double sense, which is combined in Old. kenna, is explained by the
fact that OTeut. kannjan is a factitive of the OTeut. pret.-pres. kann, inf. kunnan, 'to know'; kennjan is a derivative 'to inform oneself.' Comp. further references under fennen.

**ārcbe,** f., 'notch,' from MidHG. ārbe, f., ārē, m., 'incision, notch.' Comp. Ofc. kjerf, kers, kør, m., 'bundle, AS. cyrf, incision.'

**kerben,** vb., 'to notch,' from the equiv. MidHG. kerben (with a str. partic. gekürben in Lower Rhen.); an orig. str. vb. with the graded forms kērfan, kērf, kērban (comp. AS. ēorfan, E. to carve, Du. keren); the final f of the stem kērf is attested by the MidHG. kērve, a variant of kērbe; Goth. *kairfan* is wanting. The root kēr is found also in Gr. γέρος, 'to write,' prop. 'to cut in, scratch' (comp. HG. refrēn with E. to write), which with Teut. kerf points to a Sans. root *gṛph.*

**ārbel,** m., 'chervil, from the equiv. MidHG. ārvel, kērvel, f. and m., OHG. kērvela, kērvela, f., 'a culinary and medicinal herb'; comp. AS. ērfule, E. chervil. It was probably naturalised in Germany before the OHG. period, and is derived from Lat. carneolum (χαρνελόν, whence also Fr. corf, It. carfoglio, which were borrowed at a period when the initial c before open vowels was still pronounced k; comp. seller, seller, narfer, nør, Nør, &c. In the period before the OHG. permutation of consonants, the Ital. art. of cookery and horticulture, and with the latter many southern vegetables and herbs, were introduced into Germany; comp. karves, piferer, mygel, reid, and seller.

**ārker,** m., 'gaol,' from the equiv. MidHG. karkere, kerkere, kerker, m., OHG. karkēri, m., 'prison;' from Lat. carcereum, probably more strictly from karkerin (comp. OHG. krāzi, from Lat. crucem under kērēn), so that the final s of the OHG. word would represent the -em of the acc. (comp. ðērē, tūrē). Even in Goth. karkara, f., 'prison,' is found, corresponding to AS. earcere, Ofc. earcar. In the HG. word the second k shows that kerker was borrowed before the OHG. period, since borrowed terms in OHG. such as chūrē, from crucem, pronounce the c as ts before open vowels; comp. rāfer, rēð, rēdf, kerf, and kērf.

**ārft,** m., 'fellow,' a MidG. and LG. form for MidHG. karí, m., 'man, husband, lover,' OHG. karī; Ofc. karī, m., 'man (opposed to woman), old man, one of the common folk, serf, servant;' hence E. ear, '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. čerl, 'serf' (hence čerlian, 'to take a husband, marry'), MidE. čorl, E. churl, as well as by Du. kerel, Fris. tserl, LG. kērl, kerel (wanting in OSax.). As a proper name the HG. kerl was retained without being supplanted by the MidG. and LG. form; on the adoption of kerl by Slav. see under kārl. 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. čerl, 'man,' retained the entire signification, since it is used even of kings, and in the derivative corlian, 'to marry,' it preserves its generic meaning and its legal aspect in being applied to the common freemen and the serf. References in non-Teut. cannot be adduced with any certainty; the comparison of kerl, kul, with Sans. dāra (j for g), 'paramour, lover,' is possible as far as the stem is concerned; the l of the Teut. word is at all events a suffix. With regard to the gradation Kerl, Kirl, comp. Kērt, Ārvel, Kērl, Sān, &c.

**ārven,** m., 'kernel, stone (of fruit), pith,' from the equiv. MidHG. kērn, kērne, m. OHG. kērno, m.; corresponding to Ofc. kjarne, m., 'kernel.' A corresponding Goth. *kairna-,* m., is wanting (for which we have kartero, n. t.). AS. ērnon, and the equiv. E. kernel are connected phonetically more nearly with ērven, since a derivative of ērven in E. would have an initial ch. OTeut. ērven- and korna- are allied by gradation to each other just as Brett and Bört, Kēt and Kirl.

**kārnen,** vb., 'to churn,' allied to E. churn, AS. *ērne, ērne, Du. karm, Ofc. kīrne, f., 'churn,' with which AS. ērman, E. to churn, and the equiv. Du. kārnen are also connected. Akin to ModHG. (Up. Palat.) kern, 'cream,' MidDu. kere, Scand. (Ic.) kjarne, 'cream,' which perhaps are identical with ērven. Probably Teut. kinnjōn, 'churn,' and ērnjan, 'to churn,' are prim. derivatives of *kern-, *cream.'

**ērse,** f., 'taper, wax-light, candle,' from MidHG. ērse, 'candle, taper,' espec. 'wax candle,' Ofc. čerze, čereza, l., čarz, m., 'taper, wick, tow.' We have to proceed from the latter in tracing the development of meaning in ērse (comp. Ofc. kere, n., 'wax-light'), 'tow, wick made of tow, wick
with a covering of wax, tapers, form these series. Hence there is no need to suppose that katza has been borrowed from Lat. cera, 'wax,' an assumption equally at variance with the phonological relations of the words. It is true that neither *karte-, 'tow,' nor its derivative *karfjo, 'taper,' has any etymological support in the non-Teut. languages. The OHG. doublet karza, kersa, may, however, be explained by the assumption of a Goth. *karfjo, f., the mutation appearing only at a late period before r and consol. in OHG.

Kessel, m., 'kettle, cauldron, boiler,' from the equiv. MidHG. kez, OHG. kez, m.; corresponding to Goth. katsis, OIC. ketel, AS. kute, m., E. kettle, and the equiv. Du. ketel. This OE. word is usually derived from Lat. catinus, 'dish' (Sansk. katina, 'dish'), or its dimin. catillus. Lat. catinus is indicated by OHG. kez, MidHG. kez (Alem.) 'kettle,' AS. cep, 'cooking-pot.' It is shown under 3gt that Goth. katsis can be derived from Lat. catinus. Küttel and Töd may have been borrowed at the same period as Söld. From Lat. catinus are also derived the Rom. terms, Port. cadino and Tyrol. caudin, 'wooden dish.' From Teut., OSlav. kotô, 'kettle' is derived.

Kette (1), f., 'covey, with the earlier variants kütte, küte, at present dial. ; used in ModHG. only of partridges, &c. Kette is a corruption of the unintelligible küte, Mid HG. kütte, OHG. chutti, n., 'herd, troop,' comp. MidHG. kütde, Du. kudde, f., 'herd.' We might connect the word with Lith. gütas, m., gavý, f., 'herd,' and hence further with the Ind. root jà (for gà), 'to drive, urge on,' Lith. gûtë, 'to drive.' Therefore the dental of the OHG. word, as in the equiv. Lith. gûtas, belongs to the suffix. The Aryan root is gi, 'to drive cattle.'

Kette (2), f., 'chain, fetter,' from the equiv. MidHG. keten, ketene (Kette is found since the 16th cent.), L. OHG. chêîna, chêîsena, f., 'chain;' borrowed from Lat. catena, yet hardly from the latter itself, since the word was probably naturalised in G. before the HG. permutation of consonants (comp. Kref), but rather from a vernacular cadêna (thus Prov. and Span., hence Fr. chaine, from which MidE. chassis, E. chain is derived), which by a change of accent and by the HG. permutation and mutation resulted in chêîna; Du. keten and MidDu. ketene still point, however, to the t of the Lat. word. For the transition of é to ë, comp. kref and Prin. The accent is changed, as in OHG. abbât, from Lat. abbâtem.

Ketzer, m., 'heretic,' from MidHG. ketz, m., 'heretic,' also 'reproube, Sodomite' (not recorded in OHG.). The tz presents no difficulties in deriving the word from Gr. καταρας (kataras), a Manichean sect spread throughout the West in the 11th and 12th centuries, and persecuted by the Church), if it be assumed that Du. ketzer, 'heretic,' is a phonetic version of the HG. word. It is true that HG. tz from Gr. ὀ (Lat. th) cannot be demonstrated; the hard fricative th (þ, ð) may, however, be regarded phonetically as tz, since, e.g., King Childeber's sign for the was none other than z; the ð in OE. words sounded also to the Germans of the 9th cent. like z; þor seemed to them zor. So too in Italy the kataras were called Gazarì.

Kuipers, v., 'to gasp,' from MidHG. kuchen, 'to breathe'; MidHG. kuchen, 'to breathe with difficulty, gasp,' has also been absorbed in the ModHG. v. Corresponding to Du. kuchen, 'to cough,' from Mid Du. kuchen, AS. cohettam, MidE. coughen, E. to cough.—MidHG. kuchen is based on a Teut. root kîk, which appears in LG., Du., and E., in a nasalised form; LG. (Holstein) kîkhousen, Du. kinkhoest, m., E. chinkough (for chinkcough), 'whooping-cough;' allied to Swed. kîkhusta, Dan. kîkhost, AE. diu-cough.

Kette, f., 'club, pestle, thigh; rude fellow,' from MidHG. kütte, f., 'club, stick, pole,' cognate with ModHG. kante, from MidHG. kûle, a variant of kugel, kugel. See the further references under Ängel.

Küfer, m. See Küfer.

Kusche, adj., 'chaste, pure,' from Mid HG. kusche, kusche, adj., 'moderate, quiet, modest, bashful,' OHG. chuski, adj., 'continent, moderate.' AS. cése is borrowed from the OSax. of the Heländ; OSax. këasci, of which only the corresponding adv. cése is recorded; Du. kuske, 'cleanly, chaste.' The prim. meaning of the OTeut. adj., which appears in all these forms, is presumably 'pure'; comp. Le. kuschen, 'to clean, purify.' OHG. unuthsk, 'dirt' (also Hess. unfühler Weg, 'road in bad condition'). — Kuschfullum, 'chaste tree,' simply ModHG., formed from MidLat. agnus castus, known in Gr. by the term
AEVOS; this being associated with άγνος, 'pure,' gave rise to the Lat. aegus castus; aegus, Gr. άγνος, being confused with aegus, 'lamb,' led to HG. aenishamann, one of the strangest products of sciolism (not of popular etymology). The tree is also called aenisham, 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; gibite, gibeta, gibiz occur in the written language. The similarity in sound of the equiv. Russ. сибет and of MidLG. kieft, Du. kiejft, E. peerit, suggests the assumption that Σίβιτσ is of onomatopoetic origin. The suffix resembles that in Σίβιτσ.

Σίκερ, f., 'chick-pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. kicer, OHG. cithhura, cithhira, f.; based on Lat. cicera (plur. ciceria), n., 'chick-pair,' ciceria, f., 'chickling vetch'; MidLat. cicoria, cichorea, which would be most closely allied phonetically to OHG. chihhura, signifies 'chicory (Gr. κικός)', MidE. chiche, E. chiches, chickpeas, plur., with the suffix r wanting as in Fr. chiche, Ital. cece. The term was borrowed before the OHG. period (Du. sisierwet is more recent).

Σίκερν, vb., 'to titter,' MidHG. only; allied to OHG. chihhazzen, 'to laugh,' a variant of OHG. chihhazzen (MidHG. kahzen); comp. also MidHG. kah, m., 'loud laughter,' and MidHG. kachen, 'to laugh loudly'; the ch is not based as in other instances, on Tent. k, but following AS. ceathet an, 'to laugh,' on O'Tent. ah. The cognates are onomatopoetic, the root of which cannot be discovered. In Gr. similar terms were coined, καχάω, καχάω, καχάω, καχάω, 'to laugh loudly,' καχάω, 'to splash and bubble.' On account of the non-permutation of the consonants the terms cannot have been original, allied. The word may however, be cognate with Sans. kahk, 'to laugh.'

Σίκερ, see Σίβιτσ.

Σίκερ (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. kiver (m., n.), kive, kivele, 'jaw, jawbone,' besides which there is a form from the stem of faen, MidHG. kiewec, m., and usually kiewe, kive, f., 'jaw, jawbone.' Yet MidHG. kiver, kive, have, notwithstanding their rare occurrence, a remoter history in the past; with Goth. *kefru- is connected OIC. kijpr, kijpr (Goth. *kefrus), 'mouth (of beasts), jawbone,' and also with the a stage of gradation, AS. cæft, OSax. kif, m., 'jaw of animals' (with regard to the gradation comp. Kät, Kiefel, and Kref). The Teut. stem is therefore kef, kaf, or rather kob, kaf (before l and r later permutations of b to f sometimes occur), from pre-Teut. geph or gebh; comp. Zend. zafra, zafra, m., 'mouth, jaws' (the corresponding term in Sans. japhra, jadhra, is wanting); the nasalised root jambh, by gradation *jamh, 'to snap at,' leads to Gr. γαμφάν, γαμφάλ, 'jaws,' yet these are probably connected more closely with the cognates discussed under Knam. See Σίκερ.

Σίφερ (2), f., 'pine,' early ModHG. only; it cannot be traced further back; in UpG. Şeşre simply. Hence Σίφερ probably originated in Šicufes (respecting the obscuration of old compounds comp. Šimper, Šchufal, and Šchüfer). The intermediate form šificador is recorded as North Boh. Comp. also MidHG. šienbohm, m., 'pine,' and *šienforfe, f., 'pine-tree' (attested by the derivative šienfornth, adj., of pine'). Comp. Šien and Şeşre.

Σίκε, f., 'foot-warmer,' simply ModHG. from the equiv. LG. kike, in Dan. idkiver, 'foot-warmer.' Of obscure origin.

Σίλ (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. kil, m. and n., 'quill;' not recorded in OHG.; dial. Sifl (MidG.), pointing to MidHG. kil; LG. quielle, kiel, is connected with MidE. quielle, E. quill. Goth. *gilus or *getus, and further cognate terms are wanting.

Σίλ (2), m., 'keel,' from MidHG. kiel, OHG. chiol, m., 'a rather large ship'; comp. AS. cel, m., 'ship,' Du. kiel, E. keel, OIC. koll, m., 'ship.' Scand. köfl, 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. γαυλός (γαυλό), 'merchant vessel' (orig. 'pail,' also articles in the form of a pail, e.g. beehive'); au would be Goth. au, as in HG. Ettur, Goth. siuins, compared with Gr. ταύνος. 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 Käf among the Teutons and the Romans; besides, the terms relating to shipbuilding stretch still further back, as is proved by the correspondence of Lat.
Kie

Kie (174)

Kie, n., 'child,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kint (gen. kindes), n., OHG. *kint, n., 'child'; corresponding to OSax. *kind, n., 'child'; wanting in Goth., Scand., and E.; buta Goth. *kina-pa may be assumed, whence OSlov. *kino, 'child,' is borrowed. In Olt. a form kund, m., 'son,' allied by gradation occur, and with this an adj. suffix kunda, 'descended from,' may be most closely connected, Goth. kintakunds, 'heavenly, qinakunds, 'female,' AS. ferrocund, 'having a distant origin.' This suffix is an old partic. in to (comp. alt., alt., alt., alt., alt.,) from a root kint, ken, kain, which has numerous derivatives both in the Teut. and non-Teut. languages. The root signifies 'to give birth to, beget.' Comp. *kina, 'child,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kin, kine, OHG. chinmi, n., 'race,' (Goth. gens, 'woman,' E. queen, are, however, unconnected). So too AS. cnenman, 'to give birth to, beget.' Teut. ken, Aryan gen, has representatives in Gr. γένος, m., γένος, γένος, in Lat. genus, genus, in OSlov. ena, 'wife.' (Pruss. gena, 'wife'), in Lith. gentis, 'relative,' and in the Sanks. root jan, 'to generate, jinas, n., 'race,' junkas, n., 'birth, creature, race, jins, f., 'woman,' jantb, m., 'child, being tribe, jinda, 'son' (the latter is most nearly connected with Teut. kin).

Kin, n., 'chink,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kine, OHG. chinmi, n. (also 'jaw'). The older meaning 'cheek.' (Goth. kninus, f., 'cheek'), has been preserved in Skindan, 'cheek-bone,' in OHG. chinnum, Mid HG. kninnen, 'molar tooth,' OHG. kinnischaco, 'jawbone.' Comp. AS. chin, E. chin, AS. chinbun, E. chin-bone, ModDu. chin, f., 'chink.' Olt. kien, 'cheek.' Comp. Gr. γένος, f., 'chin, jaw, jawbone,' also 'edge of an axe, axe.' Adresor, n., 'chin, jaw, gargias, f., 'chin, beard?; Lat. gena, 'cheek,' dentes genuini, 'molar teeth'; Ir. gin, 'mouth'; Sans. hanum-s, f., 'jaw, hanaru, jawbone.' Hence the meaning varies considerably between cheek, jaw, chin; the prim. sense of the root gen in this term cannot be ascertained. On account of the Gr. meaning 'axe' some deduce the word from a root gen, 'to cut to pieces.'
Kipfel, dial. also Gifd, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. *kipfe, m., *roll of fine white bread pointed at both ends (Gipf is a corrupt form); perhaps allied to OHG. *chippa, f., MidHG. *kippe, *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 OTe. *kippa, 'to strike,' AS. *cypian, with which MidHG. *kippen is also connected.

Kirche, f., 'church,' from the equiv. MidHG. kirche (Swiss kirche), OHG. chirdhha (Swiss kirchha), f.; corresponding to Du. kerk, AS. eirde, eirte, E. church. As is shown by the OHG. *chirdhha, 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 gudJiUs, the house of God; garis or raun hidd, 'house of prayer'; also aikkléts, 'coetus christianorum'). The other Teut. tribes must, however, have adopted the term from Gr. through the medium of Goth. (comp. *kippe, also hriete, Lauße, and Frafel). It is true that Gr. kúpa(k) (with ú understood) during the first ten centuries signified 'Sunday' exclusively, and only from the 11th cent. onwards did it obtain the meaning 'house of the Lord.' But since the word is foreign, we may assume that the gender of kúpa(k), 'church' (or its plur. kúpa(k)æ), recorded from the 4th cent., was changed (OHG. chirdhha, f.). Since the Gr. word was never current in the Romish Church (the LatRom, as well as the Kelt. term being ecclesia), we have in *kirche a term of the Greek Church, though in other cases the words adopted with Christianity are essentially Lat. (from Goth. *kriréka, Russ. cerkova, and OSlov. kríka 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 Got. language even at that period. — Kirchspieli, n., 'parish,' from MidHG. kirchespeid, also kirspel; the second part of the compound is instinctively connected with Meinfeld, yet its origin has not been definitely ascertained; some have referred it to Goth. *spel, n., 'speech' (comp. *speip), and have defined *kirchspieli as 'the district within which the decision of a church is paramount.' This assumption is not quite satisfactory, because no connecting link between Kirchespeid, 'decision of the church,' and *kirchspieli, 'parish,' can be discovered. Following the explanation of *sparre, we should rather assume some such meaning as 'district, enclosure, forbearance,' which is supported by AS. *spell, 'to spare, protect'; comp. AS. *spe-la, 'representative.'

—Kirchen, f., 'church,' from MidHG. kirchen, f., which thus early signifies also 'annual fair,' and even 'fête' generally. OHG. kirchen, f., prop. 'dedication of a church' (comp. Alem. Rikit, chilbi).

Kirn, n., 'village fête,' from MidHG. Kirn, MidG. kürre, kirre, adj., 'tame, mild'; derived, by suppressing the w, from earlier OHG. *khirri, *quirri; comp. Goth. qairrus, 'meek,' OTe. kurr, kyrr, adj., 'still, quiet.' Perhaps based on the Teut. root gér appearing in ModHG. Kirre; yet Lith. gurti, 'to grow weak, relax, gurus, 'crumbling,' may also be allied.

Kirche, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kirre, körse (Aleem. chrístes), f., 'cherry' (for the change of s into ch comp. * قريب and *kif). OHG. chiris (chríssia), f., is certainly not derived from Lat. cerasicum, but, like the cognate Rom. words, from ceresia (prop. n. plur. of the adj. cerasaio). Comp. Gr. kirónskion, 'cherry,' kárasio, körésia, 'cherry-tree'), only with a Teut. accent; the Aleem. form krije (from the prim. form krije, which perhaps appears also in Istrian kris and Serv. krije), like Kirch, is based too on the common primit. form with the Rom. accent; MidLat. *cérjea (Ital. ceresia, Fr. cerise); comp. also OSlov. &c. Kirna (primit. Slav. *kirn, from *korse). 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 ḫlōmar.

Hissen, ḫißen, m., 'cushion,' from
MidHG. kîszen, kîszen, OHG. chūsên, n.,
'cushion'; comp. Du. kussen, 'cushion.'
The G. word is derived (comp. ḫtāft and
ḥlām) from the equiv. MidLat. cussīnus
(Fr. coussin), which comes from Lat. *culci-
tinum, allied to culcīta, 'mattress, cushion';
E. cushion and Ital. cuscino are modern
Fr. loan-words. The i of ModHG. ḫissen
comes from MidG. and UpG. dialects
(comp. ḫtīg and ḫtīm).

Ḫīle, f., 'box,' from MidHG. kîte,
OHG. chītā, f., 'box, chest'; comp. Du.
kīt, AS. ēst, čītē, E. chest, OIC. kīda,
'box.' In Goth. a cognate term is want-
ing. The assumption that the Teut. lan-
guages borrowed Lat. cītā (Gr. κάστορ) at a
very early period, at any rate long before
the change of the initial c of cītā into ć,
preseats no greater difficulty than in the
case of ārzē; comp. ḫrock, ḫester, and čutī.
Hence between ḫītīn and ḫīle there is no
etymological connection; the first has no
cognate term in Lat.

Ḫīf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. kīte,
kiē, m., 'cement, putty,' OHG. chūtī, quūt,
'glue, birdlime,' which makes it probable
that the Goth. form was *qūdus; comp. also
AS. cūdū, 'resin of trees.' Prim. allied to
Lat. bitūmen, Sans. jātu, 'resin of trees';
common type gūtā. Allied also to OIC.
kuōna, Swed. kūta, 'resin,' MidE. code,
'pitch.'

Ḫītel, m., 'smock-frock,' from Mid
HG. kītel, kītel, m., 'smock-frock, shirt,
chemise.' AS. čyrtel, E. kīrtē, OIC. kytēl,
on account of the medial r and the abnor-
mal dental correspondence, cannot be com-
pared (they are allied to ḫtīrī). Its connec-
tion with ḫtāv is impossible. The origin of
the HG. word has not been explained.
The strong suspicion that it has been bor-
rrowed cannot be proved.

Ḫīte (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG.
kiē, kīz, n., OHG. chīzē, kīzēn, n., 'kid';
from Teut. *kipōnin, n., with the original
dimin. suffix -īna, which appears in ḫīdēn
and ḫāwēn. Goth. *kipōn (kipōn), n., may
be deduced from OIC. kidō, n., 'she-goat,'
whence E. kid is borrowed (an E. word
cognate with Scand. must have had an
initial ch). Further, the assumed Goth.
*kipō and *kipōin, with medial dentals,
are related to each other, just as the forms
assumed under ḫtī, tīgō and tīkōn, with
medial gutturals. The close correspond-
ence between ḫtīe and ḫtīe proves that
they are related; both are pet names for
Gēiē, 'goat' (comp. Swiis gīzi for OHG.
chīzē).

Ḫīte (2.), ḫītē, f., 'kitten, kid,
fawn,' not found in MidHG. and OHG.,
but probably existing in the vernacular,
as is indicated by the specifically HG. ḫtē
compared with LG. ḫtē (kīte); comp. MidE.
chîte, 'kitten,' from an unrecorded AS.
*kipōn (E. kîten); MidE. kilīng, E. kilīng,
are probably borrowed from Scand. kel-
līngr, 'kitten.' The cognates are related
by gradation to ḫatīe.

Ḫīteln, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv.
MidHG. kītelēn, kītelēn, OHG. chūzīlōn,
chūzīlōn; comp. MidHG. ketēn, OIC. kī-
la; AS. cētelēn (E. to kittle) is based on
the prim. form *kūlēn. E. to tickle, MidE.
kīle, is based on a transposition of con-
sonants in the root kīt (so too Alem. kīchelen,
'to provoke'); comp. īčī, īčēr, īčēlā, and
ītē. The Teut. root kīt, kūt, 'to
tickle,' seems to have been coined anew in
Teut. on an onomatopoetic basis; hence
the OHG. variants chūzīlōn, chūzīlōn. In
cognate languages similar correspondences
are formed anew; comp. Lett. kūlēt, 'to
tickle.' The suffix ītē, m., 'tickling,'
first occurs in ModHG., and is formed from
the vb.; comp. ḫtūtē.

Ḫlabāstern, vb., 'to run noisily,' Mod
HG. only; orig. a LG. term; in conse-
quence 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. klāpōn, MidHG. klāfen,
'to clatter'; AS. clappian, E. to clap.

Ḫlāddē, f., 'rough draft, day-book,' Mod
HG. only, from LG. klāddē, 'impurity,
dirt,' then 'rough draft'; further details
for the elucidation of the LG. word (comp.
flātrig) are wanting.

Ḫlaff, m., 'crash, yelp, bark,' from
MidHG. klāf (gen. klāfes) and klāf, m.,
'report, crack,' OHG. klāpōn, m., anklāpōn,
'shock'; MidHG. klāfen, klāfen, 'to ring,
resound,' def klāfen, 'to break asunder,
ōrēn, gape,' OHG. clāplōn; Goth. *klāp-
ōn is wanting; AS. clâppian, E. to clap.
'Resounding' is the prim. meaning of the
stem klāpp, while 'cracking, bursting, gap-
ing' is the derivat. sense; comp. Klapp
and fletch.

Ḫlaffēn, n., m., and f., 'fathom,' from
MidHG. klāfter, f., m., and n., OHG.
chläftra, f., 'length of the outstretched arms, fathom'; for a similar development of meaning comp. Gle, Cn, also Gnan and güf. Goth. *kľēftra or *kľēftri, f., is wanting, so too the corresponding forms in the cognate languages. Its connection with AS. clippan, E. to clip, 'to embrace', Swiss chléf, 'armful of hay' (Teut. root kλέφ), makes it probable that the word is related to Lith. glėbė, 'to encircle with the arms,' glėbys, 'armful,' glóbėti, 'to embrace' (root glōbė). The MidHG. variant läfjer (lähler), f. and n., 'fathom', is obscure.

klage, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kļāgē, OHG. chlaga, f., 'complaint;' prop. 'a wail as an expression of pain;' wanting in all the early periods of the ßTeut. languages except OHG.; adopted as a legal term in ModE. in the form of kļägm. ModHG and MidHG. kļagen, from OHG. chlagōn. The pre-Teut. root is probably glak or glagh; yet cognates are wanting.

klamn, m., 'spasm in the throat,' from MidHG. klām (gen. klamnes), m., 'cramp, oppression, fetter;' corresponding to AS. clam (o before m, or rather mn, for a), m., n., and n., 'firm grip, talon, claw, fetter;' also OHG. chlāmma, MidHG. klemme, f. ModHG. klemmen, 'to squeeze,' from MidHG. klemmen (OHG. bichlemmen), 'to seize with the claws, squeeze in, press together;' comp. AS. b liczman, OEc. klemma.—ModHG. Aklemme, f., 'defile,' from MidHG. klemme, klende, f., 'narrowness, cramping,' OHG. not yet found.

klammer, f., 'cramp, clamp, brace,' from the equiv. MidHG. klammer, klamere, f., OHG. *klamara, f., is wanting; Scand. klämbr (gen. klämbrar), f., 'vice,' and MidHG. klamere point to a Goth. *klaźmare or *klamara, f., which is connected with the Teut. root klām, 'to press together,' appearing in klamn. The equiv. MidHG. klämpfer, f., and the ModHG. dial. forms klämpf (Bav.) and klämpf (Carinthian) are abnormal; comp. also E. clamp and the equiv. Du. klamp, m.; the labial following the n 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 klämpje (Bav., Austro.), 'cramp;' comp. Du. klämp, E. clamp, and the equiv. Scand. klämp.

klang, m., 'sound, clang,' from the equiv. MidHG. klang (gen. klanges), m., with the variant klange (gen. klänges), OHG. chlang; comp. Du. klank, m., 'clang, sound,' as well as E. clank and clang; AS. *klōŋ, *clōnc, are wanting, so too Goth. *klęngs and *klanges; comp. also MidHG. klánc (klänges), m., 'sound,' and kláne (klanges), m., 'tone, clangour.' The form klank with a final k is to be regarded perhaps like jaffe compared with jide with jide, and ñife with ñiße (comp. also fnafr), i.e., k represents kk for Aryan kn; glank (or rather glangh) is perhaps the Aryan root of the Teut. cognates, unless we are tempted to regard klang (comp. fiingen) as a new onomatopoetic word. Gr. κλᾶγγε, Lat. clangor.

kläpp, m., 'clap, slap, blow,' MidHG. only, adopted from LG., like its cognates (kläpp, flappen, klappo). Only fläppen, vb., 'to clatter,' is current in MidHG. without any presumption of its being borrowed; perhaps it is onomatopoetic. ModHG. klapp, 'blow,' is phonetically MidHG. klappf, klaf, m., 'report, crack;' comp. sklaff.

kläer, adj., 'clear, bright; evident,' from MidHG. kler, 'bright, pure, beautiful'; adopted in MidHG. from Lat. clarus; E. clear, MidE. clir, is borrowed from Fr. clair.

kläterig, adj., 'slovenly,' a LG. word; prop. 'dirty and wet,' (of the weather), then used especially in a figurative sense; comp. LG. klater, 'dirt, dung,' allied to kladdr.

klätsch, 'clap,' onomat. interj., ModHG. simply; allied to onomat. cognates for 'to resound;' comp. Du. kletsen, 'to crack a whip,' E. to clasp.

klaußen, vb., 'to pick or dig out, pull, from MidHG. klußen, OHG. chlubōn, 'to pluck to pieces, cleave'; Goth *klaubōn is wanting. The Teut. root klāb anciently formed another vb.; see fitzen, under which further references are given.

kläue, f., 'claw, talon, fang,' from the equiv. MidHG. klāwe, klā, OHG. chlōwe, chlō, f. (comp. braun, from OHG. brāwa). The variants in MidHG. and OHG. render it difficult to determine the Goth. form; AS. elā, élē, élō (plur. clāwe), claws (q. v.) are also difficult to explain phonetically; Goth. *klōva, f., is probable, although OEc. klō allows us to infer a graded form, *klōva, f. The common Teut. stem means
'claw,' but it is not found in the non-
Teut. languages. The root is klé, pre-
Teut. glu (comp. Ráñel); OSl. kliá, 'to
scratch, shave,' based on a Teut. klág,
is scarcely connected with these cognates.

kláusc, f., 'cell,' from MidHG. klásc, kláx, f., 'hermitage, cell,' also 'monastery,'
OHG. klása. MidLat. clausa, clusa, clausum, clausum, with the meanings 'locus seu
septibus vel munis septus aut clausum;' also 'monastery;' hence the HG. word is based
on clausa, which is a later participial form,
due to clausa, the partic. of the compounds
claudere, in place of the earlier clausum (comp. Ital. chiua). On the other hand,
MidHG. klóve, klás, f., 'hermitage, monastery,' with the derivative klóverse, 'her-
mit;' comp. MidLat. clarius, 'monk,' but cláxůría, f., 'virgo deo sacra reclusa'),
is based on MidLat. cláso, *clósa (comp.
clausum). The MidHG. meanings of klóse, klásc, 'rocky cleft, defile, ravine,' are
connected with MidLat. cláso, 'angustus
montium aditus.' Comp. also kléter, AS. clías,
f., 'cell.'

kláufel, f., 'clause,' in use since the 15th cent., from Lat. clausula.

klében, vb., 'to cleave (to),' from Mid
HG. kliáben, OHG. klében, vb., 'to cleave,
adhere, hold on' (for *kliá from Teut. and Aryan
*klát, see Kláve, f., 'cell' and kléter, AS. clías,
f., 'cell.'

kléct, kléctus, m., 'blot,' MidHG.
simply; only the vb. kléft (stéft) may be
traced farther back, MidHG. klékeben,
'to blot, stain, sputter;' also 'strike
sonorously;' the corresponding klác (čes),
m., signifies 'rent, slit, crack.'

kléct, m., 'clover,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. klé (gen. kliénes), m., OHG. chlé, chléo (gen. chéléles), m. and n.; based on kláve,
(see Chlé, Chlé). The remaining LG.
dials. have an extended form, in some
cases only partially corresponding, AS.
kléfre, kléfre, f., E. clover, Du. klever, LG.
klever and kléuer, 'clover.' Perhaps these
are based on some obscure compound. Ex-
cept in the West Teut. languages, too, there
are no terms cognate with HG. klé; in
Scand., Ic. smári (smárrur), Norw. and
Swed. (dial) smáre are used; Dan. kléver
is borrowed.

klei, m., 'clay,' ModHG. only, from
LG. kliá, 'slime, loam, moist earth,' allied to
Du. kliá, f., 'marsh soil, clay, loam,'
comp. E. clay, from AS. cláy. An assumed
Goth. *klainia, f., may be connected with
the root klá, by gradation klá, meaning 'to
cleave (to),' which has a wider ramification
in OTent.; AS. clám (from kláim), 'loam,
clay,' E. (dial.) cláam, 'pottery,' OHG.
chlimen, Scand. klémán, kilán, 'to besmear';
comp. kléfer and fein. It corresponds in
the non-Teut. languages to Gr. γλαύς, by
gradation γλαύς; comp. γλωσά, 'oil lees, clammy
stuff,' as well as γλώσσα and γλαύς, 'glue';
Lat. glús, gluten, with *p for older *p;
OSlov. glína, 'clay,' gčmí, 'slime' (Lett.
glutė, 'slime'). Further MidHG. klénen,
'to cleave (to), spread over,' is connected
with the Gr. and Slav. noun with the
suffix *na.

klében, vb., 'to stick, glue,' from Mid
HG. and OHG. klében, '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. clíbán, OSlov. blikíbán,
'to cleave, adhere.' OSc. klía, 'to climb,'
proves the connection of MidHG. flímen
(which see) with the root klib, klib, 'to
cleave (to),' from pre-Tent. glíp (Teut. f. in
Swiss kléfe, 'box on the ear.'

kleid, n., 'dress,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. kléit (gen. céides), n.; wanting in
OHG. till the middle of the 12th cent.;
hence the word is supposed to be borrowed
from Du. kled. Unknown orig. to OSlov.
also, as well as to Goth, and several AS.
records (AS. cláþ, n., 'cloth, dress,' E. cloth;
OLc. klibõ, n., 'stuff, cloth, dress').
The history of the word, which is more widely
diffused in the modern Teut. languages, is
obscur on account of the want of early
references and the divergence of the earliest
recorded forms, AS cláþ, n., and OSc. kliáti,
(AS. tótló, L., 'stuff, cloth' (AS. cildéláþ,
prop. 'child's clothes,' with the special
sense 'swaddling cloth'), a root klái signi-
ifying perhaps *to weave.'

kleic, f., 'braid,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. klée, usually plur. kiten, with the
earlier variant klíven, OHG. chléa, chléva,
Kle
(179)
Kli

plur. chliwân, f.; wanting in Goth., E., and Scand.; comp. further MidLG. elige, Mod. Du. wanting; Swed. klî, "bran.

klein, adj., 'little,' from MidHG. klein, kleine, adj., 'clean, pretty, fine, prudent, slender, lean, little, insignificant'; OHG. chleína, 'pretty, shining, neat, careful, slight' (Alem. dials. point to an OHG. variant *echlîna). AS. èclíne, adj., 'clean, neat,' E. clean, proves that 'pretty, clean,' is the prime idea of the various senses of the Mid HG. word (comp. ëqma). Scand. klénn was borrowed at a late period from E., LG., or Fris. Goth. *klí-ni- is wanting; the nasal belongs, as in several other adj.s (see rîn and fôn), to the suffix. It is uncertain whether the root is to be connected with Gr. γλώσ-, 'greasy, sticky oil,' and its cognates, discussed under fîn (the meanings 'to shine, cleave (to) ' interchanges, e.g., in the root ñâr, Gr. Mîr, Mîrâpê, Mnâr, Mînapê). Gr. γλώσα, n., 'wonders, ornaments,' and γλύφα, 'pupil (of the eye),' are, however, both on account of their forms and meanings, still less allied.

kleinoð, n., 'jewel,' from MidHG. kleinoð, n., with the variants kleinote, kleinote, n., lit. 'fine, pretty thing,' then 'costliness, ornament,' not recorded in OHG.; ðî is a suffix (see ëqmat, ërmat, and ëqmet). Hence the derivative has retained another feature of the earlier varied senses.

kleisfer, m. and f., 'paste,' from the equiv. MidHG. klîster, m., with the equiv. variant klenster based on the vb. klîven; OHG. klîster and Goth. *klístra- are wanting; ëstrâ is a suffix, as in ëkstrîr; the stem klî is the root klî, by gradation klî, 'to cleave (to)' (discussed under klî and fîn), which forms a vb. only in OHG., but it passes at the same time into the e-class, chîlên, 'to cleave (to), smear,' for klî-na-n, with ña as a suffix of the pres., as in Lat. and Gr. (sper-ne-re, ëi-ne-re, bâszev, &c.); comp. MidHG. klînen, vb., ëc ëkina, 'to smear,' klînerg, 'bread and butter, kles-tra, 'to paste.'

klempern, vb., 'to tinkle,' ModHG. simply, allied to MidHG. klamben, klampfern, 'to clump'; klempner, 'tinker,' also MidHG. simply, allied to the equiv. MidHG. klampfer.

klefen, vb., 'to force the seeds from cones by heat,' from MidHG. klengen, klenken, 'to cause to ring'; facit. of flungâñ, which see; comp. ëfenten, allied to ëgenten. 

klepper, m., 'nag,' early ModHG., orig. not in a contemptuous sense; a LG. form; it is connected with LG. kleppen, 'to strike rapidly' (espec. also 'to ring with a sharp sound'), MidHG. kleppen. Perhaps the term klepper is derived from the bells on the harness of the horse.

klefte, f., 'bur,' from the equiv. Mid HG. klîte, f., with the variant klîte; OHG. chlîta, m., chîlêta, f. (also OHG. chlîta). AS. clipe, stabilized by E. clothe, 'large bur'; further from the root klî, 'to cleave (to), adhere' (comp. fîbem), the equiv. OHG. chîba, AS. clipe, MidE. cliwe, as well as MidDu. klîwe, MidLG. klîve; finally also ModDu. klîs, f., 'bur.' OHG. chîlêta is the most closely connected with AS. clipe. It has been compared with Lat. glis (is) as a cognate. From the G. word, OFr. glétien, gléteron, and ModFr. glauteron are derived. Comp. also the next word.

kleteren, vb., 'to climb,' early ModHG. only, probably allied to klefte, and derived like the latter from a root meaning 'to cleave (w.)'; comp. fîsê and fîmmen. Akin to Du. klûteren, LG. klûteren, klettern, South Franc. klûteren, 'to mount, climb' (with an abnormal vowel and dental); root klî ?.

kleiben, vb., 'to split,' from MidHG. kliêben, OHG. chlioban, vb., 'to split, cleave'; corresponding to Osax. clioban, AS. cleoban, E. to cleave. From the correspondence of the other Tent. dials. we may assume Goth. *klîban, *kîhoban, 'to split.' Under fîulben a vb. from the same root klîb, by gradation kleb, 'to work with a sharp instrument,' has been discussed, to which is allied Gr. ἐλφω (γλώσω, 'to hollow out, carve,' διάφανος, 'chisel, (γλώττων, 'carver'), perhaps also Lat. glâbo, 'to peel.' With the Aryan root glîdh, by gradation gleubh, klehen, klîf, and klîpp are also connected.

kleimen, vb., 'to climb,' from a Mid HG. klimmen, klîmen, OHG. chlimben, str. vb., 'to climb, mount'; corresponding to AS. climbian, E. to climb. The nasal was orig. a part of the pres. stem; it did not belong to the root, as is proved by Ofc. klîfa, vb., 'to climb.' As to the identity of klîmen with O'Tent. klîban, 'to cleave (to), hold firm,' comp. klífen; hence fîmen is prop. 'to adhere.'

kleimen, vb., 'to clink,' ModHG. only, a new onomatopoetic term.

kleinge (1.), f., from the equiv. Mid HG. klîinge, f., 'sword-blade'; the word, which is not recorded in OHG., is pro-
lably a derivative of *flinjan (from the ringing sound made by the sword on the helmet).

**Flinge** (2), f., 'ravin,' from MidHG. *klinge, f., 'mountain stream,' OHG. *klingsa, klingsa, m., 'torment'; like **Flinge** (1), a derivative of *flinjan.

**Flingeln**, vb., 'to ring,' from MidHG. *klingle, OHG. *klingslön, vb., 'to sound, roar, splash,' dimin. and frequent. of *flinjan.

**Flingen**, vb., 'to sound,' from MidHG. *klingen, OHG. *klingsan, str. vb., 'to sound, resound'; corresponding to IE. *klinga, 'to ring.' E. *to clink has adopted the same final stem sound (k for g), which the subst. *claw, connected with it by gradation (comp. *klang and *heften), has always had. The stem, like the derivative *klang (comp. also *Flinge, *Flinfn, and *heften), is common to Teut., but on account of the non-permutation it cannot be cognate with Gr. σαρνα, Lat. clanger. Both roots are independent onomatopoetic forms in each separate language.

**Flinca**, f., 'catch,' from MidHG. *klinke, f., 'bolt of a door'; allied to *flinjan.

**Flinxe, Flinge**, f., 'catch,' from MidHG. *klince, klince, and with a different stage of gradation *klusnæ, klmsae, klmsae, f., 'slit'; OHG. *klumzsa, *klumzsa, is wanting. Origin obscure.

**Flippe**, f., 'cliff,' from the equiv. MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) *klippe, f., borrowed from MidDu. *klippe; comp. Du. *klipe; allied to a Teut. root *klib, as is shown by OE. *kilf, n., 'cliffs'; comp. also AS. *clif, n., E. *cliff, OE. *kilf, n., OSax. *klif, OHG. *klib, n, all pointing to a Goth. *kilf, *kibás, n., 'rock, hill.' They have been connected with IE. *koffs, vb., 'to climb' (see under *kolfsen), but on account of the prim. meaning 'to cleave (to), this is scarcely satisfactory.

**Klippern**, 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. *klobe, m., 'log of wood with a slit to act as a vice, fetter, stick with a slit for catching birds, bolt, slit,' &c.; OHG. *klobo, m., 'stick for catching birds'; allied to *fieben, MidHG. *kleben, vb., 'to split, cleave' (comp. *Begen, allied to *beken). OLG. *klobo, m., 'fetter'; OE. *klofe, m., 'crevice in a rock, door joint'; Du. *kloof, f., 'slit, rift, catch.' Comp. *Raeßlauft.

**Klopsen**, vb., 'to knock,' from MidHG. *klofpen, OHG. *klofpfn, wk. vb., 'to knock, rap'; Goth. *klofpa is not warranted by corresponding forms in the other OTeut. dia.; comp. also Du. *kloppen. Further, OHG. *chlochön, MidHG. *klochen, 'to knock,' which are not indubitably allied to *heßen. With the latter the cognates discussed under *klof are connected by gradation, and these point to a Goth. *klofpa, 'to strike.'


**Kloß**, m., 'clod, dumpling,' from MidHG. *kloß, m. and n., 'lump, bulw, clew, bullet, pommel of a sword, wedge,' OHG. *kloß, m., 'ball, round mass, bowl (at play);' corresponding to MidHG. *kläte, Du. *kloet, m., 'bullet, ball,' AS. *cleot, E. *cleat, 'wedge' (IE. *kloid, 'pommel of a sword,' has an abnormally 8 for aw, which indicates that the word has been borrowed, unless it is cognate with Lat. globus). Goth. *klufts- is wanting; the Teut. root *klot appears also in the following word.

**Klötz**, m. and n., 'block, log, stump,' from MidHG. *kloz (gen. *klotzes), m. and n., 'lump, bullet,' hence equiv. to MidHG. *kloß; AS. *clott, E. *clot; we may therefore assume Goth. *klufts-, the relation of which to *klufts-, mentioned under *klof, is evident. In the non-Teut. languages the Teut. root *klot ('bale'), adduced under *klof, has not been definitely authenticated; a root *glot appears in Lith. gludus, 'clinging to,' 'glaust,' 'to cling to.'

**Kluch, Gluche**, f., 'clucking hen,' from MidHG. *klucke, f., 'brood hen,' allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *klicken (gluchken). Comp. AS. *clocian, E. to cluck, Du. *kloeken. The Teut. cognate, *klukk, is of onomatopoetic origin; comp. the phonetic cognates, Lat. *glouvere, Gr. γλάκτα, 'to cluck.'

**Kluf**, f., 'chasm,' from MidHG. *kluf, f., 'catch, chasm, cave, vault, tongs,' OHG. *klufu, f., 'tongs, shears, prop. splitting' (as a verbal abstract of the OTeut. *kluaban, 'to split,' discussed under *fiehen). The tongs, as an instrument with a slit, is called dial. *kluft; comp. *kluften. The MidHG. meaning 'vault' (crypta) seems to be due to a confusion of *kluft with the foreign word *crypta (see *Gruft). Goth. *klufts-, f.;
AS. *clēf, E. cleft, delf; Du. kluit, f., ‘cleft, notch, chasm.’

Kluug, adj., ‘knowing, prudent, shrewd,’ from MidHG. kluec (g), ‘fine, pretty, tender, superb, brave, polite, prudent, sly’; in OHG. not recorded, whether by chance or no is not known. It is thought to have been borrowed from LG, although the word in the non-HG. languages has a final k; LG. kluk, Du. kluk, ‘prudent, brave, great, competent’ (not found in E. Scand. klok, ‘prudent, cunning’ is supposed to be a G. loan-word). No clue to an etymological explanation of the adj. can be discovered.

Stumpe, Slumpen, m., ‘clump, lump,’ MidHG. only; from the equiv. LG. klump, Du. klump, m.; comp. E. cump. Scand. klumpa, f., ‘club,’ with a different labial, also a variant klubba; klubba-föt, whence the equiv. E. ‘club-foot.’ Further references have not been discovered. Comp. Stelten.

Klungel, n., ‘clew,’ from MidHG. *klingel, klüngeln, OHG. chlugeln, n., ‘clue’; if y be a suffix, as in jüng, OHG. chiliuca (root kl, 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. chlingan, ‘to cling to, hold fast, adhere.’

Klunker, f., ‘clot, tassel,’ ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. klungeler, ‘tassel,’ klunk, f., ‘dangling curl, klunkern, ‘to swing, dangle.’

Stuppe, f., ‘pincers,’ from MidHG. kluppe, f., ‘tongs, lamacres, splinter,’ OHG. kluppa, f., ‘tongs.’ Stuppe, like Mod HG. Stutt (dial.) ‘tongs’ is also derived from O’Teut. klu Babe, ‘to split, crease; unfortunately correspondences in other dialects are wanting (Goth. *klubjó).’ Comp. Stucken, Stuten, and Stut.

Stube, m., ‘boy, lad, youth,’ from MidHG., late OHG. chnabo, m., ‘boy’; also ‘youth, fellow, servant,’ with the originally equiv. variants, ModHG. knarpe, also ‘youth, fellow, servant,’ with the originally equiv. variants, ModHG. knarpe, OHG. knabba, OHG. chnabo and knappe are related like Sæ: and sære. AS. cnapa, OSax. knape, and OIr. knape, ‘attendant, squire,’ present some difficulties compared with AS. cnapa, E. knave. Equally obscure is the relation of the entire class to the root cen, Aryan gen (Lat. genu, gi-gna, Gr. γνα, γε-γε-γαμ, &c.), with which some etymologists would like to connect it; if it were allied, OHG. chweht (gn-wëht) also might perhaps be compared.

Knaden, vb., ‘to crack,’ from MidHG. knacken, gnachen, ‘to split, crack,’ wanting in OHG.; E. knack, MidE. cane, ‘crack,’ Ic. knakkr; ModHG. Knad, ‘crack,’ MidHG. not yet found. To the same root Olc. knuca, AS. cnocian, E. to knock, formed by gradation, seem to belong. The words are based on an imitative root which is peculiar to Teut.

Knall, m., ‘sharp report, explosion,’ ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. er-knellen, ‘to resound,’ Comp. AS. eynull, cnell, m., ‘signal given by a bell,’ E. knell.

Knan, Anan, m., ‘father,’ from Mid HG. genanne, gnanne, from genanne, prop., ‘of the same name’ (for MidHG. ge-comp. gnad and genielle, ‘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. OFr. kneppr, ‘narrow.’

Knappe, m., ‘squire, attendant,’ from MidHG. knappe, m., ‘youth, bachelor, servant, squire,’ OHG. chnappe, m.; in the rest of the OTeut. languages there are no cognates pointing to Goth. *knabba; two variants of the assumed *knabba are mentioned under Sch, where the further etymological question is discussed. Comp. also Roav with Rapp, Goth. laigän, ‘to lick,’ with AS. leccan.

Knappen, vb., ‘to make scarce, hobble, nibble,’ ModHG. only, from Du. knappen, ‘to eat, lay hold of quickly.’—Snappad, ‘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 tiuren and tiiuren.

Knaster, m., ‘best tobacco,’ borrowed at the beginning of the 18th cent. from Du. knaster, kanaster, m., ‘canister tobacco,’ which comes from Span. canastro, ‘basket’ (comp. Lat. and Gr. canastrum, καναστρον).

Knauckle, m. and n., ‘claw,’ from Mid HG. kniwsel, kniute, kniul, n., ‘small claw or ball;’ the n by differentiation represents ð on account of the final ð (see Schlauch): MidHG. kiwesel, kiwesellin, dimin. of MidHG. kliuca, n., ‘claw, ball’;
OHG. *chiwulain, dimin. of *chiuwa, *chiuwa, l., ’ball, clew’; AS. clewe, clewe, n., MidE. clewe, F. clew; also AS. clewen, clewen, n., like MidO. klawn, Du. klauwen, ’skewm.’ OHG. also kliew, kliewe, n., MidHG. kliewe, n., ’clew.’ A richly developed nominal stem peculiar to West Teut.; the Goth. form is probably *kliew (kluja), n. or *kliupud, n.; the root klu, by gradation klie, appears also perhaps in *Goth. *kliuwa, which in that case was so called from its contracting; comp. Lat. gluere, ’to contract,’ gláma, ’in,’ also Sans. gládus, ’bale,’ hence Aryan root glu. Lat. globus and glómus are not connected with this word.

*Snauf, m., ’button, pomme1,’ from MidHG. knouf, m., ’pomme1 (of a sword), pinnacle,’ also a dimin. knoufel, knoufel, m., OHG. *knouf not recorded; Goth. *snaups is also indicated by Du. knoop, m., ’button, knob.’ A Goth. graded form *knaups may likewise be inferred from the cognates discussed under *Gnuff, which see.

*Snauffer, m., ’niggard,’ ModHG. only, probably from MidHG. knáz, ’impudent, daring, haughty (towards the poor),’

*Snebel, m., ’branch, peg, moustache, knuckle,’ from MidHG. kuebel, m., OHG. kuebel, ’crossbeam, girder, crossbar, cord, fetter, knuckle;’ Du. knevel, m., ’packing-stick;’ Scand. knefell, m., ’stake, stick;’ Goth. *knabals is wanting. Considering the relation of Goth. *naula, m., ’nave1,’ to Gr. ὀφαλός, we may assume for Goth. *knabals, a root *gouhe (gouhe) in the non-Teut. languages (comp. γόφος, ’plug, nail, wedge;’ this word, however, is usually connected with the cognates of ModHG. *Gmunn).—It is still doubtful whether *Gnufr in *Gnuebfart (’twisted moustache,’ first recorded in ModHG. and borrowed from LG. and Du., is of a different origin, i.e. connected with AS. cneip, OFris. keneip, Olc. kanjpr (Goth. *kanjpra-), ’moustache,’ MidDu. canfbeen, ’check beard.’

*Snecht, m., ’servant,’ from MidHG. knecht, OHG. chnécht, m., ’boy, youth, fellow, man, squire,’ often also ’hero;’ comp. AS. cneht, m., ’boy, youth, man capable of bearing arms, hero,’ E. knight; probably a West Teut. word, unknown to Goth. and Scand. (Dan. kneyt and Swed. knekt are borrowed). The same variety of meanings in West Teut. words is found in *Gnafs and *Gnaups (comp. also AS. mago, ’son, boy, man, champion,’ see too Seats). However probable its close connection with *Gnafs and *Gnaups may be, yet it is not possible to define it strictly. *Güns is more probably allied to the root gen, from Aryan gen (Lat. genus, γένος, Lat. ge-gn-o, γένομαι), than *Gnafs, because a suffix -ehi exists in Teut.

*knefen, vb., ’to nip,’ ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of I.G. *knipen, adopted by the written language. Comp. *knipen.

*Kneip, f., ’pincers, gripes,’ ModHG. only, of obscure origin; its cognate relation to *Gnifen can only be assumed, since an other connecting link between it and *Gnify, ’tavern,’ is wanting; orig. *Gnify was a low tavern. Is it related to Du. knijpp, f., ’narrowness, embarrassment,’? or rather Du. knip, m., ’bird-smare, brother?’

*Knifen, vb., ’to pinch,’ early ModHG. orig. LG. *knipen (see also *Gnifen); Du. knippen, ’to nip, twitch;’ probably not allied to AS. knapen, knipen, ’to bow,’ but to a root knip, ’to nip,’ not recorded in OTeut., from which also MidE. *nopen, E. *nip, are derived; kn initially may be explained from *gouhpen. The pre-Teut. root knib appears in Lith. kniežti, ’to pick, pluck,’ kniėti, ’to nip.’ If the E. word is unconnected with Du. knippen on account of the initial sound, we might assume a root knibs, gnib (Lith. gnibti, ’to nip,’ gnobis, ’nip’), though this too is not recorded in OTeut.

*Knehen, vb., ’to knead,’ from the equiv. MidHG. knüten, OHG. chnéten; comp. Mid I.G. and Du. kneden, ’to knead;’ AS. cnéden, MidE. cnédin, E. to knead; a Goth. *knudan, or rather *knudan (comp. triten), ’to knead,’ may be assumed; Scand. has only a w. knöda, pointing to Goth. *knudan. Since HG. t, LG. E., and Goth. d may have originated in *wowing to earlier positions of the accents (comp. Walter, AS. frider, with Lat. pater, Gr. πατήρ), gned may be regarded as the pre-Teut. root. Comp. OSlov. gnedu, gnesti, ’to crush, knead.’

*Knichen, vb., ’to crack,’ ModHG. only; from I.G. knikken, ’to burst, split, crack;’ E. (dial.) to nick, ’to crack.’

*Knie, n., ’knee,’ from MidHG. knie, kniu (gen. knies, kniuwes), OHG. chniu, chneo (gen. chniuws, chniuws), n., ’knee;’ comp. Du. knie, f., AS. cneó (gen. cneowes), n., MidE. cnee, E. knee; Goth. kniu (gen. kniuws), 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
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stems of the word; comp. Lat. genu, Gr. γόνον (comp. γον-τερεῖν, γονή, typos), Sans. tānu, m., "knee" (abhijñau, "down to the knee," jñu-bādā, "kneeling"). This Aryan stem gnu had when declined the variant gown, which appears extended in Teut. by the a of the a-declension, Goth. kniwa.

The shorter Teut. form knu-, Aryan gnu-, has been retained in Goth. *kni- (inferred from knusjan, "to kneel"), "kneeling" (the suffix -san is current in Goth.), and probably also in OIr. knu̇, m., "knuckle" (presupposing Goth. *knuwa, m.); there are also some abnormal 1-derivatives, MidE. cnulien, E. to kneel, Du. kneilen, and Swiss chwile, "to kneel."

Kniit, m., "pinch," ModHG. only, allied to füten; Du. knip, f., "pinch, pinching."

Knispe, m., "pigmies, ModHG. only, a MidHG. word, by *knirpes (comp. knirpes, knirbes (comp. LG. knirge, Lowr. Rhen. knirges). MidE. nitre, nitrel (AS. *myerfel?), "pigmies," formed with a different dimin. termination. Allied to Suab. knirpe, "pinch," and to Du. knip, "knit."

Knoiren, vb., "to crack," from MidHG. kniren, "to jar." A recent imitative word.

Knischen, vb., "to mash," MidHG. *knischen, may be inferred from knuschen, f., "mashing," and zerknischen, "to crush, squash," for sel from sel after r comp. Kniße, Nitre; comp. ModDu. knusseren, knisen, "to mash, crush," knirsenten, "to mash with the teeth."

Knisbern, vb., "to crackle," from MidHG. *kniten, on which the noun Knistunde, f., "mashing," is based; an onomatopoetic formation.

Knievels, m., "doggerel," ModHG. only; Knievel for Knittel, "cudgel." E. stuff, in the sense of "stick," and also "verse, strophe, stanza," may be added as an approximate parallel. The Dutchman Junius says of the refrain in Du. popular songs, "In vulgaris rhythmia versum iden- tidem repetitum sepseonem aut baculum appellant;" the Romans had versus rohpa- gen, the Scandinavians the stef.

Kniftern, vb., "to rumple," ModHG. only; an imitative word.

Knödchen, vb., "to fillip," ModHG. only, allied to a widely diffused dial. form knobel (UpG.), knobel (MidG. and LG.), "joint," espec. of the fingers.

Knoblauch, m., "garlic," from MidHG. knobelouch, m., with the orig. variant kobelouch, m., OHG. chlobolouch, chlobolouch, chlo- colouch, m.; with regard to b for f, comp. chwifel; the kn of the MidHG. and ModHG. words may be explained as in shnelt by a process of differentiation, i.e. the f of the next syllable produced the change of the first l into n; comp. ModDu. knofook and MidLG. kloflok. 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. beiene, appears elsewhere in the Teut. group, AS. clufe, E. clove (of garlic), AS. cloffung, "crowfoot," cloffwurt, "buttercup."

Knödel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. knöchel, Knödel, m., "knuckle"; dimin. of Knödel, MidHG. knoche, AS. cnude, MidE. knetsel, E. knuckle, and the equiv. Du. knokkel.

Knödel, m., "bone," from MidHG. knokse, 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 Knödel, which again is original native to the MidG. and LG. dialects. Knödel is, however, proved by the corresponding dimin. Knödel to be a good OTeut. word; Goth. *knuges, m., may be assumed. It is still uncertain whether it is connected with E. to knuck, AS. cnucian, OIr. cnuca, MidHG. knochen, "to cuff," or is related to Ofc. cnuc, "knuckle," which would favor its further kinship with Stein. From *knug, UpG. *knoc, "snag, knot," MidHG. knock, "nape," may be derived; their c correctly represents the old g. Allied words with final g in the stem are, however, obscure, MidHG. knü- gertum, "little knot," and MidHG. knügel, "knuckle."

Knöde, f., "bundle, bunch," ModHG. only, from LG. knocke; proved to be a genuine OTeut. word by AS. *nuhyge, Mid E. knouche, "bundle" (e.g. a. "bundle of hay"), E. knitch, "faggot." Goth. *cnuka, or rather *knuka, m., are wanting.

Knödel, m., "dumpling," from MidHG. Knödel, m., "seed-bud, dumpling"; dimin. of MidHG. knobel, "knot," discussed under Knödel.

Knöllen, m., "clod, bulb," from MidHG. knobel, m., "clod, lump," OHG. *knoll, m. is wanting. With the MidHG. meaning are connected AS. cnoll, m., E. knoll; Du. knob, "turnip."

Knopef, m., "button, knob, pommel," from MidHG. and OHG. knopf, m., "pro-
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tuberance on plants, bud, pommel of a sword, knot, loop; comp. AS. *knopp, m., E. knob, 'button, bud'; Du. knop, 'bud, button, knot on plants.' Goth. *knopp- is wanting; under knop its graded form Goth. *knoppa- was assumed, which would represent *knupp-, for the stem loses its final a, as is shown in MidHG. knöbel, m., 'knuckle,' as well as AS. *kno Bởi, MidE. knobbe, E. knob; comp. also ModDu. knobel, m., 'knot, boll, bowl,' and HG. *knuße. Besides the words hinterto added, from which we may infer an old u root (comp. especially knöf), there are some abnormal forms. Ofc. knopp, 'button, pommel,' AS. *knop, MidE. *knap. Comp. *kneif, *kneife, *kneife, *kneifer, and *kneipp.

*knorpel, m., 'gristle,' from MidHG. knorpel-, knobel-, bőln knobel, 'cartilage.' It cannot be decided whether the word is based on a Goth. *knuzba- or *knurba-; the former is the more probable for grammatical reasons; ModDu. knobel, knobel, ModLG. knusperknaken, 'cartilaginous bone.'

*Knorre, m., 'knotty excrescence,' from MidHG. korrer, m., with the equiv. variant kraur, m., 'knot, protuberance' (on trees, the body, &c.); kraur also signifies 'rock, cliff, summit;' in the sense of 'cuff, push,' it is connected with MidHG. krisen (from *krisjan), 'to push, strike.' For the other meanings too we must probably proceed from a Goth. word with s (z), as the dial. forms indicate. Suab. *knaun, 'knob on a loaf,' Swiss knus, 'knot, excrescence.' E. knur, 'knot in wood,' MidE. kvarre, with the variant korrer, 'knot, excrescence.'—OHG. has only the adj. chniurig, 'knotty, stout, firm,' derived from *knör.—Comp. *kneife and *kneife.

*Knorr, m., 'snag,' from MidHG. and OHG. knar, 'excrescence, knot'; Dan. knort, Swed. knört. Allied to the preceding word.?

*Knospe, f., 'bud,' from MidHG. knoßpe, 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 *kneife etymologically with *kneif; the latter is to be represented in Goth. by *knuppa-, the former by *kunspan- for *kunfspan-; in that case -span would be a suffix; *kunspan- may, however, stand for *kunspan- and be connected with the root knus appearing in *kern.

Knoten, m., 'knot,' from MidHG. knote, knote, m., 'natural knot (on the body and plants), artificial knot in a thread, noose'; OHG. chwo, chwote, m. (the OHG. and MidHG. doublets with t and d appear in Rute and Ruten even as late as ModHG.). Allied to AS. cnutta, m., E. knot, with differently related dental; comp. Oic. *knytyffer, 'dirty tricks,' and Mid HG. knutze, f., 'protuberance'; E. to knot, AS. cnytian, LG. (Voss) knttze, f., 'knotting-needles,' &c. Oic. knitr, m., 'knot, knot, o(d)ta, f., 'dice'; they are related to AS. knotta, like Goth. *knuppa- to *knupp- (comp. *kneife and *kneifer), and just as a form with -a in the stem (AS. cnapp) is connected with these words, so is Oic. knofft. (Goth. *knautus), m., 'ball,' related to the cognates of kntten. No indisputably allied term can be adduced from the other Aryan languages. Comp. also *knißte.

*Knöterich, m., 'knot-grass'; found only in ModHG.

*Knubbe, *Knuppe, m., 'knot in wood,' ModHG. only, from LG. knubbe, the cognates of which see under *kneife. We may also mention MidHG. knübel, to which *knuppe is related, as *kneifen to *knurpe.

*Knussen, vb., 'to cuff,' wanting in the earlier periods; of obscure origin.

*Knüpfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. Knüpfen, OHG. knuffen, 'to unite, tie, fasten together' (Goth. *knuppjan is wanting): a nominal vb. from *kneife, which see; MidHG. knupf, 'knot.'

*Knüppel, m., 'wooden bar, stick, cudgel,' from LG.; in MidHG. Knüpfel, m., 'cudgel,' was used. It is connected with MidHG. knupf, 'knot on plants.' See *kneife.

*Knüß, *Knauß, 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 *knerre.

*Knute, f., 'knot,' ModHG. only; borrowed from Russ. kntz; comp. *knoten.

*Knüttel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. Knüttel, Knüttel, OHG. Knauti, m., 'cudgel,' prop. 'stick or string with knots;' allied to *kntten.

*Knoball, m., 'cobalt,' ModHG. only; of uncertain origin, probably equiv. to *kneife.

*Knoben, m., 'noive,' from MidHG. kobe, m., 'stable, pigsty, cage'; the ModHG. variant *kneif is derived, as the f indicates,
Kob (185) Koh

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. *kobol, 'narrow house'; IC. kobf. m., 'hut, penthouse, partition.' In AS. the corresponding copha is specially used as a choice poetic term for 'apartment, bed-chamber'; hence E. core and pigeon-core. Goth. *koba, on which these words are based, is wanting. The word is generically Teut., as it proved by OHG. *chubisi (Goth. *chubis), 'hut', which, from its form, is a derivative of a far earlier period; comp. also MidHG. kober, 'basket-pocket,' AS. cob, 'basket.' See R.e.f. and R.a.f.

Kobold, m., 'goblin, from MidHG. *kobol, with the variant kobelt, m., 'fantastic, familiar spirit, goblin.' As the genuinely Teut. household deities, the kobod may be regarded as equiv. to the AS. *cofode, *cofode, 'penates, lares' (unfortunately AS. *cofold or *cofeold, 'household deity,' lit. 'protector of the bed-chamber,' is not recorded); in Goth. probably *kubanaddar-. The first component is OEC. kofe, AS. cofa, 'apartment, chamber' (see kefen). The MidHG. and Mod. HG. variants kofe and kof may have been *kawalt, Goth. *audwall, 'Lord of wealth'; the old of, 'wealth,' has been retained only in proper names like O.Efte, O.Dift, O.E. Edward. For the ending -ett see under kett and wealth.

Kob, m., 'cook,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kocoh, OEC. chohk(h); comp. Du. and O.E. * south. *koy, 'cook'; adopted before the HG. permutation of consonants, at latest in the 6th cent. (contemporaneously with kuhd), when the art of cookery and horticulture were introduced from Italy; the word is based on Lat. cocus, or more accurately on the form *koko- (comp. Ital. cuoco). The word passed into E. in a different form—AS. cok, E. cook, where the a, compared with HG. and Lat. k, is due to a change of quantity in an open syllable (comp. coket and kofen); on the other hand, the o of the HG. word is probably derived from the vb. feden. The earlier Teut. word for feden is *kodan; an OTeut. word for 'cook' is wanting.

Köder, m., 'to cook,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kochan, OEC. chohk(h), from Lat. cower, (more accurately *cowerere). The HG. word could not remain a str. vb., because the vowel of the stem differed from the analogy of verbs of that class. In Rom. note Fr. cuire, Ital. cuocere. Comp. also kuder.

Sößer, m., 'quiver,' from MidHG. *kochan, OEC. chohk(h), m., 'quiver,' yet also generally 'receptacle' with the variants, MidHG. *kocher, OEC. chohk(h), MidHG. *koger, koger, with an abnormal g apparently in harmony with the obscure OEC. kuygurr ('quiver'), preserved only in keguren, kegurbarn; OEC. kuygurr, 'quilted counterpane, coverlet,' is an entirely different word, and is connected with remarkable G. form sekder, 'cover.' AS. cuorer, MidE. coker, 'quiver'; also in MidE. and E. quiver, from OFr. cuire, which is again derived from the Teut. word (Teut. koko, whence MidLat. cucurus, 'quiver').

Köder, m., 'bait.' The word, on account of its very varied forms and senses, is difficult to explain etymologically. Perhaps several words, originally different, have been combined with it. MidHG. *koder, koder, koder, koder, koder, korder, koder, korder, koder, querdar, m., 'lure, bait, patch of cloth or leather;' OEC. korder also means 'wick of a lamp'; in Mod. HG. it signifies, in the various dialects and at different periods, 'double chin, slime, rag, leather strap, bait.' With kwer, 'double chin,' we may perhaps compare E. cud, AS. cweod, cweod, (Goth. gipus, 'belly'). With the meaning 'bait,' Goth. *quirras and HG. *quir may be most closely connected, because querdar, as the oldest HG. form, points to a Goth. *quirpra-. With this the Gr. compound *kotep, *kol- for *kwy- may be due to a process of differentiation, since a G. form kerdel occurs; and k, according to *kwy-, is perhaps an old guttural, root ger) may be certainly associated, and its variant *kweper, which more nearly corresponds to the G. word; the latter form is usually approved, since it combines the meanings of 'bait' and 'torch' (corresponding to OEC. querdar, 'wick'); in either case E. cud is abnormal. For the other meanings of the G. word no satisfactory etymologies can be found.

Koffer, m., 'trunk,' Mod. HG. only, from Fr. coffre.

Koh, m., 'cabbage,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OEC. kôt, m., with the variants OEC. chôle, MidHG. kote, kêt, m. (comp. Alem. cüle, kül), as well as OEC. chôle, chôle, m. MidHG. köle, köle, köl, and
OHG. cholö, f. Adopted with the South Europ. culinary art and horticulture from Lat. caulis, m., 'cabbage'; E. cole; MidE. coal, coal, AS. cœl, as well as OEc. kyl, n., point to Lat. caulis, whence also Ital. cavolo, Fr. chou, 'cabbage,' and W. cawl. The apparently vernacular Lat. colis would have left no trace in the history of language if the MidHG. forms kôle, kôl, with a short accented syllable, were not derived from it. Most of the G. varieties of fruits and vegetables may have been introduced into Germany with the art of cookery in the 6th or 7th cent.; comp. Cyphid, fechen, Tfeffen, Minne, Raum, and Kiride.

Sôblc, f., 'coal, charcoal,' from the equiv. MidHG. kôle, kôl, mostly kôl, kol, n., and kol, n., OHG. cholo, m., chul, n.; comp. AS. col, n., E. coal (E. comolewe, see under Scottis), OEc. kyl, n. plur., 'coals.' Akin to the derivs. OEc. kylma, f., 'kilm,' AS. cylene, E. kiln, as well as Swed. kylla, 'to heat.'

Scottis, f., 'coalmouse,' from MidHG. kôlemeis, f., allied to Scott, not to Scott; lit. 'timmouse with a black head.' AS. cômisse, E. comoleuse (a corruption of coalmouse, just as the Germans instinctively connect Scottis with Scott). On the importance of the subject, see Butler.

Scottib, m., 'turnip-cabbage,' from Ital. cavoli rape (plur.). Comp. Fr. chou rave, Germandised Scottirwe. For further references see Scott.

Sôlben, m., 'club,' from MidHG. kolbe, 'mace, club, endgel,' OHG. cholo, m.; lc. köbfr, m., 'javelin, arrow, bull,' with the derivative kyld, n., kyld, f., 'club, cudgel.' Goth. *kuba-n, 'stick with a thick knob at the end.' From its meaning the word seems to be related to the cognates with the nasal form klumb, discussed under Klumpen; in that case the Aryan root may be gl-ld, and the word compared with Lat. globus, 'round mass' (also 'clique,' comp. E. club).

Sôlf, m., 'deep pool,' LG.; Du. kolk, m., 'eddy, abyss, hollow.' Comp. Sans. gâr-gara, m.; yet according to Lat. gurges, 'eddy, whirlpool, abyss,' Tent. r and not t ought to correspond to Ind. r.

Sôller (1), n. and m., 'lady's ruff,' from MidHG. koller, kollier, gollier, golter, n., 'neckcloth,' derived from Fr. collier (Lat. collarium).

Sôller (2), m., 'stagger,' from MidHG. kôle, m., 'stagger, frenzy, silent rage,' OHG. cholero, m.; derived, like a number of medical terms, mediately from Gr. χόλη, Lat. cholera; the ch has also in Rom. the value of a k; comp. Ital. collera, Fr. colère.

Soller, m., 'coverlet,' from MidHG. koller, kûler, m., and m., 'quilted counterpane,' from OEFr. coultre (comp. Ital. coltra); for further references see Skiff.

Sômmen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. kômen, OHG. chuemân, 'to come,' a common Tent. vb. The proper form of the initial k is qu, as is proved by MidHG. squem, and hence OHG. quemân is the base; the v of an initial kv is frequently suppressed in HG. (comp. frf and fur) before e and o (not before a). Goth. qiman, AS. cuman, E. to come, OSax. cumin, OE. com. The prim. Tent. vb. geman, 'to come,' thus deduced has a remoter history; it is identical with the Ind. and Zend root gam, 'to come,' and allied to Lat. venio for *gvëmio, Gr. βαινω for *βαῖνω (for *γεμίζω); comp. squem and kuni. The assumed Aryan root is gem. The evolution of a v after the g is normal; comp. Goth. qinb with Gr. γει and Ind. gâm (*gân), 'woman'; Goth. giwa, Lat. vivus (Gr. βίον, subst.), Ind. jiva (see frf); comp. the similar evolution of a kv akin to Tent. kvun from Aryan kv under wer and veldir.

Sôntfur, m., 'commander of an order of knighthood,' from MidHG. kommentur, komedâr, m., from OFr. commendor (Lat. commendator), 'commander, holder of an estate belonging to a priestly order.'

Sôning, m., 'king;' from the equiv. MidHG. küni, künc (g), OHG. chunig, chuming; corresponding to OSax. cunning, AS. cyning (cyng), E. king, Du. koning, OIC. konungr; a common Tent. term, wanting only in Goth. The high antiquity of the term is attested by its being borrowed at an early period by Finn. and Esth. as kuningas, 'king,' by OSlov. as kûnegi, kânest, 'prince,' Lith. as kuningas, 'lord, pastor' (Lett. kunas, 'lord'). The word may be most probably explained by connecting it with Goth. kunz (gen. kunijis), OHG. chumi, MidHG. küne, AS. cyun, 'family.' Regarding and as a patronymic (AS. Woden-ning, 'son of Woden'), the meaning would be 'a man of family, i.e., of a distinguished family, ex nobilitate ortus' (Tacitus, Germ. vii.). This simple and satisfactory explanation is opposed by the fact that in OTent. kunz- alone means 'king,' which has been preserved especially in compounds such as AS. cyne-helm, 'king's helmet,' i.e., 'crown,'
cynestbol, 'king's seat,' i.e. 'throne,' cynerice, equiv. to OHG chwnifhithi, 'kingdom,' &c.; the simple form is perhaps found only in OE. poetry as kōw (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 sēnō would contain the essential idea of distinguished birth, but perhaps more accurately 'the son of a man of distinguished birth'; comp. Fr. et E. prince, signifying both Bēni (male member of the royal family) and Bērina (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 sēni; AS. cēnēn = spec. 'the noble lady.'

sēnēn, pret. pres., 'to be able,' from MidHG. kwnnēn, OHG. chuwann, pret. pres. (sing. kun, plur. kwnnum, pret. komona), prop. 'to be capable intellectually, know, be acquainted with, understand,' then also 'to be able, be in a position (to),' AS. cunnan (sing. can), pret. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know, be able,' E. can; Goth. kwnnan (sing. kann, plur. kwnnum); pret. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know.'

In the earlier periods the verbal stem sēnō had exclusively an intellectual sense in contrast to that of mēnēn, wermēnēn. Besides the stem kann-preserved in the vb. kunnan (comp. also Goth. kunnan, 'to recognise,' AS. cunnan, 'to explore, attempt,' see also sēnū, funā, and furnēn), there exists in the OTeut. languages a verbal stem which may be represented in Goth. as *kōn, *kōn; AS. cōnman, 'to recognise, know,' E. to know; OHG. ichónman, biχonan, 'to recognise,' OHG. ārenūt, 'perception' (Goth. *kōnhp, f., is wanting): the OHG. nominal vb. ichonwōtēn, 'to become perceptible,' points to a Goth. *knūpha- 'knowledge.' The three Teut. stems kann, kōn, kōn occur in the non-Teut. languages, Gr. and Lat. gnō in γνωσις (t-gn-), 'to recognise,' γνώρια, 'knowledge,' Lat. gnō-sco, nō-tus, nō-tiu: OSlov. znajč, znati, 'to recognise,' OIr. gnáth, 'acquainted.' Ind. forms a pres. from a root *jān, the pret. from a root *jnā, iđāntā, jēōn (comp. part. jāntā), 'to know, the Teut. root kann from *gnō appears in Lith. *sīnāt, 'to know, recognise, perceive,' pa-sīnātis, 'knowledge,' Zend a-sānāiti, f., 'information,' OIr. ad-gēn, perf., 'cognovit.' This wide ramifications of the closely allied Aryan root *gēn, *gnō, 'to recognise, know,' is generally recognised, but its connection with the root *gēn, 'to beget, bring forth,' and the variants *gnā-, *gnō-, discussed under *sīn, *śēn, and furnēn is problematical. Both seem to be united in AS. cenān, 'to bring forth,' and 'to generate,' Gr. γνωστος, 'related by blood,' and 'discernible, known.' The distinction, however, between the physical and intellectual senses of the word must have been made before the division of languages, since it exists in all the Aryan groups. Comp. ḫayūm, skōf, m., 'head,' from MidHG. kōp, m., 'drinking vessel, cup, pint measure, skull, head,' OHG. chump, chump, m., 'goblet,' AS. cuppa, E. cup; Scand. kopp, m., 'crockery in the form of cups.' This class is one of the most difficult to explain. Skōp, E. head, is certainly the real Teut. and earlier term for skēp, 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. OIr. kīlla, f., 'pot; kōlt, m., 'head,' Mod. HG. šīnu, šīn, Šīn, 'courtier;' Ital. coppa, 'cup,' and Prov. cobs, 'skull;' Fr. tite, from Lat. testa; Goth. hewätni, 'skull,' allied to AS. hewēr, 'kettle,' Du. hersen-pan, 'skull;' Mid. E., herne- brainpanne, 'skull,' allied to Sefan, 'pan;' Du. hersen-becken, 'skull,' allied to Sefin, '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. cápa, 'cask.' There are, however, cognate terms in Teut. which induce us to proceed, not from Lat. cápa, 'cask,' but from a prin. Tent. word meaning 'point, summit,' AS. and Mid. E. cop, 'summit, point,' Mid. E. also 'head,' E. cup (for the evolution in meaning comp. Cīfeld, allied to Gr. Κάφα, dial. Dāf, 'roof,' for skēp); OSax. cupped, 'cristatus' of serpents, is also worthy of note. The Tent. origin of the word skēp in its Mod. HG. sense is also supported by the fact that OHG. chumpa, MidHG. kuppe, f., 'head-dress,' evidently connected with skēp, is necessary to explain some Rom. cognates—Ital. cuffia, Fr. coiffe, and MidLat. coif, are derived from OHG. chumpa. Besides, Lat. cápa, cuppa, as a fem. is not well adapted in form to explain the Tent. masc., especially since
koppa—(Goth. *koppa—is certainly wanting) had already too wide a ramification in the O'Teut. languages. But in any case, it is conceivable that the assumed genuine Teut. word was confused at an early period with a MidLat. and Rom. term, and thus incorporated a number of foreign meanings. Comp. *Ruppe.

koppel, f. and n., 'leash,' from MidHG. koppel, kopen, koppel, f. (m. and n.), 'tie, connection,' especially 'leash,' then collect, 'pack of hounds,' also 'band' generally; from Lat. copula, MidLat. also cupla (the latter also 'couple of hounds in a leash'), whence also Fr. couple, E. couple, Du. koppel, 'couple, multitude, troop.'

koral, f., 'coral,' from MidHG. koralle, m., formed from MidLat. corallas, Lat. corallium.

korb, m., 'basket,' from the equiv. Mid HG. korp (b), OHG. korap, korb (gen. korbes), m.; comp. Du. korf, m., 'dossier.' The usual derivation from Lat. corbus is opposed by phonetic considerations, and also by the fact that nouns equiv. in meaning but with differently graded forms also occur; according to ModHG. Brett and its gradation Berb (which see), MidHG. krebe, m., 'basket,' and hence further ModHG. Strebe may also be connected with Kern (comp. too ModI. karsfa, f., and kørf, f., 'basket'). It is not impossible that, in addition to an inherited O'Teut. word, the Lat. term was borrowed at a later period; OHG. chorbth, plur. chorbth, points perhaps to Lat. corbus (E. corb); further ModHG. steine (1) seems to be an old cognate of Lat. corbus.

kord, kordel, f., 'cord, tow-line,' MidHG. only, from Fr. corde, cordele; 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 MidLat. kuliander, kullander, kollander, from Mid Lat. cotium. Comp. Du. koriander and E. coriander.

kornthe, f., 'curant,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. corinthe.

kork, m., 'cork,' early ModHG. only, through the medium of Du. (kork, kurk, n., 'corkwood, cork, stopper') and LG. commerce, from Span. incorcho, 'corkwood, stopper,' whence also E. cork at an early period. The ultimate source is Lat. cerasus, 'bark.'

korn, n., 'grain, corn,' from MidHG. korn, OHG. chorn (gen. chornas), n., 'corn' (in MidHG. also 'grape-stone, corn-field, corn-stalk'). Goth. körnum, n., with the variant kaurnd, n.; OSl. 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. *korn-trbóon-korn, 'stone of a berry'; OHG. korn- and körn-mayful (AS. corwappel), 'malum punicum, calvare,' are interchangeable; for the derivative AS. cuneel, E. kernel, see under Kern. Thus it is probable that there exists a close connection between Kern and Kern, their phonetic relation being similar to that between Brett and Berb; for further examples of gradation in nouns, see under Kern. Another graded form of Kern, from prep.-Tent. grn-, is furnished by Lat. gránum, 'grain, core'; see Šrb. equiv. to Lat. cresitis; fr. equiv. to Lat. plánum, OIr. lán. Grn- is exactly the same as OSlov. sváne, n., 'grain.'

kornelle, f., 'cornel-cherry; even in OHG. cornül, cornul-hausen, from MidLat. cornulismum (Fr. cornouiller, It. cornolo); a derivative of Lat. cornus, f., 'cornel-cherry'; comp. AS. cornéle, E. cornelian-tree.

körper, m., 'body, substance, carcass,' in the MidHG. period (13th cent.) körper, körpel, körper, m.; borrowed from Lat. corpus, or more accurately from the stem corpor-, a prim. cognate of which exists in O'qut. from the same source (Aryan krp), OHG. hreft, AS. hrif, 'wound.' Šteff (see Šteffnam) is the O'Teut. word for ModHG. štef and Šfter. "The sacrament of the Church and the elevation of the Host, and perhaps medical art, led to the naturalisation of the Lat. word."

koscher, kaufer, adj., 'pure,' Mod HG. only, from Jew. Chalal. koscher, 'pure, according to prescription.'

kosen, vb., 'to chat, caress,' from Mid HG. kössen, OHG. chessen, 'to converse, talk.' The meaning of the vb. is opposed to any connection with OHG. chesen, '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 fejets (Goth. *kausam) is of uncertain origin; it is certainly connected, however, with AS. ceast, ModE. cheeste, 'argument, dispute,' Du. keuzelen, 'to caress.'

kost, see Ket (1).
Kot

Kot (1), f., 'cost,' from MidHG. koste; koste, f. and m., 'value, price, expense,' even in OHG. koste, f.; borrowed in the OHG. period from MidLat. costa, m., costa, f. (comp. Ital. costa, m., Fr. cot, m., Span. coste, f.; ultimate source Lat. constare, 'to come to cost'). From Rom. are derived MidE. costen, E. to cost, whence Scand. kost, 'to cost.'

Kot (2), f. (in the 16th cent. also m.), 'board,' from MidHG. koster, kost, f., 'living, food, victuals'; comp. Scand. kostér, m., 'victuals, provisions.' In Scand, as in the G. word, the meanings of (1) and (2) overlap; at all events (2) is a later development of (1). We must certainly assume that the Scand. loan-word koster, 'expense, victuals,' was confused with an OTeut. word which would be most closely connected with Gothic. custus, m., 'trial, proof,' and *gastus, 'test'; Olsk. kostér, m., 'choice, condition, circumstances.' With regard to these nouns see fiejen.

fiejen (1), vb., 'to cost,' from MidHG. kosten, 'to come to cost'; from MidLat. and Rom. costare (Lat. constare); Fr. côtier; see Köt (1) and (2); E. to cost.

fiejen (2), vb., 'to taste,' from MidHG. 'to scrutinise, test by tasting'; OHG. and OSax. *coston, AS. *costian (wanting in E.); a common Teut. vb. meaning 'to put to the test, scrutinise, try.' Fiejen, like the Teut. words mentioned under Köt (2), is connected with fiejen, and is identical in form with Lat. gustare, 'to taste.' Teut. kus, pre-Teut. kus, is the root. Comp. fiejen.

fiejspieltig adj., 'expensive,' first used towards the end of the 16th cent.; it contains, however, an old word which has elsewhere disappeared, and even in this compound has been corrupted; MidHG. spilder, 'extravagant'; OHG. spiden, 'to squander, dissipate' (from OHG. spildan, Fr. gaspiller). Hence Köt-spieltig is probably 'squandering money'; spiling, which was etymologically obscure, was corrupted into spilingual.

Köt (1), Köt, f., 'cot'; prop. a LG. word; LG. kot, kot, Du. kot, 'lunt,' corresponding to AS. cot, n., and cot, f., 'lunt'; from the former E. cot is derived (E. cottage) is the same word with a Rom. suffix; comp. MidLat. catalagium, OFr. cottage), from the latter came cot in dove-cote and sheep-cote; comp. Scand. kot, n., 'small farm.' Goth. *kut, n., or *kutih, f., is wanting. The widely ramified class is genuinely Teut., and passed into Slav. (Oslav. kotit, 'cella') and Kelt. (Gael. cot). Rom. words have also been derived from it—ModFr. cotte, corpulen, Ital. cotta, all of which denote some article of dress, though this sense does not belong to the Teut. word (E. coat, at all events, is probably derived from Rom.). The Teut. word means only 'apartment, hut, room of a house'; gudo—perhaps the pre-historic form.—Köt-spieltig, also by assimilation Köt, n., 'person settled in a small farm'; also spelt Ködter.

Köt (2), m., 'dirt, mire, dung,' from the equiv. MidHG. kótt, quott, kát, n., OHG. quót; Goth. *gédā, 'dirt,' is wanting. Prop. neut. adj.; MidG. *quót, ModDu. kwAAD, 'wicked, ugly, rotten' (MidE. cweed, 'bad'). Unfit and uninat are in the same way veiled terms for stereus. In its pre-Teut. form gédila, Kôt might be related by gradation to Ind. gátha, Zend gátha, 'dirt, excrement,' so that the Teut. substantiv may have been formed from the adj. even in pre-historic times; the Sans. and Zend word seems, however, to be connected with the Ind. root gu, 'caccare' (Oslav. govina, n., 'dirt').

Kote, Köle, f., 'pastern joint,' ModHG. only, from LG. kote; comp. ModDu. koot, Fris. kate, f., 'knuckle-bone.' No other cognates are found.

Kölir, m., 'cur,' prop. 'farmer's dog,' allied to LG. kote, 'small farm.' See Köt (1).

Kotze, f., 'coarse cloth,' from MidHG. kotze, m., 'coarse, shaggy woolen stuff, cover or garment made of it,' OHG. chozza, m., chōza, f.; comp. OSax. cot (t), 'woollen cloak, coat'; a specifically G. word, wanting in Goth., Scand., and E. The Rom. words mentioned under Köt (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,' umbichuzzes, vb., 'amicere.' On the assumption that Kött is a genuine Teut. word, some have connected it with Gr. πεδός (from the root gud), 'woman's dress.' MidE. cote, E. coat are certainly of Rom. origin, OFr. cote, MidLat. cotta. Comp. Kotze.

Kötze, f., 'basket,' from the equiv. MidHG. katese; of obscure origin; comp. Kött.
hotzen, vb., 'to vomit,' first occurs in early ModHG.; of uncertain derivation.

Krabbte, f., 'creak,' borrowed, like most words with medial bb, from LG.; comp. MidHG. krabbe, Du. krab, AS. cradba, E. crab, Scand. krabbe; the strictly HG., i.e. permutated, 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. καρπος, Lat. carabus, 'sea-crab,' are neither prim, allied, nor are they the forms from which the Teut. words were borrowed. Fr. crebe, 'creaphish,' is most closely connected with the Teut. and with the Lat. word.

krabbeln, vb., 'to crawl,' with LG. permutation, in contrast to MidHG. krap-peln, of which the variant krabbeln occurs, whence also earlier ModHG. frabbel. 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. krafte, 'to scratch with the nails,' and krafso, 'to shuffle with the feet.' E. grapple, grasp, grab are connected with LG. and Du. grabbeln.

krabjen, vb., 'to crack, crash, break,' from the equiv. MidHG. krachen, OHG. krahhlön; comp. Du. kraken, 'to crack (nuts, &c.),' burst, crack, crackle, AS. crocan, E. to crack; Goth. *kraken is wanting. AS. kradacian, 'to crack' (Goth. *kraćian), is worthy of note; comp. respecting the apparent transposition of the r, ðrad and ðrad, fraen and ferfråen. Teut. root krok from gry; comp. Sans. gry, gari, 'to rustle, crackle.' -Krâden, m., from the equiv. MidHG. krach, OHG. krahe, 'crack, crash.'

krâden, vb., 'to croak,' ModHG. only, a deriv. of fraen; in MidHG. krochen, OHG. krochen, 'to croak,' which is related by gradation to the stem of fraen. From AS. cwrach, wreac-tun was formed, like ModHG. frâden, from fraen.

Kradcr, f., 'sorry nag,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin. Perhaps akin to Du. kraak, Fr. caraque, 'clumsily built merchant ship.'

Krâft, f., 'strength,' from MidHG. krâft, OHG. kraft, f., 'strength, power, force of an army, multitude, abundance'; comp. Osax. kraft, m. and f., Du. kraft; AS. craft, m., with the HG. meanings, also 'mental capacity, art, science,' hence E. craft (the corresponding craftsly shows prominently the last specialisation of meaning within the mental sphere); Olc. kraft, m., 'strength.' ModIC. krafit, 'strong,' exhibits the stem without the dental suffix; yet Olc. krof, to beg, demand, challenge, as well as AS. crafian, 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. and or in. Mid HG. kraft, with the gen. of a noun, is often simply a pleonasm for the noun itself—höher wîlde kraft for höher wîlde, 'great bliss'; ðaz zornes kraft, 'in anger.'

Stragen, m., 'collar,' from MidHG. kraga, m., 'neck' (of men and animals), also 'nape,' then further, 'article worn round the neck, collar'; wanting in OHG., Osax., AS., and Olc. MidE. crage, E. craze, 'crop' (of birds), point to AS. *craga; E. variant cryg, 'neck, nape,' dial. also 'crop'; ModIC. kragi, m., 'collar,' is of G. origin. Goth. kragu, m., 'neck, throat,' is wanting. Further references are uncertain; Gr. βρόχος, 'windpipe,' may be allied, since its initial β may represent γ (grócho-, gróno-); comp. also βράχος, 'gullet, throat.' MidHG. krago is also used personally as an abusive term, 'fool'; hence ModHG. ògfrágan, 'niggard.'

Strâche, f., 'crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. krâ (rare), f. (usually kâ and krawe), AS. chrä, f., E. crow; a West Teut. word allied to frâjen, which was orig. a str. vb. The Scand. term krâka, f., 'crow,' cannot be immediately connected with the cognates adduced; it is only very remotely allied.

Krauen, vb., 'to crow,' from the equiv. MidHG. kreven, kreiejen (pret. kreit), OHG. chräden, vb.; corresponding to AS. crâwen (pret. creow), E. to crow, and the equiv. Du. krawijen; a specifically West Teut. vb., in Goth. krâkjan. That it was not orig. used of the cock alone is attested by the etymology of òdâ, and also by the compounds, OHG. kranchrât, Osax. hänzerdât, AS. hänzerdât, 'cock-crow, crowing.' The Teut. stem. krâ, krawen may be connected with Osax. kraft, krafit, 'to croak,' and Lith. gräči, grači, 'to croak.'

Strân, m., 'crane' (machine), ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du.; prop. identical with Stranî, of which it is a shorter form; see Stranî. Gr. γράφωs
also means 'crane'; comp. too Lat. aries, HG. Ber, as well as Lat. grus, as terms for machines.

*Kraakel, m., 'uproot,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. kraakel; of obscure origin.

*Kralle, f., 'claw, talon, clutch,' ModHG. only; wanting in the earlier periods. Allied to Gr. *γάβος, 'to gnaw,' Sans. root *gras, 'to devour'. MidHG. krelten, 'to scratch' (OThr. *kraźljan ?), is more closely connected.

*Kram, m., 'retail trade,' from MidHG. *kräm, m., prop. 'stretched cloth, marquee,' espec. 'covering of a stall,' then the 'stall itself' (also called krame, f.), 'trade wares'; corresponding to Du. kraam, f., 'retail shop, wares,' then, strangely enough, 'child-bed,' which must have originated in the meaning 'stretched cloth,' as the covering for the bed. A specifically G. word introduced into the North by commerce (Ic. kram, n., 'wares,' Lith. kromas). 'Tea-cloth' may have been the prim. meaning of Goth. *krama-.

*Krammef vogel, m., 'fieldfare,' from MidHG. kramelf vogel (vogel), krambitvogel, kramweitvogel, m., 'fieldfare,' prop. 'juniper bird.' The juniper in MidHG. is kramweite, kramwite (kramwit, kramat), OHG. chromawite (prop. 'crane-wood'), from krama-, 'crane,' mentioned under Krama and Stranich, and OHG. wite, 'wood' (not the similarity in the E. word); comp. E. cranberry, cranberry, from crane.

*Krampe, f., 'staple, cramp,' from I.G., since we should have expected pf; comp. Du. kram for kram, 'hook, clump,' E. cramp, also cramp-irons; OHG. chramp, 'hook.' From the Teut. cognates, which are based on the adj. *chramp-,- discussed under Straup, Fr. crampon, 'cramp,' is derived; see the next word.

*Kramp, f., 'brim of a hat,' ModHG. only, from LG. kramp, allied to the OHG. adj. chrampf, 'curved' (OThr. krappr, 'close, narrow'); OHG. chrampf, quoted under Straup, combines the meanings 'hook' and 'border, brim.'

*Krampel, f., 'ear-ling-comb,' borrowed from LG., but it occurs even in the MidHG period; dimin. of Straup, 'hook.'

*Straup, m., 'cramp, spasm, convulsion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. krimpfl (OHG. also chrampfl); comp. OSax. krams, Du. krimp, f., E. cramp; the common West Teut. term for 'cramp'; orig. an adjectival subst. from OHG. chrampf,
the further history of the word we must
at all events proceed from the latter mean-
ing (krät is the OTeut. adj. for 'sick');
Scand. *krætt, 'sick,' is borrowed from G.
(*)krakur must have been the native form); a
true Scand. *kræng, 'feeble,' also occurs.

The common West Teut. adj. *kræk- is
connected with AS. *crūgan, lit. 'to write;
like one mortally wounded, fall in light,
fall with a crash' (thus closely allied in
meaning to AS. *crātan, 'infirm, tottering').

With the same root kring, *krank, are con-
nected ModHG. *strang, 'circular pad for
the head,' E. crānk, to crānkle, crānkle.—
krānnen, 'to make ill,' from MidHG.
kraken, 'to torment, grieve,' prop. 'to
lessen, humiliate.'

kränz, m., 'wreath,' from the equiv.
MidHG. and late OHG. krauntz, m.; a speci-
fically HG. word, which in this form has
passed within historic times into other Teut.
languages (in. krants, Du. kranz).

Perhaps allied to Sans. grānta, 'to tie (a
knot),' bind,' grānti-s, m., 'knot,' or even with Lith. grāndia, m., 'bracelet, tyre of a
wheel' (Lett. grādi, 'wood for frameing,'
from the base grāndiž).’

krāppel, krāpsel, dimin. of krāpsen.

krāpsen (1.), m. krāppe, from the
equiv. MidHG. *krāpfe (MidG. krāpe), m.,
'a kind of pastry, fritter'; OHG. *chrāpfe,
m., orig. identical with the following word;
so called from the hooked form of the
pastry.

krāpsen (2.), m. 'cramp, hook, dung-
fork,' from MidHG. krahpe, krapfe, m.,
'hook, cramp,' OHG. chrāpyo, 'hook,' also
'claw, talon'; the Got. form *krapo is
wanting, nor is the word found in the
other Teut. languages; before the HG.
permutaion of consonants it passed in the
form grappo, grauπ into Rom. (Ital.
grappo, 'cramp, talon,' Fr. grappin, 'grap-
nel'). Comp. further E. crapple, 'claw,
talon.' It is doubtful whether OHG.
chrappo (Goth. kreπka), m., 'hooked in-
strument,' and Scand. kraki, m., 'stake,'
are allied. The stem of *krapf appears
in a nasal form in OHG. chrampf, 'enrived,'
and OHG. chrampha, chrampho, m., 'iron
hook' (comp. Fr. crampon, 'cramp,
borrrowed from OHG.). Consequently *krapf
is connected with *krapf.

krātge (1.), f., 'dossier,' from MidHG.
kremen, also kretz, m., 'basket'; OHG.
chrrezzo and *chratto, m., 'basket.' Perhaps
the word is allied, on account of the Mid-
HG. variant krename, with *franzt. On the
other hand, OHG. *chratto and MidHG.
krette suggest AS. *krudel, E. cradel, and
also Du. *kras, AS. *cadet, E. cote (orig.
'earth-basketh'), E. crate. With Gr. *krap feedback.

*kraste, these cognates cannot be con-
nected.

krātge (2.), f., 'itch,' from MidHG.
kerz, kratz, allied to fragen.

kraten, vb., from the equiv. MidHG.
kratsen, kretzen, OHG. *chrutsen, to scratch
(allied to Scand. *krot, 'to dig in,' Goth.
*chrutjan, 'to scratch'); previous to the
HG. permutation of consonants *krot-
ton, whence Ital. grattare, Fr. gratte, 'to
scratch.' Comp. frijden.

kraten, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv.
MidHG. krouwen, OHG. *chrutuen, krou-
ven; Goth. *kranzet, or rather *krutzen,
and other correspondences are wanting.

With this vb. is connected OHG. chrouWel,
MidHG. *kræwel, m., 'three-pronged fork,
talon, claw,' to which Swiss and ModHG.
kræwel, 'fork with hooked prongs'; comp.
Du. kruwwel, m., 'pitchfork, fork, claw,
finger-nail,' allied to krouwen, 'to scratch.'

Connected with *krume.

krans, adj., 'frizzled,' from MidHG.
krais, 'curled, frizzled'; unknown to all the
OTeut. languages; retained in Mid
Du. kraiis, ModDu. kreis, 'dishevelled,
entangled, frizzled, stubborn'; MidE. krais,
'frizzled, angry.' The genuine Teut. ori-
gin and great antiquity of *fruns are certi-
fied by the equiv. parallel cognates, Mid
HG. krol (d), 'curly, lock of hair,' Du. krol,
'lock, krollig,' frizzled, curly, MidE. *crul,
'curly.' Comp. strele.

kruse, f., 'pitcher with a lid,' from MidHG.
krūse, f., 'pitcher, earthenware
drinking vessel'; OHG. *chrūse, f.; Mid
Du. kruise, AS. *crūse, MidE. *crūse, E.
cruse; Scand. krūs, 'pitcher with a lid.'

It is not immediately connected with HG.
*frug. That the word is of foreign origin
seems certain, yet the ultimate source can-
not be Gr. *kouuos, 'pitcher.' See the fol-
lowing word.

krūsef, m., 'top,' with the more
frequent variant *krūsf, a corrupt form
which arose from connecting *krūsf with
the circular (frisférmiq) movement of a
top; MidHG. *krūsel, MidG. *krūsel, m.,
'top,' a dimin. of *kruf, hence lit. 'small
pitcher.' Comp. the UpG. term tṿf for
top.

krūn, n., 'herb, vegetable, weed,' from
Creis, n., 'chalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. kréda, late OHG. krída, f.; ultimate source Lat. créta, f., 'Cretan earth.' The change from Lat. ć to HG. ć cannot be explained by the ModGr. pronunciation of Crete (comp. MidHG. Kríde, Scand. Krít, 'Crete'), since there are other instances in which Lat. ć appears in HG. loan-words, as ć; comp. ćeier, and espec. ćéde. Besides, the word kréta, 'Cretan earth,' is unknown to Gr. The more precise history of the adoption of HG. krída is obscure (the corresponding words in Rom. are Ital. creta and Fr. craie).

Creis, m., 'circle, orbit, sphere,' from MidHG. kretz, m., 'circumference, circuit, division of a country district'; OHG. kretz, pointing to Goth. *kretiz, and D. kríz to Goth. *kretis. Comp. MidHG. krízen (MidG.), 'to make a circle.' The word cannot be traced beyond G.; it is not allied to stem and string. Comp. friçen.

Kreefchen, vb., 'to shriek,' from MidHG. kritoschen, 'to screech, shriek'; OHG. *kritikan and Goth. *kritikan are wanting. MidHG. kritoszen, 'to shriek' (Goth. *kritan), points to the fact that a dental (Goth. ć) has been lost before the suffix sk of friçen, just as a gutturals has been dropped in friçen, OHG. forskohn. Comp. Du. krijschen, 'to shriek, yell.' Comp. friegen.

Kreisel, see Kranz.

Kreisen, kriesen, vb., 'to be in labour,' from MidHG. križen, 'to screech, shriek, groan'; comp. Du. križen, 'to shriek, shout.' For further cognates see friçen; akin also to MidHG. krišen, earlier ModHG. frižen, 'to groan.'

Krippel, see Krippel.

Kresse (1), f., 'creas,' from the equiv. MidHG. kresse, OHG. kresse, m., kressa, f.; corresponding to Du. kers, kors, f., AS. corse, f., E. cress. This word, which is probably peculiar to West Germ., found its way to the North—Dan. karse, Swed. kresse, Lett. kresse; it was also adopted by the Rom. languages—Fr. cresson, It. crezione. The assumption that the Rom. words contain the orig. form is opposed by the early appearance of the term in the old West Germ. languages. It is true that no plausible explanation of OHG. kresse (Goth. *kraja) has been put forward; OHG. krisan, MidHG. krišen, križen, 'to crawl,' seems unrelated.

Kresse (2), f., 'gudgeon,' from the equiv. MidHG. kresse, OHG. kresse, m. Different from Kresse (1). The fish is thus named only in G., and hence the term is not diffused in West Germ. like the preceding word.

Kreischem, Kreischam, m., from the equiv. MidHG. kretscchem, kretsche, m., 'village tavern,' a Slav. loan-word; Bohem. kreša, Wend. korša, Pol. karcma, 'tavern.'

Kreuz, n., 'cross,' from the equiv. MidHG. kriuž, kriuje, n., OHG. krez, n.; from Lat. cruci (dat. cruci, acc. crucem), with change of vowel quantity in the stem as in Lür, Lüt, and Lüe, and also of gender (comp. Mkt, Ötten, and Øtv). The change of medial ć in the Lat. word to HG. t, though in another group of (older) loan-words Lat. ć, even before open vowels, appears as k in HG. and Tent., is due to the fact that words like Keller and Kairer were introduced into Germany at a far earlier period than Kreuz, which was adopted with Christianity in the 8th and 9th cents. The Goths used Tent. Gálga (Goth. galga), the English of the earliest period, rood (comp. Raut). The loan-word is now found in all the Mod. Tent. languages—It. croce, Swed. and Dan. kors, Du. kruis, E. cross.

Kreuzer, m., 'križer' (about 1/3d.), from MidHG. kružer, kruwer, m., a small coin, orig. marked with a cross (MidHG. kriuje), 'križer.'
kritzelj, vb., ‘to crawl, tickle,’ Mod HG. only, Mid HG. kribelin (MidG.), ‘to tickle’; a recent formation; comp. Mod Du. kribelen, ‘to itch, prick,’ kribellen, ‘to grumble, wrangle.’

Strikzkrabs, Strickelskrabbel, m., Mod HG., an onomatopoeic term for ‘utter confusion’; comp. Mod Du. kribbelen, ‘to scratch.’

Striege, f., ‘early sloe,’ from the equiv. Mid HG., t., ‘early sloe-tree,’ OHG. chrübboum; comp. Du. kriek, t., ‘wild cherry.’ Phonetically it might be derived from OHG. Chriek, Mid HG. Kriech, ‘a Greek,’ if *grecia could be found in Mid Lat. denoting the tree and the fruit. The word must have been introduced from Italy, on account of the Lat. term (comp. Striege), for it is inconceivable that the Germans, of their own accord, and without foreign precedent, should have termed the fruit ‘Greek’ because it was imported, as we assume for the moment, from Greece. At all events, the name has not yet been explained (comp. further the Fr. loan-word crique).

Kriechen, vb., ‘to crawl,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. kriechen, OHG. chrükhun, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. kruppan, Du. kruipe, AS. creopan, E. to creep, OLC. króopa. The relation of the HG. form with ch from k to the remaining Teut. languages with p has well-authenticated analogies; see Krüf (1), wrüen, and Kriape. The guttural appears again in MidE. kriechen, E. to crouch. Kraithen, t., ‘to crawl,’ is the Mid HG. (MidG.) križen.

Striekzicate, see Striekzicate.

Krirg, m., ‘war,’ from Mid HG. krire(g), m., ‘exertion, endeavour to obtain something;’ then also ‘opposition, resistance, argument, discord, combat.’ The predominant meaning in Mid HG. is the latest and ‘counter-effort’ the earliest; comp. Mid HG. einkrieg, adj., ‘self-willed.’ For a similar evolution of meaning comp. OHG. fliz, ‘exertion, zeal, quarrel;’ see Križ. The word is almost entirely unknown to OHG.; it occurs once as chréj, ‘pertinacia,’ with which w darkréj, ‘controversia,’ widarkriždeln, ‘obstipientus’ (with obscure e, i, e), are connected. This word, obscure in origin, is shared only by Du. (krijj) with G.; in all the other Teut. languages it is wanting. Dan. and Swed. krieg being borrowed from G. Comp. the following word.

Kriegen, vb., ‘to get,’ from Mid HG. krie-
Rom.—Ital. greppia, Prov. crucia (the latter connected with the Teut. forms in u mentioned above), ModFr. croëche (whence E. croach, 'a grated crib,' MidE. croche).

krützen, vb., 'to find fault, carp,' ModHG. simply from a popular term, gritzen, 'to wrangle' (wanting in MidHG. and OHG.), with an allusion to Krüfft, &c.

krützel, vb., 'to scribble,' dimin. of MidHG. krützen, 'to scratch,' OHG. chriszön, 'to scratch or cut into.' It is probably connected with fraüt, OHG. chrassön, as well as with OEc. krōta, 'to engrave, stamp.' If this is not approved, it may be allied to skrietz (root krült); kriitöz (whence chriszön) would then mean 'to draw lines.'

krolle, f., 'curl' (Rhen.), from the equiv. MidHG. krolle, krol(-)les, m.; comp. Du. krol, f., 'curl.' MidHG. krol, adj., Du. krullig, MidE. cruil, adj., 'curly'; Du. krullen, MidE. crullen, 'to fracture.' For the connection between MidHG. krolle, f. (Goth. *krülö), and ModHG. kroas, MidHG. kras, see under frau.

krone, f., 'crown,' from the equiv. MidHG. kroöne, kroön; in OHG. korönà (with the foreign accent preserved), from Lat. coröna (the unaccented δ disappeared in MidHG.). comp. MidE. coröne, crowne, E. crown; in MidDu. the double form cröne, kröne, existed, Du. kroon, krooin. Scand. kröna, f. In AS. the term cymel-helm, lit. 'king's helmet,' was substituted for Lat. corona of the Biblical texts (just as spectrura was rendered by cymierd, lit. 'king's staff'); in OSax. and OHG. höltbënd, houbtband, '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. kreönen and a denominative from kroen; thus it is not Lat. coronare, to which OHG. chrööna more accurately corresponds.

kropp, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kröpf, m., 'goitre, crop, ear,' corresponding to Du. krop, m., 'crop, bosom, mouth of a ship,' E. crop (of birds, top harvest), AS. cropy, which has the special meanings 'crop, summit, top of (trees), ear (of corn), cluster of grapes,' OIC. kropp, '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. *krupp- might be related to Gr. κρύπτω, 'curved,' if 'crop, excescence,' represented the prim. meaning of the group.

kroppen, m., 'rogues,' a LG. word, formed from LG. krop (comp. frieken), 'crawling creature, small cattle,' but this is not quite certain. Others connect it with the preceding word kropp, which also signifies in Sib. and Bav. 'small, crippled creature, little man.'

krôle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. krote, krète, krète, f. (even now dial. kriette, krette), OHG. chröta, chröta, f., 'toad.' The forms with a and o are related by gradation; comp. Brett and Bern. The word is peculiar to G.; in OEc. padder, Du. padde, AS. taddle, E. toad. Etymologically all three are equally obscure.

krüde, f., 'crutch,' from the equiv. MidHG. krückë, krucke, OHG. chrüchta (for krükö), f.; comp. Du. kruck, AS. kryök, f., E. crutch. Certainly a genuine Teut. word ('staff with a curved handle'); it is most closely connected with Scand. kroker, 'hook, curve,' it may al-o be related to friuken. In the MidHG. period it was confused with a Rom. term based upon Lat. crucea, and meaning 'crosier.' On the other hand, the Teut. word was submerged in many of the Rom. languages in the old inherited term; Ital. crocio, 'crutch,' crocco, 'hook,' Fr. croisse, 'croak,' crok, 'hook'; MidLat. croca, 'baculus episcopalis, croceau, 'baculus pastoralis,' and 'baculus incursus,' croceus, croccia, crucia, crocca, 'crutch.' Kriidë can scarcely be explained from MidLat. crucea, 'cross-bar' (of a window), because this must have become chrüzea (ce changed to tz); comp. kruug.

kruug (1.), m., 'jug, pitcher,' from the equiv. MidHG. kruoc (g), OHG. chruug, m.; corresponding to AS. crog, crok, 'pitcher,' also 'bottle.' Besides these terms, based upon a common form kröga-, there are several words allied in sound and meaning; comp. OSax. kraka, Du. kruik, f., AS. creace, MidE. crocke; MidHG. krèche, f., ModHG. (dial.) kruht, AS. croesa (and crouk), MidE. crokke, 'pitcher,' Ic. krukka, 'pot.' Since it is not improbable that all these terms were borrowed, we may perhaps connect them further with kruug. 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. cruce, 'pail,' from which Fr. cruche, 'pitcher,' may be derived, if it is not of G. origin. The Goth. term for 'pitcher' is aktæs (borrowed from Lat. arcus). Comp. Åtæg (2).

Åtæg (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 Åtæg (1), 'because formerly an actual or a carved pitcher was hung in front of a tavern,' is demolished by the fact that Åtæg (1), 'arcus,' is entirely unknown to LG. (and Du.); the OSax. term kraka was used. On the other hand, Åtæg, 'alehouse,' was orig. wanting in HG., in which Åtæg, 'pitcher,' was current at the earliest period.

Åtæke, see Åtæg (1).

Åtæme, f., 'crumb,' a LG. loan-word, wanting in MidHG.; comp. LG. kråme, Du. kraim, AS. cråme, E. crumb, crum. The root krå appears also in fræun, OHG. chromeon, 'to scratch, operate with the nails.' Allied to Gr. γράμμα, 'rubbish' (Aryan root grå).

Åtæmn, adj., 'crooked,' from MidHG. krumf (6), OHG. chrumb, 'crooked, curved, twisted, perverted' (comp. fræun); rare variants OHG. and MidHG. krumf, OHG. chirmpf, as well as MidHG. krumf, in the same sense. Comp. OSax. crumb, AS. crumb; E. crump, 'crooked,' is abnormal (with this E. to crumble, MidE. crumpeln, and also E. crumple, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected). Under krumf it is shown how the graded and permutated forms are widely ramified; the Teut. root signified 'spasmodically contracted, curved.' Besides the cognates of West Teut. kronbat, from pre-Teut. græm, quoted under græmp, comp. the unanalysed Gr. γραμμά, 'curved, bent.' OIr. crømm, W. cræum, seem to have been borrowed from AS.

Åtæpp, f., 'crupper,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. croup, whence E. croup. The Fr. word has been derived from Scand. kroppa, f., 'hump, excrescence' (allied to kropp, 'hump'). See the following word.

Åtæppel, m., 'cripple,' from the equiv. MidHG. krippel, kripel, m.; it passed in the MidHG. period from LG. into HG.; Du. kropel, E. crapple, MidE. and AS. cryppel, Scand. kryppell, kryplingr. The p of these forms is HG. pf (Alsart. Åtæppel), hence we must assume that HG. Åtæppel was borrowed from LG. and MidHG. Allied in the UpG. dials. to Swiss chrüpf, chrüps, Swab. krof, kryft, kryftle, Bav. krof, krof, 'deformed person,' and the cognate Bav. kryppfen, 'to become crooked,' akin to OIr. kroppar, kroppa, 'hump,' and the cognates discussed under Krâpp. Besides Gr. γραμµά, 'curved,' we may also refer to OSlv. grába, 'back,' ModSlov. giovanec, 'wrinkle,' Serv. grâba, 'hump' (grába se, 'to stoop').

Åtæsl, f., 'crust,' from the rare Mid HG. krust, OHG. crusto, f., 'crust;' a learned term which has been first naturalised in ModHG. Derived from Lat. crusta, whence also Du. kaur, E. crust, as well as Rom. words like Fr. croûte.

Åtæsial, m., from the equiv. MidHG. kristl, kristl, m. OHG. kristalla, f., 'crystal.' The retention of the Lat. accent (cristallus, m. and f.) preserved the foreign aspect of this merely learned term, which was borrowed at a very early period.

Åtæbel, m., 'tub, bucket,' from the equiv. MidHG. òtêbel, OHG. öttêbel, m.; comp. OHG. milch-chubilt, -chültin, m., 'milk-pail;' allied to AS. ciff (from kâb), Mid E. kive, 'pail.' The stem is genuinely Teut.; it is doubtful whether it is connected with the cognates ('narrow space') discussed under ÅŒk. Its Rom. origin at all events must be rejected.—ModLat. cupella, cupellus, 'mensura frumentaria' and 'vas potorum,' do not coincide in meaning; Du. kuip, 'vat, cask,' is alone connected with Lat. òppa, 'cask.' Some Rom. words, such as Prov. cubel, 'tub' are derived from the Teut. cognates, from which Slav, and Lett. words are borrowed; Lith. kâbulas, 'tub,' OSlv. kâbul, 'vessel,' as a corn measure. Comp. Åœk, Åœf, and ÅŒf.

Åtæche, f., 'kitchen,' from the equiv. MidHG. kitch, küchen, kuchën (UpG. without mutation kuche, kuche), OHG. chûhna, f.; corresponding to AS. cyene, 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 MidLat. cucina (kukina; comp. Ital. cucina, Fr. cuisine). The HG. ch (OHG. hh) for 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. ÅŒh, ÅŒhen, ÅŒhl, Rûmmel, and Füfer.
Kuču, m., 'cake,' from the equiv. MidHG. kuōche, OHG. chuocho, m.; comp. MidLG. köke, Du. koek. Besides these forms with old \( \delta \) in the stem (comp. AS. cēcēl, MidE. kēkēl, 'little cake,' E. dial. keeche) there occurs in the Scand. and E. languages an apparently graded form with \( a—E. \) cake, and the equiv. Scand. kaka, f. This gradation seems to point to a Teut. origin of the cognates, yet their relation to the Rom. class (Catal. coca, Rheto-Rom. coca, Picard. couque, 'cake'), connected with Lat. coccus, coquere (AS. cōc, OHG. chohōn), is not clear. Moreover, on the assumption that the word was borrowed, \( \delta \) in OHG. chuocho would correspond exactly to the \( a \) in AS. cōc, 'cook.'

Küchenchelle, f., 'pasque flower.' MidHG. only, interpreted from one of the variants Kūft, Küchenchelle as Küchenchelle; its relation to the equiv. Fr. cœcleurde is obscure; the MidHG. form is certainly a corruption.

Küchlein, n., 'chicken,' MidHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word introduced by Luther into HG. (in UG. dial. hüentli, West MidG. hüinkel, Suab. hugelle). To the MidG. and LG. küchen, küken, correspond AS. ēgēn (plur. ēgēnum), MidE. chikin, E. chick, chicken, Scand. kjäktlingar, Du. kieken, koken. The Goth. dimin. termination -ina- (*kiukein) frequently occurs in the names of animals, Goth. gait-ein, AS. tičen (Goth. *tičkein), AS. kēken (Goth. *kēkein), n. 'kid'; see küffen, òtgi, òtfwun, Küdlein, and Mättgen. The substant. on which the word is based is AS. cōc, E. cock, Scand. kokkr (to which Goth. *kiukein, n., is related by gradation). There is no reason for thinking that the Teut. word was borrowed from Rom.—Fr. coq, like AS. cōc (UpG. gōccl, gückel), is a recent onomatopoetic term also, for W. and Corn. cog, 'cuckoo,' points also to the base cūcā (so too OIr. cūchā, 'cuckoo,' from cocūc). Comp. Küffel.

Kochen, see küffen.

Kuchuk, m., 'cuckoo,' from the equiv. late MidHG. kūkūk (rare), m.; the usual term in MidHG. is gōch, which was introduced in the 15th cent. from Du. (koek, early MidDu. cucūc). An onomatopoetic term widely diffused, but it is not necessary to assume that it was borrowed in most of the languages, E. cuckoo, Fr. coucou, Lat. cuculus, W. and Corn. cog, OIr. cūchā. See also Küchlein.

Kuß (1.), f., 'runner of a sledge'; Mid HG. *kuofo and *kuoche are wanting with this meaning, so too OHG. *chufa; OHG. chuocho is found, however, in Stito-choh, 'runner of a sledge' (see examples of the interchange of k-čh and p-f under frieden); comp. MidLG. köke, 'runner of a sledge.' Perhaps Lith. zdarg, f., 'forked piece of wood on a plough,' is allied, and also its cognates zaginga, m., 'stake, post,' zagaras, m., 'dry twig.' From these the evolution of meaning in Kūf may be inferred.

Kuß (2.), f., 'coop, vat,' from the equiv. MidHG. kufoa, OHG. chufoa, f. The prim. form of the word previous to the HG. permutation of consonants is represented by Osax. cōpā, f., and the equiv. E. coop. From MidLat. cópā, a variant of cópā, 'cask,' whence Du. kwip, 'coop'; comp. also Küf. 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. köf, 'coop'; comp. Du. kuiper, E. cooper.

Kugel, f., 'ball, bullet, globe,' from the equiv. MidHG. kugel, kugel, f.; comp. MidLG. and Du. kogel. The word is not recorded in the other languages. It is allied to ModHG. Kauft, from kúl, kugel, and also to ModHG. Küft, with which E. cudgel and AS. cōgel is closely connected; Kúf is a 'pole with a ball-shaped end,' Kugel and Küf cannot possibly be related by gradation.

Kuh, f., 'cow,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OIrG. ku, f.; comp. MidLG. kō, Du. koe, E. cow, AS. cā, OIr. cēr, f. (Goth. *kōs); Tent. 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 (gō) it is common to the Aryan group; comp. Ind. gāus (acc. gām), f., Gr. boōs (stem bōr), Lat. boās (stem bo-). These terms are both mas. and fem., hence Sans. gāus, m., 'bull, cattle,' f., 'cow'; Gr. bōs, 'cattle, ox, cow'; Lat. boas, 'ox, cow.' Lett. gāvās, 'cow.' This term, like other primit. Aryan words (comp. ēfēr, ēfara, ūnd, ëfī, &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. kütel, küle, adj., also a regularly non-
mutated form kuol- in compounds such as kuolthek, n. = ‘cooling-house,’ and in the
adv. kuole (comp. jdeu, ñat, faï); OHG.
chuol, adj., = ‘cool’ (*chuolu, adv.). It corre-
sponds to MidLG. kól, Du. koël, AS. col,
E. cool. In the form of kól- (orig. kou-) the
adj. is common to West Teut.; the adj.
faï is the old partic. form from the stem
of fuïf, from which in Scand. (kala) and
AS. (calan) str. vba. are formed; the further
cognates E. chill, AS. éle, éle, ‘cold,’ are
Comp. faït.

hûn, adj., = ‘bold, daring,’ from Mid
HG. kien, kiene, OHG. chiumi, = ‘bold, eager
for combat, strong’; comp. the non-mutated
variant in the MidHG. and OHG. deriva-
tive kumneth, = ‘boldness,’ and in the OHG.
adv. chumüta. It corresponds to MidLG.
koen, Du. koen, AS. éne, ‘bold,’ E. keen
(the adj. is obsolete in Suab. and Bav.);
Scand. korn, = ‘wise, experienced.’ The
latter must at one time have been the
prevailing sense in West Teut., also as is proved
by the ModHG. proper name kornat; OHG.
and MidHG. Kumnät (without mutation,
like OHG. and MidHG. kumneth), AS.
Oenre (Goth. *Kontrêa), may have meant
‘giving wise advice.’ Teut. kóm- (lit. ‘one
that can understand, sensible’) is orig. a
verbal adj. from the vb. femmen, fœmen,
hence the West Teut. sense ‘bold,’ com-
pared with the Ote. meaning, must be regarded as derivative. All intellectual
and moral conceptions of the OTeut. period
are related more or less to war and con-
clict (comp. faït, ínîfet, and Strig).

Kûfen, LG., see Kûden.

Kûmnel, m., = ‘cummin, caraway seeds,’
from the equiv. MidHG. kûmel, OHG.
chumel, m., with the variants MidHG.
kiim, OHG. chumên; comp. AS. cymen,
Du. koyen, MidLG. kômen; from Lat.
and Rom. cummum. The change of n
into l is the same as in 3gl (in UpG. still
kîm, kîmich). With regard to the period
of the adoption of Lat. words relating to
horticulture and the art of cookery, comp.
Rûs, Rûch, Wûns, Biefer, &c.

Kûmner, m., = ‘grief, sorrow, distress,’
from MidHG. kûmber, m., = ‘rubbish, refuse
(thus still dial.), encumbering, oppression,
distress, grief’; ModHG. mm, from Mid
HG. mb, as in Bûmner, ñûm, and ñûm.
The word is wanting in all the OTeut.
dials.; comp. ModDu. kommer, m., = ‘grief,
affliction; hare’s dung’; MidE. cumbren,

‘to encumber, molest,’ E. to cumber. The
cognates are very similar in sound to a
Rom. class—Fr. décombre, ‘rubbish,’ Port.
combro, combro, ‘mound of earth, hilllock,’
Ital. singombo, ‘hindrance,’ Fr. encombreer,
‘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, Ofe. kñulî, ‘tumulus, barrow.’

Kûmnel, n., = ‘horse-collar,’ from the
equiv. MidHG. komat, n.; borrowed in the
MidHG. period from Slav. (comp. Oslov.
chomatá, Pol. chomata); hence not diffused
beyond the HG. group. The Slav. cognates
of Oslov. chomata are derived from OTeut.;
comp. MidE. and ModE. hame, Du.
haam, Westphal. ham, Rhine Prov.
hamen, hamen, ‘horse-collar.’

Kûmpn, m., = ‘companion, mate,’ from
MidHG. kûmpân, kûmpân, m., = ‘comrade,
associate’; the latter is derived from OFr.
Prov. compaign, = ‘companion, partner.’
MidLat. compagnio, lit. ‘one who shares
the same food,’ is based on OTeut. expres-
sions such as Goth. gahlaiba, OHG.
gilbe, m., = ‘associate, comrade,’ and the equiv.
OHG. gime50, from mag, n., ‘food’; see
fâî.

Kûmpfl, Kûmpôfl, m., = ‘preserves,
heap of rubbish or dung,’ from MidHG.
kûmpost, also kûmpost, m., ‘preserves,’
espec. ‘pickled cabbage,’ from Rom. (Ital.
composto).

Kûmpf, m., = ‘basin, bowl,’ from Mid
HG. kûmpf, m., = ‘vessel’; comp. LG. kump,
A MidLat. campus as the source of the G.
word does not exist; MidLat. cumba, cumbus,
have too no such meaning as Kûmpf,
hence they cannot be adduced to explain
the dial. ModHG. Kûmme, = ‘deep bowl.’
Kûmme and Kûmpf are more probably
genuine Teut. words, and allied to AS.
cumb and the equiv. E. comb.

Kûndel, see Kûnden.

Kûnd, adj., = ‘known, manifest,’ from
MidHG. kûnt(d), OHG. chund, adj., = ‘be-
come acquainted, noted, known.’ It corre-
sponds to Goth. kunz, ‘noted,’ OSax.
cûth, AS. chû, ‘noted,’ E. couth (now only
in the compound uncouth). A common
Teut. adj. in the form kûnta-, from the
non-permutated gn-to-, which is prop. a
partic. in to- from the verbal stem of the
root gôn, gud, discussed under fénneu, fennu,
and fāhū. For other particles, formed into adj., see under laut.

Kunst, f., 'arrival,' from MidHG. and OHG. kunst, kumst, kunst, f., 'coming, arrival'; comp. Goth. gaqumpa, f., 'meeting, assembly,' the corresponding verbal abstract to Goth. ginian, HG. femmen, with the suffix -a-, from -f- (comp. MidHG. kunst, kunst, and Gif). The insertion of an f in the combination mf (m²f becoming m²t; comp. further Serman, kunst, kumst) corresponds to the addition of an s to np (np becoming not), mentioned under Kunst.—künstig, adj., 'to come, future,' from the equiv. MidHG. küntig, OHG. kunstig.

Künkel, f., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. kunkel, f., OHG. chvachala, f.; a Saut., Alten, and Rhn. word, for which hēden occurs in other dials. (Bav. and also ModGr.). It is wanting in the remaining OTeut. dials, and its diffusion supports the assumption that it has been borrowed from Rom., especially since the earlier OHG. form chvachal closely resembles the equiv. Rom. words in sound; MidLat. concula (for colucula, dimin. of colus, 'distaff?'), equiv. to Ital. connicia, Fr. quenelle, 'distaff,' whence also the equiv. Ohr. cuvel. Others refer the word to the cognates discussed under Kunfer, with the prim. meaning 'to spin.'

Kunst, f., 'skill, art, address,' from MidHG. and OHG. kunst, f., 'knowledge, wisdom, skill, art'; comp. Osax. cunst, plur., 'knowledge, wisdom,' Du. kunst; wanting in E. and Goth. A verbal abstract from fēmmen, like Kunst from fēmmen; s is a euphonic insertion before the verbal; comp. Brūnī from brūnī, Kunst from gēmenī.

Kunŧerblunt, adj., 'higgledy-piggledy, ModHG. only; in MidHG., however, kunŧerblach, adj., which means 'variegated, strange as a Kunfer,' i.e. 'monster.' But while MidHG. kunter, 'monster,' and OHG. chvantor, 'herd, drove of cattle' (cognate with Oslov. šēna, Lith. gena, 'I drive cattle'), are UpG., Kunŧerblunt is prop. LG. Both MidHG. kunŧerblach and ModHG. kunŧerblunt are imitations of MidHG. kunŧerferd, lit. 'contrafactus, not genuine'; from this in MidHG. (MidG.) a word kunter, 'what is false, deceptive,' was deduced.

Kupfer, n., 'copper,' from the equiv. MidHG. kupfer, OHG. chvappar, n.; an old loan-word from which Kupfer must have been the earliest form; the word was borrowed before the 7th cent.; comp. Du. and MidLG. koper, AS. copur, E. copper, Scand. kopar. These are probably based on MidLat. cuper (gen. -ēris). Late Lat. cyprum, or rather as cyprum, or simply cyprum (whence Fr. cuivre) is an Italian (not a Greek) term; the Teuts. probably owe to the Italians their earliest knowledge of copper. The island of Cyprus was called Kipper by the Germans of the Middle Ages, following the Byzant. and ModGr. pronunciation of Köppor; hence MidHG. kipper, or kipperrw, 'Cyprian wine.'

Kuppe, f., 'peak, summit,' adopted by the written language in the last century from MidHG.; in HG. the form would have pf. Kepp and Kuppe, as well as Kuppe ('crest of birds,' also termed Kepp, comp. Osax. coppod, 'crystatus' of snakes, under Kepp), are allied words, with the prim. meaning 'point, extreme end,' which belonged orig. to the strictly HG. permuted form Kepp. The further history of all these terms is obscure; under Kepp it is assumed that they are of genuine Teut. origin, though the possibility of their being blended with MidLat. and Rom. cupa, 'beaker' is granted. In MidHG. kuppe, f., OHG. chvappa, f., means 'covering for the head' (esp. under the helmet); see Kepp.

Kuppel, f., 'cupola, dome,' ModHG. only, from Ital. cupola (Fr. coupe).

Kuppeln, vb., 'to couple, fence (a field),' from MidHG. kuppeln, koppeln, 'to leash, bind, fetter, unite'; MidHG. kuppelspe, 'coupling,' kuppelare, 'match-maker, procurer,' and kuppelarīnne, the fem. form; a deriv. of Keppel, Lat. copulare.

Kur, Chur, f., 'election,' in Kurīr connected with offeren, rarifien; MidHG. kīr, küre, f. (MidG. kur, kure, without modification), 'consideration, selection,' espec. 'election of a king' (MidHG. kīr-, kūrīrste-, MidG. kūrvīrste-, 'Elector'); OHG. chūr, f., is preserved in HG. Billīhr in the regularly mutated form. AS. cyre, m., 'choice'; Scand. kir, keyr, n., 'choice.' See fißen.

Kurb, Kurbel, f., 'crank, winch,' from MidHG. kurbe, OHG. churbba, f., 'windlass over a well'; generally traced to Fr. courbe, and further to Lat. curvā, 'bent piece of wood,' from curvus.

Kurbis, m., 'gourd, pumpkin,' from the equiv. MidHG. kūrbe, kūrbis, OHG. churbis, m. (rarely f.); borrowed previous
to the HG. permutation (of t to s) from Lat. *cucitium*, whence also AS. *cuyef*. Whether the reduplicated form of the Lat. word was influenced by Teut. itself cannot be determined. From Lat. *cucitium* are derived Ital. *cuore*, Fr. *gourde*, whence E. *gourd*, Du. *kauwoerde*.

**führen**, vb., 'to choose, select,' ModHG. only, derived from an older *kär*, L. *choice*, equiv. to *frin*.

**kürschner**, m., 'furrier,' from the equiv. ModHG. *kursesch*, m. (seh from s, as in *frin*, *firschen*, and *furt*) a derivative of MidHG. *kirschen*, f., 'fur coat,' OHG. *churssina*, *chrusina*, AS. *crêne*, 'fur coat'; MidLG. *crusina*, *crusina*, *crusina*. Cognate terms also occur in Slav. (OSlov. *kráznja*, Russ. *kovrof*), 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. *θύρα*, 'hide, skin,' is scarcely conceivable.

**furz**, adj., 'short,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kurz*; a very curious loan-word from Lat. *curtus*. What may have led to its adoption is even more obscure than in the case of *fôr* (from Lat. *securus*). The assumption of its being borrowed is supported only by the form *kurz* (without the change of t to s), which appears also in strictly UpG. records; comp. OHG. *porta*, *pfurza*, and *pfurza*, from Lat. *porta*. The form *curt* is OSax. and OFris. ; comp. also Du. *kort* and Lc. *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. *skurz*, 'short'); these cannot, on account of their want of permutation, be primit. allied to Lat. *curtus*. For the cognates of E. *short* see Z*ùrtz*.

**füß**, m., 'kiss,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kus* (gen. *kusse*); corresponding to Du. *kus*, OSax. *kus*, *cos* (gen. *-sce*), AS. *cos*, Olc. *koss*, m.; a common Teut. word for 'kiss,' wanting only in Goth. (*kusse*, comp. Goth. *kukjan*, East Fris. *kikerken*, 'to kiss'). A pre-Teut. root *gut*, *gud* ('to kiss') does not occur. Indubitable cognates are not found in the non-Teut. languages unless Ir. *bus*, 'lip,' and Gael. *bus*, 'month with thick lips,' are allied.—

**fühl*, vb., 'to kiss,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *füßen*, OHG. *chusen*; AS. *cysan*, E. *to kiss*, Olc. *kysa*.

**füßen**, see *füßen*.

**üßte**, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. *kust*, *kust*, 'coast,' which, like E. *coast*, MidE. *coote*, is of Rom. origin, OFr. *côte*, MidLat. *costa*, 'coast.'

**üstler**, m., 'sacristian,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *kustor*, *kustor*, m. Adopted on the introduction of Christianity. While *frin* from OHG. *chrêtei* is based upon the Lat. stem *cruci-,* acc. sing. *christem* (and not the nomin. *crux*), *üstler*, on the other hand, is not derived from *Lat. custodem* (stem *custod-*) 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. *coutre*, OFr. *coutre*, 'sacristian.' MidLat. *custos* (scil. *ecclesiae*), 'warden, guardian of the church jewels, holy vessels, &c., prebyster a. clericus cui ecclesiae et templi cura incumbit.' With the same sense MidLat. *costurarius*, whence OSax. *costarri*, as well as ModHG. dial *füßler*.

**fünst**, f., 'coach,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Hungar. *koste*, 'a carriage from Koszi' (near Raab); a characteristic modern term common to the Europ. languages; comp. Fr. and Span. *coche* (E. *coach*), Ital. *coccio*, Du. *koes*.

**füße**, f., 'cowl,' from MidHG. *kutie*, f., 'monk's habit'; comp. MidLat. *cotta*, *cottus*, 'unia clericis proprius,' which, however, with the corresponding Rom. words (Fr. *cotte*, *pettiote*, Ital. *cotta*), may be traced back to Teut. *kottar-,* appearing in OHG *chozma*, MidHG. *kotte*, 'coarse woollen stuff, cover.' Comp. *keg*.

**füßlein**, f., 'chitterlings, tripe,' from MidHG. *kultel*, f., 'gut, tripe'; as a genuine UpG. word it is probably not cognate with LG. *kütt* 'entrails,' but connected rather with Goth. *giþu*, 'belly.'

**űx**, m., 'share in a mine,' earlier ModHG. and dial. *űx*, first occurs in early ModHG., perhaps introduced from the Slav. frontier mountains.
Lab, n., rennet; from MidHG. lap(b), n., 'renew,' also 'acid fluid,' OHG. lab. 'broth'; it is not improbable, since the latter is the prim. meaning, that the word is further cognate with OTeut. terms for 'medicine.' Goth. luhja, f., 'poison,' AS. lyb, 'poison,' OSc. lyf, 'medicine,' OHG. luppi, n., 'deadly juice.' Note specially MidHG. kосerдьеpe, f., OHG. чадылъпъ, AS. цьос-льб, equiv. to MidHG. кьещ-лап. The way in which Lab is related by gradation to luhja corresponds perhaps to that of HG. Ракт to AS. nosu, E. nose. The prim. meaning of the stem seems to be 'strong, sharp perfume; plant juice'; OSc. lyf, 'medicine,' and Goth. luhja, 'poison,' are differentiations of the same orig. sense.

Labberdaan, m., 'codfish,' ModHG. only, from LG.; to this are allied, with remarkable divergences, Du. labberdaan, earlier abberdaan and slabberraan, and E. haberdine, with the same sense. The word is not based on the name of the Scotch town Aberdeen, but on tractus Laberduanus, a part of the Basque country (Bayonne) used to be called Laburduan, Fr. Labourd. It must have been introduced into the Netherlands through a Fr. medium; the form abberdaan is due to the error of regarding the initial t as the article. Comp. also рябна.

Laben, vb., 'to refresh,' from MidHG. лабен, OHG. laben (comp. AS. gelaben), '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. fiцьктицьен, fiць тьрен, 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. ραβεω.

—Labe, f., 'refreshment,' from the equiv. MidHG. лабе, OHG. laba, f.

Lade, f., from the equiv. MidHG. lache, OHG. лаха, 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 Ладе (Bav. лаче) and lacies is also opposed by the difference in meaning; Ital. lacca, 'low ground,' and OSlav. loki are G. loan-words. The origin of Lade remains obscure; it is scarcely allied to лёф and its cognates.

Lachen, vb., 'to laugh,' from the equiv. MidHG. lachen, OHG. лахен, лахан, earlier хlahhan; the х of the HG. is due, according to Goth. хлахан (pret. хлб), 'to laugh,' to an older х, AS. хлхан, E. to laugh, and the equiv. Du. lachen. In the non-Teut. languages the stem хлак, pret. хлак (probably onomatopoetic, like the cognates of финан and Lith. кляясъ, 'to be noisy, laugh loudly'), is not positively authenticated.—Derivative Lады, f., 'laugh,' from MidHG. лаче, f., 'laughing,' comp. E. laughter, AS. лехтор, Mid HG. лахер, 'laugher.' Lадом, vb., 'to smile,' from MidHG. лехомъ, is a frequentative of лаче.

Lады, m., 'salmon,' from the equiv. MidHG. ладс (plur. ладсе), OHG. ладс; corresponding to AS. лось, OSc. ласк, Scotch ласк; a common and prim. Tent. term for 'salmon'; in Goth. perhaps *ласко. The Slav. and Lith. words are cognate; Lith. ласцамъ, Lett. ласис, Russ. лосей, 'salmon trouts,' Pol. лась, 'salmon.' Hence the s in OHG. ладс is a suffix (comp. шадъ), and not a part of the root.

Lадер, n. and f., 'fathom,' from the equiv. MidHG. лахтер, лёфтер (MidG.); its early history is obscure; the stem is not the same as in лёфтер.

Ладе, f., 'chest, box, press,' from Mid HG. ладо (OHG. *лода, *лода f.), f., 'receptacle, chest'; ладе is prop. an 'arrangment for loading'; the corresponding OSc. хлафа means 'barn, storehouse,' so too MidE. ладе, whence E. лате. For further references comp. the vb. латен. It is also probable that лате is connected with the following subst. латен; in that case the prim. meaning would be 'trunk made of boards.'

Lаде, m., 'shop, shutter,' from Mid HG. ладенъ, ладе, m., 'board, plank, shutter, shop.' The meaning of MidHG. ладе, 'board,' is the orig. one, hence the derivation of the word from the vb. латен must be rejected in favour of its connection with ModHG. лате; since the latter in Goth.
would be represented by *lahōþą, and ēaťrī by *lahap, we might assume a root *lahp, pre-

temp. lat., meaning ‘board’; comp. *ēaťrī.

Labēu (1), vb., ‘to load, charge, burden,’

equal to mid.E. load, OHG. ladan (earlier kladan),
corresponding to Goth. kladan, AS. kladan, E. to load. 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 gram-
matical change as though the Aryan dental

were t. In fact, however, it is dih (kladan,
klōd, klōdum, klodans, not klōpan, klōp,
klōdum, klodans); comp. OSlov. klādīq
(klastı), ‘to lay,’ which, with E. to lade, proves

the existence of an Aryan root klādīh.

Comp. *ēaťrī and ēaťrī.

Labēu (2), vb., ‘to summon, invite,’

equal to mid.HG. laden, OHG. ladōn;
distinguished from latēn (1) by the

initial sound; latēn, ‘onercare,’ had orig.

initial kl, while labēn, ‘invite,’ has al-

ways had a simple l only; Goth. lapōn, ‘to

summon,’ AS. laipan (obsolete in E.). The

Teut. root is lap, the meaning of which is

indicated by Goth. lapōns, f., ‘calling,

consolation, redemption,’ the adv. laipaleikō,

‘very willingly,’ and Mod.HG. ēaťrī. Some

such idea as ‘to treat affectionately, beg,’
must be regarded as the orig. sense; a root

lat with this meaning has not yet been found

in the other Aryan languages. Further,

the word cannot possibly be connected

with Gr. καλέω, κλη-τός, &c., to which Mod

HG. feaťrī more probably belongs.

Laip, m., ‘puppy, dandy,’ from mid

HG. lōpe, lappe, m., ‘simpleton, dandy.’

The relation of mid.HG. ūmp to ūmmēn

makes the existence of mid.HG. laippe,

‘dandy,’ as well as *lappe, ‘rags,’ conceiv-
able; yet the mid.HG. form has ff

compared with the mid.HG. pp; comp. ūmmi.

Others refer ūmp to Du. and LG. leip, ‘stale,

insipid.’

Laip, ‘situation,’ from mid.HG. laip,

OHG. lāga, f., ‘putting, arranging, situation’;

from liēg. So too mid.HG. ēaggr, n. (prop. ēaggr),

from mid.HG. liėger, OHG. liēger, m., ‘camp’; comp. LG. leir.

Laip, see liēg.

Lāgu, adj., ‘lame,’ from mid.HG. and

OHG. lam (gen. lames), ‘weak in the limbs,
lame.’ The more general meaning, ‘weak

in the limbs,’ is the orig. one, since an

adj. with a different belonging to

the same stem—OHG. luomī, Mid

HG. liēme—signifies ‘wearied, relaxed,’
and even ‘gentle.’ Yet OSlov. luma, AS.

lama, E. lame, OSlav. lama, and Du. lam,

‘lame,’ show that the prevalent mid.HG.

meaning is primitive (in Goth. halts, AS.

lama, equiv. to Lat. conclusus, Sans. ksdja).

An old lama,-, ‘weak, infirm’ (from which

Proven. lam is borrowed), suggests OSlav.

lomка (lomina), ‘to break’ (root lam);

Russ. loose, ‘rheumatic pains.’ Comp.

also Scand. lejma, ‘to lame, disable.’

Lānu, m., ‘tinsel, Mod.HG. only, from

F. lamine, f., ‘thin metal plate, wire.’

Lāib, m., ‘loaf,’ from mid.HG. and

OHG. leip(h), m. (early OHG. klëw), ‘bread.’

It is the earlier Tent. term for the modern

Bret, which is unknown to Goth, and

almost so to AS. Comp. Goth. klaija (gen.

klaija), AS. klāf, E. loaf; to these Goth.

klaija, AS. klaija, ‘companions,’ are allied; comp. kumpa. E. lord, from

AS. klāfors (Goth. *klaijawors), ‘lord,’ lit.

‘bread guardian,’ as well as E. lady, from

AS. klaija, ‘domina’ (lit. ‘bread distribu-

tor’), contains HG. lai in the compound;

comp. E. Lammas (Aug. 1), from AS. klæf-

masse, ‘bread-feast as a sort of harvest

thanksgiving festival.’ These primi-

tions prove the great antiquity of lai and

the more recent origin of Bret. Slav.

borrowed its chlēba, ‘bread’ (whence Lith.

klepas, Lett. klaijas, ‘bread’), from an OTeut.

dialect (the OTeut. word being also found

in Finn and Esthon. — Finn, leipē, Esthon.

leip, ‘bread’). See liēgadēn.

Lāid, m. and n., ‘spawn,’ doubtless a

prim. word, though first recorded in late

mid.HG.; corresponding to MidLG. lēk, lēk.

Swed. lek, Dan. leaeg. The Goth. form is

perhaps *laik, and thus the connection of

laik with Teut.-Goth. laikan, ‘to leap,’ is

conceivable. Dialectically *laik signifies

‘lusus venerus’ (comp. ūrī).

Lāic, m., ‘layman, novice,’ from the

equiv. MidHG. lēie, leye, OHG. leiōn, leiō, lejo,

m., ‘laicus.’ (It is based on a Romanised

Lat. laicus, whence also AS. lewed, ‘lay-

man,’ E. level). The word was probably

borrowed at a later period than the other

ecclesiastical terms Priester and Freihōf.

Lāken, m. and n., ‘sheet, shroud,’ Mod.

HG. only, from LG. (OLSG. lakam); in HG.

prop. lēken, MidHG. lachen, OHG. lacham.

Westphalia sent a great deal of linen (comp.

līmen) to South Germany, hence the LG.

may have supplanted the HG. form. Allied

to MidE. lāke and Mod.HG. lēlāg.
Lakritze, f., 'licorice,' from the equiv. late MidHG. lerbritze; from MidLat. liquoritia (the a in the first syllable of the G. word is due to the unaccented e), equiv. to Gr. λάκρυτρο(α) (with the modern pronunciation of the vowels). Words originally Gr. and used by medical science in the Middle Ages are preserved in ἄρτος, ὑάτις, ψάθινος, πάστερ, ἀτύφος, &c.

fallen, vb., 'to stammer,' from MidHG. 'to speak indistinctly, stammer'; the corresponding OE. bælla, 'to totter like a child walking,' shows a curious figurative application of the word. Gr. λαλεῖν, Lat. laudāre, and HG. fallen are scarcely cognate; they are rather independent imitative words separately coined in each language.

Lambertsmeis, f., 'filbert,' instinctively connected by Germans with St. Lambert, but the historic term is lambertiās Mitt., 'Lombard nut'; MidHG. Lambardt, Lambardt, and Lampart, 'Lombarly, Italy,' Comp. ἱλαμβισσα.

Λαμμ, n., 'lamb,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lamp (plur. lembr), OHG. lamb (plur. lembir), n. It corresponds to Goth. lamma, AS. Lam, E. lamb, Du. lam, 'lamb'; a prim. Teut. term which passed also into Finu. (lamma, gen. lampaan). Cognates in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been found.

Lampe, f., 'lamp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lampe, f., which is formed from Fr. lampe (Gr. λαμπάς), whence also E. lamp. Comp. ἱλαμπεῖος.

Lamproct, f., 'lamproct,' from MidHG. lamprọcta, also corrupted into lemprọct, lanfrọct, &c. OHG. lamprọcta, formed from Late. lamprọcta (whence Fr. lamprocte, E. lamproct), with the variant lampetra, lit. 'stone-licker.'

Land, n., 'land, country,' from the equiv. MidHG. lant (d), OHG. lant (t), n.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. land, 'district, estate, native country,' OEC. AS. E., DU., and OLSAX. land, 'country, land.' To these are prim. allied Fr. land, land, W. lan, Corn. lan (from the primit. form *landhā), 'open space, area, small enclosure, yard,' Bret. lan, 'heath,' as also OSLV. lādina, 'heath, uncultivated land' (Russ. лёд, лёдина), with which Swed. dial. lända, 'fallow field,' agrees in the vowel sounds. Hence land is native to the North of Europe, while Åber has a far wider diffusion. The Rom. cognates, Ital. landa and Fr. lande, 'heath, plain,' are derived from Kelt. rather than from Teut.

lang, adj., 'long,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lanc (g), OHG. (and Os Sax.) lang; it corresponds to AS. and E. long, Goth. lausa, OEC. langr, DU. and LG. lang. A common Teut. adj. primit. allied to Lat. longus; it also cognates, perhaps, with OPers. divānga, so that in Lat. and Teut. a dental (d or dh) may have been lost; Gr. διονύς, Oslov. длёгй, Sans. दीर्घ, 'long,' are certainly not allied.—ModHG. lanfjam, adj., 'slow,' is one of the earliest forms ending in sam (in Goth. only lususams, 'delightful, longed for'); AS. longsam, 'tedious, continuous,' OLSAX. langsam. In OHG., besides langsam, 'lasting a long time,' there exists a form langserms, 'lingering,' and in MidHG. langsam, adj. and adv., 'slow,' as also lansicme, 'lingering, slow'; in ModHG. langsam became obsolete, and its meaning has been transferred to lanfjam.

lanc, f., 'lance,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lanze, f., which was formed from OFr. lance (Lat. lancea, comp. Ital. lancia).

Lappelie, f., 'trifle, bauble, nonsense,' ModHG. only, from ModHG. ψάππη, with a Lat. termination and accent; comp. Σήμεριάτες.

lappen, Lappe, m., 'rag, patch,' from MidHG. lappe, f. and m.; OHG. lappa, f., 'piece of stuff hanging loose, rag'; comp. AS. leppa, 'hem, lappet,' E. lap, and Du. lap. The irregular correspondence of AS. pp to HG. pp is obscure (AS. pp ought to be µf in HG.). We may compare Gr. ράφιος, 'lobe,' or preferably Lith. ᵃ옪ας, 'patch, rag,' ᵃ şikay, 'to patch.'

lüppish, adj., 'silly, foolish,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. lappe, 'dandy, sim- pleton,' which is preserved in earlier HG., and still in the dial. ψάππη; comp. Σήµρη.

Lärche, f., 'larch,' from the equiv. MidHG. lärche, larchce; OHG. *larikha is by chance not recorded, but Lat. larix (acc. laricem, comp. ἱλαρικῆς from Lat. calicem) necessarily leads to OHG. *larik, and then by permutation and mutation to *larikha. 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. ἱλαρίκη.

Larm, 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 alarm.

Lorse, f., 'spectre mask, larva, grub,' Mod.IHG. only, from Lat. larva, with the e pronounced as i, as in HG. stír, šáří, and čert.

lasič, adj., 'slack,' from Mid.HG. and OHG. *lasa; comp. OE. lascra (Goth. *lasæg), adj., 'slack, weary;' formed with a suffix sk from the root laš, lašen (Goth. *lasca-) would represent *lasiča-. Yet it is not improbable, since lasči is first recorded in Mod.HG., that the root was borrowed from a Rom. class similar in sound (comp. Fr. lâche, Ital. lascio, 'idle').

lásčiš, f., 'lap, lappet,' from Mid.HG. lascha, f., 'shred, rag;' it is conceivable that the word is related to lâppre, whose labial may have been lost before š; hence OHG. *laska for *lásčaši.

lásči, f., 'pitcher, can;' a Mid.HG. word, not recorded in OHG. and Mid.HG.; probably connected with lásčen.

lásčen, vb., 'to let, leave,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. lásken, OHG. lászen, str. vb.; comp. AS. lécan, E. to let, Du. laten, OIr. lét, Gotha. létan; the pre-Teut. form of the common Teut. root lét, 'to leave,' is lét (with lát as a weaker gradation, comp. laš). The only certain cognate in the other Aryan languages is the Lat. word lascus, 'faint, languid,' quoted under laš; hence 'to relax, release,' is probably the primary meaning of the verbal stem. From this, Mid.HG. lásken, both simply and in compounds, evolved the meanings 'to set free, omit, leave behind;' &c., as in Mod.HG.

łast, f. (UpG. masc.), from the equiv. Mid.HG. and Mid.LG. last, f. and m., 'burden,' OHG. last (earlier hlats); allied to laten Goth. hlapan); the st is a suffix before which the final dental of the verbal stem hlats necessarily disappeared, AS. hlæst, n., E. last. In Scand. an old to-partic. assumed the meaning 'wagon-load,' hlásst, n. (for *hláptost-). The G. word passed into Rom. (Fr. last, m., 'ballast,' laste, m., Ital. lasto, 'load of shipping'). For further references comp. later.

łosler, n., 'vice, crime,' from Mid.HG. and Mid.LG. later, n., 'abuse, disgrace, mistake,' OHG. lastar, n. It is connected with a str. vb. lahan (for the loss of h before s comp. Wiß) preserved in OHG., equiv. to AS. leán, 'to blame.' Pre-Teut. *lahstra- is formed from the verbal stem

lah with the suffix stra-, which represents the earlier form tra seen in AS. leathma, n., 'reproach, sin' (obsolete in E.). Another derivative from the same stem is seen in Scand. loget (Goth. *lahstus), Mid.E. last, 'mistake, defect.' In the non-Teut. languages the word may be compared with OIr. locht (from lokō-), 'mistake.'

laš, adj., 'inactive, idle,' from Mid.HG. las (53), 'faint, idle, tardy' (see lāšen); it corresponds to Goth. lats, OE. latr, AS. last, Mid.LG. lat, adj., 'sluggish, idle, lazy.'

A pre-Teut. adj. formed by gradation from the stem of łasis, lét, of which lét- is the weak form (see *łalja, OHG. slaf, from the root slep). The close correspondence with Lat. lassus may be accounted for historically; lassus is an old partic. for *ladnus; lads is the pre-Teut. root on which Mod.HG. lāš is based; comp. łais, łaisen, and łęt. The assumption, however, that HG. lāš was borrowed from the Rom. cognates (Ital. lasso, Fr. lâs, Lat. lassus) is inconceivable.

łateinizh, adj., 'Latin,' with the foreign accent, in contrast to the E. term. The diphthong of the second syllable proves that the adj. was naturalised previously to Mod.HG. Mid.HG. latenisch, OHG. latinis, which was adopted in the OHG. period, as is proved by the non-permutation of t (latins) to HG. 53, was used chiefly in the monastic schools, in which Latin was cultivated as the language of the Church.

łatérne, f., 'lantern,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. latrérne (latérne), f.; borrowed with the retention of the foreign accent from Lat. laterna (Fr. lanterne, E. lantern).

łatte, f., 'lath,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. late, latte, OHG. latta, f.; it corresponds to Du. lat, AS. latta (latbra?), Mid.E. łapste, E. lath; a difficult word both grammatically and etymologically. The correspondence of tt in AS. latta and OHG. latta is abnormal (AS. tt ought to be HG. ts, only AS. pap corresponds to a HG. 6t). Unfortunately a corresponding word is wanting both in Scand. and Goth. Yet there is no need to regard the cognates as foreign; since Mod.HG. lāten is cognate, the Teut. origin of the word is established. Hence from HG. latte an allied Rom. class has been rightly derived—Fr. latte, Ital. latta, 'flat wooden pole.' To the Tent. cognates Fr. slaith (Bret. las), 'rod, pole,' from the base slattd, is primit. akin.

łatich, m., 'lettuce,' from the equiv.
MidHG. lattech, latech, lateche, OHG. lattu(h) (latu(ha)), borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. lactuca through the intermediate forms latteca, latuca; comp. AS. leathric, 'lactueń' (comp. Allād from Lat. acet).—In *sulfatīcī, 'colt's foot,' Sulfaticī represents Lat. *lapaticum (MidHG. *kupfletecke, OHG. *kupfeleca), or more correctly Mid Lat. lapaticus (intermediate forms *lēpaticus, *lēpikus, *laticus).

Latīve, f., 'electuary, confection,' from the equiv. MidHG. latīve, latīvērē, latīvērē, f.; the r as in *lātūcī represents et (assimilated to) *lātūtrium has a in the unaccented first syllable for e, as in *ēafīce. This foreign term is based on the equiv. MidLat. electuarius, which sometimes in Middle High German preserves its prim. form, electuāre, lectuāre. The Middle Latin word, which originated in Gr. ἐλέκτωρ, ἐλεκτρυμα, 'medicine that dissolves in the mouth,' belongs to the medical art of the Middle Ages, which was learned from the Greeks (comp. also ēafīce, ēafīte, ēafīte, &c.), and was introduced into German through a Romance medium—Ital. latuvaro, Fr. électuary (whence E. electuary).

Latā, m., 'stomacher, bodice,' first occurs in early Middle High German. From Rom. (Fr. lacet, m., 'lace, stay-lace,' whence E. lace; Ital. laccio, 'cord'; the prim. word is Lat. lacinua, 'nose, snare').

Lat, adj., 'lukewarm, tepid,' from the equiv. MidHG. lā (inflected lāver), OHG. lād (inflected lāver); probably for an earlier *lād (Goth. *hēslās); comp. Oic. hīfr, hīer, 'warm, mild.' Du. lave. In the non-Tent. languages indubitable cognates are wanting; yet the Roman cognates of λάv (Fr. flow) are derived from OG.

Lāub, n., 'foliage,' from the equiv. MidHG. lōwp (b), OHG. lōub, m. and n.; a primitive and common Tent. term; comp. Goth. lōbars (plur. lōbars), m., AS. lēf, n., E. leaf, Du. loof. Some connect the word with Lith. lēpas, 'leaf,' which, however, compared with the diplithong of the Tent. word has an abnormal a (comp. ēapt with Lat. caput); Gr. λάφος, 'scale, rind,' is even less akin.

Lātt, f., 'arbour, bower,' from Mid HG. lōwb (lōwbo), f., 'porch, market, court of justice, gallery round the upper storey of a house,' OHG. lōwba (lōwboza), f., 'penthouse, hall, front building' (the mutated lōbbo is met with in Middle High German, dia. ; comp. L.G. lōwe). The Oic. lōp, 'upper storey, balcony' (whence E. loft), is probably connected with this word. The Middle High German meaning, 'arbour,' wanting in Middle High German, and OHG., is due to the term being popularly connected with lāu. The OHG. word passed in the form of MidLat. laubu into Rom. (Ital. loggia, Fr. loge, 'hut, tent, tier of boxes').

Lāud, m., 'leek, garlic,' from the equiv. MidHG. lōuch, OHG. lōch (lbh), m.; comp. the corresponding Oic. laukr, Du. look, AS. līc, E. leek, with which līc in garlic is connected; a primitive and common Tent. word, which was adopted in Finnish as laukkua and in Old Slovak as luk. Like most of the old names of plants and animals, it is of obscure origin. Gr. λίκος, 'a plant rod or twig for wicker-work, willow-like tree,' cannot be allied on account of its meaning. Perhaps OIr. luss, 'herb, plant' (from *lekne-), is a cognate.

Lauer, m., 'tart wine.' 'It is derived from Lat. lōra, which denotes the tart wine that is made from the skins and stones of grapes by pouring water on them' (Lessing). Even in OHG. lōra, MidHigh German līre, f. (OHG. lōbra, MidHigh German līre, from the prim. form lōre, appears in the equiv. Suab. leier; to this Swiss glöri from OHG. glōria is allied?). As to the period of the introduction of Italian vine-culture into Germany, comp. Brin, Blüter, Keller, Mäf, and Weiß. Mid. Latin lōsīa is also indicated by Ital. loja, 'dirt.'

Lauern, vb., 'to lie in wait,' from the equiv. late Middle High German lāwrn, wk. vb.; it corresponds to Scand. lār, 'to slumber;' Mid E. lāren, E. to lower, lower. Comp. further MidE. burken (for lārk kon), E. to lurk; which seems the prim. meaning of the G. and Scandinavian term. 'To the G. term is traced Fr. longner, 'to leer, ogle, from which the foreign words Fr. longnon, longnette, were introduced into G.'

Läufel, Läuff, 'shell' (espec. nutshell), a Hess. and Fraco. word, corresponding to OHG. lōuf, 'nutshell, bark of trees.' Prim. cognate with Lith. lupinai, 'peel, skins of fruit' (lępś, 'to skin, peel'); Pol. lupina, 'husk.'

Laufen, vb., 'to run,' from the equiv. MidHigh German lāufen, OHG. lōufen, str. vb. ; from an earlier caturm, equiv. to Goth. hlāupan, 'to run.' It corresponds to AS. hlēapan, str. vb., 'to run, leap, dance;' E. to leap, Du. loopen, Oic. hlāupa; a specifically Tent. word common to all the dialects. For the prim. meaning we have absolutely
no clue (Gr. κραττότ, 'swift,' is not allied to Goth. klaupan, which may be preferably compared with Lith. klupšti, 'to stumble'). The Teut. root klaup has a collateral form klup, by gradation klöp (MidHG. and Mod HG. dial. goffan, paric.), of which a variant klaut appears in Swiss löpen, 'to run' (comp. süft, Bav. hoppen). ModHG. Saul, plur. Saulf, m., from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lõs, m., 'course of time,' (MidHG. plur. lodste, 'conjunctures').

launq, f. 'luye,' from the equiv. Mid HG. louting, OHG. longa, f.; corresponding to MidLG. lûge, Du. loop, AS. leð, and the equiv. E. lye. In Oic. laug, f., means 'warm bath' (preserved in Modic, in numerous proper names, and signifying 'hot spring'). Perhaps this Teut. word for 'warm bath' is connected with the Aryan root, low, lú, 'to bathe' (comp. Lat. lavare), like the equiv. Swed. lus, of which an extended Aryan lük, equiv. to Teut. luh, 'to wash,' may appear in OHG. lûken, 'to wash,' Suab. lûch, North Franc. and Henneberg lûen, 'to rinse washed linen.' The HG. word occurs in the Slav. languages as lug, lye.

launqen, vb., 'to contradict, deny,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lûgenen, lôungen, longen, OHG. longenen, longen, wk. vb.; corresponding to OSax. láqmen, AS. lêman, lágman, Goth. launjan, wk. vb., 'to deny'; Oic. lajna, 'to conceal' (Goth. gelaunjan, 'to be concealed'), with the loss of a g before the n. A common Teut. wk. vb. with the meaning 'to deny'; it is a derivative of an OHG. noun lûgna, f., 'denial' (Oic. lûn), which is formed by gradation from the stem of laun (root lug). Comp. laun.

launc, f. 'humour, freak,' from Mid HG. lûne, 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. luna, and that the astrology of the Middle Ages in its attempt to read the fortunes of men by the stars determined the different significations. Ital. luna, Fr. les lunes, E. lunatic, lunacy, lune, all referring to mental states, give evidence of the belief that the moon influenced the moods of men.

laus, f. 'louse,' from the equiv. Mid HG., MidLG., and OHG. lôs, f.; corresponding to AS. lôs, E. louse, Scand. lôs (plur. lôss), Du. luis, 'louse.' The word is common to Tent., occurring everywhere in the same sense. The usual derivation of lôs from the stem of verließen, verbsnit, liefs, liet (root lua), although supported by the analogy of Gr. φλέπ, 'louse,' from φλέπω, is dubious, since MidHG. verließen (prop. 'to lose') does not occur at an early period in the sense of 'to spoil.' Neither is the derivation from the Teut. root lüti, 'to hide oneself' (OHG. lôzzen, see launfen), certain.

lauschen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) and MidLG. lûchen, wk. vb., 'to listen, lurk'; the meaning points to the oft-recurring OTeut. stem hlás, 'to hear,' so that *hlâskan for *hlâ-skâi, with a derivative sk, may be assumed. Comp. OHG. lôsen, MidHG. losen, 'to listen to, hearken,' Oic. klôs-t, 'ear.' Eng. has preserved the cognates in AS. hlêst, f., 'hearing;' hlêstan, 'to listen or hearken to;' E. to list, listen; OHG. lôs-tren, MidHG. lôs-tren, Suab. and Bav. lôften, 'to hearken,' MidHG. lôs-men, lôsen, 'to hearken.' The OTeut. verbal stem hlüs, authenticated by this group, from pre-Teut. klus, has cognate terms in Ind. and Slav.: Ind. krûta, f., 'hearing, obedience'; Oslov. slûkâti, 'to hear,' slûkâ, m., 'hearing,' Lith. klûvâ, f., 'obedience,' pakûštû, 'to obey,' klaûkûti, 'to hear.' To this root klûs, 'to hear,' a shortened form klû is allied; comp. laut and nûmûn. ModHG. lauñen also seems to be connected in a subsidiary manner with MidHG. lûchen, OHG. lôsen, 'to be hidden, concealed.' Comp. MidDu. luwchen, 'to be concealed,' allied to the equiv. OHG. lôzzen (Bav. launen, 'to lie in ambush,' still exists).

laui, adj., 'loud,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lût (for an earlier klût, Goth. *hlôta-); a common Tent. adj. (comp. Du. lúd, AS. hlûd, E. loud), which, like falt, alt, té, geniš, traut, jart, sâfi, funt, fâtt, wûmb, was orig. an old partic. in to (Lat. tus, Gr. τῶς, Ind. tás). The meaning of *klû-dû-s, pre-Teut. klû-tûs, from the root klû, 'to hear,' is lit. 'audible, heard.' Another shade of meaning was assumed by the Aryan partic. in the cognate languages —Sansk. gurûs, Gr. κρῶς, Lat. inculatus, 'famous.' In Teut. also there are traces of the short vowel (hlôda-), especially in proper names, Ludwig, Sêfar, Unself, Gêfeljâler, etc. Moreover, the root klû (Gr. κλῶς, 'I hear,' κλέω, 'fame'; Ind. grâvâs, 'fame;' OSlov. slûti, 'to be called;' slovo for *slevo, 'word;' Lat. cluo, cluce, 'to hear oneself
Lau (207) | Lec
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called') is also widely diffused in OTeut.; Goth. hlīuva, 'hearing, ear'; Old. hīōmr, AS. hlēōr, 'tone, voice, melody.' Comp. lāutēn and lāuntān.

Laut, m., 'sound,' from MidHG. lät, m., 'sound, tone, voice, cry.'—Laut, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst.; lit. 'according to the sound of,' &c.; MidHG. nach lät, e.g. der briefe, 'according to the letters;' nach lät des artikels, 'according to the article,' then also simply lät des artikels. Orig. used only of the contents of documents read out.

Lauter, f., 'lute,' from the equiv. late MidHG. lätte, l., which is derived from Fr. luth; comp. OPr. lēt, Ital. lieto, the origin of which from Arāb. al-lād, 'musical instrument,' is accepted; hence the connection that lāut and laut or let must be rejected.

Läuten, vb., 'to ring, chime,' MidHG. lüiten, wk. vb., 'to utter a sound, cause to resound, ring,' OHG. lätten, 'to make audible.' Comp. AS. hlīdean, 'to be audible, make a loud noise, shout, sound.'

Läuter, adj., 'pure, mere,' from MidHG. lätter, adj., 'bright, pure, clear;' OHG. hättar, hēttar. Since Goth. and LG. tr is not permutated in HG. (comp. sitten, Miitter, Gitter, Öiter, and kütter), Goth. hlēttar, 'pure,' AS. hēttar, '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 hlēt, preserved only in the adj. lāuter, is cognate with Gr. κλεώ, κλέων, 'to rinse out, wash, cleanse,' and κλέων, 'beating of the waves.'

Lavendel, m. and f., 'lavender,' from the equiv. MidHG. lavendel, f. and m.; MidLat. lavendula (Ital. lavendola).

Lavieren, vb., 'to veer, tack,' ModHG. only, from Du. laveeren, whence also Fr. louvoyer.

Läumine, f., 'avalanche,' ModHG. simply, from Swiss, in which läumine, 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 läumme, läumine, läum, lieum. Although we might regard the word as a derivative of Lat. labina on account of γέα, 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 lan; thus with Bav. liuwen, läuwen, 'to be softened by a mild temperature, thaw;' is connected Bav. liuwen, läuwen, 'thaw, mass of half-melted snow, avalanche;' and Swiss liuwen, läüiün (plur. läüine), 'avalanche,' with läu, 'warm enough to thaw.' Even in OHG. an allied word lévina, 'cascade,' occurs.

Leben, vb., 'to live,' from the equiv. MidHG. leben, OHG. lēbēn; corresponding to Goth. liban (pret. libāta), AS. libban, E. to live, Du. leven; Scand. lyf, 'to live,' and also 'to be remaining.' This proves the identity of the stem lib, 'to live,' with that of libēn (Goth. libēban); hence the connection with Gr. λαβάσαι, 'to persist,' to which λαβάρει, 'persistent, industrious,' is allied, probably also with lib, lib, 'to adhere.' Comp. *liben and *libi.

Leber, f., 'liver,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēber, lēbere, OHG. lebera, f.; the e of the stem is an old e (comp. fēen and fēsen) corresponds to Du. and MidLG. lever, AS. lefer, E. liver, OIC. lifr, f. Some have attempted to connect with this common Teut. word equiv. terms in the non-Teut. languages—Gr. λυτρά, Lat. jecer, Sans. yaktra, and have assumed two stems, lik and lēk (jēk); in that case the medial labial in lēber would represent an orig. guttural as in vier, fünf, elf, elfen, &c. Equally uncertain is the explanation from the Gr. λάθα, 'stick, greasy;' nor does it seem probable that Gr. λαρδά, f., 'loins, flanks,' is allied, because the OTeut. word has an old e.

Lebrüh den, m., 'gingerbread,' from the equiv. MidHG. lebrühcke, m., allied to the equiv. MidHG. lēbezette. The derivation of lēb, from Slav. lipa, 'lime-tree trunk,' Pol. lipiec, 'finest honey (lime-tree honey),' is improbable; Lat. lūnum, too, hardly suffices to explain the HG. word. MidHG. lebe- is more probably a graded form of MidHG. lēlp (see 2a), 'bread.' Or is it connected with ModSlav. lepni, 'a sort of cake'?

Lecksen, vb., 'to be parched with thirst,' from MidHG. leckzen, leckzen, prop. 'to dry,' then 'to be parched with thirst' (comp. Durit). It is connected with the earlier ModHG. adj. lēch, 'leaky,' for which the LG. form is used (comp. led), MidHG. lechen, 'to dry up, crack and leak through dryness;' in Goth. probably a str. vb.
Lec (208)

*likan; comp. Of. lekə, 'to drip, leak'; E. to leak, AS. leccan, 'to water.' The Goth. stem is probably lik, by gradation lak (or rather hlaek). OIr. lēgein, 'to melt away, dissolve,' is closely related in sound and meaning. Comp. also the following word.

leck, adj., 'leaky,' ModHG. only, a LG. form for an earlier and strictly HG. lek, for, according to the words quoted under leckje, the Goth. root is lik (hlik, ?), and this adj. corresponds to the OIr. adj. lecker, '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 leck is also found in the dials. MidHG. lecken, vb., 'to moisten' (lecke, f., 'moistening'), has ch for earlier k, as is shown by AS. leccean, 'to moisten' (from lacijan). Both vbs. prove that 'to be watery' is the prim. meaning of the Teut. stem lek (by gradation lak). MidHG. lecken, 'to leak,' is no more connected with MidHG. lecken, 'to moisten,' than it is with MidHG. lecken, 'to lick'; it is a derivative of the adj. leck, and hence has the variant leiden.

lecken (1.), vb., 'to lick,' from the equiv. ModHG. lecken, OHG. lechkôn (for Goth. *hekkon). It corresponds to Du. likken, AS. liccian, E. to lick. The vb. leck, 'to lick, common to E. and G, is related to Goth. laigung, apart from the gradation, as HG. *lik (Goth. *leik) is to *lixitin (Goth. *lek-ken), or as * między (Goth. *hödo-) is to AS. ceatt (Goth. *hutu-). Goth. *hekcon, 'to lick,' is also authenticated by the equiv. Rom. cognates borrowed from it, Ital. leccare, Fr. lécher. A Teut. root *lik seems to be preserved in ModHG. *likten, OIr. *likian, 'to lick.' Goth. *laigung is based on an Aryan root *elg, legh, legh; Gr. *leke, 'to lick,' λυχνειν, 'to lick, taste by stealth,' λυχνος, 'glutton, dainty'; Sans. rik, lik, 'to lick'; OSlov. lik (lzjat), and Lith. liežiu (lezéi), 'to lick'; Lat. lingua, 'to lick,' and allied to this perhaps Lat. lingua (Lith. liežiu), 'tongue'; OIr. bižim, 'to lick.'

lecken (2.), lőcchen, vb., 'to kick, hop,' from the equiv. MidHG. lečken, w. vb., in Goth, perhaps *laikjan, which may be connected with Gr. λάχει, adv. λάχ-δυ, 'with the foot.' Its kinship with Goth. laikan, 'to spring, hop,' is improbable.

lećer, n., 'leather,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēdēr, OHG. lēdr, n.; a common Teut. word pointing to Goth. *lebra, n.; comp. AS. lēber, E. leather, Du. leder, OIr. lehra, n., 'leather.' The pre-Teut. form is lētro-m, to which Fr. lehar, W. llevr, 'leather,' are traced.

ledig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. lēdīc, lēdėc (q), 'unoccupied, free, untrammeled'; the modern UpG. dials. point to MidHG. lēdic. OHG. *ledag, ledig, as well as Goth. *liþages are wanting; the following, however, are recorded: OIr. *lipag, *free, untrammeled,' MidE. lepi, adj., 'unoccupied, empty,' MidDu. leðeech, MidLG. leðdic, leðich, 'at leisure, unemployed.' The prim. word is MidE. liphe, 'leisure, spare time' (AS. leóf, ?), to which is allied lēthen (lēbin), 'to set free' (AS. lēt-, a-leopia,-?), as well as MidDu. onlède, 'want of leisure, grief.' On account of the absence of the word in the OEnt. dials. it is difficult to determine the evolution in meaning. Must we connect it with Goth. unlāizis, AS. unledē, 'poor, unhappy,' or with Lat. liber (for līthero, ?), 'free'?

lec, n., 'lick,' MidHG. only, from LG. le, 'place where a calm prevails'; comp. ic. hled, E. lea (from AS. hleō, 'protection').

lecker, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. lēdere, OHG. and OSax. lāiri, 'empty, void,' comp. AS. lēre, gelēde, MidE. leère, E. dial. leer, 'empty, with an empty stomach, hungry.' It can hardly be determined whether the r represents by rhotacism an earlier s. Perhaps Goth. lasites, 'powerless, weak,' AS. lesere, 'weak' (MidHG. erlecsen, 'to grow weak'), as well as OIr. lasan, 'dismelled,' are the nearest cognates of leer.

lefje, f., 'lip,' from the equiv. MidHG. lef, lejæ, f. and m., OHG. lef, m., an UpG. term (in Suab. lengthened to lefi) for the proper LG. lippe. Both terms are primit. allied; lippe may come from Teut. *lipja, f., and *leje (with the OHG. variant leffar, OSax. lirp), from primit. Teut. lepas, gen. lepatis, or lefja, gen. lefjas (with sa for sa); comp. Goth. alhes, gen. ahwe, 'ear (of corn),' with OHG. akir, AS. ear (from *ehor), E. ear. For the further cognates comp. under lippe. Goth. and Scand. have a totally different term for 'lip'; Goth. wallirilo (AS. wiler), OIr. werrr, f.

legen, m., 'keg, cruse,' from MidHG. lēgel, lēgel, lēgelæ, f., 'small eask,' OHG. lāgela, lāgelæ, f., which is derived from MidLat. lagōna, 'a measure for liquids and for dry goods' (Lat. lagōna, lagōna, 'flask.'
from Gr. λαγών, λάγος 'flagon'); with respect to l for Lat. n in words borrowed from Lat. comp. ūmũ, (also ūmũ, ñũ̃n). Moreover, the primit. kinship of the H.G. cognates with OSlav. lakšt, Lith. lakš, 'earthen pitcher', is perhaps conceivable.

īgen, vb., 'to lay, put,' from the equiv. MidH.G. īgen, leeken, wk. vb.; prop. 'cause to lie,' hence a factitive of īgen. It corresponds to OSax. leggian, Du. leggen, AS. legon, E. to lay, O.Ic. lega, Goth. lajan, wk. vb., 'to lay.' Comp. īgen.

īgend, f., 'legend,' from MidH.G. īgend, f., 'story of a saint'; from MidLat. legenda, neu. plur. (sic dicta, quia certis diebus legenda in ecclesia et in sacris synonymibus designabatur a moderatore chori).

īdēc, ib., 'waste land,' simply ModH.G., from earlier Du. leegheid, ModDu. laagte, 'low ground, valley;' through a LG. medium. Allied to the ModDu. adj. laag, 'low,' to which E. low and the equiv. O.Ic. lég correspond; in miners' language the adj. appears also in G.; laag, 'sloping, awry,' from MidH.G. leège, 'flat, low.' The whole class belongs to the stem of īgēn.

īgen, n., 'fief,' from MidH.G. īhen, n., 'feudal estate, fief,' OHG. īhan, n.; corresponding to OTe. Īán, n., 'loan, fief' (whence E. loan), AS. īan; in Goth. probably *laihions, n., to which Sans. rekhas, n., 'estate, wealth,' prop. 'inheritance,' corresponds in construction and derivation. For further cognates comp. īfēn.

īfēn, m., 'loan, clay,' with a LG. and MidG. form (l̩ for HG. l̩); the strictly HG. form īfēn has a restricted sphere. Comp. MidH.G. leim, leime, m., 'loam,' from OHG. leina, m. It corresponds to AS. leam, E. loam (Goth. *laima). The root lai appears with a derivative s in OTe. lāir, n., from *laiw, which may have been contracted from lai-is, like Goth. aís, 'brass:' from áis, Sans. áyās. Allied to Lat. lūmus, m., 'slime, dirt.' The form of the gradation between Tent. laima and Lat. lūmus is as to l. Comp. īfēn.

īfēne (2), f., from the equiv. MidH.G. īne, with the remarkable variant liēne, f., 'wild sow'; its further connections are difficult to determine; the similarity in sound with the equiv. Fr. lai and MidLat. lēsa (for lēha!) must not be overlooked. It is doubtful whether īfēne is of Teut. origin.

īfēne (3), f., 'linch-pin'; comp. īfēn.

īfēne (4), īfēne, f., 'Norwegian maple;' MidH.G. and OHG. liē-, limboun, hence also earlier ModH.G. īčnum; the ModH.G. form is borrowed from a Northern dial.; Dan. lém, Swed. līm. Moreover the term was orig. common to Teut.; it was applied to the 'maple' in all the older dials, except Goth.; OTe. līfor, AS. līf (līynn or līen lī), and with these in the non-Teut. languages Slav. klený, and Lith. klevas, 'maple,' are primit. allied.

īfēnen (1), vb., 'to lean, recline'; it combines MidH.G. īhen, īnen, intr. 'to rest (on),' and (through the medium of MidG.) MidH.G. leinen, trans., 'to lean,' OHG. linēn, earlier īhen, intr., and leinen, leinen, trans.; corresponds to AS. īhenian, leonian, intr., and īhenan, īhenan, trans., 'to lean.' The real stem is hīl, the n is a verbal suffix (in īfēne, however, corresponding to Gr. κλίν-ν, a nominal suffix). The graded form of hīl, hīlai, has been preserved in īfēn; it also existed in an OTe. γκλίνεσται, γκλίνες, n., 'hill' (Goth. klain, OHG. klāw, O.Ic. klāw, OTe. klā), as well as in Goth. klains, m., 'hill,' OTe. klēn, f., 'projecting rock.' The root hīl, unpermutated hil, appears in the non-Teut. languages with numerous cognates; Gr. κλίν-, 'to lean,' κλίμαζ, f., 'ladder, stairs' (comp. īfēn), κλίν-, 'couch,' κλίν-, 'couch, easy-chair, tent,' (comp. Goth. hleiþ-pro, f., 'tent'), κλίν-, 'hill,' κλίν-, 'hill,' κλίν-, κλίν-, n., 'hill' (comp. ModH.G. īfēt, f., OTe. hliẹ, f., AS. hliþ, nu. 'hill'); Lat. clinare, 'to incline,' cliēre, m., 'hill,' with which are allied Lith. sklę̄, 'to incline to one side,' sklę̄-, 'to lean against,' sklę̄tas, 'slope.' Hence, according to these allied meanings, the idea is 'to rise gradually, assume a wry form or a slanting position.'

īfēnen (2), vb., 'to lend,' from MidH.G. lehenen, OHG. lihoun, 'to bestow as a fief, lend'; comp. īfēn, and further also īfēn; allied to AS. īhēn (pret. lǣne), E. to lend.

īfēren, vb., 'to teach,' from MidH.G. and OHG. lēren, 'to instruct, teach, make one acquainted with,' sometimes also 'to
learn'; corresponding to Du. leeren, AS. lēran (whence OEc. léra is borrowed), Goth. læjan, 'to teach.' A common Teut. vb. with the priv. meaning 'to cause to know'; læjan is the factitive of a pret. pres. læa, 'I know,' preserved in Goth. only. In G. and E. only a partic. derivative was retained, which was probably represented in Goth. by *lēsan or *lêsan; comp. lúren. Allied also to Goth. læs, 'knowing,' lēsæ, 'knowledge,' in ðwüja-leis, -leisæ, '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 lēs of lēran and læren appears also in OE slēs and slēten in the old sense of 'to go,' with which Lat. lūra, 'furrow,' and its derivative dētrāre (lit. 'to slip away from') are connected, as well as OSlav. lēcha, 'ridge (of a furrow),' mentioned under Olt.; comp. lūten.—

Lēhr, f., 'teaching, doctrine,' from MidHG. lēre, OHG. lēra, f.; comp. AS. lār, f., whence E. lore.—Gelerht, gelehrht, part., 'learned,' even in MidHG. geleht and geleht, with the ModHG. sense, prop. however, 'one who is instructed;' comp. MidE. lærut, Scand. lærpr (comp. doctus from docere).

Lei, suffix, ModHG. simply; from MidHG. lē, f., 'manner, method.' In MidHG. there was no compound corresponding to ModHG. manzēthdr, the expression maneget lēis being used as a gen., e.g. maneget lēi luht, 'various sorts of people,' equiv. to ModHG. manzēthdr lēte. MidHG. lē, lei, is generally considered to be a Rom. word borrowed from OFr. and Prov. ley, 'method' (Span. and Port. luya, 'manner,' is said to be of Basque origin).

Lei, Lēte, m. and f., 'rock, stone' (in proper names like Lētd), from MidHG. lei, lēte, f., 'rock, stone,' also 'pavement, schist,' corresponding to OSax. lei, f., 'rock.' Further cognate, whether in the Teut. or non-Teut. languages, are uncertain (allied perhaps to Gr. laktos, '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 řčet naž, 'sustenance,' řčet naž, 'life-annuity.' OHG. lēb, m. and n., 'life,' AS. lēf, E. life; Goth. *lēf (b) is wanting ('life' is rendered by faurhun); Scand. lēf, n., 'body, life.' The phonetic kinship with léfen may be represented in Gr. by λίπ, λίπα; just as léfen, following Gr. λεπτός, means lit. 'to persist,' so too OTeut. līva- in lit. 'persistence, continuance'; the meaning 'body, substance,' is simply G. Gr. λεπτός cannot on account of Lat. lingua be connected with λεπτός; it is allied to Teut. léfen, while λεπτός with lēf and léfen are based on an Aryan root lip in léfen.

Lēt, m., 'lay,' a term borrowed anew from MidHG. leich, m., 'song consisting of unequal strophes,' orig. in a general sense 'instrumental melody' (whence OFr. lēi was borrowed). It corresponds to Goth. laiks, 'dance,' from laika, 'to dance,' AS. lēc, n., 'play, tilting,' from lécan, 'to leap, dance.' Since ModHG. lēf is only a loan-word, no further remarks are necessary concerning the specifically OTeut. root leik and its wide ramifications.

Lēlc, f., 'corps,' from MidHG. lēch, leche, 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. lich (lih, f. and n., 'body, flesh,' AS. lec, n., 'body, substance, corpse' (for E. like comp. giel); Goth. leik, n., 'flesh, body, corpse.' In a possessive compound līk assumed even in the OTeut. period the definite meaning 'body,' but was modified afterwards in numerous dials. to a suffix equiv. to HG. stid (which see). The signification 'body' has been retained in ModHG. léftin, 'corn,' lit. 'thorn in the body' (Ic. likpor).—Lēnim, m., 'dead body, corpse,' from MidHG. likname, OHG. likhnamo, m., 'body, substance, corpse'; OHG. likhnamo for *likhnamo is based on a wfr. form *likkan-,

Likh, f. (comp. Goth. manlika, 'image'); at all events, OHG. likhnamo is not a corruption of OTeut. likkamo, m., 'body'; OHG. likhnamo (by syncope likmo), MidHG. likhame, m., AS. lik-hōma, OEc. likarn (likame), m., 'body.' The second component is an obsolete noun (ham, hame), meaning 'form, covering'; comp. OEc. harn, 'skin, shape,' AS. homa, 'covering'; Goth. ana-hamōn, gahamōn, 'to put on (clothes), dress' (comp. saman, hámhaf, and ñam). Therefore létenam probably signified orig. 'body,' lit. 'covering or form of flesh,' i.e. 'body of flesh, in so far as it is endowed with life.' The compound has a rather poetical air about it, and in fact
Scand, and AS, poetry coined many similar circumlocations for 'body.' In AS, poetry comp. *leóh-homæa, 'flesh-covering,' also *bæn-sæt, lit. 'bone-vessel,' bænhús, lit. 'bone-house,' bæhloc, lit. 'bone-cage,' bæncōfa, lit. 'bone-dwelling,' as synonyms of AS. *iæ-homæa, 'body.' Hence it is quite possible that OTeut. *ilik-homo was adopted from poetry in ordinary prose.

leið, adj., 'light,' from the equiv. Mid HG. leiht, lithc, OHG. ihti; corresponding to Du. liht, AS. leht, ledht, E. light, OIC. léitr, Goth. leíhts, 'light.' The further cognates of the word are uncertain, since there are too many adjs. in the allied languages closely resembling leið both in sense and sound. Some etymologists derive Lat. lēvis, 'light,' from lēvis, lenwís, in order to connect it with the common Teut. adj. as well as with Gr. ἔλαιος, 'petty, small.' Lith. lengwíš, lengwás, 'light'; in that case leiht would represent *lēiht, *léiht. If leið should be connected with ModHG. geliän, it might be compared with Gr. ἡ λειπόμενον, 'light, nimble' (see ἱππός). No explanation has been hitherto quite satisfactory, since in the non-Teut. languages there is no adj. corresponding in form to G. leið. —In E. lights (see.light) is also connected with the adj. light.

leið, n., 'harm, hurt, sorrow,' from MidHG. leidd (d), n., 'affliction, pain, evil' (as adj. 'afflicting'), OHG. leid, n., 'that which causes affliction; harm, pain' (leið, adj., 'afflicting, repugnant, hateful'). Comp. AS. lēp, 'offence, wrong, hostile, hateful, inimical'; E. loath, adj., to loathe, OIC. leipr, '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. lode, 'ugly,' Fr. laird). See further under leibn and leiter.

leiden, vb., 'to suffer, endure, bear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *leíden, OHG. *leídan, str. vb. It is ordinarily identified with an OTeut. str. vb. *leipan, 'to go' (comp. leiten); comp. OHG. *leídan, 'to go, proceed,' AS. *leipan, Goth. leipan, 'to go.' It is assumed that *leipan, from the meaning 'travelling to a foreign land (alilandi, whence Mod HG. alini) and across the sea' (*leipan 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., O Sax., 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 *leipan, '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 *leipan, 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 leið causes no surprise. For the further history of the word the OHG. interj. léves, lēs, 'oh! alas!' appears to be valuable; in form it is the gen. of a noun, and presumes Goth. laivos, from a stem lai-wa-. Since it is used in a way similar to HG. leið, they are probably cognate. Thus the root would be lai, by gradation *lēi; the dental of *leídan, leiten, was probably therefore a part of the present stem originally. See the following word.

leider, interj., 'alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. leider, OHG. leidér; prop. a comparat. of the OTeut. adj. mentioned under leið. With regard to the possibility of its being allied to OHG. lēves, lēs, 'alas!' comp. leiten.

leier, f., 'lyre,' from the equiv. Mid HG. līre, OHG. līra, f.; from Lat. and Gr. lyra, with the Byzantine pronunciation of the y current in the Middle Ages, but with an anomalous change of quantity (as in Fr. Élévèr, and Lizir). 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 violin turned by a wheel; hence it was something very like a barrel-organ (hurdy-gurdy). Through the influence of classical studies, the term lýr is now applied again to the antique instrument without entirely supplanting the earlier meaning (comp. fidrßen). Comp. also Ital. lira, Fr. lyre, E. lyre, and Du. lier.

leiben, vb., 'to lend, borrow,' from Mid HG. *leíhen, OHG. *leíhan, str. vb., 'to take on credit,' rarely 'to give on credit'; so too Goth. leihwan, AS. león (contracted from...
Lei, m., ‘flax,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lin, m. and n.; comp. leiun.

Leine, f., ‘line,’ from MidHG. and Mid LG. line, f., late OHG. lina, f., ‘rope, cable, line,’ espec. ‘towline.’ The derivation from Lat. linea is doubtful, because the latter does not signify ‘cable’ even in Mid Lat., but specially ‘plumb-line,’ and in Mid Lat. ‘measure of length.’ As far as the sense is concerned, the word is more closely connected with Lat. linnun, ‘thread, cable, rope’; hence OHG. lina is the plur. of the Lat. word. In Rom. and MidLat., however, linnum does not occur in this sense. Perhaps linn, as an independent Teut. derivative of lin, ‘linen,’ corresponds to Gr. lambda, lambda, ‘rope, cord.’ In that case AS. line, E. line, and OE. lina (Goth. linnig, lat. ‘what is prepared from flax’), are also formed according to the genuinely Teut. principle (suffix, -lin).

Leinen, n., ‘linen,’ prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., MidHG. lienun, linnin, ‘(of) linen.’ It is based on MidHG. lin, m., ‘flax, linen, linen garment,’ OHG. and OSax. lin, n., Goth. lein, n., ‘linen.’ In this case, as in that of sand, it is doubtful whether the term (common Teut. lina-) is cognate with or borrowed from the similarly sounding words in Lat. and Gr. If the Teut. word is really borrowed, the relation of the consonants proves that sand was known to the Teutons previous to the permutation of consonants, i.e., long before our era; the same may be said of lina, ‘flax,’ since Pliny and Tacitus testify that linen was used among the Teutons when they wrote. Perhaps we may regard Scythian as the source of the cognates, as is indicated by the absence of the word among the Eastern Ar Yuans. Comp. Lat. linnum, Gr. lambda, OSlov. linu, Lith. linas, ‘flax.’ Linum was retained in the dat. li-ri, plur. li-ra. Hence the root of linnum, lambda, is -lin- and -nu, the suffix. Comp. Leifden, Leiun.

Leinwand, f., is a ModHG. corruption of MidHG. leinwad, f., ‘linen,’ connecting it with HG. Otwan. The old wad (OHG. and MidHG.) has become obsolete in Mod HG.; like AS. wold, ‘garment,’ it is allied to a lost Aryan root, wed, ‘to weave.’

Leis, m., ‘cantele,’ borrowed from Mid HG. and early ModHG. leis, leise, m., ‘spiritual song,’ shortened from kirilez. Kyrie eleison was the refrain of hymns.

Leile, adj., ‘low, soft, gentle,’ from Mid
This root has a constant tendency to pass from the sensuous meaning "to go, follow," into an intellectual notion (see √lād, √teni, and √sīf); comp. also √lēt.

Leite, f., from the equiv. MidHG. lite, f., 'mountain, slope, declivity;' OHG. ³lite, from an earlier √hlīt, f. (Goth. √hlīdā, f.). The Teut. root ³hlīt is discussed more fully under √teni, where also the allied terms signifying 'hill' may be compared.

Leifan, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. 'to lead, guide;' corresponding to OSax. leifan, Du. leiden, AS. leadan, E. to lead, OE. √leifō. All point to a non-recorded Goth. √leidadjan, which (as factitive of the OTeut. leifan, 'to go,' discussed under √teni) signifies lit. 'to cause to go;' comp. more, which also had orig. this same meaning. With the factitive √leidadjan is connected a Teut. laido-, f., 'leading;' whence AS. iād, 'road, journey,' in E. current only in loadstar, loadstone, and loadsman (AS. laidsman), equiv. to ModHG. leitē, ModHG. ³leißen, MidHG. leitstörne, m., 'the polar star that guides the mariners, loadstar.'

Leifar, f., from the equiv. MidHG. leifar, leitare, OHG. leitar (earlier √kleitar), f., 'ladder.' It corresponds to Du. ladder, leer, AS. kleider, klieder, f., E. ladder; the Goth. term √klai-ārī (gen. -ārīs), f., 'ladder,' with a fem. suffix identical with Gr. -rōs, is wanting; √klai-ārī is based on the klī (pre-Teut. kli) discussed under √tenār, and in Gr. klai-ārī this root has a meaning corresponding to that of the West Teut. word; leifō is as it were 'that which slants or leans;' Scand. kleitō, 'tent,' may be connected with the equiv. Goth. kleifra, f., and Gr. κληαία. Comp. √lētā, √leipan, and √lēitā.

Lenke, f., 'loins;' from the equiv. MidHG. leng, OHG. lenk, f.; corresponding to Du. lende, AS. lèden, f. (in the plur. lèdēn, m.); OE. leon, Dan. lyn, 'loins' (allied to Ic. lundir, 'sirloin, saddle of mutton'?). In Goth. perhaps √landi, f. In case the b of Lat. lumbus, 'loins,' represented Aryan ā, or rather ān (for Lat. barba, representing hairā, see Bar, and Lat. ruber, representing Aryan rubhros, tērapo, see rel.), H. ³lēnte might be compared with it. The prim, form lēndikēs is also indicated by OSlov. lećuja, f., 'loins, kidney.'

Leuchen, vb., 'to guide, direct;' from MidHG. ³leuchen, 'to bend, turn, direct;' a denominative of MidHG. lanke, OHG.
lanca, blanca, 'hip, loins.' For further details see under Blanca and Gend; it is also perhaps allied to link, lit. 'oblique'; hence lenan orig. means 'to direct obliquely or sideways' (comp. tin). It is also thought to be connected with Lith. leneti, 'to bend.'

Le13, m. (Bav. länges, länging, Swit. langs), from the equiv. MidHG. lenze, m. and f., 'spring' (from the variants lange, langge); OHG. lenzo, lenzin, langs, m.; the loss of the g is normal, as in Blge and Mundi. 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 coined the term under the influence of the Teutons (Oic. var, MidE. and Scotch vnr, North Fris. urs, urs, represent the North Teut. term primit. allied to Lat. vnr, Gr. ἐνν, Sans. uṣa); for the other observations of Tacitus on the OTeut. divisions of time, comp. Hertz (also Struven, which has supplanted the old word len in most of the modern dialects of Upper Germany; see an old Aryan term for len under Sārt). 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 len; with lang (Goth. langa), and opined that it was so named from the lengthening of the days; such a derivation is at all events uncertain.

Serce, f., 'lark,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lereche, from lereche, laverche, OHG. leraetha, f.; it is shown by the equiv. Du. lauvwerk, AS. laverce, laverce, E. lark, Scotch laverock, OSwed. laerika, as well as the MidHG. variants laverich, laverche, laverch, that a fuller form would have been *levarakha in OHG. The Goth. form cannot be determined with any certainty, nor can we say definitely whether the OHG. and AS. words are compounds or simply unusual derivatives.

Lernen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lernan, 'to learn' (more rarely 'to teach'), OHG. lurnn, lernn, 'to learn'; comp. AS. lernian, E. to learn, OSax. linen for Goth. *luminan (pret. *lünana); an OTeut. derivative of the partic. of the Goth. str. vb. lina, 'I know,' discussed under Sei and Jeisen; hence lernen means 'to become experienced, informed.' The cognates of the stem les fall into two classes; to one belongs the sensuous notion 'to go' (comp. Geizn, Geizt, Oeliz, and Jeiz); the other comprises the words Gei, leren, and Goth. lidi, 'knowing.'

lefen, vb., 'to gather, glean, read,' from MidHG. lesen, OHG. lizen, 'to pick out, pick up, read,' also 'to narrate, relate.' Goth. lisian, galisian, and AS. lesian, simply mean 'to gather, collect'; from the latter E. to lease is derived. So too in earlier Oic. lesa merely signifies 'to collect, glean.' There can be no doubt that this was the prim. meaning of HG. lesen; hence it is probable that the common Teut. lesen, 'to gather up,' is connected with Lith. lētis (leist), 'to peck, pick up grains of corn.' There is no relation between Goth. lesan, 'to gather,' and lisi, 'I know,' leisian, 'to teach' (see leisen, and lernen). The development of the meaning 'to read' from 'to gather' is indeed analogous to that of Lat. lego and Gr. λέγεω, which the HG. significations combine. Yet the state of OTeut. culture affords a finer and wider explanation of lesen, 'legere'; since the modern term διάφανος, '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 (lesen) the runes.' Hence OTeut. lesen expressed the action described by Tacitus (Germ. 10) as "surculos ter singulos tollit;" in pre-hist. G. it also signified "sublatos secundum impressam ante notam interpretau." It is worthy of remark too that the OTeut. dials have no common term for 'to read,' and this proves that the art was not learnt until the Teutons had separated into the different tribes. It is also certain that runic writing was of foreign, probably of Italian origin. The Goth used the expressions singvan, ussingvan, 'to read,' the Englishman AS. voblan, E. to read; the former probably signified orig. 'loud delivery,' the latter 'to guess the runic characters.'

Seifen, m. ('potter's clay,' from Mid HG. lette, OHG. leita, m., 'loam' (s is due to the Bav. and Alam. dial.); to this is probably allied the Ic. graded form leðja, l, 'loam, dirt.' It is connected by some etymologists with Lat. lātum, n., 'mud, dirt,' and by others, less probably, with OPruss. lajdz, 'loam,' whose etymology, compared with the a of the Teut. word, presents a difficulty.
letzen, vb., 'to injure,' from letzen, OHG. *letzen, 'to check, stop, hinder, damage, hurt'; corresponding to Goth. *laţian, galatian, 'to stop, check,' AS. letten, E. to let; a common Teut. denominative from the adj. *lata-; comp. laţaf and laţen.—

fich letzen, 'to indulge oneself,' from Mid. HG. *letzen, 'to liberate, do one a kindness, take one's leave, regale oneself.' See also the following word.

left, super. adj., 'last,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. *leūte, super. of *laţ, adj., 'faint'; the Mod. HG. form seems to be due to LG., which must have produced *leūt and *leūt (for *leūte). These forms actually occur in the Hel. Sand. In OHG. *leūt, laēzūt, AS. *letma and letmēt (pointing to a Goth. *latum, 'latest'); also AS. *latost, E. last. The pos. of these O.Tent. superlatives is the O.Tent. adj. stem *lata- (see *laţaf), lit. 'lazy, inactive, dilatory'; *leūt orig. means 'most dilatory, latest' (comp. AS. and E. late). In the phrase *guter *leūt, 'for the last time, finally,' the noun is a corruption of *leūt, which is connected with Mid. HG. *letzen, 'to end, take one's leave, take refreshment,' mentioned under *leūt, hence the expression meant orig. 'as a choice farewell-banquet.'

leuchte, f., 'rail-tie,' a Bav. and S. Hng. word, from the equiv. Mid. HG. *liūte; probably cognate with the equiv. Czech *lušť, Pol. 'śatwa, Russ. *luščja, if these are not connected rather with *šūf.

leuchte, f., 'light, lamp,' from Mid. HG. *liūhte, f., 'light, apparatus for giving light,' also 'brightness, lustre;' a derivative of *liūt.—

leuchten, vb., from the equiv. Mid. HG. *liūt, OHG. *liūt, 'to shine, give light,' cor. responding to Goth. *liūhtjan, 'to shine, give light;' an O.Tent. denominative from the adj. *liūhta-, 'light;' *leuchten meant lit. 'to be light, bright.' Comp. *liūt.

leunmud, m., 'reputation, character,' from Mid. HG. and OHG. *liūmun, m., 'reputation, fame, report.' In Mod. HG. it is perhaps instinctively interpreted as *liīnmu, 'mouth of the people;' but the word is not a compound. In Goth. probably *liīnumuns, m., which must be referred to *liīnuma, 'hearing, ear;' -munda is perhaps an affix corresponding to Gr. -μανδα and Lat. -mento- (in co-γι-μονταμ). The root *liiū- has numerous derivatives, both in the Tent. and non-Tent. languages (comp. lant, lante, Gr. *άκος, SANS. ākās, 'fame'); SANS. grāmata-m, n., 'hearing,' corresponds most nearly in form to HG. *liīnum. Lat. *crimen has absolutely nothing to do with these last two terms.—

letic, pl. only, 'people,' from Mid. HG. *liūte, m. and n. plur., 'people, persons,' with the sing. *liūt, m. and n., 'nation'; OHG. *liūt, m. and n. plur., 'people,' also *liūt, m. and n., 'nation;' corresponding to AS. *leāde, plur., 'people.' It is uncertain whether we have to assume *liūtus, 'nation,' in Goth. The word is common to Tent. and Slav.; OSlov. *ljūti, m., 'nation,' plur., *ljūtijā, 'people.' Lett. *laudiš, m. plur., 'people, nation.' They are connected with an Aryan root *liūth, 'to grow,' which retained its meaning in Goth. *liūdan, OSax. *liūdan, AS. *lēōdan, OHG. *liōtan; comp. the Sans. root *ruh, 'to grow.' The following Tent. words are also connected with the same stem, Goth. *laufs (gen. *laudis) in *swalaufs, 'so great,' *samalaufs, 'equally great, equal;' *juggalaufs, 'youth,' Mid. HG. *lōte, 'constituted;' Goth. *lōją-, f., 'face;' AS. *lēd, m., 'king.'

-lāch, adj. suffix, from Mid. HG. *liūt, -lāch (the short vowel on account of its position in an unaccented syllable), OHG. *lāch; corresponding to Goth. -liaks, AS. *lēc, E. *ly. Orig. identical with the O.Tent. *lika-, 'body;' discussed under *grīnum and gleif; Goth. *warsleiks, 'male,' lit. 'having a male body.' In this manner -lika is used in all the dials. as an adj. suffix. In some pronominal forms (*felder and *felver) the old -lāch represents a suffix corresponding to Gr. *λικός in τηλίκος, τηλίκος. See gleif and mànuqilf.

lich, adj., 'light, luminous,' from Mid. HG. *liūht, OHG. *liōht, adj., 'bright, radiant, shining;' corresponding to AS. *leōht, E. light, adj.; Goth. *liūhts, 'bright,' may be inferred from its derivative *liūhtan, 'to give light' (see *liūt). It is questionable whether the dental light is of particp. origin, as in alt, alt, alt, &c.

lich, n., 'light, luminary, candle,' from Mid. HG. *liūht, OHG. *liōht, n., 'light, lustre, brightness;' corresponding to O Sax. *liōht, Du. *liōht, AS. *leōht, n., E. light. The dental of the word is a suffix, as is shown by Goth. *liūht- a-b (gen. -adis), n., 'light, shell.' OIC. *ljōs, n., 'light,' formed with a different suffix would be in Goth. *liūhs (gen. -stis); they are based on Aryan *leukot-, *leukt-,
The Aryan root *lik-, corresponding in Sans. *leuk-, Gr. *leidos-, and in Latin *lucidus, root in OE. *leudc-, is, as a double stem; comp. Sans. *rukṣa, n. Zent raacanś (for *ruksa), *lustre, light. The Aryan root *lik-, by gradation *leuk-, has numerous derivatives, Sans. *rūc (rākṣ), 'to give light,' *rukṣa-, adj., 'glittering,' subst. 'jewels;' *röka-, m., *röme, n., 'light;' Gr. λευκός-, adj., 'white,' *lucifer, *lucifer, adj., 'morning twilight;' Lat. lucerna, lucus, luna, lumen, diluculum; OIr. *leche (l.), 'lightning;' lún, 'lustre'; OSlav. lusća, 'ray,' luna, f., 'moon.' In Teut. there are also other derivatives of the Aryan root *lik-, comp. *leif-, *lif-, adj., lich and luž, as well as Goth. *lauchmuni, f., 'lighting,' *lauchtan, 'to give light;' OIr. *ljóme, AS. *leobma, OSax. *liomo, m., 'lustre?; AS. *leygan, MidE. *leit, 'lightning,' and OHG. *lóhaizen, 'to lighten;' comp. also *luž. With Sans. *ruksa, Zent *raakṣa, adj., 'bright,' Pruss. *laukán, *luk, 'light,' are also connected OHG. *lichsen, adj., 'bright,' and AS. *lțzen, 'to give light.'

*liften, vb., 'to lighten, weight (anchor),' MidHG. *liften, only; MidHG. *liften, 'to raise aloft, lift up, air,' as well as E. 'to lift,' are unconnected with this word. *liften, as a nautical term, is borrowed from LG. *liften, lit. 'to make light,' then 'to lift up.'

*lid, in *augulē, n., from MidHG. *lītl, n., 'lid' (espec. a vessel), OHG. līt, earlier hlīt, n.; corresponding to AS. hlīd, n., 'lid, door;' E. lid; OIr. *lihīp, n., 'gate,' 'Eye-lid' in Lc. is augulak, n., lit. 'eyelid.' In MidE. also *eelid, E. eyelid (Mid HG. *ougelit), and hence the term, like *augulē, is common both to G. and E. hlīd, 'lock-up, lid,' is connected with an old verbal stem, OSax. and AS. hlītan, 'to cover, lock up.'

*līcb, adj., 'dear, esteemed,' from the equiv. MidHG. *līep (inflected *leber), OHG. *lub (inflected *lōber). It corresponds to Goth. *luīfo (b), AS. *leof, E. lief, adj., Du. lief, OIr. *leofr; a common Teut. adj. with the general meaning 'dear'; it is usually derived from pre-Teut. *leubho-, which is accurately represented by OSlav. *luža (Aryan root *leubh, by gradation *lubh). An OAray adj. for 'dear' (Sansk. priyā-s) was changed in meaning at an early period in Teut. (see *rī) and supplanted by *leib; ModHG. and MidHG. *lieben, OHG. *lubben, 'to love;' this is allied AS. *lufan, E. to love, with a weaker vowel stage of the root (AS. *lufu, equiv. to E. love). Since HG. *ēh, *geleīů, *rīlaufen, *glauben belong to the same Teut. root *leubh, by gradation *leub (pre-Teut. *luβh, *leubh), we must assign to the latter a wider meaning, something like 'pleasure' and 'approbation'; Sans. *luβh, 'to demand violently;' Lat. *libens, *libens, *with pleasure, willingly;' *libet, 'it pleases, is agreeable;' *lībedo, *libido, 'pleasure, longing, desire.' With these perhaps the common Teut. word *lustus, equiv. to *luβh, is also connected.

*liefbigdelich, n. and m., 'loving,' even in MidHG. *liefbigdelikel, usually, however, *lībestekel, m., which is based on Lat. *luis-ticum (whence the equiv. Ital. *levigato, Fr. *livèche). The unintelligible Lat. form was corrupted in the Middle Ages in the most varied ways; AS. *lufsīest is also based on AS. *lufo, 'love,' OHG. *lustīstelīch. MidHG. *lībesteke seem to be formed in allusion to OHG. *lupppī, MidHG. *lieppa, 'juice of a plant producing strong effects' (see *līf).

*līf, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *liel(d), OHG. *liod, n., 'song' (Goth. *līub, n., *liub, vb., also *liubwes, m., 'singer,' and *lūwbān, 'to sing praises') (comp. Du. *lijk, 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.

*līderlich, adj., 'dissolute;' from MidHG. *līderlīch, adj., 'light, pretty, trifling, frivolous' (not recorded in OHG.). AS. *ljīfre, adj., 'miserable, bad,' points to *ljūfles. To this is doubtlessly allied *līferlīch, from *līfer, *līfer, 'free,' like the Teut. words, may be traced to a root *lēth. *liūfles lid for *līferlīch is a recent form of the adj., connecting it with *līfre (MidHG. *luder).

*līferen, vb., 'to deliver, furnish, supply,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from MidLat. *libera, 'dare, præbere' (Fr. livrer).

*līgen, vb., 'to lie, be situated,' from the equiv. MidHG. *līgen, *līken, OHG. *līken, *līgen, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. *liggen, AS. *lijan, E. to lie (liegan, lig, *līgan, *līgan in the pres.); the common Teut. vb. for *ligan, which has numerous cognates in Arayn (*lēgh). Comp. Gr. *λεῦρος, *λέγει, *līgen, n., 'bed,' *άλκος, *bed-fellow, wife,' also *λέβη, 'woman in childbed,' *λέβη, 'to give birth to;' *λέβη, 'lying in wait, am-
bush,' also 'lying-in, childbirth.' In Gr.
epic poets as a form of a verb formed
from a root lēgh, lēgo, have been preserved,
lēkā, lēkārē, &c., with the meaning 'to lie
down, encamp.' The vb. is also wanting
in Lat., where, however, lectus, 'bed,' a deri-
native of the root lēgh, is retained. OSlav.
legh (lekō), 'to lie down,' ležy (ležate), 'to
lie.' In East Aryan the root is unknown.
Comp. lēken, lēzgār, and lēžen.

Lītī, f., 'lily,' from the equiv. MidHG.
lihz, OHG. līhō, f.; borrowed in OHG,
from Lat. lītā, plur.; the brevity of the
3 of the accented syllable in the G. and
also in E. (AS. līhe, E. lily) is the same as
in lītē and lītē, from Lat. līnea and līcum.
Comp. līzēn.

Līnē, glefīnē, adj., 'gentle,' from Mid
HG. līndē, OHG. līnta, adj., 'soft, gentle,
tender, mild' (Goth. *līnt is wanting),
corresponding to OSax. līzē, AS. līhe,
'mild, friendly, soft,' E. līhe. In Scand.
an exact correspondence is not found; the
term used is līnn, 'friendly, mild, soft'
(whence Lapp. līns is borrowed), which
with Bav. lēn, 'soft,' Du. lēning, 'pliant,'
points to the fact that the denial of the
G. and E. words is a suffix. Hence līn-
is the root from which are formed in OTent.
Goth. af-līmman, 'to go away, yield,' OIC.
līnna, 'to cease,' AS. līnna, 'to cease,
part from, lose,' OHG. bilīmnan, 'to relax,
leave off.' Therefore the Teut. root meant
orig. 'yielding disposition.' Comp. OSlav.
leći, 'lazy,' Lat. lēn-i-s, 'gentle, mild,' and
lēnta, 'flexible, pliant.'

Līnde, f., 'linden, lime-tree,' from the
equiv. MidHG. līndē, līnta, OHG. līnta, f.; cor-
responding to Du. līnde, AS. līnd, E. līnd,
līndēn, līndēn-tree (E. līne-tree = 'linden'
is obscure); OIC. līnd, f., 'lime-tree'; a
common Teut. term for 'linden,' also, as
an OTent, warlike term, 'shield' lit. 'lī-
dēn shield.' Its earlier history is obscure;
ModHG. dial. līnt, 'last,' and Scand. līn-
dē, 'giraffe,' derivatives of līnte, 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 Brūne, Gīde, and Tānē), we might
assume that līnte is related to Gr. ὁδήγη
(from lēntē), 'pine tree, white pine'; it
can scarcely be connected with Lat. lēntus,
'flexible' (comp. līnta), as if the inner bark
of the linden were used at an early period
for cords.

Līnwurm, m., 'winged serpent or
dragon,' borrowed, with the revival of Mid
HG. literature in the last century, from
MidHG. līnwurm, OHG. līnwurm, m.,
'dragon,' (comp. also līnurm). The first
component is identical in meaning with the
second, which is only an explanation of the
obscure term līnt, which was no
longer understood; comp. OHG. līnt, līnt,
'serpent'; OIC. līnzm, 'serpent' (for *līnahr).
Bīnzhomb is a similar compound.

Līnic, f., 'line, lineage,' from the equiv.
MidHG. līnic, f., from Lat. linea, f., with
a change of quantity. It occurs even in
OHG.

Līnt, adj., 'left,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. līnc, adj., with the variant lēnc (gen.
-lns); the form with sl is probably quite
as old as that with initial l (comp. trejēn,
Stīr, Seden, and lōndēn). In OHG. only
lēncha, f., 'left hand,' is recorded; the adj.
is rendered by wīnster, MidHG. wīnster,
in Bav. līza, līre, and līnk, Lower Rhen.
 ślīne (this is doubtless a primitive variant
of līnk, as is shown by the analogies under
trejēn, Stīr, Seden, and lōndēn); in E. left
(AS. līffe, Du. lucht). In the OTent.
dialects there are no other correspondences
of līnt; perhaps ModHG. Hīnfr is allied to
this word with the prim. meaning 'oblique,
awry'; līnfr signifies lit. 'to direct ob-
liquely.' Zīnim may also be a cognate.

Līnēn, n., a LG. form for līnēn,
'liner,' which was introduced in the last
century into Upper Germany through the
Westphalian linen trade. OSax. līnta is
still used as an adj., 'flaxen, linen.'

Līnt, f., 'lentil, lens,' from the equiv.
MidHG. līnts, OHG. līnts, f., with the
MidHG. and OHG. variant līnts. It is
not certain whether the word comes from
Lat. lēns, f., because other borrowed terms
are based not on the nomin. of the Lat.
word (comp. Strān, Sōf, yet also Rāfē),
but on the stem appearing in the oblique
cases; hence Lat. lēnt- (as is shown by AS.
lēns) ought to have appeared as *līnts-
in HG. An analogous case of an apparent
permutation of n to s is furnished by E.
flīnt, equiv. to OHG. flīns, MidHG. eīnts
(see ūnfr); these difficulties are not yet
solved. Gīde, however, testifies that we
are not compelled to assume that līnts was
borrowed from Lat. Comp. also OSlav.
leža (from *lentja), Lith. lena, 'lentil.'

Līp, f., 'lip,' unknown to MidHG.
and OHG.; it has appeared in the written
language since Luther. It is the LG. and
MidG. word for UpG. "lip"; comp. OSax. *lippe, Du. lip, AS. lippe, E. lip; in Goth. we have perhaps to assume *lippe, f. According to OSax. lipur the Teut. root is lip, and this, following the permutation of consonants, is based on lob. 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. luaf) corresponding to Lat. lambere has been retained, and the rules of gradation show that HG. lipre cannot be allied to this; lipre is connected rather with a Goth. vb. *lipan, not *lipan (OHG. laffan). Lat. labium was derived perhaps from *labium (Goth. *lippe) and connected with lambere; to this ModPers. lab, 'lip,' is allied. The LG. word passed through Du. into Fr. lippe, f., 'slobber lip.'

lipsen, vb., 'to lips,' with a diminutive or frequentative suffix from MidHG. and OHG. lipsen, vb., 'to stammer;' never 'to speak through the lips' as a derivative of lips (see lippe); it rather represents welspen (thus in Lower Rhen. in the 15th cent., also by transposition, welspen?). Comp. AS. welisp, welis, OHG. lipem, 'sputtering;' E. to lips, Du. lippen.

 Schiff. 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 by chance recorded with the ModHG. sense only. The meaning 'prudence' is the orig. one; AS. list, f., 'art, propriety, cunning,' E. list; OInc. list, f., 'prudence, skill in an art, propriety.' Thus the signification of the word fluctuates in several dials. between the prim. meaning 'prudence' and 'cunning.' The subst., as an old abstract in ti (Goth. listi-ns, acc. plur.), belongs by its structure to the Goth. pret. pres. lais, 'I know'; the verbal stem lis, with the orig. sense 'to know,' is still widely diffused in HG., comp. lesien and formen. Moreover, on the common Teut. listi- are based the Slav. cognates of OSlov. listi and the Rom. class comprising Fr. leste and Ital. lesto, 'skilful, nimble.'

Sichte, f., 'list, roll,' ModHG. only, from Fr. liste, Ital. lista, which are again derived from HG. "isty (MidHG. "istiu).

Liste, f., 'twisted lace, bobbin,' from MidHG. "itte, f., 'twisted lace, cord as a barrier;' from Lat. "itium, n., 'thread.' The change made in the quantity when the word was borrowed in MidHG. as lise is analogous to that in "itte and "inte. From the Lat. "itium (whence Fr. lice, 'lice, arena') are also derived julfid and "ridig, which see.

Loc, n., 'praise,' from MidHG. lop (b), OHG. lob, n. and m., 'praise, reward, glorification;' corresponding to Du. lof, AS. lof, m., 'praise, fame;' OInc. lof, n., 'fame, reward, praise, laudatory poem,' also 'permission;' points to the similarity of the roots of lisen and ctaufen (comp. MidHG. urlop and urlop, 'permission'). The old gradation lub-liub-laub comprises ModHG. leb, leh, laub, and ctaufen; in AS., lusf (equiv. to E. love) is the weakest form of the root with the meaning corresponding to HG. leb (Goth. lusfa). Under leb the prim. sense of the Aryan root leubh (Sana. lubh, Lat. lubet, lubido) is assumed to be 'inclination;' in meaning, Lith. liaupz, 'hymn, liapainti, 'to extol,' are the most closely allied. With regard to the gradation, it is also noteworthy that MidHG. and ModHG. loben, OHG. lob, loben, lob, vb., AS. lofan, vb., 'to praise,' are represented in OInc. by lofa, vb., 'to praise, commend, permit, and that OInc. leufa (from *laufan) has also the same double sense.—ModHG. and MidHG. lobesam, adj., 'landable,' OHG. lobosam, AS. lusfam; Goth. galois, galaufs, 'precious;' lit. 'having praise,' so too OHG. gulob, 'precious.'

Loch, n., 'hole, dungeon, haunt,' from MidHG. lock, n., OHG. lob, gen. lohes, 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. lock 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. lachen, OHG. tahan, Goth. taean, AS. tæan, 'to lock,' which may be compared (since the pre-Teut. root is *ta) with Lith. lėsty (llēsty), 'to be broken;' as well as with Sans. ruy, 'to break.'

Lock, f., 'lock, curl, tress;' from the equiv. MidHG. loc (plur. locök), OHG. loc (plur. locöch), m.; comp. AS. locc, E. lock, OInc. lokkr, Du. lok, 'lock.' A common Teut. word for 'lock' (Goth. *lukka 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 Tat) 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 Tzt, Tztpt, Tztpt, and other words for 'hair' peculiar to Teut. The primt. history of the word is obscure; Tzt (as that which is bent) is most probably connected with an Aryan root, *lukt, 'to draw, bend, curve'; comp. Gr. *vuxo- in *luxe, *vukse, 'I bend, tic,' also *lukus, 'young, piant twig' (Lith. paltnas, adj., 'pleasing'). In Teut, the following are also probably allied to these— *luktukan, 'to draw' (paltnikan, 'to unsheathe a sword'), North. Eng. to look, 'to weed,' Bav. liechen, 'to pluck' (eg. the flax out of the ground).

loeken, vb., 'to curl, entice,' from Mid HG. locken, OHG. locelbion, 'to entice, allure, decoy,' with the equiv. variant Mid HG. lieken, OHG. liechen. Oic. only has a corresponding lokka, 'to entice.' To these Lith. *lukst, 'to beg' is primit. allied. Comp. futer, allied to tent.

loeker, adj., 'loose, spongy, dissolute,' first occurs in early ModHG. with the Mid HG. variant loker; in UpG. luche, *lücke (now lauf); from the same root as Tlud (Teut. root lyg).

loeren, vb., 'to blaze, flare,' first occurs in early ModHG.; lit. perhaps 'to spring up (of plants);' a LG. word. Comp. Westphal. loeren, 'to grow luxuriantly,' to which OHG. lota, 'young shoot,' is allied; for the root *lud see under lyt.

*Loefel, m., 'spoon, ladle,' from the equiv. MidHG. lefel, OHG. lefel (lepfit), m.; corresponding to LG. and Du. lepel (whence It. lepil, 'spoon'). Derived from a Teut. root *lap, 'to drink, lick,' which is assumed by OHG. lefan, 'to lick,' AS. laepian, 'to drink, lap;' further by Lat. lambere, 'to lick;' hence *lefel means it, 'a utensil for sipping liquids' (see *feye and *fype). The Scand. term is spån, which was adopted in E. as spoon (in AS. cecelere, equiv. to Lat. coelare); see under Spa.

*Loj, adj. (espec. in lidterfeg, 'in full blaze'), 'blazing, flaring,' ModHG. only; allied to the following word.

Lohe (1.), f., 'blaze,' from MidHG. lohe, m. (MidG. also f.), 'flame, lurid ray,' OHG. *lohe (Goth. *falla); the term used in OHG. was low, MidHG. lowe (AS. *ló, *lō). These, like Oic. loge, m., 'flame,' are derived from the Teut. root *loh, 'to give light,' which still exists in HG. *laih, and which as Aryan *lok appears in Lat. lucere, luc, OSlav. luba, 'ray,' and the Sans. ruc, 'to shine,' ruci, 'light.'

Lohe (2.), f., 'tanning bark,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. lō (gen. lowes), n.; comp. Du. loo. Distinct from *lehe (1), since it presumes a Goth. *luva-; origin obscure.

lohen, vb., 'to flare, blaze,' from the equiv. MidHG. lohen, OHG. lohen; allied to *lehe (1).

lohn, m., 'reward, wages;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. lōn, m. and n.; a word common to OTeut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. lauan, Oic. laun, AS. leân, Du. loon, OSlav. lón. Since na- is the suffix, we may connect the root lau- with OSlav. lovi, 'booty, chase,' Lat. luanum, 'gain,' Gr. ἱλον, 'to partake of;' others make it cognate with Ofr. blay, 'reward.'

*Loj, m., 'darnel,' from the equiv. MidHG. lüch, lülich, lüche, m.; the OHG. word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine when the term was borrowed from the equiv. Lat. lotum. It is also conceivable that the G. word is independent of the Lat., especially as the former is lengthened by a guttural.

Loos, see *fes.

*Corbeer, m., 'laurel,' from MidHG. lörber, OHG. lörberi, n. and f.; lit. 'the berry of the lörboun' (OHG. and MidHG.); lör- in lör-boun, lör-bere, is Lat. laurus, 'laurel tree,' which was probably known in Germany even before the 7th cent. (comp. Ital. laureo, Fr. laurier).

*Los, Loos, n., 'lot, fate, chance;' from MidHG. lörber, OHG. lōz, m. and n., 'lot, casting lots, drawing a lot, disposal by lottery, division of an inheritance;' comp. Goth. hlauts, 'lot, inheritance;' Oic. hlaut (hlaut), 'lot, portion, sacrifice;' AS. hlōt and hlōt, E. lot. To these are allied the str. vbs.—Oic. hlōta, AS. hlōtan, OSlav. hlōtan, OHG. lōgan, 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
Los, which is peculiar to Teut., passed also into Rom.; comp. Ital. lotto, 'lottery urn,' Fr. lot, 'share,' O Fr. lotir, 'to cast lots, predict,' Fr. loterie, 'lottery.'

los, adj., 'loose, released,' from Mid. HG. los, 'free, unimpeded, bare, plundered, released, wanton, not solid, frivolous,' corresponding to Goth. laus, 'empty, invalid, vain,' O Lc. 'loose, free, unimpeded,' AS. late, 'loose, false, deceitful' (to this is allied E. leas, 'lie,' and E. -less, only as the second part of a compound; E. loose is borrowed from Scand.). Du. los, O Sax. los; the adj. form lausa-, common to Teut., is from the root lus, 'to be loose,' discussed under verbs. From the Teut. adj. is derived Span. losano, 'merry, cheerful.' See lezan.

löfgen (1), vb., 'to extinguish, go out'; in the Mod. HG, vb. two Mid. HG. vb.s are comprised, Mid. HG. lschen (most frequently erlschen), str. vb., 'to cease to burn, go out,' and the corresponding factitive leschen, 'to extinguish'; comp. OHG. lesken, irlesken, intrans., and losken, trans.; this verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages. The sk of OHG. lesken is a suffix of the pres. stem (see treßen and walden), as may be inferred from the connection with the Teut. root leg (see legan); treßen is lit. 'to lie down.'

löfgen (2), vb., 'to discharge a ship,' borrowed from the equiv. LG., Du. losen; comp. Dan. losse, Swed. losa; the origin and early history of the cognates are unknown (comp. Bect, Berts, and Bais).

lösen, vb., 'to loosen, free,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. lesen, OHG. lösen (I§osjan); a derivative of the Mid. HG. and OHG. adj. los (see les); comp. Goth. lausanjan, 'to loosen,' from laus, 'loose.'

löfung, f., 'war-cry, watchword,' from the equiv. Late Mid. HG. losungs, lösung, the first appearance of which in the 15th cent. makes it impossible to determine the correct Mid. HG. form and its derivation (from les? or from lesem, 'to hear? see lausgen).

lot, n., 'lead (or soft metal), half an ounce,' from Mid. HG. lot (in OHG. by chance not recorded), n., 'lead, weight cast from lead'; corresponding to Du. lood, 'lead, kind of weight,' AS. lead, E. lead. The old West Teut. *laude- n., 'lead,' is connected with the equiv. OIr. luide.- lösen, vb., from the equiv. Mid. HG. laten, 'to solder,' is a derivative of let.- lösig, 'of due alloy,' corresponds in compounds to Mid. HG. laten, 'of full weight, containing the due proportion of a noble metal.'

löfe, m., 'pilot,' like lefern (2) Mid. HG. only; borrowed from LG. and Du. loot, loods, 'pilot.' Perhaps the word originated in E., in which loadsman, 'steersman,' occurs as an old compound of loud, AS. lad, 'street, way' (see Isten). With regard to the o in õft, see Bect.

löfser, in compounds like Ietterteuf, 'vagrant, knave,' from Mid. HG. loer, 'slack, light-minded, frivolous, knave, ne'er-do-well, buffoon,' OHG. lotar, 'empty, vain'; comp. AS. loclere, 'villain.' Allied to lötterflcht.

löwe, m., 'lion,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. loewen, lewe (louwe, löwe), OHG. löwe, lüwe (louwe), m.; comp. OSax. and AS. lew, Du. leeuwen; 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 lüwe and Mid. HG. löwe, 'lion,' are specially abnormal (E. lion is derived from Fr. lion). These late occurring OHG. forms with ou are preserved in Mod. HG. names of places and streets, such as Lübeck, Lüneburg. The Mid. HG. fem. lünze (also lüwene), 'lioness,' still remains obscure.

lühs, m., 'lynx,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. luhs, m.; corresponding to OSax. loz, Du. loch, AS. lôz, m. The s of this OTeut. stem is a suffix, as in fyndê; hence Swed. lô (Goth. *lāthô), and in the non-Teut. languages Lith. lūsis, Gr. Λυξ, 'lynx.' It is probably related to the root lüh in Iät (OIC. Iōs, 'light,' AS. lüven, 'to give light'), since the sharp, gleaming eyes of the lynx may have given rise to the name.

lüche, f., 'gcap, chasm,' from Mid. HG. lücke, lücke, OHG. luca, from *lugga, f., 'hole, gap,' closely allied to feetr (Mid. HG. loger, Upt. luck). The UpG. dials. contain a prim. form *luggia (Swiss lug, not luch), hence OHG. lueca, 'gap,' is abnormal. For this reason too the phonetic relation of the word to lüch is obscure.

lüder, n., 'lure, decoy, bait,' from Mid. HG. luder, n., 'bait, gluttony, dissolute life, loose woman' (from an OTeut. lôpra- is derived Fr. leurre, 'lure, bait'). Its connection with Mod. HG. laten is probable, since 'bait' is the orig. sense.—lüderlich, see nietzlich.
Luft, f. (UpG. masc.), 'air, breeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. luft, m. and f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. lufter, OSlav. lopt, AS. luft (E. lift, dial. only), OSlav. luft, Du. lucht, 'air.' Whether OSlav. lopt, 'loft' (comp. luft), is a derivative of the same word remains dubious; nor is it of any help in determining the prim. sense of the specifically Teut. luftu-, especially as indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Lugi, m., Luge, f., 'lie, falsehood,' from the equiv. MidHG. lug (g), liege (liegen), OHG. lügen, f.; an abstract of lägen (dia! lugen, MidHG. Iegen, OHG. liegen, str. vb., 'to lie.' Comp. OSlav. lugina, 'lie,' from lügen, Du. lügen, lügen, from liegen, AS. lügen (E. lie), from liegen, Goth. lügen, 'lie,' from liegen, str. vb. 'to lie.' Lügner, m., 'liar,' from MidHG. liegenere, OHG. liegefnäre. To this common Teut. root lug (Aryan lugli), 'to lie,' Goth. lügenan (pret. lügena) 'to marry,' has no relation; the latter, like OFris. logia, 'to marry,' is connected rather with OIr. leige, 'oath' (primit. form liegena). MidHG. lügen is more probably allied to OSlav. lža (lžati), 'to lie,' lža, 'lie.' From Teut., Ital. (dia! lūchina, 'false story,' is derived.

Lugen, vb., 'to look out, spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. lügen, OHG. Iugen, Iugen; corresponding to OSlav. liechn, AS, lócan, E. to look, with an abnormal k for g. From these Norman lüger is borrowed. The early history of this West Teut. stem lócen, lžgen, is obscure.

Lüfe, f., 'dormer window, hole, loophole,' prop. a LG. word meaning 'opening'; allied to lóch. Lüffen, vb., 'to hull,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic term.

Lümmel, m., 'brabber, scoundrel,' first occurs in ModHG.; probably derived from the antiquated adj. lümmel, 'relaxed, loose,' which is based on MidHG. liehme, OHG. luemel, 'milky, milky' (MidHG. lehmen, 'to slacken, relax, be wearied,' and connected with läfen).

Lump, m., 'scamp, ragamuffin,' ModHG. only; prop. identical with lumpen, m., 'rag, tatter,' which in late MidHG. appears as lumpen with the same sense. It was probably introduced from LG.; comp. Du. lump, 'rag, tatter, patch, lumpel,' 'lout' (to this OIr. leprr, 'shield,' is allied?); comp. lumpen and lafge. Lumpen, vb., lit. 'to treat or regard as a ragamuffin.'

Lunga, f., 'lung,' from the equiv. ModHG. lunga, OHG. lungan (plur. lungannd), f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *lunga, OIr. 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 Irish and langa. Comp. Port. leve, 'lung,' from Lai. levis, 'light,' E. lights from light, Russ. legkoe from legyit.

Lungern, vb., 'to seek prey, yearn,' ModHG. only; a derivative of the West Teut. adj. MidHG. lungor, OHG. lungar, 'speedy, quick,' AS. lungor, 'quick,' which, with G. lüfeln, 'quick,' is connected with the Aryan root lungā, discussed under the preceding word (see ilfā).

Lüning, m., 'sparrow' (LG.), from the equiv. OHG. lütening. Origin obscure.

Lünschen, f., ' linch-pin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. luns, luna; comp. OSlav. lunis, Du. luns, lens. In OHG. luin, lunä, MidHG. luin, lune, f., also OHG. luigen, MidHG. luênen, lüner, 'lungs;' comp. AS. lynes, m., E. linch-pin (Goth. *lunics is wanting); it may have been formed like Goth. gêzen, jukuns. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the Aryan root lu, 'to loosen,' discussed under verdien, so that lüns is lit. 'peg for loosening the wheel.' Comp. further AS. lynnan, 'to release.'

Lünfe, f., 'lunt, match,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. lint, E. lint, Dan. lunte. In earlier ModHG. and in modern dials it signifies 'wick of a lamp' (prop. 'low'); allied to MidHG. luïdnen, 'to burn' (OHG. lünde, 'tallow'?). Further cognates are uncertain. Lünfe, 'brush of a fox,' is a figurative sense of Lunt, 'lunt' (i.e., from its fiery colour).

Lünfen, 'to set free and then raise aloft,' an UpG. vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lünfen, lupfen. Since the word is not found in other languages (Goth. *luupfan?), its origin cannot be discovered; perhaps it is connected with the cognates of ēufā. In MidHG. a modern vb., lüffen (allied to lüfen, 'to lift,' which has supplanted the cognate phonetic form lüffen).

Lüft, f., 'pleasure, delight, fancy, lust,' from the equiv. MidHG. lust, m. and f., OHG. lust, f.; corresponding to Goth. lustus, OIr. lyst, AS. lust, E. list, lust, Du. and OSlav. lust; a common Teut. abstract, the origin of which is still dubious. Its relation to lüfen (Teut. root lub, 'to
Machen, vb., 'to make, produce, cause, perform,' from the equiv. MidHG. machen, OHG. makhōn; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. makōn, Du. maken, AS. macan, E. to make; a common Teut. vb. for 'to make,' but existing also as a borrowed term in the Northern dialects. The OHG. vb. further signifies 'to combine, join.' As allied to Goth. *makaōn, comp. the adj. — Ofc. *makr, only in the compar. makara, 'more suitable or convenient,' AS. gemae, 'suitable, fit;' OHG. gimah, 'combined with, belonging to, corresponding, convenient;' MidHG. gemach, ModHG. gemad; OHG. gimah, neut. of the adj. 'combination, convenience, agreeableness,' MidHG. gemach, m. and n., 'comfort, agreeableness, place where one rests, dwelling, room;' ModHG. Gemad; further, AS. gemae, 'husband, wife;' E. make, 'companion, spouse;' E. match, OHG. gimahho, 'companion, gimahha, 'wife;' OHG. gimahhidi, MidHG. gemchede, n., 'spouse.' Hence results a Teut. root make, 'to join or belong to in a suitable manner' (equiv. in meaning to the root god in Græc.). A non-Teut. root mag, with this sense, has not yet been found.

Macht, f., 'might, force,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. maht, f., 'might, power, ability;' comp. OSax. maht, Du. magt, AS. mweht, maht, E. might, Ofc. mättr, m., Goth. mahts, f., 'might, power, capacity.' The common Teut. *maht-, f., which may be deduced from these words, is an old verbal abstract of Goth. magon. See mégan and Gemadt.

Mädchen, n., 'maidens, girls, servant.' ModHG. only, a derivative of Magd, with the dimin. suffix -dchen (in UpG. Maad, Maadl, &c., with dimin. l.

M ade, f., 'maggot' from MidHG. made, m., 'worm, maggot;' OHG. maodo; corresponding to Du. made, AS. mapa, Goth. mapa, 'maggot, worm.' Hence the equiv. Ofc. magaker, m. (with a suffix), from which is derived MidE. mapek, E. make, 'maggot;' Goth. *mapaks (E. maggot is probably not allied). The orig. sense of the OTeut. 

*mapan-'maggot,' is perhaps 'gnawer'; it has been connected with the root mé, 'to move;' Hence (MidHG. and ModHG. variant make) may also be akin.

Magd, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. magel (plur. magede), meil, 'maid, virgin,' also 'bond girl, servant;' OHG. magad (plur. magad, magide), f., 'maiden;' corresponding to Goth. magads (wanting in Ofc.), AS. mag, O Sax. magath, 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 Sächs. and Dän.): Goth. *magadein, n., OHG. magatin, MidHG. magetin, n., 'girl;' AS. magiden, E. maid, maiden (AS. magh, f., 'maid,' became obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Goth. magads, 'maidens,' and its cognates in the other languages are old femin. derivatives from an archaic term, magus, 'boy, youth;' comp. Goth. magus, 'boy, servant;' Ofc. mggr, 'son;' AS. mago, 'son, youth, man, servant.' To this is allied another femin. derivative, Goth. maavi, Ofc. mér (for *maget), with the loss of a g, see Riitir); comp. further AS. mægwel, 'girl.' Tent. magus, 'son, boy, servant;' is equiv. to Ofc. mæc, 'boy, youth, son;' (comp. the Ir. proper names MacCarthy, &c.).

Magen, m., formed from the equiv. MidHG. mdc (g), m., OHG. mag, m., 'kiss-man;' corresponding to OSax. mág, AS. mga, m., 'kiss-man.' The allied terms in the East Teut. languages denote special degrees of relationship; comp. Goth. migs, 'daughter's husband,' Ofc. mggr, 'brother-in-law, son-in-law, father-in-law.' Probably mag signified org. 'one who is related by marriage.' HG. distinguishes between Dwarfs and Ævillmagen, just as MidHG. does between svírmage, 'relatives on the male side,' and spinnelmage, 'relatives on the female side;' similarly in AS. sparmag and spinellmages.

Mag’re, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. magl, OHG. mago, m., 'stomach';
mager, adj., 'tall, high,' from Mid E. OHG. *maag, AS. *mæg, Middle English, English, North Germanic, corresponding to Du. *mager, AS. *mæg, OE. maeg, OHG. *mađer, Teut. 'tall, high,' the cognate of Rom. orig. (comp. Fr. maigre), Tent. maër, like Lat. macer, 'lean,' and Gr. μαξεως, 'tall, tall,' reapers, (pret. mager), from an Aryan root *mād, 'long, long,' may be derived from an Aryan root *mād, 'long, thin,'; Lith. mažus, 'little,' may, like OHG. mager, point to a common root, magh. Yet the supposition that the Teut. cognates are derived from Low Lat. and Ital. magro is more probable; note furs, from Lat. curtus.

mād, f., 'mowing, swath,' from Mid HG. mād (gen. mādes), n. (also f.), 'mowing, what has been mown, hay, meadow,' OHG. mād, n.; hence OHG. middrī, Mid HG. midhare, māder, ModHG. Māter, 'mower'; AS. mēp, n., 'mowing, what has been mown, hay,' E. mow in aftermath and lattermath. HG. Mād, and E. math, Goth. *mēp (gen. *mēpis), are properly verbal abstractions of the root mē, 'to mow,' just as the cognate Gr. ἀμμός, 'harvest,' is derived from ἀμμόω, 'I mow'; comp. also ἀμμόρ, 'crop, the field when reaped.' See Grummet, Māte, and Ówet. — māhen, vb., 'to mow,' from the equiv. Mid HG. mājen, OHG. māden; corresponding to Du. mātigen, AS. mācian (pret. māō), E. to mow. A common West Teut. root mē, 'to mow,' has already been deduced from the previous word; it appears in Gr. with a vowel prefixed in ἀ-μό-τος, 'harvest,' and ἀ-μου, 'to mow'; the in the Lat. root mēl, 'to mow, harvest,' which orig. belonged to the pres. stem only, may have been regarded as a part of the root; to this is allied OIr. meithel, 'a party of reapers.'

Mahl (1), n., obsolete except in compounds; Mahlshalt, m., 'dowry,' from MidHG. maheloche, m., 'dowry,' and espec. 'engagement ring'; Mahlstat, 'place of public assembly or of execution,' Mid HG. mahelstat, f., 'court of justice, place of execution,' OHG. mahelstat, f., 'court of justice.' See Gemahl.

Mahl (2), n., 'meal, repast,' from Mid HG. mel, n., 'banquet, meal-time'; OHG. *mēl, n., not recorded in this sense; allied to Mid E. mel, E. meal (wanting in AS.). Probably identical in orig. with the cognates discussed under mahl (2), so that 'meal-time,' as 'time,' par excellence, may have led to the meanings 'banquet, repast.' OIr. māl, n., also signifies, among other things, 'meal-time.'

mahein, vb., 'to grind,' from the equiv. Mid HG. maur, OHG. malan; in the latter form the common Teut. word for 'to grind' (but wanting in E. even in AS.); comp. Os. malan, Du. malen, OIr. mala, Goth. molan, 'to grind.' The root mal (mol, mēl), 'to grind,' is common to the West Aryan languages, and this fact indicates the very early existence of grinding; comp. Lat. molō, Gr. μύλω (to which μύλη, μυλαρας are allied), Oslov. melja, mēlī, Lith. mažū (māžū), OIr. mēlin, 'I grind.' This community of terms in the West Aryan languages does not necessarily point to a priuinit. 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. Sulft) is also quite conceivable. Comp. malmen, Māter, Māfreti, Mōth, Mālē, and Māfter.

mahlid, adv., see allmahlid.

Mahn, f., 'mane,' earlier ModHG. also Main (the mutation, which also occurs in Swab. and Bav., seems to be due to the plur.), from the equiv. MidHG. mahen, man, f. and m., OHG. maha, f.; comp. Du. maan, AS. manu, E. mane, OIr. mān, f., 'mane' (to this is allied the derivative OIr. maicke, Swed. and Dan. manke, 'upper part of the neck of a horse'). The common Teut. main, f., 'mane' (Goth. *mana, f., is by chance not recorded), shows a later development of meaning, for the earlier sense of the word was certainly
'neck' merely; in OTeut. occurs a derivative signifying 'necklace'; comp. Oic. men, AS. mea, OSax. meui, OHG. wemni, m., 'necklace.' To these are allied, in the non-Teut. languages, Lat. monile, 'necklace, collar,' Dor. μήδαρ, μήδασ, μήδαος, 'necklace,' Kelt. μαδάνης, equiv. to OIr. wince, 'necklace,' Sans. marini, m., 'string of pearls.' An OHG. *mān, f., 'neck,' is wanting, though wend, f., 'napel,' occurs. Further, OIr. marin, marin, 'napel, mong, hair, mane,' with which Swed. and Dan. manke, mentioned above, is closely connected.

mānōn, vb., 'to warn, admonish,' from MidHG. mānēn, OHG. mānōn, marēn, 'to remind, warn, challenge'; corresponding to OIr. marin, AS. manian, 'to warn'; a derivative of the Aryan root mon, men, widely diffused in OTeut., to which are allied the Goth. pret. pres. munan, 'to be of opinion,' Lat. memini, reminiscor, men-s (men-te-m), Gr. μενω, μενησω, and the Sans. root men, 'to think' (see mān, meinen, and Μηνος). To OHG. mānēn (with the variant mōnēn), Lat. monēre, 'to warn,' with é equiv. to Tent. a (as in Lat. molere, Goth. and OHG. malan), which is likewise formed from the root men, is most closely allied in sound and meaning.

Māhr, m., from the equiv. MidHG. mar, mare, m. and f., 'incubus, nightmare,' OHG. marō, f.; comp. AS. mara, m., E. mare in nightmare, Oic. maru, 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. kikimora, 'ghost,' Pol. mora, Bohem. mūro, 'nightmare.' From Mār, Fr. cauchemar, 'nightmare,' has also been derived (caucher, from Ital. calcaré, 'to tread, press').

Māhre, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mārhe, OHG. mērha, marha, f., 'mare'; fem. of the OHG. marah, marh, 'horse,' discussed under Marhafel; comp. AS. mēre, E. mare, Du. mārie, Oic. merr, pointing to a Goth. *marhi (gen. *marhjo). In G. the fem. form has been preserved longer than the masc., on which it is based (comp. Frau, Māt, and Cigante).

Māi, m., from the equiv. MidHG. meie, OHG. meio, m., 'May.' Borrowed from Lat. Mēsia (comp. Ital. maggio, Fr. mai), 'May,' at the same period as Nānīt, Māt, and Sānmar (old form for Snarmar).

Māid, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. meid. See Maiē.

Māic, m., 'green boughs for adornment,' from late MidHG. meiz, m., 'birch tree,' whence Ital. majo, Fr. mai, 'green boughs, maypole'; identical with Maiē.

Māis, n., 'maize,' ModHG. only, a recent word in the ModEurop. languages, of American origin (mahis in Hayti); comp. Fr. maïs, E. maïze, and Span. maíz. Columbus is said to have imported the corn and its name.

Māiēche, see Mīēche.

Majóra, m., 'marjoram,' in MidHG. meigrame, m., and also meuron, meiron, 'marjoram.' From MidLat. majorana; the MidHG. words seem to be based in sound on meie, 'May.' Comp. Ital. majó- ran, Fr. marjolaine, E. marjoram; the last two have also been corrupted? The ultimate source of the word is Gr. σάρκασω, whence Lat. amaracus and majoracus (based on major).

Māhel, m., 'stain, blot,' from late Mid HG. mēkel, m., which was borrowed from Lat. macula, 'spot.'

Mākeln, mākelān, vb., 'to transact business as a broker,' ModHG. only; from the equiv. L.G. mākel, Du. makelen, which are allied to māken, 'to make' (hanteln also combines the meanings 'to make' and 'to traffic'). Fr. maquerer (whence E. mackerel), 'pimp,' is said to be derived from these cognates on account of OHG. huor-mahdhri, 'pimp.'

Mākrelē, f., 'mackerel,' from late Mid HG. mākrēle, f.; borrowed from the equiv. Du. makreel (comp. E. mackerel), which is of Rom. origin; MidLat. macrellus, maquellerus, OFr. maquerel, ModFr. maque- reau.

Māl (1.), n., 'mark, spot,' from MidHG. māl, n., 'spot,' OHG. *mul in the compound ana-mul, 'spot, scar'; identical with MidHG. and OHG. māl, 'period, point'; see mal (2). Its primit. kinship with Goth. mail, n., 'spot,' is uncertain, yet Māl has at all events assumed the meaning of Goth. mail, which is normally represented by OHG. and MidHG. mail, n.; to this corresponds AS. māl, whence E. male. Goth. mail, 'time, points to the Aryan root mēl, 'to measure' (Gr. μέτρον, Lat. mētrē).

Māl (2.), suffix of the multiplicatives and temporal advs. (also a noun); it is based on MidHG. and OHG. māl, 'period'
malt, see the preceding word. Even in OHG. the expressions z' cinemo māl, 'once,' ze drin mālen, 'thrice,' manogyn mālen, 'many a time,' were formed; hence lit. 'at one period, at two, at many periods'; so too z' andermo māle, 'at another time'; hence MidHG. eines mālē, 'once,' lit. 'at one period.' For the OHG. and MidHG. dat. plurs. mālum, mālen (ze drin mālen, 'thrice,' the apocopeated form māl first appears in early ModHG.

maledeien, vermaledeien, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vermalei'dien, later also māldeien, 'to curse,' from Lat. maledicere, whence also Fr. maudire, Ital. male'dire.

mālen, 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. malt, 'point,' signifying also 'period' according to mall (2), mentioned under Māl (1). Akin also to Goth. mēla, neut. plur., 'writing, documents,' mēlan, 'to write, record.'

malmec, sormalmec, 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. *maldēn and MidHG. *malmen is probably only an accident; in Mid HG. sormalmec and sormalmec, 'to grind,' are used. The suffix m is seen in the nouns, Goth. mālma, m., 'sand,' and OSax., OHG., and MidHG. melm, m., 'dust,' to these are allied Whil and Osmāl, ModHG. ge-mālle, OHG. gosmal, 'dust, mould.' For the root māl see under mālent.

Walter, m. and n., 'measure' (in Pruss. formerly about 18 bush.), from MidHG. māltar, mālder, n., 'corn measure'; comp. OHG. maltar, OSax. maldar, n., 'measure.' Formed by means of the Teut. suffix -bra-, -dra- (Gr. -tē, Lat. -tro-, comp. Mītr), from the root māl; see mālent. Walter means lit. 'grinding,' then 'the quantity given to be ground at one time.'

Malde, f., 'mallow,' ModHG. only, from Lat. (Ital.) malva; it was borrowed at an early period, le in Lat. ought to have changed into lb in ModHG. In England the Lat. term was adopted in very early times; hence AS. malde, E. mallow (Du. mālere). Comp. also Fr. mawse.

Māl, n., 'mallow,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. māl, n.; comp. OSax. and OE. mēl, n., AS. mēl, E. mallow (Goth. *malt, n.); a common Teut. word for 'mallow,' which passed into Slav. and Finn. (comp. OSlov. mīłato, Finn. mallas), and also into Fr. as mait. Teut. *maltas belongs to a Teut. root malt, in AS. mēlan, 'to dissolve, liquefy, melt,' to which is allied an OE. adj. mālar, 'rotten,' similar to OHG. and MidHG. malz, 'melting away, soft, relaxed.' Perhaps the subst. Māl (Goth. *malt, n.) is only the neu. of this adj., meaning 'that which is soft.' See further fēlan.

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. men; prop. nom. sing. of the ModHG. subst. Mann, 'homo'; so too Lat. homo appears as a pron. in Fr. on (as well as homme). In the early periods (MidHG. and OHG. mān, and AS.) man was again represented by the 3rd pers. pron. sing. (MidHG. and OHG. ēr, AS. he); hence man is lit. 'any man'; in Goth. manna is found only with a negation (at jā-māna, 'nobody'); see jānte. The sing. may have here a collective meaning, just as Sane. mānus (comp. Mann), and pērā in the sing. signify 'person, people, mankind.'

Manā, adj., 'many a,' from MidHG. manēc (g), OHG. manag, adj., 'much, many a.' The suffix g has been preserved in ModHG. manag-falt; the change of g to ch in this word, which is first found in ModHG., is due to LG. influence. ModHG. manac, OHG. manag, 'much;' akin to Goth. manacs, 'much,' so too AS. manigh, E. many, OSax. maneg, Du. manyg. From the Teut. standpoint, the adj. may be derived from Goth. and OHG. mana-, 'man, person,' which orig. always occurred in compounds; comp. Goth. ga-man, n., 'fellowman,' mana-sēs, 'mankind,' OHG. mana-heit, 'valour,' mana-līka, 'likeness,' &c. In that case, since the suffix -sē, equiv. to Gr. -sē, Lat. -se, denotes 'providing with something,' the prim. meaning of Goth. manacs may have been 'to provide with people.' Yet OIr. menice, 'frequent,' and OSlov. mīnogā, 'much,' point to a prim. word probably unconnected with Goth. and OHG. manac, 'person.'

Wandel (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-
Mangef, v., 'to want, lack, be lacking,' from MidHG. mangeln, OHG. mangeln, 'to dispense with, miss, be in want of'; Mangel, from MidHG. mangel, m., 'want, defect.' To this is allied MidHG. mane, 'want, defect,' also OHG. mangön, mengen, 'to be deficient'; Du. mangelen, 'to dispense with.' A Teut. root many, mangel, does not occur elsewhere; it may be primit. allied to Lat. manus, 'mutilated, powerless, deficient,' from which early derivatives were formed in E., AS. gemanic, 'to mutilate'; to this Du. man, 'limping, deficient,' and E. to make are also akin.

Mangold, m., 'beet,' from MidHG. mangolt, m.; its connection with Gfei does not seem to be orig. If it is to be connected, as is usually done, with the proper name Mangold, the prim. meaning is 'powerful ruler' (Valdo and waltan; comp. Pohleddarn), but scarcely 'very gracious' (MRdheld). See Warwick. By what means the plant acquired this name can no longer be discovered. Others regard Mangolo as Siisgelt, 'gold-neck' (comp. Mhjnr); but mane- 'neck,' is not found elsewhere in Teut.

Manner, f., 'manner, fashion, mannerism,' from MidHG. maniere, f., 'manner,' from Fr. manière.

Manig, m., 'man, husband,' from MidHG. man (mn), OHG. man (mn), m., 'person, man.' The general meaning 'person' still appears in MidHG. manum, etc., as well as in the pron. discussed under man. In AS., man, mon (a equiv. to mn), might be used equally of a male or female, although the former sense preponderated; AS. man, 'person, man, woman;' E. man, Oic. mdr, Goth. manna, 'person, man.' The word followed the declension of the two stems mann- and mannam- (thus in Goth., AS., OHG., and MidHG.); from the latter the modern plur. Mannus has been obtained. Goth. and Teut. mann- for manw- is based on an older mnn- (like Mann on kenew, genu-; see also Mann). This Aryan manw-, 'person,' appears also in Ind., but it was used also as Manu, 'the father of mankind.' To this corresponds the Teut. Mannus in Tacitus, 'the progenitor of the West Teutons'; comp. further Sans. manus, m., and manuśi, 'person,' perhaps also OSlav. mňčť, 'man.' The Ind. manu- is usually connected with the root man, 'to think' (comp. maban); 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 pani, 'beast.' The literal meaning of Aryan manu- 'person,' can hardly be ascertained now. See Neid.

Manig, see man.

Manniglide, pron. 'everybody;' from MidHG. manne-gelich, memneclic, 'every'; lit. manne gelich, OHG. manno gift, 'each of men,' whence OHG. mannicliche and mannlich, 'every, each.' Similarly täglid is based on OHG. tagwilich, 'every day.' OHG. gilich, 'every,' is identical with gilich.

Manschen, vb., for earlier manischon, 'to splash, dabble,' from MidHG. manzen, OHG. manzen; 'man.'

Mantel, m., 'cloak, mantle,' from the equiv. MidHG. mantel, mantel, OHG. mantel, mantel, m.; on account of the non-permutation of f to s the word cannot be cognate with MidE. mantel, E. mantle, Oic. mantell, m., 'cloak,' and hence it is not
derived from the same root as Gr. μαρσάς, '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 Mär, f., from MidHG. mère, n. and f., 'tale, fiction, report, information,' whence in MidHG. the dimin. marelus, n., 'short story, fairy story.' Comp. OHG. mehr, f., mehr, n., 'rumour, information,' which is recorded by old historians in many OTeut. proper names in the form mérus, míras; akin to Slav. měrů in Vladimirů, 'Vladimir, Waldemar,' Gr. μῆρος in εὐζεῖκεως, 'served for wielding the spear,' OFr. mér, mør, 'great, of repute;' for the compar. of this primitive adject. stem mer-ro- see under mehr.

**Wärder**, m., 'marten,' from the equiv. MidHG. wärder (and wader), n., OHG. werdar, m.; allied to Oic. mörer, 'marten,' and AS. mær, 'marten,' wessen ('without the suffix r, like MidHG. mør, 'marten'). Whether we are to assume Goth. *mærus* or *mærwa* remains uncertain. Yet the cognates are probably of genuine Teut. origin (from pre-Teut. mar-tu-), to which MidLat. marus (Ital. martore), with the corresponding Rom. cl. also point—Ital. martore, Fr. marché, f. (whence E. marten).

**Mark** (1), f., 'marches, frontier,' from MidHG. marc, 'mark, token,' OHG. marka, f., 'frontier, marches;' comp. OSax. moarka, 'territory,' AS. mær, f., 'frontier, territory' (E. market is not based on the AS. form, the c of which would not have changed to ch, but on OFr. marché, 'frontier,' which is of Teut. origin). 'To Goth. marka, f., 'frontier,' corresponds Oic. mark, 'wood,' with a remarkable change of meaning; woods in Teut. times were often the natural boundaries between nations. The orig. meaning of the cognates of 'frontier' is supported by their primit. kinship with Lat. marco, 'border;' as well as by OFr. brè (from the prim. form *mroeg*), 'border,' Fr. bruy, W, and Corn. bro, 'district, country, region,' ModPers. marz, 'frontier, marches.' From Teut. are derived Ital. marca, Fr. marché, 'frontier.' See Mark (2) and Marf.

**Mark** (2), f., 'mark' (coin), from Mid HG. marc, marke, f., 'mark, half a pound of silver or gold.' OHG. *markus* (whence MidLat. marcus, which first appears in documents in the latter half of the 9th cent.), AS. and MidE. marc, Oic. mark, f., 'mark, half a pound of silver.' Its origin is obscure; the assumption that Marf, 'designation, sign,' (with reference to the stamp), is a cognate, is not proved, since Marf orig. denoted a definite weight, and not a particular coin.

**Mark** (3), n., from the equiv. MidHG. marc (gen. markes), n., 'narrow, pithe,' the MidHG. g has been preserved in marka; OHG. marc, marka, n., OSax. marc, n., Du. merk, n., AS. mearc, n., E. marrow, Oic. merg, m., 'narrow'; in this word r is due to Goth. z, according to the law of rhotacism; Goth. *maiga* is wanting. The latter points to pre-Teut. *maigbo-,* to which OSlav. mozg, m., Zend mozga, Sans. majja, 'narrow,' all with a normal loss of the aspirate, correspond. The root is Sans. majja, 'to immerse,' to which Lat. mergere is allied.

**Mark**, f., 'mark, token;' from Mid HG. marc (gen. markes), n., 'sign;' comp. Du. marke, 'mark, characteristic;' AS. meark, n., E. mark, Oic. mark, n., 'sign;' Goth. *m Barker* is wanting. Whether these cognates are connected with those of Marf (1), 'frontier, marches,' lit. 'border,' is uncertain; the meaning 'frontier,' which was proved by the allied languages to be primitive, can scarcely be the starting-point for 'sign;' the contrary is the more probable. It has with greater reason been compared with Lith. mirtas, 'variegated.' Comp. merfen. From Teut. a Rom. class is derived; comp. Fr. marque, remarque, &c.

**Markoff,** m., 'jay;' first occurs in early ModHG.; it has passed from the fables of animals into general use; liter. Marfoff, 'boundary wolf,' used in the OHG. period as a proper name (Marcoff). Similarly in Reineke Fos, Markwart is the name of the jay, formed from the OHG. proper name Markwart, lit. 'frontier guardian.'

**Markt,** m., 'market, market-place;' from MidHG. markt, mark-t, m., 'fair, market, market-place,' OHG. marköt, mörköt, mörchät, m.; borrowed in OHG. from the equiv. Lat. mercatus with a G. accent; from the same source come Du. market and E. market. ModHG. markten, vb., 'to buy, bargain,' from MidHG. markaten, 'to be at the market, to bargain.' The of the Lat. original has been preserved in
Mar, m., 'marshal,' derived partly under the influence of Fr. marché, from MidHG. marschale, m., which it. and orig. signified 'horse-servant,' then 'overseer of the train of servants on journeys and expeditions, as a municipal or court official,' marshal. OHG. marahnscale is a compound of E ūalf, 'servant,' and marah, 'horse;' even the Lex Salica and the Leg. Alem. record the term mariscus, besides which, in MidLat. marsecallus occurs. From Tent. are derived the Rom. cognates—Ital. mariscalco, Fr. marchéal, 'farrier, marshal,' as well as the MidLat. version, comes stabulis, Fr. conduiteable. OHG. marah, n., MidHG. marc, m., 'steeed, horse,' AS. marh, Scand. marr, n.; Goth. *marh is wanting. It originated, in exact accordance with the permutation of consonants, from pre-Tent. marka, in which form it is recorded as OEkt. by Pausanias; comp. with this Ofr. marc and W. march, 'horse.' There is, however, no linguistic necessity for deriving Tent. marha-from Kelt. The word mark, the fem. of which, Māhr, has been preserved, was supplanted at a later period by Než and then Ščrīb. To this word Maršall is akin.

Maršall, m., 'royal or public stable,' from MidHG. marstal (gen. -stalles), m., 'stable for horses.' For the orig. marsthal, like MidHG. marischale, for marschale, see ųafal; and with regard to marh, comp. the preceding word.

Marler, f., 'torture, rack,' from Mid HG. marter, martere, f., orig. 'martyrdom,' espec. 'the Passion,' then 'torture, torment, persecution, rack;' OHG. martira, martura, f. (also with l, OHG. marotra, MidHG. martel); formed from Gr. and Lat. martyrion. The derivative Mārtir is from MidHG. mirtar, mirtar, OHG. mirtardrī, 'martyr,' for which the forms mirtir, martyr, equiv. to Lat.-Gr. martyr, 'martyr for the truth of Christianity,' rarely occur. The Eceles. Lat. meaning 'torture,' which is foreign to Gr., is found also in the Rom. cognates of martyrion. Comp. Ital. martirio, Fr. martyre.

Mār, m., from the equiv. MidHG. mēra, m., OHG. mēra, marco, m., 'March,' from Lat. (mensem) Martium. The corresponding Westphal. mürte, MidLG. merte, as well as Du, maart, make it probable that Mār was borrowed previous to the OHG. permutation of consonants about the era of the Merovingians, and in fact contemporaneously with Mār, Šanur, and Mai. E. March, MidE. marehe, was borrowed at a some what later period from OIr. marach (ModFr. mars).

Māsche, f., 'mesh, stitch;' from MidHG. māsche, OHG. and OLG. māsca, f., 'mesh, snare;' comp. AS. māscie, E. mesh, OItc. māskve, m.; Goth. *mēsēa, *masqua, are by chance not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Tent. mēqua- (mēca-); comp. Lith. mēžas, 'threads interlaced, knot,' which is connected with a vb. mēzū (mēsta), 'to tie knots, knit (nets).' Thus Māsche may be traced to a Teut. root mēṣ (pre-Tent. and Aryan mēṣ), 'to plait.'

Masfer, f., 'vein (in wood), speck, spot,' from MidHG. maser, m., OHG. masar, n., 'vein, knotty excrescence on the maple and other trees' (MidHG. also 'goblet of speckled wood'); comp. AS. maser, 'knot in wood,' E. measles; OItc. māsurr, m., 'maple' (māsurr bolle, 'maple bowl'). Allied to OHG. maso, f., 'wound, scar.' The Tent. class is the source of Rom. derivatives. Comp. Fr. madder, 'speckled;' Mid Lat. scaphi maserini, '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. mascura, 'division;' comp. also Du. and E. masker. Perhaps the origin of the entire class is to be sought for in Rom.

Māsse, f., 'mass, bulk, heap,' from Mid HG. māsae, f., 'misshapen stuff, mass,' espec. 'lumps of metal.' Borrowed in the
late OHG. period (by Notker), as massa, f., from Lat. massa.

**Naft (1.), m.** (probably quite unknown to Suab. and Bav.), 'mast,' from MidHG. and OHG. mast, m., 'pole, flagstaff, spearhaft,' espec. 'ship's mast, tree fit for a mast'; comp. LG. and Du. mast, AS. mast, m. E. mast, OEC. māstr, 'mast.' Goth. *masta-*, m., 'mast, pole,' is wanting. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Teut. *mazo-* (comp. ?i, ?erite, and ?efi); cf. Lat. *mastos* for *mdus* originate in this! (also Gr. *matai*, 'club,' *māstr, 'stick'). Similarly ñiði (pieces) andBERT (mare) are primit. allied.

**Naft (2), m.** (for fattening), from MidHG. and MidLG. mast, m., f. and n., 'food, acorns, fattening,' OHG. mast; comp. AS. mast, f., E. mast. Goth. *masta* is derived, according to the permutation of consonants, from a primit. form *mazo-*, to which Sans. *mātas*, n., 'fat,' *mālī, 'to fatten,' also points. The ModHG. verbal noun *māt/n* comes from MidHG. and OHG. *mesten*; Du. *mesten*, AS. *mestan*, 'to fatten'; to this is allied the ModHG. adj. partic. *māt*, OHG. *māst*, AS. *gemeast*, 'fat, fattened.' In MidHG. *gemeast*, *gemeasten*.

**Naft, n.** 'measure, standard, proportion,' from MidHG. *māz*, n., 'measure, manner;' usually in MidHG. *māza*, f., 'measure, definite extent of time, space, weight, strength, moderate, temperance,' OHG. *māza*, f.; comp. Du. *maat*, OEC. *māte*, m., 'method.' With the Teut. root *mēd* (in written), from pre-Teut. *mēd*, Lat. *modus*, 'manner,' is also connected.

**Maitse, f.** 'measure,' allied to MidHG. *māza*; see under Naft, n.

**maisen, conj., 'whereas,' from the dat. plur. *māzen* (of MidHG. *māza*), 'in the method'; orig. used only as an adv., but in MidHG. as a conj. also; allied to Naft.

**Maisholder, m., 'maple.'** From MidHG. *maialter, maialter, m., OHG. *maialtra, maialtra*, f., 'maple'; the ModHG. form is due to its connection with *Schoner* (older variant *Selter*). The OHG. *maialtra* is like *afflira*, 'apple tree;' from *affol* a derivative of a primary Goth. *mālta*. AS. *māplet*, E. *maple,* tree; with the recorded base *mepol, E. maple,* has, instead of the IGG. dental, an abnormal labial, presupposing Goth. *māple,* so too OEC. *mepurr, m., 'maple.' On account of OHG. *maialtra* (53 for Goth. *t*), Maishelter cannot be connected with MAIT (s. equiv. to Goth. *maite*); nor does it belong to OHG. *maiz*, n., 'food.' *Māsen* as 'food tree' being improbable, although maple-juice is used as a medicinal draught. Goth. *mālta-*, or rather *māpla-*, is of obscure origin. Comp. also *Māsen* where an earlier term is given. The ModHG. form *Maishelter* is like *Maisheter,* a corruption of the MidHG. word. With regard to the OHG. suffix *-tra,* comp. *Māst, Māshelter,* and *Manostr.*

**māstig, adj., 'moderate,' from MidHG. *maest*, OHG. *māstig,* adj., 'moderate, temperate;' of moderate size;' a derivative of Naft, Maitse. Comp. Du. *maitig,* 'moderate.'

**Maitied, n., 'daisy, Easter daisy.'** ModHG. only, formed from MidDu. *matelief,* ModDu. *matelief,* f., 'daisy;' of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Maitse.

**Maitric, f., 'mattress.'** From MidHG. *mattraz,* *materaz,* m. and n., 'couch stuffed with wool, divan'; comp. Du. *matras,* E. *mattress.* The IGG. form with *t* is formed from MidLat. *matratium,* which, with its corresponding Rom. cognate, Fr. *matelas,* is usually derived from an Arab source; Arab. *matra,* 'pillow,' lit. 'place where something is thrown.'

**Maitrose, 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. *mōtunaut,* 'messmate' (the crew was divided into companies, who took their meals together).

**mat, adj., 'checkmated'; faint, languid, insipid,* from MidHG. *mat* (gen. *mattes*), adj., 'checkmated,' (also figuratively), which was adopted from Rom. in the latter half of the 12th cent.; comp. Fr. *mat,* Ital. *matto,* MidLat. *mattus,* whence also Du. *mat,* E. *mate.* This characteristic term, which was introduced with chess, is formed from Arab. and Pers. *sdak mdit,* 'the king is dead.' See *Sdath.*

**Mätte (1.), f.** (an Alem. word unknown to Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. Mid HG. *matte, mätte,* f., 'meat, meadow'; OHG. *matt,* f., is wanting (but OHG. *matto-sorōch,* 'grasshopper,' is preserved). Goth. *māwe,* *mēdewia,* is not recorded; comp. E. *meadow, meet,* from AS. *mēd* (gen. *mēdek,* 'meadow'); MidHG. *māde,* OLG. *mētha,* *māda,* OFr. *mēth.* They seem to be based on a Teut. root *mēh,* *mēd,* which is connected with Lat. *mēlo,* 'to
mow, reap; and which has a shorter form, mél, in ModHG. máhs.

Melie (2), f., 'mat,' from MidHG. mótte (late MidHG. also mótze), OHG. motta, f., 'covering woven of straw, rushes, &c., mat'; Du. mat, AS. mente, E. mat. The correspondence of the HG. and LG.Eng. dental indicates that the word was borrowed, and as a fact it was introduced during the OHG. period. It is based on Lat. matta, 'mat made of rushes.'

Mat, m., 'Mat; simpleton; pet name for tame birds;' ModHG. only; probably a pet name for Mathias, 'Matthias,' and Matthias, 'Matthew;' the intermediate form is Matet.

Matzen, m., 'passover bread,' early ModHG.; from Jewish mazza, Heb. mazzoth, ' unleavened bread,' whence also late MidHG., or rather early ModHG. Matuny, 'passover bread.'

Mauén, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. mäven, 'to mew like a cat;' an imitative word; comp. Miege.

Mauer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. måre, mär, f., 'wall,' OHG. mára, f. (mär, f.), 'wall,' from Lat. márus, with an abnormal change of gender, which is probably caused by an OTeut. word for wall; comp. Goth. máidbuz, f. At the same period, before the HG. permutation, OSax. már, AS. mär, m. (Orl. mär), were also borrowed from the Lat., like other words relating to stone buildings; comp. Siegel, Feurter, Trett, Greider, &c.

Maufe, f., with a LG. guttural, from the equiv. MidHG. mäche, f., 'malanders,' hence the strictly HG. form Maufe (Bav.). Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Goth. màks, 'soft, tender?'.

Maul (1), n., 'mouth (of beasts), muzzle' (in UpG. Maul is also used for Mümb, 'mouth of men'), from MidHG. mól, mólé, n., mâle, f. (MidG.), 'mouth,' OHG. médica, f., 'mout,' also 'weak'; Du. maul, OSc. mâle, m., 'mouth, snout'; Goth. *málō, n., 'mouth,' is wanting, but is authenticated by the derivative fawrmál-ein, 'to muzzle.' This word is an l derivative from the root mál, from which HG. Mümb, with a particip. suffix np, is also formed; see Mümb.

Maul (2), n., 'mule,' in Maufter, n., Maufejel, m., from MidHG. moltier, n., målezel, m., yet ordinarily simply mól, m. and n., mâle, m., 'mule,' OHG. mól, m.; borrowed from Lat. mālus. From the same source Du. mui, muilezel, AS. mül, E. mule, as well as Old. mól, are derived.

Maulbere, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mäber, n. and f., 'mulberry;' which originated, by differentiating r to l, from OHG. mäbreri, mörberi, n. The fluctuation from r to l in OHG. indicates that the word was borrowed from Lat. mōrum, 'mulberry,' mōrus, 'mulberry tree,' whence also Du. moerbes, AS. and MidE. mörberie and mörberie, MidE. also mulberie, E. mulberry.

Maulwurf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. möltwörp, molterf, m., 'mole,' lit. 'the animal that throws up the soil' (Mid HG. molte, 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. möltwór, möltërf, möltvél, mörwér). Other MidHG. corrupt forms are the dial. Meltwurm, Maulwurm, and Maulwefi. OHG. molterf, molterwurf, m., 'mole,' are connected with MidHG. molte, f., molt, m., 'dust, mould, soil,' OHG. melta, f., molte, m.; comp. Goth. mÔld, f., 'dust, mould,' AS. melde, E. mould; prop. a fem. subst. from the partic. formed with da- from the root mol, 'to crush, pulverise,' hence mol-da; comp. fall, alt, laut, and part. In MidE. also molterwepf, 'mole' occurs; of this MidE. molte, Du., Westph., and Fri. mol are shortened forms. These, however, are probably independent forms from the root mol. Another name for mole appears in OHG. scēro, MidHG. schër, Suab., and Alem. Garmant.

Maus (1), 'mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. mãs, f.; comp. Du. muis, AS. mãs, f., E. mouse, OSc. mãs (Goth. *más), f., 'mouse.' In the consonantal form of the stem, mãs, 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 primitives, Asiatic home were already acquainted with the tiny animal, chiefly through its thefts, mãs- being derived from an OAryan root, mãs, 'to steal,' which exists in the Frac. chrémosido, 'plundering dead bodies,' of the Lex Salica, and signifying 'thief' (it is possible, however, that the mãs, 'to steal,' is deduced from mãs, 'mouse'). Comp. Sans. mãs, 'mouse,' with the root mãs, mãsh, 'to take away, rob'; also Gr. µῶς, OSlov. myšt, f. Comp. further the following word.

Maus (2), prop. 'muscles on the arm and foot,' now spec. 'ball of the thumb,'
from MidHG. mūs, f., 'muscles especially of the upper part of the arm'; OHG. mās, AS. mǣs, Du. muis, have the same sense; prop. identical with Maua (1). In other cases too names of animals are applied to parts of the body. Comp. Gr. μυξ, 'muscle,' μύδος, 'cluster of muscles;' Lat. musculus, 'muscle,' lit., 'little mouse;' OSlav. myšča, 'arm;' Sans. māka, 'testicle,' pudenda mulicbria, lit., 'little mouse.'

mauschen, vb., 'to act like a cheat,' lit., mosaizare,' allied to Mauft, equiv. to Hebr. Mōskāh, 'Moses.'

Mausch, Mauer, f., 'moulting, casting the skin, moulting season,' from MidHG. māzt, f. (in compounds mūser, 'mew, moulting,' mūser, 'moulting,' not recorded; allied to OHG. mōsz, MidHG. mōzen, 'to exchange for,' MidHG. also espec. 'to moul, cast the skin.' Borrowed before the OHG. period (contemporaneously with Mōsā, Mōn, and Mīp) from Lat. māture, hence the permutation of τ to z (MidLat. mōta, 'moulting'); as has been preserved in Bav. mausche. From the same source are derived AS. biuation, 'to change, exchange,' MidE. mowt, moutin, E. to mowt, as well as Fr. muer, 'to mowt,' mwe, 'moulting.'

maufen, vb., 'to catch mice, piller,' from MidHG. māsen, 'to creep, deceive;' a derivative of MidHG. mās, equiv. to Mauē.

mausig, adj., 'pert, saucy,' ModHG. only (īdē, mausig maudē, 'to bray, bluster'), allied to Mauer, 'moulting,' lit. 'one that moults, mews, dresses smartly in order to make himself conspicuous.'

Mauft, f., 'toll, duty,' a Bav. word, from MidHG. māte, f., OHG. mēta, f., 'toll.' The current derivation from MidLat. mōta is not satisfactory, since the latter word is not recorded until late (first half of the 9th cent.), and that as a G. word, nullum teloneum neque quod lingua theodiscan Mōta vocatur; ann. 837. Goth. mōta, f., 'toll' is the earliest recorded term. Yet OHG. mōta and Goth. mōta (also OEc. and OSwed. mōta, 'free, gratuity, bribe') are not equiv., since Goth. mōta (AS. mōt) leads to OHG. mōza, and OHG. mōta to Goth. mōda. Probably the OBay. word was borrowed about the 8th cent., after the HG. permutation of consonants, from a dial. closely allied to the Goth. (Goth. ð tended towards ð); to this is also allied OSlav. moly, 'toll.' An earlier loan-word is also recorded in MidHG. mōza, 'toll, tax,' which points to OHG. mōza, and which has been preserved in Bav. Mōs, 'miller's fee.' Yet the word may have been primit. allied to the Goth. The term Belf., which is cognate in meaning, is also of obscure origin.

mecher, vb., 'to beat,' ModHG. only; MidHG. has an equiv. word by a different derivation from the same stem, mechzen, 'to beat;' allied to MidHG. mēcke, m., 'he-goat,' as a nickname (Goth. *mūga, 'he-goat,' is wanting). Comp. the pre-Teut. root mōk in Gr. μεκανα, 'to beat.'

Meer, n., 'ocean, sea,' from MidHG. mer, n., OHG. meri, earlier mari, m. and n., 'ocean;' comp. OSlav. meri, f., Du. meer, n., AS. mere, m., E. mere (to which merman, mermaid, are allied), OFr. mare, m., Goth. marji, f. (and *mar, n., preserved in the compound mar-saivas, 'ocean'). The common Teut. word for 'ocean,' prim. Teut. mari, n. (or mar, recorded by Pliny as a Cimbrian form), which is partly common to the West Aryan tribes (so too Lat. lacus, OIr. Loch, equiv. to OLG. lagu, 'ocean'); Lat. mare, n., OSlav. morje, n., 'ocean,' Lith. maras, 'Kurisches Haff,' OFr. muer (from muri), 'ocean;' to these are allied Gr. ὑμερα, 'son of Poseidon,' as well as ἀμφα, f., 'trench, conduit' (comp. OFr. mar, 'trench, pond'). These cognates are usually connected with the Aryan root mar, 'to die' (comp. Mēr, Lat. maris), so that the ocean was named in 'contrast to the living vegetation' of the mainland, just as in Ind. also marus, 'desert,' is referred to the root mar, 'to die'; this, however, is no more probable than the derivation of Mann from the root men, 'to think.' Comp. Māsig and Meer.

Meerrettig, m., 'horse-radish,' allied to Mērt, like Mērt to Mer, vierte (i) to vier (i), &c.; corresponding to MidHG. merrettich, OHG. meri-raditch, m., 'radish that has come from over the sea, transpontine radish.' The E. term horse-radish, Meerrettig, is curious, and suggests the idea that Mērt in this case is equiv. to Mōsēr. Du. mierikwortel, Westph. mirrek, Hess. Mirdern, seem to be of the same origin.

Mehl, n., 'meal, flour, dust,' from MidHG. mēl (gen. mēlavas), n., OHG. mēlo (gen. mēlavas), n.; corresponding to OSlav. mēl, Du. meel, AS. mēlu (gen. mēlaves), n., E. meal, OIr. mēl, 'meal;' the common Teut. word for 'meal;' Goth. *miula (gen. *miulvus) is
by chance not recorded. It is a specifically Teut. derivative of the root *med, 'to grind,' of which the form *mel is authenticated in Slav. and Ir.; see *mašen. While the vb. mašen is common to West Aryan, the form of the word *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. blwead, Bret. blend (from *mēl).

*Nēhblaun, m., 'mildew, blight,' corrupted from the equiv. MidHG. midloun, n.; OHG. milī- tou, n.; comp. AS. meledēow (melledēow), E. mildew. The opinions as to the origin of the first component are various. The most probable derivation is that from Goth. miliƀ, n., 'honey' (comp. OIC. meliska, f., 'sweet drink'), to which in West Teut. a subst. mīlī (Gr. μελ, stem μείερ-), Lat. melī is possibly akin; hence *Nēhblauan, 'honeydew.' It is less probable that the word was borrowed from or was primit. allied to the equiv. Gr. μελά, so that Ξαυ may have been an explanatory addition (comp. *κόντμ and *θυμπμ). It is also possible that OHG. milē-, AS. mele-, mīl-, is connected with *mēl, and a special formation from the root *mel, 'to grind.' In that case the ModHG. change of *Mīlaun into *Nēhblau is warranted by etymology; *Mīlaun is defined as 'a greyish-white, meal-like coating on plants in summer.'

*mēr, adj. and adv., 'more,' from MidHG. mēr; compar. of vid; also, doubly compared, mērer, mērre, 'greater or larger' (of space, number, and value); further indeclin. mēre, mēr, mē, 'plus'; OHG. mēr, undeclin. neu. and compar. adv., 'more, plus, magis, amplius,' adj. mēro, 'major, greater' (also with the addition of the compar. suffix mēro, mērio, 'major'). OHG. mēro originated in maizo, Goth. maita, the -za- of which is the O'Tent. compar. suffix (comp. hēfer, Goth. batiza; hēfer, Goth. hauthiza); comp. AS. mel, adv. and neu. subst., 'more,' adj. māra, E. more. The corresponding superl. is mēri. Goth. maitza, for *majtiza, belongs, with the Goth. superl. maizs (see mēl), to the Teut. adj. mē-re, 'projecting,' discussed under Māren.

*mērer, adj., 'greater, several,' from MidHG. mērer, compar. adj. See mēr.

*mēden, vb., 'to avoid, shun, refrain,' from MidHG. mēdean, 'to dispense with,' suffer want, eschew, forsake, refrain from'; OHG. *mēdan, 'to hide oneself from, keep secret, eschew, refrain from'; comp. OSax. mēban, AS. mēdan, '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. amītō, Lith. pa-neitiu, 'to throw away,' are not connected. For other words similar in sound see under mēf and mēen.

*Nīcier, n., 'head-servant on an estate, land-steward, farmer,' from MidHG. meier, *meiger, n., OHG. meiær, meier, m.; it corresponds to the early MidLat. major donus, 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. maître is also derived.

*Nīcle, f. (rare in Suab. and Bav.), 'mille' (about five E. miles), from the equiv. MidHG. mille, OHG. mila, mila (for milja), f.; corresponding to Du. mijl, AS. mil, E. mile. Scand. mila, f., 'mile'; from Lat. milia (passuum), 'thousand paces,' whence also Ital. miglio, Fr. mille. It prop. de-notes 'a measure of a thousand paces (sing. mille passuum).' The more frequent plur. milia was adopted in Rom. and G., chiefly as a fem. sing., without the addition of passuum (Ital. formed the sing. miglio, 'mile,' from the plur. migliam). The word was borrowed in the first cent. contem- poraneously with *Sētra (Ital. lega, Fr. liene, 'league,' a later word of Kelt. origin, was never adopted in G.).

*Nīleier, m., 'charcoal-kiln,' from late MidHG. meier, miler, m., 'stack of wood for making charcoal'; the e of the MidHG. prim. form is attested by ModHG. and LG. dial. The word cannot be derived from Slav. (Czech milěř, Pol. mielerz, 'charcoal kiln,' are themselves of G. origin). Since it may have denoted orig. a definite number of objects (comp. Carinth. meier, 'a definite number of bars in a stack of pig-iron'), we might connect it with Lat. miliarium, 'thousand' (see the similar case of *Dēfr).

*mēn, poss. pron., 'my,' from MidHG. and OHG. mēn; in the same form it is the common Teut. poss. pron. from the stem me- of the pers. pron. (mir, mif, thus even in MidHG. and OHG.). This stem me- (in Goth. mi- or me-, 'me,' 'me,' acc.) is
Mei (233)

according to Lat. meus, mihī, Gr. μῦς, Sans. ma, common to the Aryan division. Further details belong to grammar.

Meineid, m., 'false oath, perjury,' from the equiv. MidHG. meinic, OHG. meineid, m.; corresponding to OSax. měneth, Du. meineed, AS. měnīþ, OEC. meineid., m., 'perjury.' It is the common Teut. word for 'false oath;' only Goth. *main-æís 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,' OEC. mein, m., 'damage, injury, misfortune' (allied to mein, adj., 'hurtful?'). ModHG. gräven (Goth. gāmain) 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 Taurg. 'exchange;' (comp. Taurg. and taufan), Lith. mainais, 'exchange,' OSlov. měna, 'change, alteration' (Lett. nūt, 'to exchange'). In that case Lat. commains and Goth. gamains (see gmain) would mean lit., 'being on a footing of barter.' It is probably not related to Lat. mēnīrī.

meinen, vb., 'to think, opine, mean,' from MidHG. meinen, 'to direct one's thoughts to, have in view, aim at, be affected towards a person, love,' OHG. meiner, meinen, 'to mean, think, say, declare;' comp. OSax. mēnian, Du. meinen, AS. mēnæn, E. to mean (to this AS. mēnæn, E. to mean, are supposed to be allied); Goth. mēincan is wanting. The most closely allied term is OSlov. měnja, měnuti, 'to mean.' The latter, as well as West Teut. meinun (assuming mainjan from mēnian) is usually rightly connected with the man, 'to think' (comp. mānum, Mānu, and Mūnun). The meaning 'to love' appears only in MidHG., but with the revival of MidHG. literature it has been introduced into ModHG. poetry.—Meinung, f., 'opinion, meaning;' from MidHG. meinung, OHG. meinungas, f., 'thought, disposition, view.'

Meisch, m., Meische, f., 'mash,' from MidHG. meisch, m., 'grape mash,' also 'mead, drink mixed with honey;' allied to E. mash, which by chance is not recorded in AS. and MidE. It is very likely related by gradation to mīsdan, if the latter, as is probable, is a genuine Teut. word; comp. MidE. mäschien and the equiv. E. to mash. With this agrees the further assumption that MidHG. meisch, 'mead,' is primit. allied to OSlov. mězá, 'tree-juice' (for OSlov. syg, equiv. to Teut. slee, see mīsdan and Mājā).
obscure origin. The derivation from the root *mal*, 'to grind,' to which *melk* is allied, does not give a suitable sense. Gr. ἁλίστρον (for ἁλίστρον), '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. *meldōn*, OSax. *meldôn*, AS. *meldian*, 'to inform against, betray'; a West Teut. vb. simply, meaning 'to betray;' to which other senses have been given in MidHG. Goth. *mēldōn* points to a Teut. root *melp*, 'to betray;' an equiv. pre-Teut. *mell* has not yet been authenticated.

*mell*, adj., 'giving milk, milk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mēlē, mēlēk, OHG. melēch* (equiv. to AS. *mēle*), adj.; comp. Olc. *mjolkr*, *mīlkr*,MidE. *milche*, *mīlch*, adj. (AS. *mēlē* is wanting); a verbal adj. from *mēlē*

**melken**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *mēlken, mēlēken, OHG. melēken*, 'to milk'; comp. Du. *melken*, AS. *mēlkan* (wanting in E., in which *to milk* is used); Ic. *mjaltr*, and also *mjalter*, 'milking,' *mjaltur*, 'milk,' but also from *mjolk*, 'milk,' *mjolka*, 'to milk,' and *mjolk*, 'milk.' Goth. *mēlkau* is by chance not recorded. The Teut. root *melk* is derived from the Aryan *melgh*, which occurs with the same meaning in the West Aryan languages; comp. Lat. *mulgere*, Gr. ἀγγεíγειν, OSlov. *mělčati*, (pres. *mělči*), Lith. *mēlti* (pres. *mēltė*). In the East Aryan languages the corresponding root appears with an older signific. 'to wipe or rub off' (comp. Sans. *mdrj, mṛj*, Zend *macēz*). *Melken* is one of the characteristic words which point to a closer connection between the West Aryans compared with the East Aryans; comp. Sans *madēn* and *mēlēn*. See also *Melch, Melf*, and *mell*.

**Mennic*, f., 'pollroom,' ModHG. only. A derivative of *late MidHG. mēmme, menne*; menne, f., 'woman's breast;' lit. 'effeminate being, effeminate man.'

**Menge**, f., 'crowd, multitude, mass,' from MidHG. *menene, OHG. menigh, malig*, f., 'multiplicity, great number, crowd;' an abstract from OHG. *malig*, 'much'; Goth. *managei*, 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.

**mengen**, vb., 'to mingle, mix, blend,' from MidHG. *mengen*, 'to mix, mingle,' f., introduced from MidG. and LG.; in OHG., *mēgen* occurs once as a Franc. word (in Isidore); OSax. *mēgian*, Du. *mengen*, AS. *mēgen*, MidE. *mēgen*, 'to mix;' (whence E. *to mingle*); Goth. *mēgian* is wanting. Allied to OSax. *gimang*, AS. *gimong*, 'mingling, commixtio, company, troop;' AS. *on gimeng*, E. *among,* so too OSax. *am gimange,* From these may be deduced a West Teut. root *māng*; 'to mix,' which, however, is unknown to Suab. and Bav. It has been connected, with hardly sufficient reason, with the root *mīk*, 'to mix;' (see *mijfen*), which appears in most of the Aryan languages; it is more probably allied to Lith. *minkau*, *minkitā,* 'to knead;' *minklaus,* 'dough;' (OSlov. *mlkůků*, *soft,* *mlka,* *meal*). In that case *mēngen* would be traced to a pre-Teut. root *mēng*; 'to knead.'

**Mennig**, n., 'vermilion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mēnig*, *minig*, late OHG. *mēning*, n.; based on Lat. *minium,* 'vermilion.'

**Mensch**, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. *mensch, mensche*, m. and n., *man,* person, fellow;' OHG. *menisico,* *mannisco*, m.; comp. OSax. *mēniscos,* 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 *iskan* (HG. *iðb*) from *mānn*, *homo*; Goth. *manniskis,* Olc. *mēnniskr,* AS., OSax., and OHG. *menisico,* *humanus, humanus* (comp. further AS. *mēniscos,* 'humanity'); comp. *manūkā* as an adj., *human,* and as masc. subst. *man,* with Sans. *mānu, mānu,* *man* (see further under *Mānu*).—*Mensch* in the neut. gender appears even in MidHG., and was used till the 17th cent. without any contemptuous meaning; the neut. was generally applied to female servants, but that signification became obsolete in the last cent., and a moral sense was attached to the word.

**Mergetl, m., 'marl,' from the equiv. MidHG. *mergel, OHG. mergel, m.; from MidLat. margilla, 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. *marnne* (from OFr. *marte*), Ital. and Span. *marga.*

**mergelin**, vb., 'to emaciate, enervate,' ModHG. only; derived with the com-
pounds abs and anumergel from Marf (3), MidHG. marc, markes.

merek, vb. 'to mark, note, observe,' from MidHG. and OHG. merken, 'to give heed to, perceive, understand, note'; a derivative of Marf (Goth. *markjan); hence OFr. mercre, 'to designate.'

mechaugge, adj., 'crazy,' from the equiv. Hebr. meshugyed.

Messe, 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. messa, signifies not only 'increrement christianorum sacrificium,' but also 'feast of a saint' ('quod in eo Messa solemnis peragitur'). The latter sense led to MidLat. messa, MidHG. messe, 'fair,' because this 'was wont to be held on account of the great concourse of people on saints' days' (comp. Fr. foire, 'fair,' lit. 'holiday,' under titre). MidLat. messa, 'as is well known, originated in missus est, still, conjoing the words spoken by the deacon when dismissing the congregation which did not partake of the sacrament'; from this the corresponding Rom. cognates, Ital. messa, and Fr. messe, are derived. The vowel in AS. messa, f. (Northern br. messa), E. mass, is abnormal; the latter also signifies feast in Christmas and Lammas (see Leb). Comp. messa, Meta, Mel, Meis, Meis, and Meier.

mesfen, vb., 'to measure, survey;' from MidHG. messen, OHG. mezzan, 'to measure, measure out, distribute, consider, test,' comp. OSax. melan, Du. meten, 'to measure;' AS. mædan, 'to measure, value, deem,' Goth. melan, 'to measure,' also allied to Goth. melon, 'to ponder, reflect on'; OHG. mezzan, 'to moderate.' The Teut. stem me, 'to measure, estimate, ponder' (comp. RA) is based on pre-Teut. med, and cannot, because of the non-permutation, be connected with Lat. metri; comp. Lat. modus, Gr. μέδομας, μέδομος, 'to consider, estimate, μεδοτρ, 'advisor,' μεδινιμος (about 12 gala.), Lat. modus, Goth. mid, 'corn measure,' See Me (2).

Mesfer, n., from the equiv. MidHG. mezzor, 'knife.' The word has undergone strange transformations; it is an abbreviation of mezzora, OHG. mezziraz, mczirzahs, n., the etymology of which had grown obscure; the variants maz-saks, mczirzahs, show, however, that mczirzahs is a compound meaning 'food-sword.' With regard to Goth. mæt, n., OHG. mak, n., AS. meæ, mæt, E. meat, comp. mæt and mættwurft. OHG. sahs, AS. seax, n., 'sword, knife,' whence the name Saxons, is usually connected with Lat. saxum, because knives were orig. made of stone. The OHG. compound mczirzahs shows the change of medial a (2) to r. Goth. maztahs is also indicated by OSax. mazah for *metah, Du. and LG. meæ, AS. meæ-sæx, 'food-knife, dagger.'

Meffing, n., from the equiv. MidHG. messine (gen. -ines), m., 'brass, latten'; a derivative of Miss, OHG. massa (from Lat. massa), 'sow-metal'; AS. massing (with a suffix), 'brass' (whence E. massin), is also derived from the same source; see too OIr. messing, f., 'brass.' Contrary to this prevalent opinion, we have to observe that the derivative is more widely diffused than the primit. word, and it is inconceivable that the word was derived independently in the various languages; hence these cognates cannot be associated with Lat. massa unless a derived word can be adduced as the base of the Teut. words.

messingisch, adj., 'hybrid, composed of HG. and LG. elements in the same word'; the term was first recorded in the last cent., but it originated probably in the 16th or 17th cent., when HG. and LG. were struggling for the mastery.

Mesner, m., from the equiv. MidHG. messore, messener, m., 'sexton, sacristan' (the latter connected with Meis), from late OHG. messiari (not messiari), m., based on MidLat. *masiarius for mansionarius, 'custos et conservator aedis sacrae, aedilicus, ostarius'; MidLat. mansionarius was also an official in the court of the Frankish kings (MidLat. mansio, 'house,' equiv. to Fr. maison). Comp. Stiir and Sperit.

Met, m., 'meat,' from MidHG. met, MOhe, OHG. metu, mitt, m., 'meat'; comp. AS. medo, E. meat, Olc. mjoð; Goth. midu, m., 'meat,' is by chance not recorded. A common Teut. and also common Aryan word; Aryan *medhu, Sans. medhæ, n., 'sweetness, honey, sweet drink, Gr. μεθυ, 'wine' (to which μεθυ, 'to be drunk,' and μεθυν, 'drunkenness'), Oslov. medu, 'honey, wine,' Lith. mida, 'meat,' medu, 'honey,' Ir. mid. To these is allied Oldn. midhu, 'sweet, lovely,' hence the various meanings of medhu, 'meat, honey, wine,' lit. 'that which is sweet,' perhaps (according to Gr. μεθυ) 'intoxicating liquid.' Comp. fës.
Met, f., ‘matins,’ from MidHG. metten, mettene, mett, metlin, f., ‘early mass,’ late OHG. mettina, mattina, f.; from MidLat. mattina for matutina hora (hence also Olr. maten). From Lat. matutinum are derived Fr. matin (matines), and Ital. mattino. Comp. Mftr., Petit, and Mjter.

Mettwurst, f., ‘pork sausage,’ ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. metwurst, lit. ‘food sausage,’ allied to LG. met, ‘minced meat,’ OSax. mét, Goth. mats, ‘food.’ See Mftr.

Metze (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. steinmetze, OHG. steinmetza, m., ‘stone cutter’; also once in OHG. steinmetza, which is clearly connected with OHG. metzzen, ‘to hew,’ mentioned under Metf. But whether OHG. steinmetza originated in steinmetza, or whether Metf. Goth. *metja (comp. Fr. maçon, ‘mason, bricklayer’) is connected with the root met, ‘to hew’ (AS. and E. malletock), remains obscure.

Metze (2), f., ‘corn measure, peck,’ from MidHG. niäze, OHG. mëzzo, m., ‘small dry measure.’ Tent. 2 results from the Bav. and Alem. pronunciation. This word, like Goth. miätas, ‘measure’ (about 18 bush.), is connected with the Tent. root met, ‘to measure’; AS. mitte, ‘corn measure,’ is also equiv. to OHG. mëzzo. 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 Bumf and Wiüge) before the OHG. period passed into West Teut.; comp. OSax. meddi, OHG. mitti, MidHG. midde, ‘bushel.’

Metze (3), f., ‘prostitute,’ from MidHG. metze, f., which is “literally a pet name for Mathilda, then ‘a girl of the lower class,’ often with the accessory notion of a loose life.” For other abbreviated forms with the suffix -ze or -z used as pet names, comp. Wip and Zimm.

Metzger, m., from the equiv. MidHG. metzgere, metzjër, 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 medί-, OHG. *macejdr, with a G. accent and mutation, would be evolved. Allied to MidLat. macellium, ‘shambles,’ macellarius, ‘qui carnem in macello vendit;’ yet the change of ll into j is not clear, therefore a MidLat. *macellarius (OHG. *macejdr) has been assumed. From Mid Lat. macellarius were derived MidHG. metzler, OHG. mezzildri, ‘pork-butcher.’

Meuchel, derived, as the first part of a compound, from MidHG. meuchel, ‘secret.’ Earlier ModHG. Meuchler, from the equiv. MidHG. meuchelere, meucheler, late OHG. mähhildri, m., ‘plotter, assassin.’ Allied to MidHG. meuchelungen, ‘insidiously, like an assassin;’ OHG. mähhilswért, ‘assassin’s sword, sword for assassination.’ OHG. mähhari, mähko, mähko, ‘brigand, footpad;’ also mähhken, mähhon, ‘to attack from an ambush;’ MidHG. vernächen, ‘to get out of the way secretly, conceal,’ and MidHG. mchen, ‘to lie hidden;’ further E. dial. to mitch (AS. *mflan), ‘to be hidden,’ MidE. mecker, ‘thief.’ The entire class points to a Tent. root mæk, ‘to lurk in ambush with weapons;’ a pre-Tent. root mäk appears in Katz; comp. Olr. formäc- the, formächtehrai, ‘absconditus,’ formächter, ‘occultatio.’ Since these words well accord in meaning with the HG. cognates, Goth. *wikt, Ols. mjôkr, E. meck (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 nden and menden.

Mucel (1), f., first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Fr. meute, f., ‘pack of hounds.’

Mucel (2), Mutteri, f., first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Fr. meute, ‘mutiny, riot.’

Müder, n., ‘bodice, corset’ (with MidHG. and UpG. instead of il, MidHG. iè); from MidHG. mieder, mudder, n., lit. ‘body, bodily form, skin, article of dress enveloping the upper part of the body, stays, bodice, vest,’ OHG. mudder, ‘alvus, belly of a snake’; comp. OLG. mudder, OFris. miiether, ‘breast bandage’ (worn by women); Goth., AS., and Ols, *mūþer are wanting. The various meanings are specially ascribed to the relation of ëf, ‘body,’ to ëfphen, ‘stays.’ The word has also been connected further with Gr. μυρα, ‘womb,’ as well as with Lat. müris; this leads to its kinship with the cognates of Wäfer.

Niene, f., ‘mien, look, bearing,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. mine.

Nies, see Nis.

Nieze, f., ‘pay, hire, rent,’ from MidHG. miete, OHG. milta, milte, earlier milta, f., ‘payment, wages;’ the orig. form is...
preserved by Goth. mizdo, 'reward,' the s of which, however, by the lengthening of the ι to η has been lost in Teut.; OHG. melā, OSax. meda, AS. mel, (once with the normal change of s into r, meord), E. mead. Goth. mizdo, from pre-Teut. mizhdó, is primit. allied to Gr. μῶρθα, 'wages, hire,' OSlov. mizda, f., 'wages,' Zend mizda, n., 'wages,' OInd. mizhādā (for mizhād), 'contest, match, booty' (orig. sense probably 'prize,' by inference from the Sans. adj. mīdhāvās, 'distributing lavishly'). Hence the primit. Aryan form of the cognates is mizdha-, mizhdā-. orig. meaning 'wages, prize.'

Miez, f., 'pussy,' ModHG. only; it is either the modern Bav. pet name for Maria, 'Mary,' just as Šy, the pet name for the tom-cat, is connected with Šyinird, 'Henry,' or it is a recent onomatopoeic form like the phonetically cognate Ital. micio, and the corresponding Rom. class. The ModHG. mianun, mianu, are also onomatopoeic forms.

Milbe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. milce, OHG. milca, milkwa, f., 'mite, moth'; Goth. *miljok, or rather *milces, f., are wanting. To this Goth. melā, f., 'moth,' and Osl. moltr, 'moth,' are allied. These terms are derived from the root mel, mal, 'to grind'; Milbe, Goth. melā, 'the grinding (i.e., producing dust or meal) insect.' to the same root OSlov. mol, 'moth,' also belongs.

Milch, f., from the equiv. MidHG. milch, OHG. milch, f., 'milk'; the common Tent. term for 'milk'; comp. Goth. miluks, f., Osl. mjölter, f., AS. melune, mile, f., E. milk, Du. melk, OSax. miluk. The direct connection of the Tent. cognates, with the root melk in milde 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 γάλακτος), Lat. lac (stem lact-), cannot be connected with the root melg and OSlov. milko (from *melko) with its Slav. cognates must have been borrowed from the OTeut. word, since in a primit. allied word we should have expected a g instead of the k.

Mild, adj., 'mild, meek, gentle,' from MidHG. milte, 'friendly, kind, liberal, gracious,' OHG. milte; comp. OSax. milde, AS. milde, E. mild, Goth. mildis (hardly *milde), adj., 'loving, mild'; a common Teut. adj. of disputed exactness. A word corresponding exactly in sound does not occur in the cognate languages. Lat. mollis, if it represents *moldvis, *moldveis (like sudvis for *sudvis; comp. muf), might with Teut. *mild-, 'mild,' belong to the root mol, 'to grind,' with which also OIr. mlaidh (prim. form mlidi-), 'soft, gentle,' or OIr. meldach, 'pleasant,' is connected.

Milž, f., 'milk, spleen,' from the equiv. MidHG. milce, OHG. milți, n.; from the HG. form are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. milza, Span. melza, 'spleen.' Corresponding forms are found in Osl. 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 mel (see Milž), '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 Milž is found in Teut. only; so too Šund, Šinger, Šaunen, Šfe, Šlter, &c. The names of other parts of the body, such as Šer, Šier, Šiø, Širn, Šhip, have, however, a history that can be traced farther back.

Minor, compar. of gring and weng, 'less, inferior, lower'; from MidHG. minre, minner, OHG. minnre, compar. of burn, 'little, small.' To this is allied the OHG. and MidHG. adv. min (like báz allied to bezžiro). A common Teut. compar. formed like Goth. minnixa, adv., min, AS. min; the corresponding superl. is Goth. minnists, OHG. minniest, MidHG. minnest, ModHG. minf, 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 fr., teyr, teit, &c. Since "n in these cognates, as in Mann, has originated in of for nu, the word is based on the Lat.-Gr. verbal stem min-, whence also Lat. minor, minimus; comp. Lat. minuer, Gr. μοιδε; OSlov. milnij, 'minor,' Gr. μικρό-βολα, 'a little while.' The oldest form of the root is Aryan mi (mi), with the pres. stems min- and minù-, 'to lessen, shorten,' of which the OInd. would be *mejmanas (equiv. to Gr. μελών). comp. also Gr. μελώς, 'to diminish.'

Minne, f., reintroduced in the latter half of the 18th cent. on the revival of OG. studies, from the equiv. MidHG. minne, f., 'love,' which became obsolete in the transition from MidHG. to ModHG.; OHG. minna, f., OSax. minna, minna, f., 'love,' lit. and orig. 'recollection, memory';
comp. OIC. minne, m., ‘remembrance, recollection, toast.’ E. mind, from AS. mynd, is also connected with the same root man, men; comp. Goth. muns, ‘meaning.’ These belong to the common Aryan and also Teut. root men, ma, ‘to think;’ comp. Gr. μυνή, ‘temper, disposition,’ μυμή, ‘I remember,’ Lat. mensa, reminiscor, mens, movere, Sans. root man, ‘to opine, believe, think of, purpose;’ comp. maθtαν and μανθα

\[ \text{mind, from the equiv. MidHG. minze, OHG. minza, f., ‘mīnt’; comp. AS. minte, f., E. mint; borrowed previous to the HG, permutation of consonants from the equiv. Lat. mentha, menta (Gr. μυνή), at the same period as the other terms relating to horticulture and the art of cookery; see Μήντα. The variants, OHG. munza, MidHG. minze, ModHG. Mīnə, have a remarkable form, and cannot be explained by the Lat. word; comp. Μήνστα.} \]

\[ \text{mīs, mīs, ‘mis-, dis-, amiss, wrong,’ in compounds; from MidHG. misse, OHG. missa, ‘to mix,’ comp. AS. miscan, E. to mix. In the other OTeut. languages a corresponding vb. is wanting. The agreement with Lat. miscere (miscere), ‘to mix,’ is evident. The only question is whether the word was primit. allied or was borrowed; that is difficult to determine, since, judging by sound and sense, both are possible. The assumption that the word was borrowed is supported by the loan-words relating to the Ital. culture of the vine, which are quoted under Mīst. On the other hand, the Rom. languages have instead of miscere a derivate miscellare (Fr. mélanger, equiv. to OHG. misculōn, Snab. mīrolo; yet comp. Ital. mescere. On the supposition that the word was primitively allied, which is supported by Mīst, we should have to compare, in addition to the Lat. term, Gr. μυσία (εὐequiv. to Teut. sk), μυζμυς, the Sans. root mīp in mīrā-s, ‘mixed,’ OSlav. mīštik, ‘to mix,’ Lith. mīst, ‘to mingle’ (mīsz-tas, ‘riot’). Hence Lat. misceo, and, if mīdhen is primit. allied to it, OTeut. mīdeja represent a pre-historic mīk-skjo (with sk as a suffix of the pres. stem, like forhēn for pre-historic *forhēken; comp. wēszen and wēzenden). Comp. Mīst.} \]

\[ \text{Mīspel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīspel, with the variants mespel, nespel, f., OHG. nespila, ‘medlar,’ with the variant nespila. From MidLat. nespila, whence also, with the change of the initial m into n, the corresponding Rou. cognates (Ital. nespolo, Fr. nègle). The ultimate source is Gr. μεσπέλον, ‘medlar.’} \]

\[ \text{mīssen, vb., ‘to be without, do without,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mīssen, ‘to miss;’ comp. AS. mīssan, E. to miss, and the equiv. OIC. mīssa; Goth. *mīssjan is wanting. It is clearly connected with West Teut. mījan, ‘to avoid,’ which is related to an old partic. mīs-s (for mīspia- with -t6), meaning ‘avoided, frustrated;’ comp. mīten and mīf.} \]

\[ \text{Mīst, m., ‘excrement, dung,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mīst, m., ‘nud, manure, dunghill;’ it represents *mīsht, like OHG. forsken, ‘to demand, for *forhēken; see mīdhen. Goth. maitstus, m., ‘excrement,’ AS. mōx (for *meox t), ‘excrement,’ MidE. mīx, obsolete in E.; the derivative AS. MidE, and E. mīzen, ‘dunghill,’ has been preserved, and appears in OHG. as mīstum, mījtina, f., and also in Franc. as mīsten, ‘dunghill.’ Since stū in Goth. maitstus is a suffix, HG. Mīit is connected with Lith. mēšt-ti, ‘to dung,’ mēštai, ‘excrement,’ or with the Aryan root mīgh, ‘to make water,’ which has been retained in LG. as mīgen; comp. AS. mīgan, OIC. mīga, ‘to make water.’ This latter verbal stem is found in the non-Teut. languages; comp. the Sans. root mīth, Lat. mīngere, Gr. ῥύχειν, with the same sense; Lat. mēja and Lith. mēz, ‘mīng,’ also belong to the same Aryan root mīgh. Since ōw, ōw, OSlav. mīgla, Lith. mūgla, ‘mīst, ‘are also allied to Gr. ῥύχειν, ‘to make water,’ the following have also been connected with Mīit, AS. and E. mist, LG. and Du. mist, ‘mist,’ Ic. mistr, ‘misty air’; Sans. mēgha, clodd, mīth, ‘rain, mist,’ belong also to the root mīth, which in OInd. mean both ‘to make water’ and ‘raining, gushing forth.’} \]

\[ \text{Mīstel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīstel, OHG. mīstil, m., ‘mistletoe’: comp. AS. mīstel, E. mistle, OIC. mīsteltein, mistletoe.’ An OTeut. word not derived} \]
from the equiv. Lat. viscus, and scarcely allied to E. *mist* (see *Mif*). Origin obscure.

*mit*, prep. and adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *mit*, prep., 'with,' and the MidHG. adv. *milit*, OHG. *miti*; corresponding to Goth. *mitb*, mid., adv. and prep., 'with,' AS. *maid* obsolete in E. (except in *mudwife*). Teut. mid., earlier *miti*, represents, according to the permutation of consonants, pre-Teut. *miti* or *militi*, and hence is allied to Gr. *mera*, Zend *mit* 'with.' It might also be connected with the cognates discussed under *mit*, meaning 'reciprocal.'

*Mittag* m., *midday*, south; from *mit* and *Tag*. Comp. MidHG. *meteolae*, OHG. *miltstag*.

*mitle* adj., obsolete as an independent word, but preserved in derivatives; Mid HG. *mitte*, OHG. *miti*, adj., 'midius'; *miti*, OHG. *mitd*, preserved in E. only in *midriff*, AS. *midirf* (hfrf) 'body,' Lat. *corpus*, E. *midnight*, *mid-lent*, *midland*, *middle*, etc., and in the derivatives *mittel*, *middel*, etc.; Goth. *mitjis*, 'middle.' It is a common Teut. and Ary. adj., prehistoric *mddhyas*; comp. Sans. *medhyas*, Gr. *muos* for *medos*, Lat. *medius*. OSlov. *medza*, f. (from *medja*), 'middle.'—*Mittag*, 'midday,' *Mittaf*en, 'mid-Lent,' *Mitttwed*, 'Wednesday'; *Mittmadi*, 'mid-night;' is prep. a dat. sing. originating in MidHG. *ze mitter nahht*, OHG. *zi mitteru nahht*, its frequent locative use (in this case to denote time when) (become corresponding as it did in names of places (e.g. *Baden*, prop. dat. plur., originated in MidHG. *ze Baden*, 'at the baths,' *Sachsen*, dat. plur., MidHG. *ze Sachsen*, 'in Saxon,' lit. 'among the Saxons'). In MidHG. however, *mitnahht* was also used for OHG. *miltinahht*.—*Mittle*, f., 'middle,' from MidHG. *mitte*, OHG. *mits*, f., an abstract form of the adj. Comp. the following article.

*mittel* adj., 'middle, interior; from MidHG. *mittel*, OHG. *mittil*, adj., 'medius situated in the middle'; AS. *misdal*, E. *middle*, adj., a derivative of OTeut. *midja*, 'middle,' discussed under *mit*; the orig. form of this derivative was Goth. *midala-*, authenticated by OHG. *meical*, adj., 'middle.'—*Mittel*, m., 'middle, means, resource,' from MidHG. *mittel*, m., 'middle, centre, something intermediate, means,' an adj. used as a subst.; comp. AS. *middel*, E. *middle*. Preposit. derivatives *mittel*, *mittelf*. Comp. *mitte*.

*Moder* m., 'mud, mould, decay,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *moder*, m., 'body that has been decomposed, decay, bog, moor'; comp. Du. *modder*, 'slime,' E. *mother*, 'slimy substance' (espcc. in vinegar), Du. *moer*, yearst, lees.' The entire class has become current only in the modern languages; comp. the corresponding MidG. *mol*, 'moor, marsh,' MidE. *muddle*, E. *mud*. The early history of the cognates is obscure; Gr. *mudh*, 'fungal flesh,' on account of its permutation does not belong to the cognates.

*mügen*, vb., 'to like, choose; may,' from MidHG. *mugen*, OHG. *mugen*, earlier *magan*, pret. pres., 'to be able, have power;' Goth. *magan*; a common Teut. pret. pres. with the OHG. and MidHG. meaning, 'to be able, have power,' as it appears in the MidHG. abstract form *Mafit*, and in the compound *werhug*, AS. *may* (plur. *magon*, pret. *milde*), whence E. *may* (pret. *might*). The Teut. stem *mug* (mug), from pre-Teut. *magi*, is most closely allied to OSlov. *moeg*, *modik*, 'to be able, have power.'

*Mödy* m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *mön*, earlier *mählen*, m., 'poppy,' OHG. *mahan* is wanting, for which OHG. *mago*, MidHG. *mägo* m., 'poppy,' with a change of *h* to *g* (see *fagen* and *för*), is used (comp. Goth. *þahan* with OHG. *dagen*, Lat. *lacere*); to this UpG. *magoame* (Alsac. *mäse*), 'poppy,' is allied. It corresponds to OSwed. *valmgäi*, Swed. *valma*, 'poppy.' The word points to pre-Teut. *mäkon*, besides which the form *mäkon-* is presupposed by Gr. *μακός* (Dor. *μάκω*), OSlov. *makk*, 'poppy.' These correspondences, however, do not necessarily imply that the cognates are of genuine Aryan origin (comp. *sapi*). For OHG. *mägo* a form *pöpig* (E. *poopy*) was used in AS., based on Lat. *passaver*.

*Möhr* m., 'Moor,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mör*, m.; derived from MidLat. *Maurus*, whence also Fr. *More*, It. and Span. Moro.

*Möhre* f. (not current in Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mörhe*, also *mörche*, f., OHG. *morhua*, *morha*, 'carrot;' a non-mutated form occurs in Mod HG. *Mörhöf*; Goth. *mörhō* may be also assumed from AS. *mura* (for *mwró*), f., and *morge*, f. E. (dial.) *more*, 'turnip.' For a derivative of these cognates see under *Mordel.* From OTeut. *morhō-*, 'carrot,' Slov. *mrka* and Russ. *morok* (prim. Slav. *mrky*) seem to be derived.
Molch, m., ‘salamander’; the suffix ch first appears in early ModHG. (comp. *m6nich-), from MidHG. molken, molchen (also with v-i instead of o), n., ‘honey,’ also ‘milk and that which is prepared from milk’; OHG. molcchan is wanting. AS. moyleen, n., testifies, however, to the antiquity of MidHG. molken, which is a derivative of m6nch, Teut. root melk; comp. m6nfen and Milch.

M6nch, m., ‘monk, friar,’ from the equiv. MidHG. m6nch, m6nchen, OHG. m6nich (hh), n. From the prim. form m6niko-, m6nivoo, the equiv. Fr. moine is also derived. In the original Lat. word monachus (monoxeios), ‘monk,’ the ch was probably pronounced as c; comp. Ital. monaco, OFr. monach, AS. mynne, E. monk; so that OHG. ch is the HG. permutation of k. In that case M6nch was borrowed at an earlier period than M6nch and M6nchen (see M6n15t). OSlav. m6nich is a G. loan-word.

M6nd, m., ‘moon,’ from MidHG. m6nhe, m., ‘moon, month’ (MidHG. rarely fem.), OHG. m6nhe, m., ‘moon’; even in MidHG. occurs a form with a final dental, m6nnt, m6ndo, which is due to confusion with m6nel (yet comp. Gnirush and nianma). Goth. m6na, AS. m6na, m., ‘moon, Du. maan. In the form m6nho, m., a common Teut. term for ‘moon’ (a later fem. form appears in MidHG. m6nhe, OHG. m6nhn); it is based, like most of the terms for ‘moon’ and ‘month’ in the cognate Aryan languages, on Aryan m6n, m6nh, or m6nes. Comp. Sans. m6sa, m. (for mah, m6sa), ‘moon, month,’ m6sa, m., ‘mouth,’ Gr. μη, (for μη), ‘month,’ Lat. mensis, ‘month,’ OSlav. m6zech, m., ‘moon, month,’ Lith. m6nus, ‘moon,’ m6nes, ‘month,’ OIr. mi. The exact relation of Teut. m6nich-, m6nhaus- to Lat.-Gr. mens- (*m6nes) is disputed. The derivation of the stems m6n, m6nes, from the Aryan root m6, ‘to measure’ (Sansk. md, ‘to measure, mete out,’ madraum, Gr. μετρει, ‘measure,’ see M6h, m6fen), 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. M6nent and M6nag.

M6nlag, m., ‘Monday’; with the m6n of M6n without the latter d; MidHG. m6ntag (Suah. and Bav. mensitac, with mutation), OHG. m6ntag (*m6ntacag), m., ‘Monday’; comp. Du. maandag, AS. mensdag, E. Monday (*mens equiv. to ‘moon’), OIc. m6ntag. The common Teut. term for Lat. dies Lunae (Fr. lundi, It. lunedi).

M6nor, m. and n., ‘moss’ ModHG. only, from LG. mbir; comp. Du. moer, OSlav. m6br, n., AS. m6br, m., ‘moss, swamp,’ E. moor, corresponding to OHG. and MidHG. m6ur, n., ‘swamp,’ seldom ‘sea’; scarcely akin to OIc. m6-r (gen. m6-s), m., ‘moss, dry heath,’ OHG. muor, as well as AS. m6br (Goth. *m6ra- is wanting), is rather related by gradation to M6r, OHG. m6rt, AS. mere, Goth. m6r, or, if r is derived by rotastic from s, the cognates are connected with OHG. and MidHG. m6ss, ‘swamp’; this, however, after the remarks made under M6r, is hardly probable.

M6oss, n., ‘moss,’ from MidHG. and OHG. m6ss, n., ‘moss, moor, swamp’ (whence Fr. mousse, ‘moss’); corresponding to Du. m6s, ‘moss,’ E. moss, OIc. m6se, m., ‘moss, swamp,’ to which OIc. m6r (E. mire), ‘slime,’ is allied. To these are related by gradation AS. m6bs, OHG. m6ss, MidHG. m6ss, m. and n., ‘moss’ whereas also ModHG. M6t. The senses ‘moss, swamp,’ may be associated by the connecting link ‘mossy ground,’ hence the assumption of two orig. different words is not required. *m6sa-, ‘moss’ (by gradation *m6sa-, ‘moss,’ OHG. m6ss, AS. m6bs, ‘moss’), and m6sa-, ‘swamp’ (by gradation *m6ss-, ‘mooor,’ OHG. m6ur; comp. M6res). Goth. *m6sa, by gradation *m6sa-, ‘moss,’ is connected with OSlav. m6ch ‘moss,’ Lith. m6sa, ‘mounl’ (on liquids), and Lat. muscus, ‘moss,’ which has a
Mop, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. mops, Du. mops and mop, 'pugdog.' Akin to a Teut. root mup, 'to distort the face, make grimaces'; comp. late MidHG. muf, muff, m. or ny, 'wry mouth,' Du. moppert, 'to wear a peevish look,' E. to mop, 'to gibber.' MidE. moppe, 'fool.' ModHG. Mop, in the sense of 'stupid fellow,' may be explained as indicated by the MidE. word without reference to the name of the Lat. author Mopsas.

Moraff, m., 'morass.' ModHG. only from LG. morsa; comp. Du. moras, moeras, E. mora, MidE. mares. The cognates, as is indicated by the non-Teut. accent, are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Ital. marese, Fr. morais, MidLat. marquisum, 'morass, swamp.' The o of the Teut. words is due to their being connected with Mear. Unknown to Suab. and Bav.

Worthel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. wortchel, morchel, late OHG. morhila, f., 'moril.' (Du. moril, 'moril?'); the apparent derivation from OG. morha, 'carrot' (see Wörse), is explained under Burgt. The Suab. and Bav. variants mauraich, mörich, mörax, present a difficulty.

Wor, m., 'murder,' from MidHG. mort (root), m. and n., OHG. mord, n.; comp. OSax. morth, Du. mord, AS. and OE. mord, 'murder,' with the common meaning 'intentional, secret, deathblow.' Goth. *margyn, n., is wanting; it is based on prot. Teut. *morto-m, n., and orig. meant 'death,' simply, as the root mor, 'to die,' widely diffused through all the Aryan languages, indicates. Comp. the Sans. root mr, 'to die,' mrtə-m, n., 'death,' mrtə-m, 'immortality,' mrtə-s, 'dead,' mrtə-s, 'mortal,' mrtə-s, 'immortal, mrtvás, 'death'; Lat. mort, 'to die,' mortua, mortus, mors (Saus. mort-s), 'death'; OSlov. mrti, 'to die,' mrtu-e-mrti, 'death, mrtuv (Lat. mortua), 'dead'; Lith. mrti, 'to die,' mirtes, 'death.' In Gr. as well as in OTeut. the strong root mr is wanting, but its derivatives peri, 'mortal' (for *mrt-ey, *mrt-ey), *impoz-ə-s, 'immortal, have been preserved; OR. mrtv, 'dead.' In Teut. the root has assumed the sense of 'intentional, secret killing,' the older meaning 'to die, death,' supplanted by steven and Vet, having become obsolete; MidHG. mort, 'dead,' was borrowed from Fr. mort. Comp. further Goth. *margyn, n. (in Sans. *mrta-m), AS. mor, n., equiv. to E. murder; also OHG. murzer, Goth. *margyan, 'to murder;' hence Fr. meurtre, MidLat. mortality, 'murderous death.'

Morgen (1.), m., 'morning,' from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morg, m.; comp. OSax. morgen, Du. morgen, AS. morgen, morgen, m., E. morning (with the suffix -ing as in evening), OFr. morgane and morgane, Goth. morgens, n.; 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 Za and Me (Goth. midaruns, 'midday'), specifically Teut. The pre-Teut. *morken- or *morgene- is still obscure; some etymologists connect it with Goth. *margyan, 'to shorten,' but this gives no definite sense for Morgen. With greater probability may OSlov. *margünü, 'to grow dark,' *mrků, 'darkness,' be allied to the Teut. cognates, so that Morgen might be regarded as 'dawn;' comp. the development of meaning in Dämmring.—

morgen, in the sense of 'to-morrow,' is from MidHG. morgen, OHG. morg, 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. gréfen; Scand. has *margen, E. to-morrow; MidE. tõ mörve, dat., from morgen(n), Du. morgen, 'to-morrow.' *Möb is similarly used of the preceding day (see also Sonnabend).—Morgen, 'east,' is similar to the meaning of Lat. mane in the Rom. languages. Comp. the origin of Morgen.

Morgen (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morg, 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 arrire potest.' So too MidLat. diurnalis, 'a square measure.'

morsch, adj., 'decaying, rotten;' a MidG. and LG. word with the variant mesch; a recent derivative of the root mursz. See Mörser.

Mörser, m., 'mortar (bowl),' from the equiv. MidHG. morsere, OHG. morsari, m.; allied to Suab., Alem., and Hess.
Mörse, ‘mortar,’ and mörse. The combination rs instead of rsch (see under herr-ichten, strid, striften, &c.) occurs also in strid, compared with the dial. strid. The HG. form, OHG. mors-āri, is based on a verbal root murs; comp. MidHG. zermürsen (MidG. zernormsen), ‘to crush to pieces,’ Swiss morsen, mürsen, ‘to grind, pound small,’ Du. morselen, ‘to pulverise, mangle.’ On the other hand, the equiv. Lat. mortarium (Fr. mortier) is indicated by Du. mortier, AS. mortère, MidE. mortēr, E. mortar.

Mörter, m., from the equiv. MidHG. mortel, mortel, m., ‘mortar (cement),’ from MidLat. mortarium. Comp. Fr. mortier, ‘mortar’ (bowl and cement), whence also E. mortar.

Möstl, m., ‘must, new wine,’ from Mid HG, and OHG. mostl, m., ‘fermenting new wine, wine must,’ borrowed, like other words relating to vine-growing (see Wein, Binger, Loer, Pruff, Lefth, and red); the Lat. origin is mustum, ‘must,’ whence also AS., MidE., and E. must, the equiv. Du. moël, and in the Rom. group, Ital. mosto, Fr. mout. Comp. further OSlav. mildl.,

Möstler, Möstrich, m. (the second word is a corruption of the first), ‘mustard,’ MidHG. mostler, mustharte, m., ‘mustard mixed with must,’ corresponding to the Rom. terms, Ital. mostardà, Fr. moutarde, whence MidE. and E. mustard, Du. mosterd. A derivative of Lat. mustum, ‘must,’ mustard being mixed with must. Comp. Gueit.

Motte, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. motte, f., ‘moth’ (it originated in Goth. and OTeut. bô, as in hittid, häit, and futen). Goth. *mōþō is wanting; comp. AS. mohbe, f., MidE. mohbe, E. moth, Du. mot (t for it from bô), ‘moth;’ also the curious variants, MidHG. matte, f. (Goth. *mōþē), AS. mohbe, f., MidE. moughbe, ‘moth’ (OIr. motte, m., ‘moth,’ with the same permutation of bô to tt as in Du.). Perhaps the cognates discussed under Mott are akin.

Mouve, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. moë, Du. mueue, f., ‘mew, seagull.’ The word existed in OHG. as motha, Goth. *maithes is wanting; comp. OIr. mó-th, m., ‘seagull.’ A variant *maivis is indicated by AS. méæ, E. meew (for the interchange of he and we see Mitte), as well as by the Du. form meew. A pro-

Teut *maiko, *maiki, has not yet been found with a meaning similar to that of the Tent. cognates.

Mude, f., ‘whim, freak,’ a LG. form for the rare MidHG. mucke, ‘ vexations thought;’ yet the word may be regarded as the normal UpG. form for Müff, so that its derivation should be similar to that of Grüt.

Müde, f., ‘gnat, midge,’ from MidHG. mucke, mucke, f., ‘gnat, fly’ (hence still ModHG. dial. ‘fly’), OHG. mucka, f. Goth. *mukjô is by chance not recorded; it is indicated by AS. myge, f., E. midge, O Sax. muggia, Du. mugg. OIr. my, n., ‘gnat,’ suggests the idea that the West Tent. guttural is a suffix, as in Brüt (see also Jugm). The common Tent. form of the noun is müf, to which also Gr. µωδα corresponds.

Muden, vb., ‘to grumble,’ first occurs in early ModHG., probably akin to late MidHG. mügen, ‘to roar,’ which may be allied to muquito, ‘to roar’ (see Müde). Perhaps it is also connected with Müder; it is based on MidHG. muckzen, muckzen, OHG. muckassen, ‘to whisper, grumble,’ apparently, however, it is better connected with the West Tent. root milk, ‘to pretend to know secrets,’ discussed under Munde. ‘To this also belongs the simply ModHG. Müde, ‘sulky person, grumbler,’ prop. ‘religious hypocrite,’ in which sense the word first appeared in Jena in the early part of the 19th cent. to denote the adherents of the Pietist theologian Buddeus.

Mücher, see Muden.

Muden, see Muden.

Muide, adj., from the equiv. ModHG. mödde, OHG. mûdde, adj., ‘tired, weary;’ comp. O Sax. möbi, Du. moede, AS. möde, ‘tired’ (Goth. *mō-bes, ‘tired,’ is wanting); comp. also OIr. mÛðr, ‘tired.’ The dental is a partial derivative of the root *mōð- (comp. müs) of which müte is a verbal adj. meaning ‘having wearied oneself.’

Muff (1.), m., ‘muff,’ ModHG. only; from LG. moff, Du. moff, ‘muff, E. moff, E. a modern Tent. word connected with Fr. moufle, ‘mitten,’ MidLat. (even in the 9th cent.) mufullum. The origin of the cognates has not yet been determined; they are generally connected with MidHG. mowwe, ‘sleeve.’

Muff (2.), ‘mould, MidHG. only, allied to Du. muf, ‘musty, moist, mouldy;’ late MidHG. müffeln, ‘to smell bad or
rotten.' With these are connected the widely-diffused Rom. cognates, which are said to have originated in the G. words: Fr. moufette, 'iredamp (in mines),' Ital. muço, 'mouldy.'

muèthen, vb., 'to trouble; vex,' from MidHG. mittin, mitjen, OHG. muozen, wk. vb., 'to burden, torment, vex'; Du. moezen, 'to molest, take pains.' The verbal adj. mühe (Goth. *măhais) points to the vb., to an OTeut. and Aryan root mă, of which there are derivatives in the cognate languages. Gr. māhos, 'toil, labour, espec. in war,' māhoi, 'exhausted by toil, languid, weak,' Lat. mūles, f., 'exertion, toil, distress,' &c., mūtior, 'to exert oneself.'_Nicht, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mitje, OHG. muo, f., 'toil,' is a verbal abstract of the vb. müthen.

Mißtfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mid (mild), OHG. milt, mútis, f., 'milk'; comp. AS. myltn, E. milk, OFr. milia (derived from E.), f., 'milk.' Harily a Teut. derivative of the root mā, discussed under mithen; it is rather borrowed from common Rom. mildina, 'milk' (for classical Lat. mola); comp. Ital. milina, Fr. moutir, 'milk' (Du. melen, OFr. mule, and Slav. mūtinu). The formation of an OTeut. *miltis with a suffix -is has no parallels in Teut. The genuine Teut. word for 'milk' is preserved in Goth. quarsus, AS. cworn, OHG. quirn.

Mūnuc, f. (in UpG. almost obsolete), 'aunt, female relative, nurse,' from MidHG. mūnome, OHG. muoma, f., 'mother's sister,' also 'sister-in-law, female relative.' That the earlier meaning, 'mother's sister' (comp. ßaje), is the orig. one is shown by the connection of the word with Mutter. OHG. muoma points to Goth. *mōna, as is indicated by LG. and MidE. mōne, 'aunt' (for the change of n to m, see Filigrim). The word is a pet form of or child's term for AS. mōdaie, LG. mölder (equiv. to W. mōdrīb, 'aunt'), which have the same form as Gr.μόνα (comp. ßetter with Baetir); likewise Du. moei from MidDu. moeie, 'aunt.' An old synonym occurs in AS. fůpu, 'aunt on the father's side, father's sister;' allied to Baetir. OIC. mōna, 'mother,' and the equiv. LG. mōme, Lith. moma, OSlov. muna, seem to be pet terms for 'mother'; so too Du. moei, 'aunt' (OHG. muoiz, Gr. μαία).

Mūhsal, n., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) mütisal, n., 'trouble, affliction;' formed by means of the oft-recurring suffix -sal, from the MidHG. vi. *müjesen, ModHG. müsen.

Mülde, 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. multe, multier, multler, OHG. muoiller. The word before an l and a consonant points to the fact that the cognates were borrowed; they are usually referred to Lat. mula, 'milk-pail.'

Müller, m., 'miller,' from MidHG. mülner, midneren, n., (u is preserved in the surname Müllner, in other cases it is represented by l), OHG. midnìrì, m., 'miller.' A derivative of Müßte (OHG. mütina), or borrowed directly from MidLat. midnìarius (Ital. midinare, Fr. mienier), 'miller.' See Müßte.

Mütn, m., 'loose, dry mould, dust,' first recorded in ModHG., but probably of an earlier origin; allied to the root mal, 'to grind,' lit. 'to pulverise,' with which Goth. mûlda, 'dust, earth,' and E. mould are connected; see under Maulwurf. Comp. also Günnt.

Mûnuc (1.), f., 'mum (kind of beer),' ModHG. only, whence Du. nom, E. mum. The word is usually derived from Christian Munnce of Brunswick, who first brewed this beer in the year 1492.

Mûnuc (2.), f., 'mask, marked person, disguise;' first occurs in early ModHG.; comp. Du. nom, 'mask, nummery,' E. to mum, to which is allied OFr. nommer, 'to masquerade;' ModFr. nomerte, 'nummery;' they are probably connected with an old verbal stem, mûm, 'to buzz, growl.' Comp. Du. mûselen, 'to mumble, grumble,' MidE. mûunken, 'to roar;' E. to mumble, ModHG. mummen.

Munnnen, vb., 'to mumble.' See the preceding word.

Mûnd (1.), m., 'mouth;' from MidHG. mën, OHG. mund, m., 'mouth, outlet,' OSax. mæd, m., Du. mond, 'mouth;' AS. mæd, m., E. mouth, OIC. munur, wùdr, Goth. munuz, m., 'mouth.' The common Teut. word munpa, m., may be based on pre-Teut. mûto-os and connected with Lat. mentum, 'chin;' (of men and beasts). In the non-Teut. languages also evidence of the
Mun (2) & Mus

kinship of Mun and Mun may be found, since the latter is an old *mud-lo, while the former may represent *mun-bo (with a partic. suffix, see βαθ). Comp. Sans. mid-bha, 'month.'

Mund (2), f., 'protection,' from Mid HG. and OHG. munt, f., 'protection, hand'; comp. AS. munt, 'hand, protection,' Oic. mund, f., 'hand'; the Du. term still exists in munt-baar with the variant mumber, 'guardian.' OSax. mundbora, AS. mündor, OHG. muntbor, m., 'protector, tutor'; comp. also Germund and Wündel. Mund is certainly not connected with Lat. munire (with regard to a from Aryan ai, comp. moenia), but is probably derived from a root cognate with that of Lat. manus, 'hand.'

Mündel, m. and f., 'ward, minor,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. mündelinc, 'ward' and 'guardian.' A derivative of Mund (2).

mündig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. mündigec, adj. 'of age,' from Mund (2).

munfein, vb., 'to whisper secretly,' ModHG. only; from the Teut. root munk, műk. See mündig.

Münfer, n. and m., 'monastery, cathedral,' from MidHG. münster, OHG. munstiri, munistr, n., prop. 'monastery, convent' (OHG.), then (MidHG.) 'monastery or convent church, collegiate church, cathedral'; comp. AS. mynster, E. minster. Formed from Lat. and Gr. monastērion, 'monastery,' whence also ModFr. moutier, 'monastery, convent' (comp. also OIr. münster, münster, as well as OSlov. monastyr, 'monastery'). MidLat. monasteria were orig. cells in quibus unicus degit monachus, then generally 'monastery,' finally 'cathedral;' quod plerisque in ecclesiis cathedralibus monachi, non uite hodie canonicici, olime sacra munera obrivent (this signification is found even towards the end of the 11th cent.). Mund was borrowed at the same period as Münder; comp. Mil and Prest.

munter, adj., 'cheerful, lively, brisk;' from MidHG. munter, munder, OHG. muntar, adj., 'fresh, lively, zealous, wakeful;' probably allied to Goth. mun̄erei, I., 'aim,' and munden, vb. 'to fix one's eyes upon,' so that 'striving' is the orig. meaning of the adj. It is also primit. allied to OSlov. munder, 'wise,' Lith. mundr̆as, mond̆ras, 'cheerful.' Moreover, OHG. munter may also be connected with OHG. mduit, OSax. muentian, 'to rejoice.' (Teut. root man.)

Münze (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. münze, OHG. müniza, f., 'coin.' The word was adopted in West Teut. previous to the IIG. permutation, probably even before the time of Tacitus, from Lat. moneta, 'coin, money'; comp. AS. mynt, E. mint, Du. munt. Lat. monēta, on its adoption, was probably pronounced, with a Teut. accent, mūnta; ē passed into ë and ë into ū, later ū; mūnta is the initial stage of OHG. müniza. That Lat. words were introduced with Lat. money (Tacit. Germ. 5) is antecedently probable. Comp. Biunte.

Münze (2), f., equiv. to Münze.

mürbe, adj., 'tender,' from MidHG. mürve, mür, OHG. mürwe, murei, adj., 'tender, mellow;' also, with the same sense, OHG. marwe, maro, MidHG. mar (inflect. marwe), AS. mætra. The root mar appears further in Gr. μαρυς, 'to cause to wither,' Sans. mld, 'to fade;' also in OIr. merie, 'soft.'

murren, vb., 'to murmur,' from MidHG. murren, OHG. murrurön, with the parallel form murnurön, 'to murmur, grumble;' either from Lat. murmurare, or rather a native onomatopoeic form. See murren.

Mürweller, n., 'marmot,' corrupted in late MidHG. from MidHG. mürwendin, n., OHG. mürwuntl, n., 'marmot' (OHG. variant murnunto, m.). The ultimate source of the word is Lat. murrena monitis (mus monits, mus monutans), whence also the corresponding Ital. marmotta, Fr. marmotte. The OHG. form murnuntl is extended by a diminut. suffix.

murren, vb., 'to grumble, matter,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to the equiv. Du. murren, AS. murnian.

Muss, n., 'pap, porridge, confection of fruit,' from MidHG. and OHG. mus, n., 'cooked food, espec. pap-like food; food, meal'; OSax. and AS. mb, n., 'food.' The assumed Goth. *mosta, 'food,' may be connected with matt, 'food,' while *mōtah may represent *mötta- with a dental suffix; in that case the root would be Teut. müt, pre-Teut. müt, 'to cook, prepare food' (for Goth. mats, 'food,' see Mütter and Mütten). To this is allied Grünle, 'vegetables,' from MidHG. gemütse (OHG. gītmus), n., which as a derivative presumes the more general sense of OHG. mus. See Mütter.
The page contains a text that discusses various Latin and German words, their meanings, and etymologies. It appears to delve into the origins and derivations of words from Proto-Indian and Germanic languages. Here is a breakdown of the text:

- **Muschel**: From the equiv. MidHG. muschel, OHG. musculla, f., 'mussel, shellfish.' Borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus, m.
- **Muskel**: M., 'muscle' (of the body), MidHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus.
- **müßen, anom. vb.**: 'to be obliged,' must, from MidHG. müssen, OHG. muózan, pret. pres., 'to like, be able, allowed, be obliged' (see Mufs); comp. OSax. mötan, Du. moeten, 'to be obliged; ought;' AS. *motan, 'to be allowed, be able, like, be obliged;' in E. only the pret. must (AS. müste, 'was obliged') has been preserved with the meaning of the pres.; Goth. gamótan, 'to take place, have room.' The origin of these cognates is doubtful; they can scarcely be connected with mutzen.
- **Muscheil**: m. and n., allied to Müs (German), '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 Mutfte. Even in MidHG. (in the MidG. of the Saxon Code) musteile for *muisteile occurs.
- **Müfter, n.**: 'sample model, paragon,' first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Ital. mostra; comp. Fr. monstre (E. muster, Du. monster), 'sample.' Allied to Lat. monstrare.
- **Mufe, f.**: 'leisure, ease,' from MidHG. muóza, OHG. muzo, f., 'leisure, ease, inactivity,' OHG. also 'possibility, suitable occasion;' borrowed to the OTent. pret. pres. mötan (see müßen).—müfzen, adj., 'at leisure,' from MidHG. müfzen, OHG. muóz-ti, 'at leisure, unemployed.'
- **Müt, m.**: 'courage, mood,' from MidHG. and OHG. mòut, m., 'sense, mind, spirits, courage;' OSax. mòit, 'spirits, inner self,' heart, courage,' Du. moed, m., 'courage,' AS. mód, 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-Tent. languages. The usual derivation from the root mò, Gr. μόδος, 'to desire,' is possible. Comp. the Slav. root mò in skumò (škumèti), 'to venture.'—Mod HG. genuit in welchemut, from MidHG. vol genuot, 'courageous;' and the simple genuot, 'minded, disposed.'—ModHG. Cemuit, 'spirits, disposition,' from MidHG. gemüte, OHG. gimuiti, n., prop. a collective of Müt, 'totality of thoughts and feelings,' MidHG. also 'mood, longing;' OHG. jov.
- **Müfter, f.**: 'mother,' from MidHG. mutzer, OHG. mutzer, f.; comp. OSax. mödel, Du. moeder, AS. mòdlor, mòder; E. mother (with th when followed by er, as in father, weather); OIr. mòder. The common Teut. word for 'mother,' wanting only in Goth., in which aife (comp. Gibam) was the current term, just as ella was used for 'father' instead of fدارة. Tent. mödel, 'mother,' from pre-Tent. mòter, is, like many other terms denoting degrees of relationship, common also to the Aryan languages; comp. Ind. mòt, Gr. μητέρα, παμέρα. Lat. mòter, OSlov. mati, OIr. mòdhr (Lith. mòta, 'married woman'). It is allied to Mutfte and its cognates, as well as to Gr. μήτη, 'good mother' (as a kindly address). Whether these words are based on an Aryan root mò, meaning 'to make out' (Nutter, 'apportioner, distributor'), or in its OInd. sense, 'to form;' (of the embryo in the womb), is uncertain.—Müfterhrebs, 'female crabfish,' prop. 'a crabfish at the period when it casts its shell;' bad orig. nothing to do with Mutfte; it contains rather OHG. mutzer, HG. Mutfte (Lat. matère). Comp. maître.
- **Mütze, f.**: From the equiv. late MidHG. mütze, mütze, f., 'cap, hood,' which is a shortened form of the equiv. armuze, almuze. It is derived from MidLat. almuitia, almuitia, almuitium, prop. 'amicus quo Canonicus caput humerosque tegebat,' worn also at a later period by laymen; the development of meaning is similar to that of ModHG. Kappe. MidLat. almuitia, the origin of which is entirely obscure (al is thought to be the Arab. article), appears in Rom. Comp. Fr. aumusse or aumouse, 'amess;' (fur cap worn by officials in Roman Catholic churches).
- **müßen, vb.**: 'to dress up, adorn;' in the sense of 'to be out of humour;' from müßen, like Bild from Bitt, schmagen from schmären; but ModHG. aufmussen, 'to throw in one's teeth, blame;' from MidHG. afmüßen, 'to dress up, adorn;' MidHG. mutzen, mützen, 'to dress, adorn.' Aufmussen thus means 'to puff.'
Abo, f., from the equiv. MidHG. nabe, OHG. nabu, f., 'nave (of a wheel)'; corresponding to Du. naef, naaf, nave (see Nāf, Nāfr); AS. nafu, f., E. nave, OIE. naif, f., all of which have the same meaning; Goth. *nabu, f., is by chance not recorded. Both the word and the idea are O Aryan (primit. form *nabud); comp. OInd. nābhi, f., and nabhya, n., 'nave (of a wheel).' Undoubtedly the cognates discussed under Nāfr with the meaning 'nave' are primit. allied, the Ind. word nābhi just quoted also signifying 'nave,' as well as Lett. naba, f., which is exactly equiv. in sound to OHG. naba. Hence Lat. umba (for *tonbo, *nobo), 'boss (of a shield),' may also be connected with umbilicus, 'nave'; comp. Gr. ὄμφας, 'nave, boss (of a shield).'</p>

Aobel, m., 'nave,' from the equiv. MidHG. nabel, OHG. nabolo, m.; corresponding to Du. navel, AS. nafela, E. navel, OIE. nafle, m., 'nave'; Goth. *nabala is by chance not recorded. A common Aryan word in the primit. forms nobhela, onbhelo; comp. Gr. ὄμφας, Lat. umbilicus (for *umbilicus, *nobilicus), Sans. nābhila, OIr. imbliú, 'nave.' These words are primit. l-derivatives of O Aryan nobhī, onbhī, 'nave, nave,' appearing in Nāfr. In other cases the O Aryan terms for parts of the body are mostly undervived forms (see Ṣīṛ and Ṣīṛt).

Aber, Nāber, m., 'anger, gimlet, from MidHG. neber, nucber, m., a strange corruption (probably by connection with Nagi) of ṣbe-gēr, nabe-gēr, m., 'anger' (comp. Ǫgīr). Corresponding to OHG. nāba-gēr, m., 'anger,' lit. 'spear, pointed iron tool to bore naves;' also AS. nafgār, 'anger; MidE. nevegār, nauer, E. anger (with regard to the apparent loss of an initial n comp. E. adding, equiv. to ModHG. Nīger; similarly Du. nevegār, 'anger;' as well as aef, ave, 'nave'), equiv. to OLG. nāuger, Scand. nafarr, 'anger.' An OTeut. compound, whence Finn. napa-kaira, 'anger.'

Nach, prep., after, behind, in accordance with;' from MidHG. nāch, OHG. nāch, prep., 'after, near to, beside;' comp. Goth. nēha, nēhace, prep., 'near to;' allied to the adj. nāhbt, OHG. nāhbt, Goth. nēhua.

Nachmen, see nachmen.

Nachbar, m., 'neighbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. nāchegbēr, OHG. nēchibēr, nēchibēr, m.; corresponding to Du. na-bur, AS. nēhebēr, m., E. neighbour; a common West Teut. compound, pointing to Goth. *nēþwagadēr, m.; it signifies 'he who lives near to another.' Comp. Bauter.

Nachen, m., 'boat, skill,' from the equiv. MidHG. nache, OHG. nako, m.; corresponding to OSax. naeco, Du. naak, aak (respecting the form without n see Nāft), AS. naco, m. (obsolete in later E.); OIE. nākktre, m., 'boat'; Goth. *naqa, m., is by chance not recorded (see also Nach). Its origin is obscure; perhaps Lat. nāv-, of rav-; Sans. ūs, are allied, Lat. nav- being changed to naq. Comp. quæd.

Nadblich gen, see Onbhlich.

Nachliche, m., the superl. of nahe used as a subst. 'neighbour, fellow-man;' comp. OHG. nāhlsto, m., 'neighbour;' in Goth. nēhlwanda, m., 'neighbour.'

Nach, f., 'night,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. naht, f.; corresponding to Goth. nahts, OIE. nótt, AS. neht, nīht, E. night, Du. nacht, OSax. naht, f.; a common O Teut. naht-, f., from common Aryan nokt-, 'night.' Comp. Lat. nox (stem nocti-), Gr. νυκτί (νυκτή), Sans. nykta-, naktan-, n., nakti, f., Lith. naktis, OSlov. nolit. 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 Nāfrāht, 'Shrove Tuesday,' Wēlfnahtum, 'Christmas,' and E. fortnight, sevennight (comp. Dūrn and Dīn). Only a few main divisions of time, such as Menait and Nāfr, are widely diffused.

Nachigall, f., 'nightingale,' from the equiv. MidHG. naktelag, OHG. nahte-gale, f.; a term common to the West Teut. languages for 'luscina,' prop. 'singer in the
night’ (allied to OTeut. galan, ‘to sing’); OSax. nahtigalu, Du. nachtegaal, AS. nichtegale, E. nightingale.

따군, m., ‘nape’ from MidHG. nacck, nac (gen. -ckes), m., ‘hind part of the head, nape,’ OHG. nac hnan (ech), m.; comp. Du. nakt, AS. knéoca, m., ‘neck, nape,’ E. neck, OIr. hnakke, m., ‘hind part of the head’ (Goth. *hnatku, *hnitka, is wanting). In Snab. and Franc. nate or Genid is mostly used, and in Bav. Genad (the Bav. meaning of naken, ‘bone,’ is remarkable). The graded form with ḍ (AS. knéoca) parallel to a-o is preserved by ModHG. in Genid; 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 OIr. cnoc, OBret. cnoc, ‘hill, elevation’ (stem cnoc-).

nàdít, nàdent, adj., ‘naked, bare, nude,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nacket, nakent, OHG. nacchut, nákhut, adj.; corresponding to Du. naakt, AS. nàd, E. naked, OIr. ngómpron, Goth. nagús, with the same meaning; a partic. derivative (see falt) naqé-dó from pre-Teut. nogetó- (OIr. nocht, ‘naked,’ from the prim. form noko-). In Ind. the form nagà occurs with a particip. na for ta; OSlov. nagá, Lith. nugas, ‘naked,’ are formed without a suffix. Nothing further is known concerning the Aryan root náy (allied to Lat. nádus for *novdus, *novidus?), 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 premit. Aryan period. See also far.

nàbel, f., ‘needle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nàdél, OHG. nidal, nàda, f.; corresponding to Goth. nēblā, OIr. nāl, AS. nàdī, f., E. needle. Du. naald, OHG. nàdöl. A common Teut. form for ‘needle,’ with the suffix plō-(plā-), from the root nē (Râbel, lit. ‘an instrument for sewing’), appearing in ModHG. nàben.

nàgel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. nagel, OHG. nagula, f., ‘nail;’ corresponding to OSax. nagol, Du. nagel, AS. nagel, E. nail, OIr. nagel, ‘nail;’ Goth. *nagla may be deduced from the recorded vb. naglan, ‘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 noklō-; comp. OIr. nakh, m., and n, ‘finger or toe nail, claw of birds,’ Gr. ἄγκος (nom. ἄγκος), ‘claw, talon, hoof;’ then also ‘hook,’ Lat. uncis, ‘claw, talon,’ OSlov. noguł, ‘nail, claw’ (from OSlov. nogu, f., ‘foot’); Lith. nugas, ‘finger-nail,’ nagi, ‘horse’s hoof.’ The root nokh, nagh, is unknown; it must not be sought for in nagen, the root of which was rather pre-Teut. ghnagh. See näfl.

nàgcn, vb., ‘to gnaw, nibble,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nagen, OHG. nagán, with the earlier variant gnagán; comp. OSax. and AS. gnagan, E. to gnaw, OIr. gnaga, ‘to gnaw.’ There are also forms with initial k instead of g, Du. knagen, OLG. cnagan, likewise HG. chnugen, ‘to gnaw;’ the form nagen originated in gnacan. To the Teut. root gnag, knag, no correspondences have been found as yet in the non-Teut. languages.

nàh, adj., ‘near, impeding,’ from MidHG. nách (inflect. nähér), OHG. nāh (inflect. nähér), adj., ‘near;’ corresponding to OSax. náh, LG. and Du. na, AS. náh, E. near, adv. (whence the comp. AS. nearer, adv., E. near; superl. next, E. nearest); OIr. nàr, Goth. náhes, ‘near.’ To the Gothic stem nēhua- (for further derivatives see under Râdhar and nàd) we should have expected nēko-, nēge-, in the non-Teut. languages, but they do not occur. Gr. εγγύς, ‘near,’ is no more equiv. in sound to näh than Sans. nāhūsa, ‘neighbouring’—nâhe, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. nēhe, OHG. nāhe, adv., ‘near, nearly.’—nâbe, f., ‘nearness, proximity,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nāhe, OHG. nāht, f.; an abstract of the adj. nàh.

nâhen, vb., ‘to sew, stitch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nâjen, OHG. nâjan; corresponding only to Du. naaijen; Goth. *naijan is wanting, neither is the word found in the other Teut. languages. The verbal stem nē contained in nâhen was at one time more widely diffused in the Teut. group, as may be inferred from the common Teut. Râbel (nēslō-); comp. further Râht. In the non-Teut. languages a root nē, ‘to spin,’ is found, which is usually connected with the root of nâhen; comp. Lat. neō, Gr. νέος, ‘I spin,’ νῆλος, ‘thread,’ νῆρον, ‘spindle’; to this is allied a root smê in OIr. smâthe, ‘thread,’ smáthat, ‘needle’
(comp. *equal). The cognates were probably borrowed in pre-historic times by one tribe from another (comp. *nafsen), so that *nafe may not be a genuine Teut. word.

**nahar;** in *lahrtaih*, from MidHG. *nahr*, OHG. *nara*, f., 'rescue, maintaining, sustenance.' To this is allied the derivative

*Nahrung*, f., 'nourishment, food,' from MidHG. *narrunge*, f., 'maintenance, nourishment;' allied to *nahar*.

**nähr**, vb., 'to nourish, support, foster,' from MidHG. *nähr*, OFr. *nargien*, OHG. *nargen*, OIr. *nargian,* prop. causative of *gar*in, hence 'to cause to recover, make healthy, heal, rescue, keep alive.' The modern sense is found as early as MidHG. The word corresponds to Osax. *nargian*, AS. *nagérjan*, Goth. *nagía*, 'to rescue.' The change of *g* (for z) to West Tent. and Second *n* at the end of the stem in causative vb. is normal (comp. *leñen*); allied to OIC. *nér*; See *nähr* and *gar*.

**näfi**, f., 'seam,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *nidl*, f.; corresponding to Du. *naald*. Allied to *näfen*, root *né* (Goth. *nébas*), and to OHG. *nöödi*, *näiter*, Mid HG. *nöötere*, m., 'sewer, tailor,' of which the fem. form is MidHG. *nööterin*, Old HG. *näfterin*. See *näfd* and *näfen*.

**naiv**, adj., 'naive, artless,' borrowed in the last cent. from Fr. *naif*.

**Nama**, m., 'name,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *name*, OHG. *nanna*, m., This word, to which there are corresponding terms in all the Tent. and Aryan languages, is of the greatest antiquity, and is most widely diffused. Comp. Osax. *nam*, Du. *naam*, AS. *num*, nama, m., E. name; Goth. *napa*, n. OIC. *nafn*, n. (for *namn*), 'name'; equiv. to the corresponding Sans. *nāma*-, Gr. *nāma*, Lat. *nomen*, OSLov. *ime*, n. (from *nmen-, *nmen-), Pruss. *emmes*, OIr. *aimn*. The Aryan primit. form may have been *nōmen*-. Aryan *nōmen* is indicated by MidHG. *benomen* and Du. *nomen,* 'to name,' yet the OSLov. and OIr. words present some phonetic difficulties. Formerly Gr. *bōma* and Lat. *nōmen* were derived from the root *γο新能源*, *gō-, to recognise* comp. *E. to know, see *fam*), so that Aryan *nōmen* would represent *gnōmen*, and have orig. signified 'means of recognition'; this view wants phonetic confirmation. Others derive *Nama* from the root *nem* in *nēmn*, so that the word would mean 'that which is accepted,' which is likewise improbable; see further *numu* and *nāmī*.

**napf**, m., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. *napf*, OHG. *nappf*, for an earlier *hnupf* m., 'goblet, dish;' corresponding to MidHG. and Du. *nap*; 'bowl.' AS. *hnup* (gen. *hnuppes*), 'goblet.' Of obscure origin. The Tent. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. *nappo*, Fr. *hnanp*, 'goblet.'


**Närde**, f. 'nard, spikenard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *narde*, OHG. *narde*, f.; formed from Gr. and Lat. *νάρδος, nardus*, introduced also through the translation of the Bible into other languages.

**Narr**, m., 'fool,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *narre*, m., 'simpleton, fool,' OHG. *narro*, m., 'madman'; a word peculiar to G., the origin of which is totally obscure. The derivation from MidLat. *nārio*, 'screer, scoffer, subaudans,' 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 Gänster). Allied to OHG. *snurrung*, MidHG. *snurringe*, 'buffoon, fool?'.

**Narwal**, m., 'sea-unicorn,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Dan. and Swed. *nårval* (equiv. to OIC. *nā-valbr*), whence also E. *narwal*. The origin of these cognates, introduced from the North, is obscure. See *Valfrid.*

**nafscen**, vb., 'to pilfer dainties,' from MidHG. *nafscen*, OHG. *nascon*, 'to partake of dainties, pilfer dainties'; for *hunskón*, allied to Goth. *hunskus*, 'soft, tender,' AS. *hnéscé*, 'soft, tender,' E. *nesh*.

**Nase**, f., 'nose,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *nase*, OHG. *nasa*, f.; corresponding terms occur in the other Tent. languages, but Goth. *nasa* is by chance not recorded. OIC. *nep*, f. (for *nasa*); AS. (with gradation *o, a*) *nous*, *nawa*, E. *nose* (the form with *a* in the stem appears in numerous AS. compounds as *næs*), Du. *nous*. Like other terms for parts of the body, this too is common Aryan (see *nus, hett, dating, niere*, *Jahun*, &c.); comp. OInd. *nâd*, *nas*, f.,
Nas

shortened form of enōben, OHG. nēben, iu- 
big, 'beside'; as a compound of in and 
(e.g. it signifies lit., 'in the same line with,' 
similarly AS. on efn, on enn, 'alongside.') 
Comp. the following word.

Nebf, prep., 'along with, together with,' 
first occurs in early ModHG., with the 
variant ūcēf. Borrowed from Du., in 
which nevens, 'near to,' occurs, which is 
etymologically equiv. to necken.

Necht, vb., 'to tease, banter,' from 
MidHG. (MidG.) nekken, 'to excite the 
appetite,' to which is allied MidHG. (MidG.) 
nechaft, 'malicious, crafty,' nec-bast, 'ma-
lace, cunning;' not found in OHG. Of 
obscure origin. See Schwartzkopf.

Nefe, m. (with abnormal ū), 'nephew,' 
from MidHG. neve, OHG. nēca, m.; orig. 
existing in all the OTeut. dia., (now ob-
solete in Suab. and Bav.). The meaning 
in the older languages was not so definite as 
at present; MidHG. nēve, most frequently 
means 'sister's son,' also more rarely 
'brother's son,' likewise 'uncle,' then 
generally 'relative'; Du. neef, 'grandson, 
nephew, cousin,' AS. nefu, 'grandson, 
nephew' (E. nephew is based on Fr. neveu). 
OIC. nēsa, m., 'relative.' Goth. *nifs, m., 
is by chance not recorded. The cognates 
are primitive and common to the Aryan 
group; Tent. *nifsil, nom. sing. (of which 
there is a fem. form nifst; see Nifst), from 
pro-Tent. nifsil, appears in Ind. nīpāt 
(stem nīpā), 'descendant, son, grandson,' 
Lat. nepos, 'grandson,' Gr. ανθήος, 'first 
cousin, nepotes, 'brood,' OIr. nīa, 'sister's 
son.' With regard to the fluctuation 
of meaning see Brunt, Æstleib, Better, and 
Schwegler.

Nehmen, vb., 'to take, accept,' from 
the equiv. MidHG. nēmen, OHG. nēmen; 
a common Tent. str. vb. with the same 
signification throughout the group; comp. 
Goth., OSax., and AS. niman, OIC. nema. 
The most nearly allied in sense to these 
are Lat. mere and OIr. em (OSlov. ēm), 
'to take,' with which nehmen is connected 
in sound if its initial n is the relic of a 
particle. OTent. nēmen may, however, be 
compared more probably with Gr. νέω, 
'to distribute, pasture' (trans.), νήμα (νήμα), 
'pasturage,' equiv. to Lat. nemus, 'grove,' 
Gr. νόμος, 'law,' in which case it is espe-
cially connected with the mid. vb. νεμω, 
'to distribute among themselves, possess, 
consider as, hold.'

Nehrung, f., 'a long narrow strip of
land separating a Haff from the sea,' first occurs in ModHG., allied to MidHG. (14th cent.) Neige, 'Kurische Nehrung'; "since Nehrung is a narrow strip of land, it may be derived from OSax. naru, 'narrow.'" See Marks.

Æcid, m., 'envy, grudge,' from MidHG. nit (gen. nides). m., 'hostile disposition, warlike fury, grudge, jealousy, envy,' OHG. nit, m., 'hated, anger, envy.' It corresponds to OSax. nit, m., 'zeal, hostile conflict, hatred,' Du. nijd, m., 'envy,' AS. nit, m., 'endeavour, effort, hostility' (obsolete in E.). In East Teut. the corresponding word is neut., Goth. neiþ, n., 'envy,' OEc. niþ, n., 'disgrace, opprobrious term.' Teut. *nþ̄arn, connected with Lat. nitor, 'to exert oneself.'—Æidnagæl, see Nit.

Neigen, vb., 'to tilt, bend, incline,' from MidHG. nigen, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to cause to bow, humble, lower'; OHG. nigen, from hniþgan, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to incline, bend.' It corresponds to OSax. hniþgan, hniþgan, AS. hniþgan, hniþgan, Goth. hnievan, vb., 'to bow, sink,' hniþvian, vb., 'to humble, bend' (for *hnievan, *hniþvian); the wk. vb. is connected from the str. vb. The Teut. root hniþgan, from pre-Teut. *niþgan (or rather *niþ×g), is uncertain in the other Aryan languages. Perhaps Lat. co-niveo, nico, nieto, '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. nēn (in the Helian), 'no;' derived from the Goth. adv. of negation ni, OHG. ni, MidHG. en-ne (which also appears in the n of niðt, nir, and nirgab), and the neut. of the indefinite article OHG. Mid HG., and ModHG. ein, equiv. to Goth. ains; nein is therefore 'not one' (comp. niðt, meaning 'not something'). The approximate source of E. no is the equiv. AS. na (OEc. ne), in Goth. nē, 'no.' The Goth. negative ni, etymologically cognate with un and ejtun, belongs to the same class as Gr. νη (e.g. την-κερδης, 'unprofitable'), Lat. nē (in nefas) and nē, 'not, lest, in order that not,' Sans. na, OSlov. ne, 'not,' Lith. ne, 'not.'

Nelcfe, f., 'pink carnation,' a LG. form for Nægelðan (LG. negelðan), n.; in Mid HG. negelléin, n., 'clove.' Comp. Ic. negull, m., ‘clove,’ Du. nagelbloem, ‘carnation.’

Nunnan, vb., 'to name,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nennan (also nemmen); originated in namjjan by the assimilation of mn; a verbal noun from nam (OHG. namo). Comp. Goth. namjjan from namo, AS. nam and, wk. vb., equiv. to E. to name (AS. also nemman, equiv. to OSax. nemmian). See Nam and the remarks there on Du. nommen, 'to name.'

Nerqen, nörgæn, vb., 'to grumble, growl,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; in Bav. the vb. signifies 'to speak indistinctly' (espec. in a guttural fashion or through the nose). Allied perhaps to Du. nurken, 'to grumble, growl?'.

Nero, m., 'nerve, sinew,' ModHG. only, from Lat. nervus.

Achsel, f., 'nettle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. negazl, OHG. nassila, f.; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. netel, AS. netele, f., E. nettle; allied to earlier OHG. equiv. nazla (the same as Ic. nöfr), 'nettle,' Goth. *nätus, f., and *nålō, f., 'nettle,' are by chance not recorded. Since the HG. word can never have had an initial h before the n, Gr. κυνη, 'stinging nettle,' cannot be regarded as a cognate. The word has more correctly been connected with the common Teut. Net (Goth. nätis), 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. nøtis, Lith. noterė, and OIr. nainad.

Net, n., 'nest, haunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. nēst, n., 'nest, resting-place for birds and also for sucking animals;' corresponding to MidLG., Du., AS., and E. nest; Goth. *nesta- is wanting. The cognates are primit.; the OTeut. form previous to the permutation of consonants was nizdo-, which is indicated likewise by Sans. nīda-s, 'lair of animals,' also 'dwell- ing,' as well as by OIr. nét, 'nest,' Lat. nīdas, 'nest,' for *nīdzus (Lith. nisadas and Slav. gnězo, '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 nīta); nizdo-, from ni-sed-, therefore means lit. 'place of settling;' comp. Sans. ni-sad, 'to sit down, settle.' In Lat. and Teut. nīdas and nest assumed the special meaning 'bird's nest;' similarly in Scand. a general word for 'couch' (Gr. κοίπη) was restricted to a bear's haunt (OEc. hib; it belongs, like Gr. κοίπη, koiyu, to the Aryan root pl, 'to lie'). The Goth. term for 'nest' is stil,
lit. 'seat,' which therefore is of a cognate root with 9irif.  

**nifel,** f. and m., 'lace,' from MidHG. *nestel,* f., OHG. *nestila,* m., *nestila,* f., 'knot of ribbons, bow, lace (for stays, &c.), bandage'; allied to MidLG. and Du. *nestel,* 'girle, lace,' Ofc. *nyst, niste,* n., 'stitching needle,' and with further gradation OHG. *nusta,* f., 'tying together,' as well as *nuaka,* 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. *secto,* 'to join,' and the Sans. root *nahu,* 'to connect?,' OHC. *nastilo* (Goth. *nastila*) has also been connected with Lat. *nudus* (for *nexitus,* like *nitus* from *nitus*; see *nife*). The form *nastila* passed into Rom. ; comp. Ital. *nastro,* 'silk ribbon.'

**nief,** adj., 'neat, nice, pretty,' first occurs in early MidHG. ; from Du. and Fr. *net* (Lat. *nitidus*).

**net,* n., 'net,' from the equiv. MidHG. *netze,* OHG. *nesi,* n.; corresponding to Osax. *net* (and *netti*), n., Du., AS., and E. *net,* Goth. *nati,* Ofc. *net,* n., 'net;' a common Teut. term, to which the graded Scand. *nöt,* 'large net,' is allied. The etymology is obscure; it is scarcely allied to *ni,* Tent. *nau-a;* it is rather connected with *Neid,* with which it may be based on a pre-Teut. root *nidd,* 'to sew, knit.' Comp. also Lat. *nassa,* 'creel, net.'

**netzen,** vb., 'to wet, moisten,' from MidHG. *netzen,* OHG. *neszen* (Goth. *nafjan,* ) 'to wet;' a verbal noun from *naf.*

**nec,** adj., 'new, fresh, modern, novel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *niwe,* *niw,* OHG. *niwiz.* Corresponding forms exist in the Tent. and Aryan group; Goth. *niwis,* Ofc. *nir,* AS. *niwe,* E. *new,* Du. *nieuw,* O Sax. *niuei.* Teut. *niuja,* from pre-Teut. *niwe,* appears also in Sans. *nirivas* (and *nirvas*), Lith. *niujas* (O Slav. *nouj,* Lat. *novis,* Gr. *nêos*). The prim. meaning of this primit. Aryan *nirja,* *niwe,* cannot be determined with certainty; it is probably connected with the Aryan particle *ni,* 'now,' so what was new was regarded as 'that which has just come into being;' (comp. *nai.* Its relation to the following word is very doubtful.

**necun,** num., 'nine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *niw,* corresponding to Goth. *niwe,* 'nine,' O Sax. *niwun,* Du. *negen,* AS. *niwun,* E. *nine,* Ofc. *niu* (all these represent *niufun* ?); a common Aryan numeral, like all the units. Comp. Sans. *nâvan,* Lat. *novem,* Gr. *enêa,* OFr. *nôc.* It has been supposed that the common Aryan word for *niwe* (*niwe*), '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 *adi,* 'eight,' is a dual form.

**nicht,** particle, 'not,' from MidHG. *niht,* pronum. subst., 'nothing,' OHG. *niweht,* *newicht,* 'not;' it is used even in OHG. and MidHG. to strengthen the n-gative *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 *nicht.* In *nicht de maffe,* 'to bring to nought, ruin,' and mit *miten,* 'by no means,' *nicht* is still used as a subst. (see *Rite*). OHG. *newicht* is a compound from *ni* *co* *wicht,* 'never a whit' (comp. *Richt*); so Osax. *niweht,* Du. *ni, nisweht,* *nauht,* *nicht,* 'never, never;* Goth. *ni vailhta,* 'nothing,' *ni wiht,* 'by no means.' See *nun, ni, ne,* and *nur.*

**Nichte,** f., 'niece,' ModHG. only (unknown to UpG. dialects in which *past* is used), from LG. *niht,* in MidHG. *niefel,* OHG. *nifel,* .f. (dimin. of OHG. *nifi*); comp. AS. *niif,* Ofc. *nipt.* These are fem. forms of *Nifel,* pointing to Goth. *nifit,* pre-Teut. *niweht,* f., in *nipt,* m. The meaning of *Nichte* fluctuates as in the case of *Nifel*; MidHG. *niefel,* 'niece, mother's sister, first cousin,' Ofc. *nipt,* 'sister's daughter, niece,' OHG. *niht,* 'neptis privigna.' Comp. also Lat. *niptis,* 'granddaughter, with nepos; Sans. *napat,* f., 'daughter, granddaughter,' with *nepat.*

**nichtes,** pronum. subst., 'nothing,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. *niht.* It originated from MidHG. *nichtes niht,* an emphatic form of the simple *niht,* which was ultimately omitted; the ModHG. dial. form *nichtst* is probably based directly on the MidHG. phrase, which in late MidHG. appears as *nichtst*.

**Nicol,** m. and n., 'nickel,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. *nikel.*

**niden,** vb., 'to nod, doze,' from MidHG. *nierken,* OHG. *nicchen,* the iterative of *niren* (like *schüdchen* of *schüden,* *fütchen* of *fütren*). *Naden* is not allied.

**nie,** adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *nie,* OHG. *nio,* *neo,* 'never;' a compound of *ni* and *co,* 'not ever,' like O Sax. *nio* from *ni io,* AS. *nô from ne â;* in Goth. *niph.*
two words were kept separate, ni aie, ‘never.’ With regard to the negative ni see nidi; and for OHG. io, Goth. aie, comp. je.

nieδ, prep., ‘below,’ from MidHG. nide, ‘under, below,’ OHG. nida, prep., ‘under, beneath’; allied to miter.

nieδen (in hiniiten), adv., ‘below, beneath,’ from MidHG. niden, niden, OHG. nidana, adv., ‘below’; comp. OSax. nithana, AS. neθban (from AS. beθcan is derived E. beneath); allied to miter.

nieδer, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. nider, OHG. nidar, adv., ‘down, downward’; corresponding to OSax. nithar, Du. neder, AS. nifer, E. nether, OEc. nιδr; Goth. *niδar, is by chance not recorded. A derivative of the Aryan verbal particle ni, ‘down’ (see Νι), which is preserved in other Teut. forms (see nide and nidi); comp. OSax. nies, ‘below,’ as well as Sans. ni, ‘down,’ and Sans. nιδιδrιδιδ, which is closely allied to the Teut. adv.—

nieδer, as an adj., ‘nether, lower, base, has been recently formed from the adv.; OHG. nidari, MidHG. nider, nieder, adj., ‘nether, low,’ akin to OSax. nιδιδrιδi.

nieδliδ, adj., ‘pleasant, nice,’ from MidHG. *niεδliδ, of which only the adv. niεδliδe, ‘zealously, diligently,’ is recorded; late OHG. niεδliδam, ‘desiderabilis, desirable, pleasant’; comp. OSax. niεδliδam, ‘pleasant.’ The cognates are connected with OHG. niδ, m., ‘lively, zealous, diligent, strains, OSax. niδ, AS. niδ, ‘zeal, diligence’.

Niednagel, Heidnagel, m., see Mitt. nιδnιδa, see ni and mal.

nicmand, pron. with an exercesis final d (as in Memb), from nie and man, ‘nobody’; comp. MidHG. niemand, nιδnιδ, OHG. niδmαnd, ‘nobody; see nie and jemam.

nιεδ, f., ‘kidney,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nier, nιδε, OHG. niδro, m. (OHG. also ‘testicle’); corresponding to Du. nieer, f., MidE. and MidLG. ηεερ (to which are allied E. kidney, MidE. kidenere, from AS. *kδnδer, *kaδδnεr), ‘kidney’; in Scand. nιεδr, ‘kidney,’ with i-mutation. If the latter indicates Goth. *niδr, n., the Teut. class has no further cognates; but if we are to assume Goth. *niδr, *niδr, corresponding forms may be found in the other Aryan languages, which have numerous terms for parts of the body in common with Teut.; Goth. *niδr for *niδr, *negr, from pre-Teut. *neghron, which is represented in

Gr. by an equiv. νεφρος, ‘kidney, testicle’ (φ for gh); akin further to Lat. nefron. With regard to Goth. *niδ- for *niδ-, *niδ-, see Αν.

nief, vb., ‘to sneeze,’ from the equiv. MidHG. niezen, OHG. nιδsαν, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. niezen, OEc. kniuθ (to which hnure, m., ‘sneezing,’ is allied), MidE. niezien; also AS. sneban, MidE. fniθen, equiv. to Du. fniθen, ‘to sneeze.’ The two Teut. roots hnus and fnus seem to have been orig. identical; with these are connected MidE. sniθen, E. to sneeze. The pre-Teut. root gnus, knus, may be onomatopoeic.

Nicsweir3, m., ‘hellebore,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nieθweir, f.; akin to the preceeding word. “The name is due to the fact that the pulverised root has been used from the earliest times to produce sneezing.”

Nieβbrauch, m., ‘usurpation,’ allied to nιδζιδ; see γιδζιδ.

Nieβ, n., from the equiv. MidHG. nιδ, m. and f., ‘bolt’; OHG. *hnιδ is not recorded with this sense. The word is connected with OHG. hnιδezan, ‘to fasten,’ OEc. hnιδζιδa, vb., ‘to strike, hammer, fix firmly;’ the Teut. root hnιδ, pre-Teut. hνιδ, has not yet been found in other languages.

Nieβ, f., ‘blank (in a lottery);’ “adopted in the first half of the 18th cent. after the introduction of lotteries in the Du. fashion, from the equiv. Du. nie, m. and n., ‘nothing sought,’ the gender of which was changed to fem.; the Du. word exactly corresponded orig. to Mod HG. nιδζιδ, nιδζιδ. See the latter words.

Nieβel, f., see Mitt.

niummer, adv., ‘never, never again,’ from MidHG. nιεδmer, nιεδmer, nιεδmer (from nie nιδr), ‘never (of present and future actions); comp. ModHG. nimmer in the sense of ‘no more, never again,’ for which nimmermιδr is used in preference. From MidHG. nιεδmer, nιεδmer, ‘never more.’ Both forms are derivatives of OHG. nιδ and nιδr (like AS. nιδr, E. never, from *nιδδιδr); nimmermιδr contains the second component twice. See nιδζιδ and nιδζιδ.

nιδpzen, vb., ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. nipzen, ‘to sip’; in Heuneb, and Bav. nιδpzen, nιδpzen, with the HG. pf. Comp. further AS. nιδple, E. nipple.

Nippsde, f., ‘toy, trinket,’ ModHG. only, formed from Fr. nippe.
nirgend, nirgends, adv., 'nowhere,' from MidHG. nirgen, nirgent; see ir-.

diefein, diefein, vb., 'to build a nest, nestle,' from the equiv. MidHG. nisten, nisten, OHG. nisten; a verbal noun from nisten. Comp. AS. nistian, E. to nestle, Du. nestelen.

*niqisi, *niqiza, 'hippopotamus,' OHG. nichius, n. and m., 'crocodile'; comp. AS. nicor, 'hippopotamus,' E. nick, 'water-sprite' (Old Nick, applied to the devil), MidDu. nicker, 'water-sprite,' OIE. nykr (from *nikigea), 'water-sprite in the form of a hippopotamus,' also 'hippopotamus.' The OHG. and MidHG. sense 'crocodile' is easily associated with the other meanings of the cognates; the prim. signification may be 'fabulous sea-monster.' The word is probably based on a Teut. root *nieg from pre-Teut. *neg (Sans. nij, Gr. νίξ) 'to wash oneself.' Thus *niq would mean orig. 'a sea-animal that delights in bathing, sea-spirit,' while the masc. *niq, like AS. nicor, points to Goth. *niegza, *nixeza, the corresponding fem. *nixa preserved in OHG. indicates Goth. *niegzi; OHG. nicheszena, MidHG. *nicipen, *nixe, in wagger-nixe, f., 'female water-sprite,' for which in MidHG. meresp and mermeit are used.

Mobistrag, m., 'underworld, hell,' borrowed, like *strag, 'tavern,' the second part of the compound, in early ModHG. from LG. The first component is MidHG. obis, abysen, m., 'abyss,' whence with n prefixed (comp. Ital. nabisco, from the usual combination in abysus), the LG. form *mobistrag, hence lit. 'tavern in hell.'

*noek (1), adv., from the equiv. MidHG. noch, OHG. noh, 'still,' corresponding to OSax. noh, Du. nog, Goth. nauh, 'still,' a compound of noh, 'now,' and h, equiv. to Lat. que, Gr. τε, Sans. ca, 'and also; therefore the orig. meaning is probably 'also now,' or 'even, just now'; comp. nun, and with regard to Goth. h-, equiv. to Lat. que, see nek (3).

*noek (2), conj., 'nor,' from MidHG. noch, OHG. noh, 'nor, not even, and not even'; OHG. no-—noh, MidHG. noch—noch, 'neither—nor,' also even in MidHG. nieder—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. nī, Lat. ne, see nīh).

The particle -h, -uh, corresponding to Lat. que, Gr. τε, Sans. ca, 'and,' had a definite meaning in Goth.

*noek, n., 'yard-arm,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG.; comp. Du. nock, 'summit, point.'

*noon, f., 'afternoon prayers,' from MidHG. noon, OHG. noon, 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. nona, nōn, AS. nōn, E. noon (the difference in time is said to be due to the shifting of the canonical 'nona' to midday).

*noon, f., 'noon,' from the equiv. MidHG. nunne, OHG. nunna, f.; corresponding to Du. non, MidLG. and AS. nunne, f., E. noon, 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. νύνα), which passed also into Rom.; comp. Fr. nonne, nonnain, 'non,' Ital. nonna, 'grandmother,' like Ital. nonno, 'grandfather.' The early history of the cognates is obscure; late Lat. nonna was an 'expression of reverence' (hence its meaning in Ital.).

*noon, f., 'gelded sow,' is, like the corresponding words in MidHG. and Du., identical with *noon, 'nun,' and was thus termed for sexual reasons.

*nor, m. (almost obsolete in the UpG. vernacular), 'north,' from MidHG. nor (gen. nordeis), 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. *norf (recorded only as an adv. towards), AS. norf, m., E. north. Goth. *nurfris, or rather *næfrfris (equiv. to OIE. norfr), is by chance not recorded. It has been con-
Nor (254) Nus

connected with Gr. ναυπαξ, ‘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. nertro signifies ‘on the left.’—To this Norden, m., ‘northern region,’ is allied; from MidHG. (MidG.) norden, OHG. nordan. n.; comp. also Sætn.

Nørne, f., ModHG. only, naturalised, espec. by Klofstock, from the equiv. Old. norn (plur. norner), ‘godess of fate’; the origin of the term is disputed.

Nögel, n., ‘pint’ (nearly), allied to MidHG. naezelna (=?), n., ‘a small liquid measure,’ dimin. of an obsolete primit. word, the origin of which is obscure.

Nøl, f., ‘need, compulsion, distress,’ from MidHG. and OHG. nøl, f. (seldom masc.), ‘toil, oppression, danger, struggle, compulsion’; a common Teut. form; comp. Goth. nœbs, f., ‘necessity, compulsion, force,’ Old. nœbr, f., ‘necessity,’ AS. nød, nød, f., E. need, Dn. nød, OSax. nøl. The common Teut. stems naudi, naub, from pre-Teut. nau-, have been connected with Pruss. nauti-, ‘distress’; nau (see naut) is probably the root.—Nøldurf, f., ‘necessaries’ (of life), from MidHG. nøldurft, f., ‘necessity, need, needs of nature, want of necessaries, livelihood,’ OHG. nøldurft, f. (OSax. nøldurft); allied to Goth. naudlurfts, adj., ‘necessary.’—Nølcerke, m., early ModHG., equiv. to ‘necessary, legitimate heir, who may not be passed over.’—Nølwehr, f., ‘self-defence,’ from MidHG. nølwehrs, f., ‘warding off force.’—Nølzuchtf, f., ‘rape,’ formal from MidHG. (Lower Rh. form) nølzuhten, ‘to ravish, violate, and also the equiv. MidHG. nølzogen, lit. ‘to treat in a violent manner,’ even in OHG. nølzogen (MidHG. and OHG. nøtunmst, ‘rape’).

Nøte, 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 nun.

Nüchtern, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. nüchtner, nüchter, OHG. nuochturn, nuochtarnin, adj., ‘without food or drink, fasting, temperate,’ comp. Du. nuchter, AS. nixtrim. 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. nochtturn as a genuine Teut. derivative of Aryan nökt, ‘night’ (Old. nödt), since it must have been equiv. in meaning to Lat. nocturnus. It may more probably be compared with Gr. νυκτός, ‘I am sober,’ νυκτός, νυκτός, ‘sober, without wine,’ the φ of which may represent an old guttural. In spite of this probable connection of the root, the suffix of nüchtern is still obscure.

Müde, Müde, f., ‘freak, artfulness,’ ModHG. only, from LG. mücke; comp. Du. muik, ‘freak.’

Mudef, f., ‘vermicelli, dumpling,’ first occurs in ModHG., whence Fr. nouilles; of obscure origin.

Nu, adv., ‘now, at present,’ from MidHG. and OHG. nu (with the variant nü), ‘at the present time, now,’ rarely in MidHG. and OHG. with the adverbial suffix a (nu, num). Further in ModHG. nu (from MidHG. nü); corresponding to OSax. nd, Du. nu, AS. nü, E. now, Goth. nü, ‘now.’ A common Teut. temporal adv.; comp. Sans. nu, ná, ‘now,’ námam, ‘now,’ Gr. νῦ, νῦ, Lat. nunc (with the c of hi-c), OSlov. ný, ‘now,’ Lith. nu. Comp. nu and nē (1).

Nu, adv., ‘only, simply,’ from MidHG. nüware, OHG. nüdiri (OSax. ne wärı); lit. ‘it would not be, if it were not,’ MidHG. and the ModHG. dials. have numerous intermediate forms between nüware and ModHG. nur, espec. nèr, nur, niur, nior. For the negative ne see niðt.

Nüster, m., ‘nostril,’ ModHG. only, from LG. nuster, E. nostril, is demonstrably a compound, signifying lit. ‘nose-hole’ (comp. AS. nas-byril, nos-byril). 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 nas- (a graded form of nā, comp. earlier MidHG. nādir, in Logan, ‘to snivel’), with an inserted, and connect it with Lith. nasral, ‘mouth, jaw,’ and OSlov. nosdri, ‘nostrils.’ Nīfn is not allied; comp. Nā.

Auf (1.), f., ‘nut,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nu, f. neither cognate with nor borrowed from Lat. nux (nucom). It is rather a genuine Teut. word, orig. with initial h; comp. Old. hnut, f., AS. huṃtu, f., E. nut, Du. noot (Goth. *hnutis, f., is wanting). The genuine Teut. cognates point to a pre-Teut. hnu-, which appears with the same sense in Olr. cnû.

Auf (2.), f., ‘blow, push,’ ModHG.
simply; only apparently identical with the preceding word (comp. Du "prick"); historically, however, it is probably allied to Goth. |nuωε (prick.

|nuωic, f., from the equiv. MidHG. n |nuωet, f., "joint, groove"; allied to OHG. |nuωe, |nuωel, "groove," as well as OHG. |nuωel, Mid HG. |nuωovel, |nuωeλ, "groove, plane; |nuωet, "iron of a groove plane." MidHG. |nuωeλ, vb. (OHG. |nuωen, from #unuβan), "to smooth, fit exactly; also belongs to a Teut. root |nuωo.

|nuωic, adj., "useful," from MidHG. |nuωiz, OHG. |nuωi, adj., "profitable"; Goth. |nuω-nuts, "useless"; comp. AS. |nuωt, "useful." Allied to |nuωeλ, where other derivatives and cognates of the str. vb. are adduced.

ob (1.), prep. and adv., "over, above," from MidHG. ob, prep. and adv., "aloft, above, across," so too OHG. oba; comp. AS. ofio-r, "upper." ModHG. ch has been retained chiefly in compounds such as Obat and Obara. Allied to oesn.

ob (2.), conj., "whether, if;" from MidHG. obe, ob, prep. conj., "if, as, although, whether," so too OHG. oba, with the earlier variant iba, "if, whether;" corresponding to OSax. ef, of (AS. iffr. E. if). Goth. ibai, ibai, "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. efe, efe, m., and ef, ef, n., "doubt." Hence the lit. meaning of the conj. is 'in doubt, on condition.'

oben, adv., "above, aloft," from MidHG. obene, OHG. obana, adv., "above, from above;" so too OSax. oban, obana, "down from above," AS. iffan, "from above," preserved only in ab-ove. Allied to cber.

ober (1.), comp., "upper, higher," from MidHG. obere, OHG. obaro, "the superior;" prop. the compar. of eb. From this was formed, even in OHG., a new superl. oberest (MidHG.oberest).

ober (2.), prep., "over, above, beyond," of MidG. and LG. origin, as is indicated by the stem vowel, for the which prevails in MidG. and LG.obar, obar, AS. ofer, E. over, and the equiv. Du. over, is always represented in HG. by u. See über and auf.

Oblate, f., from the equiv. MidHG. oblát, oblát, f. and n., "the Host, wafer;" from Lat. oblatia (from offerre, which was adopted as offerm), whence also the equiv. AS. ofelte; MidE. oblité is formed, however, from OFr. oublée, whence ModFr. oublier. See ëfier.

Obst, n., with an excescent dental as

in Art, Mend, niman, Rafa, Sars; from the equiv. MidHG. ob, OHG. oba, n., "fruit." It is a West Teut. word; comp. Du. ooft, AS. ofet (Goth. *uht is wanting, in OIC. ailen). It is uncertain whether Goth. *uht is akin to eber, über, root up, thus signifying 'what is above.'

Obe, m., from the equiv. MidHG. obre, OHG. ohsa, m., "ox;" corresponding terms occur in all the OTeut dials.; Goth. uhsa, OIC. uge, AS. ox, E. ox, Du. ox, OSax. ohsa, "ox." The common Teut. oha- (from pre-Teut. uksen-) is primit. cognate with Sans. ukṣā, "bull," the words uab and ẓefer being also common to the Aryan group. The Sans. root is ukṣ, "to spurt out," or uks, "to grow strong, grow up." If the latter is correct, ẓefer is connected with madψe, yet it may be a masc. form of Lat. vacca, "cow;"

Ocker, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ocker, ogger, n. and m., "ochre." Borrowed from Lat. ochra (Ωχρα), "ochre," whence also Ital. ocre, Fr. ocre.

Ed, adj., "deserted, waste," from Mid HG. ed, adj., "uncultivated, uninhabited, empty, foolish, poor, infirm," OHG. ëdi, "desolate, empty;" corresponding to Goth. awς, "desolate, solitary, unfertile," OIC. audr. 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. obi, OHG. ëdi, AS. ȝe, ëd, ëd, OIC. æd, (in compounds), "easy." The prim. meanings of both classes are uncertain.

Ed, f., "waste, solitude, wilderness," from MidHG. ed, OHG. ëdi, f., "desert." Comp. the Goth. derivative awbida, "desert."

Oden, equiv. to ëm.

Oder, conj., from the equiv. MidHG. oder, OHG. ëdar, "or, else;" the OHG. and MidHG. ordinary form are without r;
Ode (256) Ohn

OHG. odo, earlier édó, MidHG. odo, od. This abnormal ó is, according to some, a compar. suffix; according to others it is simply an affix due to the influence of OHG. wéöer, MidHG. wéöer, 'neither.' OHG. édó, édo, correspond further to Goth. afþau, 'or,' which is a compound of Goth. afþ, 'and' (Lat. et), and au, 'or.' E. or has no connection with this word, since it originated in AS. áuwer; Goth. afþau is AS. ofþ and ofþa, 'or,' which became obsolete at an early period.

Oðermunig, m., 'agrimony,' a corruption of the equiv. Lat. agrimonia, which appears under various forms in MidHG. odernenie, adermönie.

Ofen, m., 'from the equiv. MidHG. oven, OHG. owen, m., 'oven'; so too with the same meaning MidHG and Du. oven, AS. ofen, E. oven, OIc. ofn, gmn (Swed. umn), Goth. aðhus; 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. ukhá, 'pot,' and Gr. τρύς, 'oven' (for εκόνος, which is indicated by Goth. aðhus). The orig. sense, 'pot,' seems also to follow from AS. ofnet, 'little vessel.'

Offen, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. offen, OHG. ofen, adj., 'open;' it has the same meaning in all the Teut. languages except Goth., where *úpons is wanting. Comp. OIc. 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 aúf, OSAx. upp, Goth. iupp, is allied, so that offen would mean lit. 'draw up.'

Off, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. of, ofte, OHG. oft, adv., 'often, frequently;' corresponding to Goth. ufa, OIc. opt. AS. oft, E. oft (extended form offen), OSAx. ofte, oft, 'often.' These adv. forms seem to be petrifed 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.'

Oðheim, Óhm, m., from the equiv. MidHG. oðheim, oðheim (also with final n instead of m), OHG. oðheim, m., 'uncle;' corresponding to Du. oom, AS. ém, 'uncle' (contracted from *éðhám), MidE. ém, 'uncle,' also early ModE. e'me (whence, Æanes as a prop. name). By inference from OFris. ém, 'mother's brother;' and Lat. avunculus, the lit. meaning of Oðheim is 'uncle on the mother's side' (in contrast to Béer, Lat. patruus). Goth. *auháims, 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. avmu-culús, 'uncle,' which is the dimin. of avus, 'grandfather' (so too Lith. avnas and OSlov. vj, from *auvos, 'uncle'); to Lat. avus (to which OIr. av, 'grandson,' is allied), Goth. avó, f., 'grandmother,' OIc. é, 'great-grandfather,' corresponds. With reference to the second syllable a Teut. haïma-, 'honour,' is assumed; therefore Øheim means lit. 'enjoying the honours of a grandfather.' A more probable assumption is 'possessing the grandfather's house;' 'grandfather's heir' (hence Lat. avnculus, lit. 'little grandfather'). Others join the h to the first syllable and regard it as the representative of the Lat. c in avnculus, and divide the Goth. word thus, *auh-aims, so that aima is a dimin. suffix for aína. It is to be observed that after the remarks under Béer and Béer, MidHG. Øheim may also mean 'nephew, sister's son.'

Óhm, n. and m., 'awm' (liquid measure, about 40 gals.), from MidHG. áme, áme (á before nasals is changed into á); comp. Óséh, Óent, Óhmént, and Ócmet), f., m., and n., 'awm, measure;' corresponding to Du. aam, E. áum, Scand. áma. They are based on MidLat. amá, 'vessel, wine measure' (Gr. ἀμ, 'water-pail,' Lat. amá, 'water-bucket'). See ahmen.

Óhnum, n., 'aftermath,' from the equiv. MidHG. dámó, OHG. dámó, n.; also in the same sense with a different prefix Mid HG. némét, OHG. wémét, n., 'second mowing of the grass': for OHG. méd see under Maß. The OHG. syllables d and w are nominal prefixes; OHG. wó also signifies 'after' in the compounds wó-quemo, 'descendant,' wó-chumfti, 'succession'; d-, which is usually a negative prefix (see Chumákti), means 'remaining,' in OHG. d-leib, MidHG. dliht, 'relies.'

Ohehe, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. õm, áme, OHG. õmo, prep., 'without;' corresponding to OSAx. ámno, MidDu. am, OIc. ém, earlier án (from *ámno), 'without;' in Goth., with a different gradation, in. Undoubtedly the negative m and Gr. óm, 'not' (see m), are also allied to ém, as well as Gr. ám, 'without.' — Ófín in Óchgangen, 'notwithstanding,' Ófhingi, 'not long
Ohr

Oleander, n., 'oleander, rose-bay,' first occurs in early ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. oleandre, or rather Ital. oleandro.

Olive, f., 'olive,' from MidHG. olive, f. and m., from Lat. oliva.

Onkel, m., 'uncle,' ModHG. only, from Fr. oncle.

Opfern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. opfern, OHG. opferon, 'to sacrifice'; so too OSax. offron, Du. offeren, 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 Teut., comp. prop. from praedicare, in which the verbal particle likewise assumed the accent.—Opfer, n., 'offering, sacrifice,' from MidHG. opfer, OHG. opfar, n., is not based on a Lat. word, but coined from the G. vb. (comp. Otel). See also Opfart. Moreover, the Teutons had their own special word for 'to sacrifice'—Goth. and AS. blotan, OIC. blata, OHG. bluczan.

Orden, m., 'order, class, badge,' from MidHG. ordem, m., 'rule, regulation, series, management, decree, rank, spiritual order'; borrowed from Lat. ordin-em (acc. of ordo), even in the OHG. period; comp. OHG. ordinam, f., whence ordinantia. The oblique case of the Lat. word determined the form of the OHG. term; so too in Aten, Mis, &c.—ordnem, 'to order, regulate,' even in MidHG. ordenen, OHG. ordinam, 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 dienunt omnia instrumenta musicorum; non solum illud organum dicitur quod grande est et inflatur fyllibus, &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. orkaan, E. hurricane; comp. Fr. ouragan, Ital. uragano, 'hurricane'; "it is a modern word introduced from America, said to be of Caribbean origin."
Orlovenschiff, n., Mod. HG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. oorlovenschip, n., 'man-of-war,' which is derived from oorlog, 'war,' corresponding to O Sax. orlæg, 'war,' AS. orlæ, Mid. HG. urläge, OHG. urläge, 'war.'

Oft (1). m., 'awl,' in this sense Mod. HG. only, and identical with Ort (2).

Ort (2). m., 'place, spot, region,' from Mid. HG. ort, n. and m., 'sharp point, end, beginning, corner, angle, border, place,' OHG. ort, m. and n., does not occur in the Mod. HG. sense of 'place.' The meaning 'point, corner,' is the orig one; comp. O Sax. ord, m., 'point,' AS. and Mid. E. ord, 'point of a weapon' (for a similar evolution of meaning comp. Olt). The r of the word originated in s, z; Goth. *6ster- is by chance not recorded; it is assumed by Ol. odtar, 'point,' the dd of which points to Goth. zd. In Olt (1) the earlier meaning is still dimly seen. See also Otr (3).

Otr (3). n. and m., 'quarter, quart,' from Mid. HG. 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 1840, the florin notes were divided into four parts to serve as change, a single part was called Otr or Otd, '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 Mid. Lat. quartus, 'fourth part,' must be rejected.

Otrc, f., 'ear, hook,' from late Mid. HG. and early Mod. HG. (Mid. G. and Mid. L.) oser, 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 Otr and Otrc are identical, and that the s from which the r of Otr and Otrc is derived is preserved in Otrc; see Otrc.

Osten, m. and n., from the equiv. Mid. HG. östen, m. and n., OHG. östan, m. and n., 'east'; the form Otr is wanting in Mid. HG. and OHG.; it has probably been recently coined; comp. Herb and Nettun, Est and Otrun, Ost and Östen. Yet even in AS. east, E. east, occurs, whence Fr. est.—often, adv., from Mid. HG. östen, östene, 'in, to, or from the east,' OHG. östana, 'from the east,' so too AS. eästene, 'in the east,' eästan, 'from the east,' O Sax. östan, östun, 'from the east'; OHG. and O Sax. östar, 'to the east.' The stem aust-(in Ol. aust, gen. auster, n.), on which these words are based, is undoubtedly connected with the Aryan term for 'dawn'; primit. Aryan *ausdr-, Sans. uśā, Lat. aurora (for *ausdr-), Gr. ἀυρα, Lith. austras, 'dawn.'

Since, in other instances, the names for the periods of the day have been applied to the cardinal points, e.g., Mittag, Morgen, &c., the dawn might be used for the east, especially at Morgen in UpG. signifies 'east' (in UpG. the old terms for the cardinal points are almost obsolete). Comp. also Otrn.

Österläuezi, f., 'birth-wort,' first occurs in early Mod. HG.; corrupted from the Lat. term aristolochia, 'in order to give at least a G. air and some apparent meaning to the word.'

Östern, fem. plur., from the equiv. Mid. HG. öster, f., more usual österen, plur., OHG. östärin, f. plur., östara, f., 'Easter'; corresponding to AS. eäster, n., eästre, 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. usdr, 'dawn' (between s and r, t is inserted in Teut., see Schwenter). The OAr. Auróra had among the Teutons, to some extent at least, exchanged the character of a goddess of dawn for that of the light-bearing goddess of spring. This is indicated by the time of the Easter festival; the Christian season must have coincided with the heathen, since the name of the latter was appropriated. Bede testifies to the existence of the OTeut. goddess by the mention of the E. dial. form Esstra (for West Sax. Æstræa). Ausdró, the OTeut. name of Auróra, was the origin of the Tent. derivatives for 'east,' as well as AS. eärendel, 'morning star, daybreak,' whence the OHG. proper name Órentil in the later Orendel legends. See Östen.

Ötter, f., from the equiv. Mid. HG. otter, OHG. otter, m., 'otter'; corresponding to Du. otter, AS. otor, E. otter, Olc. őtor, 'otter'; Goth. *ůtira is by chance not recorded. Goth. tr remains unaffected by the HG. permutation; see bitter, lauter, tru, zitter. The term udr- is applied in several Aryan languages to aquatic ani-
Oxh

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mals; *udra- belongs to the same root as Gr. ὕδρα, 'water,' ὕδρας, 'waterless, dry,' Sans. udan, 'water,' उद्रा-स, 'waterless, dry,' hence ModHG. Otter is etymologically connected with *Vader. Comp. Gr. ὑδρα, ὕδρας, 'water-snake,' Lith. ūdra, 'otter,' Osłov. ʊdra, 'otter,' Sans. ुद्रा, m., 'otter.'—Otter, f. (thus in Luther), for 'adder,' is East MidG.; comp. Du., and LG. adder, E. adder (also Suab. ädr).

Oxhöf, n., 'hogshead,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. okschoofd, n., to which Swed. oxhuföd and Dan. oxhoved 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.

Paar, n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. päér, 'pair, two of the same sort'; formed from Lat. par, 'pair,' whence also ModFr. paire, and from this comes E. pair.

Pādr, f., 'compact, lease, tenure,' from MidHG. (MidG.) pāht, with the strictly HG. permuted and more usual forms pahht, pahhte (MidHG.), f. and m., 'rent, lease, justice, law'; so too Du. pacht. The ModHG. form is due to LG. influence, as is indicated by the initial sound compared with MidHG. pahhte. It is based on Mid Lat. pactum, pactus, 'compact, a sum stipulated by the compact.' OHG. *pahhta is not recorded, probably only by chance, though OHG. (also MidHG.) päht occurs a few times.

Pāk, 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. paxe, E. pack; Ital. pacco, Fr. paquet, &c.; also Fr. and Gacl. pac, Bret. pak, which some regarded as the origin of the cognates, though others refer them, with greater probability, to Old. booge, 'burden.—Pāck, n., 'rabbage,' 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 onomatopoetic form.

Pah interj., 'pooh!' ModHG. only, of a similar origin to paff.

Palett, m., 'palace,' from MidHG. palast (comp. Art. Off, Papst), more usual palas, n. and m. (with a varying accent), 'large building with one main room, used for the reception of guests, for festivities, and espec. for meals,' and then 'palace.' It was adopted in late OHG. (the end of the 11th cent.) from Fr. palais, MidLat. palatium. See Paß.

Pallasch, m., 'sword, falchion,' ModHG. only, from Russ. палаш, Pol. palasz.

Pallisade, f., 'palisade,' ModHG. only, from Fr. paliisade, which comes from Ital. palizzata.

Palme, f., from the equiv. MidHG. palma, baume, f. and m., OHG. palma, f., 'palm-tree, palm.' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. palma through an ecclesiastical medium. Very many names of plants and trees had been previously introduced from the South of Europe.

Pamphlet, n., ModHG. only, from Fr. pamphlet, which was again derived from the equiv. E. pamphlet. The E. word is not a native term, though its origin is not yet determined.

Panie, n., from the equiv. MidHG. panier, pantier, f. and n., 'baker, standard.' From Fr. banniere, hence of the same origin as ModHG. Panier.

Panthier, m., from the equiv. MidHG. panier, pantier, n., 'panther,' late OHG. panthera, f., formed from Lat. panthera, panthera. 
Pantoffel, m., 'slipper,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Ital. pantofola (Fr. pantoufle), the origin of which has not yet been explained.

Panter, m., from the equiv. MidHG. panier, panzier, m., 'coat of mail,' from Ital. paniera, MidLat. panceria, 'coat of mail,' which is connected with Ital. panica, 'belly, body' (Fr. panne, whence also MidHG. and ModHG. dial. Panne, 'belly'), and signifies lit. 'the part of the armour covering the abdomen.'
Papagei, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *papagey*, most frequently *papagá*, m., 'parrot'; corresponding to Du. *papagá*, E. *papinjay* (MidE. *papjas*); borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cognates, espec. from OFr. *papegi* (Ital. *pappagallo*). The origin of these words is not yet determined; they are most probably derived from Arab. *babagá*.

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).

Pappo, f., *pap, paste,* from MidG. and LG.; comp. Du. and E. *pap*; MidHG. (MidG.) *pap*, *pappe*, 'pap.' It is usually derived from Ital. and MidLat. *pappa*, 'pap,' allied to Lat. *pappare* 'to eat.'

Pappel (1), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *papel, papele, f.*, OHG. (MidLat.) *papula*, f., 'mallow.' Of obscure origin; probably cognate orig. with Pappel (2).

Pappel (2), f., from the equiv. MidHG. *papel, popel, f.*, 'poplar,' Lat. *populus* (Fr. *pouplier*), with the MidLat. variant *papulus*; from the Fr. form (Ofr. *poupier*) are derived the equiv. Du. *pouplier* and E. *poplar* (MidE. *popler*). In the Rom. class, Lat. *populus* was changed in many curious ways in most of the dials; comp. Ital. *pioppo* (from *poppus* for *populus*). Since the HG. form is closely connected with the Lat., it must have been introduced by scholars, probably in the MidHG. period.

Pappeln, vb., 'to babble, prate,' ModHG. only, an onomatopoeic term (comp. Fr. *babiller*), but linked perhaps to the equiv. LG. *babbeln,* Du. *babbeln* (MidE. *babelen* = to babble), whence the ModHG. form may be derived by permutation.

Papil, Pabil, m., 'pope,' from MidHG. *bábes,* and with an excrescent t (see Dbil and Babal), *bébes;* OHG. *bábes* first occurs about 1000 a.d. (in Notker); from the equiv. Lat. *pápa.* The initial and medial b in OHG. and MidHG. in contrast to Lat. p may be compared with bék, balme, *bapel,* and their variants péck, palme, *papel,* in MidHG. The s of the OHG. form *bábes* (earlier *bábés*) is both strange and difficult to explain; comp. Oslov. *pabel,* borrowed from it. This Latin Church word, which passed into G. at a late period, cannot be connected with ModGr. *πάπας* (comp. *παπά*); most of the corresponding Rom. words have, however, no s (Ital. *papa,* Fr. *pape*). Yet OFr. has sometimes *pape* instead of *pape,* with an inorganic s in the nom. (comp. *βαπτίζω*); for in OFr. numerous masses in a could take an s in the nom. (poés from *poés,* prophets from *propheta*; hermits from *eremita,* homicides from *homicida,* etc.). In MidEuropean Ger. this form in s afterwards constituted the stem; besides OHG. *bábes* comp. also Du. *pauw* (from OLG. and ODu. *páwo* recorded even in the 9th cent.). The LG. form seems to have passed in the 10th cent. to the south of Germany. OIC. *páfe* was probably formed under the influence of AS. *pápa* (Lat. *pápa*), E. *pope.* Moreover, MidLat. *pápa* 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, paradis* (its accent fluctuates), n., OHG. *parabis, paradox*; n. (Mid HG. ? explains the earlier ModHG. *Paratícis.* It corresponds to Osax. *paradisa,* Du. *paradiis, MidE. *paradise*; the cognates are derived from the biblical and ecclesiastical *paradisus, paradéwos* (prop. 'pleasure-ground, park'), which again is of Pers. origin. Comp. Zend *páiridès,* 'rampart, enclosure.'

Pardel, Parder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *parde, OHG. *pardo,* m., 'panther, leopard'; borrowed from Lat. *párdes;* MidHG. variant *pord* (pards), m.; the l or rather r of the ModHG. form is due to Gr. and Lat. *párdalis.*

Párk, m., 'park,' early ModHG., borrowed from Fr. *párce.* See *Pard.*

Parlei, f., 'party, faction, league,' from MidHG. *parle*; f., 'party, division,' borrowed from Fr. *partie* (Lat. and Ital. *partita,* E. *party*), whence also ModHG. *Bartle.*

Pásch, m., 'doublet, pair royal (at dice),' first occurs in early ModHG.; from Fr. *passe-dix,* 'above ten (at dice),'

Pásfen, vb., 'to smuggle,' ModHG. only, probably from Fr. *passer, Ital. *passare,* 'to go beyond,' with 'frontier' understood.

Passel, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *passe-pol*; 'piping' (for clothes).

Passen (1), vb., 'to forego one's turn in playing,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr.
passer, 'to omit, pass.' Numerous words relating to play are derived from the Fr.; comp. §ard and Dans.—The meaning 'to lie in wait, watch.' comes, however, from Du. passen.

pessen (2), vb., 'to pass muster, suit, be convenient,' ModHG, only, corresponding to Du. passen, which is found even in the 13th cent.; from Fr. passer. Deriv. pâssifh, 'tolerable.'

passecr, vb., 'to befall, happen, occur to' from Fr. se passer.

pâste, f., 'pie, pastry,' from MidHG. pâstê, pastê, f., from MidLat. pastária, whence Fr. pâte, 'paste' (for poultry), pâti, 'pie' (allied to pâté, Ital. pasta, 'dough'). Akin also to Du. pastic, E. pasty (comp. paste).

pât, m., 'pass, mountain road, passport,' ModHG, only, from Du. pas, 'step, passage, pass.'

pâte, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pâte (bate), m., 'godfather, godmother,' from Lat. pater, the declension being changed to the wk. masc.; Lat. pater spiritualis, 'sponsor,' mostly MidLat. patrânum, whence Ital. patrino, Fr. parrain (Du. peet, petekind). MidHG. also pâtter, 'sponsor' and 'child to be baptized,' from patrânum, whence Mod HG. dial. ëtter, ëtter. The initial pf may be due to its having been borrowed at an early period (similarly Du. meter, 'godmother,' is the ultimate source). In Suab. dète, m., and dôte, f., are chiefly used for Pate (dète, 'godchild'), in Bav. gêt, m. and f. With regard to UpG. ëtête, ëtête, see under ëtêt.

pâuke, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pâke (bâke), f., 'kettle-drum;' a difficult word to explain. The Suab. variant bâkse seems to be formed by gradation from MidHG. pâke. Perhaps the prim. word is bâggen, bâggan, an old onomatopoetic form.

pâusbach, m., 'person with puffed cheeks,' allied to MidHG. pfâsen (pfusen), 'to snort,' with MidG. and LG. initial p.

paußchen, bâusen, vb., 'to puff up, blow up,' ModHG, only, formed from Fr. pouder, 'to pounce,' and ëbâuscher, 'to sketeh' (hence the dial. form turbuschen).

pâuse, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pâse, f., 'pause, rest;' borrowed in Mid HG. from Fr. pause (Lat. and Ital. pâsâ), whence also Du. pós and E. pause. The Lat.-Rom. word passed through a G. medium to the North. Comp. Dan. pause, Swed. paus.

pagian, m., 'baboon,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. babiaan (HG. p for Du. b, as in pâpsu); the latter, like E. baboon, is derived from Fr. babo Harvest, 'baboon' (Ital. babuino, MidLat. babuinus). The derivation of these cognates from MidLat. pâpi, '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.

pêch, n., from the equiv. MidHG. pêch, ëch (comp. ëch), OHG. pfêch, pfêh, n., 'pitch;' MidHG. pêch (very rare), from OHG. pfêch, unless it is a phonetic transcription of the Lat. or LG. word. It corresponds to OSax. pik, n., Du. pêk, pêch, AS. piec, n., E. pêch; Old. bik. The Teut. cognates are based on a Lat.-Rom. word; Lat. piceum, acc. of pice (with regard to the oblique case as the base comp. ëre). Compared with the Lat. word it seems to be a cognate of Mod. Fr. pice, Fr. voix, 'pitch,' from Lat. piceum (nom. pice).

pédant, m., 'pedant,' ModHG, only, from Fr. pédant, Ital. pedante, of which the orig. meaning was 'instructor' (the ultimate source is Gr. παςέλεων). "How the word obtained its modern sense is easily seen."

pedêll, m., 'beadle, messenger of a court or council,' first occurs in early Mod HG.; from MidLat. bidêlum, pedêllus; bidêllus universitatum is recorded in 1350. As the usher of a court of justice the word bidêllus appears as early as the 13th cent., and, like its Rom. cognates (Ital. bidello, Fr. beaul, 'beadle'), is derived from OHG. bital, pital (MidHG. bitel), a derivative of OHG. bitten, 'to invite, cite.' See ëtêt.

pêgel, m., 'water-mark,' ModHG. only, from the similar LG. form; comp. Du. pêgel, 'gauge-mark, standard,' and peil, 'gauge-mark, scale on which the height of the water is marked.' These words are derived, like AS. pêgel, E. psâl, from a Teut. root peâg, which also appears in Alem. pêflexe, pêfexa, 'to gauge.'
Péin, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pine, pína, OHG. pína, f., 'pain, punishment, torture'; adopted during the OHG. period on the introduction of Christianity from Lat. poena, which was pronounced pína in MidLat. (comp. Ital. pena); MidLat. é appears in HG. as é in other cases also (see *Frete & *Ferit). Comp. OSax. pína, Du. pijn, AS. pín, E. píne (a later variant of pain); also OIr. pláin (gen. píne).

Péitsche, f., 'whip, lash', early Mod HG., from Bohem. bít (Pol. bicz).

Péchse, f., 'laced coat, hussar's jacket,' from Pol. beksza.

Pelikan, m., 'pelican,' from MidHG. pelliciaun, m., formed from Late Lat. pelicanus.

Pélle, f. (LG.), equiv. to Du. pel, E. peal. Pél4, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bella, bela, pélz, m., 'fur,' borrowed in the 10th cent. (OHG. pellíz) from the equiv. MidLat.-Rom. pelletsia, fur'; comp. Ital. pelliccia, Fr. pelisse. It corresponds to AS. pyle, E. pel.

Peninal, n., 'pen-case,' ModHG. only, formed from MidLat. peninate; with this comp. 'Peninal meaning, 'grammar-school, high-school, pupil.' To the students at the university the school might seem as a huge array of pen-cases, and in jest the freshman too was called a 'pen-case,' probably because he attended lectures regularly, and so carried his pen-case with him.

Prlic, f., 'pearl,' from the equiv. MidHG. perle, bérle, OHG. bëla, pérula, 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. *pérula, 'little pear.' In Goth., mairikvitas, a corrupt form of Lat. margarita, was used, corresponding to AS. mere-greót, OHG. meri-griót, MidHG. meregriót. — Perlmutler, f., 'mother of pearl,' late MidHG., formed like Fr. mere-perle (Ital. madre-perla); so too E. mother of pearl. Perlmutler is lit. 'producer of pearls inside the mussel.'

Peft, f., 'pest, plague,' ModHG. only, from Lat. pestis.—Péftlenz, f., 'pestilence,' even in MidHG. pestilenzie, pestilenz, f,, from Lat. pestilentia.

Péterfilic, f., 'parsley,' from MidHG. pétersil, m., péterześe, m., OHG. pétersile; borrowed from MidLat. petrosilium (Gr. πετροσέλιον), 'parsley.' In the UpG. dials. a shortened form is found, Péterfi, Péterfe (Petetfing).

Pétschaft, n., 'signet, seal,' from MidHG. petschat, petschaft, n.; borrowed from the equiv. Bohem. pelet (OSlov. peletš); the f. of the MidHG. and ModHG. words is introduced by associating them with -shaft.

Pétie, f., 'bitch, she-bear'; early Mod HG.; its relation to the equiv. E. bitch (from AS. bítce) and Fr. biche is uncertain.

Pfod, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfat (gen. pfades), OHG. pfad, m., 'path, track'; OSax. *path is wanting; Du. pad, AS. pep, 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. παθ, '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 b of the E. word, which is assumed by HG., and which proves the existence of ἐπαθ in G. before the beginning of our era. But Teut. has no such early loan-words of Gr. origin (see Ἐκακυ). 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 pad (also pafan, pavan), 'way.' In the latter case it must have passed into G. after the primit. permutation; ἐκακυ was borrowed before this period. Its primit. kinship with Gr. παθ, 'way' (Sans. panthan, path, Zend padan), must be decidedly rejected, because Teut. f would correspond to p in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. ἐκακυ.

Pfaffe, m., 'priest, parson,' from MidHG. pfaffe, OHG. pfaffe, m., 'priest'; corresponding to LG. and Du. pope, 'priest'; the common prim. form is ἐπαφ. The MidLat. term is clericus. The usual assumption that the word is derived from Lat. papa, which was in the Western Church a respectful term applied to bishops and a title of the Pope, does not account for the fact that the term means 'priest' in all the Teut. dialects of MidEur., and therefore must be decidedly rejected. In the Greek Church a distinction was made
between πάπας, 'pope,' and παριζ, '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. βιβλιτς, βιβλιγμός, and βιβλιά). The Gr. word (possibly in the vocat. form παριζα?) may have been widely diffused throughout Germany even in the 6th cent.; it was introduced perhaps at a somewhat later period than τάφος, as might be inferred from the absence of the word πάπα, '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. παριζας as πάπα in its vocabulary and passed on the term (the meaning of Goth. papa in the Milan Calendar is obscure). It found its way even into Ocs, in which pape, however, was strangely enough used by the Irish anchorites found in Iceland by the Northmen when they colonised the island. With regard to Lat. papa see Βαπτιστικός.

Βαπτιστικός, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfál, OHG. pfalz, pfalzes, pfalzen, 'pale, stake'; allied to the equiv. Du. paal, AS. pdl, E. pole, pale. The cognates were undoubtedly borrowed from Lat. palus (whence also Fr. pal) contemporaneously with the cognates of βίβλος, and probably also with the technical terms relating to building in stone (βιβλίον, βιβλιάριον, βιβλιον, and βιβλίον); all these words have undergone permutation in HG.; see also the following word.

Παλάτιος, f., 'palace, high official residence, palatinate,' from MidHG. pfala, pfalles, pfalze, pfalzen, pfalzena, f., corresponding to OSax. palinza, palencea (used in the Heliand of the palace of Pilate). The current view is consistent with the assumption that the word is based on Lat. palodium, yet the relation of the one to the other is more difficult to determine than is generally imagined. As the permutation of LG. p to HG. pf indicates, the word must have been naturalised in G. as early as the beginning of the 8th cent.; in the age of Charlemagne it already existed in G. Besides, the nasal of the OSax. and OHG. derivative, which was retained down to MidHG. even, cannot be explained by the form of Lat. palatium, nor can we discover why it was inserted. OHG. pfalanza and OSax. palinza clearly point to MidLat. palantium, 'murus, fastigium,' palenca, palencum, palitium, 'contextus ac series palorum'; we are thus led to the fortress,' or, more accurately, 'the district enclosed by pales,' as the orig. sense of the word Βαπτιστικός. When, at a later period, under the Carolingians, palatia were built in Germany, the word, which had been adopted long previously from the Lat., acquired the meaning of the similarly sounding palatium. In later MidLat. appears also palantia for palatinatus, 'the district of a count palatine.'

Παλατιόν, n., from the equiv. MidHG. pfant (gen. -dis), OHG. pfant (gen. -tes), n., 'pawn, pledge, security'; it corresponds to MidHG. and Du. pand, and OFr. pand, which have the same meaning. It is usually derived from OFr. pan, 'cloth, rag' (from Lat. pannus); the West Teut. word is more closely connected, however, with OFr. paner, Prov. panar, Span. opanadar, 'to fleece a person,' apañar, 'to take away;' hence Παλατιόν, 'taking way,' or 'that which is seized' (OFr. pan, 'the thing seized,' whence E. pawn). }

Πανές, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pfanne, OHG. pfanna, 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 pannae 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 Πανές. From Teut. is derived the equiv. Slav. panny.

Πάροι, f., 'parish, parsonage, living;' from MidHG. pfarr, OHG. pfarra, 'parish;' corresponding to LG. pwarr. The current assumption that Πάροι is derived from the MidLat. and Rom. parochia (Ital. parrochia), paroeia (Gr. παροικία, Fr. paroisse), and E. parish (borrowed from Fr.), is not quite satisfactory as far as the sound is concerned, since it assumes too great a modification of the word; note OIr. paiireche from parochia. The later pwa r 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. pfarra, 'district,'
which is similar in sound and is assumed by the derivative $\text{bifer}$; the idea associated with $\text{barr}$ in historic times originated, of course, in $\text{parochoh, paroche}$. — $\text{Farer}$, m., 'clergyman, minister,' MidHG. $\text{farre}$, OHG. $\text{farri}$, a G. derivative of $\text{which}$. Note that the word is not based on MidLat. $\text{parchus}$ (Ital. $\text{parroco}$), 'priest.' There also exists another variant, $\text{far}$, MidHG. $\text{farre}$, m.; hence the derivative $\text{far}$ (Suba. and Bav.).

$\text{Fau}$, m., from the equiv. MidHG. $\text{påwe}$, OHG. $\text{påwe}$, m., 'peacock'; the OHG. form, with its permuted initial sound and its preservation of the $v$ as $w$ (see $\text{danya, dier}$), points to a very early loan-word from Lat. $\text{pavo}$ (whence also Fr. $\text{poum}$. Ital. $\text{pavone}$). 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 $\text{far}$), in this instance the G. word is classified under the $n$-declension, to which Lat. $\text{pavo}$ (acc. $\text{pàvén-em}$) also belongs. The peacock (comp. maunen and $\text{danya}$) may have been known in Germany about the 7th or 6th cent., or even earlier. Comp. Du. $\text{pànne}$, AS. $\text{påva}$ and $\text{påd}$, E. $\text{peacock}$, which were borrowed contemporaneously from the same source; OSlov. $\text{påvi}$ is also allied.

$\text{Fesb}$, f., from the equiv. MidHG. $\text{påben}$, OHG. *$\text{påban}$, *$\text{påbano}$, m., 'pumpkin,' formed from Lat. $\text{pepon}$ (Gr. *$\text{pàvno}$), 'pumpkin.' MidHG. $\text{påden}$, 'pumpkin,' and OHG. $\text{pådema}$, are peculiar; besides these, OHG. $\text{påpåna}$, tebano, and MidHG. $\text{båben}$ also occur without permutation. Comp. $\text{båmen}$.

$\text{Fesber}$, m., from the equiv. MidHG. $\text{påfer}$, OHG. $\text{påfur}$, m., 'pepper'; borrowed, as the unvarying permutation indicates, prior to the OHG. period from Lat. $\text{pipe}$ (whence Fr. $\text{poivre}$, Ital. $\text{pepe}$), which assumption is supported by Du. $\text{peper}$, AS. $\text{piper}$, E. $\text{pepper}$, Lc. $\text{pipere}$ (note in the non-Tent. languages OSlov. $\text{pîrî}$). The early adoption of the Lat. word in Tent. is confirmed by history. In 410 A.D. Alaric, before Rome, granted a truce, for which the city was obliged to supply, among other things, 3000 lbs. of pepper.—$\text{Fesfer}$, n., 'peppermint,' is connected with $\text{minx}$, or rather its OHG. variant $\text{minxu}$. See $\text{minx}$. $\text{Fesfe}$, f., from the equiv. MidHG. $\text{påfe}$, OHG. $\text{påfa}$, f., 'pipe'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidLat. $\text{påpa}$ (allied to Lat. $\text{påpare}$, 'to pip, chirp'); hence also Du. $\text{pijp}$, AS. $\text{pipe}$, f., E. $\text{pipe}$, OEC. $\text{pipa}$; so too the Rom. cognates, Ital. $\text{pîpa}$, Fr. $\text{pipe}$. — $\text{pisfen}$, 'to pipe,' from MidHG. $\text{pisfen}$, from Lat. $\text{pàpare}$, from which we should have expected an OHG. wk. vb. *$\text{pisfén}$.

$\text{Fech}$, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. $\text{pit}$, m., 'arrow, dart;' corresponding to MidHG. $\text{pit}$, Du. $\text{pitt}$, AS. $\text{pî}$, E. $\text{pile}$, Scand. $\text{pîla}$, 'arrow.' Borrowed at an early period from Lat. $\text{pîlum}$, m., 'heavy javelin,' with a change of gender and meaning. The OEUT. word for arrow, Goth. $\text{arhwezu}$. OHG. *$\text{ar}$, AS. *$\text{eart}$ (etymologically the same as Lat. $\text{arcus}$, 'bow'), disappeared on the introduction of the word.

$\text{Fesiler}$, m., from the equiv. MidHG. $\text{påiler}$, OHG. $\text{pålir}$, m., 'pillar'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidHG. $\text{pålare}$, $\text{pålaris}$ (Lat. $\text{pile}$), 'pillar,' whence also Du. $\text{påluer}$. Comp. Ital. $\text{pülar}$, Fr. $\text{püler}$, E. $\text{pillar}$ (to which E. and Fr. $\text{påle}$, formed from Lat. $\text{påla}$, is allied).

$\text{Fennig}$, m., 'a coin, one-tenth of a penny,' from MidHG. $\text{pånni}$, $\text{pånnic}$, (gen. *$\text{pånic}$), OHG. $\text{påning}$, m., 'denarius, a silver coin, a twelfth of a shilling.' Its form and origin are difficult to determine. It may be derived from $\text{Fann}$, and thus its name may be due to its shape (perhaps 'pan-shaped' or 'made in the pan'). A variant with $\text{d}$, from the connection of the word with $\text{Fau}$, is seen in OHG. $\text{pånting}$ and AS. $\text{pånding}$ (variants of the more usual $\text{påning}$, $\text{påning}$, whence E. $\text{penny}$). With regard to the diffusion of the word, comp. further OSax. $\text{påning}$, Du. $\text{penning}$, OEC. $\text{penning}$; in Goth. a presumptive form *$\text{påningas}$ or *$\text{påändigas}$ is wanting. The suffix -ing frequently occurs in names of coins in the earlier periods; comp. $\text{dîlling}$, $\text{dilfering}$, OHG. $\text{cheissing}$, 'imperial gold coin,' E. $\text{farthing}$, from AS. $\text{fcr-$\text{påning}$},$ 'quadran.' From the Tent. cognates are derived OSlov. $\text{pånegi}$, $\text{pånedî}$, 'coin, money.'

$\text{Ferd}$, m., 'fold, pen,' from MidHG. $\text{pår$t}$, OHG. $\text{på$r$}$, (hh), m., 'fence, enclosure, espec. for sheep'; corresponding to AS. $\text{påro}$. m., 'enclosure, park;' Du. $\text{park}$, 'enclosed space.' If the words with initial $p$ in LG. and initial $pf$ in HG. are of foreign origin, the term on which they are based must have been introduced, on account of the correspondence
between the Continental Ger. and E. words, at a very early date (about the 4th cent.).

"It appears even in the earliest MidLat.; parcus, parricus (Leg. Rip. and Leg. Angl.), parc (Leg. Bajuv.), in the latter instance as 'granny,' and also in early Rom.; comp. Fr. parc, 'pen, park' (see Pâr), Ital. parco. E. park is based partly on Rom. and partly on the AS. word. The source of all the cognates is incorrectly ascribed to Kelt.; comp. GaeL pàirc, W. parc, parac.
Pferd, n., 'horse,' from MidHG. pfërt (d-de), n., 'horse,' espec. 'riding-horse, lady's horse' (in contrast to Kra, 'war-horse'), with the earlier variants pfërt for *pfërrt, OHG. (from the 10th cent.) pfert, pfarfréd; corresponding to LG. pjer, Du. paard. The word seems to be Frane. and Sax. (in the UpG. dials. the old terms kra and Gaf are still the prevalent terms; it was probably borrowed (about the 8th cent.) from the early MidLat. paraverëdus, parifrédis (f. for v as in Kra; the change of v into f in this case, however, is common to Teut.). Paraverëdus ('horse,' lit. 'near horse,' is derived from Gr. παπά and MidLat. verëdus, 'horse' (allied to Kelt. réda, 'wagon'). In the Kelt. group, W. gorvfd, 'steed,' was retained. The Rom. languages retain the MidLat. word (in the MidLat. collateral form palafreïdis, palafrenus) in the sense of 'palfrey'; comp. Fr. palfré (E. palfrey), Lat. palafreno.
Pfeffer, see Pât.
Pfiferling, m., 'toadstool,' from MidHG. pfiferling, pfiferling, m., 'curry mushroom.'

Pfingsten, plur., 'Whitsuntide;' from MidHG. pfingsten, which in form is really a dat. plur. (comp. Mittmädl), and was used at an early period for all cases; OHG. *pfingstun, 'Whitsuntide,' is by chance not recorded (Notker uses a pedantic semi-version, *pfingstun). Formed from Lat. and Gr. πεντηκοστή (Ital. pentecoste, Fr. pentecôde), lit. 'fiftieth day after Easter'; OSax. te pincosten, 'at Whitsuntide,' Du. penstellen, as well as OSlov. pětístovj, 'Whitsuntide.' While the term Štrn, applied to the Christian passover, was orig. a heathen word, which has been retained in E. and G., in this instance the ecclesiastical name obtained on the Continent, and that probably prior to the OHG. period, as the initial pf in MidHG. indicates; it was perhaps introduced through a Goth. medium contemporaneously with Pfeiffer, Pfefferling.

Rîke and Pfrîje. In E., Whitsunday (Scand. høtadagur) 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 *tr wiwge Zonta. (Dominica in Albis). From quinquagesima, the frequent rendering in MidLat. of pentecoste, are derived MidDu. sijnzën, OIr. cinchignis, 'Whitsuntide.'
Pfingst, m., 'Thursday,' from MidHG. pfinstz; a word peculiar to Bav.-Aust., based on Goth. pinta, equiv. to Gr. πεντηκοστή (Mod. Gr. πέντηκοστή), 'Thursday.' It seems to have been introduced by Arians with Pfingst and Samta. (see also Rîke and Pfrîje); comp. OSlov. petï, 'Friday.'
Pfirsch, m. and f. (s after r as in Mêr and Mîro; yet Suab. pfîfresh), from the equiv. MidHG. pfisearch, m., 'peach' (comp. Ital. pesca, Fr. peche, whence E. peach). Although the word is not recorded until the 12th cent., Lat. persicum was naturalised in Germany even prior to the OHG. period (so too in England; comp. AS. persoc), as the permutation of the initial p to pf indicates (comp. Lîrde and Pflaume), while Birne was adopted within the latter era. With regard to the gender see Pflaume. With the introduction of horticulture and fruit-growing from the South, numerous names of fruit passed into G.; see Hitse, Pflaume, and Pîfrîen.
Pflanze, f., 'plant, vegetable,' from MidHG. pflânze, OHG. pflaunze, f.; from the equiv. Lat. and Rom planta (Fr. plante, Ital. pianta), whence As., E., and Du. plant (so too Ir. cland, W. plant). This term was borrowed at the same period as the words mentioned under Pfirsch.
Pflaster, n., 'plaster, pavement,' from MidHG. pfâster, OHG. pfâstar, n., 'plaster, court-plaster, cement, mortar, floor of cement or stones;' borrowed, perhaps contemporaneously with Bâdyr, in the 8th cent., from Gr.-Lat. ψάλαστρον (comp. Ital. empiastro, Fr. empâtre), 'plaster,' which in MidLat. also assumed the meaning 'gypsum' (comp. ModFr. plâtre), and was shortened to plasterum; comp. Ital. piasâtre, 'small plaster.' In the sense of 'pavement' MidHG. pfâster was first used at the end of the MidHG. period. Comp. E. plaster and to emplaster.
Pflaume, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pflâme, f., 'plum;' borrowed, as the per-
mutated initial pf indicates previous to the OHG. period (see *Fflidt) from Lat. prānum, 'plum,' or rather its plur. prāna. The change of gender in names of fruit was made even in the Rom. group, as is shown by the words corresponding to Lat. cerasum, pomeum, morum, and pirum; see Sturn and Stid. Hence the late OHG. pfragma, f., 'plum,' in closer connection with the Lat. form, and also pflāna, 'plum-tree.' The r of the Lat. word is changed into l, as in Lat. morus, equiv. to Mnlbrōsam (comp. also Puligrin, from Lat. peragrinum, 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. plīme, E. plum. The Rom. derivatives of Lat. prānum are Fr. prune, Ital. prugna, Span. pruna (in MidLat. too forms with t 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 *Fridt.

pflēgen, vb., 'to nurse, cherish, indulge in, be accustomed to,' from MidHG. pflēgen, OHG. pflēgen, '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, do, be accustomed;' also to AS. plegian, 'to move on rapidly, play,' E. to play. The Prov. and OFr. pleir, '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. plege, 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. βλέπων, 'eye,' as well as βλέπει, 'to see' (Aryan root gleugh ?), 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 *Ffridt.

PFlichit, f., 'obligation, duty, allegiance,' from MidHG. and OHG. plēhi, f., 'friendly care, nursing, intercourse, sympathy, service, obligation;' a verbal abstract from plēgen; allied to AS. plēht, 'danger;' E. plight, as well as AS. plehn, 'to risk,' and pleoh, 'danger.'

Pflodi, m., from the equiv. late Mid HG. ploec (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.

Pflu̇chen, vb., 'to pluck, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. pflücken (Mid:G. pflocken); OHG. *pflüchen is by chance not recorded; comp. Du. pücken, AS. pflockjan (AS. pflockan may be inferred from MidE. plocchen). E. to pluck, OTe. ploka, '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 *blugon) 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. pfluœcare, 'to gather grapes' (Prov. pelœcar, 'to pluck out,' Fr. éplucher), then the early existence of the Rom. word must be more definitely established.

Pflug, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pflooe (gen. -ges), m., OHG. pflooz, pflooh, m., 'plough;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. ploeg, AS. plôb, E. plough, OTe. plôr. 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. pług (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. *fil. Teut. plôo also appears in Rhaeto-Rom. and in Upper Ital.; Tyrol. plof, Lombard. pi. OTeut. likewise contained many terms for 'plough;' which afterwards became obsolete; AS. sulf (primit. allied to Lat. sulcus), Goth. hōka, OTe. arl, OSax. erida.—Pfluchshar, f., 'ploughshare,' late MidHG. pfloocshar, MidE. pfloochshar, E. ploughshare; allied like MidHG. schar, m. and n., OHG. scharo, 'ploughshare,' to *φτερον.

Pforte, f., 'door, gate, portal,' from the equiv. MidHG. pforte, 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. *pfozih, MidHG. pfoziizh*, 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 Rhen., in which the permutation of *t* to *z* did not take place until later, we find in the MidHG. period the permuted form *porze*. MidHG. *porte*, OHG. *porta* is due to a more recent introduction into UpG.

*pfozen*, m., "post, stake," from MidHG. *pfoze*, OHG. *pfozo*, m., "post, beam"; comp. Du. *post*, "door-post," AS. and E. *post*; from Lat. *postis*, belonging to the dimin. of which, *postellus* (Fr. *poteau*), is preserved in the Rom. languages. The word was borrowed in pre-HG. times contemporaneously with *pfalt.*

*pfoze*, f., "paw, claw"; MidHG. *pfoze*, wanting, though Lower Rhen. *pote* f., "paw," is recorded in the 14th cent.; corresponding to Du. *poot*, "paw, foot, leg." The prim. form *pauz* is also indicated by Fr. *poe* and Prov. *paut*, "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 *dáp, dôpae*, "paw" (MidHG. *tôpe*), are related to these cognates.

*pofriem* (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfrôme*, m., "awl"; corresponding to Du. *priem*, "awl, dagger"; allied to AS. *prome, *awl, needle," E. *penn*, "tool for carding wool"; OIC. *pfrón*, "nail, plug." With regard to the interchange of *n* and *m* comp. *betrin, brim, bûne*, and *bûl-gram.*

*pofriem* (2.), m., "broom" (pl. plant), based on *pfrim* (1); from MidHG. *pfrîmm*, OHG. *pfrîmma, L., "broom," with the variant *brîmma*, which indicates that the word was borrowed; corresponding to Du. *bren*, "broom." The source of the cognates has not yet been discovered.

*pforzen*, m., "stopper, cork" (first recorded in the last cent.); its form is based on the equiv. LG. *propri, 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.

*pforzen*, vb., "to plug up, cork," from MidHG. *pfrôsen*, allied to OHG. *pfrôso*, *pfrôso*, "layer of a vine, slip;* MidHG. *pfrôsere*, "graft." OHG. *pfrôso*, *pfrôso*, m., is derived from Lat. *propágos*, m. (for the retention of the nom. form instead of the oblique case see *Rhau*), "layer, slip," whence also Ital. *propaggine*, Fr. *provin*. With regard to the period when the word was borrowed see *Rhau*.

from Lat. pondo (iudic.) 'pound' (not from pondus, 'weight').

pfuschen, vb., 'to bungle, botch,' Mod HG. only, of obs-cure origin. Allied to the equiv. Fr. bousiller?.

pfittce, f., 'puddle, slough,' from Mid HG. pfittze, f., 'pool, puddle, well,' OHG. (MidG.) pfuss, pfussa (UpG.), buzzu, f.; corresponding to OLG. putt, 'well,' Du. put, 'well, puddle,' AS. pyt, 'well, pit;' E. pit. The permutation of LG. t to 7, and the diffusion of the word throughout the West Teut., proves the existence of the cognates in Germany in the 6th or 7th cent.; yet UpG. buzzu seems to be a recently borrowed term. The word is based on Lat. putus, 'well, cistern,' whence also Ital. pozza, 'draw-well,' pozza, 'puddle, pool;' Fr. putis, 'well.'; likewise Ofr. cisthe, W. peten, 'well.'

pfitt, Pflit, m., 'grudge, pique,' Mod HG. only; formed from LG. and Du. pith, 'grudge, anger, hate,' which is derived from Fr. pique, 'pike; grudge, pique' (comp. Ital. picca, 'pike, pique'). The HG. word may, however, be borrowed directly from Fr. See Pfit.

pficden, vb., prop. LG. equiv. to E. to pick, AS. pican, 'to pick' (E. pike comes from AS. píc).

pficthaude, f., 'peaked helmet;' Mid HG. (13th cent.) beckenhábe (also beckel-habe), f., 'peaked helmet,' allied to beken; Mid Lat. bacinatum, baciltetum, 'helmet,' whence also Ital. bacchetta, 'flat helmet, morion,' is named from the origin. basin shape of the helmet.

pficheiring, m., 'merry-andrew, buffoon,' borrowed in the beginning of the 17th cent. from E. pickering, a term introduced by the English comedians into Germany.

pficnidi, m., 'picnic,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. pique-nique, whence also E. picnic. The origin of the word has not yet, however, been definitely established.

pfiepen, vb., 'to pipe, pip, chirp,' from LG. piepen, which, like Lat. pipare, is an onomatopoetic form; comp. the equiv. E. to peep, Gr. πεπατεω, Fr. pépére, Ital. pipolare, Lith. piputi, Czech piputi.

pfilger, m., and in an elevated antiquated style Pilgrim, 'pilgrim,' from Mid HG. piligrim, piligrin (Pilgár, from MidHG. pilgr1), m., OHG. piligrim, 'pilgrim,' formed from MidLat. peregrinus. From OHG. is derived E. pilgrim. The change of Lat. r and n into HG. l and m is similar to that in Pilane; the l in this word is found also in Rom.; comp. Fr. pelerin, Ital. pellegrino, 'pilgrim;' in Italy, and espec. in Rome, the change of meaning from 'foreigner' to 'pilgrim' was easily suggested. The word was borrowed by HG. in the 9th, and by E. in the 12th cent.

pfilfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pilicle, f., 'pil'; formed from Fr. pilote, Lat. pilula (Ital. pilolna).

pfilol, m., 'pilot,' from Fr. pilote, probably through the medium of Du. pilot; the ultimate source is said to be Gr. πηδός, 'milder.'

pfilz, m., 'mushroom, fungus,' from the equiv. MidHG. bültz (bülz), OHG. bulz (MidHG. l for ü is UpG. and MidG., as in Stüt); a specifically G. loan-word (comp. LG. bütle) from Lat. bōlūs (Gr. βολύς), 'mushroom;' probably naturalised in G. before the 7th cent., as may be inferred from the permutation of t to 7 (for Lat. ò, represented by OHG. ò and t, comp. Stüt and Würz). Its rare occurrence in Rom. (Grisons bülteu, Fr. bolet, Vosges bülz) supports the very early adoption of the word in HG. (comp. Bülz).

pfimpertelle, f., 'pimpernel,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. pimpernelle (Lat. pimpinella); MidHG. has the corrupt forms bibenelle, bibernelle.

pfinn, m., 'peg, pin,' from LG. and Du. pin (comp. MidE. piune, E. pin); from MidLat. and Lat. pinna.

pfiness, m., from the equiv. MidHG. piness, bentel (MidG.), pinsel, m., 'painter's brush;' formed from MidLat. pinsella from pinnellus, 'little tail,' whence also the equiv. Fr. pinceau.

pfips, m., 'pip,' a LG. and MidG. form for the earlier ModHG. Pips, from MidHG. and OHG. pfiff(e), pfiff(e), pfiff(e), 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 Flane and Flisen?) from MidLat. pipita, whence also Ital. pipita, Fr. pêson; likewise Du. and E. pip. The ultimate source of all the cognates is Lat. pilulla, 'slime, phegm, pip.' In Henneberg the equiv. Æeps originated in the same prim. word through the intermediate form *tipnita.

pifsen, vb., first occurs in early Mod HG. from the similarly sounding LG. and
Pla (269)

Du, vb.; allied to the equiv. E. to pias, Fr. piisser (Ital. pisciare). The origin of this now widely diffused term cannot be easily determined.

*piaden*, vb., 'to plague,' ModHG. only, intensive form of *piagen*.

*Pladcn*, m., 'patch, piece,' from MidHG. *pladce*, m., 'spot, place, district'; comp. Du. *plak*, 'spot, blot,' E. dial. *platch* (variant of *patch*). From these G. words, the origin of which is obscure (they can scarcely have originated in Lat. *plaga*), are derived Fr. *plaque, placard*, &c. Perhaps UpG. *blafen*, 'to patch,' which has probably lost a guttural before the *n*, is also connected with these cognates.

*Plage*, f., 'plague, calamity,' from MidHG. *pläge*, OHG. *plaga*, f., 'divine punishment'; adopted on the introduction of Christianity during the OHG. period (comp. *Brin* from Lat. *plaga*, 'blow, thrust.' From the same source the Rom. cognates, Ital. *piaga*, Fr. *placie*, 'wound' (E. *plague*), are derived.

*Plan*, m., 'plain, plan, project,' from MidHG. *plôn*, m. and f., 'open space, plain'; from the equiv. Fr. *plan*.

*Planc*, f., 'plank, board,' from MidHG. *plance*, *blanc*, f., 'thick board, plank, fortification'; corresponding to Du. and E. *plank'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from the equiv. Rom. and MidLat. *planca*; comp. Fr. *planche*, Ital. (Pied.) *pianca*.

*Plappen*, vb., ModHG. only, an onomatopoetic form of a lost stem, *blab*, which is also indicated by the equiv. MidHG. *blappen*, OHG. *blâppzen*, 'to blab, babble'; allied to ModHG. (dialectal) and Du. *blaffen*, 'to bark, yelp,' Alem. *plappen*, E. to *blab*.

*Plärren*, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *blerren*, *blären*, 'to cry, bleat'; an imitation of sound like Du. *blaren*, 'to bleat,' and E. to *bleat*.

*Platt*, adj., 'flat, level, dull, downright'; in MidHG., only MidG. *blatfnous* and *plate-huof*, 'flat foot, sole of the foot,' are recorded. It is most closely connected with Du. (LG.) *plat*, 'flat,' which, like E. dial. *plat-footed* (i.e. flat-footed), is derived from Rom., Fr. *plat*, Ital. *piatto*. Their origin is ascribed to Gr. *πλατός*. To this *plätten* (Du. *platten*), 'to flatten, iron (clothes),' is allied, as well as *Plätt*, f., 'flat, dish' (MidHG. *blate*, *plate*, signify only 'covering for the breast, baldness'), formed from Du. *plat*, 'flat,' Fr. *plat*, E. *plate*.

*Platteise*, f., 'plaise,' formed from the equiv. Du. *platiëis* (*pladiëis*), which is based on MidLat. *platessa*; comp. E. *plaise*.

Plaf3 (1.), m., 'place, row, seat, situation,' from MidHG. *plazt*, m., 'open space, place'; formed, like Du. *plats*, from the Rom. cognates, Ital. *piassa*, Fr. and E. *place*, which are derived from Lat. *plaëa* (Gr. *πλατεία*), 'street.' The word seems to have been borrowed towards the end of the 13th cent.

Plaf3 (2.), m., 'pancake, fritter'; MidHG. only in MidG. *platzbcke*, 'pastry-cook'; allied to *platt, or from Pol. *placek*, 'flat cake.' The word is also current in UpG.

*Plätzen*, vb., 'to crash, burst,' from MidHG. *plätzen, blätzen*, 'to fall with a noise, strike.' This word and *blesten*, 'to splash,' are derived from an onomat. stem, *blad*. Pläfszen and plädern, Du. *plassen*, 'to plash' (*plasregen*, equiv. to *pläregen*), are intensive forms of *plätzen*.

*Plaudern*, vb., 'to chatter, chat,' from late MidHG. *plàdern*, a variant of *bläderen*, *blàdern* (to rustle, roar); a recent form in imitation of sound, like Lat. *blaterare*, 'to babble.'

*Plinze*, f., 'coiled fritter or pancake'; ModHG. only, an East MidG. word of Slav. origin; comp. Russ. *blin*, *blince*, 'flat, round cake.'

*Plätzlih*, adv., 'suddenly,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *plòtich* (also earlier ModHG. *plotz* merely); allied to *plot*, 'sudden blow.' In UpG. the adv. is quite unknown.

*Pluderhöfe*, f., 'wide breeches;' first occurs in early ModHG.; origin uncertain.

*Plump*, adj., 'plump, unwieldy, coarse,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *plomp*, 'thick, coarse, blunt' (whence in Swiss *plumph*, with the HG. permutation); from Du, the word seems to have passed into E. and Scand. as *plump*. The term *plomp* was orig. an imitation of sound.

*Plunder*, m., 'trash, lumber, plunder;' from late MidHG. *plunder, blunder*, m., 'household furniture, clothes, linen,' which is probably a LG. lean-word (MidLG. *plunde, clothing*). Hence *plundern*, 'to plunder;' lit. 'to take away the household furniture' (also Du. *plunderen*, 'to plunder').

*Plüsch*, m., 'plush;' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *peluche* (Ital. *peluzzo*).

*Pöbel*, m., 'populace, rabble,' formed
from Fr. peuple; poetry, pövel, bovel are found in MidHG. from the 13th cent. (comp. E. people in its orig. sense).

 podjen, vb., 'to knock, beat,' from Mid. HG. puchen, bochen; comp. Mid. LG. bochen.

 Podjen, vb., '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.

 Poche, f., 'pock,' properly a LG. word, unknown in this form to MidHG. and OHG.; comp. the equiv. Du. pock, for which we should have expected *hekst in HG., and in fact the diales preserve this form. Allied to AS. poc, E. pock. The cognates seem to be based on a Teut. root *puh, 'to swell,' which appears also in AS. pokka, poca, E. poke and pocket.

 Pofal, m., 'drinking cup,' first occurs in ModHG. from Ital. boccal (Fr. bocal), 'beaker, mug,' which with its Rom. cognates is usually traced back to Gr. ὑβάκλον, 'vessel'; comp. Pofer.

 Pohek, m., 'pickle, brine,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. the equiv. Du. pekel, E. pickle (see also Pidglasing). Origin obscure; perhaps the cognates are connected with E. to pick.

 Polci, m., 'penny-royal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. polei, pulei, n.; based on Lat. pallium, 'penny-royal' (whence Ital. polegio, Fr. poülot).

 Pöfler, m. and n., 'cushion, bolster,' from the equiv. MidHG. polster, bolster, OHG. bolster. m.; corresp. to Du. bolster, AS. and E. bolster, and its equiv. OIC. bolstr. The cognates are connected with the OTeut. root *böl–, 'to swell,' to which *baöl also belongs, hence the orig. sense is 'swelling' (Teut. bolstra, from bolistra). With the corresponding Sans. root bh–, 'to be great,' Sans. uquadhaṇa, 'bolster,' is connected; comp. also Pruss. pobalo, balsins, 'pillow,' Serv. blazina (from *bolzina), 'pillow.'

 Poltern, vb., 'to make a row, rattle,' from late MidHG. buldern (a variant of boltern?) ; allied to the equiv. Ic. baldrast; probably an imitation of sound akin to Russ. boltat, 'to vibrate,' Lith. bildeti, 'to rattle.'

 Pomadig, adj., 'slowly;' ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Pol. pomalu.

 Pomarance, f., 'orange,' adopted in the 16th cent. from the equiv. MidLat. pomarancia, a compound of Ital. pomò, 'apple,' and arancia, 'orange'; the latter word and Fr. orange are usually derived from Arab. náranj, Pers. nárenj, and further from Sans. nāranga, 'orange.'

 Pomp, m., 'pomp, splendour,' first occurs in early ModHG. from Fr. pompe, f. (Lat.-Gr. pōma). Pompan, m., 'bugbear,' ModHG. only, from Bohem. bobak, 'frightful object.'

 Port, m., 'port, harbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. port, f., port, m. and n.; borrowed at a late period from Lat. and Rom. portus (Ital. porto, Fr. port), 'port.'

 Porcellan, n., 'porcelain,' ModHG. only. "This ware, at first obtained from China and Japan, was introduced into Europe by the Italians; porcellana in Ital. orig. denoted a sea-mussel, concha veneris; since this bore a great resemblance to porcelain, the name was easily transferred from the one to the other."

 Posaune, f., 'trumpet, trombone'; a loan-word, as is indicated by the accent; it is met even during the MidHG. period as busine, basine, bostine. On account of the remarkable variant busste the word has been derived from OFr. busine, which, like Ital. baccina, 'trumpet,' is based on Lat. baccina. Comp. further Du. bazuin, 'trumpet.'

 Posle, f., 'drollery, fun, farce,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. poete, pots. OHG. gäbis, 'tricks, nugae' (comp. féite), cannot be allied to it. In earlier ModHG. Posle 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. boss?).

 Post, 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?). Similarly ModHG. Pošten, 'post, station, item, entry,' is derived from Ital. posto, 'place, post,' which again comes from MidLat. postus, 'standing-place.'

 Pòt, m., 'pot,' a LG. word; comp. Du. pot, E. pot, and the equiv. Scand. pottr. From the Teut. cognates are derived those of Fr. pot and Span. pote. The Teut. word is said to be of Kelt. origin; comp. W. pot, Gael. poit. Pòt is not akin.—Pot-lafsche, f., equiv. to E. potash; hence Fr. potasse, Ital. potassa.

 Přadl, f., 'state, pomp, magnificence,' from MidHG. and OHG. prahh, bracht, m. and f., 'noise, shouting.' The evolution
in meaning is similar to that of &ldquo;feast&rdquo;: Mid HG. *brāhen, &ldquo;to light, shine,&rdquo; may also have exercised some influence, as well as Mod HG. prangen, the abstract of which could only be a form identical with Brādt. OHG. and OSax. brāht, &ldquo;noise,&rdquo; like the equiv. AS. breahtm, may be traced to a Teut. root brāh, &ldquo;to make a noise.&rdquo; 

prāgen, vb., &ldquo;to stamp, impress,&rdquo; from the equiv. MidHG. prachen, brachen, which come from *brākhjan, a derivative of brāag. Akin to Mid HG. bräch, &ldquo;stamp, impression.&rdquo; 

prählen, vb., &ldquo;to parade, vaunt, boast,&rdquo; from MidHG. prählen (pret. prål), &ldquo;to make a noisy parade, shout;&rdquo; comp. the equiv. Du. brählen and pralen, as well as E. to brawl. Its connection with Fr. brailler, &ldquo;to bawl;&rdquo; and W. bragol, &ldquo;to brag, bawl;&rdquo; is uncertain.

prahtn, m., ferryboat, punt; ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. pram, &ldquo;transport;&rdquo; Dan. pram, OSc. *prarm, E. prame. The whole of the cognates are derived from Slav.; comp. Slav. pramú, which is connected with the Aryan root *par, &ldquo;to carry across;&rdquo; preserved in HG. jáhrn (OHG. jaran).

prählen, vb., &ldquo;to strike, rebound;&rdquo; from MidHG. prählen (pret. pralle), &ldquo;to strike violently against, recoil.&rdquo; Further references are wanting.

prangen, vb., &ldquo;to make a parade, display;&rdquo; from MidHG. prangen, brangen, &ldquo;to adorn oneself, boast;&rdquo; (comp. Brādt); origin obscure. Its relation to the following word is uncertain.

prānger, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pranger, bragner, m., &ldquo;stocks, pillory.&rdquo; It is impossible to regard this word as a euphemistic term connected with prangen, on account of Du. prang, &ldquo;pressure, oppression;&rdquo; prangen, &ldquo;to press, squeeze, prangen, &ldquo;iron collar, barnacles, cooper's hook;&rdquo; E. dial. prong, &ldquo;fork.&rdquo; These words show that LG. *prānt (the HG. dials. have *prānt) is connected with Goth. prōgan, MidHG. pfrengen, &ldquo;to crowd, oppress.&rdquo; The further history of the word is obscure.

prafsein, vb., &ldquo;to crackle, rustle;&rdquo; from the equiv. MidHG. prasteln, brasteln, OHG. *brastlōn; comp. the equiv. AS. brastlēan. These words are connected, like MidHG. brasten, OHG. brastōn, &ldquo;to crack;&rdquo; with the OHG. str. vb. brestan, MidHG. brensten, &ldquo;to break.&rdquo; 

praffen, vb., &ldquo;to riot, carouse;&rdquo; Mod HG. only, from Du. brassen, &ldquo;to gorman-
only, prop. a L.G. word, of which the strictly HG. variant *prücken is once recorded in late MidHG. Comp. Du. *prickel (prickken), ‘to prick, stitch,’ AS. *pricean, E. to prick, and prickke, equiv. to Du. *prickel; these words are based on an OE/ent. root *pric- which, in spite of the initial p, cannot have been borrowed.

**Priester** m., ‘priest’ from the equiv. MidHG. priester, OHG. *priestar (priestar), m.; corresponding to OSax. *prestar, Du. *priester (AS. *praést, E. priest, OEC. *prest-r). The cognates were borrowed, at a comparatively late period, from Lat. and Rom. prester (Gr. πρεσβύτερος). or rather from its shortened variant *priester, whence also Fr. *prétre (Ofr. *prestre), as well as Ital. preste, Span. *preste (likewise OIr. *cruninther). The orig. sense, ‘elder,’ was a respectful term applied to the spiritual head of the community (orig. used perhaps only in addressing him); comp. Ást, Bársta, and also Óm. The Lat. word was not adopted in OHG. before the 9th cent. (contemporaneously with *prébign).

**Prince** m., ‘prince (of the blood),’ from MidHG. *prince, m., ‘prince (sovereign ruler)’; borrowed in the 13th cent. from the equiv. Fr. *prince (whence also E. prince, Ital. *principe), which is derived from Lat. *principus.

**Priéf** f., ‘capture, prize; pinch (of snuff);’ ModHG. only, from Fr. *prise.

**Prüfsche** f., ‘bat, racket, wooden sword of a harlequin,’ from late MidHG. *brütsche, f., which is only implied, however, by the two compounds — *brütschmeiser, ModHG. *brütschmeister, a harlequin carrying a wooden sword with which he directs the order of the game,’ and *brütschslagen, ‘blow with the wooden sword.’ The meaning wooden couch points to a connection between *brütsche and *brütt.

**Probe** f., ‘proof, trial, test, sample,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. *prüfe, f., which is derived from Ital. proba, *proof’ (comp. Fr. épreuve).

**Probit** and *briegg, see *propit.

**Prophezeien** vb., ‘to prophesy,’ ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. *prophezei (prophez), f., ‘prophecy.’ Allied to MidHG. *prophezieren, *prophecy.’

**Propst** m., ‘provest,’ from MidHG. *probest, brobest, OHG. *probest, *probst (provest), ‘superintendent, overseer, provost,’ a loan-word from Lat. and Rom. *propositus (syncopated *propostus), *propositus, whence Ital. *provoce, *provost, Fr. *provoce, ‘assistant, provost.’ The word was borrowed by OHG. in the 9th cent. *Propst is a later loan-word, which, like Du. *provost, *marshal (navy), *provost-marshal, *E. *provost, has assumed different meanings by connection with OFr. *provost. AS. *profost agrees with the G. words in substituting the prefix pro for praec. Comp. *briette.

**prüsen** vb., ‘to try, examine, prove, test,’ from MidHG. *prüven, *prefixen, *proof (pret. *prüf), wk. vb., ‘to demonstrate, consider, count, test, put right,’ this vb., which is of frequent occurrence from the 12th cent., is based on OFr. *prover, (ModFr. *prover), which is again derived, like Ital. *provare, from Lat. *probare. The abnormal use of the MidHG. vb. comes from East Fr. *tie (East Fr. *prüve, from Lat. *probat). Comp. Fr. *prover, *prove, E. *proof (even in AS. *proftan, ‘to demonstrate’). With regard to the treatment of Lat. *프로 in recent loan-words see further *depute.

**Prügel** m., ‘cudgel,’ from late MidHG. *brügel, m., ‘club;’ allied to MidHG. *brügue, ‘wooden platform.’ The history of the word is obscure.

**Prunk** m., ‘parade, ostentation;’ ModHG. only, prop. a L.G. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. *pronk, which is perhaps allied to *praunen.

**Pfliegh** see *Giffgh.

**Pudel** m., ‘poodle, slattern; blunder,’ ModHG. only; of obscure origin.

**Puder** m., ‘powder, hair-powder,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. *poudre.

**puffen** vb., ‘to puff, buffet, cuff;’ ModHG. only, prop. a L.G. word; comp. Du. *pof, ‘thrust, blow, credit’ (whence ModHG. *Buff in the sense of *credit’), probably allied also to *bobbien, *buffen, ‘to strike,’ E. *buffet, subst., and vb.; *puff (hence the meaning of *Buff, ‘puffing of a sleeve’), and to *puff (AS. *puffan). ‘The close proximity of the meanings ‘to blow’ (inflated) and ‘to strike’ is not unusual; Fr. *souffler and *soufflet furnish a ready example; the Rom. languages have the same stem,’ though it is not necessary to assume that one was borrowed from the other; the stem *buff may have originated independently as an imitative form in both groups. Comp. Ital. *buffa, ‘blat of wind,’ *buffettare, ‘to snort,’ Span. *befetada, ‘box on the ear.’

**Puls** m., ‘pulse,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. *puls, m. and f.; Lat. *pus (akin to *pulare, ‘to beat’), ‘beat’ (of the pulse),
is shown by Du. poles, E. pulse, Fr. pouls, Ital. polso, &c., to be a common term in medicine in the Middle Ages.

Pulp, m. and n., 'desk, writing-desk,' from the equiv. late MidHG. pulpt, n., with the earlier variants pulpt, pulpet, pulpit. A later loan-word from Lat. pulpitum, 'wooden platform,' whence also Ital. pulpitto, 'pulpit,' Fr. pupitre, 'desk' (E. pulpit).

Pulver, n., 'powder, gunpowder,' from MidHG. pulver, m. and n., 'dust, ashes' (also in the 15th cent. 'gunpowder'). From Lat. pulver (Fr. poudre, Ital. polvere).

Pumpe (East MidG. variant Pmype), f., 'pump,' ModHG. only, prop. a L.G. 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. papa, whence also Fr. poupee, 'puppet,' poupon, 'chubby child' (from which Du. pop and E. puppet are formed).

Pur, adj., 'pure, downright, mere,' ModHG. only, from Lat. purus.

Pursein, vb., 'to tumble head over heels.' Alem. birzeln seems to suggest that this word is connected with Birzeln.

Pufsen, vb., 'to blow, puffy,' ModHG. only, prop. a L.G. word; the strictly HG. forms are seen in MidHG. pfsen, 'to sneeze, snort,' pfussel, 'catarrh.' Akin to E. puse, 'catarrh'.

Pute, f., 'turkey-hen,' ModHG. only, perhaps a subst. form of the cry of the bird. Its connection with E. pout (Turkey-pout) is not clear.

Putzen, vb., 'to deck, dress, polish,' from late MidHG. bulzen, 'to adorn.'

Quabbeln, vb., 'to shake or tremble' (of fat and jelly), ModHG. only, orig. a L.G. word, which is usually derived from L.G. quabbet (Du. kwabble), 'dewlap.'

Quadradler, m., 'quack'; ModHG. only; orig. a L.G. word; corresponding to E. quack, Du. kwakzadler, a compound of zalf, 'salve' (comp. OHG. salbēm, 'seller of ointment, physician'). The first part of the compound seems to come from the vb. quafn (which see), 'to boast'; hence Quadradler, 'boasting physician'?

Quadrer, m., 'squared stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. quadder, m. and n., which is based on Lat. quadrārum, 'square,' or rather quadrā (seil. lapis), 'square stone.' Comp. Ital. quadro, 'square,' Prov. cairre, 'square stone' (Ital. quadrello, Fr. carreau).

Quaken, vb., 'to quack, croak,' ModHG. only, orig. a L.G. word; comp. Du. kwaken, 'to croak,' to which kwakken, 'to make a noise,' is allied, E. to quack. A late onomatopoetic term.

Qual, f., 'torment, pain,' from MidHG. quatl, quāle (kāle), OHG. and OSax. quala, f., 'anguish, torture'; comp. Du. kwael, 'pain,' AS. cieatu, 'violent death.' To this word is allied a str. root vb. OHG. quelan (MidHG. quēlan), 'to be in violent pain' (AS. cieatun, 'to die'), of which the factitive is ModHG. quafen, MidHG. queln, OHG. quellen (from *quallen), 'to torture, torment to death.' The Teut. root gel (qal) is primit. connected with Lith. gelt, 'to prick' (geltas, 'it pains'), geld, 'pain,' OSlov. zalt, 'hurt' (Aryan root gel).

Quafin, m., 'vapour,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. L.G. and Du. kwalm, the early history of which is obscure. It is identical probably with MidHG. kwalm, 'stupor, faint.'

Quappe, f., 'eel-pout, tadpole,' ModHG. only, from L.G. in which the OHG. word quappa occurs (comp. Du. kwab); the latter is primit. allied to OPruss. gabawo, 'toad,' OSlov. kab (from the prim. form *gaba), 'frog.' The assumption that the word is borrowed from L.G. capito is less probable.

Quark, m., 'curds, filth,' from late MidHG. teacr (g), quare (zware), 'whey cheese,' which is usually connected with MidHG. twern, 'to turn, stir, mix.' It is more probably related to the equiv. Slav. cognates; comp. Russ. tweryga, Pol. tweor. 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. Quarf.

Quarf, n., 'quart, quarter, from MidHG. quart, f. and n., 'fourth part of anything'; formed like Du. kwart and E. quart from the Rom. cognates, Ital. quarto, Fr. quart.

Quarz, m., 'quartz, from the equiv. MidHG. quarz; its relation to Du. kwarts,
E. quartz, Ital. quarzo, and Fr. quartz has not yet been explained.

Quaß, m., 'tuft, tassel,' from MidHG. quass (queste, koste), m. and f., 'cluster of leaves, bath-brush' (OHG. questa, 'apron of leaves'); comp. Du. kwast, 'brush for sprinkling holy water, brush' (Dan. kost, 'besom,' akin to OE. kwistr, 'branch').

Qued, adj., 'lively, quick,' from Mid HG. quée (ck), OHG. quée (ech), 'living, fresh, guy'; for its early history see under the variant ked.—Quedsilber, m., 'quick-silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. quészsilber, OHG. quészsilbar; an imitation, like Du. kuiksilver, E. quicksilver (AS. wiccesilfor), of the common Rom. argometum vivum; comp. Ital. argento vivo, Fr. vif-argent.

Quedde, f., 'quick-grass,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. kweek, AS. cwée, 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 extirpate.'

Quelle, f., 'spring, source,' first occurs in early ModHG. (naturalised by Luther); a late derivative of the ModHG. str. vb. quellen, MidHG. quellen, OHG. quellan. From the variant kat (by graduation gel), derived from Olf. kelda, 'spring' (whence Finn. kaltio), and Goth. *kaldeyges, which is implied by OSlov. kladez, 'spring'; likewise AS. collen, 'swollen.' The prehistoric root gel (gel) is related to Sans. jala, 'water,' gel, 'to cult.—Quelten, 'to soak, cause to swell,' is a factitive of OHG. quellan, 'to swell.'

Quendel, m., 'wild thyme,' from the equiv. MidHG. quündel, most frequently quénel ('kone'), OHG. quénala (chonula), f.; comp. Du. kwendel, AS. künde. It is hardly probable that this is an early loan-word from Lat. comela (Gr. κομέλα), 'thyme,' since the Rom. languages have not preserved the word.

Quengeln, vb., 'to be peevish, grumble,' ModHG. only, an intensive form of Mod HG. twengen, 'to press' (with East MidG. qu for t); see șuănqin.

Quetichen, n., 'drachin, drum,' from MidHG. qüntin (quinth), 'fourth (orig. perhaps fifth) part of a cfet (half-an-ounce)'; from MidLat. quintinus, which is wanting in Rom.

Quer, adv., 'athwart, crosswise,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) tuer (hence tuer, f., 'diagonal'); for further references see Jt réalns.

Quetsche, f., see șuănqin.

Quetschen, vb., 'to crush, squeeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. queten (even yet dial. quiten), quetschen; akin to MidHG. quattren, quatern (Du. kwetsen, borrowed from HG. l.)

Quicken, vb., 'to squeak, squeal,' Mod HG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word.

Quirl, m., 'whisk, twirling stick,' from the equiv. MidHG. twirl, twir, OHG. dwiril, 'stirring stick'; akin to MidHG. twern, OHG. dwérn, 'to turn, stir'; allied to the equiv. OF. sujt, brea. With the Teut. root twer (Aryan twer), are connected Gr. topwn, and Lat. trua, 'stirring spoon.' It is doubtful whether Quarf is allied.

Quiff, adj., 'quit, rid,' from MidHG. quil, 'released, unencumbered, free'; borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the equiv. Fr. quette, whence also Du. kwetj, E. quit (also E. quite); Fr. quête and quitter, 'to let go, forsake,' are derived from Lat. quietare.

Quitile, f., 'quince,' from the equiv. MidHG. quiten, f. (OHG. *quîtina is wanting), with the remarkable variant kitlen, from OHG. chutilna (Swiss sütene), 'quince.' This latter form alone renders it possible that Quitte was borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cotònea, which is probably represented by Ital. cotonà and Fr. coign (whence E. quince and Du. kwee). The connection between Lat. cotònea (parallel form cotenum) and Gr. κοτόνεα is obscure, and so is the relation of OHG. *quîtina to chutilna. If the word was borrowed, it was introduced contemporaneously with șBante.

Rabe, m., 'raven,' from the equiv. Mid HG. rabe (rappe), OHG. rabo (*rappe), m., also MidHG. rabein, OHG. raban, hraban, and MidHG. ram (mm), OHG. ram, hrám (with mm for mn), m., 'raven'; all these forms point to Goth. *hrånas. Comp. Olf. hrafo, AS. hrafn, m., E. raven, Du. raaf, rave (comp. șrappe). The proper names Wolf-ram, OHG. Hraban, and ModHG. șRapp preserve the old variants. Perhaps
these cognates with Lat. corvus, Gr. κόραξ, 'raven,' Lat. corvus, and Gr. κόραξ, 'crow,' belong to the same root; yet the Teut. form has a peculiar structure of its own, which, contrary to the usual assumption, presents some difficulties.

Rache, f., 'revenge, vengeance,' from Mid HG. râche, OHG. râha, f.; allied to râden.

Râden, m., 'thief, jail, abyss,' from the equiv. MidHG. râche, OHG. râha, m., for the earlier *hrâhho; comp. AS. hraco, m., 'thief,' perhaps also AS. hraecce, 'back of the head, nape,' E. râck, 'neck of mutton'; also Du. râck, 'back part of the palate, inner parts of the mouth.' Further references for determining the origin of the word are wanting; no relation to Staben is possible.

râdhen, vb., 'to revenge, avenge,' from MidHG. râchen, OHG. râðan, older *werekhan, 'to revenge, obtain satisfaction for some one'; corresponding to Goth. werkan, 'to persecute,' wârikkan, 'to avenge,' AS. werkhan, 'to drive out, revenge, chastise,' E. to wreak, to which wreak is akin, Du. werkhen, 'to revenge,' and wrek, wroche, f., 'revenge,' OSax. werken, 'to chastise.' The Teut. root werk (comp. also Nâd, Nâdê, Braf) with the prim. meaning 'to pursue, or rather expel, expecially with the idea of punishment,' is derived from a pre-Teut. wreg, wery. It is usually compared with Lat. urgeo, 'I oppress,' Sans. root vrj, 'to turn away,' Gr. râpo, 'to enclose,' OSlov. vrâjti, 'enemy,' Lith. vargus, 'distress' (vârâjti, 'to be in want'), which imply an Aryan root vreg, vrey.

Râder, m., 'flayer, hangman's servant,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. râker, 'beadle, hangman.' Lessing suggested that it was allied to râfen, 'to put to the rack.' It is now usually connected with LG. râken, 'to sweep together,' and MidHG. râcker, 'flayer, knacker, nightman.'

Râd, m., 'wheel,' from the equiv. MidHG. rât (gen. râdes), OHG. râd, m.; corresponding to LG. and Du. râd (comp. also OFris. rath). The word is confused to Mid Europ. Teut.; it is wanting in E. Scand., and Goth.; this, however, is no reason for assuming that the word is borrowed from Late râta. Since OHG. râd is based on pre-Teut. râtho-m, râlbus, n. (Goth. *râsth-), 'wheel,' it is primit. cognate with the equiv. OIr. rôth, m., and Late. rôta, and likewise with Lith. rôtas, 'wheel.' The corresponding Sans. ratha-s (rathas, n. in râthas-páti) signifies 'car,' espec. 'warr chariot' (for the root roth see under râf), while Sans. cakra, Gr. κράκα, corresponding to AS. hraed, E. wheel, also means 'wheel' in Aryan.

râdebrenn, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. râdebrâchen, 'to break on the wheel, mangle,' akin to Du. râdbraken, 'to mutilate, mangle, murder a language.' See Nâhe, Lâr, Staben.

Râdlsfûhrer, m., 'ringleader,' ModHG. only, allied to Bav. Nâtel (dimin. of Rab), 'small circle of persons, ranks, dancing-song,' as to the evolution of meaning comp. E. ringleader, allied to ring.

Râden, m., 'cockle-weed,' from MidHG. râde, usually râte, râtte, râten, râten, m., 'a weed among corn,' OHG. râto, ratto, m.; so too OLG. râda, f., 'weed.' In Franc. and Henneberg râdne occurs, in Swiss and Suab. râte. Perhaps the numerous references of this simply MidEurop. Teut. word point to a primit. G. râðno- (prim. form râtno-). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been discovered.

Râder, m., also Râdel, 'sieve,' allied to MidHG. râden, OHG. râden, 'to sift, winnow.' The Teut. stem is probably hrâp-, hence the word may be related to Lith. krâtalas, 'sieve,' brcza, 'to shake'; allied also perhaps to Lat. cer-nere, 'to sift' (certus, 'sifted').

râffen, vb., 'to snatch, carry off suddenly,' from MidHG. râffen, OHG. *râffo (by chance not recorded), 'to pluck, pull out, snatch away'; corresponding to LG. and Du. râpen, 'to gather hastily.' E. to raff is derived from Fr. raffer, which, like Ital. arraffare, is borrowed from HG.; on the other hand, E. to rap is primit. allied to HG. râfen. MidHG. râspen (for raspen), MidHG. râsen, 'to collect hastily,' and Ital. arrappare, 'to carry off,' are also connected with the Teut. root hrâp.

râgen, vb., 'to project, stand forth,' from MidHG. râgen (OHG. hrâgen?), 'to project, become rigid, be prominent'; allied to MidHG. râc, adj., 'tense, stiff, austir'; also to AS. oferhrâgan, 'to tower above'; see Nâhe and râgen.

Nâhe, f., also Nâa (under LG. and Du. influence), 'yard' (of a ship), from MidHG. râhe, f., 'pole'; corresponding to Du. ra, 'sail-yard,' OE. râ, f., 'sail-yard' (Goth. *râha, f., 'pole'). Nâhe is native, both to UpG. and LG.; comp. Bav. râxe, 'pole.'
Rahm, m., 'cream, crust of mould or mildew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *roum, m.; comp. Du. room, AS. *rēm (earlier ModE. room), Oic. frēme, 'cream.' The ð of the ModHG. form compared with OHG. *roum (Thuring. *roum) is dialectal (comp. MidHG. strēm and strōum under *ētem). The origin of these cognates has not yet been discovered.

Rahmen, m., 'frame, border,' from MidHG. ram, rame, m. and f., 'prop, framework, frame for embroidery or weaving;' OHG. rama, 'pillar, prop'; comp. Du. room, 'frame.' Allied probably to Goth. hræmjan, 'to crucify,' lit. 'to fasten to a pillar or prop,' which may, however, be cognate with Gr. ἱρμινυσσ. Rahmen, prop. 'setting,' is usually connected with OSlov. kroma, f., 'border.'

Raiqras, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. E. rye-grass, or rather from its phonetic variant rye-grass.

Raim, m., 'strip or belt of grass as a dividing line between fields, ridge,' from MidHG. and OHG. rein, m., 'ridge' (as a line of division between fields); corresponding to LG. reen, 'field boundary;' Oic. rein, f., 'strip of land.' Perhaps cognate with Sans. rīkha, f., 'row, line, strip.'

Ralle, f., 'cornrake,' ModHG. only, from Fr. râle, whence also E. rail.

Rammel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) rammel, f., 'rammer, pile-driver,' prop. identical with MidHG. ram (gen. ramms), m., 'ram,' OHG. ramo, m., 'ram' (comp. Bed. strân); corresponding to Du. ram, 'ram, battering-ram,' AS. ramm, E. ram. No connection with Gr. ἱππος is possible; it is more probably allied to Oic. rams, ramm, 'strong, sharp, powerful.' See the following word.

Rammeln, vb., 'to buck, rut, ram, force in,' from MidHG. rammeln, OHG. rammeln, 'to rut;' akin to Rammel, 'buck rabbit,' from MidHG. rammel, 'ram during the rutting season.' A derivative of the cognates discussed under Rahme.

Ramp, f., 'sloping terrace,' ModHG. only, from Fr. ramp.

Rand, m., 'rim, border, brink,' from MidHG. rant (gen. randes), m., OHG. rant (gen. rantes), m., 'boss of a shield;' then 'rim of a shield;' and finally 'rim' (generally); so too Du. rand, 'edge, rim,' AS. rând, m., 'rim of a shield, shield, rim,' E. rand, Oic. rând (for randes), 'shield, rim of a shield.' Goth. *RANDA, 'rim,' is also implied by Span. randa, 'lace on clothes.' Pre-Tent. *ram-tâ points to a root rem (AS. rima, rema, 'rim'), the m of which before d would be necessarily changed to n (see Huntet, *Stnt, *Stnt, and *Snt). From the same prim. form is derived the modern dialogic term *snt for Rand; comp. OHG. rants, (with an excrescent s as in Stnt?) yet comp. the equiv. OSlov. rjabu and Lith. râmbus, m., 'rim, ring, border;' MidHG. rants, m., 'frame, rim, rim.' Ñinte also belongs probably to the same stem.

Rang, m., 'rank, order, row;' ModHG. only, from Fr. rang (whence also Du. ranq, E. rank), which again is derived from G. Rang, OHG. ring, kring.

Ränge, m., 'disolute youth,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to ring.

Ranke, plur. %kante, m., 'winding, intrigue, wile;' from MidHG. ranc (k), m., 'rapid winding or movement;' corresponding to AS. wrēg, 'bend, cunning, plot;' E. wrench. See ranm.-Rans, f., 'tendril, creeper,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. ranken, 'to move to and fro, extend, stretch.' See ranm.-Ranken, n., from the equiv. MidHG. rankorn, rankhorn, n., 'quinsy (in pigs);' allied to Du. wrench, which is used of the diseases of cows. Whether it belongs, by inference from the Du. word, to the pre-Teut. root wrench (see ranm), is uncertain.

Ranzen, m., 'belly, knapsack, satchel,' from MidHG. rans, m., 'belly, pannach.' Comp. Du. randel, 'knapsack.'

Ranzen, vb., 'to speak rudely or harshly to;' ModHG. only, probably for *ranzen, allied to MidHG. ranken, 'to bray.' Searcely cognate with E. to rant.

Ranzig, adj., 'rancid, fetid,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. rance (Lat. rancessus), like, or through the medium of, Du. rans, 'rotten, rancid.'

Rapp, m., 'grape-stalk;' from the equiv. MidHG. rapp, rape, m., borrowed from the equiv. Fr. râpe (comp. Ital. raspo), whence also the equiv. E. rape.

Rappe (1.), m., 'black horse;' ModHG. only in this sense, which is a figurative use of MidHG. rapp, 'raven,' the variant of MidHG. rabe (Alem. râp, 'raven'). OHG. *rappe is wanting; it would be related to râbo like knappe, 'squire,' to knabo, 'boy.' See Knappen.

Rapp (2.), f., 'malanders;' from MidHG. rapp, rape, f., 'itch, scab;' allied to Du. rappig, 'scabby.' The root is seen in
OHG. räsfen, 'to harden (of wounds), form a scab,' and in raff. From HG. the equiv. Fr. râpes, pl., is formed.

Rappe (3), f., 'rasp,' Mod.HG., only from the equiv. Fr. râpe, which again corresponds to OHG. raspoon, 'to sweep off,' Mid.HG. râspeln. See rapfen, râpp, and râspa.

Rappeln, vb., 'to rattle,' Mod.HG. only from LG.; the correct Mid.HG. form is râspeln, 'to blister, clatter;' allied to E. to rap, Mid.E. rappien.—In the sense of 'to be crack-brained, rave,' râppeln may be derived from the meaning 'to bustle;' it is usually connected, however, with Mid.HG. (Mid.G.) râben, 'to dream, be confused,' which is derived from Fr. rêver, whence also E. to rave.

Rappen, m., 'centime,' from Mid.HG. rappe, in, '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 rappe and râpp (1).

Rappier, m. and f., first occurs in early Mod.HG., from Fr. rapière, whence also the equiv. E. rapière and Du. rapiere. The Fr. word is generally regarded as Teut. and derived from râpe. See rappe (3).

Rappèf, f., 'common prey, scramble,' from late Mid.HG. râbusch, m., 'tally,' which is again derived from the equiv. Bohem. râbuse.

Râps, m., 'rape seed,' Mod.HG. only from Lat. râpecium. See râb.

Rapfen, vb., 'to sweep off,' intensive of râff, LG. râpen.

Râppençel, m., 'rampion, corn-salad,' Mod.HG. only, not from Lat. râpuncelus, but rather an extended form from Mid.Lat. râpuncium (Fr. râponsce, comp. Du. râpensje), whence also It. râpenci; comp. further E. râmpion. Allied to Lat. râpa (see râb).

Râr, adj., Mod.HG. only from Fr. râre (Lat. rârare), whence also Du. râr, E. rare.

Râsch, m., 'arras, serge,' Mod.HG. only, from the equiv. Du. ras (E. arras). In late Mid.HG. arras, arras, 'light woollen fabric, serge,' which was named from Arras, a town in the north of France.

Râsh, adj., 'impetuous, speedy, swift, rash,' from Mid.HG. râsch, OHG. râsc, adj., 'quick, prompt, skillful, powerful,' of which the equiv. variants Mid.HG. and OHG. râsc, and Mid.HG. râsch, râsch, occur. Corresponding to E. rash, Du. râsch; Of. rasch (Goth. *rasch), 'brave.' The final dental of the root has disappeared before the suffix sqa, sku (*rasqa-for *rat-sqa); comp. OHG. râdo, AS. râde, 'quick.' Comp. also Of. horsker, AS. horse, 'quick, clever,' with AS. hrâtel, 'quick.' The Teut. root râb, Arayn rot (roth), in OHG. râdo, 'quick,' may have meant 'to hasten;' it appears also in Mid.HG. Râdo.

Râscheln, vb., 'to rustle, rattle,' Mod.HG. only, probably a derivative of râb, like OHG. râsseson, 'to sob, emit sparks,' because of the successive short and lively movements. Comp. AS. râssetung, 'sparkling.'

Râsen, m., from the equiv. late Mid.HG. râse, m., 'turf, sward;' comp. Mid.LG. urâse, LG. râseren. The word is wanting in the other dials. (Goth. *râsera may perhaps be assumed); in UpG. Râsien, which is primit. cognate with the primary form urâse.

Rân, vb., 'to rave, rage,' from Mid.HG. 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 15th cent. Allied to AS. râsettan, 'to rave, râsen, 'to make a violent attack,' râse, 'attack, charge' (comp. E. race), Ofc. râs, 'race, running,' and râse, 'to rush headlong.'

Râsfe, f., 'râsp, Mod.HG. only from Fr. raspe (now râpè), hence prop. identical with râpe (3).

Râsfe, f., 'large rough file, râsp,' Mod.HG. only, a derivative of the preceding; comp. E. râsp, râeper. As to the ultimate connection of the cognates with OHG. râspoon, 'to scrape together,' comp. râpp (3).

Râsfe, f., 'race, breed,' borrowed in the 18th cent. from Fr. râce, which is recorded as early as the 16th cent., at which period the E. word râce also borrowed; the Fr. term and its Rom. cognates (Ital. râzza is met with even in the 14th cent.) are derived from OHG. râtsa, râtsa, f., 'line.'

Raffeln, vb., 'to rattle, clatter,' from Mid.HG. râfelsen (from râfelsen), 'to bluster, rave,' but based in meaning on LG. râteln, 'to clatter;' comp. Mid.HG. râtzen, 'to rattle,' Du. râteln, 'to clatter, chatter,' râtel, 'rattle, clapper,' AS. hretele, E. rattle. The Teut. root hreul appearing in these words is connected with Gr. ἱππαλέος, '1 swing.'

Râst, f., 'rest, repose,' from Mid.HG. râste, f., OHG. râste, f., 'rest, repose, rest, permanence,' also in OHG. and Mid.HG.
'stage of a journey,' which is the only sense borne by Goth. *rata, and OHG. rat. Comp. AS. *rat, E. rest, OSax. rasta, rest, 'couch, deathbed,' Du. rust (see *raste), 'rest, repose.' The common Teut. word is based on a root ru, 'to remain, dwell,' which may also be inferred from Goth. rænn and OHG. raun, 'house.' Ru, 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 reposeing and encamping as a measure of distances. Moreover, the older language preserves a few other words as relics of the migratory period; comp. MidHG. tageweide, f., 'day's journey,' the distance traversed in a day (prop. said of nomadic marches, 'the length of pasture grazed by cattle in one day'); see *Sam. Whether the assumed root ru, 'to remain, dwell,' is connected with the root ré in Ru, is doubtful.

Rat, m., 'counsel, advice, deliberation, council,' from MidHG. and OHG. rat (gen. ratés), m., 'counsel, means at hand, store of provisions'; these meanings are still partly preserved by ModHG. Gérat, Gérarat, Gératrat, Ilarat. A verbal abstract of MidHG. ratan, MidHG. radein, OHG. ráden, 'to advise,' comp. the equiv. Goth. rídan, OIr. ráda, AS. ráduan (to which E. read is akin?), OSax. ráadan. Some etymologists have connected the common Teut. rídan, 'to advise,' with Lat. reor, 'to suppose'; in that case the dental of the Teut. verb is prop. only part of the pres. stem, which was afterwards joined to the root. Others with equal reason have referred to the Sans. root rádh, 'to carry out a project, put to rights, obtain; to appease,' and to Sans. ráditi, 'to feel solicitous, trouble oneself about.'—Raufflagen, vb., 'to deliberate,' from the equiv. late MidHG. rátstagen, the origin of which is obscure. See Mástel.

Ráftel, f., 'rattle, clapper,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. ráttén, 'to clatter'; see rafén.

Rádtel, n., 'riddle, perplexity,' from the equiv. MidHG. rátsel, resisel, n., OHG. *ratisel, n.; comp. OLG. ratisi, MidHG. rátelse, Du. raadsel, AS. rédels, (for *rédels), 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 rátan corresponds to that of Múðsal from múðen, of Kávál from látén, and of Frágal from fráten. The notion 'riddle' was current among the Teutons from early times; the Goth. term was frísazult; in OHG, we find tungul, n., and ritles, ritisse, f., 'riddle.'

Rátel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ratte, rát, r. rat, m., OHG. rato, m., ralta, f., 'rat' (in MidHG. there also appears another variant ratze, ratz, m., whence Dav. and Swiss Räts). It corresponds to OLG. ratta, f., Du. rat, rot, m., AS. rest, f. Rat, Dan. rotte. Besides these are found the Rom. words Fr. rat, Ital. rato, and also Gael. radan. The origin of all these cognates is unknown. The Rom. class has been derived from Lat. rapina, 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. Rág).

Räub, m., 'robbery, spoil,' from the equiv. MidHG. raupt (gen. rouben), m., OHG. roub, m.; comp. OSax. röf in nádtorf, 'violent wresting;' Du. rooif, m., 'robbery,' AS. réaf, m., 'robbery, booty,' allied to AS. réfan, 'to break, rend,' OIr. réitű, str. vb., 'to break, rend' (espec. used of a breach of contract); these are further connected with Lat. rumpo (Aryan root rup); comp. the Sans. root lyp, 'to shatter.' Hence Räub seems to mean lit. 'breach of contract.'—Räufen, vb., 'to rob, plunder,' from MidHG. rouben, OHG. rouben; OSax. röbben, AS. réffan, whence E. to ravish (the AS. subst. réaf has become obsolete in E.), Goth. biraübben, 'to plunder, de-foil.' The Teut. cognates passed with two distinct meanings into Rom.; comp. on the one hand Ital. ruba, 'robbery, rubare, 'to rob,' Fr. dérober, 'to steal,' and on the other Ital. roba, 'coat, dress,' Fr. robe. The latter are connected with Räub, since by inference from OHG. roub and AS. réaf, 'robbery, booty, armour, dress,' the OTeut. word had probably acquired the meanings of 'garments got by plundering, dress (generally).' See also räufen.

Rauh, m., from the equiv. MidHG. rouch, OHG. rauch (h), m., 'smoke, steam'; corresponding to OSax. rök, m., Du. rook, AS. réc (from Goth. *raukí-), m., E. rock, OIr. ronk, m., 'smoke'; Goth. *rauks (rauki-). is by chance not recorded. The common Teut. word is connected by gradation with the Teut. root rék, 'to smoke.' See ríchen.

Rauh, adj., 'rough, hairy'; equiv. to
rauh, m., 'rough, coarse,' from MidHG. râch (infl. râcher), OHG. ráh (infl. rácher), adj., 'rough, coarse,' bristly; comp. MidDu. ruâ, ModDu. ruâng, ruâng, 'rough,' AS. ruâ, adj. E. rough. Goth. *râiks, ráhârs, are wanting. Perhaps primit. allied to Lith. râkosâ, 'wrinkle,' ráðkâ, 'to become wrinkled.' The compound râuswur, furs, skins, preserves normally the uninflined form of MidHG. rách. See rauß.

rauâ, f., 'rocket,' MidHG. only, from Lat. ercina, 'a sort of coilewort,' whence also Ital. ruca, ruchetta, Fr. roquette (E. rocket).

Rauâ, n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. râm (MidHG. râm), m., 'room, space,' corresponding to OSax, m., râm, m., Du. ruâm, AS. râm, m., E. room. Goth. râm, n., OIC. râm, n., 'room, open space, bed, seat.' The common Teut. substant. originated in the adj. râmen, 'spacious;' comp. Goth. râms, MidHG. râm and gerâm, Mod HG. graum, Du. ruâm, AS. râm, 'spacious.' The root is usually considered to be râ, and the class connected with Lat. râs (gen. râ-rís), 'country,' and Zend râvârâh, 'space, distance.'

rauêm, see anstauem.

rauên, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. rânen, OHG. râhen, 'to whisper, to utter in a low, soft tone,' allied to MidHG. râne, f., 'whisper, secret conference.' Corresponding to OLG. rârin, AS. râtian, E. to râun (round), also AS. râm, f., 'secret deliberation, secret;' Goth. râna, f. (see Ñtame), 'secret, secret resolution;' OIC. râm, f., 'secret, rune.' It has also been compared further with the cognates, Gr. ροῦντος, 'to search, track,' as well as with Ofr. râne, 'secret.' ModHG. Ñtâm, f. (AS rânda/fâes, 'secret characters, runes'), was introduced from the Scand. dialects, by the literary movement for the promotion of Teut. studies in the last century.

Raupe (1), f., 'caterpillar,' from MidHG. râpe, râppa, OHG. râpe, râppa, f., 'larve of insects, caterpillar.' In Suab. and Bav. (partly also in Swiss) the term is wanting, the term used being Grasewurm, in OHG. grasawurm (yet in Suab. ruopen, 'to clear the trees of caterpillars,' with an abnormal a for ã); in Swiss ruopn, which probably originated in the written language (in, Henneberg abnormally rope).

Raupe (2) in Raurâme is an entirely different word; see the latter.

Rauß (1), m., 'crabberly;' from MidHG. râsch, râsch, f., 'rush,' from Lat. râcum, whence also Du. ruisch, m., 'rush,' AS. Ñgâ, f., E. rush; see Ñtâ, and Ñrâf.

Rauß (2), m., 'carouse, rush, roar,' ModHG. only (corresponding in MidHG. to râsch, m., 'onset, attack;' see ruß, f.; its relation to LG. röes, 'intoxication,' E. rouse, OIC. râs, 'drunkenness,' is still obscure. The ModHG. word has certainly been borrowed.

rauslen, vb., 'to rustle, roar, be excited,' from MidHG. râschlen (ruschen), 'rustle, roar, swell, hurl along;' corresponding to Du. rûschlen, 'to rustle;' E. to rush (ModE. ruschlen).

Rausungeb, n., 'red sulphuret of arsenic,' first occurs in early ModHG. corresponding to Du. ruusel;' earlier ModHG. also Ñtâ, Ñtâfe; allied to Rom. and Lat. rusus (Ital. rosso), 'red.'

räusperrn, vb., 'to hawk, clear the throat,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruisperrn (ruistern). This verb, which is not recorded prior to MidHG., belongs to a root frequently occurring in Teut., râk (Aryan
rāg), 'to belch, eructate,' the k disappearing before the suffix sp, st; comp. AS. roccteman, 'to belch,' OHG. starucchen, Mid HG. strücken, AS. orocor (orodan), 'to chew the cud.' Comp. Lat. lēgāre, 'to spit out,' rāmārare (for *rāmārare), 'to chew the cud,' and ructāre, 'to belch,' Gr. επερεάν, 'to spit out,' ἑραν, 'vomiting,' OSlov. rygaty, sp, 'to belch,' Lith. atrūjas, f. pl., 'rising of the stomach.'

Rauce (1.), f., 'rue,' from the equiv. MidHG. rācle, OHG. rēba, f. This, like the equiv. Du. ruit, is usually considered to be borrowed from Lat. rāta (comp. Ital. rata); yet AS. rāde, 'rue,' might prove that the G. word is cognate with Lat. rāta. E. rue, from Fr. rue.

Rauce (2.), f., 'quadrangle, square,' from MidHG. rēba, OHG. rēba, f., 'lozenge in heraldry, pane' (hence Du. ruit, 'square'). As to OHG. rēba, equiv. to *hrēta, equiv. to Aryan hrētā, hrēlāt, see vrt.

Riebe, f., 'vine, vine-branch,' from MidHG. rēba, OHG. rēba, f., MidDu. rēb, OHG. rēbo, m., 'vine, tendril, creeper' (comp. Guntīrīb); corresponding words are wanting in the other dials. OHG. has a remarkable form, hirnīrēba, 'skull,' lit. perhaps 'entwining the brain'; hence with this word is connected the common Teut. ripp, as well as OSlov. rebro, 'rib' (see sīrpe). The primary idea of all these terms, and of the Aryan root rebh, deduced from them, is 'winding, entwining.'—

Rebhuhn, n., 'partridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. rēbuhn, OHG. rēba-huhn, rēbliuon, n.; it is not probable that Rebhuhn signifies 'the fowl that is fond of frequenting vines (Reben). Perhaps rebō has here another sense. To assume also, on account of LG. raphon, Swed. rappfōna, 'partridge' (Otc. rjawpa, 'pturnigan'), that the word is derived from LG. rōp, 'quick,' is inadmissible, since the HG. term occurs at a very early period. It is most probably connected with the equiv. Russ. rjabka (allied to OSlov. rēbŭ, Russ. rjabŏj, variegated').

Rebus, 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. rebus, 'by things,' since the meaning of a rebus is illustrated by pictorial objects.

Redben, m., 'rake, rack,' from the equiv. MidHG. rēche, OHG. rēhho, m.; corresponding to Du. rek, fr., 'rake,' and Otc. rek, f., 'rake'; allied to MidHG. rēchen, OHG. rēhan, 'to scrape together,' Goth. rīkau, 'to heap up, collect,' also to MidLG. and MidDu. rake, AS. racc, f., E. rake, with a different gradation. The Teut. root rāk, rēk, from Aryan rēg, roj, is compared by some with Gr. ṭ-xēg, 'to stretch out,' by others, without reason, to Lat. legere, 'to collect.' See rēdwen and rēdeun.

Redwen, vb., 'to reckon, estimate, deem,' from MidHG. rēchenen, OHG. rēhanon, 'to count, reckon, render an account' (is is proved by modern dials). The assumed Goth. *rēkanan, which is also implied by AS. rēcan, E. to reckon, and likewise the equiv. LG. and Du. rekenen, is abnormally represented by the strange word rāhjan. The West Teut. *rēkanon is connected, probably in the sense of 'to compute, collect,' (comp, the meanings of frein,) with the root rāk, 'to collect,' (see rēben), to which AS. rēcan (from rāhjan), 'to count up, compute, arrange,' and AS. raco, OSax. raka, Otc. rakhua, f., 'speech, account, affair,' also belong; so too gerwen.

Redf, adj., 'right, just,' from MidHG. and OHG. rēht, adj., 'straight, right, just, correct'; common Teut. rēht-, with equiv. meaning in all the dials, Goth. raihts, Otc. rētr, AS. rēht, E. right, Du. reht, OSax. reht. Lat. rectus, Zend. rāṣa, 'straight, right, correct' are also primit. allied. This adj., which has a particip. ending *t-, is usually considered to be orig. a partic. of the root rēg, 'to direct,' in Lat. reger; with this is also connected Sans. rā, 'straight, correct, just,' superlat. rājītha, whereby the Aryan root rēg is authenticated.—In the sense of 'to or on the right' (the antithesis of iut, 'to or on the left'), the adj. rarely occurs in MidHG, since in the earlier period an adj. primit. allied to Latin dexter was used (comp. Goth. tallkawa, OHG. zeo, MidHG. zēo, 'to or on the right').—

Redferigen, vb., 'to justify, vindicate,' from MidHG. rēht-verigen, 'to put into a right state, mend, justify.' Allied to MidHG. rēhtverīte, 'just, upright.'

Ricdu, m., 'wooden frame, rack,' Mod HG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. LG. and Du. rek, 'pole, clothes-horse.' Allied to redun.

Ricde, m., 'hero, champion, paladin,' from MidHG. reek, m., 'warrior, hero,' orig., however, 'knight-errant, adventurer, stranger'; comp. OHG. rēcho, earlier rēcho, m., OSax. rēkkho, m., 'vagrant, outlaw, stranger,' AS. rēbba, 'fugitive,
These interesting West Teut. cognates implying Goth. *wrikon* are connected with ModHG. *rßen*, Goth. *wrikon*, 'to persecute.' ModHG. *rßen* has a somewhat similar development.

**reden**, vb., 'to stretch, rack, reach forth,' from MidHG. *reken*, OHG. *rechen*, 'to stretch out, extend,' corresponding to Du. *rekken*, 'to stretch out,' whence E. *to rack* is borrowed, Goth. *uf-rakan*, 'to stretch out,' to which Goth. *rahlon*, 'to proffer.' From Teut. is derived Ital. *recare*, 'to bring.' The assumed direct connection between the common Teut. vb. and Goth. *rakan*, 'to collect,' lit. 'to scrape together,' must on account of the meaning be abandoned in favour of its relation to Lith. *rekau, rekty*, 'to stretch,' Lat. *porrigo*, 'to stretch,' and Gr. *ópētě*, 'to stretch.'

**redje**, f., 'speech, discourse, oration,' from MidHG. *redje*, OHG. *redia*, *reda*, f., 'account, speech and reply, speech, narrative, information;' corresponding to OSax. *redia*, f., 'account,' Goth. *râpa*, f., 'account, bill, number;' to this is allied Goth. *garâpjan*, 'to count,' and further the phonetic equivalent Lat. *ratio*, 'computation, account, number,' &c. From the same Teut. root *rap* (pre-Teut. *rat*), signifying 'number,' Humbert (which see) is derived.—

**reden**, vb., 'to speak, talk, converse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reden*, OHG. *redion*, *redôn*, also OHG. *reðion*, just as in the case of OHG. *redia* the equiv. variant *reðia* occurs (comp. OSax. *reðon*, 'to speak'); from this OHG. *reðion*, is derived OHG. *reðinâ*, MidHG. *redenâre*, ModHG. *redâtt*, 'orator.'

**redlich**, adj., 'honest, candid.' from MidHG. *redlîch*, 'eloquent, intelligent, upright, sturdy;' OHG. *redlîch*, 'intelligent;' allied to OHG. *redia*, MidHG. *redle*, 'understanding, account.' See *Rhef*.

**Reff** (1), n., 'dossier, framework of staves for carrying on the back,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rif*, n., OHG. *rîf*, n., for earlier Goth. **hirp; comp. OIE. *hirb*, n.; wooden frame for carrying coals or peat, MidE. and E. *rip*, 'fish-basket.' To the assumption that the word is primit. akin to Lat. *cornes*, 'basket,' there is no phonetic objection (see *Rel* and *Reef*), yet the Alem. variants seem to imply a Teut. primary form **hirp.

**Reff** (2), n., also *Reef*, n., 'reef,' MidHG. only, a nautical term borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. and E. *reef*, also Du. *rêven*, 'to reef a sail.' It is noteworthy that in OIE. *rîf*, 'rib,' is used in the same sense. OIE. *rîfa*, 'to tack together, is probably most closely connected with the cognates.

**reßen**, vb., 'to hatchel hemp or flax,' from MidHG. *reßen* (a variant of *rafun*), 'to tug, pluck.' The ModHG. sense is probably based on an LG. word. Comp. Du. *repel*, 'breaking flax,' *relen*, 'to break flax,' E. *ripple*, 'hatchel.'

**rege**, adj., 'astir, lively, active,' ModHG. only; see *Rhef*.

**Rhef**, f., 'rule, regulation, principle;' from MidHG. *rêgel*, *rêgel*, *OHE. *rêgel*, *rêgel*, f., 'rule, especially of an order;' borrowed in this latter sense during the OHG. period when the monastic system was adopted (see *Rieht, Mânfer, net, und Mânf*), from Lat. *regula*, pronounced *rêgula* in MidLat. (Lat. *i* would be changed into OHG. *i* see *Strie, Strit, and Stria*). This pronunciation is also implied by AS. *rêgal*, m., and OFr. *rule*, 'rule' (E. *rule*, from MidE. *rele*), is derived from OFr. *rêle*, Lat. *regula*.

**Rheg**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *rêgen*, OHG. *rêgen*, m., 'rain;' common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. the corresponding Goth. *rîga*, n., OIE. *reg*., n., AS. *rêg*, m., E. *rain*, Du. *regen*, OSax. *rêgen*. Primit. Teut. *regna*, from pre-Teut. *regnâno-, probably represents *wregnâno-, if the word be connected with Gr. *βρεξασ* (for *μπρεξ*, *μπρεξ*), 'to wet'; Lat. *vignare*, 'to water, wet,' may belong to the same Aryan root *wregnâh*. The compound *Rhegen-* is found in all the Teut. languages; MidHG. *rêgenboigo*, OHG. *rîgenboigo* (Du., however, *waterboigo*), E. *rainbow*, from AS. *rîgenboigo*, OIE. *reignboigo*, Goth. *reînboigo*.

**Regen**, vb., 'to stir up, move, excite,' from MidHG. *regen*, 'to cause to project, set up, excite, move, awaken;' a factitive of MidHG. *rêgen*, 'to rise, tower;' hence primit. allied to *nagen*. Akin also to MidHG. *rehe*, 'rigid, stiff.' The Teut. root *reg*, *rêh*, of these cognates has not yet been found in the allied languages. See *Rheg*.

**Rêh**, n., 'roe, deer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rêkh* (gen. *rêhes*), OHG. *rêh* (gen. *rêhes*), n.; the stem *rahta-* is common to Teut.; comp. Du. *ras*, AS. *râthdor*, E. *roe*, OIE. *ra*; Goth. *râth* is by chance not recorded. Allied also to OHG. and OLG. *rêho* m. (like AS. *râ*, m., from **râha*), 'roe,' and *roi* (AS. *rêge*), f., 'caprea;' for another fem. form see Midd. Teut. *rutha-* from
raika-can scarcely be related to Sans. r**yuv, 'buck of a species of antelopes.' See further Sämttr.

*rei**ben, vb., 'to rub, scratch, scour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rei**ben, OHG. *rei**ban, for an older *rei**ben, whence Fr. ri**pier, 'to scrape'; comp. LG. *rei**ven, Du. *rei**ven, 'to rub.' The Teut. root *rei**ben has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

*rei**ch, n., 'empire, realm, kingdom,' from MidHG. *rei**che, n., OHG. *rei**h, n., 'country under sovereign sway, kingdom, Roman-German emperor, authority, dominion'; corresponding to Goth. *rei**k, n., 'realm, dominion, power, authority,' AS. *rei**ce, n., 'realm, dominion, reign,' OSax. *rei**k, n., 'realm, dominion, authority.' A derivative with the suffix *ja from Teut. *rei**k*, which has been preserved only in Goth. as *rei**k*, 'ruler, chief' (yet also in proper names like *Srieti**ch* and *Srieti**ch*). The rare OHG. str. vb. *rei**haben, 'to reign over, take possession of, be mighty,' is prop. a derivative of *rei**k*, 'ruler,' which again is a pre-Teut. loan-word from the equiv. Kelt. *rei**g* (for another word, probably borrowed from Kelt. at the same period, see under Nfft). The latter is primit. allied to Lat. *rei**g*-, Sans. *rei**jan, 'king' (Aryan *rei**g- would be orig. akin to Teut. *rei**k*, *rei**k*), which are connected with the Aryan root *rei**g*, 'to direct' (see *rei**g*). See the following word.

*rei**ch, adj., 'rich, copious, abundant,' from MidHG. *rei**che, OHG. *rei**h, adj., 'mighty, rich, splendid'; corresponding to OSax. *rei**h, 'mighty, powerful,' AS. *rei**c, 'mighty, powerful,' E. *rei**ch, Goth. *rei**ks, 'mighty, distinguished.' From the G. adj. the equiv. Rom. cognates are derived; comp. Ital. *rei**ca, Fr. *rei**che, 'rich.' The common Teut. adj. is a derivative of the root *rei**k*, 'king,' discussed under the preceding word, hence 'mighty' is the earlier meaning of the cognates; 'royal' (Lat. *rei**givus*) is the orig. sense.

*rei**ben, vb., 'to reach, extend, suffice,' from MidHG. *rei**ben, 'to arrive at, attain, prosper, suffice, extend,' OHG. *rei**hen, 'to proffer, extend,' corresponding to AS. *rei**hen (from *rei**ken), and the equiv. E. *rei**ch. Its connection with Goth. *rei**kan, 'to reach,' *rei**hen, 'to proffer,' is not probable, for phonetic reasons; and on account of its meaning, the word can scarcely be related to the cognates of *rei**k*, 'ruler,' mentioned under *rei**ch.
MidHG. reiger, m.; OHG. *reiar, *reiar, are by chance not recorded; comp. OSax. hreiera, Du. reiger, AS. hreiera, m., 'heron.' OHG. heigir and MidHG. heiger, 'heron,' are abnormal forms.

Reim, m., 'rhyme,' from MidHG. rím, m., 'verse, line.' To the assonant OHG. rím, m., this sense is unknown; it signifies 'row, succession, number,' and these meanings are attached to the corresponding words in the other OTeut. dialec.; comp. OSax. varim, 'immensurably large,' AS. rím, 'number.' From these OTeut. words Mid HG. rím, 'verse,' must be dissociated, and connected rather with Lat. rhythnum (versus rhythmicus). The MOHG. word acquired the sense of Fr. rime, 'rhyme,' in the time of Opitz. In the MOHG. period rime binden was used for trimen, 'to rhyme,' and Gëschütte 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. rein, older hrein, adj.; corresponding to Goth. hrainis, OIC. hreinn, OSax. hréin, North Fris. rian, 'pure'; in Du. and Ec., correspondences are wanting. The MOHG. sense (for which in Bav. and Swiss fauber is mostly used) is not found in the dialects; e.g., in Rhen.-Franc. and Swiss it signifies only 'fine ground, sifted' (of flour, sand, &c.), and belongs therefore to the Teut. root hré, pre-Teut. hré, hréi, 'to winnow, sift,' whence OHG. ritara (see Reiter), Lat. cri-brum, Gr. κρί-νευ (for the adj. suffix -ni- see frien and fšen). Hence 'sifted' may be assumed as the orig. sense of rein; comp. OLG. hreincurni, 'wheat.'

Reis (1.), m., 'rice,' from the equiv. MidHG. ris, and n., which was borrowed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. rīsā, m. and n.; comp. Ital. riso, Fr. riz (whence also E. rice, Du. rijst); the latter is usually traced to Lat. and Gr. δρόνιον (also δρόνα), 'rice,' which is derived from Sans. vṛśi through an Iran. medium.

Reis (2.), 'twig, sprout,' from MidHG. rēs, OHG. rēs, earlier hres, n., 'branch'; corresponding to Du. rīs, AS. hres, OIC. hreis, n., 'twig, branch'; Goth. *hresis, n., is wanting. The Teut. cognates (Saxia, 'that which shakes, lives') accord well with Goth. hrisjan, 'to shake,' Osax. hristian, AS. hrisian, 'to tremble, quake.' —Reifig, Reisch, n., 'small twigs, brushwood,' from MidHG. rīsach, OHG. rīsach, n.; the collective of Reis (OTeut. hreina-).

Reif, f., 'journey, travel, voyage,' from MidHG. reise, f., 'departure, march, journey, military expedition,' OHG. reisa, f., 'departure,' allied to OHG. rīsēn, MidHG. rīsen, 'to mount, fall,' Osax. rīsan, 'to rise,' AS. rīsan, E. to raise, and the equiv. Goth. ur-rīsēan. The idea of vertical, and espec. of upward motion, thus belongs everywhere to the root rīs; therefore Reif is lit. 'departure.' Further, MidHG. and MOHG. rīsen is a derivative of the subst.; comp. also with the root rīs, E. to raise and (by the change of s into r) to rēr.

Reifige, m., 'trooper, horseman,' from MidHG. reises, adj., 'mounted.' —Reifiget, pl., 'horsemen,' usually connected with MidHG. reise, 'military expedition,' yet it may be also a derivative of rīsen, 'to ride,' since OHG. rīsēn, 'horseman,' occurs (Alban. gives risan, risan.).

Reifschen, vb., 'to tear, drag; sketch,' from MidHG. rīsen, OHG. rīzan, earlier *urīzan, 'to tear, tear in pieces, scratch, write'; corresponding to OSax. urītan, 'to tear in pieces, wound, write,' AS. urītan, E. to write, OIC. rīta, 'to write'; Goth. *urītan, 'to rend, write,' is wanting, but is implied by Goth. urīs, 'streak, point.' The various meanings of the cognates are explained by the manner in which runes were written or scratched on beech twigs. The Teut. root urīs, which has been preserved also in MidHG. ḫīs, ḫīs, rīs, and rīs, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

Reifen, vb., 'to ride,' from MidHG. rīsen, OHG. rīsan, 'to move on, set out, drive, ride; corresponding to Du. rīzen, to ride, drive, skate,' AS. rīdan, E. to ride, OIC. rīsa, 'to ride, travel; swing, hove.' These words are based on the common Teut. rīdan, with the general sense of continued motion. This, as well as the fact that in Teut. there is no vb. used exclusively for 'to ride,' makes it probable that the art of riding is comparatively recent. Besides, in the allied languages no single term expresses this idea. It is also known that the art among the Greeks appears after the time of Homer, and that it was still unknown to the Indians of the Rig-Veda. It is true that the Tentons are known to us as horsemen from their earliest appearance in history, but the evol-
tion of the word reiten (comp. Lat. equus vel) proves that the art is of recent origin. The
Teut. verbal stem rid, for pre-Teut. ríða, ridh, reidh, corresponds to OIr. ríed, 'driving, riding' (ríadam, I drive), OGal. rída, 'waggon' (comp. Gr. ρήδος, 'messenger, servant').

The general meaning is seen also in AS. rídc, 'journey, expedition,' E. road, as well as in the cognates under Gétir.

Rieter, f., 'corse sieve, riddle,' from MidHG. ríder, OHG. rétaraz, f., 'sieve,' for earlier *hritara; corresponding to AS. hrídder, f., 'sieve,' whence E. riddle. For the Teut. root hríð in the sense of 'to sift, winnow,' see Gin. The OHG. suffix from-Teut. thrid (Goth. *hrei-dra, f.), corresponds to -brum for -thrüm in Lat. críbrum (br from br, as in ruber, équètre), equiv. to OIr. críthtar, 'sieve'; Arv. kraithehro- may be assumed. ModHG. Rieter, 'sieve,' is not connected with this word.

réigen, vb., 'to stimulate, excite, charm,' from MidHG. réisaen, réisec, OHG. réisen, réigen, 'to charm, entice, lead astray'; the form with ta is due to Goth. tj. Apparently a factitive of réigen, hence lit. 'to cause to drag, which one out of oneself'; comp. OIr. réia, to stir up, irritate. Comp. Réig, Réigcn.

renhen, vb., 'to twist, wrench,' from MidHG. renken, OHG. renchen, 'to turn this way and that,' for an earlier *wrank-jen (from the stem rank, 'to dislocate'), are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. ranco, 'lame,' ramcare, 'to halt'). AS. wrenge, 'bend, artifice,' AS. wrégen, 'to turn,' E. wrench, subst. and vb. The corresponding vb. is ringen, Teut. wringen; the k of renfen (probably for kk) compared with the g of ringen resembles the variation in súden and biihen, isfhrn and Goth. bilaigén, &c. With the pre-Teut. root wrenk (wrong) comp. Gr. ρέεμει, 'to turn,' réμει, 'top.' Comp. Réin.

rennen, vb., 'to run,' from MidHG. and OHG. rennen, prop. 'to cause to flow, chase, drive,' espec. 'to make a horse leap, burst,' hence the reflexive meaning of the ModHG. word; corresponding to OSax. rennian, Goth. runjan, which are factitives of rínen.

Rennen, m., 'reindeer;' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. ren, which is derived from OIr. hreinn (AS. hrán), whence also Du. rendier; E. reindeer; from the same source probably are Ital. rangifero, Fr. rangier (and renne), 'reindeer.' OIr. hreinn is usually considered to be a Finn. and Lapp. loan-word (ræing).

Réncse, f., 'rent, rental,' from MidHG. rénte, 'income, produce, advantage; contrivance.' Borrowed from Fr. rente, MidLat. renta, Ital. rendita, whence even in OHG. rentóh, 'to count up.'

Réff, m., 'rest, remnant, remains,' Mod HG. only, from Fr. reste, m.

refen, vb., 'to rescure, save,' from Mid HG. and OHG. riten, 'to snatch from, rescue,' comp. Du. redden, OFris. hredden, AS. hreiddan, 'to snatch from, set free,' E. to rid; Goth. *hreidjan may be assumed. The Teut. root hreid, from pre-Teut. krath, corresponds to the Sans. root crath, 'to let go,' (pres. crathádmā).

Rélfett, Rélfitt, m., 'radish,' from the equiv. MidHG. retich, retich, OHG. retich, retich, m.; corresponding to AS. retid; borrowed from Lat. rādis-ēm (nom. rādix), which, as the HG. guttural indicates, is found with the Teut. accent prior to the OHG. period. E. radish is a later loan-word from Fr. rādis.

Réfuc, f., 'repentance,' from MidHG. rüue, f., 'sadness, pain, mourning, repentance,' OHG. rüue, earlier hrüue, f.; corresponding to Du. roone, AS. hréow, 'grief, mourning, repentance.' Allied to an obsolete OHG. vb. hrüwen, MidHG. rüwen, 'to feel pain, be sorry'; corresponding to AS. hreðwe, 'to vex, grieve,' E. to rue, to which ruth is akin; OIr. hréghwe, 'to sadden,' Goth. *hriugwan is wanting. The Teut. hréd, 'to be sad, sadden,' has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages.

Réufce, f., 'weir-basket, weir,' from MidHG. rüse, OHG. rüas, rüasse, f., 'weel, fish-basket' (from Goth. *rásōs); a graded and lengthened form of Goth. rās (see Réft). Hence Réufce means lit. 'that which is made of reeds.'

renfen, vb., 'to root out, grub up, from MidHG. rüten, 'to root out, make fertile;' to this is allied OHG. rüte, MidHG. rüte, n., 'land made fertile by uprooting,' OIr. rúdga, 'to make fertile.' Whether OHG. rüostar, rüostra, MidHG. rüester, 'plough, plough-handle,' dial. Réfsler, is connected with this word is uncertain. See retm.

Réuter, m., 'trooper,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Du. ruiter, 'trooper,' which has nothing to do with reiten, 'to ride.' The word is based rather on MidLat. ruptuarii (for ruptuarii), rualarii (ex Gallica pronunciatio); thus were
Rha (285) Rif

dicti quidam praedones sub XI, saeculum ex rusticiis collecti ac conflati qui provincias populantur et interdum militiae principum sese addicelbant; "these people were often on horseback." Thus Dur. ruter could easily acquire the meaning 'horseman'; comp. Du. ruiten, 'to plunder.' See Rute.

Rhabarber, m., 'rhubarb,' ModHG. only, from Ital. rubarbaro, Fr. rhubarbe; also earlier ModHG. rubarbe. The word is based on the Mid Lat. ra-, reu ponticum, -barbarum, also radix pontica, -barbara, 'a plant growing on the banks of the Volga.'

Rhebe, f., 'roadstead, road,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. ree, rade, MidE. rade, E. road; from the E. class are derived the equiv. Ital. rada and Fr. rade. Origin sense probably 'place where ships are equipped; allied to the Teut. root raud, 'to prepare'; comp. OLC. rhebe, 'ship's equipment.' See Beet.

Ribein, vb., 'to rub briskly, scour,' ModHG. only, intensive of riten.

Ridlen, vb., 'to regulate, direct, judge, condemn,' from MidHG. and OHG. ritten, 'to set right,' denom. from ridt.

Ridle, f., 'doe,' by chance recorded only in ModHG.; MidHG. *richte and OHG. *richta are wanting, but may be assumed from the archaic form of ModHG. Rimte (Swiss rikte). In Goth. *rihtke, 'doe,' would be a derivative fem. form of Rid (raida-).

Richen, vb., 'to smell,' from MidHG. riechen, OHG. rihhan, str. vb., 'to smoke, steam, emit vapour, smell;' comp. Du. riemen, rieken, 'to smell,' AS. riecan, 'to smoke, emit vapour; OLC. rijka, 'to smoke, exhale.' The Teut. root rieken signified 'to smoke;' see further under Raud and Grad. In the non-Teut. languages the stem is not found.

Rieke, f., 'furrow in wood, stone, &c.' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. AS. gerflian, 'to wrinkle,' with which E. rifle, lit. 'the fluted weapon,' and rivel, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected. OLC. rifa, f., 'slit, rift,' allied to OLC. rifa, 'to tear to pieces, slit.'

Riege, f., 'row,' from MidHG. rige, OHG. rigo, f., 'line, row' (Goth. *riga, f., is wanting); allied to Rita, OHG. rihun, 'to form in a row.' From G. are derived Ital. riga, 'line, strip,' and rigolto, 'chain-dance.'

Riegel, m., 'rail, bar, bolt;' from MidHG. rige, OHG. rigil, m., 'crossbar for fastening'; corresponding to MidE. and E. rail, Du. and Swed. regel, 'bolt.' It is scarcely allied to OHG. rihun, 'to form in a row.'

Ricen, m., 'strap, thong, string;' from MidHG. rieme, OHG. riema, m., 'band, girdle, strap;' corresponding to OSax. riema, m., Du. riem, AS. reôma, 'strap;' Goth. *rionna, m., is wanting. Gr. ρύγα, 'towing-line, rope,' is primit. allied, and hence the Aryan root was probably ra (Gr. ῥέειν), 'to draw.'

Rics, n., 'ream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. ris (ri, rielt), m., f. and n.; in Du. riem, E. ream. These late Teut. cognates are borrowed from Rom.; comp. the equiv. MidLat. and Ital. risma, Fr. rame. It is true that the MidHG. form still requires further explanation. The ultimate source of MidLat. and Ital. risma is Arab. risme, 'bale, bundle,' espec. 'packing-paper.'

Riefe, m., 'giant,' from the equiv. MidHG. rieze, OHG. ris, riso, m.; comp. OSax. wrisi-elic, 'gigantic,' OLG. wrizil, Du. ruis, 'giant.' Goth. *wrisi- or rather *wrisejan- is wanting. It seems primit. allied to Sans. vrikh, 'mighty, manly, strong,' to which OIr. furasih, 'great, powerful,' is also probably akin.

Riefer, m., 'wrist, instep, patch (on a shoe),' ModHG. only; probably a prim. word, but of obscure origin. This word, which is unknown to Bav., has, according to Swiss riefer, riestere, m. and f., a genuine diphthong equiv. to Goth. *ru; hence MidHG. altrieric, riez, 'cobbler,' preserved in ModHG. dials, as Altrij, 'second-hand dealer,' is perhaps allied.

Riebling, m., 'small white field-grape,' ModHG. only; perhaps a derivative of Riegen, 'Rhaetia' (Tyrol), so that Riebling is lit. 'Rhaetian' (wine).

Riet (in the LG. form Riet), n., 'reed,' from the equiv. MidHG. riet, OHG. rielt, earlier hriot, n.; common to West Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. bred, Du. riet, AS. hred, E. reed. Goth. *hruhta is wanting. Pre-Teut. *kruhdho- is not found in the other groups.

Riff, m., 'reef,' ModHG. only, from LG. riff, reef; comp. the equiv. Du. rijf, n., E. reef, and OLC. rief. The latter is equiv. in sound to Goth. rijf, 'rib,' but this is probably only an accident. It has been thought to be allied to OLC. rifa, 'to slit, split,' rija, 'rift, split;' hence probably Riff means lit. 'the dismembered, cleft, mass of rock,' then 'reef.'
Riffel, Riffel, n., 'flax-comb, ripple; censure,' probably allied to MidHG. riffel, rifen, 'to comb or hatchet flax;' riffel, 'mattock,' OHG. riffila, 'saw.' G. has similar figurative terms for 'to find fault with, inveigh against' (similar to craus tordshidin, 'to censure'). Comp. riffen.

Rind, n., 'horned cattle,' from the equiv. MidHG. rind (gen. rindes), OHG. rind, earlier hrind, n.; Goth. *hrinþis, n., is wanting; AS. hring (hring, hrind), MidE. rother, Du. rund, 'horned cattle;' imply Goth. *hrinþis, a graded variant allied to rindt, Goth. *hrinþis. OHG. rind is usually connected, like sirds, with the stem ter, 'horn, horned' (see getu), appearing in Gr. kēpas, and also with Gr. κρῶν, 'ram.' The G. word is, however, probably not allied to these words.

Rinde, f., 'rind, crust, bark;' from MidHG. rinde (gen. rindes), OHG. rint, 'rind of trees, crust;' also (rarely) 'bread-crust;' corresponding to AS. rind, E. rind. Its kinship with Man and Manit is undoubted; their common root seems to be rem, ram, 'to cease, end,' comp. espec. AS. reoma, rima, E. rim. Some etymologists connect it with Goth. rinnis, 'repose;' comp. Sans. ram, 'to cease, rest.'

Ring, m., 'ring, circle, link;' from MidHG. rine (gen. ringes), OHG. ring, earlier hring, m., 'ring, hoop, circular object;' comp. OSax. hrine, Du. rijn, AS. hrine, E. ring, OEC. hringe, m. The common Teut. word, which implies a casually non-existent-Goth. *hriggs, denoted a circle, and everything of a circular form. Pre-Teut. krengho- appears also in the corresponding OSlav. krugu, m., 'circle, krugla, 'round.' From the Teut. word, which also signifies 'assembly' (grouped in a circle), are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. aringo, rostrum, Fr. harangue, 'public speech,' and Fr. rang.

Ringel, m., 'ringlet, curl, dimin. of the preceding word; MidHG. ringele, 'marigold,' OHG. ringila, l., 'marigold, heliotrope.'

Ringen, vb., 'to encircle; wring, wrestle, strive;' from MidHG. rigen, 'to move to and fro, exert oneself, wind;' OHG. rigen, from an earlier *wingan; comp. Du. wrijgen, 'to wring, squeeze;' AS. wringan, E. to wring; Goth. *wringan is implied by wruggō, 'snare.' The root wring, identical with the root wrank (see tufa), meant orig. 'to turn in a winding manner, move with effort.' With this are connected ModHG. razif, E. wrong, MidE. wrong, 'bent, perverted, wrong' (OIC. rang, 'bent, wrong,' ModDu. wrang, 'sour, bitter'), and E. to wrangle. Perhaps wringen (root *wey) is allied; E. to ring is, however, not connected, since it comes from AS. *hringan.

Ringen, 'large ring, buckle,' an Up G. word, from MidHG. ringe, m. and f., 'buckle, clasp;' whence MidHG. rinkel, 'small buckle;' an old derivative of Ring (OHG. rinka, from the primit. form *hringjōn).

Rinne, f., 'channel, gutter, groove;' from MidHG. rine, f., OHG. rinna, f., 'watercourse;' MidHG. also 'gutter, eavestrough.' Comp. Goth. rindō, f., 'brook,' and AS. rynele, E. rindle. Connected with the following word.

Rinnen, vb., 'to run, flow, leak, drop;' from MidHG. rinnen, OHG. rinnan, 'to flow, swim, run.' This vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; Goth. rinnan, AS. irnan, E. to run, Du. runnen, OSax. rinnan; the orig. sense of all these is 'to move on rapidly.' The nn. of Goth. rinnan is usually regarded as a part of the pres. stem for no comp. Gr. ἱππός, Lat. sper-nō), and a root ren, run, is assumed, which is preserved in AS. ryne (from *rūni-).

Rippe (Luther, Mīče), f., 'rib;' from MidHG. rippe (ribe), n. and f., OHG. rippa, f., ripp (ribe), n., 'rib;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. rib, ribbe, AS. rīb, E. rib, OEC. rīf; Goth. *ribi, n. (plur. *ribja); is by chance not recorded. Teut. riba-, from pre-Teut. rehba-, is cognate with ModHG. Mīče and OSlav. rebra, n., 'rib,' from rebhoro-; see Mīče, where 'entwining' is deduced as the prim. meaning of Mīče.

Rippe, f., 'panicle;' from MidHG. riespe, f., 'branches, bushes;' akin to OHG. hrispah, n., 'bushes;' of obscure origin. The derivation from OHG. hrispan, MidHG. riespe, 'to pluck, gather,' is not quite satisfactory.

Riff, m., 'wrist, instep; withers;' from MidHG. rist, rītse, m., and n., 'wrist, instep;' OHG. *rist, as well as the implied earlier *wrist, are by chance not recorded; comp. Du. wrist (dialects). AS. wyrst, wrist, E. wrist, OFris. ryst, wrist, 'wrist, ankle;' OIC. rist, f., 'wrist;' Goth. *wristis is not recorded. The primit. meaning of the cognates is usually assumed to be 'turning-point,' Riff being referred to a
Teut. root wrīþ, 'to turn,' which has been preserved in E. to writhe, as well as in Mod. HG. *ritel, 'packing-stick' (MidHG. *retel for an earlier *wretel). Other etymologists connect the word with Gr. πίγα (from *πυάδα), 'rock.' Yet OHG. *rittò (for earlier *writwo), ModHG. *rieten, is probably most closely connected with the cognates of *rit, so that Goth. *ritidz would represent *writiz, and thus imply an Aryan root wrīþ.

Aīs, 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. *riten, preserves the earlier meaning 'letter' (Goth. *rewīt, 'stroke, point'), which connects it with Goth. *wītan, 'to write, draw' (see *riten). Comp., moreover, Aīs, in the earlier sense of 'sketch.'

Bliff, m., 'ride,' first occurs in early ModHG.; a derivative of *tiæn.

Blitten, m., 'fever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rite, OHG. *rite, *ritto, m., for an earlier *hirtpō, 'fever'; so too AS. *hirpō, m., 'fever'; allied to OHG. rivōn, MidHG. *riēn, 'to shiver,' AS. *hriptan, 'to shiver in a fever,' OHG. *ridō, 'shivering,' AS. *hript, 'storm.' The root wrīþ, pre-Teut. *rīþ, 'to move wildly,' appears also in OIr. *cirth, 'shivering.'

Blitter, m., 'chevalier, knight,' from MidHG. *riter, riter, m., 'horseman, knight' (also *ritere); the form with *t is due to a confusion with OHG. *rīto, 'horseman' (from ridō). See *riten and *riuter.

Blitte, f., 'riift, rent,' from MidHG. *riz (gen. *rizes), m., 'rift, wound,' like *riten, from MidHG. *ritzen, 'to scratch, wound,' OHG. *rizen, *rīzen; allied to *riten.

Robbe, m., 'sea-dog, seal,' borrowed from LG. like most MidHG. words with a medial *b (Śōb, Śābē, &c.); comp. Du. rob, m., 'sea-dog, seal;' the equiv. Scand. kōbbi, similar in sound (akin to köpp, 'young sea-dog'), is not allied. The Teut. word, Goth. *silba- (comp.) AS. *sēlk, E. seal, OHG. *selah, OIt. *sal) 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. *rokha, *rokha, whence MidE. reike, rouhe; also E. roach, roche ? (E. ray is derived from Lat. rāja, whence also Ital. raja, Fr. rate).

Roche (2), m., 'castle' (at chess), from the equiv. MidHG. roch, n.; borrowed with chess-playing from the Fr. (roc, whence also MidE. and E. rock). The ultimate source is Pers. rakh, rokh, 'archer mounted on an elephant' (at chess). Deriv. *röchefen, *röchen, *röcheln, *röcheln, 'to neigh, roar, rattle'; allied to OHG. rōhōn, MidHG. rohen, 'to grunt, roar,' comp. Du. roechelen, 'to spit out.' The Teut. root ruk, ruh, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Slav. root *ryk (from *ruk); comp. OSlov. rykati, *rykati, 'to roar' (Lett. rākt), to which has to be added perhaps the Gr.-Lat. root rūg in rūgin, 'to roar,' ἀφρών, 'roaring.'

Robb, m., 'coat, robe, petticoat;' from MidHG. roch (gen. roches), OHG. roch, m., 'outer garment, coat;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. rok, OFris. rok, AS. rōc, OIt. rōcker; the implied Goth. *rūcka is wanting. From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. class, Fr. rochet, 'surplice' (MidLat rocessus, 'coat'), which again passed into E. (rochet). The early history of the Teut. cognates is obscure; allied to *rūken f.

Röden, m., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. roche, OHG. rocco, m.; common to Teut, in the same sense; comp. Du. rok, roken, AS. *rocca, MidE. rocke, E. rock, OIt. *rōcker; Goth. *ruhka is by chance not recorded. The Teut. word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. rocca, 'distaff.' It may be doubted whether *rūken and *rēf are derived from an old root *rok, 'to spin,' which does not occur elsewhere. At any rate, *rūken is not connected with the equiv. LG. woeken, since the cognates of *rūken, according to the LG. and E. terms, have not lost an initial w.

Rödew, vb., 'to root out,' from MidHG. roเดn, the MidHG. and LG. variant of *riuten, 'to root out.'

Rodomontade, f., 'boasting, bluster, swaggering,' from the equiv. Fr. rodomon-tade, Ital. rodomonata, f. Rodomonte is derived from Ariosto's Orlando Furiöso, 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.'

Rögen, m., 'roe, spawn;' from the equiv. MidHG. rogen, OHG. rogan, m., for an earlier *brogan, m.; also MidHG. *roge, OHG. *rog, m.; corresponding to the equiv. OIt. *rōgin, n. plur., AS. *brogan, E. roan,
resembling one another in sound, leaves no doubt as to their genuine Teut. origin. The usual assumption that they are all corruptions of Lat. crepatus, cretotholus, onocrotalus won't bear investigation.

roh, adj., 'rued, raw, crude, rough,' from MidHG. roh (infl. *ruvner), OHG. rô (infl. *ruvner), 'raw, uncooked, rude' (for earlier hrônâ); comp. the equiv. OSax. hrô, Du. rauve, AS. hrô, E. raw, OHG. hrôr (for *ruvner), 'raw, uncooked.' This adj., which is wanting in Gothic. (ruvraeu, *hrônu), points to a Teut. root hrô, from pre-Teut. krô, which appears in numerous forms, such as Lat. crôcr, cruenta, crûdus (for *crǔdus?), Gr. κρίμα, 'shrewd,' Sans. krâvâs, 'raw meat,' Sans, krârâs, 'bloody,' OSlo. krvâs, Lith. kroûnas, 'blood.'

Rog, m., for the genuine HG. Rögt, Rhôgt (in Bav. and Hess., Röhn is almost invariably used), 'rye.' The gg of the ModHG. written form is entirely LG. or Swiss (see Ogge in list of corrections); in MidHG. rocke, OHG. röko, m., 'rye, secale'; corresponding to OSax. rogya, Du. roge. UpG., as well as LG. and Fris., imply the prim. form *ruðm. On the other hand, E. and Scand. assume a Goth. *ruig-; comp. AS. rôge, E. rye, and the equiv. OIc. rôgr. Pre-Teut. *rukô is proved by Lith. rûgô, 'rye-corn' (*rukei, pl., 'rye'), OSlav. rôžo, 'rye' (Gr. ῥύζα, 'rice,' from Sans. ῥथ, is not allied). Among the East Aryans this term is wanting.

Röhr, n., 'reed, cane, rush,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rôr (gen. rôres), n.; an earlier *ruôza is to be assumed; comp. Goth. raus, n., OIc. rôgr, m., Du. roer, 'reed' (wanting in OSax., AS., and E.). The Teut. form in s, closely allied to the Goth., passed into Rom.; comp. Fr. roseau, 'reed,' and the equiv. Prov. raus. The form rausa, with which Frôje and Rôje (Reîf, (1)?) are also connected, is related to Lat. ruscin, 'butcher's broom'; comp. Meñc with Lat. muscus.

Rôhrdommel, f., 'bittern,' from the equiv. MidHG. rôrtumel, m.; the word has been variously corrupted in OHG. and MidHG., finally resulting in the ModHG. form. In OHG. occur horo-tulek, horo-tumil, lit. 'mud, slime tumbler' (*rôrtumil is not found in OHG.). MidDu. roesdomel; AS. has a remarkable form, râradumblâ, with the same meaning. The wide diffusion of these cognates, transformed in various ways by popular etymology, but closely
G. and E. is instinctively connected with Neîf, 'rose.'

Rôfi (1.), m., 'grate, gridiron,' from MidHG. rôst, m., 'grate, funeral pile, glow, fire,' OHG. röst, m., rôsta, f., 'small gridiron, friying-pan.' The current derivation from Neîf, in which case we would have to assume 'iron grating' as the primit., sense of Neîf, does not satisfy the meaning (OHG. rôstfannan, MidHG. rôstfangen). Derivative rôßen, 'to roast, broil;' MidHG. rasten, OHG. rôsten, 'to lay on the gridiron, roast;' hence the Rom. cognates, Ital. arrostiv, 'to roast,' Fr. rôtre, and from this again comes E. to roast.

Rôfi (2.), m., 'rust, mellow, blight,' from MidHG. and OHG. rôt, m., 'rust, aërus, rubigo,' corresponding to the equiv. OSax. rast, Du. roest, AS. rôt, E. rœl (Scotch roost). For Goth. *rofla, 'rust,' nidwes, f., was used. Neîf belongs to the Teut. root rôd (pre-Tent. rûdo), 'to be red,' appearing in ModHG. rot. From the same root was formed the equiv. OHG. rosano, which assumed early in MidHG. the meaning 'freckle,' as well as OIC. rôd, neîf, MidHG. rot, m. and n., OSloven. rûdlo (for rûdlo), f., Lith. rûdas (rûda, 'to rust'), Lat. rubigo, 'rust;' also Lett. rûda, 'rust, rusta, 'brown colour.'

Rôßen (1.), see under Neîf (1).

Rôßen (2.), vl., 'to steep, water-rot flax or hemp,' from MidHG. rôzen, rotsen, 'to rot, cause to rot,' implying a connection with rémân (1); allied to rôd, adj., 'mellow, soft,' rôzen, 'to rot,' and OHG. rôzen, 'to rot.' From a Teut. root rôutz, 'to rot;' comp. Du. rot, 'rotten, decayed,' OSax. rôztun, 'to rot,' AS. rostum, E. rost, to rot (from AS. *röstam ?), 'to steep, water-rot, Olive rosten, 'putrefied;' see rétten (2).

Rôf (1.), n., 'horse, steed,' from MidHG. and OHG. rôs (gen. roses), n., 'horse,' espec. 'charger;' for earlier *rîswa; comp. OSax. hrôs, Du. ros, AS. hros, E. horse, Olc. hrosw, n., 'horse;' Goth. *hrussa- is wanting, the term used being Aryan ahwa- (OSax. ålu, AS. acoh, Olc. åfö), equiv. to Lat. equus, Gr. éros, Sans. asvâs (Lith. avst, 'mare').

In MidHG. the term Rôf appears; Neîf is still used almost exclusively in UPG. with the general sense of 'horse.' From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. term, Fr. rosse, 'sorry horse, jade.' The origin of Tent. hrussa- is uncertain; as far as the meaning is concerned, it may be compared, as is usually done, with Lat. currere for *curs-are, *curses-are, root kres, 'to run,' or with the Sans. root kdrd, 'to leap,' with which Olc. kres, 'quick,' may also be connected. For another derivation see rôstein.—Rôstein, m., 'horse-dealer,' from the equiv. MidHG. rôstescher, rosteischer, m. (see tâfhtan), retains the origin. sense of the old word Neîf.

Rôf (2.), n., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. rôg, rôzef, f.; OHG. röza is by chance not recorded; corresponding to OLG. rôla, 'fawaz, Du. raoz, f., 'virgin honey'; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. term. The derivation from Lat. radius is unfounded; OFr. râte de miel (from rate, 'ray, radius') is due to the influence of the Tent. word, in Goth. *râza, f., which cannot, however, be traced farther back.

Rôf, adj., 'red,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rôt, adj.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. rôhaz, Olc. rôder, AS. rôd, E. red (AS. also rôd, Oic. rôzer, 'red'), Du. rood, OSax. rôl. Goth. and common Teut. rauða, from pre-Tent. rauðho, is a graded form of the widely-diffused Aryan root rôðh, 'to be red,' which appears also in ModHG. Neîf (2), as well as in OHG. rôtbâhin, 'to be reddish,' MidHG. rôsen, 'to red,' and MidHG. rôt, 'red'; also in Goth. jarvibō, 'shamefacedness,' and perhaps Goth. *bi-ruanjan, 'to honour;' AS. rauðu, 'redness;' and rôt, 'red,' E. rôd (AS. rudduc, E. ruddock). In the non-Tent. languages, besides the words added under Neîf (2), the following are the principal cognates: Sans. rûdhnu-; 'red,' rûdha, 'red' (for *rudhita); Gr. épôbôs, 'red,' épôbos, 'redness, flush,' épôbôntas, 'red, redness,' épôbô, 'to redden' (Oic. rôvâs; AS. rôden, 'to reddenn, kill'); Lat. ruber (rubér- for *rubêro-), Gr. épôbôs, like borba for *hardhâ, see barl), rûfas, 'red,' rûbidus, 'dark red,' rûbeo, 'to blush with shame;' OSloven. rûdâ, 'red,' rûdži se, 'to blush;' Lith. rûdas, rûdas, 'reddish brown,' rûdus, rûdas, 'red,' rûdâ, 'red colour.' It is noteworthy that red in several of these languages is a sign of shame. Moreover, the Teut. cognates may be explained from an Aryan root rôt, which appears also in Lat. rîllus, 'reddish.'—Derivatives Rôfel, n., 'red chalk,' from MidHG. rôdel, rötelstein, m., E. redde; comp. the equiv. Lat. rubricon, from ruber.—Rôtelin, plur., 'measles.'

Rôlwefsz, 'jargon, cant;' from MidHG. rôweladisch, 'sharper's language, gibberish,' allied to rôt, 'red-haired, deceptive'? rôt,
false, cunning,' frequently occurs in Mid HG.

Rölle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. rolte, rote, f., 'troop, detachment'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from OFr. rote, 'division of an army, troop,' whence also E. rout (MidE. roule), Du. rot. The OFr. term is derived from MidLat. roulta, rutpa; comp. ruuter.

Roten (1), vb., 'to root out,' formed from the earlier MidG. roten, a variant of MidHG. riuten, 'to root out'; comp. Bav. rießen, Swiss ursüüde, 'to root out.'

Roten (2), vb., 'to cause to rot or decay,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. rotten; see röfen (2).

Rölz, m., 'mucus, snot,' from the equiv. MidHG. ros, rotz, OHG. ruz, earlier hröz, m. and n., formed from a Teut. root hrät (Aryan krud); comp. OHG. rügan, AS. hrélan, 'to snore, snort,' Ofl. hréota. It can scarcely be compared with Gr. κόψα, 'cold, catarrh.'

Rübe (UpG. Rüht), f., 'rape, turnip,' from the equiv. MidHG. rüche, riobe, OHG. ruoba, rüoppa, f. The OHG. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. rōpa, 'rape,' although names of vegetables (comp. αἰθή, καφές, and ητίδι) 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 rōbi appearing in Rüht was borrowed is opposed by the OHG. graded form rōba, MidHG. riße, 'rape' (Swiss röbi). The pre-Teut. word is therefore related to Lat. rōpum, rōpa, with which Gr. δάμως, δάφης, 'turnip,' δάβως, δάβφι, 'radish,' OSlov. rēpa, Lith. rūpe, 'turnip,' are also connected. These cognates are wanting in East Aryan, hence the supposition that they were borrowed, as in the case of qāf, is not to be discarded.—Rübezahbl, 'Numbering, a fabulous spirit of the Rissengebirge,' is a contraction of MidHG. Rübenzahgel, 'turnip-tail' (MidHG. zugel is equiv. to E. tail, AS. tægel).

Rübrik, f., 'rubric,' from late MidHG. rubrikæ, f., 'red ink,' from Fr. rubrique, whence also E. rubric; for Lat. rubrica see Rött.

Ruchlos, adj., 'infamous, flagitious,' from MidHG. ruchloches-los, 'unconcerned, reckless, allied to MidHG. ruche, f., 'care, carefulness'; comp. E. reckless; see röfen and rufan.

Ruchbar, ruchbar, adj., 'notorious,' MidHG. only, from LG., as is indicated by the LG. and Du. chit for the HG. fit; allied to MidHG. ruyt, 'fame, reputation'; see aufändig, durstand, repaired, and Gericht.

Ruch, m., 'jerk, tug,' from MidHG. ruce (gen. rucces), OHG. ruce (gen. ruhce), m., 'sudden motion, jerk,'—riuchen, vb., 'to jerk,' from MidHG. rüchen, OHG. ruchzen, 'to push along'; Goth. *rucki, m., 'jolt,' and *rükkan, 'to jerk,' are wanting; comp. OSl. röekja, 'to jerk,' and rükke, m., 'jolt,' AS. rocçian, 'to jerk,' E. to rock.

Ruchen, vb., 'to coö (of pigeons), allied to MidHG. ruckzen, 'to coö,' and rucku, interj., 'coò!' (of pigeons); onomat. forms.

Rüden, m., 'back, rear, ridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. rücke, OHG. rükei, earlier hruuki, m. (Goth. *hrufjua- is to be assumed); comp. the equiv. OSlav. hrugji, Du. ruge, AS. hryeg, E. ridge, OIC. hrygr. Gr. ράξα, 'back,' is not allied, because hrukji- is the OAsrian form for Rüden. It is more probably related to OIr. coirien, 'skin, back,' and the Sans. root krvič, 'to bend,' so Rüden may have been named from its flexibility. See jurid.—Rüdigrat, 'spine'; see Þat.—Rüchen, vb.; see Rüden.

Ründe, m., 'hound,' from MidHG. ride, m., 'big hound,' OHG. rudo, hrudega; OHG. *ruoto (comp. ModHG. dial. Hütte) is by chance not recorded, but it may be assumed from the equiv. AS. rybba, hrýþu, m. Their origin is not certain, espec. as it cannot be determined whether the initial h of the AS. word is permanent; we have probably to assume Goth. *ruþja, m. Akin to AS. róðuand.]

Rüdel, n., 'flock, herd, troop,' MidHG. only, of uncertain etymology, perhaps a dimin. of Hütte, 'host' (comp. MidHG. rode with rote), OIC. ribül, 'small detachment of soldiers,' can scarcely prove the genuine G. origin of Hütte, since it probably belongs to röda, 'to ride.' The kinship of Hütte with Goth. wěippus, 'herd,' is also uncertain.

Rüder, n., 'oar, rudder,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruder, OHG. rudor, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. roer, AS. röfar, E. rudder (Goth. *rūþr, n., 'oar,' is by chance not recorded); in OIC. with a different suffix rōz, n., 'oar,' while rōdr, m., signifies 'rowing.' Goth. *rūþr-, 'oar,' belongs to AS. rōnan, str. vb., E. to row, OIC. rōa, Du. roeten, MidHG. rüßen, rōen, all of which signify 'to row.'
root ró appears with the same meaning in the other Aryan languages, as ró, rō, er, ar; comp. OIr. róm₄, lat. ré-mus, 'oar' (rātis, rāt); Gr. ἐρώ-της, 'rower', ἐρώ-πης, 'tri-reme'; ἐρέμω, 'oar', Sans. aróta, 'oar'; also the Aryan root ró, to push; in OSlav. ruhōt, réjiti, 'to push'; Sans. ar, 'to drive.' Moreover, E. oar, from AS. ēr (OEc. ēr) is the relic of another OE. term (whence Finn. aéra, 'oar').

Ruf, m., 'call, cry; report, fame, reputation;' from the equiv. MidHG. rufen, OHG. rufen, m., for an earlier *hrufuf; corresponding to Goth. hróp, m., 'cry, clamour.'—rufen, vb., 'to call out, cry; from the equiv. MidHG. rufen, OHG. rufen; corresponding to OSlav. hrópan, Du. ropen, AS. hrópan (wanting in E.), 'to call out;' in Goth. hrójan, OHG. rufen, ModHG. rufen, wk., from the same meaning. In the non-Teut. languages there are no terms corresponding to the Teut. root hróp. See rufius.

rügen, vb., 'to denounce, censure, repro- duce,' from MidHG. rügen, OHG. rügen, 'to accuse, charge with, blame;' for an earlier *ruojujan; comp. Goth. wōdjan, OSlav. wōdjan, AS. wēgan, 'to accuse, charge with. Allied to MidHG. rūge, 'censure, blame, crime;' MidHG. rüge, Goth. rūkō, 'acccusation,' OSlav. rūkol, 'strife,' AS. růk, 'acccusation, strife, crime. The Gothic forms with h compared with the g in the other terms point to Aryan ē, which was the cause of the grammatical change of h to g. An Aryan root růk, růkā, has not yet been discovered.

Glüge, f., 'rest, repose, calm, peace;' from the equiv. MidHG. rüge, OHG. rüwe, f. (also MidHG. rāwe, OHG. rāwe, in the same sense); comp. OIr. ró, AS. rūge, f., 'rest;' Goth. *ruāua (with the graded form *ruāam) corresponds exactly to Gr. ἐρώ-αμ, 'desisting, ceasing, rest;' from Aryan rūka; the root ró contained in these words is probably allied to ma- in MidOG. ō; yet the East MidG. Glüge used by Luther presents a difficulty.—ruhen, vb., 'to rest, repose, be calm;' from the equiv. MidHG. rüwe (rāwe), OHG. rüwen (rāwen); a dem. of Glüge.

Rūml, m., 'fame, celebrity; rumour;' from MidHG. rūm (rūm), m., 'fame, honour, praise;' OHG. rūm, earlier hrūm, m.; comp. OSlav. hróm, m., 'fame;' Du. rūm. From the root hró are derived, with a different suffix, the equiv. OIr. hroître, m., AS. hróp, m., OHG. hrudu-, rud, in compounds like Rüte, Robert, &c.; also Goth. hrôsheja, 'victorious.' The Teut. root hró is based on Aryan kar, hró, to which Sans. kír, 'to commend,' and khrô, 'fame,' are allied.

Rūhr, f., 'stir, disorder, diarrhœa, dys- sentery;' from the equiv. MidHG. rüer, rüere, f., lit. 'violent, hasty motion;' allied to réhran; comp. MidHG. rüotranc, 'pur- gative.' The general meaning 'violent motion' is still preserved in the compound Rüufr, 'riot.'

rühen, vb., 'to stir, move (the feelings); touch;' from MidHG. rüern, OHG. rüor, 'to put in motion, incite, stir up, bestir oneself, mix, touch;' comp. OSlav. hrôrian, 'to move, stir;' Du. roeren, AS. hrô- ruum (to which AS. hrôreme, E. rereum,'is allied), OIr. hré-a. We have probably to assume Goth. *hrôjan, to which hrôjan, 'to shake,' and OIr. hreis, 'quick,' are perhaps allied. See Rühr. The Teut. root hró (Aryan khrô) has no cognate terms in the other groups.

rufan, vb., 'to belch, eructate;' ModHG. only, early MidHG. rufan; of obscure origin. Yct late MidHG. rüld, 'coarse fellow, peasant,' seems to be allied.

Rum, m., late MidHG. from the equiv. E. rum, whence also Fr. rhum, rum. The source of the word is said to be some American language; formerly it was wrongly derived from Sans. ṛōma, 'water.'

Rümel, m., 'rumble, din, lumber, lump;' MidHG. only, from LG. rümel, 'heap;' Du. rommel, to rumble, rommel-ze, 'medley;' see rumpelt. In the sense of 'noise' MidHG. Rümel is connected with Du. rommel, 'to rattle, roar, drink (of beasts),' to which OIr. rùyna, 'to roar, make a noise,' must be related.

rumpeln, vb., 'to rumble, rummage, throw into confusion;' from MidHG. rump- eln, 'to make a noise or din, fall with a clatter;' probably an intensive form on account of the p. Comp. the equiv. MidE. romblen, E. to rumble; allied to Du. römeln, 'to make a noise;' the vb being assimilated to mm; hence Rümel means 'lumber.'

Rümpf, m., 'trunk, body;' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) rumpf, m.; in UpG. and MidG. botech, OHG. botah (AS. bodig, E. body). Comp. LG. rump, Du. romp, 'trunk,' MidE. rump, E. rump, Scand. rump, 'rump.' Allied to rumpen?
rümpef, vb., 'to turn up (the nose);' from MidHG. rümpfen, 'to turn up (the nose), wrinkly;' OHG. *rümpef is wanting, rümpfen (MidHG. rümpfen), 'to contract, wrinkle,' being used; comp. Du. rümpelen, 'to wrinkle,' and rompelen, 'rugged.' The cognates have scarcely lost an initial h in spite of the existence of AS. hrympel; 'wrinkle, and gehrumpen, 'wrinkled;' since gerumpen, 'bent,' is also recorded in AS. without an initial h. The Teut. root rümpef (comp. further E. simple, rumple, and Du. rimpel, 'wrinkle') has been connected with Gr. ἁρύς, 'curved beak, espec. of birds of prey,' as well as ἁρύς, 'to roam,' ἁρυφή, 'curved dagger.'

rund, adj., 'round,' from the equiv. MidHG. runt (gen. rundes), adj.; borrowed from Fr. rond (from Lat. rotundus), whence also E. round, Du. rond, Dan. and Swed. rund.

Runc, f., see runnen.

Rung, f., 'rung; bolt, pin; trigger,' from MidHG. and MidLG. runge, f., 'drag-shoe;' OHG. *runga, older *hrunga, 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. Rüng is doubtful.

Runkelrübe, f., 'beetroot,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

rünstig, adj., 'flowing, running,' in früntüd, 'bleeding, bloody;' from MidHG. blvot-runsce, -runs, adj., 'bloody, wounded,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. blvot-runs, 'haemorrhage, bleeding wound.' Runs is an abstract from runnen; comp. Goth. runs (gen. runa), 'course,' runs bloten, 'issue of blood.' Hence also ModHG. (diaI.) Run, 'course of a torrent.'

Rünzel, f., 'wrinkle, fold, rumple,' from the equiv. MidHG. runzal, OHG. runzila, f.; dimin. of OHG. runza, MidHG. runze, f., 'wrinkle.' By inference from OIc. hrunka, MidHG. runka, and E. wrinkle (AS. wrinkle), the OHG. from runza represents *srunka, *srunka, with a dimin. suffix; the loss of the gutturals is normal as in Øig from *blóka, Lea from *blóka. In the non-Teut. languages comp. Lat. rüga, Lith. rukti, 'to become wrinkled,' raktos, 'wrinkle' (see further rau).

Rüpfel, m., 'coarse fellow, lubber;' prop. a Bav. abbreviation of Rüpfel (hence Rüpf and Rüpfel as surnames); for a similar use of proper names comp. Rüpf. Pro-}

bably the meaning of Rüpfel was occasioned by Rüpfel Rüpfel, 'Knight Robert' (bugbear in nursery tales), in whose character maskers dispersed themselves in a rude and coarse manner.

Rüpfen, vb., 'to pluck (feathers), pick,' from MidHG. rüpfen, raufen, an intensive form of raufen. To this is allied rüpfel, 'battered;' from LG. ruppen for UpG. rüppen.

Rüssel, m., 'trunk (of an elephant), snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. rüssel, m.; ModHG. has shortened the real stem vowel as in fallsen, from MidHG. lásen, OHG. *ruosel, earlier *wruosel, are unrecorded. Comp. the equiv. AS. wrot, East Fris. wrotre, formed without the l suffix; also OHG. ruussen, 'to root or tear up the earth,' Du. wroeten and North Fris. wreten, 'to root,' AS. wroten, wrotenian. E. to root. The Teut. root wrot, 'to root up' (Rüßel is lit. 'the uprooting snout of a pig'), from pre-Teut. wrot (yet see Wümpel), has not yet been discovered in the non-Teut. languages; perhaps Lat. rădere, 'to gnaw,' is primit. allied.

Rüßel, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. rüst, f., 'repose, rest,' a variant of Rüt, derived from LG. Comp. Du. rüst, 'rest.'

rüßen, vb., 'to prepare, equip, arm,' from MidHG. rüsten, OHG. rüsten, earlier *hrustjan, 'to arm, prepare, adorn;' comp. Du. rüsten, AS. hrystan (for hrystan), 'to deck, adorn.' A denom. of OHG. rüst, 'armour;' AS. hyst, 'decoration, adornment, armour,' which again are verbal abstractions from a Tent. root hrrup, 'to adorn.' Comp. AS. hrođdan, 'to adorn,' OIc. hrjóda, 'to cleanse, discharge (a ship).' May we also connect with this root hrup, Teut. *hrussa, '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 hrrup (from Aryan kruith, kruh?) has been said, probably without any proof, to exist in Gr. κρυσουμένος, 'armed,' κρυσος, 'to arm,' κρυφ-, 'helmet'; yet the dissyllabic root kropf cannot be made to tally with the Tent. hrrup of one syllable. See also Gruß.

rüßig, adj., 'prepared for action, vigorous, robust;' from MidHG. rüste, 'vigorous, armed;' OHG. rüstig, 'prepared, adorned.' With regard to the evolution of meaning comp. frittig, also rüssig. OIc. hrustr, 'brave, competent;' is more remote.

Ruf, m., 'sout,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ruo, m.; comp. Du. roet,
Saal, m., 'hall, large room, drawing-room,' from MidHG. and OHG. sol, 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 selis, 'house with a large room,' is also used; AS. sele, salor, sol, 'hall, palace,' OIC. salr, m. (OTeut. solor, salis, n. may be assumed). Goth. preserves only the allied saljan, 'to find shelter, remain,' and salipus, f. plur., 'lodging, guest-chamber'; comp., among the latter OHG. selida, f., 'dwelling,' MidHG. selde. To these OSlov. selitva, f., 'dwelling,' and selo, n., 'courtyard, village,' and also Lat. solium, 'soil, ground,' from the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. class, Ital. salò, Fr. salle, 'hall, room.'

Saat, f., 'sowing, seed, crop,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sót, f.; corresponding to OSax. sót, m., Du. zaad, AS. sót, m. and n., OE. séd, OIC. sód, and sód, n., 'seed,' Goth. only in mana-sédas (p equiv. to d), f., 'mankind, world.' OIC. sód- and só-da- are abstract forms from the primit. root só, 'to sow,' contained in Íen and Íame.

Säßel, m., 'sabre,' from the equiv. late MidHG. and early ModHG. Sædd and Sæd, 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. szabla, appear to have been borrowed.

Sandbaum, see Seebenbaum.

Saache, f., 'thing, matter, affair, business, case,' from MidHG. sache, OHG. saacha, f., 'quarrel, cause of dispute, lawsuit, opportunity, affair, cause, reason'; corresponding to the equiv. OIC. sōc, f., and OSax. sakas, f.; comp. Du. zaak, 'thing,' AS. sacu, 'strife, feud,' E. sake, Goth. sakōs, f., 'strife, dispute.' The cognates are connected with Goth. sakam, 'to strive, dispute,' AS. sakam, OSax. sakam, OHG. sahaban, 'to blameworthily, scold;' (at law).' The root sak, 'to contend, sue (at law),' is peculiar to Tent. 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. Saahwalter, 'attorney, advocate' (see further Sæffベルcher). Old legal parlance developed the former from the latter.

Saaf, adj., 'soft, gentle, slow, gradual,' ModHG. only (unknown to UpG.), from LG. saacht, comp. Du. zaacht; LG. and Du. ché for HG. ft. It corresponds to HG. saft, the nasal of which has disappeared even in OSax. sáfta, adv., 'softly, gently.'

Sack, m., 'sack, bag, pocket,' from the equiv. MidHG. sac (gen. säches), OHG. sac (gen. säches), m.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. sakkis, m., OIC. seckr, m., AS. sac, m., E. sack, and Du. zak. A loanword from Lat. sacculus (Ital. sacco, Fr. and OIr. saoch), which came through the medium of Gr. σάκκος, 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 the Fr. sacre, and Íåunu.

Saafelot, interj., 'zounds!' late ModHG. HG., remodelled from Fr. safre nom de Dieu; also corrupted into Íappelot. Sdaer-
ment (sacramentum), from sacramentum, signifies 'body of Christ.'

Sāken, vb., 'to sow (seed),' from the equiv. MidHG. sejen, sein, OHG. sēn (from an orig. *sējan); comp. the equiv. Goth. svēian, Os. sē, AS. sæwian, E. to sow; Du. saaijen, OSax. sæjan. The Teut. root sē, 'to sow,' of which Saa and Saam are derivatives, is common to the Aryan group; comp. the Lat. root sē in sē-vē, sæ-vēn, sēmen (Lat. sēro is a reduplicated pres. for *sē-sē); OSlov. sē (sēt), 'to sow;' Lith. sēja (sēt), 'to sow.'

Safran, m., 'saffron,' from MidHG. safrān, m., which is derived from Fr. safran (comp. E. saffron); comp. Ital. saffarano, the utmost source of which is the equiv. Arab. ʿarfārān.

Saff, m., 'sap, juice,' from the equiv. MidHG. saf, usually saf, OHG. saf (gen. safes), n.; corresponding to AS. se, E. sap, Du. zaa, and LG. sap. Its connection with Lat. sapio (OHG. seven, seppen, MidHG. seben, 'to observe') and saupur is conceivably an account of Olc. safe, 'sap,' provided that an Aryan root sap, 'saf' (comp. Sans. sahar, 'nectar') seems possible (on the other hand, Gr. σαφές, 'sap,' and OSlov. sokū are not allied). The prevalent view that AS. sepp and OHG. saf were borrowed from Lat. sapo, 'thick must,' is unsatisfactory.

Saqe, f., 'legend, report,' from MidHG. sāqa, OHG. sōga, f., 'speech, declaration, tale, rumour'; an abstract from saqan, like AS. sōga, f., from sægan; E. sau––sagen, vb., 'to say, tell, utter,' from the equiv. MidHG. sōgen, OHG. sōgen, corresponding to OSax. segen, LG. segen. Du. zegen, AS. sægen (from *sagens). E. to say, and its equiv. Olc. sōgā. In Goth. both *sagens and every other derivative from the same root are wanting. Tent. sōgāi, which comes by the rule of grammatical change from Aryan sokēhi, 'is closely allied to Lith. sakštis, 'to say,' OSlov. sokité, 'to notify;' with this OlG. inesse, 'I narrate' (in-sectiones, 'tales'), is usually connected, as well as the Gr. σώζω, σωξ in ἡγεμον ὑπ' ἑως ἐν, ἐν ἑως ἐν, 'tell (thou or ye).' OlG. sōgim, sōgim, 'I speak, say,' also point to a similar class. In Rom, only one loan-word of this class is found; comp. Span. sayon, 'usher' (of a law-court), lit. 'speaker.'

Sāge, f., 'saw,' from the equiv. MidHG. sēge, sōga, OHG. sīga, sōga, f.; comp. Du. zaag, AS. sōge, f., and sōgu, E. saw; Olc. sōg, f. (Goth. *sōga, f., is wanting). A derivative of an Aryan root sek, sōk, whence also Lat. secūre, 'to cut,' securis, 'hatchet;' see further under stīlī. The α of ModHG. Sāge is based, as is indicated by the modern Alem. dialects, on ə; hence there is the same gradation in OHG. sīga and sōga as in OHG. rōhoo and AS. rōuc (see rōden), or in HG. Roden and E. neck. With the Aryan root sēk, sōk, are also connected in Tent., OHG. sāfe, 'sword' (see Meller), E. scythe, and AS. sēge, from sēpe; comp. Olc. sīfkar, m., 'sickle,' OHG. sēk, MidHG. sēch, ploughshare, and the cognates of ἱμή.

Sājine, 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 ēmīt (for ēmīn the UpG. and MidG. word ēmīn is now used, in Swiss also ſiel, and in other dialects ἱματα). The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Sāf, f., 'string' (of a musical instrument), from MidHG. seile, m. and f., OHG. seile, f., seile, m., 'string, cord, fetter;' comp. OHG. seid, m., 'cord, noose,' AS. sēda, m., 'cord, noose,' derived by means of the Aryan suffix ə from the Teut. and Aryan root sai, by gradation sē, 'to bind,' which appears in ēilī; comp. further Olc. seimar, m., 'string' (Goth. *sāna–), and sma, n., 'string,' AS. sēma, OSax. sēma, m., 'cord'; also Gr. ἱμα, ἵμα, 'strap,' and the Sans. root sā, 'to bind, fetter.' The derivatives most closely allied to the Teut. word are OSlov. sē–lī, f., 'cord,' and Lith. sēltas, m., 'cord.' With regard to the pre-Teut. root sē, sāi, see further under stīlī.

Saf, in Māḥil, safī.

Salamander, m., 'salamander,' from the equiv. MidHG. salamander, m. and f.; the origin of the meaning 'toast' (drunk in special honour of a guest at students' clubs), which first became current between 1830 and 1840, is very much disputed.

Salat, m., 'salad,' late MidHG. salat, m., from the equiv. Ital. salata, insalata.

Saladker, m., 'idle talker, quack,' MidHG. only (the earliest reference is in the Epistola Obscurorum Virorum); its origin is wrongly attributed to the owner of a bathing establishment (m. Sabr) at Jenae, who bore his guests with his stale stories. Others prefer to connect it with salvator, 'saviour,' so that salatker would
mean 'to have the name salvator on one's lips, and nothing more,' an equally improbable explanation.

Salbe, f., 'salve,' from the equiv. Mid HG. salbe, OHG. salba, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. OSax. salba, Du. zall, AS. scalf, E. saline (Goth. *salba, f., may be inferred from salbōn, 'to anoint'). The Teut. salbōn, from pre-Teut. *solvō, is entirely unrelated to Gr. ἀλέφω; Gr. ἄλφος, 'oil,' ἄλφος, 'butter,' ἀληθής, 'oil-flask,' Sans. sarpa, n., 'grease,' are more probably allied to Salbt.

Salbei, m., 'sage,' from MidHG. salbei, salvei, OHG. salveia, salvei, 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. sellen, AS. sellan, 'to surrender.' The corresponding E. verb to sell has acquired a different shade of meaning.

Salm, Salmen, m., 'salmon,' from MidHG. salme, OHG. salma, m., from the equiv. Lat. salmo.

Salweide, f., 'sallow, round-leaved willow;' allied to MidHG. salwe, OHG. salaha (Goth. *saltha), f., 'willow;' the second part of the Mid HG. compound serves as an explanation of the old term, which is undoubtedly of genuine Teut. origin; comp. Olc. selja, f. (Goth. *salija), and AS. scuth, E. salwire. Primit. allied to Gr. ἀλής (Arcad.), Lat. salix (acc. salicem), 'willow;' Fr. saule is based not on the Lat., but on the HG. word.

Sali, m., 'salt,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. salt, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. salt, AS. salt, n., E. salt, Du. zout, OSax. salt (also an adj. Olc. saul, AS. s alt, 'salty, saline'). The specifically Teut. form sal-ta- (whence Lapp. salitre) is of course related to Lat. sal, Gr. ἁλς; comp. further OSlov. solt, Lett. sals, Olr. salarn, 'salt.' The lengthened pre-Teut. root sāld appears also in Lat. salare, 'to salt,' with the assimilation of lād to lā; in Lith. the corresponding adj. saldis has the remarkable signification 'sweet' (Lith. druskā, 'salt,' is connected with Lett. druskā, '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. Slav.). That a graded form could be constructed from even a foreign term admits of no doubt (see Sālga). Perhaps the divergence between Teut. salta and Gr.-Lat. sal- is due to differences anterior to the period in which the word was borrowed.

Sam, see Slang.

Same, m., 'seed, semen, spawn;' from MidHG. sāme, OHG. and OSax. sāma, m., 'grain of seed, seed, descendants, field, soil;' a derivative of the root sh, 'to sow,' contained in Sāt and jān. Corresponding to Lat. sēmen, OSlov. sēme, 'seed,' Lith. sēmd, 'seed'; an Aryan neut. sē-mn, with a suffix men, is implied; the same suffix appears in Scin and Únum. A different derivation is indicated by OIr. sīl and Lith. sėkla, 'seed' (prim. form sēla).

Sāmischleder, n., ModHG. only, corresponding to the equiv. E. chamois leather (also shammy), Fr. peaux chamoises; of obscure origin, perhaps from Russ. zambka, 'wash-leather.'

Samuclu, vb., 'to collect, gather;' from the equiv. MidHG. samclu, prop. with a n-suffix, samenēn, OHG. samunōn; corresponding to OSax. samūn, Du. zamen, AS. sameu, Olc. samna, 'to collect;' a primitive of the OG. adv. saman. Primit. allied to Sans. samand, 'together.' See sāmande and sānant.

Samslag, m., 'Saturday,' prop. a UpG. and Rhen. word (in MidG. and LG. Ženaře), from MidHG. saṃtac, sampstac, OHG. sambaṭac. In Du. zaterdag, AS. zæternsdag, E. Saturday, which, like the equiv. OIr. dia saithairm and Alban. sēlīne, are based on Lat. Saturni dies, unknown to Rom. ; in Olc. langardag, béattdag (lit. 'bathing day'). From the ecclesiast. Lat. sábbati dies (whence Fr. samdi, Ital. sabato, Prov. dissape, and Ir. sadait), OHG. sambat-tac, ModHG. Samstag cannot be derived, for such a derivation does not explain the HG. nasal; nor can the t of an ecclesiast. Lat. word be changed to t. Since OSlov. sažota, Magy. szombat, and Rouman. sambăta are the most closely allied to OHG. sambaṭ, we may perhaps assume that it is of Eastern origin, which supposition is supported by
the fact that Bav. pfins-tac, 'Thursday,' is borrowed from Gr. πνευματι (see ÿπνου). Although Gr. σαμβατον, a parallel form of σαμβατσον, has not yet been discovered, we may infer its existence from Pers. samba almost with certainty; the corresponding Arab., Ethiop., and Abyss. words have also a medial mb. It is manifest that an Oriental term, sanbatu, of the 5th cent. was introduced into Up.G. and Slav. through Gr. (along with Arianism, see κιρίκ and ψαφά); yet it is strange that Ullas uses subbatado days without any nasal (comp. Goth. ahkliedô with West-Tent. kiríka, from kiríkôv).

Saintm, m., 'velvet,' from the equiv. Mid HG. samilt, samât, m.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Rom.; comp. Mid Lat. sanctum, Ital. santo, OFr. sant. The ultimate source is MidLat. sanctum, ModGr. ἱερόν, 'a stuff made of six twisted threads,' (Gr. μύρος, 'thread'), whence also OSlav. аксамитъ, 'velvet.' Span. and Port. terciopelo, 'velvet,' lit. 'consisting of triple threads,' is similarly formed.

fani, prep. adv., 'together with,' from MidHG. samâl, earlier sament, OHG. sennant, adv., 'together,' also a prep. with dat., 'together with.' See γιμμαται and fâmmen.

Sand, m., 'sand,' from the equiv. Mid HG. sânt (gen. sândis), OHG. sant (gen. -sis), m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSlav. sand, m. and n., Du. zand, AS. scand, n., E. sand, OSc. snar, m. (Goth. *sandus, 'sand'). The equiv. Baw. and Tyrol. scam (MidHG. samât), from OHG. *sant, corresponds exactly to the Gr.; comp. further E. dial. samel, 'sandy soil,' with Lat. sabulum, from *sâmulum.

Sandel, m., 'sandal-wood,' ModHG. only, from Ital. sandalo (Fr. sandal), 'an Indian dyeing wood,' 'from Gr. σανδαλον, which comes from Arab. sandal, but orig. derived from Sans. sandana. The tree grows in the East Indies, whence the wood was brought to the West as an article of commerce.'

Fafif, adj., 'soft, gentle,' from MidHG. spenî, adj., sanfe, adv., OHG. speaker, adj., samîfo, adv., 'softly;' corresponding to the equiv. OSlav. sifî, adj., safî, adv. (comp. stâfî), AS. spête, adj., spête, adv., 'softly' (E. soft); wanting in East Tent. Do the cognates belong to Goth. sâmjan, 'to please!' (comp. Sanfî, from the root ran). Deriv. Sanfî.

Sanger, m., 'song,' from MidHG. sanc (gen. -gis), OHG. sang, m., 'singing, song,' see sigan.

Sappelot, see sapplecet.

Sardelle, f., 'sardine,' first occurs in ModHG., from ItaI. sardella (MidLat. sardo, prop. 'the Sardinian'), a variant of sardina.

Sarder, m., 'sardel, sardine,' from late MidHG. sardo, MidHG. usually sardin, m., 'a precious stone'; from MidLat. sardo (Gr. σάρδιον).

Sargm, m., 'coffin,' from MidHG. sarch (gen. sarches) and sarch (gen. sarches), m., 'coffin, vault, grave;' also generally 'shrine, receptacle,' OHG. sarch, sarch, m., 'sarcophagus, coffin;' comp. Du. zerk, 'grave-stone.' Rom. has a corresponding class in ModFr. cercueil, 'coffin,' and its earlier cognates. The ordinary derivation from *sarkopofanos, 'sarcophagus,' was repudiated as early as Lessing because Sargm 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 g. As yet nothing definite has been discovered concerning this probably Tent. word. It may be connected with OTe. seker, 'shirt,' since the Aryan root sarg in Lith. sargî, Sarm. sârgan (OSlav. sârga, stârga), 'to watch over, guard,' has a general signification (Sargm, 'receptacle').

Saff, adj., 'sated, satiated,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sat (gen. sates), adj.; corresponding to the equiv. OSlav. sad, AS. saul, 'E. sad,' OTe. saur (sand), Goth. safs, 'sated.' A Tent. partic. in -da- (see laut and falt) connected with an Aryan root sâd, 'to satiate,' from whose long vowel form Goth. sô-hyan, 'to satisfy,' and sô-fis, 'repletion,' are constructed. Comp. Lat. sat, satis, satur; Lith. sotes, 'repletion,' sôtus, 'satiating, easily satiated'; Gr. στεφανός (a), 'to satiate,' το-aries, 'insatiable;' and ς-ôp, 'sufficiently;' OTe. satouch, 'sated,' saîvîm, 'to sate, satiate, sôth, 'repletion,' (Oslav. sôvî, 'sated,' is, on account of its vowel, not allied). The meaning of E. sad is curiously developed from the idea expressed by falt.

Safte, Safte, f., 'bowl, porringer,
milk-pan,' ModHG. only, from LG. satte, sette, a derivative of sitte, 'to sit'; the milk is kept in Satte, 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.

**Sattef, m., 'saddle,' from the equiv. MidHG. satel, OHG. satul, satul, m.; corresponding to Du. zadel, AS. sül, E. saddle, Ofc. sòull, m.; Goth. *sâtul 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 O'Teut. *sâdula- cannot, however, be primit. allied to șiën (Teut. root set). Perhaps the word was also borrowed from another Aryan tongue, which could possibly form sadula- from the root set, 'to sit' (comp. zòlid); comp. Slav. seldo (sedile), 'saddle.'

**Saturef, f., 'savory' (bot.), from the equiv. MidHG. satureze, comp. Ital. saturèza, Fr. sarriette, MidLat. satureja.

**Sajf, m., 'sediment; sentence; set; wager,' from MidHG. sax (gen. satzes), m.; a graded form of sëiën, signifying in Mid HG. 'place where something lies or is put, position, situation, mandate, law, purpose,' &c.

**Sau, f., 'sow, hog,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. sô, f.; corresponding to AS. sô, E. sow, Ofc. sôr, 'sow.' Du. sog, züng, 'sow,' belong further, like AS. sîg (Goth. *sëuges), and Suah, MidHG. and MidE. sige, to O'Teut. sê, whence also ßcîwun (Goth. sêwan, n.) is derived. The term sê, 'pig,' is essentially West Aryan; comp. Lat. sô-gu, Gr. σῶ-γος, σῶ-γος, to which Zend hê, 'bear,' is allied; for further references see under ßcîwun. The root is Sans. su, 'to bring forth' (comp. ßcûn), so that the 'sow' was probably named from its fecundity; others regard sô as an imitation of the grunting of the pig, because in Sans. the animal is termed sêkara, lit. 'sê maker.' ßcûn, in its prov. sense, 'see' (of cards), seems, like sôk, to have been an old technical term in dice-playing, yet early references are wanting.

**Jaufer, adj., 'neat, clean, nice, pretty,' from MidHG. sâber, sâver, 'neat, clean, pretty'; OHG. söber, sôber; OSax. *sâbri, Du. zûver, AS. sîfere, 'clean, purified, spotless'; Goth. *sâberi is wanting. Since the agreement of the O'West Teut. dials, proves the early existence of the Teut. word, the assumption that it was borrowed from Lat. sobrius or Gr. σῶber cannot be maintained.

**Jaufer, adj., 'sour, acid, bitter,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sô, adj.; corresponding to Du. zuur, MidLG. and AS. sôr, E. sour, Ofc. sârr; Goth. sô is by chance not recorded. Pre-Teut. *sîrô-s is further attested by O'Slov. sîra, 'raw,' and Lith. sîras, 'salty.' Perhaps Gr. ξυρός, 'sour' (in Hezych.), and the root x, 'to scrape, scratch,' are also allied; in that case sauer would mean 'scratching.' From Teut. is derived Fr. sur, 'sour.'

**Jaufen, vb., 'to drink' (of beasts), from MidHG. süfen, OHG. süfan, 'to sip, lap, drink'; MidLG. süfen, AS. süpan, and Ofc. süva have the same sense; comp. further Du. swipen, 'to drink,' E. to sup (the verb to sip seems to be connected with Goth. *sîpan). For the Teut. root sü, which has not yet been found in other groups, see ßf and ßfve; comp. further jüfen.

**Jaujen, vb., 'to suck, absorb,' from the equiv. MidHG. süjen, OHG. sügan; Du. sügjen, MidLG. süegen, AS. sügan (also sícen, E. to suck); Ofc. süga have the same meaning; Goth. *sîgan, *sîgen are by chance not recorded. Teut. root süg (sük), from pre-Teut. sük (sêg); comp. Lat. sügere, Lett. süz (sûgl), 'to suck,' ÖIr. sügim (also O'Slov. süg, süsat, 'I suck').

**Jaujen, vb., 'to suckle,' from the equiv. MidHG. sügen, OHG. sungen, prop. 'to cause to suck'; a factitive of sügan; see jaujen. Goth. *sûgenjan is wanting.

**Jâule (1.) (Bav. ßanul), f., 'pillar,' from the equiv. MidHG. sûl (plur. süle), OHG. sôl (plur. sôlen), f.; comp. Du. zûl, AS. sôl, Ofc. sûla, 'pillar'; also, with gradation, Goth. sauls, f., 'pillar.' Perhaps ßfville is primit. allied.

**Jâule (2.), f., 'awl,' from MidHG. süle, OHG. sületa, f., 'awl, punch' (Goth. *sîletu, f.); connected with the Aryan root śew, 'the primit. word for leather-work' (see ßf). Comp. Goth. sinjan, OHG. siwian, AS. seôwian, E. to sew; also Lat. su, 'I sew,' sutor, 'cobbler,' Gr. καυ-ίνω, 'to patch, stitch,' Sans. root śew, 'to sew,' O'Slov. śî-tu, 'to sew.' In a sense corresponding to that of MidHG. süle we find Lat. subula and O'Slov. šîlo, which are formed from the same root. Comp. the following word.

**Sauu (1.), m., 'border,' from MidHG. and OHG. süm, m., 'sewn edge of a gar-
ment, border’; corresponding to Du. zoom, AS. sædm, m., E. seam, OFr. oisom, Olc. souomr, m., ‘border, seam’ (Goth. *sauma-is by chance not recorded). A graded form of the Aryan root *sl-, a variant of the root sIwa, ‘to sew’, discussed under Schaff (2).

Comp. Sans. sūtra, ‘thread.’

Saum (2), ‘load’, from MidHG. and OHG. sauom, m., ‘load of a beast of burden’ (also as a measure of weight), ‘beast of burden’; corresponding to AS. sædm, ‘horse-load’, E. seam. Borrowed prior to the OHG. period, probably even before the AS. migration, from Low Lat. saumet (adyn), ‘pack-saddle’, whence also Ital. selma, Fr. somme.—Säumner, ‘beast of burden, driver of smaller-beasts’, from MidHG. souomare, OHG. souomari, ‘beast of burden’, AS. sædmare; formed from MidLat. saumarius.

—Saumfaelf, ‘pack-saddle’, MidHG. souommful, AS. saumful.

Säumen, vb., ‘to linger’, from MidHG. säumen, ‘to stay, die, loiter, linger’; OHG. only vorläumen (MidHG. versusmen), ‘to let slip’, and ar-säumen, ‘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. frä-säume, m., ‘delay’, which points to Goth. *frä-säuma, m.; we should have expected MidHG. versusäume. Probably the meaning, which properly belongs only to the compound, has been transferred to the simple form.—Saumfael, ‘procrastinating disposition’, from the equiv. MidHG. edsmal, edsemel, with the suffix -el; hence Mod. HG. saumdelg, MidHG. (Mid.) edsemelc.

Saurad, m., ‘barberry, pepperidge bush’, from the equiv. MidHG. sirtschaft, m. A derivative of jame, MidHG. sér.

Saüs, m., ‘buzz, bluster,’ from MidHG. süs, m., ‘drinking, blustering, revelling and rioting’; even in MidHG. occurs in dem süs lähn, ‘to revel and riot’, lit. ‘noisy doings’; comp. Ols. sës, ‘roar of the surf’—säufen, ‘to rage, bluster, buzz’, from MidHG. säuen (süen), OHG. süan, ‘to bluster, hum, biss, creak, gnash’; derived from an O’Aryan root sIzs (OSlov. syasti, ‘to whistle, bluster’, Sans. root, pùk, ‘to snort’).—säufsen, vb., ‘to maul, murmurmur, dimin. of MidHG. süen, ‘to bluster.’

Schabe (1.), ‘mill-nut, cockroach’, from the equiv. MidHG. schabr, f.; OHG. *scaba, f., is by chance not recorded in this sense; comp. AS. mælcafa, ‘caterpillar.’

Derived, like the following word, from ðæben.


Schabernad, m., ‘hoax, practical joke,’ from MidHG. schaberner, schaverner, m., ‘hoax, mockery, scorn,’ also chiefly ‘shaggy (lit. neck-rubbing!) fur cap,’ and ‘a kind of strong wine.’ Allied to OHG. tr-shabernad-on, ‘to scratch out, scrape together.’ It is uncertain whether the second part of the compound is connected with ModHG. Radm or with the verb nadj. The Mid HG. word with its numerous senses may have also meant orig. ‘prankish hobo-goblin.’ Comp. ten Edm im Radm ðæfen, ‘to be a sly dog’?

Schabilig, adj., ‘shabby, sordid, scabby,’ from an earlier ModHG. Óchak, ‘scab, itch’; comp. ModHG. schabik, ‘scabby.’ Allied, like AS. skabb, E. shab (shabby perhaps influenced the ModHG. meaning of schäb), to ðæben.

Schach, n., ‘chess,’ from MidHG. schach, m. and n., ‘king (at chess), chess-board, checkmating move’; the chessboard was usually termed schach-sabel in MidHG, sabel (even in OHG. sabal, ‘chess or draught board’), being changed by permutation from Lat. tabula. MidHG. schach was obtained through a Rom. medium from Pers. schah, ‘king’; it is strange, therefore, that the HG. word ends in ch in contrast to the Rom. cc; comp. Ital. scacco, Fr. échec, This must be ascribed to a fresh influence of the orig. word.

Schäfer, m., ‘robin,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schähare, OHG. scdher, m., connected with MidHG. schäch, OHG. scch, m., ‘robbery, rapine’; comp. Du. Schak,

**Schachern**, vb., ‘to chaffer, haggling,’ Mod. HG. only, allied to Hebr. suchar, ‘gain.’

**Schacht** (1), m., ‘shaft’ (of a pit), from the equiv. Mid. HG. *schaht*, m.; prop. the LG. form of *Édait*. See the following word.

**Schacht** (2), m., ‘square root,’ Mod. HG. only, from the equiv. LG. *sacht*, which is identical with HG. *Édait*.

**Schachtelhalm**, m., ‘shave-grass,’ likewise from LG., for the Mid. HG. equiv. term is *schaftel*, n., a dimin. of the Mid. HG. word for *Édait*.

**Schachtel**, f., ‘box, bandbox,’ from the equiv. late Mid. HG. *schaftel*, f., which, with its early late variant *schated*, is borrowed from It. scatola, ‘bandbox, box.’ The change of the simple *t* into *cht* in Mid HG. and ModHG. has not yet been explained; comp., however, Mid. HG. *schphetamine* and *schatten* for *kastelten*. *Schaftel* is a recent loan-word with the same signification. *Schachtel*, ‘old woman,’ occurs even in late Mid. HG., in which *schaftel* also means ‘feminine.’ The latter looks a LG. loan-word for HG. *schaftel*, from *Édait*.


**Schad**, m., ‘skull,’ from Mid. HG. *schédel*, m., ‘skull,’ and also ‘a dry measure’; allied to Du. *schedel*, m.; unknown to the other O’Teut. diais. (in OHG. *gebald*, ‘skull,’ like Gr. *kekápti*; see *Édait*). Its connection with *Édait* is conceivable.


**Schaff**, n., ‘vessel,’ U.P.G.; see *Édait*. *Schaffen*, vb., ‘to create, procure, obtain, bring,’ from Mid. HG. *schaßen*, OHG. *scafftan*, ‘to create, effect, arrange, do, make.’ Also in a similar sense OHG. *sceppen*, *skeffen*, Goth. *gaskapjan*, AS. *sceppan*, O’Sax. *scepppan* and Goth. *skapjan*, OHG. *scaffen*, Mid. HG. *scaffen*. These imply a root *skap* peculiar to Teut., the connection of which with *sében* is not quite certain; see also *skeffen*. O’Teut. had a number of substant. derivatives from the same root, such as Mod. HG. *scheppen*, *schaften*, and E. *shape*; see the following word and *Édait*.

**Schaffner**, m., ‘purveyor, steward,’ from the equiv. Mid. HG. *schaffen-*are, m., of which the equiv. variant *sachtare* occurs; allied to *schafter*; see al-o *Édait*.

**Schafft**, n., ‘scaffold,’ Mod. HG. only, from Fr. *chaffaut*, earlier *chaffat*, through the medium of Du. *schwaut*.

**Schaff** (1), m., ‘ shaft, handle, trunk, stalk,’ from Mid. HG. *schaff*, OHG. *scaft*, m., ‘shaft, spear, lance’; comp. O’Sax. *scaft*, m., ‘spear,’ Du. *schaclt*, m., ‘quill, shaft of a lance,’ AS. *scaft*, E. *shaft*, O’Fr. *skapt*, n., ‘pole, spear’; Goth. *skafa-t* is by chance not recorded. These substant. cognates can scarcely be related to *schaffen*, they are connected rather with *sében* (lit. ‘that which has been scraped or made smooth’). It is most closely allied to Gr. *Δλιτρον*, ‘staff,’ akin to Dor. (Pindar) *σκάππος, σκιπτος*, ‘staff’; further Lat. *scapus*, ‘ shaft’; hence O’Aryan *skép*, ‘ shaft.’

**Schaff** (2), m., ‘shelves, bookcase, Mod. HG. only; from Mid. HG. *schaff*, ‘vessel for containing liquids.’ For the latter see *Édait*.

**Schakal**, m., ‘jackal,’ Mod. HG. only,
from Pers. and Turk. schakal; through the
medium of Fr. chacal?.

Schakern, vb., 'to jest, joke, play,' late
Mod.HG. (last cent.), from Jew.-Hebr.
shchaker, 'lie.'

Schall, adj., 'hollow, stale, flat,' from
Mid.HG. (rare) schall, adj., 'turbid,' to
which Mid.HG. verschalln and schaltn, 'to
become dim'; comp. Du. verschallen, '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
Mid.HG. schale, schelle, OHG. scala, 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 con-
taining a (in the sense of 'husk'), the other
with a form containing a, just as North
Fris. distinguishes skal (orig. a), 'scale of
animals,' &c., from skel (orig. a), 'bowl.'
Comp. OSax. scola, f., 'drinking cup,' AS.
skēlā, 'husk,' E. shell, and (under OIC.
influence) scale, OIC. skēl, f., 'drinking cup,
(scale of a balance).' Akin to Goth. skalja,
f., 'tile' (lit. perhaps 'shingle, similar to a
scale'), OIC. skel, f., AS. skyll, f., E. shell,
Du. schel, f., 'shell, husk.' The Goth. and
Teut. form skolja passed into Rom. ; comp.
Ital. scagliia, Fr. écaille, 'scale, shell, crust.'
The Teut. cognates are usually connected
with an Aryan root skel, 'to split'; comp.
skeltilt, as well as Lith. skelti, 'to split,'
OSlov. skoltka, 'mussel, shell-fish,' Russ.
skala, 'crust.'—Schälen, 'to shell, scale,
Mid.HG. scheltn, OHG. schelten, 'to
strip off, peel off;' allied to skalit.

Schalk, m., 'rogue, knave,' from Mid.
HG. schalk, m., 'servant, serf; person of
servile character, espec. cunning person,'
OHG. schealz, m., 'servant;' corresponding
to Goth. skáuls, OIC. skálkr, AS. skéalz, m.,
'retainer, man' (so too the corresponding
 Germ. schelten, 'maid-servant'). The evolu-
tion in meaning is similar to that of AS. ëges
and wealth; see ëgel and wield. Schalk
passed at an early period into Ital., in
which skalo signifies 'head-cook.' It is
worthy of note that the meaning of the
word is lifted into a higher plane in its
transition from Mid.HG. to Mod.HG.; it is
thus defined by Goethe, 'one who plays a
good-humoured practical joke.'

Schall, m., 'loud sound, noise,' from
the equiv. Mid.HG. schal (gen. schalles),
OHG. skal (N.); from this is derived
Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. schallen, akin to
OHG. scellan, Mid.HG. schellen, 'to sound
loudly, resound; OIC. skjalla, 'to rattle.'
From the Teut. verb is derived the Rom.
term Ital. squillare, 'to ring, resound.' See skall and skilling.

Schalmei, f., 'real pipe, shepherd's
pipe,' from the equiv. Mod.HG. schalmein,
f., which is again derived from the equiv.
Fr. chalumeau, or rather Burg. and Wall.
chalmein, MidLat. scalmoeia (akin to Lat.
calamus).

Schalotte, f., 'shallot,' formed from the
equiv. Fr. échalote, from MidLat. ascal-
tonium, 'onion from Ascalon (in Palestine),'
whence also Mod.HG. fischlau.

Schallen, vb., 'to go or push against
the stream, direct, regulate,' from Mid.HG.
schallen, 'to push, impel (espec. a ship), set
a-going, drive.' Just as Lat. gubernare came
to mean 'to direct, rule,' so fältn acquired
in Mod.HG. the sense of 'to direct,' OHG.
skelvan, 'to push;' Osax. skaldan, 'to impel
a ship;' a corresponding term is wanting
in the other Teut. dials. Origin obscure.
For derivatives see skeltn. In Mod.HG.
Schäffer, 'sash window,' Mid.HG. schalter,
schelter, 'bolt,' the prim. meaning of fältn
bleeds through; so too in Schalljahr,
Mid.HG. and OHG. schalt-jahr, n., 'intercal-
ary year,' so named because a day is in-
serted.

Schaluppe, f., 'sloop,' Mod.HG. only,
from the equiv. Fr. chaloupe, which is
derived from Du. sloep, whence also the
equiv. E. sloop; the E. variant shallow comes
from Fr.

Scham, f., 'shame, disgrace, bashful-
ess, pudenda,' f., from Mid.HG. scham,
OHG. scama, f., 'sense of shame, confusion,
infamy, disgrace (Mid.HG.), pudibunda.'
Comp. OSax. skama, f., 'confusion;' Du.
schaam- (in compounds), AS. scypni, f.,
'shame, infamy, disgrace,' E. shame; Goth.
*skama, f., may be inferred from skamman,
'to be ashamed' (OHG. seaman). The
Aryan root skam, which also appears in
Mid.HG. Scham, is connected with the
Aryan root kem, 'to cover oneself,' pre-
served in kemd (which see, as well as skam-
man) and in Goth. hamón, so that Goth. skk
skamman, 'to be ashamed,' would signify lit.
'to cover oneself.'

Schande, f., 'disgrace, infamy,' from
the equiv. Mid.HG. schande, OHG. scanta,
Sch (301) Sch

f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. skanda, AS. sêgand, Du. schande, f.; an abstract form from the root skarn (see Scham), with the change of m into n before d, as in Namb. Comp. further the partic. in da- formed from the same root, OHG. scant (see last, fett, and part); from this is derived ModHG. tšäniten, MidHG. schenden, OHG. sçenten, 'to dishonour, ravish.'

Schank, m., 'retail,' from late MidHG. *schane, m., in win-schane, m., 'wine tavern'; the simple MidHG. word schane signifies 'vessel to pour from; present.' Allied to tšänfen

Schanker, m., 'cancer, chancre,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. chancre.

Schance (1), f., 'chance, fortune;' comp. these in bit Schau, tšaqa, 'to hazard something.' From MidHG. scheme, f., 'throw at dice, lucky throw, game;' borrowed from the equiv. Fr. and E. chance (MidLat. cadentia, 'throwing of the dice,' Ital. cadena, 'fall').

Schance (2), f., 'redoubt, earthwork,' from late MidHG. schanze, f., 'bundle of faggots, redoubt;' akin to Du. schans. Of obscure origin.

Schar (1), see S̩fragăr.

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. skala, f., 'host.' The meaning is not connected with śfrum. AS. sčalu, sčalu (E. shoal), 'host,' is abnormal. From Teut. is derived the Rom. word schiera, 'host, troop, swarm.' See S̩fragăr

Scharbe, f., 'cormorant;' from MidHG. scharbe, OHG. scbrb, scbrva, f., 'diver, cormorant;' comp. OIC. skbrfr, pellicanus granulus; AS. skæf

Scharboch, m., 'searf, seurvy,' early ModHG., a corruption of MidLat. scorbuita. From the same source are derived the equiv. Du. scheurbuk, E. scourry, Ital. scorbuto, and Fr. scorbut. The ultimate source of the cognates is Du. scheurbuk, or rather its older forms with a dental in the suffix, as in scorbatus (Du. scieur, 'ribs, cleft, but, 'bone'); MidDu. scheurbuk is also very probably a corruption, the word being connected with buk, 'belly.'

Scharf, adj., 'sharp, acrid, acute;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. scharf, scharff; in the same sense occur the corresponding forms OSax. scarp, Du. scherp, AS. scarp, E. sharp, OIC. skarp; Goth. *skarpa- is by chance not recorded. In the sense of 'sharp, cutting,' the following are also allied:—OHG. secrwön, 'to cut in,' OHG. scorbun, MidHG. and ModHG. scharben, 'to cut in pieces,' as well as AS. sceorfan, 'to tear off' (see śfrf), MidHG. scharfle (Goth. *skrappd), 'tool for scratching,' E. to scarpe; yet the final labials present a difficulty. OHG. and MidHG. sárpf, as an equiv. variant of śfrf, is abnormal, so too OIC. scharfr, 'sharp.' From Teut. are derived Fr. escarp, 'to cut steep down, escarp, escarpe, escarp, slope,' Ital. scarpa, 'slope; locksmith's chisel.' In the non-Teut. languages Gr. ἀφέμ, 'sickle,' OSlov. šrēpu, 'sickle,' are allied to OHG. sərf, though, of course, this does not explain the form śfrf, Goth. *skarpa-, which is perhaps connected with the Teut. root skrap (skrub, skrub), 'to slit, cut in' (see śfrf).

Scharlach, m., 'scarlet,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharlach, scharlachen, n., which is, as is shown by Du. scharlaken, a corruption of MidHG. scharlāt, the word being thus connected with šafe (MidHG. lachen, 'cloth'); scharlāt (comp. E. scarlet, MidE. scarlat) is formed from OFr. escarlate (Mod Fr. èscarlate), 'scarlet stuff.' Comp. MidLat. scrltum, Ital. scarlatto. The ultimate source of the word is Oriental; comp. Pers. skrīlāt (Turk. iskerlet).

Scharf, m., 'sage' (bot.), from MidHG. scharleie, f., 'borage, clary'; of uncertain origin, which the equiv. Ital. schiera, MidLat. sciarca, scarletia, are not able to elucidate.

Scharmutzel, n., 'skirmish,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharmutzel, scharmutzel, m., which, like Du. schermutseling, are derived from Ital. scentuccia (Fr. escarmeche), 'skirmish,' which again comes from Ital. schermirè, 'to fight.' The ultimate origin of the word is OHG. and MidHG. schirmen, 'to fight.' Comp. further E. skirmish.

Śfrp, f., 'searf, sash,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. écharpe, of which the OFr. form escharpe, 'wallet hung round the neck of a pilgrim,' is derived, like Ital. sierapa, 'searf; girdle,' from late OHG. scharpe, 'pocket.' Note Bav. essagesper.

Śfrreifen, n., 'scraper,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharre, OHG. sērro, f., under the influence of śfrren.—Śfrren, vb., 'to scrape, scratch,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharren, a graded form of the
MidHG. vb. schären, OHG. scårana, whence ModFr. déchirer, OFr. eschirer, 'to tear to pieces,' is borrowed.

Schärle, n., 'notch,' from MidHG. scharle, f., 'an opening or indentation made by cutting, hewing, or fracture; notch, wound.' Comp. Du. schaard, 'notch, patch.' Allied to MidHG. scharl, adj., 'hewn to pieces, full of notches, wounded.' OHG. skart, AS. seard, OE. skarð, which are orig. da- (to-), parts. of dären. MidHG. scharle, OHG. scartan, 'skillet, pan,' must, like their Mod HG. corresponding forms, be kept apart from these cognates on account of their meaning, especially since they are derived from skarðhát (not from skartá), as is proved by OSlov. skvrad, skradu, 'skillet, pan, hearth.'

Schärleke, f., 'worthless book, trash,' ModHG. only; prop. 'waste book'; formed from Ital. scarità, 'refuse.'

Scharrnüt, vb., 'to bow and scrape, be obsequious, fawn'; it is uncertain whether the word is derived from Fr. servant, 'servant.'

Schatten, m., 'shade, shadow,' from the equiv. MidHG. schate, m. (rarely f.), OHG. scato (gen. -atœs), m.; corresponding to Goth. skadus, AS. sceadu, E. shade, shadow, Du. schaduw, OSax. skada, 'shadow.' Perhaps Gr. σκότος, 'darkness,' is allied; OEIr. scáth, scáth, 'shadow,' are, however, more closely akin. For another OTeut. word for 'shadow,' see under ēfent.

Schätz, m., 'treasure, store; sweet-heart,' from MidHG. schaz (gen. -tzes), OHG. scatz, m.; its chief senses down to the 13th. cent. are 'money, property, wealth,' and only later 'valuables stored up'; OHG. scatz, m., is only 'money, a definite coin.' Comp. Goth. skatts, 'coin, money,' OEIr. skáth, 'tax, tribute,' AS. scáth, 'a certain small coin, -money, property,' OFris. skat, 'money, cattle,' OSax. skal, 'piece of money, property.' The early history of the cognates is unfortunately too obscure; opinions are divided whether the Teut. word skatta-is derived from OSlov. skotu, 'cattle,' or whether the latter comes from Teut. The variation in meaning, 'cattle' and 'money,' is analogous to Lat. pecunia from pecus, E. fee from AS. fæh, 'cattle' (see Büh); in bartering, cattle played the part of money. Yet we cannot prove that the prim. meaning of OTeut. *skatta-, 'money, coin,' is 'cattle.' On the other hand, the assumption that the word is prim. allied to Gr. σχέτος, 'board, tablet,' is certainly not satisfactory on account of the meanings of the Teut. words.

Schau, m., 'bundle or truss of straw, sheaf,' from MidHG. schoup (gen. -be), m., 'bundle, truss of straw, wisp of straw,' OHG. scoub, m., 'sheaf, truss of straw'; comp. Du. schoof, AS. seéf, E. sheaf, OEIr. skauf, 'sheaf;' allied to sjéberen. Hence Schau is lit. 'what is gathered together'; akin further to Schäfer.

Schauern, vb., 'to shudder, shiver,' ModHG. only, from LG. schuddern; comp. Du. schudden, 'to quake, tremble;' MidHG. schudderen, E. to shudder. Schütten is of a cognate stem, and, like the words of this class, is based on a Teut. root skud, 'to be shaken;' allied to OHG. scutisöm, 'to shudder,' scutisód, 'quaking, trembling.' The assumption that Schäumer is connected, like Schäfer, with MidHG. schäf is not warranted, because the MidHG. word does not mean 'shudder.' See Schüt.

Schauen, vb., 'to look at, gaze,' from MidHG. schouwen, OHG. scouwen, 'to see, look at, contemplate'; comp. OSax. sconwun, Du. schouwen, AS. scadwen, 'to look at;' (whence E. to show); Goth. *skagwun is wanting, to this uszkairian, 'to restore to consciousness.' From the root skav, skil, 'to see;' (see ðént), are also derived Goth. skugga, m., 'mirror,' OHG. schd-char, 'mirror,' further OHG. schavo, AS. scda, OEIr. skagge, m., 'shadow;' (see Špigel); also OEIr. skygna (Goth. *skagweinon), 'to spy, skyn, n. and f., 'perceiving,' to spy.' In the non-Teut. languages, Sans. kavis, 'sage, poet,' Lat. cavor, 'to beware,' Gr. κοίον, 'I mark,' OSlov. žigla, žuti, 'to be sensible of, feel, perceive,' are also connected with the root skōl, skav, or rather kū, kau.

Schauer (I), m., 'penthouse, shed'; see Šeuer.

Schauer (II), m., 'shower,' from MidHG. schdar, OHG. scār, m., 'storm, hail'; comp. OSax. skār, m., 'weather, shower,' Du. schouer, 'pouring rain,' AS. sēðr, E. shower, and the equiv. OEIr. skēr; Goth. only skēra rindis, 'gale.' Origin obscure.

Schaufl, f., 'shovel,' from the equiv. MidHG. schavula, OHG. skava, f., pointing to Goth. *skūlfa (skūbla). The forms of the other Teut. languages point to Goth. *skūbla, f.; comp. Du. schoffel, f., 'shovel,' AS. scōf, f., E. shovel. Allied to the root
Sch Kaufel, f., 'swing,' ModHG. only, derived, however, under LG. influence, from MidHG. schoch (gen. -cches), m., and schoke, f.; comp. LG. schuckel, t., 'swing'; MidHG. schoch, OHG. sowe, 'rocking motion' (whence Fr. choic, 'shock'). In East Thuringian 'swing' is Schaufel, in Saubian Schutz, in Swiss Schutz, Eigentige.

Schau, m., 'foam, froth, scum,' from the equiv. MidHG. schäum, OHG. scäum, m.; corresponding to Du. schuim, OFr. scéume, 'foam' (whence E. scum). The other dials have a different word; comp. AS. scüm, E. foam, under Scum. It is questionable whether Lat. spuma, 'foam' (with p for k, comp. tuspus with lákos?), is connected with the Teut. cognates. Schäum is usually connected with the root skä, 'to cover,' appearing in Schur; hence it means lit. 'covering, that covers,' which itself. From Teut. are derived Ital. schiuma, Fr. écumé, 'foam.'

Schäufel, see Schaufel.

Schäufel, adj., 'dappled, spotted, pied,' from MidHG. (rare) schäcke, 'striped, spotted,' to which are also allied MidHG. schächen, 'to make of various colours, skäuchel, 'spotted,' also MidHG. schäcke, 'a closely-fitting striped coat,' AS. scécce, 'coat.' It is, on the other hand, assumed that the word was borrowed from Fr. écuche, 'check' (Ital. a scacchi); comp. E. checky.

Scheid, see Scheide.

Scheide, adj., 'oblique, awry,' from MidHG. schéil, schéich (gen. schéiles, schélves), OHG. scéilah (gen. scéiles, scélaves), adj., 'awry, squinting, atighth, oblique, crooked'; comp. Du. scheel, AS. scéoth, OFr. skjalgr, 'awry, squinting' (Goth. *skailwas, or rather *skilwas, *skilga, - is by chance not recorded). Pre-Teut. *skielwas, -skilga, must be assumed; hence Gr. σκιαλώς, 'aslant, awry,' is not quite adequate to explain phonetically the Teut. forms; perhaps both the Teut. and Gr. terms are based on a root skel.

Scheffel, m., 'bushel,' from MidHG. scheffel, OHG. seffel, m., 'bushel, corn measure'; comp. the equiv. OSax. seffel, Du. scheepel (see also Speidel). Allied to OSax. skarp, n., 'vessel, cask,' OHG. skaf, MidHG. skaf (see Stoff), 'vessel for holding liquids'; in Bav. saff, n., is a dimin. of the equiv. saff. The assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. scaphium (Gr. σκάφος), 'drinking vessel,' is not satisfactory; Mid Lat. scaphium, scapellus (Ital. scalfiule, 'book-shelves'), are only imitations of the G. words. Perhaps the terms are primit. G.; comp. also OFr. skeppa, 'bushel'; also the root skarp, 'to contain,' under Schein.

Scheib, f., 'slice, pane, wafer,' from MidHG. schibe, OHG. schiba, f., 'panes, ball, wheel'; corresponding to OLG. sciva, 'sphaera,' Du. schiff, 'slice, MidE. schive, 'circle, slice' (E. skive, shear, Ic. skifa, f., 'shaving, slice.' Teut. skibö, from pre-Teut. *skipä, is most closely related to Gr. σκίπω, 'potter's wheel,' with which Gr. σκίπων, 'staff,' is usually connected. MidHG. Schiefer is scarcely allied.

Scheide, f., 'sheath,' from MidHG. scheide, OHG. sceida, f., 'scabbard'; comp. OSax. skedja, f., Du. scheide, f., AS. skedja, f., E. sheath, OFr. scheider (plur.), 'sheath'; Goth. *skatip (from skat), f., 'sheath,' is wanting (the term used being feádr, n., 'sheath,' see Jüterb). Allied to Scheide, hence lit. 'separation, the separating covering' (?). ModHG. Scheide, 'separation, parting,' is the same word; comp. MidHG. scheide, f., 'separation, severing, departure, distinction, boundary'; OHG. sceida.

Scheiden, vb., 'to separate, divide; depart,' from MidHG. scheiden, OHG. scheiden, str. vb., 'to separate, sever; decide, adjut, appoint.' For the expected Goth. *skatjan (comp. OSax. skedjan, 'to separate,' OFrs. skitha) occurs skedjan with grammatical change; comp. AS. scédan, 'to separate,' whence E. shed. The Teut. root skatip, the dental form of which may be inferred from ModHG. Scheide, f., is based on Aryan skhait, of which skatip and skatip are parallel forms; comp. Gr. ἁκτίος, 'I split,' ἁκτία (see Scheide); Sans. chid, 'to split,' Lat. scindo (also uedo?), Lith. skédžiù, 'I separate.' See further Geschütz and Geschütz.

Schein, m., 'shining, sheen, semblance, appearance,' from MidHG. schin, OHG. schin, m., 'lustre, shining, brightness, clearness,' late MidHG., also 'evidence, testimony, appearance'; comp. OSax. skin, m., 'lustre,' Du. schijn, AS. skin, 'ghost.' An abstract of Scheinen, vb., from MidHG. schinen, OHG. seinan, 'to glitter, appear; show oneself'; comp. the equiv. OSax. seinan, Du. schijnen, AS. seinan, E. to shine, OFr. skina, Goth. seinan. The Teut.
root *ski*, whence *skīna*,-na, str. vb., is formed with a present suffix *na*-, appears with a suffix *m* in *fäsumm*. Akin probably to Gr. *σκία*, 'shadow,' see *skīna*; also Gr. *σκίω*, 'parasol'. See *fdīr*.

*fdēssen*, vb., 'to go to stool, excrete,' from MidHG. *schīzen*, OHG. *scīzen*; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *schijten*, AS. *scītan*, E. *to shit*, OSc. *skīta*. The common Tent. root *skī*, 'to excrete,' is probably connected with the Aryan *skīdī*, dissemi ned under *fātīn*; its lit. meaning is perhaps 'to dissever'. From the Tent. cognates are derived Ita.l. (dial.) *sēta*,'excrement,' and OFr. *eschīter*.

*Schīt*, n., 'log, billet, fragment,' from MidHG. *schīt*, OHG. *scīt*, n., 'log of wood,' corresponding to the equiv. OFris. *skīd*, AS. *scīde*, E. *skīde*, OSc. *skīd*. The root is the Aryan form *schāt*, *skīt*, dissemi ned under *fātīn*, the prim. meaning of which, 'to split,' appears still in MidHG. *fātīt*; comp. Gr. *σκίτα* (from *σκίτζα*), 'splitter,' Lith. *skētis*, Lett. *skaida*, 'chip,' from the root *skīt* (see *fātīn*).—*Schīterhaufen*, 'funeral pile,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. *schīter*, plur. of *schīt*.—*Schītern*, 'to go to pieces, be wrecked,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. *schīt*, plur. *schīter*.

*Schītel*, m., 'crown (of the head), vertex,' from MidHG. *schītel*, OHG. *scītīla*, f., 'vertex, crown, parting of the hair from the crown to the forehead'; corresponding to Du. (hasor) *scheel*, MidLG. *scheidel*. Allied to *fātīn*; lit. 'part of the head where the hairs separate, i.e., where they are parted to either side.' Akin to AS. *sēgūda*, 'crown,' E. *to shed*.

*Schīladi*, m., 'shellace,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. *schellak*; comp. E. *shellace*; lit. 'scale lac, lac thin like scales.'

*Schīle*, f., 'small bell, from the equiv. MidHG. *schīle*, OHG. *scīla*, f.; allied to MidHG. *schīlen*, OHG. *scīlan*, 'to sound loudly, resound,' to which Ital. *squilla*, 'little bell,' is also akin.—MidHG. and Mid HG. *schīlen*, lit. 'to cause to resound,' is the factitive form. Comp. *verdīte*, 'vanished,' as a relic of the MidHG. str. verb.

*Schīlīsh*; m., 'codfish, haddock,' Mod HG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *schel-
visch*; allied to Du. *schel*, 'shell,' E. *shell*; so called 'because the cod lives chiefly on shellfish?'. See *fdīr*.

*Schīhelleng*; m., 'stallion,' an expla-
natory compound for the equiv. MidHG. *schīle*, OHG. *scīlo*, m.; see *fīshēf*.

*Schīlfrautli*, m., 'swallow-wort, celandine,' from MidHG. *schīlfraut*, -reiurz; probably an abbreviation and corruption of the equiv. MidLat. *chelidionia* (ch pronounced as in the corresponding Fr. *chel-
doine*); comp. Gr. *χελιδόνιον, celandine*.

*Schelum*, m., 'rogue, knave, villain,' from MidHG. *schelme*, m., 'pest, plague; those who have fallen in battle, then, as an abusive term, 'wretch, seducer,' OHG. *scelma*, *scelmo*, 'plague.' In MidDu. and MidLG. *schelum* has the old sense of 'carrier, cadaver,' so too in Bav. For the development of the meaning 'rogue' from 'wretch,' comp. *fdīff*, which has also acquired a milder signification. From the ModHG. word are derived Du. *schelm* and lC. *scheltir*, 'rogue.'

*Schelten*, vb., 'to reprove, revile,' from MidHG. *schelten*, OHG. *scīltan*, str. vb., 'to repro ve, abuse, insult'; comp. MidLG. and Du. *schelen*, OFris. *skīlda*, 'to repro ve.' Akin to the cognates discussed under *fātīn*; 'to push' is the prim. meaning of *fātīn*.

*Schenuel*, m., 'stool, footstool,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schenuel, schamel (schāmel?)*, m.; OHG. *scamal* (scamal?), m., which, like OSax. *fōscamel*, 'footstool,' and AS. *slegmul* (espec. *fō-slegmul*), m., is derived from Lat. *scamellum*. Du. *schabel*, 'stool,' as well as the equiv. Rom. terms, Fr. *escabelle, escabeau*, and Ita.l. *scabell*, is based on Lat. *scabellum*; hence in MidRhen. *Schanell, Schabbage*.

*Schenuen*, m., 'phantom,' from MidHG. *schenue*, m., 'shadow,' (MidG.) *schisme*; comp. AS. *scīma*, OSax. *scīma*. Allied to the root *skī*, 'to glitter,' discussed under *fātīn*, with which Gr. *σκία*, 'shadow,' with the same evolution in meaning, is also connected; see *fdīmer* and *fdīenbarjipti*.

*Schēnke*, m., 'publican, cupbearer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schēnke*, OHG. *scēnco* (OSax. *scēnko*), m., 'cupbearer.' From Tent. is derived Fr. *échanson* (OfFr. *eschanson*, MidLat. *sancionem*).—*Schēken*, vb., 'to pour out for drinking, bestow, give,' from MidHG. *schēken*, 'to pour in, give to drink, water, make a present of, give'; OHG. *schenken*, 'to pour in, give to drink.' The meaning 'to give' first appears in the post-classical times of MidHG. 'To pour in, give to drink,' is the prim. meaning; it is characteristic of G. that the sense 'to
give,' could be developed from this (similarly ModHG. gefallen attests the importance of dice-playing in Teut. life; comp. also ʒfdən). The prim. meaning appears in AS. ʒfætan, OFris. ʃkænka, Olt. ʃkænika; from Teut. is also formed OFr. escancer, 'to pour in.' Goth. ʃkagkan is wanting. Some etymologists regard the common Teut. vb. as a derivative of AS. ʃfæan, ʃfæon, 'shank,' assuming that shanks were used as taps in the earliest times; hence ʃfætən would mean lit. 'to put the tap in a cask.' See the next word.

ʃfænkel, m., 'thigh, shank,' from the equiv. MidHG. ʃkenkel, n.; comp. Du. schenkel; unknown to OHG, as well as to the other OTeut. dials. A dim. of AS. ʃfæonna (see ʃfætən), E. shank, which is further connected with ModHG. ʃquinfen; comp. also Du. schomk, 'bones in meat,' Swed. ʃvindk, Dan. ʃankk.

ʃquen, see ʃquinfen.

ʃcherbe, vb., 'fragment, shard, flowerpot,' from MidHG. ʃchirbe, ʃchirbe, OHG. ʃciri, f. and n., 'sherd, fragment, earthenware pot'; comp. Du. ʃcherf, f., 'sherd'; a derivative of pre-Teut. ʃkerpo-; comp. OSlov. ʃkəpu, 'sherd.' Lett. ʃkērpā, 'notch,' ʃkērpēle, 'splinter of wood.' Akin to ʃcgurēn.f. ʃcherbe, m., 'scissors, shears,' from the equiv. MidHG. ʃchere, f., which is probably plur., OHG. ʃcärō, plur. of ʃkar and ʃkāra, 'shears'; with regard to the plur. comp. Ital. cesoje and forbeici, plur., Fr. ciseaux, equiv. to E. scissors. In Sans. the word was of course dual; comp. bhurjāt (Big-Veda), dual 'shears.' Comp. Du. ʃchaar, MidE. ʃchere, E. shears (plur.), and the equiv. Olt. ʃkēre, neut. plur. See ʃfğerm.

ʃcherbe (2), f., 'rock, reef,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Swed. ʃkēr (Dan. ʃjer), n.; comp. Olt. ʃker, 'cliff.'

ʃcere, vb., 'to shear, fleece, molest,' from MidHG. ʃchern, OHG. ʃcēran, 'to shear, cut off'; comp. Du. ʃchernen, AS. ʃceran, 'to shear, cut or sew to pieces;' E. to ʃsheer, Olt. ʃkēra, 'to cut, shear, slaughter.' The prim. meaning of the root ʃker contained in these vbs. is 'to cut or sew to pieces;' (comp. Līth. ʃkirti, 'to sever, ʃkārō, 'rag'), as is shown by the OTeut. ʃkardan, 'hewn or cut to pieces,' which originated in ʃkār- (see ʃkārē). Yet the meaning 'to shear' is very old; comp. the derivative ʃchere. The root ʃker (whence Sans. ʃkūrā, 'razor?') appears in Gr. as ʃker in ʃkipa, 'I shear.'

ʃcherfein, n., 'mite' (coin), from the MidHG. ʃchōrf, OHG. ʃcōrf, n., 'mite, very small coin;' comp. MidHG. ʃchōrf, ʃchōrf, 'one-seventeenth of a penny;' allied to AS. ʃcōrfan, 'to tear off?.' Comp. for a similar development of meaning ModHG. ʃcōt, as well as Gr. ʃkipa, lit. 'part cut off,' then 'small coin.' ʃchērfe is scarcely allied.

ʃcherge, m., 'beadle, sergeant,' from MidHG. ʃcherge, ʃcherm, m. (for the change of ry to mj, ModHG. ry, see ʃgerē), 'usher (of a court), bailiff, beadle,' OHG. ʃgerō, ʃcarō, ʃcarō, 'captain, leader of a troop'; a derivative of ʃčar.

ʃcherz, m., 'joke, jest,' from MidHG. ʃchēr, m., 'pleasure, play;' allied to Mod HG. ʃgerēn, vb., from MidHG. ʃgerēn, 'to cut capers, hop, amuse oneself'; comp. MidHG. ʃcharr, 'leap.' These cognates, which are found neither in the MidHG. classical writers, in OHG, nor in OTeut. generally, are met with, however, in Ital. ʃchermare, 'to jest,' borrowed from G.

ʃcheu, f., 'shyness, reserve, timidity,' from MidHG. ʃchivre, f., 'shyness, horror,' also 'bugbear, scarecrow,' whence ModHG. ʃchōfen. Allied to ʃʃcuen, ʃʃcudēn, vb., from MidHG. ʃshuken, 'to be shy of, avoid, scare or chase away,' OHG. ʃshuken. Both the noun and vb. are derivatives of MidHG. ʃschīch, OHG. ʃscōh, 'shy, bashful.' Mod HG. ʃʃeu, adj., is based anew on the vb.; comp. AS. ʃscōh, 'timid,' to which E. shy is allied; Du. ʃchweer, 'timid, shy.' From the G. cognates Ital. ʃshemare, 'to avoid,' is derived. See ʃsčüf.

ʃchauer, f. (in Bav. and East Suab. ʃšartl), 'barn, shed,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʃshāure, OHG. ʃšūra, f.; a derivative of OHG. ʃscār, MidHG. ʃshār, 'penthouse, protection,'ModHG. (dial.) ʃšāur. Comp. Olt. ʃskāl, n., 'place of refuge, shelter,' ʃšunm, m., 'shield.' The Aryan root ʃskāl, 'to cover, protect' (comp. ʃšāmm), contained in these words, is widely diffused; comp. Lat. ʃcītum, 'shield,' Gr. ʃskō-lō, 'armour,' Lat. ob-ʃčē-rōs, 'dark' (covered), and the Sans. root ʃsūm 'to cover.' See ʃšāura and ʃšēt.

ʃšauer, vb., 'to scour, rub,' early ModHG. (unknown to UpG., the term used being ʃʃen), formed from MidG. and LG. ʃšūren; comp. Du. ʃšuwen (MidE. ʃšuwen, E. to ʃšowr, borrowed from Du.), Dan. ʃšwe, Swed. ʃšura. Although the
word is wanting in the OTeut. dials., it need not be regarded as borrowed from Mid Lat. scourare (Lat. ex-curare), Ital. scourare, Fr. écourer, 'to scour.'

Ścbeinc, f. (unknown to UpG.), 'barn, shed,' from the equiv. MidHG. schine, f., which is derived by the loss of the $g$ (equal to $j$) from OHG. scujin, scujina, 'barn.' If the $g$ is equal to $j$, Ścbeur (MidHG. schiere) is closely allied. If this is not the case, no certain connecting link has been discovered.

Ścbeufal, n., 'object of horror, monster,' a derivative of śčen, like late MidHG. schcézef, 'monster, scarecrow.' To this is allied ModHG. śčeszif, corrupted from MidHG. schewzeif, 'shy, despairing,' which is connected with schewzen, 'to feel horror,' from śchiwzezen (allied to śčen, MidHG. schiuhen).

Ścibct, 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)dshefe; see Ścifiw, ściw.

Ścidiwct, vb., 'to bring about, send, despatch,' 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 OTeut. dials. generally, seems, like Goth. skinnjan and OIr. skéthu, 'to go,' to be connected with a prim. Teut. root skéw (skew) from pre-Tent. skéw (to which OIr. scéithen, 'I go away;' from skáth is allied). Akin to late MidHG. shie, m., 'method,' and śčibict, which first occurs in ModHG.; see ściw. 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. *sciicchen, Goth. *shicicjan. Allied to (go)dshefe. Deriv. Ścifiw, Ścich.

Ścich, n., 'young girl,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. and Jew. śčiehku, 'Christian girl,' Hebr. śčiekhüe, lit. 'abomination.'

Ścich, vb., 'to shave, push,' from the equiv. MidHG. schieben, OHG. skieben; comp. Goth. of-skibban, 'to thrust away,' OIr. sktfie, sktfia, 'to push,' AS. skiften, 'to shave, push,' E. to shave. The root śčieb, 'to shave' (from pre-Tent. skiep), which appears also in Šchauf, Šchefer, and Šchwe, corresponds to the Sans. root chup, 'to touch,' with which Lith. skubras, skubutis, 'quick,' and skubotis, 'to make haste' (Aryan root skub), and OSlav. skubati, 'to pluck,' are also probably allied. See Šchwe.

Śchiwderichler, m., 'arbiter,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. schiedemian; allied to Mid HG. schit (gen. schites), 'judicial decision,' akin to OHG. sieðan, 'to separate, distinguish, decide.' The Teut. root skiep is connected with śchiw, śchiw.

Śchiw, adj., 'oblique, awry, sloping,' a MidG. and LG. word; MidHG. and MidG. sciw, 'awry, distorted;' cognate with AS. sōf, sōð, OIr. skfr, 'awry,' North Fris. skiaf, Du. scheef, 'awry' (whence E. skew is borrowed), Schmalkald. ßeip. HG. dials. also imply a MidHG. schép (pp.), 'awry'; Hess. and Francl. šep, Suab. šops. Besides these primit. Teut. cognates skieb, skieb (whence Lett. skibbs, 'awry,' is borrowed), UpG. has skiep, which is represented by MidHG. schiep, 'awry,' Bav. and Alem. skjeppen, skjeppen, 'to waddle' (respecting the to see Štige and Štig). They are all connected, like Gr. oχιμπυτον, 'to bend,' with an Aryan root skiep, skaip.

Śchiwer, m., 'slate, shist,' from Mid HG. schiver, schiere, m., 'splotter of stone, and espec. of wood,' OHG. scierow, 'splotter of stone'; the modern meaning is Mod HG. only (in UpG. the prim. meaning 'stone splotter' has been preserved). Goth. *skifra, m., is wanting. Allied to ModHG. Šchter, f., 'chaff, boon' (of flux or hemp), which is derived from LG.; comp. E. shive (AS. *sifra); MidE. schivere (AS. *sifera), OIr. shiver. These are derivatives of a Teut. root skiep, 'to divide, distribute;' comp. AS. sfístan, 'to divide,' E. to shift, OIr. skipta, 'to divide' (OIr. scla, 'to cut in pieces;' allied to Šchter ? or to this word), Du. schieten, 'to separate, sever.' Šchter and Šchter are lit. 'fragment, part.'

Śdyfien, vb., 'to squat, leer,' from the equiv. MidHG. schifer, schitten, allied to śdjet.

Śdjiwbein, n., 'shin-bone,' from Mid HG. schinebenn, n., allied to MidHG. schine, OHG. seina, f., 'shin-bone;' comp. AS. šina, f., E. shin (also AS. šinebên, MidE. schinebenn); Du. scheen and scheeben, 'shin-bone.' Štein in this compound has preserved its older meaning of 'bone;' see Štein. Scarcely allied to Šchirn and Šchirn, for the secondary meaning of ModHG. Šhirne (MidHG. schine), 'narrow wood or metal plate, strip,' as well as OHG.
**Sch**

(307)

**Sch**

scina, 'needle,' points to a Goth. *skinō, 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. sche, scēo, 'shin,' the root must be *skī.* From Teut. are derived Ital. schiena, 'graves for a horse,' and probably also Ital. schiena, Fr. échine, 'spine,' with their Rom. cognates.

Schicinc, f., see Ščitnica.

şdijir, adj., 'clear, pure, simple, sheer,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schir, 'mere, pure, glittering'; comp. OSax. štir, škri, AS.ščir, 'pure, glittering.' E. shere, sheer, OIC. ščir, Goth. ščīrs, 'clear, manifest'; a derivative of the root *ščī,* 'to shine, glitter.' In ModHG, this adj. has been confused in sound with the following adv., yet the Mod HG. form may be also of LG. origin. See ščitnica.

şdijir, adv., 'almost,' from MidHG. ščiere, adv., 'quickly, soon,' OHG. ščiarno, older ščěro, adv., 'quickly'; allied to OHG. ščert, ščěr, adj., 'sagacious, zealous in trac- ing out'; comp. Du. schier, 'almost' (OIC. ščir, ščěr, 'bright, clear').

şdijer, n., 'lawn, veil,' ModHG. only, borrowed from LG.; prop. the neut. of the adj. šdijir.

şdjielting, m., 'hemlock,' from the equiv. MidHG. şčijeltinc, şčerline, şčerline (gen. -ščes), OHG. ščerlining; comp. Du. scheerling. Derived, like the variants MidHG. şčernice, OHG. and LG. ščerlining, 'hemlock,' from the equiv. OHG. ščerno, m.; the l of the MidHG., MidHG., and ModHG. forms is due to the current G. suffix šiņg. The term is unknown to the other Teut. dials. (in A.S. hyme, hymešā occur, E. hemlock).

şdiējen, vb., 'to shoot,' from the equiv. MidHG. şčijējen, OHG. szcizan; the corresponding vb. occurs in the same sense in all the Teut. dials.; comp. OSax. szctelen (Du. schieten), AS. ščelēn (E. to shoot), OIC. ščētena, Goth. (by chance not recorded) *ščetan.* The root ščet, 'to shoot,' from pre-Teut. škud, is widely diffused in Teut., and corresponds to the Sans. root šāud, 'to shatter, excite,' or better with Sans. śāud, 'to leap forth.' For derivatives see ščes, ščet, ščut, and ščite.

şdief, n., 'ship,' from the equiv. Mid HG. şčiff, OHG. şcief, şcief (gen. -šcief), n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. and OIC. škīp, n., AS. š śip, n., E. ship, Du. schip, OSax. spip. The OHG. word also signifies 'vessel,' being rendered in a gloss as equiv. to its derivative OHG. šcipf, 'phiala.' (comp. škāpt, E. vessel in its double sense, borrowed from Fr. vaisseau, 'vessel (a utensil), ship,' Gr. *σκαφίς,* 'bowl, skiff'). The Gr. term with *σκαφός,* 'bowl, ship,' cannot be allied to the Teut. word, since the latter implies an Aryan * in the stem syllable. No certain etymological explana-
tion can be given of Teut. ščipa; 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. Maţi). From OHG. the word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. schif, Fr. esquif, 'boat,' to which is allied OFr. esquif, 'to equip a ship,' with a LG. p., ModFr. équiper, 'to equip, endow,' which passed again into Teut.

şdǐld (1.), m., 'shield, coat of arms,' from the equiv. MidHG. ščild, OHG. šcil, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. škildus, m., OIC. škildār, AS. šcyl, E. shield, Du. scheld, OSax. scild. The word first signified 'signboard' in early ModHG. The specifically Teut. term škildus (from skildhus, skeltus?) cannot be traced farther back; it can scarcely be related to ščiltan (ščild, lit. 'that which gives a loud sound or resounds').

şdǐld (2.), n., 'signboard,' ModHG. only, a variant of the foregoing; hence ščiler (neut. stem) in compounds such as ščiltskies, ščinet-box.'

şdǐlber, vb., 'to paint, depict, describe,' allied to MidHG. ščilt, 'coat of arms'; comp. MidHG. ščilber, m., 'artist'; the shields were orig. painted in the MidHG. age of chivalry with coats of arms, and even, according to Tacitus, Germ. vi, ('scuta leciscissimae coloribus distinguunt'), in the Teut. heroic period. Comp. Du. schilberen, 'to paint, depict, describe.'

şdǐlpalt, n., 'tortoise-shell,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. schildpad, 'tortoise' and 'tortoise-shell.' The early history of Du. padde, 'toad,' E. puddock and OIC. padda, 'toad,' is obscure.

şdǐlf, n., 'rush, bulrush, reed,' from the equiv. MidHG. ščilf, OHG. šcilf (m. and n.); unknown to the other Teut. dials.; perhaps it is an early loan-word from Lat. scirpus, 'rush,' to which it cannot be prim. allied. Others, regarding şdǐlf as a genuine Teut. word, connect it with OHG. šcident, MidHG. šcifelife, 'bowl of fruit and pulse.'
**Schillern**, vb., 'to change or vary in colour,' MidHG. only, a derivative of Mid HG. *schilten*, a variant of *schilten*, '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*, OFr. *shilling*, AS. *shilling*, E. *shilling*, Du. *schelling*, OSAc. *scilling*. Formed from O'Teut. *skellan*, 'to sound,' with the suffix -ing-, a favourite termination in OG. names of coins (see *schimma*, OHG. *cheising*, E. *farthing*); hence *Schilling* is lit. 'ringing coin.' From Teut. are derived Ital. *scellino* and Fr. *escalon*, a coin worth about sixpence, as well as the equiv. OSlav. *sklet*.

**Schimmel**, m., 'mould,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schimmel*, m., for an older *skimbond*, OHG. *skimbal*, which may be inferred from the OHG. derivatives *skimbalen*, 'to get mouldy;' *skimbalag*, 'mouldy.' The MidHG. form is due to a confusion with *schim*, m., 'glimmer;' comp. Du. *skimelen*. OHG. *skimbal* has no corresponding form in the other Teut. dials.—**Schimmel**, m., 'white horse,' late MidHG., identical with *Schimmel*, 'horses.'

**Schimme**, m., 'glimmer,' early Mod HG., formed from LG. and Du. *schemeren*, 'to glimmer, gleam.' This is connected, like MidHG. *schime*, 'glimmer, lustre,' OHG. *seimo*, Goth. *sheima*, 'light, lamp,' with the root *ski*, 'to shine, glitter;' comp. MidE. *schemeren*, 'to shimmer,' E. *skimmer*, E. *skim*, 'white spot,' Swed. *skimma* (see *Schimme*).

**Schimpef**, 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*, Mid HG. *schimpef*, was retained till the 17th cent. (Logau); comp. Du. *schimp*, 'scorn, mockery,' MidHG. *schumpef*, f., 'paramour' (lit. 'she who jests'). The root *schimp*, 'to jest,' which appears in OHG. *scimp*, is wanting in the other Teut. dials. It has been connected with Gr. *σκόμπτον*; 'to jest, deride,' which, with its double meaning, certainly furnishes an analogy for MidHG. *Schimpef*.

**Schindel**, f., 'shingle, splint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schindel*, OHG. *scintila*, f., formed from MidLat. *scindula*, *scandula*, 'shingle,' the sound of which was perhaps influenced by Gr. *σκόπτειν*. The word was borrowed from MidLat. about the 6th cent., contemporaneously with *schirm*, *scheren*, &c. The MidE. form *schingel*, E. *shingle*, is peculiar. The Rom. languages preserve the -a- form, Lat. *scindula*; comp. Ital. (dialect) *scandola* and Fr. *echadole*.

**Schinden**, vb., 'to skin, flay,' from Mid HG. *schinden*, 'to skin, peel, ill-treat severely;' OHG. *scintan*; a denominative from a lost OHG. *scind*, m., 'hide, skin,' which may be assumed in OHG. from OIc. *skinn* (see *Schinn*), m., 'skin, hide, fur, leather.' E. *skin*, from MidE. *skinne* (AS. *scein*), is borrowed from Scand., since AS. *scein, *ski, must have become *sk* in MidE. Goth. *skinja*, from pre-Teut. *skento*, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Schikken**, m., 'ham,' from MidHG. *schikze*, m., 'thigh, ham,' OHG. *scincho*, m., *scincha*, f., 'tibia, thigh.' They are related by gradation to the cognates adopted under *Schint*, to which Suab. and Alem. (and Bav.) *schunf*, OFris. *skunke*, meaning 'bone, thigh, ham,' are also to be added as further graded forms. Its connection with *Schine* is probable on account of the meaning. From the Teut. cognates Ital. (dialect) *stìnco* (*shicono*), 'shin-bone,' is borrowed.

**Schinnen**, plnr., 'dandruff, scurf;' MidHG. only, from MidHG. and LG.: connected with the cognates discussed under *schinten*; lit. 'that which comes off in scales from the skin of the head;' hence allied to OIc. *skinn* (from *skipn*), 'skin.'

**Schirm**, see *Schirring*.

**Schirmen**, vb., 'to protect, defend;' from MidHG. *schirmen*, *schirmen*, 'to protect, defend, fight,' OHG. *scirmen*, 'to serve as a bulwark, protect;' allied to OHG. *scirm*, *scirm*, m., 'bulwark, shield, protection;' MidHG. *scîrm*, *scherm*, m., 'shield, penthouse, shelter, defence;' to these *Schirm* and *Schirmen* are allied. From Teut. are derived the Rom. cognates of Ital. *schermo*, 'screen,' *schermire*; 'to fight.' The early history of these words, which are wanting in the rest of the Teut. dials, is obscure; Gr. *eripov*, 'parasol,' is perhaps primit. allied.

**Shiren**, see *Schirren*.

**Schiff**, m., 'ordure'; a MidHG. form from *skvier*.

**Schlabbern**, vb., 'to slobber, slaver,' MidHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. *slabben*, 'to flap;' *slabberen*, 'to spill.'
**Schlacht** f., 'battle, engagement,' from MidHG. *slacht,* slacht, f., 'killing; slaughter, battle,' OHG. *slacht,* f., OSax. *man-slahta,* f., 'death-blow, killing;' an abstract formed by the fem. suffix -la- (as in *Schlange,* from the Tent, root *slah,* 'to slay.' For *Schlacht* in the sense of 'sort' see *Gisclad.* *Schlacht* 'dyke, embankment,' is also a derivative of *sidlaug,* 'to make firm by beating,' which sense MidHG. *slaten* may have even in the classical poets.—*Schlachten,* vb., 'to slaughter, slay,' MidHG. *slachten,* OHG. *slachten,* 'to kill, slaughter,' is a derivative of *Schlacht* (OHG. *slacta*), with the preservation of its more general meaning; so too *schlächter,* m., 'butcher,' MidHG. *slächtere,* OHG. *slächtric,* 'butcher;' allied to E. *slaughter.*

*Schlade,* f., 'slag, dross,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slacke,* scales that fly off when metal is struck' (E. *slag*); allied to *sleipn.*

*Schlaf* (1.), m., *Schlaf,* f., 'sleep,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *slaf,* m.; *Schlaf* is prop. the plur. of *Schlaf,* referring both to the temples (comp. Lat. *tempora*); Du. *slap,* 'temple.' In AS. *panweage,* allied to OHG. *tunna,* MidHG. *tunne* and OHG. *thinna-bahho,* m., 'temple,' MidHG. *tunweage,* 'temple' (comp. *bain*), OHG. *dunwegi,* OIc. *dunvange,* '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 *sleipn,* MidHG. *släfen,* OHG. *slafen,* str. vb., 'to sleep.' This form is peculiar to Tent, in this sense, and is wanting only in OIc., which has preserved *soga* (Tent, root *sef,* Aryan *sew,* primit. allied to Lat. *semus,* Gr. *sebos*; Goth. *slepa,* 'sleep,' *slepen,* 'to sleep,' AS. *slep,* E. *sleep,* AS. *slapan,* E. to *slay.* Du. *slap,* *slapen,* OSax. *slap,* *slap.* Comp. also the derivatives with *r,* OHG. *slaray,* MidHG. *slaric,* eletric, 'sleepy,' OHG. *slaric,* *slaric,* MidHG. *slàfen,* 'to asleap, get asleep.' With the Tent. root *slép,* 'to sleep,' appearing in these cognates, are also connected ModHG. *slaff* and its Teut. correspondences; hence the prim. meaning of *slaf* is probably 'to be relaxed.' For further references see under *slaf.*

*Schlaf* (1.), f., 'slipper,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slipp,* which is derived from LG. *slap,* 'loose.'

*Schlaff* (2.), f., 'slap; discomfiture, defeat,' ModHG. only, from LG. *slappe,* comp. MidE. *slappe,* E. *slap*; hence also in earlier ModHG. *slap,* 'slap in the face.' From a HG. *sleppa* is derived Ital. *schiaffo,* 'slap in the face.'

*Schlappen,* vb., 'to slap, hang down, go slipshod,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. *slappen,* see *sleafarn.*

*Schlaraffe,* m., 'sluggard, lubber,' for earlier ModHG. *Schlaffe,* which is met with as late as the first half of the last
cent.; from MidHG. slür-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. slür, 'sluggishness, lazy person,' see ßläuten, ßläummen. The first detailed description of ßläraßenland, of which the earliest mention is made in the 15th cent., was given in a farce by Hans Sachs in 1530 A.D.

ßläu, adj., 'sly, crafty, cunning,' early ModHG. only, formed from LG. slür; comp. Du. sluur, 'sly'; akin also probably to Old German slürgr, MidE. sleigh, E. sly, which, as Mod HG. verdiissen, 'cunning,' indicates, is perhaps connected with the root slür, 'to strike.' It is uncertain how far these terms are due to earlier loan-words, and whether Old German slürgr is the ultimate source of them all.

ßläuch, m., 'leather bag, bottle, or pipe, funnel,' from MidHG. slüch, m., 'skin, slough (of a snake), leather bag, pipe,' corresponding to E. slough, Swed. dial. slug. MidHG. slüch, 'gullet, throat; gulf, abyss;' is a different word; late Old German slüch, m., 'rawening chasm' (allied to ßläuten). ModHG. ßläum, as well as Lat. voräga, 'abyss, allied to voräre, 'to swallow up,' shows a similar evolution in meaning; comp. Lat. fäser, 'gullet, throat, abyss.'

ßläumnaul, n., 'glutton,' ModHG. only, connected with the cognates of ßläuten.

ßläucht, adj., 'bad, base, mean,' from MidHG. slücht, adj., 'honest, straightforward, smooth, simple, clear, correct,' Old German slucht, 'straight, even, honest, simple, gentle, friendly;' corresponding to Gothic slüchts, 'even, straight;' Old German slücht, 'straight, even, smooth, gentle,' OFris. slucht, '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 ßläut and ßläuch), and has led in ModHG. to a peculiar development in malum partim. The origin of the common Teut. adj. (or to-partic.?) *slähtis is obscure; it cannot, on account of its form and meaning, be connected with ßläuten; Gr. skóros, 'trilling,' does not suit the earlier meaning, 'straight, even, simple.'

ßläuchen, vb., 'to lick, lap, be dainty,' from late MidHG. slöken, 'to eat dainties by stealth;' allied to MidHG. slöe, m., 'daintiness, dainty month,' and havenslecke, 'glutton'; Old German *slächchón, 'to be fond of dainties,' is wanting, as well as a corresponding term in any of the other OTeut. diais. Not allied to ßläuchen, but an intensive form of Old German slökja, 'to lick,' which implies a Teut. root slök, slöig.

ßlägel, m., 'saller, sledge-hammer, drumstick,' from MidHG. slegel, OHG. slecil, m., 'implement for beating, club, flail, hammer;' from the root släh, 'to strike.' Comp. E. sledge, AS. slecc, f., 'hammer,' from the same root.

ßläche, f., 'sloe,' from the equiv. MidHG. slöhe, OHG. sléha, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. sloe, AS. slé, sléker, f.; E. sloe, Swed. slän, Dan. slauæ, 'sloe;' Goth. *sleihô, or rather *sleihwô, are by chance not recorded. The cognates are usually connected with LG. slege, 'blunt;' comp. Old German slo, OSax. slé (Du. sleuw, 'bitter, harsh'), AS. slőw (E. slope), Old English slýor, slêr, 'blunt;' hence the lit. meaning of ßläche is perhaps 'the fruit that makes the teeth blunt.' Yet since the latter terms imply Goth. *slıwua- and the former Goth. *slüihô (*slëihwô), the explanation is dubious. So too, for the same reason, is the comparison with OSlow. slīwa (Lith. slévovas), 'plum,' for which we should expect a Goth *sleihwô (though AS. sld points to *slêihô).

ßläichel, vb., 'to creep, crawl, slink,' from MidHG. sličchen, OHG. slíkhun, 'to walk with a light sliding motion, creep;' akin to MidHG. slich, m., 'slime, mud, Du. slijk, slijk, 'slime, mud,' MidE. sliken, 'to creep,' with which E. sleek and slick are connected; in the other languages the Teut. root slick (pre-Teut. sligh) rarely occurs. —To this is allied Slândiche in Sktand-lách, f., 'blind-worm,' MidGerman blint-slichte, OHG. blintslächlo, m. See ßläich.

ßläiche, f., 'tench,' from the equiv. Mid German slieh, OHG. slö, m.; corresponding to AS. slëor, m., 'tench;' Goth. *slieics, m., or rather *sleics, m., is wanting. Perhaps the fish was so named from its slimy scales, so that ßlätein may be allied.

ßläier, m., 'veil, pretence,' from MidHG. slier, earlier variants sloer, sloigier, m., 'kercife, veil' (the MidHG. term flior is curious); comp. Du. sluiker, MidE. sleir. MidHG. sloier, first recorded in the 13th cent., is certainly a borrowed term; the assumption that it was introduced by the Crusaders from the East leads to no definite result. Perhaps it is connected with OIr. sér, 'silk.'

ßläfe, f., 'slide; slip-knot, bow of
ribs, favour;' for earlier ModHG. (still dial.) Schlänfe, f., allied to MidHG. slauen, släufen, 'to push, slip, dress;' also Goth. slaujan, 'to strip off;' AS. slipan, 'to glide, slip;' (E. slip). Goth. slipan, 'to slip;' OHG. slitzen, MidHG. schleifen, 'to slide, slip.' The Teut. root släf, from pre-Teut. släf, contained in these words, has been connected, perhaps rightly, with Lat. lăbris (for *lăbrĭcus), 'slippery,' and Lith. slūnas, 'weak.'

Schleifen, vb., 'to slide, sharpen, whet,' from MidHG. slitzen, 'to glide, sink, grind a weapon,' &c. (prop. 'to sharpen by letting it slide'); OHG. slitzen, 'to glide, sink, smooth;' comp. Du. slieren, 'to sharpen,' AS. *slipan, 'to dissolve,' to which are allied E. to slip, and slippers (Ital. scippire), 'to escape'). How the Teut. root släf, 'to glide, slip,' is connected with the equiv. root släf, discussed under the preceding word, and further also with schleifen (root släf), has not yet been ascertained. The corresponding factitive schleiden, vb., 'to trail,' from MidHG. and OHG. slitzen, lit. 'to cause to slide along,' hence 'to drag along, trail,' even late MidHG. eine bure schleifen, 'to raze a city;' comp. LG. and Du. slepen, 'to drag along the ground, trail,' whence MidHG. *schlappen is borrowed. See Schiê.

Schleim, m., 'slime, mucus, phlegm, filth,' from MidHG. släim, m., 'slime, mire, sticky fluid.' OHG. *sleimes is wanting. Comp. Du. slèem, 'slime,' AS. sleim, and the equiv. E. slime, Olc. slit, n.; Goth. *solemns is wanting. The root slä, 'to be smooth, slippery,' contained in these words, which is especially apparent in OHG. slitzen, 'to make smooth, brighten by grinding,' is closely related to Lat. lāmar, 'to file, polish, smooth,' lîma, 'file,' with which probably Lat. lēvis and Gr. λεῖκος, 'smooth,' are also connected. In Lat. and Gr. initial l disappears before l. Perhaps Lat. limus, 'slime' (see under Schleim), may be added here; comp. further Schleim.

Schleifen, vb., 'to slit, split, gash,' from MidHG. slitzen, OHG. slīzen, 'to split, tear to pieces, wear out;' corresponding to OSax. slītan, 'to tear to pieces,' Du. slitzen, 'to wear out,' AS. slītan, 'to tear to pieces,' to which E. to slit is allied, Olc. slîta, 'to tear to pieces.' The Teut. root slīt, 'to tear to pieces' (Goth. *slēitan), from pre-Teut. slīt, 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 MidHG. and OHG. slitzen, slitzen, 'to tear to pieces, split.'

Schiemenen, 'to carouse,' from late MidHG. schleimenen, 'to squander,' allied to late MidHG. slämp, 'carouse;' comp. Du. slemp, 'dainty meal,' slappen, 'to carouse,' with which Schleimen, f., 'rinings,' is connected. The term is wanting in the other Teut. languages.

Schlempen, f., see Siemenen.

Schlendern, vb., 'to lounge, saunter,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. slndern, Du. slenderen.—Schleidrian, m., 'old practice or custom, loafer,' ModHG. only, formed from LG.; in Du. slender, 'sauntering gait.' The d after n represents an older ò, which is correctly permuted in HG. *schlenen, 'to saunter;' comp. MidE. slenten, 'to saunter.'

Schlenkern, vb., 'to slang, fling; loiter, lounge;' from late MidHG. slenkern, 'to slang;' allied to MidHG. slenge, slenger, slenger, 'slang;' OHG. slengera, f., 'sling;' derivatives from a root slang (see Schleifen). From this was formed OHG. slanga, f., MidHG. slinge, f., 'sling;' whence the Rom. term Fr. slingue was borrowed; comp. E. sling, and see Schleifen.

Schleppen, f., 'train (of a dress), trail,' ModHG. only, from LG. slepe, Du. sleep, 'train.'—Schleppen, 'to drag along, trail;' it occurs even in MidHG.; from MidG. and LG.; comp. LG. and Du. slepen. See Schleifen.

Schleuder, f., 'sling, swing,' from the equiv. late MidHG. släder, f.; probably borrowed (whence?). The equiv. G. word is quoted under Schlefern.

Schleudern, vb., 'to perform in a slovenly manner, bungle;' it is not really related to the preceding word, though it is instinctively connected with it by Germans, in Schleterpret, 'undervalue;' for example. The vb. is allied to MidHG. släderer, 'he who works hastily and negligently,' which again, with an excrescent dental (as in bautern), is akin to MidHG. slår, m., 'bungling, idling, idler;' comp. Schlauffen and Schlämmern.

Schleunig, adj., 'hasty, speedy;' from MidHG. slûnure, OHG. slûnig, 'quick, speedy;' in OHG. also 'thriving.' A lengthened form of Goth. *slûna-, for which we have, however, snû-na-; the l seems to have been produced by assimilation on account of the suffix n. Allied to the OTeut. root
Snld, 'to hasten, move quickly, turn'; comp. OHG. sniumo, AS. *snēomæ, adv., 'speedily, quickly,' Goth. snīmūnud, 'hastily,' AS. snida, adv., 'quickly'; as a vb. Goth. sniumjan, 'to hasten,' Goth. sniwan, 'to hasten,' AS. *sniwewan, 'to hasten,' OHG. *sniwa, 'to turn.'

Schlúcfe, f., 'shinc,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. slíze, Du. slie, 'aqueduct,' which is derived from OFr. escluse, ModFr. écluse, 'shinc' (from early Mid Lat. esclusa, esclusa). From the same source E. shinc is derived.

Schlich, m., 'byway, trick,' from Mid HG. slích, m., 'light, gliding gait,' allied to *slíciden.

Schlídja, adj., 'plain, homely, honest,' ModHG. only, formed to represent the meanings of MidHG. slíht (see *slíc), which became obsolete in ModHG. slídja, from the MidHG. and OHG. vb. slíhten, 'to make plain, smooth over,' and the MidHG. abstract form slíhta, f., 'straightforwardness'; comp. OHG. slíhten, 'to make plain,' slíht, allied to slíht, 'straight, even.'

Schliefen, vb., see Zélief.

Schliefen, vb., 'to close, shut, include, infer;' from MidHG. sližen, OHG. sliçan, 'to shut;' OSax. *slídan (equiv. to MidHG. and LG. slihen), is attested by slítel, 'key'; Du. slieten, 'to lock up,' OFris. sliata; further Northern E. slout, sloæ, 'bolt of a door.' In OIC. and Goth. the corresponding vbs. and derivs. are wanting. The Tent. root slîden, the combination slî is not tolerated in Tent., and hence it may be compared with Lat. claudo for *sceludo (Aryan root klaud, as well as klaud), as a cognate term. See Schliſſen and Šlůſedž.

Schliff, m., 'sharpening, grinding, edge,' from MidHG. sliſ (gen. sliſſen), m., 'polish, slipping;' allied to *šlífjen.

Schlimm, adj., 'bad, wicked;' from Mid HG. slīmp, adj., 'awry, aslant,' whence the adv. slīmes, obliquely; OHG. *slimb, 'aslant,' may be assumed from the derivative adv. slimb, 'slope.' The moral signification of the adj. first occurs in ModHG.; a similar development is seen in Du. slīm, 'bad' (beside which occurs slīmeen, 'person with bony-legs'). E. slīm and OIC. slòm, 'vile,' were borrowed from the Continent. The remoter history of O'Tent. slîmbo, 'awry,' from which Ital. sgheombo, 'awry, bent,' was borrowed at an early period, is quite obscure.

Schluuge, f., 'knot, loop, noose, snare.' ModHG. only; corresponding in form to MidHG. sliŋge, 'sling.' (see *slıŋen, which meaning was retained in ModHG. till the 17th cent. (so too Span. eslingua, Fr. élingue). On account of its sense, however, Schluuge is not to be derived from this MidHG. word, but from the ModHG. vb. — Schlingen, vb., 'to wind, twine, twist, sling;' from MidHG. slingen, OHG. sliŋan, 'to wind, entwine, swing to and fro,' MidHG. also 'to creep,' OHG. 'to move'; comp. Du. slingeren, to hurt, swing; AS. sliŋan, E. to swing, OIC. sliŋan, 'to throw'; Goth. *sliŋwān (or rather *sliŋhwān) is wanting. The prim. idea of the root sliŋge, to which both *slę̓nfru and *sliŋa are allied, was 'a revolving, swinging motion.' The Tent. root slę̓ŋw (slę̓ŋwe) originated in pre-Tent. slę̓nt, as is indicated by Lith. slę̓nčti, 'to creep,' (Oslav. slę̓nčti, 'crooked'). — Schliŋgei, m., 'slagger, rascal, blackguard,' earlier ModHG. Złę̓ńazen, prop. perhaps 'sneak;' wanting in MidHG. and in the other languages.

Schliŋen (1), vb., 'to twine, wind.' See the preceding article.

Schliŋen (2), vb., 'to swallow, engulf,' a MidG. term introduced by Luther, for (UrhG.) MidHG. slę̓nzen, OHG. sliŋan, 'to devour'; in MidHG. nd changes to ng, as, e.g., Thuring. linga, 'Linde' (linden), gebungen, gebunten (bound), sliŋzen, Złę̓ńmb (gullet). Comp. Goth. fra-slę̓nđan, 'to devour.' Du. slę̓næn, 'to devour;' further corresponding vbs. are wanting in O'Tent. The Tent. root sliŋ, 'to devour,' seems to be cognate with the root slō̓d, 'to slide.' See Schliiten and also Złę̓ńmb. The change from śliiten to śliingen is due to connecting the word with schliŋen (1); comp. sliine, 'to swallow.'

Schliiten, m., 'sleigh, sledge;' from the equiv. MidHG. slițte, usually slițe, m., OHG. slița, f., slițe, m.; comp. Du. sledo, MidE. slet, E. sled, sledge, OIC. sło̓de, m., 'sleigh.' From HG. is derived Ital. slițta, 'sleigh.'

The Tent. cognates are based on a Tent. root sliłd, 'to slide,' which is preserved in the E. vb. and subst. slide; comp. the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) slițen, whence ModHG. (dial.) flițen, 'to slide (on ice),' AS. slițæn. Pre-Tent. sliðh, 'to slide,' is also attested by Lith. sliðus, 'smooth' (of ice), sliðt (root slyd), 'to slide,' Lett. slidæ, 'skates,' and Sans. śřidh, 'to stumble'; the root seems to have been often used in primit. Tent.
times, and perhaps earlier, for 'to slide (on ice).'

Schlachhund, m., 'skate,' Modern High German (Mod. High Ger.) only in its present sense, for earlier Modern High German. Schlafdrachen. Comp. Mid. High German. Schlaftrunken, m., 'league-boot, shoe for flying.'

Schling, m., 'slit,' from Mid. High German. Schlitz (gen. schlitzt), O. High German. Schlitz, m., 'clearing, breach' (comp. E. slit); allied to Schlitten. Schlitten, vb., 'to slit, gash, cleave,' from the equiv. Mid. High German. Schlitten, intensive of Schlitten.

Schlotweif, adj., see Schlote.

Schlot, m., 'lock, clasp; castle, palace,' from Mid. High German. Schlotz, n., 'bolt, band, lock, fetter, castle, citadel,' O. High German. Schlotz, n., 'lock, bolt; corresponding to Northern E. slot, sloat, 'bolt, crossbar;' allied to Schlitten.

Schliefe, f., 'hail, hailstone, sleet,' from the equiv. Mid. High German. Schlitze, n. (m. and n.); O. High German. *schläger is wanting; comp. Du. sloten (O. Sax. *sloeter), AS. *sleit, *sleide, E. sleet (Goth. *slauta is wanting). The origin of the cognates is obscure; it is scarcely derived from the root *sloat, 'to lock,' as if hail were regarded as 'that which is bound together compared with the soft snowflakes and the streaming rain.' Schlotweif, or, by a curious corruption, Schlotweif, lit. 'white as hail' (Mid. High German. witzen dan ein sloat, 'whiter than a hailstone,' occurs once).

Schlot, m., 'chimney, flue, channel,' from Mid. High German and O. High German. Schloat, m., 'chimney, fireside, mouth of an oven.' A word peculiar to Mid. German; of obscure origin.

Schlottern, vb., 'to shake, hang loose, dangle,' from the equiv. Mid. High German. slottern, intensive of Mid. High German. sloten, 'to quiver.' Comp. Du. slotteren, 'to shake;' of obscure origin.

Schludt, f., 'ravine, gorge,' Modern High German only, formed from L. G. cheir, representing High German. chauffe, bezwischen, waehschie, and Mid. High German. (rare) schlut, 'ravine,' belongs to the Tent. root *sheet, 'to slip under the ground.'

Schluchen, vb., 'to sob,' from the equiv. late Mid. High German. schluchzen; prop., a frequentative of Schluchzen, which in Mid. High German also means 'to sob.' See schnauzen (O. High German. *schuchhauzen, *schuchzwieten, are wanting). Schluchzen, vb., 'to gulp down, swallow,' from Mid. High German. schlucken, 'to swallow, gulp down;' O. High German. *schuchchen may be inferred from slucka, slukko (as in Schluchzen), m., 'gorgandiser, glutton.' Allied to Mid. High German. schluchen, 'to swallow, gulp down;' and Schluch, 'gullet, throat; sot, glutton' (comp. Mod. High German. Schlaufmaul). The Tent. root schluch, not allied to Schliefen, originated in Aryan *sluck, which has been identified in Gr. as λυγ (for σαλυγ); comp. λυγύρωμα, λυγύρ, 'to have the hiccup, sob,' λυγύρωμα, 'sobbingly, λυγύρ (λυγύρωμα), 'violent sobbing, hiccup.' In Old High German, the root appears with initial s as sley, 'to devour.' Akin also to Schlatch.

Schluft, see Schlucht.

Schlummern, vb., 'to slumber,' from the equiv. late Mid. High German. (Mid. High German. Schlummer, schlumen; comp. Du. slumen; AS. slumerian, E. to slumber, AS. sluma, Northern E. slum, to slumber.' The root (Alem. slünne, slüre, 'to slumber') contained in these words appears in Gothic. slaumen (slawit), 'to be silent,' with an obvious divergent meaning, to which Mid. High German. schlur, m., 'idling, idler' (comp. E. schlaaffe), is also allied. The prim. idea of the whole group is 'to be quiet, inactive.'

Schlund, m., 'gullet, throat, chasm,' from Mid. High German and O. High German. schlund, m., 'gullet, throat, abyss;' allied to Mid. High German. schliden, Mid. High German. *schliten (2), but with the preservation of the old dental, which schliten has changed into a guttural.

Schlupf, m., 'slip, refuge, pass, defile,' from Mid. High German. schlupf, 'noose, cord,' allied to Mid. High German. schlappen, Mid. High German and O. High German. schlappen, Mid. High German. schlapp, 'to slip,' which is an intensive of Mid. High German. schlappen, 'to slide, slip;' corresponding to Gothic. sklapan, 'to slip;' Lat. lubricus seems to be a primit. allied to it. Schlupfeif, adj. 'slippery, unstable,' from late Mid. High German. schlupferic, 'slippery;' of which the variant schlupfer occurs.

Schlürfen, vb., 'to sip, lap, drink,' Mid. High German only; probably, however, its non-occurrence in earlier High German is only an accident (Mid. High German. *schürfen, O. High German. *schürfen); according to the HG. permutation Du. sturen, 'to sip,' is allied. The stem is not found elsewhere; its origin is obscure.

Schlüssel, m., 'key,' from the equiv. Mid. High German. schlüssel, O. High German. schlüssel, m.; corresponding to O. Sax. slaut, Du. sleutel. This derivative of Schlusse (Goth. *slautila-) is wanting in E., O., and Goth.

Schluß, m., 'end, conclusion,' from the equiv. late Mid. High German. schluss, m., of which the variant sloß occurs in slursale, 'syllogism,' slusslein, 'keystone.' Allied to Schlusse.

Schmack, f., 'outrage, ignominy,' from Mid. High German. (rare) smash, smade, usually smack,
Schmaltz, n., 'fat, grease, suet,' from MidHG. smalz, n., 'melted fat for cooking, grease, butter' (comp. Ital. dial. smalzo, 'butter'); allied to Schmälen, 'to melt,' which, in the sense 'to cook with fat,' is derived from Schmalz.

Schmant, m. (Livon., LG, and Hess.), 'cream,' from the equiv. late MidHG. smant, borrowed in the 16th cent. from Slav.; comp. Bohem. smant. With Bohem. smetana (Russ. smetana, 'cream') is connected the dial. (Siles., Bohem., and Aust.) Schmatten, 'cream,' to which Schmälerling is probably related.

Schmälen, vb., 'to smug on,' from late MidHG. smorätzen, 'to beg, be sordid, smug on.' On account of the narrow area and the late appearance of the word, its history and origin are obscure.

Schmarrn, f., 'slash, scar;' ModHG. only; corresponding to L.G. schmarrn; unknown to the OTeut. languages; only in MidHG. does a cognate Schmüren, f., 'cut, stroke,' occur. Of obscure origin.

Schmatzen, vb., 'to smack the lips in eating,' from the equiv. MidHG. smützen, which also means 'to kiss with a smack.' The MidHG. word comes from an older equiv. variant schmatzen, a derivative of MidHG. smucken, 'to taste, savour.'

Schmalz, m., 'thick smoke,' from MidHG. smuch, 'smoke, vapour' (AS. smē). Allied to a Teut. root smiht (pre-Teut. smuht), 'to smoke'; comp. AS. smeocan, smeocan, and the equiv. E. to smoke. Du. smoken, 'to smoke,' smook, 'smoke'; also LG. smuchen. Perhaps Gr. σμύχω (σμύχων τριήμ), 'to consume in a smouldering fire,' is allied.

Schmaus, m., 'feast, banquet;' its history and origin are obscure. Yet Du. smullen, 'to eat or drink immoderately, carouse,' smusteren, 'to feast,' Du. and LG. smudder, smodderen, 'to feast,' are probably cognate. The word is unknown to the OTeut. period.

Schmeden, vb., 'to taste, savour, relish,' from MidHG. smecken, smacken, 'to try by tasting; savour, smell, scent; perceive'; the meaning 'to smell' is still partly retained by Alem. and Bav. OHG. smēchen, only 'to taste' (trans. and intrans.), smacken, 'to smack of.' Comp. OHG. and MidHG. smac, m., 'taste;' Du. smaak, AS. smac (ce), 'taste,' smêchan, 'to taste;' E. smack, vb. and subst. In Ofs. and Goth. there are no corresponding vbs. from the Teut. root.
Smär (*smēr, *smēro*), with which Lith. 

*smagis,* 'agreeable,' lit. 'pliant,' has wrongly been connected as cognate terms.

Schmeccher, m., 'fat, grease, smear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smēr* (gen. *smērva*), OHG. *smēro,* n.; comp. *fīmērin.* From the root *smēr,* contained in these words, are derived Goth.*smēr-pr,* n., 'fat, fatness,' Du. *smeer,* 'fat, grease, tallow,' AS. *smeora,* E. *smear,* Ocs. *smejor,* 'butter'; also, with a different meaning, Goth. *smei,na,* 'dirt, excrement' (comp. its relation to *fīmir* and *fīmērin*), and, in a figurative sense, OHG. and AS. *biemer,* 'continually.' In the non-Teut. languages the word has been compared, probably without any justifying consideration, with Gr. *μορφω,* 'to trickle,' *μυρώ,* 'salve.'

Schmeidenh, vb., 'to caress, coax, flatter,' from MidHG. *smeidenhe,* smeichen, 'to flatter, praise, extol'; OHG. *smeihehn* is wanting; comp. MidLG. *smeeken,* Du. *smeken,* 'to improve;' (conversely, Du. *vleijen* signifies 'to improve'). These cognates, which have no corresponding terms in other languages, probably belong, like the words adduced under *Smieffe,* to a Teut. and Aryan root *smēr-w,* 'to be insinuating, friendly,' to which MidHG. *smieren,* smielen, 'to smile;' (comp. *Śpiedeht* from the root *spēw,* 'to spit'), is allied. In that case E. to *smile,* Sans. *smēra-s,* 'smiling,' Sans. root *smēt,* 'to laugh;' Lett. *smēt,* 'to laugh,' and OSlav. *smēja,* smijati se, 'to laugh,' are probably allied. If from its relation to HG. glait and E. glad it is assumed that the prim. meaning of the root *smēr-w* is 'to be smooth,' the root *smēt* (see *Smieffer*) 'to work artistically' (lit. 'to do polished work'), may be regarded as cognate with the former; similarly OHG. *gi-stitten* signifies 'to smooth over, polish,' and 'to flatter.'

Schmeifen, vb., 'to smile, fling, kick (of horses),' from MidHG. *smižen,* 'to rub, strike'; the latter meanings are the earlier, as is shown by Goth. *smiatan* (only in *ga-smiatan* and *bi-smiatan,* 'to spread over, besmear'); comp. AS. *smeatian,* E. to *smite.* The meaning of MidHG. *fumițen,* compared with that of OHG. and MidHG., is due to LG. and Du. influence; comp. Du. *smeiten,* 'to fling, throw.' Yet it is to be observed that the OHG. and MidHG. vbs. are compounded usually with *bī,* or rather *be* (as in Goth. and AS.), hence the O'Teut. root *smēt* probably signifies 'to throw at.'

The corresponding ModHG. vb. *smeiehen,* 'caccare' (MidHG. *smeizen,* 'caccare'), is a factitive of *smeizen.* See *fumițen.*

Schmelzen, vb., 'to melt, dissolve,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smeibanz,* OHG. *smelizan,* also as factitive ModHG. *fumițen,* MidHG. and OHG. *smelzen,* 'to smelt, liquefy;' comp. E. *smelt.* The pre-Teut. root *smelz,* contained in these words and in the allied term *fumeft,* is cognate with the root *melt* (see *Malt*), and Gr. *μέλαν* 'to melt.' From the Teut. cognates the Rom. terms, Ital. *smalto* and Fr. *smail,* 'enamel,' are usually derived.

Schmergel, m., 'emery; early ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *smeriglìo.*

Schmerl, m., Schmerlin, 'merlin,' from MidHG. *směrl,* smirl, m., smirliń, 'mountain falcon;' OHG. *smirl,* m., Ocs. *smurēl,* loan-words from Rom.; comp. Ital. *smerło,* smeriglìone, Fr. *émirillon,* 'stone-falcon;' E. *merlin* comes from Fr. The Rom. name of the bird is usually derived from Lat. *merula,* 'blackbird;' 'it is said that the Lat. word is applied to a bird similar to the blackbird.'

Schmerle, f., 'loach;' from MidHG. *smērl,* smīrlē, f., 'loach, groundling'; Mid HG. also *smērlēn,* m., and *smērlīn,* n.; of obscure origin.

Schmer3, m., 'pain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *smērē,* OHG. *smērē,* m., *smēra,* f.; allied to OHG. *smērzan,* vb., MidHG. *smērēn,* 'to smart, pain;' AS. *smoarlan,* 'to pain, smart;' E. *smart,* vb. and subst. MidE. *smerte,* E. *smart,* adj., make it probable that the cognates are related to Lat. *morērē,* 'to bite;' Gr. *μεροειδός, μεροειδεύος,* 'horrible;' the Aryan root *smred,* Teut. *smert,* signifies perhaps 'to stick, bite.' Comp. * bidder.*

Schmetten, see *Smant.*

Schmetterling, m., 'butterfly,' Mod HG. only; in the earlier periods a term closely connected with ModHG. *falter* (Swe-falter) is used. In most of the ModHG. dials, this literary term is also wanting; in Bav. *müllermaler* (so too in the Fulda dial.) or *sommervögel,* Suab. *baufalter* or *weifalter.* In other dials occur *Midlbir,* *Westfaltch* (Westph. also *molkenbëner,* *smanterlecker*), LG. *Butterföld* or *Bütterföld* (AS. *butterföldje,* E. *butterfly*), which may perhaps explain ModHG. *Smertetiling.* The latter term is probably derived from ModHG. *Smatten,* 'creæm,' which, like *Schmetterling,* is native to the eastern part of Middle
Germany (see Schman). Comp. further Du. vítider.

schmellern, vb., 'to hurl, smash, bray (of trumpets), peal (of thunder),' MidHG. smelteln, 'to clatter,' an onomatopoetic word.

Schmied, m., 'smith,' from MidHG. smi, OHG. smel, m., 'worker in metal,' Goth. ásu-smíþa, 'smith,' lit. 'worker in brass,' and gas-smitþon, 'to work (do smith's work),' show that the HG. meaning is specialisation of the signification 'faber, worker in art'; Oic. smítor, m., 'worker in metal or wood'; comp. AS. smíþa, E. smith, Du. smid. ModHG. Schmiede, f., based on Schmiede is derived from the equiv. MidHG. smitle, OHG. smítha, f., 'smithy,' which again comes from Goth. *smíþja (bj became pj in West Teut., and the pj was permuted to tj in HG.; comp. Jutid); comp. Oic. smíðja, AS. smýþe, f., E. smithly, and the equiv. Du. smisse. With the root smi 'to work artistically in hard material—wood, brass,' preserved in Goth. *smiþja, OhG. smiðja, 'artist, artifice, aeddatus,' and the words discussed under *gёмuirte. Comp. also Gr. σιάλος, 'graving tool,' σιέιν, 'tooe.' For its supposed connection with other terms see under Schmiedin.

schmien, vb., 'to wind, incline; (refl.) twine, nestle,' from MidHG. smiægen (OHG. *smeigun is by chance not recorded), 'to cling close to, contract, stoop'; comp. AS. smeçgan, 'to creep,' Oic. smiçga, '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 smiç, from pre-Teut. smiþ; comp. OSlov. smiçati se, 'to creep.' Lith. smiçkii, 'to slide.' See Schmielen and Schmigen.

Schmiele, f., 'hair-grass, bulrush;' from the equiv. MidHG. smiæle, smiæle, f.; OHG. *smilaha, smilaha, or rather sme-lawa, smila, and G. *smilhã, f., are wanting; allied to MidHG. smiæle, adj., 'narrow.'

Schmierung, plur., 'bribes;' MidHG. only, formed like äppelien (trifles), with a foreign suffix from a G. stem; comp. also Schmielizität. Allied to Schmier, MidHG. smirn, smiriwen, 'to smear, salve, bribe,' OHG. smirwen, a denominative of Schmiert.

Schminke, f., 'paint (for the face), rouge,' from the equiv. MidHG. sminke, smicka, f., allied to OHG. smeech, smiñkar, adj., 'fine, pretty,' AS. smicere, 'fine, pretty.' These are connected with Schmitten (root smaikw). Comp. Dan. smuk, Swed. smickra, 'to flatter,' E. to smikey, 'to ogle.'

Schmiß, m., 'blow, stroke, trick,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. smit, 'spot' (smizen, 'to strike').

Schmutzen, vb., 'to wash, whip,' from MidHG. smützen, 'to beat with rods, smear, besmear.' To this is allied ModHG. ver-smüht, 'wily, cunning,' lit. 'beaten away.'

Schmörper, m., ModHG. only, prop. 'smoker,' then 'book strongly scenting of tobacco;' allied to LG. smolten; see Schmaud.

Schmolzen, vb., 'to pour, be sulky,' from MidHG. smollen, 'to be silent from vexation, pout;' also 'to smile;' a late form of MidHG. smidren, 'to smile;' see Schmichten.

Schmollis, m., 'good-fellowship, fraternisation,' ModHG. only; its history is obscure, yet it seems to be connected with Du. smullen, 'to feast, gorgemess'; see Schmaud.), smuh, 'feast, good cheer.'

Schmören, vb., 'to swelter, stew, fry,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. smoren, 'to roast, stew;' also 'to stifle, fry;' comp. AS. smörjan, 'to stifle.' Those who regard 'to roast, stew,' as the prim. meaning of the cognates may trace AS. smerian to Goth. smiädon, and explain ModHG. Schmänz from some such orig. sense as 'cook-shop.' Yet AS. and MidE. smörper, 'steam,' E. smother, probably points to a root with a final r.

Schmud, m., 'adornment, finery,' MidHG. only, in MidHG. gesmud, 'adornment, embellishment,' allied to Schmud, MidHG. smikhen, 'to wind, press close, dress, adorn.' The Teut. root smug (pre-Teut. smuk) in Schmigen, of which Schmiden 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. smoke (comp. E. smock). The adj. Schmüff, 'tidy, smart,' MidHG. only, is derived from LG. (comp. North Fris. smok), whence also E. smug (or from Du. smuk).

Schmuggeln, vb., 'to smuggle,' MidHG. 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. smuigen, to enjoy oneself secretly.

Schnuzeln, vb., 'to smile good-naturedly, simper,' frequentative of Mid HG. schnuzen, to smirk, smile good-naturedly, to which MidHG. snuz, ModHG. (dia.) Schnutz, 'kiss,' is also probably allied. It is perhaps connected with the roots of snuzen (and probably snotzen) which are also allied. Thus, in the 15th cent., Du. smuten, 'to smack, snap, crack,' is allied to schnuzen, also to MidHG. schnuzen, from schnuz, 'snout, nose.'

Schnuzen, vb., 'to smear, stain,' 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue'; allied to schnuzen.

Schnappen, vb., 'to snap, snatch,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schnappen, 'to snap, chatter,' and MidHG. snappen, 'to snap, slang,' 'to snap, chatter.'

Schnapplahn, m., 'highwayman,' from the equiv. late MidHG. schnaplan; 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. snuffwan, 'gun, musket, bandit.'

Schnaps, m., 'drum, glass of gin or brandy, liquor,' from the equiv. LG. schnaps, which means lit. 'draught, mouthful,' and is connected with schnappen.

Schnarden, vb., 'to snore, snort,' from the equiv. MidHG. schnaren, schnaren, 'to snore,' 'to snore,' 'to snuffle; accorded to MidHG. schnarren, 'to rattle, crash,' like Schrammen zu Percin. Comp. Du. schnorren, 'to snore, chatter, boast;' also MidHG. schnaren, 'to snore,' with a different intensive suffix, E. to snort (comp. MidHG. schnarzt, 'twittering of the swallow,' also an abusive epithet), and without a suffix MidHG. schnarren (AS. *snojan), E. to snore. From the root schnar numerous terms have been formed in imitation of sound (see also schnarren, schnurren); comp. Du. snurren, 'to hum, whiz, chirp,' E. to snarl, and snarls, nostrils, and in the non-Teut. languages perhaps Lith. snarëlyja, 'snot,' schnarsen, vb., 'to rattle, drone,' from MidHG. schnarren, 'to rattle, crash, chatter;' see the preceding word. To this is allied schnarren, 'laundrail,' MidHG. only, in MidHG. schnarz, 'laundrail.'

Schneifen, vb., 'to cackle, gabble, chatter,' from MidHG. schnaten, intensive of MidHG. schnallen, 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue'; allied to schnauze.

Schnauze, m., 'talk, chaffering,' Mod HG. only; from Hebr. sàhà, 'news, tales;' hence Du. smousen, 'to chatter.'

Schnauza, m., 'dirt, filth,' from the equiv. MidHG. snauza, 'dirt, filth,' also allied to MidHG. snauza, 'dirt, filth,' 'dirt, filth,' to Du. snauza, 'dirt, filth.'

Schnauzen, vb., 'to smack, snap, crack,' from MidHG. schnallen, intensive of MidHG. schnallen, 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue'; allied to schnauze.
sounding. Du. *snuiten* is usually derived from ModHG. *snuiten*, which, however, may come from MidHG. *süften*, 'to suff. The Teut. root is *schnup*, *sniff*, *snad*. Comp. *Schnupf*.

**Schnaue**, f., 'snow' (vessel), from the equiv. LG. *snau*, Du. *snauwe*, whence also E. *snow*, Fr. *souen*; 'orig. a ship with a beak, from L.G. *snau*, 'beak.' Yet comp. also OHG. *snaga*, 'navis rostrata?'.

**Schneus**, f., 'snout', muzzle, nozzle, ModHG. only; an imitation of LG. *snute*, Du. *snuiten*, 'snout', though wrongly influenced in its dental sound perhaps by MidHG. *sniuwen*, ModHG. *Schnuhen*; comp. E. *snow* and the equiv. MidE. *snout*, The form with a correctly permutated MidHG. *z*, equiv. to ModHG. *z*, is preserved in ModHG. (diaL.) *Schnuhen*, to snarl, junket, suck. For further remarks see *Schnuhen*.

**Schneider**, f., 'snail, slug, spiral staircase,' from MidHG. *snacke*, m., 'snail, tortoise, spiral staircase,' OHG. *snacko*, m., 'snail'; corresponding to LG. *snige*, (Goth. *snizada*, m., is wanting). Goth. *snigila* is implied by MidHG. *sniigel*, ModHG. (Hess.) *Schnitt*, 'snail', LG. *snagel*, AS. *snio*, E. *snail*. Comp. further OIC. *snigil*, 'snail'.

**Schnee**, m., 'snow', from the equiv. MidHG. *snit*, OHG. *sni*, m.; a common Teut. term which may be traced back to OArYan; this is all the more remarkable, since no words common to the Aryan group can be adduced for 'hail' and 'rain.' Goth. *sniatics*, OIC. *sniér*, AS. *snwe*, E. *snow*, Du. *sneuw*. The common Teut. *snatva-z*, m., 'snow,' from an earlier *snoiged-s* (prior to the OHG. permutation *snoigeds*) corresponds to OSlov. *snigh*, Lith. *snigjas*, 'snow'; allied to the Teut. root *snitwe*, from pre-Teut. *sniigh*, preserved in ModHG. *Sniuhen*, OHG. *sniuwen*. To this corresponds Lat. *ninguere*, 'to snow,' and min (minis), 'snow,' Gr. *vifew*, 'it snows' (ph equiv. to glw), acc. *viga*, 'snow' (all these have lost an initial s before n); Lith. *snigti*, 'to snow,' OIr. *snechta*, 'snow,' Zend *sniz*, 'to snow'. The Sans. root *smih*,'to become damp, melt away,' is divergent in meaning; it must also be noted that the term for 'snow' differs in most of the Aryan dials. (Zend *vafra*, 'snow*). Thus we have a West Aryan and Pers. (but not an Ind. and Armen.) verbal root *sniigh*, 'to snow'; the term 'snow' is of more recent origin. See *Winter*.

**Schneck**, f., '(cutting) edge, snare, gin,' from MidHG. *snide*, f., 'edge of a sword or a knife'; allied to *Schnitten*, from MidHG. *sniiden*, OHG. *sniiden*, 'to cut, carve, make (clothes)'; comp. Goth. *sniétan*, 'to cut, reap,' OIC. *snied*, AS. *sniðan* (obsolete at the beginning of the MidE period). Du. *sniiden*, OSc. *sniðan*. A common Teut. vb. from the root *sniif* (*snid*), 'to cut,' which has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages. See *Schnitten*.—**Schnieder**, m., 'cutter, tailor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sniedere*, m., is connected with the meaning of MidHG. *sniiden*.

**Schnel**, adj., 'quick, speedy, hasty,' from MidHG. *snél* (ll), adj., 'quick, nimble, brave,' OHG. *snél* (ll); comp. OSax. and AS. *snél* (ll), 'fresh, energetic, courageous,' Scotch *snell*, 'bitter' (comp. E. keen in the same sense, ModHG. *fân*), Du. *snel*, OIC. *sniñallr*, 'eloquent, capable, brave.' The earlier meaning (comp. the ModHG.), was much more general, equiv. perhaps to 'capable'; comp.ault. This common Teut. adj., unknown only to Goth., passed into Rom.; comp. the cognates of Ital. *snello*, 'quick, lively.' The origin of the Teut. adj. is obscure.—Comp. *Schnell*. ModHG. *schnellen*, vb., 'to jerk, toss,' from MidHG. *snelten* (pret. *snalte*), 'to send off with a jerk; move on rapidly.'

**Schnepfe**, f., 'snipe,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schnepfe*, m., OHG. *schnëppfe*, m., *schnëppfa*, f.; comp. Du. *sneep*, MidE. *snyfe*, E. *snipe*, from the root *snypp*. Also AS. *snyte*, E. *snite*. The HG. word passed as *snyappa* into the Ital. dials. The origin of the cognates is obscure.

**Schneppe**, f., 'nozzle, spout,' ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of the earlier LG. *snebbo*. Comp. Du. *sneb*, 'beak'; hence connected with *Schnabel*.

**Schnuzen**, vb., 'to blow one’s nose, sniff (a candle),' from the equiv. MidHG. *sniuzen*, OHG. *sniuzen*; comp. the equiv. Du. *sniuten*; OIC. *sniui*a. To this *Schnau* is allied. The Teut. root *snit* appears as *sniit* in MidHG. *sniuz*, 'clogging of the
nose,' Du. snot, 'snot' (snuottisf, 'snothy nose'), AS. snot (t), E. snot. Allied to a Teut. root snulp, in MidHG. snudel, snuder, 'stoppage of the nose,' MidHG. and OHG. snudel, 'to snort, sneeze.'

Schneiclen, vb., 'to trim up, dress smartly,' MidHG. only, allied to a dial. Schneigf, 'adornment, finery'; unknown to the older dialects. Of obscure origin.

Schnippe, n., 'snap' (of the fingers), MidHG. only, allied to schiippe, MidHG. schnippe, (MidG.) schipp, 'to snap.' Akin to schnippen, 'to snap, chip,' formed from LG.; comp. Du. snippen, 'to cut in pieces, mutilate.' Snip—Schnip, adj., 'snapish,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. snubbeg, 'limp,' which is connected with snib, 'beak'; allied also to MidE. snibbin, 'to blame.'

Schniff, m., 'cut, incision, slice, fashion,' from MidHG. and OHG. sniefe, 'cut, wound, circumcision, harvest'; allied to *schuntr. So too Schniff, f., 'cut, slice, chop,' from MidHG. snitte, OHG. snitt, f., 'slice of bread, morsel.'—Schnafflauch, m., 'chive,' from MidHG. schnittlouch, OHG. schnittlouch, lit. 'leek for cutting.'—Schnitzen, vb., 'to cut, to carve, chip,' MidHG. schnitten, 'intensive of *schuntr, 'to cut in pieces, carve.'—Schnitzer, m., 'blander,' allied to *schuntraten, 'to deceive oneself.'? or to Schüttel, 'trifle.'

Schnübel, vb., 'to snuff, pant,' MidHG. only, formed from *schuntheu; so too schnübeln, 'to snuff.'

Schnude, adj., 'worthless, base, vile, insolent;' from MidHG. and OHG. snude, 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. *snüdas is not recorded; comp. Du. snood, 'ba-e, malicious;' OIC. snuda, 'poor, needy,' snyda, 'to rob;' AS. besnydan, 'to rob.' Akin to OIC. snudern, 'thin-haired;' this meaning also belongs to MidHG. snude, which is therefore identical in form with MidHG. besneden, ModHG. (diai.) bünem, 'close, sparing.' The pre-Teut. root snaut, snid, appearing in these cognates, probably meant orig. 'needy;' it is scarcely connected perhaps with MidHG. and OHG. snitten (see *schuntr), 'to mock, scorn.'

Schürtel, m., 'spiral, scroll,' MidHG. only, probably akin to OHG. snarha, snahha, f., 'nose.'

Schindel, f., 'sheep with a short tail,' MidHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. snuche.

Schönfleib, vb., 'to sniff, smell,' MidHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. snuffelen, 'to smell,' allied to Du. snuff, 'scenting'; comp. E. to snuff, sniff, to smivell (also the subst. snivel, AS. snivell); see the following word.

Schüppen, m., 'cold (in the head), rheum,' from the equiv. MidHG. snuppe, m. and f. The Teut. root snupp contained in these words, with which Schüpp and Oic. snoppa, f., 'snout,' are connected, is identical with the Teut. root snuf (sniph) in *schuntheu and *schuntheu. It may be also allied to the Aryan roots snip and snut in (*kunthu).

Schuppe, f., 'candle-snuff,' MidHG. only, formed from LG. snuppe, lit. Das Schuppen, 'blowing one's nose;' schuntheu being also used of 'snuffing a candle.' Comp. Du. snuten, 'to blow one's nose, snuff a candle,' E. snuff.

Schur (1.), f., 'string, cord, line,' from MidHG. and OHG. sner, f., 'string, bond, rope;' comp. Goth. snorjô, f., 'basket, basket-work;' OIC. snére, 'twisted cord,' Du. snor, 'string;' allied to the Aryan root snô, snê, 'to plait' (comp. näfien), with which AS. snô-ô, 'fillet,' as well as OIr. snath, 'thread,' is connected.

Schur (2.), f. (mostly obsolete in the dials, e. g., Swiss and Bav.), 'daughter-in-law,' from the equiv. MidHG. snur (snour), OHG. snuara (snora), f.; with this is connected the equiv. derivative MidHG. snugche (OHG. *snurkhha). Corresponding to MidLG. snore, AS. snora, MidE. snore (obsolete in E.), OFr. snore, OIC. snor, snor, 'daughter-in-law' (Goth. *snuxu, f., is by chance not recorded). A common Aryan term for 'daughter-in-law' (comp. also other terms common to Aryan for degrees of relationship, such as Schu, Schüttcr, &c.), in the Aryan form snuá (Sans., snak, OSlov. snváha), and Aryan snuáa, in Lat. nurus (for snura), Gr. roo (for *arwrs). Aryan snuáa, 'son's wife,' has been regarded as a derivative of Aryan snudi-, 'son;' on account of Schürtcr, the Suab. term for Schur.

Schurren, vb., 'to hum, whiz, buzz, purr,' from MidHG. snurren, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).' Allied to MidHG. Schürrer, f., 'humming-top, farce,' and the derivative Schürrig, 'droll;' comp. OHG. snurron, MidHG. snûrrince (also snurre),
is a cognate term. — **Schmurre**, n., "snout, mouth," genuine UpG., though not recorded in MidHG. and OHG.; lit. perhaps 'that which drinks or purrs.'

**Schmule**, n., "muzzle, snout," ModHG. only, formed from OG. smute; see **Schmarr**.

**Schobere**, m., "stack, rick," from the equiv. MidHG. schober, OHG. scobar, m.; allied, like *Schaub*, to *Schofener*.


See **Schof**.

**Schofel**, adj., "paltry," ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. shofel, "low."

**Schofe**, m., "assessor, sheriff, juryman," from MidHG. scheffe, scheffe, scheffen, m., "presiding judge, assessor," OHG. sechina, sechina, and secheine, with the same sense; comp. OlG. sehpino, "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. *sehpia* or *sehepins* and the corresponding words in Olc. and AS. are wanting. Teut. sehepins (see *sehpfen*) also signified "to arrange, decide, decide," hence *Scheffe*, lit. "orderer." From Teut. the office and the term applied to it passed into Rom., as MidLat. scobimus; comp. Ital. sebimo, Fr. chevevin.

**Schoffe** (1), f., "clod, floe," from the equiv. MidHG. schoffe, m., OHG. scolla, f., scolla, m.; comp. Du. scholf, "clod, floe;" prop., a partic, of the root *skel*, "that which is split," and is therefore allied to *Skeife*, and with Goth. *skilja*, "butcher," Olc. *skilja*, "to divide, separate;" also with Osax. *scola*, AS. *skul* (equiv. to E. shoal).

**Schoffe** (2), f., "place, sole," ModHG. only, formed from LG. comp. the equiv. Du. school.

**Schöffłatriant**, see **Schöftnant**.

**Schof**, adv., "already, even," from MidHG. schof, schofe, adv., from schehe, adj., "beautiful;" the ModHG. sense occurs very seldom in MidHG., and is entirely unknown to the courtly poets; MidHG. schofe, OHG. scöfe, "in a handsome manner," are formed without the mutation of *f*; comp. *Fa* from *fa*.

**Schofenn**, adv., "beautiful, handsome, fine," from MidHG. schofenn, OHG. scöfin, "shining, bright, splendid, beautiful;" comp. Osax. *sköfin*, "shining, light, beautiful," AS. *sefin*, "beautiful," E. *sheen*. Orig. "perceptible, worth seeing, noteworthy?" (comp. taut, lit. "that which is heard"); a verbal adj. from the Teut. root *skau*, "to look," in OHG. *scovenon* (for the formation of the word see *run*). Goth. has preserved only the cognate compounds, *guiskau*, "form of God;" and ibhaskauins, "of like appearance with," which imply a Goth. *skauins*, "form." At all events, they show that the modern sense "beautiful" did not originate belong to the word. With the same root are connected the words added under *scmaun* and Olc. *skîne*, "dapple-grey horse, skyôme, ray." See *scheffe*, *scheffren*, and espec. *scheffe*.

**Schofberispul**, n., "mummery, carnival play," a corruption of MidHG. *scheimber**-**bart*, m. (also *scheime-houbet*), "mask," connecting the word with the adj. *scheffen*; *scheimber**-**bart* is prep. "bearded mask," from MidHG. *scheime*, m., "shadow, mask."


**Schofer**, m., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. E. *schooner*.

**Schoof**, see **Schof**.

**Schof** (1.), m., "top, crest, tuft," from MidHG. *schoff*, m., "hair on the top of the head," OHG. *scoff*, and Goth. *sköft*. are wanting; in OHG. and Goth. *sköft* is used, Olc. *skoft*, "hair of the head," allied also to Olc. *skwäfta*, "old woman's hat." In the non-Teut. languages corresponding terms are wanting.

**Schof** (2.), UpG. "shed, stable;" see **Scheffe**.

**Schoffen**, vb., "to draw (water, &c.)," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *schoffen*; comp. Osax. *skeppian*, Du. *scheppen*, "to draw (water)." The verbal root *skap* does not occur elsewhere in this sense; the same dials. have also corresponding noun derivatives. Under *Scheffe* a root *skap*, "to contain," is deduced; with this the cognates of *Schof* are also primit. allied. See *Scheffe*.

**Schepper**, m., "creator," from the equiv. MidHG. *scheppare*, OHG. *scheppari*, allied to MidHG. *scheffen* (scappen), "to create."

**Schoffe**, m., LG. form of *Scheffe*. 
Schoppen (1), m., 'pint,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. schopen; connected with MidHG. schowa, f., 'scout.'

Schoppen (2), see Schuppen.

Schoppe, m., 'wether, mutton, simpleton,' an East MidG. and Bav. word (unknown to Hess., Ren., and Francon.), from MidHG. schöpez, schopez, m., 'wether, mutton'; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. Comp. Czech skopec, 'wether,' OSlov. skopec, 'enuch,' allied to skotiti, 'to castrate.'

Schor, m., 'seur, scab,' from the equiv. MidHG. scorf, OHG. seorf, m.; corresponding to MidDu. schorf, AS. sèorf, seur, E. scurf, Ic. skurfur, 'seur, scab.' Comp. sçurfin.

Schorstein, m., 'chimney,' from the equiv. MidHG. schorstein, schorsteine, m.; comp. Du. schoorsteen; probably allied to AS. seorstan, 'to project,' E. to shore, Du. schoor, 'support, brace.'

Schos (1.), m., 'shoot, sprout, sprig,' from the equiv. MidHG. schoös (33), n., and with the same meaning even OHG. scoöz, n., and scoözra, f.; allied to the root skilt, 'to shoot.' From the OHG. word with the LG. dental is derived Fr. écôt, 'stump of a tree.' To this ModHG. Schützen, from MidHG. schützeline, is allied.

Schos (2.), 'tax, scot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) schoös, m., 'tax, rent'; comp. Du. schot, AS. scöft (E. scot), 'tax, score.' The great antiquity of the West Tent. cognates is attested by the Rom. loan-words, Ital. scoto, 'score,' Fr. écôt, 'score.' The Tent. words are formed from the root skilt, 'to shoot,' which in AS. ecotan, 'to shoot,' has also the secondary meaning, 'to contribute money.'

Schos (3.), Schoos, m., 'lap,' from MidHG. schoös, m., and n., OHG. scoöz, scoöza, scoöza, m. and f., 'skirt of a garment, petticoat, lap;' (to this Lombard. scoi, 'lap,' is allied). Comp. Goth. skants, m., 'border, hem of a garment;' OTe. skaut, m., 'tuft, corner, end, skirt,' AS. sçet, 'corner, wedge, bosom' (whence AS. sçete, 'cloth,' E. sheet), Du. schoot; allied to the root skilt, '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 Græn and Græn) the skirt was so named from its resemblance to a missile? See Schot (2).

Schote, Schuide, m., 'simpleton,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. schâch, 'foolish.'

Schote (1.), f., 'pod, cod, shell,' from MidHG. schote, schatté, f., 'pod, seed-case, pericarp;' allied to OTe. skauer, pl., 'sheath.' Connected with the root skilt, 'to cover,' which is discussed under Schan.

Schote (2.), f., 'sheet' (of a sail), ModHG. only, formed from LG.; comp. Du. schooten, AS. skäta, 'pes veli' (scot-line, 'propes'), E. sheet. These are identical with HG. Schtf (3). The AS. word is recorded the earliest; comp. E. sect, Cbr. From LG. is also derived Ital. scotta, 'cable.'

Schraffen, vb., 'to hatch (drawings),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. Schraffen (Ital. spreaffare).

Schrag, adj., 'aslant, oblique,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) schreg; allied to UpG. Schragen, from MidHG. schräge, m., 'wooden cross-legs of a table;' comp. Du. schraag, 'aslant, trestle.' Probably from an Aryan root skrak, 'to be aslant,' which, with the final consonant modified and nasalised, appears as skrang in Æðutan.

Schramme, f., 'slight wound or scratch,' from MidHG. schramm (scum), f., 'sword wound;' comp. Du. schram, 'scratch,' OTe. skrama, 'wound;' allied to MidHG. schrammen, 'to open, tear open,' schram, 'hole.'

Schrank, m., 'cupboard, chest, press,' from MidHG. schranc (scum), 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. skranken, root skrank, 'oblique.' The subst. does not occur elsewhere; in Francon., Hess., and LG. Schauf is used; in Swiss chaufle or schfrätli, Alsat. špint. See the following words.

Schrank, f., 'railing, barrier, limit,' from MidHG. schranks, f., with the same meanings as MidHG. schranke, m.; see the preceding word.

Schranken, vb., 'to cross, entwine, enclose with a railing, limit,' from MidHG. schranken, 'to lay aslant, fence in, plait,' OHG. skrâchen, 'to lay aslant, deceive,' MidE. schrâchen, 'to cheat.' The root implied is Teut. skrank, Aryan skrag (see
Sch, m., 'to write,' LG. schreiben, OHG. scribien; corresponding to the equiv. Du. schrijven, OSax. scriban, OFris. scriba. Also with a remarkably divergent meaning, AS. scrifan, 'to inflict a punishment, impo-e pence, receive confession,' E. to shame, AS. scrif, E. script, so too OFris. scriva, 'to afflict a

punishment,' Olc. script, 'confession, punishment,' scripta, '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 rīf, Balf, and Æfus), Lat. scribere was now combined with this genuine Teut. vb., and in the South of Germany entirely supplanted the meaning of the old scriban; comp. Brief and Zinn. In UpG. especially, scriban, '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.

Schrein, see Schrei.

Schrein, m., 'box, chest, shrine, coffin,' from MidHG. schrin, m. and n., 'chest for clothes, money, or valuables, coffin;' OHG. scrit, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. schrijn, AS. shrin, E. Shrine, St. Schirn, SK rew. From Rom. and Lat. scrinium, 'box, case for papers, &c., scintilla,' whence also Ital. scrigno, 'clothes-press,' Fr. coffrin, '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 scrin, scrit, and St. Schirn.

Schreiben, vb., 'to step, stride, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. schreiten, OHG. scrie, with the AS. vb. skrīdan, 'to leap into the saddle.' Comp. OSax. skrīdan, AS. spriken, 'to stride, go' (ti-sprīdan,' to dissolve'), Du. sprīden, 'to stride,' AS. scrie, 'to stride, go, wander' (whence E. to stride is allied?); Olc. skrīda, 'to crawl, glide.' The signification of the OTeut. verbal root skrip (skrīd), Aryan skrīt, was at first general (perhaps 'to move slowly'), in contrast to the special sense in ModHG.

Schrift, f., 'writing, letters, inscription,' from MidHG. schrift, OHG. scrit, f., a verbal abstract from Schreiben, connected with Lat. scriptum, which is without doubt genuinely Teut., is wanting in the other OTeut. diats.

Schrift, m., 'step, stride, gait,' from the equiv. MidHG. schrit, OHG. scrit, m.; a
vertical abstract from škržiten; in OHG.
also scrěit-mâi, -mēz, 'step.'

šdřoff, adj., 'rugged, rough, steep,'
ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. schrof (v.),
schroffe, schrown; m., 'rocky cliff, stone wall';
allied to early MidHG. schruffen,
'to split;' OHG. scrētôm, 'to cut into' (scrē-
vanga, 'incision'), MidHG. schraf, 'rocky cliff;
AS. scræf, 'cave.'

šdřôfen, vb., 'to crop young wheat,
tap (trees), cup,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. schroffen, schruffen; comp. AS. scrêpan,
'to scratch'; also LG. scrêpeyn, prop. an
intensive form. The prim. meaning of the
Teut. root skrôp is 'to scratch, cut into'
(to this šdřÔf (allied) is). Ital. scaraffare,
' to snatch away,' is borrowed from HG.

šdřot, n., 'block, log of wood, shot,
groats,' from MidHG. schôot, m., 'cut,
in., piece cut or sawed off,' OHG. scrôt,
'cut'; allied to šdřôten, Mid HG. schrôtên.
OHG. scrôtan, 'to hew, cut, cut off, back
to pieces,' MidHG. also 'to cut out clothes'
(whence scrôtâre, 'tailor,' and the proper
name ŠdřÔtêr, 'to roll, revolve.' Comp.
Scand. skrôtâr, 'torn book,' AS. scrôtad,an,
' to cut,' E. to shred, to which also AS. scrôd,
dress; E. shroud, are allied. Root skräd
from skrâd. With this is connected Lat.
scrâtârit, 'to examine, to which AS. scrôtmân
and OHG. scrôdôn, 'to examine, are allied.'
ModHG. Šdrômdôütêr, 'horn-beetle,' from
MidHG. schrotelit, lit. 'guauer.'—šdřôtíg,
in ein verfälschter Baum, 'a tree from which
four posts can be made,' early MidHG.
only, is probably connected with OHG.
vîrôscôzî, 'four-cornered;' comp. MidDu.
viervooit, 'square-built, thick-set,' earlier
LG. viervôchtîg, 'four-cornered;' comp.
šdřôf (3).

šdřôbben, vb., 'to scrub, rough-plane,'
ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du.
schrobben, 'to scour,' E. (borrowed) to scrub.
Probably connected with šdřôpen.

šdřülle, f., 'freak, whim,' early Mod
HG. only, allied to Du. schollen, 'to re-
vide, be discontented.'

šdřumpfen, vb., 'to shrink, shrivel,
crumble,' from MidHG. shrümpfen,
'to wrinkle; allied probably to E. shrump,
Du. shrumpelen, Swed. skrumpa, Dan.
skrump (E. shrump). Besides the Teut.
root shrump contained in these cognates
there is also an equiv. Teut. root rîmp (see
rämpfen), krump (comp. Du. krîmpen, AS.
crimpen, 'to shrivel'), as well as shrink in
AS. shrîncan, E. to shrink.

šd्रünde, f., 'cleft, gap, crevice,' from
MidHG. schrûnde, f., 'rift, notch, rocky
cave'; comp. the equiv. OHG. scruntu,
schronn, scrûntas. Allied to OHG.
schrûtan, MidHG. schriden, 'to burst, fly
open, crack.' Teut. root skrend, from pre-
Teut. skreit; comp. Lith. skreintu (skrêstê),
'to form into a crust.'

šrub, m., 'shove, push, thrust,' from
MidHG. schwyp, m.; allied to šdřiten.

šûchtêrn, adj., 'sly, timid, thrust,' early
ModHG. only, allied to šdřen, root
skjôth (skêth)?. It may be connected even
with the abnormal OHG. skûthûg, 'sly,' but
we must assume the influence of MidHG.
scruhen on the stem vowel; see šfên.

šûft, m., 'wretch, rascal, scanp,'
ModHG. only, formed from LG. schufts, Du.
schoft, which is usually derived from LG.
scherf ât, 'thrust out;' comp. Du. schuften,
rascal,' lit. 'scrape out;' hence Šdûf, lit.
'the scouring.'

šûh, m., 'shoe,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. schuoch (f). OHG. schwôh, m.; a common
Teut. word; comp. the equiv. OSax.
skôh, Du. schoen, AS. skôh, E. shoe, Olc.
skôr, Goth. skôhs, m., which point to primit.
Teut. skôha, skôrvu, from pre-Teut.
*skôgos. A pre-Teut. verbal root skôg (skog)
appears in Goth. skerjân, Olc. skôrvu, 'to
go, and in šdřiten; hence Šdû, 'walking
gear.' See further Šdûf.

šûhu, m., 'horned owl,' ModHG.
only, borrowed from Fr. chouette (Ital.
ciovetta), 'screech-owl,' and influenced by
šuô, 'horned owl.'

šûld, f., 'debt, crime, guilt,' from
MidHG. schûlt (d) and schûlde. OHG. scult,
schûldas, f., 'obligation, debt, culpability,
sin;' comp. OSax. scûld, f., 'debt, culpa-
bility, sin'; AS. scûld, 'guilt, sin.' An old
verbal abstract from the root skal, which
appears also in Lith. skolda, 'guilt, skill,'
' to get into debt, and skelû, 'to be indebted,
also as in Pruss. skallisûn, 'duty';
Lat. scelus does not appear to be connected
with it.

šûle, f., 'school,' from MidHG.
schûle, f., 'school, university,' OHG.
schûla, f., 'school'; comp. Du. school, AS.
skôl (skôle), E. school (Olc. skôle, 'school,' is
of E. origin). Borrowed at the same period
as the ecclesiastical words from Lat. scôla,
as pronounced in Rom. scôla (with regard
to Lat. ñc弊ôf); comp. Añf, Ìem, and
Brîce.—Šûler, m., 'scholar, pupil,
MidHG. schœlaere, OHG. scuoldari.
Schütter, f., ‘shoulder,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schütter, OHG. schütarra, f., corresponding to Du. schouder, AS. sculdor, E. shoulder, Dan. skulder, Swed. skuldra. This undoubtedly genuine Teut. word is wanting in Gothic; its origin is obscure.

Schultheis, m., ‘chief magistrate,’ from MidHG. schultheis (schultheits), m., ‘he who assigns duties, judge,’ OHG. schultheizō, schultheitza, m., ‘tribunus, praefectus, century.’ 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 schuldtheitze, Du. schout (from scholdheitze), ‘village magistrate,’ Fris. skeldata, sketta; AS. skyllethēca; the compound is wanting in Gothic. The ModHG. form Schütz (also as a proper name; comp. LG. Schulte) is based on MidHG. schuldheize (as well as -heize), OHG. schuldheitza (as well as -heitza), and ultimately on Goth. *ska7ifa (if produces t, but ts changes into zi, see Orig., 282).

Schuf, see the preceding word.

Schund, m., ‘offal, refuse, excrement,’ ModHG. only, recently derived from Spusten. Orig. perhaps 'filth of the sewer.'

Schupf, m., ‘push, jerk,’ from MidHG. schupf, m., ‘swing, rocking movement, allied to MidHG. schupfen, ‘to wave,’ OHG. scupfa, ‘see-saw’; intensive forms of Spusten.

Schuppe, f., ‘scale (of fish, &c.),’ from the equiv. MidHG. schuppe (schupee, schuppe), m., OHG. scuppa, f. Comp. Du. schoob, ‘scale’; a derivative of the Teut. root skab (skob), ‘to shave, scrape.’

Schippe, f., ‘spade, shovel,’ ModHG. only, from East MidG. and LG. skhippe; comp. Du. schup, schop, ‘shovel, spade,’ allied to Spusten.—Schuppen, ‘spade (at cards),’ is identical with Schuppe, and is formed on the model of Fr. pêne. Comp. Du. schoopen, ‘spade (at cards).’

Schuppen, Schoppen, m., ‘shed, coachhouse,’ ModHG. only, formed from MidG. and LG.; corresponding to AS. Stappen, E. dial. steppen, ‘to stable’; in OHG. and Mid HG. schoipf, scho (Bav. and Alem. Schiff), ‘structure without walls, penthouse, vestibule.’ Comp. AS. skoppa, ‘hall, hut,’ E. shop (from AS. is also probably derived Fr. échoppes, ‘booth’).

Schur, f., ‘hearing, vexation, fleeing,’ from MidHG. schuor, m. and f., ‘hearing,’ a graded form of the root skēr, skōr, ‘to hear.’

Schürren, vb., ‘to stir, poke,’ from MidHG. schürren, ‘to urge on, irritate, stir (the fire);’ allied to MidHG. schoorn, ‘to sweep together,’ MidHG. schor, OHG. scora (Goth. skudaro), ‘shovel.’

Schürfen, vb., ‘to scratch, scrape, dig,’ from MidHG. schürfen, schürpfn, ‘to cut up, to which schürfere, ‘flayer, executioner,’ OHG. seurfen, ‘to cut up,’ and AS. sērpan, secorpan, are allied. Probably connected with the root skēr, skēp, ‘to be sharp.’ See(sfart, seφarp, and šφrēn.

Schürle, m., ‘rascal, knave, villain,’ ModHG. only, allied to OHG. fir-seurco, ‘rascal,’ which is connected with fir-seurgen, ‘to thrust away.’

Schurr, m., Schürze, f., ‘apron,’ from MidHG. schurz, m., ‘shortened garment, apron;’ allied to OHG. sērzo, ‘short,’ AS. sēr, E. short, whence also MidHG. schirzen, ‘to shorten, tuck up the dress under the girdle to make it shorter below, gird up.’ A Teut. derivative skurf is also indicated by AS. *sōrte, E. skirt, Ofc. skorta, ‘shirt’ (Ofc. skort, ‘to be in want of’). These genuinely Teut. cognates imply a Teut. root skirt (MidHG. schirze, m., ‘piece cut off’), which has not yet been found elsewhere. With regard to the union of this word with Lat. curtus in some languages, see under furz.

Schüssel, f., ‘dish, platter,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schüssel, OHG. scusslē, f.; comp. Du. schotel, ‘dish;’ AS. scotel, Ofc. scottel, m., ‘dish, small table.’ With regard to the meaning see 216g, 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. scutel, E. scuttle; also Fr. écuelle (scutella), Ital. scodella, ‘bowl.’

Schuster, m., ‘shoemaker, cobbler,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schwoch-sätere, m.; OHG. and MidHG. also merely säldri, säldre, m., ‘cobbler;’ corresponding to AS. sältere, Northern E. and Scotch souter. Borrowed from Lat. sutor, with a G. suffix denoting the agent; säldri, as a genuine Tent. derivative from the Teut. root söke, ‘to sew,’ discussed under Samm and Säur,
is not probable. The genuine G. word for the UpG. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$ is ModHG. *schuochwihr* (allied to wisfen), which has been preserved only in the proper names $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$art or $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$er.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, m., ‘shot, report, charge,’ from MilHG. *schuz* (53), OHG. *scuz* (53), m., ‘shot’; allied to the root skul, ‘to shoot.’ See $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en, f., ‘barge, ferryboat,’ ModHG. only, derived, like Du. schuit and E. skute, from OIC. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, f., ‘small swift boat.’ Allied to the root skul, ‘to shoot’ (see $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en). With regard to ModHG. it comp. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, m., ‘rubbish, refuse, debris,’ ModHG. only; in MilHG., $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, f., ‘alluvium, deposition (of soil), rubbish’; allied to ModHG. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$ten, ‘to shed, pour, discharge, heap up,’ MilHG. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en, ‘to shake, swing, shed’; OHG. *scutten, scuten* (Ital. scotolare, ‘to beat flax’); comp. OSax. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$den, ‘to shake, convulse,’ Du. $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$den, ‘to shake, convulse.’ Teut. root skul, ‘to convulse, shake,’ with which ModHG. and MilHG. *skul*ten, OHG. *sulte*, and MilHG. *sulten* are connected as frequentatives. See $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, m., ‘protection, defence, dike, fence,’ from MilHG. *schau* (te), m., ‘surrounding with a dike, protection,’ allied to ModHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en*.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$te, m., ‘marksman, archer,’ from MilHG. *schütse* m., ‘cross-bowman,’ also late MilHG. ‘beginner, young pupil’ (to which ModHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$te* is allied); OHG. *scwuzo*, m., ‘sagitarus’ (equiv. to AS. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$t*, Goth. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$*). Allied to the root skul; see $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$en.

$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$ten, vb., ‘to protect, guard, defend, shelter,’ from MilHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$te*, ‘to embank, dam up, protect,’ which, according to ModHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$ten*, ‘to protect,’ implies OHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$ten*. The prim. meaning is evident from MilHG. *$\text{Sch} \text{u}f$te*, $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$, f., ‘earth-wall,’ which is identical with $\text{Sch} \text{u}f$.

$\text{Sch} \text{w}$ach, adj., ‘weak, infirm, feeble,’ from MilHG. *swach*, adj., ‘low, poor, despised, weak, infirm’; wanting in OHG. as well as in the other Teut. dials. The usual derivation from a Teut. root *swek* (‘to swell’) *(swek*; orig. ‘that which has lost its savour’), must be abandoned; *swek* rather allied to *sich*, so that the Teut. roots *suk*, *swek*, are to be assumed (comp. the following word).

$\text{Sch} \text{w}$aden, $\text{Sch} \text{w}$aden, m., ‘vapour, damp, exhalation,’ from MilHG. *swadem*, swaden, m., ‘vapour’; allied to North Fris. *swesh*, AS. *swadul*, m., ‘smoky vapour,’ OHG. *swelan*, ‘to burn slowly with a smoky flame.’ The Teut. root *$\text{Sch} \text{w}$* contained in these words seems to correspond to the root *$\text{Sch} \text{w}$* contained in *$\text{Sch} \text{w}$*d (comp. *$\text{Sch} \text{w}$*, swek, under the preceding word; see tell).
plays a more important rôle in marriage than the father-in-law.

Schmalbe, f., 'swallow,' from the equiv. MidHG. swalve, OHG. swalawa, f.; a common Teut. term; corresponding to the equiv. Du. swalve, AS. swalve, E. swallow, OSc. scal (gen. secla), f., 'swallow.' No certain explanation can be given of the prim. form swaluón, f.; perhaps it represents swalguón, pre-Teut. swalkudan, to which Gr. ἄλωον is also traced.

Schmalz, m., 'gullet, opening in a furnace,' from MidHG. swalch, m., 'gullet,' allied to *δηφήλεια.

Schmall, m., 'swell, billow, flood,' from MidHG. swal (b), m., OHG. swarn (m.m.), swamb, m.; comp. Goth. swamma, 'sponge,' OSc. swappfr, 'sponge.' Within these groups, which are very possibly connected together, we must distinguish three words, probably of different origin, of which the Goth. stems were swamma-, *swamba-, and *swamp-. In ModHG. Schmann the first two forms have been united; to the second form Gr. γραφέας (for σφόδρο), 'spongy, loose, porous,' is primit. allied; the first is formed from *δηφώνεια.

Schwan, m., 'swan,' from the equiv. MidHG. swan, swan, m., OHG. swan, m. (swana, f.); corresponding to Du. swaan, AS. swon, E. swan, OSc. swar, m., 'swan'; Goth. *swans is by chance not recorded. Probably allied to the Sans. root svan, 'to rustle, resound' (comp. *δηφώνεια, allied to Lat. cænere), Lat. sonare (for *swona), prop. only of the singing swan. — Schwanen, pl., 'to presage, forebode,' ModHG. only, lit. 'to have a presentiment,' like the swan that sings before its death.

Schwang, m., only in the phrase im Schwange trium, 'to be in vogue,' from MidHG. swanec (g or k), m., 'swinging motion, swinging, stroke, cut'; allied to *δηφίνεια.

Schwanger, adj., 'pregnant, teeming,' from the equiv. MidHG. schwanger, OHG. schwanger; comp. Du. swanger, 'pregnant,' but AS. swanger, 'awkward, ill'; the latter meaning makes the derivation from δηφίνεια improbable. AS. has also the curious form swongor; see Schwant.

Schwan, m., 'prank, drollery, farce,' from late MidHG. swanec (g or k), m., 'prank, trick, an anecdote about it,' identical with MidHG. swanec, 'swinging, stroke, cut' (see Schwang), OHG. swanec, m., allied toswingan (just as OHG. chlanch to chilhin; see Schan).

Schwanke, adj., 'staggering, unsteady,' from MidHG. swanke (k), adj., 'pliant, thin, slender'; so too the equiv. MidHG. swanken, AS. swoncor, OSc. swangƯ-r; allied to the root swünk, swelling, in δηφίνεια; hence schwant is lit. 'easily swelling,pliant.' With the Teut. cognates Ital. squanione, 'wryness,' has been connected.

Schwanz, m., 'tail, tail, train,' from the equiv. MidHG. swanz, m. (for OHG. *swanz a form of zagal, MidHG. zagal, equiv. to E. tail, is used). Through the medium of the intensive forms swangzezen, swangzen, MidHG. swanzan is connected with δηφίνεια; MidHG. swansen, 'to shake to and fro,' Du. swansen, 'to reel.'

Schwarze, f., 'ulcer, boil, sore,' from MidHG. swør, OHG. sweðro, m., 'physical pain, disease, swelling, ulcer;' allied to MidHG. sværn, OHG. swérn, 'to hurt, pain, fester, ulcerate.' The root sweór orig. perhaps 'to press, torment;' comp. the Sans. root sér, 'to torment, injure.' See *δήφωρ and Oδήφωρ.

Schwarme, n., 'swarm, cluster, throng,' from MidHG. swarm, OHG. swærmon, m., 'swarm (of bees)'; allied to the Sans. root swar, 'to rustle, resound.' Comp. AS. swearm, 'swarm (of bees),' E. swarm, OSc. swarmer. See *δηφώρ.

Schwarze, f., 'thick, hard skin; rind, bark,' from MidHG. svarte, svart, f., 'hairy scalp, hairy or feathered skin' (OHG. *svartas, f., is by chance not recorded). A common Teut. word; comp. Du. zwart, 'baco rind, OFr. sverds, 'scalp,' AS. sweard, MidE. sward, 'skin,' OSc. svördr, 'scalp, skin, whale-hide;' Goth. *svarðos, f., 'scalp.' Origin obscure. Note the evolution in meaning of E. sword, Scand. sjöd-svödr, gras-sverðr, Dan. jord, grön-svarð.

Schwarz, adj., 'black, swarthy, gloomy,' from MidHG. and OHG. svørz, '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, ret, brunn, &c.); Goth. swarts, OSc. svart, AS. svart, E. swart, Du. zwart, OSc. svart. OSc. sorta, 'black colour,' sort, 'black cloud,' and Sver are in a different stage of gradation. The common Teut. svarta-
is usually connected with Lat. sordes (for *sverdes), 'dirt,' and sudœsum (for *svarsum), 'black colour, dirty spot'; Lat. sordēs, 'defa,' has also been referred, but with less probability, to the root sword, sword, 'dark.'

Schwätzen, vb., 'to chatter, prate, gossip,' from the equiv. MidHG. svežen, allied to MidHG. sveč (as), 'talking, chattering'; an intensive form of a Teut. root sveip. Comp. MidHG. sveận, sveatern, 'to chatter, rustle, chatter,' of which the simply ModHG. schwätten is a Rom. derivative. There is no relation to Lat. suadere.

Origin obscure.

Schweben, vb., 'to soar, hover,' from MidHG. svečen, OHG. svečen, 'to soar, move to and fro in or on water or in the air'; allied to Oic. sveja, 'to rove, ramble,' OHG. svećen, MidHG. svečen, 'to soar, roan.' The Aryan root sveip, 'to move,' on which these words are based, had also a variant sveib preserved in ModHG. scheidewen.

Schweif, m., 'brimstone, sulphur,' from the equiv. MidHG. svečel, seebel, OHG. svečel, svečal, 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. swevel, AS. svef, Swed. svef, Goth. sveibis, 'sulphur.' Latin sulphur (for *sulphur) is probably not allied. If the OTeut. sveble, 'sulphur,' is a primit. lean-word, it may perhaps be connected with the old Aryan root sveip, 'to sleep' (Sans. śvāpna, Lat. somnum, Gr. σώμα, AS. sveip); comp. AS. svebhan, 'to kill,' Oic. sveja, 'to kill, lull to sleep'; Schweif may then be lit. 'stifling, killing, soporific stuff.'

Schweif, m., 'tail, train, suite,' from MidHG. sveif, m., 'rotation, encircling band, trimming of a garment, tail,' OHG. sveif, Oic. sveipr, 'encircling band;' allied to OHG. sveifen, 'to cause to rotate, turn.' With the Teut. root sveip, Gr. σώμα, 'horse-tail,' cannot be connected. See the following word.

Schweifen, vb., 'to roam, rove, wander,' from MidHG. sveifen, OHG. sveifen, 'to cause to rotate, swing, wind'; comp. AS. sveçpan, 'to swing, sweep, tear,' E. to sweop, to sweep, to which AS. and E. sveip, Du. sweep, and LG. sveip, 'whip,' are allied.

Schweigen, vb., 'to keep silence, be silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. sveigen, OHG. sveigen; comp. O Sax. sveígen, Du. sveigen, OEris. sveگa, AS. svegen, 'to be silent.' The connection with Gr. σώμα, σώμα, 'silence,' is undoubted, in spite of the abnormal correspondence of Gr. γ to Teut. g (for k); we must assume a double Aryan root sveip, sveip (the latter for the West Teut. words). ModHG. scheidewen, vb., 'to silence,' from MidHG. and OHG. sveigen, 'to reduce to silence,' is a factitive of the foregoing scheiwen.

Schwein, n., 'pig, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. svetn, n.; corresponding to the equiv. O Sax. svetn, Du. sveijn, AS. svetn, E. swine, Oic. swin, Goth. svein. These imply a primit. Teut. svjetna-m, n., 'pig,' which must have been orig. a dimin. of svetn, 'sucking pig, young pig' (the OTeut. suffix -tna was a favourite one in designating the young of animals; see Midlein and Stählen), in the form of svetna-m, 'the young of the sow' (primit. Teut. svat, 'sow'). On account of the great profusion of pigs, and hence the immense number of young pigs, the dimin. was used for the species f.

Schweif, m., 'sweat, perspiration,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sveif, m.; MidHG. also 'blood,' a meaning still current among sportsmen (so too scheiwein, 'to bleed'!); O Sax. svet, 'sweat,' AS. svet, 'sweat, blood,' E. swet, Du. sweet. For the Teut. root sveip, sweit, Aryan sveip, sved, see under scheiwen; comp. Sans. sveda, m., Lat. sudor (from *svetos), 'sweat.' To this is allied scheiwein, vb., 'to begin to melt, weld,' from MidHG. sveizen, sveizen. 'To weld,' OHG. sveizen, 'to roast, broil.'

Schweifen, vb., 'to burn slowly, smoulder,' ModHG. only, from LG. For the Teut. root sveil in OHG. sveilchen, 'to burn slowly,' and AS. sveiian, 'to glow,' see under scheiwein.

Schweben, vb., 'to guzzl, carouse, revel,' from MidHG. sveigen, sveilhen, 'to swallow, gulp down, drink;' OHG. sveilgen, sveilahan, 'to swallow, gulp down'; comp. O Sax. fer-sveilgan, 'to gulp down,' Du. sveilgen, 'to swallow,' sveil, 'dragnet,' AS. sveilman, E. to swallow, Oic. sveilja, 'to swallow'; Goth. *sveilhan is wanting. A Teut. root. sveil (sveil by grammatical change), from pre-Teut. sveil, is not found elsewhere. See Schweben.

Schweife, f., 'threshold, sill,' from MidHG. sveile, f. and n., 'beam, threshold.' OHG. sveil, m., 'threshold'; Goth. *svealli,
'threshold,' is wanting. Comp. AS. syll, f., E. still, and the equiv. OIC. syll, still, f.; allied to Goth. *suljan, (for *suoljan), to establish, root svel, still, to establish; comp. Lat. solea (for *svola). Akin also to OHG. sud, 'pillar.'

**schweben**, vb., 'to swell, rise,' from the equiv. MiddHG. svellen, OHG. svellen; corresponding to the equiv. OISax. svellen; Du. swellen, AS. svellen, E. to swell, OIC. svela; Goth. *svellan* is wanting; for the Teut. root svel, see Schwerte. To this is allied the vb. *svedien*, 'to swell, expand' (trans.), from MiddHG. and OHG. svellen, 'to cause to swell,' a factitive of *svellen*.

See Schweinen.

**schwecken**, vb., 'to wash, soak, water,' from MiddHG. swecken, 'to cause to swim, dip in water, wash in it;' a factitive of *swecken*.

**schweigen**, m., 'pundulum, clapper, beam,' from MiddHG. *sweygen, swegen*, m., 'that which swings, pendulum.' See the following word and *schweigen*.

**schwenken**, vb., 'to swing, wave to and fro, brandish,' from MiddHG. *sweken*, 'to swing, hurl, roam, soar,' OHG. *swegen*, 'to strike'; comp. Du. *swoenken*, 'to swing,' AS. *swegen*, 'to strike, worry,' and allied to the root *sweil*, swing, in *sweigen*; comp. *sweigen* with regard to the change of *k* to *g* at the end of the root.

**schwer**, adj., 'grievous, heavy, difficult,' from MiddHG. *swers*, adj., OHG. *svede*, adj., 'heavy;' with the adv. form OHG. *svede*, MiddHG. *svede*; OISax. *sveder*, Du. *sweer*, AS. *suer*, OIC. *sver*, 'heavy.' Akin also to Goth. *svedra*, 'honoured, respected, weighty, as it were, for heart and sense?.' See sveda, Gewicht. Comp. Lith. *swieris* (svirė), 'lift, weigh,' *svera*, 'heavy,' *sveras, sveras*, 'weight.'

**Schwert**, n., 'sword,' from the equiv. MiddHG. and OHG. *sweirt*, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. the equiv. OISax. *swerd*, Du. *sweard*, AS. *sweord, E. sword*, OIC. *svera,* Goth. *swaert*; n., wanting. hairs being used. This latter term is the earliest recorded in Teut.; it is preserved in old West Teut., almost exclusively in old compounds, and is connected with Sans. *pār*, m., 'missile, spear.' The later OTeut. term *sverda* has no correspondences in the non-Teut. languages.

**Schwerpfl., n., 'sword-lily, fleur-de-lisce, iris,' from MiddHG. *sveertele*, OHG. *sveertula*, f., a derivative of *Schwert*, in imitation of Lat. *gladiolus*.**
Sch

(329)

Sec

(pret. *swan*). Akin also to Goth. *svarma*, 'sponge,' *swunfel*, m., 'pond.' The Teut. root *swan*, *saim*, appears also in Sans.; comp. also Oic. *swuma*, MidHG. *swamen*, 'to swim.' In the non-Teut. languages the root *swan*, *saim*, 'to swim,' has not yet been found.

**Schwind**, see *schwind*.

**Schwindeln**, vb., 'to be dizzy or giddy;' from the equiv. MidHG. *schwinden*, OHG. *swintilun*, allied to MidHG. *schwindel*, 'giddiness, vertigo,' equiv. to OHG. *swintildun* and *swintilunga.* Further akin to *schwinden* is 'to dindle away,' hence MidHG. also 'to faint, become unconscious.'

**Schwinden**, vb., 'to vanish, dindle away, decay, perish;' from MidHG. *schwinden*, OHG. *swintan*, MidHG. *switen*, 'to decrease, disappear, grow lean, become unconscious, faint;' correspond- ing to AS. *swinden* (wanting in E.), 'to vanish;' probably allied to a root *swi* (like Goth. *standan* to the root *stë*?). The root *swi* appears in OHG. *swieman*, MidHG. *switen*, 'to decrease, disappear, grow lean, become unconscious;' Oic. *swima*, 'to subside;' *swita*, 'to abate;' Oic. *swima*, AS. *swima*, Du. *swijen*, 'giddiness, vertigo.' In the non-Teut. languages the root *swi*, 'to decrease,' has not yet been authenticated; the comparison with Gr. *στώνα*, 'I plunder, damage,' is dubious.—**Schwindischen**, f., 'consumption,' MidHG. *swinteisilh*, *swinteisilh* (allied to *swiden*), also *schwindelunge*.

**Schwingen**, vb., 'to swing, brandish, wave;' from MidHG. *schwingen*, *swiken*, OHG. *swingen* (swingen?), 'to swing, throw, hurl, strike, scourge, vault, fly, soar;' corresponding to OSax. *swingen*, 'to vault;' AS. *swingen*, 'to scourge, fly, flutter;' E. *to swing;' from Goth. *swjwgan* was formed *swiwegjan*, 'to swing about.' Under *schwan* and *schwенн*, an Aryan root *swenk*, *swend*, was added; AS. *swicken*, E. *to swing,* is a variant of AS. *swingen*, E. *to swing*; comp. Du. *swenen*; 'to swing.'

**Schwir**, f., 'stake;' see *Schwan*.

**Schwirren**, vb., 'to whiz, whirl, chirp;' MidHG. only, allied like *Schwarm,* to a root *swer,* 'to rustle, drink (like beasts).'

**Schwitten**, vb., 'to sweat, perspire,' from the equiv. MidHG. *switten*, OHG. *switten*; Goth. *switiun* is wanting. The Teut. root *swi*, Aryan *svid*, is primit. Aryan, as was observed under *Schwir* (a common Aryan root for 'to freeze') is wanting; comp. Winter, *Schne, frieren, and

**Schwern**, vb., 'to swear;' from the equiv. MidHG. *sveren*, *sverjen*, OHG. *sveren*, *sverien*; a specifically Teut. word (like *Cüt*); comp. Goth. *swaran*, Oic. *svarja*, AS. *sverjan*, E. *to swear,* Du. *sveren,* OSax. *sverian*, 'to swear.' The Teut. root *svar* contained in these words had, however, a wider sense orig. than the one given, for traces in particular dials. lead us to infer that 'to answer' was the meaning of the root; comp. Oic. *sgr*., n., plural, 'answer,' *svara,* vb., 'to answer,' in the legal sense also 'to give security;' *svaran* (see *Antwer*), Oic. *sveran* (E. *to answer,* see *Antwerp*), Goth. *sward* or *sward*, 'to answer,' *sward*, n., 'legal decision;' AS. *sveran,* f., 'answer;' E. *to answer* (see *Antwerp*), OSax. *sweran* or *sveran*, 'indication.' The prim. idea of the Teut. root *swar* is therefore, perhaps, 'to be responsible;' it has been compared to Lat. *respondeo* from *spondeo.*

**Schwül**, adj., 'sultry,' MidHG. only, from LG. *swül*; comp. Du. *woël*, 'sultry,' AS. *swöll* (Goth. *swul* is wanting); allied, like *schwačen* to OHG. *swilierzôn,* 'to burn slowly;' AS. *sweölan,* 'to burn;' Oic. *swula*, 'thick, choking smoke.' The root *swul* is 'to smell,' *swel,* appears also in Lith. *swulši,* 'to smoulder,' *swulšis,* 'glimmering,' *swulmis,* 'burnt smell,' and in Lett. *swelt,* 'to singe.' Deriv. *Schwülität,* 'sultriness,' with a Lat. ending like *Läpplichkeit* and *Schmälen.*

**Schwülst**, f., 'swelling, bombast;' from MidHG. *swult*, *gewult*, OHG. *gewult*, f., 'swelling;' allied to *schwellen*.

**Schwein**, m., 'swine;' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sewen* (written with a long *e*); m.; allied to *schwén*.

**Schwurr**, m., 'swearing, oath, curse;' MidHG. only, in MidHG. found only in the compound *meiswurr*, 'perjury;' in OHG. only in *eidswurr*, 'oath;' allied to *schwürn.*

**Sebenbaum**, m., 'savin (species of juniper),' from the equiv. MidHG. *sebern*, *seiboum*, OHG. *sewina*, *sewiboum*, formed from Late, *sabina* (*arbor Sabina*, lit. 'Sabine tree'); corresponding to AS. *sefine*, E. *savin*.

**Sch*, n., 'coulter;' from MidHG. *sêh*, OHG. *sêh* (hh), m., 'mattock, ploughshare;' (Goth. *sika-* is wanting); allied, like *Sída* and *Sêr,* to a Teut. root *sêh*, *sêg,* from Aryan *sêk,* *sêg.*

**Schedler**, m., 'two pecks,' from MidHG. *schedler*, *sêster*, *schêser*, m., 'a dry measure,' OHG. *schedleri*, *sêstleri*, *schêstleri*, 'two pecks (about)'; derived, like OSax. *sêster*, from Lat. *sextarius*, whence also AS. *sêster*, Ital. *sestiere*, Fr. *sêtier*.

**Schedel**, m., 'purse, bag, pocket,' from MidHG. *sêchel*, OHG. *sêchel*, m., 'purse'; dimin. of *sêf*, Lat. *saeculum*; comp. OFr. *sachel*, E. *sachet*.

**Seec**, m. and f., 'lake, sea,' from MidHG. *sêc*, m. and f., 'sea, lake, ocean' (the masc. predominates, and is used without distinction in all the senses); OHG. *sêo*, m., 'sea, ocean,' and in these significations occur O Sax. *sêo*, Du. *zee*, f., AS. *sêo*, m. and f., E. *sea*; OIC. *sêr*, m., 'ocean'; Goth. *sapes*, m., 'lake, marsh.' The common Teut. *sêvri-, ocean, lake,' does not belong to any Tent. verbal stem; Lat. *saevus*, 'savage' (Gr. *αὐσος*, 'mobile'), seems to be allied (Érc, lit. 'the savage element'). While *Érc* is peculiar to the West Teut., *Derc* is common to some of the West Aryan languages.


Its connection with Lat. *saeculum*, 'age, generation' (lit. 'vital power?'), is equally possible; comp. Sans. *āyu*, 'vital power,' similar to Lat. *aevum*, 'age, time.'

**Segel**, n., 'sail,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *sêgel*, OHG. *sêgal*, m.; comp. O Sax. *sêgel*, n., Du. *zeil*, n., AS. *sêgel*, m. and n., E. *sail*, OIC. *sêg*, n., 'sail' (Goth. *sêglo* is not recorded). The word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. *saegulum*, 'military cloak,' on account of the sounds, and because no other Teut. nautical expressions have been derived from Lat.; besides, *saegulum* is not a naut. term. *Sêg* (Teut. *sêgl*-) looks very much like a Teut. term (comp. Wâf), yet the root cannot be ascertained. From the Teut. cognates Fr. *singler* and Span. *cinglar,* 'to sail,' are derived.

**Sech**, m., 'blessing, bliss, enchantment,' from MidHG. *sêgen*, OHG. *sêgen*, n., 'sign of the cross, blessing resulting from it, magic smell'; borrowed on the introduction of Christianity (see *Stru*, *Mitar*, and *Briefer*) from Lat. *signum*; so too OHG. *sêgamba*, 'to bless,' O Sax. *sêgwm*, 'to bless,' lit. 'to make the sign of the cross,' from Lat. *signare*. AS. *sêgen*, 'banner, military emblem,' must have been borrowed at an earlier period from Lat. *signum*; with the *e* of the Teut. words comp. the OFr. loan-word *sêné*, as well as Ital. *segone* (Fr. *eigene*).

**Sehen**, vb., 'to see, look,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sêhen*, OHG. *sêhan*; a common Teut. vb., and in this sense peculiar to this group. Comp. Goth. *saitvan*, OIC. *sêt*, AS. *sêbn* (from *sêbenh*), E. *to see*, Du. *ziehen*, OSlov. *sêhan*, 'to see.' The common Teut. root *sehw* (with grammatical change *sewyn*, *sêwan*), from the pre-Tent. *seh*, closely agrees in sound with the Aryan root *seh*, 'to follow, pursue, accompany;' comp. Sans. *sac*; 'to escort, promote;' Gr. *έρθω*, 'to follow,' Lat. *sequi*, Lith. *sêkti*, 'to follow'; the assumption that these words are primatively allied presents no difficulty (hence *sêyn* is perhaps lit. 'to follow with the eyes'). The supposition that the term is connected with Lat. *secure*, 'to cut' (Aryan root *sehk*, 'to penetrate') is untenable.


**Sehnen**, vb., 'to long, yearn,' from Mid HG. *sênen*, 'to long, inspire with longing;' allied to MidHG. *sêne*, f., 'yearning, longing.' Unrecorded in OHG. and the other OTeut. dial., perhaps only by chance; of obscure origin, but probably genuine Teut.

**Sêhr**, adv., 'very greatly, very much' (unknown to Snabd. and Bav., ars, *sêhr*, gar being used), from MidHG. *sêre*, *sêr*, adv., 'with pain, painfully, powerfully, very;' OHG. and O Sax. *sêro*, 'painfully, with difficulty, violently'; adv. form of OHG. and O Sax. *sêre*, 'painfully;' AS. *sêr*, adj., 'painful, wounding.' Allied to the substs. Goth. *sêxtar*, AS. *sêr*, 'pain' (E. *sore*), O Sax. *sêr*,
Seidel, n. and m., 'pint,' from the equiv. late MidHG. sidel, sidelin, n.; from Lat. situla (Ital. secchia, 'pail'), 'bucket,' whence also Ofr. silhal; with regard to the lengthening of Lat. s to MidHG. s in an open syllable, see Séule, and for d representing t, see Séib.

Seidelbahn, m., 'spurge-laurel, mezereon,' derived under the influence of Seibe (on account of the fine last?) from the equiv. MidHG. sidelbast (also sidelbalt), m., called also sidant; origin obscure. Perhaps sidel-reide, 'rearing of bees,' is allied.

Seife, f., 'soap,' from the equiv. Mid HG. seife, OHG. seif, f. (OHG. also 'resin?'); comp. Dw. seep, AS. sīpe (hence OSc. sīpa), E. soap; Goth. *saipō is implied by OHG. siepefta (Suab. and Swiss Giefe), and by the Finn. loan-word saippio, OHG. seif, AS. sīp, 'resin,' might suggest the assumption that Seife belongs, like AS. sīpan, MidHG. seifen, and Du. zijpelen, 'to trickle,' to the Teut. root sīp, to which Lat. sībrem, 'tallow,' is usually referred. But Pliny says that 'soap' (sīpo) was an invention of the Gauls, "Galorum hoc inventum rutulians capillia; fit ex sebo et cinere ... apud Germanos majore in usu viris quam feminis." The Lat. sīpo of Pliny, however, is like its derivatives Fr. savon, Ital. sapone, none other than the Teut. *saipō; perhaps soap (the Romans were not acquainted with it) may be regarded as a Teut. invention. Yet it is remarkable that Pliny speaks of soap only as a "pomade for colouring the hair." The term sīpo, 'soap,' was not frequently used in Lat. until the 4th cent. Another Teut. word for soap is represented by E. lather, AS. laífor, OSc. lāfur.

Seife, f., 'straining, strainer, colander,' from the equiv. MidHG. sīhe, OHG. sīha, f. Allied to sī fen, 'to strain, filter,' from MidHG. sīhen, OHG. sīhan, 'to strain, filter, trickle'; comp. Dw. sijgen, 'to filter through, decay, faint,' AS. sēn (from *sīhan), 'to strain,' and the equiv. OSc. sēn. Identical with these are MidHG. sīgen, OHG. and AS. sīgan, 'to fall down, trickle.' Teut. root sīh, sīh (with grammatical change sīg, sīe), from pre-Teut. sīh, 'to trickle down'; comp. OSc. sīate, 'to make water,' Sans. sīc, 'to pour out' (Gr. ἱκανός, 'moisture?). An equiv. Teut. root sīk is also indicated by MidHG. sīfen, sītun, and sīdrm.

Ofr. *sīten, OHG. seif, m.; Goth. *saipjan, 'to make water,' is wanting; with these sīfrn, 'to ooze, and LG. sīken, 'to make water' (Teut. root sīk, sīg), are connected. The Aryan root sīk, mentioned as occurring in OSlav. as sāk, with the same meaning, 'to make water'; comp. OSlav. sīk, m., 'urine.'

Seide, f., 'silk,' from the equiv. Mid HG. sidel, OHG. sæda, f.; derived from MidLat. sæda, 'silk,' like OHG. chrīda, from Lat. crēta. The d of the HG. words must be explained by the soft mute of the Rom. languages, appearing in Span., Prov. and North Ital. sæda and Ital. sæta, 'silk' (Fr. soie), just as in Span. greda, 'chalk,' compared with Ital. crētta (comp. Gribel). MidLat. sæda, crēta (b closed; see Brīs, Brīn, Grībe, and sīfrn), may have been borrowed about the 10th cent. From Lat. sæta (lit. 'bristle?') Ofr. sīta is also derived. For the assumption that the Phenician town of Sidon furnished both the material and the name Griebe, or rather Lat. sāta, there is no historic proof. In F. another term is used, AS. soile, secloc, E. silk, to which the equiv. OSc. sīka, m., is allied. It is usually assumed that these latter terms come from the Lat. in which serīcvs (Ir. sīric) means 'of silk'; they must, however, especially since their forms can scarcely be deduced from the Lat., be more fittingly connected, like OSlav. sēk, m., 'silk,' with an Eastern term; comp. Mon- gol. sīergel, 'silk.' The Seres, from whom the Greeks obtained their term sprūkēs (Lat. serīcvs), adj., cannot, as an East Asiatic people, be regarded as the imme-
Seif, n., ‘rope,’ from MidHG. and OHG. seil, n., ‘rope, cord’; corresponding to OSax. sæl, AS. sæl, Olg. sæl, Goth. *saiu, n., ‘rope’ (from persæl, ‘to lower or set down with cords’). A common Teut. word sæl-m, which, like the equiv. OSlav. siše, is derived from the widely diffused Aryan root sæl, ‘to bind.’ The Sans. root sael, ‘to bind,’˙sētu, bond, fetter, Gr. LDAP, ‘strap,’ and l-ma—including l-ma, ‘well-rope,’ Lett. cnu, ‘to bind’; also OHG. si-lo, MidHG. sæl, m., ‘traces of draught cattle’; OSax. sīmo, ‘strap,’ Olt. sīne. See Seit and Sith.

Seim, m., ‘strained honey, sweetness,’ from MidHG. seim (honesem), OHG. seim (hounsgeim), n., ‘virgin honey’; comp. Du. seem; Olt. scerm, hunangsceim, ‘honeycomb.’ On account of this divergence of meaning in Teut. the connection of the word with Gr. aïma, ‘blood’ (lit. ‘juice’), is improbable. It may be allied to the cognates discussed under Seily.

Sein, poss. pron., ‘his, its,’ from MidHG. and OHG. (also OSax.) siu; comp. Goth. scins, ‘his,’ allied to Goth. si-k, ‘himself,’ formed with the poss. suffix -ius-like mein and hint. Comp. sīn; the further discussion of the word belongs to grammar.

Sein, anom. vb.; its tenses are formed from various stems. The Teut. prim. stems are es-s, with the same meaning (OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. stel, OHG. and midHG. sīnd, ModHG. stiend; subj. mood, OHG. and MidHG. st, ModHG. st; inf. MidHG. sti, ModHG. stiend; comp. Goth. 3rd pers. sing. st, plu. stīnd; optat. sīfaj; AS. and E. 3rd pers. sing. st, 3rd pers. plur. AS. stīnd); corresponding to the Aryan root es in Lat. es-t, Gr. ētai, Sans. āst, Lat. sunti, sun, Sans. sāt, &c. The second stem begins with b, ModHG., MidHG., and OHG. bun, OSax. bītan, AS. bēo, ‘I am’ (AS. also ‘I shall’), connected with the stem of the Lat. stō, Gr. πάω, Sans. bhā, ‘to become.’ For the third stem (of queer form and war) see under Sein. Further details belong to grammar.

Seif, prep. and conj., ‘since,’ from MidHG. stel, prep. and conj., ‘since,’ adv., ‘since then,’ OHG. sīd, adv., ‘since then, later,’ conj., ‘since, as, because,’ prep., ‘since.’ Comp. OSax. sæ (also sæðor), ‘later, afterwards, since then, if,’ orig. a compar. adv.; comp. Goth. panasic, ‘further,’ allied to seinhus, ‘late.’ As new equiv. compar., comp. also OSax. sæðor, OHG. sædor, MidHG. säder. MidHG. sīnt, a variant of stē, is implied by füntum; E. since is based on MidE. sithene, sithen, AS. sidēin.


Seile, m., ‘Canary wine, sack,’ ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. seke, which, like E. sack, is said to have been formed from Ital. vino secco.


Selig, adj., ‘happy, blessed, deceased, late,’ from MidHG. selīc, OHG. selīg, adj., ‘happy, blessed, blissful, salutary’; lengthened by the suffix -tu from an older *selī, which was preserved in MidHG. selīch, ‘in a lucky manner’; comp. Goth. selīs, ‘good, suitable,’ AS. selīg, ‘good, happy,’ OHG. selīda, MidHG. selīle, l., ‘happiness, welfare.’ Goth. sēls is usually compared with Gr. σόρος (lom. σορος), ‘whole,’ from σωλεσ, oδα, as a greeting, Sans. sarvaj, ‘whole, all,’ Lat. solus, ‘whole’—selī, in the adj., just as trūdīa, humidīa, and mūdīa, has nothing to do with OHG. selīg, since it is a suffix of the neut. Trūdīa, Sauwādī, Miḥbāl. In subs. of this kind -sal itself is a suffix formed from OHG. issal (gen. isses), which appears in Goth. as -sal, n.

Selcric, m., ‘celery,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. celeri.

Sellen, adj. and adv., ‘rare, rarely,’ from MidHG. selten, OHG. selten, adv., ‘rarely’; corresponding to the equiv. AS. selten, adv., E. seldom, Olg. sjaleddan, OFris. sjelfen, adv. The corresponding adj. is OHG. seltenh, MidHG. seltenen (AS. seldeyne), ‘rare, strange,’ the suffix of which has been supplanted in ModHG. by the more familiar -am. In Goth. sidaleiks, ‘wonderful,’ to which is allied Goth. sidaleikjan, ‘to be astonished’ (akin to AS. syldh, E.
Sem

( 333 )

Seu

sily). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

Semuel, m., 'roll,' from MidHG. sémel, sémel (also simele), OHG. sémala, simala, f., 'fine wheat flour or bread, roll'; a word peculiar to HG., allied to OHG. sémun, 'to eat.' Lat. simula, 'wheat flour,' whence also Ital. semola, Fr. semoule, 'bran from fine wheat flour,' has been influenced by the HG. word.

Senperfrec, adj., 'free-born, entitled to act as assessor of the synod,' from Mid HG. sémporvzt, 'subject only to the emperor and empire, authorised to hold a synod or to take part in it.' Allied to MidHG. sønt, m., 'senatus, diet, imperial diet,' also 'ecclesiastical assembly,' like OHG. sønot (Lat. synodus); MidHG. sémpere, sënboere, prop., 'authorised to take part in a synod.'

Sønden, vb., 'to send, dispatch,' from the equiv. MidHG. sønden, OHG. sønten; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. sandjan, AS. sündan, E. to send, Du. zenden, OSax. sendian, OIC. senda, 'to send.' Factitive of a lost OTeut. sìnfan, 'to go, travel'; thus sënben is lit. 'to cause to go.' Comp. Oqutde and finnen.

Sønesbaum, m., 'senna (tree),' Mod HG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. sène (E. senna), Ital. senna. The ultimate source is Arab. sana.

Søneschal, m., 'senechal, high steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. senechal, sinechal, m., which is derived from Rom.; comp. the cognates Fr. sénéchal, Ital. siniscalco (MidLat. siniscalco), 'high steward.' The Rom. words are based on an OTeut. word (Goth. *sinaschalks, 'head servant'); comp. Goth. sima, 'eldest,' which is prim. allied to OR. sen, Lat. senex, senior, Lith. senas, Sans. sines, 'old.' With regard to the second part of the compound comp. Eós (Low Fr. Maréchal). The invariable in the end of the MidHG. word is remarkable.

Sønf, m., 'mustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. sönf, sönf, m., OHG. sönaf, m.; corresponding to Goth. sinap, AS. sēnap, 'mustard.' The other dials, have, like Rom., the term Welter. It cannot be determined through what medium Gr. and Lat. sūna, sūna, '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 Greco-Ital. obtained them independently from the same source.

Søngen, vb., 'to singe, scorch,' from MidHG. søngen, '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. *sæg-.

Sønkell, m., 'plumb-line,' from MidHG. søkell, m., 'plumb-line, lace,' also 'anchor, drag-net,' OHG. senga, 'anchor, drag-net.' Allied to sánen, MidHG. sëken, OHG. sëchen, 'to lower,' (factitive of sánen; comp. OSax. sëken, Goth. sagedan, 'to lower, let down').

Sønne, m., 'cowherd,' ModHG. only. MidHG. *sønne is not recorded, but in late MidHG. (rarely) sënndre, 'herdsman, cowherd.' The antiquity of the ModHG. term is attested, however, by OHG. senn, m., 'herdsman,' as well as by late MidHG. senn, '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 Æsne (Goth. *sæna, 'cream,' *sæna, 'cowherd').

Søne, f., 'scythe,' from MidHG. søne, sígense, OHG. sigena, f., 'sickle, scythe' (for the suffix see Æle); corresponding to OSax. *sigasoa (sídsoa), Du. ceessen, 'scythe.' From a Teut. root seg, 'to cut' (see Ægel), whence OIC. sigf, AS. sige, sipe, m., E. scythe, LG. sicht; primit. allied to Lat. secare and seciris, Aryan root sek, 'to cut.'

Sønte, f., 'herd,' ModHG. only; allied to Ænte.

Søssell, m., 'settle,' from the equiv. MidHG. sêsell, OHG. sêsäl, m.; corresponding to AS. setl, E. settle, Goth. sitz, m., 'seat, stool.' A derivative of the Teut. root set, 'to sit,' like Lat. seta, for *seta from sêóo, comp. also Gr. têpa, from ἱππα, OSlov. sedlo, 'saddle,' from sésti, 'to sit down'; comp. jetltn.

Søsler, m., 'bushel,' of the same origin as Søsfer.

Søšhaft, adj., 'settled, stationary, residing,' from MidHG. sëchaft, 'settled, residing,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. sêz, 'seat, residence'; akin to Ægemen.

Søszen, vb., 'to set, put, place,' from MidHG. sêszen, OHG. sëzen, 'to set, cause to sit'; an OTeut. factitive of Ægis. Comp. Goth. sažan (whence Ital. sapire, Fr. saisir), AS. settan, E. to set, Du. zetten, OSax. sëttian, OIC. setja, 'to set.'

Seuche, f., 'epidemic, plague,' from
MidHG. sinche, OHG. siuht, f., 'disease'; abstract of sif{h}.

sfeufien, vb., 'to sigh, lament,' from the equiv. MidHG. sifuen, sifsten; the z of the MidHG. form is due to the influence of the intensives in -zen; in OHG. siuf{en}, sifleb{en}, 'to sigh,' allied to MidHG. sif{h}, 'sigh.' The latter is an abstract from OHG. sif{en}an, 'to drink'; hence sfeufien, lit. 'drawing in the breath'; it is related to tau{f}en, as siuf{en}an is to siuf{en}an. Note, however, E. to sob, MidE. sob{b}in, AS. *sob{b}ian, 'to sob, sigh,' which may be allied to OHG. sifleb{en}.

sich, pron., 'himself, herself, &c., from the equiv. MidHG. sich, acc. and dat., OHG. sich, acc.; corresponding to the equiv. OLG. and Goth. sib, acc. Comp. Lat. so, Gr. ἁ, OSlov. se, acc., 'himself,' &c. (se{b}, dat., like Lat. sibi); Sans. sv{a}, 'own,' Lat. se{b}us, Gr. ἑ, ὑ. Hence even in Aryan there existed a reflex. pron. se{v}, se{-.} Further details belong to grammar.

sichel, f., 'sickle,' from the equiv. MidHG. sichel, OHG. sihhtla, f.; corresponding to Du. zickel, AS. sicel, 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, s{f}ich and its cognates may be regarded as genuine Teut. words (Teut. s{f}ic{h}o-); the G. word looks like a diminutive of ModHG. {sf}ich, which points to Teut. sisko- and more remotely to the Aryan root se{g}ok (see Σηφίς).

sicher, adj., 'sure, certain, trusty,' from MidHG. sicher, OHG. sihhtar, 'careless, unconcerned; sure, protected, confident;' to these are allied OSax. and AS. sicor, 'free from guilt and punishment,' MidE. sicher, Du. zeker (OHG. sikhorh-), 'to justify, protect, promise, vow,' OSax. siccorb, 'to set free.' It is based on the common West Teut. loan-word Lat. sicarius (phoetic intermediate form sicarius, 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 phrasing? Comp. OHG. sikhordan, 'to justify, purged.'

Sieh, f., 'sight,' from MidHG. sih{h}.
Goth. the only allied term is *saibâs, m., 'offering' (OIr. *saoír, *sheep, prop. *sacrificial animal'). An Aryan root *saí appears to be wanting in the cognate languages.

Siebler, m., 'settler'; comp. *ginritel.

Sieg, m., 'victory, triumph, conquest,' from the equiv. TEut. *sîge, also *sîc (q.); OHG. *sîga, *sîgn; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. *sîgis, OIr. *síg, AS. *segor and *sige, Du. *sege. The great antiquity of the Teut. stem *ségz, *sige, is attested both by the proper names Segimèr, Sigimundus, and Segistes, mentioned in Tacitus, and by the terms in the cognate languages; Aryan *ségos, m., 'prevailing might,' is implied also by Ind. *sahas and Zend *hazah, 'power, might, victory.' Comp. Sans. *sábh, 'to overpower, vanquish, conquer,' to which Gr. *sêw (aor. *sê-ô-ô) and OIr. *segam; 'I attain,' are closely allied.

Sieg, n., 'seal, signet,' from the equiv. late TEut. *sîge, m. (wanting in OHG.); in the classical period *insîge, *insiage, OHG. *sîngilt, n. It cannot be determined whether TEut. *sîge, which was substituted for the latter term, was borrowed at a later period from Lat. *sîgillum, or whether it was formed again from MidHG. *besigelen (OHG. *besigelen), 'to seal,' and *entsigelen (OHG. *entsigelen), 'to unseal'; nor is it known how OHG. *sîngilt is related to Lat. *sîgillum. In Goth. a term *sîgîdo, n., occurs.

Siele, f., 'brace, strap,' from the equiv. ModHG. *sil, OHG. *sil; the latter is allied to the root *sî, 'to bind,' in *Eif; on the MidHG. variant *sil are based ModHG. *Eif, n., and *Eif, f.

Sigrist, m., 'sexton, sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sîgrist, OHG. (also OLG.) *sigrîssor; borrowed during the OHG. period contemporaneously with *Veit, *prîssan, and especially with *Mîrî and *Mîssar, from Lat. *sacrista, whose ModLat. variant *sigrîsta(nus) leads to OFr. *segrétain (in ModFr. sacrètain, Ital. sogrestano, E. sexton).

Silbe, f., 'syllable,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *silbe, earlier *sîlabo, OHG. *sîlaba, f.; borrowed from Lat. and Gr. * syllaba, probably at the same period as *Eif, and the words relating to writing, such as *Breit and *jürian.


This primit. TEut. term is pre-historically connected (comp. Oelt) with the equiv. Slav. cognates, OSlov. *strebrib, Lith. *sîlbaras. The implied *sîlbro- 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, *dýposos, seems, like the equiv. Saus. *rîdâla (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 prehistoric Teut. is *Sanf.

Silf, n., 'tether, string;' see *Eif, so too *Eif.

Simmel, n., 'half a bushel,' for earlier ModHG. and MidHG. *simmer, whose variants *simber, *sumber (*simbrin), lead to OHG. *sumber (*sumbrin). 'Basket.' The suffix *sim occurs in several terms denoting vessels (see *Seif); the syllable *ber in ModHG. *sümber recalls *Simer and *Sîber.

Simpel, m., 'simplicem,' ModHG. only, from the adj. *simpel, which comes from Fr. *simple.

Sim, m. and n., 'cornice, shelf, mantelpiece,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sim, *simiz, OHG. *simiz, OHG. *sîmiz, (OHG. *simiztein, 'capitellum'); a corresponding *sîmilo- is wanting in the other Teut. languages; its prehistoric existence is proved by its kinship with Lat. *simiz, 'ogee, moulding.' To MidHG. *simiz belongs the prop. collective *gesteine, ModHG. *einsim. The derivation from Fr. *cymatise (Gr. *kypátron) is inconceivable.

Sina, m., 'lady's mantle;' the earlier ModHG. variants *Sînab and *Sînabé point to MidHG. and OHG. *sîniz, whose lit. sense, 'ever-dew' (see *Einzir), characterizes the plant more simply than the terms *Sînbelt, lit. *dew-holder, and *Sîndlîsîtel, lit. *dew-key,' which are applied to it.

Sindflut, see *Sindflut.

Sing, vb., 'to sing, chant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sînzen, OHG. and OSax. *sînzen; a common Teut. vb. occurring in the same sense in all the diais; comp. Goth. *sîngwan, OIr. *sîngra, AS. *sînzen, E. *sing, Du. *sînzen (yet Goth. also *sînzen, OHG. also *sînzen), which to crow'). The Teut. root *sînza, which appears also in *Sang, &c. is only doubtfully related to some terms in the non-Teut. languages; it is said to be primit. allied to *sah (Teut. root *sag, from Aryan *seâ), and to this there is no phonetic
objection. It is more probably connected with Gr. ὑφή, 'voice, speech, oracle,' if a pre-historic root sengh be assumed. Comp. sēntan, and, for other Tent. artistic expressions, sēnt and sēntē.

Singrin, m., 'periwinkle,' Mod.HG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. AS. and MidE. singrēne, Oic. sīgrēme, 'semperviva'; sin', 'always,' is an OTeut. prefix connected with Lat. sem-per. Comp. sēnt-fīn.

sinken, vb., 'to sink, fall, abate,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sinken, OHG. sinkhan; a common Teut. str. vb. (for its causative see sēntan). Comp. Goth. siggan, Oic. sokkva, AS. sīccan, E. to sink, Du. zinken, OSax. sīcçan. The a-root seng, contained in these words, seems to have originated in an i-root sig, which appears in the parallel form sīknu in Mid.HG. sēknu, as well as OHG. sīg, Mid.HG. sīgen, 'to drip.' The pre-Tent. root sig, sig, appears in OSlov. sitāti, 'to make water,' sīk, 'urine,' as well as in Sans. sīk, 'to wet, pour out,' whose pres. appears in a nasalised form sītāti. Mod. HG. sīknu is based on Teut. saik, pre-Tent. sig.

Sinn, m., 'sense, meaning, import,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. sin (sīn), m.; comp. OFrīs. sin. It cannot be borrowed from Lat. sensus, since a Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. str. vb. sīnien co-exists with the subst. The corresponding OHG. vb. sīnen signifies only 'to travel, strive, go;' which certainly suggests that Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. sīnen derived its meaning from OHG. sin, 'sensus.' The relation of OHG. sin, 'sensus,' to sīnen, 'to set out, go in any direction,' may be inferred from its early history. The root of OHG. sīnen is the same as that of Teut. sinpo-, 'way journey' (comp. Øfīnt), sīnen being based on a pre-historic senpto-. In Lat. sentire, 'to feel,' the Aryan root sent (comp. Ir. sēl, 'way') has an abstract meaning (see sēn), which is also shared by OHG. sīno-. From the OHG. word the equiv. Rom. cognate Ital. senno is derived.

sintennal, conj., 'since, whereas;' from Mid.HG. sīntennāl, for sīnt dēm mālē, 'since then.' Comp. sēnt.

Sinter, m., 'dross of iron, scale,' from Mid.HG. sīnter (sīner), OHG. sīntar, m., 'slag, slack;' comp. Oic. sīndar, AS. sīnder, 'slag, dross' (E. sīnter is a HG. loan-word). The references in the non-Teut. languages are uncertain.

Sippe, f., 'kin, kindred, family,' from Mid.HG. sippē, OHG. sippa, f., 'consanguinity'; corresponding to the equiv. AS. sidā, OHG. sidō, Goth. sīda. The pre-historic form sebhū-dā indicates a kinship with Sans. sādhā, 'tribe, tribal union, kin.' In Oic. mythology Sīf is worshipped as the goddess of the family, and espec. of marriage.—Sippshaft, from Mid.HG. sippshaft, f., equiv. to Mid.HG. sippē.

Sitte, f., 'custom, manner, good-breeding,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sitte, m. (rarely f.), OHG. situ, m.; a common Tent. word; comp. the equiv. Goth. situs, Oic. sitdr, AS. sidu (waiting in E.), Du. zeide, OSax. sidu. It is very probably allied primit. to Gr. ςίδε, gen. ςίδος (Aryan prim. form *sidhos), 'custom,' but its connection with Gr. τ-μος, 'true,' is less likely.

Sittich, m., 'parrot,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sittich, m., beside which Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. psittich also occurs. Borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. and Gr. πτης, teutus, contemporaneously with ἤπαι. sītēn, vb., 'to sit, fit, suit,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sītēn, OHG. sīzen (from *sīzenan, earlier *sittian); a primit. Tent. and also common Aryan str. vb. from the Aryan root sēd, Teut. sēt. Comp. Goth. sītan, AS. sittan, E. to sit, Du. zitten, OSax. sittian, 'to sit, be seated.' It corresponds to Sans. sād, Gr. ἁμα (for *κρός), Lat. sēdēs, OSlov. spūž (sēt). For the corresponding causative see sētēn. It is unnecessary to adduce further derivatives from this very large Aryan class (such as Lat. sēdo, Gr. ἔδωκα, Lat. sedē, &c.).

Six, f. (in the asseveration bei meiner Sir, 'in faith, forsooth'), Mod.HG. only; early history obscure.

Skītē, f., 'sketch,' Mod.HG. only, formed from Ital. schizzo, which comes from Lat. schizium. Comp. also Skītī.

Skłave, m., 'slave,' from late Mid.HG. slave, skłave, m., 'slave,' prop. 'a captive of war.' Derived from the national designation Sklav (Mid.Lat. Schluus, Slauus) during the G. war of annihilation against the Slavs. AS. wealh, 'Celt' and 'slave,' is similarly derived. The G. word Sklave passed into other Teut. and Rom. languages; comp. Du. slaaf, E. slave, Fr. esclave, Ital. schiavo.

Strupel, m., 'scruple,' early Mod.HG. only, formed from Lat. scrupulus.

Semaragd, m., 'emerald,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. smaragd (smarīd), m.
A learned term formed from Lat. smaragdus.

So, adv., 'thus, so,' from MidHG. and OHG. só; corresponding to OSax. só, which seems to represent *sodó, although its relation to AS. swéd (E. so) and Goth. swa, 'thus,' cannot be accurately ascertained.

Comp. alt., alt., and yld. The early history of this pron. adv. ('in this way') is obscure; the fact that it assumed the function of a relative (i.e., was used as a conjunction) corresponds to a similar change in the use of ter; só appears as a relative particle in MidHG., but rarely in OHG.

Sočic, f., 'sock,' from MidHG. soč (sč), socche, OHG. sosco, m., 'stocking'; borrowed like Du. sok, E. sock, Oš. sokir, from the Lat.-Rom. term soccus (Ital. socco, 'light shoe worn by comedians,' Fr. socc). It was introduced contemporaneously with the term derived from Lat. sūler (see Ednat) and with Gothic sōl (see (2). — Sočicel, m., 'plinth,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. sōcle (Lat. socculus).

Sōd, m., usually Zerzavani, 'heartburn,' from the equiv. MidHG. sód (d), m. and n., which lit. means 'bubbling, boiling,' a derivative of MidHG. sūden. Hence Mod HG. sód, signifying 'broth, well,' as well as the local name Zerben.

Sōferr, conj. (inferr), 'so far, in case,' even in MidHG. só verre.

Sōficel (1), f., ModHG. only, formed like the equiv. E. sole, Swed. sola, from the Lat.-Rom. term solea, 'flat fish'; comp. Fr. sole, Ital. sōlca. Is the term Söfichel (Du. schoel) derived from the same source?

Sōfichel (2), f., 'sole (of the foot),' from the equiv. MidHG. sól, sole, OHG. sola, f.; borrowed contemporaneously with Zerzav prior to the OHG. period from Lat. *sōlia (a variant of sola), which is implied by Ital. suolo, Fr. sole, 'sole.' Lat. solea, whence Ital. sōlia, Fr. seul, 'threshold,' is probably the source of Goth. sōla, 'sole.' The prim. kinship of OHG. sola with Lat. sōlea (Gr. σόλα) is conceivable if Zerzav is allied.

Sōhin, m., 'son,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. sin, earlier OHG. suni, m.; a common Teut., and further a common Aryan word (comp. Zerzav, Satter, and Matter); corresponding to Goth. sunus, AS. sun, E. son, Du. zoon, OSax. sunu. To these Sans. sūng, Zend hunu, Oslov. sūn, and Lith. sūn, 'son,' are primit. allied. The root *sōl (comp. Sans. sūl, 'to give birth to'; see Zan), contained in this stem sūn-, also forms the base of Gr. viós (dial. viós), 'son,' which points to Aryan sūl-yu- (swiu-).

Comp. Ednat.

Sōlích, pron., 'such,' from the equiv. Mid HG. solich, solith (mich), OHG. suith, solith (hh and single h); corresponding to OSax. solite, and Du. solit. Just as AS. swéd and Goth. swa represent HG. and LG. só, so AS. swét (E. such), and Goth. swetiks, 'such,' represent suith. For the form and meaning of the Teut. suffix iθo (itho-) comp. fid and seldìger.

Sōld, m., 'pay, salary,' from MidHG. soll (d), m., 'reward for service done,' also 'that which is to be performed, duty, service.' It first appears in MidHG. about 1200 A.D., and is derived from Fr. solde, 'soldier's pay,' which is prop. the coin, Lat. solutius, Ital. soldo (ModFr. sou), yet the double sense in MidHG. can only be explained by the influence of the vb. Zotten.—Sōldat, m., 'soldier,' an early ModHG. loan-word, based on Ital. soldato, whence also Fr. soldat (E. soldier comes from OFr. solletier); in MidHG. the term soldenare with a Teut. suffix was used, and signified 'paid warrior, mercenary.

Sōlfen, vb., 'to owe, be in duty bound, to be said to,' from MidHG. solh (solhun), OHG. solan (solan), pret. pres., 'to owe, be obliged, be allowed, become, be indebted, be fitting.' The corresponding abstract Ednat, f., 'debt, guilt,' proves, like Goth. skulan, 'to be indebted, be bound to pay,' that skul, 'to owe,' is the root (the loss of the guttural, by which the 1st per. skul became sol in OHG. and Mid HG., is surprising). From this root a pret. pres. common to Teut. was formed, which assumed the function of an auxiliary vb.; comp. E. shall and Du. zal. For further details see grammars.

Sōlfer; m., 'upper room, garret, balcony,' from MidHG. sōlve (sole), m., 'flat roof, floor in the first story,' OHG. soleri for solari, orig. solari, from Lat. solidarium, 'flat house-top, terrace, balcony,' whence also OSax. soleri, DU. selder, E. solier, 'open gallery or balcony, loft, garret' (AS. solier). Corresponding to OFr. solier, 'granary,' Ital. solazzo, solare, 'ceiling.' The word was borrowed prior to the OHG. period, contemporaneously with Zerzed, Sōler, Maur, and Zied.

Sōlper, m., 'brine, pickle,' prop. a Lower Rhen. word, whose first component is DU. sōl, 'salt'; probably Du. solbritj, 'brine,
pickle,' appears in the compound, which has also been regarded as identical with *azpfrer.

Sommer, m., 'summer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sumner, OHG. *sumtar, m.; common to Teut. in a similar form; comp. Du. zomer, AS. *sumner, OE. *sumner, Sæns, *sumdr, 'year,' Zend ham, 'summer,' Armen. *wonar, 'summer' (but am, 'year'), Olr. *sum, *sumrad, Cymr. ham, haf, 'summer,' are cognate terms with different suffixes. Comp. E. sunt, Winter, and *ötrži.

fonder, prep., 'without,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sunder, which is prop. an adv., 'aside, separately,' but in OHG. and Mid HG. it is frequently a conj., 'but, rather,' Comp. OHG. *sunlar, adv., 'separately, especially, but,' Goth. *sundro, 'separated, alone,' AS. *sunder, OE. *sunder, Du. zonder, 'without.' Allied to Gr. ἄρεψ, 'without,' from the prim. form ἀπέρτ. With this word is connected befre, from MidHG. besunder, 'separately, singly.'—sonderbar, adj., 'peculiar, strange, odd,' from MidHG. sunnderbaren, 'distinguished,' sonderlich, adj., 'special, peculiar,' from MidHG. and OHG. sunnderlích, 'singly, especially, distinguished'; sonders, vb., 'to separate, sever,' from the equiv. MidHG. sunndern, OHG. sunntürön; sondern, conj., 'but,' from MidHG. suntärn, a variant of sonders, 'but, meanwhile.'

Sonne, f., 'sun,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *sunne, OHG. *sunna, f.; a common Teut. term; 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. ster-no, mä-no (see *er). OFr. *sól (corresponding to Goth. *soul, AS. sól), the only term used in Mod. Scand., is primit. allied to Lat. sól, Gr. ἀλς, 'sun,' which, like Sans. *svar, 'sun,' are based on an Aryan root sów, sów, 'to give light'; on this root the common Teut. term sunna may also be based.—Sonnabend, m., 'Saturday,' even in MidHG. sunnd-bent, sunnden-band, OHG. sunabend-band (also *samstag, OHG. samborz-tac). MidHG. abent is frequently used of the eve of a festival. In AS. the corresponding sunnan-éden is used only of the 'eve of Sunday.' It follows from what has been said under *frhadj, that the name of a part of the day was in G. applied to the whole day. According to the article *samstag, a native term for Saturday seems to have been wanting among the Teutons (perhaps they had orig. a week of only six days). Moreover, *sunnadag is really MidG. and LG.—Sonnfag, 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. swnun-daŋ, Du. zondaag, E. Sunday (but Olr. drötunndag, 'Lord's day'). Comp. Mondaag.

sonfi, adv., 'else, otherwise, formerly,' from MidHG. sunst, sust, earlier MidHG. and OHG. sus, 'thus' (the change in meaning from 'thus' to 'else' is generally explained by the ellipse of a negative particle). OHG. and OSax. sus, Du. dus, 'thus,' seem to be of the same stem as OHG. and MidHG. *sô.

Sorge, f., 'care, anxiety, sorrow;' from the equiv. MidHG. sorge, OHG. soraga, f., whose Franc. variant soraga makes it probable that the word was derived from an Aryan root sverk (to which Olr. sör, 'love,' is allied) or Aryan svergh (comp. Lith. sorgyt, 'to guard'). Yet the forms in the other Teut. dials, have not the s; comp. Goth. *sārja, AS. sorh, E. sorrow, Du. zorg, OSax. sorga. Nothing certain can be asserted concerning the early history of the word.

Söte, f., 'sort, kind, species;' ModHG. only, formed from Ital. sorta.

spählen, vb., 'to spy;' from the equiv. MidHG. spählen, OHG. spählen. This word and the OHG. and OSax. adj. späht, Mid HG. spehe, 'prudent, skillful' (and Du. bespieden, 'to spy?'), are the sole relics of the OTeut. root speh, 'to see;' which, through Lat. spec, in spectulum, conspicio, adspecus, as well as through Sans. spie, 'to see;' (Gr. ἀπικτω for ἀπικτώ?), is proved to be primit. Aryan (Aryan root spēk). From the Teut. cognates those of Ital. spaare, Fr. épier, 'to spy out' (Ital. spioné, Fr. espion, 'spy,' whence E. spy), were borrowed at an early period.

spalten, vb., 'to split, cleave;' from the equiv. MidHG. spalten, OHG. spalten; comp. MidLG. spalden, MidDu. spalden, 'to split.' A str. vb. peculiar to the Teutons of Middle Europe, and based on an Aryan root, spalt; comp. Sans. sphut, spañ (for split), 'to crack' (causat. 'to split'). Probably connected with MidHG. spittle, 'lance splinter,' Goth. spilda, tablet, *Ofr. spjald, 'tablet,'

Spän, m., 'shaving, chip, splinter,' from MidHG. and OHG. spán, m., 'chip.' Du. spaan, 'chip, blade of an oar,' AS. spán,
E. *spoon*, as well as Oicc. *spinn*, *spàn*, 'splinter of wood, spoon', attest the double sense of primit. Teut. *spän†a*, 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. σπέα, *spoon* for stirring' (see *Spa†en*), is uncertain.

**Spa†en**, n., 'sucking pig', a diminutive of MidHG. *spana†ard*, n., 'sucking pig' (also in MidHG. *spen-sīt*, -swin). The first component is MidHG. *spen*, f., 'breast, milk', on whose equiv. variant *spíne*, *spínn*, MidHG. *spinner*ekerellin, 'sucking pig', is based. Comp. Du. *spaan*, 'udder', and OHG. *spënni*, f., 'breast', whose root is perhaps the same as that of *spánnen*; akin also to Lith. *spang†o*, 'teat.'


**Spånn**, f., 'span', from MidHG. *spånnen*, OHG. *spànna*, f., 'width of the outstretched hand' (from this Ital. *spanna* and Fr. *empan*, 'a measure of length', are borrowed); allied to *Spånnu*, 'to stretch, expand, span', MidHG. *spånneu*, OHG. *spånnan*, sir. vb., which corresponds to Du. *spannen*, AS. *spånnan*, E. *to span*. The root *spàn*, 'to draw', seems to be connected with the cognates discussed under *Spa†er†e†* and OTeut., perhaps even with those of *spinn*.

**Sparen**, vb., 'to save, economise, lay up', from MidHG. *spårn*, OHG. *spårôn*, 'to save, store, preserve, lay up'. Denomin. of OHG. *spar*, 'thrift' (AS. *spar*, for which OICC. *spar*, 'thrift', first occurs in ModHG.; MidHG. *spårche*, 'in a frugal manner', is the corresponding adv., but it was changed in ModHG. into an adj., *spar†i†*, 'frugal'); in OHG. *spärchen†*, AS. *spærchw†ence*, 'thriftily'. Comp. Du. *sparen*, AS. *spår†ian*, E. *to spare*, Oicc. *spår*. No connection with Gr. σπάραρας, 'scarcely, few, seldom' (allied to σπάρω, 'to sow, scatter'), is conceivable.

**Spårgel**, m., 'asparagus', from the equiv. MidHG. *spårgel†*; the latter was formed from Lat. asparagus, which was also the source of the equiv. Du. *asper†e†*, Fr. *asperge*, Ital. *sparagò*. Note Swiss *Spårse*. See *Spår†ich*.

**Spår†ich**, see *Spår†en*.

**Spår†en**, m., 'spar, rafter,' from MidHG. *spår†e*, OHG. *spårto*, m., 'pole, beam'; corresponding to Du. and E. *spar*, Oicc. *spår†e*, 'beam.' There are no cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages. See *Spå†en*.

**Spå†en**, m., 'jest, joke, fun', ModHG. *spå†i†*, adj. and adv., 'late(ly), backward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spå†e†*, OHG. *spå†i†*, adj. (but MidHG. *spå†e*, OHG. *spå†o*, adv.); comp. Du. *span†e*, 'late.' Goth. preserves only *spétil†*, 'later,' and *spédi††i†*, 'latest, last, least.' The Teut. *spéd†* cannot be traced farther.

**Spå†**, m., 'spar' (mineral), from MidHG. *spå†*, m., 'foliated stone, splinter,' whence Du. *spå†th*, Fr. *spå†*, and Ital. *spato*, 'felesep', seeming to be derived. Its origin is obscure, as in the case of *Σάρξ*.

**Spå†en**, m., 'spade'. ModHG. only; MidHG. *spå†e* may be inferred from the MidHG. and ModHG. dimin. *spå†el†*, 'little shoel'; the implied OHG. *spå†el†* agrees with OSax. *spå†o*, Du. *spå†e* (spa), AS. *spå†a*, E. *spade*. These OTeut. cognates are primit. allied to Gr. σπάθα, (blade of) a sword,' Ital. *spada*, 'sword' (to which Fr. *épée* is allied), is usually derived from Gr. rather than from Teut.

**Spå††es*, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *spå††es*, m.; a pet term peculiar to HG., and allied to MidHG. *spar* (see *Spå†ll†*). The assumed orig. connection with the equiv. Lat. *passer* (for *spat†er†*) is less probable.

**Spå††er†en**, vb., 'to walk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spå††er†en*. Borrowed in the 12th cent. from Ital. *spaziere†*, 'to roam.'

**Spe†c**, m., 'woodpecker,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spéch†*, m.; Du. *spech* and E. *speck†*, 'woodpecker,' are G. loan-words; also OHG. and MidHG. *spéch†* (from a Teut. *spécc†* are derived OFr. *espeche*, ModFr. *épêche°*, 'woodpecker'). Probably cognate with Lat. *picus*, 'woodpecker'; the name is said to mean *speckled,' and is usually connected with Lat. *pinge†*, 'I paint,' *pictus* (Gr. *toukla†*), 'ornate,' or with E. *speck*, AS. *spéca†*, 'spot.' If OHG. *spéht* (Du. *specht*) be not allied to Lat. *picus*, it may be referred as 'spy, watcher,' to the root of *spähen*, 'to spy.' Deriv. *Spå††r†er†*, equiv. to *Spéch†es† hart*, lit. 'woodpecker's forest.'

**Spe††**, m., 'bacon, lard, fat,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spéck†* (ck), OHG. *spéch†*, m.; corresponding to Du. *spek*, AS. *spic*, Oicc. *spik*, m., 'blubber.' A primit. Teut. term,
which is usually connected with Sans. \textit{pitaun}, 'fat,' Gr. \textit{pitaon}, 'fat'; Zend \textit{piscindh}, 'beacon,' the \textit{w} being assumed to be changed into \textit{q} (see \textit{fat} and \textit{spicijd}).

\textit{Spier}, m., 'spair,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. \textit{spier}, m.; common to Teut., with the corresponding terms, Oef. \textit{spier}, plur. 'spair,' AS. \textit{spier}, Du. \textit{spier}, OSax. \textit{spier} (from Teut. \textit{spier} is derived OHG. \textit{spier}). It is uncertain how the word is connected with Lat. \textit{spurus}, 'hunting-spear'; it may be cognate, or the two languages may have borrowed it from a third. Its relation to \textit{Spieren} and \textit{Spier} is doubtful.


\textit{Speidel}, m., 'spittle, saliva;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spideel}, OHG. \textit{spiehlila}, \textit{spiehila}, f.; allied to Du. \textit{speckel} (Goth. *\textit{spakuldr}?), 'spittle.' It is uncertain in what way these cognates are connected with the root \textit{spie}, 'to spit' (see \textit{spien} and \textit{spiden}).

\textit{Speider}, m., 'granary, corn-loft;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spiecher}, OHG. \textit{spilcher} (\textit{spiehlila}), m.; corresponding to OSax. \textit{spiklai} and Du. \textit{sijker}. The permutation of the medial \textit{k} to \textit{b} in HG. indicates that the word was borrowed before the 8th cent. (see \textit{spid}). Lat. \textit{spicarium}, 'grainery,' was probably introduced in the 4th cent. from the South of Europe with the art of building in stone (see \textit{stiler}, also \textit{stiler} and \textit{biqel}); it is remarkable, however, that the word rarely occurs in the Rom. languages; \textit{Spiedere} is also wanting in Bav. Comp. also \textit{Spide}.


\textit{Speice}, f., 'food,' from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{spieche}, OHG. \textit{spieca}, f.; borrowed in the beginning of the 9th cent. from Ital. and MidLat. \textit{spesca} for \textit{spesca} (with regard to OHG. \textit{f} for Lat. \textit{f}, see \textit{spier} and \textit{spit}). Comp. Ital. \textit{spesca}, 'expenditure, expenses' (whence \textit{Spie}n), from Ital. \textit{spendere}, 'to spend' (see \textit{spen}, equiv. to Lat. \textit{expendere}. \textit{Spie}t may have been borrowed contemporaneously with \textit{Spie}\textit{dil}; comp. further Goth. \textit{misca} and OHG. \textit{misca}, from Lat. \textit{mensa}.

\textit{Spelt}, \textit{Spelh}, m., 'spelt,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spelte}, \textit{spelze}, OHG. \textit{spelta}, \textit{spelza}, f.; corresponding to AS. \textit{E}, and Du. \textit{spelt}. The OHG. form \textit{spelze} (equiv. to AS. \textit{spelt}) was borrowed, as the \textit{f} indicates, prior to the OHG. period (perhaps contemporaneously with \textit{Spiede}, \textit{Spiele}, and \textit{spoden}, \textit{spedare} from Lat. and Ital. \textit{spelte}, while the OHG. variant \textit{spelte} points to Ital. \textit{spelta}. Comp. also with these Fr. \textit{épocentre}, 'spelt.'

\textit{Spende}, f., 'spending, alms;' from MidHG. \textit{spende}, OHG. \textit{spenta}, f., 'present, gift, alms.' ModHG. \textit{spenden}, vb., 'bestow as a gift, spend, distribute,' from MidHG. \textit{spenden}, OHG. \textit{spetan}, 'to distribute gratuitously,' which was borrowed about the 7th cent. from MidLat. and Ital. \textit{spendere} (equiv. to Lat. \textit{expendere}), 'to spend;' (to which ModHG. \textit{Spiete} belongs); allied to E. \textit{to spend}.

\textit{Spengler}, m., 'tinker;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spengler}, a derivative of MidHG. \textit{spengel} and \textit{spange}, 'metal ornament, clasp.'

\textit{Sperber}, m., 'sparrow-hawk;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spervare}, \textit{sparware}, OHG. \textit{sparwéri}, m. (comp. Du. \textit{sperwer}). A derivative of the Teut. \textit{spurica}, 'sparrow' (see \textit{Sperrl}); hence \textit{sparwéri} is lit., 'bird of prey that lives on sparrows' (in MidHG. also \textit{sprir}, f., 'female sparrow-hawk'). OHG. \textit{sparwéri} is a compound of \textit{aro}, 'eagle;' comp. OHG. \textit{más-ari}, \textit{chronan-ari}, and AS. \textit{gás-heafoc}, \textit{más-heafoc}, \textit{spear-heafoc} ('sparrow-hawk,' like OHG. \textit{spár-ari}). OHG. \textit{aro}, 'eagle,' may appear as \textit{ari} in the second part of a compound. From Teut. are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. \textit{sparavere}, Fr. \textit{épervier}—\textit{Sperberbaun}, m., 'service-tree,' is a corruption of MidHG. \textit{spérboun}, the origin of which is obscure.

\textit{Sperling}, m., 'sparrow;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{spertine} (q), a dimin. of MidHG. \textit{spar}, OHG. \textit{sparo}, m., 'sparrow' (comp. E. \textit{starling}, allied to ModHG. \textit{Sjau}), which represents the common Tent. name of the bird. Comp. Goth. \textit{sparwe}, Oef. \textit{spor},
AS. *spærcan*, E. sparrow (in Du. moesch, mouche; for the LG. term see *Erf*). Of this stem *spærcan*, which is based on the root *spör*, ‘to sprawl’ (see *Erf*), *Sper* seems to be a pet form; note also Franc. *Gerf*, ‘sparrow’ (in Snab. and Bav. the usual term is *Sper*). Comp. *Spier*.

*Sperren*, vb., ‘to bar, obstruct, fasten,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *sperren* (pret. *sparte*, OHG. *sparta*), wk. vb., lit. ‘to provide with spars.’ Deriv. of *Sperr*.

*Spreuzen*, vb., ‘to spit;’ from late MidHG. *spizio*, an intensive of *spi-,* to which ModHG. *spizen*, equiv. to E. *to spit,* and AS. *spitien,* is also allied.

*Spicerci,* f., ‘spice, groceries;’ from late MidHG. *spicerie,* f., which is formed from Ital. *specieria.*

*Spiden*, vb., ‘to lard;’ provide richly,’ a ModHG. derivative of *Spier.*

*Spiegl*, m., ‘mirror, looking-glass, reflector,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spiegel,* OHG. *spiagal,* m. (comp. Du. *spiegel*). 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. *sciafar,* lit. ‘shadow container,’ from OHG. *sciofo,* AS. *sclafe,* ‘shadow,’ in Goth. *scugwea,* ‘mirror.’

*Spiefl*, n., ‘play, game, sport,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spitg* (gen. *spites*), n., ‘jest, pastime, pleasure;’ allied to *spir-,* ‘to play, sport, gamble,’ MidHG. *spitg,* OHG. *spiltn,* wk. vb., ‘to amuse oneself;’ comp. Du. *spelen,* AS. *spitgan,* OLC. *spilu,* ‘to play.’ There are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

*Spieß* (1.), m., ‘spear, lance, pike,’ from MidHG. *spieß,* OHG. *spiz,* m., ‘warrior’s or hunter’s spear;’ corresponding to the equiv. Goth *spit%C3%A9s* (whence OFr. *espiet,* ‘spear’), OLC. *spíj*, n. (in AS. *spóth,* see *Spit*). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.—ModHG. *Spießgriffe,* ‘accomplice,’ lit. ‘comrade in arms.’

*Spieß* (2.), m., ‘spit’ (cooking), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spiz* (gen. *spizges*), m.; corresponding to Du. *spit,* AS. *spitu,* E. *spit.* These cognates, whence the equiv. Rom. term, Ital. *spito,* are connected with the adj. *spis,* of which AS. *spitu* is a subst. form. *Spieß* (Fr. *épée*) is also used in the sense of ‘d ags or croches of a stag;’ a meaning not found in the earlier periods; yet ModHG. *Spieß* (OHG. *spizga,* *spizzo,* ‘hinrunus’), ‘young stag;’ and the borrowed Fr. term *épée,* ‘trocings of a stag,’ implies the existence of such a meaning. See *Spieß.*

*Spille*, f., see *Spindel.*


*Spindel*, f., ‘spindle, distaff, pivot, peg,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spindel,* OHG. *spinninga,* f.; the ModHG. variant *Spille,* MidHG. *spille,* is based upon MidHG. *spindel.—*ModHG. *Spinne,* f., ‘spider,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spinna,* OHG. *spinnan,* f., lit. ‘spinner.’—*Spinnen*, vb., ‘to spin,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spinnan,* OHG. *spinnan,* str. vb.; common to Teut. in the same sense. Comp. Goth. *spinnan,* OLC. *spinna,* AS. *spinnan,* E. *to spin,* Du. *spinnen.* While the cognates of ModHG. *weben* are common to Teut., those of *spinnan* have only Lith. *pinti,* ‘to plait’ (*pintis,* ‘cord’), and OSlav. *plet,* ‘to stretch,’ connected with them; comp. the pre-Teut. roots *pen* and *spen,* which occur also in *Falle.* It is also frequently assumed that *spinan* and *spinan* are allied.—ModHG. *Spinnewebe,* f., ‘cobweb,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spinnewébe,* *weppe,* OHG. *spinnan* *weepi,* m.

*Spion*, m., ‘spy,’ from Fr. *espiion,* see *Espen.*

*Spitl, Spittel*, n., ‘hospital,* from the equiv. MidHG. *spitl* and *spittel,* n.; which is derived from Lat. *hospitalis.*

*Spitz*, adj., ‘pointed, acute, sharp,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spitz,* *spitize,* OHG. *spizzi,* Goth. *spíti*—(nom. *spituis*) is wanting; comp. *Spieß* (2). No corresponding term is found in the non-Teut. languages. —*Spitz*, m., ‘Pomeranian dog,’ ModHG. only; an adj. used as a subst.

*Spießen*, vb., ‘to split, cleave,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *spitzen*; corresponding to E. *to split* and the equiv. Du. *spiten;* an OTeut. root vb. which does not occur elsewhere. To this is allied ModHG. *Spitfer,* m., ‘splinter,’ from MidHG. *spitfer,* m. and f. (Goth. *spitrata*—an old pr in *HG. is not permuted; comp. *fitter, tren,* and *jitter,* but in ModHG. a term *spitfer,* ‘splinter,’ connected with *spiten,* is mostly

**Spör**, m., 'mound,' allied to MidHG. *sper*, 'dry, rough,' OHG. *spör*, 'mellow, rotten'; cognate terms are wanting.

**Sporn**, m., **Sporen**, plur., 'spur,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sper*, *spore*, OHG. *sporo*, 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. *sporone* and Fr. *sporon*, 'spur.' Teut. *sporo*, m., 'spur,' is based on a str. verbal root *sper*, 'to kick,' which is preserved in ModHG. *Spur*, *spurten*, and E. *to spur*. Comp. OHG., OSax., and AS. *spurnan*, 'to tread,' with which Sans. *spur* 'to kick away,' Gr. *σπαραπό*, 'to struggle' (Lat. *sperno*, 'I despise,' has a figurative sense), and Lith. *spūti*, 'to tread,' are primit. allied. Comp. also *Sverling* (lit. 'spawkling?'). Since the orig. sense of the Aryan root *sper* is 'to kick,' *Spur* cannot be connected with it.

**Sporlein**, plur., 'fees, perquisites,' Mod. HG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. *sporula*.

**Spatl**, m., 'mockery, banter, scorn, laughing-stock,' from MidHG and OHG. *spot* (see *spottes*), 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 **it** in the corresponding words; comp. Du. *spott*, OFr. *spott*, n., 'mockery.' ModHG. and MidHG. *spotten*, 'to mock, scoff at,' OHG. *spottón*, equiv. to Du. *spotten* and OIC. *spota*. The cognates seem to imply a Goth. *þropþón* (for Goth. *þrop*, equiv. to HG. *it*, see Ed. *mirte*), whose origin cannot be discovered. Lat. *spitum* is scarcely allied.

**Sprache**, f., 'speech, language, utterance,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spräche*, OHG. *spráhha*. An abstract of *sprechen* (comp. AS. *spreċ*), 'to speak, say, utter,' which comes from the equiv. MidHG. *sprečen*, OHG. *spréčhan*, a str. vb. peculiar to the West Teut. languages; comp. OSax. *sprékcan*, DU. *spréken*, AS. *sprécan*. The corresponding E. *to speak* (and *speech*), from AS. *spegan* (and *sprég*), points to a Teut. root. *spēk*, 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. *sphārīj, 'to rustle.' For an obsolete term, also meaning 'to speak,' see under *Brecht*; the current term in the UpG. dials. is *rēn*.

**Sprēche**, f., 'starling,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. OSax. *spret*, Du. *spreewe*, North Fris. *sprēten*, 'starling.' Origin obscure. From an OTeut. dial. the equiv. OFr. *esprehan* was borrowed.

**Sprechlen**, vb., 'to spread, strew,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sprechlen*, wk. vb., 'to unfold'; a primary form also occurs, MidHG. *spretlen, spletlen*, 'to spread.' Comp. Du. *spreiten, spréten*, AS. *spréden*, E. to *spread*. The Teut. root *spreit* has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; no connection with *frīt* is possible.

**Spreiten**, vb., 'to spread open, stride,' earlier ModHG. *ftranen*, lit. 'to stretch upwards like a prop or buttress,' from Mid HG. and OHG. *sreiten* (spriußen), 'to prop, support.' Allied to MidHG. *spring*, i., 'buttress,' which is derived from the stem of *ftranen*.

**Sprengel**, m., 'sprinkling brush; diocese, jurispediction,' from MidHG. *sprengehl*, m., 'brush for sprinkling holy water, sprinkle,' with a remarkable change of meaning.—**Sprengen**, vb., 'to burst, break open, blow up,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sprengehn*, 'to cause to spring,' is a causative of *ftranen*.

**Sprengel** (1.), m., 'springe, nose, snare,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. *sprengel*, 'loop in a cable.' The latter, like OHG. *sprinka*, MidHG. *sprinke*, f., 'bird-trap,' is based on a prim. form *springe*, from which E. *springe* is also derived. This prim. form is probably cognate with Lith. *springe*, 'to choke,' *springuinus*, 'chooking,' Lett. *sprangel*, 'to cord, confine.'

**Sprengel** (2.), m., 'spiek, spot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *sprengel, spreckel*, m., 'spot,' for which in MidHG. a form *spreckel* without a nasal is used (also *spriklen in *spriklenleht*, ‘spotted’), allied to Ic. *sprekla*, Swed. *sprekla*, 'little spot,' Swiss *spigel, spīgel*.) These cognates may be connected with E. *to freek, freekle* and further with Gr. *φρένον, Sans. *prūti*, '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 *brefft* and *štir*). In that case there would probably be no historic connection between *sprengel* and *ftranen*.

**Spreu**, f., 'chaff,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *spriu* (gen. *spriuwes*), n.
A specifically HG. word, which, like Mid HG. *sprőzen, MidDu. sproteen (Goth. *sprōjan), 'to emit sparks, fly as dust, scatter,' is based on a Teut. and an Aryan root *sprōho, 'to emit sparks,' of which, however, no further traces can be found (see further *sprozen). The corresponding LG. word is represented by the cognates, E. chaff and Du. kaf.

Sproddwort, n., 'proverb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sproddwort, n. (the form Sproddwort first occurs in early MidHG. only), lit. 'uttered word.'

Sprögel, with the variant Sprügel, m., 'support of an awning, tilt,' a MidHG. word of the MidG. group; not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods. No cognate terms have as yet been found.

Sprozen, vb., 'to sprout, shoot forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sprozen (OHG. *sprōjan?), str. vb.; corresponding to Du. sprooten, AS. sprotan, and E. to sprout. From this Teut. root sproht, 'to grow up,' are derived E. to sprout, 'to sprout' (AS. sprooten), as well as AS. sprot, 'pole, shaft,' equiv. to Du. sprout, 'javelin, spear, bow-sprit,' whence ModHG. Sprit, a ModHG. derivative; from the latter Spülen is derived.

Sproßen, vb., 'to emit sparks, sparkles,' first recorded in ModHG., but MidHG. *sproßen, OHG. *sprōzen, are to be assumed. Its connection with MidHG. *sprőzen, 'to fly as dust,' and ModHG. Spr, leads to the root sprote (sprote), 'to be scattered as dust'; see further Spülen.

Spuden, vb., 'to haunt' (of a ghost), ModHG. only; its early history cannot be discovered; how it is connected with the root sprote (see sprohen) is uncertain.

Spuk, m., 'spectre, ghost,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; it is unknown to UpG. (the strictly HG. form Spuk occurs in early ModHG.); comp. LG. and Du. spook, from Teut. spukow. Allied to Swed. spok, 'scare-crow,' Dan. spok, 'joke, fun,' Norw. spok, 'ghost' (E. spook is of Scand. origin). It is uncertain whether the word is related to Lith. spūgulas, 'splendid.'

Spüle, f., 'spool, bobbin,' from MidHG. spule, m., 'spool, tube, quilt,' OHG. spulua, f., spulio, m., 'spool'; corresponding to Du. spoolen, E. spool. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, It. spola, 'shuttle,' OFr. spiolet, 'spindle.' Connected with the root spa, 'to draw,' added under *spuma and *spumet.

Spülen, vb., 'to rinse, wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. spülen, OHG. spülen, wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. spouden, AS. spélen. Its connection with the preceding word is not clear. The corresponding collective Spülden, m., 'dish-wash, scull,' is based on MidHG. spüldenach (OHG. *spuladen).
'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 sptct, as well as Mod HG. (dial.) Staf and Stabn (as to the period when the word was borrowed, comp. Wieg). Du. spout, spou, 'bung' and Fr. bond, 'sluice, plug, bondon, 'bung,' are corresponding terms, derived from the Mid HG. words, which are based on Lat. puncta, 'prick, puncture, opening made in a pipe.'

With regard to the s of MidHG. spunt, comp. Ital. spuntone, 'spoutone,' spuntare, 'to blurt,' allied to Lat. punctum.

Spur, f., 'track, trace, footstep, vestige,' from MidHG. spur (spūr), n. and l., 'footstep,' beside which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sporic occurs, connected with the Teut. and Aryan root *spur (see Stān), 'to tread.' To this is allied the ModHG. denominative spēn, 'to trace, investigate, discover,' from MidHG. spīn, OHG. spūren, spūren, and spūren, wk. vb. lit. 'to follow in search of the track of game,' then 'to go in quest of, trace, examine.' This figurative sense recurs in all the Teut. languages (comp. Du. spüren, AS. spyrían, OIC. spyrjā), and is probably a relic of the terms used by OTeut. hunters.

Spütn, vb., 'to speed, make haste,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spūtn (not recorded), OHG. spūt(n) = allied to MidHG. and OHG. spout, f., 'success, dispatch,' which is the abstract of MidHG. and OHG. spūrn (spūrn), 'to succeed, be successful' (spūtn is wanting in Snah, and Bav.). To the same cognates E. speed, from AS. spēd, 'success' (AS. spēcam, 'to make progress'), Du. spēd, 'haste,' spēden, 'to hasten.' With the root sp (spē) contained in these words, Sans. spā, 'to swell, grow, thrive, and OSlav. spěja (spět), 'to be successful,' are connected; so too perhaps Lat. spātium.

Spüten, vb., equiv. to spüten.

Staat, m., 'state, country, pomp, show,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like Du. staat, and E. state, from Lat. status, whence also Fr. état and Ital. stato. The meaning 'display' also belongs to Fr. état. Staat is a totally different word.

Stab, m., 'staff, stick, staff-officers,' from MidHG. and OHG. stōp (gen. stōbes), m., 'stick, prop, staff'; a common Teut. word, represented also by Goth. stōfs (Stāf), AS. stōf, E. staff, Du. staf (comp. also Būf).

Staf, m., 'sting, prickle, goad,' from the equiv. MidHG. (very rarely) stātel, OHG. stāthulla (stachhulla, Hs.) f.; a rather late derivative of Senta.

Stade, m., 'barn,' from the equiv. MidHG. stadel, OHG. stadel, m.; an old derivative of the Aryan root stāl, 'to stand,' prop. signifying 'standing-place.' Comp. OHG. stabelum, 'stable, allied to stār,' 'to stand,' Sans. stātra, 'standing-place,' allied to stād, 'to stand.' Comp. Senta also.

Staden, m., 'bank, shore,' from the equiv. MidHG. stade, OHG. stade, m.; corresponding to Goth. stōp, AS. stōb, OSax. stāt, 'bank.' The common Teut. stem stāpo- (with which Gehalt, MidHG. only, is connected) is formed from the Aryan root stāl (see from and Stās), and signifies 'bank' in the sense of 'term firmis,' Stāten is the genuine HG. word for the prop. MidHG. and LG. Wur.

Stad, f., 'city, town,' from MidHG. staft, f., 'place, situation, spot, locality, town,' OHG. staf, f., 'place, spot.' Prop. identical with Senta and Stūt (the meaning 'town' was first developed in the Mid HG. period; the earlier term was Sura, OHG. and MidHG. bür, f.). See Senta.

Staffel, f., 'rung, step, degree,' from MidHG. staffel (staffel, usually stavelf), m. and f., 'grade, degree,' OHG. stāsfal (stafffal), m., stavfalla, f., 'foundation, basis, step.' A derivative of the Teut. root stōp, 'to go' (in Stārfe and Stū), allied to the LG. cognates of Stāf.

Staffel, f., 'courier, special messenger,' ModHG. only; see Stāfe.

Stahl, m., 'steel,' from the equiv. MidHG. stātel, m. and n. (contracted stāl, with the variant stātel), OHG. stāhla (stāl, *stāthal); corresponding to Du. staal, AS. stāle, stāl, n., E. steel, and the equiv. OIC. stāl (Goth. *stakla-). A Pre-Teut. form stāklo is implied by the cognate OPruss. stavkel, 'steel.' Other corresponding terms are wanting in the Aryan languages (so too in the case of Geh and Senta the Teut. terms are related only to the Slav.)

Staken, m., 'stake, pale, boat-hook,'
ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. Du. steke; AS. stacca, E. stake, and the equiv. OSw. stak. From these cognates, which, like Stads, are connected with *stād, the equiv. Rom. class of Ital. staccar is derived.

Staft, m., 'stall, stable, sty,' from Mid. HG. stalt (II), m. and n., 'standing or dwelling place, spot, stable,' OIHG. stal (II), m., 'stable, spot'; prop. identical with Salte. The two senses of the OIHG. word are ramifications of a prim. meaning, 'standing-place.' Corresponding to Du. stalt, 'stable,' AS. stalle, 'stable, standing-place,' E. stall. The cognates (whence also *stāma) are connected with the Aryan root stāl, appearing in Staft. From Teut. stallo- are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. stallo, 'spot,' Fr. coul, 'butcher's bench,' E. stal, 'butcher's stall,' Ital. stalla, 'stable,' Ital. stollone, Fr. étoison, and the equiv. E. stallion.

Stamnu, m., 'stem, trunk, stock, tribe,' from MidHG. and OIHG. stam (mm), m., 'trunk, pedigree, race, reason, cause'; corresponding to Du. stam, AS. stamn (stafn), E. stem (see *stamn), O. stamén. The implied Teut. stamno- (hardly for stamno-, allied to Stal) is a derivative of the Aryan root stām ('to stand,' is equiv. to Fr. tâmo, for *stamo-), 'pedige,' and Gr. στάμος, 'wine jar,' the meaning of which recalls ModHG. Stalln.

Stamnen, vb., 'to stammer, stutter,' from the equiv. MidHG. stamn, stamnen, OIHG. stamnalen, stamalen. A derivative of OIHG. stamnal, stamal, 'stammering,' on whose earlier variant stam-er, stam-ér (nom. sing. masc.), is based OIHG. stammen, stamen, 'to stammer.' Comp. the Goth, adj. stamma, O. stamn, 'stammering,' and also stamne. The prop. LG. stāmmen agrees with Du. stammen, E. to stammer (comp. AS. stamn, 'stammering'). For the root stām, 'to check,' (stamn, 'to falter frequently,' see un-gehem and Gandn.

Stammen, vb., 'to originate (from), descend, proceed,' from the equiv. Mid HG. stammen; allied to Stamm.

Stampen, vb., 'to stamp, pound,' from the equiv. MidHG. stampf-n, OIHG. stampf-n; a derivative of MidHG. Stamp, MidHG. and OIHG. stampf, 'punch'; comp. Du. stampen, E. to stamp, O. stappen for *stapen, 'to stamp, push.' From these cognates Ital. stampare, Fr. étaiper, 'to impress,' Ital. stampa, 'stamp, impression,' and Fr. estampes, are borrowed. Akin to Steppel and stapf. The Teut. root stap (stump), 'to push,' contained in these words, seems to be connected with Gr. στήλα, 'I tread' (and Sans. stamba, 'post'). Comp. Stapi and Stampel.

Stand, m., 'state, position, rank, stand,' from Mid. HG. stant (d), m., 'state, condition'; from the root stand (see *stād).

Standarte, f., 'standard, banner,' from the equiv. MidHG. starkhart (standert), m. Borrowed in the 13th cent, from OFr. estandard (Fr. étandard), 'flag,' or preferably from the equiv. Ital. standardo, which is based on Lat. extendere. From the same source E. standard is derived.

Ständer, m., 'high desk, pole, water-cask,' ModHG. only; a LG. word; corresponding to Du. ständer, 'pillar;' allied to Staft.

Ständig, adj., 'standing, stationary, constant,' ModHG. only (MidHG. and OIHG. ständic in compounds like infantia); allied to Staft, 'continuance.' Comp. beständiges, 'continuous,' an adj. occurring even in MidHG.

Stange, f., 'pole, stake, curb-bit,' from the equiv. MidHG. stange, OIHG. stanga, f.; corresponding to Du. and E. stang, O. stang, f., 'pole.' From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. class of Ital. stanga, 'pole.' Teut. stängö is usually connected with the Teut. root stīng (see *stegment), preserved in E. to sting. For a similar development of meaning see Staft. Deriv. Stargö.

Stapel, m., 'support, stocks (for ships),' ModHG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to HG. Stafel. Comp. Du. stapel, 'heap, staple-town,' E. staple (hence Fr. étape, 'depot, emporium'). 'The development of meaning in the cognates ranges through the meanings 'support (AS. stapol), foundation (OIHG. staflol), frame, heap, piled-up goods.' See the following word.

Stappe, m., 'footprint, step-foot,' from the equiv. MidHG. stapf, OIHG. stapfo (staffo), m.; allied to MidHG. and OIHG. stappen, also MidHG. stappen, OIHG. stapōn, 'to tread,' which corresponds to the AS. str., vb. steppan. Comp. Du. stap, 'step,' stapen, 'to step,' and the E. word step. The Teut. verbal root stap, 'to tread, step, go,' to which Stafel and Stift are allied, appears in a nasalised form in the cognate flamven. From Teut. is borrowed Ital. staffa, 'stirrup,' whence stafetta, 'courier,'
is derived. Since the Aryan root stād may have had a variant stāp, it is possible that OSlav. stopa, ‘track,’ is primitively allied to stāpī.

**Star**, m., ‘starling,’ from the equiv. MidHG. star, m., OHG. stara, f.; corresponding to AS. stær, bearn, E. starr, OSc. starr, starre, ‘starling’, primitively allied to Lat. sternus. E. starving indicates the derivation of ModHG. Sterling (OHG. sparo).

—Star, m., ‘catarract’ (of the eye), has been deduced in ModHG. from MidHG. starblint (d), OHG. starblint (comp. Du. staarblind), adj., ‘blind from a catarrh,’ which has no connection with the name of the bird, since it more probably belongs to the same root as ModHG. starren (OHG. starān), ‘to look fixedly, stare.’ In AS. besides starblint, a curious form, pūrbblint occurs, the first component of which is AS. pūr, ‘bittern,’ comp. Gr. γαλοκοιμον, from γαλαγ, ‘owl.’ Hence the instinctive connection between the name of the bird and the disease is quite comprehensible.

**Stark**, adj., ‘strong,’ from MidHG. stark (and starch), OHG. stārc (and stār, adj.), ‘strong, vigorous, big;’ corresponding to OSlav. stār, Du. sterk, AS. stær, E. stark, OSc. stérlie. To the same Teut. root stark belong by a different gradation Goth. gastār, ‘to become parched, wither away,’ OSc. stóra, ‘to curdle,’ OHG. stóron, ‘to become fixed, hard;’ hence perhaps ‘fixed’ is the primit. meaning of the root. Lith. strégęs, ‘to stiffen, become numb,’ and ModPers. sūtrę (base *stęs), ‘strong,’ are primit. allied. Deriv. ModHG. státt, f., ‘starch’ (note the E. word).

**Stärke**, f., ‘heifer,’ ModHG. only, properly a LG. word. Scarcely allied to ModHG. stér; connected rather like MidHG. stér, OHG. stēro, ‘ram,’ with Goth. stāra, ‘sterile,’ which is primit. allied to Gr. στερός, στερός, ‘sterile,’ Lat. sterilius, Sans. stār, ‘sterile.’ Connected with the following word.

**Starr**, adj., ‘fixed, starving;’ ModHG. only; probably a LG. word. Comp. the rare MidHG. stāren, ‘to become fixed,’ allied to the Teut. root stér, stār, with which the cognates of stār and Stärk are connected. With these comp. Sans. shīra, ‘firm, strong,’ Gr. στερός, ‘hard’—ModHG. stāren, vb., ‘to look fixedly, stare,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stārn, OHG. starān, which is more closely connected with stār than with stār.

**Statt**, f., ‘place, stead,’ from MidHG. and OHG. stät, f., ‘place, spot’; from the plur. (OHG. steti, MidHG. stete) is derived ModHG. stätte, f., ‘place, site.’ Corresponding to Du. stade, stel, ‘spot, place, small town.’ The ModHG. prep. statt (comp. fraft) is properly an oblique case of the subst. in MidHG. (very rarely) an... stete, ‘in place of,’ &c. ModHG. statten (as in the phrase statten femm, to serve one’s turn, be useful) is not connected with this word statt, but is based on MidHG. stät, OHG. stāla, f., ‘convenient spot or period, occasion, help;’ hence even in MidHG. ze staten, OHG. ze stāru, ‘at a suitable time, for assistance.’ With this is associated ModHG. geisten, ModHG. gestaten, OHG. gisatōn, ‘to permit,’ lit. ‘to furnish a good opportunity.’ OHG. stāla, is, like stät (gen. stete), a verbal abstract of stēn. —ModHG. stattfünf, ‘to take place,’ from MidHG. stāten finden, ‘to find a good opportunity.’—stattlich, adj., ‘stateably, magnificently, considerable,’ a ModHG. derivative of MidHG. stät, ‘good opportunity.’

**Staub**, n., ‘dust, spray,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stoup (gen. stoubes), m.; also, by a different formation, ModHG. stüpp, MidHG. stüppe, OHG. stumpi, ‘dust,’ which, like Goth. stōbus, is connected with stēn, ‘to fly as dust, scatter.’

**Staude,** f., ‘veil, sleeve, muff, mitten,’ from MidHG. stāde, OHG. stāhgha, f., ‘the broad pendant sleeve on a woman’s dress, kerchief, veil, cloth, apron;’ corresponding to AS. stōcn, ‘long sleeve, OSc. stēc̄a.’ The Rom. cognate, Fr. étoie (Ital. astuccio), ‘case,’ has been derived from a Teut. *stāko. Tent. stākho (stākho) is usually connected with a pre-Teut. root *stāib, OLG. stākan, Du. stekken, ‘to pile up, push,’ and Lith. stęgtį, ‘to look aloft.’

**Staud**, f., ‘shrub, bush,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stāde, OHG. stāda, f., a specifically HG. word, wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Its genuine Teut. origin is, however, undoubted. It seems, like stēn, to belong to a primitively cognate Aryan root stād, which appears in Gr. στάδος, ‘pillar,’ and stēn, ‘to look fixedly,’ and also in lidēn.

**Stauen,** vb., ‘to dam in, stow away, pack,’ from MidHG. and OHG. stouwen, ‘to put a stop to, arrest, restrain’ (properly identical with MidHG. and OHG. stouwen, ‘to abuse, rate, accuse’?). Allied to MidHG. Stauen, ‘to be amazed’ (orig. a Swiss
"Staupe, f., 'rod, scourge,' from MidHG. (MidG.) stāpe, "post to which a criminal is bound and beaten with rods'; hence stām, 'to flog, scourge,' which occurs in ModHG. only. Corresponding to OFris. stāpa, 'public chastisement with the rod.' Early history obscure.

Stēcēn, vb., 'to prick, stab, engrave,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēchen, OHG. stēkhnan, str. vb. From this strong verbal root stīck, which is preserved in MidEUR. Teut. (OSax. stēkan, Du. steken, OFris. stēka); comp. Stēden, Stēden, and Stēged. By passing from the c class into the e class this root (comp. Stōm) originated in an older form stīk, pre-Teut. stīg, which has a variant stīg, 'to be sharp,' in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Sans. tīj, 'to be sharp, sharpen,' (tīmgā, 'pointed, sharp'), Gr. στίγμα, 'prick, point,' from στίζω, 'to mark with a pointed instrument, prick;' Lat. instigare, 'to goad on, incite.' Whether these are connected further with a prehistoric root stīk, stīk (see Γετάνε), is uncertain.—Stēchen, m., 'stick, staff,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēčē (stēche), OHG. stēčē (stēhho), m. Corresponding to AS. stēcca, E. stick; lit. perhaps 'pricker,' like Γετάνε, allied to E. sting.—ModHG. Stēchen, wk. vb., 'to stick, fix, put, place, conceal,' from MidHG. and OHG. stēckēn, 'to fasten by sticking, fix firmly;' lit. 'to make something stick;' a recent factitive of stēken (properly *stākjan for *stākjan, from the root stīk). From the intransitive meaning of MidHG. stēchen, 'to remain fast,' is derived the equiv. ModHG. Stēden, str. vb., 'to stick, remain fast, be fixed.' The Rom. cognates, Ital. stēcco, 'thorn,' stēcca, 'staff,' Fr. etiquette, 'ticket' (on goods, &c.), are based on derivatives of the Teut. root stīk, stēk.

Stēg, m., 'path, narrow wooden bridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stēko (gen. stēges), m.; allied to stēgen; also dialectically Stēge, f., equiv. to Stēge, 'stair.'—ModHG. Stēgereif, m., 'stirrup,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēgereif, OHG. stēgarif. An OTeut. term, as is shown by the correspondence between HG. and AS. stīgenderp, E. stirrup, OLC. stīgereip; lit. 'rope, ring for mounting a horse' (the term Stēgenbēg, 'stirrup,' equiv. to Du. stijgbeugel, is unknown to MidHG. and OHG. See, however, Stēgel).

Stēchen, vb., 'to stand, remain,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stēn, str. vb.; besides the root stai, which may be deduced from this verb, MidHG. and OHG. stēn indicates another root. The form of this root stai (stā) was extended to stand (stāb), from which most of the dialects form the pres. stem; comp. Goth. stōdan, AS. stōdan, E. to stand (E. to stay is derived from Rom.; comp. OFr. estaitier), OHG. stōtan, MidHG. (rarely) stōten. The pres. stem was, in the Teut. group, formed from the root stand (stāb), while the subst. derivatives were chiefly based on the Aryan root stī (comp. Statt, Statt, stīg). This recurs (as in the case of fēmmen, fēsen, fēten) in all the Aryan languages in the same sense. Comp. Sans. śād, Gr. ἰάλα, Lat. stāre, OSlov. stāti, 'to stand.'

Stēchōn, vb., 'to steal,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēn, OHG. stēlan; a common Tent. str. vb. Comp. Goth. stōlan, OLC. stēla, AS. stēlan, E. to steal (to which stealth is allied), Du. stelen, OSc. stēlan, 'to steal.' The root is confined to Teut. and corresponds only partly to Gr. ἄστριακος, 'to rob;' perhaps the Teut. l instead of the Gr. r is due to stēchen (on account of the frequent combination of stēken and stēfen). A vb. corresponding to the Gr. οἶνος, 'to steal,' is preserved in Goth. (comp. Goth. hlīfan, 'to steal').

Stēif, adj., 'stiff, rigid, pedantic, formal,' from MidHG. stīf, 'stiff, fixed, upright, brave, stately'; probably a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. stīf, AS. stīf (E. stiff), OLC. stīfr, 'fixed, stiff.' The Teut. root stīf, in these cognates, occurs in the non-Teut. languages as stīp; Lat. stīpes, 'stake, stick,' Lith. stīprūs, 'strong, firm,' stīptis, 'to become stiff.' Comp. also Stīf.

Stēig, m., 'path, footway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stīc (gen. stīges), m.; allied to stīgen, 'to mount,' which is based on the equiv. MidHG. stīgen, OHG. stīgan, str. vb. The vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSc. stīyan, Du. stīgen, AS. stīgan (E. to sty), Goth. stīgān. The Teut. root stīf (comp. also Stīg, Stēi) corresponds to the widely-diffused Aryan root stīgh, 'to step, stride,' which appears in Sans. (rare) stīgh, 'to step, stride,' Gr. oxeitā, 'to go,' Lat. vestigium, 'track, trace,' OSlov. stignāti, 'to hasten'; hence the
meaning of the verbal root has been modified in Teut.—The vb. fleicen, ‘to raise, increase, put up to auction,’ allied to Mid HG. and OHG. steigen, ‘to cause something to ascend, to elevate or extol something,’ occurs in early ModHG. only; hence the vb. means lit. ‘to cause something to mount in price.’

*steif*, adj., ‘steep,’ from the equiv. late MidHG.*steil*, the variants of which, steigel, OHG. steigel, prove the origin of *feit* (lit. ‘mounting’) from the cognates discussed under *feit*. Comp. Du. *steil*, AS. *steal*, steifer, ‘steep’; to these are allied OHG. steichal, steehkal, MidHG. stiekel (stechel), ‘steep,’ Bav., Alsat., MidHG., and LG. stieckel, ‘steep’ (in the UplG. dialects *feit* seems to be entirely unknown).


*Steiff*, m., ‘rump, buttocks’ (with MidG. *ei* instead of *eu*), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stéin* (hence also the early ModHG. variant *steis*), m., corresponding to Du. *stiel*. It is probably based on a Teut. *stiel-*, which is a primitive, allied to Lat. *stéa*, *plough handle*.

*Stelle*, f., ‘place, spot, situation, office,’ from MidHG. *stal*, m., ‘standing-place’ (comp. *Stall*), or more probably a recent derivative of *ählen*, MidHG. and OHG. *steilen*, ‘to put up, erect, fix, establish,’ a denominative of Teut. *stall-, standing-place,* discussed under *Stall*. From the Aryan root *stel*, ‘to stand’ (an extended form of Aryan *stä*, see *steh*), comp. *Steif* and *Stal*, and especially Gr. *stéllai*, ‘to put, send,’ *stéléos*, ‘expedition,’ Sans. *sthulna* (for *ahubna*), ‘pillar, *stela*’, ‘to stand firm.’ To this word *ählen* and *Stall* are also allied.


*flemmen*, vb., ‘to stem, check, oppose,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *stammen* (stemen), ‘to check, restrain, cause to stand.’ For the root *stam* see under *lämm*.

*Stempel*, m., ‘stamp, die, pestle,’ Mod HG. only, properly a LG. word, of which the HG. form is *stempel*; comp. Du. *stempel*, allied to *lampe*.

*Stenge*, m., ‘stem, stalk,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stengel*, OHG. *stengil*; a diminutive of *Steng*.

*Steppen*, vb., ‘to quit, stitch,’ from Mid HG. *stéppen*, to prick here and there, sew in rows, stitch; an intensive form from the root of *Stif*.

*Stirben*, vb., ‘to die,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *stirben*, OHG. *stirben*. str. vb., corresponding to OSax. *stirben*, Du. *sterven*, AS. *stosfan*, ‘to die,’ E. *to starve*. In East Teut. this term is wanting (comp. the root discussed under *fet)*. OEc., however, preserves a corresponding *starch*. m., ‘work, trouble, effort,’ to which *starch*, ‘to take pains,’ and *schärfe*, ‘tatanus, locked jaw,’ are allied. The parallel development of Gr. *katastémeros*, ‘the dead,’ from *kámo*, ‘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. *stirben*. Unfortunately the early history of the Teut. root *stir* is obscure. For the primit. Aryan root for ‘to die’ see under *Werd*.

*Stirke*, f., ‘cow’; see *Stärke*.

*Sterling*, m., from MidHG. *sterlinc* (η), m., ‘a point’ whence E. *sterling*. The Mid HG. word *sterlinc* (sterlinc) indicates by its formation, which is similar to that of *pfinningen* and *Söffing*, that it is an old word; its early history is, however, obscure.

Uncertain. To this is allied the ModHG.
collective Stern, n. ‘stars, constellation,’
from MidHG. Gétirn, OHG. gütirn.—
Stern, m. ‘star,’ ModHG. only,
comes from the equiv. E. stern (OHG. stëirn), a
derivative of the root of 

steuer, n. ‘tail, rump, plough handle,’
from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. steuer,
m., corresponding to Du. steur, AS. steort,
E. start. A Teut. root steur, ‘to project’ or
‘to turn’ (see stürzen), has been assumed to explain the cognates; others connect it
with Gr. στῦεω (στῦεω with 
steuern, ‘prong, projecting point.’
steif, adj., ‘fixed, stable, constant,’
from the equiv. MidHG. steide, OHG. stëide, adj.
(see the following word); a verbal adj.
from the root ste in ficken (lit. ‘that which can stand’). To this is allied steets, adv.,
steadily, constantly, always,’ from the
equiv. MidHG. stëides, properly a gen. of the
adj. steifig, adj. ‘constant, continual,’ from
MidHG. steidec (g), with the variant stëide (OHG. stëide), adj., ‘firm, constant, stable’;
properly a verbal adj. of ficken. Comp.
the preceding word.

Steuer (1.), f., ‘aid, tax, duty, impost,
from MidHG. stëuere, OHG. stëuera, f., ‘duty,
tax, properly ‘aid, contribution, support,
help.’ With these general meanings the following word is connected.

Steuer (2.), m., ‘rudder, helm,’ from the
equiv. late MidHG. (MidG.) stëuere, n.;
properly a LG. word, originally belonging only
to the Teutons on the sea-coast (in
OHG. stëuere, f., ‘rudder, stern’); comp.
stëuer, ‘rudder,’ AS. stëor, n. (E. stern, see
under Stern), OHG. stëor, n., ‘helmet.’ To
this is allied Rekern, ‘to steer, pilot,’ which
originated under the influence of the
substantive stëur, from MidHG. and OHG.
stëuren, ‘to guide, lead, support;’ comp.
Du. stieren, stielen, AS. styrjan, E. to steer,
and the equiv. OHG. stëra (Goth. styrja),
‘to fix firmly, maintain.’ These cognates,
on account of their undoubted connection with 
Stuer, f., ‘duty’ (lit. ‘support’),
have been linked with OHG. starr, ‘stake,’
and the equiv. Gr. στενέω.

Stich, m., ‘prick, thrust,’ from MidHG.
stick, OHG. stick (hh), m., ‘prick, point,
(comp. Goth. stiks, ‘period of time’),
from the root stick (see sticken). To this Stichel,
m., ‘graving tool, graver,’ from MidHG.
stichel, OHG. stilhâl, m., ‘stitch’ is allied.—
Stichelun, vb., ‘to prick, stitch,’ is an intensive
of stichen by association with Stich.

Stichen, vb., ‘to stitch, embroider,’ from
MidHG. sticken, OHG. stichen (from Tent.
*stikjan), wk. vb., ‘to pierce, thrust, stitch,
embroider.’ Originally a variant of stiken,
‘to pierce,’ from the root stick (see stich, Stich); comp. E. to stitch, from AS. *sticcan,
Du. stiken.—To this chīden, ‘to choke,
suffocate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. erstichen,
OHG. irstichen, is allied.

Stieben, vb., ‘to fly as dust, scatter,
disperse,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stieben,
OHG. stibian, str. vb. Allied to Du. stielen,
and the cognates of Stan; see the latter and 
Stieren.

Stiefs in compounds is preserved
throughout the Teut. group only as the
first component; comp. MidHG. stief-
broder, -kind, -muuter, -nu, -swester, -tochter,
-water; OHG. stief-brüder, -bruder, -brin, &c. (Du.
stief-broeder, -kinder, &c.). Corresponding to
AS. step-mun, f, der, E. step-father, &c.;
Ofc. stijfpaðer. That the word was used
by itself at an earlier period is indicated by the
derivatives OHG. stifen, *stifen, bistifen, ‘to rob one of his relatives
(parenthood or children),’ AS. *stipman, ‘to
rob.’ All further clue to its early history
is unfortunately wanting.

Stiefel, m., ‘boot,’ from the equiv. Mid
HG. stivel, stívla (OHG. stívlo), m.; the
MidHG. variant stívlo points clearly to a
loan-word from the equiv. Ital. stiva, m.
(for v equiv. to MidHG. v, f. comp. Stie,
Staïg, lit. ‘a light summer covering made
of leather for the feet’ (from MidLat.
estívale, ‘pertaining to summer’). The
word was borrowed in HG. (it does not occur
in the other Teut. dialects), probably
in the 12th cent.

Stiege (1.), f., ‘stair, staircase,’ from the
equiv. MidHG. stiege, OHG. stiega, f.; the
same as Steg; the broken MidHG. z is
similar to MidHG. stiege, ‘cradle,’ and
schwie, ‘avvy’ (see Spier).

Stiege (2.), f. (dial. Steg), in the sense
of ‘score,’ has been derived from the
allied MidHG. stiege, f., ‘stall for small cattle
(Swel. stia, pigsty),’ it being assumed that
a stall contained twenty sheep. Yet it is
remarkable that the Crim. Goth. stëga was
used in the 16th cent. in the sense of
’score’ (comp. Sweed.; E. score, lit. ‘notch;
Du. snees, ‘score,’ lit. ‘row, series’).

Stieglich, m., ‘golden-finch,’ from the equiv.
MidHG. stigleiz, stiglis (ls), m.; a Slav.
loan-word; comp. Czech sklepec (stelh),
‘thistle-finch,’ and also Rieb.
Stief, m., 'handle, stalk, pedicle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stil, m. Phonetically the assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. stilus, 'style' (for writing), is possible. It is more probable, however, that the words are primit. allied, on account of AS. stela, stela, 'handle' (E. diminutive stalk), and of Gr. στέλεων, στήλες, 'handle.' The cognates of Σταλ, Στέλ, and Σιλ may also be primit. allied.

Stier, m., 'bull,' from the equiv. Mid HG. stier, OHG. stiér; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. stiér, AS. stéðr, E. steer, Du. stier. The remarkable variant OIr. phòrr, Dan. tyr, Swed. tjur, points to pre-Teut. *tevro- and stevro-; to this OSlov. turè, 'bull,' Zend staora, 'draught cattle,' and the Sans. adj. sthāra, 'great, mighty,' (OIr. stórr, OHG. stärî) are perhaps allied. Gr. rαίπως (whence Lat.aurus) is based, as is indicated by OIr. tarb, on a primit. form tarcoς.

Stier, adj., 'staring;' ModHG. only; allied to tiēr.

Stift (1), m., 'peg, tack, style, pencil,' from MidHG. stift (stéð), m., 'sting, thorn, peg,' OHG. stift, m., 'peg.' A specifically HG. word, which is probably derived from the Aryan root stīp, 'to project,' appearing in steif. Lat. stipes, 'stake, trunk (of a tree),' has also been connected with the same root.

Stift (2), n., 'charitable foundation, monastery;' from early MidHG. stift, m. and n., 'foundation, establishing, building, ecclesiastical foundation,' also 'founding, regulation, arrangement,' to which MidHG. stichten, 'to found, build, arrange, regulate, devise, contrive, cause,' is allied. While the subst. is unknown to OHG., the OHG. vb. stieten occurs with the same meaning as the MidHG. vb. (comp. Du. stichten, stichten). The h of AS. stihan, 'to regulate, incite,' is abnormal; like OIr. stétd, 'stone floor, foundation, it seems to point to a Teut. root stīwa, 'to build, found.' The meaning of these cognates precludes any connection with Στίφ (1).

Stief, adj., 'still, silent, quiet,' from the equiv. MidHG. still, OHG. (OSax.) stilli; corresponding to the equiv. Du. stil, AS. stil, E. still (adj. and adv.). A derivative of the Aryan root stel, 'to stand' (see Σταλ, stellen, and Σείλ), with which Sans. sthānu (for sthalmu), 'standing, immovable,' is also allied.—flipfen, vb., 'to still, pacify,' from MidHG. and OHG. stillen, 'to cause to be still, bring to a standstill' (E. to still), is a derivative of still.

Stimm, f., 'voice, sound;' from the equiv. MidHG. stimme, OHG. stimma, f., of which the older variant, stimna, corresponds to OSax. stīmnā (stīmnō), AS. stīmna, stefna (E. dial. stiven, 'noise, cry'), Goth. sitbna, 'voice.' It is uncertain whether stemb― or stib― is the older form. The connection with Gr. στῆμα, 'mouth,' is dubious.

Stiifen, vb., 'to stink,' from MidHG. stinken, OHG. stīchen. 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, stīcnen may mean 'to emit a fragrant odour' or 'to stink'; comp. E. to stink. This West Teut. meaning, 'to emit a (pleasant or unpleasant) smell' (and also 'to perceive by smell, to scent'), can scarcely be reconciled with Goth. stīgan, 'to push;' and Scand. stökkva, 'to leap, squint, hasten.' It is probably more closely connected with Gr. ταύγως, 'rancid' (comp. Gr. raipos, equiv. to Goth. stiér).

Stirn, f., 'forehead, brow;' from the equiv. MidHG. stirne, OHG. stirna (for *sternia), f.; a specifically HG. word (yet also in AS. sternēde, 'fronsosus'), for which Du. voorhooft, AS. foranheofed, E. forehead (OIr. enn, Goth. sterj, OHG. gud, equiv. to Lat. antice) occur. In Bav., Stirn is generally used instead of Stirn. The form *sternia- has been connected with Gr. στέρωσ, 'breast,' while 'broad' is assumed to be the intermediate idea, which is deduced from the root ster, in Lat. sternere and Gr. στερωμα, 'to spread out'; comp. OSlov. strana, 'district.'

Stobern, vb., 'to fly about, drift, drizzle,' ModHG. only, allied to earlier ModHG. Stiefer, m., MidHG. stöber, 'bonnd,' which is derived from MidHG. stöben, 'to scare up, start, chase away;' the latter is a factitive of Stiefter. To this is allied Mod HG. Stießer, n., 'drifting,' formed from MidHG. stöben, 'to raise dust.'

Stock, m., 'stick, staff;' from MidHG. stoc (ch), OHG. sct (ch), m., 'stick, staff, trunk' (of a tree, &c.); corresponding to Du. stok, AS. stoc, E. stock, OIr. stokkr.
The primary meaning 'stake, club, stick,' leads to the Sans. root tug, 'to brandish or hurl weapons, set in violent motion' (for Sans. t, equiv. to Teut. st, comp. *stir). From Teut. are derived the Rom. class, Ital. stocco, 'rapier.' Allied also to *stid.

Stoff, m., 'stuff, material, matter,' Mod. Hg. only, borrowed, like Du. stof, E. stuff, from Rom. Comp. the equiv. Fr. étoffe, Ital. stoffa, f., the origin of which has not been explained.

Stöf, m., 'foolish fellow,' an abbrev. of *Christoph; comp. Wolfgang and Wulf.

Stöben, vb., 'to groan,' Mod. Hg. only, properly a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. stoken, AS. st钎nian, Oic. styrja. The verbal root sten, 'to groan,' is common to Teut.; comp. Sans. stam, 'to rustle, roar,' Gr. στάχω, 'to groan, roar,' OSlav. stenja, 'to groan.' The root sten is a variant of the Aryan root ten, discussed under tenorn.

Stolle, f., Stollen, m., 'prop, post, gallery (of a mine),' from Mid. Hg. stolle, OHG. stolla, m., 'support, post.' Derived, like Stall, stolten, and still, from the root stol, which appears also in Sans. sthunad. The latter points, like OHG. stoll (from *stolno-), to Aryan stelnad, 'post'; for ll from ln comp. well and Welse.

Stöpfchen, vb., 'to stumble, trip,' early Mod. Hg. only, an imitative form like helfen.

Stolz, adj., 'proud, haughty, arrogant,' from Mid. Hg., late OHG. stolta, '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. stoka, 'foolish,' shows the influence of the Lat. and Ital. signification. Teut. *stolto is considered to be cognate with *stir. E. stout seems to be borrowed from Mid. Du. stout (for stol), 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 flopfen, vb., 'to stuff, cram, mend;' Mid. Hg. stopfen, OHG. *stopf, of which a variant stopf, wk. vb., 'to stuff,' occurs; to the latter, Du. stoppen, AS. forstoppeian, E. to stop, correspond.

The assumption that the word was borrowed from Mid. Lat. stupare, 'to stop with tow' (from Lat. stupare, 'tow'; comp. Ital. stoppare, Fr. étopper), is open to objection. It is more closely related to Mid. Hg. stopfen, Stupfen, OHG. stopf, 'to pierce.' With the implied Aryan root stup (tup) is connected Sans. stupa (tump), 'to push, thrust' (Gr. τόπτο).

Stoppel, f., 'stubble,' properly a Mid. Hg. and LG. form; in genuine Hg. we have Up. G. stopfel, from Mid. Hg. stopfel, OHG. stopfela, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. stoppel, E. stubble, and OSwed. stub. Whether the cognates are borrowed from Lat. stipula (late Lat. stipula, equiv. to Ital. stoppolo, Fr. étoille, 'stubble') is uncertain; nor has it been decided what connection there is between the Teut. word and its non-Teut. representatives (such as OSlav. stibla, 'stubble'). On the other hand, the root-syllable of *stëpë with that of schein may point to Aryan stup, 'to prick, pierce, or rather it may with Oic. stupa, '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 stûbes, E. stub, and Oic. stûfr, stûfe, 'stump,' presume a Teut. root stûp, stûb, 'to hew off.'

Stoppeln, vb., 'to stop,' Mod. Hg. only; borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG. Comp. E. to stop and Arch.

Stöpsel, m., see Stöpfe.

Stör, m., 'sturgeon,' from the equiv. Mid. Hg. störe, stûre, OHG. stûra, sturio, m.; corresponding to Du. steur, AS. styrja (styr). The Teut. term styrja passed in the form sturio (Mid. Lat.) into Rom.; comp. Ital. storione, Fr. esturgeon, whence the equiv. E. sturgeon. The origin of the Teut. word is obscure.

Storch, m., 'stork,' from the equiv. Mid. Hg. storch (variant store, whence *stir, common to Up. and West Thuring.); OHG. storah (hh), also store, m.; comp. AS. store, E. stork, and the equiv. Oic. storker. Its prehistoric connection with Gr. τούργιος, 'vulture,' is dubious. On the other hand, the Slav. cognates, OSlav. stîrka, Russ. sterch, 'stork,' must have been borrowed from OTeut.

Stören, vb., 'to stir up, disturb, poke, rake;' from Mid. Hg. stören, OHG. stören (stören from *stôrjan, *staurjan), wk. vb., 'to scatter, destroy, annihilate;' to these
are allied North Fris. stiørren, and with gradation AS. styran, E. to stir, but hardly the cognates of fstrað. The early history is obscure.

Storren, m., ‘stump of a tree,’ from the equiv. MidHG. storre, OHG. *stórro, m., which is connected with OHG. *stór, Mid HG. storren, ‘to stand out, project’ (Gotth. undminnanan, ‘to grumble, murmur’; root star, see farr. To this is allied stírreg, adv., ‘stubbornly, obstinately,’ ModHG. only; lit. ‘clod-like, of the nature of a clod.’

Stófen, vb., ‘to push, thrust,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stózen, OHG. *stózan, str. vb., corresponding to Goth. stóutan, OSax. stókan, Du. stooten. The common Teut. strong verbal root staut corresponds in non-Teut. to an Aryan root tud, by gradation taud, which appears in Lat. tundo, ‘to beat, bruise, stun’ (Lat. tudes, ‘hammer’), and the Sans. root tud, ‘to push, thrust;’ for Teut. st, equiv. to Aryan *t, comp. *sitra and *stér. See the following word.

Stouren, vb., ‘to stutter, stammer,’ ModHG. only (in Swab. gaeken, Austr. stückesen), formed from MidG. and LG., in which stoteren (so too in Du.) is an intensive of stoten, ‘to push, thrust;’ (stour, lit. ‘to stumble repeatedly’); corresponding to E. to stutter. See the preceding word.

Stot, m., ‘stump of a tree,’ ModHG. only; early history obscure.

Strad, adj., ‘extended, direct, tense,’ from MidHG. strace (cb), ‘straight, tight,’ to which ModHG. *stráf, adv., ‘straightway, immediately,’ from MidHG. strackes, is allied; so too ModHG. *strém, ‘to stretch, extend.’

Strafe, f., ‘punishment, penalty, fine,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (rare), stráfe, f.; OHG. *stráfa, f., is, like the verb corresponding to ModHG. and MidHG. strafen, ‘to punish,’ not recorded. The cognates are specifically HG. (whence Du. straf), and are wanting in the other Teut. dialects. The late appearance of the word does not prove that it was borrowed. The history of the cognates is obscure.

Straff, adj., ‘stretched, tense, tight,’ from MidHG. (rare) straf (f), ‘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 strâf, lit. ‘drawn tight.’

Strahl, m., ‘ray, beam,’ from MidHG. strâl, strâle, m. and f., OHG. strâla, f., ‘arrow, flash of lightning’ (OHG. donerstrâla, ‘flash of lightning’); corresponding to Du. straal, AS. strâl, ‘arrow.’ These West Teut. cognates (whence Ital. strale, ‘arrow’) are closely connected with OSlov. strâla, ‘arrow’ (whence Russ. strâla, ‘arrow,’ hence стрѣлъ, lit. ‘marksman, archer’). To these are allied strâfen, ‘to beam, radiate’ (occurring in ModHG only), and also the following word.

Strâble, f., ‘comb;’ from the equiv. MidHG. strâl, m., to which ModHG. and ModHG. strenen, ‘to comb,’ is allied; the equiv. OHG. vb. strâlen (§strâlen, *strâlian) presumes also for OHG. a subst. strâl, meaning ‘comb.’ It is not improbable that the separate teeth of the comb were regarded as arrows, rays.

Strâhe, f., ‘skein, hank,’ from the equiv. MidHG. strêne, strêne, OHG. strêna, m., corresponding to MidDu. strêne, Du. streen. Its connection with the preceding word is uncertain.

Strâmm, adj., ‘dense, vigorous, huge.’ ModHG. only, a LG. word; corresponding to Du. stram, North Fris. striam, ‘bolt upright.’

Strâpen, vb., ‘to kick, struggle,’ ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. Du. strompelen, ‘to stumble, stagger.’ Its early history is obscure.

Strand, m., ‘strand, beach,’ from late MidHG. (MidG.) strand (i), m., adopted as a literary term from LG.; comp. Du. strand, AS. strand, E. strand, OIr. strond. These cognates, from which OE. étran is borrowed, cannot be traced farther back. To this is allied the ModHG. franten, equiv. to Du. stranden, E. to strand. Comp. lfr.

Strang, m., ‘rope, string, halter, trace,’ from MidHG. stranc, strange, m. and f., OHG. strang, m., ‘string, rope;’ comp. Du. strang, AS. streng, E. string, OIr. strengr, ‘string, strap.’ This Teut. strangi- seems to be the adj. sträng (lit. ‘strong’), used as a subst. Yet Éstrang, like Gr. ἕπταγδής, ‘string,’ and Lat. stringere, ‘to draw tight,’ might be connected with an Aryan root stran (strâng), ‘to turn.’

Strafe, f., ‘street, road,’ from the equiv. MidHG. strâde, f., OHG. strâza, f.; a common West Teut. term; comp. Du. straat, AS. strâit, E. street, OSwed. strata, ‘road,’ ModSwed. strât (OIr. strée and OSwed. streets) are derived from OE. The form strata, ‘street,’ was borrowed in the 1st cent.
straven, vb., 'to resist, stem, resist,' from MidHG. *straven (for which strubel occurs), OHG. straben, wk. vb., also MidHG. straben, OHG. striben, 'to stand motionless, look fixedly, rise aloft, resist.' Comp. MidHG. strüpp (b), 'straining up, strubeln, strübleht, strübleht, 'blistily.' To this strüben is allied. In the non-Teut. languages indubitable cognates of the genuine Teut. root strivre, 'to be coarse,' are wanting; yet comp. Gr. οργωόσ, 'bitter, firm, stout.' straub, m., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. strach, m. (to which the ModHG. collective οργαφ is allied); wanting in OHG. Corresponding to Du. struik, 'shrub' (also Du. strook, 'shrub,' equiv. to LG. strum, with a nasalised root syllable). The stem is not found in other languages; the relation of the cognates of ModHG. straufsen is dubious.

strubeln, vb., 'to stumble,' from the equiv. MidHG. strücheln, an intensive form of OHG. strüchhen, strüchhôn, 'to stumble'; it corresponds to the equiv. Du. struikelen. To this is allied the root vb. Ofr. strika, to stroke, rub; but ModHG. Strauch is scarcely connected with this Teut. root striche, 'to glide' (at all events straufsen is not 'to entangle oneself in bushes'). It is uncertain whether Gr. οργουσθαυτον, 'to grow tired,' is a cognate.

strach (1), m., 'quarrel, conflict, fight,' from the equiv. MidHG. strich, m.; to this MidHG. striuwen, 'to resist,' AS. striuwan, 'to quarrel,' is allied.

strach (2), m., 'crest, tuft, nosegay,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strich, m.; which may be inferred from gestrieze and streuzach, 'cluster of bushes.'

strach (3), m., 'ostrich,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. strich, m.; it seems to be rather a corruption of late Lat. struthio, 'ostrich,' on which AS. stryia is based (comp. Ital. struzzo, Fr. aurochse, whence E. ostrich), than a permutation of pre-HG. *strito. The word may have been borrowed contemporaneously with G. Struβf. On the other hand, a direct connection with Gr. αρωπονος, or rather γεγονα αρωποδος, 'ostrich' (αρωποδος, 'sparrow'), is impossible. Moreover, it is remarkable that the Germans say Beinf Straun, in the same way as the Fr. auroche (Span. avestruca) from avestruco, is linked with Lat. avus.

stricken, vb., 'to strive, struggle, endeavour,' from MidHG. streiben, wk. vb., 'to move violently, exert oneself, contend.' The OHG. strong verb corresponding to the non-recorded wk. vb. *striben would be *striben (*strifan ?), as is assumed by the Rom. loan-words. Comp. Ofr. estriver, 'to fight, wrestle,' estrif, 'contest,' whence E. to strive, strive, are borrowed.

strichen, vb., 'to stretch, extend,' from MidHG. strecken, OHG. strecken, wk. vb., 'to straighten, make tense, extend, stretch'; corresponds to Du. strecken, AS. strégen, E. to stretch. The corresponding adj. straf (comp. also OHG. strachchen, 'to be extended'), points to a Teut. root strak (for strak, a variant of rak in röden?), which is perhaps connected with the root of Étang and étang. It is doubtful whether the HG. cognates are borrowed from Ital. straccare, 'to exhaust, fatigue.'

streich, vb., 'to rub,' from MidHG. streichen, str., vb., 'to smooth, make strokes, draw, rub, besmirch,' OHG. strihhan, str. vb., 'to rub.' To this is allied the ModHG. wk. vb. strießen, from MidHG. streichen (OHG. strichenhón), wk. vb., 'to graze, touch, stroke,' as well as ModHG. Strich, m., from MidHG. strich, m., 'blow, cut, stroke,' and ModHG. Strich, m., from MidHG. and OHG. strich, m., 'stroke, line' (comp. Goth. striks). The correspondences in the other Teut. dialects are Du. strijken, AS. striken, E. to strike (whence stroke). With the present root strich are connected Lat. stringere, 'to strip off, unseath, touch, graze slightly,' Lat. striga, 'stroke,' OSlov. stríga (striča), 'to shear, cut off.'

streißen, 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 (streffen), wk. vb., besides which a rare form, streifen, 'to skin, flay, chastise,' occurs. OHG. *streffen and Goth. *strappen are also indicated by Du. strepen, 'to strip, strip off leaves, make predatory excursions,' AS. bestrappen, E. to strip. ModHG. Strüben is also more remotely allied. Prehistoric
cognates of the Teut. root *strāup are wanting. For ModHG. *strei, equiv. to MidHG. *strī, see §strī.

*Strīt, m., 'dispute, quarrel, strife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strīt, m.; allied to ModHG. *strīten, MidHG. *strīten, OHG. *strītan, str. vb., 'to quarrel, fight.' OHG. *einstrīt, 'stubborn,' OSax. *strīd, 'zeal,' and OIr. *strīr, 'stubborn, severe, strong,' show that *Strīt has gone through the same development of meanings as *Strī (lit. 'exertion'); OIr. *strī, n., 'pain, grief, oppression,' is, however, remarkable (yet comp. the cognates of ModHG. *land). Prehistoric cognates of the Teut. root *strīd (for *strīl, *strīl) are wanting; yet comp. Sns. *strīh, 'enemy.'

*Strīng, adj., 'strict, severe, stern,' from MidHG. *strīng, adj., OHG. *strīng, 'strong, brave, hard, unfriendly' (to which the adv. MidHG. *strīung, OHG. *strīng, is allied); comp. OSax. *strīng, Du. *strīn, AS. *strīng, and E. *strīng, and the equiv. OIr. *strīgr. Its connection with *Strīg (from *trīg, lit. 'tense') has been already suggested, yet comp. also Lett. *strīt, 'to grow tight, tighten,-' *strīgen (in anāstrīgen), from MidHG. and OHG. *strīgen, 'to press, urge,' is a nominal verb.

*Strēn, f., 'litter, bed of straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strēn, f., allied to *fīrēn, from the equiv. MidHG. *strīwēn (strōwēn), OHG. *strēwēn (strōwēn), wk. vb. To this correspond Goth. *strōjen, OSax. *strīwēn, Du. *strōjen, AS. *strīwēn, E. 'to straw.'

The common Tent. *strōjen (to which *Strēr is allied), whence Ital. *strōjarsi, 'to stretch away,' is borrowed, is connected in some inexplicable manner with the Aryan root *stēr (stēr), in Lat. sternere, Gr. *strōjw, strōjwmu, and the Sans. root *stēr, 'to straw.'

*Strīch, see §strīch.

*Strīd, m., 'string, cord,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strīd (ek), m. Its connection with *Strīq or *strīqīf is dubious; it is rather related to Sans. *sraṭ, 'winding, twisted ornament,' or Sans. *raṣ, 'string' (for Teut. *strī from Aryan *strī, comp. *strīh, *strīen, and *strīden).—ModHG. *strīden, 'to knit,' from MidHG. *strīchen, OHG. *strīchen, 'to lace, clasp, plait,' is probably a derivative.

*Strīgel, m., 'currycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strīgel, OHG. *strīgil, m.; to this *strīgū, 'to comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strīgēlen, is allied. The word is borrowed from Lat. *strīgilē, 'scraper (used by bathers), flesh-brush' (Ital. *strīgūita, *strīgūia, Fr. *étrille, 'currycomb'). It is scarcely related directly to *strīgen (Aryan root *stēr, *strīg).

*Strīqen, m. and f., 'strip, streak, scar,' from MidHG. *strīqen (strīq, strīqēn), m., *strīp; OHG. *strīpfn (to which *strīmel, MidHG. *strīmel, is allied), 'strip,' is an isolated relic of a Teut.-Aryan root *strī, which is not found elsewhere.

*Strīppen, f., 'string, strap, band,' a MidG. and LG. form for the genuine MidHG. *strīppen. Yet comp. also Swiss *strīppen, 'strap.'

*Strībel, m., 'pine cone, strobile, ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *strībelēn, OHG. *strōbalōn. See §strīten.

*Strōh, m., 'straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strō (gen. *strōe, *strōues, *strōches), n.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. *strō, AS. *strōe, E. *straw, OIr. *strō (Goth. *strōra), n. Its connection with *strō is evident, yet its exact relation is uncertain (*Strīh, lit. 'hangings, embossed paper').

*Strōm, m., 'stream, torrent, current,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strōm (strōum), OHG. *strōum; common to Teut. in the form *strōumo. Comp. OSax. *strōm, Du. *strōm, AS. *strōm, E. *strawm, and the equiv. OIr. *strōm. Teut. *strōumo- for *strō-um-o is based on the Aryan root *srō (srō), 'to flow,' which appears in Gr. *péo (for *srēpw; Mev. 'flowing,' for srō-ü-s), Sans. *srū, 'to flow;' OIr. *srō, 'river,' and srōm (base *srōmen), 'stream.' For the evolution of Aryan *srō to *srō see §Śwēr and §Strīk.

*Strōjen, vb., 'to be puffed up, teem, boast of,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strīzen, wk. vb. The Tent. root *strēj, which is not widely diffused, appears in E. *strīt, which is allied; comp. OIr. *brēem, 'swollen,' equiv. to HG. *ēmar. To this ModHG. *Strīj, 'contest,' with the evolved meaning 'to swell with anger,' and its cognates are allied ?.

*Strūdel, m., 'eddly, whirlpool, vortex,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strōdel, m. A graded form from OHG. *strōden, str. vb., 'to roar, bubble;' Lat. *strīdelē, 'to whirl,' is not connected with the HG. cognates.

*Strumpf, m., 'stocking,' from MidHG. *strumpfn, m., 'stump, trunk (of a tree, of a body).' These meanings of the MidHG. word show that it is equivalent to the fol-
lowing word (*strumpo- for *strumo-?). The ModHG. sense results from the originally current compound *feint-stumpf* (hence lit. 'the end of the hose, short hose').

Stump, m., 'trunk, stem, stump,' from the equiv. late MidHG. struie, m., which, like the preceding word and Stauf, points to a Teut. root struk. It corresponds to Du. **stronk**.

struppig, adj., 'rough, bristly, scrubby,' see sträntig, 'brambles, bushes,' a collective term formed from it in ModHG.

Stube, f., 'room, chamber,' from MidHG. stube, OHG. stuba, f., 'room with means for heating, sitting-room, bathroom'; common to OTeut.; comp. Du. stuf, 'foot-stove, drying-room,' AS. stafa, E. stove, OHG. stofa, 'room, bathroom with a stove.' Although the Romance origin of the cognates is impossible (Ital. stufa, Fr. éveau, 'sweating-room, stove', are certainly borrowed from Teut.), this does not prove that the words are genuinely Teut. The word **stube** was adopted in Finn. as tupa, in Lith. as stabū; comp. OSlav. istubă, isba, Hung. szoba, Turk. soba, 'room.' The primary meaning of the Teut. word is 'heated room,' as may be inferred from Du. stoven, 'to stew, warm up' (whence Ital. stufare, Fr. évier, to foment').

Stüber, m., Rauchstüber, m., 'fillip,' ModHG. only, allied to LG. stubben, 'to push.' In the sense of 'siver' (a coin), the word, which first occurs in ModHG., is obscure; it is, however, met with as Du. stüver and Swed. styver.

Stüft, n., 'piece, article, from the equiv. MidHG. stücke, OHG. stucchi, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSlav. stuiki, Du. stuk, AS. styclie, OIr. sticke, n., 'piece.' Allied to Stief, and, like the latter word, probably means lit. 'that which is cut off or hewn to pieces.' The secondary meaning 'bark' of OHG. stucco is indicated by Ital. stucco, 'gypsum, stucco,' whence again ModHG. Stift, 'stucco,' m., Stieftakt, f., 'stucco-work.'

Stüfe, f., 'step, degree, grade,' from the equiv. MidHG. stuf, OHG. stufa, f., both of which are rare (comp. Du. stipp, 'threshold'). A graded form from the root stop, 'to go' (AS. stop, 'footprint'), which appears in ModHG. Stiefel and E. to step. Comp. also Tritt in the sense of Stuf.

Stüfen, stöfen, vb., 'to cook slowly,' ModHG. only, from LG. Comp. Du. stoven under Stuf.
Stumpf, adj., see the preceding word.

Stunde, f., 'hour, time, league,' from MidHG. *stunde, OHG. *stunta, f., 'time, period of time' (the ModHG. signification 'hora' first occurs in late MidHG.), the primary meaning was 'undefined period').

Corresponding to OSax. *stunda, AS. *stund, E. dial. *stound, OIr. *stund, 'space of time'; Du. *stond, 'moment.' The pre-historic connections of the word (perchance with *Stant, gefallen; hence *Stund, 'rest, repose') are uncertain.

Stüffen, vb., 'to poke, push,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stüffen (stüffen). See under *stüfen.

Sture, vb., 'to stare at,' MidHG. only. A graded form, from *jēr.

Sturm, m., 'storm, tumult, from MidHG. and OHG. *sturm, m., 'tempest, fight'; comp. Du. *storm, AS. and E. *storm, and the equiv. OIr. *stormr. From the common Teut. *sturm (sturmen) are derived the Romance cognates, It. *stormo, 'concourse, encounter, quarrel,' which proves the primitive use of the word in the figurative sense of 'fight' (E. *stour is based on the corresponding OFr. estour). The Teut. root *stur is a relic of the Aryan root *ser (from *stur?), to which Gr. ὕππη, 'attack, impact,' Sans. root *sr, 'to stream, hasten,' belong (for *sr from *sr, see *Stwurfr and *Sturm). Others prefer to regard the word as primitively cognate with Lat. sternere, 'to throw down.'

Stürzen, vb., 'to hurl, overturn, overthrow, sink, plunge,' from MidHG. *stürzen, OHG. *stürzen (from *stürzen, *sturzen), wk. vb., 'to hurl, sink, turn, cover by ingvertung'; corresponding to Du. *storten. Allied probably to E. to start (to startle, from AS. *startlian). The early history of the Teut. root *stert (to which *Strj is allied?) cannot be traced farther back.

Stute, f., 'mare, from MidHG. stute, f., 'breeding stud, mare' (for the evolution of a collective meaning see Kamrab and *Staunjimmer), OHG. *stute, f., 'dove of horses.' Corresponding to AS. *stot, equiv. to E. stud, AS. *skēda (E. steel), 'stallion'; OIr. *stōs, 'stud, number of horses,' and *stēdōs (from *stēdōda), f., 'mare'; comp. also MidE. *stott, 'horse.' ModHG. *Gēťa, n., 'stud,' is a recent collective form. OSlov. *stado, Lith. *stadas, 'drove of horses,' are clearly related to the Teut. cognates, but they may wish as good reason to be regarded as loan-words; yet comp. Lith. *stōs,' 'stable' (for horses). The whole of the cognates are connected with the Aryan root *stō, 'to stand' (OHG. *stot, lit. 'stock'?) ('stable').

Stützen, vb., 'to stop short, hesitate, be startled, to cut short,' from late MidHG. *stützen, wk. vb., 'to scare away'; allied to MidHG. *stut, 'push, impact' (Teut. root *stut, see *Stuten); comp. Du. *stuten, 'to check, rebound.' — Stuterer, m., 'top, dandy, ModHG. only, lit. 'one who wears gay clothes.—Stützig, adj., 'curtailed, stubborn, startled,' is also allied.

Stützen, vb., 'to prop, support,' from the equiv. MidHG. (under-)stützen, OHG. (unter-)stüzzen; allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *stütze. OHG. *stüzzen, from *stutzjan, points to a Teut. root *stut, besides which OHG. *studen, OIr. *stūdja, 'to fix firmly, prop,' and AS. *stūd, *stúd, 'post' (E. *stud), presume a Teut. root *stub (stud). The early history of the cognates is obscure.

Stufen, vb., 'to seek, search,' from the equiv. MidHG. suochen (stiechen), OHG. suohhan (suohen); a common Teut. verb, properly strong. Comp. Goth. *sókjan, AS. *sékjan, E. to seek (and to beseech), Du. zoeken, OSax. *sókian, 'to seek.' The strong verbal root *sök, from Aryan *sok, has primit. cognates in Gr. ἱέτομα, 'to lead,' and especially in Lat. *sdgire, 'to trace out,' and OIr. *sdgirim, 'to seek.' To these are allied the cognates of *Saqt.

Sucht, f., 'sickness, disease,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *suht, f.; an abstract formation from Goth. *siwzan, str. vb., 'to be ill'; see *sēdd (and *sēdaw). Corresponding to Goth. *suhts, OIr. *sētī (E. only sick), Du. sucht (and ziekte). The Germans often instinctively connect *Saqt with *sē, 'to feel' (hence *Saqt naht *sēa, 'rage for something').

Suckeln, vb., 'to suckle,' ModHG. only, intensive of *suchen.

Süd, see *Sūdn.

Sudeln, vb., 'to splash, soil, daub,' from late MidHG. *sudeln, 'to dirty'; lit. perhaps 'to cook badly' (MidHG. *sudel, keeper of a cookshop); allied to *sīben.

Süden, m., 'south'; the strictly HG. form is *Sūn, which survives in the proper names *Sūntōn, Sūntēm, &c.; comp. OHG. *sundewint, 'south wind,' *sundawint (MidHG. sundewint). Yet the simple form of the word became obsolete at an early period in UpG. (the term used being *Mītag), the names of the other cardinal
points being also unknown. The loss of the n in Èiten (MidHG. sunden, OHG. sundan) points to the adoption of the word from LG. The primit. Teut. stem sunb-, 'south,' is also assumed by Oic. swan, AS. süden, 'from the south,' AS. süd, Du. zuid, OSax. süd, 'south.' The term sunb-, 'south,' is as specifically Teut. as Mertrn and Mütten. Whether sunb- is derived from sun-, in Goth. sun-no, 'sun,' and means lit. 'sun-side,' is not certain (yet note Òten as 'dawn-side').

Sübne, f., 'atonement, expiation, reconciliation,' from MidHG. (rare) siene (mostly suone), f., 'atonement, reconciliation, sentence,' OHG. suOND, f., 'sentence, court, reconciliation.' To this is allied MidHG. sübne, vb., 'to atone for, expiate, conciliate,' from MidHG. siene, OHG. suone, 'to conciliate, reconcile, equalise' (OHG. 'to judge'). OHG. swone, 'court,' and Oic. sôn, 'sacrifice,' appear to be connected with a root süt, 'to set up,' from which Lat. sanaus, 'healthy,' and MidHG. gefund may have been derived. Deriv. crëfnen, 'to reconcile.'

Sülze, Sülze, f., 'pickle, brine, pickled or salted meat,' from MidHG. sülze, sülze, OHG. sulze (from *sulze), f., 'salt water, pickled sausage,' comp. OSax. sulía, 'salt water,' Du. zult, 'pickled meat'; undoubtedly a graded form of Sût. From the Teut. word is derived Ital salse, 'preserve, pickles.'

Summen, vb., 'to hum,' from the equiv. late MidHG. summen, wk. vb.; an onomatopoetic form.

Sumpf, m., 'swamp, bog, marsh,' from the equiv. MidHG. sumpf (wanting in OHG., in which sumft is used). Corresponding to Du. sop, and with an old gradation E. swamp ( dial. sump). OHG. giswumft and Goth. swumfel, 'pond,' are differently derived. Its connection with ñSwiwnm (Sumpf, 'porous soil') is very dubious; it is preferable to connect it with Oic. swöprp, 'sponge.' The Teut. root was probably swump; E. dial. swunky, 'marshy,' may point to an orig. swavg.

Sund, m., 'sound, strait,' early Mod HG, only, a MidG. and LG. word; comp. AS. sund, E. sound, Oic. sund, 'sea, strait.' The connection with Goth. swurd, 'separated' (see section), is open to objection on account of the meaning (Sund, lit. 'division between countries and islands'). It is preferable to link it with AS. and Oic. sund, n., 'swimming,' which is an abstract of sunwinen (sundan for swum-tn., allied to the root swum) ; by this assumption Sund is regarded as 'the place where one can swim.'

Sünde, f., 'sin, offence,' from the equiv. MidHG. sünde, OHG. suntu, suntea (base *sund), f. Corresponding to OLG. sundia, Du. zonde; the equiv. As. syn (E. sin) is based on the primary form *sunju for *sunjö; Oic. sundö also points to a Goth. *sündi. Pre-Teut. sunwid-, sumnetid-, belong to a pre-Teut. root swem, sun, which, with a dental suffix, appear also in Gr. òren, 'guilt, damage,' Lat. susi, 'guilty,' sventicus, 'injurious.'

Sündfluß, f., 'the Flood,' is an early ModHG. corruption of the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sin-vloot, which means lit. 'great universal overflow.' The term sin-, which appears only in OTeut. compounds, signifies 'general, constantly, always' (comp. sjemrin, 'periwinkle'); in Goth. sintiuins, 'daily, everlasting; AS. symble, OSax. simbla, OHG. simbfum, '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 pf in genuine HG. Allied to the root sop, 'to drink'; comp. MidHG. supfen, 'to sip, drink' (Du. soppen, E. to sop), and ModHG. saufen. Comp. Du. sop and soppen. The LG. word passed into Romance; comp. Ital. zuppa, 'wine soup,' Span. sop, Fr. soupe, whence the equiv. E. soup (OFr. soupe, *sop*).

Surren, wk. vb., 'to hum, buzz,' Mod HG, only, an imitative word.

Süb, adj., 'sweet,' from the equiv. Mid HG. suez, adj. (also suez¿, suez¿, adv.), OHG. suozti (swezt), adj., a common Teut. term, occurring also in the other Aryan languages. Comp. OSax. suûti, Du. zoet, AS. suete, E. sweet, Oic. øet, Goth. *sûitius (for which ètis is found), 'sweet.' The Teut. suûti-u, from Aryan suûdít-u, is based on an Aryan root suût,; comp. Sans. suûti, 'sweet, delicious,' and the root suut, 'to taste nice,' (sû, 'to be rejoiced'), Gr. òesi, 'sweet,' and òëmeta, 'I rejoice' (òëmata, 'pleasure,' òëmata, 'to please'), Lat. suavis for *suëdrís, 'sweet' (also suderea, 'to advise,' lit. 'to make tasty, pleasant'). In the Teut. group, AS. suëtan, Scotch swats, 'beer,' may be allied; on the other hand, the primary verb corresponding to
Tabak, m., 'tobacco,' Mod.HG. only; orig. an American word (like tartar), now found in all modern languages; comp. Du. tabak, E. tobacco, Fr. tabac, It. tabacco, Span. tabaco; 'properly the stream through which the smoke of the prepared plant was imbibed.'

Tabel, m., 'blame, censure, reproof,' from Mid.HG. tadel, u. 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 dab (daz?) contained in it has been compared, probably without just grounds, with Gr. ταβάω (root δᾶβω), 'to deride, mock.'

Taber, f., 'table, tablet, slab,' from Mid.HG. tavel, tavele, f., 'tablet, picture, table,' OHG. tavala (tabala, tabellâ), f., 'tablet'; borrowed during the OHG. period from Lat. tabula, tabella. Even in the pre-HG. period Lat. tabula passed into HG. and was normally permutated; comp. OHG. tabal, Mid.HG. tabel (see סדנה). It corresponds to the Romance cognates, Ital. tavola, 'table, tablet, board, picture,' Fr. table (E. table).—Taberfrunde, f., 'Round Table,' like the equiv. Mid.HG. tablefrunde (especially of King Arthur) ; an imitation of Fr. table ronde.

Taq, m., 'day, daylight,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. tag (g), m.; common to Teut. in the form dago; comp. Goth. dagis, Oic. 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, Sans. dina, OSlav. dina (Goth. *sin-teins, 'daily,' see בָּדָא). To explain Teut. dago (to which AS. dögor, Oic. dagr, from dögoz, dögtz, are allied), it has been connected with the Sans. root dah (for Aryan dēgh, dēgh?), 'to burn'; this appears further in Lith. dēgtis, 'to burn,' dēgas, daga, 'harvest' (also in Sans. dāhar, n., 'day'?). Hence the base dēgho-s, common to G. Tag and Lith. dāgas, means perhaps 'the hot period of the day or year' (comp. ℗eas as a proof that names for periods of the day and year may be identical). Taq in G. denoted originally only the light period of the day; the day of twenty-four hours was called Rad. —תָגָּה, adj. and adv., 'daily,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. tagelich (tegelich), adj., tagelichen (tegel-iches), adv., OHG. tagath, adj., tagelichen, tagelthes, adv. The adj. has been formed from the adv., which is again a combination of two words, as in the phrase (allaro) tago gilth (hes); for gilth in the sense of 'every,' see מְנֶה-לְבָדָא; tago gilthes (lit. 'on each of the days') is an adverb genit. like OHG., Mid.HG., and Mod.HG. des tages. See further vertebiœn.

Takel, m., '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. tawian, 'to make' (comp. tuorjen, 'to adorn,' E. tool).

Talg, m., 'tallow,' Mod.HG. only, from LG. (tulj), hence unknown to Swab, and Bav.; allied to Du. talk, AS. *tely, E. tallow, Oic. tolgr. Teut. talgo- (talgo-) cannot be traced farther back; yet note AS. telg, 'colour' (see בְּלֶא). It is scarcely connected with Goth. tulger, 'firm' (Talg, lit. 'that which has become solid'). The proper HG. (Up.G.) word is הלֵפָח.

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).—Tändeleti, f., 'toying, trifling, dawdling,' Mod.HG. only, is a derivative of Tand (in Mid.HG. once only tenterle). In OHG. only a corresponding tangaró, '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. Scand. pang (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, Bude). This is supported by ModHG. Tanu, m., from MidHG. tan (mn.), m. and n., 'forest' (OHG. tan-esil, 'wild ass'), which seems to be based on a collective signification of Tanne. The early history of the HG. cognates (to which ODu. denna, Du. den, 'fir tree,' is allied) is uncertain. Its connection with Gr. básvos, 'thicket,' is dubious.

Tanze, f., 'aunt,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. tante; for the genuine G. words preserved dialectically see Saé and Mülme.
Tanze, m., 'dance, ball,' from the equiv. MidHG. tanze, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. tanzen is allied. The word was first adopted in the 11th cent. In OHG. the verbs were saizôn (which, like AS. saéltian, was borrowed at an early period from Lat. saltäre), and the genuine Tent. tämön and leihhan (comp. frīs). The late appearance of MidHG. tanzen tends to show that it is a loan-word; it is based on the equiv. Romance cognates. Italic. dansere, 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. dänön, 'to draw' (allied to Goth. jinsan; see gebunfén).

Täpfer, adj., 'brave, valiant, bold,' from MidHG. täpfer (däpfer, täpset), 'firm, pressed, full, weighty, important' (only in late MidHG. 'brave,' OHG. täpfar, 'heavy, weighty, important'; comp. Du. dapper, 'brave, much,' E. dapper. The connection in meaning with OSlov. dobër, 'strong, able, debelë, 'stout,' and dobrë, 'beautiful, good,' is quite clear, but it is difficult to show how it is related to the corresponding OIC. dapr, 'sad'; note, however, ModHG. trëf, 'bold, audacious,' OHG. drësi, OLG. thréis, compared with Lat. trebis.
Täpp, f. (in Swab. and Aleman. Dëpu, m.), 'claw, paw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *täppe (only täpe is recorded), f.; origin and early history obscure. To this is allied ModHG. täppis, adj., 'awkward, clumsy,' since MidHG. täppe (täpe) occurs also as 'uncouth, louche person'; hence also ModHG. täppen, vb., 'to flounder along, grope one's way,' lit. 'to behave awkwardly.'

Tarnhappe, f., 'magic cap,' see Räpp; the first component is OTeut. därni, 'secret,' OHG. tarni, AS. dyrne. To this MidE. dären, 'to conceal oneself,' is allied.
Täfche, f., 'pocket, pouch, wallet,' from the equiv. MidHG. tasche ('lesche'), 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.
Täfse, f., 'cup,' ModHG. only, from Fr. tasse (comp. Ital. tazza, from Arab. tasseb, 'bowl').
Täfsehen, vb., 'to touch, fumble, grope,' from the equiv. MidHG. lasten, vb. Borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the Romance cognate Ital. tastare (Fr. tàter), 'to feel, fumble,' which is based on a Lat. *tastilare (allied to late Lat. tàxare, 'to touch sharply').
Täfse, f., 'paw, claw,' from MidHG. tasse, f., 'hand, paw.' The origin and history of this word, which cannot be traced farther back, are obscure.

Tau (1), n. (unknown to Swab. and Bav.), 'rope, cable,' ModHG. only; properly a LG. word, based on OIC. taug, 'cord, rope' (whence E. tow, Du. touw). The latter is connected with the Teut. root tah (tang), in ModHG. tägen. From the LG. word Fr. touer, 'to tow a ship,' is derived. For the words borrowed by HG. from LG. see Eierand, Bect, &c.

Tau (2), m., 'dew,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tou (gen. touwes), n. (MidHG. also, m.); corresponding to the equiv. OSax. dau, Du. dauw, AS. deew, E. dew, OIC. dogg (Goth. *dagwa is wanting), whence E. (diaL.) dag. Teut. dauw-, from pre-Teut. dhauw-, is generally connected with the Sax. root dhau, 'to run, flow, stream.'
Taub, adj., 'deaf, torpid,' from MidHG. and OHG. tump (b), 'deaf, insensible, stupid, foolish, mad'; corresponding to Goth. daps (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 bumm), the two words are certainly connected. The assumed relation (see bumm) to the Aryan root dhubh, 'to be blunt, obtuse, deafened,' preserved in Gr. τυφλός, 'blind,' leads further to τείχων and its co-
taube, f., 'dove, pigeon,' from the equiv. MidHG. ĭźůb, OHG. ſába, f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. dwąb, AS. dwě, E. dove, Du. dwêf. This common Teut. term (for which Goth. ahaks, AS. cůlyfrec, 'dove,' are also found) has been connected with a Teut. root dwąb, 'to dive,' which appears in AS. důfan, E. to dive, Taube being regarded as orig. 'water-dove.' It is more probably related to Olr. dwąb, 'black,' dwě, 'blackness'; comp. Gr. πέλαγα, 'wild pigeon,' from πελαγός, 'dark blue.'—Taubner, m., 'male pigeon,' for which tinber occurs in MidHG.

taufen, vb., 'to dip, dive,' from the equiv. MidHG. tůfen, tůwen, OHG. důwen, důwen (dőan), wk. vb., 'to dissolve'; comp. Du. důyjen, AS. dúwan, E. to thaw, Otc. duyja. With MidHG. Taumint, m., 'thaw wind,' comp. Du. důyj, E. thaw, Otc. duy. If the Teut. root důw, 'to dissolve,' (comp. vertanen), exhibited in all these words, has originated in důg, equiv. to Aryan důjan, Gr. τυφύω, 'to melt,' τασκός, 'liquid,' may be counted as cognates. Yet the Teut. words, as well as Oslov. Tovun, 'to thaw,' may point to an Aryan root tůw.

tau, f., 'baptism, christening,' from the equiv. MidHG. tojfa, OHG. tůfa (tôfi), f.; allied to tanju, vb., 'to baptize, christen,' MidHG. tůfjen, tofwen, OHG. tůfen (from *tôfjan). The primary meaning of the vb. is preserved by MidHG. tofjen, 'to dip under,' which is properly a causative of tůfi. Goth. důwjan, OLG. důpjan, Du. duopen, exhibit the Christian meaning, which AS. represented by fulwian (fulwiti, 'baptism'); comp. Otc. Kristina, 'to baptize.' In its relation to the history of civilisation taufen is as difficult to determine as ñib (which see). It cannot be positively affirmed whether the MidEurop. term důwjan "has been restricted in meaning solely because the Goths, who were first to receive Christianity, rendered the Gr. word παντειός by the corresponding důwjan; this word, as the designation of the first sacrament, was then adopted from them (with ñibe, ñirf, ñaei, and ñeuf) by the Western Teutons, and was so firmly rooted among the latter that the AS. missionaries could no longer think of suppressing it by their corresponding verb fulwian." Perhaps, however, the OTeut. důwjan had even in the heathen acquired a ritual sense which fitted it to become the representative of the Christian-Roman Baptizare (Ir. baístim).

Taufen, vb., 'to be of use, be good or fit for,' from MidHG. tůgen, OHG. tugai (pres. sing. toufe, prot. pres., 'to be capable, useful, suitable, to be of use, to suit.' Corresponding to OSax. dugen, 'to be capable, fit; be of use,' Du. duigen, 'to be of use,' AS. dugan, Otc. dug, Goth. dugan, 'to be fit, use.' The Teut. verbal root dug (daug) might, like Lith. daug, 'much, daughkinti, 'to increase,' point to Aryan duvgah (Gr. τυγχάνω, 'fortune,' τυγχάνω, 'I am fortunate'). To this are allied tudig and Tugbn.

Tauen, m., 'reeling, staggering, frenzy,' from MidHG. tämen (tämen, tämelieren), 'to reel, stagger,' OHG. tämolon (tämon), 'to turn.' From the OHG. and MidHG. variant with ä is derived tumel (comp. also Hptrebemul). The Teut. root daug 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 HG. only; in late MidHG. (15th cent.) we meet for the first time with rostischwär, 'horse-dealer' (comp. Du. paardentwisscher), and vertauchen, 'to exchange.' The word is properly LG.; comp. Du. twischen, 'to barter.' How täufen, 'to deceive,' from late MidHG. twischen (tůschen), 'to deceive, make game of some one' (late MidHG. täsch, 'mockery, joke, deception'), is connected with this word is not clear.

taußen, n. and m., 'thousand,' from the equiv. MidHG. tässen (täsum), OHG. täsmu, důsunt; corresponding to Goth. þísum, AS. þísen, E. thousand, Du. duissen, OSax. 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. OSlov. tysiča, Lith. tāk-
### ...stans. The primary meaning and further history of the Slav.-Teut. word tăsni, tăsnt, can no longer be discovered; perhaps Slav. borrowed this word in prehistoric times from Teut. (in Sans. satasra, Zend hāzātringa, Gr. χόλος for *χέλος*, equiv. to ghesō; in Lat. milia, equiv. to Gr. μία). — *Taufendguldenkraut*, m., 'caucaury', *Mod.HG.* only, an erroneous version of the Lat. centaurea (as if it were a compound of centum and aurum. It is really Gr. κενταρνος).

**Tĕer,** m. and n., 'tar,' early *Mod.HG.* only, a LG. word (unknown to Swab. and Bav.); comp. Du. *teer*, *AS.* *teor* (*tyrō*), E. tar, and the equiv. Olf. *yāra* (to which Olf. *tyrōr*, pine-wood, is allied). The HG. form *tyrō* is recorded in the *Mod.HG.* period in Hess. These cognates mean 'tar' are old derivatives of a Teut. word *teyro*, 'tree' (comp. Goth. *tīrō, E. tree*), which is based upon *Aryan dāro*, *dorō* (drō), 'tree, wood'; comp. Gr. δῆρον, 'oak' (*δῶρον, *spær*), *O.Slov. dřevo*, 'tree, wood,' and the equiv. Sans. *dāra* (drō); see also *tyrō*, *tēr* means lit. 'the thick oil from trees' (especially from resinous pine-trees); comp. Lith. *dărą*, 'pine-wood,' and Lett. *dērā*, 'tar.'

**Tēkīa,** m., 'pond, pool,' from *Mid.HG.* *teihs*, m., 'fish-pond, pond' (it is uncertain whether *O.HG. dīh*, 'eddy, whirlpool,' is the same word. The LG. cognates of Mid. HG. *tyrō* seem to be connected; *AS. dīc, E. dīch, dīcke* (Olf. *dīke*), border on the meaning of *tyrō*. Teut. *děko* (from *dākho*—1) may be primit. allied to Gr. *teivos* (from *dākho*), m., 'pond, bog.'

**Tēfīg,** adj., 'mellow' (of fruit), from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* *teica*, allied to the following word.

**Tēfīk,** m., 'dough,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* and *O.HG. tei(g)*, m.; corresponding to Du. *deeg*, *AS. dēh*, E. dough, and the equiv. Olf. *deih*, n.; a derivative of a Teut. root *dēg,* 'to knead,' from which the adj. *teig* and *Mod.HG. *teigd,* 'stewpan,' are derived. A more general meaning is exhibited by Goth. *deigan,* 'to form from clay,' which is derived from *Aryan dānīh,* and is connected with Sans. *dīh,* 'to bedaub, cement, besmeat.' To these are also allied Lat. *figula,* 'potter, finger,' to form, *figura,* 'shape,' Gr. *τεῖχος, τοῖχος* (for *δαῖχος, *δοῖχος*), 'wall.'

**Teil,** m. and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* and *O.HG. tei,* m. and n.; corresponding to Goth. *dāils, daila,* f., *OSax. dēl, m., Du. deel, n., *AS. dīl* (dīl), and *E. deal* (doe). *Teut. dālti* (lo) seems to point to an *Aryan root dais* (see *tīg,* which is proved by *O.Slov. dělī, 'part.' — *fellen,* wk., vb., 'to divide, share,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* and *O.HG. teilen* (Goth. *daijan*), is a denominative, like *O.Slov. deši* (to share.' — *fels,* adv., 'partly,' first used as an adv. in *Mod.HG.* — The *Mod.HG.* suffix *fel* in *Dritte, Bierte, &c.,* is based upon *Mid.HG.* *teil* (*drittel, viertel, &c.;* see also *litl* from *liitil*).

**Teller,** m., 'plate, saucer,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* *tellur, telur* (*tellur*), m.; the word was borrowed in the 14th cent. from Ital. *tagliere* (Fr. *tailloir*), 'chopping board,' which belongs, like Ital. *tagliare* (Fr. *tailler*), 'to cut to pieces,' to Ital. *taglia, 'incision'; comp. Fr. *détail.*

**Tempel,** m., 'temple,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* *tempel,* m. and n., *O.HG. tempel,* n.; borrowed during the *O.HG.* period (with ecclesiastical words like *Meister, Mutter, &c.* from Lat. *templum.* A Teut. word used in pre-Christian times for the same idea was *O.Sax. aloh, AS. callh, Goth. *alh.*

**Tēnne,** f., 'threshing-floor,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* *tēnne*, n., f. and m., *O.HG. tenni,* n. No corresponding word occurs in this sense in the allied Teut. dialects. It has been connected with *AS. denn,* 'valley,' *AS. and E. den;' but *tēnne* is rather a derivative of *tann* (lit. 'made of fir').

**Teppich,** m., 'carpet, tablecloth,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG.* and *O.HG. teppich, tēboch,* m. and n.; borrowed probably in the 8th cent. from Romance. The variants OHG. and *Mid.HG. *teppīh, *teppīh,* point immediately to Ital. *tappeto, Lat. tapetum,* or rather *tapēt.* (Fr. *tapet.* Mod.HG. *tapet,* *tapete,* and *taquerin* are more recent loan-words; comp. Ital. *tappare,* 'to paper' (a room).

**Terné,** f., 'three winning numbers (in a lottery),' *Mod.HG.* only, from the equiv. Ital. *terno.*

**Teuner,** adj., 'dear, costly, precious,' from the equiv. *Mid.HG. *teurer, *teuer, OHG. *teürt,* corresponding to the equiv. *O.Sax. duërt, Du. *duur, AS. *deür, *deër,* E. dear (to which *darling,* from AS. *deorling,* is allied), Olf. *deürv.* For the gradation 3 (Mod.HG. *tär, *esteeni,*), 1, see *bærn* (2). The early history of this common *Teut. adj.,* which is wanting only in Goth., cannot be ascertained.
Teufel, m., 'devil, demon,' from the equiv. MidHG. tiwel (tievel), m., OHG. tiwel, tiowel, m. (in the pl., neut. also); corresponding to OSax. divdel, Du. duvel, AS. defol; equiv. to E. devil. The West Teut. words have apparently genuine Teut. sounds; on account, however, of the equiv. Goth. diabolus, Gr.-Lat. diabolus, it is certain that the word was borrowed. The early existence of the West Teut. word, attested by the permutation of LG. d to HG. t, can only be explained by the assumption that it was introduced into HG. in the 5th or 6th cent. through a Goth. medium (as also tanen, Phæ, Kirch, Stitt, Samstag, and probably Gugel), for the connection of the cognates with Gr.-Lat. (Ecclesiast.) diabolos cannot be doubted. The genuine HG. term for 'evil spirit' was Goth. unhulþþ, OHG. unholda, lit. 'the demons.'

Text, m., 'text,' even in late MidHG. text, formed from Lat. textus.

Thal, n., 'valley,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. tal, m. and n.; corresponding to Goth., OSax., and Du. dal, E. dale (to which E. dell is allied), OIC. dal, 'valley.' From the same Aryan root dhó, 'to lie low,' is derived AS. den, denu, 'valley.' In the non-Teut. group, Gr. ὀδός, 'dome-shaped roof, rotunda' (lit. 'deepening, excavation'), is regarded as cognate; OSax. dolu, 'valley,' is certainly allied.—zu Thal (of rivers, 'down-stream') from the equiv. MidHG. ze tal, 'down' (comp. Goth. dalab, 'downwards'); in opposition to zu Berg (see Berg) 'upwards.'

Thaler, m., 'dollar' (three shillings), first recorded in the 15th cent.; an abbreviation of θαλαμήκαταλ for 'flour from θαλαμήκαταλ' (in Bohemia). From the Ger. word are derived Ital. tallero, Du. ducaler, E. dollar.

Thal, f., 'deed, act, fact,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tat, f.; a verbal noun formed by gradation from thisan. Corresponding to Goth. déps, OHG. dâs, AS. dâd, E. deed, Du. daad, OSax. dâd. Teut. dâd, from dât, formed from the Teut. root dé, dô, from Aryan dhó, dhó. The graded form dé (d) is seen also in the OHG. partic. gidân, MidHG. and ModHG. gidân. —frativig, adj., 'active, energetic,' from MidHG. tative, OHG. tâtive.

Thau, see Tau (2).

Thouen, see tanen.

Thee, m., 'tea,' ModHG. only, derived, like Fr. thé, Du. thee, and E. tea, from Chin. the.

Theer, see ßer.

Theiding, n., in Harrentheibus, 'empty talk,' from MidHG. teidinc, tagetinc, 'discussion, negotiation, talk' (properly 'the judicial proceeding' appointed for a certain day or period). Comp. Ding and veritéien.

Theil, see Thil.

Theriac, m., 'antidote; treacle'; in MidHG. dräkel, trikel, triaker (Du. teriaak, trikel), from Gr.-MidL. ὥριακος, 'remedy for the bite of wild animals.'

Theuer, see tiret.

Thier, see Thier.

Thun, m., 'clay,' earlier ModHG. Thun, Xæn, from MidHG. tähe, dâhe, OHG. dâhe, f., 'clay, loam' (also 'earthen vessel'); corresponding to Goth. þōhō (from þanhō), f., 'clay,' AS. þó (older þôhe), f., 'clay,' OIC. þó, f., 'clayey soil.' No words occur in the other Aryan languages to elucidate the implied pre-Teut. tankán, 'loam.'

Thor (1.), m., 'fool,' from MidHG. töre, tör, m., 'insane person, fool'; *tôro, m., has not yet been found in OHG. The r of the adj. has originated in s (c), as is shown by OHG. taisig, AS. dysig, 'foolish,' E. dizzy, and Du. domstig, 'dizzy.' For further Teut. cognates of the Aryan root dhus (dhuas, dhuws) see under ðued; it is uncertain whether Lat. furere, 'to rage,' is derived from this root dhus.—thorr, adj., 'foolish, silly,' from the equiv. Mod HG. törhêt, tørhet (also törisk, tørsk).—Thorsheit, f., 'foolishness,' from MidHG. törheit.

Thor (2.), n., 'gate, gateway,' from the equiv. MidHG. und OHG. tor, n.; corresponding to Goth. daër, OSax. dór, n., 'gate, door.' See Thür.

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.

Thrâne, f., 'treat' (in Swab. and Bav. 3âhre is the popular term), from the equiv. late MidHG. ãrén, f.; properly the plur. of the MidHG. sing. trahen (contracted from trahen) m.; corresponding to OHG. trahan (tráhen), m. (OSax. tráhans, plur.), 'tears.'

Tent, base, trahnu. The equiv. MidHG. traher recalls MidHG. saher (see 3âhre), so that Teut. tahrâ must have had the parallel
forms trahru and trahnu. More definite information concerning the early history of MidHG. trahen, trahe, cannot be ascertained.

Thron, m., 'throne,' from the equiv. MidHG. trōn, m., which originated in Fr. thron, or, with the lengthening of the vowel in an open syllable, in Lat. (Gr.) thronus (comp. Ital. trono).

Thun, vb., 'to do, perform, make,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *twon; corresponding to OSax. *dfun, Du. doen, AS. dón, E. to do. Further details concerning this essentially West Teut. str. verbal root dó, dě (in Goth. *taujan, 'to do'), belongs to grammar; yet see also *Tian and the suffix *tum. The pre-Teut. dó, dě, has a wide ramification in the other Aryan languages. Comp. the Gr. root thn, ths, in *tidn, 'to put, do,' Sans. root dhá (dhañhàì and dhámì), 'to put, lay, do' (dhátr, 'creator'), OSlov. dědd (and dědř), 'to do, make,' Lat. facio (perf. facti, equiv. to Gr. ἔφακα).

Tunifich, m., 'tunny, ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat. tunnus (Gr. δύναος), whence Ital. tonno, Fr. thon (E. tunny).

Thiir, f., 'door,' from the equiv. MidHG. tier, 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. dur (dura), Du. deur, AS. duru (dyre); OFr. dyr is plur. only. The common Aryan stem dhur (daver) recurs in Gr. dhúpa, dhúperpov, 'door,' to which dhupes, 'hinge of a door,' and dhupov, 'vestibule' (comp. Goth. dawron, plur. only, 'door'), are allied; Lat. fores, 'door,' OSlov. dež, 'door' (dvóra, 'court'), Lith. dūrys, 'door.' To these are allied the equiv. Sans. dura, dévar, 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 Thiir.

Thir, Thurn, Thurn, see Thur.

Tief, adj., 'deep, profound, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. tief, OHG. tief; corresponding to OSax. diıp, Du. diep, AS. diep, E. deep (depth and to dip), OFr. dép, and Goth. díups, 'deep.' The common Teut. adj. diipas-, of which ModHG. taufen is a factitive, belongs to a Teut. root *dīp, the variant of which, *dāb, appears in AS. dīfan,

E. to dive (see Tauf), as well as in E. dub. Comp. W. *dubh, OIr. *dubh, Lith. dūbas, 'deep, hollow,' OSlov. duplì, 'hollow' (see Žvel), from an Aryan root dūb, dūv. For a nasalled Teut. root dump, see Tümp.

Tigél, m., 'stewpan, crucible,' from MidHG. tigel, tigel, OHG. tēgal, 'crucible'; corresponding to the equiv. OIc. digil (Swed. degel, Dan. digel). The cognates cannot have been derived from Lat. tegula (yet comp. Žigél). The word is probably based on the Teut. root dīg, 'to knead, form,' discussed under Žig.

Tier, n., 'animal, beast, brute,' from MidHG. tier, OHG. tier, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast' (hence ModHG. tīr, tīra); corresponding to OSax. dior, 'wild beast,' Du. dier, 'animal,' AS. deor, E. dear (in MidHG. also, as well as in the language of sportmen in ModHG. tier is often used in the sense of 'roe' and 'hind'), OIc. dýr, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast,' and also 'roe, stag.' Goth. dīns, 'wild beast,' shows that the r of the words quoted are based upon Aryan s (base dhesu-?); to this the AS. adj. deór, 'bald,' and OHG. tiarh, 'wild,' are traced; hence Goth. dīns, 'animal,' is probably an adj. used as a subst. (lit. 'the wild creature'). Tier, therefore, was originally quite distinct from Bīf, 'useful gregarious animal.' Lat. animal with anima suggests the supposition that the cognates belong to an Aryan root dīus, 'to breathe' (comp. OSlov. duška, dučů, 'spirit, soul').

Tilgen, vb., 'to extinguish, erase, eradicate,' from MidHG. tilgen (tīlgen), OHG. tiligen, and also tīlön, wk. vb., 'to exterminate, extinguish.' Comp. OSax. far-dilgön, Du. delgen, AS. d-tilgian, 'to extinguish.' It is remarkable that the word was borrowed from Lat. délle, considering its wide diffusion in the West Teut. languages (we should also have expected *tialin in OHG.).

Tinte, f., 'ink, tint,' from the equiv. MidHG. tinte, tinkte (for net and nt comp. bunt and žpunt), OHG. tintea, f.; the word is evidently borrowed; it is based on the equiv. Lat. tintea (lit. 'coloured, variegated things'), whence Ital. and Span. tinta, 'ink.' It is clear, therefore, that the spelling Tinte is historically more correct than Tint; the latter is due to MidG. and LG. In OHG. atramínza (from Lat. atramentum, comp. OFr. errement) was used. The equiv.
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*țifch*, m., 'table,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *tisch*, OHG. *tisc*, m., corresponding to OSax. *disch*, Du. *diseh*. The OHG. word also means *dish,* the antiquity of which is proved by AS. *disce,* *dish, bowl,* E. *dish.*

The Gr.-Lat. *discus,* on which the cognates are based, has the late signification *dish* (post-classical; properly *disk*); yet comp. also Ital. *decoco,* 'table,' OFr. *dois,* 'table' (ModFr. *dais,* 'canopy, dais').

*țitel,* m., 'title, claim,' from MidHG. *titel* (tittel), OHG. *titul,* tital, m.; from the equiv. Lat. *titulus,* whence also Fr. *titre,* Ital. *titolo.*

*țobel,* m., 'narrow valley,' from Mid HG. *tobel,* OHG. *tobal,* m., 'forest ravine, valley'; a derivative of the Teut. root *dub,* *dub* (see *țifch*), to which Lith. *dauš, daušvra,* 'valley,' OSlov. *dupli,* 'hollow,' *dibra,* 'valley, ravine,' are primit. cognate (Aryan root *dhrup, dhub*).

*țoben,* vb., 'to fume, rage, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *toben,* OHG. *toben* (tobon), wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *dofen,* 'delirare' (*geof,* 'fury, rage, madness'). Based on the Teut. root *dub,* 'to be mentally confused, to be deafened,' from which *taub* and *tunn* are also derived. Whether we have to assume an account on OHG. *tāfar, tābar,* 'silly, foolish,' an Aryan root *dhrup, dhrug,* is dubious; perhaps Lith. *dakti,* 'to grow mad,' *daktis,* 'fury, madness,' are primit. allied to the cognates of *țobel*.

*țochefer,* f., 'daughter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tocher,* OHG. *tocher,* f.; a common Teut. and also a primit. Aryan term; comp. Goth. *artūhar, AS. *dohtor,* E. *daughter,* Du. *dochter,* OSax. *dohtar,* 'daughter.' The primit. Aryan *dvočetēr* (*dvočetar*), on which the Teut. cognates are based, is indicated also by Lith. *daktu,* OSlov. *dātik,* comp. further Gr. *dvočar*; Sans. *dvātikā, Zend *dvačēr,* 'daughter.' The Aryan word is usually considered to be a derivative of the Sans. root *dvāt, *to milk,' regarding *țochefer* as equiv. to *milker.* This assumption is, however, quite, as dubious as the derivation of *țochefer,* *țod,* and *țochefer.*

*țod,* m., 'death,' from the equiv. Mid HG. * tô (d), OHG. *tôd,* m.; corresponding to Goth. *dauþus,* OSax. *dóth,* Du. *dood,* AS. *deþ,* E. *death.* A verbal abstract of the Teut. verbal root *dau,* which has been preserved in OIC. *deyg,* str. vb. (whence the equiv. E. *to die*); comp. OSax. *dōjan* (from *daujan*), OHG. and MidHG. *tōwecen* (MidHG. *tōwecen*), wk. vb., 'to die.' Teut. *dauþus* has the Lat.-Sansk. suffix *tu-* (base *dhu-tu-s*).

The adj. cognate ModHG. *tōt,* 'dead,' is based on the *to* partic. of the same root, *dhu* (partic. *dhuaut,*). With these are connected in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. *daviti,* 'to strangle,' Lith. *dovyti,* 'to torment,' which correspond as causatives to Goth. *dōjan* (for *dōjjan*), 'to torment' (lit. 'to put to death'). The orig. form of the root was *dhēve,* *dhōve.*

*țodf,* see tet.

*țolf,* adj., 'mad, frantic, absurd,' from MidHG. and OHG. *tol* (with one *b*), adj., 'foolish, absurd,' to which OHG. *tulsic,* 'foolish,' is allied. Comp. OSax., Du., and AS. *dol,* 'foolish,' E. *dull.* The Teut. root *dul* contained in these words has a variant *dual,* which has been preserved in Goth. *dual,* 'foolish,' AS. *galwelen,* 'to err,' OHG. *guitola,* 'infatuation, delusion, heresy,' OSax. *dawelm,* 'infatuation, delusion.' An Aryan root *dhevel, duhl,* 'to be infatuated, deluded,' is also attested by Sans. *dhar, dhur (dharu),'* 'to deceive, cheat, injure.'

*țolfpel,* m., 'blockhead, booby,' from MidHG. *töpel, dörpel,* properly *dörper, dörperre,* m., 'peasant, clownish person, blockhead'; really identical with *dörfer, 'villager.' MidHG. *dörper* is a MidG. and LG. form (for genuine MidHG. *dörferre*). 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. *darpin*) to HG.

*țon,* m., 'tone, sound,' from MidHG. *tôn, dôn,* m., 'sound, tone, voice, song melody'; from Gr.-Lat. *tōnus* (rivous), with lengthening of the *ō*; comp. *tön.* Hence ModHG. *tēn,* vb., 'to sound, resound,' from MidHG. *tēn,* *tōnen, *tönen,* *tōnen.*

*țonne,* f., 'tun, cask, barrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tunn,* OHG. *tūna,* f. A corresponding word with a similar form is preserved by Du. *ton,* AS. *tunne,* E. *tun,* according to these LG. cognates the HG. word ought to have an initial *z,* or rather the cognates an initial *d.* Hence the word must have been borrowed by one or the other, which is all the more probable since
it is wanting in Swab. and Bav. The Rom. languages have Fr. tonne (tonneau), Span. and Portg. 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 a. The form of OSwed. pyn, ‘tun, cask,’ shows that it was borrowed at a much earlier period.

Topaz, m., ‘topaz,’ from the equiv. MidHG. topáze (topazi), m.; derived, like most of the terms for precious stones, through a Lat. medium from Gr. Comp. Gr. τοπάζος, τοπάζων, ‘topaz.’

topf, m., ‘pot,’ from the equiv. MidHG. topf (with the diminutive variant topfzen), m.; this word, which is rare in MidHG., is wanting in OHG. The primit. word is unknown to UpG. (ότον being used), yet Alem. has preserved defi, dify, ‘iron pot with three legs,’ Hess. dippen, ‘pot’ (Luther Zepfen); in Du. and E. the divergent form pot occurs. MidHG. topf, ‘olla,’ is probably more closely related to MidHG. topf, topfe, OHG. topf, tof (topfe), ‘top’ (toy), so too ModHG. dial. tef, ‘top’ (toy); AS. and E. top is exceptional. The word is based on the Teut. root duf, ‘to be deep, hollow’ (see tief); tef, lit. ‘that which has been hollowed out.’

topp, m., ‘top’ (of a mast), MidHG. only, borrowed, like most nautical terms, from LG. Comp. Du. top, E. top. For further cognates see under teif.

torf, m., ‘turf, peat,’ MidHG. only, a LG. loan-word unknown to Bav.; comp. LG. torf, Du., AS., and E. turf, and the equiv. Obc. torf. In OHG. we find a genuine HG. form turbe, ‘swart,’ with a normal permutation, for which Swiss now has tuve, with the LG. permutation. The OTeut. word passed (in a LG. form) into Rom.; comp. Ital. torbo, Fr. tourbe, ‘turf.’ This form tef, lit. ‘swart,’ orig. common to Teut., is based on pre-Teut. drbe, and is connected with Sans. darbha, ‘tus of grass.’

Torkef, f., ‘wine-press,’ from MidHG. torkel, OHG. torkula, f., ‘wine or oil press.’ From Lat. torcula, torculum.

torkel, vb., ‘to reel, stagger,’ from the equiv. MidHG. torkel; intensive of MidHG. ture (k), m., ‘reeling, downhill.’ Early history obscure.

Torun, m., ‘haversack, knapsack,’ adopted in the last cent. from Hungar. tarsenyu, ‘satchel.’

Torf, m., ‘wrong, vexation,’ ModHG. only; the LG. form for HG. 750.

Torte, f., ‘tart,’ early ModHG. only, from Fr. tarte.

Topf, vb., ‘to rage, storm,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dösen, OHG. dösen. Based on a Teut. root pus (by gradation paws), from which Otc. paws, paein, ‘tumult,’ is also derived.

tot, adj., ‘dead,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tot (OHG. also too); corresponding to the equiv. Goth. dauþ, AS. deed, E. dead, Du. dood, OSax. död. Teut. dau-do (dauþo), contained in these words, is probably a partic. (comp. fall, laut, traut) of the Teut. strong verbal root daw, ‘to die,’ mentioned under 750. Derivative otten, factitive vb., ‘to put to death,’ from the equiv. MidHG. taten (taden), OHG. tōten (tōden). Comp. Goth. dauþjan.

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. Sappalten.

Trachy, f., ‘dress, costume, load,’ from MidHG. (OHG.) tracht, f., ‘carrying, load’; verbal abstract of trenched.—Trachyph, adj., ‘pregnant,’ is connected with the subsidiary meaning of tracht, ‘pregnancy.’

Trachen, vb., ‘to aim (at), aspire to,’ from MidHG. trafted, OHG. trahión, wk. vb., ‘to think, esteem, consider, strive, invent, excogitate’; corresponding to Du. trachten, AS. traktian. Based on Lat. tractare, ‘to treat, reflect on,’ whence Ital. trattare, Fr. traiter, ‘to treat.’ The genuine Teut. origin of OHG. trahión is undoubted, hence it has been thought to be primit. allied to Gr. ἔπικος, Sans. त्रिप, ‘to see.’

Träge, adj., ‘indolent, lazy,’ from MidHG. trege, adj. (treo, adv.), OHG. tragi, adj. (treo, adv.), ‘slow, loth, wearied, lazy’; corresponding to Du. traag, AS. trág, ‘reluctant, difficult’ The assumed primit. Teut. *trág-2, ‘reluctant, loth,’ belongs to an OTeut. root trág, ‘to be sad, disheartened,’ which appears in Goth. trago, ‘sadness,’ Otc. treg, ‘reluctant, slow’ (trage, ‘pain’), AS. trág, ‘pain,’ OSax. tragy, ‘vexation’ (allied to tregon, str. vb., ‘to be sorry’), OSwed. tgröher (ModSwed. torg), ‘lazy,’ has a graded form, 6, of the root vowel 3. Sans. drdgh, ‘to torment,’ has also been
supposed to contain the Aryan root *dhřgh.

The following word is not allied.

**tragen**, vb., "to bear, carry, support, endure," from the equiv. MidHG. *tragen*, OHG. *tragan*, str. vb., "to bear, hold, bring, lead"; corresponding to OSax. *dragan*, Du. *dragen*, Goth. *dragin*, str. vb., "to bear". Whether OHG. *draga*, AS. *dragan*, equiv. to E. *draw*, are entirely different from these cognates is open to doubt. The Teut. root *drag*, "to bear" (from Aryan *dhragh*), has been compared with OSlov. *držat*, "to hold.


**Trank**, m., "drink, beverage," from the equiv. MidHG. *tranc* (*tranc*), m. and n.; an abstract from *trüfen.*—To this *Tränke, f.*, "watering-place," (for animals), from the equiv. MidHG. *tränke*, OHG. *tręncha*, f., is allied.

**Trappe, m.** and f., "bustard," from the equiv. MidHG. *trapp*, trappe, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. *trappens*. The early history of the word is entirely obscure.


**Traffe, f.**, "draft, bill of exchange," Mod HG. only, from Ital. *tratta.*

**Traube, f.**, "grape, bunch of grapes," from the equiv. MidHG. *trábe*, m. and f., OHG. *trába* (*drába*), f., *trábo* (*dráppo*?), m.; corresponding to Du. *druis*. It is uncertain whether we have to assume Goth. *þrába*, "grape" (OHG. *þrága*, "grape, wine-press," is a derivative of OHG. *þrága*; see *trádn*).

**trauen**, vb., "to trust, confide; marry," from MidHG. *tráwen*, wk. vb., "to hope, believe, trust" (also "to betroth, unite in marriage"), OHG. *trádn* (*tráwen*), "to believe, trust," Comp. Goth. *trauan*, wk. vb., "to trust, confide," OSax. *traán*, Du. *vertrouwen*, "to trust, confide" (but *trouwen*; "to marry"). A derivative of the Teut. root *trā*, *trau*, "to have confidence," mentioned under *traunt* and *trau.

**Trauer, f.**, "mourning, sorrow, grief," from the equiv. MidHG. *tráre*, f.; a derivative of MidHG. *tráren*, OHG. *tráren* (equiv. to ModHG. *trauer*, "to mourn, grieve"), wk. vb. Allied to ModHG. *trau-*, "mournful, sad," MidHG. *trárcc*, OHG. *trárac* (*trárac*); to this adj. AS. *dőres*; E. *sorrow*, is related by gradation (comp. Du. *teurig*, *sad*). Borrowed from HG. (?). On account of OHG. *trárkn*, "to lower one's eyes," the cognates are based on the OTeut. root *drus*, "to fall, sink," (comp. Goth. *driu-isan*, AS. *dreósan*, "to fall").

**Traufe, f.**, "dripping of water, eaves, gutter," from the equiv. MidHG. *troufe*, f., MidHG. and OHG. *trouf*, m. A graded form from *trüfen*, "to drop, trickle"; so too ModHG. *tränfein*, *trüfen*, "to drip, trickle," from MidHG. *trüfen*, MidHG. and OHG. *trowen*, lit., "to cause to drop.

**Traum, m.**, "dream, vision," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *traum, m.**, corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *dróm*, Du. *droom*, E. *dream* (recorded about 1200 A.D.), OIC. *draumr*. The signification "dream," occurring in all these cognates, may be deduced from the lit. meaning, "phantom, illusion," so that Tent. *draumo-" (for *draummo-" or *draummo-") would be connected with *tragen*. In any case, OSax. *dróm* (E. *dream*) and OSax. *drám* (AS. *dream*), "shout of joy, noise," must be regarded as etymologically different words; the latter is connected with Gr. *δρόμος, noise."—Derivative *tráumen*, vb., "to dream," from MidHG. *tröwenn*, MidHG. and OHG. *trowen*.


**traut**, adj., "beloved, dear," from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trát*; allied to MidHG. *trát*, 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 *traun*; in any case, the form and meaning admit of our regarding it as the old to partic. (comp. *faut*, *falt*, *fatt*) of the root *trā*, *trau*, seen in *traun* and *trau*, so that its lit. meaning is "one in whom confidence or trust is repose." The borrowed Romance words beginning with d (comp. Ital. *druo*, m., "lover," *druida*, f., "mistress," *drudo*, "gal- lant, brave," Fr. *dru*) presuppose a Goth.
*drāda*, which could not be from the same root as Goth. *travān*, 'to trust.' The connection with Gael. *drāth*, 'wanton, pert,' W. *drud*, 'hold,' is obscure; it may be primit. allied (Aryan root *drāt*).

**Trebbe**, plur., 'husks, grains,' from the equiv. MidHG. *treber*, OHG. *treqb*, plur.; the corresponding sing. would be *treq*. Comp. Ic. *draf*, Du. *draf*, 'sediment of a brewing' (to which *drrabe*, 'lees,' is allied), AS. *dreas*, E. *draff*, 'lees, refuse, dregs' (late AS. *drrabe*, 'lees, dregs, dirt,' whence E. *drrab*, applied to colour and a woman). If the medial *b* of the Teut. base *drrab*, n., could have originated in a guttural, the word might be compared with OIC. *dregg* (equiv. to E. *dreg*), and hence probably allied to Lat. *frāces*, 'grounds, dregs of oil'; Aryan root *drrab*. It seems to be also connected more remotely with *Frēter*, 'husks, skins (of grapes).

**Trecchen**, vb., 'to drag, haul,' from the Mid HG. *trecchen*, 'to drag' or rather from the intensive form *trecken*; allied to Du. and MidHG. *trekken*.

**Tref**, n., 'club' (at cards), properly *Treff* (18th cent.), from Fr. *trefle*, 'clover, trefoil' (Lat. *trifolium*).

**Treffen**, vb., 'to hit, strike; guess; occur, happen,' from MidHG. *treffen*, OHG. *trefan*, str. vb., 'to hit, reach, fight'; comp. AS. *drefan*, OIC. *drea*, 'to hit, push, strike.' As to the Teut. root *drep* (pre-Teut. *dred*), contained in these cognates, nothing positive can be asserted. Comp. *Gintrāt*.

**Treffen**, n., 'encounter, engagement'; even in MidHG. *treffen*, n.; an infitive used as a subst., from MidHG. *treffen*, 'to fight.' See *tīfāg.*

**Treiben**, vb., 'to drive, impel;' from the equiv. MidHG. *triben*, OHG. *triban*, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *driban*, 'to drive, drive away, exercise,' Du. *drijven*, 'to drive, carry on (a business), fly, swim,' E. *to drive* (AS. *drīfan*). OIC. *drifa*, 'to hasten,' Goth. *drehban*, 'to drive.' The Teut. str. verbal root *drib* (from Aryan *dhrībhī*, *dhrīpi*), 'to move quickly, drive,' has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. See *Trīf.*

**Freideln**, vb., 'to tow a boat,' ModHG. only; a LG. loan-word; comp. the equiv. Du. *treiden* (AS. *treiglīn*, E. *to trail*). On account of Fr. *traîlier*, 'to pull,' which is probably a corresponding term, *treideln* has been supposed to be connected with Lat. *trahere*. There is no need, however, to ascribe the cognates to a non-Teut. origin.

**Trendelin, Trendeln**, vb., 'to dawdle, loiter,' lit. 'to turn, move this way and that,' from late MidHG. *trendel*, 'ball, top,' which, like AS. *trendel*, 'sphere' (E. *trendle*), and Du. *omtrent*, 'towards, on, about' (Dane. and Swed. *trund*, 'round'), are connected with a root *trend*, 'to move in a circle.'

**Trennen**, vb., 'to separate, sever,' from MidHG. and OHG. *trennen* (older *tromnen*), wk. vb., 'to split, separate, cleave,' lit. 'to partition off'; factitive of MidHG. *trinne*, 'to run away, separate' (comp. *abtrennen*). This verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages, and hence its primit. Teut. and pre-Teut. form and meaning cannot be ascertained.

**Trefe**, f., 'snaffle,' ModHG. only, a LG. word; comp. Du. *trena*. 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 Mid HG. (MidG.) *treppe, trappe*, m. and f., 'stairs, step;' corresponding to Du. *trap*.

This word (for which *etrep* occurs in UpG.) belongs to the cognates of *trappen* (see under *tremplin*), which are likewise of MidG. and LG. origin; the HG. form (of the 16th and 17th cents.) is properly *Treppe.*

**Trefse**, f., 'brome-grass,' a Sax. and Siles. word, from MidHG. (MidG.) *trefse*, 'darnel,' with the genuine HG. variants *trefs, trefse*, m. Modern Ger. dialects (e.g., Thuringian) have *Treff* (Swab. *trefse*), so that an orig. term *tref* is probable. Allied to Du. *druik*, MidE. *druik* (AS. *drafoc*); non-Teut. cognates are wanting.

**Tresse**, f., 'lace, braid (of hair),' Mod HG. only, from Fr. *tresse*.

**Trefler**, plur., 'husks, grape-skins,' from MidHG. *trelor*, OHG. *treisr*, plur., 'grains, residue.' The similarity in meaning to *Trebbe*, 'husks,' points to a primit. kinship of OHG. *treyser* and *treisr* (comp. also AS. *derratan*, 'lees'), so that *treyser* would represent *trefälar* or *trefter*. Pruss. *dragos*, OSlav. *drožčyja* and *droščyja*, 'lees,' which are primit. allied to these words, are also similarly related.

also tert, tert, and tertt. In the non-
Teut. languages no Aryan root dref-t is
found, though Gr. δόξα, 'course,' Sans.
root dram, 'to run' (AS. trem, 'step'), and
the root of the cognates of trampn seem
to be orig. connected with it.

treu, adj., 'true, faithful,' from late
MidHG. truwe, for which classical Mid
HG. has getreuwe (hence ModHG. getren),
OHG. getrūwē, 'true, faithful, trusty,
loyal.' Properly a derivative of OHG.
truwe, MidHG. truwe (ModHG. True),
f.; getreu, lit. 'possessing loyalty.' In
OSax. truwe, Du. trouw, AS. trowe, tryewe
(E. true, truel, to crow, and to trust), Goth.
trugges, 'true.' Tent. treuwe- (treuwel-?),
for pre-Tent. dręwe-, is related to the assumed
(see truen) Aryan root ḍrō, 'to have con-
fidence,' with which Pruss. druweis, 'be-
lieve,' is connected. OHG. truwe, f., 'fide-
lity,' corresponds to OSax. troya, AS. trowe,
'fidelity,' Goth. trugga, 'agreement,
compact'; with the last signification,
Ital. tregua, Fr. trève, 'armistice,'
borrowed from Teut., are connected.

Trichter (in UpG. and LG. dialects
Trichter), m., 'funnel,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. trichter, with older variants trichter,
drukel, OHG. trahtlārī, m.; corresponding
to Du. trechter, OAS. tructer (Swed. trult ?).
Based on MidLat. trāctūrīus, 'fun-
nel,' corrupted from the equiv. Lat. trāctūr-
ōrium (Lat. trauce, trucere), 'to pour
from one vessel into another.' For the
contraction comp. dricht, Mastricht, from
Lat. Ultracutum, Mosae-Teutacium. The
word was borrowed in Ger. coincident with
the introduction of Ital. wine-culture
(comp. Štrr, Špunt, and Ščuk). As in
the case of Štetl, the Romance languages
retain few traces of the Lat. word; comp.
Rhet. traccuoir, Walloon and Vosges trac,
the more widely diffused Rom. word for
'funnel' is Lat. infundibulum, equiv. to
Fr. fonduge, yet Alban. tafar, 'funnel,' is
also based on Lat. *trāctūrōrium (for trac-
tūrōrium).

Trisch, m., 'sprout; instinct, impulse,'
ModHG. only; allied to treifen. Comp.
Trift.

Triefsen, vb., 'to drop, drip, trickle,' from
MidHG. triefsen, OHG. tröfsen, str. vb., 'to
drop'; corresponding to O Sax. drıpian,
Du. drüpen, AS. dröpən, 'to drop.' To
this are allied the cognates of Träuö, trän-
füt, and Tröfien. With the Teut. root
дръп (from pre-Teut. dhrīb), OIr. drúcht
(base dhríptu-), 'dew, dewdrop,' is also prob-
bly connected.

Trienden, see triegen.

Trift, f., 'right of pasturage, common,'
from MidHG. trift, f., 'pasture,' lit. 'place
to which something is driven;' not re-
corded in OHG. Trift (as in the case of
adr) is a relic of the speech of primit.
nomad life. MidHG. trift also signifies
(as a derivative of the root of trénk) 'herd,
drove, floating (of wood), actions, mode of
life'; comp. E. drift and droue.

Trifig, adj., 'drifting; convincing,
sound, valid,' from late MidHG. (rare)
trifsee (g), 'striking, pertinent, suitable';
a derivative of trießen.

Triereinen, vb., 'to trill, warble,' ModHG.
only, from the equiv. Ital. trillare.

Trinken, vb., 'to drink,' from the equiv.
MidHG. trinken, OHG. trinehan; a com-
mon Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. drīkan,
AS. drīkən, E. to drink, Du. drênken, O Sax.
dranken. From O Teut. are derived the
Romance cognates, Ital. trineare, Fr. tri-
quér, 'to touch glasses.' The str. verbal
root drink (Aryan dregh) is not found in
non-Teut.; on the other hand, the Aryan
root pōth, 'to drink' (comp. Sans. pā, Gr.
πῶς, Lat. pōtus, &c.), is wanting in Teut.
—Comp. Štrunt, Štrunt.

Trippeln, vb., 'to trip, mince,' ModHG.
only; corresponding to Du. dröbben. A
recent intensive form from treiken or
traten.

Tripper, m., 'gonorrhea,' a MidG. and
LG. word for which older ModHG. Tripter,
m. (allied to Treifen), occurs. Comp. E.
dripper, allied to drip.

Trilt, m., 'step, tread,' from MidHG.
trilt, m. 'Allied to treiten.'

Trodren, adj., 'dry, barren,' from the
equiv. MidHG. trocken, trucken (trucken),
OHG. trucken (trucken); comp. O Sax.
 druken, droken, 'dry,' Corresponding to
the equiv. LG. droeg, Du. droog (comp.
Dry, to which Du. droogte, 'dryness,' is
allied), AS. dryge, E. dry (allied to drought),
which are derived from cognate roots.
With the Teut. root drōk, drēg, draug, 'to
be dry,' is also connected OIr. druainr, 'dry
wood.' A pre-Teut. root dhrōk (dhrūk)
has not yet been found in the other Aryan
languages.

Trödel, f., 'tassel, bob,' dimin. of Mid
HG. tráde, OHG. träda, f. (tráda, m.),
'fringe'; MidHG. trödel (dial. for trödel)
signifies 'fibre in wood.' Since the other
Tro (369) Tru

Tent. dialects have no word corresponding to OHG. troddo, 'fringe,' nothing definite can be ascertained concerning its early history.

frodelin, vb., 'to deal in second-hand goods; Dawdle, loiter,' from MidHG. tretelein, which, with the nasalised form truten, is derived from the same root. Comp. MidHG. tredel, *trendelmarket, equiv. to ModHG. Trödelmarkt, 'rag-fair.'

Trog, m., 'trough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. troc (g), m.; comp. Du. trog, AS. trog, E. trog, Oic. trog. The assumed Teut. trogo-, from which the cognate Ital. trugolo, 'trough,' is borrowed, is based on pre-Teut. dru-kō-, which is rightly connected with the Aryan stem dru (dren, deren), 'tree, wood,' discussed under *fēr; comp. Sans. dru, dāru, 'wood.' Hence Trog is lit. 'wooden article.'

Trollein, vb., 'to roll about, roll, trip,' from MidHG. trollen, 'to run with short steps'; perhaps allied to MidHG. trolle, 'booby, uncouth person' (lit. 'ghost-like monster'). Fr. troler, 'to stroll about,' is a Ger. loan-word.

Trommel, f., 'drum, cylinder, sieve,' from the equiv. late MidHG. trumel, trombel, f., of which the classical MidHG. form is trumbe (trumene, trumbe), 'drum, trumpet;' comp. OHG. trumpa, trumbe, '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. tromba, 'pipe, stalk, trumpet,' in which case the latter is probably nearer the primary meaning. — ModHG. Trompete, f., 'trumpet' (even in MidHG. *trompet, trombel), is based on Rom.; comp. Fr. trompette, Ital. trombetta.

Tropp, m., 'needy or stupid person,' from the equiv. late MidHG. tropfe. It is considered to be a variant of Freyen (Treyf, lit. 'least thing, nothing, wight?').

Tropfen, m., 'drop, tear,' from the equiv. MidHG. tropfe (trophe), OHG. tropfo (trophe), corresponding to OSax. dropo, Du. drop, AS. dropa, E. drop, and the equiv. Oic. drope. A derivative of the Teut. root dropp (see friegen).

Trost, m., 'comfort, consolation,' from MidHG. and OHG. trōt, m., 'comfort, help, protection, assurance, confidence'; corresponding to Oic. traus, m., 'assurance,' Goth. trawal (gen. trautis for *trau), 'tzenty, alliance.' The word is a derivative of the

Tent. root traus, a variant of the root *trō, appearing in trauer. Comp. Oic. traus, adj., 'certain, strong, firm,' lit. 'that in which one has confidence.' — Frosten, vb., 'to comfort, console,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. trasset, OHG. *trōsten (trastjan).

Tropf, m., 'baggage, baggage-train, cavalcade,' from late MidHG. trosse, f., 'luggage,' formed from Fr. trousse, 'truss, bundle.'

Troll, m., 'trot,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. trotto (Fr. trot). This Rom. word is apparently based on OHG. trotz, 'to tread' (late MidHG. trotten, 'to run'), an intensive form of trotten. E. trot has been adopted from the borrowed Fr. term trotter. Comp. the following word.

Trotte, f., 'wine-press,' from the equiv. MidHG. trotte (trote), OHG. *trotta (trotta), f.; lit. perhaps 'place where the wine is pressed out by treading.' A derivative of the Teut. root tred (treid), which has been discussed under *trotten (see also the preceding word). For a term adopted with the Southern culture of the vine, see unter Mítere (comp. also Zrofd).

Trotz, m., 'boldness, obstinacy, defiance,' from MidHG. (MidG.) tros, of which the more usual forms are MidHG. tratz, trutz, m., 'refractoriness;' allied to MidHG. tratsen, tretsen, 'to defy,' trats, '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.—Trot, prep., 'in spite of,' is based on the MidHG. interj. trats (trote), 'I defy you.'

Trübe, adj., 'turbid, gloomy, dull, dim,' from MidHG. trübe, adj. (trube, adv.), OHG. *trubbi, adj., 'obscure, gloomy, dull'; allied to trüben, 'to darken, tarnish, cast a gloom over,' MidHG. trüben, OHG. truhen, 'to darken, sadden.' Comp. AS. drof, 'dirty, troubled,' Du. droef, 'dull, sad,' Goth. drofjan, 'to confuse, lead astray, excite commotion,' AS. *dœrjan, 'to disturb, agitate, trouble.' In the non-Teut. languages there are no certain cognates of the Teut. root arch, 'to confuse.—Trübsal, m., 'affliction, distress,' from MidHG. trübesalow, OHG. *trubesal, an abstract of trüfent. Trubel, m., 'confusion, trouble,' Mod. HG. only, from Fr. trouble.

Truchstef, m., 'lord high-steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. truch, truchstef (=stef), OHG. *truchstef (=steif). The MidLat. rendering, 'dapiifer, discophorus,' shows that the
Tru

word signified 'he who serves the food.' Yet MidHG. and OHG. truht is not used in the sense of 'food'; it signifies 'that which can be carried' (a derivative of tragen), and might thus mean also 'the food, served up.' On account of MidHG. and OHG. truht, 'crowd, troop,' others with greater reason regard MidHG. truhssele as 'he who sits with the retainers (or at the head of the table), provides for their maintenance (hence dapifer) and assigns to them their places at table.' The word is also found in LG. dialects; comp. LG. dref (high bailiff; MidDu. drossade); Du. drossaard, 'high bailiff.'

Trüßel, f., 'truffle,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. trüisel, E. truffle. The equiv. Ital. tartufo shows that the word is connected with tartesel, which see.

Trug, m., 'deception, illusion,' ModHG. only, allied to tragen, older trigen, which is derived from the equiv. MidHG. triegen, OHG. triegan, str. vb., corresponding to Osax. bidriog'an, 'to cheat, deceive.' To those are allied Tent. dramma-, 'phantom' (see Träum), as well as Oic. drägra, 'ghost.' OSax. gidrog, MidHG. getrog (g), 'ghost' (comp. also Throwing). The Trent. root dräg (doreg), 'to deceive,' contained in these words, is based on an Aryan root dhräg (dhuegh), 'to overreach, injure'; comp. Sans. dhru, 'to injure (by deceit, craftiness, or enchantment), OPers. drauga, 'lie.' Zend draoga, 'lying' (drug, 'ghost').

Trühe, f., 'trunk, chest,' from MidHG. truhe (trunke) is indicated by ModHG. dial. Truhe, OHG. truha (truheca), f., 'chest, cupboard.' Oic. prū (from prāh), and AS. prāh, 'chest, drawer,' seem to be allied in meaning although the sounds do not entirely correspond. In any case Lat. truncius, 'trunk' (of a tree) is not allied. If AS. prāh is not identical with HG. Truhe (MidLat. truca), the latter may be connected with Träq; Trüfe (lit. 'wooden vessel') would then be Aryan drāk- (drusen).

Trümmer, m., 'end, stump, fragment,' which is found besides only in the plur. Trümmer, 'fragments, ruins,' is based on MidHG. and OHG. drum, n., 'end, piece, end-piece, splinter'; comp. Oic. prōm, 'brim, edge, verge,' E. (AS.) thrum, 'end-piece.' Teut. bramwe (brammi)., from Aryan Dmno-, has rightly been connected with Lat. termenus. Gr. ῥίμα, 'boundary, conclusion, end,'

Tugpf, m., 'trump,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. triomphé (Ital. trionfo), whence also Du. troef, E. trump; properly identical therefore with Lat. triumplus; hence lit. 'triumphant, victorious card.' Comp. Treg.

Trunk, m., 'drink, draught,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. trune, allied to trunf.

Trunken, adj., 'drunken, intoxicated,' from the equiv. MidHG. trunken, OHG. trunchen. An old partic. without the prefix ! (see fieh), and with an active sense too, 'he who has drunk' (comp. Lat. potus), then 'he who has drunk immoderately'; similarly Du. dröken, E. drunk, and Goth. drudkans.

Trupp, m., 'troop, band, gang,' ModHG. only, from Ital. truppa.

Truthahn, m., 'turkey-cock,' ModHG. only: Trut is probably an imitation of the cry of the bird.

Tuch, m., 'cloth, stuff; kerchief,' from the equiv. MidHG. tuc, OHG. tuck (hh), n. and n.; comp. OLG. döck, Du. doek, 'cloth.' To this is also allied Oic. dökr, 'cloth,' whence E. duck (canvas). On account of the Oic. signification 'table-cloth,' Tuch has been compared with Goth. gadanka, 'mussent.' The early history of the West Tent. döko-, 'cloth' (from pre-Tent. dhuco-), is obscure.

Tüchtig, adj., 'fit, able, qualified, excellent,' from MidHG. (MidG.) tühtig (g), 'serviceable, brave, sturdy'; allied to MidHG. (MidG.) tugh, f., 'ability, fitness,' an abstract of ModHG. taugen (comp. also Taeng). Corresponding to Du. d'uydijk, AS. d'Yhtig, E. doughty.

Tücke, f., 'trick, spite, malice,' from MidHG. tücke; properly plur. of older ModHG. Tüuf, MidHG. tuc (k), due (k), m., 'toosh, 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., 'tufa, tuff,' from the equiv. ModHG. and OHG. tufsten (tub-, tuffstein); formed from Ital. tufa (Fr. tuf), based on Lat. tōpus.

Tugend, f., 'virtue, chastity,' from MidHG. tugent, tugende., f., 'manly excellence, power, good quality, virtue'; OHG. tugend, f., as a derivative of tugan (see taugen), signifies lit. 'serviceableness, fitness.' Goth. *dugan(b)us (derivative un(b)us, from pre-
Teut. *entu-) is also indicated by AS. *dunh.

**Tülle**, f., 'socket,' MidHG. *tülle*, n., 'ferrule for fastening an iron point on a handle' (usually 'partition of boards, palisade'). OHG. has no corresponding form *tülle* (Goth. *dulja-*), which might be connected by gradation with ModHG. *Tül* (Tülle, lit. 'deepening'). Others consider Fr. *douille* (from Lat. *ductile*, 'channel'), 'socket,' as the ultimate source of MidHG. *tülle*. Fr. *tuyau* (E. *towel*), Span. *tudel*, 'pipe,' are certainly not allied. The abnormal double sense of MidHG. *tülle* has however, been explained.

**Tulpe**, f., 'tulip,' earlier ModHG. *Tulpan*, from the equiv. Ital. *tulipa*, *tulipano*.

**-tum**, suffix, from MidHG. and OHG. *-torn*; an abstract suffix, which has been formed in compounds from an independent word *tuon*, m. and n., 'relation, rank, dignity, condition.' This is an abstract form of ModHG. *fum*. Comp. the corresponding Eng. suffix *-dom* in kingdom. Eng. has preserved the independent word *doom* (AS. *döm*), to which *deom* (AS. *dēmum*), thus *tulip*, 'institution, sacred custom.'

**Tümpel**, m., 'pool, deep part of a lake'; a MidG. form for MidHG. *tiumpel*, 'deep place in flowing or standing water, pool; puddle,' OHG. *tumpele*, m., 'whirlpool (whence the equiv. Ital. *torrano*). A derivative of the nasalised Teut. root *dep*, 'to be deep' (see tuen, tik), which appears also in E. *dimple*, Dn. *dompel*, 'to dive, plunge, dompelwer, 'diver' (bird). Pre-Teut. *dumpe*, 'to be deep,' is also assumed by Lith. *dunbė*, 'to get hollow.' Comp. also *töpf*.

**färden**, vb., 'to whitewash, plaster,' from the equiv. MidHG. *färchen*, OHG. *fänichôn*, mostly mit *chälche* *fänichôn*. The additional expression in OHG. leads to the assumption that *fänichôn* means lit. 'to clothe,' from OHG. *fänicha*, 'dress' (borrowed, like AS. *tuneca* from Lat. *tunica*). The Germans still say die *färde* mit *tänder* *beimich*, 'to give a coat of limewash to a wall' (comp. E. *to coat and coat*). With this agrees Ital. *tunicare*, 'to plaster, rouge' (*tuninico, tinincato, '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 *zunihha* in OHG. It cannot have been introduced much later than *färcher* and *turm*.

**turfen**, vb., 'to dip, steep, soak,' from MidHG. *tunken*, *dunkien*, OHG. *tunchnôn*, *dunchôn*, wk. vb., 'to immerse.' The OHG. variant *thunchnôn* leads to a Goth. *dumpân*, which must be allied to Lat. *tingere*, 'to moisten, dip,' and to Gr. *τύγγα*, 'to soften, moisten.' Hence *turfen* cannot be connected with *täufen*.

**Tüpfel**, m., 'dot, iota'; diminut. of earlier ModHG. *Tupf*, m., which is based on MidHG. *torf*, OHG. *topf*, 'point.' Goth. *duppa* (*duppila*) is wanting. Probably cognate with *tie.*

**Türm** (UpG. and Rhin. *Türn*), m., 'tower, steeple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *turm*, 'with the variant turn (torn, torn), m.; in OHG. only *turra* and *turri*, which correspond to the equiv. Lat. *turris*. The final *m* of the MidHG. word has not yet been explained, nor the *n* of OdU. *turn*, Du. *toren*, UpG. *turn*; AS. *tor*, E. *tower*, with the variant AS. *torr*, 'tower,' also present a difficulty. Comp. further Fr. *tour*, Ital. *torre*, from Lat. *turris*.

**turnen**, vb., 'to practise gymnastics,' ModHG. only; no corresponding word is found in MidHG., which has only *tunen* 'tournament,' *turnieren*, 'to hold a tournament, tilt,' borrowed from Fr. The ModHG. word is probably formed from Fr. *tournner*, 'to turn, turn round.'


**Tüfch**, m., 'flourish of trumpets'; interj., 'hush! tush!' ModHG. only; a recent formation imitating a sound.

**Tüfche**, f., 'Indian-ink,' ModHG. only, from Fr. *toucher*, 'to paint, delineate, ink.'

**tufen**, vb., 'to blow a horn,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoeic word.

**Tüttel**, m., 'dot,' ModHG. only; entirely distinct from *Tüt*; It is identical with MidHG. *tütel* (*tütelin*), n., 'nipple, teat'; dimin. of the equiv. OHG. *tüte*, MidHG. *tütte*.

**Twing**, m., see *wingen*.
"file," adj., 'evil, bad, wrong; sick, from MidHG. file, OHG. fili, 'bad, wicked'; a common Teut. adj. corresponding to Osax. wib, Du. wekel. AS. yfel, E. evil, Goth. wils, 'bad.' With these are connected OHG. uppi (from Teut. ubbo), 'vicious, malignant; villain,' as well as the cognates of ModHG. ubrig. The word has been supposed to be related to the prepos. über (Aryan üpér), so that Teut. ubilo, from wipelo, meant lit. 'that which stops a limit or is contrary to rule.' Nothing positive, however, can be asserted, since the word is specifically Teut.; or is OIr. uilb, 'pride,' cognate?

über, vb., 'to practise, exercise,' from MidHG. üeben, OHG. uben (from *ubjan), wk. vb., 'to set going, execute, venerate,' corresponding to Osax. úban, 'to celebrate,' Du. offeren, 'to exercise, look after,' OIr. afia, 'to practise.' Allied to OHG. noba, 'celebration,' noba, 'tiller of the soil.' The Tent. root ob, '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 ãy, with which are allied Sans. úpas, n., 'work' (espec. religious work), and Lat. ãpas, n., 'work' (connected with *dpari, espec. 'to sacrifice.'

über, prepos. and adv., 'over, above,' from the equiv. MidHG. über; OHG. abir, übar, is a prepos. with the adverb. form abiri. Corresponding to Osax. Obar, Du. and E. over, AS. æfer, OIr. iver, Goth. iber, 'over.' This common Tent. word is based on an equiv. Aryan üpér, which appears in Sans. upa, Gr. ὑπέρ (ὑπέρ), Lat. super. With these are connected the prepos. auf, and ob (ebr). Comp. also üib.

überdrüs, see übrüben—überschülfzig, adj., 'superfluous,' from MidHG. über—which, 'overflowing, superabundant, remaining,'—übergauft, adv., 'in general, on the whole,' from late MidHG. über houbet, 'without counting the pieces, whole, all' (properly only of buying goods; Mid HG. houbet is frequently used to designate a number of men or beasts).

überwinden, vb., 'to wind over; overcome, conquer,' from MidHG. überwinden, OHG. überwintan, str. vb., 'to exed, over-power, conquer'; also with an equiv. meaning MidHG. überwinten, OHG. wibernein. While the simple OHG. vb. winian means 'to turn, turn round,' OHG. wintan (comp. AS. wærfen) has the signification 'to contend, quarrel' (comp. german), which appears in the compound. The adverb, however, does not refer to turning a round, but to the actual act of fighting.

übrig, adj., 'left over, remaining,' from MidHG. übric (q.), 'left over, excessive, exaggerated, superfluous'; a MidHG. derivative of über.
Unt

Teut. stem of ol, ol, the cognates of ModHG. Ort (Gíer) are also connected.

un, adv. and prep., 'about, around,' from the equiv. MidHG. umbe (umibi). OHG. umbe cannot be regarded as directly corresponding to Gr. απερ, Sans. abhi, 'about,' for then the OHG. form would be umbi. OHG. umbi is rather a compound of this *umb, with the prep. bi, by; so too OSax. umbi, AS. ymba (but ymba directly corresponds to Sans. abhi).—unfönt, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from the equiv. ModHG. umbe sus. See [umlaut].

un, prefix, 'not,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. un-; a negative prefix common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. OSax. un-, Du. on-, AS. and E. un-. Corresponding to Gr. ἀ, Lat. un-, Sans. and Zend a-, un-. With this prefix is connected the common Aryan negation ne, 'not,' (see mīdai), as well as the prep. edȧ and its cognates.

unbīl, f., 'iniquity, wrong,' MidHG. only; based on the cognates of billig, instead of the correct ModHG. labīte, f., MidHG. unbīde, n., 'wrong, impropriety,' which is properly an abstract from MidHG. (rare) unbīt (usually unbīlchē), adj., 'incongruous, unjust.' On account of the meaning there is probably no direct historic connection with Bill. Comp. billig, and especially Billībīl.

und, conj., 'and,' from the equiv. MidHG. unt, unde, OHG.unta, unτ (inti, enti); corresponding to OSax. gund, Du. en, AS. and E. and. Sans. áth, 'also, further, and,' points, like AS and E. and, to Aryan ntha.

Ausflut, m., 'filth, dirt,' from MidHG. un-flut, m., n., and f., 'dirtiness, untidiness;' to which is allied unflātīg, adj., 'filthy, nasty,' from MidHG. unvīcētic, 'unclean, untidy.' OHG. *flat, 'beauty,' is met with only in female proper names (Sigi-, Muot-, Hrīot-flat). The early history of OHG. *flét (Goth. flet, AS. flêd in proper names) is obscure.

ungesfr̩hr, see chesfr̩hr.

ungeheuer, adj., 'monstrous, atrocious,' from MidHG. ungeheure, OHG. unrgehīr, 'ungainly, frightful;' allied to Angeheuer, n., 'monster,' from MidHG. ungheหว, 'savage, dragon, ghastly creature,' OHG. unghehr, 'monster.' See grēfer.

ungezīcht, see gisīcht.

ungestüm, adj., 'blustering, impetuous,' from MidHG. ungentüme, OHG. ung-stüm, 'stormy, impetuous;' the unnegatived form of the adj. was extremely rare in OHG. and MidHG. Based on a verbal root stam, as in MidHG. stemen (ModHG. stjœm, from *stamjan, 'to check, restrain,' which appears also in ModHG. Ramūn. *

Angelīm, n., 'monster,' early ModHG. only; unknown to the older periods. Early history obscure.

Angezīfe, n., 'vermin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. ungezībere, unzīfer, n.; properly 'unclean beast not suited for sacrifice.' It is based, in fact, on OHG. zëbar, 'beast of offering,' which is connected with the equiv. AS. ti̇fer. The terms borrowed in Rom., OFr. tour, 'cattle,' Portg. zebro, 'ox, cow,' prove that zëbar was applied to large animals, and that the word was widely diffused in OTent.

unfe, f., 'ringed snake,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. öche (OHG. åhha), f., 'toal;' MidHG. and OHG. unu, m., 'snake.' Probably the ModHG. word is due to a combination of the older forms.

unlàngis, adv., 'recently, of late,' from MidHG. unlänge (unlange), 'short time,' with an exrescent t as in Øftl, Art.

Anrāt, m., 'trash, rubbish, refuse,' from MidHG. and OHG. unwāt, m., 'helplessness, want, necessity, useless stuff;' allied to Nat.

unus, 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. us (E. us), Goth. Uns. This uns (from ns) is certainly connected with Lat. nus (noster), Gr. ἡνείας (for *nox-HENIA), and Sans. nas, 'us;' comp. wir.—Allied to unfer, poss. pron., 'our,' from MidHG. uner, OHG. unser. The detailed history of the pronom. stem belongs to grammar.

Anschīt, Anschīlt (Sjālt), n., 'stet, tallow,' from MidHG. unschīt (unsel), unßīlt (inselt), n., 'tallow,' of which there are abundant variants in MidHG. Comp. OHG. unstim, 'fat, tallow,' (AS. unwāt, or rather unshītt, 'fat, grease, tallow,' is uncertain). MidHG. unslēh, 'tallow' (Rhen.-Franc. inschlicht), seems to be connected with MidHG. (in)jœschle, n., 'entrails.' The derivation of the word cannot be more definitely determined, since the older forms are unknown; Hess. and LG. ungel, 'tallow,' suggests the supposition that OHG. unsīlt has originated in ungelit.

unfcn, adv., 'below, beneath, under-
The prefix signifies 'out of, originally, in the beginning.' Goth. has wa(ue), of which there are no certain cognates in the other Aryan languages.

**Aryan,** m., 'great-grandfather,' from MidHG. urume; see #:—wurth, adj., 'extremely old, primeval,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wurth; allied to alt. —

**Urbar,** n., 'produce, landed property,' from MidHG. urbar, urbar, f. and n., 'copyhold, rent, income'; lit. 'perhaps tax, produce, rent' (comp. Goth. gabadar, 'tax'). Hence urbar, adj., 'arable,' lit. 'bearing interest, productive' (MidHG. only).—

**Urfechte, f., 'sacred oath not to take vengeance on an enemy,' from the equiv. MidHG. wurfeche (wurfehe), v.; see Fr. f.—

**Urheber, m., 'author, originator,' a Mod HG. derivative of MidHG. urheip (b), m., 'beginning, cause, origin' (allied to frhein).—

**Urknade, f., 'deed, document, charter,' from MidHG. urkunde (urkünde), v., and f., 'testimony, proof, document,' OHG. urkunde, f., 'testimony'; allied to urkunden (hence lit., 'recognition').—

**Urlauf, m., 'leave of absence, furlough,' from MidHG. and OHG. urloup (b), m. and n., 'permission'; an abstract from urlauf, 'to permit,' MidHG. erlouben, OHG. irloufen.—

**Urlosche, f., 'cause,' from MidHG. ursache.*

**Urprüfung, m., 'source, origin,' from MidHG. ursprüfung, ursprüche (g), OHG. urprüfung, 'superfluous, useless, invalid, frivolous, arrogant.' For the connection of this specifically HG. word with Goth. urprüg, f., 'superfluous,' and OHG. urprüg, 'malicious, as well as with the cognates of übel and übert, see übel.**

**Ur, see: *Amer.**

**Ur, pref., from MidHG. and OHG. ur;** an accented prefix of which er (MidHG. er, OHG. -ur-) is the unaccented form. In OHG., ur, 'out of,' is met with as a prep. **

**Vater, m., 'father,' from the equiv. MidHG. vater, OHG. fater; common to Teut. and Aryan in the same sense; comp. Goth. (rare) fadar (usually atta), OIr. fadar, AS. fæder, E. father, Du. vader, Var, OSax. fadar. Teut. fader, from Aryan pa'ter; comp. Lat. pater, Gr. πατέρ, Sans. pātr (for pātṛ), 'father.' Aryan pa'ter has been derived from the Sants, root pd, 'to guard, protect,' so that Vater would mean lit, 'protector.' An English preacher of the 12th cent. connected the word in a similar way with AS. fēdan, E. to feed (see fatīr); hence Vater, lit., 'nourisher.' Neither interpretation is historically certain, since Aryan pa'ter is probably based on an instinctive sound (comp. Gr. dial. πατ, 'father,' παπα); comp. Ruiter, Brueker, and Schre-
Ver

Ver, pref.; in its most frequent significations it is derived from MidHG. ver-, OHG. fér- (spf.), which are probably a combination of several other unaccented forms. Comp. the unaccented prefixes Goth. fre-, fra-, frad- (see also freifen), which appeared in OHG. as fér- (spf.). Goth. fre, fra, and fraw appear to correspond respectively to Gr. πρα, πρα, and πρά, though their meanings do not coincide. Comp. Sans. prá, prá, round about, prá, away, prá, before, prá, before, away. Most of the compounds with ver- (E. fur-) are based on Goth. fra, which denoted the opposite, deterioration, change.

verblassfen, vb., to disconcert, confuse; MidHG. only, from Du. verblassen, 'to stun, dishearten.' Early history obscure. — verblichen, vb., 'to border, fringe.' From late MidHG. brèm, brèbmen, n., 'border, trimming,' older ModHG. brèm. 'Border, skirts of a wood,' E. brim (AS. brimm).

verdammen, vb., 'to condemn, anathematise,' from the equiv. MidHG. verdammn, OHG. firdannn; borrowed, like other ecclesiastics, terms in the OHG. period, from Lat. damnare (comp. Fr. damner, Ital. darnare), with the prefix ver- to give a bad sense to the word. — verdauen, vb., 'to digest,' from the equiv. MidHG. verdauwen (verdün), verdauwen, with the simple forms dooren, douwen, OHG. douwen (duoven), firdauwen, 'to digest'; Comp. Du. verduwen. The assumed Tent. fandjan, 'to digest,' is probably connected with tænæ (lit. 'to dissolve'). — verberben, str. vb., 'to spoil, destroy, corrupt,' from MidHG. verberben, str. vb., 'to come to nought, perish, die,' with which the corresponding causative MidHG. verbern, 'to ruin, kill,' was confused in ModHG. OHG. *berban, Goth. *berban, str. vb., 'to perish, die,' is wanting. The meaning of the MidHG. words points to a connection with færen, so that we must assume a double root, Aryan terbh, sterbh (comp. Zürich and Dresd. (2)); in that case neither verb, with its divergent meaning, nor türfén can be allied. — verderben, n., 'destruction,' from MidHG. verderben, n., properly an infinitive used as a subst. — verdriefern, vb., 'to grieve, vex, trouble,' from MidHG. verdriezen, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness'; also the equiv.

MidHG. ber, erdziezen, from OHG. ber-, erdziezen, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness'; also the equiv. — verbritten, vb., 'to fight, to threaten,' with vertrüten, 'to vex,' Oic. prjota, 'to want, fail,' (prot, 'want,' praut, 'hard task, trouble.' The great development of the str. verbal root, Tent. prüd, makes it difficult to find undoubted cognates in non-Tent.; Oslov. truval, 'pain, trouble,' truzsik, 'to torment,' Lat. trudò, 'to crowd, push,' point to an Aryan root trud. — MidHG. verdruf, m., 'vexation, annoyance'; in MidHG. usually wurdruz, wurdütze, verdrüce. — verdujst, adj., 'disconcerted, abashed,' from MidHG. verdtzt, a partic. of MidHG. vertužen, verdtužen, 'to be deafened, become silent'; remoter history obscure. See wrunden.

vergällfen, vb., 'to embitter,' from MidHG. vergellen, w. vb., 'to make as bitter as gall, embitter'; allied to Galle. — vergallen, see Galt.—vergatten, vb., 'to enclose with trellis-work, assemble (soldiers) by beat of drum,' from late MidHG. (L.Rhen.) vergattern, 'to assemble.' Properly a LG. word; comp. Du. vergaren, to which the cognates of E. to gather (see Galt) are connected. — vergebene, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from MidHG. vergèben (-gèbenes), 'gratis, in vain'; allied to vergèben (OHG. firdåban), 'useless, to no purpose,' lit. 'given away,' a partic. used as an adj. — vergeßen, vb., 'to forget.' From the equiv. MidHG. vergèzen, OHG. firdåzen, str. vb.; a West Tent. word; comp. Du. vergaten, AS. forgiten, E. to forget. Also the equiv. OHG. firdåzen, MidHG. ergåzen. The compound verb is the relic of a strong verbal root get, 'to reach, attain,' whence E. to get; comp. Goth. bigitan, 'to find,' Oic. 'to reach, attain.' In non-Tent., Lat. praedentare, 'to grasp,' Gr. χαίτω (Aryan root ghad,
Ver (376) Ver

>ghend), are connected with the root *get.* Hence *vergehen* means lit. ‘to get beyond one’s reach, lose possession of.’ — *vergeuden,* vb., ‘to squander, dissipate,’ from MidH.G.,*giüden (übergiüden)*, wk., vb., ‘to boast, make a parade, squander with ostentation’; unknown to OHG. Goth. *gizipta* might refer to OHG. *giüden,* ‘to open one’s mouth wide’ (see *gäßen*). — *vergügen,* n., ‘pleasure, enjoyment, amusement,’ MidH.G. only, from late MidH.G. *vermitogen* and *vermitingen,* ‘to content, satisfy.’

**verfeeren,** vb., ‘to ravage, devastate,’ from the equiv. MidH.G. *verführen* (verführen), OHG. *frichgen*; lit. ‘to destroy by war.’ See §32.

**verlangen,** vb., ‘to claim, demand,’ from MidH.G. (rare) *verlangen,* ‘to desire ardently,’ usually MidH.G. *belangen,* ‘to desire, long for.’ OSax. *langôn,* Du. *verlangen,* AS. *langian,* E. *to long,* show the correspondence of the Teut. languages. The word is usually regarded as an old derivative of *lang,* but this is opposed by the meaning; it might be rather compared with the cognates of *gügen,* the primary meaning of which is ‘to aim, strive.’ — *verletzen,* vb., ‘to hurt, injure,’ from MidH.G. *verletzen,* ‘to check, injure, wound’; allied to *fézen.* — *verläumen,* vb., ‘to calumniate, slander,’ from MidH.G. *verlaimen;* see §304. — *verleiten,* vb., ‘to lose,’ from the equiv. MidH.G. *verleisen,* OHG. *virtiosan,* a common Teut. str. vb., to which the equiv. Goth. *fralitian,* AS. *forleisan,* Du. *verliezen* correspond. Gr. *loos,* ‘to loosen’ (*Δλος,* ‘to avoid, keep far away’?), Lat. *solvó,* partic. *solitus,* ‘to loosen’ (*Sax. lit,* ‘to tear to pieces’), and Goth. *laus,* ‘rason,’ which point to an Aryan *lid,* are closely connected with the Teut. root *laus,* to which *fézen* and *féféz* are also related. — *Verlies,* n., ‘subterranean cave, dungeon,’ MidH.G. only, lit. ‘place where one is lost’ (comp. MidH.G. *verleisen,* ‘to kill’). — *verloren,* vb., ‘to engage, alliance, brothet,’ from the equiv. MidH.G. *verloren;* lit. ‘to promise,’ in which sense MidH.G. *geloben* also occurs; see *gében* and §29. — *Verlust,* m., ‘loss, damage, injury,’ from the equiv. MidH.G. *vertust,* OHG. *virtust,* l.; a verbal abstract of *verlieren* (comp. *tréal* with *t*).

**vermählen,** vb., ‘to marry, unite,’ from late MidH.G. *vermählen,* usually *mählen,* *mählen,* 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. *mahal,* ‘hall of justice’ (see *Mahl* and *Gmahal*); it is better to proceed from the equiv. MidH.G. *genuhien,* OHG. *gimahalen,* which are derivatives of OHG. *gimahal,* ‘spouse.’ For other details concerning its early history see *Gmahal.* — *vermeischen,* adj., ‘daring, presumptuous,’ from MidH.G. *vermiessen,* OHG. *fírméissen,* ‘daring, bold’; a partic. of MidH.G. *vermiessen,* OHG. *fírméissen,* refl. ‘to estimate one’s strength too high, have an overweening opinion of oneself.’ — *vermählen,* n., ‘ability, power, wealth,’ from MidH.G. *vermählen,* l., ‘power, might, capability.’ An infinit. used as a subst., MidH.G. *vermählen,* *vermählen,* ‘to be in a position, have power,’ OHG. *fúrméissen,* allied to *mählen,* Mid. The prep. *vermählen,* ‘in virtue of’ (MidH.G. only), is based on MidH.G. *vermählen,* l., ‘might, power,’ and is developed like *haft.*

**vernichten,** vb., ‘to annihilate, annul,’ from MidH.G. *vernichten,* ‘to annihilate, think lightly of’; allied to *michten.* — *Bernunft,* l., ‘reason, understanding,’ from MidH.G. *vernunft,* OHG. *firménn,* l., ‘activity of perception, sensual perception, comprehension, insight, understanding’; abstract of *vernehmen,* ‘to hear, perceive, understand,’ MidH.G. *vernehmen,* OHG. *firménn,* ‘to perceive, hear, experience, grasp, seize, understand.’ These figurative meanings are based on some such meaning as in Goth. *fráman,* ‘to take possession of, seize.’ For a similar evolution see *vergifen* (with different senses attached to the prefix); *vergifen* has been similarly developed in its figurative senses.

**verplümpern,** vb., ‘to spill, waste foolishly,’ ModH.G. only, properly a LG. word, of onomatopoeic origin. — *verpünnen,* vb., ‘to forbid (under penalties), prohibite,’ ModH.G. only, from Lat. *pœnus* (whence also *Prin*).

**verquicken,** vb., ‘to amalgamate (with),’ ModH.G. only, lit. perhaps ‘to combine with quicksilver’; allied to *Quälicken* (see also *Quäicken*). — *verquislen,* vb., ‘to spend foolishly,’ ModH.G. only, from Du. *kwisten,* *verkwisten,* ‘to squander, wash’; comp. Goth. *fragistjan,* ‘to destroy, annihilate’ (*usistjan, to kill’). Early history obscure.

**verräuchen,** vb., ‘to betray, reveal,’ from the equiv. MidH.G. *verråden,* OHG. *firdatan,* lit. ‘to lead astray by wrong advice.’

**verrechen,** vb., ‘to die’ (of cattle), from
MidHG. (rare) verrcken, 'to stretch out the limbs rigidly in death'; allied to šafn.—
verrucht, adj., 'infamous, atrocious,' from MidHG. verruechct, 'heedless, careless,'
allied to MidHG. verruechen, 'to pay no heed, forget.' The meaning of the Mod
HG. adj., like that of the cognate medius, is under the influence of auris qui, terat, ge-ruch, usweter.—verrúdt, adj., 'mad, crazy;'
ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. verrücken, 'to move from the spot, confuse,
disconcert.'

Pers., m., 'verse, couplet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vers, fers, m. and n.
and n., which was adopted in the OHG.
period (as early as the 9th cent.) from Lat.
versus, perhaps contemporaneously with Esquit and Weißer. Comp. Sága, Brief,
and Weib for the representation of Lat.
v by HG. f. (comp. AS. fers, and Du. vers).

verschaffen, adj., 'different, distinct,
various,' ModHG. only; not from verjüngen,
which even in MidHG. (verscheiden) signifies
specialy 'to die,' but from a LG. word;
comp. Du. verscheiden (for which under-
scheiden is found in MidHG.).—
verschaffen, adj., 'cunning, crafty, sly,'
properly a partic. of MidHG. versäben, which
also means 'to cheat.'—verschmägen, adj.,
see ëdwigen.—verschoben, adj., 'dis-
torted, perverse, intricate,' lit. 'screwed
the wrong way'; an inorganic partic. of ëdwauben; see ëdwanfe.—verstümmeln,
vb., 'to squander, waste,' from MidHG.
verscrukden, 'to break to pieces, annihilate,
consume,' which as a facitive of MidHG.
versücken, ModHG. verüchten, 'to dis-
appear,' signifies lit. 'to cause something to
disappear.'

verschaffen, vb., 'to wound, injure,
damage,' from the equiv. MidHG. šerên, lit.
'to cause pain;' allied to MidHG. and OHG.
šér, 'pain.'—verschaffen, vb., 'to
dry up,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG.
šigên, OHG. šigen, str. vb., 'to fall, sink,
flow, trickle' (see šigen, šifren); wirtegên, lit.
'to flow out or away.'—verschaffen
(same as verstümen), vb., 'to reconcile, atone
for,' from the equiv. MidHG. vschônen;
allied to ëich. The accented vowel is
derived either from LG. or probably from
Obav. and OSwab., in which late in the
Middle Ages, œ appears before n, instead of ie (gré for grû; ŋn for ŏn).

Verstand, m., 'understanding, intelligence, sense,' from MidHG. versant (a),
which is used only rarely (in the sense of
'expression, information'); comp. Mid
HG. verständnisse, 'intelligence, insight,
understanding,' to which MidHG. verständlich,
'intelligent,' is allied. In OHG, too firststan-
nis is most frequently used. To this word
is allied ModHG. verfechten, vb., 'to under-
stand, comprehend,' from MidHG. verstán,
OHG. firstan (firstan), 'to perceive, see
into, notice, understand'; comp. Du. ver-
staan, AS. forstlân (in Ë., to understand).
How the meaning can be derived from the
root of fisfen is not clear; it is usually
referred to Gr. ἐνθορμαμ, 'to understand,'
compared with the root sta, 'to stand.'—

verstümmeln, vb., 'to mutilate,' from late MidHG. verstümmelen; see ëdwanfe.

verfechten, vb., 'to defend, maintain,
justify,' from the equiv. MidHG. vertheidig-
gen, 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, teildung (g), 'a lawsuit fixed for a
certain date, court-day, negotiation, as-
sembly' (with the meaning 'gossip, talk,' comp.
tribun). OHG. tagung, 'legal summons,
negotiations,' is based on tag in the sense of
'fixed period, and ding,' 'judicial pro-
cedings.' Comp. Du. veredigen.

verfach, adj., 'distorted, twisted, odd,
strange,' properly a partic. of wirtlûf, 'to
confuse.'—vertragen, vb., 'to carry away,
wear out, tolerate,' from MidHG. vertagen,
str. vb., 'to tolerate, endure, be indulgent,'
thus late MidHG. vertâ, ModHG. Ver-
träg, m., 'agreement, treaty.'—verütschen,
vb., 'to hush up,' from MidHG. verütschen,
'to cover, conceal, keep secret, reduce to
silence' (to which verüng, lit. 'stunned,' is
allied?) as an onomatopoeic term.

verwahrschiff, adj., 'neglected, spoilt,'
properly a partic. of MidHG. verwârlosen,
'to treat negligently,' based on OHG. weârols,
'careless, negligent' (MidHG. verlasse,
'carelessness, negligence'). For the first
part of the compound comp. wârtummen.

veranständ, adj., 'related, allied, cognate,'
from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) ver-
wend, which is a partic. of MidHG. ver-
wendung (with the rare signification 'to
marry'); the usual term in MidHG. was
sippe (OHG. sippe), adj. Comp. also Mid
HG. and OHG. mûd, m., 'relative, kins-
man.'—verwegen, adj., 'bold, daring,
rash,' from MidHG. verwegen, 'quick and
decided,' a partic. of verwâgen, 'to decide
quickly.'
Verweis, m., 'reprimand, censure,' from the equiv. late MidHG. verwitiz, m.; allied to verweifen, from MidHG. verweisen, OHG. 

frawisan, str. vb., 'to reprimand, censure.' Comp. Du. verwijt, n., 'reprimand,' and verweyten, 'to reproach, reprehend,' Goth. frainoian, 'to revenge.' The meaning 'to punish' also belonged to the simple stem, as is shown by OSax. witi, OHG. *wizi (wizan), MidHG. wize (wize), n., 'punishment, tortures of hell.' The Teut. root wiz, 'to punish,' is based on the common Aryan root wiz, 'to see,' on which are based Lat. videre, Gr. ἴδω (for further cognates of this root see wizan); comp. Goth. 

fairweijjan, 'to look around,' and witan, 'to observe.' The development of meaning is usually compared with that of Lat. animadvertēre, 'to perceive, punish.' Hence Verweis is not directly connected with wizan; to the latter verweijen, 'to misdirect' (obsolete), is allied.—

verweifen, vb., 'to decay, rot,' from MidHG. verweisen (OHG. *verwēsian), str. vb., 'to come to nothing, pass away, destroy.' Comp. Goth. frāwisan, 'to consume, waste, squander' (note fra-waizpan, 'to be destroyed'). However clearly these seem to point to a connection with weif (root wiz, 'to be'), yet OHG. weisnēn, 'to get dry, rotten,' OE. visen, 'faded, decayed,' and AS. weornan, 'to destroy,' suggest a Teut. and Aryan root wiz, 'to decay,' from which Gr. ῥέω, Lat. virus (for *wēsus), Sans. viśa, 'poison,' are derived.—

Verweifer, m., 'administrator, manager,' cannot of course be derived from the preceding word; it belongs to MidHG. verweisen, 'to manage, provide, look after'; Goth. *fārweiseran, 'to manage,' recalls Goth. *fābragauqia, 'steward' (lit. 'predecessor'); thus the prefixes ver- of the two MidHG. words verweisen are of different origin.

verweiden, part., 'past, late, former,' from verweiden.—

verwirren, see verwirren, see wirr.—

verwischen, vb., 'to decompose, decay,' MidHG. only. Allied to E. 'to wither,' from MidE. vidren, 'to wither, vanish'; also primitively to Lith. vysū (vysč), 'to wither,' pavaulinti, 'to cause to wither.'

verzeichnen, vb., 'to pardon, excuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. verzethen, which usually means 'to deny, refuse,' then 'to renounce, abandon.' To this Verzeichten and verwirren are allied.

Vesper, f., 'vespers, evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. vēspcr, OHG. vēsepera, f.,

which was adopted contemporaneously with monastic institutions (comp. Metz and Reut), from Lat. vespera (whence also Ital. vespro, Fr. vêtre). The primit. kinship of the Lat. with the MidHG. and OHG. word is inconceivable, because the correspondence of Lat. v with OHG. v (f) is found only in OHG. loan-words (see Bect and Kōňa).

Pęctel, f., 'sulz,' from late MidHG. větel, f.; formed from the equiv. Lat. vetula.

Pętter, m., 'cousin,' from MidHG. 

vetcr, vetere, m., 'father's brother, brother's son,' OHG. fāterro, fatro, futoro, m., 'uncle'; for the change of meaning comp. Dętșe and Dętn. The earlier meaning is 'father's brother,' as is indicated by the clear connection with Bater, by AS. feoter, 'uncle' (with fātū, 'aunt'), and also by the non-Teut. correspondences which point to Aryan 

patȳro-, patrȳo-, 'uncle on the father's side.' Comp. Lat. patrūs, Gr. πατέρ(ος) (from παταρ β,'father's brother.' In MidHG. dialects Petter has acquired the signification of Pętter, 'sponsor, godfather' (MidHG. pętter, equiv. to Ital. patrino, see Ḍate), perhaps by connecting it with Gōterter.

Vich, n., 'cattle, beast,' from the equiv. MidHG. vīh, vēhe (with the dial. variant vīch, ModHG. Bīch), OHG. fīhu, ēhu, n. The word is common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. Goth. fāthū, AS. fēoх, Du. ve, 'cattle.' Corresponding to the equiv. Sans. paču, Lat. pecu, pecūs, which point to Aryan pekū, 'cattle.' The word was probably applied originally only to domestic cattle (comp. also Sic, Rom), for Sans. paču has the special sense 'flock,' and Lat. pecūs, '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 Ḍha;); comp. Lat. pecūlum, 'property, pecūnia, 'property, money.' Goth. fēhū, 'money,' AS. fēoх, 'cattle, money,' E. fee.

Viel, adv. and adj., 'much,' from the equiv. MidHG. vil, vile, OHG. fīlu, subst. and adv.; properly the neut. of a pre-Teut. adj. felu-, of which, however, the OTeut. dialects have preserved only scanty relics; comp. Goth. fīlu (and the gen. filus, adv., 'by much'), AS. felus (fealo), Du. veel, OSax. flīu, 'much.' The Teut. adj.
filus, from *fēlu-, is based on Aryan adj. peitu (pota-), from which Sans. puru, OPers. paru, Gr. πούρος, OIr.  thú, 'much,' are derived; so too Lat. pollu-re, 'to be strong.' The root of these cognates is the same as in vell, which see. The disappearance of the old adj. felu- was due chiefly to the cognates of mandīr (Goth. mandą) yet the other Aryan languages use the adj. only sparingly.—Pielstrah, m., 'glutton, Ursus gulo,' ModHG. only, a corruption of Scand. fjallfræs, m., 'mountain bear.'—vielleicht, adv., from MidHG. wīl bīte, lit. 'very easily,' then 'probably,' finally 'perhaps.'

vier, num., 'four,' from the equiv. MidHG. vīr, OHG. fior; corresponding to OSax. fivær, Du. vier, AS. faneor, fivelor, E. four; the AS. variant fyder- (in compounds) points, like the corresponding Goth. fīdnor (fidur-), to a primary form dēfōr, petur, for gedōr, getur. The latter forms show that Teut. vīer is connected with Lat. quattuor, Gr. τέταρτος (παύρος), Sans. catur, OSlov. četir, 'four.' The common Aryan getur- kīru- is also indicated by MidHG. bānte (from kīrōdā) equiv. to kīrō-tā, lit. 'quaternity.'—Vierzehn, m., 'quarter;' for the suffix, see Teil.

Visier, n. 'visor,' borrowed in the 15th cent. from the equiv. Ital. visiere, Fr. visière.

Wibold, m., 'vice-regent,' from MidHG. vīsōnum, m., 'governor, administrator;' formed from vicedominus, whence also Fr. vidame.

Wich, see Wičes.

Vogel, m., 'bird, fowl,' from the equiv. MidHG. vogel, OHG. fœgal, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. fugō, AS. fugel, E. fowl, Du. vogel, OSax. fœgel, m., 'bird.' This specifically Teut. word has no exact correspondence in non-Teut. Teut. fugla is perhaps derived from the Teut. root fug, 'to fly,' thus connecting the word with Osæfugel (for which gevirgele occurs, however, in MidHG.) as the collective of Vogel. Others prefer to connect it with fugā, which is regarded as 'the animal with a tail.' There is no term in Teut. corresponding to Lat. avis, Sans. vī, 'bird.'

Vogt, m., 'overseer, steward, bailiff,' from MidHG. vogt, voget, OHG. fœgt (*fognōt), m.; from MidLat. vocitus, with the pronunciation of the Lat. v like f. as in føt, Beipfr (comp. Rōja). The Mid Lat. term is for advocatus (whence OHG. pfogt); comp. Fr. avoué, 'defender of a church or abbey, attorney.' MidLat. advocatus signified lit. 'legal assistant,' whence the meanings 'guardian' (ModHG. and OHG. 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.'

Volk, n., 'people, nation, soldiers, troops,' from the equiv. MidHG. vōl (k), OHG. fol (l); corresponding to OSax. folk, Du. volk, AS. folc, E. folk; Orc. folk, 'people, troops, detachment.' The latter seems to be the primary meaning, from which Lith. pulkas, 'heap, crowd,' and OSlov. plūkē, '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 belong to a primary form, gellos, gelgos.

Voll, adj., 'full, complete, entire,' from the equiv. MidHG. vol (l), OHG. fel (l); a common Teut. adj. corresponding to the equiv. Goth. fullis, AS. and E. full, Du. vol, and OSax. full. Allied to fullen, which see. The other Aryan languages also preserve a corresponding plēno- (in becomes Teut. ill); comp. Sans. purū, Zend pareta, Lith. pilnas, OSlov. pliniu OIr. lann (for plōno-), Lat. plēna, 'full' (manipulus, 'handful'). The Lat. adj. is a partic. in -num, from the root plē, 'to fill' (Lat. complēre, impīlere; Gr. πλην, from the root πλη, which appears in Sans. pur, prā, 'to fill.' The cognates of voll belong to the similar root pel.—Vollkommenn, adj., 'perfect, complete,' from MidHG. vollkomen, 'accomplished, grown up, complete;' properly a partic. of MidHG. vollkomen, 'to reach the end or goal.'

Von, prep., 'of, from, concerning,' from the equiv. MidHG. von, vone (dial. vane), OHG. fonna (fane); corresponding to OSax. fon, fan, fana, 'of,' Du. von. The pre-Teut. pane, on which the word is based, is rightly regarded as an extension of the shortened Aryan form apo, which is discussed under ab.

Vor, adv. and prep., 'before,' from MidHG. vor, voro, OHG. fora; corresponding to Goth. faur and fahra, 'before,' OSax. for, fora, Du. vor, AS. and E. for. In non-Teut. are found the correspondences Sans. purā and purā, 'before,' with pra, Gr. πρῶς with πρό; ModHG. für, as well as Lat. pro, are more remotely allied.
vorder, adj., 'front, anterior, foremost,' from MidHG. vor der, OHG. fordor, adj., 'standing at the head of, former, anterior'; an old comparative with the Aryan suffix *tero- (Gr. -tero; comp. anter from anupero-). Goth. *ferjana- is wanting; the connection with the root of Goth. farja (see vor) is apparent; comp. Sans. pervja, 'being before or in front,' with purda, purd, 'before.' Fyrk, ferjern, and ferjern (comp. also ferjern) are also allied.

verhanden, adv., 'at hand, extant,' from ver samten, lit. 'before the hands'; comp. afhanden (and Schen).

W.

Worac, see Wart.

Wabe, f., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. wabef, m. and f. (wachen, m.), OHG. waba, f. (wedo, m.); lit. perhaps 'texture,' allied to webe, It is scarcely connected with Lat. favea. Allied also to Wajfd.

waberen, vb., 'to be agitated,' from MidHG. waberen, 'to be in motion, move to and fro'; comp. Oic. vajfe, 'to move to and fro.' Waberıobe, f., 'flickering flame,' formed like the equiv. Oic. vafro-loi.

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 waster) ; a recent derivative of wehen and wachen. The latter is an old form; comp. MidHG. wachen, OHG. wachhen, 'to wake, be awake,' OSeox. weken, Du. waken, AS. wacian, wachen, E. to wake, watch; also in Goth. weken, str. vb., 'to be awake, watch.' For the early history of the cognates see the causative wehen. 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. Wächler, m., 'watch, guardian,' from MidHG. wachtere is allied.

Wachtsholder, m., 'juniper, gin'; the word has attained its present form by many inorganic changes; it is based on the equiv. OHG. wehhaltuia (MidHG. vechehtuër) and wachhalter (MidHG. vechealter); in Mid HG. also wachalter, wechalter, wechalter (still represented by the modern Alem. form Natshelter). Scheler and Nahshelter show that the derivative syllable is Mid HG. -ter; as in the case of Nashelter, the final syllables were changed to Scheler, equiv. to Schlenzer. The signification of the l derivative, OHG. *wehhal, 'juniper' (also *wehhal-le in dial. Wafanler), is entirely inexplicable.

Wache, n., 'wax,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. wachs, m., common to Tent. in the same sense; comp. Oic. va, AS. wæcs, E. wax, LG. and Du. wax, OSlov. (Russ.) waxen, Lith. viksrus, 'wax,' perhaps borrowed from OTeut., are closely related to this word.

wachsen, vb., 'to grow, increase, thrive,' from the equiv. MidHG. wachsen, OHG. wachsen, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. wahjan, OSeox. wehen, Du. wassen, AS. wecian, E. to wax. The Tent. root *wachs contained in these words, and perhaps cognate with that of wathen, appears in non-Teut. as wexs, uks; comp. Sans. vakṣ, ukṣ, 'to grow strong or tall.' Zendo wux, Gr. atécto (atecous), 'to strengthen, increase, grow'; comp. Öfis.

Wachtel, f., 'quail,' from the equiv. MidHG. wachtel, OHG. wachtala, f.; corresponding to AS. wyhtel (rare; usually crachhen). The term looks like a derivative of *wacht (root wac, 'to 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. quille, Ital. guiglia, 'quail'). The word for 'quail,' common to Sans, and Gr., but unknown to Tent., was wortol, wortog; comp. Sans. wartikā, Gr. ορουχ, 'quail.'

Wache, f., 'wake, toadstone,' from Mid
HG. wacke, m., 'rock-flint, block of stone projecting from the ground,' OHG. *wacko-(from the base wago), m., 'pebble, flint.' Further cognates are wanting.

wadelin, vb., 'to shake, rock, totter,' from the equiv. late MidHG. wackeln (and also wakeln). An intensive form from Mid HG. wagen, OHG. wagen, 'to move, totter, shake'; comp. Du. waggelen, 'to shake,' AS. wegan, also E. to wag (from AS. *wiggian). These cognates are certainly more closely related to ModHG. wagen (Teut. root wæg, from the Aryan root wæg) than to the cognates of wunfen.

wadcr, adj., 'valiant, gallant, honest,' from MidHG. wacker (wadičer), OHG. wačchar (wakhar), adj., 'cheerful, lively, awake'; comp. Du. wacker, 'awake,' awaken, cheerful; AS. wacer, 'awake,' OHG. wāker, 'stirring, awake.' An old derivative (corresponding to Sans. vṛgar, 'powerful,' active') from the Teut. root wāk, 'to be stirring, brisk' (see wāfn); comp. also wāf).

wade, f., 'calf' (of the leg), from the equiv. MidHG. waide, m. (used chiefly in the plur.), OHG. wado, m., comp. the equiv. Du. wade. OHG. wido, m., 'muscle,' shows that the more general meaning was 'muscle'; OHG. wado (accus. wadum) is based on Teut. wāf, m. There are no cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

waffe, f., 'weapon,' from the equiv. MidHG. waffen, wæfan, OHG. waffen, wēfan, n., 'weapon, sword, armour;' corresponding to Goth. wēpna, n., plur., 'weapons;' AS. wepan, E. weapon, Du. wapen. Comp. also waipen. Tent. wēfan (weapon) assumes a Tent. wēbena (wēbena-); its connection with the equiv. Gr. ὄφωκ (lit. 'utensil') is conceivable by assuming a double root, wop, wēl. Whether this root is identical with the Sans. root rāp, 'to scatter, sow,' in which case 'mistletoe' would be the primary meaning of Waff, 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 gousfe signifies both 'honeycomb' and 'waffle.' Comp. E. wafer and Sacht. Wache, f., 'balance,' from MidHG. wēge, OHG. wegja, f., 'balance, weighing-machine' (allied to wēgen). Corresponding to OSax. āgua, Di. wægag, AS. āg (whence E. to weigh), OLC. wēg, f., 'balance.' Allied to the Teut. root wēg in wagen.

Wagen, m., 'vehicle, carriage, waggon,' from the equiv. MidHG. wagen, OHG. wagan, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. wagen, AS. wēgan, E. wagon, OLC. wēgan, 'waggon.' Based on the Teut. root wēg (see wēgen); from the corresponding Aryan root wēgh, wēgh, 'to drag, drive,' are derived Gr. ὑγεῖα, Lat. vehiculum, OLC. faeit, 'wagon.' The Aryan words Wah and Blāke show that vehicles were used in primitive times; for the Aryan root wēgh, 'to drag, to move on,' see wēgen.—Wagner, m., 'cartwright' from MidHG. wagen, 'cartwright, driver, carrier,' OHG. wagenārti, 'cartwright;' hence the proper name Wagner.

wagen, vb., 'to venture, risk,' from MidHG. wēgen, wk. vb., 'to hazard; venture,' lit. 'to put in the scales.' MidHG. wēge, f., 'balance,' also means 'uncertain result'; the word is unknown to ModHG. in this sense.

wāgen, vb., 'to weigh,' from MidHG. wēgen; identical with wēgen.

Wahl, f., 'choice, election,' from the equiv. MidHG. val, OHG. wāl, f.; to this is allied ModHG. wālfron, 'to choose,' from the equiv. MidHG. wēlfron, wēlfron (from wēlian), wk. vb. Comp. OhG. val, n., 'choice,' with valja, 'to select.' Allied to the Aryan root val, 'to wish, appearing in wēlen.

Wahlsstatt, Wahlsstatt, f., 'field of battle;' from the equiv. MidHG. valstat, f.; MidHG. and OHG. val, m., f., and n., has also the same meaning. The corresponding AS. wēl signifies 'the left on the battlefield,' also 'corps' (to which wēlstoc, 'place of combat,' is allied); comp. OLC. val, the 'corps,' the 'battlefield,' valstoc (lit. 'father of the dead'). It is impossible to recognize in this primit. word a derivative of the root of wēlfron, 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 wēl, 'destruction,' which appears also in OHG. wēl, 'defeat,' AS. wēl, 'plague, pestilence;' allied to wēlfron f. —Waldfriede, f., 'Valkyrs,' formed from OLC. valcyrie (AS. waldcyrie), f. prop. 'a divine maiden who makes a selection of the slain on the field of battle.' See Wistan.

Wahn, m., 'illusion, delusion,' from MidHG. and OHG. wēn, m., 'uncertain, unfounded opinion, supposition, belief, hoping,
thoughts.' The word (comp. Argaecht) did not originally contain the secondary meaning 'want of foundation,' as is shown by OSax. wànn, AS. wàen, Goth. wàna, 'expectation, hope.' Hence the derivative mähnen, 'to think, believe, suppose;' MidHG. wànen, OHG. wànen (from *wànjan), 'to mean, suppose, hope,' comp. the equiv. Goth. wàrnian, AS. wànian, OSax. wànian. The nominal stem wàni is not related to any terms in non-Teut. (Aryan root *wèl ?, ghùw, gùt ?), unless it be connected with the root wës, 'to love,' from which OHG. and OSax. wànt, 'friend,' Sánsc. wàm, 'to love,' and Lat. venerari, 'to venerate,' are derived.

Bahnfinn, 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 Bahnfini, m., 'delirium,' which is based on MidHG. wànhwitan, wànhwiten, OHG. wànhwizzi, adj., 'unintelligible, void of understanding.' Bahnfin (the sole relic of an old method of forming compounds with wàni-, 'wanting,' which is especially preserved in Scand.; comp. also OHG. wànhwischen, 'sickly,' lit. perhaps 'deficient in health;' thus too OHG. wànhwizzi, 'deficient in sense.' Goth. wàns, 'deficient,' lacking, OIC. wàr, 'lacking,' is an old partic. with the suffix wàn, from the Aryan root *à, 'to be empty,' from which wà is derived; comp. the Zend root *à, 'to want,' Sánsc. ñà, 'wanting,' and OHG. warbô, 'to diminish.'

wàhr, adj., 'true, real, genuine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vèr (also MidHG. wàrce, OHG. wàrdi); corresponding to OSax. wàr, Du. wàr, 'true.' A genuine Teut. word, found only in a few languages; Lat. vèrus, OIr. fir, 'true' (and also OSlav. vèr, 'belief'), are primitively allied to it; its primit. meaning has not been discovered. In Goth., only *wèr is, 'doubtful,' appears to be cognate; but Goth. wèrôr, 'indignant;' OHG. mitwèrô, 'mild,' probably belong to another class. The word for 'true' in Goth. is sunjis, in AS., sôp, which are related to ModHG. sùn, Aryan root sê; 'the true' is thus 'the existent,' which suggests a connection between Lat. vèrus, equiv. to Teut. vèrô, through the medium of a prehistoric form, *wèrô-rô, with the Aryan root wès, 'to be;' (see Wirun).

wàhrn, vb., 'to watch over, preserve,' from MidHG. wàrn, wàr, 'to notice, be careful, pay attention to;' OHG. only in biwàrnô (the same as MidHG. bevar, Mod HG. evawform, 'to keep, preserve'). Comp. the corresponding OSax. wàrnô, 'to pay attention to.' From Ger. is derived Fr. se gérer, 'to guard against, mind'; but Fr. gérir (Ital. guarire), 'to furnish, stock,' is based on the equiv. OHG. wàrnô, MidHG. wàrnô, which, like wàren, is derived from the same root wàr, 'to take care of, look after.' To this is allied OHG. and OSax. wàra, MidHG. was, 'attention,' still preserved in wàhrnehmen, 'to perceive,' from MidHG. wàr nèmem, OHG. and OSax. wàra némân, 'to pay attention to, perceive' (in OHG. and MidHG. construed with the genit.), lit. 'to have regard to.' The Tent. root wàr, 'to take heed, notice,' is rightly regarded as primit. cognate with Gr. ὠρέ, 'I see' (Aryan root wàr, to which wàren is also allied).

wàhrn, vb., 'to last, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. wàr, OHG. wàr, wàr, wàr; allied to OSax. wàrôn, 'to last.' The r of these verbs is based on an old s, which leads to a connection with the Aryan root wès, 'to be' (comp. Wirun). Deriv. wàhrn, prep. and conj. 'during, pending, whilst,' properly a partic.

Währung, f., 'fixed value or standard,' from MidHG. wàrung, 'guaranteed alloy.'

wàhrnehmen, see wàhrn.

Wàhrsager, m., 'soothsayer, prophet,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) wàrsagô, 'soothsayer, which is properly LG. Comp. OSax. wàrsago, 'prophet,' and wàrsagan.

Wàhrwolfe, seeWirwolfe.

Wàhrwicche, n., 'mark, token, omen, signal,' from MidHG. wàrzicche, n., 'token, mark,' for which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wàrzenicche (OSax. vorülichen), n., is ordinarily used. The word has been corrupted; its primit. form and meaning are obscure. Comp. also the cognate, OIC. jàrtêin, 'token of recognition.'

Waid, m., 'woad, blue dye,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wàl, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. veide, AS. wàld, E. woold, Goth. *wàida- (for which wàzidôla, 'woad' is found), whence MidLat. qua- 
dium, Fr. gude). 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. wàidô.

Wàidmann, see Wèite (2).
The text contains information about old High German (OHG) words and their meanings. It discusses words related to the roots wal- and val- (related to words like 'whale,' 'walk,' and 'walkabout'). The text explains how these words were derived and their connections to other languages and roots. It also notes that the root wal- is derived from a Teutonic root wal, which is related to Sanskrit valy, Italian wal, and Latin walvis, indicating a historical connection across languages.
Wam (384)

Wanu, wanpe, f., 'paunch, belly' (of a skin), tank, dewlap, from MidHG. wanne, older wannb (wanpe), f., 'belly, paunch, lap,' OHG. wamba, wampo (wamba, wamba), f. Corresponding to Du. want, 'belly (of a fish),' AS. and E. wemb, Otc. wamb, Goth. wamba, f., 'belly, body.'

There are no non-Teut. cognates of the common Teut. wamba, 'belly, entrails.'

Wands, m., 'doublet, jerkin, waistcoat,' from MidHG. wambets, wambes, n., 'doublet, garment worn under the coat of mail;' a Romance loan-word; comp. OFr. gembres. MidLat. wambasium is itself a derivative of OHG. and Goth. wamba, 'body.'

Wand, f., 'wall, partition;' from MidHG. wend (d), OHG. wend, f., 'wall, side;' comp. OSax. and Du. wand. This word is wanting in the other dialects (comp. Goth. wuldifes, E. wall). To connect it with the phonetically related witrin gives no sense: Wand, lit. 'turning'.

Wandel, m., 'walking, change, behaviour;' from MidHG. wandel, OHG. wental, m., 'retrogression, vicissitude, stain, fault;' trade and commerce, communication, intercourse. Allied to OHG. wentalba, MidHG. wandelen, 'to change, transform, associate' (wanteln, 'to walk, so too MidHG. wandeli; see the next word). The cognates are based on the root of witrin.

Wimzern, hb., 'to travel, wander, migrate,' from MidHG. wandern, 'to go, walk, travel.' Derived like the equiv. wanda in wanda, from witrin.

Wange, f., 'cheek;' from the equiv. MidHG. wange, OHG. wanga, n.; Goth. *wange, n., 'cheek;' may be inferred from waggeis, 'pillow.' Comp. OSax. wanga, Du. wange, AS. wenge (E. scowtooth, 'jawtooth'); the borrowed Ital. word guancia, 'cheek,' presupposes a term *wanga. The early history of the word is uncertain. AS. wange, Otc. wanger, Goth. wange, 'field, plain,' are usually regarded as the nearest cognates. Wange being explained as 'surface of the face.' Most of the names for parts of the body have, however, no such origin.

Wan, m., in the phrase our Wan, 'without hesitation,' MidHG. âne wane; OHG. âno wane; MidHG. wane, m., 'want of stability, fickleness.' Allied to wanzen, hb., 'to totter, vacillate, hesitate.'

Wann, adv. and conj., 'when,' from MidHG. and OHG. wanna; an old adverb. derivative of the pronominal stem kau-in vor.

Wanne, f., 'winnowing fan,' from the equiv. MidHG. wanna, OHG. wannu, f. As in the case of Wall, it is quite possible that the word was borrowed from Lat. (wannus, 'winnowing fan'). There exists, however, a genuine Teut. stem from which Wanne can be derived. Goth. wânjan, and the equiv. E. winnow (from AS. wendrian) point to a Teut. root wân, 'to winnow' (Lat. ventolare), and hence OHG. wanna might stand for *wamna. In that case the prim. kinship with Lat. wannus (from which E. fan is borrowed) would be conceivable.

Wann, m., 'paunch, belly,' from the equiv. MidHG. wane (wenz), OHG. waneast (wenzast), m. A specifically HG. word, which, however, like most of the names for parts of the body (comp. Ern, Serr, and Art), is genuine Aryan. It is probably connected with Lat. venter, 'belly,' but more nearly with Sans. vati, 'bladder,' and vanish, 'entails.'

Wânge, f., 'bug;' from the equiv. MidHG. wange, f. The word first appeared in the 13th cent.; in MidHG. and OHG. the term wendle, 'house-bug,' is used in the same sense; probably Wânge is an abbreviation of the latter (comp. Czech slevice, 'bug,' from stôna, 'wall'.

Wâppen, n., 'coat of arms, escutcheon;' from the equiv. MidHG. wappen, with the variant wâfen, n. The former is the LG. form, which established itself through the chivalry of the Lower Rhine; comp. targa.

Wär, f., 'goods, merchandise;' from the equiv. late MidHG. war, f.; a LG. word, corresponding to the equiv. Du. waar, A.S. wre, E. war, Otc. war, f. Goth. *war (but not *warz) must be assumed; if the latter meant lit. 'valuable article,' then Teut. war-po- might be regarded as cognate.

Warm, adj., 'warm,' from the equiv.
MidHG. and OHG. warm; corresponding to OSax., Du., and E. warm, Goth. *warms (comp. warman, to warm). A common Teut. adj. based on the Aryan root *war, 'to be hot.' Comp. OSlov. varit, 'heat;' with *vart, 'to boil, be hot, *vartis, 'passionate;' Lith. virt, 'hot.' The Teut. cognates have, with less reason, been compared with Sans. gharma, 'heat of fire, glare of the sun,' and Gr. Theutis, Lat. forius, 'warm.'

varnen, vb., 'to warn, admonish;' from MidHG. warnen, 'to watch over, protect;' OHG. warnen (warten), 'to deny, refuse, decline.' Corresponding to OSax. wyrman, 'to decline, withhold;' AS. wyrmian, E. warn, Oic. varna, 'to refuse.' On account of the meaning the connection with OHG. warnen (see warten) is dubious; undoubted cognates have not yet been found.

wart, m., 'warder;' from MidHG. and OHG. wart, 'warder, keeper,' which appears only as the second component of compounds.

Warte, f., 'watch-tower, belfry;' from MidHG. warte, OHG. warts, f., 'recommoong, ambush.'—warfen, vb., 'to watch, await, stay;' from MidHG. warten, OHG. warten, 'to spy, lurk, expect.' Comp. OSax. warden, 'to be on one's guard, look after;' AS. warden, 'to guard, keep;' E. to ward, Oic. varda, 'to watch, over, protect' (also Goth. vardas, 'keeper,' in compounds). From *OTeut 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 waten.

warfs, suffix in compounds, e.g., anwarf, from MidHG. and OHG. -werfs (difweerts, 'upwards'); properly an adverb. genit. of MidHG. and OHG. -werf (Mid HG. and OHG. difweart, adv., 'upwards'). The latter word is used as an adj. in OHG., but is now represented by wärft (Mid HG. and OHG. -warte); comp. OHG. unwert, adj., 'internal;' Goth. andwarfs, adj., 'present.' The word is never used independently; since it forms local adjs. in the sense of 'existing,' some are inclined to connect it with warten, 'to arise.'

warum, adv., 'why, for what reason;' from MidHG. and late OHG. warumbe (in earlier OHG. haunta). The first part of the word seems to be the adv. wara, 'whither;' which is derived from huwa- (see wart).
and also the root *ud, 'to moisten' (with which the cognates of ModHG. *wada, are connected?). Hence the Aryan root is *ud, *wad, *wad. The Aryan word corresponding to Lat. *aqua assumed in Teut. (Goth. *ahwa) the meaning 'river.' See *ahwa.

**BASE, f., 'dress, garment,' an archaic word, from the equiv. ModHG. and OHG. *wad, f., which, with its OTeut. cognates, is referred to the Zend root *waθ, 'to dress.'

**WAC, f., 'scoop-net, seine,' from the equiv. MidHG, waten, OHG. *watan, str. vb., 'to wade, go, stride;' a common Teut. word; comp. Du. waden, AS. wadan, L. E. to Wade, OIC. *wada, 'to wade, press forwards' (especially in water). The borrowed Ital. term guadare has the same meaning, 'to walk through water'; on the OIC. noun wad, 'ford,' and the equiv. Du. wade, are based Ital. guado, Fr. guè, 'ford, shallow part of a river;' comp. *wet. The Teut. root wad, 'to stride, wade,' is identical with the primit. cognate Lat. vadere, 'to wade, ford,' to which Lat. v intéressant, 'ford,' is allied. The Aryan root *wadd has not been preserved in other languages.

**WALF, f., 'wadding, fleece,' ModHG. only, from Du. watte; allied to the equiv. E. wad, Fr. ouate, Ital. ovata. 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.

**Bau, m., 'dyer's weed, weld,' ModHG. only, from Du. wouw (also in earlier Mod HG. *Bau); comp. E. weld. From Teut. (Goth. *waulda-) are derived Fr. guade and Span. guadalca. In non-Teut. there are no cognates that might explain the early history of the word.

**WEC, vb., 'to weave, entwine, fabricate,' from MidHG. *weben, OHG. *weban, str. vb., 'to weave, work, plait, spin'; comp. Du. *weven, AS. *wefan, E. to weave, and the equiv. OIC. *vefa. A widely developed Teut. and Aryan root (we from Aryan *webh), which testifies to the great antiquity of weaving among the Indo-Europeans. Comp. the Sans. root *vabh, 'to weave,' in *āravābhi, 'spider,' lit. 'woollen-weaver' (also *ubh, 'to bind'), Gr. *uphaine, 'to weave,' θφος, 'web.' Comp. *veh, *wet, and *weir.

**WECHEL, m., 'change, vicissitude,' from MidHG. *wechsel, OHG. *veisal, m., 'change, barter, exchange, trade;' corresponding to OSax. *wechsel, 'trade, money.' Du. weiselt. A specifically Ger. derivative with the suffix -sel, from the same root as Lat. vicel, 'variation, alternation.' The Aryan root *wel (Lat. *vel-) appears to have had a variant *ve, which occurs in *weχe and *weθen. For AS. wekel see *Wæc.

**WEC, m., 'wedge-shaped fine bread,' from MidHG. *wecke, OHG. *wecki (from *weggi), m., 'wedge, wedge-shaped bread,' corresponding to Du. *weg, 'fine white bread,' AS. *weγe, E. wedge, and the equiv. OIC. *weggr. Teut. *wegjo-, from pre-Teut. *weggjo-, is usually regarded as primit. cognate with Lith. viiga, 'wedge, plug.' For the terms applied to pastry comp. *kipel and *staizp.

**WEDEN, vb., 'to wake, awake,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wecken, OHG. *wechen (from *wakjan), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. *wakjan (uswakjan), OIC. *vekja, AS. *wekjan, Du. *weken, OSax. *wekkan, 'to awake.' The common Teut. *wakjan has the form and meaning of an old causative, but presupposes a Teut. *weken, which does not occur (the apparently primary Goth. *wakan, str. vb., was orig. weak). Sans. too has only the causative vijty, '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. *waf shows that from the primit. causative *wogey (Teut. *wakj-) numerous cognates might be gradually developed.

**WEDEL, m., 'fan, sprinkling brush, tail, tuft, brush (of foxes),' from the equiv. Mod HG. *wedel (wedel), OHG. *wald (wald), m. and n.; also dial. *Bau. The specifically HG. word is a derivative of the root *wed (see *weden), with the suffix -belj; *wedi, lit. 'implement for blowing.'

**WEDER, particle, in conjunction with nez, from MidHG. *neveder, OHG. *niwedar; this is properly a neut. of *weder, 'each of two,' *niwedar . . . no, 'neither of the two . . . nor.' Comp. the corresponding development of *mitweber, and also E. either (lit. 'each of two').

**WEED, f., 'horse-ford,' ModHG. only,
from the equivalent Du. weid; allied to

weg, m. 'way, road,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. weic (gen. weiges), m.; corresponding to OSax. vdi, and AS. weg, E. way, and the equiv. Goth. weigs. A common Teut. derivative of the Teut. root weig, 'to march, drive, ride'; Lat. via, 'way,' is connected with the corresponding Lat. vehere; comp. Weg and weig. Allied to weig, adv. 'away, gone,' from MidHG. enweic for in weic, lit. 'on the way'; corresponding to Du. weg, AS. onweig, E. away.—wegbratie, 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. weigbratie, OHG. weigbrichta; comp. Du. wegbree, AS. weigbreic, E. weighbread; an O'Teut. term.—wegcn, prep., 'on account of, with regard to,' from the equiv. MidHG. von...weigen (with intervening genit.); see laten and frait.—wegcrich, m., 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. weigerich, OHG. weigricht, n.; lit. 'sovereign of the road,' formed from Teut. rik, 'king' (see Aich).

wegcn, vb., in weigcn, 'to move,' from MidHG. weigen, OHG. weigan, str. vb., 'to move,' with which the corresponding causative, OHG. weigen, wechen (from *wagian), 'to cause to move,' was confused; corresponding to Goth. weigwigan, 'to move.' The primary meaning of the widely diffused Aryan root wegh, preserved in Weg and Weg, was 'to move on, march, drive, ride,' from which the significations 'to carry, move,' was afterwards developed in Teut. Comp. Sans. root vah 'to proceed, drive, ride,' and the equiv. Lat. vehere, OSlov. vedi.

web, interj., 'woe! alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vef; corresponding to Goth. wei, AS. we, E. wee. From the Teut. interj. we is derived the equiv. Ital. and Span. gauí (Fr. onais). As in the case of Lat. vae (Gr. ou), web is to be regarded as an instinctive sound. The subst. wég, u., 'plaint, misery, woe,' seems to be based on the interj.; comp. OSax, OHG, and MidHG. we (gen. weises), and OHG. weigo, m., wée, f., 'woe, pain, sorrow,' and the borrowed Ital. guajo, 'sorrow.' See wezen and wéng.

wéchen, vb., 'to blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. wechen (wen), OHG. weihan (wen), wk. vb.; corresponding to Du. woaijen, AS. weiwan, Goth. weian, 'to blow.' The originally strong (as in Goth. and AS.) verbal root we, 'to blow,' is found in other Aryan languages; comp. Gr. ánu, 'to blow' (root fn), OSlov. vijati, 'to blow,' Sans. root rá, 'to blow.' Allied to Bhn.

wéhr, f., 'defence, resistance, protection,' from MidHG. wer, OHG. wert, f., 'defence, fortification'; allied like MidHG. Wehr, n., 'dam, weir,' late MidHG. wer, n., 'weir,' to weigen, 'to protect, defend; hinder, prevent, oppose, forbid.' This verb is from MidHG. wern, wergen, OHG. wertan, wergen, wk. vb., 'to hinder, protect, defend'; comp. Goth. warjan, 'to forbid, hinder,' OSax. wertan, 'to hinder.' On account of the meaning, its connection with weigen (root wor, 'to lock on,' in Gr. ὢδα) is not so apparent as its primit. kinship with the Sans. root vr, 'to check, restrain, hinder.'

Weib, n., 'woman, wife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wp (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, qné). The term wpbo- is specifically Teut., while Goth. qinó is prehistorically connected with Gr. γυνή, Sans. gnd, 'woman.' Its kinship with Gr. ὦφεω is dubious; it is more probably related to Sans. vip, 'inspired, inwardly excited' (of priests), to which OHG. weihon, 'to stagger, be unsteady,' is allied. Hence the Teutons must have coined the term Wib (wpbo- from wpbo-), 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. weibon, 'to move to and fro.' The variant Weib (in Weibeld) is derived from LG. or East MidHG.

weid, adj., 'soft, tender, impressionable,' from the equiv. MidHG. weich, OHG. weich (hee); corresponding to OSax. welk, Du. week, AS. weic, OEng. wek, weikr (whence E. weak), 'soft, tender.' A derivative of the root of weiden (hence weid, lit. 'yielding, giving way').

Weichbild, n., 'outskirts of a town, precincts,' from MidHG. weichbilde, 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
lit. meaning, 'local image,' is equally unsatisfactory, although MidHG. \textit{wic Dön} in Mid HG. \textit{wicchräde}, 'municipal judge;' and \textit{wicchräde}, 'municipal peace,' certainly appears in the compound; comp. OSax. \textit{wic}; 'town, place,' Du. \textit{wij}, 'quarter of a town,' OHG. \textit{wih (ih)}, 'town, city.' The signification of the second component cannot be explained from MidHG. \textit{bilde} (MidHG. \textit{bilide}). There existed beside OHG. and MidHG. \textit{bil-litch}, 'suitable, right,' an OHG. *\textit{bilida}, 'law, jurisdiction,' which appears only in Mid HG. \textit{umbilde} (see infra); hence MidHG. \textit{wicbilde} meant first of all 'municipal jurisdiction,' and then 'municipal territory' (comp. *\textit{reign}).

\textbf{wicchen}, plnr., 'grain,' the term was first recorded in the 14th cent., denoting the tender parts of the body between the ribs and loins.

\textbf{weiden}, vb., 'to yield, give away, wafer;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wechen}, OHG. \textit{weihan}, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. OSc. \textit{wice}, \textit{vichja}, OSax. \textit{wikam}, Du. \textit{weiken}. The Teut. root \textit{wic}, 'to yield,' lit. 'to make room for some one, give way,' appears also in \textit{Mæðild} and \textit{wic}. Its earlier form \textit{wic} (in Sans. \textit{wij,} 'to yield, flee') is a variant of \textit{wic}, which is indicated by Lat. \textit{vicus}, 'change;' and espec. by Gr. \textit{vico}, 'to yield.' Comp. also \textit{Mæðil}.

\textbf{wicfeld}, f., 'agriot cherry;' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wicfall}, OHG. \textit{wicfalla}, f. The Teut. character of the word is undoubted; in spite of its absence in the other dialects, it is probably derived from the Teut. period (hence Ital. \textit{viscola}). It is connected with OSlov. \textit{vjača}, Lith. \textit{vjenca}, 'agriot cherry.' The name of the river \textit{Vistula}, '\textit{Biechfel}' (Lat. \textit{Vistula}, AS. \textit{Wistle}), has nothing to do with the word, nor with \textit{Biechfelopf}, m., 'elflock, plica Polonica.' The latter is said to have come from Poland, where matted hair is often produced by some disease; comp. Pol. \textit{wiesewazhe}, 'elflock.'

\textbf{weid,} see \textit{weit}.

\textbf{weide} (1.), f., 'willow,' from the equiv MidHG. \textit{wilde}, OHG. \textit{wida}, f.; comp. OSc. \textit{widar}, AS. \textit{weing}, E. \textit{withy}. The OHG. and LG. dialects seem to lengthen the old \textit{i} in the accented syllable. Prehistoric \textit{vict}, 'willow,' is indicated also by the equiv. Gr. \textit{vita} and Lit. \textit{žibutis}, 'grey willow.' An Aryan root \textit{we}, 'pliant, capable of being twisted,' has been assumed, and the word compared also with Lat. \textit{vitis}, 'vine, tendril,' OSlov. \textit{viti} (Lith. \textit{vijti}), 'to turn, plait.'

\textbf{weide} (2.), f., 'pasture, pasture-land,' from MidHG. \textit{weide}, OHG. \textit{weide}, f., ' fodder, food, place for grazing, the search for food and fodder (chase, fishing).' Allied to OSc. \textit{weier}, 'chase, fishing;' AS. \textit{weid}, 'chase,' and also to ModHG. \textit{weiden}, 'to graze, pasture;' MidHG. \textit{weiden}, 'hunting;' ModHG. \textit{Weidmann} (comp. the proper name \textit{Weitmann} with \textit{Nagar}, and also \textit{Beiber}, from MidHG. \textit{weidemare}, 'hunting, sportsman'). If the cognates be traced back to a root \textit{wai}, 'to forge,' Lat. \textit{væ-ndīri}, 'to chase, hunt,' may be connected with it; comp. also the Sans. root \textit{vṛ}, 'to fly at, attack something, take food.' Comp. further \textit{Gingweidt}, to which ModHG. \textit{aw- weiden} is allied.

\textbf{weiderich}, f., 'willow herb,' ModHG. only; so called from its willow-like leaves; the term is formed like \textit{Beigrid} and \textit{Beider}.

\textbf{weidlich}, adj., 'brave, stout, vigorous,' from MidHG. \textit{weidlich}, \textit{weidentlich}, 'lively, pert, distinguished, grand;' lit. 'befitting the chase,' from \textit{Bleiter} (2); see the latter also for \textit{Beidmann}.

\textbf{weigen}, vb., 'to wind, reel,' from Mid HG. \textit{weigen}, wk. vb., 'to swing, wind on a reel,' a factitive of MidHG. \textit{wigen}, str. vb., 'to swing, wind.' It is based on a Teut. root \textit{wic}, 'to turn,' which appears also in Goth. \textit{wikan}, 'to wrestle;' (\textit{skip}, 'wreath;' with this root Lat. \textit{vibrare}, 'to brandish, vibrate;' is primit. cognate. Allied to \textit{Biesel} and \textit{Biny}.

\textbf{weigand}, m., 'warrior, hero,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{weigand}, m.; not an inherited term, but borrowed in the last century from MidHG. literature. It is a West Teut. form for 'warrior'; comp. AS. \textit{weigend}, OSax. \textit{wigan}; properly a pres. partic. of the nearly obsolete (in West Teut.) root \textit{weig}, 'to fight;' (comp. Goth. \textit{weihan} and \textit{wigan}, str. vb., 'to fight'). This is identical with the Aryan root \textit{weik}, 'to be strong, hold,' which appears in Lat. \textit{vicer}, 'to conquer;' OIr. \textit{shéamh}, 'to fight;' as well as in OSlov. \textit{vél}, 'strength;' (equiv. to OSc. \textit{weig}, 'strength'); comp. Lith. \textit{wikras}, 'brisk;' Allied to \textit{weigran} and \textit{Gwist}.

\textbf{weigern}, vb., 'to refuse, deny,' from MidHG. \textit{weigeren}, OHG. \textit{weigerin}, 'to oppose, refuse;' allied to OHG. \textit{weiger}, 'fool-hardy,' lit. perhaps 'obstinate, resisting.'
This is connected with the Teut. root \textit{wiss}, 'to fight,' mentioned under the preceding word.

\textit{Weihe}, f. (\textit{Wei}, m.), 'kite,' from the equiv. MidHG. \\textit{wic}, OHG. \textit{wic} (\textit{wicje}), m.; a specifically HG word (comp. Du. 'weeke'). Connected with the root \textit{we}, 'to chase,' mentioned under \textit{Weit} (2). In that case \textit{Wei} would mean lit. 'hunter, sportsman.'

\textit{weichenn}, vb., 'to consecrate, dedicate,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{weiche} (from *\textit{weichon}), wk. vb., 'to sanctify;' a derivative of the OHG. adj. \textit{weich}, 'sacred, holy'; comp. MidHG. \textit{weich} (nom. \textit{wither}), OHG. and OSax. \textit{wiche}, Goth. \textit{wehka}. The adj. has also been preserved in \textit{Weihschaft}, from MidHG. \textit{wienen-nachten}, which is properly a fusion of MidHG. \textit{wienen} and \textit{nachten} (comp. \textit{Mitternacht}). \textit{Nacht} (which sees 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 \textit{mildr} \textit{wicht}, 'the mothers' nights.' For the adoption of the old word in the service of Christianity, comp. \textit{Oktorn} (also taufen?). Moreover, E. \textit{Yule} preserves another OTeut. designation of the same festival; comp. AS. \textit{giol} (\textit{gelder}), Goth. \textit{giulas} (OHG. \textit{giler}), 'January,' OIC. \textit{gol}, AS. \textit{god}, 'Christmas.'

\textit{Weiher}, m., 'fish-pond,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{vicher}, OHG. \textit{vichere}, \textit{vicheri}, m. (OHG. also 'stable'); corresponding to OLG. \textit{vicheri}. Borrowed in the pre-OHG. probably in the Roman period, from Lat. \textit{aquarium}, 'park, preserve, fish-pond;' corresponding to Fr. \textit{vier} (Du. \textit{vijer}), Ital. \textit{vivaccio}, 'fish-pond.' Comp. also \textit{Weiher}.

\textit{weil}, conj., 'because,' from late MidHG. (raw) \textit{wile}; in classical MidHG. \textit{die wile}, conj., 'so long as, during, while, since, because' (hence ModHG. \textit{weil}); OHG. \textit{die wile} \textit{wile}, 'so long as;' properly accus. of \textit{wile}—\textit{weilander}, adv., 'formerly, of yore,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wilen}, \textit{wilen}; the \textit{t} form is a recent extension of the earlier word (Du. \textit{wijlen}). Based on OHG. \textit{Whole}, 'at times;' dat. plur. of \textit{Wei}, f., 'while, space of time, leisure.' The latter is based on MidHG. \textit{vile}, OHG. \textit{vilia} (\textit{vilt}), f., 'time, period of time, hour;' corresponding to OSax. \textit{hwil}, \textit{vuelta}, 'time;' Du. \textit{wijl}, E. \textit{while}, Goth. \textit{hwicila}, 'time.' The verb \textit{weilen}, 'to stay, tarry, sojourn,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{weilen}, 'to stop, stay, sojourn,' in connection with OHG. \textit{hvida}, 'bed,' \textit{hvidal}, 'rest,' suggests that \textit{Wei} meant lit. 'resting time.' It has been compared with the Lat. root \textit{quies} (\textit{qui}, 'to rest' in \textit{quiescens}, \textit{tranquilus}, as well as with OSlov. \textit{poceti}, 'to rest;' Gr. \textit{kapos}, 'point of time,' is perhaps cognate.

\textit{Weiler}, m., 'village, hamlet,' from MidHG. \textit{wiler}, m., 'small farm, hamlet.' OHG. \textit{welda} occurs only as the second component in compound names of places (e.g., \textit{Breuel-\textit{d\textit{ari}}, equiv. to \textit{Breuenvillic}). MidLat. \textit{villars}, 'farm' (Fr. \textit{villier}), was adopted in local names, just like Lat. \textit{villa} (OHG. \textit{wila}, e.g., in \textit{Rothilla}, equiv. to \textit{Richtvil}). Comp. Fr. \textit{ville}, 'town.' The word seems to have been borrowed contemporaneously with \textit{Weihe}.

\textit{Wei}, m., 'wine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wein}, m., corresponding to OSax. \textit{wia}, m. and n., Du. \textit{wij}, m., AS. \textit{wia}, E. \textit{wine}, and the equiv. Goth. \textit{wian}. There is no phonological evidence to show that the word was borrowed. The assumption that it was adopted from Lat. \textit{vinum} (equiv. to Goth. \textit{vein}, n.), or rather from Low Lat. \textit{vina}, m. (equiv. to OHG. \textit{wein}, m.), is probable from the accounts of ancient writers. The period of adoption was perhaps the first cent. B.C., hence the early diffusion among the OTeut. dialects. An earlier connection of the Teut. with the Lat. word is improbable (Lat. \textit{vein} equiv. to Tent. \textit{w} in old loan-words; comp. \textit{Baun, Weiler, Weiler}, with \textit{Bere} and \textit{Brief}). With regard to the Southern culture of the vine, comp. the following words borrowed from Lat.—\textit{Weiler} (also \textit{Weilt}), AS. \textit{Weiler}, Spandt, \textit{Wei}, \textit{Teifer}, \textit{Trieger}, and \textit{Winger}. Note, too, Swiss \textit{weinmann}, OHG. \textit{vinemond} (older \textit{weinimund)}, equiv. to Lat. \textit{vindemund}; Swiss \textit{Wümme}, from OHG. \textit{winedmund}, \textit{weinimund}, equiv. to Lat. \textit{vindemundia} (whence also the equiv. Ofr. \textit{fwime}, 'vintage, also \textit{fen}, 'wine').

\textit{weinen}, vb., 'to weep, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{weinen}, OHG. \textit{wein}, comp. Du. \textit{weenen}, AS. \textit{wean}, OIC. \textit{veina}, 'to weep.' Probably a derivative of the Teut. \textit{eine} \textit{wai} (see \textit{weib}); hence \textit{weinen}, lit. 'to lament' (the origin of the word would be similar to that of \textit{dagein}). It is also possible that Goth. \textit{qainb}, 'to weep,' is based in the other dialects on \textit{wai} 'we.'
weis, adj., in testim, rime weis maßen, 'to make one believe, hoax a person,' from OHG, late MidHG. einen wels machen, 'to inform a person, instruct him' (in ModHG. in an ironical sense). Comp. MidHG. and OHG. wels twen, 'to inform, instruct.' Allied to weise, adj., 'wise, prudent, cunning,' from MidHG. and OHG. wels (also MidHG. wls, OHG. wels), adj., 'intelligible, experienced, acquainted with, learned, wise.' A common Teut. adj.; comp. Goth. weiz, 'knowing,' OSax. and AS. wiz, 'wise, knowing,' E. wise, Du. wijis. The primary form of the word was a verbal adj. from wijen (wes - for witte). Allied to the following word.

Weise, f., 'manner, mode, way;' from MidHG. wise, OHG. wisa, f., 'method'; corresponding to the equiv. AS. wise, E. wise, Du. wijis, Osax. wesa. From this West Teut. word (in OIC. wisa) the equiv. Rom. cognates, Ital. guisa, Fr. guise, are derived. Teut. wis-n seems as wijte, to be derived from the Teut. root wils, 'to know;' hence Weise, lit. 'knowledge.' See wrt.—The suffix weist (e.g., in triumfit) has been developed in ModHG. in connection with MidHG. phrases, such as in vijen wiss, 'like rain.'

Weife, m., 'queen bee,' from the equiv. MidHG. weisel, m., lit. 'leader, guide.' Allied to weisen, vb., 'to show, direct, point,' from MidHG. wisen wk. (str.) vb., OHG. wisen (from *weijen), wk. vb., 'to show, direct, instruct;' a derivative of weist (hence lit. 'to make wise')

weisfagen, vb., 'to foretell, prophesy, predict,' from the equiv. MidHG. wissagen, OHG. wissagôn, wk. vb.; it is not organically connected with fagen. Based on OHG. wissago (wissago), 'prophet, a derivative of the Teut. root wils, 'to know' (comp. AS. wisa, 'prophet'). This form was corrupted to wissagen in the OHG. period by connecting it with wels, 'wise,' and sago, 'speak,' or rather with OHG. foraisago (OLG. wdr-sago), 'prophet.' OHG. wissago is properly a subst. formed from the Teut. adj. *wila, 'knowing, intelligible, wise' AS. (wilt).

Weisentum, n., 'legal precedent, record,' from late MidHG. (rare) witsvum, m. and n., 'sentence, instruction (to the jury);' lit. 'wisdom;' allied to weis (comp. E. wisdom).

weiss, adj., 'white, blank;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. witz (from hveit), adj.; corresponding to Goth. hveits, OIC. hvrir, AS. and OSax. hvit, Du. wit, E. white. This common Teut. term (hveit-) is based on an Aryan root hveit, hvit, from which are derived Sans. witi, 'to be white, to shine' (so too veld, centra, petrola, 'white'), Zend vaita, 'white,' OSlov. vedti, 'light,' and Lith. veiat, 'to make bright.' Goth. hvaites (ModHG. hviten, 'wheat'), is related by gradation.

weif, adj., 'wide, broad, ample,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. weif; corresponding to Osax. and AS. wief, E. wide. Du. wijde, Oic. wifur, 'roomy, extended, spacious.' Allied to Sans. udd, 'straight.' From its form Teut. wi-do seems to be a partic. derivative of a root veld.

Weizen, m., 'wheat;' from MidHG. weizere, OHG. weiziz, m. The dial. (unknown only in Bav.) variant Weizen (Swiss, UpSwab., Wetteran, UpHess., Hennegau, and Thuringian) is based on MidHG. weize. OHG. weizis (ts and sz interchanged in this word on account of the older inflectional interchange of tf and ts; comp. riezen and riezen); hence Weizen as well as Weiten is considered as a partic. derivative of a root veld.

weld, pron., 'which, what;' from MidHG. welch, welch, interv. pron. OHG. weich, weich-l (hh and h), interv. pron., 'who, which;' corresponding to Goth. hvéleiks (hveleiks), Oic. hvelik, Du. welk, AS. hvulik, E. which. A common Teut. derivative, from the pronounal stem hvew- (see wrt) and the suffix liko-; 'constituted' (see gelt and sel); hence welf, lit. 'as constituted.'

Welf, m., 'whelp, cub,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. welf (earlier hvélf, m. and n.); corresponding to Oic. hvelpr. AS. hveldp (E. whelp). This Teut. word hveldpo, which was used at an early period, espec. of 'cubs,' has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages. Welf is not allied.

welt, adj., 'withered, faded,' from MidHG. and OHG. wél (welch), 'moist, mild, lukewarm, faded;' peculiar to HG.; connected with MidE. welken, E. to wélk, and Welf. The primary meaning of the Teut. root wélk, from Aryan wélq, is 'to be moist,' as is indicated also by OSlov. vlasa, 'moistness,' vlágik, 'moist,' Lith. vilg?ti, 'to
moisten,' Lett. wēlgans, wēlgans, 'moist,' unless these are more closely allied to AS. volacu, volac, 'moist.' From a form *wolc, connected with OHG. wolt, Fr. gauche, 'left,' is usually derived.

wēlle, f., 'wave, billow, swell,' from the equiv. MidHG. welle, OHG. wella, f.; a word peculiar to HG., but found, however, in the O'Teut. vocabulary. It is primit. allied to the equiv. OSlov. věšma, Lith. viltis, and is based like these on an Aryan root wēl, 'to turn, roll,' which appears in OHG. wēllan and wallen. Comp. Lat. volere, Gr. ὑδτεύ, 'to roll,' as well as Sans. ṛma, equiv. to OHG. vlacu, AS. wylm, 'billow.'

wēls, m., 'shad' (fish), from the equiv. late MidHG. wēls. Its connection with wāls (stem ḫwala-) is not impossible, if MidHG. wēls is based on *wēlis (from *hwaletis); comp. OHG. wēlfa, 'whale.'

wēlfd, adj., 'foreign, outlandish (espec. Italian or French), from MidHG. wēlsch (wělfsch, wälfsch), 'Romance, French, Italian,' OHG. walisch, 'Romance'; a derivative of the MidHG. Walch, OHG. Walth, 'one of the Latin race.' The corresponding AS. Wēalh was applied to the 'Kelt,' and this is the lit. meaning of the word (comp. the Keltic tribal name Volcae, on which Teut. Walth- is based; it was applied to the Latin race when they occupied Gaul, which had been formerly inhabited by the Kelts. Comp. further Waug and the E. local names Wales (AS. Wælæs) and Cornwall.

wēl, f., 'world, society,' from the equiv. MidHG. wēl, usually wērōl, wērōl, OHG. wērōlt (weroft), f.; the MidHG. and OHG. word has also the earlier signification 'age, saeculum.' Comp. OSax. wērold, 'earthly life, age'; Du. wereld, AS. wērōld, world, E. world, have the ModHG. meaning. The double sense 'world' and 'age' can hardly be explained from one primary form; the latter meaning is linked with OEc. ȝeld, AS. yl, 'age'; the former seems to be based on a collective sense, 'humanity,' which follows from OLG. ȝeld, AS. ylde, OEc. elder, 'men.' The first part of the compound (Goth. wār-alda) is Teut. wēr, 'man, person' (see Wēlfd). Wēl, like Īam and Ŝēl, is peculiar to Teut.

wēnde, f., 'turn, turning-point, change,' from MidHG. wēnde, OHG. wēnt, f., 'boundary, turning back, turn.'—wendeltreppe, f., 'winding stairs,' based on the equiv. late MidHG. wēndelstein.—wenden, vb., 'to turn, change,' from MidHG. wenden, OHG. wēnten (from *wēntjan), wk. vb., 'to overturn, cause to retrograde, hinder.' Comp. OSax. wēndian, Goth. wōndjan, AS. wēndan, 'to turn.' E. to wend, Du. wenden, 'to change'; a factitive of wēnt. Hence auswendig, 'by heart,' MidHG. āzwendig, 'externally, abroad' (etwa auswendig f chemn is a ModHG. phrase, and is here used in the sense of 'externally,' i.e., 'without looking into a book'); innwendig, 'internally,' from MidHG. innwendig. — gewandt, adj., 'skilled, adroit, dexterous,' from MidHG. gewandt, lit. 'directed to the circumstances, appropriate to the circumstances,' i.e., 'constituted somehow or other.'

wenig, adj., 'little, few,' from MidHG. wēnec, wēnec (g), OHG. wēnag weinag, adj. As a derivative of the Teut. root wās (see wēs and wēnen), the adj. signified primarily in OHG. and MidHG. a 'deplorable, lamentable, unfortunate' (so too Goth. wainags); from 'unfortunate,' the MidHG. 'weak, small, trifling, little' is derived.

wenn, conj., 'if, when,' from MidHG. wēnē, wānne; identical with wann. Comp. the following word.

wer, pron., 'who,' from MidHG. and OHG. wēr (earlier hwe̱r), interv. pron.; the nom. sing. preserves the r as a representative of old s; comp. Goth. hwe̱r, 'who,' also AS. hwē, E. who. The Teut. stem of the interv. pron. was hwe̱r-, hwe̱r-, from Aryan ko, ke, which is found in non-Teut. in Lat. quo-d, Gr. πορέω (κόρεω), Lith. and Sans. kas, 'who.' Hence wann, wēter, wēld, wēn, wē, and we. Further details belong to grammar.

wērben, vb., 'to sue (for), solicit,' from MidHG. wērben (wērben), OHG. wērban, wērban (earlier hwe̱rfan), str. vb., 'to turn, walk to and fro, strive hard, make an effort, be active, be doing something, accomplish something.' For the evolution of meaning of ModHG. wērben, comp. Lat. ambire. The lit. sense of the Teut. root hwe̱rf is 'to move to and fro,' as is shown by Biirtē. Comp. OSax. hwe̱rban, 'to walk to and fro,' Du. wérven, 'to woo,' Goth. hwe̱rben and hwe̱rbon, 'to wander.' A corresponding Aryan root gēp (kerp) is not found in non-Teut. Comp. Wēr (2).

Wērd, equiv. to Werter.

werden, vb., 'to become, grow, get,'
from the equiv. MidHG. werden, OHG. werdan; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. wairpan, AS. weordan (obsolete in E.), Du. worden, 'to become.' The Teut. strong verbal root werp has no corresponding and equiv. Aryan wert, yet it is undoubtably connected with Lat. verto, 'to turn,' OSlov. vruteti, vrutiti, '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 wair (which see), as well as in MidHG. wirtel, 'spindle ring,' equiv. to OSlov. vrèženo, 'distaff.'

Werder, m., 'small island in a river,' from MidHG. wert (d), m., 'island, peninsula,' OHG. wraid, waird, f., 'island.' Corresponding to AS. warost, 'bank, shore,' with AS. weor, OSc. werr, n., 'sea' (for the meaning comp. Warr). Its primit. kinship with Sans. vair, 'water,' is not certain.

werfen, vb., 'to cast, throw,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérfen, OHG. werfen (wérfan); a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. wairpan, OSc. werpa, AS. weorphan, E. to warp, Du. weiren, OSax. wépân, 'to throw.' From Teut. are borrowed OFr. guérpier, Fr. déguépier, 'to leave in the lucb.' The Teut. root wepr contained in these words is based upon wérf, from pre-Teut. wérf (comp. Gewlf with Gr. kivos, ñiuef with quinque, and vèrt with quattone); the primit. allied with Sans. vèrt, 'to throw down,' and OSlov. věříj (věřiti), 'to throw,' have a guttural sound. Allied to the following word and to Bürrt.

Werft (1.), m., 'woof,' from MidHG. and OHG. werf, n. (comp. ModHG. δήμαt from MidHG. hvf), 'warp, yarn, or thread for the warp.' Corresponding to the equiv. AS. were, E. warp, OSc. war, which are usually derived from the vb. wérfen. Lith. wertp, 'to spin,' is perhaps derived from the Ger. word.

Werft (2.), f. and n., 'wharf,' ModHG. only; borrowed from LG., like many nautica; expressions; comp. Du. wérf (scheep-stimmerweirf), E. wharf, and the equiv. Swead. wérf. The word cannot, on account of the consonants, be connected with wérfen. The cognates signify lit. 'work-place,' and are related to the verbal root of wérfen (which see).

Wercg, n., 'tow, oakum,' from the equiv. MidHG. wércg, werc (for the double form comp. Sterd), OHG. wérc (hh), and wèrf, n.; also OHG. dwirihhi, dwurihhi, n., 'tow, stump.' The OHG. and MidHG. forms of Werg are identical with those of Wer, hence the former is usually derived from the latter; this, however, does not explain the development of meaning. OHG. dwurihhi, 'tow,' may be connected with Wer and wèrfen, since it means 'the refuse produced by work.' Perhaps the simple word was developed from the compound.

Wergeld, n., from the equiv. MidHG. wèrgeld, 'fine for slaughter,' lit. 'man's, person's money.' For the first component comp. Wernwulf, Weft.

Werft, n., 'work, deed, production,' from the equiv. MidHG. werc (wérfch), OHG. wèrc, wérc (hh), n.; for the double forms comp. the cognate Werg. Based on a common Teut. veork-, 'work,' which is attested by OSc. veerc, AS. wer, E. work, Du. and OSax. wèrk. For further details concerning the root, to which Gr. έπων is allied, see wérfen.

Wernmut, m., 'wormwood, bitterness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wèrmuth, wérmutel, f. and n., OHG. wèrmuola (wormuola), f. There is no clear etymological connection with Bermuda, to which this uncompound word (comp. Wermut) is instinctively allied (comp. E. wormwood, from AS. wèrmwot, wormwotl). Its relation to weum too is not certain.

Wert (1.), m., equiv. to Wetter, 'river island,'

Wert (2.), m., 'worth, value, price,' from the equiv. MidHG. wert (d), OHG. wèrd, n., 'price, costly articles, splendour'; comp. OSax. wèrd, 'hero, reward,' Goth. wèrfhs, 'worth, price;' an adj. used as a subst. Based on the adj. wèrt, 'worth, dear,' from MidHG. wèrd (d), OHG. wèrd, 'costing a certain price, saleable at,' then absolutely 'of high worth, splendid, distinguished.' Corresponding to Goth. wèrfhs, 'worthy, fit,' AS. wèorb, and E. worth. On account of its meaning its connection with wèrfen is improbable. Lith. vèrtas and OSlov. vèrdž, with which it is sometimes compared, are probably Teut. loan-words. It may be related to the Aryan root wérf, 'to regard, contemplate' (see wèrht), of which wèrt might be a particip. derivative in the sense of 'esteemed;' see also Warr.

Weronwolf, m., 'werewolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. wèronwolf (not recorded in OHG.). It is undoubtedly based on an OTeut. word; comp. AS. wàrewulf, E. were-
wolfe. From the AS. word is derived Mid Lat. *vedru*, OFr. *garou*, whence by tautology ModFr. *loup-garou*, 'werewolf.' The presupposed OTeut. *weronulfo*—means lit. 'man-wolf,' i.e. a man who roames about in the form of a wolf (Gr. *luxuribamos*). The first component is OHG., OSax., and AS. *wéð* (Goth. *waér*), m., 'man,' primit. cognate with Lat. *vir,* Sans. *vraś,* 'man.'

Véðen, n., 'being, creature, nature, disposition, manners,' from MidHG. védisen, n., 'sojourn, domestic affairs, manner of living, quality, situation.' An infinit. used as a subst.; MidHG. véden, OHG. *vécsen* (to which the ModHG. pret. forms of the vb. are allied), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. *visan,* 'to be, tarry, stay' (AS. *wéson,* E. *was,* belong to the sphere of the verbal stem). The verbal roots *wés* (to be, abide) to which *wágis* is allied, is found in non-Teut., in the Sans. root *was,* 'to stay, tarry, pass the night.'—Allied to wesphinlich, adj., 'essential,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wésphinlich* (wessphinlich); the t is excrecent.

Wésp, f., 'wasp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *wespe,* earlier *wesf,* f. (m.), OHG. *wésfa* (earlier *wapa*), f.; a genuine Teut. word; comp. AS. *weaps,* weaps, m., E. *wasp.* Hence we must probably assume a Teut. *waps,* besides which Teut. *wabes,-wabes,* is presupposed by Bav. *webes,* East Thuringian *wépschen,* *wéwetschen* (in West Thuring. *wispens*). Aryan *wops-* (wophes-), which points to the verbal root *wéhe* (see Wetf), almost as widely diffused in the Aryan languages as *gori*; OBr. *gwas,* 'waps' (from *waps*), Lith. *vaspa,* 'gadfly,' OSlov. *vaspa,* 'wasp,' is also widely spread by gradation Lat. *vaspa.* In the MidHG. period a form *wespe* was borrowed from Lat. *vespa*; on the other hand, Fr. *guêpe* is probably due on account of its initial sound to Ger. influence.

Wét, f., 'vest, waistcoat,' adopted as a current word 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. *wéster,* 'christening gown' (found espec. in compounds), is based on the same Aryan root as Lat. *vestis.* With the Aryan root *wes* to clothe' (equiv. to Sans. *vas,* Gr. *ívýa* for *Fr*-*výa,* Lat. *ves-te*), are also connected Goth. *wísojan* 'to dress,' OHG. and AS. *wezan* E. *to wear.*

Wólsen, n., 'west,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *wéstn,* OHG. *wéstan,* n.; also ModHG. *wél,* which is found in OHG. and Mid HG. only as the first part of compounds (e.g., OHG. *Wéstfalo,* MidHG. *Wéstvôle, 'Westphalian*). Comp. Du. *west* (in compounds), E. *west* (whence Fr. *ouest*), OFr. *vest,* n. The explanation of the cognates is difficult, espec. on account of the old term *Visgothae,* 'Visigoths, West Goths,' transmitted by Lat. One is inclined to connect the word with Lat. *ves-per,* Gr. *érnypa,* 'evening,' and to regard it as the 'evening quarter'; comp. the corresponding explanations of *Sib* and *Dj* (see also Wetb).

Welte, adj., 'equal, even,' from late MidHG. *vete,* adj., 'paid off.' A recent derivative of the noun *Wetfe,* f., 'bet, wager,' MidHG. *vete,* *vete,* *ret* (lt.), n. and f., OHG. *wetis,* *wets,* n., 'm. mortgage contract, legal obligation, pledge, stake (in a bet),' compensation, fine' (the last three meanings first occur in MidHG.). Comp. AS. *weld,* OFr. *vé,* Goth. *wét,* n., 'pledge, earnest.' From OTeut. *vedabo,* the Romance cognates, Ital. *gageio* and Fr. *gage,* 'pledge,' are borrowed. The following are also primit. allied to Teut. *Wéte*; Lat. *wés* (vadis), 'safety,' *vádimonium,* 'bail, security,' Lith. *vadutis,* 'to redeem a pledge,' and perhaps also Gr. *áthlos* (root Fed), 'prize (of contest),' which point to an Aryan root *veth.*

Wéter, n., 'weather, storm, tempest,' from the equiv. MidHG. *véter,* OHG. *véiter,* n.; corresponding to OSlov. *védir,* weather, tempest, storm; Du. *weder,* wéter, AS. *wéder,* E. weather, and the equiv. OFr. *védr* (Goth. *wétra*—wanting). If Teut. *védro* is based on pre-Teut. *wédro-,* OSlov. *védro,* n., 'fair weather' (vedra, 'bright, clear'), is related to it. It is possible, though less probable, that *vétra* is the Aryan base, with which also OSlov. *vétri,* 'air, wind' (from the root *vé,* 'to blow'), coincides.—

Wétferlede, n., 'sheet lightning,' corrupted from late MidHG. (so even now in ModHG. dial.) *wéferleik* (comp. Norw. *vedleieik,* 'lightning'); comp. MidHG. *leichen,* 'to dance, skip' (see Wetf).

Wétzen, vb., 'to whet, sharpen,' from MidHG. *wétsen,* OHG. *wézen* (from *hwazjan*), wk. vb., 'to sharpen'; comp. Du. *wéten,* AS. *hweitan,* E. *to whet,* OFr. *héte,* 'to sharpen.' A common Teut. wk. vb., properly strong. The Teut. strong verbal root *kwood,* from Aryan *kwood* (by gradation
wicf, m., ‘wight, creature, ragamuffin,’ from MidHG. wicht, m. and n., ‘creature, being, thing’ (used espec. of hobgoblins, dwarfs, &c.), OHG. wizht, m. and n., ‘thing, being, person’; comp. also the meanings of Siegfried. Corresponding to OSax. wicht, ‘thing’ (plur. ‘demons’). Du. wicht, ‘little child,’ AS. wight, ‘being, thing, demon.’ E. weight. Goth distinguishes between wachts, f., ‘thing,’ and ni- vàht, n., ‘nothing’ (on which Ger.midt and midht 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. věkt, ‘thing,’ which, like Teut. wicht, is based upon Aryan věkti. The cognates can scarcely be explained by wien and wigen. MidHG. wiheltin, wihelmennelin are still used dial. for ‘hobgoblins, dwarfs.

wüdtig, adj., ‘weighty, important,’ Mod HG. only; a recent variant of genüdtig, lit. ‘having weight.’ See *wüdti.

wicf (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. veccia, Fr. vesce (E. vetch). The period at which it was borrowed (contemporaneous with vêkti?) is fixed by the representation of Lat. v by w (comp. ðau, ðúht with Bešt and Beštén), as well as the retention of the Lat. c as k (comp. ðrum).

wicf (2.), f., ‘wick,’ see Wicf.

wicfel, m. and n., ‘roll, curl-paper, distaffful (of flax),’ from MidHG. wickel, wickelin, OHG. wicchel, wicchelin, n., ‘roll, a quantity of flax or wool to spin off’; cognate with Wict, ‘wick.’ Further cognates are wanting to explain the early history of the word. Allied to wickelin, vb. ‘to roll, wind, swathe,’ from late MidHG. wickelin, lit. ‘to make into the form of a roll’; also ModHG. Wicfel, f., ‘swaddling clothes.’

Widdér, m., ‘ram,’ from MidHG. wider, OHG. widar, m.; corresponding to Goth. wiþras, m. (ram? lamb?), AS. weder, E. wether, Du. weder, ‘ram, wether.’ Teut. wiþras, from pre-Teut. wiþra- is primit. allied to Lat. vitulus, ‘calf;’ Sans. vaisa, ‘calf, young animal,’ which are derived from Aryan wét-, ‘year’; comp. Lat. vetus, ‘aged,’ Gr. ἄρσος, Sans. vātara, ‘year.’ Hence Witter means lit. ‘young animal, yearling.’

wider, prep. and adv., ‘against,’ from MidHG. wider, OHG. widar, ‘against, towards, back, once more’; corresponding to Goth. wiþra, prep., ‘against, before,’ OSax. widar (and wið), prep., ‘against,’ Du. weder, weder, AS. weder (and wid), ‘against’ (hence E. with). Teut. wiþra, ‘against,’ and the equiv. wiþe are based on the Aryan prep. wi, ‘against,’ which is preserved in Sans. vi, ‘asunder, apart’ (to which vitarām, ‘farther,’ is allied). Comp. fiñer.—Allied to widden, amwidden, vb., ‘to loathe, be offensive,’ lit. ‘to be opposed’ from MidHG. widden, ‘to be opposed.’—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. widersach, OHG. widarsacho, m., ‘opponent in a lawsuit, accused, opponent (generally);’ allied to Eadj, which orig. meant ‘legal dispute.’

widerspenstig, adj., ‘refractory, perverse, obstinate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) widerspenstig, usually widerspen, widerspenace; allied to MidHG. widerspân, also spân, span (mn), ‘dispute, quarrel.’—Widerthron, m., ‘spleenwort,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wierdþan (-tân, -târ); an obscure word; it has probably been corrupted.—widerwârtig, adj., ‘adverse, repugnant, repulsive,’ from MidHG. wider-werti, -werti (widerwert, -wert), adj., ‘striving against, refractory, hostile,’ OHG. widerwert, wartig (g), ‘opposed.’ Comp. wârtis—wibrig, adj., ‘contrary, adverse, repugnant,’ ModHG. only.

widenen, vb., ‘to dedicate, devote, consecrate,’ from MidHG. widemen, OHG. widimen, ‘to furnish with a dowry, endow’; allied to OHG. widamo, ‘wedding present’ (see Witten).

wic, adv., ‘how, in what way,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wie, OHG. wia, which is derived from *hvēk for *hvēwiz, hvēwiz; the last form is indicated only by Goth.
havoiva, 'how.' Based on the Teut. pronom. stem hav-, Aryan ge, go. The formation of pre-Teut. kowb 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 O Sax. and Teut. hwā).

Wicel, m., 'beetle,' from Mid HG. vībel, OHG. vībil, m.; corresponding to O Sax. vībel, AS. vīfel, E. weevil. The literal meaning of this word as a derivative of wēken is probably 'weaver' (because it surrounds itself with a web on changing into a chrysalis state). Comp. Lith. vabalas, 'beetle.'

Wicche, m., 'wick,' from Mid HG. wīche, m. and f., twisted yarn as wick or lint. OHG. wīshka (wick?), 'wick'; also Mid HG. and Mid HG. (dial.) wīcke, with the same signification. The latter is connected with Wicel, from which Mid HG. wīche was orig. at all events quite distinct; comp. Du. wike, 'lamp wick,' AS. wōca (but also wēcca, equiv. to E. wick). There are apparently no other cognates, unless we include Wicen.

Wicchoph, m., 'hoopoe,' (bird), from the equiv. Mid HG. wīchophse, m. OHG. vīchophfo (-hōfo), m., lit. 'forest hopper,' OHG. vītu, 'timber,' equiv. to AS. wīdu, E. wood (comp. Rom's wēv), is primit. allied to OIr. fid, 'tree' (or Gr. φυγός, 'block of wood, log'). Comp. siphen.

Wieder, adv., identical with wider.

Wiege, f., 'cradle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wilge, wiege, OHG. wīga (*wīga), and, with a different gradation, wāga, f.; corresponding to Du. wieg, OLC. vagga, 'cradle' (in AS. cærodeld, E. cradle). It is evidently connected with the root wāg in wāgen, wāf, dōn, mādfen; yet some difficulties still remain; the relation of OHG. and Mid HG. ḷe, ḷe, however, is not quite clear (see ipvīf and iève).

Wiegan, vb., 'to weigh, rock,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wīgen, OHG. wīgan, str. vb.; identical with wīgen, vb., which see.

Wichern, vb., 'to neigh, shout noisily,' an intensive form of the equiv. Mid HG. wihen (wihomen, wihelen), OHG. wihon for *wiphon, *wihbot; formed from the same root as Mid HG. wīgen, OHG. wīdōn (wihōdon), 'to neigh' (E. dial. to wicken). With the onomatopoeic root hwe are connected, though with a different evolution of meaning, AS. hwanan, E. to whine, OLC. hwibá, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).'

Wienem, m., 'pole for hanging meat to be smoked above the hearth,' Mod HG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. wieme, 'smoking-place.'

Wiefe, f., 'meadow, pasture-land,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wīse, OHG. wīsa, f. From the same root are derived with a different gradation O Ir. veis, 'pool, pond with standing water,' AS. wās, 'moisture,' E. (dial.) woosy, 'moist.' LG. wīse, 'meadow,' is based on LG. *wīsha.

Wiefel, m. and n., 'weasel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wīsil, wīsle, OHG. wīsala, f.; corresponding to Du. wiesel, wīzeltje, AS. wēslē (wēsolē), E. wīsel, Dan. wīsel. It is frequently regarded as a derivative of Wiefe, 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 wēsl, see wēsē). Both derivations are very uncertain.

Wild, adj., 'wild, savage, fierce,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wīlde, OHG. wīldi, adj.; corresponding to Goth. wilphais, AS. wīlde, E. wild, Du. wilde, OSax. wīlde; the corresponding O LC. wilfr 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 Wīlde. This view is not probable, since wīlde seems to be used only of living beings (lit. 'senseless, irrational?'); comp. the Scand. signification. Moreover, the subst. Wīld, n., ('wild animals, game, deer'), which cannot be derived from the adj., has a more original form; comp. Mid HG. wīlt (d), OHG. and AS. wīld, n. (AS. also wīldor, and later wīldor), 'wild animals;' from Teut. wilphin, n. (hence pre-Teut. wellor, n., 'wild animals,' but welgja, 'wild, savage'). Hence the connection with Wīlde is improbable, though a more certain origin has not yet been found.

Widbref, n., 'game, venison,' from Mid HG. wīltbrēt, -brête, n., 'roasted (or boiled) game, game for roasting, venison'; see Brēt. — Widjang, m., 'deer-stalking,' from Mid HG. wīltvanc (g), m., 'game preserving, preserves'; late Mid HG. in the sense of 'strange person' (one entraped, as it were, like game).

Wildschur, n., 'wolfskin, fur pelisse,' Mod HG. only, from the equiv. Pol. wilczur.

Wille, m., 'will, volition, design, wish,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wīle, OHG. wīlō, m.; corresponding to Goth. wīja, OSax.
willow, Du. wil, AS. wille, E. will; an abstract from wilen, which see. Allied to willig, adj., ‘willing, voluntary, ready,’ from MidHG. willig, OHG. willig—willig-fehren, vb., ‘to accord to, grant, humour,’ from late MidHG. willevarn.—willkommen, adj., ‘welcome, acceptable’; subst., ‘welcome, reception’; from MidHG. willevemen. Corresponding to Du. welkomen, AS. wilecumen, E. welcome, whence OFr. wilecome (a form of greeting) was borrowed.

wimmeln, vb., ‘to swarm, teem with,’ from late MidHG. (MidG.) wimmer, ‘to be astir, swarm.’ From the same root vem (vorm) are derived the equiv. OHG. wimden and wimizen (wanzen). OHG. wiman, ‘to swarm with,’ seems to be a reduplication present of the same root vem (see vem-).

wimmern, vb., ‘to whimper,’ from MidHG. wimmer, n., ‘whining,’ beside which occurs an equiv. MidHG. gewammer, with a different stage of gradation; recent imitative forms.

wimpel, m. and f., ‘pennon, flag, streamer,’ from MidHG. wimpel, f. and m., ‘banner, flag, naval ensign, kerschief,’ OHG. wimpel, ‘frontlet, veil.’ Allied to Fr. guimpe (OFr. guimple), ‘wimple, stomacher,’ Du. wimpel, AS. wimpel, wimpel, E. wimple. The exact relation of these apparently compound words to one another is obscure, since the LG. dialects have mvp coinciding with HG. (we should have expected mvp 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 ſabrn.

wimpfer, f., ‘eyelash,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wimpfbr, wimpfbrze, OHG. wimpbrzor, f.; lit., ‘the winding eyebrow.’

WB, m., ‘wind,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. wind (d), OHG. wint, m.; corresponding to Goth. winds, AS. and E. wind (to which window from OSc. vindanga, lit. ‘wind eye,’ is allied), Du. and OSax. wind, ‘wind.’ The common Teut. windo-, from Aryan wénto-, is identical in form with the equiv. Lat. ventus, and Sans. vata, m., ‘wind’ (comp. also Gr. ἄφνης?); they are derivatives of the present partic. wént- of the root we, ‘to blow’ (see wehen); for the form of the word comp. ſabrn. While this word extends beyond Teut. the terms for the chief directions of the wind are peculiar to that group (see Herb, Lf, &c.).

wînde, f., ‘windlass, winch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wînde, OHG. wînta, f.—windel, f., ‘swaddling clothes, napkin,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wîndel, OHG. wîntela, f.; lit., ‘means for winding about.’

winden, vb., ‘to wind, reel, twine,’ from MidHG. wînden, OHG. wîntan, str. vb., ‘to wind, turn, wrap;’ comp. OSax. winden, ‘to turn’ (hwîndan, ‘to wrap up’), Du. wenden, AS. wîndan, E. to wind, Goth. windan. For the causative of this Teut. strong verbal root wind, ‘to turn, wrap,’ see wenden; other derivatives are wenterú, wontan. There are no certain cognates in non-Tent. Ital. ghindare, Fr. guinder, ‘to hoist,’ are borrowed from Teut.

Windhund, m., Windspiel, m., ‘grey-hound, harrier,’ from the equiv. MidHG. windbrakke, wîntspil; these compounds are tautological forms for MidHG. and OHG. wînt, ‘greyhound.’ It is probably not connected with Wûn, 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 Šûn (Teut. hvundo, from hvundo-) is perhaps possible (Śûn, from hvundo-?); in that case the assonance with Šûn must have caused the differentiation.

Windesbraut, f., ‘hurricane, tornado,’ from the equiv. MidHG. windes brât, OHG. wîntes brât, f.; a remarkable formation, which is usually referred to mythological ideas. Yet OHG. and MidHG. brât in this compound might be cognate with Mid HG. brâs, ModHG. Bráut, if these were connected with pre-Tent. brât-tó-.

Windgarten, m., ‘vineyard,’ from MidHG. wîngaître, OHG. wîngarte, m.; comp. also E. vineyard; lit., ‘wine-garden.’ For the shortening of MidHG. and OHG. wînt, comp. Wûnger.

Wînch, m., ‘sign, wink, nod, hint,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wîne (k), OHG. wînch, m.; allied to wînken, vb., ‘to wink, beckon, nod,’ MidHG. wînken, str. vb., OHG. wînchun, wk. vb., ‘to move side-wards, totter, nod, wink’; corresponding to AS. wîncian, E. to wink. If ‘to totter along, move with a sideward motion,’ is the primary meaning of the Teut. root wînk, the Aryan root may be the same as that of wîden (wîg, wîch). Related to the following word.
Windef, m., 'angle, corner, nook,' from the equiv. MidHG. widel, OHG. wnedel , m.; corresponding to Du. wendel, AS. winedel, 'angle,' to which Goth. wundela, m., 'angle, corner,' formed from a nasalised root, is allied. The primary meaning of the word is probably 'bend.' See Win.

wirken, see Win.

winen, v., 'to whine, whimper,' from the equiv. MidHG. winessen, an intensive of MidHG. winzen, OHG. winesis, winzen, wk. vb., 'to lament.' Probably derived, like wimmern (wiertern), from the Teut. root wert. Its connection with wicken is less probable.

Winter, m., 'winter,' from the equiv. MidHG. winter, OHG. wintar, m.; a common Teut. term, wanting in the other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. wintras, AS. and E. winter, OSax. wintar. The allied languages used a stem ghlen (ghlên); comp. Lat. hiemus, Gr. χειμών, OSlov. and Zend zima, Sans. हिमाता (also in the Lex Salica inginibus, 'anniculus'). These Aryan cognates, which may also signify 'snow' and 'stomach' (comp. Gr. χέιμα, 'stomach'), cannot, for phonological reasons, be allied to the Teut. group. They suggest, however, a connection between Winter and Wint; yet the Teut. bases wint- and win- do not agree phonologically. Perhaps those are right who regard Winter as the 'white period,' referring it to OGal. vindo- ('white') (as in Vindo-bona, Vindo-nagus, Vindonis); comp. Old. find, 'white.' In the OTeut. languages Winter also signifies 'year;' which is still retained in the Mod. HG. dial. Ginnwinter, 'yearling kid, steer' (AS. énter, 'one year').

Winder, m., 'vintager, vine-dresser,' from the equiv. MidHG. winderl, winderl, OHG. winnuril (winnurnil), m. It can hardly have been borrowed from Lat. vin- tor, which must have produced the OHG. form *wintizari (MidHG. wintzeere, winder). OHG. winnuril is more probably, however, a compound slightly influenced by the Lat. term; its second component is derived from OHG. ziran, 'to tear or pluck off.' Comp. Wink, and for the accented vowel Wingeri.

winqig, adj., 'tiny, diminutive, petty,' from the equiv. late MidHG. winciz (q). A recent diminutive derivative of wina (comp. einiq from rieniq, eieniq); yet note Swab. and Alem. wigniq.

Wipfel, m., 'top of a tree, summit,' from MidHG. wiipfel (wiipfel), OHG. wipfil (wipfil), m. 'top of a tree'; lit. perhaps that which rocks, swing, for the word is based on the Teut. root wiip, '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. wiipf, 'swing, quick movement'; in MidHG. also wiifen, str. vb., 'to swing' (see wipfen). The Teut. root wiip, 'to move with a rocking motion,' contained in these cognates (and in Wipfel), is based on pre-Teut. wihb, whence also Lat. vibrare, 'to vibrate;' allied to the earlier Aryan variant wip in, Sans. vip, 'to tremble,' OHG. weibôn, 'to totter.'

wir, pron., 'we,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wir; corresponding to Goth. weis. O Sax. wi, Du. wij. AS. wij. E. we. The common Teut. we, with a secondary nomin. suffix s, is based on Aryan wei, whence Sans. vayám, 'we.' The declension of wir, which is supplemented by una, belongs to grammar.

Wirbel, m., 'whirl, vortex, whirlpool, bustle, crown (of the head),' from MidHG. wirbel, m., 'vortex, crown (of the head), whirl,' OHG. wirbel, wirfel, m., 'whirlwind'; comp. Old. hwzfell, 'vortex,' E. whirl. Derivatives of the Teut. root hwurb (hwur), 'to turn' (see werben). With regard to wifwurzel note the evolution of meaning in Schweiz.

wirken, vb., 'to work, effect, produce,' from the equiv. MidHG. wirken (wirken), OHG. wirken (wurchen). This verb, properly strong, is common to Teut. in the forms wirkjan, wurkjan; comp. Goth. wairkjan, AS. wyrcean, also O Sax. wirkjan, Du. werken. The Tent. verbal root werk, work, to which ModHG. Wirr belongs, is based on an old Aryan root wer (worg), which occurs in several dialects. With Gr. ὑπαγε, 'work,' are connected βέλο (for *Feyove), 'to do, perform,' ὑπάγων, 'instrument,' ὑπαγον, 'sacred rite'; so too the Zend root rō, rēs, '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. swoh-wurhlo, MidHG. schwuchwirtre, 'shoemaker;' whence ModHG. proper names such as Schuhert, Schuhart.

wirr, adj., 'confused, entangled,' a Mod. HG. derivative of wirren, 'to twist, entangle, confuse' (mostly now wirlen).
This properly str. vb. (as the old ModHG. partic. verweisen shows) is based on Mid HG. wieren (verwieren), OHG. wieran (fierzan), str. vbs., 'to entangle, confuse.' On the corresponding subst. OHG. verro, 'confusion, dispute,' are based Ital. guerra, Fr. guerre, 'war.' It is uncertain whether OHG. and OSax. wieran, str. vbs., 'to bring into confusion,' is based on an earlier *wer-san, and whether Wurf is connected with it. A pre-Teut. root vers appears in OSlov. vrčiti, 'to thresh,' and probably also in Lat. verro, 'to sweep.' E. worse (Goth. warsis; see the following word) is usually referred to the Teut. root vors, 'to confuse.'

wirsch, adj., 'cross, angry,' ModHG. only, an imitation of MidHG. unwirsch (from unwirisch, unwirdeis). The signification cannot be explained from the Mid HG. compar. wirs (equiv. to E. worse, Goth. waris).

Wirschung, Wirfung, m., 'borecole,' first recorded in ModHG.; the word seems, however, to have been borrowed at an earlier period from Upper Italy, as is also indicated by the Fr. term, chou de Milan ou de Savoie. It is based on Lombard. versa (comp. Ital. verzotto), 'cabbage, borecole,' which is usually referred to Lat. viridica, 'vegetables.' Schiff and Käpp were borrowed at a much earlier period.

Wirt, 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. wërd, 'husband, master of the house,' Du. waard, Goth. waris, 'host.' No connection with Lat. vir, 'man' (for Teut. wër, see Wirnef, Wirt, and Wargt), 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 wert).

Wisch, m., 'rag, clout, wisp,' from the equiv. MidHG. wisch, OHG. wis, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. wischen, OHG. wischen, is allied. Comp. OIC. wisk, 'bundle,' and also E. wisp with a labial instead of a guttural. The base wisku, wisp, wisp, may be connected with Lat. virga (from wizq in wizq).

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. MidHG. wispeln, OHG. wispalón, inwispalón. Also in ModHG. only, wiprun (properly perhaps a LG. word), corresponding to AS. hwiwprian, E. to whisper. These intensive forms seem to be based on an onomat. root wuls (hairs), to which also keifer is usually referred.

wissen, vb., 'to know, beware of;' from the equiv. MidHG. wisszen, OHG. wissan; a common Teut., and more remotely a primit. Aryan pret. present. Comp. Goth. wæld, 'I know,' AS. wát, E. wot, OSax. wòt, OHG. and ModHG. wên. Based on pre-Teut. wien, wif, in Sans. veda, 'I know,' Gr. ðóê, OSlov. védî; 'to know.' This primit. unreduplicated perfect is based on a root wif, which in the Aryan languages means lit. 'to find,' then 'to see, recognise;' comp. Sans. vid, 'to find,' Gr. ἰδεω, Lat. videre, 'to see,' Goth. witan, 'to observe.' In Ger. comp. wéi̯s, wuwisten, wuifagen, Miß.

wiftern, vb., 'to scent, spy out,' from MidHG. witeren, 'to scent something;' comp. the equiv., OIC. wíra; connected with Sint. "E. to wînd, 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')."

Witfild (with a normal b), Witwe, f., 'widow,' from the equiv. MidHG. wiitwe, witwæ, OHG. wiswe (witwau); f., common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. Goth. wifwud, OSax. widowa, Du. weduwe, AS. wuduwe, widewe, E. widow. Corresponding to Ir. féidb, Lat. vidua, San. widhád, OSlov. vidova. The primit. Aryan form wídhéð (widhoud), f., 'widow;' implied in these words seems to be an old formation from an Aryan root wídh, Sans. root vidh, 'to become empty, be faulty;' comp. Gr. ἱδης, 'single, unmarried.' The designations for Widwer, 'widower,' are recent derivatives of the feminine form (comp. & wiwiger); comp. OHG. witweo, MidHG. witweare, from which a new fem. could be ultimately formed (MidHG. witweerinum); comp. Mod HG. Widmann (hence Widfrau). ModHG. Waiß, 'orphan,' is perhaps connected with the same Aryan root widh.

Witlum, n., 'widow's jointure,' the proper term is probably Wíttum, n. The first component is MidHG. widen, wideme, m. and f., 'bridal gift, present from the bridegroom to the bride;' then also 'endowment of a church,' OHG. widamo, 'wedding gift of the bridegroom to the bride.' The corresponding AS. wotumna, 'money paid for the bride,' leads to kinship with Gr,
abeled, etc., 'bridal presents made by the bridegroom,' to which perhaps OSlav, veda (veda) and the equiv. OIr. sedaim, 'to marry,' are allied. There is, in any case, no connection between Wiltum and the preceding word; comp. also witenan.

Wiltum, see Wiltif.

Wiltif, m., 'wit, sense, understanding, repartee,' from MidHG. witis, OHG. wizst, f., 'knowing, understanding, prudence, wisdom'; an abstract of wizian (corresponding to AS. and E. wit). Allied to witziq, adj., 'witty, clever, brilliant,' from MidHG. witzee (q), OHG. wizig, 'intelligent, prudent.'

Wo, adv., 'where,' from MidHG. and OHG. wd, 'where,' usually with an earlier vowel wihka, f., a common Teut. term based on a primary form, wih-. Comp. Goth. wih, OSax. wia, Du. wie, AS. wic, E. where, and the equiv. OHG. wic, f. The assumption that Lat. wica, 'change,' was adopted by the Teutons in the sense of 'week' is untenable, for were the notion 'week' borrowed from the Romans, it would have assumed a form corresponding to Ital. settimana, Fr. semaine (OIr. sochtm), 'week.' The Teut. origin of the world is supported by the fact that it is borrowed by Finn. (as wihka), as well as by wicz, f., 'alternate service,' the AS. variant of wicw, which makes it probable that Wighe meant 'change' (comp. Wigeid). 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.

Wighe, m., 'distaff,' MidHG. only, from LG.; probably cognate with Wighe.

Wige, f. (with MidG. ð for ð, as in ðtem, ðfelte, ðt, etc.), 'wave, billow,' from MidHG. wige (g), OHG. wig, n., 'water in commotion, flood, billow, stream, river, sea'; comp. OSax. wig, AS. wîg, Goth. wiga, 'billow, flood.' From OHG. is derived Fr. vague. Teut. wige, wige, from pre-Teut. *wege, *wige, is connected with the Aryan root woge, 'to move'; hence Beg, lit. 'motion, that which is moved.'

Wohí, adv., 'well, probably,' from the equiv. MidHG. wol, OHG. wola (earlier wela), adv. from wuht; corresponding to OSlav. wela, Du. wel, AS. wel, E. well, Goth. waila. The primary meaning of this common Teut. adv. is 'as one could wish,' because it is derived from the root of wollen. Aryan welo-, 'wish, desire,' is also indicated by Sans. vâra, m. and n., 'wish, desire,' to which wîram å (or prâti wîram), 'as one could wish, as one likes,' is allied.

Wohlsfeil, adj., 'cheap,' from MidHG. wol veile, wolel, 'easily purchasable'; comp. feil.—Wohlsgeboren, adj., 'Mr.,' from MidHG. wolggeboren (also hochgeboren), 'distinguished.'—Wohlthat, f., 'benefit, kindness, good deed,' from the equiv. MidHG. woltat, OHG. woltat.

Wohnen, vb., 'to dwell,' from the equiv. MidHG. wone, OHG. wonen, wk. vb.; corresponding to OSlav. wânon, Du. wonen, AS. wuan, 'to dwell, be, remain.' Beside these West Tent cognates there are those of gewiht; the Aryan root wen, on which they are based, probably meant 'to please,' which is suggested by Goth. wuan, OHG. wienen (earlier wienan), 'to rejoice.' the 'wonted thing' is 'that with which one is pleased'; wohnen, lit. 'to find pleasure anywhere.' From the same Aryan root wen are derived OSlav. and OHG. wini (MidHG. wine), 'friend,' Lat. Venus, 'goddess of love,' the Sans. root van, 'to be fond of, love,' Sans. vásas, 'delight.' Comp. also Wenne and Wuneti.

Wächsen, vb., 'to vault, arch,' from MidHG. and OHG. wâchen (from *wâhlen, *wâljen), wk. vb., 'to assume a curved shape, vault.' Comp. OSlav. bilohelben, 'to arch over, cover,' Du. welven, OhG. welfla, 'to arch;' allied to AS. welsef, 'arched,' and Goth. wêlsfri, 'collin' (lit. 'arch'). The Tent. verbal root wêl, from Aryan *wel (wel?) is related to Gr. κέφαλος, 'bosom' (lit. 'arch'); so too Sans. kârá, Lat. culcita, 'pillow?'.

Wolf, m., 'wolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wol, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan; comp. Goth. wolfs, OSlav. wulf, Du. wulf, AS. wulf, E. wolf. Teut. wulfo-, from wulpo-, is based on Aryan wulgo-, wulko-; comp. Sans. sakt, OSlav. vîluh. Lith. vilkas, Gr. λύκος, Lat. lupus, 'wolf.' On account of this apparent similarity between Welf and the equiv. words of the other Aryan languages, Lat. vulpes, 'fox,' cannot be allied. The Aryan term wulko-
has been rightly compared with the Aryan root \textit{welk}, 'to march,' preserved in Gr. \textit{λέκα}, OSlov. \textit{vi\'lek}, so that \textit{welf} meant perhaps 'robber.' The word was often used in Teut. to form names of persons; comp. \textit{Welfram}, under \textit{Wafe}; \textit{Welf}, from \textit{Wudolf} (lit. 'famous wolf,' see \textit{Wulf}), \textit{Welf}, from \textit{Adalulf} (lit. 'noble wolf,' see \textit{Abi}).

\textit{Wolfe}, f., 'cloud,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{volken}, OHG. \textit{volchan}, m.; also in MidHG. (Alem., MidG.) \textit{volke}, OHG. \textit{volcha}, f., 'cloud.' Corresponding to OSax. \textit{volcan}, n., Du. \textit{wolk}, AS. \textit{wolcen}, 'cloud' (to which E. \textit{welkin} is allied). Under \textit{wel} a pre-Teut. root \textit{welg}, 'moist,' is assumed, with which the term \textit{volk\'on} (\textit{volken}), n., 'cloud' (lit. 'the moist thing'), peculiar to West Teut., is connected.

\textit{Wolfe}, f., 'wool, down,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wolle}, OHG. \textit{wolfa}, f.; corresponding to Goth. \textit{wulla}, AS. \textit{wall}, E. \textit{wool}, Du. \textit{wol}. Teut. \textit{wol}\'f, from pre-Teut. \textit{weld} (for \textit{weld} from \textit{wel} and \textit{wel} in Teut. and \textit{wel} in OHG., Lith. \textit{vilna}, 'wool'); in Lat. \textit{vilus}, \textit{velus}. Sans. \textit{vrid} is connected with a root \textit{\textsc{y}}{\textsc{r}}, 'to cover, wrap' (pres. \textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{r}\textsc{\textsc{r}}}); hence \textit{wel} (Aryan \textit{wrid}) meant lit. 'that which covers.' Gr. \textit{\textsc{v}\textsc{r}ov}, \textit{\textsc{v}\textsc{r}ov}, 'wool,' cannot be related to the common Aryan cognates (root \textit{wel}).

\textit{Wollen}, vb., 'to wish, be willing, have a mind to, intend,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wollen} (\textit{wollen}), OHG. \textit{wellan} (\textit{wollan}); an anomalous vb.; the further details belong to grammar. Comp. OSax. \textit{willian}, \textit{willihan}, Du. \textit{willen}, AS. \textit{wilen}, E. \textit{will}, Goth. \textit{wiljan}. The connection between the Teut. root \textit{veld}, 'to wish,' with which \textit{welf} and \textit{welf} are also connected, and the equiv. Lat. \textit{vella} is apparent; comp. also Sans. \textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{r}} (\textit{\textsc{y}ar}), 'to choose, prefer,' OSlov. \textit{voliti}, 'to be willing.' Gr. \textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{r}o\textsc{m}a}, 'to be willing,' is, on the other hand, not allied; it is more probably related to Gr. \textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{r}la}, \textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{r}la}, 'to wish,' which, like Sans. \textit{\textsc{y}ar}, 'to desire,' points to an Aryan \textit{ghel} (\textit{\textsc{y}\textsc{w}el}), which would produce in Teut. likewise a root \textit{wel}, 'to be willing.'

\textit{Wollufl}, f., 'delight, voluptuousness,' from MidHG. \textit{wol-tufl}, m. and f., 'gratification, joy, pleasure, enjoyment, merry life, voluptuousness.'

\textit{Wunde}, f., 'rapture, ecstasy, bliss,' from MidHG. \textit{wunne} (\textit{wunne}), OHG. \textit{wunna} (\textit{wunna}), f., 'joy, pleasure, the most beauti-

\textbf{ful and best}; corresponding to OSax. \textit{wunnia}, 'joy,' AS. \textit{wun}. Goth. *\textit{wunni} (gen. *\textit{wunnjo}) was probably a verbal abstract of Goth. \textit{wunan}, 'to rejoice,' the root of which (Aryan \textit{wun}, 'to be pleased') appears in \textit{wunen}. OHG. \textit{wunnea} (MidHG. \textit{wunni}), 'pasture-land,' has been considered as identical with \textit{wunen}; yet that word, like Goth. \textit{winya}, 'pasture, fodder,' has its own early history. It has been preserved in Bemmennat, 'month of May.' MidHG. \textit{wunnenmando} (\textit{wunnen\'ando}), OHG. \textit{wunne}, \textit{wunne}, \textit{m\'ando}, lit. 'pasture month.'

\textit{Worfeln}, vb., 'to fan, winnow,' ModHG. only; intensive of \textit{wurjen}.

\textit{Worgen}, see \textit{wur"gen}.

\textit{Worf}, n., 'word, term, expression,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wotl}, n.; corresponding to Goth. \textit{wotland}, OSax., AS., and E. \textit{word}, Du. \textit{woord}. The common Teut. \textit{wordo}, 'word,' based on Aryan \textit{wordho}, is equiv. to Lat. \textit{verbum} (Lat. \textit{b} for Aryan \textit{dh}, as in \textit{bar}, \textit{ret},) Pruss. \textit{wurds}, 'word,' and Lith. \textit{vardas}, 'name.' \textit{Wert} has with less reason been regarded as an old partic. \textit{ur-t} (for the suffix comp. \textit{fatt} and \textit{fralt}), and derived from the root \textit{wer} (\textit{werp}), appearing in Gr. \textit{\'ep\f\'r}, 'orator, \textit{\'ep\f\'r\'a}, saying, \textit{\'ep\f\'e}, 'to ask,' and with which Olfr. \textit{breth}, 'sentence,' based on Aryan \textit{urto}-, is connected.

\textit{Wrach}, n., 'wreck, refuse,' ModHG. only from LG.; comp. Du. \textit{wrek}, E. \textit{wreck}.

Based on Du. \textit{wrek}, 'useless, damaged,' and \textit{wreken}, 'to cast out.'

\textit{Wucher}, m., 'usury, interest,' from MidHG. \textit{wu\'cher}, OHG. \textit{wu\'hkar}, m. and n., 'produce, fruit, gain, profit'; corresponding to Goth. \textit{wokers}, 'usury.' The OHG. and MidHG. sense 'descendants' points to a Teut. root \textit{wuk}, 'to arise, bear,' which is identical with the Aryan root \textit{wyg}, 'to be astr, successful, energetic' (see \textit{weden}); comp. Sans. \textit{\'e\'g\'a}, m., 'power, strength, nourishment, prosperity,' and AS. \textit{\'aw\'e\'can}, 'to be born.' In meaning the Aryan root \textit{\'au\'g}, 'to increase,' cognate with Aryan \textit{\'agy}, is more closely connected; comp. Lat. \textit{\'au\'gere}, Goth. \textit{\'au\'kan} (Lith. \textit{\'au\'g\'t}, 'to grow').

\textit{Wuchs}, m., 'growth, development'; ModHG. only, a graded form, from \textit{wachsen}.

\textit{Wucht}, f., 'weight, burden.' ModHG. only from LG. \textit{wucht}, a variant of \textit{\'en\'echt}.

\textit{W"ullen}, vb., 'to root, grub up, burrow, rummage, stir up,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wulProperty}, OHG. \textit{\'u\'olen} (from *\textit{\'u\'ol\'e})
corresponding to Du. woelen. With this weak verbal root \textit{woel} is connected the Teut. cognate \textit{wulo}- (see \textit{Bosq}},(l)) to which OHG. and ModHG. \textit{wule} and AS. \textit{wol}, 'defeat, ruin,' are allied.

\textbf{Wulfl}, f., 'swelling, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wulfl}, (very rare) \textit{wufl}, OHG. (rare) \textit{wufl}},(f. also signifying the 'turned up lip'). A derivative of OHG. \textit{wulfl}, MidHG. \textit{wellen}, str. vb., 'to make round, roll,' to which \textit{Welle} is allied.

\textbf{wund}, adj., 'galled, chafed, wounded,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wunt} (\textit{d}), OHG. \textit{wunt}; corresponding to OSax. and AS. \textit{wund}, Du. \textit{gewund}, and Goth. \textit{wunds}; properly an old partic. with the Aryan suffix \textit{to}. There is also an old abstract of the same root with the Aryan suffix \textit{-tā} (see \textit{Gā}), MODHG. \textit{Wunde}, 'wound,' from MidHG. \textit{wunde}, OHG. \textit{wunta}, f., to which OSax. \textit{wunda}, Du. \textit{wund}, AS. \textit{wund}, E. \textit{wound}, correspond. The root on which the word is based would assume the form \textit{wun} in Teut.; comp. Goth. \textit{wīn-nan}, 'to suffer, feel pain,' to which Gr. \textit{ও} (from \textit{d-Fareλη}), 'wound,' is usually referred.

\textbf{Wunder}, n., 'wonder, marvel, miracle,' from MidHG. \textit{wunten}, OHG. \textit{wünten}, n., 'astonishment, object of astonishment, wonder, marvel' (the signification 'astonishment' is preserved in the expression \textit{Wunder nēven}, 'to be surprised,' which existed in MidHG.). Comp. OSax. \textit{wonadar}, E. and Du. \textit{wonder}. Teut. \textit{wundro-seems, like Gr. \textit{δυπεω} (for *\textit{Fupeω}), to gaze at, observe, consider,' to point to an Aryan root \textit{wundh}, 'to gaze at, stare at.'

\textbf{Wunself}, m., 'wish, desire,' from MidHG. \textit{wunsch}, OHG. \textit{wunsce}, m., 'wish, desire' (MidHG. also 'capacity doing something extraordinary'); comp. Du. \textit{wenschen}, OIC. \textit{ocș} (for Goth. \textit{wunska}), 'wish.' Hence the derivative \textit{wünschen}, 'to wish, desire, long for,' MidHG. \textit{wünschen}, OHG. \textit{wunschen}, 'to wish'; comp. Du. \textit{wensch}, AS. \textit{wenschen}, E. \textit{wish}. Sans. \textit{वच्छ} (for \textit{vān-skā}), 'wish' (with the root \textit{vān-skā}, 'wish') is regarded as equivalent to Teut. \textit{wunsch}, 'wish.' The \textit{skā} derivative is based on the root \textit{wun}, 'to be pleased,' which appears in \textit{wehmen}.

\textbf{Würde}, f., 'dignity,' from MidHG. \textit{wirde}, f., 'dignity, honor, respect,' OHG. \textit{wirdi}, f.; an abstract from \textit{Wert.}—\textbf{würdig}, adj., 'worthy, estimable,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{würde}, OHG. \textit{wirdi}.

\textbf{Würf}, m., 'throw, cast, projection,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wurf}; allied to \textit{würfen.}—With this \textbf{Würfel}, m., 'die, cube,' from MidHG. \textit{würfel}, OHG. \textit{wurfd}, is connected; comp. the equiv. OIC. \textit{verpol}.

\textbf{würgen}, vb., 'to choke, strangle, throttle,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{würgen} (MidG. \textit{wergen}), wk. vb., OHG. \textit{wurgan} (from *\textit{wurgjan}). Beside this wk. vb. there existed a strong verbal root, Teut. \textit{werg} (deduced from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{erwergen}), from Aryen \textit{werg}, from which Lith. \textit{vėrgu} (\textit{vergus}), 'to lace together, press firmly,' and OSlov. \textit{vrėg}, 'to chain, bind,' are derived. The word has also been compared with the Aryen root \textit{wreng} (see \textit{ringan}).

\textbf{Wurm}, m., 'worm, grub,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wurm}, 'worm, insect, serpent, dragon'; comp. Goth. \textit{wūrama}, 'serpent,' OSax. \textit{wurm}, 'serpent,' Du. and E. \textit{worm}. The meaning of the common Teut. word varies between 'worm' and 'serpent' (comp. \textit{Linwurm}). The former occurs in the primit. allied Lat. \textit{vernis}, 'worm,' with which Gr. \textit{πωμος} (\textit{pōmos} for *\textit{Fpōpo-}), 'wood-worm,' is related by gradation. Sans. \textit{कृमि}, 'worm,' Lith. \textit{kūmė}, and OIr. \textit{crüv} (OSlov \textit{krūv}), 'worm,' are not connected with this word; nor is Gr. \textit{Δίμος}, 'maw-worm,' related to it.\textbf{wurmen}, vb., 'to become worm-eaten, pry, poke into,' MidHG. only; comp. Du. \textit{wurmen}, 'to torment oneself, languish, work hard,' probably allied to \textit{Wurm}.

\textbf{Wurst}, f., 'sausage, pudding, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wurst} (MidG. and Du. \textit{wurst}), f. This specifically G. word is rightly regarded as a derivative of the Aryen root \textit{wrt}, 'to turn, wind' (see \textit{wretten} and \textit{Brist}); hence \textit{Wurst} (base \textit{wriht}, \textit{wirte}), lit. 'turning.'

\textbf{Wurf}, f., 'root, herb,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wurz}, f., 'herb, plant' (MidHG. also 'root'); comp. OSax. \textit{wurt}, 'herb, flower,' AS. \textit{wrut}, E. \textit{wort}, Goth. \textit{wardds}, 'root.' An Aryen root word, \textit{wūrd}, is indicated by Gr. \textit{παδακωρ}, 'teadril, shoot' (Gr. \textit{πικα} from \textit{Fpika}), and Lat. \textit{vādis} (Gr. \textit{vāde}), with which again OIC. \textit{rāt} (whence the equiv. E. \textit{root}) for \textit{wūr-t} is closely connected; comp. also \textit{wüf}. An allied Teut. root \textit{wurt} (from Aryen \textit{wurt}) appears in Goth. \textit{wurti}, 'herb,' and OHG. \textit{wurzön}, 'to plant.'—To this is allied \textbf{Würze}, f., 'spice, seasoning, word (brewing)' from MidHG. \textit{würze}, f., 'spice plant'; corresponding to E. \textit{wort} and OSax. \textit{wurtia}, 'spice.'—\textbf{würzen}, vb., 'to spice, season,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{würzen}, OHG. \textit{wurzen}.
Wurzel, f., 'root,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wørzel, OHG. wurzala, f.; corresponding to Du. worstel. The final i is not, as in Gifl, a diminut. suffix; OHG. wurzala is rather, according to the evidence of the equiv. AS. wyrtwalu, a compound, properly wurz-walu. In OHG. the medial w was lost, as in Sürgar (OHG. burgdré), equiv. to AS. burgwicre (comp. further OHG. eihhorn with dceworn). Thus too Merfél, OHG. morhalal, represents *morn-walu, ModHG. Mérfl, OHG. gisalal, represents *gais-walu. The second component is Goth. waltus, 'staff, AS. walu, 'weal, knot'; hence AS. wyrtwalu and OHG. wurzala meant lit. 'herb stick' (from Wurt).

Wut, m., 'chaos, trash, filth,' from Mid HG. (rare) wuost, m., 'devastation, chaos, refuse.'—wuift, adj., 'desert, waste, confused, disorderly,' from MidHG. wíesté, OHG. wuóst, 'desolate, uncultivated, empty'; corresponding to OSax. wósti, Du. wóst, AS. wéste, 'waste.'—Wüffe, f., 'desert, wilderness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wíesté, OHG. wuóst (wuostinna), f.; comp. OSax. wóstinnia, AS. wésten, 'wilderness.' To these West Teut. cognates, which point to a pre-Teut. adj. wástu, Ofr. fás, and Lat. vástus, 'waste,' are primit. allied. The West Teut. adj. cannot be borrowed from Lat. (only MidHG. wáste, 'desert,' is probably thus obtained).

Zadéen, m., 'point, peak, prong, tooth (of a comb),' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) zacke, m. and f.; properly a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. tak, m., 'twig, branch, point,' North Fris. ták, 'point,' to which OTeut. tag, m., 'willow twig;' E. tack, are also similarly allied. The latter are perhaps primit. cognate with Sans. dáda, 'fringe,' or with Gr. ókosós, 'beam' (Teut. takko-, Aryan doknó-). It is uncertain whether Zaffe is allied.

Zág, adj., 'faint-hearted, shy, irresolute,' from the equiv. MidHG. zage, OHG. zago, zág, adj., 'faint-hearted, cowardly.' A derivative of ModHG. zagen, 'to lack courage, hesitate' (comp. mad and màfén), 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-agán (1st sing. *ataga, equiv. to Ir. ad-agár, 'to be afraid') by apocope of the initial vowel; at is probably a prefix. Goth. agoan, 'I am afraid,' is based on the widely diffused OTeut. root ag (Aryan agh), 'to be afraid,' with which Gr. ἀχος, 'pain, distress,' is also connected.

Zah, adj., 'tough, viscid, obstinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. zehe, OHG. zahi, adj.; corresponding to Du. tæs, AS. tóh, E. tough; Goth. *tāhu- (from *tanh-) has to be assumed. With the Teut. root tanh, 'to hold firmly together,' are also connected AS. getenge, 'close to, oppressing,' and OSax. bitengi, 'pressing.' Zange appears on account of its meaning to belong to a different root.

Zafl, f., 'number, figure, cipher,' from MidHG. zal, f., 'number, crowd, troop, narrative speech, OHG. zala, f., 'number'; corresponding to Du. taal, 'speech,' AS. talu, E. tale. Allied to zaflan, vb., 'to count out, pay,' from MidHG. zala, OHG. zalon, 'to count, reckon, compute;' (OSax. talóan), and zaflen, vb., 'to number, count,' from MidHG. zaln, OHG. zoleyn (from *zaljan), vb. vb., 'to count, reckon, enumerate, narrate, inform, say.' Comp. Du. tellen, vb., 'to count, reckon, have regard to;' AS. teilan, E. to tell. From the originally strong verbal root tal, Goth. talljan, 'to instruct,' is also derived. In non-Teut. there is no certain trace of a root dat, 'to enumerate.' See Žel.
zañu, adj., ‘tame, tractable, docile,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zam; corresponding to Du. tam, AS. tæm, E. tame, and OIC. tamr, ‘tame, domesticated.’ Allied to zañmen, vb., ‘to tame, domesticate, break in, check,’ from MidHG. zemen (zemmen), OHG. zemen (from *zemenjan), wk. vb., ‘to tame;’ corresponding to Goths. gatamjan, OIC. teman, Du. temmen, ‘to tame.’ The connection between the Teut. cognates and Lat. domare, Gr. ἀκου, Sans. damāy (domany), ‘to subdue, compel,’ is undoubted. The relation of these cognates based on dom, ‘to subdue,’ to a similar root appearing in MidHG. ziemen (Teut. root tem, ‘to be suitable, be fitted’) is obscure. OHG. zemen, ‘to tame,’ looks as if it were a causative of OHG. zaman, ‘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 wenden).

Zaño, m., ‘tooth,’ from the equiv. MidHG. san, sant (d), OHG. san, zand, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan. Comp. OIC. Saul and Du. tand, AS. tōp (from *tōp), E. tooth, Goth. tunfan. Teut. tanb, tunb (from Aryan dont-, dnt-), is primit. allied to Lat. dens (stem den), Gr. ᾑδως (stem ᾑδωρ), Sans. dat (nom. sing. danta), Sans., Lith., danta, OIR. ᾑδ, ‘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 ᾑδαιον); hence zaño is lit. ‘the eating organ,’ (for the Teut. suffix of the pres. partic. -and-; -and-, see śuṇ, śruṇ, and śriṇ). To this word ūnne is allied.

Zābre, f., ‘tear,’ properly neut. plur. of MidHG. zahor (*zacher), OHG. zahar (zahhar), m.; the form with ch in MidHG. is inferred from the derivative seehern, zahern, ‘to weep’ (OHG. hhr from hr). Comp. AS. tēár (from *teahor, with the variant tēahr), E. tear, OIC. tahr (for *tahrh), Goth. tēar, n., ‘tear.’ A primit. Teut. word in the form dakehr, which is presupposed by Gr. δακης, Lat. lacruma (for earlier lacruma), OIR. daer (dēr), ‘tear.’ The equiv. Sans. ᾑδ्र, if it stands for *daçad, is abnormal.

Zānge, f., ‘tongs, pincers,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zange, OHG. zanga, f.; corresponding to Du. lang, AS. læng, E. longs, and the equiv. OIC. lāng. The common Teut. tanyd- assumes a pre-Teut. dankd-,

which is usually connected with the Sans. root dace (dačad, ‘to bite,’ (comp. Gr. δακω); hence zańe, lit. ‘biter.’ Comp. OHG. san, MidHG. sam, ‘biting, sharp, lively; whence Ital. tango, ‘unpolished, coarse.’

Zaňhen, vb., ‘to quarrel,’ from late MidHG. zanken, zhenken, ‘to dispute’; a remarkably late word, not recorded in the earlier Teut. periods. Perhaps MidHG. zańke (a variant of zinke), ‘prong, point,’ is the base of zańen, which must then have meant ‘to be pointed.

Zapfe, m., ‘peg, plug, tap, bung,’ from MidHG. zapf, m., ‘tap, espec. in a beer or wine cask’ (also zapfen, ‘to pour out from a tap’), OHG. zapfe, ‘peg, plug.’ Corresponding to North Fris. tap, Du. tap, AS. tappe, E. tap, and the equiv. OIC. tappe. From the Teut. cognates are borrowed the equiv. Fr. tape and Ital. zaffo (zvuph, on the other hand, was borrowed from Romance). Teut. tappon- cannot be traced back to the other primit. allied languages; only ᾑφιφδ seems to be related to these cognates.

Zappeln, vb., ‘to move convulsively, sprawl, flounder,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zappeln, a variant of zabeln, OHG. zabeln (zappaln), ‘to sprawl.’ A specifically HG. probably of recent onomatopoetic origin.

Zarge, f., ‘border, edge, setting, groove,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zarge, OHG. zarga, f. Corresponding with a change of meaning to AS. and OIC. targa, ‘shield’ (lit. ‘shield border’), whence Fr. targe, Ital. targa, ‘shield’ (whence MidHG. and Mod HG. tarische, E. target, are borrowed). The remotier history of the cognates is obscure.

Zarif, adj., ‘tender, soft, fragile, nice,’ from MidHG. and OHG. zart, adj., ‘dear, beloved, precious, confidential, fine, beautiful;’ unknown to the other OTeut. dialects. Like the properly equiv. traut, zart appears to be a partic. with the suffix to-. Tent. tar-do, from Aryan dr-tō (comp. Sāt, tōt), is most closely related to the Zend partic. dēreta, ‘honoured;’ comp. Sans. dēr, ‘to direct one’s attention to something.’ The Teut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. carus, ‘dear.’

Zafer, f., ‘filber, filament,’ MidHG. only, unknown to the earlier periods (older Mod HG. zasel, Swed. zasen). Origin obscure.

Zauber, m., ‘charm, enchantment, magic,’ from MidHG. zouber (zouwer), OHG.
Zau (404) Zei

zoubar (zusfar), m., 'magic, charm, spell'; comp. Du. touweren, 'to enchant,' Ofc. taufur, n., 'magic.' For the meaning, the corresponding AS. teofer, 'vermilion,' is important; hence Zuver is perhaps lit. illusion by means of colour; others suppose that the runes were marked with vermilion, so that Zauber would mean lit. 'secret or magic writing.' No cognates of the specifically Teut. taufer, tautae- (Aryan root *dāp, not dāh), have been found.

zaudern, vb., 'to hesitate, delay, procrastinate,' allied to MidHG. (MidG.) täwen (tāwern), vb. wk., 'to draw,' which seems like ziefern, to be connected with zießen.

Bäum, m., 'bridele, rein,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zauem, m.; corresponding to O Sax. tōn, Du. tuein, '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. tä:no- (tā-nu-) is connected pre-historically with -damän in O Kelt. names of places (such as Augustodänum, Lugdänum); comp. O Fr. dān, 'citadel, town.'—Zaunkönig, m., 'wren,' in MidHG. merely künich, OHG. chūninga, n., 'little king.'

zauzen, vb., 'to tease (wool, &c.), tug, pull about,' from MidHG. and OHG. erzä- sen, OHG. zīrlesken, wk. vb.; comp. MidHG. zāschen, 'brambles.' Apart from HG. the Teut. root täs (Aryan dās), 'to tear to pieces,' does not occur; the comparison with Lat. dāmus (from *dāsmus?), 'bramble,' is uncertain.

Zeche, 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. ziche, f. (which also means arrangement, association); also in MidHG. zichen (OHG. *zēhun), wk. vb., 'to arrange, prepare, bring about,' also (late), 'to run up a score at an inn.' In OHG. only the word gizhun, 'to arrange, regulate,' from this stem is found; comp. the allied AS. teoh- hian and tehogan (from *tehōn, tehōn, tehōn), 'to arrange, determine, regulate,' and teoh (hh), 'company, troop.' A Teut. root tēh, tēnu (tōn), is indicated by Goth. gatunjan, 'to ordain,' tōna, 'order,' tōh, 'troop of fifty men.' These imply a pre-Teut. root dēg, 'to arrange, regulate;' (to which Gr. διερμόν, 'meal,' for dēpremos, is allied). The numerous senses in MidHG. may be easily deduced from the primary meaning.

Zedche, f., 'tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēcke, m. and f.; corresponding to Du. teekt, AS. *tīca (ticia is misspelt for tica), E. tike, tick. From the old West Teut. tik, tīko, are derived the equiv. Ital. zecca, Fr. lique. Aryan dīgh- is indicated by Armen. tiz, 'tick,' which is probably primit. allied to the Teut. cognates.

Zedder, f., 'cedar,' from MidHG. zeder (eder), m.; from Gr.-Lat. cedrus (OHG. cēdurboum).

Zeh, m. and f., 'toe,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēha, OHG. zēha, f.; corresponding to Du. teen, AS. tāhō, tā, E. toe, and the equiv. OIC. tā. Beside the base tāhōn, taivōn (Bav. zēchen and Swab. zachen), assumed by these forms, MidHG. and LG. dialects prove the existence of a variant taiwōn (from tainwōn, taivōn); Swiss and MidRhen. zīb, zēbe, Franc. and Henneberg. zēve, Thuring. zīve. Pre-Teut. dāi-g-ā, 'toe,' is usually connected with Gr. δίγαντος (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.'

Zehu, num., 'ten,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēhen, (ēn), OHG. zēhan; corresponding to O Sax. ēhan, Du. teen, AS. ērn, E. ten, Goth. tathun; common to Aryan in the form drēk; comp. Sans. dāpan, Gr. δέκα, Lat. decem, and O Slav. deng. Zehne, adj., 'tenth,' from MidHG. zēhende (ēnde), OHG. zēhando; as subst. 'a tenth, tithe.'

Zehntel, see Xiif. Comp. also sīg.

Zehren, vb., 'to eat and drink, live, waste,' from MidHG. zern, (verzern), 'to consume, use up'; OHG. firseran, str. vb., means only 'to dissolve, destroy, tear' (comp. Minjer). Corresponding to Goth. qatran, 'to destroy, annihiolate,' AS. tēran, E. to tear; allied to Du. teren, 'to consume,' O Sax. farferian, 'to annihiolate,' and also to ModHG. šeren and šagen. The Teut. str. verbal root ter, 'to tear;' corresponds to Gr. βέπω, 'to flay,' O Slav. deres, 'to tear,' and the Sans. root dar, 'to burst, fly in pieces or asunder.'

Zeidchen, n., 'sign, mark, token, signal,
A specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. root *tl, from which *titl and *titl are also derived.

*Seifig, m., 'siskin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. sicken, OHG. zicken, n.; corresponding to OSax. tiken, Du. teken, AS. tacen, E. token, and the equiv. Goth. taskēs. A derivative of the Aryan root *dik, *dik, which appears also in *țisen and *țigen; this root with *k is contained further in AS. täken, E. to teach (comp. the g of Lat. dignus, prodigium, and of Gr. συγκειμένων).—Der. *țeihmen, vb., 'to mark, draw, delineate,' from MidHG. zeihmen, OHG. zeihmen, n.; lit. 'to furnish with marks.'

*Seidler, m., 'keeper of bees,' from the equiv. MidHG. zidelere, OHG. zidelari, m.; a derivative of OHG. zidal-, MidHG. zidel-, espec. in the compound zidalweiđa, MidHG. zidelweiđa, 'forest in which bees are kept.' This *zidal (pre-HG. *zihla) probably appears also in LG. tšilēts, '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. běcla, 'keeper of bees' (comp. *țeihmen); but this derivation is not quite probable. Its connection with *Etelsdec (MidHG. zidel-, zidelbost) and țelând is equally uncertain.

*țeihgen, 'to show, point out, demonstrate;' from MidHG. zeihgen, OHG. zeigen, str. vb., 'to show, indicate;' a specifically HG. derivative of the Teut. str. verbal root *tlē, ModHG. țigen. The latter comes from MidHG. zihen, str. vb., 'to accase of, depose concerning,' OHG. zihan, 'to accuse;' also MidHG. verzihen, 'to pardon;' MidHG. zeihzen, OHG. zielhan, 'to deny, refuse pardon.' Based on the Aryan str. verbal root *dik (for *dik see țiehden); comp. Sans. dik, 'to exhibit, produce, direct to;' Gr. δείχνειν, 'to show;' Lat. dico, 'to say.' The primary meaning of the root is preserved by țien and țigen, as well as by Goth. gateihan, 'to announce, narrate, proclaim,' say;' comp. the compounds OSax. astihan, AS. aēben, 'to deny.' In HG. the word seems to have acquired a legal sense (comp. Lat. caudicus iudex); comp. Strijdt.

*țelând, m., 'spurge laurel,' from the equiv. MidHG. țialand, scarcely allied to MidHG. zel, 'briar;' more probably connected with *Etelsdec. Comp. țeitler.

*ție, f., 'line, row, rank;' from the equiv. MidHG. zile, OHG. zila, f. (late MidHG. also 'lane'). The root *tel, and the equiv. MidHG. zile, OHG. zila, m. Perhaps derived from the Teut. root *telē, to 'spread out,' (see the preceding word); Comp. țaten for the meaning.

*țeller, m., 'palfrey, ambling pace,' from
the equiv. MidHG. *zelter, OHG. *zêlêri, m.
Lit. 'a horse that goes at a gentle pace';
allied to Bay. and MidHG. *zêt, m., 'amble,
gentle pace'; Du. *telgaenger, 'amble.' To
this AS. teâltrican, 'to totter,' is probably
allied.
Zent in Zentgericht, n., 'criminal
court or jurisdiction'; zgraf, m., 'judge of
a criminal court,' from MidHG. zêntê, f.,
'district, consisting properly of 100 communities';
comp. Ital. cinâta, MidLat. centa,
'district.'
Zenter, m., 'hundredweight,' from the
equiv. MidHG. zêntenere, n. Formed
from MidLat. centenarius (Da. centenaar);
in Fr., however, quintal, Ital. quintale (and
cantaro?).
Zepfer, m. and n., 'sceptre,' from Mid
HG. *zêper, m. and n., which is again
derived from Gr.-Lat. sceptrum.
zer, prefix from MidHG. zer- (MidG.
zur- and su-), OHG. zir-, zur-, sur-; a
common West Teut. verbal prefix, meaning
'asunder'; comp. OSax. zi, AS. iô. In
Goth, only twis- occurs as a verbal prefix in
twisstandan, 'to separate'; the nominal
Goth. prefix tuz- (OHG. zôr-, Olc. tor-)
corresponds to Gr. dôs, Sans. dus, 'bad, diffi-
cult.'
zerfen, vb., 'to torment, tease, vex';
MidHG. only. It may be identical with
MidHG. zôr (and zergen), OHG. zôiân
(see zôrmen); yet Du. tergen, AS. tergan,
'to tug, tease, worry' (E. to tarry), point to
a Goth. *targian, which with Russ. dergat, 'to
tear, tug,' indicate an Aryan root dých
(comp. triáge).
zerren, vb., 'to tug, tease, worry,' from
MidHG. and OHG. zerren, wk. vb., 'to
tear, cleave;' from the same root as zôren.
zerûllen, see rotûn, rotûfen.
zerûllen, vb., 'to shatter, shiver,' from
MidHG. zôschellen, str. vb., 'to fly
to pieces,' lit. 'to burst with a loud noise.'
zerûrzen, adj., 'scattered, dispersed;
first formed in the last cent. from Fr. dis-
trust.
zerrûmmern, vb., 'to destroy, shatter,
lain in ruins,' formed from ModHG. Trûm-
ner, 'fragments, ruins;' in MidHG. zerd-
rûmen, 'to hew to pieces,' from MidHG. drûm,'piece, splinter.'
zetel, interj. (espec. in zetrûrûgreti, 'cry
of murder, loud outcry,' from MidHG. zêtergeschreihe), from the equiv. MidHG. zêter
(zêter), 'cry for help, of lamentation, or of
astonishment'; not recorded elsewhere.
Zettel, m., from the equiv. late MidHG.
vzte, OHG. *zêter, m., 'design or web of a fabric';
allied to MidHG. and OHG. zeten, 'to
scatter, spread out;' whence ModHG. zer-
ñiten, 'to disperse, spill.' The early
history of the root tad, seldom occurring in
OThut, is obscure.—Zettel, m., 'note,
ticket, playbill, placard,' from MidHG.
zedele (zedele, zettele), 'sheet of paper,'
is different from the preceding word. It is
formed from Ital. cedola (Fr. cédole),
ticket,' MidLat. sceðula (Gr. σχεδον), 'scrap
of paper.'
Beug, n., 'stuff, substance, material,
fabric, apparatus, utensils,' from MidHG.
vzû (g), m. and n., 'tool, implements, equip-
ment, weapons, baggage, stuff, testimony,
proof, witness;' OHG. gizîu, m. and n.,
equipment, implements' (hence ModHG.
Zugsaue, 'arsenal'). Allied to ModHG.
Beûc, n., 'witness,' from the equiv. late
MidHG. (rare) gizûc. Also gizigen, vb.,
'to produce, beget, bear witness, testify,'
from MidHG. gizigen, 'to beget, prepare,
procure, acquire, bear witness, prove.'OHG.
gizigûn, 'to attest, show.' All the cognates
are derived from the Teut. root tug (see
'tug'), which in a few derivatives appears
in the sense of 'to produce, beget:' comp.
AS. teâm, 'descendants' (to which E. to
team is allied). Du. toom, 'brood.' From
the same root the meaning 'to attest, show,'
(OHG. gizigüun), lit. 'to be put on judicial
record,' must be derived.
Biðe, f., 'kid,' from MidHG. zîcklun,
OHG. ziczê, zickên (for the suffix -in, see
Zîfwin, n.; corresponding to AS. tiçên.
A diminutive of Teut. tiegê, 'she-goat.'
Comp. Zîgtê.
Bîdsadì, m. and n., 'zigzag,' ModHG.
only; a recent form from Badié.
Biege, f., 'cover of a feather-bed, tick,'
from MidHG. zîche, OHG. sîhaka, f.,
'coverlet, pillow-case': corresponding to
Du. tijck, E. tick, Lat.-Gr. thêka, whence
also Fr. late, 'pillow-case,' as well as Olr.
ttach, 'tick,' was adopted in HG. contem-
poraneously with Zîhaka and thêu, hence
thêka was permuted to sîhaka.
Biege, f., 'she-goat,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. zige, OHG. ziga, f.; a Franc. word,
which in the MidHG. period passed also
into LG. In UpG., grîa, with which Biege
is probably connected etymologically; for
Goth. gasâ, 'goat,' may have had a graded
variant *ga belief, by metathesis *gîug. The
latter form must also have been current
in pre-historic times, as is proved by the AS. diminut. *tićen, equiv. to OHG. *zieben (see § 46), and the form *tieben, obtained by metathesis, equiv. to OHG. *chīzen. In East MidG. *sīte and *sęppe are used for *ziebe; in Alem. and D. and in Thuring. *ziebe is the current term.

Siegelf, m., 'brick, tile,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziegel, OHG. *ziegal, m. The word was borrowed in the pre-HG. period, perhaps contemporaneously with Mānr. *sītan, *sīgel, and *sīder, from Lat. tegula, whence also the Romance cognates, Ital. teghia, tegola, Fr. tuile; from the same source are derived Du. tegel, tegel, AS. *tigel, E. 'tile.' *Siegelf is not a cognate, but a genuine Teut. word, although Lat. tegula and its Romance forms may be used in the sense of *ziebe.

ziehen, vb., 'to draw, pull, march,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziehen, OHG. *ziehan; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. *tiehhan, OSax. *tiehan, AS. *tehan. The Teut. verbal root *tēh (tuj) corresponds to an Aryan root *dük, which has been preserved in Lat. dūco, 'to lead.' From the same root the cognates of Sans. *dūm, *dām, *dāt (śām), and the (properly) LG. ūa, n., are derived.

Biel, n., 'limit, aim, goal;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zil, n. Allied to Goth. *tols, *gatils, 'suitable, fit;' and *gatilōn, 'to aim at, attain,' OHG. *zilōn, 'to make haste,' AS. *tīlan, 'to be zealous, till' (E. till), Du. *telen, 'to produce, create,' OSax. *tīlan, 'to attain.' To the Goth. adj. *tīla-, 'suitable,' the Scand. prep. til (whence E. till) belongs. Hence the primary meaning of the cognates is 'that which is fixed, definite,' so that it is possible to connect them with the Teut. root *tē in *sēit and *sēit.

ziemen, vb., 'to beseech, become, suit,' from MidHG. *zēmen, OHG. *zēman, 'to beseech, suit, be adapted, gratify'; corresponding to Goth. *gatiman, OSax. *tēman, Du. *betamen, str. vb., 'to be proper, suit.' It has been suggested under *jānum that OHG. *zēman, 'to suit,' is a deduction from the causative *jaimen (see *jānum and *jaimen). Allied to *ziemlich, adj., 'suitable, moderate, tolerable,' from MidHG. *ziemlich, 'proper, adapted.'

Ziemer, m., 'buttock, hind-quarter' (of animals), 'haunch (of venison),' from the equiv. MidHG. *zime, f. Bav. dialectic forms such as *zmā (ʒen) and *zmēmen indicate the Teut. origin of the word; Teut. base *tēmōn, *timiz.

Zier, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *zier, OHG. *ziar, f., 'beauty, magnificence, ornament'; an abstract of the MidHG. adj. *zier, OHG. *ziar, *zier, 'precious, splendid, beautiful.' Corresponding to Ocs. *tir, OSlav. and AS. *tir, *m., 'fame, honour' (E. 'tire'). The relation of the words is difficult to explain, because the stem vowels (OHG. īa not equiv. to AS. ī) do not correspond. No connection with Lat. decus, 'honour' (decimus, 'becoming'), is possible. — Zierat (Zierat is a corruption), m., 'adornment, decoration,' from MidHG. *zierät, an abstract of MidHG. *zier, (comp. *ziirta and *ziirz.)

Zierde, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *zierdale, OHG. *ziarida, f., with the meanings of OHG. *ziar, f. (see § 46).

Ziesel, m., 'shrew-mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziel (and *ziemel), m.; a corruption of the equiv. Lat. cismus.

Zisling, see Zins tagged.

Ziffer, f., 'figure, numeral, cipher,' from late MidHG. (rare). *ziifer, *ziifer, f.; corresponding to Du. *ziijfer, E. *cipher, Fr. chiffre, 'cipher, secret characters;' Ital. cifra, 'secret characters.' Originally 'cipher, nought;' adopted in the European languages from Arab. gafar, 'nought,' along with the Arabic notation.

Zig, suffix for forming the tens, from MidHG. *zi (g), OHG. *ziug; comp. *ziung. In *bitzig, from MidHG. *dir- sigu, OHG. *dīring, there appears a different permutation of the t of Goth. *tīgus, 'ten'; comp. AS. *tīg, E. *ty. Goth. *tīgus- (from pre-Teut. dēku-) is a variant of *tāhan, 'ten.' See *šēnu.

Zimmer, n., 'room, chamber,' from MidHG. *ziemer, OHG. *zimbar, n., 'timber, wooden building, dwelling, room'; corresponding to OSlav. *timbar, Du. *timmer, 'room,' AS. *timber, E. *timer, Ocs. *timbr. To these are allied Goth. *timrjan, 'to build up,' OHG. and MidHG. *zimberen, Mod. HG. *jimmaren, 'to build.' The primary meaning of the subst. was certainly 'wood for building;' it is primit. alluded to Lat. domus, Gr. *bōros, Sans. dama, OSlav. dom, 'house' (lit. 'building of wood'); and also to the root vb. Gr. *dēmas, 'to build' (dēmas, 'bodily frame').

Zimmet, m., 'cinnamon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zinemt, *zinemt, OHG. *zinamin, m.; from MidLat. cinamonium
(Gr. κίοναν). For the Romance term see zim.

zimperich, adj., ‘prime, prudish, affected,’ a MidG. form for the genuine UpG. zimpertich; comp. MidDn. zimpertich, usually zimpeltich, equiv. to Dan., Norw., and Swed. dial. zimper, semper, ‘fastidious,’ E. to simper.

Zindol, m., ‘light taffeta,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zindul, zindul; from MidL. contendulum (Gr. τυφών, ‘fine linen,’ lit. ‘Indian stuff’), whence Ital. tindalo, and zindale.

Zingel, m., ‘stone wall, palisade,’ from MidHG. zingel, m., ‘rampart,’ whence ModHG. zwingel, to encircle, surround (MidHG. zingeln, ‘to make an encampment’), formed like Lat. cingulus, cingere.

Zinn, n. and m., ‘zinc,’ ModHG. only; certainly connected with zim. It has been thought that zinn, ‘tin,’ when borrowed by Slav. from ModHG. zwingel, 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 word, because tin when melting forms spikes (zinnen).

Zinnchen, m., ‘spike, prong,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zinc, OHG. zinko, m., How the equiv. MidHG. zint, OEC. tindr, and ModHG. zäfte 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 OEC. tin; a common Tent. term which has no cognates in the allied languages (L. tinnus seems to be borrowed). Late. stannum is the source of Fr. étain, Ital. stagno, but not of the Tent. words.

Zinne, f., ‘pinnacle, battlement,’ from MidHG. zinze, OHG. zinna, f., ‘upper part of a wall with openings or embrasures,’ On account of the meaning it is probably not connected with bafn; MidHG. zint (see Zinfe), ‘point, peak,’ (OHG. zinna, from *zinjon for *zindjon ?), is more nearly allied. See Bafn.

Zinnod, m., ‘cinnabar,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zinnder, m.; formed from Lat.-Gr. κόκκινος, whence also Fr. cinnabre.

Zins, m., ‘tribute, rent, (plur.) interest,’ from MidHG. and OHG. zins, m., ‘duty, tribute.’ Borrowed during the OHG. period (comp. rauj) from Lat. censum (Ital. censo), ‘censum, tax.’ The HG. word passed in the form tins into OSax.; in Du., eijns.

Zipsel, m., ‘tip, point, peak, lappet,’ from MidHG. zipsel (zips), m., ‘pointed end, peak’; allied to E. and Du. tip. ἀρφεῖν is the only primit. cognate word in Teut. (zips has no connection with Zipsel).

Zipperlein, n., ‘gout,’ from late MidHG. (rare) zipperlein, ‘gout in the feet’; allied to MidHG. zippertrit, ‘tripping step.’ Zippelein is an onomat. imitation of zärphen.


Zirbel, m., ‘circle, circuit, company, society,’ from MidHG. zirkel, OHG. zirkel, m., ‘circle,’ which is again derived from Lat. circulus (Ital. circolo, Fr. cercle), ‘circle,’ MidHG. and OHG. zirc, ‘circle,’ from Lat. circus (Ital. circo).

Zirpen, vb., ‘to chirp,’ ModHG. only; a recent onomatop. form. So too zischel, vb., ‘to whisper,’ and zischeln, vb., ‘to hiss, whirl,’ ModHG. only; in MidHG. zispelen, n., ‘hissing.’

Bislag, see Dienstag.

Bisler, Either, f., ‘guitar, zither’; formed like the equiv. OHG. cithara, zitera, f., from the equiv. Lat. cithara. MidHG. has only zitole, f., ‘zither,’ from OIr. citaile, which, like Ital. citera, comes from Lat. cithara. Ital. and Span. guitarra, whence Fr. guitare, ModHG. Guitare, ‘guitar,’ is, on the other hand, derived from Gr. κιθάρα.

Bitrone, Citrone, f., ‘citron,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. citron, which is borrowed from Lat.-Gr. κιτρόν. The origin of the latter word (the East ?) is unknown.

Bilter, Bieter, f., ‘thill, shaft,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ziter, OHG. zitter, zitter, f., from the equiv. Lat. cithara. MidHG. has only zitole, f., ‘zither,’ from OIr. citaile, which, like Ital. citera, comes from Lat. cithara. Ital. and Span. guitarra, whence Fr. guitare, ModHG. Guitare, ‘guitar,’ is, on the other hand, derived from Gr. κιθάρα.

Bitter, Bieter, f., ‘thill, shaft,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ziter, OHG. zitter, zitter, m. and n. The latter can hardly represent *ziohtar (allied to zifên) on account of AS. todder, E. tether, OIr. tòrc, ‘rope.’ The unintelligible ModHG. word was popularly, but wrongly, connected with *sitfern (dial. jetter,ِ *sitterthane).

Bittercuch, m., ‘herpetic eruption,’ from the equiv. MidHG. zieroch, OHG. zittaroch (hh), m. (hh remains unpermuted as in sitfern); corresponding to AS. têter, E. tether, to tether. Allied in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. dâdru, dâdruka, ‘cutaneous eruption,’ Lith. dederveine, ‘tether, scab,’ and Lat. derbicosus (from derbivosus). AS. têter is based like Sans. dâdru on an Aryan
de-dru-, a reduplicated form (like Bifr); OHG. zittaran is borrowed from it.

zittern, vb., 'to tremble, shake, quiver,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitern, zittern, OHG. zittarôn, wk. vb.; corresponding to OIC. têtra, 'to twinkle, wink, tremble' (old tr remains unpermutated in HG.; comp. jitter, &jitter, and tru). Zittern is one of the few Teut. vbs. which have a re-duplicated present (see Bétrn). From the implied primit. Teut. *tir-tró-mi the transition to the weak ē conjugation is easily understood, just as the change of Teut. *tir-rô-mi, 'I tremble' (comp. Goth. reirvan, 'to shake,' from an Aryan root razi), to the similarly sounding weak ai conjugation is as easy.

In the non-Teut. languages no cognates of zittern have been found (Aryan root drîd?). The G. word was adopted by Dan.; comp. Dan. zêtre, 'to shake.'

zitwer, m., 'zozoony,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitvar, zitvæm, OHG. zitvar, zitvar, m.; from MidLat. zeduarium, the source of which is Arab. zedîdâr. The zedoury was introduced into European medical science by the Arabs (comp. also Ital. zetzovario, Fr. zédoaire, E. zedary).

zit, zits, m., 'chintz,' from the equiv. Du. sité, chêts, E. chints. The ultimate source of the word is Bengali chîts, 'variegated cotton.'

zîte, f., 'nipple, teat,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) zite, f.; comp. the corresponding LG. titte, f., Du. tet, f., AS. tit, m. (plur. tittas), E. teat, Swiss tisse, 'teat.' The usual word for 'teat' in OHG. is tutta, tuta, f., tutto, tutu, m.; MidHG. tütte, tütte, f., tittel, n.; comp. Zätte. In Romance occur the cognate words—Ital. tetta, zizza, zezzola, 'teat,' Fr. tette, f., teton, tetin, m., 'nipple,' Span. teta, as well as Ital. tellare, Span. teter, Fr. teter, 'to suck'; the double forms with t and z imply that these words were borrowed from Teut.

zobel, m., 'sable (Mustella zibellina), sable-fur,' from the equiv. MidHG. zobel, m.; borrowed from Russ. sobol (comp. Dan. sobol). From the same source are derived MidLat. sabellium (OFr. sable, E. sable) and sabelínus, whence Ital. zibellino, Span. zebellina, Fr. zibeline.

zober, see Zübr.

zofe, f., 'maid, waiting-woman,' Mod HG. only, formed from MidHG. zöfen (zöfen), 'to draw, arrange suitably, nurse, adorn'; zôfe, f., 'ornament'; hence Zôfe, lit. 'adorning maid.'

zögern, vb., 'to linger, loiter, defer,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. zogen, OHG. sôgn, 'to tug, draw, go, defer, retard.' An intensive form of ziehen; comp. OIC. loga, E. to tug. For the development of meaning comp. further ModHG. dial. ziehen, 'to wander aimlessly.'

zögling, m., 'pupil,' ModHG. only; formed with the suffix -ling from MidHG. *zoge, 'guide, leader,' in magazoge, 'tutor,' OHG. magazoge, 'paedagogus' (see H.); allied to ziehen.

zoll (1.), m., 'inch,' from the equiv. MidHG. zol, m. and f., which is probably identical with MidHG. zol, m., 'cylindrical piece, log'; comp. MidHG. *zolle, '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, E. toll, Du. tol, Ofc. tollr. Usually regarded as borrowed from MidLat. telonarium, Gr. τελωναριον, 'custom-house, toll.' The Ger. words are, however, in spite of the lack of a Goth. *tulla (for which Modg. zoll occurs; comp. Man.), so ancient, and correspond so closely, that they must be regarded as of genuine Teut. origin. Zoll is connected with the root tal (appearing in güssen and Fäth), of which it is an old partice in no- (from &n), and hence it signified originally 'that which is counted.'

—Derivative Zollner, m., 'collector,' receiver of customs; from MidHG. zolner, zolner, OHG. zollandri, zolneri, m. Corresponding to AS. tolneir, tolleir, E. toller, Du. tollenaar, OFr. tolner, Dan. toller; comp. OSax. tolna, 'toll.'

zone, f., 'zone,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat.-Gr. zômp.

zepf, m. ('long') plait of hair, pigtail, cue, tuft; from MidHG. and OHG. zepf, m., 'end, peak, cue.' Corresponding to LG. topp, Du. top, 'end, peak,' AS. and E. top (MidE. variant tuft), OFr. toppr, 'tuft of hair,' OFris. top, 'tuft,' Swed. topp, Dan. top, 'point, end, cue.' A common Teut. word, by chance not recorded in Goth. The lit. meaning seems to be 'projecting end;' hence Zepf orig. 'points of the hair when tied together' (comp. Bapfen and Zopp). 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 Alem. women when taking an oath held their plaits in their hands. Among the Teutons, to cut a person's hair was to brand
him with infamy. From Teut. are derived the Romance cognates, OFr. top, 'tuft of hair', Span. topo, 'end', Ital. toppa, ModFr. toupet, 'tuft, lock of hair.' No cognate terms are found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Zor** m., 'confusion,' ModHG. only, from Jewish zeros, 'oppression.'

Zorn, m., 'anger, wrath, passion,' from MidHG. zorn, m., OHG. zorn, n., 'violent indignation, fury, insult, dispute'; corresponding to OSax. 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 participle in no- from the root tar, 'to tear' (Goth. ga-tairan, OHG. zöràn, 'to tear to pieces, destroy'); hence born meant lit. 'rendering of the mind'? Yet note Lith. durmas, 'mad, angry, unsufferable,' and durnasti, 'to rage.'

Zote, f., 'obscenity,' ModHG. only; of obscure origin, but certainly a loan-word. It is most probably connected with Fr. zotte, sotte, 'obscene farce' (in the carnival plays obscenity is the main element), Fr. sotteuse, 'abusive language, indecency,' from Fr. sotté, 'blockhead,' Span. and Port. zote, 'booby.' With these are connected Ital. zotica, 'coarse, uncouth' (comp. Ital. zotichezza, 'coarseness,' zoticaccio, 'uncouth, clownish'); they are not derived from Lat. eccezio (Lat. z is never equiv. to Rom. z). Comp. further AS. and E. sot, Du. sot, and Fr. sotkan, 'blockhead, sotaire, 'fool.'

Zotte (1.), Zottel, f., 'lock, tuft, tangle,' from MidHG. zote, zotte, m. and f., 'tuft of hair,' OHG. zotte, zota, zota, f., zotte, m., 'mane, comb (of birds), tuft.' MidHG. zotte is normally permuted from todden; comp. OE. todde, m., 'tuft, bit, tod (weight for wool);' E. tood, Du. todde, 'rags, tatters;' also Dan. tot, 'tuft of hair, tangle,' Du. tooit, 'hair-net?' Nothing more definite can be ascertained concerning the early history of the word. From Ger. are derived the Ital. words zaza, zázzerà, 'long hair,' and tattera, 'rubbish, trash' (perhaps also Ital. zatterà, zattera, Span. zota, zata, zatra, 'raft.'

Zotte (2.), f., dial., 'spout of a vessel,' equiv. to Du. tuut, 'pipe' (see Zute).

zotefn, vb., 'to move clumsily, shuffle along,' from MidHG. zoten, 'to walk slowly, saunter;' comp. E. tottle, toddle, toter; allied to Zotte (1).

zu, prep., 'to, in addition to, at, in order to;' adv., 'to, towards,' from the equiv. MidHG. zuo (MidG. zu), OHG. zuo, zua, zuó; comp. the corresponding OSax. tō, Du. toe, OFris. to, AS. tō, E. to; wanting in Ofr. and Goth. (for which Scand. til and Goth. du occur). It corresponds in non-Teut. to Lith. dū-, OIr. do, as well as to Zend -da, Gr. -δε, and Lat. -do, which are used enclitically.

Zuber, Joeber, m., 'tub,' from MidHG. zuber, zober, OHG. zubar, n., 'vessel'; probably allied primit. to MidE. tubbe, E. tub, Du. tobe, LG. tubbe and tøver. In OHG. also zuvbzbar, which compared with OHG. zuvbubar (see Gimer) is regarded as a 'vessel with two handles,' and is connected in form with Gr. δύφηος (from duō, 'two,' and root φερ).

Zubeue, f., 'additional contribution,' from late MidHG. zuubwuzg, f., zuubwuz, m., 'supplement'; comp. Buég.

Zucht, f., 'breeding, rearing, breed, brood, education, discipline,' from MidHG. and OHG. zuht, f., 'marching, expedition; education, discipline; culture, propriety; that which is trained, cultivated; posterity.' A verbal abstract of jiehen (comp. Jüdt from jiehen); corresponding to LG. and Du. tucht, AS. tyht, Dan. tug, Goth. *tuhhts (in uhtahts, completion).— Derivatives—züüten, vb., 'to breed, cultivate, bring up, discipline,' from MidHG. zuhten, OHG. zuhten, zuhtén, to train up;' zuhtig, adj., 'modest, bashful, discreet,' from MidHG. zuhtec, OHG. zuhtig, 'well bred, polite; punitive; pregnant.'—züüfigen, vb., 'to chastise, correct, punish,' from MidHG. zuhtegen, 'to punish.'

Zud, m., 'twitch, start, shrug,' from MidHG. zue (gen. zucker), m., 'quick marching, jerk.' Allied to zudien, züden, vb., 'to move convulsively, start, jerk, tug,' from MidHG. zucken, zucken, OHG. zucken, zucken, 'to march quickly, snatch away, jerk, tug;' intensive form of jiehen. Hence the MidHG. compounds entzüden, verrüden (MidHG. enzucken, verzucken), signified orig. 'to snatch away, transport in spirit.' From the base züden is derived Fr. toucher, Ital. toccare.

Zudker, m., 'sugar,' from the corresponding MidHG. zucker, zuker, m. (OHG. zucker, once only); comp. the corresponding Du. suiker, MidE. suere, E. sugar, Ie. syker, Dan. sukker, Swed. socker. The word was borrowed from MidLat. succara, which is derived in the first instance from Arab. sakkar, assokker; from the same source the Rom. class Fr. sucre and Ital. zucchero are obtained. Span. azúcar was directly adopted
from the Arabs, who cultivated the sugar-cane in Spain. Comp. further Lat. succarum, Gr. σάκχαρον, σάκχαρος; Pers. schakar, Sans. gārak, 'granulated sugar,' Prakrit sakkara. The primit. source of the word is probably India.—Zuckerhand, m., 'sugar-candy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. sucre candi, Ital. zucchero candito, 'crystallised sugar, sugar-candy,' which is derived from Arab. qand; the ultimate source of the word is Indian khanda, 'piece.'

zuert, adv., 'at first, firstly, in the first place,' from the equiv. MidHG. zu erst, zuerst, OHG. zu erst, zérst, 'at first, for the first time'; comp. cf.

zufall, m., 'chance, accident, occurrence, accident,' from late MidHG. zufall, m., 'accident, what happens to a person, receipts; allied to tolen.'

zufrieden, adv. and adj., 'contented, satisfied,' ModHG. only; originally only an adv. formed by the combination of the prep. zu and the dat. of the subst. freit. Hence the orig. meaning of zufrieden is 'in peace, quietly, protection.' In MidHG. mid tride (comp. abzähen, bieten) was the equiv. expression.

zug, m., 'pull, march, expedition,' from MidHG. zu (gen. zug), OHG. zig, m., a verbal abstract of ziehen (comp. züg from ziegen). Corresponding to the equiv. Du. teug, AS. tiege, E. tug, and Dan. tog.

zugang, m., 'admittance, access,' from the equiv. MidHG. und OHG. zugang, m. (see Ganga).

zugel, m., 'rein, bridle, check;' from MidHG. ziegel, zugel, m., 'strap, band, rein,' OHG. zuigel, zuhül (zuhol), m., 'band, cord, rein;' a derivative of ziehen. Corresponding to Ole. tygel, m., 'strap, cord, rein,' AS. tygel, Du. teugel, Dan. tiøle. See also toum.

zugleich, adv., 'at the same time, together;' MidHG. only, implying MidHG. zu gleich, 'in the same manner' (see gleich).

zuband, adv., 'at once, immediately,' from the equiv. MidHG. zehant, lit. 'at hand.' In Ger. many adverbial expressions are formed from the word zuband.—abzählen, verzählen, afferzählen; comp. zufieren.

zuletzt, adv., 'finally, ultimately,' from MidHG. zu letzlet, zu letzte, OHG. zu letzten, comp. letz.

züle, f., 'lighter, boat;' from the equiv. MidHG. zülle, zülle; early history obscure. The G. word is related only to the Slav. class, Russ. цул, Pol. czótn, Czech čun;

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 zuilen, 'to suck;' origin obscure. Probably related to Du. tul, 'bottle, tippler; tullen, 'to tipple.'

zumal, adv., 'especially, particularly,' from MidHG. and OHG. zu mel; 'at the point of time, forthwith, immediately'; comp. Waf.

zünden, vb., 'to take fire, set on fire, kindle,' from MidHG. zünden, 'to set on fire,' OHG. zunten (from zünichen), wk. vb., 'to kindle;' also in MidHG. zünden, 'to burn, give light,' OHG. zünden, 'to be aflame, glow.' Comp. Goth. tundnan, 'to be kindled,′ tandjan, wk. vb., 'to set on fire,' AS. tynan, MidE. tenen, E. (dial.) ten, 'to kindle,' Ole. tendra, Swed. trända, Dan. tende. MidHG. zünden, str. vb., 'to burn, glow,' implies a Goth. str. vb. *sün- dan;' this is allied OHG. zinsilo, m., zinselod, 'fomes;' zinsara, f., 'censer' (not from Lat. incensarium), and zinslon, 'machinari.' With Goth. tündejan, 'to set on fire,' are connected OHG. zuntaro, MidHG. zander, 'glowing coal,' Ole. tändre, 'fire.' The Teut. root tund (Aryan ḍhṛ, ḍhṛḥ), 'to burn,' has no undoubtedly cognates in the non-Teut. languages.—Derivative Zunder, Zundel, m., 'tinder, touchwood, fuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. zunder, m. and n., OHG. zuntaro, zundra, f. Comp. LG. tunder, Du. tonder, AS. tynder, E. tinder, Ole. tunder, Swed. tunder, Dan. tunder. Forms with l also occur; comp. OHG. zuntit, MidHG. zundel, zündel, m., 'lighter, tinder.' (ModHG. proper name Žundit), Du. tundel. From Teut. is borrowed OFr. tondre, 'tinder.'

zunft, f., 'guild, corporation, club, sect,' from MidHG. zunft, zusunkt, OHG. zunft, f., 'propriety, rule, law; society governed by certain rules, union, association; guild;' allied to zumit. OHG. zunft is derived from zemit, 'to be proper,' by means of the -it (Goth. -ip), which forms verbal abstracts; for the intrusion of an f in the combination medium, comp. Waf., Winjt, and Zumjt. Hence the orig. meaning of Zumt is 'suitability, propriety, that which is becoming or according to law.' For the development of meaning comp. Gifte, derived from LG.

zung, f., 'tongue, language,' from MidHG. zunge, f., 'tongue, tongue-shaped
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zun</th>
<th>( 412 )</th>
<th>Zwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


**zunichte**, adv., 'ruined, undone, in the phrases *zunft*, werten, 'to be ruined,' *zunft* machen, 'to ruin, destroy,' from MidHG. *ze nichte, 'to nothing'; see nicht.**

**zünker**, m., 'pilser, ModHG. only; probably allied to OHG. *zinsilo, 'tinder' (comp. MidHG. *zinden, 'to burn'), mentioned under *jüben.*

**zußzen**, vb., 'to pull, pluck,' ModHG. only, earlier ModHG. *zußzen; denominative from *zę́n; hence *zußzen means lit. 'to drag by the hair?'.

**zürespondi**, adv., 'in order, aright,' from MidHG. *zureité, OHG. *zi réchte, 'aright'; comp. LG. *te rechte (see *fühl).**

**zürneu**, vb., 'to be angry,' from MidHG. *söndern, OHG. *zurnen; denominative from *jaru.*

**zürdi**, adv., 'back, backwards,' from MidHG. *zurücke (MidG. *zurücke), OHG. *zi rucke, 'backwards, behind one's back'; comp. LG. *terüge. Allied to *rüden; comp. E. *back.**

**zusammen**, adv., 'together, from MidHG. *zusamene, zusamet, OHG. *zisamane, 'together, jointly'; comp. *jummei, famt.**

**züßzen**, vb., 'to pluck,' probably a derivative of *züßen, MidHG. *züßen.**

**zuwerfidi**, f., 'confidence, reliance, conviction,' from MidHG. *zuverrediht (MidG. *züverrediht), OHG. *zuferet, f., 'foresaying, glance into the future, expectation, hope.' Allied, like *dürft, to ējen.**

**zuwur**, adv., 'before, beforehand, formerly,' from late MidHG. *zuwor, zuworn (MidG. *zówor), 'formerly, beforehand.' Allied, like *beuer, to ver.**

**zuwege**, adv. in *zuwege bringen, 'to bring out, accomplish,' from MidHG. *ze wège, OHG. *zi wege, 'on the (right) way.' Comp. *weigeu, adv., and *weg.**

**zuweilen**, adv., 'at times, sometimes,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. *unter willen or willen, willen, 'once, formerly.' Similarly, ModHG. *biweilen, allezeit, weiland; comp. weif.**

**zumider**, adj. (orig. adv.), 'importunate; ModHG. only; implying *MidHG. *ze wider, formed in a similar way to ModHG. *zuge- gen (MidHG. *zegenge), lit. 'against'; see wider.**

**znochen**, vb., 'to pinch, tease, cheat,' from MidHG. *zwacken; 'to pluck, tug'; a graded form of *widtn.**

**zuwagen**, vb., 'to wash,' see *wert.**

**zuwang**, m., 'compulsion, force, restraint,' from MidHG. *twænc, *zwæno (*g), m., 'compulsion, distress, oppression' (comp. MidHG. *da lībes twænc, 'tenesmus, constipation'), OHG. *dwang (gīdwang), m., 'distress, contraction, compulsion'; abstract of *zwang. Allied to *züngen, vb., 'to squeeze, constrain, force,' denimon. of *zwang; MidHG. *twængen, 'to use violence to, squeeze in, oppress,' OHG. *dwængen, 'to use violence to' (OHG. and MidHG. *zwængen, *zwængen, 'to pinch'; comp. MidHG. *zwængen, twængen, 'tongs'); see also *zwangen. A Teut. root *twænh (Aryan *twæhn) is implied by OHG. *dähnen, Du. *dwenen, AS. *ṭjan, 'to press, oppress' (from *punthian).**

**zwänigij**, num., 'twenty, from the equiv. MidHG. *zwenec, *zwënic, OHG. *zweineug; a common West Teut. numeral. Comp. OSax. twëntig, LG. and Du. *twintig, OFris. *twinteich, AS. *twëntig (from *twegen-tig?), E. twenty (see *zi). The *a of the first component seems to be a mark of the nom. plur. masc., as in OHG. *zwen-e, AS. *twegen; see *weit.**

**zwar**, adv., 'indeed, truly, of course,' from MidHG. *zwär, *zwäre, 'in truth,' OHG. *zi wære (MidHG. *zwar, n., 'truth,' an adj. used as a subst.). Connected, like *firmaht (MidHG. *vīr war, 'truly'), with *wart.**

**zwēcī**, m., 'nail, plug; aim, object, design, goal,' from MidHG. *zwēc (-cē), n., 'nail, plug in the centre of the target; aim, object, design;' comp. *zwēden, *weit, and *zwif. How the ModHG. word (orig. *nail?) acquired its most prevalent meaning *design* is explained by the MidHG. term, of which the central idea is 'the object aimed at in the target'; other cognates of the MidHG. word are wanting.

**zween**, num., see *weit.**

f., 'towel, napkin, small napkin.' The implied Goth. *fiwairhe (old AS. thwehia) is a derivative of *fiweal, 'bath, washing,' and hence signified 'that which belongs to bathing.' The cognates are connected with ModHG. (dialect) zwagen, 'to wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. twahen, dwaheu, OHG. *dwaheu; an old common Teut. word for 'to wash.' Comp. Goth. *fiwahan, OSax. *fiwahan, AS. *fiwæn, OEc. *fiwæ, Dan. toe, tvæte, Swed. too, teülæ, 'to wash.' With these are connected Goth. *fiweal, 'bath,' AS. *fiweal, 'washing,' OHG. *fiweal, 'bath,' OEc. *fiweal, 'soap,' MildHG. twuwel, 'bathing tub.' In the allied Aryan languages only Pruss. *twachtam, 'bathing apron,' is cognate; Gr. τέγω, Lat. tingo, 'to moisten,' are not connected with it. From OTeut. is derived the Rom. class, Ital. tovaglia, Fr. touaille, equiv. to E. towel.

zweif, num., 'two,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwêne, m., zwé, f., zwe, n.; OHG. zwêne, m., zwe, f., zwe, n.; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. OSax. *zwêne, m., twó, tvó, f., tvó, n.; Goth. *tváí, m., tvê, n.; AS. *tvêgen, m., twó, f., tvó, n.; E. two. Du. *tvó, OFris. *tvêne, m., tvô, f., tvó, n.; OEc. *tvêr, m., tvêr, f., tvó, n.; Swed. tvó, Dan. to, tvêde, m., to, f., n. Comp. further zwânia and zwêf. Corresponding in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. dea, Zend dea, Gr. δios, Lat. dús, OIr. dé, Lith. dé, Russ. dea. In earlier ModHG. the forms for the different genders were kept separate (zwê, m., zwé, f., zwe, n.), until in the 17th cent. the neuter form became the prevalent one. For further cognates see 3wiefel and 3wif:—3wicerci, adv. and adj., 'of two kinds, twofold,' from MidHG. zweier leige, 'of a double sort'; comp. scei.

3weifeliger, m., 'butterfly,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwel alter, corrupted from MidHG. *zwelalter, OHG. *zafaltra, 'butterfly.' See 3falster and 3falting.

3weifel, m., 'doubt, uncertainty,' from MidHG. zwel, m., 'uncertainty, distrust; fickleness, perfidy, despair,' OHG. zwel, m., 'uncertainty, apprehension, despair.' Comp. Goth. *zweifan, m., 'doubt,' OSax. *zweifal, Du. twaifel. The following forms also occur, OHG. zwel, *zwe, m., 'doubt' (equiv. to OSax. zweo, AS. *twó, 'doubt'), and OEc. *tewj (base twuifjan), 'doubt.' All are based on a pre-Teut. *zwœg (dweop), 'to doubt.'—Allied to 3weifeln, vb., 'to doubt, suspect,' from MidHG. zwêwelten, OHG. zwelfbôn, 'to waver, doubt'; comp. OSax. zwelöñ, 'to waver,' Dan. tvivel, Du. twijfelen, 'to doubt.' These cognates are unquestionably connected with *zwêi, (comp. Gr. δύο, 'doubt,' Sans. dvugá, 'falseness'); the formation of the noun is, however, not clear (see 3wëg and zwi:).

3wëg, m., 'branch, bough, twig,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwic, (see), n. and m., OHG. zwëg, m.; corresponding to AS. *twig, E. *twig, Du. *twijg; also in MidHG. and OHG. *twige (gen. *twiges), n. The g is probably evolved from *j, and *twige, gen. *twiges, may be traced back to a nom. *twog. The AS. form *twig is implied by the acc. plur. *twigus (twigus). Yet the primary forms cannot be ascertained with certainty, hence it is not quite clear how 3wëg is connected with the numeral zwêi (3wëg, lit. 'a division into two parts').

3wic, ordin. of zwêi, 'second,' a ModHG. form. The form in MidHG. is ander, OHG. andar, 'the other'; see unter.

3werp, 'athwart, across,' in compounds such as 3werpfe, 'diapragmum,' 3werpfe, 'fide,' 3werpfe, 'knapsack, wallet;' from MidHG. twërch, dwerp (also quërch), adj., 'oblique, reversed, athwart,' OHG. dwërkh, twërkh, 'oblique, athwart.' Corresponding to AS. *werp, 'oblique.' From Goth. *werpas, 'angry' (werpset, f., 'anger'), Du. dwerp, Dan. twær, twær, 'athwart.' With these is also connected ModHG. üwerwerp, adj. and adv., 'across, athwart, crosswise' (MidHG. über twërkh, über zwërkh). The same Aryan root twërkh appears also perhaps in AS. *purh, 'through' (see turb). Beside twërkh, the MidHG. and OHG. variant twér, 'oblique, athwart,' occurs (in MidHG. also gwr; see que), OEc. *werp, 'athwart, impeding.' Teut. twërkhv-point to an Aryan root twërkh, with which Lat. torquœ is connected.

3werg, m., 'dwarf, pigmy,' from the equiv. MidHG. twêrc (getwêrc (also querg, zwêr), OHG. tvêrg, m.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. dwerg, AS. dwëorh, E. dwerp, OEc. *dvergr, m., Swed. and Dan. dverg. The Teut. base is dwerp—which is perhaps also connected with the Teut. root dërg, 'to deceive'; hence 3wëg means lit. 'phantom, illusion.'
an initial tv. Since damsons were orig-

obtained from Damascus (the Crusaders
are said to have introduced them into
Europe; comp. E. damask plum, damascene,
damson, Ital. damascino, Portug. ameixa), it
seems probable that the Teut. cognates
(Bav. zweschen) are derived from MidLat.
damascena or Gr. ἀδάμασκον through the
intermediate forms damaskin, dwaskin,
which appear in Transylvanian maschen,
mischen. 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. kvetske,
Boh. kvetska.

Zwidi, m., 'peg, sprig; pinch, nip,
twinge,' from MidHG. zwic, a variant of
zwic (see zwid), 'nail, nip, pinch.' From
G. is derived the equiv. Dan. svik.—

Zwifel, f., 'wedge,' from the equiv.
MidHG. zwichel, 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.
zwichen; comp. LG. twicken, AS. twiéeian,
MidE. twichen, E. to twitch (see zwidn, 
zwid)

Zwic, in compounds 'two,' from Mid
HG. and OHG. xwi-, LG. tv., Du. twee,
Oc. twi, AS. twi, Goth. tvii-. It is the
form of the numeral 2wi as the first element
of a compound; comp. in the non-Teut.
languages ði- (from ðr.), Lat. bi-, Sans.
dvi-, used in a similar way.

Zwicbad, m., 'biscuit,' ModHG. only;
probably a rendering of Fr. biscuit (Ital.
biscotto); comp. Dan. twebad, Du. tweebad
(also beschütz).

Zwicbel, f. (Swiss zibele, Bav. zwiefel,
Thuring. zippel), 'onion, bulb,' from the
equiv. MidHG. zwibolle, zibolle (with the
variants zwippel, zwiefel, zibel, zebulle), m.
OHG. zwibollo, zivoolle, m. A corruption of
Lat. caepulla, 'onion,' whence also the Rom.
words, Ital. cipolla, Fr. ciboule; Dan. zable
has been adopted from Ger. The genuine
G. word for Zwiefel is Belle (properly 'bulb,
ball'), on which MidHG. zwibolle was based.
The E. word bulb is derived from the Lat.
bulus (Gr. βόλβος), 'bulb, onion.'

Zwiefach, adj., 'twofold, double,' from
the equiv. MidHG. zwifach; for the
meaning of the second component see Zwaf.—

Zwiefält, m., 'twofold,' from the equiv.
MidHG. zwifält (also in MidHG. and
OHG. zwifalt); comp. sät.—

Zwielichten, n., 'twilight,' ModHG. only, from
LG. twielecht; the MidHG. expression is
zwischenlicht; comp. E. twilight.

Zwier, adv., 'twice,' earlier ModHG.,
from the equiv. MidHG. zwir, OHG. zwör,
zwir; comp. Oic. tis-wyar, tis-war (var
responding to Sans. vàra, 'time'). OHG.
dwirôr, 'thrice,' is similarly formed.

Zwiefel, f., 'fork,' from MidHG. zwiele,
OHG. zwisela, f., 'fork, forked branch';
a derivative, like Zwieg and Zwifel, from the
stem twi- (see zwie).

Zwiefall, m., 'division, discord,
shism,' ModHG. only, from zwie: and
Zwalt; in MidHG. the form is zweipel-
tungel, f., 'division, discord.'—

Zwiefaultig, adj., 'discordant, disunited,' from the equiv.
MidHG. zwispaltisk, zwispaltic, OHG. zwisp
all; allied to Zwpalten.—

Zwiefrauch, f., 'dialogue, colloquy,' ModHG. only; in
OHG. zwispérnho, m., with a different sense,
'bifarius,' and in AS. tweipréce, adj.,
double-tongued, deceitful.'—

Zwifrauchig, adj., 'discordant, at variance,' from Mid
HG. zwiefrachtic, 'disunited, discordant';
as a MidG. word it is allied to truffin (comp.
Gir tracht).

Zwiflisch, Zwilch, m., 'twilled cloth,
tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwilch,
zwich, OHG. zwilch (hh.), m.; properly an
adj. used as a substa., from zwilch, 'twofold,
consisting of two threads (to this MidHG.
zwichen, 'to weave with two threads' is
allied). Formed on the model of Lat. bilix,
'consisting of two threads,' comp. Döilich.

Zwilling, m., 'twin,' from the equiv.
MidHG. zweline, zwilin (g.), m. (also
zwelinc and zwilich-kint), and zwilin, n.,
OHG. wuling, m. A derivative of the
OHG. adj., zwail, 'geminus, gemellus,
and also, like zwain, from zwill, 'twofold';
comp. the equiv. E. twin, Du. teeling,
Dan. twilling.

Zwingen, vb., 'to force, compel,
vanquish,' from MidHG. twingen, dwingen, 'to
press, cramp, force, compel, dominate,'
OHG. dwengan, thwegan, 'to crowd,
suppress, conquer,' corresponding to OSax.
thewegan, Oic. twanga, Dan. twinge, Du.
twinge, OFris. dvinga, drawing, MidE.
twingen, 'to force' (E. twinge), see also
Zwing.— Derivatives Zwing, Zwink, 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. tvingare, m., 'oppressor, space between the walls and ditch of a citadel, promonary, fortress.' Comp. Dan. tvinger, 'prison, wild beast's cage' (Du. dwinger, 'despot, tyrant').

zwicken, zwinkern, vb., 'to wink, twinkle,' from MidHG. zwirchen, zwirgen, 'to blink, twinkle'; also in MidHG. zwirzen (from *zwirzen) and zwirznern. Corresponding to AS. twincian, E. to twinkle.

zwirbeln, vb., 'to twirl,' from MidHG. zwirbeln, zwirben, 'to move in a circle, whirl' (zwirbel, m., 'in circular motion, zwirbelwint, 'whirlwind'). Allied to OHG. zerben (*zarbhjan), 'to turn round,' AS. tvinde, 'to roll'. Undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

zwirn, m., 'thread, twine, twisted yarn,' from MidHG. zwirn, m., 'double thread'; like AS. twyn, E. twine, Du. tweijn (Dan. twinde, 'twine wheel'), it points to a base *twirna-. A Teut. root twis appears also by a different derivation in E. twist.—
zwirnen, vb., 'to twist, twine, throw (silk),' a denominative, from MidHG. zwirnen, OHG. zwirnen, nén, '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, zwischenen, adv. and prep. Orig. a shortened form of the adverb. expressions MidHG. zwischen, unter zwischen, OHG. in zwiczen, unter zwischen, 'between each pair.' Allied to MidHG. zwisc, zwisch, adj., OHG. zwisk, zwiski, adj., 'twofold, two and two'; comp. OSax. twisk, Du. tusschen, E. betwixt.—Derivatives ModHG. tuingißen, inzwischen.

Zwiff, m., 'disension, quarrel; twist,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwisst, 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. twistr, 'sad, disunited,' Ic. twistra, 'to disserve.' The Aryan root dwis, on which these words are based, appears in Sans. as dvī, 'to hate,' with a signification that resembles ModHG. Zwift; it may have been 'to be at variance, disunited.' Perhaps Lat. bellum, duellum, 'war,' from the base *dwerlo-, equiv. to *dvislo-?, is also connected with this word.

zwifeln, vb., 'to twitter, chirp, warble,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwirtern, OHG. zwirzirn; comp. MidE. twitteren, E. twitter (Dan. kvire). An onomatopoetic form.

Zwilifer (earlier ModHG. Zwilfern), m., 'mongrel, hermaphrodite, hybrid,' from MidHG. zwilfer, zwilforn, zwilfern, m., 'hermaphrodite, bastard, half-caste,' OHG. zwilfern, zwilferen, m., 'nothus, hybrid.' A derivative of zwi-, 'duplex' (see zwi-); comp. ModHG. dial. Zwiller, 'hermaphrodite.' Different forms occur in Oic. (tvótlá) and Dan. (tvétek, 'hermaphrodite').

zwölf, num., 'twelve,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwolve, zwölf, OHG. zwölf. A common Teut. num.; corresponding to OSax. twēlf, Du. twaalf, AS. têlfe, E. twelve, Goth. twolve, Oic. tolfs, Dan. tolf; Swed. tolf. It is a compound of Teut. tua- (HG. zu), with the component -lif, which appears also in cif (Goth. ain-lif). In the allied Aryan languages a corresponding form occurs only in Lith. twylieka, 'twelve,' senolika, 'eleven'). For the signification of the second component, Teut. -lif, Lith. -ika, see cif.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

BY PROFESSOR KLUGE.

\[\text{Abesen, Lat. ferula, 'ferula,' is perhaps connected with this word; base } bhes.\]

\[\text{Egge, is derived rather, like Stegen, from UpG. (Swiss egge, pronounced } ecke), \text{ but the pronunciation of the } gg \text{ was softened in LG., probably on account of the spelling (see Gp\text{\textemdash}n); yet } egge \text{ is also Livonian. In MidG. and LG. the harrow is called } eke \text{ (in MidG. also } \ddot{e}ke). \text{ The term for 'wheat' (\text{\textemdash}eties) seems also to be influenced by UpG.}\]

\[\text{fro\text{\textemdash}n, OHG. fr\ddot{o} and Goth. fra\text{\textemdash}ja, 'lord,' are cognate with Sans. p\ddot{a}r\ddot{v}a, p\ddot{a}r\ddot{v}ya, and OSlov. pr\ddot{u}v\ddot{u}, 'first' (OHG. fr\ddot{o}, from fra\text{\textemdash}wan, equiv. to pr\ddot{we}-, Goth. fra\text{\textemdash}ja, from fra\text{\textemdash}wan, equiv. to pr\ddot{we}o; Sans. p\ddot{a}r\ddot{v}ya, as an attribute of the gods, corresponds to OIr. Freyr (comp. } \ddot{O}\text{ett).}\]

\[\text{Geschwister, read OHG. gis\text{\textemdash}wester.}\]

\[\text{Sn\text{\textemdash}be may with OIr. gn\ddot{a}, 'servant,' point to a common base, gnopot, gnepot.}\]

\[\text{Ieer, if derived from Teut. } \text{\textemdash}\text{\textemdash}\text{\textemdash}ya, \text{ may be connected with OIr. } lia, 'hunger.'}\]

\[\text{Mist, read AS. mist (equiv. to LG. mist).}\]
INDEX

TO THE WORDS QUOTED FROM GREEK, LATIN, ITALIAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH, SHOWING THE GERMAN WORD UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND.

GREEK.

(Old, Middle, and Modern Greek.)
INDEX.
Latin,

Comprising Old, Low, and Middle Latin.

INDEX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>com, Saur (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>combrus, Sumer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cones stabili, Mars-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>schaff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commenator, Sontur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>communis, ein, Meinid,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gemein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>company, Sumpen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compater, Geratter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compes, Ejesf (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compleere, velf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>con-ge, Sanderbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conila, Sumbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>convivere, neigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conscientia, Gewissen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>consolida, Sengel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>comptes, faberi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>constare, festi (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>foisten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contara, Cegebe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contra, Oegebe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contrafactus, fner-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conacul, Sumbel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>convenire, seamen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coop, Sufes (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>copula, Sopfes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>copulare, Sufpes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coquere, boden, Kuchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coquula, Kiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coquus, boden, Koch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cor, Sef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coracina, Sarniche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corallium, -ius, Seralle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corbis, Sef, fefi (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coriander, Stranderbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cornix, Sufbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cornodium, Sefelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cornu, Surn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cornus, Sefelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cornua, Sone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coronare, freunen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corpus, Sefur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corpex, Sef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corus, Sufel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corvus, Sufbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>costa, fefi (1), Kiche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>costare, foisten (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>costurarum, Sefier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>costus, Sefi (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotagium, festi (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotonea, Suiette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotta, Sope, Saff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cotta, Sumpen, Cuiette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cottus, Suf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coxae, Sefim, Sefche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>crabro, Sefmille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cras, geftern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>crates, Sorm, Sulfide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>crecctae, Striefent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>crecropolis, Aerosdem-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cremare, Sefd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>creta, Stribe, Sefle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.
gaesum,

hasta, ©erte

425
libum, ?ebfud)en

galanga, ©atgaut

hederacea, $eberidj

jecur, Seber
joculari, ©aiifler

licium,

galatina, ©atferte
galeta, ©elte

helvus, gelb
heraldus, £eroIb

jocus, 3u!§
jubilare, jiibetn

ligusticum,

galla, ©atfapfel, ©alle(2)

Hercynia,

jugerum, ^audjert

lilium,

gamandraea, ©am Jitter
ganta, ©an§

heri, geftent

gelare, ©aHerte, Ialt

hie,

jungere, ) " '
juniperus, gtttbeere
Jupiter, 2)ieit§tag

limus,

@er, jtaifer

gelidus,\

hiare,

33erg

gal)iicn

nun
hiems, SBttttcr

SDriKid),

Silie,

8i^e
SiebftBd'el

Silie, Slofe

liSare,}^ Ieim
©djleim,

8ef)m,

Seim

fait

gelu,
gel

lla

J

jus, Safe, 3aud)e

gena, Sinn

')'
^©arii
v
hna, J

genista, ©ittit
gens, Stittb

hiscere, gatjnen

juvencus,'!
juvenis,
Hung

Hispanurn

juventa,

(viride),

genu, Snte
genuini (dentes), ffinn
genus, "\ Stub, Slttabe,

hoc enim est corpus

meum,
hodie,

§ofu3poIu3

Ijeute

gignere,/$tted)t, $ei£

holcas, #olf

glaber, glatt
gladius, Jtlo§
glesurn, 2ltter,

homicida,

homo,
©Ia§,

glis, Alette

glocire, ©lucre, Slucfe

glubere, Hieben
cluere,^
„
,
h

gluma,
glus,

1

klei
gluten,/
(g)noscere,

labina, Sahrine

liquiritia, Safci^e
lira, letjren, irre, ©leife

Laburdanus, Sabberban
50c ild)

Qafyxe,

3unge

lactuariutn, Satrcerge
lactuca, Stttid), Sattid)
lacus, Sadje, 2tteer

lagena, -oena, \ „
lagona,
/ ^

r

4

hostis,)®
humlo,
humulus, >$opfen
hupa,
"J

JBtttien

8eib

labium, Sippe
labor, Slrbeit

lacruma,

_
'

lolium, Sold)
longus, laug
lora, Sauer
lubere,^„. ,
8ie6 ' Sob
iubid ;}
lubricus,
©djleife,
©djlupf
lucere, Stdjt,

Sob^e (1)

lucerna, Rait,
lucidus, Sidit

lucrum,

lambere,

lumbus, Senbe
lumen, Sidjt

Soljii

Lugdunum,

Sippe, Soffel

2)iine,

luna, Saune,

ibiscum,

lancea, Sattje
lapatica, ~\

Eibifdj

id, er

©van

Sidjt

laicus, Saie
laisius, Setfte (2)
lallare, lallen

hysopum, $fop

gradus, ©tab
Graecus, Jtaifer
gramen, ©ra§
grandis, grofj

lerfeu 1

linuni, Seinen, Seine

lacerare, <2d)lag (2)

_

horrere, J
horridus, garfttg
hortus, ©arten
hospes, ©aft
hospitale, Spiral
,„

„

j^

labare,"* .,,
labi,

lac,

Ufyr

hostia, ^

..

VKitauel
J

granum,

man

'

JJoIben, Suaitel

glomus, Snauel

'

hora,

<Papft

33rattt,

hordeum,"^

23entfteitt

,

lingere,

lingua, Icrfeit, 3 ull cje
linquere, leiljen, bleibcn,

J

©riinfpan

gentilis, ©efdjledjt

globus,

linea, Silie, Sinte, Seine
linere, Sleiflev, Seitn

Stdjt,

cf.

9Kotttag

lupus, 2BoIf, (Sdjaum

imperator, ftaifer
implere, toll

lapatium,

griphus, ©retf
griseus, ©ret§
grossus, ©rofd)en
grunnire, gruujeit
grupta, ©ruft
grus, Jtrauidj, Slrarm

imputare, impfen

laqueus, 8a§

lycoperdon,

in, in

larix, Sardje

lycopodium, SBarlapp

larva, Sarce
lassus, laf;, laffen

lyra, Seiev

laterna, Saterne
latinus, (ateinifd)

macarellus, OTatrele

incubo, $aitfe

gula,

incus, 9lmbofj

lattica, -uca, Sattid)

inferior,

laubia, Saube
laurus, Sorbeer
laut us, tauter

Kortt,

graphium,

©rtffel

5let)te

guasdium, SBaib
gubernare,

fdjaltcn

in-,

mu

incensorium,

jiinben

inclutus, laut

infra,

>unten

guerulfus, 853ertDolf
gurges, Stoll
gurgulio, ©urge!
gustare, fiefeit, Tofteu (2)
gustus, tiefcu
gypsum, ©ip8
gyrare, ©eier

infundibulum, jEridjter
ingimus, Sautter

habere, fatten,
KM en, biiitcu
haedus, ©ei&
halec, faring

hamus, $ameit
hariolus,

\_

haruspex,/®

=^aft,

j-Satttd)

lutum,
lux,

J

Setten

Sid)t,

Sobe (1)
©ofift

inacer, ntager

macula,

HJafcI

lavendula, Sauenbel

magister, SWeiftcr
magistratus, ©iuBbe
major, i'iajovaii, I'lciot

lectus, licgen

major domus,

insistere, iuftauttg

lefa, Semite (2)

«najoraci W

instigare,

legere,

majorana, J
Majus, Sliai

insece,

^

f

insectiones,/^

lavare, labcn, Sauge

011

ftect/cit

lefeu, ffiedjen

'JJIeta

,|

insula, ,V:ki

lenis, Iinb

intibus, ©ubipie

lens, Siufe
lentus, Iinb, Sinbe

maledicere,

intrare, enterit
in venire, finbeu

leo, SiJme

ire, ©affe, getjen, eilcn

lfvis,

malus. SWafl (1),
malva, SKaloe

is,

er

ivus, (Eibe

™

laptica,

icidit, leife,

<£d)lcim

libens, lieb
liber, Iebig

_,

Januarius, fanner

libido,

lieb,

Sob

Sunge,

malum,

j
*

ntalcbcien

Sipfcl
9Jeft

mancipium, Jfcbfe
mancus, niattgeln
mandala, Wanbel (1)
mane, SRorgen (1)


INDEX.

manipulus, voll
Manus, Mauer
manio,
manio-
mansionarius, sil
manuel, Manteil
mann, Mund (2)
maquerellus, Matte
maragium, Meers
marka, Mard (2)
mare, Maffe (1), Mard, Meer
marga, margila, Mergel
margo, Mard (1)
mariscus, Mard
marion, Maret
marceus, Marshall
marco, Mard
marta, Mard, Mard
martyr, martyr
maserini (scyphi), Mutter
massa, Maffe, Mersing
mat, Mutter
matratum, Matratze
matrina, Weite
matrix, Mütter
matta, Maffe (2)
mattina, Weite
mattus, Mutter
matutinus, Weite
Maurus, Mard
medius, Mert
medium, Befammas, Weite
mejare, Muff
mel, Michte, Henig
meminisse, Messen
men, Mien
mensa, Spiegel
mensa, Muff
menta, mentha, Minge
mentiri, Mein
mentum, Mund (1)
mercatus, Mord
mergere, Mard (3)
merula, Muff, Schmet
mespin, Muff
mevere, Matte (1)
metiri, Mard (1) messen
mies, Mies, mein
milla, Muff, tannend
migere, Muff
minus, minter
minium, Miny
minor, Minter
minuere, Minter
miscere, mitßen
miser, Miseri
misceria, Miseri
misericordia, farm-
cors,
modius, Messe, Messe (2)
modius, Muff, messen
molere, machen, machen
monia, Mund (2)
nola, Mütte
mole, Mütte
molina, Mütte
molinarius, Mutter
moli, machen
mollis, Mütter
monachus, Mönch
monasterium, Mönster
monere, machen, Minne
moneta, Münze (1)
molle, Mütte
monstre, Weib
monstrare, Mutter
mopana, Mops
mordere, Schmer
mordum,
mori,
Mord
mortuus,
mortarium, Mürzer,
Mörde
morum, murus, Blum-
e, Mauerkere
Monserrat-
rectum,
mulsula, Muff (1)
muletra, Mütte
mulgere, melken
mulus, Mard (2)
munire, Mund (2)
murmure, mutem
murus, Murer
mus, Mus (1)
musmon-
tanus,
Murmel-
monumentis, tier
musmusculus, Mard (2)
muscul, Muff
musculus, Maff, Muff
musco, Muff, Muff
must, Muff, Muff
muta, Mutter
mutare, Mande, Mutter
mutulis, Mammer
nancisci, genug
nardus, Kart
nare, Ratter
nare, Mard
nass, Nase
nasion, Nasse
natur, Ratter
natur, Ratter
natur, alt
navis, Kiel (2) Mache, Rane
ne, mid (2) mid, mein
ne, nein
nepula, Rettel
necere, Rettel
nefar, mein
nefron, Rieche
nemus, Nemus
nepos, Reife, Richte
neptis, Richte
neque, nech (2)
nere, nähen
nervus, Nerv
necere, nicken
nictare, Nech
nigus, Ness, Reiss
nigare, Schne
nici, Reich
nizidus, nett
nix, Schnee
nocturnus, Nacht-
nocturnus, Nacht-
nodus, Reiss
nomen, Namen
nora, Rone
nornis, Rone
nos, muss
noscere, wissen
noster, nech
nota, Not
notis, üben
notus, neu
novem, neu
novicius, Novize
novus, neu
nox, Nacht
nupius, Nacht
nunc, nun
nurus, Schur (2)
nux, Nux (1)

oblat, Oblate
oblongus, abling
obscurus, Schnee
obscure, Schnee
ter, Ecke
ocellare, sehen
ochra, Eiter
ocito, echt
oculos, Augen
offendidum, binden
offeter, eyern
oleum, Öl
oliva, Olive
onocratula, oakre-
met
operator, öden
opus, Öde
orbis, Erde
ordalium, Itriel
ordinaria, Ortel
ordo, Örtel
organa, -um, Organ
oryza, -on, Reis (1)
os, Rein
ostrea, ostrum, Ruster
ovis, Rute, Eich
ovum, Öl

pactum, -us, Faht
paganus, Heide
palefractus, Flem
palerenius, Flem
palantia, -um, Flem
palatinius
palatium, Palast, Flem
palencia, -um, Flem
palium, Flem
pallio, pallidius, fast
palma, Fähren, Palme
palus, Pfahl, Pfahl
pandarea, Ringer
panging, sagen
pantus, Pfahl, Plan
pantner, -a, Ruster
papa, Pfahl, Pfahl
papaver, Pflan
papio, Pavian
pappa, Pappare
papula, Pappel (1)
papulus, Pappel (2)
papyrus, Papier
par, Pard
paradigma, Paradies
paraveredus, Pfed
parcel, Pferd
pardalis, Pardel
pardus, Pard
parifedus, Pfed
parochoia
parochnus, Pahr
paroecia,
parra,
parrius, Pferd
pars, wider
passer, Pasp
patanus, Ritter
pater, Facen, Bater
Bate
patere, Reben
patina, Stamm
patrinus, Bate
patrinus, Beter
paua, Fahn
pavo, Pfahl
pax, lagen
peen,
peculum,
pecuna, Pfeng, Pfah
pecus, Pfend
pedellus, Pfeld
pedere, Pfend
pedica, Pfelf (1)
pelicanus, Pelitan
pellicia, Pflar
pellis, Pfett, Pfus
peina, Pflan
INDEX.
INDEX.

rutarius, Reiter
rutulus, rot
ruita, Rote

sabbati dies, Samstag
sabellinus, Scaphium
sabellum, Scaphium
sabinus, Sand
sabeculum, Scaphium
saccharum, Zucker
saccus, Sac

sacramentum, Tafel
sacrista, Eisch
sacculus, Sand
saccus, Sac
sagire, Hufen
saguna, Saguna
sagmarius, Saum (2)
sagulum, Segel
sal, Sald

salamandra, Salamander
sallere, Salz
salmo, Salz
sallare, Zan
salvator, Salzbar
salvogla, Salz
salvia, Salvia
sambuca, Honig
samin, Samt
sanus, Gedeckt

seco, Seifen
seco, Seife
saper, Saft
sapor, Saft
sardes, Sandelle, Zeder
sat, Satin
satur, Satin
satureja, Sature
Saturni dies, Samstag
sauna, Saum (2)
saxum, Reif

saxum, Reif
saccharum, Saccharum
saccharina, Saccharin
scanderia, Schere
scapula, Heft
scapulum, Skapulum
scaphium, Skapulum
scaphum, Schaf
scapulus, Schaf (1)

scarlatum, Schaf
scarlet, Schaf
scerleia, Schere
seedula, Seifet
sclerus, Sebb

secpulum, Seft
sechdern, Seiden
seckula, Eitsel
secundus, 2. St.
securis, Eich
securus, fugger, Eischer
sedere, Seff, fug
sedille, Sattel

seemptes, Segmendus, Sieg
segregates, Segmente
segregatus, Segmente

seilleta, Schafet
seintum, Seer, Hout

seis, Seife
seekra, Seige, Seife
seihen
secula, Eitsel
secure, Seige, Seife
secure, fugger, Eischer

seedere, Seff, fug
sedille, Sattel

semper, Singend, Sand
senatus, Sünd
senex, Eichen
senior, Eichen
senzus, Zunft

sentire, Zunft

sequi, Peu, folgen, seihen
sericus, Seide
serere, Šiehen
seta, Seide

sex, Sech
sextarius, Sechter
seb, sich

sider, jeigen
sigillum, Siegel
signare, Zegen
signum, Zungen

silva, Sehfe
silvaticus, wild

simia, Sima
simila, Simel
simils, )>čččččččččč

simular, Šiehen

sinapi, Gmb
sinicacule, Sinacul:
situla, Eitsel

slavus, Effare
smaragdus, Smaragd
sobrius, Untert
socculus, Sodell
soccor, Eisch
socrus, Eisch

socrus, Eisch
sol, Seine
solarium, Soler
solea, Seile (1), (2),
solidaus, Sol (Scheff)
solius, Eisch

solum, Saal
soifere, vefieren
sonnum, Schaf (2)
sonare, Schen
sous, Sau

sonticus, Šande
sordes, Schwatz
soror, Schreter
sparus, Sprer

spatium, Spat

speeulum, spähen, Eysigel
speegulum, Spiegel
speina, Spiefe

spinore, Šiehen, ruin-
sum, Sprer
spessa, Sprle

spicarium, Spiecher
spina, Spüß
spondore, Šiören
spure, seiten (Spott)
spuma, Schum
spatium, Spat

squiliarus, Šiehen
stabulum, Marshall,
Stabel
stannum, Sinn

stare, Šiehen, Šiehen
status, Staat
stella, Stern
sterilia, Štiefe

sternere, Itenen, Sterne,
Sterm

stilus, Etsel
stipes, steif, Ets (1)
stipula, Stoppel
stiva, Sties
strata, Strafe
stridere, Strebel

striga, Štiehen
strigilla, Stiegel

stringere, Štrud, Šfreien
struthio, Strauß (3)
stititus, Šiehen
stupila, Stoppel
stuppa, Štrappe

stuppare, }>čččččččččč

sturio, Ster

sturruss, Stiar
suadero, Šiehen, Schwän
snasum, Šlaw
snauis, Šiehen

sudula, Eände (2)
sudare, Schwigen
sudor, Schwiege
suore, Eände (2)
suger, Fagen

sulcus, Fjäg

sulphur, Šciegel

super, Šber

superstitio, Aberglaube
surdus, Schwatz
sus, Sen

sauter, Schüler, Eände (2)
suna, Schreter, Šich

syllaba, Eitte

syndus, Temperfei

tabella, Tafel
tabula, Tafel, Schaf
tacere, Moh

tapetum, Teppich
taurus, Eiter
taxare, fäffen

taxus, Dachs
tegere, Dach, behmen,

ubern, behmen
tegula, Šiegel, Šiegel
telus, Diele
telomum, Šoll (2)
tema, Teichet

templum, Tempel
tempora, Schaf (1)
tempus, Šing
temulentus, Šamisch
tender, behmen, last

tenebrae, Šämmer

vißler

tenem, Šimun

tenus, behmen, Dohe

terebra, Drüen

terminus, Trümme

tertius, Hritte

testa, Krep

textus, Text

tebe, Bebe

theodicus, Kentisch

theriacum, Kerias

thenus, Theen

thunnus, Thunsich

thyrsus, Dorfsche

timeta, Timet

tingere, innen, Breche

titulus, Titel

toga, Dach, Gewand

tolerare, )>büten

tollerere, Šieder

tonare, Donner

tongere, Büften
INDEX.

vindobona, } Winter -nissa,
vinitor, Bingr
vinum, } Efips, Bcln
vixus, } Gif, Beh
viola, -etts, Wclshu
vite, VerwoU, Birt
virga, Bifch
viride Hispamum,
Grifinm
vridia, Bifchig
virus, veroven, Bifel
Gift
viscns, Bifch
Visgothns, Bclens
Vistula, Behdfc
vitia, Beite (1)
vitrum, Gfralis, Baid
vitulus, Bifder
Vitus, Bcltorum
vivarium, Befcr
vivere, fect
viverra, Lide
virus, fect, sommen
vogre, erdshen
vocatus, Bog
Volcan, welch, Salte
volvere, Bclle
vorago, } Elßan
vorare, } Edlanc
vos, fch
vox, erwdhen
vulgar, Bolf
eulps, Baid,
esb, Wolb
vamhbfam, Bams
zeduirum, Jlver
zona, Jone
zucara, Judcr

ITALIAN.

abate, Bit
aceto, Efifh
gosto, August
aibaro, Biftcr
albergo, Herberge
alchimia, Alchime
alenare, Efifh
allarno, Barm, Lcmm
alna, Cifs
amascino, Grefche
ambasciata, Ant
ancora, Antcr (1)
aprile, April
araldo, Perob
arancio, Pommeranc
arcieri, Pfahphier
argento vivo, Muclolh-
ber
arking, Ring
argechion, Parfell
arnese, Barnph
arraffare, } Raffen
arrapare, } Raffen
arrorit, Bept (1)
asello, Efifh, Cifl
asino, Eifh
aspb, Jiffe
astacan (Sicil.) } Efifh
astregh (Mil.) } Efifh
astuccio, Stanche
avoio, Efifnlliu
barb, barella, Bahr
barcane, Berfar
barbino, Barte
basso, Bift
basta, Bift
bastid, } Jiffit
bastire, } Bift
basta, Bift, Balfard
beccare, } Bide
becco, } Bide
benda, } Binde
bendare, } Bende
bevero, Bift
bezo, Bagen

viverra, Darre, geftig
torridus, } Darre
toritate, disregten
tritaris, } Trichter
thbere, treiben
trajectum, } Trichter
traiecto, } Trichter
trames, Darm
tranquillus, weil
tras, breh
tres, tre
tribus, Dorf
triolium, Treff
trilix, Brilich
tripandum, lJsh
tristis, breh, fapcr
triumphus, Tromp
trm, Duft
trucca, Truche
trudere, verbiesren
trucns, Trube
tn, bu
trugurium, Dach
tumere, Dammcn
tundere, fliehen
tunica, flichen
turbina, Dorf
turcosa, Dorf

villus, Wefle, Gfch
venari, Beife (2)
venenari, Bahn
venire, fommen
venter, Bant
ventilare, Darne
ventus, Bimd
Venus, weemen
ver, bes
verbum, Wirt
veres, Psbr
vermis, Darm
verrcrre, wire
verres, Brach
verruca, Darje
versus, Bcr
vtritere, wefen
verus, wap
vesica, Bantn
vespa, Mspe
vesper, Dessen, Abend
vesperra, Befper
veter, csch
vestigium, Etig
vestis, Wehe
vetaula, Bellet
vetus, Bilber
via, Weg
vibrare, weiten, Biwe
vicedominus, Bilton
vices, Befpel, weave
Bocbe
vicia, Wibe
videre, weissen, Beriefs
vidua, Mitthl
vigere, vizil, wefen
vilia, villare, Beite
villus, Wefle
vicere, Beljand
videmina, Franche, Bcim
videmware, Beln
INDEX.

bianco, bian
blu, blu
bica, Beige
bicchieriera, bere
bidello, pedale
bieta, sete
blondo, tend
biscotto, suecto
boccale, feta
bordo, sete
borto, tinta
barragine, serecch
borsa, sete
bosco, frutto
bosso, bufo
bossolo, plisso
bottega, getta
bozzetto, pifso
bozzo, cesso
cuore, cuore
braccialetto, sette
bracco, frutto
braco, corse
brancare, banden
braccia, sarea
buffettare, pissen
bufo, burro
burro, butter

cacio, fise
cadenza, sarea
cadom (Bologn.), bafo
caufura, ramper
camamilla, famille
camello, fome
camera, spamer
cammaretta, ramper
camicia, sere
camminata, semeante
camozza, seme
campana, cloche
canella, saud
canfora, ramper
cantaro, jenter
canto, sante
cappuccio, rapes
sapo

carato, saret
cardo, sarte
карюне, сардь
carvi, sarde
castagna, sasamite
cavesezzone, sapiom
cavolo rapo, siberb
cavolo, cloch
coco, siser
codola, sette
censo, sise

cerveceta, fritteante
cerfoglio, sereel
cesoej, sgerge (1)
cetera, sitter
chiocciola, cliocciola
chiostro, sitter
chiussa, sata
choliera, sitter (2)
cifra, sieter
cinga, sente
ciappa, fipso
codatremola, paschese
corta, sitter 2
costoposto, sumpet
comichio, smareps
compendi, saandin
conocchia, saute
contrada, seggend
coppa, scep
coracino, saranciao
corniol, seinetle
costo, seft (1)
cotogna, snitte
cotta, seft (1), seft, suti
ceressions, sefle
creta, kreta, seide
crocina, fruude
crocco, fremare
comparare, smareps
marte
rucina, siace
curuzna, sariishe
cufia, seft
encore, sehen
encuco, seft
cupola, sypel
ucuscino, sniten
cutretta, paschese
damasto, damaj
dannare, verbonnen
danzare, saam
dar dresia, peris
datiloby, datel
decano, dechant
desso, liis
diamante, demant
digniregare, greenen
donna, seau
dozzina, suten
drogna, drage
druida, drudo, trau

elmvo, sifam (1)

cempistoro, sitter
ermellino, sermeliein

gabba, gabbino, liis

gaggia, gaggia, pett

galanga, galang

galea, selt

galeotta, giio

galla, solse (2)
gatto, sape

gazari, seger

gaza, sifor

heron, seher

ghindare, seiner

gioaco, sape

giga, sege

girafico, seier

gruupa, gajo

gibilare, jubiein


giucoco, siis


giupsa, sippo

golo, golfs

gonfoliome, sauee

grama, gram

grapa, rapsen (2)
gratpare, rapsen

greppia, srippe

greto, griege

griiffo, sget

griifbone, sget

griigo, gretis

griillo, getle


grunziallo, dierteich

griso, gretis

grosso, grofchen

grotta, getl

gruzzo, griege


guadare, water

guado, Waib, water

guai, reps


gualcare, walfos


gualchiera, wafen

guancia, danze

guardare, Bart


guarentire, liemaren


guarento, liemaren

guarneir, wahren

guerra, witt

guisa, belse

guitarra, sitter


ingasto, saent

ing憩zio, liute


ingombro, summier


insalata, sala


intonare, liemaren


intonicato, liemaren


intonicoff, liemaren


isola, liief


isopo, iiop


izza, sipe


lacea, sahe


laeclu, sig


laido, seihn


lancia, liang


lansa, land


lasco, sife (2) isif


lasso, laf


lasto, siff


lastrico, sifriss


latta, liette


lattuvatvo, lamaerge


lauro, ferbeer


lavagna, seii


lavenclu, lavencl


leccare, lienan (1)


lega, reife


lesina, sife


losto, siff


leviatioco, sichiela


limosina, linojen


lira, seier


lista, seife (1), sifce


liuto, seunte


loggia, liante


loja, sener


lotto, seis


luchina, snig
INDEX.
INDEX.

sema, Semitaum
senno, finco
sette, Setter
sesta, Scele
settina, Bache
scabello, Scncl
schermo, Scillium
sneppa, Scn RULE
gniflarìe, scompieren
sguancio, Scn Bnscnt
sgnarrare, Scnarrarz
sienno, #ner
sionora, -#rr
siniscalco, Scnescnash
sitta, Sblicen
smacco, Scnach
smalto, Scnmaflo, Scnma
smaulo, Scnmal
smeriglio, Scnmergel
smeriglione, Scnmerch
smerlo, Scnmer
smelllo, Scnell
socco, Scde
soglia, Scle (1), (2)
solajo, Scider
solare, Scner
soldato, Sceld
solido, Sceld
solzia, Scnge
sorta, Serta
spada, Spaten
spanna, Scnpon
spargiolo, Scnrgel
spavariere, Scpcrer
spasso, Scpaz
spato, Scrat
spaziare, Sbsponzren
speccchio, Scpigel
spiglio, Scpigel
spieda, Scpelt
spelda, Scpelt
spedere, Scdeie, Scpande
spessa, Spede
sperecizia, Scspereci
spiare, sfhren
spitto, Sspig (2)
spillo, Sspilling
spione, Spoken
sportula, Sperteu
springare, Sprenen
spriizzare, Spriend
sprone, Spnw
spruzzare, Sspringen
spuntare, Sjund
spomde, Spule
spumante, Scsudner
squassacoda, Scnchfge
squilla, Scelle
squillare, ScHalf
stacca, Stnen
staffa, Staffe
staffetta, Staffe
stagnio, Stgum
stalla,
stallo,
stallone,
stampo,
stampare, Snmigen
stanga, Stange
stato, Staat
stacca, ScH bend
stecce, ScOen
stendardino, Scandarte
stucco, Stullen
stivale, Stiel
stocco, Stede
stoffa, Steff
stolto, Stit
stoppare, Stidfel
stoppio, Stopel
storione, Stitr
storno, Sturm
straccare, Sfreen
strada, Straße
strale, Straß
strappare, Straß
streghia, Sstriefe
stroppa, Striff
strozza, Sdroff (2)
struzzo, Sran$h
stucco, Stede
stufa, Stnne
stufare, Stnke
snodo, Goht (2)
talamo, Takafl
taccoda, Doble
tacucino (Milan.), Almancbuch
taglia,
tagliare, Teller
taglierie,
tailone, Thaler
tanghe, Augge
tappeto, T Terrh
tappazzare, T Terrier
targa, Jarge
tartufo, Kartoffscl, Trüfl
sartoflo, Kartoffscl
tasca, Tdshe
tasso, Dachs
taxare, taften
tattera, Jette (1)
tavola, Tael
tica, TaBse
teggia, Sjigel
tegola,
tenda, Jlett
terno, Terne
terazzu, Trach
tetra, Sjige
tettare, Sjipe
tinta, Tinte
titolo, Tile
tonfano, Tünmel
tonica, Tünsen
tonno, Thumfls
toppo, Hotf
torba, Zarf
torre, Torn
torso, Dorfe
tortora, Turtelcnaue
tovaglia, Jouebe
tratta, Traite
trattare, trauten
tregua, tren
trescare, brechen
trillare, trillen
trincare, trinfen

FRENCH.

a mont, Dåne
abbé, Ait
able, Alfe (2)
agace, Glicer
aire, Äfren
alarme, Alarm, Larm
alchimio, Alchimie

alcoâve, Aftven
aléna, Aitc
alize, Grie
almanach, Almanach
alun, Alau
amande, Mandel (2)
ambassade, Ant

anche, Gutfel (1)
ancoffe, Ágel
ancr, Kater (1)
ané, Ef
anis, Anisz
aôt, Augus
arbalète, Armbelt
archer, Hafzher
are, Ar
arlequin, Sartein
Arras, Hafch
artiste, Ärt
as, Ås
asperge, Gpergel

trionfo, Trumpf
trumbla,
trumbeltsa, Trommel
trono, Thren
trotto, Trett
trugo, Treg
truppa, Trupp
tufo, Tuff
 tulipa, Tulpere

uracano, Orfan
urto, Sturf
veceia, Wibe (1)
vernice, Flmi$s
versa (Lomb.), Dwierverzotto,
vescovo, Bifdof
vespro, Behcr
viola, Fiiedel
violetta, Vellden
visciosa, Wiel$dcl
visiera, Filler
vivajo, Weither

zaffa, Japse
zafferrano, Zafen
zatta,
zattera, Jette (1)
zazza,
zazziera,
zucca, Efe
zendado, Binde
zendale, Znde
zenzero,
zenzovero,
zhettovario, Whver
zecatto, Zige
zibellino, Gbel
zitta, Jige
zoticaco, Zoticheza
zotico,
zucchero, Juder
zucchero candito,
Zuckerland
zuppa, Suppe
**INDEX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>433</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arce, Irisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auvergne, Hererge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auvents, Ameisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auvents, Miere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auvents, Tire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aurale, Mauve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aubus, Strau (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoind, Menteur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoind, Beet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avril, April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babillar, papp In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâbord, Bauchord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babouin, Varian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lac, lac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelier, Hagefsche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laine, Vai (1), (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bails, Vail (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balle, Vail (2), Basen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bane, Bann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bane, Vant, Becquet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Bache, Band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Vante, Baner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Netz, Bain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Vant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Vailnet, Bantett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Barbe, Barchier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Vare, Varon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Prosperte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Barre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâche, Barre, Barret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basic, Vain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bast, Basford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastin, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâti, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâtarde, Bâtarde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâti, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baudouin, Vaid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baune, Basam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bazar, Bazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baupré, Bug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bec, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bec-d'oie, Gänserich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>béc, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bœc, Vailst, Piellet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolette, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolier, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolître, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belin, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benne, Vienne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berline, Berline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beton, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bette, Verte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bœur, Vatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bible, Vilet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biche, Pege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bide, Bater, Vier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bire, Biber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bigot, Bigot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billet, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biscuit, Violett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bis, Vie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bleu, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloc, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blond, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bloquer, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boe, Vot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boe, Vot, Piellet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boe, Vot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bois, Vils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolet, Pil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bombasin, Bonbasin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonmerie, Peten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonte, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonte, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bote, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bote, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boute, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boute, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boule, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boone, Vailst (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bousé, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boulevard, Vilsare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bournan, Varen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bourg, Vury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bournache, Villsich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bourse, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bousiller, Hufien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bontelle, Vile (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottique, Villsich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bourde, Vades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braies, Viles (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brailler, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brandon, Brand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>braque, Vade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bras, Valse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brassier, Valse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brave, Brav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brêche, Valse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brème, Valsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breuil, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brise, Vile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broche, Vorst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brin, Vrout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brin, Vrout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brusqu, Valse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buer, Vaisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bûche, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buis, Vils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buille, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bul (Vosges), Pil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare, Vihre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busard, Vuglar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bute, Vihre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butin, Vute (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabane, Rabuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabinet, Vailst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cable, Vailst (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabus, Rappes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cage, Vais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calamine, Galmei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cajute, Vajute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calandre, Vlender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calater, Valtsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calic, Vot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calmande, Vaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calme, Vais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camaraade, Camarab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cambuse, Vais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camisole, Vaisfol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>campbre, Vombser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canelle, Vane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canette, Vame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannelle, Vane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canot, Vahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cant, Vante</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cape, Vape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capot, Vaput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capuce, Vpanse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carasse, Xarasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carc, Varat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpe, Varpes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carraque, Xrade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carreau, Vater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carriole, Vare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carte, Varte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carvi, Varse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canchemar, Vahr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>causer, Vosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caveau, Vappas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cédule, Vaitel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celeri, Vallerie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceroille, Xriefete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerle, Xibel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerneil, Varg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerfeuil, Vavel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cerise, Xirse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheval, Xatal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chafant, Voflot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaine, Vette (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaleimie, Vhalmei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaioure, Vhalype</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalumeau, Vhalmei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chambre, Vammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chameau, Vamal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamois, Vemek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chamoiser, Xawhisder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>champion, Vamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chance, Vange (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chancre, Vatuer (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheauer, Vaiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chape, Vappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapeau, Vappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chapelle, Xapelle (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaperon, Vappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>char, Varc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chardon, Varde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charrue, Varch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chartreuse, Vartaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chat, Vape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châtainge, Vahan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châtier, Vasteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaukin (S.W. Fr.), Xalbannen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chauve, Vai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châlinois, Vesselant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemise, Vamit, Xeno-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chemise, Vamb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chishe, Visher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiffre, Viffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chivert, Vemb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choc, Vchantel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chof, Xefen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chois, Vofen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chou, Vefel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>choucroute, Vrant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chomette, Vahun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chonz-rabe, Vebtrabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilante, Viletel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinaube, Xanneber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cingler, Vegel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciseau, Xere (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citron, Vitrave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clair, Viar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloche, Vleso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clocheman, Velfham-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clooeman, Vmel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloître, Visfeer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coche, Vifse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coiffe, Viff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coiffe, Viss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coing, Vuisse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colère, Veller (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coller, Veller (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commutable, Xarshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connin, Vannam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contre, Vegen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coq, Viflein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coquelourd, Vichen-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corde, Xerbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cordelle, Xerbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corinthe, Varaenthe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cornouille, Vornette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>côtre, Vifpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotillon, Vett (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coucon, Vattun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotte, Vett (1), Vope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coupe, Vappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coupoile, Vappe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courbe, Varde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousain, Xissen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

coult, rest (1)  
couler, lisser (1)  
couvre, chafur  
crabe, tobique  
craie, trebfe  
crampes, crampe  
crêche, cripe  
croque, criche  
cresson, fes (1)  
cruvettes, fes (1)  
croc, criole  
crosse, crâde  
croque, trebve  
croûte, croiss  
cruce, croche, croq (1)  
cuir, lochen  
cuisinière, fiché  
cuivre, aufer  
cymose, eimsé  

dagne, dégen (2)  
dain, Dambred  
dain, disch  
dais, Dàms  
damas, Damast  
dame, Danzer, Fran  
daimer, verdammen  

dain, doat, Dall  
defichirer, charrel  
defombres, nummer  
déguerpir, verjen  
demain, Morgen (1)  
dérober, Haub  
détail, Teller  
dex, dans  
diamant, Demant  
distrait, festzcut  
dogue, Dogge  
doublé, doppelt  
doublet, doppelt  
douille, Duchess  
douve, Danze  
douzaine, Doisvend  
doyen, Dechant  
dragon, Drache  
droge, Droge  
drolle, brotig  
dru, traut  
dune, Dine  
durer, hauern (1)  

ébanister, pachzen  
ébre, biste  
éblouir, blisse  
écaille, Schale  
écale, f  
écarlate, Écarlat  
écharde, Écharde  
échefant, Échafett  
échalolette, Échaffe  
écandole, Écheind  
échanson, Échant  

écharpe, Écharve  
échev, Schas, Schetiz  
échevin, Schotte  
écchiron, Schilzen  
échoppe, Schappen  
écousse, Schneck  
egout, Échô (1), (2)  
egéรวisse, Krebs  
egérin, Schrin  
eguelle, Schjel  
egueme, Scham  
eguerer, scherren  
eguerneel, Gischorn  
eglan, Scintler  
egœstra, Ömerger  
élengue, Schâine  
élinoque, Schâteau, Schotte  
egmail, schmecken  
éméillon, Schwier  
empan, Scanne  
empereur, Kaiser  
émplâtre, Maister  
enkan, Gant  
encorner, nummer  
enere, Linte  
enseigne, Sagen  
tenir, inplien  
escrober, Scifl  
esdípe, Sotten  
espiche, Srecht  
esplier, Beißpiel  
esperon, Ecorn  
espervier, Spurker  
espi, jpfïten  
espoï, Spie (2)  
espreue, prüfen, Pröbe  
esquiere, Schiff  
esquel, Scleben  
esqual, Schenkel  
esquadin, Schwarzen  
esqualin, Schilling  
escarboule, Schatten  
escarmouche, Scharr-  
éschang, éscarpe, Scharf  
eschar, Scarr  
esclaire, Sclaare  
esclion, Schlozn  
estampe, Stumpen  
estougunakan, Sdure  
estain, Stein  
estal, Einst  
estal, Einst  
estou, Staff  
estdandar, Standarte  
etiquette, Stett  
etolle, Staff  
etoups, Stötzel  
etrain, Strand  
etre, Strache  
etrille, Stiglet  
etui, Stanche  
etüve, Stude  
etüver, Stetter, Viehe  
fable, fabel  
faillir, stetten  
faillar, Hulan  
fait, fett  
failse, feilen  
failbals, fabel  
fanon, foine  
fanon, folle  
fautueil, fallen  
fauve, fahil  
faux, falsch  
fés, fre  
festeine, fient  
fentou, fendet  
fète,蓄电池  
fésie,蓄电池  
feurer, fetter  
feurte, fyls  
fignes, feige  
fin, fein  
flacon, fisch  
flamberge, Flambier  
flamme, Nietzsche  
flam, fladen  
flane, Flante  
fraen, fliegen  
fache, fipflagen  
fine, fiinte  
fotte, flette  
flou, fan, lan  
fîste, fiite  
foilere, fieler, Weise  
fonteble, Trichter  
fôrd, jöfå  
foudre, Gardinen  
fourreau, butter  
fraw, Fract  
fraks, fraft  
fras, fiisch  
freiss, feisch  
framboise, Brotenize  
franc, frantz  
frange, frante  
frasques, frasse  
freit, fracht  
frise, fies  
friser, frisiren  
fröc, frak  
fronmage, fiife  
furit, freddten  
gage, nett  
gait, jah  
galant, Galzant  
galassie, Gelle  
galion, {  
galop, Galopp  
gaut, Gant  
garnant, [  
garantir, jwönhen  
yarder, Mant  
grarer, maschen  
garnir, j  
gaspiller, höpfieïig  
gauhe, welt  
gande, Wun  
gaurde, Welse  
gazon, Wisten  
gelée, Gisette  
genêt, Giest  
gentil, Geschicht  
göse, Räbsig  
gerbe, Gerbe (1)  
gerfaut, Geier  
gibel, Giebel (2)  
gigue, Geige  
ginsegmbr, Jugier  
giron, Heinen  
gisler, Giebalser  
gloussen, Glute  
glouteron, Kette  
golfe, Golf  
gonfalon, Hohe  
gourde, Gröbis  
grain, Grain  
grappin, Kraufen (2)  
gratter, fragen  
gré, Gob  
greie, Grieß  
grös, Gries  
grille, greisen  
griffon, Griess  
gruppe, Gruppe  
gruppen, greisen  
gris, griess  
gros, Großen  
grosse, Größ  
grotte, Graw  
groupe, Kropf  
gruan, Grisse  
gus, watien  
guble, Wab  
gnorp, Weise  
guérie, wirr  
gimpf, Wimbelt  
gnunder, Wilden  
gnieze, Weife  
guitare, Gitter  
gypse, Gips  
hache, Huppe (1)  
haillon, Haber (2)  
haire, Haar (2)  
halener, Gisig
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX.</th>
<th>435</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>halle, salle</td>
<td>levain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halberdier, hallebarde</td>
<td>lever, feu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanches, bâtarde</td>
<td>lier, pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hareng</td>
<td>lièvre, pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harlequin</td>
<td>liste, (1), (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harpe, harpe</td>
<td>lister, tiercer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hase, hase</td>
<td>loge, lute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haste, hast</td>
<td>longner,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hautbert, hals</td>
<td>longnon, -lauern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauern, Reim (1)</td>
<td>longnette,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hérald, Herold</td>
<td>lot,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hermine, hermelin</td>
<td>lobe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hêtre, Eichel</td>
<td>loutre,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heur, ube</td>
<td>loup-garou, loup-garou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heurk, partig</td>
<td>louvoyer, toweren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hisser</td>
<td>lundi, Montag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heure, Uhr</td>
<td>lune, Sonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heure, Uhr</td>
<td>lune de miel, Glitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honnir, } sieden</td>
<td>luier, (Norm.), lähen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>honte,</td>
<td>luth, lute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hordes, Horde</td>
<td>lyre, Reiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>houblon, Hopfen</td>
<td>maigre, Maigre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>houx, Huft</td>
<td>maist, Mäst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huile, Öl</td>
<td>maître, Meister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hultere, Raster</td>
<td>mait, Mäst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutte, Hütte</td>
<td>manibre, Mainier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il, Gil</td>
<td>manteau, Mantel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ille, Jufel</td>
<td>maquereau, musée, Matrele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivoire, Elefantin</td>
<td>marais, Marsch, Norak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jale, Cete</td>
<td>marche, Marck (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaque, Jase</td>
<td>marche, Marck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jardin, Garten</td>
<td>maréchal, Marschall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jup, Jope</td>
<td>marjolaine, Majoran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jupon, Jope</td>
<td>marmotte, Marmoter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labourd, Bäderbän</td>
<td>marne, Mergel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lace, Lop</td>
<td>marte, Marber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lache, Lop</td>
<td>marte, Marber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laine, Lánd</td>
<td>marte, Marber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lampe, Lampe</td>
<td>masque, Maske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lamproie, Lamprte</td>
<td>mat, matt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lante, Land</td>
<td>matelas, Matratze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lanterne, Laterne</td>
<td>matelas, Matratze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapin, Lams</td>
<td>matelot, Matrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>las, Loh</td>
<td>matin (matins), Nette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laste, Last</td>
<td>mauderie, maldeien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latte, Latte</td>
<td>mauve, Mauve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laurier, Zerberer</td>
<td>mecenin, Mert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lêcher, lecken (1)</td>
<td>mêler, mischen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lendemain, Morgen (1)</td>
<td>mère-perle, Perlmutter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lest, Ballast, Last</td>
<td>messange, Weise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leste, List</td>
<td>messie, Weise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leurre, Euter</td>
<td>messier, Mäster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meurtre, Nord</td>
<td>meute, Meute (1), (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muel, Glitter</td>
<td>milch, Weise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mine, Miehe</td>
<td>mizaine, Psychiatre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moine, Mönch</td>
<td>monnerie, Mummie (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mont, (½), Dine</td>
<td>montre, Wäser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>montree, Wäser</td>
<td>morter, Mörer, Mörter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouette, Muff (2)</td>
<td>moufle, Maff (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moulon, Milsche</td>
<td>mousses, Möss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mousson, Möss</td>
<td>mouut, Mäst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouzarde, Mostert</td>
<td>moulter, Mäster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouzter, Mostert</td>
<td>mouton, Hammel, Willhnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muur,</td>
<td>Muuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nait, naid</td>
<td>naif, naif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naisie, Mißel</td>
<td>net, nett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasse, Nessie</td>
<td>nipp, Nippfisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noue, Neve</td>
<td>nonnain, Nonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noone,</td>
<td>Nonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nord, Nord</td>
<td>note, Note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nouilles, Radel</td>
<td>oere, Öfter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oeufl, Ei</td>
<td>offrir, opfern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olsander, Elsaender</td>
<td>on, man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onelle, Onkel</td>
<td>ops, impfen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orang, Pomarange</td>
<td>ordalie, Ortel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ord, Orge</td>
<td>orgue, Orge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouais, weid</td>
<td>ouate, Wäste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oublic, Öblate</td>
<td>ouest, Weisen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oves, Messis</td>
<td>ouragan, Orkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouvrage à boisse, Pesse</td>
<td>ouvert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>païen, Sulb (2)</td>
<td>paire, Paae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paie, Paae</td>
<td>palai, Palst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palais, Palst</td>
<td>palafrei, Pferd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallasade, Pallasade</td>
<td>pampflet, Pamphlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>panis, Pfeth</td>
<td>panse, Panger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pantoffe, Pantoffel</td>
<td>panon, Pfau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pape, Papst</td>
<td>papier, Papier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paquet, Bod (1)</td>
<td>parc, Pacht, Piers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paroi, Mauer</td>
<td>parures, Pfarr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parraign, Pate</td>
<td>part, Wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parti, Partei</td>
<td>passe-dix, Tasch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passe-poll, Paspel</td>
<td>passen, pasieren, passen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasier, vieren, passen</td>
<td>(1), (2), unden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pate, Pate</td>
<td>paude, Pate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paude, Pate</td>
<td>patte, Fote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pause, Pause</td>
<td>pèches, Piel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peaux chamoisées,</td>
<td>Säumisheber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pèche, Pitsch</td>
<td>pédant, Pehant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polerin, Pfenger</td>
<td>pelisse, Pel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelletier, becken</td>
<td>peluche, Pilsch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pentecôte, Pfingsten</td>
<td>pepis, Pisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pépier, Piewen</td>
<td>perle, Perle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepiter, Pjeven</td>
<td>puer, Pater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peuple, Pödell</td>
<td>peuplier, Pappel (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pil, Pfel</td>
<td>pilier, Pfel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilote, Pfot</td>
<td>pilule, Pfille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimprelle, Sibernelle, Pomprinelle</td>
<td>pirmeneure, Pimpernelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinceau, Pinsel</td>
<td>pingon, Pfint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pipe, Pfeife</td>
<td>pique, Pfich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piqueur, Pfich</td>
<td>piquer, Pfeife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaçard, Plassen</td>
<td>placard, Pfaden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place, Pfat (1)</td>
<td>plae, Plage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan, Plan</td>
<td>planche, Pflanze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>planchettes, Planckheit</td>
<td>planta, Pflanze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaques, Pfaden</td>
<td>plätz, Pfatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plâtre, Pfüler</td>
<td>poingau, Bengau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poils, Pfetzen</td>
<td>poisson, Pfist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poivre, Pfiefer</td>
<td>poix, Pech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pomme de terre, Kartoffel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index entry</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompe, Bombe, Bombast</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponceau, raisin</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port, Porte, Porteau</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot, Potasse</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poteau, Pfiösen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poudre, Puder, Pulver</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouliot, Potel</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouls, Puls</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poupee, Poupee</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prebende, Prüinde</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prêcher, Predigen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presse, Presser</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prétre, Priester</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prévôt, Preis</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prince, Prinz, König</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prise, Prêt, Prise</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priser, Preisen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prix, Preis</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pouvoir, reihen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provende, Prüinde</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provissor, Provisen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prueve, (E. Fr.), prüsen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune, Pumme</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puits, Pälse</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupitre, Pult</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaille, Wachtel</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz, Durart</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quenouille, Haute, Quintal, Gunner</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quitte, quitter, quitt</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race, Maffe</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rad, Rebe</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radis, Rettich</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raffer, Raufen</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rafliner, Reim</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rae, Rohe (1), Roj (2)</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raisin, Rosine</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rôle, Ralle</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rame, Ries</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampe, Rampe</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rance, ranci</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rang, Rang, Sting</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rangier, Steinier</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Râpe, Rab, Rarpe (3)</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Râpe, Rapier</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Râpes, Barre (2)</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapier, Rappier</td>
<td>index entry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

ENGLISH
(INCLUDING SCOTCH).

a, ein
abbot, Mst
Aberdeen, Ladberden
above, oben
ache, Elè
acorn, Elèr
acre, Arter
adder, Alèr, Oter, Matter
after, Aftèr
aftermath, Matsb
again, gegen, entgegen
aghost, Geist
aids, Flere
alh, Alflè (1)
alcove, Alùven
alder, Elève
alison, Alisse
alms, Almes
all, all
almond, Mandel (2)
alan, Almenef
alone, allein
also, alsè
alum, Alum
amelcorn, Amelmeife
among, mènagen
an, ein
anchor, Aftèr (1), (2)
and, und
angel, Angel
angle, Angel
anis, Anis
ankle, Alffe (1)
answer, Antwort, Schre-
ren
ant, Ameise
anvil, fasgen, Manöbs
ape, Aife
apple, Apfel
Appledoro, Anbel
arbalist, Rambrucht
arch, Arche
arm, Arm
army, Heer
arras, Walsh
ars, Arch
as, als, also
ash, Esche
ashes, Alche (1)
asq, Elèefje, Elthenèn
ask, Elèefje
asp, Espe
ass, Elè
asunder, fonder
atler, Elter
auger, Wiber
aware, gerade

away, Weg
awning, Wip
awn, Ohm
awns, Ause
ax(e), Art
axle, Ale
axle-tree, JÀsje
aye, ie

babble, parenu
baboon, Pravian
baby, Buçe
bac, Bac
bachelor, Hagefeif
back, Bad, Bachber, jurist
bacon, Bache
bailiff, Baisel
baize, Bel
bake, Back
baker, Bacht
bald, baar
baldric, Belt
bale, Ballen
ball, Ballen
ballast, Ballast
ban, Ban
bend, Bunt
bent, Bunt
beret, Betu
beter, Betu
beseech, Bette
beside, Beitung
beside, Bette
better, Bette
betrocht, polgen
bitch, Bitch
bickiron, Bitch
bid, bieten, Bittent
bide, Bitten
bin, Bache
bimbings, Bißt
bind, bieten
bleed, Blete
bleed, Blute
blue, Blete

bloom, Blume
blossom, Blume

blow, blæsen, blæhen,
blähen

blue, Blue

blunder, blind
bloom, Bär (2)
board, Burt, Burt
boat, Burt
bode, bieten
body, Banch, Betchich,

Nanufl
boil, Bunte
bold, bård
bols, Bose
bolster, Polster
bolt, Bøl
bombasine, Bombäsin
bombast Bombsat
bord, bånd
bone, Børn
bore-a-sh, Bissje (1)
book, Bøks
boom, Bøm
boon, Bøme
boose, Bœfe
boot, Jàute (2), Buçe
boosy,
booth, Bûbe

botty, Botte (2)
borage, Boratich
bordel, Bordel
bore, boçen
INDEX.

borough, Burz
borrow, borgen
bosh, Besie
boum, Bufen
bote, Buge
both, Bette
bottom, Boden
bottoury, Boge
bough, Buz
bought, Bucht
bouk, bosten
bourn, Braun
boune, baten
bow, biegen, Begen
bower, Bauer (1)
bowl, Bole (2), Bowle
bouwprik, Baisvrirct
box, berc, Bude, Butsche
boy, Bube
boyhood, seit
brace, Bratte
brach, Brate
brack, Brud, Bratwasser
brackish, Bratwasser
brain, Bragen, Hirn
bramble, Brambereg
brand, Brand
brasse, Braten
brawl, prahlen, fransen
bread, Brot
break, brechen
bream, Braseen
breast, Brust
breath, Bredem
breech, Bruch (3)
breeches, Bruch (3)
breed, Brat
breeze, Brene, Breie
brewe, Braun
bridal, Bridal
bride, Bruid
bridegroom, Braute
bridge, Brücke
bright, svert
brim, verbreiten
brimstone, branmen
bring, bringen
brink, Bruch
brisket, Bröeken,
Brausje
bristle, Bürste
broad, breit
brood, Brot
brook, branched, Bruch (2)
broom, Bromeere,
Gieß
broth, Bret
brothel, Bordell
brother, Bruder
brown, Braun
brown, braun
bruisse, Braun, Brojam,
Gieß
brush, Bürste
buck, Bod, bessen,
Buch
buckwheat, Buse
buff, Bägel
buffet, puffen
build, Bude, Bude
bulb, Bulbe (1), Biittel
bulge, Bulge
bull, Bulbe (1), (3)
bullinet, Buff
bullock, Bulle (1)
bulwark, Bulier
bundle, Binde
buoy, Beie
burden, Bürde
burnt, brennen
bury, Berte
burrow, Burg
burst, bersen
bursten, Bärde
burs, Bærge,
burg, Berg, borgen,
Burg
busch, Bief
buss, Biste
but, Butte
but, Bütte
butter, Butter
butterfly, Schmetterling
buxom, biegen
by, tei, tei


cabbage, Kappe

cabin, Kabuie
cable, Kabel (1)
caboose, Kabüte
caddow, Dichte
cage, Käfig
cake, Kuchen
calamance, Kalmant
calf, Kalb
callow, teafi
calm, Kalm
can, Kame, Zünnen
canker, Kante (2)
cant, Kante, Haut
cap, Kappe
capon, Karuan
car, Karte
carry, Karwe
carbuncle, Karuncel
care, Karfreitag, tag
carl, Satz
carp, Karfen
cart, Käße (1)
carve, terten
cat,
caterwaul, Kaife
cellar, Reiser
cochafer, Käfer
c knob, Käfer
clap, Knoht, Klemmen
clasp, Klast, Klump
clash, Krüge
clap, Krüпе
claw, Krallen
clay, Kley
clay, Klee
clean, Klein
clear, klar
clean, Klee
close, klenen, Nicken
clerk, Künst
clown, Künst
cliff, Klippe
climb, Klimm
cliff, Klippe
clip, Klipper
clown, Klee
clown, Klee
clown, Klee
clunk, Klump
clump, Klump
clump, Künst
clump, Klump
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
clump, Künst
### INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>free, frei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>freeze, frieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>freight, Fracht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fresh, frisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fret, freuen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friday, Freitag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friend, Freund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frieze, Fries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fright, Furcht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frighten, Furchten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friek, frisch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>friz, Fries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frizzle, Fries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frock, Frack, froh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frolic, frohden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from, fremd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frok, Frack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frost, fröst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>full, voll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>funk, Fünf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>furbelow, Fufel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>furlong, Fursch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>furrow, Furche</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>further, färder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gaggle, gaedern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gait, Gait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>galangal, Galant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gall, Galle (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gallow, Gally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gallow-tree, Gallyesp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gander, Gans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gang, Gäng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gangway, Gang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gangweck, Gängweck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gannet, Gans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gaol, Gäß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gape, gefken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>garden, Garten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>garlice, Gärchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gate, Gatte, Gaden, Gatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gather, Gatte, gut, vergattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>geld, gelt (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>get, vergessen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghorkin, Garfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ghost, Geist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gift, gelt (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ginger, Anguwer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gird, Gurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>girle, Girle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>give, geben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glad, frisch, glatt, schmecken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glass, Glas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gleam, glimmern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gleed, glühen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glide, gleiten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glimmer, glimmern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glitter, gleisen, glühen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glow, glühen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gloat, gelesen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gloom, glühen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gloss, glühen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>go, gehen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goad, Ger, Gerfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goat, Geiß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>god, Gott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>godfather, Gatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gold, Gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>good, gut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>goose, Gans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gore, Gehren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gospel, Befpfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gourd, Kürbis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gowk, Gans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grab, grapfen, trabbeln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grabbble, Garbe (1), trabbeln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grapple, trabbeln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grasp, grappen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grass, Gras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grasshopper, Hufscheere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grave, graven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gray, grau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>great, groß</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>greaves, Griede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green, grün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>greet, Gruß</td>
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<td>grey, grau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>greed, Geif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grin, grün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grind, Grind</td>
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<td>grin, greien</td>
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<td>grind, Grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>graspe, gravien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gris, Greise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grit, Grise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>groan, greinen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>groat, Gruschen, Grüse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>groom, Brant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>groove, Grube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ground, Gründ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grove, Grube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grow, grüen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grub, Grute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grunt, grünen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guest, Gfeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guild, Gütte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gulf, Goff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guns, Gumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>habeirdine, Rasebardin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hack, hachen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hackle, Hesel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hag, hagen, Chore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>haggar, hagen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hail, hauen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hailstone, Hage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hair, Haar (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hall, Hafen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>half, Hälf (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hallow, Hafen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>halse, Hals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>halter, Haltter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hamburk, Hammel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hammer, Hammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hand, Hand (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>handicraft, -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX.

heifer, heifer, Meck
hell, Häile [ler
helm, helm (1), helm (2), half-
help, helfen
holve, Halfter
hemlock, Chelring
hem, Pan
hen, Henne
hence, binnen
her, Her
heriot, Her
herring, Fring
hew, hauen
hide, Haut, Hufe, Pan,
Hütte
high, hoch
hill, Heide, Hall, Helm
him, hein
hind, Hinde, Bejat
hindberries, Himbeere
hinder, hindern
hip, Hütte, hüfzen
hirs, Hirs
hite, Heirat
hob, heer
hoard, Hert
hoarse, hofter
hoary, hoer
hogshead, Obst
hoist, hefzen
hold, halten
hole, höf
hollow, hoh
holly, Hüft
holm, Holm
holster, Heister
holy, heilig
hoose, Heim
honey, Honig
honeycomb, Rumm
honeymoon, Splitter
hood, Hut (1)
-hood, hett
hoof, Hüf
hook, Halte, Hesel
hopp, Hepfen, hüfzen
hops, hefen
hurdle, Horde (1)
horn, Horn
horsetail, Herrische
horse, Pfer (1)
horse-radish, Meer-
rettig
horse, Hefe
hot, heiß
hotbed, Beet
hound, Hünd
hour, Uhr
house, Haus
housebote, Buße
how, wie

-knead, fützen
knee, Knie
knell, Knuff
knick, Knuff
knight, Knufft
knot, Knoten
knotch, Knuffe
knob, Knuff
knock, Knuffen, waden
knoll, Knuffen
knot, Knoten
know, kennen, Name
knuckle, Knöchel

lace, Säp
ladder, Seiter
lade, laden (1)

-lady, lady
lair, Lage
lake, Lüge
lamb, Lamm
lame, lahm
lament, Leister, de

-land, Land
languish, Lasterne
lap, Lappen
larch, Säule
lark, Lärke
larum, Lärme
last, letzen, Las, leb, Leibe (2), Leisten
late, Lebt
lath, Latte
lathe, Lade
lather, Seife
Latin, lateinsch
lattermath, Math
laugh, Lachen
laugher, Lach
laverock, Perche
lax, Laß
lay, legen
lead, Bie, Lot, leisten
leaf, Läub
laok, legen
lap, läben
learn, leeren
less, Lob
leanto, leiten
leather, Leber
leaves, lieben

-leave, lieben
loeb, Leeb
loek, Leök
lode, Leök
lower, hochen, lauren
luck, Glüh
lunacy, Lune
lunatic, Lune
lune, Lune
lungs, Lunge
lunt, Lunte
lurk, horden, lauren
lust, Lust
-

ly, lieh
INDEX.

lye, Range
lyre,eter

Mackay, Mad
mackarel, Mackerel, mackin
mad, mague, (Mad)
mained, maiden, maidenhead, maidenhood, maiten
maize, Mais
make, machen
malt, Malt
man, Man
mane, Mähe
mangle, Range, mangel
mangle, Mantel
many, mache
mapletree, Mähse
March, March (1)
March, März
mare, Märe
marjoram, Majoran
mark, ~Mark
marrow, Arte, Arte (3)
marsh, Marsh
karten, Marker
Mary, Mürsamin
mask, Maske
maslin, Welsig
mass, Masse
mast, (1), 2
master, Mächer
mat, Matte (2)
match, machen
mate, Mait
math, Math
tack, Mätch
matlock, Mägel
mãger, Wiege (1)
mattresse, Matratze
manned, Mantel (1)
maw, Magen
maw, Mäbe
may, Major
mead, Mäte (1), Met
meadow, Matte (1)
meager, mager
meal, Mahl (2), Met
mean, gemein, weisen
measles, Mäser
meat, Würste
meed, Miete
meek, mägel
merl, Mägel
merlin, Schwert
mermaid, Meer
merman, Meer
mesh, Mäse
mew, Wöhe
middle, mitte, mittel, Mittel
midge, Mähe
midland, Midlend, midnacht, Nacht
midt, Midst
midwife, Hebämme, midwiter, mitt
might, Nacht
milch, Milt
mild, milde
mildew, Welsig
mile, Mille
mill, Milch, milten
mind, Minne
mingle, mengen
minster, Wüsten
mint, Mühe, Mühe (1)
mire, Mähe, Wöde
miss, mitten
mist, Mist, Mistel, Motel
mister, Würter
mistle, Wisée
mitf, mendig
mix, misgen
mixen, Mist
mizz, Mieusen, Preismaß
muon, meinen
mole, Mal (1)
Monday, Montag
money, Geld
monk, Mönch
month, Monat
moon, Münd
moor, Mör
trop, Wolf
morass, Miersch
more, Misher, mehr, Mord
morning, Morgen (1)
motor, Mäder, Wüster
moss, Wöde
most, meist
moth, Motte
mother, Mutter, Mutter
Perl-mutter
mould, Mauwurz, Kulm
mouth, Mähe
mouse, Mäuse, Mäuse (1)
mouth, Mund (1)
mow, mähen
mud, Wöder

muff, Rüss
mule, Rau (2)
mulberry, Maulbeer
mum, Münne (1)
mumble, ~Mümmel (2)
mummm, ~Münne (2)
murder, Würd
must, Mott, mischen
mustard, Würzer
muster, Wüßer

nail, Nagel
naked, nackt
name, Name, neun
nap, Räden
narrow, Rindre
narwal, Narwal
nave, Rabe
navel, Kabel
near, nah
neb = nib
neck, Hals, Räden, Säge
need, Met
needle, Nadel
neighbour, Nachbar, Nahe (1)
nephew, Nichte
ness, nischen
nest, Nest
neste, nisten
net, Net
never, nimmer
new, neu
next, naß
nib, Schafe
nick, Nick, Nig
night, Nacht
nightingale, Nachtigall
nightmare, Wühe
nine, nenn
nip, nellen
nipple, nuppen
nit, Nig
no, nein
noon, Naue
north, Nord
nose, Nas, Nase
nostreis, Nüther
not, nicht
nought, nicht
now, nun
nun, Nonne
nut, Rüch (1)
oak, Eiche
oak-gail, Gallertel
oar, Rbeiter
oath, Eid
oats, Oat

of, ab
offer, esbern
oft, often, oft
oil, Öl
old, alt
on, an
once, einst
one, ein
open, offen
or, oder
orchard, Garn
ore, öre
organ, Orgel
ostrich, Streihs (3)
other, ander
otter, Otter
ought, eigen
onesel, Wüßer
out, aus
oven, Ofen
over, über (2), über
owe, eigen
owl, Eule
own, eigen
ox, Ochse
Oxford, Satt
oyster, Wüßer

pack, Pad (1)
paddock, Schildpatt
pail, Pail
pain, Pein
pair, Paar
pale, Pfahl
palfrey, Pferd
pamphlet, Pamphlet
pan, Pansen
par, Pferd
paste, ~ Papete
pasty, J
patch, Rachen
path, Pab
pause, Pause
paw, Pute
pea, Erbs
peach, Pfirsich
peacock, Pauw
pear, Birne
pearl, Perle, Perlmutter
pease, Erbs
peel, Pele
peep, piepen
peewit, Mitzi
pel, Pet
penny, Pennig
people, Peis
pepper, Pfeffer
pick, Wüßer, wiener
pickle, Wütel
INDEX.

twenty, twenty
twig, twice
twilight, twielen
twin, twining
twine, twine
twinkle, twinkle
twitch, twitch
twinkle, twinkle
twinkle, twinkle
twist, twist
twist, twist
twist, twist
twenty, twenty
vetch, vetch
vetch, vetch
us, us
up, up
understand, Verständ
up, auf
us, us

valerian, Waldrian
vane, Wildkraut
vane, Wildkraut
vat, Vase
vessel, Schiff
vetch, Briebe (1)
vinegar, Ei
violet, Wildblut
vixen, Fuchs

wad, Wottle
wade, waten
wad, Wottle
wad, Wottle
wafer, Waffel
waffel, Waffel
wag, waschen
wagtail, Vögel
wain, Wag
waken, Wachen
Wales, welches
walk, herden, wachsen
wall, Wälle, Wand
wallop, Gewebe
walnut, Walnuss
wangtooth, Bange
ward, Warte
ware, Warte
warm, warm
warn, warnen
warp, wenden, Berf (1)
warrant, gewahren
war, War
was, Wefen
wash, waschen
wasp, Biene
wash, waschen
water, Waff
wax, Waff, waschen
way, Wegen
we, wir
weak, weich
weapon, Waffe
wore, Wette
wessel, Wiesel
weather, Wetter, Wet-
ter
weave, weben
wedge, Waff
Wednesday, Wurt
week, Woche
weevil, Biene
weight, Gewicht
welcome, Wille
weil, Wai
weil, weil
weil, weil
well, weil
wend, wenden
werewolf, Werwolf
west, Wefen
wet, Waff
wether, Wetter
wharf, Berf (2)
what, was
wheat, Reifen
wheel, Rad
wheeze, husten
whelk, Welf
where, wo
whet, wehen
which, welch
while, weil
whine, wailern
whirl, Wirbel
whisper, wispeln

whistle, heiser
white, weiß
Whitsunday, Pfingsten
who, wer
whole, helf
whoost, husten
where, hier
wick, Biene
wicker, wildern
wilt, weich
widow, Waffe
wield, warten
wife, Weib
wight, Wicht
wild, wilb
will, wollen, Wille
wimple, Wimpel
win, gewinnen
wind, Wind, Winde, witter
window, Fenster, Wind
Windsor, Hafen
wine, Wein
wink, Wimf
winnom, Wanne
winter, Winter
wisdom, Weisheit
wise, weich, Weife
wish, Wunsch
wisp, Wipf
wit, Wt
with, weder
wither, verwittern
witty, Weife (1)
woad, Waid
woe, wesh
wold, Wold
wolf, Wulf
wound, Waffme
wonder, Wunder
wood, Kammel, Wölb
wuf, Wielchen
wood, Welle
woosy, Biene
word, Wort
work, Wurf
world, Welt
worm, Wurm
wormwood, Wermut
worse, wirt, wisch

wort, Wurt, Wifche
worth, Wert (2)
wot, wischen
wound, wund
wrange, ringen
wreak, räden
wreck, Wreck
wrench, man, reissen
wrench, Rede
wring, ringen
wrinkle, Wnkel
wrist, Wrist
write, ferben, schreiben
reifen
writhe, Wifche
wrong, ringen

yacht, Jacht
yard, Garten
yare, gar
yarn, Garn
yarrow, Garbe (2)
yen, ja
yean, Schaf
year, Jahr
yeat, Garen, Gift
yellow, gelb, Detter (1)
yellow-hammer, Umm
mer
yes, ja
yest, Gift
yesterday, gestern
yew, Eibe
yield, gelten
yoke, Yoch
yolk, Detter (1)
yon, jener
yonder, Jener
York, Ever
you, euch
young, jung
youngling, Jungling
younger, Junger
your, euer
youth, Jungs, Junge
young
yule, weihn

zzoary, Zitter

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