KLUGE'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.
AN

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE.

BY

FRIEDRICH KLUGE,

PROFESSOR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF JENA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FOURTH GERMAN EDITION

BY

JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, D.Lit., M.A.

LONDON:

GEORGE BELL & SONS.

NEW YORK: MACMILLAN & CO., 112 FOURTH AVENUE.

1891.
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 (Skewt).
Anglo-Saxon (Toller; Bosworth; Leo).
Middle English (Stratmann).
Icelandic (Cleasby).
Old High German (Graff; Schade).
Middle High German (Müller; Lexer).
Lithuanian (Schleicher's Handbook).
Dutch (Calisch).
Swedish (Helms).
French (Sachs; Clifton and Grimaud; Littré; Brachet; Fleming and Tibbins).
Italian (Ferrari; Baretti).
Spanish (Neumann and Baretti; Lopes and Bensley).
Welsh (Pugh).

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

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

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

If my attempt to give a brief, clear, and connected view of the history of each element of our vocabulary has been in any degree successful, a great part of the credit is due to the men who have watched over the germs planted by the great founders of our philology, and have in the course of the last twenty years made them bloom anew. In their foremost ranks I view with pleasure those whose academical instruction I was permitted to enjoy, and others who in friendly intercourse have taught me much and stimulated me in my work. The fact that some of them too have testified their kindly, helpful sympathy with the new edition has been highly grateful to me, in the interest of the subject I have at heart.
I have also received, since the first appearance of my work, encouragement in various ways, even from anonymous and unknown readers of this book, who have made communications to the author respecting dialectic, etymological, and other pertinent facts. Much of it has proved useful for the new edition. Moreover, all reasonable objections of critics have been duly considered. In particular points the book has gained much by the notices of Herren Birlinger, Franck, and Hager; and a detailed, critical letter of my Swedish friends, Prof. A. Noreen and Dr. E. Brate, has placed in the most liberal manner at my disposal numerous valuable improvements and new combinations. For dialectic communications I am indebted to Herren W. Gordack of Königsberg and F. Holthausen of Göttingen, and especially to Prof. Hermann Fischer of Tübingen, who gave me access to his rich stores of Swabian dialectic materials. For the Jewish-German words which the book contains Prof. Euting of Strassburg placed materials at my disposal. Valuable connecting details, for which I had to resort to the liberal help of specialists, I owe to Herren K. von Bahder, O. von Böhtlingk, P. von Bradke, B. ten Brink, K. Brugmann, S. Bugge, C. Cappeller, H. Fischer, W. Franz, F. Holthausen, A. Horning, H. Hübschmann, R. Köhler, Th. Nöldeke, K. Schorbach, O. Schrader, R. Thurneysen, B. Wheeler, and E. Windisch.

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

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

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

F. KLUGE.

Strassburg, July 1883.
Jena, October 1888.
INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

To the scientific acquisitions of the present century we owe the knowledge of a primary period of the history of the German language, which is authenticated by no other record than the language itself. The literary records of the old Hindus, unlocked to the learned world at the end of the last century, led to the pregnant
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discovery that the Teutons, several millenniums before our era, spoke one and the same language with the ancestors of the Hindus and Persians, the Greeks and Albanians, the Italic and Kelts, the Slavs and Armenians, a fact which clearly proved that they were descended from the same tribe. The primitive seat of those tribes, which, in conformity with the utmost limits of the settlements of their descendants, have been designated Indo-Teutons, Indo-Kelts, and also Indo-Europeans, was the South of Europe, or more probably Asia.

Scientific investigation, which has been endeavouring for more than half a century to unlock the common source of their language from the later records of the various Aryan tribes, bestows on it the highest praise for its wealth of forms, the development of which has been traced by German grammarians in our mother-tongue down to the present day. The vocabulary of this primitive speech is proved by some of its offshoots to have been exceedingly rich, and at the same time capable of extension; but its fundamental perceptions and ideas were limited. The fact that it expressed the most necessary relations and wants of life has made it the treasury from which the various Aryan languages have drawn their supply of words. Of this old hoard German too has preserved no small 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. *Diesim* and *Fitter* with Lat. *avunculus* and *patrunculus*), for 'father's sister' and 'mother's sister' (comp. AS. *fæde* and *mōdrig* with Lat. *amita* and *matertera*). This implied wealth of pre-historic terms for degrees of kinship can be only understood by us as existing at a time when our ancestors lived together in clans as shepherds and nomads. When with the changing years the more fully developed relations of kinship lost the old inherited terms, how seldom have alien designations attempted to oust the native words, and how seldom with success! Compare *Dufel* and *Tanet* with *Later* and *Mutter*, *Bruder* and *Schwester*, *Diebin* and *Mühme*, *Nette* and *Nichte*, *Beter* and *Bafe*, *Schafter* and *Schwieger*, *Schnur* and *Schwager*.

The terms for expressing kinship, whose unimpaired vigour we see in German, are, in combination with the numerals up to a hundred, an infallible indication of the Aryan origin of a language. Thus German testifies also by its old inherited numerals its close relation to the allied languages. Moreover, the designations of parts of the body are specially characteristic of all Aryan tongues. If German in its later development has lost many of them (comp., e.g., OHG. *gebal*, 'skull,' equiv. to Gr. *kephalh*, under *Gîfel*), yet it preserves in most cases the old inherited words; *Sîm*, *Dîr*, *Braun*, *Mîh*, *Zahn*, *Sâle*, *Bîg*, *Bîdol*, *Arm*, *Gîl*, *Nagel*, *Smit*, *Sîc*, *Sîl* 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 *Kîf*, *Kîh*, *Dîfê*, *Sîne*, *Rêfîen*, *Nîs*, and *Sîfar*), only a few destructive quadrupeds, such as *Weiîf* and *Mîn*, *Sîtêr* and *Sînêr* (see also *Sîr*), have been transmitted to German from that primitive linguistic period. The names for birds and trees are, however, but rarely common to several languages of the Aryan group (see *Aar*, *Rûnaîc*, *Bîrfe*, *Sîhre*, *Rîhte*, and
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Of inanimate nature also the primitive people had only a limited perception; few names for the periods of the day and the year were coined, and, as might have been expected, the circle of their religious ideas was narrow. Only the German words Nacht, Morgen, and Mittag have corresponding terms in several allied tongues; the two old Aryan gods of light, Diéus and Ausos, have left their final traces in Alemanio Bistag and in German Sitten.

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; büben, gehen, essen, treiben, häufigen, naidt, jum; aus, ess, mitten, turn, &c., are derived from the primitive speech. In moral conceptions our mother-tongue inherited the stems of fremd and feind, lieben and hassen, hätten 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’ (sich); to split was extended into ‘to bite’ (sich); and to persist, ‘to stride’, were developed into ‘to live’ (sich) and ‘to mount’ (sich). Derivatives from existing stems assumed characteristic significations; in this way Gr. πέποικος, and Κάλκτος, and Είτε originating. On the other hand, we note the loss of old roots, which in other Aryan groups developed numerous cognates; the roots ἄο, ‘to drink,’ and δέ, ‘to give,’ which we recognise in Lat. potare and Gr. πέποικος, and in Lat. dace and Gr. διάμομ, 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 ἄγ, ‘to drive’ (in Lat. ago, see adge), the root ἀν, ‘to breathe’ (in Lat. animus and Gr. ἀνεμός), the root ἀγίν, ‘to live’ (in Lat. vivere, see quaf), 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 trenen, freien, fürmen, feßen, feßen, haben, &c. Other roots peculiar to the Teutonic languages may owe their existence to onomatopoeic creation during the independent development of Teutonic; such are perhaps fügen and tügen.

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 üte, wir and ang, helo and tor, are specifically Teutonic; Åbt, Sbr, and ðwë scanner have no exact correspondences in the remaining Teutonic languages. Ælt, Æmmt, Ælle, Ære, as well as Æben (see Æbit), Ærto (see Æri), and Æmar (see Æmar), owe their existence to the special religious development of the Teutons, while we find the belief in elfish beings (see Æff) even in the Vedas.

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

The Teutonic tribe, with the western group of nations of the Aryan stock, had left its eastern home as a pasturing people. Evidence in the language itself subsequently shows us these people with their flocks on the march. The term tageweide, current in Middle High German, could exist as a measure of length only among a race of shepherds in the act of migrating; only nomads could count their stages by periods of rest (Radjem). 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 Æsif. 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 Æiør (comp. Æiër 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 nashen). Thus the stems of old words such as Æm, mabh, Æh, and Æffe, 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
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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 Slavonic offshoot, afford valuable testimony, which at the same time shows what decisive results can at times be obtained from language itself. We have in the term Wald 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 5th 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; gēzan, rēzen, òzan, bīn, fēsēn, fērēn, as well as hōzan, òbhī, hērō, grei, &c., are the essential characteristics of a West Teutonic language. Other words, such as hōdzōr, dēn, gēnūn, hērō, hēn, and hēdēgēn, owe their existence to later composition. But, above all, the absence of numerous old words, preserved by Gothic or Scandinavian, is a main feature of the West Teutonic group. But this is not the place to adduce every loss and every compensation which has diminished and re-shaped the old elements in the sphere of languages most closely allied to German.
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The pre-Old High German period—the third period of our mother-tongue, which is not attested by literary records—has, however, acquired its distinctive features by new contact with the languages of civilised nations, which added new elements to the existing material: above all, the contact with the Romans resulted in an exchange of productions and contrivances. However fond we may be of overrating the influence of Latin on the West Teutonic languages, yet it cannot be denied that it materially widened the most various spheres of ideas.

Words which point to active commercial intercourse, such as *Münze* and *Pfund*, *Steife* and *Mittel*, *Ritfe* and *Saff*, *Geld* and *Pfau*, were made known in the pre-High German period, probably even in the first century A.D., to our forefathers both mediatly and immediately by the Romans. Contemporaneously with these the Latin nomenclature of the culture of the vine was naturalised in Germany in the words *Wein*, *Weiß*, *Lauer*, *Ritter*, and *Trichter*. Not much later a rich terminology, together with the Roman style of building, was introduced; *Mauer*, *Felder*, *Felder*, *Fichter*, *Fleiter*, *Friesen*, *Häfle*, 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; *Reh*, *Rüde*, *Schüssel*, *Reifel*, *Hafen*, *Fisch*, *Gis*, *Pfleißer*, *Reh*, *Pflanz*, *Rettig*, *Kürble*, *Rümmel*, *Küchen*, *Fisch*, *Pflum*, *Qnitt*, *Küffe*, *gött*, *Fisch*, *Pflum*, *Räuff*, *Feige*, &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 *Kerren*, *Kare*, and *Ferre*, 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; *equae processere deliciae ut sine hoc instrumento durare jam ne virorum quidem cervices possint*. This suggests to the historian of languages the connection of the Latin origin of *Fleisch*, *Rffen*, and *Fleiß* with Pliny’s account; our ancestors adopted the Latin designation for the articles which the Romans procured from Germany. Thus our *Fleiß* with its cognates attests the share Germany had in the decline of Rome.

With Greece the Western Teutons have had in historical times—the word *κατοικήσις* 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
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Roman Church; the words kirch, schiff, samstag and slutztag, we undoubtedly owe to Greek influence, through the medium of the Arian Goths; and probably the same may be said of guden and trut, wifchen and slutzten. The connection between the German tribes and the Goths, which we think can be recognised in other words expressive of religious ideas, such as miter and taufen, lasted till the 7th century; the Alemannians were until the year 635 A.D. under the dominion of the Goths. Orthodox Christianity of the Middle Ages, which supplanted Arianism, was no longer in a position to reject entirely the naturalised terminology, and thus our mother-tongue has preserved down to the present day some expressions of Gothic-Arian Christianity.

All the words that Romish missionaries introduced into German also evidently bear the stamp of a later linguistic period. Not until the development of the peculiar system of sounds in High German—a new permutation of consonants divided from this point High German from Low German—does the influence of Romish Christianity begin to express itself in the language. From the end of the 8th century our mother-tongue remained for more than two hundred years in the service of religious literature. It is the period in our history in which literary records appear, and during that time High German was greatly influenced by Romish Christianity. A large number of Latin words was naturalised among us; for ecclesiastical offices and dignities, for ecclesiastical rites and appurtenances, we adopted the current terms consecrated by the official language of the Church, such as geprief, brechn, mend, neun, dita, nuber, wehner, fish, feter, fagen, prechten, falkken, verkommen, freu, feld, digel, mut, &c. The unceasing pliancy of our language is attested by the fact that some German words were constructed on the model of the Latin, such as sluzter, from confessio, straufer, from compater, Gewitzen, from conscientia. The Church brought learning with a new nomenclature in its train; contemporaneously with the ecclesiastical Latin words, slutz, schreiben, 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, hitli, badu, hadu, disappear as independent words, and leave behind indistinct traces only in proper names, such as Gunther and Sigward. Words such as mark (see Mäth), and sler, sted, and leugand 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 characteristics, it also introduced French loan-words among us. French influence, which first made itself felt in Germany about the year 1000 A.D. (the word sein is, perhaps, the earliest loan-word of genuine French origin), has never ceased to operate on our language. But it reached its zenith with the introduction of chivalry, as it did once again at the time of the Thirty Years' War. It is therefore not to be wondered at that words relating to war and the court, such as lanze, selts, falke, wette, Turnier, Wendeuer, 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, gonzillon, maréchal, héraut under Hauerg, hänt, Marschall, and hären). Moreover, courtly and fashionable words, such as füren, liefern, präfen, and weifen have also passed into Germany.
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When the linguistic influence of the West had reached its culminating point, Slavonic began to make itself felt on the German Eastern marches. As it was due to neighbourly intercourse among the border tribes, it was at first insignificant and harmless. But several words which came to light in this way, such as Æelmefh, Ærnor, Ænumet, Ælifor, Ælifahst, and Æhæfe, gradually won for themselves from the 13th century a place in the language of our literature.

These are in their main features the facts of those periods of the history of the German language whose material has furnished the essential contents of the present work. In those periods lie the beginnings of most of the words whose origin demands a stricter etymological investigation.
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An asterisk (*) signifies that the form adduced is only theoretical.
KLUGE'S
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

-sa, -sach, a frequent suffix in the formation of the names of brooks and rivers (or rather the places named after them); on the whole, -sa (Irsh, Erfinad, Saalad, Sietadam, Schwardach) is more UpG., as more MidG., and LG. (önta, òrrnò, òßwara); from OHG. ahwa, 'running water,' Goth. uba, 'river' (for details see Atl), whence also the names of the rivers Øg (Westph.), Öh (Hesse).

Aaf, m., 'eel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. OHG. åf, m., a term common to the Teutonic dialects; comp. OIE. afl, AS. âf, E. ael, Du. ael (allied perhaps to Abliti i.). No original affinity to the equiv. Lat. anguilla, Gr. γατίς, is possible, for the sounds of the Teut. words differ too much from it; even from *anguila-, OHG. åf or AS. âf could not be derived. Besides, there is no hereditary stock of names of fishes possessed in common by Teut. and Gr. and Lat. (see ëd).—Aufraupe, f., 'eel-pout' (also called ëalýnare, see ënape), an eel-like fish, originally called ëalýnare merely; in MidHG. râppe, OHG. róppa; as the Mid HG. rutte (the equivalent and parallel form) indicates, the base of the word is probably supplied by the Lat. rubeta, from which, through the Teut. custom of displacing the accent in borrowed words (see ëf), we get rubeta, and then, by the assimilation of the consonants through syncope of the intermediate ë, the forms mentioned; names of fishes borrowed in OHG. from Lat. rarely occur. See ënape.

Ab, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ar, OHG. aro, m., 'eagle'; a prim. Teut. word, which also cognates outside the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ar, OIE. are, m., 'eagle'; further OIE. orn, OHG., MidHG. aorn (to which is allied ModHG. Arnot, OHG. Arwolt, orig. sense 'eagle-guardian'), AS. orn, 'eagle;' Du. arend, 'eagle'; primarily cognate with OSlov. ornit, Lith. erënis, 'eagle,' Gr. ἐρύς, 'bird,' Corn. and Bret. er. W. erýr, 'eagle.' See Åtrir.

Ab, n., from the equiv. MidHG., OHG. and OLG. ås, m., 'carcase, carriion'; comp. the equiv. AS. ës; allied to ëf, m.

Ab, adv., also a prep. in older ModHG. (hence the modern abanten, lit. 'from the hands,' as well as Swiss patronymics like Åb bet ënh, Åb bet ëhlt), 'off, away from,' from MidHG. âbe, âb, prep., 'down from, away from, off,' adv., 'down,' OHG. aba, prep., 'away from, down from here,' adv., 'down.' Corresponding to Goth. ab (ab), prep., 'down from there, from' (also adv.), MidDu. af, are, OLG. af, equiv. to AS. of, E. of; orig. cognate with Gr. ἀπό, Sans. āpa, 'away from.' Of course phrases like ab hamara 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. abënt (abùnt); OHG. abùnt, m.; corresponding to OSax. abernt, Du. avond, AS. ëfen, 'evening,' whence E. eve; also the deriv. AS. ëfning, E. evening (comp. morning); OIE. aptemn; similarly Goth. andanuht, orig. sense 'forenight,' and ëåggas, lit. 'setting.' The SEurop. term corresponding to Gr. ësepos, Lat. vesper, is non-Teut. (comp ëfei and ëfíntor). A verb aber (ùrber), 'to grow dusk,' added from the Swiss dialects to explain Abend, can be none other than a later derivative of ëben. Moreover, Abend (base ëb-) can scarcely be connected with ab (base ëpo), as if Abend were the waning period of the day. According to old Teut. notions, the evening was regarded rather as the beginning of the following day. See Öben, and ëkenat.

Abenteuer, n., 'adventure,' from Mid
Aber (2)

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

**aber**, adv. and conj., *but, however,* from MidHG. *aber* (aver), *abe* (ave), adv. and conj., *again, once more, on the contrary, but,* OHG. *abur*, *ahur*, adv. and conj. with both meanings; to this OHG. *awrón* (to repeat), ModHG. (UpG.) *áirn* is allied. Comp. Goth. *ahar*, *ahar* (after, adv.), *ahar* (afterwards), Old. *ahar*, *verbly*, *very*, in compounds; the word does not occur in Sax. dialects, but its deriv. OSax. *ahar*, AS. *cafora*, *descendant* (comp. Goth. *ahar*, *ahar* (afterwards)), exists. It is probably related to ab and its cognates; comp. further Sans. *ápara*, *the later*, *aparíam*, adv., *latterly, in future*, *apari* (future).

**aber, aber**, adj. (UpG.), *àfr* (Franc.), *free from snow, laid bare*; from the prim. form *abár, ápíri* (*áfíri*); orig. cognate with Lat. *apsivus*, *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. *îbkar, Ömrt*, as the vowel-sounds indicate. LG. *aber* for *ahar*, *ohar* points to OLG. *afargiló* (Du. *overgeloof*), *superstition*, which is formed after the model of Lat. *superstitio*; comp. Dan. *ovepfo*, Sw. *Ôvepfo*, but also in MidLG. *bijeloef, Du. bijeloef*.

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

**Aberraute**, f., *southern-wood*; a corruption of Lat-Gr. *abrotum* (Fr. *aurone*), due to its supposed connection with *öst*; see also *ôre*.

**Aberwitt**, m., *false wit, craziness*; from MidHG. *abewite, abewite*, *want of understanding*; from MidHG. *abez*, *away from,* as in MidHG. *abegnust*, *envy, jealousy*.

**abgefeint**, see *ßim*.

**Abgott**, m., *idol*; from MidHG. and OHG. *abgot*, n., *idol, idolatrous image*; note the retention of the older gender of *Sêt* as late as MidHG.; comp. Goth. *agub*, *godless* (antithesis to *gagub*, *pious*); hence *ahgott* is properly *false god*; see *barnig*.

**Abgrund**, m., *abyss, precipice*; from MidHG. *abrun*, m., most frequently *abgründe*, n., OHG. *abrun*, n., *abyss* properly *‘declivity’*; comp. Goth. *afgrundiba*, f., *abyss*.

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

**Ablaß**, m., *sluice, remission*; from MidHG. *ablà*, m., OHG. *abla*, n., *indulgence, remission, pardon*; comp. Goth. *ablot*, m., *remission, pardon*; allied to *af-tilian* (to remit, pardon, OHG. *ob-tilian*).

**abmurkhfen**, see *mudfln*.

**Abreife**, f., *wing, aisle*; from MidHG. *apate*, f., *the domed recess of a church*, a corruption of MidLat. and OHG. *abside* (Gr. *avte*), *vault*, due to its supposed connection with *ète*, *side*.

**abspenflig**, adj., *alienated, disaffected,* first occurs in ModHG., from OHG. *spenflig*, *seductive*, allied to OHG. *spansen*, *allurement*; see under *ofspenfl* and water-*fräng*.

**Abi**, m., *abbot*, from the equiv. MidHG. *apt, abbet, abbât, OHG. and MidHG. *abdat*, m.; comp. Du. *abh, AS. abbd* (with an abnormal *d*), and less frequently *abbot*, E. *abbot*. Borrowed with a change of accent in OHG. from MidLat. *abbât-*(nom. sing. *abbas*), *‘abbot’*; comp. Ital. *abbe*, Fr. *abbé*, 1fr. *abh, acc. abbaith*. It will be seen under *fenn* 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 *Mên*, *Mënne*, *Pôl*, *Sêtre*, *Pêfl*.

**Abicli**, f., *abbey*; from MidHG. *apte*, *abbeie, OHG. *abbateia*, f., *‘abbey’* (for *abbeia*!), formed from MidLat. *abatia*, under the influence of Fr. *abbaie*, and based upon *abdat*.

**abfrümig**, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *abtrívinc* (abtrümme), OHG. *abtrümmy*, adj., *recreant*; orig. sense, *he who separates himself from,* for fremen contains the same stem. Comp. also OHG. *antrünn* (*‘fugitive’*), MidHG. *trümme* (a detached troop).

**Abijcht**, f., *drain, sewer*, first occurs in ModHG., germanised from Lat. *aqueductus* (whence also Swiss *dren*, *conduits*). See *Ànandar*.

**ad*, interj., *ah! alas!* from MidHG. *ad*, OHG. *äh*; to this is allied MidHG. and ModHG. *äg*, *äh*, n., *woe,* and its deriv., which first occurs in ModHG., *äym*,
Acht, m., ‘field, arable land,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ake, OHG. ake, f.; comp. AS. eac, OE. æce, ‘arable’; Goth. *aeka, is wanting. It is probable that the Teut. word is connected with the O. Aryan *ade; Lat. axilla (Ofr. axil), ‘arm-pit’ and ùl, ‘arm-pit, wing’ are also cognate with it. In OTeut. the O. Aryan *ad is a still wider family, since forms with Teut. ð, Aryan ð in the stem belong to it; comp. AS. æn, eæsla, ‘arm-pit’ and OHG. wahsana, MidHG. wæces, wæces, f., ‘arm-pit; Du. osel, ‘shoulder.’

Acht, num., ‘eight,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ahte, OHG. ahto, common to the Teut. and also to the Aryan groups. Comp. Goth. ahtan, AS. ahta, E. eight; Du. acht, OEax, ahto; further, Sans. ah, Gr. ἄξ, Lat. octa, Ofr. ocht, Lith. aštu, prim. Aryan okt, or rather oktò, ‘eight.’ Respecting acht Lage see the historical note under Ýadīt.

Acht, f., ‘outlawry, ban;’ from MidHG. ahte, ahte, f., ‘pursuit, proscription, outlawry, ban’; OHG. akla (AS. oht), f., ‘hostile pursuit.’ Goth. *ahjan, ‘to pursue,’ is wanting. Comp. OSax. ahtian, AS. ehtan (from anhjan), ‘to pursue.’ Teut. *ahhcian, ‘to pursue,’ and ahtë, ‘pursuit,’ seem to be based on a non-dental root, which is perhaps connected with the cognates of eng (Aryan root angh).

Achten, vb., ‘to have regard to, esteem, value,’ from MidHG. ahten, OHG. ahten, ‘to heed, ponder, take care;’ allied to MidHG. ahte, OHG. aht, f., ‘heed, paying attention.’ Comp. Du. achten, AS. ehtian, ‘to ponder;’ also with deriv. l, Ofr. élle (Goth. *ahhtiln), ‘to suppose, think.’ It is based upon a Teut. root ah, ‘to suppose, think;’ comp. Goth. aha, ‘understanding,’ ahhh, ‘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 after.

Achtemanser, ‘back-water.’ See under Aftar.

Achts, vb., see acht.

Acher, m., ‘field, arable land,’ from the equiv. MidHG. acker, OHG. acker (ahkar), m.; a common Teut. and OArayan word corresponding to Goth. aks, m., AS. aker, E. acre (aker), Du. aker, OSax. akker. Teut. *akra-s, m., from pre-Teut. agros, s., ‘pasture-ground, plain, common;’ Gr. ἀγρός, Lat. aker (stem agros), ‘field.’ It is certainly connected with the Ind. root a, ‘to drive’ (comp. ἀχήρ, allied to ἀρεῖον, Lat. agra, Gr. ἀγρός, to which in Ofr. ake, ‘to drive,’ was allied. ‘Thus ἀγρο- 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. orati, ‘to plough.’ See ari.

Adebar, m. (Holland, ootjewaar), a Low G. name for the stork, MidLG. odevare, MidHG. odebbar, OHG. odobero (in Old Ger. the times 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. Alled). Respecting the LG. vowel-sounds see Atrakantar.

Adel, m., ‘nobility;’ from MidHG. adel, m., n., ‘lineage, noble lineage, noble rank, perfection,’ OHG. adel, n. (and editi, n.), ‘lineage, esp. noble lineage;” corresponding to OSax. edali, n., ‘body of nobles, notables, nobility;’ Du. adel, AS. edel, n., plur., ‘noble birth;’ Ofr. edel, ‘disposition, talent, lineage.’ In Goth. the stem
Ade

(ab) (by gradation ḧb) is wanting; to it belong OHG. nodil, m., 'patrimony, home' (MidOHG. ủdibf, from OHG. Uddaltrich or Ublant, from Uddal-lant), OSax. ủvil, AS. ủsel, m., 'patrimony, home.' Hence the fundamental idea of the Teut. root ab, by gradation ḧb (from Aryan ḧt), seems to be 'by transmission, inheritance.' The aristocratic tinge evinced by the WestTeut. cognates is not remarkable when we consider the early period; only the patrician had a 'family'; genealogies of nobles (in old documents) reach back to the OTTeut. period; the names beginning with ủbel are primitive. ủbelær, influenced by Rom. from OHG. Adalunb, Adalbe, Adalberah, ủbelif, from Athal-ulfe; also the deriv. OHG. Adalung. See too ủbelr, ủbel.

Adler, f., 'eagle,' from MidOHG. ủder, OHG. ủdra, f., 'eagle, sinew,' corresponding to MidLG. ্adler. 'eagle, sinew.' Du. ader, AS. ্dære, f., 'eagle' (rarely ্dor), OSw. ্præa, ModSw. ্dra; also without the deriv. r, OSc. ্dr (the r is simply a nomin. suffix), f., 'eagle;' the Goth. cognate ḧb is not found. The pre-Tent. ḧ- has been connected with Gr. ὄρα, 'heart,' ὄρος, 'abdomen,' and here it must be reconnected that MidOHG. and MidLG. adler in the plural, may signify 'bowels.'

Adler, m., 'eagle,' from MidOHG. ্dél-ar (also ́dél-arn), m.; prop. a compound, 'eagle of prey.' It is noteworthy that ńar in ModOHG. is the nobler term, while ㄳler serves as the name for the species without any consciousness of its origin from 正式启动 and ńar. OHG. ́edel-arno appears by chance not to be recorded. Corresponds to Du. adelaar (besides ้edel).

ǻforn, vb., 'to repeat;' an UpG. word; MidOHG. ้ofern, OHG. ้aför. See under abr.

-aff, suffix used to form names of rivers (Græff, OHG. Erfl-öff, Nidöff, OHG. Ascöff), and of places (esp. in Franc. and Hess., comp. Sonöff), allied to which -ep, p (also Westph.), occurs as an unchanged LG. form, e.g. in ömpöp. The base ’appa is Kelt. (equiv. to Lat. aqua, 'water'; Goth. a&a, 'river').

Affe, m., 'ape, monkey,' from the equiv. MidOHG. ้ffe, OHG. ้ffo, m.; also in OHG. the feminine forms affa, ้ffoa, ้ffona, 'female ape.' A word common to the Teut. group, unrecorded by chance in Goth. alone, in which, by inference from OSc. ape, AS. ้fa, E. ape (whence Ir. and Gael.

Apha, Du. aap, the form must have been *appa. Facts and not linguistic reasons lead to the conclusion that aphan- is a primitive loanword with which ORuss. opits, OBuh. opice, is connected, and through commercial intercourse reached the Teutons by some unknown route. On account of the assonance it is very often referred, without sufficient reason, to Sans. कपि (Gr. ἀφήρον) 'ape.' At all events, it is certain that no word for appName common to the Aryan, or even to the West Aryan, group does exist.

Affoller, m., 'apple-tree.' See ฤฝ.

After, m., 'buttocks, backside,' from MidOHG. after, OHG. aftero, m., 'fundament, anus'; lit. 'the back part;' from MidOHG. after, OHG. after, adj., 'behind,' following; akin to Goth. aftana, from behind, AS. after, E. after (I.G. and Du. achter), Goth. aftera, 'back, again.' It is certainly allied to Goth. after, 'behind,' and the cognates discussed under abt. -After in compounds is lit. 'after,' whence the idea of 'counterfeit, baseness;' comp. MidOHG. afterspräch, 'slander, backbiting,' afterwort, 'calumny;' the older meaning, 'after, behind,' is preserved in MidOHG. Aftermitte, ้nacht, ้nacht. Note too Suab. (even in the MidOHG. period) aftermontag for 'Tuesday.'

Aglei, f., from the equiv. MidOHG. aglei, OHG. aglei, f., 'columbine,' which is derived from Lat. aquilegia, whence too the equiv. Fr. ancolie, Du. akelei.

Ahle, f., from the equiv. MidOHG. ้le, OHG. alle, f., 'cobbler's awl.' To this is allied the equiv. OHG. deriv. ḧlansa, ḧlanso, f. (with the same suffix as ḧnific), prop. alenses (Swiss alesine, alesne), whence the Rom. cognates—Span. alesina, Ital. lesina, Fr. alène, 'awl,' are borrowed; comp. Du. els, 'awl' (from *alsina), AS. ้l (in the Orkneys alson), OSc. al, 'awl.' The consonance with Sans. आद, f., 'punch, awl,' points to an Aryan word; there existed also a widely ramified Aryan root to designate articles of leather. See ้aim and ้aline.

Ahmen, vb., in nafahe, which is wanting in MidOHG. and OHG.; from the equiv. MidOHG. ้men, 'to measure a cask, gauge,' figuratively 'to estimate;' from MidOHG. and MidLG. ้men, 'cask' (cask = about 40 galls.). See ้im.

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

Alem. dimin. ἀνή, 'grandfather.' Further ModHG. an, MidHG. *an, OHG. ana, f., 'grandmother.' To these are allied ModHG. urah, MidHG. urane, urere, OHG. *urana, m., great-grandfather'; in OHG. all-an, alur-an (for the force of ur in urane see ur.). The class is peculiar to G., being foreign to the remaining Teut. dialects; comp. also Gaul—really a dimin. form—which belongs to it. There is no doubt that Lat. annus, 'old woman,' is a primit. cognate. Perhaps the Teut. masculine name OHG. Anelo (AS. Onelu, OIC. Alc.) is allied to it.

ahdenc, vb., 'to punish,' from MidHG. anden, OHG. antón, anadón, 'to punish, censure,' allied to OHG. anđe, anđo, m., 'insult, embittered feeling, anger.' It corresponds to Osax. anđe, 'exasperation,' AS. anđa, oneja, 'exultation, vexation, hatred,' whence anđian, 'to be angry'; moreover, Goth. preserves in us-anđa, 'to die,' the root an, 'to breathe, respire, snort,' which appears in these words. Comp. OIC. anđe, m., 'breath, spirit,' and f., 'breath, soul;' and also AS. anđ, 'to breathe (implying Goth. *anđhan), AS. anðb, 'breath (Goth. *anðbjan) or þan, 'to breathe,' OIC. anđð, 'breathlessness,' The root an, preserved in all the cognates, is OARyan, and means 'to breathe'; comp. Lat. animus, anima, Gr. ἀήμος, connected with the Aryan root an, 'to breathe, respire.—ahfen, vb., 'to forebode;' see ahfen.

Ahne, f., 'boon' (of flax or hemp), from MidHG. an, older agene, f., 'chaff;' OHG. agene, f., 'chaff;' also AS. angon, eyne, Mid E. eune, E. ęne, Goth. ahana, OIC. ega, '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 ἀγέν, 'chaff, foam' (of the sea), likewise points to Aryan aghna (comp. besides Gr. ἄγων, 'chaff'). The other is perhaps lit. 'prickle, awn,' and belongs to the root ah (Aryan ak); see ἁγν.

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

ahnlich, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. ānlich, OHG. ānlichl (ānlith), adj., 'similar.' It corresponds to Goth. anlučal, adv., 'similarly;' from the OE interv. (Goth.) prep. ana (see an) and the suffix -lich; see gleich.

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

Ahr, f., 'ear' (of corn), from the plur. of MidHG. aher, OHG. æhr, xer, ahir, n., 'ear' (of corn); corresponds to Du. ear, AS. ear (from *ahor), E. ear. As the derivative stands for an older Goth. aha, n. (gen. ahaís) and OIC. ahr (also Sw. and Dan.), 'ear' (of corn), are identical with it; so, too, OHG. ah, 'ear' (of corn). Comp. besides OHG. ahil, MidHG. āhl, 'prickle, spike' (of corn), (with regard to the comp. Bar. oær, 'ear of corn'; AS. and Northumb. aheber), AS. ecle, 'spikes' (of corn), E. ails, elds, 'beard of wheat or barley,' L.G. (in BrocKes) Sce, 'spike' (of corn), Goth. *agōs. Comp. also Ahnen. The Teut. root ah, which consequently, specially means 'spike, ear' (of corn), agrees with Lat. acus (gen. aceris), n., 'corn-prickle.' It may be said generally that a root ah, with the primary meaning 'pointed,' is very widely developed in the Aryan group; comp. Gr. ἄκρως, 'a kind of thistle,' ἀκρών, 'soul,' ἀκα, 'javelin,' ἀκρόν, 'at the point,' Lat. acus, acielus, acies (see acf).

Ahrben, m., 'restibule' (dia.) from MidHG. eren, m., 'floor, threshing-floor,' also ground, bottom,' OHG. ern, m. (Goth. *erina), to which OIC. aren, m., 'earth,' corresponds. Further, OHG. er, OIC. feri, 'earth,' as well as Lat. area, 'courtyard, threshing-floor,' Lat. arenum, 'plain, cornfield,' and Gr. ἀρχή, 'to the ground,' may be cognate.

dichsen, see cysen.

Ahl, see ἅλς.

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

Alant (L.), m., 'chub' (a fish), from the equiv. MidHG. alant, OHG. alant, allant, n., corresponds to Osax. aland; allied to
Olc. *aluna,* 'a fish;' of obscure origin, perhaps akin to Al.

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

**Alarnm, m., 'alarm,' first occurs in Mod HG., like E. *alarm,* from the equiv. Fr. *alarms;* the latter is derived from Ital. *allarme,* prop., *all' armi,* 'to arms.' See Larn.

**Alanm, m., 'alun,' from MidHG. *alun,* m., 'alun,' from the equiv. Lat. *alumen,* whence also Lith. *alunos,* Eng. and Fr. *alun,* E. *alum* (AS. *elyn,* also *eone*).

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

**Albe (2), f., 'bleak, whitebait;' from the equiv. ModHG. *albe,* m., formed from the Lat. *albus,* whence also Fr. *able.*

**Albecere, Albeine, I.G. 'black currant,' even in MidLG. *alber,* al- is generally connected with Alant (2). Corresponding to Du. *albzen,* albezze.

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

**Albern, adj., 'silly, foolish,' earlier Mod HG. *alber,* from MidHG. *alwern,* simple, silly, OHG. *alwerti,* kind, friendly, well-disposed' (with an interesting change of meaning from OHG. to MidHG.). The OHG. adj. signifies also 'truly, quite true;' so Goth. *wérz,* 'true,' also means 'friendly' by inference from un-mérjan, 'to be unwilling, displeased' (comp. too OHG. *múti-wárz,* 'friendly'). See hrzr and all.

Albern has not the present meanings in the UG. dialects.
with its Rom. cognates is said to have come from Arab. through Span., like other words beginning with Al (see Alfinit, Alfeun). But as the Arab word for calendar is certainly not Almanaf, but tahrir (Milan. taccuino), the derivation from Gr.-Egypt. ἀπομνημονεύω, ‘calendar’ (found in the Ecol. Hist. of Eusebius), is much more likely to be correct.

Almosen, n., ‘alms, charity,’ from the equiv. MidHG. almuses, OHG. almuosan, alamosan, almosan, n.; corresponds to Du. almoes, AS. almisse, E. alms, Olc. almusa, f., ‘alms.’ The derivation from Lat.-Gr. ἀλμόση, ‘sympathy, compassion, alms,’ is incontestable; as the OHG. collateral form elemosyna, almosina indicates, the Lat.-Gr. origin was as firmly accepted in the OHG. period as the derivation of OHG. chriühha, ‘church,’ from κυπάτωρ. 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. almosina, in accordance with Fr. aumône, OFr. almoine, Prov. aumoin, Ital. almozina; allied also to OIr. alman, OSlov. almušina, Lith. jalmūnas.

Alp, m., ‘nightmare, incubus,’ from MidHG. alg, m., ‘spectre, incubus, nightmare, oppression caused by nightmare’; prop. a term applied to mythical beings, AS. ælf, OIr. ælf, ‘elf, goblin’ (the Scand. nations distinguished between fairies of light and darkness); these appear to be identical with the OInd. ṛbhi (lit. ‘ingenious, sculptor, artist’), the name of three clever genii (the king of the fairies was ṛbhiṣktā). By the ASaxons, nightmare was called aelfdæl, ælfesgode, ‘elf-malady, elf-sickness (lumbago),’ (lumbago in the Eng. dialects is termed aelfshot, AS. ēaffles). Comp. further Ælf (proper names like Ælfwine, Ælfræd, have Alg as their first component).

Alpe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. alpe, f., ‘mountain pasture,’ allied to Lat. alpes, so to OOHG. Alpina and Alpi, ‘mountain pastures.’

Altrane, f., ‘mandrake,’ from MidHG. altrane, OHG. altrane, f., ‘mandrake, sorceress’; this, as the component -rane indicates, is a primitive term, which has been sup-

posed to be used with old Teut. mythical beings who do their work secretly (comp. Goth. rána, ‘secret’; see rānian).

Als, conj., ‘as,’ from MidHG. als, dia/, als, ‘likewise, thus, as, as it, because,’ hence prop. identical with as; OHG. als, ‘likewise, like,’ is a compound of al, ‘entirely,’ and as, ‘thus,’ like the exactly corresponding AS. almod, whence E. as, from cal, ‘entirely,’ and sed, ‘so.’

Alfo, adv., related to ale, 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, OE. old, have the same meaning; Goth. altas (instead of the expected form *alda-), ‘old.’ The West Teut. form al-de- is an old tō-participle (Lat. altus, ‘high’), like other ModHG. adj.s, (see under alt.), and belongs to Goth. alan, ‘to grow up, OIr. a/oa, ‘to bring forth’ (primit. related to Lat. alo, OIr. alam, ‘I nourish’), therefore lit. ‘grown up,’ Hence perhaps it was used orig. and chiefly in reckoning age, &c. (comp. Lat. X annum natus), but afterwards it was also used at an early period in an absolute sense, ‘veterus.’ See Alter, Aileen.

Altar, m., ‘altar,’ from MidHG. ältar, altâre, altäre, under the constant influence of Lat. altâre, which forms the base, Comp. altâri, altâri, found even in OHG.; the word was introduced by Christianity. Goth. uses hunsla-stafss, lit. ‘temple-table’; AS. ælthêd for ælþéd, ‘sacred table’ (see althep and 2ent).

Alter, n., ‘age, antiquity,’ from MidHG. alter, OHG. altar, n., ‘age, old age’ (opposed to youth); comp. the corresponding OSax. aldor, ‘life, time of life,’ AS. aldor, ‘life,’ OIr. ald, ‘age, hoary age,’ Goth. *aldra- in framraden, of advanced age, in years. An abstract term formed from the root al, ‘to grow up, bring forth,’ mentioned under alt, and the suffix -óra- frequent in Gr. and Lat. See further cognates under Ælt.

Altreise, see Älter.

Altvordern, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. altvordern, OHG. altvordorn, m. plur., ‘forefathers,’ lit. ‘the old former ones,’ from OHG. fórorno, ‘former.’ With regard to the signification of alt- in this compound, comp. OHG. and MidHG. altvater, ‘grandfather,’ OHG. alt-héro, ‘ancestor,’ OHG. alt-múg, ‘forefather.’

Ambo, m., ‘avril,’ from MidHG. an-
bōz, OHG. anabōz, m., 'anvil'; a specifically G. word allied to OIH. bōgan, MidHG. bōzcn, 'to beat, strike.' Comp. AS. bētan, E. to beat (see Bein, Bein, bēda). Whether OHG. ana-bōz is formed by the imitation of Lat. incus (allied to cude) is uncertain, for the smith's art was early developed among the Teutons without any Southern influence. The corresponding terms are OS. unīl, E. unīl (also OHG. ana-falc). Du. ambulance, MidLG. anebelte, Dan. ambalt, are similarly formed.

Amice, f., from the equiv. MidHG. āmeīze (āmez, whence ModHG. ēmi), OHG. āmeīza, f., 'ant'; note ModHG. dial. āmeite, OHG. āmeīza. It corresponds to AS. amette, E. ant, 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 āmeīza evidently indicates a connection with the ēmi; ēmi is lit. 'the diligent (insect).'

On the other hand, OHG. āmeīze and AS. ā-mēlte point to a root maī, 'to cut, gnaw' (see under Meīs), so that it would signify 'gnawing insect' (MidHG. and OHG. ā-meins 'off, to pieces'). Du. and LG. maer, 'ant,' is more widely diffused than ēmi; ēmi is Goths. mīros (Goth. *mīzō), AS. mīra, E. miere, Sw. mīja, 'ant'; orig., 'that which lives in the moss, the moss insect,' alluded to Tent. mēsos (see Mēsē). A word formed from the Lat. formica is probably at the base of Swiss weermäule.

Amelnch, m., 'starch-flour,' from MidHG. amel, amer, OHG. amar, 'summer-spelt;' the ModHG. significan indicates to be influenced by Gr.-MidLat. amylon, 'finest meal' (E. amel-corn).

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

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

Amneifter, m., 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. ammeister, from ambetmeister, like Ammann, from Ambetmann; MidHG. ammannister and ammeister, 'president of the guides (of Strasburg)'.

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

Ampef, f., 'lamp,' from MidHG. ampef (also ampile), OHG. ampfila, f., 'lamp,' also 'vessel,' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. ampulla, 'flask, vessel,' whence also AS. ampel, Oic. amfle, 'vessel' (LG. pulle, 'bottle').

Amper, m., 'sorrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. amper, OHG. ampero, m.; allied to the equiv. AS. amper; an adj. used as a substantive. Comp. Du. amper, 'sharp, bitter, unripe,' Oic. amper, 'sour, bitter,' Oic. apr (for *ampör), 'sharp (chiefly of cold);' also LG. amper, 'to prove bitter to the taste.' Gansamper (also corrupted to Gansamfl) is a tautological compound like Bihtbund. In case Tent. ampra-, from *ambro-, represents the prp. Aryan *amoró, Sans. amlá, 'sour' (also 'wood-sorrel'), and Lat. amnores, 'bitter,' are primit. cognate with this word.

Amfel, f., 'blackbird,' from the equiv. MidHG. amsel, OHG. ansala, f. It corresponds to AS. osle (os- from ams-). E.ousel; the equiv. Lat. mèrula (Fr. merle), whence Du. meerle and E. merle are borrowed, may represent *mèsula, and have been orig. cognate with Amfel. Its relation to Amner and to Goth. ams, 'shoulder,' is uncertain.

Amt, n., 'office, council, jurisdiction,' from MidHG. ammet, older ambet, OHG. ambalt, ambahli, m., 'service, office, occupation, divine service, mass;' a word common to the Teut. group. Comp. Goth. ambahli, 'office, service;' (from ambahli, 'servant,' OHG. ambalt, 'servant'), AS. ambhi, ambli, m., 'office, service;' ambli, m., 'servant;' (obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period), Du. ambt, OSax. ambhli-stepe, 'service;' ambli-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. andahlí-,
and the genuinely Teut. aspect of such a word cannot indeed be denied, even if the origin of *balts* cannot now be determined (and- is a verbal particle, ModHG. ant.).

The emphatic testimony of Festus, however, is against the Teut. origin of the Gaul.-Lat. *ambactus*; *ambactus* and *Eamnium lingua gallica servus appellatur.* This coincides with the fact that the word can be fully explained from Kelt.; *ambactus* contains the Kelt. prefix *amb-* (Lat. *amb-*), ‘about,’ and *ag* is an oft-recurring verbal root (see *frer* in Kelt., meaning ‘to go’; hence *ambactus*, ‘messenger’ (lit. ‘one sent lither and thither’), from which comes MidLat. *ambactus, ambactia, erand* (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. *andhs* for *ambactus*); in any case, it was borrowed in prehistoric times (comp. *Irhid*).


**ambraumen**, vb., ‘to fix or appoint (a time),’ with a dialectic transmutation of *a* into *а* (OSlav.), or the word was based by popular etymology on *анн* from MidHG. *раем* (раем), ‘to make proposals, aim, strive’ (раемен, ‘to fix’), OHG. *ровен,* OSlav. *ровен,* ‘to aim, strive,’ Du. *beramen,* ‘to fix;’ allied to MidHG. *рён,* ‘point’ (root *р*). Further OFr. *amir,* ‘to define legally’.

**Andchf., f., ‘devotion,’ from MidHG. *andдв,* OHG. *аннадв,* ‘attention, devotion’; MidHG. *ддв,* f., ‘thought,’ is a verbal abstract from MidHG. and ModHG. *denken.*

**Andauche,** f., ‘drain,’ older ModHG. *адуч,* transformed from Lat. *aquae ductus.* See *ауди.*

**ander,** adj., ‘other, different, second,’ from MidHG. *ander,* OHG. *ander,* ‘the other’; it corresponds to Goth. *anbas,* ‘the other,’ OHG. *annarr,* AS. *дръ,* E. *other,* Du. *ander,* OSlav. *дар,* Стар. The meanings ‘the second,’ ‘one of the two,’ the other, are due to a comparative form (Aryan *daros,* ‘one of two’ Lat. *alter*). Comp. the corresponding Sans. *Cantidad,* ‘different from; Osett. *дддъ,* ‘otherwise than, with the exception of,’ Lith. *днна,* ‘the other.’ The root *ан-* is proved by Sans. and Zend *анъ,* ‘another.’ With OHG. *ander,* ‘other,’ is also connected OHG. *антмён,* ‘to imitate.’

**Anders,** see *ан.*

**Andorn,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *andor,* ‘horehound, the plant Marrubium’; the suffix *orn* as in *Андр.* The root has not yet been explained.

**anfichen,** see *фй.*

**Angl,** m. and f., from the equiv. MidHG. *angel,* m., ‘sting, fish-hook, hinge of a door,’ OHG. *angul,* m., ‘sting, point, fish-hook’; diminut. of OHG. *änge,* ‘sting, door hinge,’ MidHG. *анг,* ‘fish-hook, door hinge,’ Comp. AS. *angul,* E. *angle,* AS. *ঘং,* ‘sting,’ OHG. *анг,* ‘fish-hook, fish-hook, fish-hook,* alluded to *änge,* ‘sting, point’ (Alem. *angel,* ‘beest, *angelmack,* ‘stinging fly,1 The supposition that the original and widely diffused cognates are borrowed from Lat. *angulus,* ‘angle, corner,’ is untenable; OHG. *gül,* E. *angle,* AS. *ঘং,* ‘angle, corner,’ are, however, primit. allied to it; so too Eng. *анг.* The root idea of the Teut. cognates is ‘pointed.’ An Aryan root *онк,* ‘to be pointed,’ also lies at the base of Lat. *uncus,* Gr. *κνύς,* *κνύς,* ‘barb,’ *кнл,* ‘fish-hook,’ Sans. *арка,* ‘hook,* Osett. *ёнър,* ‘hook, hinge’ Or. *лъд,* ‘hook.’

**anggeschu,** adj., ‘agreeable, pleasant,’ from MidHG. *genнем,* late OHG. *гнёдм,* adj., ‘acceptable, agreeable’ (without the prefix *ан*), allied to *нем,* means, ’to accept.’

**Anger,** m., ‘paddock, grass plot,’ from MidHG. *angier,* OHG. *angier,* ‘pasture land, grass plot, arable land,’ allied to OHG. *анг,* *енъ,* ‘meadow, pasture ground.’ The cognates can scarcely be derived from *енъ,* ‘narrow’ (Teut. *раут*). Trustworthy correspondences are wanting.

**Angeschl., n., ‘face, presence,’ from MidHG. *angeschl,* n., ‘aspect, view,’ MidG. also ‘face’; allied to *Сръд,* *фр.*

**Angl., f., from the equiv. MidHG. *анг,* OHG. *анг,* f., ‘anxiety, apprehension’; this abstract form is wanting in the other OTeut. dialects, the suffix *ё* being also very rarely found; comp. *Дени.* But it must not be assumed therefore that the OHG. *анг* is borrowed from Lat. *angustiae,* ‘narrowness, meanness.’ It is
rather to be regarded as a genuine Teut. derivative from the root *ang* appearing in *tōc*, especially as the OSlov. in its prim. allied *qōstl,* 'contraction,' shows the same derivation. Hence *ang* must be considered as prim. cognate with Lat. *angustiae.* See *tōc* and *tōc*.

*anheildig,* adj., from the equiv. Mid. HG. *anheiæzer,* *anheiæz,* adj., 'bound, engaged,' influenced by *seiænsa,*; the MidHG. adj. is derived from MidHG. and Goth. *anghaiæz,* 'row, promise,' which, like Goth. *andahalt,* 'confession,' AS. *andēltan,* 'to confess,' is composed of the particle an- and the root *halt,* 'to hold.'

*ânis,* m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ânte,* also *ânte,* n., 'anise,' borrowed perhaps even before the MidHG. period from Lat. *ântum* (Gr. *ântov*), 'anise,' whence also Fr. *ânt,* E. *ânt.*

*ânke,* m., 'butter,' an Alem. word, from MidHG. *ânke,* OHG. *ânche,* ancho, 'butter'; the genuine G. term for the borrowed word *butter,* for which, in the OHG. period, an*č*êrô or chuo-snerô, lit. 'cow-fat' (see *gêmer,* might also be used. Goth. *âppa* for OHG. *ânche* is not recorded. It is certainly allied primitively to the Ind. root *âbh,* 'to anoint, besmear,' and to Lat. *unqus,* 'to anoint'; comp. Sans. *âjiwa,* 'butter-offering.' OIr. *âb* (from *âben-,* ) 'butter.'

*ânker* (1), m., 'anchor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ânker,* later OHG. *ânchur,* m.; corresponding to Du. *ânger,* AS. (even at a very early period) *âncor,* E. *anchor,* OIr. *âckar,* 'anchor.' A loan-word early naturalised among the English, and before 1000 A.D. even among the MidEurop. Tentons and in the North. From Lat. *ancora* (comp. Ital. *ancora,* Fr. *âncre,* f.; allied also to Lith. *ânkuras,* OSlov. *ânkura,* ankura), in connection with which the different gender of the Tent words is remarkable. In OHG. there exists a genuinely native word for 'anchor'—*smechil,* m., *smechil,* f.

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

*ânlichen,* m., 'loan,' from MidHG. *ânliche,* OHG. *ânliche,* m., 'loan of money on interest,' from *ân* and *âlen.*

*ânfâig,* adj., also *ânfâig,* 'disreputable,' ModHG. only, formed from *rubber* under the influence of *rigen.* See *rubber.*

*ânflalt,* f., 'institution,' from MidHG. *ânflalt,* 'founding'; *flált* is an abstract from *fåten.*

*ânflalt,* see Statt.

*ânt-* prefix, preserved in ModHG. only in *âtlipt* and *âtliwert* (see also *ân*, *ânheildig,* and *ânheild.*). It is found in the early periods in many noun compounds, to which ModHG. *ânt* is the corresponding prefix of verbal compounds. Comp. ModHG. and OHG. *ânt,-* Goth. *ânta,-* AS. *ânt,-* ond- (comp. E. *answer* under *ânt*); also the Goth. prep. *ânt,* 'on, upon, in, along.' The orig. meaning of the prefix is 'counter,' which makes it cognate with Gr. *ôrî,* 'against,' Lat. *ante,* 'before'; Sans. *ânti,* 'opposite.'

*âtlipt,* n., from the equiv. MidHG. *âtlipt,* also *âtlipt,* n., 'counter-tenance'; allied to the equiv. collateral forms MidHG. *âtlipt,* OHG. *âtlipt,* *ânflált* (ânflált), n., 'countrienance.' Two originally different words have been combined in these forms. It is probable that OHG. and MidHG. *ânflît* corresponds to AS. *ânflait,* m., OIr. *ânflait,* n. (comp. Goth. and-âmaitis, n.); comp. Goth. *âlita,* m., 'face,' *âlita,* 'to spy'; the root *âlit* (pre-Teut. *âltd,* preserved in these words, has not yet been authenticated beyond the Tent. group. With these cognates were combined those from Goth. *ludja,* 'face,' parallel to which an equiv. *ânttd*, for OHG. *ântdit,* n., 'counter-tenance,' must be assumed.

*ânwort,* f., from the equiv. MidHG. *ânwert,* OHG. *ânwert,* f., 'answer,' beside which there is a neut. form MidHG. *ânwart,* OHG. *ânwert,* Goth. *ânwarzd,* lit. 'counter-words' (collective). Comp. ant.; also, AS. *ânwarz,* E. *answer,* under *ântwiriz*.

*âpfel,* n., 'apple,' from the equiv. MidHG. *âpfel,* OHG. *âpfel,* (also *âpfel,* plur. *âpfel,*), m.; a word common to the Tent. group, by chance not recorded in Goth. Comp. Du. and LG. *âppel,* m., AS. *âppel,* (in the plur. neut.), E. *apple,* OIr. *âple,* n., 'apple' (Goth. *âplus,* m.). The apple-tree in WestTeut. is *âpulldr,* f.; comp. OHG. *âpflora,* AS. *âpfldr,* which are preserved in the local names ModHG. *âfeler,* *âfletrac,* (âfletta?), Du. *âpeldoren,* E. *Apple*dore. In spite of this diffusion throughout the entire Tent. group, and of the mention of wild apple-trees in Tacitus, the whole class must be recognised as loan-words (âfle has no connection whatever with
them). They must, however, have been borrowed long before the beginning of the era, since the Teut. *ark* has, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, originated in a prehistoric *aball*; comp. Fr. *aball*, aball, Lith. *aballia*, OSlov. *alleka,* 'apple.' As nothing testifies to the Arvern origin of these *allia-* cognates (in Lat. *malum* Gr. *μαλον*), found only in the North of Europe, we must assume that the word was borrowed. The derivation from Lat. *malum Abellanum* (the Campanian town Abella was famed in antiquity for its apples), is on phonetic and formal grounds improbable, although in the abstract (comp. *μάλαι*) the combination is interesting. No other explanation of how it was borrowed has yet been found. It is noteworthy that for *Augard*,' pupil,' *aspel* alone (as well as *aspapsel*) can be used in OHG.; comp. AS. *aspel*, n. (plur. also masc.), E. apple of the eye (also eyball), Du. *oogappel*; but, on the other hand, Oic. augustann.

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

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

*Arbeit,* f., 'work, labour, employment,' from MidHG. *arbeid*, arbeid, OHG. *arbeid*, f., 'labour, toil, distress.' Corresponding to OSlov. *arbeid*, n., 'toil, hardship, suffering,' *arbeid,* and Fr. *arbeid,* m., AS. *earbeid,* *earbêd,* m., 'toil, hardship,' *earbeid,* adj., 'difficult,' Goth. *arbeids* (comp. *earbeis*), f., 'expression, distress'; Oic. *arbeid,* n., 'toil, *earbeid,* adj., 'difficult, toilsome.' Hence 'toil' must be accepted as the fundamental meaning of the cognates, and therefore any connection with the stem of OE *fæt* is improbable. It has been compared with greater reason with OSlov. (Rus. *rabota,* f., 'servants' work,' and *rabod,* rabô, 'servant, thrall,' as prim. cognates, although this comparison is open to doubt. Lat. *labor,* 'work' is at all events certainly not allied to it.

**Ardy,** f. *ark,* from MidHG. *arche* (also *arka*), OHG. *arwaha* (also *arche*), f., 'Noah's ark.' The MidHG. form with *ark* (instead of *e*) seems to point to Upper Germany (Luther's Bible has *Noahs* *Rothen*); OHG. *buoh-arahha,* 'book-chest,' MidHG. *arche,* 'chest, money-chest.' It corresponds to Du. *ark,* 'Noah's ark,' AS. *earc,* m., *eare,* f., 'chest, covenant, ark, box,' E. *ark,* Oic. *erk,* f., 'chest, coffin, Noah's ark,' Goth. *arks,* 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 Riifl and Sax.

**arg,** adj., 'bad, severe, hard,' from Mid HG. *arg(a)*, 'vile, wicked, stingy, avaricious,' OHG. *arg,* *arg,* 'avaricious, cowardly, vile'; also OHG. *arg,* MidHG. *arg(a)*, 'evil, wretched, wickedness.' Comp. AS. *arg,* adj., 'cowardly, slothful' (no longer found in E.); Oic. *arg,* 'cowardly, effeminate' (also *rarg*). Paul the Deacon cites *arga* as an abusive term among the Lombards. Through a Goth. *arga* 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 ethno-sphere, is peculiar to Teutonic; comp. arm, fest, got, *istik.*

**ärger,** 'to annoy, vex, fret,' from Mid HG. *ergern,* 'to incite to evil, deteriorate, corrupt,' OHG. *ergiren,* *argirón,* 'to make worse,' from the comparative of arg. From this ModHG. *ärger,* m., is formed (comp. *ängel* from *angjá,* *gri* from *gri,* *sand* from *sandu,* *týfer* from *týfer*); in MidHG. *erge,* OHG. *arg,* f., 'malice.'

**argwohun,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *arwoun,* m. (comp. *änga*,) 'suspicion, mistrust;' comp. ModHG. *argsit,* f., from Mid HG. *arclist,* f., 'cunning, malice,' from arg; even in OHG. *arwounen,* 'to suspect,' occurs, MidHG. *arwounen.*

**ärger,** vb., see arg.

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

**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. *arum*, E. *arm*, OEc. *armor*, Goth. *arms*, m., *arm.* Like many terms for parts of the body (see ἀρτός, ἄρτος, ἄραμ, ἄρτος, ἄραμ, ἄρκας, &c.), arm extends beyond the Teut. dialects. It is primit. related to Lat. *armus,* the topmost part of the upper arm, fore-quarter (Gr. ἄρμος, 'suture, joint, shoulder,' belongs to another division), Obulg. *ramg,* 'shoulder, arm;' Sans. *armāt-ś,* m., 'fore-quarter, arm.' See Grund.


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

Arnut, see Grund.

Armut, see arm.

Arnold, see Arz.

Arzt, m., 'arzt,' fundament,' according to the analogies cases cited under *kirjai,* from an older *Arrt,* MidHG. and OHG. *ars,* m., *arz.* It corresponds to the equiv. Mid LG. *ars,* ers, Du. *aars,* naars (with prefixed n), AS. *éars,* E. *arse,* OEc. *ares* (and ross, comp. *argr* and *ragr,* see arc), m., *arz.* Teut. *arsa-z,* m., from *grae-z,* is rightly held to be primit. allied to Gr. ἄρας (rho for *ra*), 'coexy, 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., 'innate peculiarity, nature, condition, kind;' OHG. *art,* is not recorded with these meanings, nor is the word found elsewhere. Instead of this there occurs the homonymous OHG. *art,* f., 'tillage, ploughing,' with which *artön,* *to inhabit, cultivate,' is connected; further, OSax. *arð,* m., *dwelling-place,* AS. *ert,* m., *dwelling, native place,* OEc. *erð,* f., *harvest, produce.* These cognates, which belong (see *Art*) to an OTeut. and Aryan root, *art,* to plough) (Lat. *arare,* Gr. ἄραμ, &c.), are scarcely allied to MidHG. *art,* m., f., 'nature, condition;' comp., however, *harbun* from *garbun.* It is more probable that *Art* is connected with Lat. *ars* (gen. plur. *arti-um,* 'method, art,' and Sans. *ṛtā,* 'method.' The compounds *Artärter, arskar, artsait* contain MidHG. and OHG. *art,* 'agriculture, tillage,' and belong consequent to the Teut. and Aryan root *ar,* 'to plough.'

Arzenei, f. (in the 17th cent. accent on the *a* also), 'medicine;' from MidHG. *arzente* (erzente), f., 'art of healing, remedy.' The OHG. word does not occur, but only a derivative OHG. *erzinen,* *gierzön,* MidHG. *erzenen,* 'to heal;' the verb, by its suffix, suggests Goth. *lekinôn,* AS. *lakien,* OHG. *lakôn,* 'to heal.' From OHG. *gi-erzön,* 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. *erzente* referred to Archigenes of Apamea (in Syria), a famous physician, is untenable; if this assumption were correct, we should have expected OHG. *arzin,* or rather *arzine,* 'physician,' which, however, is nowhere to be found. Besides, OHG. *erzön* formed into *arzät,* 'physician,' under the influence of the genuinely Teut. and Goth. *lekinôn,* OHG. *lizôn,* 'to heal,' makes any reference to Archigenes quite superfluous. Moreover, MidHG. has also a form *arzatt* (MidDu. *arzatid,* 'medicine,' see *Art.*

Art, m., 'physician,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arzeti, arzat,* OHG. *arzat,* a specifically Germ. word, unknown to Eng., Scand. and Goth. Its early appearance in OHG., in which OTeut. *lābkas* was the more prevalent form, is remarkable (comp. Goth. *lēkenis,* 'physician,' AS. *lēc,* E. *leech.* Also the ModHG. proper name *Ladner,* from MidHG. *lēkenare,* 'enchanter,' lit. 'physician'). The MidDu. form *arztet,* OLG. *erecētē,* 'physician' (MidLG. *arże,* proves the origin from the oft-recurring Franc. and MidLat. *archiater* (ārχατρ), 'physician' (espec. physician-in-ordinary to the king). There are no phonetic difficulties in con-
necting OHG, arzôt with arzôter, arzôter, archôter, archôter, since the OLG. and MidDu. form itself points to the MidLat. form. Moreover, the technical terms of Greek physic found their way at an early period to the West (comp. μήλης, ραβδός), but always through the medium of Lat. and Rom. The unique arzôt(r) was entirely unknown to Rom. (Iul. medicus, OFr. miro, Fr. médecin, which of course were also unknown to Teut.). Concerning arz-, arz-, as the representative of Gr. ἄρχων, see Gr. The theory advanced on account of ModHG. Mühlart, 'millwright,' that OHG, arzôt is from Lat. artista, is on phonetic and historical grounds unwarranted. MidLat. artista was not used for medical practitioners until late in the Middle Ages (comp. ModFr. artiste vétérinaire); the word too is unknown in earlier Rom. On the other hand, we meet with archiatri even as far back as the Frank. king Childebert and Charlemagne. See besides Archi.

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

Aisch, see Aio.-Aisch, m., 'pot, basin, bowl' (to which Midfrisian is allied), from MidHG. asch, OHG. asc, m., 'dish, basin, boat'; lit. 'of ash.' See Aishe.

Aische (1), f., 'ashes, cinders,' from MidHG. asche (ache), OHG. aseca, f., 'ashes'; corresponds to Du. asch, As. asc, asc, f., E. ashes (but also sing. in bone-ase, potash, &c.); Olc. asca, f., 'ashes' (akin also to the abnomal Goth. asca, f., 'ashes' (but Span. escua is borrowed). Trustworthly correspondences in other languages are wanting, nor is OIr. asch allied to it.—Aischen- 

Aishe (2), f., 'graveling,' from the equiv. MidHG. asche, OHG. asc, m.; scarcely allied to Aisch; as if the fish were named from its ash-grey colour; Ital. lasco.

Aisch, m., spec. kindred, 'woodhouse,' ModHG. only; generally derived from Lat. assellus, 'little ass,' and might have been named from its grey colour; comp. Gr. bror, brôkor, 'ass, woodhouse,' Ital. asello, 'woodhouse.' Yet the form of the ModHG. word, as well as the dialectic variant atzel, might militate against this derivation; hence a pre-Teut. stem at, att (allied to ëffu?) seems to be at the base of it. Comp. also ëffu.

Asth, m., 'bough, branch,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ast, m., 'branch,' corresponding to the equiv. Goth. asts. The term is unknown to the other dialects, yet its great antiquity is incontestable because of the agreement of Teut. astas (a permutation of the pre-Teut. astas ; comp. Mme, and the examples cited there of the permutation of the Aryan od, st, to Teut. st) with Gr. ἀστε (before), '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. bit (L.G. aest), Du. oest, AS. est, 'knot, node' (Aryan stem ësfu-).

Asth, see Aas and As.

Atem, m., from the equiv. MidHG. atem (atem), OHG. atum, m., 'breath, spirit;' comp. MidHG. der heilige atem, OHG. der seber atum, 'the Holy Spirit;' ModHG. collateral form (prop. dialectic) Atem. The word is not found in EastTeut. ; in Goth. ahna, 'spirit,' is used instead (see asta). Comp. OS.x. ātem, Du. adem, AS. ëfem (obsolete in Eng.), 'breath.' The cognates point to Aryan étam, Sans. atm, m., 'puff, breath, spirit;' also OIr. atach, 'breath;' Gr. ἀτμής, 'smoke, vapour.' Whether ModHG. ëferr and Gr. πυρ, 'heart,' are derived from the root ët, 'to exhale, breathe,' contained in these cognates, is questionable.

Athe, Affi, m., 'father,' dialectic, from MidHG. atte, OHG. atte, 'father.' The mutation of the ModHG. is diminutive, as is shown by the final ë of the Swiss ëtt. Allied to Goth. atta, 'father' (whence Attila, MidHG. Bitel, lit. 'little, dear father'), perhaps also to OIr. aite, 'father,' (from altios), OSlov. ovici, 'father.'

Athis, m., from the equiv. MidHG. atech (atech), OHG. atach (atih, atah), 'dewwort,' borrowed and extended at an early period from Lat. atex (Gr. ἀτέξ, ἀτέξ), 'elder-tree.' Comp. Latifach from Lat. lactica, also Taltef from ductyllos.

Athis, f., 'magpie;' see under ëffu.

Atzen, vb., 'to corrode, etch, bitt,' from MidHG. ëfzen, OHG. ëzen, 'to give to eat,' lit. 'to make eat'; factitive of ëffu.
Auer, Auc, 'river i.-let, wet meadow, fertile plain,' from MidHG. ouwe, f., 'water, stream, water-land, island, peninsula, meadow-land abounding in water, grassy plain'; OHG. ouwa, from old *aujo- (the presumed Goth. form, comp. OHG.-MidLat. aujia). It corresponds to OIc. ey and AS. ęg, ēg, f., 'island,' to which AS. ēglond, ēglond, E. island, Du. eiland, 'island,' are allied; so too Lat. and Teut. Datarius, Scandinaviania; Goth. *aujo- (for aujo-, auki-) has lost a g (comp. Nītrē). The theoretical form aujo- prop., an adj. used as a subst., 'the watery place,' as it were (hence 'water-land,' i.e., 'island' or 'meadow'), belongs to Goth. ahwa, f., 'river,' which with Lat. aqua is based upon Aryan ákrod. The names of places ending in (e.g. ënta) and ad (e.g. ítra) still preserve the OHG. also equiv. to the Goth. ahua. See ae and ao.

Auck, adv. and conj., also, likewise, from MidHG. ouch, OHG. ouch, 'and, also, but.' It corresponds to OSax. ëk, Du. ool, OFries. ák, AS. ęc, E. eck, OE. auck, 'beside,' Dan. og, 'and, also, but,' Sw. och, Ic. ok; Goth. auck, 'then, but'; an adv. common to Teut. Some refer this auck to the Teut. root auk (Aryan aug), 'to increase,' whence OHG. ouhōn, 'to add,' OSax. ëkian, AS. ëcian, OIc. auca, Goth. aukan, 'to increase,' are derived (Lat. augere, aug-ustus, Sans. ugrās, 'powerful,' ūgas, 'strength,' are allied to them); comp. AS. tā-ēcaen, 'moreover, also.' Others trace Teut. auk to a compound of two Aryan particles, au and ge (Gr. αύ, γε).—

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

Auer, in Ancren is, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ar, är-zechse, OHG. är, ärhose, m., 'aurchs'; corresponds to AS. är, OIc. ērr, (u.-stem). The fact that even Roman writers knew the Tent. term under the form ärus points to *ārus (not *āws) as the Goth. form; comp. Tent. and Lat. glēsum, 'amber,' similar to AS. glēre, 'resin.' Hence the proposed explanation of är from Sans. urā-s, m., 'bull' must be put aside. Internal evidence cannot be adduced to show that the OGer. word is non-Tent.; the assertion of Macrobius that ērus is Kelt. proves nothing.—

Auchhahn, m., even in MidHG. the equiv. ērkan (and orhan), m., 'blackcock,' with ärhuan (orrhuan), 'grey hen' occurs. Auchhahn was evidently compared with Ancren, the one appeared to be among the birds of the wood what the other was among animals of the chase.

Auff, adv. prep., 'up, upwards, on, upon,' from MidHG. and OHG. āf, adv., prep., 'upon'; corresponds to OSax. āp, AS. āp, āpp, and its equiv. U. up; Goth. āp, adv., 'upwards, aloft,' differs remarkably in its vowel. Probably primit. Teut. *āppa, 'up,' is allied to eien and üker.

Auffuchen, see mützen.

Auffruhr, see Nuhr.

Auffwechsel, see wücheln.

Auge, n., 'eye,' from the equiv. MidHG. ouge, OHG. ouga, n.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. auga, OIc. auga, AS. ēge, E. eye, Du. oog, OSax. oga, 'eye.' While numerous terms for parts of the body (comp. args, ūf, ūf, īnn, ūfī, ūfr, &c.) are common to Teut. with the other Aryan dialects, it has not yet been proved that there is any agreement with respect to Auge between Teut. and Lat., Gr., Ind., &c. Of course there is an undeniable similarity of sound between the Aryan base eq, 'eye,' and Lat. oculus, Gr. ὑγις for *βξα, ἰδαλικός, Ἰηνα, ἤς, &c., Sans. aksi, OSlov. oko, Lith. aki-š, 'eye.'—Augentid, see 乙烯.

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

Aus, adv. and prep., 'out, forth, from, by reason of,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. āz, adv., prep.; corresponds to Goth. āt, adv., 'out (thither, hence),' AS. ët, 'out (thither, hence), out of doors, outside,' E. out, Du. uit, prep., adv., 'out,' OSax. ët, Comp. auge, auge. The common Tent. ët (from ët-ā) is based upon Aryan ëd (id); comp. Sans. ud, a verbal particle, 'out, out (thither), aloft, upwards.'

Ausfalt, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. ësatz, m., 'leprosy;' a singular, late and regressive formation from the MidHG. subst. ëszetsze and ëszetzel, 'leper,' MidHG. ëtzetzig, adj., 'lepros,' OHG. ës-ßezo, ëz-ßezo, m., 'leper'; lit. 'one who lives outside, separate'; those who were afflicted with leprosy were exposed. Considering
the very late appearance of the subst. 

**Aus**

[0x0](i5 comp. allied similarly corresponding to 

which, earlier ti^sdzeo, free, out, is from non-Goth, AS. OHG. the SUtSfafc, (comp. AS. OHG. barir), points endearment barfdj. undoubtedly and that 93afe(, the father's adj., f. m., in LG. the adjs., midLat. \( \text{bfa} \), The word is wanting. The 7 of the non-Goth. dialects is an old s (not r) as is proved by the affinity to OSlov. bosa. Lith. basas, 'bare-footed,' which, as well as the Teut. adjs., point to an Aryan bhos-s, 'denuded' (with regard to the antiquity of this idea see nadt). Comp. also Armen. bok, 'naked,' which is based upon bhosko-; besides, e. bald (MidE. balled) points to a Goth. participle \( \text{*baldus} \) (AS. *bald). Perhaps enthor is also connected with the root bhes. Comp. further 

**Bac**

**Bach**, m. (MidLG. and LG. fem.), from the equiv. MidHG. bach (plur. beche), m. (MidG. fem.), OHG. bah, m., 'brook.' Comp. OSax. bhk, MidLG. beke, Du. beek; a corresponding Goth. *bakí, m., is wanting; beside which the equiv. AS. bec and Old. bekk (whence E. beek); m., presuppose a Goth. *bakí-. No Aryan root bhag- with a meaning applicable here can be found; both HG. kafan and Gr. \( \pi \alpha \chi \sigma \), 'source,' are scarcely allied to it, though Sans. bhāga, 'breach, wave' (see Brud) may be so.

**Bachbunge**, f., 'speedwell, brooklime' (Veronica beccabunga), from MidHG. bunge, OHG. bunge, 'bulb'; allied to Old. binger, 'bolster,' and more remotely with Sans. bāk, 'dense,' Gr. \( \pi \alpha \chi \sigma \) ?

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

**Bachsteige**, f., 'water-wagtail,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. waazzerstelze, OHG. waazzerstelze; the second part of the compound is connected with \( \text{etf} \). This term is only HG.; comp. with it Du. kwikstaart,
Bac (16)

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

Badger, n., ‘larboard,’ from L.G. (comp. the preceding word); comp. Du. bakboord (AS. backbord), whence also the equiv. Fr. babord; lit. ‘the left side of the ship to the back of the helmsman, who is steering with his right hand, the left hinder-part of the ship.’ Du. and E. back is an OTeut. word, which was, however, very early obsolete in HG. (see the following word); OHG. bak, OSax. bak, AS. bac, E. back, Orc. bak, n., ‘back,’ Goth. *bak, n. From LG. is also derived HG. Berd. See the latter.

Badug (1), *Badon, m., especially used in the compounds with *sifer, *sintor, hence the lit. meaning, ‘buttock.’ The correct HG. form, which has the regular permutation of k to ch, is seen in MidHG. bače, OHG. bahne, ‘ham, fitch of bacon’ (yet MidHG. also arz-babche, 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 Badug and the stem bak discussed under Backe; is most closely connected with it.

Badug (2), m., f., also *Badon, m. (the latter spec. in the compounds Bademāz, sítridif), ‘cheek’; from MidHG. bače, m., ‘jaw, jawbone, cheek.’ OHG. has the doublets bačelo (whence the MidHG. and ModHG. ek) and bahlo, which produce MidHG. bače. Comp. MidHG. kinnebače beside kinne-bakke, which compound too, even in OHG. (as chinne-bahho), is more frequent than the simple word; comp. OSax. kinnn-bako, Du. kinnebakken. It is still uncertain whether Lat. bucca, ‘cheek,’ is allied to it; its initial b might have arisen from bh, as in barba (see Bar); but the two differ in meaning; while the Lat. signifies the inflated cheek, the G. word orig. denoted ‘jaw.’

Badon, vb. (dial. UPG. bafe), ‘to bake,’ from MidHG. backen, bucken, str. vb.; doubles are found even in OHG. bacchan, balshan, str. vbs.; OHG. ek is based upon the double consonants kk (OSax. bakkeri, ‘baker,’ Du. bakken, ‘to bake’); but ch presupposes a simple k. Comp. AS. bacan, str. vb., E. to bake, as well as E. batch, from MidE. bačce, AS. *batcc, where ch points to the ck of the MidHG. word. Whether a Goth. *bakkon or *bačon, 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. φαγεω, ‘I roast;’ the affinity of Lat. focus, ‘hearth,’ is doubtful.

Bad, n., ‘bath,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bat(d), OHG. bad, n.; comp. Du. bad, AS. bêb, E. bath, Orc. bað, ‘bath.’ An important word in relation to the history of OTeut. civilisation; even the Roman writers testify that bathing (comp. further Satan) was a daily necessity to the Teutons. As a verb, a denominative was already formed in the OTeut. dialects, MidHG. and ModHG. baðen, from OHG. bidôn, Du. baden, AS. baðien, E. to bath; Goth. *baðon is not recorded. The dental of the cognates is derivative, hence ba (Aryan bhg) is the root syllable, (comp. ðehen, in that case allied to it), to which OSlov. banja, ‘bath,’ banji, ‘to wash, bathe,’ belongs. — Badon, the name of a place, is prop. dat. plur. of Ba(b), ‘at the baths’ (so too E. Baths); probably an imitation of Lat. aquae in names of places.

Badger, m., ‘barber,’ from MidHG. bauser, ‘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 Badger at the end of the bath.”

Baf! baf! pafl! onomatopoetic term for the report of a gun; first occurs in ModHG. Allied to ModHG. birpin, ‘to bark,’ from MidHG. biffen, beffen; comp. MidE. baffen, E. to biff; of recent onomat. origin.

Bajfe, ‘to yelp,’ derivative of biffen.

Bafämrn, ‘to torment, plague,’ prob. allied to OHG. bâgan, MidHG. bagen, str. vb., ‘to contend, quarrel.’ Akin to Ir. baoim, ‘I contend,’ bieg, ‘combat;’ hence the Aryan root is bhēgh, bhēgh.
Bag (17)

Bagger, m., 'dredging-machine'; like many words with gg (comp. Bagger), 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.'

baßen, vb., to warm by poultice, foment, toast(bread), from the equiv. MidHG. bäen, bäjen, OHG. bäan, bäan. The Teut. root is bet, from pre-Teut. bêt, to which bë of the OTeut. words for Bàb is related by gradation. The orig. sense of the primit. stem bêt, by gradation bêa, was probably 'to make warm by washing, bathing.'

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

Bahre, f., 'barrow, bier,' from the equiv. MidHG. bäre, OHG. bäre, f.; Goth. *bôra or *bôhr, f.; AS. bâre, bære, E. bier; F. bâtre (MidFr. bâtre, batre), belongs to a different gradation since it presupposes Goth. *borca; comp. Oic. bærar, plur. 'bier,' Goth. *borás. The pre-Teut. phonetic form is bêòra-.

From the OHG. word is derived the equiv. Ital. bara (bàreila), Fr. bière. The root is the primit. Aryan bær, 'to carry,' which is widely diffused, and appears in MidHG. Bärte, géárn, Gréfrt, as well as in Sábër; it occurs in Ind. as bhar, in Gr. as ōβ, in Lat. as fer. From this root the OTeut. languages, in agreement with all the other Aryan tongues formed a str. vb., Goth. bôaran, OHG. bêar, MidHG. bêrn (the latter means only 'to bear fruit, produce, give birth to'); AS. bêaran, E. to bear. Comp. etc. gêárn.

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

Bâi (2), f., 'bâye,' derived through Lg. from E. bay (MidE. báie), which was borrowed from Rom.; Fr. baïe, Ital. baija, Span. and Der. (in Isidore), bâja, 'haven'; prot. identical with the preceding word.

Bâle, f., 'a mark at the entrance of a harbour as a warning against shallows, buoy'; from Fris. like other technical terms relating to the sea, Fris. bâken (comp. Bâf), whence Lg. bâke, Du. baak. It is based upon Goth. *bâken, m., which by a regular change became bêken, 'beacon,' in AS.; comp. E. beacon and becket. OHG. bóchhan, MidHG. bòchen, OLG. bêcan, 'beacon, model,' are corresponding terms. Thus the OTeut. word meant generally 'sign.' Bâfe has been restricted to a definite caution signal.

Balbier, m., for Bäfter.

Balche, f., see Balâf.

Balcon, see Balôf.

bald, adv., 'soon, m. arily, quickly,' based upon an OTeut. adj. which signified 'quick, bold, brave'; Goth. bâlfs, 'sly,' preserved only in derivs., AS. bald (with the change of ß to d, comp. Bâf, falcon), E. bold, Oic. bâlîr, 'bold, impudent, audacious'; also Oic. bâldr, AS. bolder, 'prince,' whence the name of the god Sôlar. In HG. the meaning tended towards 'brave, quick'; OHG. and OLG. bald, MidHG. bâlde, gen. bâlder, 'brave, zealous, quick'; comp. Ital. baldo, 'bald.' The development of meaning of the OHG. adv. balôr, MidHG. balde, is thus 'boldly,-quickly,-immediately.' The abstract Bâtô, which is connected with it, meant lit. 'boldness,' like Goth. balôfand and OHG. baldôf; MidHG. bâlde, 'audacity'; the meaning of the MidHG. subst., is based immediately on the adv. To this word are allied proper names like Bâltin, as well as Fr. Baudouin (applied to the ass).

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

Baldrîan, m., 'valerian,' from MidHG. bâlðrian, from Lat. valeriana; comp. the E. term.

Balfeier, m., see Baurôf.

Balôg, m., 'skin, case, bellow, brat,' from the equiv. MidHG. bôle (plur. bôle), OHG. baly, plur. bôlî, bôlî, m.; Goth. bâlgs, plur. bôlges, 'leather bottle,' lit. 'the flayed skin of an animal for keeping liquors.' On the root balôg- is based AS. bêlôg, bêlôg, E. belly (Balôg, with the specialised meaning, 'swollen belly'), and E. bellows, plur. The primary idea of the root is 'swelling out'; from the same root the OTeut. dialects form a str. vb. bêlgan (see Bêlôr), meaning 'to swell'; Oic. bêlgemn, 'swollen'; OHG. bêlgan, MidHG. bêlgan, 'to swell, be angry.' The pre-Teut. form of the stem according to the laws of the permutation of consonants is bêlôg, and to this corresponds Ind. bár (with the initial aspirate...
displaced), 'to be great, strong'; also OIr. *bolgatim, 'I swell,' Ir. *bolg, Gall.-Lat. *bulga, 'bag.' It is also possible that HG. *balg is cognate with Lat. *follis (from *folia, *fusia). Comp. further *bulg.

*balgcu, vb., lit. 'to talk angrily, quarrel,' then 'to cudgel;' derived from the verbal root *bolg, 'to swell out,' discussed under *balg; comp. OHG. *belgan, MidHG. *belgen, meaning 'to be angry.'

*Balden, m., 'beam, balk, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. *balci, OHG. *balcho, m.; comp. AS. balca, E. balk, Du. balk, 'balk.' In Scand. beside the corresponding bálkr, 'fence, boundary-line,' there occurs with a different gradation bájálkr, 'balk.' (Goth. *balka), in AS. likewise bâlcr, 'gangway.' (Goth. *balka). From Tent. balkon, Fr. balcon and Ital. balco are derived. The Aryan form of the root is bhâly, hence Gr. φάλκη, φάλκηον, 'oval piece of wood, trunk of a tree,' has been compared with it, but the nasal of the second syllable renders the comparison dubious.

*Ballo, (1.) m., 'challenge (of hounds),' belongs to the stem of fellen.

*Ballo, (2.) m., 'ball,' from the equiv. MidHG. *balci (gen. balles) or balle, ballen, m., OHG. *balle, m., *balla, f.; AS. *bealca is wanting; E. ball (MidE. balle) is borrowed from the Rom. word Fr. balle, which was obtained from German. OEc. *belle, 'ball,' presupposes Goth. *ballus. The root bal- appears also with a further gradation in Belle (in Belle too); comp. further Bellen.

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

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

*Ballei, f., 'jurisdiction,' from MidLat. bállia, formed from Fr. balli, bailîf, 'steward,' (MidLat. bállius, E. bailiff), which is formed from Lat. bájalus, with the suffix *-ius.

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

Ball, which, as MidHG. alle and OHG. baile show, was formerly a weak masc.; in connection with the difference of form arose a difference of meaning; orig. sense 'round bundle of paper;' then 'a certain quantity of rolled or packed paper.' E. baile and Du. baal are borrowed from Fr. balle (also balle), which was again obtained from Germ. ballen, vb., 'to clench (the fist),' from MidHG. ballen, 'to form into a ball.'

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

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

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

Bammeln, also bameln, vb., 'to dangle,' first recorded in MidHG., hence it may be an onomatopoetic word collateral with bimmeln, bimbeln, 'to tinkle.'

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

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

Bande, f., 'cushion,' in Biltarbande, 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.

bándigen, vb., 'to restrain, tame,' from bantia, ordinarily only in the compound umbánta; MidHG. bendic, '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 Augel; as ange is the corresponding adj., bange can only be based on the MidHG. adv. ange, OHG. ange. The b
has arisen from the unaccented prefix be (bl), as g in glauken, grab, from ge. See barnhärzig, bleizn.

Banger, m., 'orchard,' for bán-, bāngar, MidHG. bōngarte; comp. Van and Garten.

Ban, f., 'bank, bench, reef,' from the equiv. MidHG. banc, plur. bēne, OHG. banch, plur. benche, m., f.; comp. AS. benz, f., E. bench, OIr. bekkr. Besides the stem bank- (from Pre-Teut. blang-), Teut. possessed others which are recorded in words borrowed by Romance; comp. Ital. banco, bancu, banca, Fr. banc, banque, &c. See the following words.

Bantsir, earlier Bantsart, Bantsart, m., 'bastard, bastardy,' from MidHG. banchart, m., 'illegitimate child,' lit. 'a child begotten upon the bench;' a compound of Bant. The second part is -art, appearing in proper names as Gērsart, Steinuart, and is formed by assimilation to Ballard (older Bālart, also written Bāltart).

Bantet, n., 'banquet,' borrowed before the middle of the 16th cent. from Fr. banquet, which (with Fr. banc, Ital. bano, 'table') was perhaps derived from the German stem of Bant.

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

Banier, m., 'banner, militia,' from MidHG. bener, more usual baniere, bantere, f., from Fr. bannière, which has been derived from the stem of Goth. bandua, bandivō, 'sign.' Comp. MidLat. bandum in Paul the Deacon, "excellum quod bandum appellant." See Banir.

Banfe, f., 'space in a barn near the threshing-floor,' from MidG. and LG.; the word is wanting in MidHG. and OHG. From *ba-an- arose AS. bōs, E. dial. boose (boosy, 'cattle-trough'), and OIr. báse, 'cowhouse.' The Goth. has banestar, f., 'barn,' in which the stem has been increased by the deriv. -est-.

-Bar, adj., suffix which is derived from a complete adj., properly bār, MidHG. bāre, OHG. bāri; it means lit. 'bearing,' comp. frankar, lajsar, also tanfar, later on, when it became a suffix, it assumed the present meaning. The older adj. is a verbal form of the str. vb. bāran (see under Bār), Teut. root ber (Aryan bher), 'to bear, carry.' In AS. too-bēre appears, e.g. in westimēre, 'fertile,' leóhēre, 'Lucifer.'

Bār (1), m., 'paying' beetle,' from MidHG. bern, 'to strike, beat,' whence also MidHG. ber, f., 'blow, stroke,' OHG. berjan, Goth. *berjan, agrees by the permutation of consonants with Lat. ferio, 'I strike,' as well as OItal. borg, 'I fight' (OIt. berjacko, 'to fight'); it is based on the root bēr, 'to strike.'

Bār (2), m., 'bear.' The Lat. name of the animal (ursus) descends from the pre-Aryan period, just as Gr. ἀρκός and Ind. rīkṣa-s (ursus for *ursus). It is remarkable that the Teutons have abandoned this old Aryan term for 'bear' (rkō, Teut. utha-s), since they have retained other names of animals. In Mid HG. we have bēr, OHG. bēro, AS. bēra, E. bear, OIr. beirn, 'bear' (Goth. *bairn). The Teut. bêron- is a subst. form based upon an Aryan adj. bêro-, equiv. to Lith. bēras, 'brown' (Lat. fuscus), from the root of which, bēr and MidHG. bēr, bêar, may also be derived; in using the adj. as a subst., the Aryan *rūsos is understood. Note that Bāum is the name of the bear in the OG. animal fables.

Bār (3), m., 'brook-boar,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bēr, m., which, with OSax. bērs-wun, AS. bēr, E. boar, points to Goth. *bairn-

Barbe, f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. barbe, f., OHG. barbo, 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. barbix, 'barbel.'

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

Barč, m., 'castrated hog;' from Mid HG. barč (barques), OHG. barag and barh; comp. AS. bearh, bærg, E. barrow, Du. barg, berg, Ocs. börz; Goth. *barzus* (*bærzus*). No evidence of a pre-Teut. stem barχ, barh, barh, for 'hog,' can be adduced from other languages. Lat. verres and Sans. varāha-s, 'bear,' cannot be allied to it, any more than Lat. porcus, which belongs to χρόδ. It is more probable that Russ. borov (primit. Slav. *bororv*) is a cognate.

Barčent, m., 'fustian,' from MidHG. barchant, barchat, barchet, m., formed from MidLat. barca(nus), 'cloth from camels' hair'; derived, like Peran, from Arab. barrakān, 'coarse stuff.'

Barč, m., 'skull-cap, hood,' adopted in the 15th cent. from Fr. barrete, MidLat. birretta, a deriv. from Lat. birrus, birrum, 'cloak, pallium.'

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

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

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

Barmerajg, adj., 'compassionate,' from the equiv. MidHG. barmerhiz; related to MidHG. and MidHG. erbarmen. This stem has been connected with a Teut. word barm, 'bosom' (E. barm, from AS. barm, Goth. barns, OHG. and OLG. barm, MidHG. barm, m.); hence erbarmen means lit. 'to cherish in one's bosom, press to one's heart.' Perhaps the equiv. Goth. arman, 'to move to pity,' and armaniz, 'compassion,' stand in a similar relation to ἄρμ, 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 βι (like bang, derived from bang), so that it would be more akin to Goth. arman. But in that case either a secondary meaning, 'misericors,' in addition to 'miser,' must be assumed for Teut. arm, for which there is no support; or we must regard it as an imitation of a Lat.-Christ. term, Goth. arman, from armes, like Lat. misereri, from miser; indeed OHG. armherzi, 'misericors,' and ibrarmherzida (Goth. armahairlp(s)), 'misericordia,' render it certain that Christianity coined the words to express a Lat.-Christ. idea; comp. Domn, Chait, &c.

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

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

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

Baršch, m., 'perch,' from the equiv. MidHG. bars, m.; there is also a deriv. form MidHG. and OHG. bersich; comp. the corresponding Du. bars, AS. bars, bars, E. dial. barges (bass); allied to the compounds Sw. abbrev, Dan. abørre (rr from rs), with the same meaning. The cognates cannot have been borrowed from the equiv. Lat. perca; they are more akin to the Teut. root bars (bars) in Bere, Bärse, signifying 'to be briskly.'

Barsch, adj., 'rough, rude,' a modern word, appearing also in Du. (tersch) and Sw. (barsk), but foreign to the UpG. dialects. It is not found in OTeut. In Swiss dialects the term is barnösch (with the accent on the second syllable), in which perhaps the base of barsch is preserved; Ital. brusco (Fr. brusque) may be connected with it. In Swiss occurs also bars in the phrase bars gu, 'to go alone;' it also means 'without a hat, a coat.' Both significations point to its deriv. from bar. Yet barsch may have originated in the Teut. root bars, 'to be
Bar, m., 'beard, comb, barb,' from the equiv. MidHG. bart, OHG. burt, m.; comp. Du. barst, AS. and OE. beard. For this Teut. word, the existence of which is proved by the etymological arrangement to be extremely remote, skogg was used in Scand. The pre-Teut. form of Goth. *barda, f., was, in accordance with the permutation of consonants, *bardô— which is also presumed by OSlov. *brada (with the usual loss of aspiration and metathesis of the r), and Lat. barba (with b for dh when next to r, comp. vet. Bart; the initial b is from bh, as in Bade; in other cases initial bh is Lat. f.). Comp. also Lith. barzdô, 'beard' (for *barodô).

Barfe (1), f., 'broad axe,' from the equiv. MidHG. bartô, OHG. burtô, f.; in Bav.-Rh. barfô, the word, which is properly North G., does not occur; allied to ODu. and O Sax. barda, Oic. *barde (OFr. barde, 'hatchet,' is borrowed from Teut.). From this word OSlov. bradô, f., 'axe,' is borrowed. The words are derivatives of the stem bardô— appearing in Bart; the axe is, as it were, 'the bearded thing,' Oic. *skogja, 'broad axe,' being related in a similar way to skog, 'beard'; likewise MidE. barbe (from Lat.-Rom. barba) signifies, among other things, 'edge of the axe.' Comp. gehtêartô.

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

Bafe, f. (dialect): designating any of the roemer degrees of relation on the female side, e.g., in the Basile dialect, 'aunt, niecè, cousin,' 'cousin, aunt;' the MidHG. base, OHG. *basa, 'father's sister;' the AS. and Fris. dialects have a word allied to Bater; AS. fahu, OFris. fethô. The Teut. type fauhanô is certainly only a term of endearment for faharon, fadar-svestar, 'father's sister.' Probably OHG. base is also a pet or childish name for the proper fadar-, fadar-sveô. The same might be said of the variant MidG. and LG. Bait, and with the necessary qualifications of the masc. Baaæ.

Bait, m., 'inner bark of the mast, husk,' from the equiv. MidHG. bastard (also booth with gradation), OHG. *bastô, m., n. It corresponds to AS. bast, E., Du. and Oic. bast, Goth. bastus. Hence the deriv. OHG. and MidHG. besten, 'to strap,' as well as the Rom. cognate basto, 'pack-saddle' (cf. under Bastard), with which Swiss bast, 'saddle,' agrees. There is no justification for deriving the words from putre, for the absence of the nasal, the occurrence of st (for which we should have expected sp from dh + t), and the gradation in MidHG. bast render such a derivation impossible. The resemblance in sound between this word and shtone proves nothing as to the etymology; this popular and superficial derivation was suggested by the use of bast. The Teut. word, which is more probably connected with the root bés appearing in Scap, found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. bastà, 'basting, stitching.'

Bastard, m., 'bastard,' from Fr. bôtard, bastard (Ital. bastardô), borrowed in the Middle Ages (MidHG. bastardô). MidE. bast, 'illegitimate 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. bôtard) has a Teut. termination; see Baufurt. The first part of the word, which in MidE. and OFr. signifies 'illegal marriage,' is generally derived from MidLat. and Rom. bastardum, 'pack-saddle;' comp. Ital. and Span. basto, Fr. bôl, 'pack-saddle.' Bastard would then mean 'the son of a pack saddle' (comp. Baf)— the saddles serving the Spanish muleteers as beds; comp. Baufurt. Scand. bastardôr, whence some would derive the modern Europ. word, did not reach the North before 1200 A.D. nearly.

Bafticô, f., 'bastion,' from earlier ModHG. bâstô; comp. OFr. bastie (allied to OItal. bastire, Fr. bâtô); it is akin to Baftienô, f., borrowed from Fr. bastion, Ital. bastione.

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

Baf (2), compar. adv., 'better,' from the equiv. MidHG. bôzô, OHG. bôzô; comp. O Sax. bêt-bet, AS. bet from bátiz (Goth. *batiz); it is an old adv. from the adj. discussed under éfér. The almost invariable use at present of the adv. éfér, instead of the older bafô, is due to the fact that the formation of the adv. was no longer understood, and that the adj., at the same time that it is in every case assumed an adv. function.

Bathengelô, m., 'germane,' a corruption of Lat. betonicô, dimin. of Lat. betonica, whence MidHG. batône.
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. Bätz, Bätz); comp. *treuzr, happeyn. Hence Ital. bezzo, 'money.'

Bau, m., 'construction, structure,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bâh, m. See baue, Bau.

Baucl, m., 'belly, bulge,' from the equiv. MidHG. bâch, OHG. bâch (bb), m.; the corresponding AS. bac (E. dial. buck, 'the inner part of a carriage') has the same meaning; O.l. bûkr, 'body, waist.' It is uncertain whether Bau belongs to the Sans. root bhuj (comp. Lat. fangor), 'to take food,' or to Sans. bhuj, 'to bend' (Baucl, lit. 'the flexible part'). Perhaps it is connected with Gr φυξ (for φυσκα?), 'stomach, blister.' It is certainly not akin to AS. bod- (E. body, OHG. bota, 'body,' nor is it allied to Gr. φυσις, 'to eat' (Sans. bhuj, 'to enjoy, partake of').

bauchen, vb., 'to steep in hot lye' (LG. bûcken, MidLG. bäken), from the equiv. MidHG. bûchen, OHG. *bächen; E. to buck (diaL. to bouch), for which even a MidE. term bauken occurs a few times, points to AS. *batican; to these Swed. byka, I.c. bauka, and Norw. bykje, are allied. The word is, moreover, diffused through most of the Teut. languages, and correctly represents MidHG. bâchen; only in the Bav. dialect is the word unrecorded. Hence the existence of a Teut. verbal root bâc (to which AS. bac, 'pail,' is allied (?)) is undoubted, and the Rom. cognate, Fr. buer (Ital. buco), 'to wash,' is more probably borrowed from the Teut. than vice versa. The Kelt. origin of banch (Bret. bokal, 'to soften') is impossible.

Baude, see Bute.

baucen, vb., 'to build, construct, cultivate,' from MidHG. bäcm, OHG. and OLG. bâan (weak vb. with traces of a strong inflexion), 'to dwell, inhabit, till plant;' with regard to the meaning 'to dwell,' comp. Bau, Baucl, and Baut. To the OHG. bâan corresponds Goth. baun, 'to dwell, inhabit.' The root, in accordance with the law of the permutation of consonants, is pre-Teut. bhâ, which, on comparison with Sans. bâ, Gr. φως, Lat. fui (futurus), &c., must mean 'to be, become, arise, begin.' With the same root are connected the following nouns, which are of importance in determining its primary sense: OInd. bhâmis, 'earth,' bhûnis, 'existence,' fûs, 'produce' (comp. also Baum), fûs-o, 'nature,' fûs-ô, 'tribe, race.'

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

Bäuer (2.), m., in Gräuer, Adlfräuer, 'tiller,' from MidHG. bûcare, OHG. bôtri (Goth. *bauareis is wanting), the term for the agent, from bau.

Bauern (3.), m., 'rustic, peasant;' historically and etymologically different from Bâuer (2.), for the MidHG. form is gebîr, OHG. gibaro, m., which belongs to the OTent. bör, 'dwelling.' discussed under Bauer (1.), and means lit. 'co-dweller, joint-occupier,' then 'neighbour, fellow-citizen' (comp. Grôflin, 'one who shares the same room'), and at a later period 'fellow-villager, peasant, boor.' See also Baufr.

Baum, m., 'tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bôm, m.; corresponds to OSax. bôm, Du. boom, AS. bâm, m., 'tree,' whence E. beam (beam in sunbeam is quite another word; G. Bamm is E. tree); E. boom is LG. and Du. bûm, 'tree.' The corresponding Goth. bûnas and O.l. bômar have the same phonetic form. The cognates, with Gr. φως, 'produce,' are usually derived from the Teut. root bô, Ar. bôd, 'to become, arise,' discussed under bâm.

baumen, vb., simply MidHG. 'to hover as a tree?.' See, however, bûmen, bûmen, vb., 'to rear,' MidHG. only, lit. 'to lift oneself up like a tree.'

Baucl, m., 'pad, bolster,' from MidHG. bâsch, m., 'eudgel, blow causing blisters, swelling.' If 'eudgel' is the primary sense, the word may be connected with MidHG. bôzen, OHG. bôzan, from bautan (see Amcêch, Baut, Bûfêch); bût- would be another stage in gradation, and before the suffix sch from sk the dental would inevitably disappear; comp. Lat. fustis, 'eudgel,' from *bhû-si-sis.

baucen, vb., 'to carouse, swell,' from Bau, MidHG. bâs, 'inflation, swelling due
to repletion'; the like stem also in E. to house, MidLG. básen, 'to carouse'.

Bauten, plur., 'buildings', ModHG. only, from bauk.

bázen, vb., 'to box, cuff', from LG. bázen, which is again allied to OHG. bágen, MidHG. bágen. See bázen and Beng.

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

Be, prefixed 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. bī), AS. bi, E. by. For be there appears a shorter syncopated form in bang, Græmann? bæj? blōten, Biod. See specially bē.

bēcen, vb., 'to tremble, shake', from MidHG. bīben, OHG. bīben, 'to shiver, tremble'; Gr. φύματος, on account of the non-permutation of β to p and because of the e of the root syllable, cannot be originally cognate with bēcen. The OTent. word has i; comp. OSax. bībōn, OTe. bīfa, AS. bee-fian (from bēbōn). OHG. bībet, 'he trembles,' corresponds exactly to SANS. bībētē, 'he is afraid,' in which bī- (for bīt) is the reduplicated syllable, and bē for bhai is the augmented root syllable. The ONord. verb bīt, 'to be afraid,' forms its pres. by reduplication—bībētēm, bībētēi, bībētē; to these Goth. *bībaim, *bībais, *bībairh, would correspond; this present was then, on account of its apparent deriv. ai, classed among the weak verbs in ai (Goth. habaij, OHG. habēt). The root bīt (SANS. bhīt, 'fear,' bhīma, 'fearful') is found in OSlov. boja se, 'I am afraid,' bēša, 'demon,' Lith. būt-ai-s, 'to be afraid,' būtai, 'fear,' baijai, 'frightful', (and perhaps ModHG. bērēn). Bē is one of the few examples of reduplication in the pres. tense preserved in the Tent. group (comp. jīteri), just as the perfect ModHG. bēf, from OHG. bēta, is the sole instance of reduplication preserved in the perf. tense.

Becker, m., 'beaker, goblet,' from the equiv. MidHG. bēcker, OHG. bēkar, bēkar, bēiari, m.; comp. OLG. bikerti, Du. beker, OTe. bikarr, whence MidE. biker, E. beaker.

These cognates are derived from LowLat. bicarium, allied to Lat. bacar ('vas vinarium,' according to Festus), and still appearing in Ital. bicchiere. The Lat. word was naturalised in Germany perhaps as far back as the 7th cent., probably at the same period as Stīdh, since its c was changed into hh, ch.

Bede, m., 'baker,' only dial. (Alem., Suab., Bav.), from MidHG. beke, OHG. beccho, akin to bēcen; the Goth. form may have been *begja; ModHG. Bede is a recent form with the termination -er denoting the agent (AS. bexere, E. baker). In ModHG. Bed, Beder, as well as Bقدر, have been preserved as family names.

Beden, n., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. becken, beke, OHG. becchin, beechn, n.; the latter comes (comp. Schütz) from Low-Lat. and Rom. bacculum (comp. Ital. bacino, Fr. bassin), 'basin'; its c being double, did not undergo permutation, but remained as cc, ch. * Bacculum has been derived from the LateLat. baccça, 'vas aquarium,' discussed under Bάζη; comp. Biskins.

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

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

Bett, n., 'bed (of a garden)'; earlier ModHG. Bett still common to Upt.; really identical with Bett, for the MidHG. has bet, bēte, OHG. beti, meaning also ('garden bed.' According to its form Bett (comp. Bie) has arisen from the neut. sing. badi, Bett from the cases in dī (gen. badis, dat. badia, 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. risebed), E. bed of rushes, holthed.

Beele, f., 'beetroot.' This word, like the names of many other edible vegetables, has come from Lat.; bete was borrowed even before the 8th cent. and naturalised in Germ., for it appears as bīzga (the ie from &comp. Bier, Bie, Bieg, Nime, Spigel, OHG. Picter, from Lat. Petrum, &c.), with the permutation of t to 5; whence MidHG. bīzē. The ModHG. Bett may have
been based anew on Lat. bēta, or have been taken from the LG. bête, thus displacing the older bīze, which is still found in Bav. From Lat. and Rom. bētā (Ital. bětā, F. bête), AS. bête (whence F. bêet) is also derived. In another group of words borrowed from Lat., Lat. ḳ became t (comp. ḳīrēr, from fērēc); hence the dial. bēfēse (cf from Mid HG. ḳ) also appears occasionally for bēze.

**befēhlen**, vb., 'to order, command, command,' Mid HG. berēlēn, bereißen, 'to hand over, entrust, deliver, command'; OHG. bīfelhan, bīfelahan, 'to hand over' (also 'to hide, bury, entrust, recommend'). The chief meaning of the Goth. str. vb. fīlan in compounds with the particles ga-, us, is also 'to bury'; anafīlan approximates the Mod HG., 'to command, enjoin'; it means 'to give, hand over, command, recommend.' AS. bēfēlan (for bēfelhan), 'to entrust, make over, devote oneself.' Hence the primary meaning of the primit. Teut. str. vb. bīfelhan is 'to entrust, hand over, hide.' The Teut. root fēlī- is based upon pre-Teut. *pēlī*; it is a mistake, therefore, to connect the word on account of its earlier meaning 'to bury,' with Lat. sepēlīre.

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

**belehrten**, vb., 'to desire, crave, request,' from the equiv. Mid HG. bēgōren, chiefly in the simple form gōrn, OHG. gērōn; the r probably belongs to the stem, because gōrn as a no-partic points in that direction; comp. gērn, Gīr.

**beginnen**, vb., 'to begin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. beginnen, OHG. *begynnen;* it corresponds to Goth *begynna-,* AS. ā-, *be-,* *on-gynna-,* E. to begin, OLG. *bijynna-,* with a similar meaning. This verbal stem, which appears at an early period only in a compound form, is based upon a pre-Teut. *be-,* *bi-,* *bī-,* with permutation of _k_ to _t_. For the Aryan root *kon* comp. OBalg. *pōzēna* (infl. *pōzēt*), 'to begin,' *kōt,* 'beginning.'

**behagen**, vb. (to which *behaugī* is alliter.), 'to be comfortable,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *behagen;* OSax. *beahagan,* 'to suit, please,' OIC. *haga,* 'to arrange.' OG. has only a str. participle, OHG. *behag*. 

**behaupfen**, vb., 'to maintain, assert,' not from Mid HG. *behaupfen,* which means 'to head.' 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.'

**beherden**, adj., 'nimble, agile, active,' from Mid HG. *beherden,* adv., 'suitably, conveniently, skilfully, quickly'; in OHG. we should have expected *be karit* (dat.), for which *br karit,* 'at once,' occurs. The prep. is compounded with the dat. of the subst. *kant,* OHG. *karit*; comp. the similar origin of *beheben* under _be_.

**Beherde, f.* the authorities,' first recorded in Mod HG. from *hehrn,* Mid HG. *zu beharen,* 'to belong to, to be one's due.'

**beidhuf, m.,** 'behalf, advantage,' from Mid HG. *beidhuf,* m., 'business, purpose, means to an end'; root *haf* (in *hehren*), as also in E. *behof,* AS. *behōf*.

**beif, 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* as a prefix. OHG. *bi* and *be* (comp. also *beidhuf,* *beifrit*). In Goth. *bi* means 'around, near'; hence its kinship with Gr. *ἀγιος,* Lat. *ambī-* is probable; the loss of the first syllable *an-* occurs in the OTeut. word for *feit,* the base is probably *amhī-,* comp. also _mn._

**beidīfe, f.,** 'confession,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *biht,* contracted from Mid HG. and OHG. *bijht, bijht*; a regular verbal noun from Mid HG. *beijen,* OHG. *bi-jehan,* 'to confess, acknowledge.' The simple form _jehan_ usually signifying 'to say, speak out,' also means occasionally 'to avow, confess;' hence OFr. *bihir.* This verb _jehan_ may possibly be connected with _ja_ which see.

**beide,** num., 'both,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *beide,* BȚE, m., f. (beidīn n.); OHG. *beide, bōle* (beidī, f., beidīn n.); OHG. and Mid HG. have also a remarkable variant with _Δ_ (OHG. and Mid HG. *bīte*), although _ei_ in other instances in HG. is not
changed into before dental. In investigating the word brite we must start from the fact that the stem of the noun had really no dental; AS. bīgen, bā, Goth. bai (Oic. gen. bēggia), "both." Allied in the other Aryan languages to Sans. uddhāu, Gr. ἀυτή, Lat. ambo, OSlav. oba, Lith. abū, with a syllable prefixed. The G. forms with a dental are undoubtedly secondary; they obtained their dental by the blending, at a comparatively late period, of the primary ba- with the forms of the article, so that OHG. bīde arose from bē and de, beidīu from bēi and diē, MidE. bīthe (E. both) from AS. bā and bā (Oic. bāher from bāi and bāis). In Goth. bā is combined with the article ba so skēpa, "both the ships;" similarly in Gr. ἀυτή. By assuming such a combination in WestTeut. the following ModHG. dial. forms in all genders are explained—Bav. bed, bōd, bēid, Suab. bōd, būd, bōud, Wetteran bed, bōd, bud.

Beifīs, m., "a species of wormwood used in seasoning food;" the MidHG. and OHG. word was written bībōs, hence the semi-LowG aspect of the ModHG. word. OHG. bībōs is cognate with anābōs (see amateu), and connected with an OTeut. verb bēitan, "to pound;" bībōs, "spice pounded and mixed with food." The LG. form of the OHG. word is bīvō, and hence arose the ModHG. Bezīs, by the awkward attempt of popular etymology to connect bīvō with a well-known word.

Beige, Beuge, f., "a pile arranged in layers" (an UpG. word); the MidHG. bīgē, OHG. bīgos, "shock of corn;" hence Ital. bico, "pile of sheaves;" comp. E. bing (heap of alum), Scand. bingr, "bolster;" comp. -Raftsinge. Beige has ce by being based on bīgē.

Beif (Bav. Brīdō), n., "hatchet;" from the equiv. MidHG. bīl, bīhel, OHG. bihel, bīal, h. (comp), the similar stages in the derivation of the modern bīl in fihala; comp. MidLG. bīl, "axe." On account of OIt. bīda, "axe," OHG. bihel must probably be traced to bīhel (for bīl from pl comp. Gēma). There may be a connection with the cognates from bīhr discussed under briēn; as to the meaning, comp. especially Lat. findē, "I split" (OIr. bīdēl, "axe," is primit. akin). On the other hand, it is, of course, not impossible that OHG. bihel may be connected with Bīde.

Beilen, vb., "to bring deer to a stand by laying;" formed from MidHG. and OHG. bīl, "the moment when the deer stands at bay; encircling by the baying hounds;" MidHG. bīlen, "to bring to a stand by baying," intr. "to bark." No kinship with bīlen can be proved; it is more probably connected with the root bī in bīlen (for a derivative in i from the latter word comp. Lett. bāisle, "fear," bāile, "timid," Sans. bītrā, "timid"). In that case MidHG. and OHG. bīl would be lit. "time of fear."

Bein, n., "bone, leg" from MidHG. bīen, OHG. bīen, n.; comp. OIt. bīn, AS. bīn, E. bone; MidHG. preserves the earlier meaning "bone," still existing in UpG. in the words Beinbunt, Gēfslein, bōlaflīh, Gēfein, Gēfein; the later signification, "lower part of the thigh," is recorded even in OHG., MidHG., and OIt. The OIt. bīen, adj., "straight," favours the supposition that originally at least the straight thigh-bones were termed Bein (bones). Goth. *bain, n., is by chance not recorded. A primit. Teut. word with the primary meaning "bone," which cannot, however, be traced farther back (Lat. os, Gr. Ἰεί, Sans. asa, asthan, to which an Aryan osth-, "bone," would correspond, are not represented, on the other hand, in the Teut. group). Comp. furthir Gēfein.

Beispiel, n., "example;" from late MidHG. bīspel, mostly bīspel, n., "fable, allegory, proverb;" OHG. *bīspell (for bī comp. bē and Beifte). Comp. AS. bīspel, "example, parable;" formed from OHG. and MidHG. spēl (bl), "tale, fable, rumour," Goth. spīl, "legend, fable," AS. spīl, E. spell (gospel from godsīl), "tale, fable;" spell (to which Fr. épeler, "to spell," is akin) is the term for literary composition in prose, and hence is as important for the history of primit. Teut. civilisation as ūr, fīn, &c.

beifen, vb., "to bite;" from the equiv. MidHG. bīzen, OHG. bīzan; cognate with Goth. beītan, AS. bitan, E. to bite. A primit. Teut. verb with the sense of "to bite," which, however, as is shown by the cognate tongues, has very specialised from the more general meaning "to make smaller, to split with a sharp instrument." Comp. Lat. findē, Sans. root bhīd, "to split, break to pieces;" in OTeut. poetry brīen is also used of the sword—a remnant of the earlier meaning. Beif, too, if primit. akin to it, must be connected with Lat. findēre, "to split." Comp. bitter, which signifies orig. "piercing." From the same root Bīs, MidHG. and OHG. bīs, m., is derived, to which
AS. beite, E. bit, corresponds; *biżcy is a diminutive of it. ModHG. biżen, from MidHG. biżzen, OHG. bizzen; OLG. bitte, E. bite.

Beißer, m., 'loach,' adopted from Slav. (Bohem. pískař, Russ. písář), and based by popular etymology on biżen (the fish is also called Zinkfeír, 'river-loach,' *zižan, *pund-loach').

biżen, vb., 'to cauterise, pickle, etch,' from MidHG. beizzen (beitzzen), weak vb., 'to macerate, make soft, hawk at birds'; OHG. bizzen (beizzen), orig. sense 'to cause to bite,' the factitive of OHG. bizzen, see biżen. 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. biżzen.

beklommen, see klamm.

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

beleie (2.), f., 'root,' from MidHG. beleie, OHG. bélieh; Lat. bulica seems allied to it, although OHG. bh implies a Lat. bél; the Germ. guttural suffix is the same as in Goth. diaaks, 'pigeon.' See also Quotest, *sريم.

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

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

beffen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. bellen, OHG. belnan, 'to bark, bellow'; AS. belian, 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.' The analogous root would be assumed, OHG. belja, , 'beat,' and Lat. fleo, 'I weep' (h. f. from bh and bllé for bél), may be compared. Others have explained the WestTeut. root bell from bels, bela, bels, which would result in its being cognate with Sans. bhaś, 'to bark,' phāś, 'to talk.' Comp. Lith. balsas, 'voice, tone'; see, too, the following word and bitte.

Bellhammer, m., 'bell-weather,' ModHG. only; a LG. word (UpG. herma, equiv. to Germ., 'hersman'), corresponding exactly to Du. bel-ham, E. bell-wether. Fr. closchier, clocman (of Germ. origin), also Fr. mouton à la sonnette, make the connection of Bellhammer with Du. bel, MidDu. and AS. bel, 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.'

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

belzen, vb., 'to graft,' also pizen; MidHG. belzen, OHG. belzen with the same meaning; cognate with Provenc. empeltar, 'to graft,' which, with Fr. pelletter, 'furrier' (see $di$), belongs to Lat. pelēs.

belum, f., 'slice of bread,' first occurs in MidHG.; a LG. and MidG. word, a deriv. of the dial. bemmen, 'to eat,' which may have been *baimon in Goth., and is perhaps primit. allied to the Sans. root bhās, 'to chew.'

Bendel, m., from the equiv. ModHG. bendel, OHG. bintel; comp. MidE. bendel, OIc. bintel; akin to binten.

Bangel, m., 'cudgel,' then in a figurative sense 'rude person, blackguard;' from MidHG. bengel, m., 'cudgel.' Comp. E. bangle (club), from the verb to bang, OIc. banga, 'to strike, beat,' LG. ba- gen. The Teut. stem bang-, 'to strike,' seems to have been na-alised from the root bāg, mentioned under farm.

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

benčen, Jewish, 'to pronounce the benediction, say grace;' from Lat. benediciere.

bequem, adj., 'convenient, comfortable,' from MidHG. bequämme, OHG. bigummi, 'suitable, fit.' Akin to AS. gecwéme, MidE. towème, owémme, 'agreeable, suitable'; gémü, the base, is a verbal adj. from Goth. gíman, OHG. chumman, 'to come,' for which the meaning 'to be fitting, to suit,' already existing in Goth. gámid, 'it is fitting,' is presupposed; comp. AS. becuman, E. become. See femmen and Lat. convenire, 'to fit in with, to becoming, suit,' which is primit. allied.

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

beraumen, see anbraumen.

bereif, adj., 'ready, prepared,' from
MidHG. bereit, bereite, OHG. biereti, 'ready and willing, obliging; armed, ready'; comp. AS. geređ, geređe, E. ready; Goth. garaids, 'appointed,' does not correspond exactly. The word may belong to the root discussed under reiten (comp. OHG. reite, 'carriage'), with the orig. sense of 'to equip with armour'; like frītiz, it would thus mean properly 'ready for a journey'; comp. Ohl. riadazm, 'I am going on a journey,' riad, 'practicable (of a route), passable.' On account of the similarity in meaning comp. fiery.

Berg, m., 'mountain' inherited from the O'Teut. vocabulary; OHG. berg, MidHG. bérç(q), n. Comp. AS. bérç(q), especially 'barrow' (and byrges also), E. only in the deriv. 'to bury' (AS. burgen), from *burgian; the Indo-German form *bereg- is deduced from the deriv. burgae, 'mountain range.' The rules for the permutation of consonants demand a pre-Teut. beirgeno; with this is connected S.n. byrant, '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; Zut. beizanh, 'height,' berezanu, 'high'; Ohl. breich, 'mountain' (pt. Sans. r, might be compared with the ur. bhra), Arme. bers, 'height,' berszr, 'high,' W. and Armor. bers, 'mountain; hill,' W. byrg, 'high.' Also the Kelt. proper names Bregn and Briganites, like the Teut. Burgunden, Burgundiones (lit. 'monticulæ'), and the name of the town Brigantia (Breganz). Hence to the root bërg belong the primary meanings 'high, rising ground' (OSlov. brjegh, 'bank of a river,' is borrowed from G.); perhaps bhra is derived from this root, if it does not come from bhra. The attempt to connect Breg with Goth. bairgaz and Hervincia, identical with the latter, must be abandoned. With bhôrg, 'up, on end,' comp. MidHG. ze tal, 'down.'

Berger, vb., 'to hide, recover (from shipwreck),' from MidHG. bêrgen, 'to hide, secure,' OHG. bërgen; comp. Goth. bairgan, gubairgan, 'to keep, preserve;' AS. b ergan, MidE. bêrgen, 'to preserve, protect.' There are many E. words with a different though allied meaning as AS. bairgen, E. to bury; AS. byrges (OHG. burges), E. burials, burial. For a similar division of a primary meaning see under brign. The root bërg, bërg, pre-Teut. bërgys, bërg, with the primary meaning 'to lay somewhere for safe keeping' is found outside the Teut.

Bergen, group only in OSlov. bërgy, 'I take care (of), wait upon.'

Bericht, m., 'intelligence, report,' from MidHG. bericht, 'report, instruction, reconciliation.' Akin to reicht.

Berkan, m., 'a kind of cloth, fustian;' from MidHG. barragân, barrán, from MidLat. barracánus (Fr. barracan, It. barràcan, E. barracan; comp. Bardent.

Berlino, f., 'coach,' first occurs in ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. berlino, f. (comp. santunu), properly 'a Berlin carriage.'

Bernstein, m., 'amber;' bern is a LG. form for berna, therefore properly Bernthin (combustible stone). The Teut. Lat. word is glewm, preserved in AS. gleere, 'amber, resin.'

Berliner, m., first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from the Scand. berzsierkr, lit. 'bear-skin garment,' then a savage warrior who gets furious during the fight;' from Otc. ber, 'bear,' serkar, 'garment.'

bersten, vb., 'to burst, crack;' from MidHG. bërsiten, OHG. bërsitan, 'to break, burst, impetuous;' for re is properly LG. and MidG.; comp. Du. bersten, AS. berstan, E. to burst. Comp. further the Aryan root brzest (cognate with the root of bredan), in Ohl. brittan, 'I break' (as from st).

Ber, Burt, in proper names, from MidHG. bér, OHG. bérhl, 'shining;' comp. Goth. bairst, AS. beorht, E. bright.

Bertram, m., 'Spanish cannon or petrified,' based by popular etymology on the proper name Britram (lit. 'shining, raven;' see Burt), and derived from bitron, for Lat.-Gr. pyrothron (μπυρόθρων).

Berüchtigt, 'infamous, notorious,' a participle adj. from a weak vb. used only by Luther—kruhtgen, 'to defame,' for which kruhten was the common form in the 16th and 17th cents. Comp. Gräud, as well as uruht and mugter; all these words are cognate with russe, and are derived, as is shown by the ch for f before t, from LG.

Beryll, m., 'beryl;' from MidHG. beryl, berul, brille, m., formed from Lat.-Gr. beryllus, also brille, 'spectacle;' see Brille, Brit. The Gr.-Lat. term is derived from Prak. eltáriga, Sans. vâdbhérga.

Besenmatt, m., 'mizzen-mast, Besänsegel, m., mizzen-sail;' from Dan. besen, mast nearest the stern of a ship,' which is connected with E. mizen, Fr. mistine, Ital.
besänna (the Rom. word, a deriv. of Lat. medius, is properly 'middle-mast').

beschälen, vb. 'to cover (a mare),' first occurs in Mod.HG.; a denominative from Mid.HG. sächel, scheele, m., 'brood stallion.' See Σδεθέναλ.

bescheidcn, vb. 'to distribute, assign, summon,' from Mid.HG. bescheiden, OHG. bischeidan, 'to divide, decide, relate, report.' The Mid.HG. and Mid.HG. partic. bescheidcn, meant orig. 'definite,' then 'clear, distinct, intelligible, prudent.' See Σδεθέναλ.

beschnäufeln, beschnüfeln, beschnuppern, vb. 'to sniff at;' akin to the E. vbs. to sniff, snuff, sniffle, and the sense.

beschummeln, vb. 'to deceive,' from ddummad, 'to worry.'

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

Besen, m., 'besom, broom;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. besen, besen, bises, OHG. bisam; it corresponds to AS. bism, Goth. *bisma, which have the same meaning; a pre-Teut. word of obscure origin; perhaps Bérr and Beí are alluded. Since the Eng. dialects point to an AS. bisma, 'besom,' it is possible that the word is connected with Bérrwint, and the Teut. root bís, 'to move in a restless, excited way.'

Besig, LG. word, a diminutive form, like the MidLG. equiv. bèsehe, n., 'small

bescher, compar. adj., 'better'; see the corresponding adv. bèt; superl. bèt; from Mid.HG. bètzer, bèt (bèzzer), OHG. bèzor, bèzor (bèzzer); corresponds to AS. bitera, bèt, E. better, bèst; Goth. batiza, batizas. Even in primit. Teut. gut formed its degrees of comparison in this way, which might be represented in Ind. by *bhadya-, *bhada-ša-. The etymology of Mod.HG. gut is difficult to get at; in the case of bèsser we are assisted by the cognate root in Bug, 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 OFr. bhadra, to which the primit. meaning 'shining' is assigned; but in this sense the Ind. word cannot be cognate; it belongs to the root bhand, and would consequently become *buntra in Goth. The chief significations of bhadra-, however, are 'capable, salutary, prosperous,' which in closer approximation to the idea of interest. Of these meanings bèsser and bèst might form the degrees of comparison.

beslip, partic. of beslf, for which besl (= besl is now used.

beslafen, vb. 'to convey, bury,' from Jatt, Στάττε.

beslufern, vb. 'to cover with dirt,' from Mid.HG. siltigen, sülce, 'to soil;' also sün, OHG. sülmen, AS. syljan, Goth. syljan.

belüben, vb., 'to deface, bewilder, confuse,' lit. 'to make deaf.' See tát.

belen, vb., 'to entreat, pray,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. bèlen, OHG. bèlen; comp. Goth. bèda, OHG. bèta, 'request, prayer.' Formed from the Teut. root bëd (Aryan bhíd), discussed under Bétt.

Bétt, n., 'bed;' from the equiv. Mid H. bèt, bete, OHG. bèti, bèti, n.; comp. AS. bédd, E. bed, Goth. baddi. For Mod.HG. Bétt the form Bétt is found in the 18th cent. (e.g. in Gesner), just as for Bétt the word Bétt is used popularly (and in Mid. H.); comp. Bétt. The signification Bétt ('garden-bed') makes the connection with the Lat. root in foeddio, 'to bury,' possible (comp. W. bedd, 'grave;' also OSlov. boja, 'I prick'); Goth. baddi (Lat. *badium), 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. bodlil, 'nest'), may be elucidated by reference to the cave-dwellings of the Teutons (see Dun). In early times the bed was evidently dug like a niche in the sides of the subterranean dwellings. The meaning 'bolster,' common to OIr. bôd and Finl. patja (borrowed from Goth.), does not, it is true, harmonise with this explanation.

Betel, m., 'beggarly, trash,' akin to MidHG. bétel, 'begging.'

Befeln, vb., 'to beg, live by begging,' from the equiv. MidHG. bitelen, OHG. betalûn, a frequentative of bitten; to this Beiter, from bétcelære, OHG. bètelære, is allied.

Betuden, beetui, adj. and adv., 'quietly, reservedly'; of Hebr. origin (בֵּית, 'secret, sure').

Betel, Betel, m., 'small cap,' from MidHG. (MidIr.) bezel, f., 'hood.'

Beuruj, see branch.

Beugen, vb., 'to bow, humble,' from the equiv. MidHG. biule, OHG. bälja, *bállea, f., 'blistcr;' comp. AS. býte, E. bite (also boil), Du. buit, 'boil;' Goth. *bélja, 'swelling,' is connected with OHG. úfbauljan, 'to inflate,' and stands probably for *bágvelid, properly Úbfel (hump), akin to ëfgan.

Beurunde, f., from the equiv. MidHG. biuünde, OHG. biuant, 'a vacant and enclosed plot served for a special wing or outhouse, enclosure;' no connection with Lat. fundus is possible. MidLG. biuende, 'an enclosed space,' shows that an OHG. *biwante, 'that which winds round a hedge,' is implied. Respecting bi, 'round about,' see Bifang.

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

Beute (2), f., 'booty,' from the equiv. MidHG. biute; on account of Du. buit, OIr. bát, 'booty, exchange,' hence bátja, 'to exchange, divide;' the t indicates that the word was borrowed. E. booty is derived from the OIr. bát, but it has also been confused with boot, 'gain, advantage' (see Súje). The t would have become ð in HG. As ð would represent the dental in Goth., bitten, Goth. biudja cannot, according to the laws of the permutation of consonants, be allied to Beute; we must assume that the root of the latter is Goth. biud, pre-Teut. bhûd. Fr. butin, 'booty,' is borrowed from these cognates. Comp. OIr. buaid, 'victory.'

Beutel (1), m., 'a ripping chisel, a piece of wood for beating flax;' first occurs in ModHG.; the t points to a LG. origin; in HG. we should have expected ð, in Mid HG. 3 (MidHG. bözal, bezet). Comp. LG. bètel, AS. bítel, E. beetle (for beating flax); from a root baut, 'to strike, beat' (AS. bètan, E. beat, OIr. bátta, OHG. bôzjan), which still appears in ñüte.

Beutel (2), m., 'purse,' from MidHG. bitel, m., n., 'purse, pocket,' OHG. bitult; comp. Du. bútal (buit), 'purse'; Goth. *béduls. The word cannot, however, be traced farther back than OHG.; its kindship to bieten, root bud, from bhûth, would throw no light on the meaning.

Beuheit, f., 'cooper's mallet for driving on the hoops.' Beut, like Beutel, 'beetle,' belongs properly to LG.; see, 'rammer, hammer,' from MidHG. heit, OHG. hét, 'hammer;' hence Beuheit, 'driving hammer.'

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

Bewegen (1), vb., 'to move,' from MidHG. bewegen, OHG. biwegen. See wègen.

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

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

Bezichten, bezüglich, vb., the former, with a change in meaning due to ãüflegen, is also written ñütfen, 'to accuse of, charge with;' derivatives of a MidHG. subst. biuht (beuht), f., 'accusation;' comp. ñüben.

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

Bibel, f., 'bible,' from MidHG. biult, of which there is a variant, biutil (E. bible,
Biber, m., 'beaver,' from the equiv. MidHG. biber, OHG. biber, m.; it corresponds to AS. befer, E. beaver, Du. bever, OLC. björr, Goth. *bibrus. A term common to the Aryan family, originally signifying a 'brown' aquatic animal; Lat. fiber (OGall. *fibrare), OSlov. bebrž, Lith. bibrus (most frequently dabras), 'beaver.' OInd. babhrtis as an adj. means 'brown,' as a subst. masc. 'great ichneumon'; bhe-bhiru-s is a reduplicated form of the root bhir in Bür and braun. The primitive tribe from which the Indo-Teutons are descended had ere its dispersion several fully developed names of animals; comp. *mbt, *mbt, *mbt, *mbt, etc. The Teut. word had at an early period supplanted the Lat. fiber in Rom., Lat.-Lat. biber, Ital. bevero, Span. biberó, Fr. bierre, from Teut. bebrhar, babhar.

Bibernelle, Pippinelle, Pippernelle, f., 'pimpernel,' corruptions of the MidLat. botanical term pipinella, pipinella. Even in MidHG. various corruptions are produced by popular etymology; Fr. pimpernelle.

Bide, f., Biedel, m., 'pickaxe,' from the equiv. MidHG. bich, bickel, m.; comp. Du. bijl, Fr. bichechon, wk. vb., 'to prick, thrust'; allied to AS. bocca, E. pick-iron. It is probably connected further with a Kelt.-Rom. class (Ital. becco, Fr. bec, Du. bek, 'beak,' Fr. biche, 'spade,' Ital. beccare, 'to hack,' &c.); it is possible that AS. bocca, 'pickaxe,' is allied to Ir. and Gael. básc, 'hook.' Fr. bille seems to come from another stem.

Bidmen, wk. vb., an UpG. word equiv. in meaning to bīmen, 'to tremble, shake,' and allied to it: MidHG. bīremen, 'to tremble,' OHG. *bidamun, must represent *bidamōn, bidamōn; respecting the relation of the consonants comp. OHG. pfedamo and its variant pēbano under Bīt. The OHG. bidamōn is an intensive form of OHG. bidan. See bīmen.

Bieber, 'fever?' Only in compounds with sīt, sram, sūt. Comp. MidHG. biever, n., 'fever.' Its relation to Lat. febris is ambiguous; it is probably a corruption of vieter. See Bīter.

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

Biegen, vb., 'to bend, curve,' from the equiv. MidHG. biegen, OHG. biogan, Goth. bignan, 'to bend.' In Eng. the word belongs to a different class, AS. bāgan, E. to bow; Du. biugen; comp. bīgen, the factitive of this verb. Root bīg from pre-Teut. bīgt, the k of which is changed in the regular manner into k in Bīht, OHG. buht. In OInd. we should have expected *bibric instead of the recorded blug (f for g), which agrees with the Teut. word only in the sense of 'to bend'; Lat. fugio, Gr. ἔφυγε, have the more remote signification 'to flee,' which AS. bīgan also shows. Further cognates are Beān and bīgām (AS. bīsām, bīsām, whence E. bisson).

Bie, f., 'bee,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīne, bīn, f., OHG. bīnì, n.; bīn is the proper root syllable, as is shown by OHG. bīn, Du. bīj, AS. bē, E. bee, OSw. bī (OLc. byguga); the n of the weak declension is retained in the deriv. OHG. bīni; the form bīnì (from bīnja-), which we should have expected, is not recorded. Besides these there are OHG. and MidHG. forms with, OHG. bīna, f., MidHG. bīn, f. (Austr. dial. bīn); they are related perhaps to MidHG. bīn like Goth. sinus to Sans. sinus, Goth. jīca to Sans. jīcā, &c.; comp. *mbt. *mbe, *mbt, *mbt, Lith. bīts, Ir. bēch, 'bee,' seem allied, though they have a different suffix. The word is based on a root bīh, 'to be afraid,' discussed under bīmen; hence Bīne is perhaps the trembler f. Respecting *binntret comp. Bītr. Binnetret was an early remodelled form for OHG. bintīr. Bīmānt, n., a botanical term, lit. 'a plant that the bee is fond of sucking.'

Bier, n., 'beer,' from the equiv. MidHG. bīer, OHG. and OLSG. bīr, n., comp. Du. bier, AS. beor, E. beer, OIr. bīr; Fr. bierre is borrowed MidHG. bīer. There can be no connection with Lat. bibo, Sans. pibāmi; nor can Gr. ἔπος, OInd. pēna, 'a rich drink,' be cognate. It is rightly thought to be akin to an OTeut. term for 'barley.' OHG. and AS. beō (OIr. būgh), from Teut. *beōw-, based on a pre-list. *beōwo-, while the cognates of Sir point to a deriv. *beōwor-. Thus Bītr is equal to *barley-juice 'f.
Biefe, Bife, f., 'north-east wind,' earlier, Bieifwind (with the regular er), from the equiv. bise, OHG. bise, whence Fr. bise. A. Tent. root bis, bis, 'to rush in excitedly,' also appears in MidHG. and ModHG. (dial.), bisen, 'to run about like cattle terrified by horse-flies' (with this is connected Mod. HG. dial. bieren, with a change of s into r, in Hess. and Henneberg, with the same meaning); comp. further OSw. bise, 'to run,' Dan. bisse, 'to run excitedly.' Perhaps the root bi, 'to trouble,' is nearly akin.

Biefl, m., in Bicjülder, from the equiv. MidHG. biefe, OHG. bieft, m.; comp. AS. bieft, and its deriv. AS. biefting, E. beatings, bieftings. ModHG. dialects have also remarkable parallel forms with br, like OIc. a-brystur, 'beatings,' e.g. Swiss brisch (briese), which may be connected with Bresl. OHG. brust, AS. breiost. Beyond the Tent. group (whence OFr. bet, ModFr. beton is borrowed) the stem has not yet been traced; it is most frequently compared with the equiv. Gr. πώς, Sans. पियास. Yet a Tent. root bieus seems to underlie bieue, biese, 'to milk,' in the Wettarian dial.

bieten, vb., 'to make, offer a bid,' from MidHG. bieten, OHG. bietan, 'to offer, present, command' (similar meanings are united in the MidHG. word for briefen); AS. biedan, 'to announce, offer'; E. bid combines the meanings of Germ. bieten and bidden. Goth. anabiedan, 'to command, arrange,' farfheidan, 'to forbid' (OHG. farbieten, MidHG. verbieten, AS. forbiden, E. forbid). Goth. bidan, as well as the whole of this class, points to a pre-Tent. root bhudh; Gr. πώς (according to the well-known rule for φ in πωσάνωα, πωβάναι, 'to ask,' demand, learn by asking, hear,' approaches one of the meanings of the Tent. vb.; the latter has an active significion 'to publish, communicate,' while the Gr. middle vb. means 'to know by report, obtain information.' With the sensuous meaning of HG. bieten is connected the OInd. root budh (for bhudh), 'to make a present to one'; yet it most frequently means 'to be watchful, a-tir,' then 'to observe, notice,' and with this is associated OIbulg. bīdētī, Lith. budūtis, 'to awake'; Lith. budirēs, 'watchful'; also Lith. budati, 'to chat, iddle,' and OIr. bude, '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

Bil, fl., 'to command, communicate—to be active, awake.' To the same stem belongs an OTeut. word for 'table, dish' (both conceived as the dispensers of food ι), which has been mentioned under Bute (Goth. bīsp, AS. bōd), also bote, from MidHG. bote, OHG. bote (AS. boda, whence E. to bode), lit. 'herald.'

Bifang, m., 'enclosure, ridge,' from MidHG. bieanc, m., 'circuit, ridge between furrows,' OHG. bifang, 'circuit,' from bifāhan, 'comprise, encircle.' With respect to the accented verbal prefix in the subst. compound, comp. fr., where 'around' is also quoted as one of the OTeut. meanings of bi. Bifang (in opposition to Bisp, bispel) retains, like biete, the old short verbal prefix; comp. biete, Bil, Bunte.

bigelt, adj., 'bigoted,' first occurs in ModHG., borrowed from Fr. bigilt, but based in spelling on ielt.

Bilich, f., 'dormouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. bilich, OHG. bilich (whence OBulg. pligach, 'dormon-e,' is borrowed?); bil- is primit. cognate with W. bile, 'marten.'

Bild, n., 'image, portrait, representation,' from MidHG. bilte, OHG. bilidi, n., 'image, figure, parable, prototype'; similarly OSax. bilithi; there is no corresponding word in E. or Goth. (*bilif). The derivation from a stem bil-, with which Bondi has been absurdly connected, is untenable; bi- is probably the prep. be- (comp. biebr, Bifang, Bine); *bilf is allied to bilf, 'limb' (see OIr.); the compound signifies lit. 'a copy of a limb, counterfeit limb.' It is impossible to connect it with E. butle, which belongs rather to AS. bold, 'a building,' and sunn.

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

Bille, fl., 'hatchet,' from MidHG. bil (cen. biles), 'pickaxe,' OHG. bill; AS. bill, 'sword,' E. bill ('sword, chopper,' also 'axe'); not cognate with ADil.

billig, adj., adv., 'reasonable (abyl, cheap (-ly), for an earlier bilie, used even in the last century, from MidHG. billich, OHG. (recorded since Williriam) billich (adv. MidHG. billiche, OHG. billihio), 'comformable, becoming'; cognate with AS. bilereit, MidE. bilereit, 'simple, innocent.' It has been said, without sufficient reason, that this class was borrowed from Kelt. Comp. other cognates under Meisbilb, Umtill.
Bilsenbraut, m., 'humble,' from the equiv. MidHG. blic, OHG. bilza, f.; also a dia. form blem, equal to Dan. blume, AS. beatce (Span. belén). The stem bila, belza, common to the Tent. group, corresponds to Lat. felis, filiz, 'fern,' but more closely to Russ. belenj, Pol. bidlen, 'dewy,' hence MidHG. Du. belje, 'heathen.' Comp. further MidDu. beelde, 'heavenly.'

bind, see fin., vb.

Bins, m., Binsleih, 'punic-stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. bimez, OHG. bumez; hence we should have expected ModHG. Biumst. The relation between bino and Lat. crucem is similar to that between Biumst and the type, Lat. pomice-em (nom. pumice). The i of the ModHG. form is MidG., as in Ritt, Ritz. From Lat. pumex (Ital. pomice) are also derived Du. puimstien, and AS. pumestian. With regard to s for z, see Bins.

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

Bingelsbraut, n., earlier Bingelsbraut, 'mercury'; Bündel, a name of a plant, from MidHG. bunge, OHG. bunge, 'bulb.' See Bünden.

Binnen, prep., 'within,' from MidHG. (MidLG. and MidDu.) binnen; comp. the corresponding AS. binnan, 'within,' from binian, with suppression of the i of bi, as in kau, tarnei. See Binnen.

Bins (Swiss Binz, Binner), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. birke (UpG. birche), OHG. birche, birchha; comp. AS. birce, E. birch; also Du. berk, AS. beere, OIC. björk, Goth. *baireka, f., or *bairikjá, f. This term, common to the Tent. group, is one of the few names of trees of primit. Arym origin (comp. Buske); the pre-Tent. form is bherya (bheryja), and corresponds to Sans. bherja, m., 'a kind of birch' (neu. also 'birch bark'), OSlov. bríza, f., Lith. būzās.

Birke (Swiss Bilde, Bistro), f., 'birch,' from the equiv. MidHG. birke (UpG. birche), OHG. birche, birchha; comp. AS. birce, E. birch; also Du. berk, AS. beere, OIC. björk, Goth. *bairka, f., or *bairikjá, f. This term, common to the Tent. group, is one of the few names of trees of primit. Arym origin (comp. Buske); the pre-Tent. form is bherya (bheryja), and corresponds to Sans. bherja, m., 'a kind of birch' (neu. also 'birch bark'), OSlov. bríza, f., Lith. būzās.
Bis

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

Bissen, m., 'bit, morsel,' from the equiv. MidHG. bissou, OHG. bissō; comp. AS. bita, E. bit, and biten.

Bistum, n., 'bishopric.' Even in Mid

HG. bisshtum and bistum, OHG. bisshtum, from bissht, baidjan. By a similar change Bistard was formed from bischoves marc; on the borders of such a mark the property of the tribe was situated.

Biss, Bischen, 'bit, trifle,' from teißen.

bitten, vb., 'to beg, entreat, invite,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bitten (from biddan, bidjan); it is a str. vb. of the class e—a—e. Comp. Goth. bhldjan, bah, bhldjan, bhldjan; AS. bidjan; in E. to bid, both bidden and bitten appear; E. to beg, from AS. bededjan (Goth. *bidagan) comp. Tent. and Goth. *bidaga, 'beggar'). The str. vb. belonged originally to the i class (Goth. bidjan, *bhldjan, *bidjan, *bidagan might therefore be conjectured); a trace of this gradation is shown further by the factitive Goth. bidijen, AS. bidian, OHG. biten, with the meaning 'to order, demand, compel.' The root bldjan, bhld, accords with Gr. πεδόν (for φοδόν, according to the well-known rule, πέδον, 'to induce by entertainies, get by asking, persuade, convince'; to this belongs also Lat. sedulo (equiv. to the Gr. Mid Voice πέδον), 'to rely on a person.' With this meaning an OTeut. bidjan, 'to await, wait with full confidence' (Goth. bidjan, OHG. bidjan, AS. bidjan, E. to bide), has been connected. The Germ. noun Bitte is OHG. bita, most frequently bête, Goth. bida. See bitte, Bitte.

bitter, adj., 'bitter,' from the equiv. MidHG. bitter, OHG. bitar. This t, since it comes before r, represents the t common to the Teut. cognates; before r the permutation of t to z does not take place (comp. bitte, blunt, jitten); OLG. bitar, AS. bitter, bitter, E. and Du. bitter; hence we should have expected Goth. *bitar, for which a form with a remarkable at, bitars, 'bitter,' occurs. The word is undoubtedly cognate with biten (root bit, inf. bitan); the adj. properly signifies 'pricking, sharp,' being now, like bißen, restricted to the taste. For other cognates comp. bißen.

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

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

Blahe, f., 'coarse linen,' from Mid

HG. blasthe, ble, f.; a dialect, widely diffused word, with the parallel forms blate, plane, bleche, plaue; the primit. form is Goth. *blaecan ?

blachen, vb., 'to inflate,' from the equiv. MidHG. blejen, OHG. blajan, wk. vb. (the OHG. word also means 'to blow'); comp. AS. blexan, E. to blow. The Tent. root blad (bled) agrees partly with Lat. aere (Aryan root bhed); blejen, Matt, and Blatter are also closely related to it. Blachen especially seems to have arisen from the shorter root, also preserved in Blatter, by adding s to the stem of the present.

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

blank, adj., 'bright, drawn (of a sword), from the MidHG. blech, OHG. blanch, 'glimmering, white, resplendently beautiful.' Comp. E. blank ("white"), (AS. blanca, blanca, OE. blaccer, 'white or grey horse'); related to OEc. blacra, 'to gleam'; formed by gradation from the root blech in Blis (comp. also blazen). The adj. made its way into Rom. (Ital. bianco, Fr. blanc), whence Blanket with a Rom. suffix; comp. also blazen. The less frequent blin—a recent formation from the verb—is found as a parallel form to blin in ModHG.

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

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

bläsen, vb., 'to blow, sound, smell,' from MidHG. bläszen, OHG. blászen; the last two mean 'to breathe, snort'; comp. the equiv. Goth. blázzen; in E. only the deriv. AS. blést, E. blast, has been preserved. The e of bläsen, which does not occur in the root blā 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 hlaffen, hlatter, hlafin, hlifen, hlüte, seems to be based on the primary meaning of 'swelling,' the other, comprising hlant, hlap, hlifin, bliden, hlifen, hlau, hläd, hlüte, on the notion of 'shining.'

**bläf**, adj., 'pale, faint (in colour),' from ModHG. *bläs*; 'bald,' figuratively 'weak, trivial'; the earlier signification is 'shining' (comp. *bløke*, from glæn). Allied to OIHG. *bläse*, 'whitish.' Hence by mutation Bläf, f., 'a white spot on the forehead,' OIc. bles (earlier Dan. blis), MidHG. blare (but bluweneng, '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.

**blät**, n., 'leaf, blade, newspaper,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. blät, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. blad, AS. blead, 'leaf,' E. blade; Goth. *blap.* The dental of these cognates seems to be a suffix -blä- from pre-Tent. *bło-,* as well as Lat. folium, Gr., φυλλον, 'leaf,' may have been formed from a root *bło*, *bło-.* It is uncertain whether Goth. *blada* is really a partic. with an Aryan suffix *a*-, with the meaning 'having ceased to bloom' or 'fully grown.' See hlaffen.

**blätter**, f., 'pock, pustule,' from MidHG. blätter, f., 'bladder, pocket,' OHG. blätara, f., 'bladder'; comp. Du. blaar, AS. bleádr, E. bladder. The Goth. form would be *bládr* (or bleádr ? see Blätter), with *dr* as a suffix, corresponding to Gr. τραχία (see rot. Blätter); for ble as a root syllable see hlaffen, hlafen.

**blau**, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. blä (Gen. bláves), OHG. bldó, 'blue'; comp. Du. bláne, AS. bláw, and with a suffix bláven; E. blue (from MidE. bléw) is borrowed from Fr. bleu, which, with its Rom. cognates (Ital. bluva, from *bláwro*), is of Germ. origin. The primit. cognate Lat. *bláves*, 'faded, yellow,' has, like so many names of colours, changed its meaning compared with the Germ. word.

**blüten**, n., 'beetle, rolling-pin,' derived from the following word.

**blüten**, vb., 'to beat, cut, trench'; instinctively allied by Germans to blau (blau *sblaen*, 'to beat black and blue'). It is based, however, on a str. vb., MidHG. blüven, OHG. blüwen, 'to beat'; comp. the equiv. AS. *blöven*, whence E. blow; Goth. *blipwen*, 'to beat' (with an excescent *g*), for *blüvian.* The root seems to be *blu*, from *blu-,* it can hardly be related primitively to blau, nor is it possible to derive *blüvian* from a root *blítiv* for *blíga* from *blíht* (comp. *devun*, *ritu*), and to compare it with Lat. *flígere.*

**blech, n., 'thin metal plate, tin plate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blech,* OHG. *blekh,* n.; it corresponds to OIc. *blík,* n., 'gold, thin plate of gold.' In Eng. the word is not to be met with; it is formed by gradation from the root *blík*, which appears in hlitten, and means 'shining.'—

**blechen,** 'to pay money,' comp. *kráven.*

**blecken**, vb., 'to show one's teeth, grin,' from MidHG. *blecken,* 'to become visible, show,' OHG. *blichen* (Goth. *blakjan*). Factitive of a Goth. *blíkan*; which, according to the law of the permutation of consounds, is cognate with Gr. φλέγω, 'to burn, shining' (comp. φλέγω in φλέξ, 'fame'), Lat. flagro, 'to burn,' and the Sans. root *vrdy-,* 'to shine.' OHG. *blichechen* also means 'to lighten, gleam, shine forth.' For further details see Blüg.

**blei, n., 'lead,' from the equiv. MidHG. *blit* (Gen. *blítew*), OHG. *blíó* (or *blít*), 'lead'; it corresponds to OIc. *blíy*; Goth. *bleicina* is wanting. The word cannot be traced farther back; it is not found in Eng., the term used being lead (Du. loot; comp. *leit*).

**bleiben**, vb., 'to remain, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bleben,* OHG. *blichen*; comp. the corresponding AS. *bélfan,* Goth. *bilenan,* 'to remain' (the factitive of which is *bílahíjan,* 'to cause to remain, leave over'); AS. *léfan,* E. to leave. It is allied neither to Lat. *linguio* nor to Gr. *léiron,* to which bliten is more akin; *bítibo,* 'I remain,' must be based on pre-Tent. lipó (Sans. root lip, 'to adhere'); Gr. *livadós,* 'grey, shining,' *livros,* n., 'fats,' *livarpós,* 'I persist,' comes nearest to the meaning of the Tent. vb.; comp. OSlav. *lipitá,* Lith. *lipiti,* 'to adhere, remain.' With the former meaning, 'to adhere,' ModHG. *léter* is connected, and with the latter, 'to persist, abide,' the ModHG. *léte* and *léte*; See the separate words.

**bleich, adj., 'pale, wan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bleich,* OHG. *bleih,* comp. AS. *blæc, blaec, E. bleak,* Du. *bleek,* OIc. *bleiker,* pale,' from the root *blík* appearing in hlitten. Derivatives: ModHG. *blitze,* f., 'bleaching, bleaching-yard, wan appearance'; *blitzen,* 'to bleach, turn pale.'
bleiden, vb, 'to lose colour,' equivalent, 'to grow pale,' from MidHG. blühen, 'to shine, blush,' OHG. blithan; comp. AS. blecan, MidE. blicken, 'to turn pale'; OEc. blīcja, 'to appear, shine, lighten.' The root of Slav. bliskati, 'to sparkle' (for *blig-skati), blísk, 'splendour,' Lith. bliažytis, 'to clear up,' is more closely connected with the word than the root in φλέγον, 'to burn, flame.' The pre-Teut. form of the root was perhaps *blīn(g), meaning 'instre' (comp. also *bild, *bild; further OHG. blīc, see *bild).—Bleich(i), m., 'pale-red wine, claret,' a recent deriv. from *bild.

Blähe, f, 'whitebait, bleak,' Du. term for a species of white fish; comp. Du. blei, MidHG. and MidDu. bleie, AS. blīge, OE *blīg; from blējan for *blējan (comp. OHG. reia, AS. rēge, from raigon; see under rīg). As ModHG. blähe is a parallel form of OHG. raia, so MidHG. and ModHG. (Swiss) bläke is a variant of LG. bleie. The primary meaning and further cognates are uncertain; OHG. blīchah, MidHG. blīche, would point to a connection with *bild (comp. OEc. blīga, *bildja, 'to glance at').

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

Blending, m., 'mongrel,' from Mid HG, blände, OHG. Bänden, 'to mix'; Goth. blândan. 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.

bläden, 'to patch,' see under Bläden.

Blīde, m., 'glance, look, gleam,' from MidHG. blič, 'splendour, lightning, glance;' corresponds to OHG. blič (blīches), m., 'lightning' (also bličfur, 'electricity'). The origin sense of the MidHG. word was probably bēlef (*blāf) (a bright flash), Štāf being used figuratively of the eye as of lightning; the physical meaning of the stem has been preserved in Blā. The root is shown under Blāden, and especially under Blīg, to be the pre-Teut. blič.

blind, adj, 'blind,' from MidHG. blīnt, 'blind, dark, murky, hidden, null,' OHG. blīnt; comp. the corresponding Goth. blīnds, AS. blënd, E. blind. An ancient but very remarkable factitive form from this adj., with no parallel str. vb., is bīnten (Goth. *bländjan). It is still undecided whether d is an old partic. suffix, like Gr. -ertos, Lat. -tus, Sans. -tas; considering the meaning of the word, it might easily be connected with the Sans. root bhram, 'to move unsteadily' (partic. bhṛnta-s). Yet its kinship with Lith. blandyti, 'to cast down the eyes,' blīndo, blīstė, 'to grow dark,' is more probable (comp. OEc. blūnda, 'to close, blink the eyes,' E. to blinder).—Another word for 'blind' in the Aryan group is Lat. caecus, OIr. cēch; Goth. hāhta, 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 inquisitiveness, common to all of them; there is only an agreement between two or three languages at most.

Blindenschleiche, see under slēduhā.

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

blīnjen, vb, 'to blink, wink.' It may be connected with blīnt; yet comp. also OIr. blūnda, 'to blink,' and Lith. blandyti, 'to cast down the eyes.'

Blīt, m., from the equiv. MidHG. blīte, blīce, blīes, m., 'lightning' (Swiss even now blītaz for blītz); a derivative of MidHG. bīcen, 'to light,' OHG. bītheadzen (formed like the equiv. Goth. laudhatjan). Allied to the earlier OHG. and MidHG. blīc, 'lightning.' The Teut. root bīk corresponds to Aryan bhīk, bhīk, in Gr. φλέγον, 'to burn, blaze,' φλεγίζ, 'flame,' Sans. bhraj, 'to radiate, sparkle' (whence Sans. bharg(o), 'splendour,' and bhrgu, 'the special gods of light'), as well as Lat. fulgur, fulmen (for *fulgmen), 'lightning.' To the Aryan root bhīk the following also belong: Du. bliksem, OSax. blīkse, blīksmi, 'lightning,' Du. bläken, 'to flame,' AS. blēcern, blēcer, 'candlestick' (see Blāf), and perhaps Anaf (comp. further Blāden and Blīd).

Blōdi, m., 'block, log, prison,' from MidHG. bloch, 'log, plant, a sort of trap.'
In the latter signification (to which Mid HG. blocken, 'to put in prison,' is related) it represents OHG. blot (with syncope of *; see other similar examples under it), 'lock-up,' which belongs to an OTeut. str. vb. *blakan, 'to lock' (comp. further E. lock; see §6). The meaning 'log, plank' (Mid HG. block), is probably based on a different word, which is most likely related to Slafrun; even in OHG., blot occurs. The cognates passed into Rom. (Fr. bloc, bloquer), whence again ModHG. bleicher, E. to block.

blöde, adj., 'weak, dim-sighted, imbecile,' from MidHG. blöde, 'infirm, weak, tender, timid,' OHG. blot, OSax. blot, 'timid.' Comp. AS. blot, 'weak,' OIr. bludhr; Goth. *bluiðus, 'weak, powerless,' may be inferred from its deriv. vb. blotan, 'to render powerless, invalid, to abolish.' According to the permutation of consonants, the Pre-Teut. form of these words may have been blítatwa-s, with the primary meaning 'powerless, weak.' Yet the stem cannot be traced further back. From this word Fr. blouter, 'to dazzle,' is borrowed.

blöken, vb., 'to bloat,' ModHG. simply, of LG. origin. Comp. LG. bloten, bloten, MidDu. blöken.

blond, adj., 'blonde, fair,' from MidHG. blund(t), 'fair,' which first appears when the Fr. influence began (about 1200 a.d.), and is undoubtedly of Fr. origin. Fr. blond, It. bionda, MidLat. blonda, give the impression that these words were borrowed from Teut., especially since other Teut. names of colours have been adopted by Rom. (comp. Han. Muf, frem). The earlier periods of OTeut. have, however, no adj. blunter. The connection of MidLat. and Rom. blunda with blint (OIr. blonda) may be possible (comp. Lith. prý-blinde, 'twilight'), especially as the meaning of the names of colours is variable.

bloх, adj., 'bare, destitute, mere,' from MidHG. blōz, 'exposed, naked'; it corresponds to MidLG. and MidDu. bloot, 'bare,' AS. blot, 'poor, wretched' (OIr. blruit, 'soft, fresh, tender,' as well as OHG. blöz, 'proud,' have a divergent meaning). On account of the UpG. and LG. bluit (dial.), Swed. blott, 'unfledged, uncovered, unclad,' the origin of Teut. blont-, 'mere,' is dubious. Perhaps Blit is a cognate.

blühen, vb., 'to bloom, flower,' from the equiv. MidHG. blīchen, blījen, OHG. blōjan; a vb. which, however, judging by AS. blīwen (E. to blow), 'to bloom,' was formerly strong; Goth. *blōjan. The Teut. stem blō has a wide ramification in particular dialects; the primary sense is 'to bloom.' It is further apparent in many words for Blatt ('leaf') and Blume ('flower'); see the following word, where the nonTeut. cognates are discussed.

Blume, f., 'blossom, flower,' from MidHG. b'umme, m., f., OHG. blōma, f. (blūmo, m.); comp. OSaX. blōmo, Goth. blōma, AS. blōma, E. bloom. -man is a deriv. suffix; the root blō (see blūfen) shows that Blume is lit. 'the blooming plant.' The following are also Teut. cognates of Blume: Du. bloosom (besides bloom), AS. blōst, blōstma, E. bloom; perhaps their s beleges, however, to the root; this is indicated by MidDu. blösen, 'to bloom,' which points to the close connection between E. bloom and Lat. flōrare for *blō-sare, flōs (flōr-is for *flōsis). A root blō without this s appears in OIr. bláth, 'blossom,' E. dial. bloom, 'flower.' See further the following word, also Blät and Blatt.

Bluft, m. (Swab. and Switz. blüet, n.), from the equiv. MidHG. blōst, f., 'blossom'; Goth. *blōs-ta is connected perhaps with the Aryan root blōds, 'to bloom,' preserved in AS. blōsm-ta, Lat. flōrare (for *flōs-cre). See Blume and Blät.

Blut, n., 'blood, race;' from the equiv. MidHG. blōst, OHG. blōst, 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. blōjfa (for *blōfa-). Pre-Teut. blōfda 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 *blōjfan). For Blut see §81. Blut in compounds like blutjung, blutarm, has nothing to do with Blut, but is dial., with the meaning 'bare, naked'; Upl. and LG. blūtt.

Blütrünsig, see rünsig.

Bluf, see blāt.

Blüte, f., 'blossom, bloom, prime,' from the plur. of the equiv. MidHG. blōst, plur. blüte, OHG. blōst, plur. blūti, f.; Goth. *blōts, AS. blōd. See Blühen, Blume, Blüt, Mut, and Blatt.

Blucher, Jew., 'youth, student,' from Hebr. bakhār, 'youth.'

Bluck, m., 'buck, he-goat, ram,' from
the equiv. MidHG. bock (gen. bockes), OHG. boce, m.; corresponds to Du. bok, AS. bucca, E. buck, OIr. bucker and bodhr (Goth. *bakks, *bakka, m.). Like so many names of animals (comp. e.g. Ate, Orie), Bod may too have descended from primit. Aryan times; comp. OIr. boc, from primit. Kelt. bucco.

Although it is not quite impossible that the whole Teut. class was borrowed from Kelt., yet it seems more probable, on account of Armen. buc, 'lamb,' and Zend bâza, 'he-goat' (Aryan primitive form bāgā), that it was only primit. akin to Kelt. Fr. bœuf may be derived from Tent. or Kelt. Another O'Tent. word (related to Lat. caper, Gr. κάπρος) is preserved in MidHG. बक्री—Bod, 'mistake,' Mod HG. only, seems to be a pun due to Mid HG. बक्री, 'blunder.' The origin of the phrase cinna Bef jāṭiṣa ('to commit a blunder') is not clear; note, however, that eine जाटि is 'to fall head over heels.'—Bod (whence Fr. boeuf), for Bodhkr, which first occurs in MidHG, is an abbrev. of Śūnab (now Śūnab Bhr); comp. the origin of शुना.

Bodasbecf, m., 'old prejudice,' first occurs in MidHG, and connected instinctively by Germans with Bef; it is, however, of LG. origin, books-representing boks ('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, Bodasbecht has a different origin, and means properly 'the scrotum of the buck.'

Boðen, m., 'bottom, ground, soil, loft,' from the equiv. MidHG. boden, bodem, gen. bodemes (the dial. MidHG. bodem is still used, comp. the proper name Ætæmr), 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-, the corresponding AS. bodm, E. bottom, exhibiting a further irregularity in the dental. Goth. *budna-seems probable, since the non-Tent. languages of the Aryan stock point to *budhman, *budhna- as the stem; Gr. πυθήμα (for *πυθώμα, see bidna), 'bottom'; Lat. fundus (for *fundus), Sans. būdhna- (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.—Bodæmr obtained its name during the Carolingian period (formerly Lacus Brigantinus, 'Lake Con-

stance') from the imperial palace at Bod-

dena (now Bodmann), which may be the plu. of the subst. Ætæmr.

Bodmarct, f., 'money advanced on the security of the ship's keel or bottom' (i.e. the ship itself), from Du. bodmarle, E. bottomry (whence Fr. bominerie).

Bofsi, m., 'puck-ball,' ModHG. only, properly 'knave sizzling' (see under giff); comp. AS. wulfe sicc, the name of the plant (E. bull's eye), of which Gr.-Lat. lycopterus is a late imitation.

Bogan, m., 'bow, arc, vault, sheet (of paper),' from MidHG. boge, OHG. boga, m., 'bow'; comp. AS. boga, E. bow; Goth. *baga. Properly a deriv. of *bagu, hence orig. 'curve, bend,' connected with the equiv. cognates of bod; comp. further the primit. Teut. compounds Gléfang, Alethegenu.

Bohle, f., 'plank, board,' from the equiv. MidHG. bote; comp. OIr. bór (whence E. bole), 'trunk (of a tree)'; perhaps connected with MidHG. boln, 'to roll.' Gr. φάλαγξ, 'trunk.' See Bésihr.

Bohne, f., 'bean,' from MidHG. bóna, OHG. bóna, f.; the corresponding AS. ðone, E. bean, Du. boon, OIr. báin, have the same meaning. The early existence of this word is attested by the name of the Fris. islands, Bawonu. It has not yet been possible to find a connecting link between the primit. Teut. term of the equiv. Lat. faba, OSlav. bóbá (Gr. φάσις, 'fertil').

bohnen, vb., 'to wax (a floor), polish,' first occurs in ModHG. from the equiv. LG. bónen; comp. Du. boenen, 'to scour,' AS. bōtan, 'to polish' (E. dial. to boon, 'to mend roads'). Allied to these is the MidHG. bóten (orig. HG.), 'to polish' (Goth. *bōtan). The Teut. root bó, from pre-Tent. ðöa, 'to shine, glitter,' is probably connected with the Gr. root φῶς (páos), Sans. bhdna, 'sheen, light, ray,' OIr. báin, 'white.'

Bohnenried, 'bean-song' (in the phrase rhaw geth úker das Bœnenried, 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 medieaval bean-feast, Gr. παρθένος).

Böhnhase, m., 'bungler, clumsy work-
man,' first found in ModHG.; generally asserted to be a popular corruption of Gr. βωλός, which means 'artisan;' but it is inexplicable how the Gr. word found its way into popular speech. It is more probably of real German origin, although the primary meaning cannot be got at; we must begin with the fact that the word is native to LG., and is chiefly used in Tailors' Guilds. We must probably regard base as a L.G. form for δοξ (see Merquante, Sterl).

Befn is generally considered to be a L.G. word for Bäst, 'garret'; hence Befn is perhaps 'one who makes breeches in the garret, petty tailor' (opposed to one whose workroom is on the first floor).

Bofren, vb., 'to bore, pierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. born, OHG. bòron; comp. the corresponding Du. boren, AS. boran, E. to bore (and bore, 'hole made by boring'); Goth. *botrôn. The prim. Teut. *bôrôn, 'to bore,' is primitive cognate with Lat. forare, 'to bore,' Gr. βόρας, 'I plough'; Sans. bhûry, 'scissors,' belongs to the same root, and in fr. there is a verbal root berr, from berr, meaning 'to shear.' The primary meaning of this root bhar, which differs from that appearing in Gérart and Lat. ferro, Gr. ψέω, was probably 'to fashion with a sharp instrument.' Comp. ModHG. dial. Bètèr, 'woodhouse,' E. bore.

Böi, m., 'baize,' ModHG. only, from LG. boi, Du. boai, which is borrowed from Rom. (Fr. bôie); perhaps E. baize is properly a plur.

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

Boije, £., 'buoy,' from the LG. bôi, Du. boei, E. buoy, which are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Fr. bouée, 'buoy,' OFr. bûie, 'chain, fetter,' whence MidHG. boie, 'fetter.' The ultimate source of the word is Lat. boja, 'fetter'; the buoy was originally a floating piece of wood with a rope fastened to it.

Bölden, m., 'cod.' like Böie (1.), from the equiv. MidHG. balche; of obscure origin.

Böld, in compounds like Müffel, Müffelb., &c., from MidHG. bòlt, gen. bölles; it is the unaccented form of the MidHG. adj., bòlt, 'bold,' which is discussed under talt.

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

Böll, adj., 'stiff (of leather), brittle, hard.'

Böll, m., borrowed in the 18th cent. from E. bombast, which is not cognate
with pompe, 'pomp, parade,' Fr. pompe; its orig. sense is 'cotton,' then 'padding,' and finally 'inflated language.' Its ultimate source is Lat. bombyza; comp. the preceding word.

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

_bord_, m., 'board,' borrowed, like many other nautical expressions (see the preceding word), from LG. bord, as a naval term, is found very early in AS., where it is explained by tabula; in HG. the word would end in t, as MidHG. and OHG. bort (gen. bordes), 'ship's side,' testify; besides ˚band or ˚banzt 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. *fōtbabard, 'footboard,' to which Du. dambord, 'draught-board,' is allied), and is primit. cognate with HG. Brett; the other means only 'edge.' See Bert and Brett.

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

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

_bordieren_, vb., 'to border (a dress), from Fr. bordir, which comes from Ger. Bert.

_börsch, börsch_, m., 'borage,' from the equiv. Fr. bourrache (comp. Ital. bordinate), whence also the E. term.

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

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

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

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

_borst_, m., 'burst, chink,' from brösten.

_borst_, f., 'bristle,' from the equiv. MidHG. børste, f., bürst, børst, m., n., OHG. bürst, m., n.; comp. AS. bryst, and with a suffix f., brystl, E. bristle; Goth. *bôrustus or *bôrar, f., is not recorded. Bors- is the Teut. form of the root; comp. further E. bur, from AS. *burr (for *burrus, properly 'bristly'). Pre-Teut. burs- shows itself in OHG. birs-fī, 'point, prong, corner'; also in Lat. fastigium, 'extreme edge.' Comp. Bürst.

_bort_, n., 'board,' from the equiv. Mid HG. bort; comp. Goth. *fōtbabard, 'footstool,' O Sax. and Du. bord, AS. bord, 'board, shield, table,' E. board (see Bert). The OTeut. word bort meant the same as Brett, to which it is related by gradation; the apparent metathesis of re to or is OTeut, as in fernisen in relation to fragen; Brett, Bert may be represented in Ind. as brddhas, brydhas. See Brett.

_borte_, f., 'ribbon or trimming of gold thread and silk,' the earlier meaning is simply 'border;' MidHG. borte, 'border, frame, ribbon, lace' (comp. further the cognate Bert), OHG. borte, 'seam, trimming' (whence Ital. bordo, 'border, frame,' Fr. bord).
bőse, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. bös, OHG. bös, ‘bad, useless, slanderous!’ A word peculiar to Germ., not found in the other dialects; the primary meaning, judging from OHG. bös, ‘bubonery,’ bösän, ‘to vilify;’ was probably ‘speaking malevolently.’ If -si- were regarded as a suffix, Gr. φαῦδος (perhaps for φαύ-λαος), with the evolution of meaning ‘trifling, bad, wicked,’ would be connected with bēj.

bősenicht, m., ‘villain, scamp,’ from MidHG. bösicht, OHG. bösicht. See bögich.

bőseheit, ‘malice,’ from MidHG. and OHG. böseheit, without mutation, because the cause of the mutation, was soon syncopated. Cmptn. is not cognate.

bőssen (1.), vb., ‘to play at skittles;’ allied to MidHG. bøßen (without the deriv. l), ‘to strike’ and ‘to play at skittles.’ See bunte and bunt.

bőssen (2.), vb., ‘to work in relief,’ from Fr. besse, whence also E. to emboss.

bőde, m., ‘messenger,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bote, OHG. bote; comp. OLG. bod and ODu. redo, AS. bod, ‘messenger.’ To this Bélistäf, from MidHG. boteschaft, botschaft, OHG. botschaft, botsäfs (OSax. bodösclp, AS. bodice), is related. See botëf. Bote (Goth. *budu) is the name of the agent, from the root bud, Aryan bhūdh, appearing in bidden.

böttcher, m., ‘cooper,’ name of the agent, from the following word.

böttich, m., ‘vat, vat,’ from the equiv. MidHG. botch, botche, m., OHG. botachha, f.; it is probably related to the cognates of Bitt; comp. further AS. bodig, E. body, OHG. bodeming, perhaps also ModHG. Bötën. Considering the deriv. of Mod HG. Bödich from episcopus, we may assume that Böttich is allied to Lat.-Gr. apotheca; comp. Ital. bottega (Fr. boutique).

bowl, f., from the equiv. E. bowl. See bale (2.).

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

brach, adj. (espec. in compounds such as Brachib, &c.), ‘uncultivated, fallow,’ merely ModHG. In MidHG. there is only the compound brachmänn, ‘June,’ which contains a subst. brache, f., OHG. brádda (MidLG. bráde), ‘arato prima,’ as its first component; Brade is ‘turning up the soil after harvest;’ from brachen.


Brade, m., ‘setter, beagle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. bracke, OHG. brachhe; scarcely akin to AS. ræc, E. rach (‘setter’), and OE. rakke; in this case the initial b of the Ger. word would be equal to bi (see be, brī), which is improbable. E. brach (‘setter, beagle’), from MidE. brache, is derived from OFr. brache, which, with its Rom. cognates (comp. Ital. braccio, Fr. braque, brachel), is of Ger. origin. If we must assume Goth. *brakkea, the word, on account of the meaning ‘hound,’ might be connected with Lat. fragrar, ‘to smell strongly.’

Bradmässer, n., ‘brackish water,’ first occurs in ModHG., from LG. brakwater, comp. Du. brokwater; to this E. brack (‘salt’), Du. brak, ‘salty,’ are allied; E. brackish water.

Brägen, m., ‘brain’ (LG.), from Mid LG. bregen, equiv. to Du. brein, E. brain, AS. breyen; no other related words are known.

Brane, see Breiten, vermären.

Bramsegef, n., ‘gallant-sail;’ Bramflange, f., ‘gallant-mast,’ ModHG. only; of Du. origin; comp. Du. bramzeil, with the same meaning.

Brand, m., ‘fire, conflagration, mortification, blight,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bran(d), OHG. bran, m.; comp. AS. brand, E. brand, OIC. brandr, ‘brand, resilius wood;’ from brenen. The root is bren (from the Germ., the Rom. cognates Ital. brando, ‘sword,’ Fr. brandon, ‘torch,’ are derived). Brandmaark, ‘to burn in a mark,’ first occurs in ModHG.

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

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

Brähte, f., ‘outsskirts of a wood.’ See vermären.

Brasse, f., ‘rope at the end of the sail-yards, brace,’ first occurs in ModHG., from Du. bras, Fr. bras (from branctium), properly ‘arm,’ then ‘a brace (on a yard),’ Braten, ‘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.
**Braffen, m.,** 'breath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brāsen, brāsen*, OHG. *brāsā*, *brāsāma, brāsius*, m., f.; the UpG. dialects still preserve the form *Brāsān* (the forms *Braße*, f., *Braßen*, m., are Mid LG. and MidGer.). Comp. the equiv. Du. *brassen*, E. *brasse*. From OGer. is derived Fr. *brême* (from *brahmen*), whence E. *bream* is borrowed. The class belongs perhaps to an OTeut. str. vb. *brēwian, 'to breathe.'

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

**braten,** vb., 'to roast, broil, fry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brātēn, OHG. brātan*; comp. Du. *braden, brālen*, 'to roast'; a Goth. str. vb. *brālan, 'to roast;' the root may have been a pre-Teut. *brēdok* or *brēt*, in support of the latter we may perhaps adduce OHG. *brādām*, quoted under *Bretm. Brām* (Goth. *brālan*) might also be assigned to the same root. The pre-Teut. *brēdok* is also indicated by Gr. *φρύγ* (if it stands for *φρύγον*), 'to consume, set on fire' (chiefly in combination with *φύς*). See also *Bröt.*

**brauden,** vb., 'to use, need, want, require,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brādchen, OHG. brādhan*; comp. the corresponding AS. *brācan*, 'to enjoy,' also 'to digest, tolerate,' E. *to brook*; Goth. *brādjan*, 'to use, enjoy.' Not found orig. in Scand. The pre-Teut. form of the root *brēdok* accords with Lat. *frāvī*, which originated in *frēvōr* for *frēvō*; the Lat. partic. *fractus*, which phonetically is identical with *brēdok* and Goth. *brāts*, shows the final guttural of the root, and so does Lat. *frēgus*, &c.

The following are Teut. noun forms from the root *brāt* (*brādok*): MidHG. *Braut*, m. (comp. OHG. *brāt*). Goth. *brāts*, AS. *brēc*, OHG. *brāchi*, 'serviceable, useful.'

**Bräue, f.,** 'eyebrow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brā, brācen, OHG. *brāna*, f.; a pre-Teut. and more remotely old Aryan word, which was perhaps *brācā* in Goth. The OGall. and Kelt. *brēca,* identical with this word, signifies 'bridge,' and is especially important as proving the connection between these cognates and those of *Brāde*. OHG. *brāna* (Aryan *brāna*) is related by gradation to Aryan *bhrā, which is proved by AS. *brā, E. brow, OSlov. *brūt*; Sans. *bhar, Gr. ἄφρας*. Comp. further OInd. *brā, OLG. *brāka* (for *brācā*), AS. *brāre, m.*, and also perhaps Lat. *fons,* 'forehead.'

A widely diffused Aryan root. The ModHG. *Braune* has added to the stem the suffix *-n*, which belonged to the declension of the weak form *Brun* (comp. *Bier*); similarly OInd. *brā*con, corresponding to AS. *brā, was formed from *brā* and the *n* of the weak declension (in AS. the gen. plur. is *brāna*). *Braun,* like the names of many limbs and parts of the body (see *guš, Bier, šer, šer, Bel*), originated in the prim. Aryan period. The orig. meaning, however, of the primit. Aryan *bhrā-s* ('eye')-*brow,' is as difficult to discover as that of *śera.* See also *Brüde.*

**brauen,** vb., 'to brew,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brāwen, brāwen, OHG. *brāwan*; comp. the corresponding OInd. *brāγu, Dun. *browen, AS. *brēwian, E. *to brew.* To the OTeut. root *brū* (from Aryan *bhrū*, *brēw*), 'to brew,' which may be inferred from these verbs, belongs Phryg.-Thr. *βράων, 'beer, cider,' which perhaps stands for Gr. *φραίνω, also Lat. *definitum, 'must boiled down,' Olr. *bruth, 'broth,' bruth, 'live coals, heat,' broth, 'cooking.' It is shown, moreover, under *Bred* that the meaning of the root *bhrū* was at one time more general; comp. further *bērātun.* On account of the gutturals, Gr. *φράσω*; Lat. *fēgo* cannot be cognates. Comp. also *brēcā, Bred.*

**braun, adj.,** 'brown,' from MidHG. *brān, *brow, dark-coloured, shining, sparkling,' OHG. *brāna*; comp. the corresponding Dun. *brūn, AS. *brān, E. brown, OInd. *brāhu.* This Teut. term passed into Rom. (comp. the cognates of lat. *brun*, Fr. *brun; see *Bleu*); hence also Lith. *brūnas, 'brown.' The proper stem of Aryan *bhrāu-anas* appears in Lith. *bėros, 'brown' (comp. *Bär*), and reduplicated in OInd. *bhrāhūs,* 'reddish brown, lay' (this form of the adj. being apparently a common Aryan term for a brownish mammal living in water; comp. *Bīr*); hence it may be right to assign Gr. *φράντω, φράντω, 'toast,' to this root. Respecting *Braun* as a name for the bear, see *Bär.*—**Bräune,** f., from Mid HG. *brāne, 'brownness,' related to *brāun* (as a malady, 'brownish inflammation of the windpipe').

**Bráus, m.,** from the equiv. MidHG. *brās, 'noise, tumult'; perhaps cognate with
AS. brýsan, E. to bruise. — brausen, vb., 'to roar, bluster,' from the equiv. MidHG. brüsen; comp. Du. bruisen, 'to bluster,' from bruts, 'foam, froth;' to this Bræt, f., 'watering pot,' also belongs.

Bræt, f., 'bump, bruise,' from Mid HG. bræche, 'a swelling with blood underneath;' to this E. brisket and OIr. brósk, 'gristle,' are allied. The stem common to all these must have meant 'roundish elevation.'

Braut, f., 'bride, betrothed,' from the equiv. MidHG. brâht, OHG. brût, f. Goth. brîps (stem brît-) means 'daughter-in-law;' from this comes brîps-faps, 'lord of the bride' (faps corresponds to Gr. πατης, which stands, as πατρα means for πατης, corresponding to OInd. pātis, 'lord'), i.e. 'bridegroom.' The MidHG. brâht signifies the 'young, newly married woman;' the borrowed ModFr. bru, earlier bruy, is, on account of its meaning, connected most closely with Goth. brîps, 'daughter-in-law;' comp. riüph, 'betrothed,' bride, daughter-in-law.' In Eng. we may compare AS. bryd, 'betrothed,' E. bride, which are primit. allied to the Germ.; comp. also E. bridal, from AS. brîd-calo, hence orig. 'bride-al.' E. bridegroom is based upon E. groom, and represents AS. brýgduma, the second component of which is Goth. guma, 'man,' corresponding to Lat. homo (primary form ghomom). The ModHG. brûtužam is identical in etymology with the AS. word; comp. OHG. brûtigunga, Mid HG. brütigeme, in which the first part is properly gen. sing. (comp. râdigi). The Teut. root form brâch- has not yet been explained etymologically; it is a word peculiar to Teut., like Brît and Brâun. Goth. gina, 'woman,' MidHG. kona, are based on an ancient form; comp. Gr. γυνή, Sans. gâd, 'woman.'

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

Brecht, vb., 'to break,' from the equiv. MidHG. brêchen, OHG. brêhan; comp. the corresponding Goth. brikjan, OLG. and AS. brecen, E. to break. Du. brokken, 'to break.' From a root brêc common to Teut., which is derived from pre-Teut. bür, comp. Lat. frangere, the nasal of which is wanting in frêg-i. The ModHG. Brâd, Brâuh, Brâden, are formed by gradation from the same root.

Brecken, see Brâug.

Brêt, m., 'brot, pottage,' from the equiv. MidHG. brêt, Ohg. brato, m., OHG. brato, m., allied to Du. brät, AS. brêm, 'pottage.'

Brenn, see Brâg.

Breug, see Brâug.

Breut, f., 'broad, wide,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. bren; it corresponds to O Sax. brût, Du. breed, AS. brâd, E. broad. Goth. brâps, 'broad.' Probably from pre-Tent. bremis-, akin to the root ment preserved in Sans., 'to fall to pieces' (properly 'to extend').

Breve, 'edge, border.' See wrâmen.

Breme, Breünc, f., 'gadfly.' Comp. ModHG. breme, brem, OHG. brei, 'gadfly.'

Breün is LG. for HG. Breme; comp. OLG. bremisa, AS. brimse, MidE. brimse. OHG. bremo would be in Goth. *brima, m., Breme, Goth. *brêmis, f. Yet E. breeze (horsefly) cannot be cognate, since bresa (and not bremes) is its AS. form. The root of Breün, discussed under bruinen. is bren (pre-Tent. brem, Lat. fremente), 'to buzz, hum,' whence also Sans. bhrâram, m., 'beet.'

Breune, f., 'drag-shoe,' from MidHG. breune, f., 'larnacle, muzzle.' It cannot be identified with Breün, 'gadfly' (see Breune), because the latter indicates a Goth. brímis, while Breün, 'drag-shoe,' points to a Goth. brämis. For Breün, 'drag,' dialectal forms such as brâm (with a and the loss of the suffix a) have been authenticated, but of a root brâm with some such meaning as 'to press, squeeze,' there is no trace. The suffix s recalls Goth. jukus, 'yoke,' from the equiv. juk, comp. also aqis, 'axe.'

Brennen, vb., 'to burn, scorch, sting, distill;' it combines the meanings of Mid HG. brînen, str. vb., 'to burn, give light, shine, glow,' and its facultive brennen, wk. vb., 'to set fire to, cause to burn;' the former is Goth., OHG. and OLG. brînman, 'to burn' (intrans.), the latter Goth. brânvanan, 'to set fire to.' Comp. AS. birman (intrans.), born, bornan (trans.). E. to burn, is trans. and intrans. like the ModHG. word. Under Brante attention is called to the fact that only one of the Goth. verb, brînman belongs to the root; the second a suffix of the present tense (comp. also
ritten, ritten): the form with simple n is seen in AS. *brype, 'conflagration' (from *brum). A root *bren-, pre-Teut. *bren, with the meaning 'to burn,' has not yet been authenticated in the other Aryan languages.

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

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

*bret, n., 'board, plank, shelf, counter,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bret, OHG. *bret, n.; corresponds to AS. *bret, n.; Goth. *brêd, n. It has been shown under *bret, 'board,' that the OE. word for *bret had two stems, primarily identical and separated only by gradation, viz., *bred- and *bordo- whose connection might be represented thus: Ind. *brôdan is related to *brôdas, as Aryan *brôdás is to *brôdís, n.; MidHG. bret combines the meanings 'board, shield,' &c., like AS. bord; see also *sftc.

*bretzel, m., f., 'cracknell,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bretzel, also breze, OHG. *brézitella and *brézöta (herzita); allied to Bav. die *bretzen, Snab. *bräzig, *brütztet, Alsat. *brestell. The Snab. form as well as OHG. *brizzilla presupposes a Teut. *bret; but the vowel sounds of the remaining forms are uncertain. It is most frequently referred to MidLat. *bracellum (whence *brazel and by mutation *bræzel?), or rather *bracchium, 'little arm' (the different kinds of pastry are named from their shape; comp. e.g. MidHG. krappe, 'hook, hook-shaped pastry'). MidHG. *brezice would be *bracchium. From OHG. *bräzitella the MOHG. *bráttikle (Strassb.) was produced, while *bretzel was resolved by a wrong division of syllables into *bretti-tellis; thus we deduce in MOHG. *bräpp from *bräzzitelle, i.e. *brättikle. The absence of the word in Rom. (yet comp. Ital. *bracciatello) seems to militate against the derivation of the whole of this class from Lat. *brachium. In that case OHG. *brigita, *brätzita, might perhaps be connected with AS. *brigian, 'to eat;' OFr. *breggen, 'cake.'

*brie, m., 'letter, epistle,' from MidHG. *brieff, OHG. *brieff, m.; from Lat. brevis (sci. libellus); the lengthened e from e in words borrowed from Lat. becomes ca and then ie (comp. *Brieff); Lat. brevis and breve, 'note, document.' The HG. word had originally a more general signification, 'document,' hence the ModHG. *vrtriefen. MidHG. and OHG. *brieff, 'letter, document,' and generally 'a writing.' When the OTent. Runic characters were exchanged for the more convenient Roman letters (see *driwton as well as *dug), the Germans adopted some terms connected with writing; OHG. *brieff appears in the 9th cent. (the Goth. word is *boka, 'document').

*Brife, f., 'spectacles,' from late MidHG. *barille, *berille, *brille, 'spectacles' (Du. *bril); properly the gem Lat.-Gr. *beryllus (the syncope of the unaccented e is amply attested by *bang, *heiten, *glaufen, &c.; comp. *Brel.)

*bringen, vb., 'to bring, accompany,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bringen, OHG. *bringen; comp. OSux. *bregtan, Du. *brigen, AS. *bringan, E. *to bring, Goth. *brigan, *brügen, 'to bring.' The Aryan form of this specially Teut. word, which is wanting only in OFr., would be *brergh (birenk); no cognates are recorded.

*brich, m., 'grassy hillock, green sward,' from LG. *brich, comp. OFr. *brogkka (from *brinkde), f., both meaning 'hill'; akin to E. *brink, and OFr. *bringe, 'mead.'

*britten, see *bremmen.

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

*brode, Broden, m., 'cumb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brocke, OHG. *broco, m.; Goth. *brukka, m., for which gabrukka, f., occurs: formed by gradation from *bröden (comp. *fröden from *fretan); derivatives *bröden, *trödlik.

*brodperle, f., 'rough pearl,' MidHG. only, from Fr. baroque, Port. barocco (Span. *barrocco), 'oval.'

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

*brodern, m., 'fume, exhalation,' from MidHG. *brådern, m., 'vapour, OHG. *brådam, 'vapour, breath, heat.' AS. *bræp, 'vapour, breath, wind;' E. breath, are perhaps cognate, so too ModHG. *fråten.

*bronbeere, f., 'blackberry,' from the equiv. MidHG. *brådmber, OHG. *brådmber; lit. 'bramble-berry,' OHG. *bråm, MidHG. *bråmne (also *briar) generally. Akin to AS. *brom, E. *brom (MidHG. *bram, 'broom for besoms'); AS. *bråmlek, 'thorny plant;' E. *bramble, Du. *bruam, 'bramble-bush,' whence Fr. *framboise.

*brofam, m., *brofame, f., 'crumb';
Bro (44) Eru

counted inductively by Germans with MidHG. brøsøm, brøsme, OHG. brøssma, OLT. bróssma, ‘crumb, fragment’ (Goth. *brasma, ‘crumb,’ is not recorded). It is related either to the Tent. root bröt, which appears in AS. brótan, ‘to break,’ or to AS. brygan, OE. bryser (E. to bruise), from a Celt.-Tent. root bröt, which the UpGerm. dialects preserve in bředt, ‘to crumble’ (whence, too, OSlav. brůžši, ‘sherd,’ brůšnti, ‘to wipe off, rub off’).

Brőšchen, n., ‘sweetbread,’ first occurs in ModOHG., from LG.; comp. Dan. bryge, E. brest. See Broudie.

Bröel, n., ‘bread, food, eat,’ from the equiv. MidHG. bröt, OHG. brôt, n. The form with t is strictly UpGer.; comp. LG. brôt, Du. brood, AS. bread, Olt. broud. The old inherited form for bret was bāt (Goth. bátis); and ancient compounds like AS. hlaf-tād (for *hláf-ward), loafward, bread-giver; E. lord, preserve the OEtent. word (see bāt), in addition to which a new word peculiar to Tent. was formed from a Tent. root. To this root, which appears in French, we may assign the earlier and wider meaning of ‘to prepare by heat or fire;’ comp. AS. and E. brodt (Ital. broda, ‘broth,’ is of Tent. origin) and bředt. In bret it would have the special significance ‘to bake.’ There is a strange Otent. compound of bret, MidHG. bē bröt, ModHG. Bienen-bret, AS. beebröt, E. bee bread, all of which signify ‘honeycomb’ lit. ‘bread of bees;’ in this compound the word bret appears, singularly enough, for the first time. In earlier AS. the modern meaning, ‘bread,’ is still wanting, but it is found even in OHG.

Bruch (1.), m., ‘reach, rupture, crack,’ from MidHG. bruoh, OHG. brōh, m.; formed by gradation from brōd.

Bruch (2.), m., n., ‘damp meadow, marsh, bog,’ a Frane.-Sax. word from Mid HG. brōch, OHG. brōch(h), n. m., ‘marshy soil, swamp;’ comp. LG. brōk, Du. broek, ‘marsh-land,’ AS. brok, ‘brook, current, river,’ E. brook. Similarly MidHG. once combines the meanings of ‘water-stream, watery land, island.’ It is possible that WestTent. *brok(a) is allied to brōd, a supposition that has been put forward on account of the AS. meaning; ‘torrent;’ in that case the OHG.-ense ‘swamp’ would be based upon ‘a place where water gushes out.’

Bruch (3.), f., n., ‘breeches,’ from Mid HG. bruoh, OHG. bruoh(h), f., ‘breeches covering the hip and upper part of the thigh’ (akin to AS. bréc, E. breech); comp. the corresponding AS. brók, plnr. brók, E. breeches, MidLG. brökk, Du. broek, Olt. brōk, ‘breeches.’ It has been asserted that the common Tent. brōkk has been borrowed from the equiv. Gall.-Lat. bréca (likewise Rom., comp. Ital. braehe, Fr. brêches); but AS. bréck, ‘rump,’ shows that *brūck contains a Tent. stem; hence the Gall.-Lat. word is more likely borrowed from Tent.; comp. Bryant.

Brůdie, f., ‘bridge,’ from the equiv. MidHG. brůck, OHG. brůch, f., which points to Goth. *brūpp, f.; comp. Du. broog, AS. bryg, E. bridge. Besides the meaning ‘bridge,’ common to WestTeut., the Olt. bróyja (likewise LG. brýge) is used in the sense of ‘landing-place, pier,’ while bro (equal to ModHG. Brant) is the proper Scand. word for ‘bridge.’ Brůck (from *brůjć) is undoubtedly allied to Olt. brůa; no common Aryan term for bridge can be found. OSlav. brůčt also means both ‘eyebrow’ and ‘bridge,’ and OHG. brůrva (see under Brör) is identical with OGal. bröre, ‘bridge,’ both of which point to Aryan brúxac. With regard to the transition of *brůčt to *brújć, see August.

Brůder, m., ‘brother, frat,’ from the equiv. MidHG. brůder, OHG. brōder; comp. Goth. brōpar, AS. brōpor, E. brother, Du. broeder, Osax. breaker. 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. Skt. Br, δίδ, 2b) at that period, which is separated by more than three thousand years from our era, were very fully developed. The primit. form of the word Brüter was brūtār’h, nom. plur. brūtāres; this is attested, according to the usual laws of sound, both by Goth.-Teut. *brōpar and Lat. frāter, Gr. φράτρα, Olt. brātar, OSlav. bratr; all these words retain the old primary meaning, but in Gr. the word has assumed a political signification.

Brűke, f., from the equiv. MidHG. brůje, E. brouge, ‘broth, sauce.’ The root of the word must not be sought in Frace., which is based upon bru; brůje would be in Goth. brůja, Tent. root brā, in MidE. brīce, MidDu. bryce. From the same stem MidHG. Brut has been formed, with a dental suffix. The wk. vb. is frihen, MidHG.
Bru (45)

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

Brühl, m., 'marshy copse,' from Mid
HG. brüel, m., 'low-land, marshy copse,' OHG. brüil; from Fr. breuil, Prov. bruéh, 'thicket'; of Kelt. origin (brogil).

brüllen, vb., 'to roar, bellow, low,' from the
equiv. MidHG. brüelen; in UpG. dialects even new briele, brüel. This again is cognate with MidHG. brémen, OHG. brémen, str. vb., brümmen, 'to growl, roar' (comp. the equiv. MidE. brumen). This again is
cognate with MidHG. bremen, OHG. brémen, str. vb., 'to growl, roar,' since mn belongs
properly only to the pres. and not to the other tenses. The cognates of the stem
brém, which these verbs indicate, also includes OIr. brim, 'surge,' MidE. brim, 'gloam' (E. brimstone); other related words
may be found under Brüm. The Teut. root brem, pre-Tent. bhrém, appears in Lat.
fræmère, 'to gnash,' with which some are fond of comparing Gr. βράζεω, 'to rumble.'
The OInd. bhrám as a verbal stem signifies 'to move unsteadily'; bhrámá, n., 'whirling
flame,' bhrám, m., 'whirlwind.' Hence the meaning 'to rush, gnash, crackle,' seems
to have been developed from a vibrating motion, especially that of sound. See the
following word.

Brünfl, f., 'rutting-time,' from Mid
HG. brünf, f., 'fire, heat, rutting season of
deer, cry.' The MidHG. brünfl is of dual
origin; in the sense of 'heat' it belongs to
brémen, Brám. Brünfl, 'the rutting season of
deer,' was rightly connected, as early as
Lessing, with brümmen, since it 'indicates
the impulse of certain animals to copulation,
that is to say, of those that roar or
bellow in the act; ignorance and neglig-
ence have transformed this word into
Brünfl' (Lessing).

Brünn, Brünnen, Born, m., 'foun-
tain, spring, well.' The form with the me-
tathesis of the r is LG.; the first two are
based upon MidHG. brünn, m., 'spring,
spring-water, well'; OHG. brunna (beside
which a form pfürzt, 'well,' from Lat. pu-
tetes, appears in OHG.; comp. Brüfte). It
is based upon an OTeut. word; Goth.
brunna, 'spring,' AS. burna (for-brunna),
E. bourn ( 'brook'). Brünn has been
derived from brünen, for which a primary
meaning 'to heave, see the' (comp. MidHG.
LG. sê, 'well, draw-well') is assumed with-
out proof. Gr. φραω, 'well,' scarcely points
to a root brn, 'to heave, bubble' (cognate
with brun?) ; mn may be a suffix, as per-
haps in ModHG. Œnum.

Brünn, f., recently borrowed from the
equiv. MidHG. brounne (OHG. brunna), f.,
'breastplate'; comp. Goth. bruna (whence
OFr. brune), OIr. broune, AS. byrne; not
from brünen; the appellations 'glowing,
shining,' scarcely suit the earlier leather
breastplates. OFr. brüne, 'breast,' is more
probably allied. From Teut. are borrowed
OFr. brûgne and OSlov. brúna, 'coat of
mail.'

Brünt, f., from the equiv. MidHG.
brünst, f., 'burning, fire, glow, heat, deva-
tilation by fire?' (Brünt, see Brünt);
OHG. brunot, Goth. brunot. In Eng. this
deriv. from the root of brünen is wanting
(comp. Brünf from brünen); the s before the
suffix t is due to the double n of the verb.

Brutf, f., 'breast, chest, pap,' from the
equiv. MidHG. brust, OHG. brust, f.; it cor-
responds to Goth. brusts, a plur. noun (con-
som. stem), f.; Du, and I.G. bost. In
the other SKT. dialects the words correspond-
ing exactly to Goth. brusts are wanting;
they have a peculiar neat, form: AS. brost,
E. brest, OIr. bróst, OSax. bröst, which
are related by gradation to HG. Brúnt.
This term for brest is restricted to the Teut.
languages (including OIr. brúne, 'breast?'),
the individual members of the Aryan group
differing in this instance from each other,
while other parts of the body (see Brn.)
are designated by names common to all of
them. Of the approximative primary
meaning of Brüt, or rather of the idea underly-
ing 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.

Brüt, f., 'brood, spawn, brats,' from
MidHG. and OHG. bröut, f., 'rivified by
warmth, brood, animation by warmth,
brooding, heat'; comp. Du. broed, AS. brød,
E. brood. The dental is deriv.; bró, as the root-syllable, is discussed under Brude; the primary root signified 'to warm, heat.'—

brüten, 'to brood,' from MidHG. brüeten, OHG. brukten (Goth. *brűtjan); comp. AS. brúgan. 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 brüten; AS. brüdd would be in Goth. *brûdis (plur. brûdja), and consequently the connection of the E. word with HG. brüten (Goth. *brūdjan) becomes impossible. It is worth noticing that Du. broeien, LG. broenen, and Mod.HG. dial. brünnen partake of the meaning of brüten. See brüten.

Budc, m., 'bor, lad, rogue, knave (at caris);' from MidHG. buo6e (MidLG. bō6e), m., 'boy, servant, disorderly person' (OHG. *buo6o and Goth. *bōba 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. Buo6o, AS. Bō6a). Comp. MidDu. bo6e, Du. bo6 (E. boy is probably based upon a diminutive *bō6ig, *bō6ing). '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, bābi, bēbi (most frequently tok5ebībi, tittibābi), 'childish person' (Zwingli — "Babīn are effeminate, foolish youths"); akin to this is OHG. Babo, a proper name. The OTeut. words babo-bō6o are probably terms expressing endearment (comp. āti, Bār, Mūmūr), since the same phonetic forms are also used similarly in other cases; comp. OSlov. babo, 'grandmother'; further, Ital. babbe6o, 'nanny,' Prov. babau, 'fop' (late Lat. babarrus, 'foolish'), Ital. babbole, 'childish tricks.'

Budc, n., 'book, quire,' from the equiv. MidHG. buo6e, OHG. buo6ah; AS. bō6e-trebu, with the collateral form bōe (from bo6e), E. book. The form bōe has been preserved in E. buckmas, buckwood; comp. Oic. bōk, Goth. *bōka, 'beech.' The name of the tree is derived from pre-Teut.; according to Lat. fagus, 'beech,' and Gr. φυάζω, φυάζω, its Europ. form would be bhágos. The Gr. word signifies 'edible oak.' This difference between the Gr. word on the one hand and the Teut.-Lat. on the other has been explained "by the change of vegetation, the succession of an oak and a beech period"; "the Teutons and the Italians witnessed the transition of the oak period to the beech period, and while the Greeks retained φυάζω in its orig. signification, the former transferred the name as a general term to the new forests which grew in their native wastes." Comp. Gk. Budge is properly 'the tree with edible fruit' (comp. Gr. φυάζων, 'to eat,' and φυάζω), and hence perhaps the difference of meaning in Gr. may be explained from this general signification, so that the above hypothesis was not necessary.
Buchs, m., Buchbaum, 'box, box-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. buxbaum; formed from Lat. buxus, Gr. τυκος; comp. Ital. bosso, Fr. buis, E. box.

Büche, f., 'box, pot, jar, rifle,' from MidHG. bücke, 'box, magic-box, firelock'; OHG. buhso, from *bukeja, from Gr. τυκες, 'a box of boxwood (τυκος), medicine-box.'
The Gr. medical art was in vogue in the Middle Ages among all civilized nations, consequently some Gr. medical terms found their way into German. See Büch, Büchn. Comp. AS. and E. box, Ital. bosolo, Fr. bossette, 'box.'

Bucht, f., 'bay,' first occurs in ModHG. from LG. bucht; comp. Du. boot, E. bought (from MidE. boght), 'a twist, bend,' and E. bright (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. bocele (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 buchel (not *buckel) points to a primary form bugg- (see biegen, Büftel, Büftel), not directly to büdegen, from bügen (root bug). Büdel is lit. 'a curve, bend.'

Büchen, vb., 'to stoop, bow,' from MidHG. bücken, 'to bend, bow'; frequentative of büden, like jüden of jügen. The Swiss buxhe points to OHG. buchen (Swiss buke, 'bend'); comp. LG. bucken, 'to stoop.' See Bückel.

Bücking, m., 'looter' (also Bäufing, based on Bäfing, 'bow, from bügen), from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. bückinge; comp. Du. bokkend, which is probably a deriv. of Böck, Du. bok, 'hircus.' In fact, the fish is called bokshorn (bockshorn) in MidDu.

Bude, f., 'booth, stall, shop,' from MidHG. bude, f., 'hut, tent;' corresponds to MidE. bbe, 'tavern,' E. booth; OIr. bao, f., 'dwelling, hut, tent;' has a different vowel, and is based on the widely diffused root bhd-hd, 'to dwell, stay.' By a different derivation E. to hut, AS. bold, bold, 'dwelling,' OFr. boll, OIr. ból, OLG. boldal, are produced from the same root. So too OIr. both (bothanu), 'hut,' from *bhu-to, as well as the words discussed under bawn. Lith.-Slav. buda, 'booth,' and Bohem. and Silesian Bau, 'shepherd's hut,' are borrowed.

Büffel, m., 'buffalo, boar, buff (leather),' from MidHG. büffel, m., 'ox;' borrowed from Fr. buffle, Lat. bubalus, Gr. βοῦβαλος; hence also E. buff.

Bügel, m., 'bend, flexure, hook, bow (of a ship),' from MidHG. buocg, OHG. buog, m., 'upper joint of the arm, shoulder, upper joint of the leg, hip, hock;' comp. Du. boog, 'ship's bow;' AS. bō, bōh, 'arm, ramus;' E. bough (the joint of a tree, as it were). The Goth. word may have been *bhus (from pre-Teut. bhug-a-s); comp. Sans. bhūs (for bhug-a-s), 'arm, fore-arm, fore-feet;' also Gr. τύχος, τύχα (for φύχος), 'elbow, fore-arm, bend of the arm;' Armen. boa, 'arm.' On account of the Aryan lus bhug-a-s, the derivation of ModHG. Būg from bügen (root bug, pre-Teut. bhug), is impossible. The ancient terms for parts of the body, such as Arm, Bw, Šita, Šita, &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. boogspriet; comp. the equiv. MidE. bügspriet, E. bowspriet (Fr. bousprès).

Bügel, Bühl, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bükel, OHG. buyl, buhli, m., 'hill;' it is probably rightly referred to the Aryan root bhul, bhul, 'to bend.' See bügen and Bude.

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

Bühne, f., 'stage, gallery, orchestra;' from MidHG. bùne, buin, f., 'ceiling of a room (a meaning still preserved in Swiss), board, lath;' the latter is at all events the primary meaning. Perhaps AS. bùm, 'ceiling, box,' E. bin, are allied by gradation to MidHG. bùne. The origin of the words has not yet been explained.
Bühre, f., 'bed-tick,' ModHG. only, from LG. büre, probably cognate with Fr. bure, 'coarse stuff.'

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

Bulle (1.), m., 'bull,' MidHG. only, from the equiv. LG. bul; comp. Du. bul, bol, E. bull (in AS. only the deriv. bullica, 'bullock, appears); akin to OTeut. bole, 'bull'; Lith. bulius is not a cognate; root bel in fallen t.

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

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

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

Bund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. bunigd, 'bond, fetter, confederacy'; related to fünten.

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

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

bunt, adj., 'gay, mottled, variegated,' a MidHG. and LG. word (for which günt, guünt, &,c., are used in UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. bunt (inflected bunter); nt shows that the word cannot have been handed down from OHG., for nt in OHG. would have become nt in MidHG. Akin to MidLG. bunt, MidDu. bunt, also with -nt.

Bunt was borrowed in the MidHG. period; the MidHG. signification, 'with black spots on a white ground' (ModHG. bunt is MidHG. misserevar), supports the view that it was borrowed from MidLat. punctus, 'dotted, spotted' (for the loss of the medial c comp. Ital. punto, 'point,' as well as Tinte). In spite of this explanation the absence of the word in Rom. is remarkable. On account of the earlier reference to fur-skin (MidHG., and MidHG. bund, n., also signifies 'fur-skin'), MidLat. mus punctus, 'ermine,' has been suggested, the meaning of which would suit excellently were there no objection to the form of the expression.

Bunzen, Bunzel, m., 'punch, stamp,' from MidHG. puone, 'burin, chisel'; the latter word is borrowed from Rom., Ital. puone, Fr. poinecon, Lat. punctumem, whence also E. punch, puncheon, puncher.

Bürde, f., 'burden, load,' from the equiv. MidHG. bürde, OHG. buri, f.; it corresponds to Goth. burhþi, 'burden, load'; AS. bürben, f., E. berthen, burden, have an n suffix; allied to OTeut. beran, 'to carry.' See Bårer.

Burg, f., 'stronghold, citadel, castle, fortified town,' from MidHG. bórkg, OHG. burg, burw, f., 'enclosed, fortified place, stronghold, castle, town.' Comp. O Sax. burg, Du. burg, AS. burh (plur. byrg), E. borough, burrow (especially in compounds), Goth. burgs. In the OTeut. dialects Burg corresponded to the modern town. Ulflas translated πόλις by burvps. 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. πόλις, 'tower,' the OTeut. Burg accords neither in form nor meaning. The OTeut. word appears strangely enough in Armen. as borgn, and in Arab. as būrj, which probably owed their immediate origin to late Lat. buragna (whence the Rom. words ita, borgo, Fr. bourg, 'market-town'; so too OIr. borg, 'town'). In this sense the word is solely Teut., and belongs with Bröq to an Aryan bherg, which also appears in OIr. bhi (gen. bhrj), 'mountain, hill,' but scarcely to the verbal stem of fergen. The words for 'town' were not formed until the separate Aryan tribes ceased their wanderings and became permanent settlers; comp. also Garten.

Bürge, m., 'surety, bail,' from the equiv. MidHG. bürge, OHG. buriq, m. We may assume a Goth *bāriga, which would, however, be distinct from bāryga, 'citizen.' OTe. ab-bārigast, 'to become bail.' Allied to fergen; the root is pre-Teut. bherg, with the orig. sense 'to take care of, heed.'

Bürsche, m., 'fellow, apprentice, student,' properly identical with ModHG. Bër, from MidHG. bürse, f., 'purse,' money-bag, society, house belonging to a
society, especially to a students' society.' From the last meaning, prevalent in the 15th cent., the ModHG. acceptance of *Burz* (s after r became sch, as in *strich*, *Strich*) was developed, just as perhaps *Frauenzimmer* from *Frauenmacht*; comp. the existing phrase after *Sans* among students, AS. *geoos*, 'a company of young people,' similar to E. *youth*.

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

*Bursel*, m., 'purslane,' from MidHG. and OHG. *bursel*, corrupted from the corresponding Lat. *portulaca*.

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

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

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

*Büse*, f., 'herring-boat,' not from MidHG. *buse*, OHG. *buzo* (-z for ts), but from the equiv. Du. *buis*, to which OFr. *buse*, AS. *büze* (in *büzecerlas*), E. *buse*, also correspond. There are similar words in Rom.—MidLat. *buzo, bussa*, OFr. *busse, buese.*

The origin of the cognates is probably not to be sought for in Teut.; the source whence they were borrowed is uncertain.

*Büsen*, m., 'bosom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *bessen, buzem*, OHG. *buosam*, buosam; m.; comp. OSax. *bœm*, DU. *bozem*, AS. *bœm, E. bosom*; in East-Teut. (Goth., Scand.) the corresponding word (Goth. *bôsma-*) is wanting. It may perhaps be allied to *Bug, MidHG. buoc, 'arm, shoulder' (pre-Teut. *háugina*); but since a pre-Teut. *háugisma, háksma- does not occur in the cognate languages, nothing can be cited in favour of that explanation; at all events, *Büsen* is not allied to *Buizen*.

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

*Büsaar, Bussard*, m., 'buzzard'; the first form is a popular corruption of the second, which first occurs in Mod HG., from Fr. *buzard, 'mouse-hawk, buzzard."

*Büse*, f., 'penance, atonement,' from MidHG. *buzo*, OHG. *buzo*, f., 'spiritual and legal atonement, compensation, relief'; OSax. *bota*, 'healing, relief'; AS. *bot*, E. *booth* ('use, gain, advantage'); also E. *bote* ('wardrobe'), *firebote, fireboot* ('a free supply of fuel'), *housebote* ('prison expenses, then a free supply of wood for repairs and fuel'), Goth. *bota, 'use.' Under the cognate adj. *beffer, *be* (comp. *bitten* in *küchen* *küsten*, 'to repair,' OHG. *buzerzen; AS. *bieten*), will be found the necessary remarks on the evolution in meaning of the stem *bat* contained in these words. Comp. *requiten, 'to make atonement, give compensation* (Grieg); *Grieg* denotes a substitute of equal worth. Comp. also *crua* *cruaden, 'to make good a loss,' &c. See *beffer*.

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

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

*Büffel*, m., 'beadle, jailer,' from MidHG. *bütel, OHG. buttel*, 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 *biten*.

*Butter*, f., 'butter,' from the equiv. MHG. *buter, f.,* 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 (or *Butter,* however, is common to the UpGer. dialects), from the Rom.-
MidLat. butyram (whence Fr. beurre, ItaL. burro), late Gr.-Scyth. bolópror. Yet the art of making butter was known in Germany ere the introduction of the term from the South of Europe. Butter was called Saft, as is still the case in Alem.; comp. Saft and Abente; perhaps the process in the south was different, and with the new method came the new term. The art of making cheese may have found its way earlier, even before the middle of the 9th cent., from the South of Europe to the North. See Saft.

Butzen, m., 'core, mulf of (candles),' first occurs in ModHG.; cognate with the equiv. Swi.-s bérk, f. (bütz, bützen). The structure of the word resembles ModHG. (dial.) Bogen; see under Bogen. Probably, therefore, Butzen represents *bügze, *büge5 (Swiss bérk, from *baug5).)

C.
See Saft.

D.

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

Dach, n., 'roof, cover, shelter,' from MidHG. dâch, n., 'roof, covering, ceiling, awning;' OHG. dâh; it corresponds to AS. þæc, 'roof,' E. thatch, OSc. pak; Goth. pak, 'roof,' is wanting, the term used being hról, the primit. Teut. term for 'roof,' allied to το. The art of constructing houses (see under Giachel, Hichel, dâch, Thür, Zimmere, iemte, Zimmer, &c.) was not yet developed when the Teutons were migrating from East to West; hence most of the technical terms are peculiar to Teutonic. The primary meaning of the word Dach is apparent, since it is formed by gradation from a Teut. root þek, Aryan teg, 'to cover;' Lat. tege, tegere; Gr. τέγω, n., 'roof;' the same stage of gradation as in HG. Dach is seen in Lat. tegō ('the covering garment'), Lat. teguum, 'hat.' The same root appears in Gr. with a prefix στεγ-, 'I cover,' στεγή, 'roof,' as well as in Lith. stėgas, 'roof;' Ind. sthādāmi, 'I cover.' Hence the HG. Dach, like the equiv. Gr. τέγω, στεγή, Lith. stūgas (akin to stēgti, 'to cover'), signifies properly 'the covering part.'

Dachs, m., 'bale,' from the equiv. MidHG. dâhs, OHG. dâhs, m.; undoubtedly a genuine Teut. word, like þaft, Dach, though it cannot be authenticated in the non-Germ. languages (Du. and LG. das). It was adopted by Rom. (MidLat. taxus, Ital. tasso, Fr. taisson). It is probable that the animal, specially characterised by its winter burrow, received its name from the Aryan root *taks, 'to construct.' In OHng. 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. τόξον, bow, τέκτων, 'carpenter;' in Teut. also OHG. dêhsal, MidHG. dêhsel, 'hatchet, axe.'

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

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

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

damais, adv., 'at that time, then,' Mod.
H.G. only. In MidHG. the expression is
des mäder, 'at that time.' See Mal.

Damaft, n., 'mask,' early ModHG.,
derived, like Du. damast, E. damask, from
Rom. (comp. Fr. damas, Ital. damasco); on
based on the name of the city Damaššuš.

Dambock, Dammisch, m., 'back';
in ModHG. often written Damus in the
attempt to find some cognate for this
unintelligible word. MidHG. täme, from
OHG. tämo, dämo, m.; the word is of Lat.
origin, dame (Fr. dam, daine, f.). It is
remarkable that in AS. the labial nasal is
lost—AS. de, E. doe; perhaps the latter
is of genuine Teut. origin. The initial t
of the ModHG. word is due to the Lat.
original, or to LG. influence.

Dambrett, n., 'draught-board;' for
Dante's writing-table, from Dama, which was first
borrowed by ModHG. from Fr. dame (Lat.
domina).

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

Dam, m., 'dam, dike, mole,' MidHG.
tam(mu); the d of the ModHG. word compared with the t
of MidHG. points to a recent borrowing from LG.; comp. Du.
and E. dam (a bank), O.F. damm. Goth.
has only the deriv. faivaronomy, 'to embank,
hinder;' akin to AS. deman, E. to dam,
ModHG. bämern.

damern, vb., 'to grow dusky, darken,'
from MidHG. démere, f. (also even MidHG.
demernge, f.), OHG. démar, n., 'crepuscule,' a deriv. of a Teut.
root *bäm, Aryan tem, 'to be dusky' (see also bämisch). O.Sax.
preserves in the Hierund the cognate adj.
thimm, 'gloomy;' allied to MidDu. and Mid
LG. déemster, 'dark.' Apart from the Teut.
the assumed root tem, meaning 'to grow dusky,'
is widely diffused; Sans. tamas, 'darkness'
(exactly corresponding to OHG. démar).
tamtrā-s, 'obscuring, stifling'; tāmśar, f.,
'dark night'; Ir. temel, 'darkness, temen,
'dark grey.' With the latter words Lat.
tenebras, 'darkness,' is connected (br in Lat.
from or; n for m on account of the follow-
ing labial, a process of differentiation); O.Slov. tina, 'darkness,' Lith. tamsis,
'dark,' tamsi, f., 'dusk,' tēnūt, 'to grow
dusk.' In the earlier Germ. periods we
have further MidHG. dinst, OHG. din-
star, which are so related to Sans. tāmtārd,
'night,' and Lat. tenēbras, as to imply a
Goth. binstas as an adj. stem; in that case
the has introd. between s and r, as in Schwe-
fter. With regard to MidHG. dinster comp.
also ModHG. büfter and füfter.

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

Dank, m., 'thanks, acknowledgment,
recompense,' from the equiv. MidHG. and
OHG. dan, m.; corresponds to Goth. bangas
(bank), AS. bâc, E. thanks. Etymologi-
cally Dana is simply 'thinking.' hence 'the
sentiment merely, not expressed in deeds.'
See bön, büfen.

Dann, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and
OHG. danne, 'then, at that time, in such
case, thereupon'; properly identical with
tan; in MidHG. and OHG. danne is used
indifferently for tan and bit. AS. bünde, bön,
E. then. The O.Teut. adv. is based
on the pronoun stem bā- (comp. ter); yet
the mode of its formation is not quite
clear. Comp. ta, ter, and the following word.

Dannen, adv., only preserved in the
phrase wen bannen, 'thence, from thence';
MidHG. dannen, OHG. danwana, dannen,
and danum, 'inde, illine'; AS. bane, bane,
E. then. For Goth. *banana the word pābrō,
formed from the same root, was used.

Dar, adv., 'there,' etymologically identical
with ta (whence the compounds tan,
tarun, tarum, &c.), and with OHG. daru,
'ether.'

Därben, vb., 'to suffer want, famish,'
from MidHG. darben, OHG. darbēn, 'to
dispens with, be deficient'; corresponds
to Goth. gebarban, 'to abstain from'; AS.
peardan, 'to be in need of.' The verb is
derived from the same root (perf) as dürten
which see; its primary meaning is 'to be
in need of.'

Darum, m., 'gut, intestine,' from the
equiv. MidHG. darr, OHG. darum, m.;
comp. AS. harr, OFr. thern, Du. darr,
Oic. harrm, m., Swed, and Dan. tarm. Cor-
responds in the non-Teut. languages to Lat.
traines, way, Gr. τρόφα, hole, eye, τρόφος,
peritoneum,' from root tar, 'to traverse.'
Hence the origin of Darm was proba-
ably 'passage.'—Allied to the collective
(Gedarrn (ModHG.), n., 'entails' from the
equiv. MidHG. gederne, OHG. gider-
men, n.

Darre, f., 'kiln for drying fruit, malt,
&c.,' from the equiv. MidHG. darre, OHG.
darre, f.; akin to MidLG. darre, SweL.
(dial.) tarre: like Derr, Dar, from an
OTeut. root darr, pre-Teut. tars, upon which
are based MidHG. Darf, bärken, with a
specialised meaning. The root tars appears
in Gr. τέρπομαι, to become dry, τερπάω,
'to dry'; in relation to MidHG. Darre the
equivs. τερπός and τερπία, 'hurdle for dry-
ing fruit,' deserve special notice. The
words connected with the root tars are cited
under Darf, since they, like Darf, have
been similarly restricted in meaning. Lat.
torrax, for *torse, corresponds in form and
idea to MidHG. tarrm; comp. further
Lat. torris, 'firebrand,' torridus, 'parched.'
From Teut. barrian, Fr. tarir, 'to dry up,'
is derived. See Derr, Dar, Darf.

Daf, conj., 'that,' from MidHG. and
OHG. daz; corresponds to OLG. and E.
that, Goth. datu; etymologically identical
with lat, the next, article. See Daf.

Daffel, f., 'date' (fruit), from MidHG.
dafel, tafel, twel, f.; from Rom., Fr. datte,
Ital. dattio, the primary source of which
is Gr. δάφες, 'date' (comp. Dittif); hence
too Du. dafel, E. date.

Daube, f., akin to the equiv. MidHG.
däge, f., 'stave'; the MidHG. b compared
with MidHG. g shows that the modern
word cannot be a continuation of the Mid-
HG. form. UpperGer. has preserved the word
dunke, corresponding to MidHG. däge; 
comp. Du. duige, 'stave,' Oie. büfe, f.,
'entrenchment, rampart,' does not appear
to be related. In Rom. is found a word pho-
netically allied and equiv. in meaning—
Fr. douve, 'stave' (but also 'moot'; hence
this is connected with the Oie. word quoted); it was most likely borrowed from
Du. or LG. The Scand. büfe and the
MidHG. däge look very much like Tene.
Dau (53) Dei

Origin of Scand. dánm is obscure. See Cíðr, Blaum.

Daus, n., 'deuce (of dice), ace (of cards);' from MidHG. dās, tās, with the same meanings; late OHG. dās. From a Rom. word originating in the Lat. duo; OFr. dous (ModFr. deux; Prov. dous, from Lat. duo for duo, whence E. dice. Dice-playing was a favourite amusement even among the Teutons described by Tacitus (Germ. 21); unfortunately, however, we can gather nothing from his brief remarks as to the details and technical terms (but see gefallen, *gunt, *gan) of the OTeut. game; the words died out at an early period, and with the new games from the South new Rom. words have been introduced. See ḫī, ḫīr, ḫāppen.

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

Decher, m., 'a tale of ten hides,' from the equiv. MidHG. tēcher, décher, m. n.; borrowed by MidHG. from Lat. decuria. See Fr. déche, f., 'cover, ceiling, disguise,' from MidHG. décke, f., 'cover, covering, covering up'; OHG. décht, related to the following word.

Dechen, vb., 'to cover, screen,' from the equiv. ModHG. decken, OHG. dechahan; the latter (with ech- from kj) from *pekjan, which was most likely the Goth. form; comp. AS. peccan (obsolete in E); OEC. pečjan, 'to cover.' Pekjan is a deriv. of the Aryan root tege (discussed under Dāh), which appears with the same meaning in Lat. tegere, Gr. τεγεῖν, Sans. shaghām. A str. vb. pekean corresponding to teko, *teko, is nowhere recorded within the Teut. group; the wk. vb. has assumed its function.

Deftig, adj., ModHG. only, from LG. defjig; the latter, with E. daʃt, AS. gedaf, 'mild, meek, gentle' (Goth. gudafan, 'to be fitting'), and perhaps with HG. tāftr, is derived from a Teut. root daf, dop. See tāftr.

Degen (1.), m., 'valiant warrior;' it is not etymologically a sort of figurative sense of Degen (2.), though the tendency of ModHG. is to regard it thus, in such expressions as altir Degen, 'a practised swordsman,' &c. While Degen, 'sword,' first appears in the 16th cent., Degen, 'hero,' is an OTeut. word, which is wanting in Goth. (*pigns) only. Comp. OHG. degan, AS. biżn, 'retainer, attendant;' E. thane (from pign); MidHG. dōegen, 'hero.' There is no phonetic difficulty in connecting these cognates (Goth. pīgma-, from tekna-), as is usually done, with Gr. τέκνος, 'child'; the difference in sense may be paralleled by AS. man, 'boy, son, servant, man.' But since pign 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. pīus (stem pīsa-) for pīgivā-, 'servant, attendant;' AS. pē, pōw, OHG. diu; see Dānu and tūran), a more suitable connecting link. Moreover, pign, Degen, would, if cognate with τέκνος, be related to τίφω, 'to give birth to,' τοξίφω, 'begetter,' τοξός, 'birth;' and Sans. takman, 'child.'

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

Dechen, vb., 'to stretch, extend, lengthen;' from MidHG. and OHG. dēchen, dennan, wk. vb., 'to stretch, draw, strain;' comp. Goth. ufanjan, 'to extend;' AS. penan, Penan, 'to stretch.' The Gothic penjan is a deriv. of a str. vb. *penan, like pīkan, 'to cover,' from a str. vb. *pēkan (Lat. tego); penân and pēkan are primit. cognate with Gr. τέχνος. The root ten is widely diffused in the Aryan group. Sans. root tan, 'to strain, widen, extend (of time), endure;' tānti-s, m., 'thread;' tānti-s, f., 'line, rope;' Gr. tēkōs, τάχνα, τάκας, tēkōs, 'sinew;' tāvion, 'strip;' OSlov. teneto, tonoto, 'cord;' Lat. tenus, 'cord;' Lith. tinktus, 'net.' The idea of extension is shown also by the root ten (Lat. teneo, tendon) in an old Aryan adj.; see tān and Degen. A figurative sense of the same root is seen in tenira; the evolution of meaning may be 'extension—sound—noise.'

Deich, m., 'dike;' MidHG. tēch, m.; since the HG. word would, according to phonetic laws, begin with ḫ, we must suppose that it has been influenced, like Dānmi perhaps, by LG.; comp. LG. dik, Du. dijk, AS. dīc, E. dike. Respecting their identity with HG. Leif and E. dike ('a ditch'), see Leif.

Deichsel, (1.), f., 'pole, thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. dīchel, OHG. dīchsal, ḫ; comp. OEC. pisl, AS. pīcel, pīcel, Du. dissel, OLG. dīcsta, f. It has no connection with E. thill, which is related rather to ModHG. Dīk. A word peculiar to the Teut. dialects. And of obscure origin; perhaps Lat. tēmo, '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 ḛeō, ṛeik, ḛe, ṛa, ṛa, ṛa, which.

Déidīs (2.), f., ‘adze’; comp. MidHG. déhsel, OHG. déhsalō, ‘axe, hatchet’; from a Teut. root pēhs, equiv. to Arryan tēks. Comp. OSlov. tesiati, ‘to hew,’ Lith. taseītis, ‘to hew, fashion with an axe,’ Sans. takṣaṇ, ‘carpenter’ (see under Dēidēs). The ei of the ModHG. word is based upon a variant pēhs, which is MidG. and LG.; numerous HG. dialects preserve the old e.

dēin, pronom. adj., ‘thy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. din, corresponds to Goth. ðuins, AS. dīn, E. thy, thine; related to tu.

Déman, Diamant, m., ‘diamond, adamant, diamond, diamanter to Fr. diamant, Ital. diamante (Lat. adamanter).

Demut, f., ‘submissiveness, humility,’ from the equiv. MidHG. demiut, demuot, diemūtē, OHG. deomuoti, ‘condescension, gentleness, modesty.’ The correctly developed form from the OHG. deomuoti would be ModHG. diemūt; the present form is due partly to LG. influence, partly to its being connected with ñumut; but while in the latter ñut is properly a suffix, OHG. deomuoti, f., is a compound. The second component is a deriv. of OHG. muot (see Nēt); OHG. diu, however, is Goth. piuus (stem piuea; comp. viena, and also ðagan, ‘hind, servant’; ñumut is the befitting quality of a servant, the disposition of the attendant.’ Neither the word nor the idea is OTeut. (the Goth. said hauuins, ‘abasement, baseness,’ for ñumut) both were introduced by Christianity.

dēngēn, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. tēngēn, ‘to sharpen by hammering, beat, hammer;’ the ModHG. d points, as in the case of ðē, to a LG. influence; comp. AS. dēgen, ‘to knock, din,’ E. to ding. Akin to OHG. tangel, ‘hammer;’ Goth. diugicass, ‘to strike,’ indicated also by OSwed. dvinga, ModSwed. dving, is not recorded.

dēnken, vb., ‘to think, call to mind, conceive, believe,’ from MidHG. dēken, OHG. dēken, ‘to think, bear in mind, devise, excogitate;’ corresponds to Goth. bākjan (bākjan), ‘to consider, ponder, reflect,’ AS. þecan. E. to think, is an intermediate form between AS. þecan, ‘to think,’ and þyncan, ‘to seem.’ Dēnfen is in form a factitive of tännen, which was originally a str. vb., meaning ‘to seem’; ‘to make a thing seem’ is ‘to consider, ponder.’ See tännen.

den, conj., ‘for,’ from MidHG. dānne, dānne, OHG. dānne, dānne; identical with tau.

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

derb, adj., ‘compact, stout, blunt, uncouth,’ derived in form from MidHG. dērp (b), ‘unleavened,’ but blended in meaning with a word treb, treb, ‘worthy, honest’ (see tītēr), deduced from OHG. and MidHG. bidēr. MidHG. dērp, OHG. dērb, ‘unleavened,’ are equiv to OTe. bjerfr, AS. þerfr, E. therfr. Tītēr is related to vītēr, but treb, ‘unleavened,’ on account of its meaning, cannot belong to the same stem; it is connected rather with the root wertēr.

dēslo, adv., ‘so much the,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dēste, déste, late OHG. dēste; in an earlier form two words, dēs diu (dēs, gen., diu, instr. of the art.); the Goth. word was simply þē (instr. of the art.); thus, too, AS. þē before comparatives, E. the (the more, the more).

dēsbe, see Dēkt.

dēt, f., ‘doit, trifle,’ simply ModHG., from Du. diut, ‘smallest coin’ (whence also E. doit); the latter is of Scand. origin; OTe. poht, ‘a small coin’ (from þēta, ‘to cut’).

dēuten, vb., ‘to point, beckon, interpret, explain,’ from MidHG. diuten, tūten, OHG. diuten, vb., ‘to show, point, signify, notify, explain, translate;’ Goth. *pīdjan; comp. OTe. pihta. In place of pīdjan, Goth. has a form pīhtan, ‘to praise, laud,’ which, however, is scarcely identical with tūten. Probably the latter signifies rather ‘to make popular;’ pīhēa is the Gothic word for ‘nation’ (see frinēd). Comp. MidHG. ze diute, ‘distinct, evident,’ and ‘in German’ (diute, dat. sing. of diut, tītē, f., ‘exposition, explanation’); note too AS. gēbōtle, ‘language’ (as the main characteristic of the nation).

dēufē, adj., ‘German,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dōufē, dōufe; the initial d of the ModHG. and MidHG. words is MidG., the earlier form, tūfē (MidHG. tīufe), is UpGer, and was, especially by the Up
Ger. writers, constantly used till the end of the last century. OHG. düitisk (for MidLat. theodiscus, the earliest records of the word are in the years 813, 842, 860), 'German,' properly only 'pertaining to the people' (OSax theudiska theud, 'Teutons'); Goth. preserves the corresponding piudiskō, adv., in the sense of 'like a heathen' (in close connection with Gr, ἑθνός). The suffix isk denotes 'pertaining to.' The subst. MidHG. dīt, OHG. dīo, dīota, 'people,' upon which this word is based, is preserved in such compound proper names as Dīttēd, Dīttēs, Dīttē, Dīttē, Dīttē, as an independent word it is also obsolete in Eng.; AS. peot; Goth. piudō, f. The OTeut. subst. is based upon a word—pre-Teut. tētā, 'people'—found in many West Aryan languages; comp. Lith. tauta, f., 'country,' Lett. tauta, 'people, nation'; Olr. tāth, 'people'; Osca tauto, 'people' (Livy calls the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns 'medicus tuticus'). Thus the word tētā has a singular and comprehensive history; it was used in the earliest OHG. and MidLat. writings only of the language (since 845 A.D. Theodiscus occurs also as the name of a people, and first of all in Italy); tūtach, '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.

dīber, vb., Jew., 'to talk' (especially in a low voice), from Hebr. dibber, 'to talk.'

düit, adj., 'close, dense,' dial. d-icht (Liv. and Esth.), from MidHG. dihte, 'dense.' The absence of the diphthong is probably due to LG., since the word does not occur in UpGer. (Suab. and Bav.). Corresponds to OIr. bidar, 'dense' (related to Goth. *bejhts, as leitēr, 'light,' to Goth. lehtas); allied to the Teut. root/pih (see gethin), just as Goth. lehtas to the root ling (see ádging). E. tight, from MidE. thāt, has an abnormally t for th initially, probably due to the influence of Swed. and Dan. tæt; in MidE. the normal thāt is also found. For another derivation see tid.

dīcian, vb., 'to invent, imagine, write, fabricate,' from MidHG. thīten, 'to write, draw up (in writing), compose, invent, exogitate'; the ModHG. meaning is very much restricted compared with the fulness of MidHG. Even in the 16th and 17th cents. Dīcter (MidHG. tūhtere) meant generally 'writer, author,' and was applied to the prose writer as well as the poet. The origin of tidten (OHG. tūhtan, 'to write, compose'), from Lat. dictare, 'to dictate,' late Lat. also 'to compose,' may have favoured the change from tidten to dīcter; AS. dītān, which is of the same origin, has the further signification 'to arrange, array.'

Dīch, adj., 'thick, stout, corpulent,' from MidHG. dīc, dīcke, adj., 'thick, dense,' frequent; OHG. dīchō, 'thick, dense'; in Eng. no double meaning of the adj. obtains; comp. OIr. dhic, dhic, AS. peof, E. thick. Corresponds to OIr. tiug, from *tigiu, 'thick,' so that we must presuppose a Goth. *pīgus. Beside which the double sense, 'thick, dense,' makes the kinship with tidtī probable. In OHG. the meaning 'dense' has been preserved in Dīcht, lit. 'a place densely overgrown' (orig. used by sportsmen); in MidHG. dīcke is the equiv. term.

Dīch, m., 'thief,' from the equiv. MidHG. dīepb), OHG. diob, m.; common to the Teut. group; comp. Goth. biufts, Du. dieb, AS. peof, E. thief. The word cannot be traced beyond Teut. In the sense of 'Raubschäf', E. has a form with a dental suffix—AS. byb, f. (OIr. bh, f., Goth. *biub, E. thief. The form in HG. is a j-stem—OHG. dīuba (dīwos, MidHG. dīubre (dīuwe), earlier ModHG. ðent (as late as Logaun, 1604–1655), which is now met with only in ðsteft (petty poaching). The latter forms the base of ModHG. ðeðs, in MidHG. dīepstale and dīupstale (OSwed. pufstat, lit. 'theft-stealing.' The second part of the compound expresses the same idea as the first; ðeð is simply the concrete which has replaced the abstract; comp. Goth. biub, n., and its adv. form biub, 'secretly.' Besides the masc., ðeð, there existed in OHG. and MidHG. a feminine form, which in Goth. would have been *biub; comp. OHG. diupa, MidHG. diupe, 'female thief.' We must seek for the primit. word in a pre-Teut. root with a final p; this is proved by OHG. diupa, MidHG. diure, f., 'theft'; comp. the Aryan root tup, 'to duck,' under ðudt.

Dīcle, f., 'plank, board,' from MidHG. dīl, dīle, f., m., 'board, partition of boards, boarded floor' (in LG. 'vestibule'), OHG.
diti, m. (neut.), dilla, f., with the same meaning; Originally Teut. *pelaz, *piliz, n., 'board,' was *pelizan, 'made of boards'; comp. AS. *pil, 'board,' OF. *pilja, 'rowling seat,' (Finn, teljä 'ship's beam, oar-bench,' comes from Teut.). Comp. further Du. deel, 'board, floor,' MidLG. dèle, 'board,' Lith. tėle, 'plank of a boat,' OSlov. vilo, 'ground,' Sans. telum, 'surface,' seem to be primitive, allied; also Lat. tellus, 'earth.'

dienen, vb., 'to serve, attend upon, be of use to,' from the equiv. MidHG. dienen, OHG. diondō (OSax. thiondōn); comp. Du. dienen, Goth. *dionon. The latter is formed in the same way as reikindōn, 'to rule,' from reiktō, 'ruler, fraujindōn, 'to be master of,' from fraujiā, 'master,' that is to say, bīmen is based upon Goth. piua (stem pivua), 'servant, menial.' Comp. AS. pīw, 'servant,' OHG. dōw, 'menial' (comp. Domit); also a fem. form, Goth. pivē, OHG. and MidHG. dītō, 'maid-servant'; another similar old fem. form is ModHG. Đīwet. The corresponding abstract—Đīwē, MidHG. dīnest, m., n., OHG. dionost, n. (comp. OSax. thionost, n.), is worth noting from the grammatical point of view on account of the suffix st (comp. Đīwē, also AS. ofost, 'haste,' with the same suffix). From Goth. fraujīnās, 'rule,' pīwīnās, 'reign,' we should have expected Goth. pīwīnās, 'the state of a servant, service,' that is to say, the Germ. suffix -nius for st. Moreover, before the w of Goth. pivā, a g may have disappeared (comp. Śūt, Dīr), so that the Teut. root was possibly pēw; in that case the OEUT. pēw, 'sword' (Goth. *pius), would belong to the same stem as bīmen and Đīwet.

dienstag, m., 'Tuesday,' a West Teut. word, which has quite as important a bearing upon the religious views of the Teutons as Đīwē. Originally there were three names for the day. One contains in the first component of the compound the name of the OTeut. god Đīm, to whom the day was sacred; OF. Dijésegr, AS. Dijedgr, E. Tuesday, preserves this name in the gen. (comp. Goth. būrnaswaddia, just as if Būruamaur were used for Būruamaur; see Rādhākāl). OHG. Đīzō (Ofc. Đēr) is a primit; deity whose worship the Teutons brought with them from their Asiatic home; it is identical with Gr. Zēs (for Zēs), gen. Zēs (for Zēs), hence corresponding to Goth. *Tius-dōs; Lat. Jupiter, Jovis (for *Jūvēs); Sans. Dīsās, gen. Dīvas; orig. the word meant simply 'sky,' then the sky personified as a god. Among the Teutons Đīzō appears as a god of war; this change of meaning is explained by the supposition that Đīzō, 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 fūjō). From Đīzm, OHG. Zīo, 'Tuesday' in OAleman, is termed (OHG.) Ziestac, (MidHG.) Zieztac (Ziestag in Hebel). Another appellation is the OBay. Errac (Erektag), instead of which, on the adoption of Christianity in the east of Suabia, the word aftermaentig, 'after Monday,' was introduced. In the Frane, and Sax, directs the term dingsdag has existed from time immemorial, and was at one time incorrectly thought to mean 'court-day' (see Ding). The latter word, however, is based rather on an attribute of the OTeut. Đīzm, who in a Teut.-Lat. inscription is designated Mars Thinsus. Thīnс is the Lomb. term for Đing, 'assembly of the people,' hence Thīnsus, the god of the assemblies. Among the Sax., Fris, and Francon tribes Tuesday was sacred to this god; comp. MidDu. dīnxndach, MidLG. dinsedach, earlier ModHG. dingsdag.

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

dierich, m., 'false key' (in Upper Ger. Rādhākāl), 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 Dīer, 'Derry,' a pet name from Dierich, 'Derrick.' Similarly, instead of Dierich, Peterden (Pētredn), 'Peterkin,' and Mann (Mān), 'Nick,' are used, probably because Peter, 'Peter,' like Dierich, 'Derrick,' and Nīfēlaus, '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 mīstlīzul, OHG. aisterslīzil.

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

ding, n., 'thing, matter, transaction,' from MidHG. and OHG. dīne(g), n., 'thing, matter,' prop. 'judicial proceeding, court-
day' (for a similar change of meaning comp. ₋ad;); the corresponding Scand. þing (thing), meaning 'judicial transaction, court-day, court of justice,' is well known. The OTeut. þing (Lomb. thinga) is therefore connected with the old mahal, mahl, as 'assembly of the people' (see Cemah). 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 thing, from MidHG. 'to hold a court, negotiate, make a treaty' (whence ModHG. Thréninga, stipulation), and specially to conclude a bargain, buy, hire (also generally 'to talk,' like AS. þinga, 'to talk'); so too, in verbthing, Ðrunstæa. Hence the primary meaning of the subst. is 'public transaction in the folk-moot,' lit. 'term'; this is supported by Goth. þeha, 'time,' from pre-Teut. tēkas (equal to Lat. tempus). The Aryan base of Lomb. thinga, OHG. ding, is *tenkas. The OBulg. teça, f., 'judicial transaction,' is of Teut. origin.

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

Diptam, m., 'dittany;' from the equiv. MidHG. díctam, diptam; borrowed from Gr. δίπτημος.

Dírve, f., 'lss, hussy, wench' (not found in UpG.), from MidHG. dírne, dîrne, OHG. dîrn, dírn, 'maid-servant, girl, wench.' Comp. Du. dier, OSax. *ðerenn, OTe. *ðerenn, f.; in Goth. probably *þéræna, "arban," orig. sense perhaps "widow's son." Thus too, *þeræna, "menial," thrall's daughter, who is therefore herself a slave, i.e. a servant. The deriv. syllable is a diminutive suffix (comp. Gîdðeriu); the stem is indisputably *þer-, "menial." For further cognates, see tierna, Deina.

Dífel, f., 'thistle,' from the equiv. MidHG. dísel, m. and f., OHG. ðisil, f., ðiselt, m.; corresponds to Du. en. distel, AS. þiselt, OTe. þiselt. Modern LG. and Eng. dialects have * in the accented syllable; hence the root is *dystl. Akin to Goth. wiþa-deið, 'milk-thistle.'

Dóbel, m., 'peg, wedge,' from MidHG. tiedel, m., 'pin, plug, nail,' OHG. tubili, n., 'plug.' Comp. E. dowel, Du. deurk, "plug." The Teut. root dôb, upon which it is based, appears in Swed. dôba; so, too, perhaps in Lith. dûbè, 'to get hollow,' daubë, dûbë, 'pit.' The d of the ModHG. word is due to MidG. influence.

Dôch, conj., 'yet, however,' from MidHG. dôch, OHG. ðôch, yet, also 'although,' ð, on account of the toneless nature of the conj., is shortened from ð; Goth. ðauh, corresponding to AS. ðæh, E. though. Scarcely from ðu (variant of þata, HG. da) and ð, *and;' Goth. ðauh is lit. "and that."'

Dôcht, m., 'wick.' The strictly ModHG. form should be dôcht, which is still dialectal, as well as the variant tach, with the t from ð, as in tangent. MidHG. and OHG. tâch, m. n.; comp. OTe. *tâtr, 'thread, wick.' A Teut. root *tôch, *tök still appears in Swiss docht, 'wick;' Bav. tâch, Alsat. *dôch, 'wick.' In the non-Teut. languages no primit. root tâh has as yet been found. For another OTeut. term for *dôcht, see under Bidêc.

Dôch, 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., ModHG., and ModFr.

Dôche, f., 'doll,' from MidHG. tock, f., 'doll,' also 'young girl;' OHG. tocka, 'doll.' The word is not found in the oldest periods of the other dialects, nor can the ModHG. meanings, 'skien, 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.

Dógge, f., 'bulldog, mastiff;' simply ModHG. from the equiv. Du. and E. dog (from about 1050 a.d. the word occurs in AS. as doeg), whence also Fr. dogue. With regard to HG. ag, as a proof of a word being borrowed from LG., comp. §50.

Dôhle, f., 'jackdaw,' from the equiv. MidHG. taâle, âlê, âlê, OHG. âhâ, f.; primary form *âkrâ, â drvâ according to AS. *âcê, E. crow, whence also E. caddow, 'crow' (the first part of the compound is AS. cê, Du. kâ, OHG. echâ, "crow;' so too, E. caw). From Teut. *âkrâldô is derived Ital. taccola, "magpie."

Dôhne, f., 'gin, noose, spring,' from MidHG. dön, dön, f., 'stretching;' OHG. dona, 'branch, twig.' Dôhn is the 'branch bent or stretched for catching birds.' The Aryan root ten, 'to stretch, extend,' is discussed under ṭëñ, ṭënum. OBulg. tonoto,
Dok

( 58 )

Dor

'cord, noose,' Lat. *tenus, n., 'cord,' Sans. *tattu-, tanti-, 'wire, cord,' Gr. *tovos, sinew,' are closely allied in meaning to \( \text{Dech} \). So too OHG. *domen (*Goth. *punan), 'to exert oneself.'

**Dolce, Douches, m., 'fundament,' a Jewish word, but of doubtful etymology; hardly from Hebr. *tachath, 'underneath.'**

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

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

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

**Dolmeta, m., 'interpreter,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. *dolmeta, tolmeta, tolmeta; a Turk. word (North Turk. *tlamač) which found its way into Mid. HG. through Magyar (tolmač) or Slav. (OSlov. *tlamač, Pol. *tlamač, Bohem. *tlamač); also in Mid. HG. *tale, tolke (comp. further Du. *talk), 'interpreter,' from OSlov. *tlük (whence also Littl. *talkas, Lett. *tulks, 'interpreter').**

**Dom, m., 'cathedral, dome, cupola,' Mod. HG. only, borrowed from Lat. *domus (for *domus deī; comp. the Goth. word *guðaha, 'the house of God, church'),** an earlier loan-word is OHG. *tum (also *döm), Mid. HG. *tum, 'a bishop's collegiate church, cathedral,' which was naturalised in Germany about the 9th cent. ; comp. OHG. *tucle from Lat. *scola, as if it were *scola; so tum for *tum from *domus; see Dolf.**

The form *ψτις, developed from Mid. HG. *tum, kept its ground till the beginning of the last century.

**Donner, m., 'thunder,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. *doner, OHG. *donar, m., corresponding to AS. *bunor, E. *thunder; Goth. *punara-, m. It is the OTeut. name for thunder, under which also the weather-god was worshipped (see Dommertag). The name comes from the Aryan root *ten, discussed under *ten, Dech, and *tan. In its application to sound we meet with this root in Gr. *τωερ, 'string, rope, stretching, tone, accent; Sans. root *tan, 'to resound, roar,' *tawynth-sc, 'roaring, thundering,' Lat. tonare (AS. *punan, Goth. *punon, 'to thunder'), Lat. *tonus, the latter correspondences are, on account of their meaning, the most closely allied to the Teut. words.**

**Donnerstag, 'Thursday,' from Mid. HG. donerstag, *donrestak, OHG. *donarestag; comp. Du. donderdag, AS. *punersdag.**

**E. Thursday, Oic. forsdag; the day sacred to the OTeut. god *punar (OHG. Donar, OLG. Thunor, Oic. *borr for *punor); see Dinertag and *Dech.**

A remarkable form occurs in Mid. HG. (faw), *pun-tag, 'Thursday,' from the equiv. Gr. *πηναριν.*

**Doppeln, vb., 'to play at dice,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. *doppelin, from Mid. HG. *toppe, 'dice-playing,' which corresponds to Fr. *doublet, *dublet (at dice). See Dutc.**

**Doppel, adj. (a parallel form, *Derf, occurs in the compounds *Doppeltlil, *Doppelganger), 'double, duplicate, twofold,' Mid. HG. only, from Fr. *double; Mid. HG. *dubelin, 'double,' is a deriv. from the same source. The final *t of the Mid. HG. word is a secondary suffix, as in Art. *Dech.**

**Dorf, m., 'village, hamlet,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. *dorff, n.; an OTeut. word; comp. Osax. *torp, Du. *dorp, AS. *porp, E. *thorp, *thorp (existing now only in proper names); Oic. *porp, 'hamlet'; Goth. *purp signifies 'fields, land,' while in the other dialects the Mid. HG. meaning of the word is current (in Goth. *purp, 'village'; see *ψτις). The meaning of Mid. HG. (*Swiss) *dorff, 'visit, meeting,' connected perhaps with Osolv. *traicap, '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. *trb, 'village'; W. *tref, 'village' (to which the name of the OGal. tribe *Aisbatas is allied), also connected with Lat. *tribus, 'tribe.' Moreover, Oic. *purpa, 'to crowd,' is closely akin to Gr. *παρά, Lat. *turba, 'land.' Note too AS. *prep, *prörp, 'village,' Lith. *trobė, 'building.'**

dorren, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. dorren, OHG. dorrém, 'to get dry, dry up'; comp. OSax. thörón, Goth. *þaurzán. A deriv. of *dor, which appears in Fr.; comp. Lat. torrē, 'to dry' (torre is exactly equiv. to OHG. dorrē, Goth. *þaurzaih). Instead of the form *þaurzán, Goth. has gabaurznan (O.E. porna), 'to get dry, dry up', which is differently derived (comp. Dārm, bahr).

Dorfer, m., 'torsk,' simply ModHG., formed from LG. dorsche; corresponds to OIC. hörstr, E. torso, tuisk, from the equiv. Dan. torsk.

Dorsche, f., 'cabbage-stump, cole-rape;' with LG. initial a, from MidHG. torsche, 'cabbage-stump, OHG. tarsō, torso, 'stalk;' for the change of s to -sh comp. Birgōn. There is a parallel Rom. class (Ital. torso, OFr. tros, 'stump, morsel') which is undoubtedly of Teut. origin. The HG. word is probably primit. allied to the Gr. ἀπορος, 'wand.'

dorf, adv., 'there, in that place,' from the equiv. MidHG. dört, OHG. dorot, probably from darot; Goth. *paraþa (formed like *dalaþa,) would be the corresponding adv. in answer to the question where? The OHG. has darot, 'thither;' derived from bar, ba.

Döse, f., 'box,' first occurs in ModHG., from LG. doxe, Du. does (Dan. daase).

Döfl, Döflen, m., 'marjoram,' from MidHG. doste, toste, OHG. stoste, dosto, m., 'wild thyme.' It may be really identical with MidHG. doste, toste, m., 'bunch, nosegay,' so that 'thyme' would be a specialised meaning. The Goth. word was probably *basta, 'shrub.' Further cognates to help in determining the root are wanting. Comp. Tef.

Döfter (1.), m. and n., 'yolk,' from the equiv. MidHG. töter, OHG. toworo, tutar-er; the ModHG. word seems to have a LG. initial sound. Corresponds to OSax. dōdro, Du. dojer, AS. dydring, 'yolk;' a pre-Teut. term for the 'yolk of an egg' (see also Gi). AS. dort, m., 'point, spot;' E. dot are, on account of LG. dott, dötte, 'yellow part of the egg' to be derived from the same Aryan stem dhūt; the orig. sense of Döfter may have been therefore, 'point in the egg.' The E. term yolk, AS. geola, is lit. 'yellow part,' from AS. geolo, equiv. to E. yellow. In OIC. blome, 'yolk.'

Döfler (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. töter, m., 'gold-pleasure;' comp. MidE. dodder, E. dodder ('toad-flax'); Dan. dyder,

Swed. dydr, Perhaps allied to Döfter (1.), so that the plant was named from its colour (or from the similarity of its seeds to the yolk of an egg?).

Doufes, see Döfter.

Doufes, m., 'prison,' Jew., from Hebr. tafah, 'to seize, take prisoner.'

Drače, m. (with a MidG. d), 'dragon, kite, terman,' from MidHG. trache, (UpG. tračts), OHG. turchho (UpG. truchch), m.; the ModHG. initial sound is to be regarded in the same way as in tidten (comp. MidHG. and MidDu. drake). The word was naturalised in Germany before the 8th cent.; as in the case of the bird ðrēft, 'griffin,' the dragon as a fabulous beast furnished material for the imaginative faculty of the Germans, and supplanting the native mythological creations. The E. loan-word is exactly old—AS. dræce, E. drake (in drake-fly or drake-fly). The word is based on Lat. (Rom.) draco (dracō), which again is derived from Gr. ὀρές, 'dragon,' lit. 'the sharp-sighted animal' (from ὀρέων). E. dragon, is of recent Rom. origin (Fr. dragon).

Draß, m., 'wire, file,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. drat, m.; comp. Du. draid, AS. præst, equiv. to E. thread, OIC. præstr, Goth. *þræs; a dental deriv. of the Teut. root *pré, 'to turn, twist,' which appears in ModHG. brenn. The pre-Teut. trú lies at the base of Gr. τρέξω, 'hole,' which is identical in form with ModHG. Draß; for the meaning comp. trehen, Darm.

Dračke, LG., see Džurči.

draht, adj., 'tight, twisted, stalwart, active,' simply ModHG., akin to MidHG. drēl, OIC. þre, adv., 'firmly, strongly, very,' from brīgen.

Drahn, m., 'crowd, throng, pressure,' from MidHG. dранен, m., 'throng, oppression,' Comp. Du. drunt, 'pressure, throng, desire,' AS. grebrung, equiv. to E. throng; from drung.

drängen, vb., 'to press, pinch, dun,' from MidHG. drägen, facitiv of drung. Drangal is early ModHG.; sat is the frequent ModHG. suffix, the older form of which is as sat, Goth. *sāt, AS. and E. -sat. Goth. formed from the same stem, but by a different gradation, an abstract *prēhs; 'hardship, oppression.'

draun, draußen, 'outside, abroad,' from bān, bān, comp. MidHG. drābe, from dar abe; ModHG. bān, from bān, bān, from bān.
drechseln, vb., ‘to turn (on a lathe),’ deriv. of MidHG. drēchsel, ‘turner,’ in Goth. *précahti; treben (root *pré-, *tré-) cannot be closely allied to treifen; it must rather be connected with a root containing a guttural, *préha- or *préh. Gr. τρέχωμαι (with ἐκ for ἐ)- and Lat. torquoo (Gr. ἄρρεω, ‘spin’; Lat. torcular, ‘oil-press’), point to a root *tréh; ‘to turn.’ The OHG. drēchsel, ‘turner,’ is probably the only remains of this root in Teut.; in Mid HG. and also in UpG. and LG. dialects trehen (MidHG. drajen, draen) signifies ‘to turn (on a lathe).’ See treben.

Dreci, m., ‘dirt; mire, filth, dung,’ from the equiv. MidHG. drec (gen. -cles), m., ‘dirt;’ OHG. *drehen, Goth. *prēkk, m., are supported by OTe. *prekk, m., ‘dirt’ (Dan. dræck). Perhaps derived from the meaning ‘sediment, lees,’ so that Gr. τρέχω, *préwo, ‘lees, sediment, fresh must’ (with ὑ for ὕ), may perhaps be compared.

Dreben, vb., ‘to turn, whirl, wind,’ from MidHG. drogen, draen, ‘to turn, turn round,’ OHG. drāgen. The Goth. form may have been *prēyan (comp. weken, Goth. *wēsan; jām, Goth. sainen); comp. Du. draaijen, ‘to turn (on a lathe);’ AS. *prēcan (comp. *śwēcan, wēnan), and MidE. *prēican, ‘to turn,’ are str., vbs., while the ModHG. verb is wk. even in OHG. The assumed Goth. form *praian, ‘to turn,’ was undoubtedly conjugated strong (pretr *praitho). *pré is the verbal stem common to Teut., from which a subst., Draht, meaning ‘twisted thread,’ was formed by adding a dental suffix. This subst. proves most clearly that the root of trehen did not end in a guttural, and that therefore ModHG. Drechsel, from OHG. drēchsel, cannot be allied to trehen. In ModE., to throw (‘to turn’), is obsolete. The root *pré is from pre-Teut. *tréh, *ter; this appears in Gr., with the meaning ‘to bore,’ in numerous derivatives. ‘To bore’ is a specialisation of the meaning ‘to turn,’ πολύτρητος, ‘porous,’ τρήμα, ‘hole,’ σωματευκόν, τετράκω, ‘to bore through,’ περίω, ‘to bore, turn on a lathe’ (comp. MidHG. drejen, ‘to turn on a lathe’), τρόπος, ‘turner’s chisel,’ τέτρακω, Lat. tercera, ‘bore.’ Comp. also Daraun.

drei, numm., ‘three,’ from MidHG. and OHG. drei, which is prop. simply the nom. masc.; the rest of the old cases are obsolete in ModHG. ; AS. *pré, *préo, E. three, Goth. *préis, from *préjôs. It corresponds to Aryan *tréjas, equiv. to Sans. trāya, Gr. τρές, from τρέχειν, Lat. trēs, OSlov. trēs. Dre, like the other units, is a primit. word. See Drilling, Drître.

dreißig, see Jan.

dreschen, vb., ‘to thresh,’ from the equiv. MidHG. dreschen, OHG. drisken; corresponds to Du. dorschien, AS. *drescan (for *driscan), E. to thresh, thresch (comp. MidHG. dreschen, which also means ‘to torment’); Goth. *priskan. Threshing was practised in primit. Teut. times, as this common term testifies. The Teutons, even before they became settleirs, and hence while they were still migrating, were acquainted with the most elementary methods of agriculture; comp. the various kinds of corn, and also Böau, Dax, Brei, &c. The Teut. cognates found their way into Rom., —Ital. trescare, ‘to trample, move the feet about, dance,’ OFr. tresche, ‘chain-dance.’ From these the Otent. method of threshing may be easily inferred. The flail (Treisch) came from Italy through the medium of Rom. (see *giscl); for this a simpler term is found in OHG. drescl, MidHG. and ModHG. drescl. The meaning of the Teut. base *tresak is probably ‘to stamp noisily, tread;’ comp. Lth. traskeitis, ‘to rattle, clatter,’ OSlov. trěšák, ‘crack,’ truska, ‘thunderclap.’ E. threshold is mostly connected with dreizen, OTeut. *priskan, regarding it as the threshing-staff, or as the place at the entrance to the house where corn was threshed.

drillen, vb., ‘to revolve, bore, drill,’ from MidHG. drillen, ‘to turn, make round’ (with the partic. gedrollen, ‘round’). The meaning ‘to bore’ comes from LG. drillen (see treßen, drejfdn, for the connecting link between the meanings), akin to Du. drullen, E. to drill, and also LG. Drill (MidDu. drei), ‘round, turning,’ which is formed by gradation. The cog-
nates point to a Teut. root *drel, 'to turn on a lathe,'—*driften, 'to plague' or 'to drill (recurve),' may be derived from the first or the second meaning.

**Driflich,** m., 'ticking,' from MidHG. *drifich, drilch,* m., 'a stuff woven with three threads;' an adj. signifying 'threefold,' formed into a subst.; see *Drillit.* *Drin* is the older form for trei in compounds (see *Drift, Drill, and Drilling*); OHG. *drifalt,* 'threefold.' OHG. *drilich,* 'threefold, consisting of three threads,' is the convenient Ger. rendering of the Lat. *tritrus* (*triticum*); 'triple-twilled,' fr. *licium,* 'thread.' Similar formations may be seen in *Säumel.*

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

**dringen,** vb., 'to press, crowd, pierce,' from MidHG. *dringen,* OHG. *dringen,* 'to press, throng, press on,' then also 'to plait, weave' (MidHG. *driche,* 'embroidering needle'); comp. Goth. *pribjan* (eighth from *sinh,* 'to throng, oppress, cramp, afflict.' The Teut. root is *primhwe,* *prunj.* comp. also with OHG. *dringen,* O Sax. *dringen,* AS. *bringen,* 'to press.' OIC. *pryngara.* The *h* was retained by MidHG. *driche,* f., 'embroidering needle,' whence MidHG. *drithen,* 'to embroider.'—With the general meaning 'to press' are connected MidHG. *Dranh, trugen,* Gebränge (OHG. *guotung,* Goth. *prahins,* 'crowd' (in *fainh-prahins,* 'wealth'); E. *throng.* With the Teut. cognates Lith. *trinkties,* 'to shake, push;' *tiraknas,* 'din, tumult;' Lett. *trekts,* 'to shatter,' are primit. allied.

**driftle,** ord. of *trit,* 'third,' MidHG. *dritle,* OHG. *drīto,* corresponds to Goth. *pirtha,* AS. *prida,* E. *third.* *Prī* is the stem (see *Drīltis,* *ijha* the suffix, which forms the ordinal from the cardinal; it is *-tī* in Lat. *tertius* Sans. *trītīya.*—**Driftel,** 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 *treuen*); yet there are essential reasons for ascribing the word to an Eastern origin.

**droben,** vb., 'threaten,' from the equiv. MidHG. *drōn,* wk., vb., which is the denominative of an earlier *dros,* f., 'threat.' The more ancient vb. is ModHG. *brān,* from MidHG. *drowen,* *drowwen,* OHG. *drowen,* *drownen,* *droven,* Goth. *brānan,* AS. *brēn.* *breaddo* (equiv. to E. to threaten). OHG. *dreb,* *drev,* gen. *drewen,* corresponds to AS. *brēt,* Goth. *brōna* is wanting, gen. *brōnods,* f., 'threat.' In E. the word is obsolete. Beyond Teut. there are no cognates.

**Drohne,** f., 'drone.' The strict HG. form is *trene,* *treh* (so still in Saxony and Austria), according to MidHG. *trene,* *trēn.* OHG. *trēna,* m. *Drehe* is a LG. form derived from Sax. *drān,* plur. *drāni,* to which AS. *drān,* plur. *drēn,* E. *drene,* correspond; both point to Goth. *drānus,* *drēna,* while OHG. *trēna* assumes perhaps Goth. *drena,* the relation between the theoretical Goth. forms has not yet been definitely fixed. The base *dren* seems to appear in *trēna* (Goth. *drenius,* 'loud sound'). From the same root probably a Gr. term for 'bee' is formed—*drēphos,* 'a sort of wasp or humble-bee' (also *drophos,* 'wild bee'); comp. too *dēphos,* *dnēphos,* also Laco. *drona,** 'drone.' Biem, like *Trehe,* is a primit. Tent. term. See the following word.

**drohnen,** vb., 'to roar, mumble, creak, drone;' simply ModHG., borrowed from LG. *drenen*; comp. Du. *dronen,* OIC. *drenja,* vb., 'to drone, roar,' OIC. *drenar,* m., 'droning;' Goth. *drenius,* m., 'loud sound.' See derivatives of the same root *dren,* *drenen,* under *Drehe*; comp. besides Gr. *drōpos,* 'lamentation.'

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

**Drofeli,** (1.), f., 'thrust;' a LG. form from MidHG. *drofle,* OSax. *throssela,* *throlfa,* the strictly UpG. term for *Dreßel* is Bav. *Droßel,* from MidHG. *droschel,* f.; comp. OHG. *drošela,* f., also without the deriv. *l,* *drošca,* *drošca,* f.; the latter form corresponds to AS. *hrace* (from *hrauskiu,* E. *thrust.* E. *throle,* from AS. *hroste,* *me-rula,* corresponds to MidHG. *droσtel*; in Goth. the latter would be *hwulas* and the former *hrauska* (or rather *hrauskiu*); akin to Gr. *τρέγω,* 'turtle-dove,' from *τρουγω*.
Due dentication. MidHG. OHG. turds, from in sure. zare, in ModHG. strotu, SDroftel protu, (1.), *prastla). trurfen HG. apple, of isubst. The of $ftrofcen. Russ. *trzdila; ©erftf, The of droztlii, of the MidHG. str&zdas, throat, as proflTel throttle, into into the Srucfofejj Goth. From midreken, midri; from drusen, OHG. drostel, of $ead)). E. drozgu, vbl.), one MidHG. droste, MidLG. druose, AS. drost, and likewise E. throttle (subst. and vb.), an l deriv. There is a parallel group with an initial s added (see Dreftel (1.), Dadj); MidHG. stros, OLG. strotu, 'throat, windpipe,' Du. stroot; see jirezen. From HG. the word found its way into Rom., Ital. strozza, 'throat,' strozzar, 'to strangle.'

Droft, m., 'chief magistrate' (a LG. word), from MidLG. droste, drossè; the latter is identical with MidHG. truhtseze, ModHG. Drudifj; for Dreftel see also under Trudiff.

Drud, m., 'pressure, oppression, printing, proof,' from MidHG. druc (-okes), m., 'pressure, violent impact, rebound, hostile encounter,' OHG. druck; corresponds to AS. pryce (cc supported by ofpryce), 'pressure.'

Drüden, drüchen,  to press, oppress, hug, print,' from MidHG. druck, drüken, OHG. drüchen (comp. AS. brycean, 'to press'), MidHG. drüken, an unmodified UpG. variant, has a specialised meaning in ModHG. In Goth. the subst. would be *brukks, the vb. brukkan. Since the Mid HG. vb. drüken is equiv. to 'to press, throng, oppress, thrust oneself,' the meanings harmonise well with trügen, which is based upon an Aryan root trenk, while trüden would be derived from a root trek without the nasal; the kk of the theoretical Gothic, form originated probably in kn.

Druschel, MidHG. a frequentative form of drüden.

Druse, f., 'sorceress,' LG.; MidHG. trute, f., ' demoness, nightmare'; Drudrinni, MidHG. trutenwus. In spite of its wide diffusion (Dan. drude, Gothland. druda), the form of the word is obscure, for it is impossible to see what the MidHG. initial t and ModHG. d are related. Perhaps MidHG. trute is to be connected with the adj. traut; in that case Drude would be a euphemism similar perhaps to Gr. Eune- nikes.

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

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

Drüse, f., 'gland, kernel, swelling of the glands,' from MidHG. drüese, druouse (whence the ModHG. variant druse, but only in a special sense); OHG. drusos, draus, f., 'glanders,' Goth. *prós or þrósni, is wanting; so too in E. there is no cognate term.

Drusen, plur., an UpG. word for 'dregs, lees,' from MidHG. droman, OHG. truos- ana (UpG. dialects have us in the accented syllable); corresponds to Du. drosen, Mid Du. droosene, AS. dróm, 'dregs.' The base is perhaps Goth. *þróhusod, to which E. dregs, ModHG. Ætre, Ætrefer are also allied.

du, 2nd pers. pron., 'thou'; from Mid HG. and OHG. du, and the collateral Mid HG. and OHG. ðu; comp. AS. þu, E. thou; Lat. tu, Gr. το, σύ, and Sans. tva, are prim. cognates. The details respecting the Aryan pronom. stem belong to grammar.

Ducazen, m. (ducat, m., rarely fem. in earlier ModHG.), 'ducat,' from late Mid HG., ducate, m. (MidLat. ducatus).

Duchf, f., Duchibank, and Duff, 'rowing seat, thwart;' the form with f is HG., that with ch LG.; OHG. dofta, f., Ölc. posta, f., 'thwart'; OHG. guilofo, prop. 'comrade on the thwart,' AS. gepofa, 'comrade.' One of the prim-Tent. naval terms developed during the migrations of the Teutons; see Nutter, Sest. Maž, Štift, &c. That the LG. form found its way into HG. is not remarkable after what has been said under Bect, Bucht, and Bect. The O'Tent. word for 'thwart' (Goth. *pufo, f.), belongs probably to a root tug, 'to squat
Duc

( 63 )

Dun

Dud, vb., simply ModHG. formed from the equiv. Pol. duditi, 'to play the bagpipes,' from dudy, 'bagpipe.'

Duf (1), f., see Dufi.

Duf (2), m., 'exhalation, odour,' with LG. initial d, from MidHG. tück, m., 'va-pour, fog, dew, rime,' OHG. tuft, 'frost'; of obscure origin.

Dudlen, vb. (unknown to the Suab.), and perhaps also to the other U. G. dialects), 'to bear, tolerate, suffer,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. dülten; a denominative of OHG. dúll, MidHG. dul, f., ModHG. Gilb. The Goth used pullan for tultan without the dental deriv. (OHG. dölen, MidHG. dölen, both far more general in meaning than the ModHG. tultan. 'to suffer;' AS. dulan, 'to suffer'). The pre-Tent. root is tol, töl, tld, which appears, exactly corresponding to the meaning of the Tent. cognate, in Gr. τόλη-ρα, 'to suffer, τόλη-μαρ,' 'miserable, τολδίας,' much enduring,' &c. Lat. tolerare (Lat. perferre), show that Lat. tollo (paric. totus for *tò-tus; pret. tuli, from offero), and Gr. τολμάω, 'to venture, endure,' may be cognates. Hence the primary sense of the root appearing in the graded forms tel, tol, töl, tld, is 'to bear, tolerate.' See Gilb.

Duff, f., 'fair,' with MidHG. initial d, from MidHG. tuft, f., 'fair, church festival, dedication festival,' OHG. tuft. The word is the OTent. term for 'festival.'

Dum, adj., 'stupid, silly,' from MidHG. tum (gen., -memes), tump (gen., -bes), 'stupid, foolish, weak in understanding, dumb,' OHG. tum. In Goth. dumbs, OHG. 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 dunm 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; dunm too has a peculiar history; see fyrdan, hel. Words expressing the perceptions of one sense are often transferred to those of another. Hence Goth. dums, 'dumb,' OHG. tum, 'deaf, dumb,' may possibly be allied to Gr. τυφλός, 'blind' (root ὀφθαλμός). This conjectural etymology is quite as uncertain as that offered under Dic.

Dump, adj., 'damp, dull, heavy,' ModHG. only; formed by the weakest stage of gradation from MidHG. dumpen, str. vb., 'to fume, smoke;' comp. also MidHG. dumphen, dämpfen, to fume, dump.' The orig. sense of the adj. is probably 'smoky,' i.e. 'damp,' or 'dimming the sight and dulling the hearing;' dump appears in Du. dumpen, with the meaning 'damp, gloomy.' Perhaps the word is connected with tumpen; comp. E. dank.

Düne, f., 'down, dune,' simply ModHG. from the equiv. LG. diëne (OSax. dëna), Du. dún (whence Fr. dune); respecting ModHG. ıt from Du. wi, comp. Št., Gáten. Akin to AS. dán, 'hill,' E. down ('plateau'). So too E. down, adv.; for AS. adáne, oltáne, from the mountain, towards the valley, corresponds exactly to MidHG. ze tal (comp. Fr. au mont, 'up the stream'). Likewise Gr. ὀπίκος, 'before the door,' has the general meaning 'outside'; MidHG. ze bérge is 'aloft, upwards;' comp. MidHG. kí, ἄρας ἔδε γένοις ανας ἑρέμα, 'one's hair stands on end.' The diëne group (E. down) seems to have spread from Eng. into Du. and I.G. (comp. besides Sár, Súet, Šfrém). Hence the assumption that AS. dán is of Kelt. origin is not to be discarded—Ofr. dán, 'hill' (comp. the OKeit. names of towns ending in dün, Augsbergun, Lugdunum); though the attempt to show that it is primit. allied to Gr. θέω (nom. θέος), 'sea-beach,' and Sans. dhánas, 'dry land, continent, inhospitable land,' cannot be recommended; AS. dán would be pre-Tent. déchád (the indubitable form of the cognate word in Ind.).

Dung, m., with LG. initial d; 'dung, manure,' from MidHG. tuna, 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. *tunna, 'manuring,' E. dun (subst. and vb.); OHG. tun, 'weaver's room underground' (Dünger from late MidHG. *tuniger). This double meaning of the cognates is explained by the remarks of Tacitus (Germania, § 10) and Pliny (Hist. Nat., 19, 1). 'Dun' is the primary sense of the cognates of Dun and Tan; in the other Aryan languages, however, no primit. cognates can be adduced.

Dunkel, adj., 'dark, gloomy, obscure,' with MidG. initial *d; from MidHG. dunken (pret. dâhle), 'to seem, appear to,' OHG. *dunkhan (chiefly impers. with dat.), 'to see' (pret. dähla); Goth. *pugjan, pâhta, mostly impers. with dat., 'to seem'; AS. punjan, E. to think, which, however, really represents the meanings of AS. pencian, OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. tunfen. Dunfen appears to have been originally a str. vb., of which tunfen was perhaps the factitive form. The Tvent. punk; punk, is based upon an old Aryan rootrug, teng, and this, again, appears in OLat. *tongare, 'to know,' (comp. Prænest. tongitio, 'notion'). Comp. tunfen, Dun.

dün, adj., 'thin, slender, attenuated,' from the equiv. MidHG. düne, OHG. *dunni; comp. AS. *punne, E. thin, OJc. *punnar, Du. dun, Goth. *punno. The adj. retained the primit. meaning 'thin' in all the periods and dialects of Tvent. The stem *punno is preserved in OHG. dunwe, AS. dunwego, OJc. *punnrange, 'temples,' prop. 'thin cheek.' (comp. ModHG. dial. Düning, Düng, 'temples'). The adj. is primit. Aryan, in the form tunis (respecting Tvent. un comp. *Rinn, *Mann); comp. OInd. tunis-ā, 'long, drawn out, narrow, thin'; Lat. tunus, 'thin, narrow'; Gr. *tun-, existing only in compounds, denotes 'drawn or stretched out, long'; comp. ravaā, which has the same meaning; OSlov. *tināk, 'thin,' has a suffix. The idea of attenuation comes from 'extension in one direction, drawn out lengthwise,' still retained by the Ind. and the Gr. adjts. Lat., Tent., and Slav. deprived the orig. meaning of one of its characteristics. In OInd. and Gr. there occurs a verbal stem, tuni (raw), with the primary sense 'to stretch out, extend.' Comp. rurin, Durin, Dener, and the following word.

Dunft, m., 'vapour, fume, mist,' from MidHG. dunst, tunst, m., 'steam, vapour,' OHG. *tunst, dunst, (tunst, dunst, 'storm, breath'); respecting the MidG. initial d. comp. Dunft, tunft. Corresponds to AS. *dæst (for *dunst), E. dust. Tvent. dunfs-, for dunwes-, is based upon an Aryan root *dweans, which still appears in Sans. dhvans, 'to fall to dust' (dveal, 'falling to dust').

Durft, prep., 'through, owing to, by,' from MidHG. durch, dur, 'through,' also 'for the sake of,' OHG. durzh, durzh, comp. OSâx. *thuhr, AS.* thurh, E. through and thorough. Goth. *paik, 'through,' with an abnormal vowel, is related to the OHG. dër, 'perforated,' with which are connected OHG. durhik, durhik, MidHG. *dørk, 'perforated,' and durk, 'pierced, porous;' AS. *pyel (for *pyrele), 'hole' (comp. Nûr, 'as well as Goth. *paik, 'hole' (*k, from *kk, for *kn)). The prep. might easily be a case of an older adjt. perhaps the ace. neut. Besides the passive meaning of OHG. dër, 'pierced,' an active sense, 'piercing' may also be added. The base *paik would be best defined by 'to pierce, penetrate,' which recalls the HG. *tæ遵; the former is based upon a pre-Tent. root *tork, the latter upon a root *trenk. The connection with Lat. *trans is exceedingly problematical.

Durfsicht, 'Serene Highness; simply MidHG. mitMid, with MidG. vowel au; MidHG. and MidG. durfull, partic. for MidHG. durfulicht, 'illustrious;' from durfulichen, 'to shine, light through, illuminate.' See Grund, strichen.

Dürfen, anom. vb., 'to be allowed, venture, need;' from MidHG. dürfen, durfen, a preterite pres., 'to have reason, cause, be permitted, need, require'; OHG. durfen, a preterite pres., 'to lack, be destitute of, require, be in need of;' comp. Goth. *fatarban, Du. durven, AS. *purfan, 'to be in need of.' In addition to the Tvent. root purf, purh, Swiss points to an old parallel form purp. In the MidHG. deriv. bärten,
**Dur**

| dūr, adj., ‘dry, meagre, barren,’ from MidHG. dūre, OHG. dōrrt, ‘withered, dry, lean’; corresponds to Du. dor, OLG. thōr, AS. þyrþr, Goth. þaurzus, ‘dry’ (with regard to HG. τυς, from Goth. τς, comp. irr. *þarsr*). From a pre-Teut. adj. þarzû-, ‘dry, withered,’ which belongs to a root þurs, from pre-Teut. *ths*. As a result of the restriction of the word—probably in primit. times—to denote the dryness of the throat, we have the OldInd. ṭrās, ‘greedy, panting,’ and ModHG. ḥarz, as applied to the voice, or rather speech, *ths* appears in Gr. τροφή, ‘fishing,’ for *τραφολος* (comp. δαφός, ‘dense,’ for *δαφολος*, Lat. densus), and OldInd. ṭrā-s, ‘hoarse, rough (of the voice).’ With the general meaning ‘dry,’ ModHG. ḥarr, ḥerr, and their cognates are connected.

**Durst**, m., ‘thirst,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. durst, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. dorst, AS. þyrst, E. thirst; Goth. þaurstei, f., ‘thirst.’ The final *t* of the OHG. and Eng. words is a deriv., as may be inferred from Goth. þaursteip, m., ‘I am thirsty.’ The further comparisons made under ḥarr, ḥerr, ḥarr, amply prove that the short form *ths*, from pre-Teut. *ths*, signifies ‘to be thirsty’; comp. especially OldInd. *ṭrāñj*, ‘thirsty,’ *ṭrānd, f.*, ‘thirst,’ *ths*, str. vb. (3rd pers. sing. *ṭrāti, Goth. þaursteip*), ‘to pant, be thirsty’; *ṭrā-s, ‘panting’.

**Düxel**, m., ‘dizziness,’ simply ModHG., from LG. duxel, ‘giddiness’; a genuine HG. word would have had an initial *t* as OHG. tusig, ‘foolish,’ shows; the latter corresponds to AS. dysig, ‘foolish,’ E. dizzy. To the root *dūs* (*dūs*), contained in this class, belong Þer, þeríst, with the genuine HG. *t* initially. A different gradation of the same root *dus*, from Aryan *dus* appears in AS. dwed, Du. dewas, ‘foolish.’

**Dux**., m., ‘dust, powder,’ simply ModHG., from LG. dust; corresponds to E. dust (but see further *dūst*). The final *t* is probably a deriv.; *dus*, the root, may be the weakest form of an Aryan *dves*; OldInd. *dves, dvais*, 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 Duß, ‘dust.’

**diffier**, adj. (unknown to UpG.), ‘gloomy, dismal, sad,’ from the equiv. LG. dúister, dūster; comp. OSax. thiüstr, AS. pøstre, *pystre*, ‘dark.’ MidHG. dînster, OHG. dînstar, OHG. finstara, OSax. finstara are remarkable parallel forms expressing the same idea; so too AS. pøstre, ‘darkness.’ The primary form may be seen in the stem of ßume, Goth. *ßinis*, ‘twilight,’ OldInd. tómás, ‘darkness’; Lat. tenta (or *temeta*), comes nearest perhaps to MidHG. dînster. *ß* is interchanged with *p* in ßadl, AS. þaxcele; in the same way ßführt might be related to dînstar (from *finstar*). These guesses are, however, too uncertain.

**Düfe, Deufe, Tüfe, f., ‘paper bag, screw’; merely ModHG. from LG. tûfe (akin to Du. tuft, ‘pipe’?); respecting the LG. and Du. û sound, see under ßûfe. In Swab and Bav, the terms are gugge, gücken.

**Düjend**, n., ‘dozen,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. totzen, with an excrescent final *d* (see *Semant, Rent*); from Fr. douzaine (comp. Ital. dozzina), whence also E. dozen, Du. dozijn; ultimately derived from Lat. duodecim.

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**Ebbie, f., ‘ebb,’ merely ModHG., borrowed, like many terms relating to the sea, from LG.; comp. Du. ebb, ebbie, f., Dan. ebbe, Swed. ebb, m. The word is first found in AS, where *ebb*, m., is the form (comp. E. ebb, whence also Fr. *dêle*), nautical terms being generally recorded at an earlier period in that language than elsewhere; comp. Breüt, *fet*, Eebte (2.), Eeben, and ßeb. Had the OTeut word been preserved in Ger. we should have expected OHG. eppo, ModHG. *effe*. It is possible that the word is connected with the cognates of ßebn (Ebbie, lit. ‘leveller,’ ‘plain’?). Yet ßeb, from its meaning, is more appropriately connected with Goth. *þbaks*, ‘backwards, back’ (OHG. *ippibôhn*, ‘to roll back’); hence ßeb is lit. ‘retreat’; the connection with *þbun* (Goth. *þban*) is not thereby excluded. Scand. has a peculiar word for ßeb—fjara, ‘ebb,’ fyrea, ‘to ebb.’ No Goth. word is recorded.**
eben, adj., 'even, level, plain, smooth,' from MidHG. eben, OHG. ebah, adj., 'level, flat, straight,' common to Teut., under these meanings, but it is not found in any other Aryan group; comp. OSax. ebah, Du. ebben, AS. ēfna, E. even, Oic. ēfna, Goth. ēbna, 'level.' Akin perhaps to Goth. ibaks, adj., 'backward' (see eber). Apart from 'even,' the stem ib in the form ep or ebh has not yet been authenticated; Lat. ēquus (Sans. ēka), cannot, on account of phonetic differences, be regarded as a cognate.—eben, adv., 'even, just,' from MidHG. ebene, OHG. ehans; comp. OSax. ēfna, AS. ēfna (whence E. even); the old adv. form of the adj. (Comp. eban.)

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

Eber, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ēber, OHG. ēbar, m., 'wild boar'; corresponds to AS. cofer, m., 'wild boar' (E. York from AS. Eoforweic, lit. 'boar-town'), Oic. ēgarr, 'wild boar,' figuratively 'prince' (also jör-biaga, 'a kind of sausage'); Goth. *ihbars, *ihbars. With the pre-Teut. base epréis some have connected Obulg. ēpér, m., Lat. aper, m., 'wild boar.' Similarly in the terms for ērđ and ēdwein, the West Aryan languages only partially agree.

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

cēft, adj., 'genuine, real, legitimate,' simply ModHG. adopted from MidG. and LG., where cēft is the normal correspondent of MidHG. and OHG. aft, 'lawful'; comp. Du. acht; akin to OFris. àit, 'lawful'; from Oōe, compared with which the adj. has retained the old meaning of ēge, '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.

Četi, n., Čete, f., 'edge, corner,' from MidHG. ėce, f. (seldom neu.), 'edge of weapons, point, corner, brim,' OHG. ėcka, f., 'point, edge of a sword.' Corresponds to OSax. ěggi, f., 'edge, sharpness, sword,' AS. ěg, 'corner, point, edge (of a sword, &c.), sword,' E. ed, Oic. ěg, f., 'point'; Goth. *aigi, f., is not recorded. The meaning 'point, sharp edge,' which originally was the most prominent in the cognates (see also ćėge), recalls the development in ModHG. Ėrt. The Teut. root āg(ah), pre-Teut. ak (Goth. aga), from Aryan ākāyā), with the primary meaning 'pointed,' is found in very many non-Teut. languages, since ModHG. Ąfr and the non-Teut. words cited under that word are primit. allied to it, as are also Lat. aces, Gr. ákos, 'point,' both in form and meaning.

Čefer, f., 'acorn,' simply ModHG., from MidG. and LG. ēcker, 'acorn, beech nut;' there is also in UpG. a word *aikeren primit. allied and equiv. to Swiss aek-ram (Bav. akram). Comp. the corresponding Goth. akran, n., 'produce, fruit (generally),' Oic. akar, m., AS. acon, E. acorn, Du. aker, 'acorn.' Since the meaning 'acorn, beech-nut,' is a recent specialisation in comparison with Goth. akran, 'produce, fruit,' the cognates may be connected with Goth. akrs, HG. āder, and perhaps also with Lith. uogė, 'berry,' unless the latter is more closely allied to Lat. va. In any case its kinship with ēge must be denied, since the latter would be *aiks in Goth. The mutation of the stem in ModHG. and LG. ēder must be explained by a Goth. *akrin.

Čedel, adj., 'of noble birth or qualities, excellent, generous,' from MidHG. ēdele, ēdele, OHG. ēdil (adalt), adj., 'of a good family, noble, high-minded'; a deriv. of Ėtel, OHG. adal. Comp. OSax. ǭdil (adalt), 'of a good family,' noble, from adalt, 'noble family,' AS. ǭdile, 'noble, distinguished.' For details see Ėtel.

Čegel, see Ėgel.

Čegu, f., 'harrow;' simply ModHG., from LG. ėge; likewise ėgen from LG., because a corresponding HG. word would be ēgen or ėgen. The ModHG. word is ėge, OHG. ėgida, f., 'harrow,' OHG. ėcken (partic. gi-ġitz), 'to harrow,' MidHG. ėgen. Comp. Du. ėge, AS. ėge; Goth. *agian, 'to harrow;' *aigiba, 'harrow,' are not recorded. The Teut. root āg (ah), 'to harrow,' from pre-Teut. āg, ok, is most closely connected with Lat. oculus, 'harrow,' Lith. akeitis, 'to harrow;' aekësas, 'harrow,' ŒCon. ocet, W. oged, 'harrow.' The West Eur. cognates may also be further connected with Ėðe (Lat. aces).

Čehe, adv., 'before,' from MidHG. ě, a parallel form to ModHG. Ėr, MidHG. Ėr, like ModHG. Ėta from ėtar, we from war. See Ėber.

Čehe, f., 'marriage, wedlock, matrimony,'
Ehe (67) Eic

from MidHG. ē, ēve, f., 'customary right, justice, law, marriage,' OHG. éva, f., 'law, marriage'; corresponds to OSax. éo, m., 'law,' Du. echt, 'marriage' (from é-haft, see edj.), AS. ã, ãw, f., 'law, marriage.' These West Teut. cognates aëri, might be derived from aëgus-, aëtvæt, and connected with Lat. aëquum (base aëgo). To this there is no objection from the linguistic standpoint, for it is probably the cognates similar in sound and signifying 'time, eternity,' are totally different from those just quoted; comp. Goth. aëwa, OHG. éva, AS. ã, ãw, 'time, eternity,' which are allied to Lat. aëquum, aëternus, Gr. aëōs, aët; so too Sans. ājaya, 'duration of life.' Yet the first group might also perhaps be connected with Sans. éva, m., 'progress, course, procedure, custom.'

echer, chyr, adv., 'sooner, earlier, rather,' from MidHG. and OHG. ér (ër), 'formerly, previously,' compar. adv.; comp. Goth. aëris, 'formerly,' from aër, 'early,' also AS. ãr, E. er. See ēr, ērjl.

ehern, see ērj.

Chri, see ēm.

Chér, f., 'honour,' from MidHG. ér, OHG. êra, f., 'honour, fame, sense of honour'; corresponds to OSax. éra, f., 'honour, protection, pardon, gift,' AS. dr, f., 'honour, help, pardon' (árian, 'to spare, pardon'), OIC. êr, f., 'pardon, gentleness.' Goth. *aíza is by chance not recorded; it is probably allied to Goth. aíis-tan, 'to shun, respect,' which is undoubtedly primit. akin to Lat. aës-tumare, 'to acknowledge, value.' It is probably connected with the Sans. root ò, 'to seek, to obtain.'

Œi, m., 'egg,' from MidHG. and OHG. ei, n., 'egg'; common to Teut. with the same meaning, although Goth. *addjus, n. (comp. OIC. egg), is wanting; âda, however, is found in Crim. Goth. Comp. OSax. ei, Du. e, AS. ã, n. E. egg is borrowed from Scand. egg. Between the Teut. aëus (ajjas), 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. òvum (LowLat. *òvum, on account of Fr. œuf), Gr. òwv, OSLov. òje, œje (from the base *òj), OIR. œq, 'egg.' Arguing from these cognates, Teut. ajjas, n., has been derived from œujo, òejo, and connected with Lat. aëis, Sans. òi, 'bin.' In East Aryan no corresponding word is found.

Gibe, f., 'yew,' from the equiv. MidHG. òwe, OHG. òwa, f. (MidHG. also 'a yew-tree bow'); comp. the corresponding AS. òw, òw, E. yew, and OIC. òr, m., 'yew' (and 'bow'). Goth. *aïwa is by chance not recorded. Swiss sche, scep, OHG. tha, OLG. tch, AS. òw, prove that the word had originally a medial guttural; hence the primary form Goth. *æhwia. From the Teut. word, MidLat. teus, Fr. if, Span. iva, 'yew,' are derived. The relation of OHG. òwa, tha, AS. òw, òw, to OIr. òw, W. wyr, 'yew' (Lith. jėva, 'bird-cherry tree,' OSLov. òwa, 'willows'), has yet to be determined.

Gibich, m., 'marsh mallow,' from MidHG. ñische, OHG. ñisca, f., 'marsh mallow, dwarf mallow'; borrowed early from the equiv. Lat. ñiscum (Gr. ñiscos).

Gibe, f., 'oak, oak-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. eich, OHG. eih (ih), f.; a term common to Teut., but by chance not recorded in Goth. (*aikis, f.); comp. Du. eek (eik), AS. ûc, f., E. oak. In Iceland, where there are no trees, the old word eik, f., received the general meaning 'tree' (for a similar chance of meaning see Gibe, Gibr, 'oak,' 'squirrel,' 'fox'; comp. Gr. òwv, 'oak, tree (generally).' The term aik- is peculiar to Teut.; whether it is connected with OIC. eikenn, adj., 'wild,' and with the Sans. root ò, 'to shake,' is undecided.

Gichel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. eichel, OHG. eihhila, 'acorn, fruit of the oak' (corresponding to Du. eikel). The form was orig. a diminutive of Gibe, 'the offspring of the oak,' as it were; the derivative is wanting in E. and Scand. Gîrnn, MODG., is not a cognate.---Gichhorn, n., 'squirrel,' from the equiv. MidHG. gichhorn, OHG. eichhorn (eicchhorn according to Swisser xgeber), but corrupted at an early period by connecting it with òorm. 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. òc-worn (earlier òcweornu), 'squirrel,' is abnormal, and apparently a compound; still more remote is the equiv. OIC. òkorne, from eik, 'oak, tree.' The implied Goth (primit. Teut.) word *aikavairna (*ækavairna) seems by its formation to resemble Goth. widuwairna, OHG. diorna (see Dûn); in that case AS. òcweornu (OIC. òkorne) might be a diminutive of aik (tk?), 'oak,' meaning lit. 'little oak.
animal'. Comp. the diminutive forms MidLat. *squirilus*, ModHG. *Gifhärnden*, OSlav. *včerica*. On the other hand, some maintain that weorn in AS. *decweorna* means 'tail,' while others connect it with Lat. *viverra*, derived from a North Europ. word (Lith. *vereči*, OSlav. *verečica*). At all events, since the Teut. cognates include OIr., AS., and OHG., we need not suppose the word was borrowed from a Southern Rom. term; Lat. *sciurus* (Gr. *σκίουρος*), Fr. *écureuil*, Span. *esquilo* (MidLat. *squirilus*)—whence E. *squirrel*—are too remote in sound from the Teut. words. There is no reason for assuming that the Teut. word was borrowed from another source.

*eichen, aichen*, vb., 'to gauge,' from MidHG. *echen* (*aihden*), 'to survey, gauge, inspect'; akin to MidHG. *ech, ech*, f., 'measure, official standard, office of weights and measures'; corresponds to Du. *ijk*, 'gauge, stamp,' *ijken*, 'to gauge, stamp.' In LG. and MidLG. *iec*, f., means 'gauge mark, instrument for gauging,' generally 'a pointed instrument, lance,' for which reason the cognates have been derived from a Tent. root *āk*, 'to prick.' Yet MidHG. *aihden* points to a connection with *aihden*. In UpG. *rāstren* (see Regl) has a parallel form *řčen*. The solution of the difficulty with regard to *aichen* has not yet been found. The spelling of the word with OBav. *aī* is also remarkable, since in Snab. and Bav. *ei* corresponds to the MidHG. *ē*.

_Eicþorn_, see *Eidfe*.

_Eid*, m., 'oath, execration,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ēid*, OHG. *eid*, m.; a word common to Teut., but not found in the other groups; Goth. *aipas*, OIr. *aib*, AS. *ēb*, E. *oath, De. eed*, OSax. *ēb*, m.; for the common Teut. *ēb-a*; from preTeut. *ēi-to-os* (comp. OIr. *oth*, 'oath'); no suitable cognate has yet been found. *Eid* and its cognates are scarcely allied to it, though *Gīμ* may be so.

_Eidam*, m., 'son-in-law,' from MidHG. *ēidem*, m., 'son-in-law,' also 'father-in-law' (comp. Bret., *Śwajser*, Bøfl., Niue, with regard to the fluctuating meaning), OHG. *eitum*, 'son-in-law;' corresponds to AS. *ēōm*, OFris. *ēithum*, 'son-in-law.' Goth. *eiμnus* (i) is wanting, the word *mēgs* (see Māj) being used. This merely West Teut. term, the derivation of which appears to be similar to that of *Dēin*, is connected with MidHG. *ēid, OHG. *eitl*, Goth. *aipas*, 'mother.' It is not impossible that it may be allied to *Gīm* also; comp. E. *son-in-law*. In Snab. and Alem. *Gīm* is unknown, the word used being *Tēdermann*.

_Gīdfe, _f., 'own, heard;' LG. See *Afr*.

_Eibedfe*, _f., from the equiv. MidHG. *ēidehra*, OHG. *ēidehra*, _f., 'lizard;' like *Gīftōn*, the word has been corrupted in various ways in the other languages of the West Teut. group, so that it is impossible to discover its primary meaning. Du. *haagdis, hagelis*, 'lizard,' is based on hang, 'hedge;' in MidDu. *eggelisse;* AS. *ēpēre*, whence E. *ask, asker,* 'water-neat,' is altogether obscure. The component OHG. *-dēhra*, AS. *-ēler* (to use *Gīμ*, 'lizards,' in natural history as an equiv. term for *Saurier, 'Saurians,' is a mistake due to a wrong derivation), may be connected with the Aryan root *teks,* 'to make,' which appears in *Dās*; OHG. *gīdēhra,* lit., 'one who inspires fear.' Comp. OHG. *āgi*, Goth. *agis*, 'fear,' primit. cognate with Gr. *axios*, 'pain, sadness.'

_Eider, Eiderhans, _f., 'eider-duck,' simply ModHG. from L.G. *eider,* the latter, like E. *eider, eider-duck,* is from Lc. *ēōfr* (gen. *ēobar*), *ēbekōla,* 'eider-duck.' (Mod. Lc. *ā* is pronounced like *et*). Eider-down was brought by the Hanse traders from Iceland to England and Germany, and from the latter imported into Sweden (Swed. *eider, eiderduin*). To the OIr. *ēfr*, Sans. *ātī,* 'water-bird,' may correspond; the latter, it is true, is mostly connected with *Gīμ*; comp. further Norw. *ādder*, Swed. (dialect.) *āda,* 'eider-duck;' (from OIr. *ēfr,* without mutation).

_Eifar, _m., 'zeal, fervour, passion,' from late MidHG. *ēfer, _m._ *Ēfer, _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 L.G., Du., Dan. and Swed. Nothing can be adduced in favour of the assumption that the word was borrowed from UpG. *ēfēr.* An older Ger. adj. *ēfer, 'sharp, bitter;' (as late as Logan), OHG. *ēfar, ebar,* 'sharp, bitter,' AS. *ēfor,* 'sharp, bitter;' might perhaps be cognate with ModHG. *Eifar*.

_Eīgen, _adj., 'own, pertinent, peculiar, odd,' from the equiv. ModHG. *ēgen*, OHG. *ēgin*; an adj. common to Teut.; comp. OSax. *ēgan*, Du. *ēgen*, AS. *ēgen*, E. *own*, OIr. *ēgin*; Goth. used *swēs* for *ēigans*. The old adj. *ēgen* is, as the suffix *ē* shows,
prop. a partic. ending in -ana- of a vb., which only appears, however, as a pret.-pres., meaning 'to possess' throughout the Tent. group; comp. Goth. áigun, áikan, OHe. eig, AS. ágan, 'to have' (E. to own), pret. in AS. ál, in E. ought, whence also AS. ágan, E. to own. The Tent. root aig (ah), from pre-Tent. aik, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Sans. root ág, 'to possess, have as one's own,' the partic, of which, épán-s (ëpán-s), agrees exactly with HG. eigan, Goth. *aigans. In ModHG. stãf (which see) we have a subst. formed with a dental suffix (Goth. alís, 'property, possession,' OHG. eti). Eiland, n., 'island,' MidHG. elant, eliland(n), n., 'land lying by itself, island,' comp. MidHG. eliff, from OHG. einliff, see ef. Ein here has the meaning 'solitary,' alone, as in Giesfeld, Gieser. E. island, and Du. eland, are not allied; they belong to an; see the latter.

cifen, vb., 'to hasten, hurry,' from the equiv. MidHG. miden, OHG. mden (mden from ëphen); akin to AS. inlif, OFris. ile, Oic. il (gen. ëphen), 'side of the foot.' If the l be accepted as a deriv., as it often is in other words, we obtain the widely diffused root ë, 'to go,' as the source of the cognates; comp. Gr. ilá, Lat. ire. Sans. root is, 'to go,' OSlov. iti, Lith. eti, 'to go.' See grhen.

eff, see st.

einmer, m., 'pail, bucket,' from the MidHG. einmer, ein-bær, m., OHG. einmer, einber, einbar, m., 'pail,' corresponds to Osax. einbar (emmar), Du. emmer, Aem. ambor, onber, m., 'pail.' Apparently a compound of ein (Goth. ain) and a noun formed from the root ber (Gr. ëp, Lat. fer), 'to carry,' which is discussed under bær, bárs, '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 bær (OHG. zür-bær) as well as by OHG. umhär (umbar); for undoubtedly OHG. ambar, AS. embor, are the older forms, as is also proved by the borrowed words, OSlov. gbor, Pruss. wmbär, 'pail'; in that case it would be connected with Gr. amfóros. Note too the diminutives OHG. ampré (MidHG. emmer?), AS. embren, 'pail,' formed from OHG. umhär(y).

ein, num, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ein, 'one,' also the indef. art. even in OHG. and MidHG.; comp. OSax. èn, Du. ehn, AS. èn (E. one, as a num. a, on, as indef. art.), Oic. ein, Goth. ains. The num. common to Tent. for 'one,' orig. ains, which is primit. cognate with Lat. unus (comp. communis and geminus, 'common'), and also with OIr. en, OSlov. a, Lith. vienas, Pruss. ains, 'one.' From this old num., which strangely enough is unknown to East Aryan (in which the cognate terms Sans. éka, Zend aevā, 'one,' occur), Gr. (diai) has preserved oikis, 'one,' and ein, 'the one on dice, ace.' See Gilant, Cínere, 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 andern ungeth Forest, they are unlike one another' (lit. the one to the other), zeinanderen quedan, 'to say to one another' (lit. one to the others), for which, however, a reasonable construction, zein einanderen may be used in OHG.

Einbeere, f., 'one-berry, true-love,' simply ModHG.; the assumption that the word is a corruption of juniperus is not necessary in order to explain the word. Comp. Ic. einer, see einfall, f., 'simplicity, silliness,' from MidHG. einval, einfall (válle), f., OHG. einfall, f., 'simplicity, silliness;' comp. Goth. invalpt, f., 'silliness, good nature'—an abstr. noun from Goth. einfalps, 'silly,' OHG. and MidHG. einfall, 'silly,' whence OHG. einfallig, MidHG. einfallig, adj., 'silly.' See fall, singefleisch, see fleisch. Eingewichte, see gewicht. Eingeweihe, see geweih. Eingeweide, 'entrails, bowels, intestines;' from MidHG. eingeweide (AS. inmoph from *inmoph), 'bowels,' for which geweide, n., also meaning 'food,' chiefly occurs; ModHG. ein- for MidHG. ën, 'within, inside;' OHG. weide, 'food, pasture.' Therefore Geweide must have meant lit. 'the food that has been eaten,' and afterwards 'the organs at work in digesting it;' comp. also geweihen, 'to disembowel.' See Geweih, einig, adj., agreeing, sole, only, from MidHG. einig, 'one.' OHG. einag, adj., 'sole, only;' a deriv. of ein. Eingede, f., from the equiv. MidHG. eingede, eingate, eingat, f., 'solitude, desert;' OHG. einbité, n., 'solitude, desert.' By being based on ede, the MidHG. and ModHG. word received its present form; properly, however, bit in the OHG. word is a suffix (comp. ëxomat, ëvenat, ërnut); Goth. *ainbodus (comp. mannik-alins, 'benevolence') is
Ein

Ein, n., a North Ger. word, from the equiv. LG. ësben, MidLG. ësben, 'hip-bone';
comp. Du. ijzeben, ijchben, 'the socket of the hip-bone,' AS. ësben, m. The first part of
the compound seems to contain a subst. ësa, 'gait, walking,' which Sans. tśa, m.,
'hastening on,' resembles.

Eiseg, n., 'iron, weapon, sword, fetters,' from MidHG. and MidLG. ien (iern),
OHG. i 젠, isarn, n., 'iron;' corresponds to Du. ijzer, AS. ien, iren, E. iron, Olc. isarn,
Goth. isarn, 'iron.' Its relation to ëis is still undecided; it is most closely connected
with OFr. tarm, 'iron' (for *isarn-), whence Olc. jurors (Dan. jern) is borrowed.
It is less certain that OHG. ēr, Goth. æs, Lat. aës, 'bronze,' are allied to it. The
derv. r of the earlier forms is retained by ModHG. ieren, which is based on MidHG.
ieren, which is based on MidHG. iserin, isarna, adj., 'of iron.'

cief, adj., 'vain, idle, useless, void,' from MidHG. iel, adj., 'empty, vacant,
vain, useless, fruitless, pure, unadulterated,' OHG. iel, 'empty, vacant, vain, useless,
boastful;' corresponding to OSax. iel, 'empty, invalid,' Du. ijdel, AS. iel, 'empty,
useless, worthless,' E. idle. The orig. meaning of the adj. was probably 'empty';
but if we accept 'shining' as the primary sense, it follows that the word is connected with
Gr. αἰθω, Sans. root ird, 'to flame.'

Eiter, n., 'pus, matter, suppuration,' from MidHG. eiter, OHG. eitcr (eitcr), n.,
'poison' (especially animal poison); Goth. *aitra- is wanting; an old fr remains un
changed in HG. (see trn, sistern). Comp.
MidLG. and Du. etter, AS. attcr, attcr, E.
atter ('pus, poison'), Olc. eitr, n. Also a
variant without the suffix r (Goth. *aitra-);
comp. OHG. and MidLG. t (Alem. ēsse, 
Bav. ēs), m., 'abscess, ulcer,' with a
normal permutation of t to 33. The Teut.
root att is 'poisonous ulcer,' has been rightly
connected with the Gr. ἀίθω, n., ἀίδα, n.,
'swelling,' ἀίδω, 'to swell;' hence the
root is Aryan oud.

Echef, m., 'nausea, disgust, aversion,' a
MidHG. word, which has obtained a wide
circulation through Luther (he used the
form ĕchf; unknown in the contemporane-
ous UpG. writings). A ModHG. word with
obscure cognates; it is perhaps connected
with AS. ēcow, 'burdensome, troublesome'
(base aeklo-), and probably also to LG. ętcrn,
'to vex' (Du. aeklēg, 'terrible,' E. ake?'). The h
in UpG. ēchf (Swiss, hekjel) may be
excessive, as in frīten. These cognates
have probably no connection with a Teut.
root erk, 'to vomit, nauseate,' to which old
UpG. erkelo, 'to loathe,' E. irksome, to erk, are
allied.—**EClfName**, "nickname," simply
ModHG., in MidHG. d-name, prop. "false
name"; from LG. aeklname; comp. Swed.
öknamn, "nickname," OIC. avkanaan, "epi-
thet, surname"; from the Teut. root auk,
' to increase.' See aud.

**EClf, Elen**, see Glentier.

eclend, adj., 'wretched, pitiful, miserable,
despicable,' from MidHG. *elende*, adj., 'unhappy,
woful, living in a foreign country, banished,' OHG. *el-
leni*, 'banished, living out of one's country, foreign,
alien, captive'; corresponding to OSAx.*el-
leni, 'alien, foreign.' To this is allied
the abstract Clent, n., from MidHG. *elenda*,
OHG. *elenti*, n., 'banishment, foreign
country,' MidHG. also, 'want, distress,
misery,' OHG. also, 'captive.' OSAx. *el-
leni, 'foreign country.' The primary
meaning of the adj. is 'living in, born in
a foreign country' (comp. Gliš, from early
MidLat. Alieatia, from OHG. *Elisazgo*, lit.
'incola peregrinōs,' or 'inhabitant of the
other bank of the Rhine'). Goth. *aljo, 'an-
other,' is primit. cognate with Lat *alius*,
Gr. άλλος (for *allos), OIR. aile, 'another';
comp. the corresponding gen. OHG. and
AS. *alles, 'otherwise,' E. *else.* The pronominal
stem *aljo- was even in the Goth.
period supplanted by anpara-, 'another.'
Comp. *Rede.*

Glentier, n., also Elen, Elend, m. and
n., 'elk,' first occurs in MidHG. with an
excessant d (as in *Mund*); borrowed from
Lith. *elnis, 'elk' (OSlov. *jelent, 'stag'),
with which OSlov. *lanin, 'hind' (from
*olnios), is primit. allied. From the Mod
HG. word Fr. *clan, 'elk,' is derived. The
genuine OG. term for Clent is *Gliš* (E. *elk*);
comp. MidHG. *elde, *elhe, m., OHG. *elhe,
AS. *elle, OIC. *elgr. The last word (ori-
ginating in *elgi-*) is termed *alces* in Cesar's
Bell. Gall., with which Russ. *loet* (from
OSlov. **olot?) is also remotely connected.
Perhaps OG. *Gliš* facilitated the intro-
duction of the Lith. word.

Elf, m., simply ModHG. borrowed in the
last century from the equiv. E. *elf*
(comp. *Solfe, *Sim*); also ModHG. *Elf,
f.; for further references see Sim. The
MidHG. *eile, *elbinne, f., shows that a cor-
responding ModHG. would have *b* in place of
*f.*

ciff, ciff, num., 'eleven,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *eif, *eis, *eini, OHG. *eini; a
term common to Teut. for 'eleven.' Comp.
OSax. *elien (for *unihun), AS. *andlenfan,
endlenfan (for *andlenfan), E. eleven, OIC. *elien,
Goth. *aleni.* A compound of Goth. ains,
HG. *ein, and the component -iif in *Zueif
(Goth. *tvaiif). In the non-Teut. lan-
guages only Lith. has a corresponding forma-
tion; comp. Lith. *venišika, 'eleven,'
tvįčika, 'twelve,' tvįčika, katiriočka (and
so on up to nineteen); the *f* of the Ger. word
is a permutation of *k, as in *Zueif (Nokos).
The signification of the second component,
which is met with in Teut. only in the
numbers df and zwelf, is altogether uncer-
tain. Some have derived the compound,
upon which the Lith. and Teut. words are
based, from the Aryan root *lik, 'to remain
over' (see *řiben), or from the Aryan root
*tip (see *Mekir), and regarded *df as 'one
over.'

Elfenbein, n., from the equiv. MidHG.
klefvenbein, *OHG. *hefvenbein, n., 'ivory,'
but based anew on Glentient. How the word
came b the initial *h (AS. *gilpendbeeld*),
which is also found in MidHG. and OHG. *hef-
ven (also less frequently *elfant, equiv. to AS.
*gilpeld), 'elephant,' is not known. It is
possible that the excrescent *h at the begin-
ing is due to the word being connected with
*gilen* (in the Middle Ages special
healing qualities were ascribed to ivory).
Perhaps the word was obtained not from
Romance, but from the East, from Byzan-
tium (Gr. *Olelóss- ); for the word would
probably correspond to Lat. (ebrer, ebores-
us) had it been introduced into Ger. through
a Romance medium. Comp. Ital. *avorio, Fr.
*ivoire, *ivory', Du. *ivoor, E. *ivory (yet
also Span. *marfil, Port. *marfim).—With
regard to the meaning of the second part of
the compound (*hefen, lit. 'bone*'), see Brit.

Eile, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *elle,
el, *elin, *eine, OHG. *eina (and *elin), f. "el",
corresponding to Goth. aleina (wrongly
written for *'alia'), OIC. gln, AS. *el, f.
E. *ell, Du, *el, *elle; all these words signify
"ell," which is derived from the lit. mean-
ing "fore-arm" (comp. *fuš, *ezanne, *Master,
as standards of measure). The word in the
form *ódná* is also preserved in other Aryan
languages. Comp. Gr. *δέκα, 'elbow, arm,'
Lat. *ulna, 'elbow, arm, *ell,' OIR. *üle, Sans.
aratni, OSlov. *lakšā (from *shkšit), Lith.
*òlętis (òlekdis), 'elbow, *ell,' are more re-
 mote; they also contain, however, the
common Aryan *elī* (whence too Alt.). From the Teut. *fulina* the Romance cognates—Ital. alba (Fr. aine)—are borrowed.

—Ef'lenbogen, Ef'lhogen, m., from the equiv. ModHG. glamboge, glanboge, OHG. e*elbone*, m., 'elbow.' Comp. Du. elboog, AS. glaboga, m., E. elbow, OE. globoge, m., 'elbow.' lit. 'bend of the arm.'

Eller, see Ctrt.—Elsboege, similarly.

El'frije, f., 'minnow,' akin to MidHG. and OHG. erlinge. See Ctrt.

El'ster, f. (in Swiss *agh-*) on the Mid-Rhine atzel, Suab. hütz and kätger), 'magpie,' from the equiv. MidHG. agelster, agelster, agelaster, OHG. aglastra, f.; corresponding to OLG. agastria, LG. agster, Du. ester, aakster, 'magpie.' Its origin is altogether dubious; -strian seems here, as sometimes in other cases, to be a fem. suffix. The meaning of the base ag-ul may have already been 'magpie,' as is indicated by OHG. agasse, 'magpie' (hence ModHG. atzel for agel-*l*; comp. Alg. en, Aum, *aum*), AS. *am*, 'magpie.' From the OE Teut. (type *gangian*), Ital. gazza, and Fr. agace, are derived.

Ell'en, plur., from the equiv. MidHG. (seleion occurs) ellesen, alteren, plur., OHG. eliron, (alteron), plur., 'parents;' corresponds to OSax. eliron, Du. ouder, ouderen, 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. *xer, Súnger.*

Emp'sangen, emp'sinden, see ent.

Emp'or, adv., 'upward, aloft,' from Mid HG. enbor, enbore, adv., 'into or in the heights'; OHG. enbore, in børe, 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 Bahr); more probably to emp'en. The p of the ModHG. word is based on an early ModHG. medium form entbör, from which empör, empör, must have been produced.

Empö'ren, vb., 'to excite, enrage, (refl.) to revolt;' from MidHG. enbören, OHG. (occurs only once) anuobören, '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 s (z); with bor, 'upper space'—see entper—there seems to be a connection by gradation of u to au; ModHG. ėpēr (OHG. bōser) is not allied.

Emp'sig, adj., 'busy, active, assiduous, industrious,' from MidHG. emzeug, emziçe, OHG. emszižig, emszižig (also with t), 'constant, persistent, continuous'; Suab. and Alem. have feisig, instead of the non-existent emsige. A derivative by means of the suffix -ig by OHG. emiz, whence MidHG. emsliche. Its connection with magie is questionable, since & as an accented prefix is not to be found. AS. demetig, emigte, 'free, empty.' E. empty, is not allied. With greater probability, the West Teut. term for 'ant' (see *Anigel*) is related to emsig.

Ende, n., 'end, aim, termination,' from the equiv. MidHG. ende, OHG. enti, m.; corresponds to OSax. enti, m., Du. einde, AS. ende, m., E. end, OE. ender, ende, m., Goth. endis, m., 'end.' The common Teut. stem anjư-., from pre-Teut. anjyt-, is closely connected with Sans. anata, i., 'boundary, end, edge, border,' OIr. et (from an-?), 'end, point.'

End'ivie, f., 'endive,' early ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. MidLat. and Rom. endivia (Lat. intubus).

Eng, adj., 'narrow, close, strait, confined,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. eng, OHG. eng, ang; corresponds to Goth. angius, OE. ingle (seldom ingle), 'narrow;' Du. eng; from the Teut. root ang, Aryan angis, preserved also in Aeng. Comp. Lat. angulus, angustia, angere (see also bange), as well as Sans. añatu, 'narrow,' dādas, m., 'narrowness, chasm, oppression,' OSlov. gštuk, 'narrow,' Gr. ἀγκώ, 'to stratify,' Armen. anjyk, Fr. cun-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), Oe. engell, Goth. agiulis, m., 'angel.' The cognates which are diffused throughout Teut. are borrowed from the ecclesiastical Lat. angelus, or more probably from Gr. ἀγαλλε, 'angel.' How they were borrowed cannot, it is true, be discovered with any certainty (comp. Tant).

Engelferling, m., 'grub of the cock-chaffer,' from MidHG. engelüfe, MidHG. OHG. engelüfe(n), m., 'corn-ewe,' a derivative of OHG. angar, angari, MidHG. anjer, engor, 'corn-ewe'; scarcely con-
Enk, m. (unknown to UpG.), from the equiv. MidHG. enke, m., 'farm servant, bind,' OHG. enko, *ankoko (*ankoko), m., 'servant'; corresponds only to OFris. inka and LG. enke, 'servant.' It is uncertain whether the word is primit. cognate with Lat. ancilla, 'maid-servant,' since Lat. a would be normally changed into LG. h or g; perhaps however, it is based on the Aryan root ank or ang.

Enkell (1.), m., 'ankle,' from MidHG. enkel, m., OHG. enchel, anchel, m.; numerous primit. variants observe the etymology. OIc. ankla, n., AS. onceaw, n. (E. ankle), MidDu. anchel, OHG. anchel, 'ankle-bone,' seem to be modifications of the primary form; but do they suggest any connection with *fan (comp. AS. onderewe with oncelaw)? There is a difficulty in determining the relation of OHG. enchel, anchel, to anchel, and their further connection with MidHG. anke, m., 'joint of the foot, nape' (even now 'ankle' in UpG. and MidG. dialects is the term for 'nape, neck'), OHG. encha, f. (from ankla), 'thigh, tibia' (Fr. anche, 'reel, mouthpiece'). Perhaps allied to Sans. aṅgā, 'limb,' aṅgāri, 'finger.'

Enkel (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. enkel, enkil, m., late OHG. enkhilt, n., 'grandson.' Since even in MidHG. the forms enkel and enkhilt appear, Mod. H. Enkel is most closely connected with a form enkel, in which the medial e was syncopated. The termination enkhilt is frequently found as a diminutive suffix; comp. AS. ekipel, 'small ship,' lepnel, 'small limb,' OHG. lippelt, 'small bird,' luonichitt, n., 'chicken.' Hence OHG. enkhilt is a diminutive of *An, OHG. ano (Goth. *ana, gen. *anis), 'grandfather,' and signifies lit. 'little grandfather, grandfather's child,' comp. the similar evolutionary of meaning in Lat. avunculus (see *Oyem). In the non-Tent. languages there is probably another corresponding term besides the word cited under An—OSlov. vunuk, 'grandson.'

euf, prefix, 'forth, from, out, away,' from MidHG. ent, OHG. int, *int, an unaccented prefix corresponding to the accented an, which is of the same origin. In words with initial f, ent- even in MidHG. becomes emp-, hence empfingen (from fingen), empfnten (from fnten), empfisten (befisten), OHG. int-fihan, int-findan, *int-fihan. The meaning of the prefix belongs to grammar.—entbeyren, vb., from MidHG. enbérn, OHG. (int-) in-bérn, 'to do without, want'; a corresponding vb. is wanting in the OTeut. dialects. The meaning of OHG. in-bérn can hardly be deduced from beran, 'to carry' (see Bauke, gebern, Bürer); whether it is connected with bar, OSlov. boín, from an Aryan root bhes, 'to be empty,' remains uncertain, because the prefix has no very definite meaning, and because no other verb from this root has been found.

Ente, f., 'duck,' from the equiv. MidHG. ente (for *ente), ant (plur. ente). OHG. ant, ent, f.; a term common to Tent.; comp. MidLG. anet(s), Du. ende, AS. annd, OIc. end, f., 'duck.' The assumed Goth. form *anhpis points to a primit. kinship with Lat. ana-, 'duck,' with which some have also connected Sans. ait (see, however, Bürer), as well as OSlov. qita, Lith. antis, 'duck.' For the E. term 'duck' (AS. ðæc) see taenjan.

Entfork (Snaub. anrechte), m., 'drake,' a modification of MidHG. antreche, OHG. antrahho (Dan. andrik); probably the correct form is *antrahho. In LG. simply Drake, equiv. to E. drake, which has certainly nothing to do with Drach, 'dragon,' Lat. draco. Other terms for drake are LG. erpe in Pomerania, weidling in Mecklenburg, and wirt in Holstein, all of obscure origin. Note further Swiss and Bav. Entwog for Entfork.

tentrn, vb., 'to board (a ship), simply Mod. H., formed like Du. enteren, from Span. entrar (Lat. intrare).

entgegen, adv., 'against, in opposition, towards;' from MidHG. angegen, OHG. ingegen, and ingegan, adv. and prep., 'towards, against;' comp. OSax. angegin, AS. ongegan, E. again; see gogen.—entrüfet, 'exasperated, irritated,' partic. of MidHG. entrüsten, 'to take off one's armour, to disconcert' (Du. and LG. ontrusen, to disturb); see vijten.

entsetzen, 'to displace, depose;' (voll.) 'to be shocked, terrified,' from MidHG. entsetten, 'to lay aside, disconcert, be afraid,' from MidHG. entsetzen, OHG. inteintzen, 'to lose one's seat, fear, terrify;' Goth. andtjan, 'to shun, fear.'

cuwered, particle, 'either;' from Mid HG. einweder, an uninflected neut., corresponding as a disjunctive particle to an
over following; in MidHG. *eintüd*er, is mostly a pron. (sometimes with *oder* following, 'one of two,' corresponding to OHG. *ein-de-üder* (*ein-dü-düder*), 'one of two'; see n. Hence, The origin of the OHG. de- is obscure; see frin.

Erbeu, m., 'ivy,' from the equiv. MidHG. *éphou*; *ébahou*, OHG. *ébalčwe*; n.; even at the present day the word is pronounced *gru* in UpGer. dialects (Franc., Suab., and Alem.), partly corrupted to *rakhe*, while the ModHG. pronunciation has been influenced by the written language. Of course it is impossible to say positively whether *fyn* is to be regarded as the second component, especially as the other forms are difficult to explain. OHG has also *ébalv*, *ébab* AS. *éy*, *ivy*, MidLG. *tulof*, Du. *eilof*, 'ivy.' The base of the cognates seems to be a common Teut. *bba*; yet no definite clue can be found.

gppið, m., 'celery, parsley,' with LG. consonants, from MidHG. *gphch*, OHG. *gphh*, n., which are preceded by the shorter forms, MidHG. *gph*, *gph*, OHG. *gph*, n. This word, like other names of plants connected with horticulture and cookery, was borrowed previous to the OHG. period (see *dgb*2) from Lat.; the original word in this instance is *apium*, which denotes a species of umbelliferous plants, comprising parsley, celery, &c.; only in ModHG. has *gppið* been confused in meaning with *ýr*.

cr, pron., 'he, it,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ir*, corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *iz*, from a pronom. stem of the third person -iz; comp. Lat. *i*-s (Lat. id., Goth. *iz*, OHG. and MidHG. i泽, ModHG. *ez*). Akin to the Sans. pronom. stem -i.

cr, prefix, signifying 'transition, beginning, attaining,' from MidHG. *er-*, OHG. *ar*, *ur*-, the unaccented verbal prefix from the accented *ur*- See the latter.

erg, n., 'heritage, inheritance,' from MidHG. *grbe*, OHG. *grbi*, *grbi*, n., 'inheritance'; a word common to Teut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. *arbs*, AS. *yfe* (obsolete in E.), Du. *erf*, OSax. *grbi*. Akin to *grbe*, m., 'heir, inheritor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grbe*, OHG. *gerbo*, *gerbo* (Goth. *gerba*), m. With the Teut. root *arbo*, 'to inherit,' some have connected the Or. *comarpi*, 'joint heirs,' and Gr. *óðras*, Lat. *orbus*, 'orphaned,' Armen. *orb*, 'orphan'; *grbe*, lit. 'orphan'.

Grbe, f., 'pea,' from the equiv. MidHG. *arweiz*, *grweiz*, *grweiz*, f.; corresponding to OHG. *erit*, Du. *erit*, Erf. *erit*, plur. The cognates are probably borrowed, as is indicated by the similarity in sound to Gr. *epifôbos* and *opôs*, 'chick-pea' (see Ainefit); comp. also Lat. *erum*, 'bitter vetch,' akin to the equiv. AS. *ear*.* Direct adoption from Gr. or Lat. is impossible; the way it was introduced cannot be discovered. Probably *Grbe* is one of the words which Gr. and Teut. have obtained from the same source, as in the case of *sân*. In Eng., *iーズ* (Fr. *pois*) was adopted for 'pea' early in the AS. period; comp. AS. *pees*, *pice*, *pee* (and *pea*).

Ertaż, Bav., see Eidtaż.


erdrosseln, see *Crofl* (2).

Ereği, n., 'event, occurrence,' for an earlier er QSize from MidHG. *rgügen*, OHG. *ir-augen*, 'to show.' OHG. *augen*, Goth. *augja*, 'to show,' are derivatives of *Aug*. Hence *er Lua* means lit. 'what is shown, what can be seen.' The spelling *Ereği* found even in the 16th cent. was due to the corruption of a word no longer understood.

erfahren, vb., 'to experience, come to know, learn, undergo,' from MidHG. *erwarn*, 'to travel, inquire, investigate, proclaim'; akin to *faren*—erfgižen, ergežen, vb., 'to delight,' from MidHG. *ergižen*, 'to cause to forget (esp. grief), compensate for'; facetive of MidHG. *ergižen*, 'to forget.' See ergežen.—erhaben, adj., 'sublime, exalted, superior to,' from the equiv. MidHG. *erhaben*, which is properly a partic. of MidHG. *ergiben*, 'to raise aloft.'—erinnern, vb., 'to remind, admonish;' (refl.) 'to recollect, remember,' from MidHG. *innern*, *innern*, 'to remind, inform, instruct;' akin to *inner.*
Erker, m., 'bow, projection (of a building), balcony,' from the equiv. MidHG. dirk, erker, m.; the latter is formed from MidLat. arora (a late plur. of Lat. arcus, 'bow').

erlauben, earlier erlaufen, vb., 'to allow, permit, grant,' from MidHG. erlauen (erluben, erluben), OHG. erlub (irlubben), 'to allow'; comp. Goth. u stałvanjan, 'to permit, grant,' AS. alfan. The original meaning of erluben, like that of glaben, is 'to approve,' which is also inherent in the Teut. root lub, upon which the word is based (comp. éc, ló, ólan, which are connected by graduation of the root lub, lóub, lóub). An old abstract of erluben appears in ModHG. lüuben.

erlaudig, adj., 'illuminated, famous,' from MidHG. erlacht (with a MidHG. vowel erlacht), 'illuminated, famous; a participle of erluchen. See luichten and durdulucht.

erle, f., 'alder,' from the equiv. MidHG. erle, OHG. erla, éla (this is allied ModHG. éla, 'unmown, OHG. erline, lit. 'elder fish'). Comp. LG. ella, Du. els (ModHG. lelten, 'wild service-berry'). AS. áter, E. alder, Ofc. er, ert, érte; Goth. *alisa (alusa) appears in Span. alsa, 'alder, Fr. âlis, 'wild service-berry.' The change of the orig. OHG. éla to éla is analogous to Goth, wâtirlos compared with AS. wélér, 'lips' (see ìfz). Cognates of éle, like those of âgle, hirt, &c., are found in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. OSlav. jelica, Lat. albus (for *alusus), 'alder.' Comp. ìlme.

ermel, m., 'sleeve,' from the equiv. MidHG. ermel, OHG. ermin, arnito, m.; diminutive of arm. Comp. the diminutive form of ântu, MidHG. wisteline, 'mitten,' also MidHG. engertu, 'ring (worn on the finger), dimin. of ânger, E. thimble, dimin. of thumb.

erßt, m., 'earnestness, seriousness, gravity,' from the equiv. MidHG. erßt, OHG. ernust, ernust, n., 'contest, earnest, decision of character; corresponding to Du. ernst, AS. œrnest, 'earnest, É. earnes, the suffix -n-ust as in Dictionaries; see also ìfz. Akin also to Ofc. ovrosto, 'battle'; the stem er (er), er (er) is not found elsewhere with a similar meaning; the evolution in meaning resembles that of ântu, ìfz. The cognates in other Aryan languages are uncertain. The adj. ernst, simply ModHG., is represented by ernsthaft in MidHG, and by ernüsthaft and ernstlich in OHG.

ernte, f., 'harvest,' from the equiv. MidHG. erne, f., like ModHG. §eite, from the equiv. MidHG. hâuffe, plur. of hâuff; MidHG. erne (France and Alem. ârnh), a plur. used as a sing., is related similarly to OHG. aran, 'harvest,' which, like Goth. asens, 'harvest, autumn,' is connected with a root as, 'to work in the fields,' widely diffused in OTeut. Comp. Goth. osnata (OHG. ernâ, AS. æne), 'day-labourer; Ofc. ess (from *asse), f., 'work, season for tillage'; akin to OHG. arnðn, 'to harvest' (AS. earne, equiv. to E. to earn, Ofc. arnâ), MidHG. asen, to cultivate.' Probably 1st. annôna (for *asôna), 'produce of corn,' belongs to the Teut. root as.

erobbern, vb., 'to conquer, win,' from MidHG. er-obbern, 'to excel, conquer,' allied to éfor, ìber. — erôbern, vb., 'to discuss, determine,' formed from late MidHG. ôrben, ârben, 'to examine thoroughly,' from MidHG. ort, 'beginning, end.' — erquicken, vb., 'to revive, refresh,' from the equiv. MidHG. erquicken, 'to reanimate, wake from the dead,' OHG. er-quitzen; allied to ìfz, ìfztûfen, ìfzvitzen. — ìfzvitzen,

erßt, adj., 'first,' from MidHG. èrst, OHG. erßt, 'the first;' corresponding to OSax. ertßt, AS. ìrst, 'the first;' superlat. of the compar. form cited under ìfor. Goth. airis, adv., formerly, airiza, 'predecessor, ancestor.' OHG. èrro (èrro), 'predecessor;' the positive is preserved in Goth. ìr, adv., 'early;' AS. èr, adj., adv., 'early;' Ofc. ìr, adv., 'early;' (OHG. èraccher, awake early). Probably the stem ìr, on which the word was based, was used orig. like ìrç, only of the hours of the day. It is connected most probably with Gr. ἕφη, 'early in the morning.'
erßßen, vb., 'to stifle, choke,' from MidHG. erßcken, trans., 'to be stifled,' and erßcken, trans., 'to stifle.'
erßßen, vb., 'to mention, call to notice,' formed from the equiv. MidHG. geweßhen, OHG. gewißen, gewahennen (pret. gewo, partic. gewissen, gewahnt), allied to OHG. gewiht, 'mention, fame.' Goth. *wâmân belongs to the root wôh (Teut. woh), 'to speak,' which is widely diffused in the Aryan languages. Comp. Lat. voc, 'voice,' vocare, 'to call,' Gr. σῶς (for sô), and sô (for sô), 'voice,' éros (for éros), '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. grze, arab., OHG. grizzi, arwiz, aruz, n.; an obscure word, which is unknown to the other Teut. dialects; probably borrowed under the form azuti, arwuti'. In Goth. isn, AS. ār, E. ore, OHG. and MidHG. ūr, 'bronze,' whence the OHG. and MidHG. adj. ērinn, ModHG. ērren; these are primitively cognate with Lat. aes, 'bronze,' and Sans. aśas, 'metal, iron.'

Gr3, prefix, 'arch., chief,' from MidHG. erz-; comp. MidHG. erz-engel, -bischof, -priester; OHG. only in erz-bischof; corresponding to Du. aarts in aarts-engel, aartsbischop, AS. arcbishop, E. archbishop, AS. arcangel, E. archangel; from the Lat.-Gr. prefix archi- (arpx), much affected in ecclesiastical words. HG. and Du. exhibit the late Lat. pronunciation, arcí (see ūrnn); Goth. ark-agiglus, 'archangel,' from archangelus, like AS. arcé, retain the older sound of the e. Comp. also ūrin.

cé, pron., 'it,' from MidHG. z, n. sing., and its gen. éz, OHG. éz (gen. éz); formed from the Aryan pron. stem of the 3rd pers. (i) mentioned under st. See ién.

Gfhe, f., 'ash, ash-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. asch, OHG. as, m.; corresponding to Du. eech, AS. asc, E. ash, Oec. askr, 'ash.' The remoter cognates, Slav. šiška, Lith. ušis, with the same meaning; Gr. ὀξή, 'a kind of beech,' and Lat. acèculus, 'winter oak,' are not allied.

Gfel, m., 'ass,' from the equiv. MidHG. exel, OHG. esel, m.; corresponds to O Sax. essel, Du. esel, AS. esel, cæs, 'oos,' Goth. ašilis (whence OSlav. osili), '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. ase (whence Oec. asne), ModFr. âne, Ital. asino (the Lat. diminutive aseilus does not come under consideration, since it is not found in any Romance language; comp. further rd). For the change of n to l in derivatives, see cinnab., Rinnab., Ἐλαδ. The abnormal AS. asna (equiv. to E. ass) may be traced back to OIr. assan, borrowed, with the usual change of sound, from the Lat. Consequenty all the cognates come from Italy; no primit. word for 'ass' can be found in any language of the Aryan group.

—The term Ἐφε is a late imitation of Ital. asello; the equiv. אפיל appears, however, to be unconnected with it.

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

MidHG. aspe, OHG. aspa (hence UpG. aspe). Comp. the exactly equiv. AS. ësp, E. esp, OIr. ësp; scarcely allied to ἐφι; more probably connected with Lat. āraur, 'tree,' if the latter represents an orig. *asbus.

Ess, f. (the word seems to be unknown to the UpG. dialects, 'forge,' from the equiv. MidHG. ess, OHG. essa, f., 'chimney, hearth of a worker in metals.' Like OSwed. asja, they indicate a Goth. *ēspā, which is also assumed by the borrowed term, Finn. ali). Whether Ēss is allied to OIr. ēsja, 'clay,' and hence means lit. 'what is made of clay,' remains doubtful. Its assumed connection with OHG. eit, 'funeral pile,' Gr. ιδος, 'gloow,' Sans. root आद, 'to burn,' is untenable.

Esfen, vb, 'to eat, dine, feed on,' from the equiv. MidHG. eszen, OHG. ezen; common to Teut. and orig. an Aryan str. vb.; comp. Goth. itan, OIr. eto, AS. ētan, E. to eat, Du. eten, O Sax. ētan; see ién. The verbal root ē, 'to eat,' common to Teut., to which OHG. and MidHG. ës, ModHG. ëss (comp. Lat. ësus for *ēl-to, the partic. of dedere), also belong, is based upon an Aryan root ēd̂; comp. the Sans. root ad, Gr. ἀτά, Lat. eto, Lith. ėtmi, ėmi, OSlav. jam (from ēdmir), 'I eat.'—Essen, n., 'food, meal, dinner,' even in MidHG. eszen, OHG. essan, n., as an equiv. subst.; it is scarcely an infinitive used as a subst., but rather an independent subst. form like Gr. ἄδωρ, 'food,' Sans. ādana, n., 'provender.'

Essig, m. (with the normal unaccented g for ē), 'vinaigre,' from the equiv. MidHG. ęssch (that the i is long proved by its change into the diphthong i in late MidHG. ęssch), OHG. ęsci (ik), m. A remarkable loan-word, corresponding to Mid I.G. atic, OSwed. ättika, Swed. åttika; also OIr. essil, AS. ēsill, which with Goth. akeit(i), 'vinaigre,' are based upon Lat. acētum. For the HG., LG., and Swed. words we must assume a form *atēcum, produced by metathesis of the consonants—OHG. ęsci from atic for atēko, which, however, is not attested by any Romance form; for such transpositions comp. Romance endre from Lat. anhelare, MidHG. bicier from vīber (see further citations under cīna, bīter, ēs, ἐκδικ, ἐκτισ, ἑπα). There is a remarkable form in Swiss dialects, echiss, echiss, which is based upon an untransposed form corresponding to Goth. akeit(i). The Lat.-Rom. acētum; Ital. aceto; but Fr. vinaigre and E. vinaigre from
Lat. *vinum acre* has also made its way into other countries—OSlov. *ačíti* (from Goth. *ačíti*?), OIr. *acut*.—The UpG. vb. *číti*, "to taste of vinegar," may perhaps be based upon some such form as OFr. *aisit* (MidE. *aisit*).

**Estlich, m.** "floor, plaster-floor, pavement"; from the equv. MidHG. *estrich*, *estlich*, OHG. *estirh*, *astrith( hh)*, m. [comp. MidLG. *astrak*, *esterk*, Du. *estrik* (these two forms are not recorded). In Middle Germany the word, which was unknown to Luther, is not found. Perhaps it is really native to the valleys of the Rhine and Danube, being introduced by Roman colonists. Comp. early MidLat. *astri cus*, astricus, "paving," Milan. *astregh*, Sicil. *astracu*. Ital. *astrico*; OFr. *etre*, Fr. *être*, "hearth," lit. "pavement."

**Estlich**, pron., "some, sundry," from MidHG. *ételic* (estlich), OHG. *ételich*, also earlier Mod. HG. *télik* (from MidHG. *ételich*, OHG. *ételic*), *ételikh*, "any one" (plur. "many a one"). The same first component is seen in *étwa*, from the equiv. MidHG. *étuw* (*étewa*), OHG. *étewar*, "anywhere"; *étwā*, from MidHG. and OHG. *étuiw* (neut. of MidHG. and OHG. *étuwr*, *étewar*, "any one"). The origin of this pronominal *ét*, *étis*, *étis*, *étides*, "any," is quite obscure. Some have compared it with Goth. *etihbau*, "perhaps, nearly" (see *étar*), and *pischewazuh*, "every."


**Cuff**, Swiss, "sheepfold." See *Saf*.


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**Fabel**, f., "fable," even in MidHG. *fabel*, *fabele*, f., from Fr. *fable*, Lat. *fabula*.

**Fāch**, n., "compartment, shelf, panel, special branch," from MidHG. *vach*, OHG. *fah( hh)*, n., "part, division of space, of a partition, wall, &c., also "contrivance, an enclosed space in water for catching fish, fish-weir, hurdles for fishing;"; with the latter meanings some have connected Gr. 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. fac, "space, time," from a general and primary sense, such as "division, a portion of space or time." Allied to HG. *fāgen*.—**Fach**, adj, suffix, "-fold," from MidHG. (very rare) *vach*, in maneweتص, *zweich*, OHG. not found; maniwāf, lit. "with many divisions;" moreover, MidHG. *vach*, denotes also "fold," and *fāch* as a suffix may be an imitation of the earlier suffix *-falt* in *mane*conc, "manifold.

**Fachel**, vb., "to fan," simply ModHG. from *fācher*.

**Fācher**, earlier also *fāchel*, m., "fan," ModHG. only; the derivation is uncertain; perhaps a diminutive of MidHG. *vach*, "veil." Yet the suspicion that the word was borrowed is not unfounded, since MidHG. *foche*, *focher," "fan," point to Lat. *focar-ius*, *focalare" (from *focus*). The change of
Fadæl, f., 'torch,' from the equiv. Mid HG. væckeæl, vækel, OHG. feæchala, f.; comp. AS. feæcele, f., 'torch,' with the abnormal variant væcele, f. It is usually regarded as a loan-word from Lat. facula, (dimin. of fæx). The sounds, however, point with greater probability to a genuinely Teut. word, which was perhaps connected with Lat. facula; Du. fakkel, f., has eæ, like the HG. word, in contrast to AS. eæ; the vowels too of the AS stem and derivative syllable tell in favour of a genuinely native word; likewise OHG. virea gafacila, 'reed shaken to and fro by the wind.'

Fadæn, m., 'thread, file, shred,' from the equiv. Mid HG. væden, vædem, OHG. fadam, fædam, m.; Goth. *faxmns is wanting. Comp. OSax. fæthmos, 'both arms stretched out,' AS. fæbm, 'both arms distended, embrace, protection, bosom,' E. fathom (a measure), OIC. fæmær, 'both arms, bosom.' Consequently the primary sense is 'encompassing with both arms,' which could be adopted as a measure (see Maeter); hence the 'fathom' as a measure in Eng., Scand., LG., Du., and also in ModHG. (adopted from LG. and Du.). The ModHG. meaning 'thread' is a recent development; its lit. sense is 'as much yarn as can be measured with the arms stretched out.' The primary sense, 'encompassing,' results from Goth. fæha, f., MidHG. væde, f., 'hedge, enclosure.' The base of the cognates is a Teut. root, feb, feb, pre-Teut. pet, pot, which accords with the Gr. πέτος in πετάνωμαι, 'to spread out,' πετάλος, 'outspread, broad, flat'; Lat. patere, 'to stand open,' is even more remote.

Fæbih, 'capable, competent, able,' from faænæ.

Fæbi, adj., 'dun, fawn-coloured, pale,' from MidHG. vai (gen. vеs), adj., 'pallid, discoloured, faded, yellow, fair,' OHG. fælo (nom. falaver); comp. OSax. fælu, AS. feolo (gen. fealоes), E. fallow, OIC. folr, 'pallid, pale'; comp. faæb. Allied primit. to Lat. pallæos, 'to be pallid,' palleidos, 'pallid,' Gr. παλλός (suffix ὃ as in δέκα, Goth. tæhts- vô) 'grey,' OSlov. plawî, 'whitish,' Lith. palæos, 'tawny,' Sans. pilâta-r, 'grey.' By this interpretation of the cognates the ch of UpG. falch, 'cow or horse of fawn colour,' gefachchet, 'fallow,' remains unexplained; these suggest a connection with fæÆr.

The cognates, Ital. falbo, Fr. faivre (comp. also brun, bient, blan), are derived from Teut.

Fænden, vb., 'to inform against,' from MidHG. vanden, OHG. fæntan, 'to visit'; comp. OSax. fændian, AS. fændian, 'to test, beseech, demand?; probably from a root fenb in fæen (comp. Du. vanden, 'to visit a woman in childbed').

Fænæ, f. (mas. in UpG.), 'banner, flag, standard, squadron,' from MidHG. van, van, m., 'flag, banner'; in this sense OHG. has the compound gundfæno, m., since fæno most frequently means 'cloth' (comp. ougafæno, 'veil,' halsfæno, 'neckcloth'); allied to Goth. fana, 'cloth, stuff, rag,' AS. fana and gāþfana, m., 'standard, banner,' E. fane, vane, Du. caan, 'flag.' The Teut. fæan, 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. petus, 'small piece of cloth, rag,' OSlov. p-puna, 'curtain,' ponjara, f., 'sail.' Akin also to Gr. πάνος, m., 'garment,' πανόρ, 'spool, spindle.' An Aryan verbal root, pen, appears in OSlov. p-p, p-p, 'to span, hang.' The OHG. gunfæno, 'standard,' was adopted with the meaning 'flag' by Romance (comp. Fr. gonfalon, Itál. gonfalone), while the simple form in Romance retained at different times the earlier and general meaning (comp. OFr. and ModFr. fason, 'rag, towel, fason (of a priest).'

Fændrich, Fænrich, 'cornet, ensign,' like Gænrich, first formed in ModHG. from the shorter MidHG. word; comp. MidHG. vèrre (the ModHG. d is excent, as in fæsaner, minster), OHG. fæneri, m., 'standard-bearer.'

Fæfére, f., from the equiv. MidHG. vèrre, vèr, f., n., 'ferry'; comp. Du. veer (E. ferry) is borrowed from OÍc. férja, f., 'ferry'). Also akin to OHG. farm, MidHG. varm, 'skiff, ferry,' and OHG. feril, n., 'navigium'; like ferre, connected with fæbre. See fæeræm.

Fæfræn, vb., 'to drive, convey, sail,' from MidHG. vèrr, OHG. færan, 'to move from one place to another, go, come;' corresponds to Goth. (rare) férjan, 'to wander, march,' OSax. and AS. færan, 'to proceed, march,' E. to fare, OIC. fam, 'to move' (of any kind of motion). The root far in Goth. farjan (OHG. ferjan, MidHG. vèr) means 'to go by ship,' and is therefore connected with the nouns mentioned under fæfre. The primary meaning of the Teut.
root *fur*, 'continued motion of every kind,' is supported also by *führen*. As derivatives of the Aryan root *per*, *por*, comp. Gr. *πόρος*, 'way, passage,' *παράγω*, 'straits', *παράμοιος*, 'ferryman,' *πορεία*, 'to bring, convey, cross,' *πορεύομαι*, 'to go, travel, march' (hence there is a leaning in Gr. also to the meaning 'to go by ship' in the case of the root *πότ*); OSlav. *perq.*, *pirati*, 'to fly'; Sans. root *pur*, 'to lead across'; Lat. *peritus*, 'experienced.'—*fahrende Habe*, 'movable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *varnde habe, varndez guot, OHG. *varanti sacae*.

Fahr, f., 'journey, ride, drive, voyage, course,' from MidHG. *vart, OHG. *fur't, comp. OSax. *furd*, 'journey, voyage,' AS. *furd*, *ferd*, f., 'journey, voyage, expedition, troops on the march,' OIC. *fera*, f., 'journey'; Goth. *fars* or *farda* is wanting, but the term *u-færda* (or *skiapa*, 'shipwreck') occurs once. From *por-iti-e* is a derivative of the root *por* appearing in *fabren*; comp. also *fetig*.

Fahrte, f., 'track, trail, scent,' prop. the plur. of MidHG. *vart, OHG. *furt*, 'track, way, journey, voyage.' See Fahr. *falb*, adj., identical with *falt*.

Falsche, m., 'false, wrong,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valle, OHG. *falle*, m. (in UPG. still written *föld*). In the other Teut. languages the word does not appear till late in the Middle Ages (OIC. *faleke*, E. *falcon, Du. *valk*), yet *Falco* already existed in Lombardic proper names (comp. also AS. *Wester-falcona*). Among the Anglo-Saxons the falcon was called *wealdenfoc*.

Falsche, *falcon, hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valle, OHG. *falle*, m. (in UPG. still written *föld*). It is possible that OIC. *faleko* originated in the tribal name *Volcates, 'Kelts'; *volcan*—may have become *falken*, and the Romance cognates (Ital. *falcone, Fr. *faucon*) borrowed from it. But it is also possible that the word is connected with the cognates of *falt* (UPG. *fàlck*, 'a fawn-coloured cow'); hence *falta*, 'a fawn-coloured (bird)'. If, on the other hand, the word originated in the Lat-Rom. cognates (Lat. *falco* is recorded in the 4th cent.), we must base it on the Lat. *falx*, 'sickle'; *falco*, lit. 'sickle-bearer' (on account of its hooked claws!).

Falten, vb., 'to fall, abate, diminish,' from the equiv. MidHG. *valn, OHG. *faltan; the common Teut. word for 'to fall' (singul. however, it is unknown to Goth.); comp. OIC. *faltu*, AS. *faltan, E. to fall, OSax. *faltan*. The Teut. root *falt-l*, pre-Teut. *phal-n* appears in Gr. and Sans. as *phal* with an *s* prefixed; comp. Gr. *σφάλω* (to fell, overthrow,' *σφάλλω*), 'to be deceived.' Lat. *falla* is based directly upon the root *phal*, 'to deceive,' SANS. root *sphal*, 'to stagger'; also Lith. *pialu palti*, 'to fall,' and akin to Sans. *phala*, 'ripe, falling fruit'.—Falle, f., from MidHG. *valle, OHG. *falle*, f., 'snare, decipula'; AS. *felle*, f., 'laqueus, decipula' (wanting in Eng.), Du. *val*, 'snare, noose.'

Falsch, adj., 'false, wrong,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walsch, adj.; OHG. *fals* is not recorded. On account of late AS. *fals*, E. *false*, Scand. *fals*, which are clearly derived from Lat., the word is doubtlessly connected in some way with Lat. *falsus.* But since the latter retained its *s* unchanged (comp. Ital. *falso, Fr. faux, from Offr. *fals*), we cannot imagine that the word was borrowed directly from Lat.-Romance (OIC. *falscr* is a German loanword of the 15th cent.). Probably MidHG. *walsch*, a comparatively recent formation (comp. *fein, weid*), from OHG. *gifsäcön, gifseiecn*, vb., 'to falsify,' which is derived from a Lat. *falsicare* Romance *falscare*, 'to falsify.' The assumption that MidHG. *walsch* (akin to *valant, 'demon?') is primit. allied to Lat. *falle* (Gr. *σφάλλωσι*), is scarcely valid.

Fall, fällich, adj. suffix, 'fold,' from MidHG. *-fallt, OHG. *falt*; comp. Goth. *fals*, AS. *feald*, E. *fold, OIC. *faldr*; a common Teut. suffix in the formation of multiplicatives; it corresponds to Gr. *πλάσμα* in *δι-πλάσμα* etc. (also *δίπλασ*), 'twofold,' for *pless*, with which *falt* seems to be primit. cognate. See faltin, and Gilt in-...

Falten, vb., 'to fold, plait, knit (the braid),' from the equiv. MidHG. *valten, OHG. *faltan, faldan*; corresponds to Goth. *falpan, OIC. *falda, AS. *faldan, E. to fold;* the Teut. root is *fala*, 'to fold,' pre-Teut. *ph*, with which comp. OIC. *pleta, plest*; 'to twist,' Gr. *διπλάσιον, 'twofold' (see under *sait*), Sans. *pata, 'fold,' for *pless.*—Falle, f., 'fold, plait, crease, hem,' from MidHG. *valle, OHG. *falt, m., 'fold,' is
primit. cognate with Sans. putak, 'fold' (from *puta-). See *puta-.—From an OE Teut. *faltiw (AS. *faldistō), 'folding stool,' is derived the Fr. cognate fauteuil, which has lately been adopted again by Mod.HG.; see also MidLat. *guldistorium, guldistorium, Ital. guldistorio.

faltér, m., simply Mod.HG. 'butterfly'; the Mid.HG. term is vīwalter (corrupted also into *wealder, 'butterfly,' from which the Mod.HG. word has been corrupted by connecting it with *falten. But Mid.HG. vīwalter is based upon an OE Teut. term for 'butterfly,' which may have been *feifaldrī in Goth.; comp. OHG. fisaltra, *falsdara, AS. fisalde, OFr. ffridile, 'butterfly;' akin to Du. vijfscouter, 'a sort of butterfly.' The origin of this term is not yet established, although it is probably a reduplicated form like * Benton and parent.

falten, vb., 'to fold, groove, rabbit,' from Mid.HG. velzen, valzen, OHG. falzen, 'to fold'; *fal, m., from Mid.HG. vals, m., 'fold, joint'; akin to OHG. anaifal, 'anvil,' AS. anif, E. anvil, Du. anneeld, 'anvil;' see also anteck. The cognates are undoubtedly connected with falten; Mid.HG. vals may have been *falti in Goth., which probably represented falt-ī, plt-ī (comp. *falen from *falten).—falt-, see *falt.

fansen, fäben, vb., 'to catch, seize, fish (an anchor), soften (hide),' from Mid.HG. véthren, vän, OHG. fähan, 'to catch, intercept, seize'; the common Teut. vb.—Goth. fáhan, OIC. fá, AS. fén (for *fáhan from *fáhan; wanting in E.)—has the same meaning. Root fán (whence fäh, fäh) and by a grammatical change fang (this form is really found only in the partic. and pret., but it has made its way in Mid.HG. into the pres. also), pre-Teut. pánk. With the Teut. cognates some have compared the unasalised root pāk, in Lat. pax, pace (lit. 'strengthening?') akin to the nasalised pango (partic. pactum), with g for c?, Sans. pāga, 'cord;' the root pāk appears without a nasal in Teut. fōg; see also HG. fāgrn.—Fang, m., 'catch, capture, fang, clutches, haul;' from Mid.HG. vānce, m., OHG. fang; comp. AS. feng, 'clutch, embrace,' fang, 'capture,' E. fang (tooth, claw).

Fánt, m., 'coxcomb,' a LG. form (comp. Du. vent, 'a would-be wit, fool'), for Mid.HG. vānce, m., 'rogue' (still existing in alvān, lit. 'vagabond'; comp. Mod.HG. fānte-fānte, the first part of which is obs.

secure, perhaps connected with AS. fyr-leás, 'foreign?')—See Muñagri.

Farbe, f., 'colour, complexion, suit (of car)'; from Mid.HG. vāresa, OHG. faranae, 'colour'; a fem. subst. from the Mid.HG. adj. var, inflected form varer, 'coloured,' from OHG. faro (nom. farawer); comp. Du. vāre. The word originated probably in Middle Europe, but found its way to the North; Dan. værre, Swe. fär. Is Goth. *far-va, adj. (whence Lith. parmas, 'colour'), or *farwe to be postulated?

Farn, m., m., 'fern,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. varn, varm; corresponds to Du. warenkruid, AS. farn, E. fern. The interchange of n and m in OHG. and Mid.HG. is due to the assimilation of the suffix na to the initial labial; comp. OHG. feim with ONd. phēna, and OHG. bodan with Sans. buddha. Farn is wanting in OIC.; yet comp. Swe. dial. fänne (L. färn). The type is doubtlessly Aryan parna—, which is identical with Sans. pārni, n., 'wing, feather, foliage, leaf;' hence färn is lit. 'feather-like leaf' (Gr. περιός, 'fern,' and περιόδως, 'feather'). Probably allied also to Lith. paparit, Russ. paporott (OSlov. *paprot), 'fern.'

Färre, m., 'bullock, bull,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. vāre, var, m., OHG. farre, far, m.; corresponding to Du. vāre, var, 'bull,' AS. fær, m., OIC. farre, m., 'bull.' Since there is a corresponding fem. form, farfe, the r must have originated in r(r), (comp. tūr, irre).—Färfe, f. (unknown to Up.G.), 'heifer,' from Mid.HG. (Mid.HG. and LG.) ferfe, f.; comp. Du. vaars, 'heifer' (literally vaarkoe, 'heifer'); in Goth. probably *farsi, gen. farses; E. heifer, from the equiv. AS. heæfofe, heæfere, f., seems to contain färre, färre, in the final syllable. The stem fars, fars, does not recur exactly in the cognate languages, yet Gr. πόρος, πόρος, 'calf, heifer,' agrees with it in sound; likewise Sans. prṣatt, 'white-spotted cow' (fem. of prṣāt, 'speckled, spotted').

Färfe, see under färre.

Färzen, vb., 'to farr,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. varzen (also *vurzen, vēren), aligned to OHG. färzen, 'to farr;' corresponds to AS. færtan, E. to farr; OIC. (with transposition of the r), freta. Teut. root farr, from the Aryan *pōr, with the same meaning; comp. Sans. root pārd, Gr. πόταος, Lith. pārdīn, pārsta, Russ. perúčit.

Fān, m., 'pleasant,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. fāsn, fāsn, m.; the
latter is derived from Lat. Gr. fasianus (φάσιον, 'a bird from the Phasis in Colchis'), 'pheasant,' whence also It. faigiano, Fr. faisun.

Fastan, m., 'carnival,' from MidHG. vason, n., 'Shrovetide'; how it is connected with Fastan (Shrove-Tuesday) has not yet been explained.

Fasten, 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 fast.

Faser, f., 'fibre, filament,' from late MidHG. vaser, f., 'fringe,' most frequently vase, m., f., 'fibre, fringe, border,' OHG. faso, m., fasa, f., AS. fas, n., MidE. fasel, 'fringe.'

Fastenad, see Fastanad.

Fassen, vb., 'to hold, grasp, comprehend,' (refl.) 'to make up one's mind,' from MidHG. vazen, OHG. faszön, 'to handle, seize, load, pack, arm oneself, dress, go'; it seems to be a combination of two or more really different roots. Comp. Oic. fet, neut. plur., 'garments' (Goth. *fata, 'garments,' may be deduced from Span. hato, Port. fato, 'stock of garments, wardrobe'); the West Tent. fet (see Faf), has not this meaning, but MidHG. (OHG.) vazen, 'to dress oneself,' points that way. In the sense 'to seize,' the word may be connected with Faf, lit. 'engulphing,' from which the meaning 'to load' would be evolved. In the sense of 'to go' (sich vazen, MidHG.) it must probably be connected with Fas, or more closely with AS. fet, 'step.' See Fafn, Faf.

Fat, adv., 'almost, nearly,' from MidHG. vaste, vast, adv. (from veste, 'firm'), 'firmly, strongly, powerfully, very, very quickly,' OHG. vaste, adv., from fest; similar unmutated advs. from mutated adjs. are asen from asen, fat from fat. MidHG. has also turned fet into an adv., the older adv. Fas having been specialised in meaning; even in MidHG. vaste is an adv.

Fasten, vb., 'to fast,' from the equiv. MidHG. varten, OHG. fasten; comp. Goth. fastan, Oic. fasta, AS. fastan, E. to fast, Du. vaten; a common Tent. verb, invariably used in the sense of 'to fast;' which, therefore, was probably a religious conception even of the heathen Tentons. The corresponding abstract is Goth. fastunum, AS. fasten, OSax. fastuniniu, OHG. fasta, fasto, m., MidHG. vaste, l., varten, n., 'fast,' whence Slav. posti, 'fast,' was borrowed at an early period. The cognates are probably connected with fet 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.'—Fastnacht, f., 'Shrove Tuesday,' from MidHG. vasonad, 'eve of the first day of Lent.' According to the OTeut. computation of time (comp. Åbun) the evening and night were counted as part of the following day (thus in AS. frigedfen, 'Thursday evening,' fregewiht, 'Thursday night'). The meaning given above did not belong to the word originally. The first part of the compound is an old verb Faf, 'to play the fool'; the form Fatnacht may have been introduced by the priests.

Faf, n., 'vessel, cask, vat,' from MidHG. va, OHG. fa(52), n., 'cask, vessel, chest;' corresponds to MidLG. and Du. vat, AS. fet, 'vessel, receptacle, chest' (E. vat), Oic. fet, 'cask.' The prim. signification of those cognates (pre-Teut. pdo-) may have been 'receptacle,' and since fat is an allied word, we have to postulate the meaning 'to hold together' for the Tent. root fat. Lith. padas, 'pot, vessel,' would be in Goth. *feta instead of *fata. Mod HG. Gefat is not an immediate derivative of Fat, because it assumes a Goth. *feti, n. See Fafn, Fafn, Faf.

Faul, adj., 'rotten, worthless, lazy,' from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. val, OHG. fäl; comp. Du. wul, AS. fál, E. foul, Oic. fál, Goth. fās, 'decayed'; fæ is derivative; fā as the Teut. root is deduced from Oic. fænn, 'putrefied,' which as a partic. points to an obsolete verb (Goth. *fawun, formed like bauan), of which Oic. feun, 'to allow to putrefy,' is the first use of the Teut. root fæ. From fæ several Tent. dialects have formed nouns with the meaning 'cunnus' (Oic. fæp); see Sunfætt. The root fæ, from Aryan pā, is equally represented in the allied languages; Gr. πῶς, 'matter,' and the equiv. Lat. pās, n.; Sans. and Zend root pā (pāy), 'to stink, putrefy,' Lith. pūv, pūt, 'to putrefy' (akin to Lith. pūkri, 'matter,' with a derivative l as in fæ); also Gr. πῶς, 'to cause to rot,' Lat. puttee, 'to stink,' pūter, 'putrid, rotten.' The primary meaning of the root pā is 'to emit a smell of putrefaction.'—Faulcen, vb., 'to be lazy,' from late MidHG. vaten, 'to be rotten,' an intensive derivative of Faul; comp. Fafn, Fafn.
Fauft, f., ‘fist,’ from the equiv. MidHG. vàst, OHG. fást, f.; corresponds to AS. fést, E. fist, Du. vuist. This term, common to West Teut., is unknown to Olc.; in Goth. it may have been *fásti- or *fāsti-, f. The possible loss of a h before st is supported by the connection with Gr. πῶς, with the fist, πύκνος, ‘boxer,’ πυγή, ‘fist, boxing,’ Lat. pugnaus, ‘fist,’ pūstl, ‘boxer,’ perhaps also pūrio, ‘dagger’ (lit. ‘fist weapon’), and further pugna, pugnare, &c. The comparison of Fauft with OSlov. pustl, f., ‘fist,’ is less trustworthy; this is possible only if the assumed Goth. *fāstis is further derived from Fauht-, pre-Teut. pustl; in that case, however, the Gr. and Lat. terms cited would have no connection with the word.

Faxe, plur., ‘fooleries, tricks,’ ModHG. only; of obscure origin.

Fedlen, vb., ‘to fight, fence,’ from the equiv. MidHG. vèdtan, OHG. fèhtan; a term common to West Teut. for ‘to fight, contend,’ unknown to Scand. and Goth.; comp. Du. and MidHG. vechten, OFris. fychta, AS. feothtan. E. to fight. Whether the verb has always belonged to the e class is questionable; it may have passed from the pret. plur. and partic. of the u class into the e class; in that case, we should have to assume Goth. *fèhtan, *fèhtaht, *fèhtahtum, *fèhtahtans, instead of *fèhtan, *fèht, *fèhtaht, *fèhtahtans. This conceivable assumption facilitates the connection with Lat. pugna, pugnare; yet the latter are probably only derivatives of pugnus, ‘fist;’ perhaps the inferred Goth. *fèhtan, ‘to fight,’ is similarly related to Fauft.

Jeder, f., ‘feather, pen, plume, sprinj, faw (in jewels),’ from the equiv. MidHG. veßer, veþere, OHG. feðara, f.; the term common to Teut. for ‘feather;’ comp. O Sax. fèghar, AS. feþer, f., ‘feather, wing,’ E. feather, O.Fris. feþr, f., Goth. *fèhra, f., akin to the collective noun Gejcke (see gittich). Goth. *fèhra, from pre-Teut. petra, f., has in the allied Aryan languages some correspondences which prove the existence of an Aryan root pet, ‘to fly;’ comp. the Sans. root pet, ‘to fly,’ patara, n., ‘wing,’ pàtār, adj., ‘flying,’ pàtāpatra, ‘having a hundred wings or feathers,’ Gr. πτέρωμα, ‘to fly,’ πτέρον (for *πτερόν ‘wing,’ πτέρων (for *πτερών), ‘feather,’ it is less certain whether Lat. penna, ‘feather’ (for pètsna), is allied. See gittich.—

Federlefen, n., lit. ‘picking off the feather from a person’s dress’ as a mark of servile flattery; found even in MidHG.—

Jederfpiel, n., ‘lure,’ from MidHG. vxederspil, n., ‘a bird trained for hawking, falcon, sparrow-hawk, hawk.’

Jec, Jet, f., ‘fairy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ftet, fete, f.; borrowed from an OFr. dialect (burgund), fete, ModFr. file (Ital. and Romance, fata, lit. ‘goddess of destiny,’ from Lat. fatum), whence also E. fay and fairy.

Jegfeuer, n., ‘purgatory,’ from MidHG. végervur, n., ‘purgatory,’ from MidHG. végen, ‘to purify;’ formed on the model of MidLat. purgatorium.

Jegen, vb., ‘to sweep, scour, winnow (corn), purge,’ from MidHG. végen (OHG. jegen), ‘to purify, adorn, sweep, scour,’ Du. vegen. Goth. *jęgo is connected with Goth. egyrs, ‘suitable,’ AS. egyer, E. airy, OHG. and O Sax. fugar; from the root feh, fa, fag, fag in fia; O.Fris. eggra, ‘to cleanse,’ probably belongs to the same root (the Goth. form being jegian); Aryan root, pék, pōk, jék.


Jehlen, vb., ‘to miss, want, err,’ from MidHG. vèlen, veñen, ‘to fail, mistake, cheat, be wanting, miss’; borrowed in the MidHG. period (about 1200 a.d.) from Fr. failir, ‘to fail, miss, deceive,’ which again, like Ital. fallire, is derived from Lat. failere. 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.), feita.

Jechm, f., ‘criminal tribunal’ (in West-
Fei

Fei

phalia formerly), from MidHG. veime, f., condemnation, punishment, secret tribunal.' Goth. *veima, f., would, on the analogy of röspk, Goth. röder, favour the connection with the root τι in Gr. τιόν, 'to strike for,' derived from kτ, 'to punish, avenge'; Gr. ρινόν, as a derivative of the same root, may have been formed with a different suffix from that which appears in ρινόν. In spite of the late formation of the word, its origin is difficult to discover and uncertain. Its connection with Du. veem, 'goddess, connection' is also disputed. Others again refer it to OSax. a-βείη, 'to condemn.' See Βείη.

Seic, f., 'holiday, festival, celebration,' from MidHG. veic, f., OHG. fira, fiora, f., 'festival, holiday'; borrowed from Mid Lat. fēria (formed from Lat. fēriae), with the Lat. fēria strengthened, as slight, Βείη, Βέη, Βίη; the cause of the rr in OHG. fiora is the of fēria. Seierlag, m., holiday, festival,' from MidHG. vīr, vīreia, OHG. vīrēia.—seiern, 'to celebrate,' from MidHG. virem, OHG. fīrōn, fīrō, 'to celebrate, keep a festival,' formed from Lat. fēriari. The borrowed word is found in the Teut. languages of Middle Europe (Du. viertag, OFr. fēra), but is wanting in E. and Scand. The Romance languages preserve Lat. fēriae in the sense of 'fair,' comp. Ital. fiera, Fr. foire (hence E. fair). Comp. Wele and Weil.—ModHG. Seier, (since the 16th cent.), 'vacation, holidays,' has been derived anew from Lat. fēriae.

Seige, adj., 'cowardly, dastardly,' from MidHG. vige, OHG. fig, adj., 'doomed to death, accursed, unhappy,' then also 'timid, cowardly' (in the ModHG. sense fig is wanting in the UpG. dialects); comp. OSax. figi, 'doomed to death,' Hess. feg, Du. vige, 'on the point of death,' AS. fēge, Scotch fēy, OIr. fíor, 'doomed to death, on the point of death.' In the sense of 'fated to die,' the adj. is primit. Teut. (Goth. *fēja). It has also been compared with Sans. pākeṣa, 'ripe,' so that the Teut. cognates would represent pēki, pēki (with an inserted vowel); comp. fig. Far more improbable is the assumption that it is connected with Goth. pēja, OHG. fēh, AS. fēh, 'variegated,' as if it were thought that the person doomed to death by the fates was distinguished by some coloured mark. Some compare it with the cognates discussed under Βέη, some with Lith. patakas, 'stupid, silly,' others, again, with an OSax. fēian, 'to condemn.' See Βείη.

Seige, f., 'fig,' from the equiv. MidHG. vige, OHG. figa, f., 'fig'; comp. OSax. fga, Du. wig; derived, like other South Europ, names of trees and fruits, from Rom. Lat. (figus), or more strictly from North It. and Provenç. figa, whence also Fr. figue. The AS. fiftēbow is connected directly with the Lat., the later E. form fig̑tree being based upon Fr. figue. Comp. *fig, Plau, Birn, varieties of fruit, which were borrowed in the OHG. period, or even earlier, from the Lat. Goth. smakka, 'fig,' corresponding to OSlov. smôka, was obtained from a different source. See Βείη.

Seigvarze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) vikwraz, n., vikvarze, f., 'venereal ulcer,' for which is found, mostly in the same sense, MidHG. vie, m., from Lat. vicia, whence also the equiv. AS. fice; comp. Ital. fico, 'fig, venereal ulcer.'

fél, adj., 'for sale, venial,' from Mid
HG. veile, veil, OHG. feile, with the curious variant fäl, adj., 'purchaseable;' akin to the equiv. OIr. fárb, with an abnormal vowel. Teut. falli- has according to OHG. fál, OIr. fáir, an inserted vowel in the accented syllable (comp. feg); hence it corresponds to Aryan pāk-, and is connected with Gr. πακώμα, 'to sell,' and more remotely with the OInd. root pan for pān-, 'to purchase, buy, exchange.'—fèldan, with sch after f for s, 'to haggle, bargain,' from MidHG. veilschen, OHG. félisem, 'to bargain for something.'

Fèlie, f., 'file,' from the equiv. MidHG. viel, OHG. fila, fêhala (not fīhala), f.; corresponds to AS. fêla (dial. variant fêl), f., E. file, Du. wiil, 'file.' The OEc. term is fêl, f., 'file,' with an abnormal initial sound; Goth fêhala or *pêhalas must be assumed. The form with initial f from Aryan points to the widely diffused root pīk, 'to scratch,' akin to Lat. pinga, picta. OSlov. pisati, 'to write.' Yet OIr. fêl, from *fêl, points to Teut. pinch, equiv. to OIr. fêl, tenk, in ModHG. Dád. for the interchange of f and p comp. bêf (bêfer), bêf, ém (also OHG. fêm, fêma compared with LG. dima, 'heap of corn.'

Felim, m., 'foam,' from the equiv. Mid
Fei

HG. *reim, OHG. f reim, m.; comp. the corresponding AS. fæm, E. foam, which are primit. allied to the equiv. Sans. φένα, Osiov. pēna. ModHG. abreimt, from an earlier affix-ment, 'to skim' (comp. raffinirt, from Fr. raffiner, 'to refine').

fein, adj., 'fine, elegant, cunning,' from MidHG. viin, fin, adj., 'fine, beautiful'; OHG. *fim may be inferred from the adv. faintho, 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. finire.

Feind, m., 'enemy, foe, friend,' from MidHG. viint, vint, viint, OHG. feint, m., 'enemy,' the common Teut. noun for 'enemy'; comp. OSlav. fevnd, AS. feönd, E. fiend, OSc. fjände, Goth. fjanus. In contrast to Lat. hostis, discussed under Soß, the Tent designates his enemy according to the disposition of the latter; feint (pres. part. of the Sans. root pē, phē, 'to scorn, hate') is lit. 'the hater'; comp. OHG. *fien, AS. fëgan, Goth. fjan, 'to hate,' akin to Goth. faijan, 'to blame.' Feint is perhaps allied to it; for the transformation of the pres. part. into a subst. comp. also fient, Weiß, and fedant.

feißt, adj., 'fat in good condition,' from MidHG. viess, viesset, OHG. feizzit, adj., 'fat, greasy'; properly a partic. without gi, ge- of a Goth. verb *fesiyan, 'to fatten,' OHG. feisszen, which is from the nominal stem *feissar, 'fat;' OSc. feirn, MidHG. viess. With the assumed Goth. *feissiþ are connected AS. feit, feitt, and E. fat (comp. fett). Goth. *fessis-, from pre-Teut. *paivo-, has no unquestionable cognates in the allied languages; it can scarcely be connected with OSlav. pšetí, 'to nourish, feed,' on account of the faulty shifting of the dental (Slav. t corresponding to Goth. t is impossible); it is more probably related to the root *fēs, 'to swell, flow forth;' comp. pēs, a spring, pēsow, 'to gush forth.'

Feller, m., 'white willow,' from MidHG. velweor, older velweor, m., from velweor, f., 'willow;' OHG. felwa, felca, f., 'willow tree.' Probably Øssiev. færver, 'alder,' is primit. allied to it.

Fell, n., 'field, space, square (chessboard), panel,' from MidHG. vell (gen. -ies), OHG. feld, n., 'field, soil, surface, plain;' a word common to West Tent. pointing to Goth. *fälþ, n.; OSlav. and AS. feld

Fi in both dialects are regularly changed into id), E. field, Du. veel. It is still questionable whether OSc. fjall, '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. feld, f., 'pasture,' AS. folde, f., OSlav. folda, 'earth, country, ground' (pointing to Goth *felda). Fins. pello is derived from Tent. felis, which, with OSc. folda, is based upon the Aryan root pith (Sans. pith), 'to be broad, flat;' comp. Sans. pytith, 'earth,' as well Yjati.

Felge, f., 'felly (of a wheel), from MidHG. velge, OHG. felga, f., 'rim of a wheel, tyre,' OHG. also 'harrow, roller for breaking clods;' comp. Du. radvelge, 'felloe.'}

Fel, n., 'hide, skin, fur,' from MidHG. vel(λ), OHG. fell(λ), 'human skin, hide;' comp. Goth. felis, n., in prata-fell, 'leprosy, faur-fell, 'foreskin;' OSc. fjall, 'skin, hide;' in compounds, AS. fell, n., 'skin, hide;' E. fell, Du. vel. Common to Tent. orig., but universal in the wider sense of 'skin,' both of men and animals. Tent. fella- from pre-Teut. pello- or pelmo-; comp. Lat. pelles, Gr. πελα, 'hide, leather,' τελλος, n., 'skinless unhealed wound,' τελος, eiruspelas, St. Anthony's fire, τηλος, 'caul of the entrails,' the latter for τελος, akin to Lith. pelė, 'caul, skin;' also akin to AS. filmen, 'membrane, foreskin,' E. film; likewise Gr. πελ, 'sole of the foot or shoe,' and perhaps τελος, 'garment,' as a reduplicated form (τελ-τελ-ος, root τελ).}

Fellefen, n., from the equiv. MidHG. velis, m., 'valise, knapsack;' the ModHG. form is a corruption of the MidHG. word which is based upon the equiv. Fr. valise.

Felsen, m., 'rock,' from the equiv. MidHG. velse, velis, m., OHG. fèliz, m., fèlisa, f. (from which Fr. falaise, 'cliff' is borrowed); akin to OSlav. fèlis, m., probably also to OSc. fjall, 'mountain;' the latter would be fe tilza in Goth., the former falia-; in Du. and E. the word is wanting. OIr.
aid (from *palēk), 'rock,' OSlov. planina, 'mountain,' Sans. parvatā, 'rock, mountain,' may be primit. allied. Connected also with OInd. pār, 'fastness, citadel,' to which Gr. πᾶρ- has been referred if with Sans. pārāna (for *pārāhāna) 'stone.'

fenchel, m. (Snab. and Alem. fenfel), from the equiv. MidHG. vēnchel, vēnchel, OHG. fenakel, fenikhel, m., 'fennel'; comp. AS. fēnul, E. fennel; formed from Lat. (fenicularum, fenicularum), fenicum; from the same source the Romance cognates Fr. fenouil, Ital. finocchio, 'fennel,' are derived.

fenster, n., 'window,' from the equiv. MidHG. efnester, OHG. efnestar, n.; comp. Du. venster, n. Based, with a curious change of gender, on Lat. fenestra, from which, however, the fenstar of the Mid Europ. Teutons could only be produced by shifting the accent back according to the Teut. custom (comp. alt) and by synecphating 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. augadalār, 'eye-gate,' AS. ēfhrēg, 'eye-hole,' OIc. vindanums (whence MidE. windlōs, E. windo). By the introduction of the Southern term (comp. also OHG. efnestar, W. fenster) the idea was probably reconstructed. This word was borrowed at the same period as other words—Stiel, Mauz—relating to the building of houses.

ferq, m., 'ferryman,' from MidHG. vērg, vērego, vērea, OHG. ferq, fer (nom. sing. ferq, gen. and dat. fer, accus. ferqun), m., 'mariner, ferryman.' The i's changed into a after r as in Öder, Atterge. Goth. *fērga, m., 'is wanting. Most closely allied to ōrget; also akin to Goth. ferrjan, 'to navigate,' see root far under fahren.

ferien, see friter.

ferkel, n., 'sucking-pig,' from MidHG. vērker, vērkel, verhel, OHG. farhelt(n); dimin. of MidHG. vēr, m., 'pig, sucking-pig.' OHG. farrah, ferr, n.; AS. færst, m., E. farrow; Du. varken, n., 'pig.' Goth. *farha is wanting. In any case it is a pre-Teut. word, since the allied Aryan languages have words corresponding to it both in sound and meaning; *farhak from pre-Teut. pörakos, corresponds to Lat. porcus (Gr. πόρκας), Lith. pėtra, OSlov. prsec, n.,

OIr. orc. Like Gēr and Schwein, this word too, unknown to Indian, is essentially West Aryan, while fah is a common Aryan word.

ferr, adv., 'far, distantly, remotely,' from MidHG. vērrene, vērren, vērene, OHG. vērrana, vērranān, adv., 'from afar,' the adv. in answer to the question 'where?' is vērere in MidHG. and vēro in OHG. The adject. form in MidHG. is vērne, in OHG. vēr, which are probably derived from the old adv. The remaining Teut. branches have no old orig. adj.; as an adv., however, we meet with Goth. *fātris, which is also a prep., 'distant,' away from,' OIr. fārr, AS. fear, E. far, OSax. fēr. Besides these words relating to distance in space, O'Teut. has also allied terms for distance in time; Goth. fairmēis, 'old, in the preceding year,' OSax. firm, preceding; passed away (of years); OHG. fenn, Mid HG. vērne, 'old' (see under firman); akin also to OIr. forn, 'old,' MidHG. vorn, 'earlier, formerly,' with a differently graded vowel. To the Teut. stem fer-, for- from pre-Teut. per, pr, are allied Gr. πέρα, 'further,' πέρας, on the other side, Armen. dēr, 'distant,' Sans. pāru-s, 'more, remote,' paramās, 'remotest, highest,' parās, adv., 'far off, in the distance.' The cognates of Aryan per- have too great and involved a ramifications to be fully explained here. See firm.

ferfe, f., 'heel, track, footsteps,' from the equiv. MidHG. vērso, OHG. fersana, f.; corresponds to Goth. fairna (for *fairsna), f., AS. fyrn, f. (pointing to Goth. *fairsni-); E. obsolete, the term 'heel' (AS. hita) being used, in Scand. hēl; Du. verzen, OSax. fresna. Common, like φόγ, and numerous other terms relating to the body (fēt, fēt, Oyr., Raft, &c.), to Teut. and the allied languages, and hence derived from the OAryan vocabulary; comp. fers-, ni-, from pre-Teut. pers-nd, -ne, with Sans. pārānā-s, f. (like AS. fersn in the formation of its stem), Zend pārana, m., Gr. πέρας, f., 'heel, ham,' Lat. perna, 'leg (of mutton, &c.); ham,' pernice, 'quick, speedy' (for *persna, *persnēz).

fertig, adj., 'ready, complete, dexterous,' from MidHG. verte, vertic (from var, 'journey'), adj., 'able to walk, walking, in motion, ready, fit,' OHG. fērdi; Du. vaardig, 'ready.' The adj., like frit and rūta, probably meant orig. 'equipped for a military expedition.'
The word **fette,** meaning 'fetter, chain, shackle,' from MidHG. *fett,* OHG. *fetty,* m., 'band for fastening and holding the sword,' then also 'band, fetter'; AS. *fett,* 'word-belt;' OEC. *fettel,* m., 'band, bandage, sword-belt;' akin to root *fet* (see *fâgt, fâtm,* to hold'). The ModHG. has retained its general sense by taking the place of another OTeut. word for 'fetter'; MidHG. *fetzer,* L. *fetter,* shackle for the foot,' OHG. *fettzer,* O Sax. *feter,* AS. *Feter,* E. *fetters* (plur.). OEC. *fettur.*

These words, which are usually connected with Lat. *pedes,* Gr. *πόντιον,* 'fetter,' Lat. *compes,* and hence with the cognates of ModHG. *für,* can scarcely be allied to the terms indicating a Goth. *fettis,* 'sword-belt.'

### Fetich (2), f., 'pastern.' See *für.*

**Fett,** n., 'festival, fête, feast,' from the equiv. MidHG. *fest,* n., from Lat. *festum,* whence Ital. *festa,* Fr. *fête* (*F. fête*); *fêt* is the earlier loan-word. Gothic has simply a native *ðaf."* 'feast.' See *feit.*

**Feit,** adj., 'firm, solid, strong;' from MidHG. *vest,* *veta,* OHG. *feitt,* adj., 'firm, strong, steadfast'; see the corresponding adv. *fast,* which is not mutated; neither was the adj. originally formed by mutation, since, according to O Sax. *fast,* AS. *fost,* E. *fast,* OEC. *fastar,* adj.,'firm,' we have to assume a Goth. *fastar,* which is probably an old to-partic. like last, laut, last, alt, &c., from the root *fast-* 'to fasten;' *fastar,* lit. 'fastened, then firm.' Goth. still retains only the verb *fastan,* 'to keep firm, hold fast.' See *feten.*

**Fetich,* m., 'fetich,' adopted by Mod HG. at the beginning of the 17th cent. The earlier parallel form *feitiu* is more closely connected with the Port. base *fetiço,* 'enchantment,' but the modern form with Fr. *fétiche.*

**Fett,** adj., 'fat, plump,' only in ModHG., introduced by Luther from MidHG. and LG. instead of the genuine UpG. *feit*; LG. *fett,* comp. Du. *vet* from an earlier *fett,* AS. *fett,* 'fat,' which, with OHG. *fetzi,* are derived from Goth. *fittis,* see *feiti.* As to the origin of the ModHG. idiom, *sein fett bachelor,* *sein fett gefan,* 'to get one's due, give any one his due,' opinions are divided; although the reference to *einfrettan,* *sein einmalt einfrettan* (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 ironic reference to the Fr. *faire fête à quelqu'un,* 'to make a person heavily welcome.'

**Fetzen,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *vètze,* m., 'rag, tatters;' probably from MidHG. *vætzen,* 'to dress, OEC. *feal,* 'clothes.' From a Teut. (Goth.) *fate,* 'clothes, Span. *hato,* and Port. *fato,* 'wardrobe,' are derived. Comp. *feiten,* *für.* In the dialectal compounds *fettage,* *sientage,* *feiten* denotes 'clothes.'

**Feuchtl,** adj., 'moist, damp, humid,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vûchle,* OHG. *fäulisch, *fäuhlt,* (Goth. *fâlu-,* wanting). The adj. is WestTeut.; comp. LG. *fucht,* AS. *fuhlt,* E. obsolete, Du. **vochtig,** 'damp.' An allied root (p. dék), *gât, guak,* is assumed for OSlov. *kynët,* 'to grow sour,' *kuanít,* 'to acidify,' which are scarcely connected with this word.

**Feter,** n., 'fire, arbour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vierr,* OHG. and OLG. *füér,* older *fèir,* n.; comp. Du. *vuer,* AS. *fèr* (from *fær*), n. *fire;* a word common to West Teut. for 'fire,' in Goth. *fenn* (gen. *fenns*), OEC. *fene,* 'fire,' but it is doubtful whether they are cognate with HG. *frir.* Comp. OEC. (only in poetry) *fër,* m., and *fir,* n., 'fire.' The r in all the words is a suffix, and f (from pre-Teut. *pû* the root); comp. Gr. *πῦ* and *Eol. *πῆ,** n. (*pybēs,* 'torch'). In Sans. a verbal root *pû,* 'to flame, beam brightly;' is found, whence *pavakd,* 'fire.'

**Fibcl,** f., 'primer,' first occurs in early MidHG. (15th cent.), probably a LG. word orig. formed from *Fibcl;* the earlier variant *wivel* (wivel?) points to ModGr. pronunciation. Perhaps *fibcl* represents *Bibl* (comp. *Gôb, *Bîker.*

**Fible,** f., 'pine, fir,' from MidHG. *vîche,* f., OHG. *fihtta,* *fihta,* f., 'fir.' No cognate term is found in any of the other Teut. dialects, yet *fibla* is proved from the non-Teut. languages to be primitive; comp. Gr. *φύλλον,* 'fir,' Lith. *puszû,* 'fir.' The HG. form is fuller by a dental affinity than the Gr. and Lith. words.

**Fieber,** n., 'fever,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vièber,* OHG. *fiebar,* n.; from Lat.-Romance *febris,* with a change of gender as in AS. *fèfer,* n., equiv. to E. *fever,* OHG. and MidHG. *is* for *es,* as in *Biefe,* *Spiegel,* *Spitier;* so too ModHG. *Freter,* MidHG. *biever,* from *viever,* with an interchange of consonants, as in *döig* and *Rabelau.*
Fiedel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. widel, vlde, f. OHG. fidula (as early as Otfrid), l. 'fiddle, violin,' comp. Du. veidel, AS. fipole, E. fiddle, Oic. fidla. OHG. fidula is based, according to AS. fipole, 'fiddle,' fidlore, 'fiddler,' fidolestre, 'fiddling,' upon an older West Teut. *fidula. The latter form with *h would be deduced from Lat. *fidula or fidula (for fidicula?), yet these primary forms are not recorded. There is undeniable connection between the Teut. and the Romance cognates—Ital. viola, Fr. viole, 'violin,' the origin of which, it is true, is much disputed. Still *karp found its way from Teut. into Romance. 

Finden, vb., 'to flay,' from the equiv. MidHG. viden, OHG. fildan; allied to *grill. 

Fila, m., 'felt, blanket; miser; reprimand,' from the equiv. MidHG. vilz, OHG. filz, m.; comp. Du. vilz, AS. and E. felt, Swed. and Dan. felt, 'felt' (Goth. *filitis, pre-Tent. *pelzons, n.). Lat. pilus, pilus, Gr. πτέρνας, are scarcely allied; it is more probably connected with OSlov. püšit, 'felt.' From the Tent. word are derived the similarly sounding Romance words, Ital. feltira, Fr. feutre, MidLat. filtrim, 'felt.' Other words also relating to weaving were introduced into Romance from Teut. See §324, p. 392. 

Finden, vb., 'to find, discover; deem, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. vinden, OHG. findan; comp. Goth. fingan, Oic. finna, AS. findan, E. to find, OSax. fihan, findan, 'to find.' Tent. *fennan, as a str. verbal root from pre-Ten. root pent; akin to OHG. fendo, m., 'pedestrian,' AS. finga, 'foot-soldier.' OHG. *funden, 'to hasten.' Some etymologists adduce Lat. invenire and OSlov. na iti, 'to find,' to show by analogy that from a verb of 'going' the meaning 'find' can be evolved. With the Teut. root *fenn the equiv. OIr. root Δ from pent-) is most closely connected. 

Finster, m., 'finger,' from the equiv. MidHG. vinger, OHG. fingar, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. fyers, Oic. fínta, AS. and E. finger. It is uncertain whether the word is derived from fingan, root fank, and it is questionable whether it comes from the root fink, pre-Tent. finkel, 'to prick, paint;' Lat. fingo (see grite): it is most probably primit. allied to fint (Aryan penge). The terms *sant, *sinter, *sire 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 Æuun. 

Fink, m., 'finch,' from the equiv. MidHG. vinke, OHG. fitano, m.; corresponds to Du. vink, AS. finch, E. finch, Swed. fink, Dan. finka, 'finch;' Goth. *finki, *finkjan, are wanting. There is a striking similarity of sound in the Rom. words for 'finch': Ital. pinzione, Fr. pinson, to which the E. dialectal forms pink, pinch, 'finch,' belong. Yet there is no suspicion that the Tent. word was borrowed; the Tent. class is probably primit. allied to the Rom. word. 

Finne (1), l., 'fin,' first occurs in Mod HG, from LG. finne, Du. vin, 'fin,' first recorded in the Tent. group in AS. (fæn, m., E. fin), hence it cannot have been borrowed from Lat. pinna, 'fin of the dolphin, feather.' No Tent. 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 §391). Hence AS. fæn must be assumed as primit. cognate with Lat. pinna. Is it, like pena, based upon pena (OLat.)? If it were based upon *pinda, 'fin,' it might perhaps be regarded as cognate with pica, Goth. fiska, 'fish.' 

Finne (2), l., 'tumour, scrofula,' from MidHG. wunne, pfanne, 'pimple, foul rancid smell;' comp. Du. wijn, 'pimple.' The relation of the initial sounds is not clear; MidHG. pfanne points to Goth. p, Du. wijn to f initially; perhaps the double form is due to confusion with Finne (1); p may be the correct initial sound. 

Finster, adj., 'dark, gloomy, morose, sullen,' from the equiv. MidHG. wüster, OHG. wunster; 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 tunter) hamper the discovery of the type. In OHG, there exists besides finster an OHG. dünster, MidHG. dünster, whose initial d must have been substituted for an earlier (OSax., Goth.) j; to these OSax. thimm, 'dark,' corresponds. The inter-change of j and f, judging from the parallel forms under *sante and *sadd, cannot be denied. In that case the root would be *tom (see Dümmerung), But OSax. thristri, AS. *stre, 'gloomy,' have no connection with it.
Fische, m., 'fish,' from the equiv. Mid HG. visch, OHG. fisch, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. fisks, Oec. fiskr, AS. fis, E. fisk, Du. visch, OSax. fis. Tent. fishta-ze, from pre-Tent. pisko-s, corresponds to Lat. piscis and OIr. saic (with the normal loss of p from prehistoric peisca). The word belongs to the three most western groups of the Aryan division, which have also the word *tez in common; in East Aryan nazua. Further, there are no names of fishes common to Teut. and Lat.-Kelt. Perhaps the term was a migratory word of early civilization, the source of which cannot be discovered.

Fiff, m., 'fart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. fift, m.; akin to the equiv. Du. vreeit, AS. fis. A common Aryan root pesd appears in Lat. pesto for pesdo, as well as in Gr. τεστο, from *ōdoti, Lith. beziù (besiti). Hence Tent. fisti- is to be explained by Aryan pesd-ī-, from the verbal noun fis a verbal root fis, 'pedere,' was inferred in very early times. Comp. OIr. fis.

Fifel, f., 'fistula, reed, falsetto,' from Mid HG. fistel, f.; a deep absoess in ducts or passages; even in OHG. fistul, formed from the equiv. Lat. fistula; the term was first applied to the voice in Mod HG.

Fillich, m., from the equiv. Mid HG. willlich, wēttach, m., n., wēttach, f., m., 'wing, pinion,' OHG. fettah, older fethdhah, m.; in meaning a collective of *yter; comp. OSax. fethera, OHG. fether, Mid HG. fētrach, 'wing'; the formation of OHG. fethdhah is not clear; was the Goth. form *fēþhaht The dentals are obscure, yet the word is undoubtedly related to *yter.

Fisse, f., 'knot of yarn, skein, wrinkle,' from Mid HG. vīze, OHG. fīza, f., 'a number of reeled threads tied together, skein, yarn'; akin to OIr. fett, 'clothes, MidHG. w23zen, 'to dress,' root fat, fett? 'to spin?' 'to weave? Yet it is more closely connected with OSax. fithe, AS. fitt, 'chapters, divisions in poems.

Fix, adj., 'quick, smart,' first occurs in Mod HG.; Lat. fictus and its Romance derivatives are not used in this sense; whether borrowed from it or not is doubtful.

Float, adj., 'flat, shallow, superficial,' from Mid HG. vlach, OHG. flath(hh), adj., 'flat, smooth'; comp. Du. vlak, 'even.' Akin to the graded forms AS. flōc, E. flook, fluke ('flounder'), North E. flook-footed, 'flat-footed.' This suggests Lat. plāya, 'district,' or more probably, on account of its
meaning, OSlav. plakavu, 'flat'; Lat. planus scarcely represents *planus (see flur); related to Gr. πλάκα (stem πλακα), 'surface,' Gr. πλακω, Lat. placet, 'cake.' But E. flat, OIr. flr, OHG. flag, 'flat, level,' have nothing to do with flag. A MidG. and L.G. parallel form of flag is mentioned under Bladkirk.

flagas, m., 'flag,' from the equiv. Mid HG. viakas, OHG. flahas, m.; comp. Du. vlag, AS. flæx, n., E. flag; a common West Teut. term, unknown to Scand. and Goth. Usually referred to the root fleh (or fleh) in flatus; s (Goth. *flaka-*) is probably a suffix.

flagern, vb., 'to shake, flutter,' from MidHG. flagaren, 'to flack,' OHG. (once) flagarón (for flagaron!), 'to fly, flutter about;' akin to AS. flæcan, 'flying, fluttering,' MidE. flaken, 'to fly, flutter about;' MidDu. flaken, Scand. flöka, vb., 'to flutter;' as well as the equiv. flöktu. Comp. the cognate stems AS. flæreian, E. to flit, Du. flitken, 'to glimmer, gleam;' this class, on account of the numerous words it comprised at an early period, cannot be derived from Lat. flagrare, nor even be connected with flæga, to which OHG. flagarón, flörón, 'to flutter,' and flåseon, MidHG. vlochen, 'to flutter, gleam,' may be referred.

fladen, m., 'flat cake, cow dung;' from MidHG. vlade, m., 'broad, thin cake,' OHG. vlato, 'offering-cake;' corresponds to Du. vlaat via, f.; 'pancake,' MidE. flape (Goth. *flapa*). Pre-Teut. planar- or plathan would have to be assumed, perhaps with the primit, sense, 'surface, flat thing;' comp. Gr. πλάθος, 'broad;' Gr. πλάθος (δ) for Aryan bh, 'cake-mould;' Sans. prthé, 'broad' (akin to Sans. prthav, 'earth,' under śat), prthas, n., 'broadth, Lith. platis, 'broad.' Allied to the graded forms plóth, Lat. Plautus, Plantus, lit. 'flat-footed,' semiplóth, 'slipper,' MidHG. vlóader, 'flounder,' lit. 'flat fish.' Remoter cognates of the whole class are OIr. flatr, OHG. flag, 'level, flat.' From flaten, which is probably West Teut. only, are derived the early MidLat. fládo, Ital. fiadone, honeycomb, Fr. flan, 'flat cake, custard.' (whence E. flana, 'a kind of custard'). Comp. for its meaning MidHG. brütine, m., 'a sort of biscuit,' akin to fritt.

flagge, f., 'flag, ensign, standard,' borrowed, like most words with gg (see Egg

flagger), 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 Ber, Beet, Tolm (2), Strit, etc.), the silence of the AS. records—no term *flæge* is found—may be accepted as a proof that flæge is not native to England.

flamburg, m., 'broad-sword,' simply ModHG. from Fr. flamberry, the origin of which is often referred to Ger., though no suitable type can be found.
Flea, Fleck, Flecked, Flecking, Fleck

in Fr. fleau, OFr. flau, flou; the latter is of Teut. orig (see lat), so that ModHG. fleau is finally derived from a pre-Teut. hintorn. Comp. hinten.

*flæum, m. (UpG. *flæam also), 'down,' from MidHG. plæâma, l. OHG. plytâma, l. 'down,' from Lat. plâma, whence also AS. plythma. As the shifting of the initial sound proves, however, the word must have been borrowed in the earlier OHG. period; comp. the OIr. word (also derived from the Lat.) flám, 'feather' (OW. plumâme, 'pillow'). Scand. and E. have for *flæum an apparently genuine Teut. word (see Ænam. 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 flekte), which was valuable to the Southerners, and so the Lat. plâma may have been introduced into Teut. at an early period. The initial f of the ModHG. form for *ff may be due to the connection with hinten.

*flæs, m., orig. a 'tuft of wool,' then a 'woollen coat, pilot cloth,' from MidHG. *flökâ, *flöke, *flöcke, a variant of Mid HG. *flöke. See fliek.

*flæcâ, f., 'trick, pretence;' simply Mod HG.; MidHG. *flässe does not occur; it is probably connected with OHG. *flösâ, m., 'whispering,' gûflâste, f., 'illusion,' fleðri, 'lie.'

*flæsca, f., 'sinew, tendon,' only Mod HG., from Lat. flexus.

*flæð, f., 'plait, braid (of hair), wattle, lichen,' from late MidHG. *flëðe, f., 'plait, lock of hair,' allied to the following word.

*flæðen, vb., 'to plait, braid, wreath,' from the equiv. MidHG. *flæðen, OHG. *fliehten; a corresponding Goth. *flæhtan, akin to flahta, f., 'lock of hair,' is wanting; Oic. *flêðta for fleðtan. Teut. root fleht, from pre-Teut. plet; the t, as also in Lat. plecto compared with piscare, was orig. only a formal element of the present tense, for according to Gr. πλέκω, πλέξ, πλέκο, the Aryan root must have been plek; comp. Sans. prapna, 'braid, basket.' *falten (root fafl) and *fleften (root flek) are entirely unrelated.

Flech, Flechen, m., n., with many senses which are historically the same, 'spot, stain, patch,' from MidHG. *flëcz, *flëckne, *flëcke, *flëcke, 'piece of stuff, patch, rag, piece of land, place, spot, differently coloured spot, stain, blemish,' OHG. *flëcz, *flëckno; Du. *vlek, *wlek, f., 'spot of dirt,' *vlek, n., 'village'; Goth. *flicka or *flickan. (or rather *bl-) is wanting; comp. OIr. flekber (gen. plur. flekbi, m.), *flêct, 'a fleck, spot, stain, as well as *flek, f., 'rag, piece of stuff.' Its connection with Scand. *fleks, AS. *fleces, E. 'fleck,' is dubious. See fliek.

Fledermaus, f., 'bat,' from the equiv. MidHG. vëdermâs, OHG. fleternâs, f.; corresponds to Du. vëdermûs; E. 'fluttering mouse' does not occur in AS., and may be due to the influence of MidEurop. Tenu-tonic. That the animal was thought to be a mouse is shown by AS. breape, hëremûs; the E. term bat, MidE. backe, Dan. afhån (often, evening), is unique. Fledermaus, lit. 'fluttering mouse,' from OHG. fleternâs, MidHG. vëdern, 'to flutter.'

Fledernische, m., first occurs in early ModHG. with a reference to fletern, 'to flutter.' In MidHG. once vëderwisch, Du. vëderwisch; prop. 'a goosewing for dusting,' or rather fletirwisch, 'whisk for fanning away.'

Flegel, m. (Suab. *flegel), 'fial, churl,' from MidHG. *flegel, OHG. *flëgel, m., 'fial'; comp. Du. *flegel, E. fleck; probably from MidLat. *flegellum, 'quorlementum territor' (whence also Fr. fleau, 'fial'). On account of its meaning it cannot be connected with the Teut. root fleht, 'to fly.' (Oic. *flâ, 'to fly'). Yet it may be primit. allied to Lith. plaske, plakès, 'to strike,' Lat. plano, Gr. *plôynu, 'to strike.'

Flehen, vb., 'to implore, supplicate,' from MidHG. *fléhen, OHG. *flehen, flehon, 'to implore.' OHG. also 'to fondle, flutter'; initial f for earlier bl as in flehen (Goth. *fleihan); comp. Goth. *gâpltan (as a genuine diphthong), 'to fondle, embrace, console, exhort in a friendly way,' akin to Goth. *gâplet, 'comfort, warning.' Also allied to Oic. *flâr, 'false, cunning,' AS. *flâh, 'wily, cunning;' both pointing to Goth. *flâtha. The primary meaning of the root *fleah was perhaps 'important, insinuating speech.'

Fleisch, Fleisch, m., n., from the equiv. MidHG. *vleisch, OHG. fleisch, n.; it has the same meaning in West Teut. and Scand. Strange to say, a Goth. *fleish, *fliecie, n. (or bl-comp. fliten), is not recorded, the term used being leik or mira, n. Comp. Du. *vleesh, AS. *fles, n., E. 'flesh.' Fleisch is used only of 'pork,' and more especially of 'ham' and 'bacon,' while kjøtt was the common Scand. word for 'meat.' It may well be imagined
that the Scand. specialised meaning of the word was the oldest, and that the meaning common to West Teut. was established only by generalisation; comp. OEC. flitke, AS. flicce, E. fitch (dial. fick), as well as AS. (Kent.) flice for flicce, 'ment.' Russ. poltis, Lith. pithis, 'fitch,' cannot, on account of their vowel-sounds, be cognates. The k of the OTeut. word is probably a suffix; comp. Du. vloeizig, 'plump.' -einstellung, 'incarnated,' simply ModHG. formed like the Lat. incarnatus, 'embodied.'

Fleiß, m., 'industry, application, diligence,' from MidHG. *vilz, OHG. *fliz, *m., 'diligence, zeal, care,' OHG. also 'contest,' from OHG. *flizzan, MidHG. *vilen, 'to be zealous, apply oneself,' ModHG. fleißten, partic. vilen, *fliesen. Comp. Du. *vijjt, 'diligence,' AS. *fliten, 'to emulate, quarrel, contend,' E. to *flick. On the evolution of meaning see Krieg. 'To emulate' seems to have been the lit. meaning of the merely West Teut. root *flik (Goth. fl- or pl-—see flicce). No further references have been discovered.

flissen, vb., 'to weep ruefully, grin,' from MidHG. *villissen; akin to OHG. flisnen, 'to make a wry face,' from *vilsan. Root *flis, from pre-Tent. *flesnan. Root *flis, from pre-Tent. fles, in Lat. plorare, 'to weep.'

flefschen, vb., 'to beat flat, grin,' from MidHG. *vilen, 'to show one's teeth;' remoter history obscure.

flicken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vlicken, 'to put on a patch, mend;' akin to fied.

Flieder, m., 'elder,' simply ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. vlier, 'elder.' Earlier forms are not recorded; the word did not originate in either Scand. E., or HG.

Fliiege, f., 'fly, fluke (of an anchor),' from the equiv. MidHG. *fliige, OHG. *flioga, f.; comp. Du. vlieg, AS. flogge, equiv. to E. fly, which is based upon AS. flége, OHG. *flüga, MidHG. fliege, 'fly;' hence a mutated form (Goth. *flíug), besides an unmutated Goth. *flíug; in OEC. with a different gradation flüga, f., 'fly, moth;' akin to flügen (Goth. *flíugan). For an older term for 'fly' see under Flügel.

Fliegen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *vliegen, OHG. *fliogan, 'to fly;' comp. Du. *vliegen, AS. flogge (3rd sing. flogh), E. to fly, OEC. *flüga; the common Tent. term for 'to fly;' Goth. *fliogan may be inferred from the factitive flaugjan, 'to keep on flying.' Fliegen is in no wise connected with *fliegen, as is proved by the initial sound of the root in Goth. *fliuhan, 'to flee;' compared with usflugjan; see *flit, Regt. Teut. root *flug, from pre-Tent. plaug, *pluh; akin to Lat. pluma for pluma. For an older root extending beyond Teut. see under Flügel.

flichen, vb., 'to flee,' from the equiv. MidHG. vlichen, OHG. *fliohan; corresponds to OSax. fliohan, AS. *fleôn (from *fliohan), E. to flee, OEC. *flía; the f before l is a common substitution for an older initial h, as in *flican (Goth. plíuhan), hfiad (from Goth. *plágus); comp. Goth. *plíuhan, 'to flee.' This older form was retained only in Goth.; Scand. has f (flia), like the West Teut. verbs. Hence the Teut. root is pluh, and by a grammatical change plug, pre-Tent. root *pluk, *pluk. Fliuchen is primit. allied, since it is based upon the root *pluh.

In the earliest OEC. and in West Teut. the forms of both the verbs must undoubtedly have been confused; thus OEC. fluga and AS. flugen in the earliest period may mean 'they fled' and 'they flew.' See Flügel.

Flich, *Flic, n., 'fleece,' from the equiv. MidHG. vlices, n.; comp. Du. vlijes, AS. *vlees, n., E. fleece; also a mutated form AS. *flige, *flíges, MidHG. *vlies, earlier Mod HG. flees, flüss. A second parallel form is represented by ModHG. flees. In East Teut. the cognates are wanting; whether Goth. *flis- or *plisus, n. (comp. *flicten), is to be assumed we cannot say, since satisfactory references to non-Tent. forms have not yet been produced. To explain *Flic from Lat. vellus is futile, since the latter is more properly primit. allied to *fliche, and to regard *Flic as borrowed from vellus is impossible; *flicten, Flechte, &c., are also totally unconnected with the word.

flichen, vb., 'to flow, stream,' from the equiv. MidHG. vliëzen, OHG. *fliëzzan, str. vb.; corresponds to OSax. *fliohan, Du. *vliëten, AS. *fliëtan, E. to flow, OEC. *fliëta, Goth. *fliëtan, 'to flow.' The Teut. root *flud, *plud, from pre-Tent. plud-plud, corresponds to Lett. pludet, 'to float,' pludi, 'inundation,' Lith. *plaidi, 'to take to swimming,' plaidis, 'floating wood.' Several Teut. terms for 'ships' point to the latter sense, which, of course, is earlier than the ModHG. 'flowing;' though in OHG. Mid HG. and ModHG., *fliczen signifies 'to be driven by flowing water, to swim.' See Fliche, Flecht (Flut, Goth. *fludus, is not a cognate). Instead of the root *plud, other
Aryan languages have an allied shorter root *plu*; comp. Gr. πλω, 'to navigate, swim,' Sans. plu, pru, 'to swim,' Lat. pluere, 'to rain' (flehen in a restricted sense).

**Fliče**, f., 'fleam, lancet,' from the equiv. MidHG. vlieše, vlieden, OHG. flitama; further derived from Gr. and MidLat. phlegomatem, 'lancet, an instrument for opening veins,' whence also the equiv. cognates AS. flitme, Fr. flamme, E. fleam, Du. vlieën.

**fliumern**, vb., 'to glimmer, sparkle, scintillate,' like the older ModHG. flümen, a ModHG. derivative, by gradation, of *flamme*.

**flinf**, adj., 'brisk, nimble, lively,' simply ModHG. from LG. and Du. flink, 'brisk, agile, nimble'; akin to earlier ModHG. flinfen, 'to glitter, shine'; comp. Gr. ἀφρός, 'glimmer, quick.'

**Flinçe**, f., 'fintock, gun, musket,' first used in the 17th cent.; comp. Dan. flint, 'musket'; probably akin to Swed. flinta, Dan. flint, 'stone,' prop. 'flint-stone.' Du. and E. preserve older terms—Du. suurroer, ModHG. sueurro, E. firelock. Flint, 'stone,' AS. and E. flint, whence Fr. flin, 'thunder-stone,' is probably related to Gr. πλίθος, 'brick.'

**Flitter**, m., 'spangle, tinsel,' simply ModHG.; orig. 'a small thin coin'; akin to MidHG. geltitter, 'secret laughter, tittering,' víttern, vb., 'to whisper, titter,' OHG. flitarezen, 'to coax in a flattering manner'; MidE. fliteren, 'to flutter;' E. fluttermouse. The root idea is 'unsteady motion;' upon which ModHG. flitter is based. With the meaning of OHG. flitarezen, 'to flutter, fiddle,' as well as ModHG. flittern, 'to whisper, titter,' is connected flitterweck, f., which first occurs in early ModHG. The following foreign terms are interesting:—Scand. hujjötsmanafør, lit. 'a month of the nuptial night'; Dan. hvedebrodsdage, 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.

**Flitboqen**, m., 'crossbow,' first occurs in early ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. flitsboog, 'crossbow,' from Du. flits, 'javelin'; hence Fr. flèche, 'arrow,' and its Romance cognates are probably derived.

**Flöcke**, f., 'flake, flock (of wool), flue,' from MidHG. vlocke, m., 'flake, snowflake,' OHG. flocho; comp. Du. vlok, Dan. fløkke, Swed. flöka, E. (not in AS.) flock, but OE. flöke, 'flock (of hair, wool, &c.).' The supposition that the word was borrowed from Lat. floccus is hardly worth considering, since the HG. word is recorded even in the OHG. period, and gives no support to such a derivation (yet comp. *flamm*).

Besides many possible roots exist within the Teut. group, either in *fliegen* (Teut. root *flug* from pre-Tent. *plugh*) or in AS. *flæcor*. *Flying* (see *fåten*); on account of OE. *flóke*, the latter is to be preferred. E. *flock*, 'herd,' is beside the mark; like OE. *flækor*, 'herd, flock,' and AS. *flocc*, it almost certainly belongs to *fliegen*, and probably signified orig. 'a swarm of flying creatures' (see *fett*, 'covey,' on the other hand, mean prop. 'any kind of herd').

**Flöh**, m., 'flea,' from MidHG. vloch, vlo, m., f., OHG. flöh, m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. vlo, AS. flech, E. fleu, OE. *flóh*. It probably means 'fugitive,' and is akin to *fliessen*; hence a Goth. *flauns, not *flauns,* is to be assumed. But even if *flaun* is the Goth. form, it cannot be connected with either Gr. *φλοξ* or Lat. *pulvis,* since neither vowels nor consonants are in accord. *Fliegen* too is unrelated, since the final sound of its stem is *g* only, and not *h*.

**Flor**, m., 'ganze, crane, bloom,' ModHG. only; formed from Du. *flowers,* akin to MidHG. *flöier,* 'headress with dangling ribbons' (comp. *föltter*), *flöser,* 'ornament, 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*.

**Flökses*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *vloze*, OHG. *flözze,* f., 'float'; *fleesfer,* 'fin,' even in MidHG. *vlofzerde,* in OSax. simply *fithara,* 'float,' like Gr. *πτερός,* *feather, float;' Lat. pinna, 'feather, float.' See *fina*. *Fleiss,* akin to *fliessen,* 'to float.'

**Flöch**, n., 'float, raft, bower, stream, fishing-net,' from MidHG. *vloz,* OHG. *flossen,* m., n., 'raft,' also in MidHG. and OHG. in the senses 'current, flood, river;' Du. *vlot,* 'raft'; comp. AS. *flóet,* n., 'ship;' E. *flet,* AS. *flote,* 'ship' (also *mariner, sailor*), E. *float,* subst. and verb; note too AS. *flítte,* 'cream, flos lactis,' with which E. *to float* ('to skim') is connected, LG. *flot,* 'cream.'
Flote, f., from the equiv. MidHG. flüte, vloete, f., 'flute;' corresponds to Du. fluit, from OFr. flütte, ModFr. flôte (whence also E. flute, Du. fluit); comp. Ital. flauto, 'flute.' In the idiom flüten, 'to come to nothing,' a LG. fleuten, 'to flow' (OLG. flotan), appears; it meant orig. (in the 18th cent.) 'to go through, run away.'

flott, adj., 'afloat; merry, luxurious,' first occurs in ModHG. from LG.; comp. Du. vlot, 'floating, swimming;' it is connected with füßen, flüson, but has, like flotte, Sax. the dental medi ally, hence it must be assumed that the word was borrowed from LG.

Flotte, f., 'fleet, navy,' ModHG. only, from Fr. flotte, which, with its Rom. cognates, was borrowed from Scand. flote, n., 'fleet;' comp. Du. vloot, but E. fleet; all allied to füßen, Teut. root flut.

Flüsen, füßen, vb., 'to float (timber), skin (milk),' from MidHG. vloegen, vloeten, 'to cause to flow, wash down (soil),' factitive of füßen. The MidHG. forms with z and t correspond to those of füßen, rißen (MidHG. heizen-heizen, reizen-reizen), and are based upon a Goth. indiexion flautjan, flautis, since füd leads, through the medium of tt, to HG. ët, but t without j to z.

Flut, n., older Flütze, n., 'vein of ore;' from MidHG. vloetze, n., 'threshing-floor, vestibule, stratum,' OHG. flezi; comp. AS. flett, 'floor of the hall,' Oic. flut, 'room, hall;' akin to the Oic. adj. flat, OHG. fluz, 'flat, wide, level,' mentioned under füßen and fad.

Flüchen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vluochen, OHG. fluchon, 'to curse, impugne;' with an existent str. partic. OHG. forfluchon, 'depraved, wicked;' comp. OSax. forflichten, 'accursed;' Goth. flukan (not *flukon), str. vb., 'to lament;' Du. vloeken, 'to curse, execrate.' In E. and Scand. the Teut. root fluk does not occur. Goth. flukan, 'to lament, bewail,' shows the earlier meaning of the cognates; the root fluk, from pre-Teut. plág, may be connected with Lat. plangere, 'to strike, mourn,' Gr. root, πλάγα in πλαγειν (πλαγειν), 'to strike.' The Lat. verb facilitates the transition of the meaning 'to strike,' 'to lament,' then 'to impugne, curse.' - Flucht from the equiv. MidHG. vluch, m., OHG. fluh, m., 'curse, impugnation;' Du. vloch.

Flucht, f., 'flight, escape, refuge; row, floor;' from the equiv. MidHG. vlucht, OHG. and OSax. flucht, f., a verbal abstract from füßen; Du. vlucht, AS. flight, E. flight; Goth. *fluchtis, 'flight,' is wanting, for which fluchtis- occurs. In Oic. flotte, m., 'flight,' pointing to Goth. fluchtis. The verbal abstract of füßen might in Scand. and West Tent. coincide with this word; in fact, AS. flight, E. flight, and Du. vlucht signify both 'fleeing' and 'flying.' See füßen with respect to this confusion.

Fluder, n., 'mill trough,' from MidHG. vloeder, n., 'flowing, flooding, mill trough;' OHG. flodar, 'a flood of tears.' In Goth. *flaufr, n., is probably to be assumed, based upon a root flau, flut; comp. OHG. flouwen, flouwen, MidHG. vluwen, vluhen, 'to wash,' rinse.' The prop. sense of the word is exactly that of füßen; comp. Oic. flumor, 'current, flood;' for pre-Teut. flut, see under füßen.

Flug, m., 'act of flying, flight, flock,' from MidHG. vluie (pl. vlüte), OHG. flug, m.; corresponding to AS. fluge, Oic. fluge, m., 'flight;' verbal abstract of füßen. For another form see under flucht. Goth. *flugis- and *flauthi are wanting.—flugs, adv., 'hastily, quickly,' a gen. of flug, MidHG. fluges, 'quickly.'

Flügel, m., 'wing, leaf (of a folding door), aisle, grand piano;' from the equiv. MidHG. vliigel, m.; comp. Du. vlegel, 'wing;' a late derivative of füßen. Strange to say, a common Teut. word is wanting. For an Aryan root, 'to fly,' see flug (also flóre).

Flügel, adj., 'fledged,' a LG. form for the strictly HG. flüte, MidHG. vlücke, OHG. flüech, 'able to fly.' Akin to Mid Du. vlughe, with LG. permutation, E. fledged; prop. a verbal adj. from füßen, with the meaning 'capable of flying.'

flugs, see Flug.

Flunder, m., 'flounder,' a LG. word derived from Scand.; comp. ODan. flandra, OSwed. flundera, E. flounder. Akin also to Oic. flüdra, MidHG. vlufer, 'flounder'?

Fluchern, vb., to glitter,' from the older ModHG. flüfen, 'to shine;' see flint. In the orig. sense 'to brag,' which is probably LG., it is still the same word; 'to cause to shine' forms the link between the meanings.

Flur, f., m., 'field, meadow, floor, entrance-hall;' the division in meaning in ModHG. Flur, m., 'vestibule;' Flur, f,
'corn-field,' was unknown to the older language; MidHG. *vloer,* m., f., 'corn-field, floor, ground.' The meanings 'entrance to a house, vestibule, paved floor,' belong to MidHG. and LG.; comp. Du. *vloer,* 'vestibule, barn-floor;' AS. *flor,* m., f., 'vestibule, barn-floor;' also 'storey;' E. floor; Scand. *flør,* 'floor' of a cow-house (Goth. *flōrs* is wanting). The resulting prim. meaning, 'floor,' has been extended only in HG. to 'corn-field.' Teut. *flōro-*s, from pre-Teut. *plōrus,* *plūrus,* is most closely related to Ofr. lār for *plār,* 'floor, paved floor.' OPruss. *plonis,* with a different suffix; it is alluded to Lith. *plōnas,* 'flat'; hence perhaps it may be connected with Lat. *plānus.*

*flüster,* vb., 'to whisper,' earlier Mod HG. *flüster,* from OHG. *flüstern,* 'to caress,' to which the old (also Swiss) forms *flümen,* *flüsten,* 'to whisper;' are allied; comp. also Du. *vlüisteren.*

*flūch,* m., 'river, stream, flow,' from MidHG. *vlōz,* OHG. *vlōzz,* 'liquid, flowing;' OHG. *flōzzig,* like *flüg,* a specifically HG. form.

*flut,* f., 'flood, inundation, billo,' from the equiv. MidHG. *flōot,* m., f.; OHG. *flōot,* m.; a word common to Teut.; comp. Goth. *flōdus,* f., OSl. *flōd,* AS. *flōd,* m., n., E. *flood,* Osax. *flōt,* Du. *vloot.* Goth. *flōdus,* from pre-Teut. *plōdus,* is based upon a Teut. root *fılō* (from pre-Teut. *pılo,*); comp. AS. *flōgan,* equiv. to E. to *flow,* OSc. *fīda,* "to flow, Akin to the Gr. root *pográf* in *pōfag-,* 'to float, sail,' *pāfērē,* 'floating, sailing, navigable.' Perhaps this Aryan root *pılo* is related to the Aryan root *plu* mentioned under *fīzgen* and *fīzger,* yet there is no direct connection between *flūt* and *fīzgen* and Gr. *pōfag-.*

*fōde,* f., 'sail on the foremost,' simply ModHG. *föde,* borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. *fök,* 'foremost;' Dan. *fok,* Swed. *fök,* 'fore-sail.'

*folk,* m., E. *foil,* 'a term common to Teut. for the young of a horse or an ass, derived from pre-Teut. *pelon.* Related by gradation to Gr. *πόλος,* 'colt,' as a general term 'young animal,' and Lat. *pullus,* 'the young,' especially of fowls. See *fülen.*

*fühl,* m., a Swiss word, 'humid and tempestuous south wind;' the corresponding term in MidHG. is wanting, though OHG. *fōnna,* f. (sīnna,* m.), 'rainy wind, whirlwind,' is recorded; from Lat. *favonius* (the intermediate form is faunio-), whence also Ital. *favonio,* Rheto-Rom. *favonu.*

*fühlern,* vb., 'to sink, earlier Mod HG. *fühlern,* from OHG. *fühlern,* 'to sink, to sink deeply,' to which the old (also Swiss) forms *fühlzen,* *fühlzen,* 'to sink,' are allied; comp. also Du. *vühlzeren.*

*fügen,* vb., 'to follow, succeed, result, obey;' from the equiv. MidHG. *völgen,* OHG. *folgen,* comp. Du. *volgen,* AS. *fulgan,* *folgan,* E. to *follow,* OSc. *fylgan*; the verb common to West Teut. and Scand. for 'follow,' which has supplanted the common Aryan verbal root *sequ* (see *fögen*), Lat. *sequi.* The origin of the cognates is uncertain. There are indications that the verbal stem is a compound; the first component may be *vell,* comp. AS. *fúl-eolé,* 'he followed,' AS. and OLG. *fulganon,* OHG. *fóla gán,* 'to follow.' Consequently *güten* (OHG. *gēt gán*) 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 *voll* has not yet been explained.—*folge,* f., 'sequel, result;' from MidHG. *volge,* f., 'retinue, succession, forced service, pursuit,' &c. OHG. *söffelgá,* 'faction.'

*folkern,* vb., 'to put to the rack, torture,' from late MidHG. *vulkern,* 'to put on the rack.' Akin to *folfer,* 'rack;' early ModHG. only, of obscure origin. It is
most frequently considered to be partly translated and partly borrowed from Mid Lat. *pullitus, polellus*, prop. 'colt,' which signifies 'rack' in Span. and Port. (*pólo*), 'like Lat. *equinus* from *equus* because it bore some resemblance to a horse.' Mid Lat. *polellus* is derived again from Gr. πῶλος, 'foal.' "The wooden horse and the wooden ass—frames with a sharp-edged back, upon which the delinquents were compelled to ride—were favourite instruments of torture."

**foppen, vb.** 'to quiz, rally, banter,' early ModHG. only, from slang.

**fördern, vb.** from the equiv. MidHG. *wördern*, OHG. *fordarôn*, 'to demand, request, challenge, summon'; corresponding to Du. *vorderen*; a specifically Ger. form, orig. unknown to the other dialects, yet the word found its way from Ger. into Dan. and Swed. It is a derivative of *vör*.

**förder*, vb. from the equiv. MidHG. *vörden*, wörden, OHG. *fördiren* (also *fordarôn*), 'to promote, take an active part in, help'; like *fördern*, from *för*.

**förelle, f.** 'trout,' with a foreign accent, for the genuine dialectal (Franc.) *førle*, still existing; dimin. of an older *gør*, where *førle* (from *gørle*); comp. MidHG. *förelle, fórle, forhen, forhe*, f. 'trout,' OHG. *forhina*; f. 'trout'; comp. also OLG. *forma*, *furnie*, AS. *fôrne*. Probably not from *féir*, OHG. *forha*, 'the fish living near fires, in the brooks of fir forests.' It is more probably connected with the Arryan adjs. in the cognate languages, meaning 'spotted, speckled.' Teut. *forhina*, from pre-Teut. *prûna*; comp. Sans. *préni*, 'speckled,' and Gr. *πρόπνος*, 'livid, dusky.' (πρόπον, 'perch').

**förhe*, f. see *førhe*.

**forn*, f. 'form, fashion, pattern, mould,' from ModHG. (post-classical). *forme, form*, f. 'form, shape,' from Lat. and Rom. *forma*.

**formel*, f. 'formula, form,' late ModHG. from Lat. *formula*.

**förden*, vb. 'to search, investigate,' from MidHG. *vorsken*, OHG. *forskon* (rarely Franc. *forsôn*, with assimilation), 'to demand, ask'; a form peculiar to HG, unknown to the remaining dialects, and pointing to Goth. *fôrskon*, *faðrskôn*. The *sk* is a derivative like Lat. *sc* (comp. *treffen, wünken, waiden*). Goth. *fôrskon* would be the normal form for *faðrskôn*, like Goth. *vaðrskôn*, 'labour,' for *waðrskôn*. The Teut. root *forh* is identical with the root of *fðagen*, from the pre-Teut. root *pró* (see *fðagen*). An *dc* derivative is also seen in Lat. *ponsere* (for *porsere*), 'to demand,' as well as in the Sans. root *pró*, 'to ask.'

**för*, m. 'forest, wood,' from Mid HG. *vörst*, OHG. *fôrst*, m. 'wood'; also the MidHG. variants *vörest*, *fôrest*, *fôrest* (but probably not *fœrest*), m. 'wood, forest'; these MidHG. forms are certainly of Romance origin.—MidLat. and Romance *foresta*, whence Fr. *forêt*. It is questionable whether the OHG. *fôrst*, MidHG. *vörst*, m., are also derived from Romance. Opinions are divided on this point; some etymologists connect the Rom. word with Lat. *fôr*, 'outside'; others more probably refer OHG. *fôrst* to OHG. *fôrha*, 'fir'; hence *fôrst* would be lit. 'fir wood.' OHG. *fôrst* might also be connected with Goth. *faðrðun*, 'mountain.' Goth. *faðrð* for *faðrskôn*, 'mountain forest,' would have to be construed like the assumed Goth. *faðrskôn* for *faðrskôn*, mentioned under *faðrhe*.

**fôrt**, adv. 'forwards, continuously, away,' from MidHG. *vôrt*, adv. 'forwards,' further, continuously.' OHG. *fôrt* is wanting; it would correspond to OSax. *forth*, AS. *forh*, E. *forth*; Goth. *fôrþ*, and its compar. *fôrþis*, adv., 'formerly'. *fert*, OTeut. *fôr*, from an earlier *frô*, *prô*, is allied to *vor*. See *für* *fèrter*, *fèrter*, and *fôrt*.

**fracht*, f. 'freight, load, cargo,' Mod HG. only, from LG. *fracht*; comp. Du. *vraacht*, E. *fraught*, freight; it signified orig. 'reward, charge for conveyance,' and afterwards 'the load itself.' Comp. OHG. *frâlt* (probably implying Goth. *fðrôla*). *fôrt*, *faðrþ*, *faðrð*, *faðrðis*, 'earnings, reward,' *giffrêt*, 'to merit;' the restricted meaning of the modern dialects is seen first in MidDu. and MidE., and also passed into Romance—Fr. *frê*.

Comp. *eigen*.

**frad*, m. 'dress coat,' ModHG. only; comp. Fr. *frâ*, 'dress coat'; its etymology and native source obscure, hardly to be sought for in Fr. *froc*, 'monk's habit.' Comp E. *frock*.

**fragen*, vb. 'to ask, inquire, interrogate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *vragên*, OHG. *frágen* (with the rare variant *fráhen*); corresponding to OSax. *frágon*, Du. *vragen*; confined to the Teuts. of MidEurope (Goth. *frêhan*, *frêgan*), with the meaning 'to ask.' From a Teut. root *frôh*, from which the Goth. pret. *frô*
**Fra**

(fréicum) and the partic. fraihans are formed. The corresponding pres. has a derivative n (comp. ifrçen), Goth. fraican, AS. friegan, frian, beside which appears a form with the present in io-, AS. friegan (Goth. *fråjan*). For another verbal derivative of the same root see under *feriçen*, which, like OHG. *jërgôn*, *to beg*, has its r transposed. The following Teut. words also belong to the root *frich*, AS. *fréht*, *oracle*, *frühtrian*, *to predict*, *fricca*, *herald.* The Teut. root *frich* is derived, according to the law of the substitution of consonants, from an Aryan root *prék*, which may have orig. combined the meanings *'to ask, beg' (rogare, interrogare).* Comp. the prim. allied forms—Sans. root *préch* (for *prék-śêk*), *to ask, long for*; *to desire, beg for something*, *proçă*, *inquiry*, Zend root *páres*, *pæres*, *to ask, demand*, Lat. *préc*—nom. plur. *preces*, *entreaties*), *proçarí,* *to beg*, *procæz*, *insolent*, *præcus*, *woor, suitor,* OSlov. *proši,* *to demand, beg.*

**frank, adj., 'free, independent', first occurs in ModHG., from Fr. *fran* (Ital., Span., and Port. *franco*), which was again derived from the Teut. tribal name *grænan*, OHG. *Franken*, and may have been applied generally to any freeman. The term *grænan* is prop. a derivative of a lost OHG. *frænsco*, *javelin*, preserved in AS. *franca* and OEc. *fræke*; the Saxons (*Zachjen*) are similarly named after a weapon—OHG. *Sahsun*, from *sahs*, *'sword' (see Neffer).*

**Franc, f., 'fringe', from MidHG. *franz*, m., *fringe, ornament, fillet*; hence *fransen* vb., *to fringe.* From Romance; comp. Fr. *frange*, Ital. *frangia.* "This orig. Fr. word corresponds exactly to the well-known OHG. *framea*, in the same way as *wassende* to *winde*; *franzen* are pendant *'darts' or lace, just as the flap of a coat is a broad spear-head (see *franc, fréhn*); the etymology is both grammatically and logically unobjectionable." Though *framea* has certainly not been preserved within the entire Teut. group in the sense of *'javelin,'* or in any other sense, yet the Latinised *framea* long remained current in early MidLat. The derivation of the Romance words from Lat. *filumbria*, *'fringe,'* is not free from phonetic difficulties.

**Fraß, m., 'devouring, gluttony, food, pasture,' from MidHG. *vrùd*, m., *food, feeding*; akin to *fréin*; OHG. *fräz*, Mid HG. *vröd*, m., also *'gormandiser.'

**Frätze, f., 'grimace, distortions, caricature,' f., ModHG. only, whence Du. *fratsen,* f. plur., *'grimaces, distortions,'* is borrowed. The absence of the word in OHG. and MidHG. favours the supposition that it was borrowed, and we are compelled to accept that view, since it is impossible to trace the word to a satisfactory Teut. source; the proposed derivation from AS. *fratwe, f. plur., 'work of art, ornaments (carvings),'* is phonetically impossible. The word might be finally derived from Ital. *frasche,* plur., Fr. *frasques,* *tricks, hoax.*

**Frau, f., 'mistress, lady, wife, woman,' from MidHG. *vrouwe, OHG. *frouwa,* f., 'mistress, gentlewoman, lady, wife, woman*; orig. perhaps only a HG. fem. form *('wife of the master, mistress of the house'),* of OHG. *frô,* *master,'* which became obsolete in Ger., just as in Romance *dominus* disappeared in many dialects while *domino* (in the forms *domina, dame*) was retained in the entire group; comp. *Schwärzer.* See *Richtmei.** Frouwa, in the form of *frua,* found its way into OLG., and thence as *frô* into Scand.; the word remained unknown to E. The fem. form was OTeut. (Goth. *fruva, f.), and was used in Scand. —changed according to phonetic laws into *Frea—*as the name of a goddess. In the MidHG. period *frouwe* was popularly connected by a graceful fancy with *franze, fröween*; comp. Freidank's saw, "Durch vröde vrouwen sind genant. Fr vröde ervröwe eilu lant, Wie wol er vröde kante, Der sie erste vrouwen nante?"—"Woman is named from the joy she gives, Her favours fill the world with bliss. What a deep sense of joy had he, Who first named it woman." See *Junge* and the following word.

**Fräulein, n., 'young lady, damsel, miss,' from MidHG. *vrouweltein, n. dimin.* of MidHG. *vrouwe, 'woman,'* orig. *'noble maiden, young lady of noble birth, mistress, sweetheart,* also *'girl of mean rank, servant-girl.*—**Frauenzimmer, n., *'woman,'* from *fate 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 girls' room,' also *'retinue of a lady of high rank,'* just as *gef (court)* is used collectively of *'the people at court.'* "The application of a collective term to an individual* is analogous to the use of
Burrjic and Zamurab; the modern sense dates from the beginning of the 17th C.

frec-, adj., *bold, insolent, shameless,* from MidHG. vrcen, adj., *courageous, bold, daring;* OHG. freih(hh), *courageous, greedy,* corresponding to Goth. *friaks* only in *frihaka,* *courageous, avaricious,* *friaks* (with respect to *fahus,* *money,* see *Hith); OIC. frekr, *greedy,* AS. fre, *daring.* *Greedy* was probably the primary meaning of the adj. stem *freak-* common to Teut.; when specially applied to war it meant *eager for combat,* daring; AS. freca acquired the meaning *warlike hero,* earlier E. *friok,* *hero, man.* For early Teut. words similarly restricted in meaning when applied to a warrior’s life, see *Breit,* *fritig, vritig.* There are derivatives of the OTeut. *freka,* Goth. *friks,* in the Romance languages—OFr. *frage,* ModProv. *friacud,* *cheerful,* lively. *Teut. freka-* from pre-Teut. *prigo,-* scarcely belongs to *frijuan.*

freet, adj., *free,* *free,* *frank,* *voluntary,* from the equiv. MidHG. *vri, OHG. fri,* a common Teut. stem *frija-* *free* (unknown only to Scand.), which is assumed by Goth. freis (acc. sing. masc. *frijanis,* AS. frt, frtò (from *frija-,* E. *free,* OLG. *frt.* From these are formed the abstracts—Goth. frehtals, *freedom,* lit. *having one’s neck free,* AS. freôls, *freedom* (also *peace, quiet,* comp. freolaedyg, *holiday*). Scand. *frija* for the non-existent *frir,* *free,* is identical with these words, being used as an adj. signifying *“with a free neck”*; akin to OHG. and MidHG. *frithals,* *freeman.* A ring around the neck was an OTeut. mark of a slave. Although *frija-* prevails throughout the Teut. group in its modern sense *free,* to which W. *ridd,* *free* (from *prija-*), also corresponds, yet there is some evidence that the meanings *dear, loved,* once belonged to the adj. in earliest Teut.; comp. the corresponding abstr. Goth. *frijaþca,* *love,* AS. *freôl,* for *frijola,* *love, favour,* AS. frejgu, *love* (also *freôldig, freôberan*); allied to Goth. *frijon,* *to love,* mentioned under *freind* and *frijote.* All these derivatives point to a Teut. root *frt,* *to cherish, spare, treat forbearingly.* *From* MidHG. *vri-* *teng,* Goth. *freidjan,* *to spare*; *fri in an active sense should perhaps be compared with *fret,* which also denoted the relation of the higher to the meaner person. *Fret* is lit. *loving, loved, spared.* This sense is placed beyond doubt by the earlier history of the word—Goth. *frija-* from pre-Teut. *prija-* comp. Sans. *priya-* *dear, favourite,* from the root *prat* *to rejoice, make well-disposed.* In *Goth.* the fem. of the adj. *prija* means *“spouse,”* also *“daughter;* to this *OSax.* *fret,* and AS. *fre,* *wife,* correspond. With the Sans. root *prat,* *OSlov.* *prjaja-prijali,* *to assist,* *prijatelj,* *friend,* are also connected. See *freien,* *freid,* *freind,* *frija-* *et frije.*

freien, vb., *to woo,* from MidHG. *vren,* *to woo, marry,* *unknown* to UpG., prop. a LG. word, made current chiefly by Luther. Comp. Du. *vrije,* *to sue for* (MidHG. *vren* *to set free, rescue,* must in the main be regarded as a different word). In the sense of *to woo, marry,* the verb must be directly connected with the OTeut. root *frt,* *to love,* comp. *OSax.* *fret,* *wife, beloved.* For the diffusion of the Teut. root *fret* (from Aryan *prat,* see *fret,* *freien,* and also *freia.*

freilich, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *vritche,* adv., *certainly, by all means,* prop. adv. from *vritlich,* *free, boundless.*


Freie, f., *wooing, courtship,* from MidHG. *vritde,* vriate, f., *making an offer of marriage,* abstract noun from *fretta,* also in the same sense MidHG. *vrite,* an essentially MidG. word.


fressen, vb., *to eat greedily, devour, corrode,* from MidHG. *vrezzen,* OHG. *frezzen,* *to eat up, consume, feel,* of men and ani-
nals; derived from an earlier *hraezjan, by syncope of the unaccented a; comp.
Goth. freidan, ‘to consume’ (E. to fret, ‘to cut away’), with the similarly shortened 
pret. sing. freț, plur. frețun, for *frant, *frætun. The Gothic verbal prefix occurs in 
other cases in OHG. as fir, far, MidHG. and ModHG. ver, and from ëzzen combined 
with this ver a new verb, erëzen, is formed in MidHG. with the same meaning as 
frëzen, which is etymologically equiv. to it. For the verbal prefix see ëræf, er.

Freldhen, m., ‘little ferret,’ dimin. of 
an earlier ModHG. ërett, m., ‘ferret,’ first 
occur in ModHG. from Romance; comp.
Ital. furetto, Fr. furet (E. furet), MidLat. furetum, furetus. ‘ferret,’ which is based 
upon early MidLat. furo, ‘polecat,’ equiv. to Lat. fur, ‘thief.’

Fruc, f., ‘joy, pleasure, delight,’ from the equiv. 
MidHG. vruedhe, vruude, OHG. frëveda, f.; akin to freun, MidHG. vruwen, 
OHG. frowuen; see ëræf. For the suffix see Gënicht, ërte, ëififfen.

Freund, m., from the equiv. MidHG. 
vrë턴(d), OHG. friuent, m., ‘friend, relative’; comp. OSax. friuent, ‘friend, relative,’
Du. vriend, AS. friend, E. friend, Goth. 
frijonds. Goth. friëonds, and hence also 
the other words, are particles from an 
OTeut. and Goth. vb. frijon, ‘to love,’ AS. friogan, 
‘to love’ (see fri); therefore the word, 
signifying lit. ‘lover,’ is used in many dialects 
(even yet in LG., Hess., Franc., Alsab., 
Suab., and Bav.) for ‘relative.’ As to the formation, see ëræf, ërte.

Frec, m., ‘wanton offence, outrage, 
sacrilege,’ from MidHG. vrevel, f., m., 
‘boldness, presumption, arrogance, insolence, violence,’ OHG. fraevel, f., ‘boldness, 
daring, insolence’; abstr. subst. from the 
OHG. adj. fraevel, fraevel, MidHG. vrevel, 
‘bold, proud, daring, insolent.’ ModHG. 
vreel, adj.; comp. AS. fraevel, ‘daring,’ 
Du. vrevel, ‘outrage.’ Connected with the 
HG. are two or three difficult forms 
which furnish a hint for discovering the 
etymology. OHG. fraabiflo, adv. with b, 
and frabart, f., ‘audacity,’ with b and r. 
Parallel to MidHG. vrevel there exists a 
form vor-vel, ver-vel, corresponding to 
MidHG. ver-ëzzen, compared with vor-ëzzen. 
We have probably to assume a Goth. *fra-
belo, or rather *fra aefl (comp. frezen), and 
with this OIC. afl, r., ‘power, strength,’ 
and OHG. avelon, ‘to torment oneself, 
work,’ are closely connected. In OHG. fra
was preserved as a fully accented prefix in 
adj., as in frë-bald, ‘daring,’ from bald, 
‘bold.’ See ëræf (a compound containing 
Goth. fri).—Frequentlich, adv., ‘sacri-
giously,’ first occurs in ModHG., formed 
like eigentlich, wüetlich, &c., from the Mid 
HG. adj. vreckle, but with a change of the 
suffix l’into n.

Friche, m., ‘peace, tranquillity, quiet,’
from MidHG. vride, m., ‘peace, armistice, 
quiet, protection; OHG. fridu, m., ‘peace’; 
corresponding to OSax. frihu, m., AS. 
freho, fripu, f., OIC. frir, m., ‘peace’; 
the common Teut. word for ‘peace.’ Found 
in Goth. only in Friparedis, equiv. to 
frisfrid (lit. ‘prince of peace’); akin to 
Goth. gafriþan, ‘to reconcile.’ The Teut. 
form fripu- contains the suffix pu like 
Goth. dau-pus, ‘death’; prit-ws, from an 
Aryan root pri, Teut. fri, lit. ‘to love, 
spare’; friet, orig. ‘state of love, forbear-
ance’ (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 *frig. See Hater.

Friedhof, m., ‘churchyard’; the orig. 
sense is not exactly ‘peaceful enclosure,’ 
but rather ‘an enclosed place;’ akin to 
MidHG. vride, ‘enclosure, a place hedged 
in’; MidHG. vrlhof, OHG. frithof, ‘en-
closed space around a church,’ must have 
given rise to ërteh. In their origin ërte 
and MidHG. vrl-hof are of course allied; 
yet vrl-hof must be connected chiefly with 
Goth. frei-djan, ‘to spare,’ OHG. frien, 
‘to cherish, love, protect;’ akin also to 
einrients.

Friezen, vb., ‘to freeze, feel cold, be 
chilled,’ from the equiv. MidHG. vriegen 
(partic., gevroun), OHG. friisan (partic. 
griworan); the change of s into r has 
obtained in all parts of the verb, yet s has 
been preserved in ërteh and ërte. Comp. 
Du. vriegen, AS. friisan, E. to freeze, OIC. 
frjós; Goth. *frisian is wanting, but may 
be inferred with certainty from fria, n., 
‘frost, cold.’ The change of s into r is 
also shown by AS. fréorig, adj., ‘freezing, 
frosty, chill,’ OIC. fór, neu. plur., ‘frost, 
cold.’ The Teut. root is fœn, fræz, from 
the pre-Teut. root preus, praus. It appears 
to lie at the base of Lat. praes, praes, pra. 
‘to itch,’ if the connecting link in meaning 
is to be found in the ‘piercing, itching, 
burning nature of frost.’ OIC. has a root 
pruf, ‘to inject a substance,’ which is more
Fri

remote in meaning; akin to Lat. prātum, 'rime' (for *prutina); Sans. prusatā, 'drop, frozen drop, rime.' Under no circumstances can the word be connected with Lat. frīgere.

Frīcs, m., also Frīcē, f., frīce (cloth and part of a column), ModHG. only, formerly also in the sense of 'coarse woollen stuff'; from Fr. frīce, f., whence Fr. frīze; the Fr. word, like its Romance cognates, is itself derived from Teut.; comp. As. *frīcē, 'curled,' E. to frīz, frizzle, OFr. frieule, 'hair of the head.'

Frīscīn, partic. plur., 'military fever,' ModHG. only, from frien, which represents an earlier frīen.

Frīch, adj., 'fresh, cool, raw (of a wound),' from MidHG. vrisch, OHG. frīcē, adj., 'new, young, cheerful, active, pert;' corresponding to AS. ferce, E. fresh, OIC. ferakr, 'fresh.' The further origin is obscure; on account of its meaning Lat. prīscus (akin to prior, prīs) cannot be allied; perhaps OHG. frie is derived from frīs, OHG. frīo. The HG. word found its way at an early period into Romance (comp. Ital. fresco, Fr. frais), and into E. (frisk).

Frīsclīng, m., 'young wild-boar,' from MidHG. vrisclīng, vrisclīscē, m.; a derivative of frīs with the suffixes -ēng, -ēng. The OHG. frisking (friscegung), 'beast of offering,' was adopted by OFr. as fresange, 'young pig.'

Frīsrēren, vb., 'to curl, dress the hair,' ModHG. only, from Fr. friser, which is again derived from the cognate mentioned at the end of the article frīst.

Frīst, f., 'period, appointed time, respite;' from MidHG. vrist, f., OHG. frīst, f. (neut.), 'limited period, postponement, space of time'; OSax. frīst, AS. frīst, m., OIC. frest, n. plur., 'postponement.' Probably not derived from the root frī (see frīt), 'to love.' It might more reasonably be connected with the Goth. verbal particle frī in frisalts, if the meaning of the latter were clear. See also Ŧīt.

Frōb, adj., 'glad, joyous, happy,' from MidHG. vro (gen. vroces, vroves), OHG. frō (inflected form franēr), 'glad;' corresponding to OSax. frao (gen. *fraves, frakes), MidDu. vro, 'glad;' a corresponding word in E. is wanting. OIC. frār, 'quick, nimble,' closely agrees in sound; with respect to the meaning, comp. the analogous glätt and E. glad. Thus the sensual meaning 'nimble' might be taken as the starting-point. If the Scand. word be disregarded, 'gracious, friendly,' might be assumed as the primary meaning, in order to connect the word with the expressions for 'master, lord,' mentioned under froh.

Frōblōden, vb., 'to exult, triumph, shout for joy,' from MidHG. vrōlōden (rare), 'jubilate;' according to MidHG. vrō-san, 'song of joy, hailed,' probably a corruption of an earlier form, frōklehen; OHG. and MidHG. *vro-leich would be also lit., 'song of joy.' E. to frolic is derived from Du. vrōlijf, 'joyous.'

Frōhn, adj., 'lordly, holy;' now only preserved as the first component in archaic compounds; from MidHG. vrōn, adj., 'relating to the master or lord, sacred.' In OHG. there appears instead of an adj. *frōn a petrified form frōno, 'magnificent, divine, sacred,' which is prop. a gen. plur. of frō, 'lord' (used only in the vocative). In MadHG. vrōn appears in numerous compounds for the temporal lord, as well as for the kōpos, 'the lord,' kewt *krivn, 'Christ'; comp. MidHG. vrōnlichehn, m., 'Christ's body, the host;' MidHG. śrehefehn; MidHG. vrōnkrivne, OHG. daz vrōno chräzi, 'the cross of Christ;' MidHG. vrōnwalker, 'high altar,' &c.; also vrōnhoft, 'mansion,' vrōnwalt, 'a wood belonging to the lord,' vrōnhel, 'public right;' MidHG. retained frōhlehn, from MidHG. vrōndanest; see frōhnen. As to OHG. frō, 'O lord,' stress must be laid on its correspondence to AS. frōd, 'lord,' as well as OSax. frao. Goth. has a form with j, frauoja, m. (AS. frōja), 'lord,' which is seen in HG. in the fem. forms OHG. frawa, MidHG. vrawe, Goth. *frawja. With these some connect in Scand. the names of the deities Freyr and Freyja. Whether the stem fraun-, for fraun- and fraunj-, in the sense of 'gracious, friendly,' is allied to the adj. frō, 'glad,' remains to be proved. Comp. Ŧān.

Frōhnc, f., 'compulsory service, villeinage,' from MidHG. vrōne, f., 'villeinage.' See frehnh.

Frōhnen, frōhnen, vb., 'to serve,' from MidHG. vrōnen (vrene) 'to serve, perform villeinage.' See frehnh, Frehne.

Fromm, adj., 'worthy, pious, harmless;' from MidHG. vrūm (inflected form vrummer), adj., 'able, excellent, good, gallant, conducive.' The MidHG. adj. is prop. a subst. (comp. Ŧādare); MidHG. frum, Frume, OHG. fruma, f., 'use, advantage' (frummen, 'to
promote, accomplish'). Akin to the AS. 'form with a gradation, frem,' adj., 'brave, conducive,' fremman, 'to promote, accomplish,' comp. OEc. frem, 'preferable,' and fremaga, 'to execute.' Also allied more remotely to the OTeut. terms for 'primus.' See fürth, fert, fütre, &c.

Frost, m., 'frog,' from the equiv. Mid HG. vroch, OHG. froš, m.; corresponding to Du. vorst, AS. forse (E. dial. frook), OEc. frost, '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. *froga, E. frog, would be in Goth. *frusga (‘frog’); also akin to AS. *froco, earlier E. dial. frook, as well as OEc. *frurky, 'frog' (so too MidE. frate, froute, 'toad'). Goth. *frusga- for *fruhska- would therefore be connected with a u root ending in a guttural; perhaps the pre-Teut. root * Pratt. Hence the attempts to connect the word with frith or frierun, to which the meaning is also opposed, must be rejected.

Frost, m., 'frost, cold, chill,' from the equiv. MidHG. vrost, OHG. frost, m.; comp. Du. vorst, AS. forst, E. frost, OEc. frost, n., 'frost, cold'; a common Tent. abstract of frosten, Goth. *frusan. Goth. *frusanu, m., n., 'frost,' is wanting.

Frucht, f., 'fruit, crop, product,' from MidHG. frucht, OHG. fruhl, f., 'fruit'; corresponding to OSax. frühl, Du. vrucht, OFris. frucht. Based on Lat. fructus, which at a period as far back as 1500 A.D. and a number of botanical terms, found its way into German.

früh, adj., adv., 'early, premature,' from MidHG. vroge, adj., 'early,' vrno, adv., 'early' (hence sometimes the Mod HG. fruh unmodified); OHG. frugy, adj., fruo, adv., 'early'; comp. Du. vroeg, adj. and adv., 'early.' Goth. *fró (or rather *frád for *fró?) adv., is wanting. Pre-Teut. * pró- appears also in Gr. πρότες, 'early in the morning,' πρότος, f., 'morning,' πρόπος, 'early'; akin to Sans. pravar, adv., 'early in the morning.' Allied more remotely to er, fürth, erecter, &c. (also fröfl). It is curious that the Aryan adv., in the sense of 'early in the morning,' is restricted to Ger. In Scand., E., and Goth. it is wanting; the words used being Goth. är, OEc. ár, AS. är, 'early in the morning,' (see árr). Moreover, its special meaning was universally diffused at an early period. See Frühlaffing.
and in Dv. emphātands are used); from the equiv. MidHG. viilhen, OHG. fuolen (OHG. also ‘to touch’); comp. OSax. gefolchen, Du. voelen, AS. fēlan, E. to feel; a common West Teut. word for ‘to feel’ (Goth. *fuljan). Akin to Olf. fulma, ‘to grasp.’ With the Teut. root full, full, an old term for ‘hand’ is connected; OSax. fulm, AS. fyllan, OHG. fulma, ‘hand’ (primit. allied to Sānd. pänd, Gr. πάνδας, Lat. palma, OIr. lám for *fulma).

Fulbre, f., ‘journey, conveyance, wagon, cart-load,’ from MidHG. vùore, f., journey, way, street, escort, food for a ‘journey, fodder,’ OHG. fuera; comp. AS. for, f., ‘journey,’ also ‘vehicle’; akin to fyllan. See also fyllan.

fulbrēn, vb., ‘to carry, conduct, deal in, manage,’ from MidHG. viilen, OHG. fueren, ‘to put in motion, guide, lead’; a factitive of fulben (OHG. faran), like MidHG. fitren, a factitive of OHG. lidan, ‘to go, drive;’ comp. O-ax. forīan, Du. woeren, ‘to lead,’ Olf. fiera, ‘to bring.’ Goth. *fīrjan is wanting; AS. feran 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 Füllen. Based upon fülien (Goth fūla); hence *ful-in, n. has to be assumed in Goth.; comp. MidHG. viilen, Du. vuilen, OIr. ful. Another derivative of ful-in is OHG. fulihua, MidHG. viilhe, f., ‘filly,’ pointing to Goth. *fulhi.

fülle, n., ‘stuffing,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. viisel, n.; a derivative of viel with modification; for the suffix -sel, from OHG. isel, Goth. isl, see Füllstel.

fülden, m., from the equiv. MidHG. viiunt, m., ‘finding, discovery, find;’ allied to füllen; comp. Du. vinden, ‘discovery, invention,’ OIr. fündir, fynndir.

fünf, card. num., ‘five,’ from MidHG. viinf, OHG. finf, also earlier finf; corresponding to Goth. finf, OIr. femin, AS. sīf, E. five, Du. vijf, OSax. sīf. Goth. finf, from pre-Teut. pempe, pëne (for the permutation of Aryan q to Teut. f see Sēr, vir, Weid); comp. Sans. pākan, Gr. ὑπάτος ἱπάτος, Lat. quintus (for *pinque), Lith. penktis, OIr. cēch, W. ympe; a common Teut. term, like all numbers from 2 to 10; the oldest form is pëne, pënke. The attempt to discover the root with some such meaning as ‘hand,’ and to connect the word with finger, have produced no result. The Aryan numerals are presented to us as compact forms, the origin of which is obscure. The ord. füwr is, like all ordinals, a derivative of an old form; Goth. fīrīto, OHG. fīrīto, füfīto, MidHG. fuıfīto; Du. vijfde, AS. fīto, E. fīth. Comp. Lat. quintus for *pinctus, Gr. πέντε, Sans. pācahitas, Lith. pėktis.

Funke, m., from the equiv. MidHG. (not a classical form) vunka, m., OHG. funcha, m., ‘spark;’ comp. Du. vonk, ‘spark,’ MidHG. and MidE. funke, ‘small fire, spark,’ E. funt, ‘round wood, steam, stick.’ Classical MidHG. has vunka, m. It is uncertain whether Goth. jón (gen. jónins), ‘fire’ is allied; it is more probable that Sans. jāma, ‘splendour, gleam of light,’ is primary cognate.

für, prep., ‘for, in behalf of,’ from MidHG. vār, OHG. furi, ‘before, for;’ comp. OSax. furi, ‘before;’ a Ger. prep. simply allied to those discussed under vær.—fürbof, adv., ‘forward, further,’ from MidHG. värbaz, adv. from für and ba.

Fürche, f., from the equiv. MidHG. vürch (pinr. vürche), OHG. furh, f., ‘furrow;’ comp. Du. vör, AS. furh, f., E. furrow (akin to AS. and E. furlong, ‘the length of a furrow’); OIr. for, f., ‘drain, watercourse.’ Goth. *furhins, f., is wanting. It is based upon pre-Teut. þir, comp. Lat. porca, ‘ridge between two furrows, and porculetum, ‘field divided into beds,’ akin also to Armen. hërbi, ‘freshly ploughed fallow land,’ W. rych (OGall. *rid, OIr. rech), m., f., ‘furrow,’ from the base þir.

Fürcht, f., ‘fear, terror, fright,’ from MidHG. vorht, vorht, f., ‘fear, anxiety, apprehension,’ OHG. and OSax. forht, forhota; abstr. of forht, In AS. a modified abstr. is found; comp. AS. forhto (Goth forhtis), hence E. fright, whence to frighten, to fright; E. fear (see ēfere), is not a cognate.—Fürcht, m., ‘fear, dread,’ from MidHG. fürhten (pret. vorht), OHG. firtithan, forhorhten (pret. forhorht), ‘to be afraid;’ comp. OSax. forhorhtan, AS.
Fur

Fut

Furthian; Du. and Scandi. are wanting;

Goth. *furhtian, 'to fear, be afraid,' with the partic.

*furhtis, 'timid,' used as an adj. The
dental of the vb., which was probably strong
orig., is a suffix of the present stem, hence

Tent. *furth-i-n; the corresponding abstr.
OHG. forht-ta is formed like žante. To
the Tent. root *forth (Aryan prkh, qerk?), Lat.
quercus, 'shivering,' and Gr. κάφαιον,
'to tremble,' have been allied.

füder, adv., 'further,' from MidHG.
füder, OHG. füder, adv., 'farther, further in
front, further on, away'; apparently an
oblique form of the compar. neut. *fuduris.

Goth. *furhtis, 'former,' from fert. Goth.
*furhtes, adv., 'forward, farther, more dis-
tantly' (Goth. *furhtas). E. further. Seefert.
füdere, f. 'pitchfork,' from MidHG.
füdere, OHG. füdercha, f., 'fork'; comp. Du.
werk AS. and E. fork; from Lat. furca,
introduced early in the OHG. period along
with Southern horticulture.

fürst, m., 'sovereign, chief, prince,'
from MidHG. *fürste, m., 'the highest,
most distinguished, ruler, prince,' OHG.
fürste, O Sax. fürste, Du. vare, 'prince';
like fur, simply a Ger. form. Just as fur is orig.
the compar. of fert, so is fürst prop. a super-
latt. meaning 'first.' comp. Mid.
forst, AS. fürst, E. first, OhG. füstr;
Goth. *fürste is wanting; the corresponding comp.
is OHG. fürste, 'the former, preferable,'
OhG. fütre, 'former.' The usual O Sax.
and AS. word for 'first' is forna, forma, with
the suffix ma (Goth. fruma); from Aryan
pr like Gr. πρῶτος, Sans. पवर-ś, O Slav.
πρύτη, Lth. pirms, 'first.' It is evident
that also ver, fert, fett, &c., are derivatives
of this Aryan pr.

für, f. (UpG. masc. also), 'ford,' from the
equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vurt, m.;
comp. O Sax. *ford in Herford (lit. 'lord's
ford'), Šyrícer; MidDu. vord, AS. ford, m.,
E. ford; comp. AS. Osenford (lit. 'oxen's
ford'), 'Oxford' (also Szechinfurt, Efurj). Goth.
*fuhris, 'ford,' is wanting. It be-
longs to the Tent. root fur, 'to go, march,'
and hence signifies lit. 'a frequented, pass-
able spot'; comp. Gr. πορτος, 'ford,' which
has a cognate root, and βόρεας with Ox-
ford; also Zand perde, 'bridge' (Euphrates,
lit. 'having many bridges')? so too Lat.
portus, 'port'; Oec.圾oqr, in., 'bay.' Lat.
-ritum (for *pratum) in Augustoritum, from
Kelt., is also allied to this word.

süthen, vb., 'to perform hastily, cheat,'
ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

Fürsel, m., 'bad brandy,' probably from
chemical technology (Lat. *füsitz, 'liquid?).

füß, m., 'foot, base, pedestal, footing,'
from the equiv. MidHG. vooz, OHG. fuoz,
m., 'foot'; a common Tent. and more re-
omately a common Aryan term for 'foot,'
comp. Goth. fōtuz. Oec. fōtr, AS. föt. E.
(weak subst.), from Aryan pōt-, which
interchanged with Aryan pōd- and pēd in
decension. Comp. Gr. χόος, nom.
sing. φοτός (Aol. φοτός); Lat. pēd-um, nom.
sing. pēs; réfōra, 'sandal, réfōta (for réfōs),
on foot.' o gradation in Lat. tripūdum;
Oln. nom. sing. pōd (locat. padis), 'foot,'
pād, neu., 'tread, footstep.' The e gradation
is preserved in Tent. by Oec. fīt, n.,
'step,' but as a measure 'foot.' (Lith. pēta,
'mark of the foot?'); akin to Oec. fēza,
'to find the way,' OHG. fēzen, 'to go.'
Respecting Oec. fētaror see qīrt; Oec. fīt,
'skin of birds between the claws,'
MidE. felak, E. felock; thus too MidHG.
viţeloch, 'hough,' earlier ModHG. fōjch;
they are derivatives (not compounds) of
*fez, foot,—füßlappe, f., 'footstep,
trace,' from füren; often divided wrongly
into füßlappe, which would originate in a
verb fāzen for fāzen.

füßter, n., from the equiv. MidHG.
 evade, OHG. füstor, n., 'nourishment, food,
fodder, lining, case;' comp. Du. voeder, n.,
 'fodder, lining,' AS. fōdr, n., E. fodder;
Oec. fōdr, n., 'fodder.' Goth. fōdr, n.,
'sheath,' 'coffin.' Two really different words
seem to have converged phonetically in this
term. Goth. *fōdr, 'nourishment,' seems
to be connected with AS. fōda, 'nour-
ishment,' E. food, Goth. fō萱, AS. fōdan,
E. to feed, and consequently with a Teut.
root *fōd; fud (comp. OHG. fatunga,
'nourishment, food'), from Aryan pūt, which
also appears in Gr. πατωμα, 'to eat';
likewise akin to AS. fōster, 'maintenance,' E.
to foster, foster-brother, &c. The second,
füter, 'case,' Goth. fōder, 'sheath,' has
been thought to be allied to Sans. pātra-m,
n., 'vessel, receptacle.' The Teut. cognates
in both senses found their way into Rom.;
comp. Prov. and Offr. furre (ModFr.
feurre), 'sheath,' formed from Goth. fōdr,
OHG. fuotar, 'sheath,' ModFr. feurre,
'straw for feeding cattle,' ModFr. fourreau,
'case, sheath,' &c.

füßerl, n., 'case, lining, sheath,' Mod.
HG. only, from MidLat. fotafera, a derivative
of OHG. fōtar, MidHG. fuoter; comp. füter.


füllern, vb., equiv. to MidHG. viütern, 'to feed, nourish,' OHG. *füttren (Goth. *fôðrjan); a derivative of *gutir, 'nourishment.'

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G.

Gabé, f., 'gift,' from the equiv. MidHG. gabé, f.; OHG. *giba and Goth. *giba are wanting; instead OHG. *giba (MidHG. gäbe with the diph. variant gippe), f., occurs, OSax. gabé, AS. gift, Oic. gif, Goth. *giba, f., 'gift.' The forms corresponding to the assumed Goth. *giba are seen in Du. gaaf and OSwed. gift.

gäbe, adj., 'acceptable, in vogue, stylish,' from MidHG. gabé (OHG. *gibe), adj., 'acceptable, dear, good;' Goth. *giba is related to gifan (see giftan), just as néms is to neman (see náman, aughtam), comp. Oic. giefr, 'salutary;' Du. gaaf, 'suitable.'

Gabet, f., 'fork, shafts (of a vehicle),' from the equiv. MidHG. gabele, gabel, OHG. gabella, gabal, f.; corresponding to Du. gaffel (hence ModIc. gaffal, 'fork'), AS. rarely, geafal, m., 'fork' (for which, even in the AS. period, for, E. occurs), Gabet seems to be related by gradation to Gefel, 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 Giefel. Note the correspondence with Kelt. words; OIr. gabul, 'fork,' gabola, 'shears;' W. geve, 'tongue;' Lat. gabula, (gable-shaped) gallow, a, comp. Oir. gabhacht, 'fork, shaft,' may be allied, in which case it would follow that the West Teut. Gabet is perhaps primit. allied to the Kelt. class.

gäden, gafien, vb., 'to catch, chafe,' simply ModHG. 'imitative forms like MidHG. gedgen, 'to catch like a goose,' akin to Du. gagenen, 'to gable,' and even in OHG. gackzen, 'to mutter;' gagezen, gackzen, 'to bawl;' MidHG. gagen, 'to cluck like a hen laying.' Comp. Scand. jaga, 'to howl like a fox;' jag, 'wild goose,' E. to gage.

Gaden, Gaden, m. and n., 'room, cottage, storey,' from MidHG. and MidLG. gaden, gaden, n., 'house containing one room only,' then generally 'apartment, chamber;' OHG. gaden, gaden, n.; orig. a merely U.P. word, which found its way, however, even into LG. Akin to Goth. *gaetan (from ga- and timo-, the latter related to Gr. θυγος, χαιρετ-μεν, and HG. Simurj.) Less probably allied to AS. gæt, E. gate (comp. Du. gat, 'opening,' under Gaaf). At all events, the connection with Gr. θερμα, 'garment,' is impossible.

gaffen, vb., 'to gape at,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidL.) gaffen, OHG. *gaffen (deduced from OHG. geaff-ia, f., 'contemplation'); Goth. *gaaffan is wanting. The ordinary MidHG. and OHG. words for the modern gaffen are kapfen and chapfen (Goth. *kappan, vb., is wanting). Hence, according to the sounds, the two words are radically different; in the ModHG. period, MidHG. kapfen has given way to gaffen. The latter signifies lit. 'to look on with open mouth;' comp. Du. gassen and the equiv. E. to gape, Oic. gæpa, 'to open the mouth wide, gæp, 'chaox.' The Teut. root gap, 'to gape, is allied to Sans. root jāth, 'to snap.'

gäh, see jaah.

gāhen, vb., 'to yawn, gape,' from the equiv. MidHG. gīhen (gehen, gehenn), OHG. gīhen (geihen); ModHG. ae for e. Goth. *gē-n. from the root ge, 'to gape'; comp. AS. gunian, gātan, 'to gape,' Oic. and AS. possess a str. vb. formed from the root ge, and a verb suffix of the present stem—Ofic. gīna, AS. lēynth, 'to bark;' comp. also Oic. gīn, m., 'jaws of animals;' OHG. gīn, 'to gape,' is formed without the suffix n; so too with a derivative n, OHG. gīwen, gēwen, MidHG. gīwen, gēwen, 'to open the mouth wide;' The Teut. root ge, from pre-Teut. gē, is widely diffused, especially in West Teut. Comp. Lat. hiare (for Lat. ge, representing Tent. g, see Grēfē and Gān), Oslov. zjaj, 'to gape, bark;' Lith. žiūtis, 'to open the mouth wide;' Ofr. gin, 'mouth' (Of. gın); Lat. hisco; Gr. xéa, 1°, for xēaτ.4.

Galgant, m., 'galangal,' from the equiv. MidHG. galgen, galān, galant, m.; comp. MidE. galangale, E. galanga; a medicinal herb of the Middle Ages, known under the same name to Rom. (comp. Ital. galinga, Fr. galanga—MidLat. galanga; also Mid
Galqen, m., 'gallows, gibbet, crossbeam,' from MidHG. galge, OHG. galgo, m., 'gallows (also applied to the cross of Christ), frame over a well from which the bucket is hung to draw water.' It corresponds to OSax. galgo, Du. galg, AS. galgal, E. gallows (the plur. used as a sing., yet comp. gallow-tree), Ole. galge, 'gallows,' Goth. galga, m. (applied to the cross of Christ, as also in all other OTeut. dialects); a common Teut. word, Teut. galagan-, pre-Teut. *galz-. *Galzin-, Teut. cognate OSax. X0X77, 'swelling,' as also, the OSlov. galle, 'swelling;' the idea of *galga, 'gallows' or *galzin-, Teut. *gallin- (§aUapfcf, ^ttUcrfc, *galzin-), whence galzin- was borrowed from the equiv. MidHG. gallopieren, of which the variant skalopieren occurs (comp. MidHG. skalap, 'gallows,' E. saddle). The Rom. words on which they are based are derived by some etymologists from a Teut. source, though it cannot be assigned to any satisfactory root; some assume a Goth-Teut. *walk-hallows, which is supposed to denote a Kelt. method of trussing.

Gallapfel, m., 'gall, gall-nut;' first occurs in early ModHG., from Lat. gala, whence also, probably, the equiv. AS. galece; comp. G. galec (gall). See Galle (2).

Galle (1), f., 'gall, bile,' from the equiv. MidHG. galle, OHG. galle, f.; common to Teut. in the same sense (only in Goth. is the weak noun *gallo not recorded); comp. OSax. gallo, Du. gall, AS. geulla, Ole. gall, n. Like a great number of terms relating to the body (see ¥æi, ¥æt, ¥ætr, ¥ætr, ¥ætr, ¥ætr, ¥ætr), Galle too has numerous correspondences in the cognate languages, which points to the antiquity of the Aryan term (Goth. *gallin- or *galzin-, from pre-Teut. gial-); comp. Gr. χαλλός, χαλός, Lat. galle, gallus, n., 'gall.' Many etymologists connect the word with gali (OHG. galo), as if gall was named from its colour; OSlov. zialki, 'gall' (from *gelli), is certainly allied to Russ. želknut, 'to turn yellow.'

Galle (2), f., 'barbel,' from MidHG. galle, f., 'swelling above the knee on the hind-leg of a horse;' comp. E. gall (swelling, sore spot, gall-nut); it is questionable whether Galle is allied to the word. Also in Romance, Ital. galla and Span. agilla, signify 'swelling, tumour, gall-nut.' Hence the Lat.-Rom. galla, 'gall-nut,' was perhaps the source of the Teut. terms. Yet it is possible that the foreign word has been confused with a Teut. word similar in sound, especially since Swed. dialects also have a term grässgaller, 'swelling on the hoof of a horse.'

Gallerte, f., 'jelly,' from MidHG. gal-

hert, galhart, galreide, f., 'jelly of animal and vegetable matter.' MidLat. g'alatina, 'jelly,' as well as Fr. gelée (from Lat. gelare), cannot, for phonetic reasons, serve as the source of the MidHG. word; the origin is still obscure.

Gallmi, m., 'calamine,' first occurs in early ModHG., with the older variant *almit; once in MidHG. zalemite; from MidLat. and Rom.; comp. MidLat. lapis calaminaris, Fr. calamine; earlier Lat. ced- 

Gallepp, m., 'gall,' borrowed from Fr. galop, even in the MidHG. period, as is proved by MidHG. galopieren, of which the variant skalopieren occurs (comp. MidHG. skalap, 'gallows,' E. saddle). The Rom. words on which they are based are derived by some etymologists from a Teut. source, though it cannot be assigned to any satisfactory root; some assume a Goth-Teut. *walk-hallows, which is supposed to denote a Kelt. method of trussing.

Gamannder, m., 'germander,' from the equiv. MidHG. gamanander; from MidLat. camaundranus, gamananderace, which is based upon Gr. χαμανδρανος, χαμανδρανος, 'germander.'

Ganercbe, m., 'joint-heir, co-proprietor,' from MidHG. ganerbe (from ge-an-er-be), m., 'next co-heir, especially a co-heir with the right of obtaining the property of his fellow-inheritors at their death, OHG. ganarbe, 'co-

Ganer', (Goth. *ganar-erja, m.), The prefix ga, representing Lat. con- 'together with,' was current in OTeut. See Gace, Gësle.

Gang, m., 'going, movement, guilt, passage,' from the equiv. MidHG. gano(o), OHG. gang, m., 'gait, walking;' corresponding to OSax. gang, Du. gang, AS. gung, m., 'walking, guilt' (comp. E. gow, gomboy, and gangueel), Ole. gongr, m., 'gait, walking,' Goth. gogus, 'lane.' Also in older Teut. a str. vb. gangan, 'to go,' of which only the pret. ging and the partic. gängin are still current in ModHG. In East Teut., in which gegen is wanting, ganga (Ole.) and gungan (Goth.) have a wider range; yet comp. OSwed. and ODan. ga, 'to go.' In West Teut. part of gegen has been lost; in E., differing in this respect from G., the older gängin has become entirely obsolete. Teut. root *gang-, pre-Teut. *gangin. The only correspondences in other Aryan languages are Sans. jāṅgha, f., 'leg, foot,' Lith. žengtik (žengti), 'to step,' akin to Lith. próžanga, 'trespass,'

ɡānɡec, adj., 'current, in vogue, cus-
tomary," from MidHG. *gege,* OHG. *genzi,* 'ordinary, scattered,' orig. 'capable of going, or rather of circulating'; a verbal adj. from the root *ganz* (see the preceding word), formed like *gâs,* *aquadog, *âge.

*Sans.* f. *goose,* from the equiv. Mid HG. *gâns,* OHG. *gans,* f.; a common Tent. term for 'goose,' unrecorded in Goth. only, in which *gânz,* f. (plur. *gânz*) may have been the form (comp. Span. *ganso,* adopted from it). To this correspond AS. *gâst* (from *gân* before *s*), plur. *gâsts* (owing to the *s* mutation), f., E. *goose,* plur. *gooses;* OIC. *gâst,* f., from pre-Tent. *gâns-*; 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. hasisi-s, m., *hasi,* f., 'goose;* Mod Pers. *gâs,* Lith. *îgas* (OSlav. *gasi* is borrowed from Tent.), Gr. *γάς,* Lat. *anus* (for *hansi*), OLR. *gës,* 'swan' (from *gânsis*). The s of Aryan *gâns-* seems to be a suffix (comp. *fûsikâ,* Mienat); at least Tent. words of cognate stem point to *gâns-* as the more primitive form; comp. OHG. *gansz,* Mid HG. *gâns,* *gâns,* m., 'gander;* Du. *gant,* 'gander,' AS. *gant,* E. *goose* ("swan"); AS. *gänder,* E. *gander.* Pline 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 *gants* by the Teutons; a similar term is known in Rom. (Prov. *ganta,* OFr. *gante,* 'wild goose'), which borrowed it from Tent. To the Tent. *ganta,* from pre-Tent. *gandu,* the OIc. *gâst,* 'goose' (Lith. *gandras,* 'stork'), is primit. allied.

*Gänferid,* m. 'gander, wild tansy,' MidHG. simply, formed like *Gentried,* from an earlier *Gántur* (still found in many of the UpG. dialects; in Alsat. *gander,* MidG. *gantur*), MidHG. *gânzer,* also *gânze,* *gânze,* m., 'gander.' Comp. LG. *ganz,* Scand. *gass,* for *gasse,* 'gander'; see Sanz. The plant *Gänferid,* a corruption of an earlier *Gentried,* comp. Fr. *bâc* d'oe, Ital. *piè* d'oe. The MidHG. and OIc. form is *gurâns* (even reusing also in OHG.).

*Gant,* f. 'auction, bankruptcy,' an UpG. word (unknown to the Stab. dial.), from MidHG. *gunt,* 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 Béantu, denoting a distress on real property." The term is more probably derived from Prov. *vencant,* ModFr. *vencer,* 'auction' (Ital. *incanto,* from Lat. *in quantum*), whence E. *cant,* 'auction.'

*ganz,* adj. 'whole, complete, entire,' from MidHG. and OHG. *ganz,* adj., 'uninjured, complete, whole, healthy,' a proper HG. word simply, which was adopted, however, by the Tent. dialects of MidEurope (Dan. *gans,* Du. *gans,* OFr. *gans,* n. would not have been retained before it 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. *χάλαβας,* 'to comprise'; comp. Gr. *χώρας,* 'spacious?'.

*gar,* adj. (and adv.), 'finished, ready, done' (of cooked food), from MidHG. *gar* (inflct. *garter*), adj., *gare,* adv., OHG. *gar* (inf. *garwan*), adj., *garo,* *garwa,* adv., 'made ready,' armed, prepared, complete, entire; corresponding to OSeX. *goro,* AS. *gearo* (adv., *gorwa* also), E. *gare,* OIC. *gor* (adv. *gorwa*), 'ready, prepared, made ready.'

Goth. *garwa-* is wanting. The adj. was really used as a partic., the suffix *vo* in Ind., combines with the root *paec,* 'to cook,' forming the partic. *paka-* 'cooked, done' (of food). Besides AS. *goro,* 'ready,' a remarkable form, *goro,* is found with the same meaning, and in OSeX. *aru* as well as *garu*; these forms point to Goth. *gara* and *garwa* 'prepared, made ready.' Hence some have identified the two classes according the g of *garwa-* as the remnant of the verbal particle Goth. *ga* (HG. *go*).

*Garde* (1), f. 'sheaf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *garbe,* OHG. *garbe,* f.; corresponding to OSeX. *garbe,* Du. *gari,* 'sheaf'; lit. 'handful, manipulation.' Hence from the Sans. root *gabh,* 'to lay hold of, seize,' *gabhâ,* 'handful,' Lett. *gabas,* fem. plur., 'a bundle hastily collected,' Lith. *grâbti,* 'to seize,' and *grapfi,* 'to snatch.' In the HG. dialects *gurr,* *grapen,* *gripen,* &c., are also allied to the Aryan root *gabh*; so too Du. *gribelen,* E. to *grapple.* The cognates found their way into Romance (Fr. *gerbe,* f., 'sheaf').

*Garbe* (2), (the same is *Egodarbe,* 'milfoil'), f., 'millefolium,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gare,* OHG. *garwe,* *garwa,* f., 'millefolium'; corresponding to AS. *gearece,* f., E. *garrow,* Du. *garw,* 'millefolium.' Whether it is related to *gar* (Tent. *garwa*) is uncertain.

*Gären,* vb., 'to ferment, effervesce,' *garb,* a combination as to its form of a str. vb. MidHG. *gær,* jeere; OHG. *færen,*
Gar

Gar, m., from the equiv. MidHG. garte, OHG. german, m., 'garde'; corresponding to OSax. garde, OFris. garde, m., 'garde'; Goth. garada, m., 'stable.' Akin to the strong nouns—Goth. garis, m., 'court, house, family'; Ote. garor, m., 'enclosure, hedge, house, farm'; OHG. gart, m. 'circle, choral dance.' As. gerd (E. yard), 'enclosure, garden' (E. gart-n was borrowed in MidE. from OFr. garde, jardin, which is of Ger. origin). 'Enclosing,' and 'the enclosed space' are the fundamental ideas of the whole class, which might thus be connected with garten, Teut. root gerd, if the correspondences in the cognate languages did not prove that 'Garten' is a pre-Teut., perhaps a common West Aryan form, which cannot belong to a specifically Teut. root. But HG. Garten is most closely connected with Lat. hortus, 'garden,' Gr. xhoro, 'enclosure, yard, farmyard, pasture, hay, grass'; OIr. gartl 'enclosure, farm; also Lat. co-hors, -tis, f., 'corner for cattle and fowls;' if the Teut. word is allied to these, the d of the Goth. and Sax. words is derived from Aryan t, i.e. Goth. garda is based on Aryan ghorto, (not ghorto, from xhoro'). On the other hand, Garten may be connected with Slav. and Lith. words, which, however, assumes that Goth. and Sax. d originated in Aryan dè: OSlov. gradā, m., 'enclosure, citadel, town' (as an enclosed place; Lith. gardas, 'fold'). It is possible that in the Teut. class two words, different in sound but allied in meaning, have been combined; but the Slav. words were more probably borrowed from Teut. Comp. 3ant.

Gas, n., 'gas'; a word coined by the Du. chemist, Von Helmont, of Brussels (died 1644 A.D.); comp. Du. gas.

Gaffe, f., 'lane, road, row,' from Mid HG. gazze, OHG. gaza, f., prop. (as even yet in UpC.) 'street;' corresponding to Goth. gatub, f., 'lane, street,' Ote. gat (accus. gatu), 'way, street, path.' From the Scand. word E. gate, 'way,' is derived. Properly speaking, the word is unknown to the I.G. languages. Whether Gaffe is allied to AS. geat, E. (Scotch) gate, gate (see Gatter), OSax. and Du. gat, m., 'hole, cavern,' OIr. gut, m., 'holy,' and is derived from a prim. meaning, 'inlet, opening'—

Gaffe, lit. 'furnished with an entrance, a gate,' on account of the suffix -vádn—can not be definitely decided; in any case, it is impossible to connect Gaffe with geat, since
the latter is based upon a root *i* (Lat. in, Gr. ἐν).

**Gaft**, m., 'guest, visitor; weight; sailor,' from MidHG. and OHG. gast (plur. geste, gesti), m., 'stranger, guest'; common, in the same sense, to Teut.; comp. Goth. gastes (plur. gastes), m. (comp. gastigōd, 'honorable'), OLC. gestr, 'guest (uninvited), AS. gyst, gest, m., E. guest, Du. and O Sax. gast. Teut. gastes, m., 'stranger, unbidden or chance guest from some foreign part, from pre-Teut. ghostis, which left derivatives in Lat. and Slav.; Lat. hostis, 'enemy,' prop. 'foreigner, stranger,' OSlov. gost, m., 'guest,' with Lat. hostis, 'foreigner,' hōpes (prop. *hōstipotes, 'host?'), might also be connected. It is more questionable whether the West Aryan hostis, 'stranger,' is prop. 'eater, devourer,' and belongs to the same root as gast, 'to eat.' It is worthy of notice in how many ways Teutons and Romans have transformed the idea underlying the old inherited word for 'stranger'; the Roman regards him as an enemy, among the Teutons he enjoys the greatest privileges—a fine confirmation of Tacitus' account in the Germania. This evolution of meaning would be still more remarkable if the view were correct that Lat. hostis, 'stranger,' is related to Lat. hostia, 'victim' (stranger = 'one to be sacrificed'); this collocation is alluring, but very uncertain.

**gätten, jätten,** vb., 'to weed,' from the equiv. MidHG. jëten, gëten, OHG. jêtan, gétan, akin to OHG. jeto, m., 'weed, darnel.' Perhaps Gr. γιττρα, 'I seek,' is allied, if the Aryan root is γέλ.

**gätlich,** adj., 'suitable, convenient,' an essentially MidHG. and LG. word; derived from a parallel Goth. form *gaitiæ-, to which OHG. gi-gat, adj., 'suitable, agreeing with,' also points; comp. Gait, gat; so too OSlov. godit, 'favourable time.' Lith. gidas, 'situation,' and Du. gadelek, 'reconcilable.'

**Gatte,** m., 'spouse, consort, husband.' from MidHG. gate (also gegeate), m., 'equal associate, one's equals, husband;' comp. Du. gade, 'husband.' The last meaning is rare in the MidHG. period, and first prevailed over the others in the last century; it is a specialisation of the idea 'belonging to one another'; comp. OSax. gigado, 'one's equals, AS. sgajada, 'companionship,' also Goth. gaddingō, 'relative,' AS. gædeling, 'member of the same tribe,' OHG. gatbiling, 'cousin,' OSax. gatuling,'

'countryman, member of the same tribe.'

ModHG. gatten (heid gatten), vb., is from MidHG. gaten, 'to come together, agree'; MidHG. (essentially MidG.) gater, 'together,' Du. te gader, AS. gendor and òlfgarem. E. together; AS. gædfian. E. to gather (Du. vergaderen, 'to assemble!') OHG. gei-bōs, MidHG. gate-bōs, adj., 'wanton, dissolve, 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.

**Gatter,** n., 'railing, lattice, rudder,' from MidHG. gater, m., n., 'railing, lattice' (as a gate or fence), OHG. gado, m., 'railing.' If the latter represents Teut. ga-dore, the word would be a compound of ga (see ge) and ßot (Goth. datr). On the other hand, it is possibly allied to AS. geat. E. gate.

**Gau,** m. from the equiv. MidHG. gōv, gòw, n., OHG. gōw, gōwai, n., 'district.' According to Goth. gōwai (gauues), n., 'scene, country,' we might have expected OHG. gōwai (goweis), MidHG. gōw, gōwai, since after a changes in without producing modification (comp. ßan). Even now ßan, n., is found in Bay, Suab., and Swiss, but in the sense of 'country' opposed to town. The word is unknown to Scand., and also to Sax. and E., in which Gau, as the second part of a compound name applied to a district, is met with only in the very earliest period; comp. e.g. AS. delg, 'district of eel,' OLG. Padorg, 'Pader district' (around Paderborn). The MidHG. word first obtained currency again in the last century as a result of the study of OGer. (see ßert). No tenable root has yet been found.

**Gauß,** m., 'simpleton, gawk, crow, owl, cuckoo' (as stupid birds), from MidHG. gauwe, m., 'dolt, fool, simpleton, prop. 'cuckoo,' OHG. gauh, 'cuckoo,' corresponding to AS. gēc, OIC. gwer (whence Scotch gawk), 'cuckoo,' is a suffix as in AS. hāfoc, 'hawk,' and Goth. hābas, 'pigeon?'; OHG. gwō, Goth. *gaucks,* cannot, however, be allied to Lat. cuculus, Sans. kārīla-s, 'cuckoo,' since Teut. g initially cannot represent Lit. and Sans. *k.* Further Gauß is the OTeut. word for the later term Raduń.
Gaukler, m., 'buffoon, juggler, impostor,' from MidHG. gowbelere, OHG. gu- 
kalari, gungalari (k from gu, see below), 'magician, conjuror'; from ModHG. gowbeli, 
OHG. gowbolon, gungbolon, 'to deal in magic, play the fool.' Apparently allied to 
OHG. gungardôn, MidHG. gungern, 'to roam about,' also to MidHG. gvelin, 'to 
act without restraint, flutter about,' govel, adj., ' unrestrained, exuberant,' gire, m., 
'fool, dupe;' Du. gowchelaar, 'buffoon.' The cognate points to a tent, root gug, gung, 
gung, 'to move here and there in a curious fashion like a clown or conjuror.' Consid-
ering the numerous correspondences, it cannot be maintained that Gaukler was 
derived from Lat. juculati, or from Gr. kauklos, 'small dish or bowl'; both these 
explanations are opposed by the phonetic relations of the words; in the case of the 
Gr. term there is the further difficulty that we do not know how it was borrowed, 
and also the fact that no verb 'to juggle' occurs in Gr.

Gau, m., 'steel, nag' from MidHG. 
göl, m., 'bear, male animal (generally)'; only at a late period and rarely 'nag,' which 
meaning becomes prominent in the 15th cent.; for a 'sorry jade' runcit is 
used in MidHG.; Du. guil, f., 'a mare 
that does not yet bear.' The word is not 
known to the other dialects; its origin is 
obscure.

Gau men, m., 'palate, taste;' from Mid 
HG. goume, gowme, OHG. gombo (gumbo?), 
gombo, m., 'palate, throat, jaw;' corre-
sponding to AS. guma, m., 'palate;' E. 
guma (probably from AS. *gumma, since, 
moreover, there are numerous forms in 
earlier ModHG. which point to an OHG. 
*gumma, 'palate'); OEc. gomr, m., 'palate;' 
Goth. *gumô, *gômô, n., are wanting. Al-
lie to Lith. gomys, 'palate.' The relation 
of the vowels of the stem (OHG. and Mid 
HG. ou and ou, AS. and Scand, o) is ob-
scure; see Gutt. Some etymologists con-
nect the word with a Teut. root gau (Gr. 
χαυ (in χαύνω, 'gasping, loose,' χαυς, 
'chasm,' for χάφας).

Gauter, earlier Gauer, 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 Gauer, from the slang jargon, 'to 
play,' the ultimate source of which is said 
to be Hebr. יָדָע, 'to cheat.'

gc, a proclitic prefix, from MidHG. ge,

Geb, n., from the equiv. MidHG. 
geb, OHG. gibet, (AS. and OSax. 
geb, n., 'prayer'); allied to gebenen, 
'grateful.'

Gebärte, Geberte, f., 'bearing, ge-
sure;' from MidHG. gebärten, f., 'con-
duct, appearance, manner;' OHG. gebérdia, f., 
from MidHG. gebéren, OHG. gibéren, 'to 
give birth to;' corresponding to Goth. 
gubáran (also bajaran), 'to give birth to, 
produce,' AS. gebéran, beran, str. vb., 'to 
give birth to;' E. to bear, f. in Scand. the 
compounds with ga- are wanting, the simple vb. 
bera, 'to give birth to;' being used. See Bahre, 
where proofs are given of the antiquity of the 
verbal stem ber, pre-Tent. biher, within the 
Aryan group; in Ind. the root bih, 
bihr, may mean 'to bear offspring' as well 
as 'to bear' generally; comp. Lat. fertilis, 
from Lat. fero; in OrL. the substantives 
combatir and birth, corresponding to Öjber, 
'birth,' manifest the same specialisation. 
See Geburt.

Geben, vb., 'to give, present, yield,' from the equiv. MidHG. gebéren, OHG. 
geb, (common to Tent. in the same sense; 
comp. Goth. giben, AS. gifen, E. to give, 
Du. geven, OEC. geifi, OIr. geit, OEc. gift. 
Akin to OrL. gabim, 'I take,' Lith. gebénti, 
'bring, convey to,' gabičti, 'to cause to 
bring?'

Gebef, n., 'prayer,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. gebet, OHG. gibét, (AS. and OSax. 
geb, n., 'prayer'); allied to gebenen, 
'grateful.'

Gebiet, n., 'dominion, jurisdiction, 
territory, sphere,' from MidHG. gebiet, n., 
'territory, jurisdiction, order;' allied to 
gebieten, bitten.

Gebirge, n., from the equiv. MidHG. 
gebärge, OHG. gibergi, n., 'range of 
mountains,' a specifically HG. collective form 
allied to Bera.

Gebrech, n., 'defect, infirmity, grief,' an inf. used as a noun; from MidHG. 
gebrightness. See freien.

Gebühr, Gebür, f., 'duty, propriety, 
dues, fees,' allied to gebieren, MidHG.
gebärdan, OHG. giburian, wk. vb., 'to occur, happen, fall to one's lot, devolve on by law, be due'; corresponding to OSax. giburian, AS. gebirian, OFr. bryja, 'to be suitable, becoming, fit'; Goth. *gabadjanan, wk. vb., may be inferred from gaburjaba, adv., 'willingly' (lit. 'in a fitting manner?'), and gaburj公开赛, 'pleasure.' The whole class is probably connected with the root ber 'to carry'; comp. LG.ibur, 'to raise aloft,' see epem; hence OHG. buri dilh, 'go (thou), lit. 'raise thyself,' giburita, 'pervercit';iburien, ibuiren, also 'to come to pass.' See דבר, בארות.

Geburt, f., from the equiv. MidHG. geburt, OHG. giburt, f., 'birth.' Comp. Goth. gaburra, f., 'birth,' also 'lineage, native town,' OSax. giburd, f., AS. gebyrd, f., 'birth, rank, dignity,' E. birth, OFr. burhr, m., 'birth, embroyo;' in form it points to Aryan and Sants. bhrt-s, and both in form and meaning it corresponds to OHG. brrhth, 'birth;' Sants. brrt-s, f., 'bearing, nursing, maintenance.' With the simple Tent. brran, 'to give birth to,' is connected an O'ent. neut. subst. brrna-, 'child' (lit. 'that which is born'), formed from the old no-partic. Comp. OFr. bain, AS. bearn, OSax., OHG. and MHG. bain, 'child, son.'

Gec, m., 'fool, foop, buffoon,' orig. MidG. (and LG.), in which gec, gexke, m., 'silly fellow, fool, droll fellow,' occurs even in the MidHG. period; not allied to MidHG. geige, 'fool,' mentioned under gafiu. Comp. Du. gek, m., Dan. gexke, 'fool,' Ic. gikke, 'crafty, coarse person.'

Gedachtnis, n., 'memory, recollection, memorial,' allied to getreffen, trunken.—Gedanke, m., 'thought, idea,' from MidHG. gedancke(k), OHG. gedanck, m., OSax. githanko, m., 'thought,' AS. gepon; allied to trunken.

Gebenen, vb., 'to thrive, pro-per,' from the equiv. MidHG. gebben, OHG. giðan, str. vb.; Goth. gegeban, AS. gebyen (contracted from gebyhan), 'to thrive;' the old AS. form points to the fact that the verbal stem was orig. nasalised; the before h is everywhere suppressed in Tent., thus ðhan for þihan. The corresponding factitive *þangjan remained in OSax., where thegnan means 'to complete;' on the suppression of the nasal the egradation passed into the tgradation in Goth. and HG. The simple form þihan, 'to thrive,' is still known in Goth. On account of its meaning, getreffen (root þech, pre-Teut. tek, tek, in Lith. tenkų, tecti, 'I have enough,' as well as in Ir. tocad, W. tynged, 'fortune,' from the prim. form tongeto-) cannot be connected with the root ðe in ðeck (see ðegen).—gediegen, adj., 'solid, pure, concise, pithy;' from MidHG. gediogan, adj., 'adult, firm, hard, clear, pure,' OHG. gidigan, adj., 'aged, advanced in years, earnest, pure, chaste'; prop. a partic. of gidihan (g by a grammatical change is the necessary form of h in the partic.); AS. preserves the older participial form of the e-gradation, gebmuigen, 'complete,' so too OSax. thunungen.

Geduld, f., 'patience, forbearance,' from the equiv. MidHG. gedult, OHG. gedult, f.; allied to bultrun.

Gedunsen, adj., 'blotted, puffed up, partic. of a lost str. vb. which is retained in ModHG. dialects (Hess. dinsen, 'to draw'); comp. MidHG. dinsen, 'to draw, tear, extend,' OHG. dinsan; also Goth. pinsan, atpinsan, 'to draw.' The Tent. ripten, pre-Teut. tenses, corresponds to the Sans. root tans, 'to draw;' Lith. testi, 'to draw, stretch.' The root tans seems an extension of the root ten appearing in the.

Gefahr, f., 'danger, risk, jeopardy.'

ModHG. only, for MidHG. väre, OHG. fär, f., 'ambush, deceit, hazard, danger;' AS. ðér, f., 'ambush, unforeseen danger, fright;' E. fear, OFr. ður, 'ambush;' Goth. *fér, 'ambush,' follows from férja, m., 'waylayer.' Scandinavian ðer, n., has a somewhat different meaning, 'misfortune, dissembler.' Allied to the root fér, Aryan ðer, which in Lat. periculum, Gr. πείρα, 'trial, cunning, deception,' furnishes cognate meanings.

Gefährle, m., 'companion, partner, mate,' from MidHG. gevørte, OHG. gifert, (gafarto), 'escort,' lit. 'fellow-traveller;' allied to ðafir.

Gefallen, vb., 'to suit, please,' from MidHG. gevallen, OHG. giftallan, str. vb., 'to happen, fall to one's lot, please,' in MidHG. always with the complement ðeat (well) or ðedt (ill); probably an expression derived from the OTeut. warlike custom of dividing booty (comp. ðunt) by means of dice; ðes gefällt mir ðeat, 'I am well pleased with it;' lit. das Gesäß gibt für mich, 'that was a lucky throw for me' (a similar history is also connected with ModHG. gesellen, which furnishes evidence respecting the Tent. drinking customs). Note too that in ModHG. terms relating to card-playing have been similarly used.
Gef (110)

Gef, adj., 'secured,' 'secure,' 'possible,' the equiv. Saxon, geferd, OHG. gefi₇rd₇, n.; collective of gefer. Gefen, part. of a lost vb. gefen, 'sidew. busy.' See gefen.

gegen, prep., 'against,' opposed to, in presence of, in competition with, from Mid HG. gegen, OHG. geegen, gegen, 'against' (in OHG. and Mid HG. almost always with a dat.), allied to the Mid HG. adv. gegen, OHG. geege, gegeni, 'towards,' corresponding to AS. gægen, angægen, 'against,' E. again; OSax. geeen and OIC. gogen, 'against,' appear only in compounds; in OHG. a corresponding word is wanting. Of obscure origin.—Geegend, region, neighborhood, from the equiv. Mid HG. (post-classical) gegenod, gegenede, f., which, with the variant gegene, are imitations of Fr. contrée (Ital. contrada), 'country,' allied to Lat. contra.

Gegeben, vb. in sich gäben, 'to fare, be (in health), behave,' from Mid HG. sich geben, OHG. sih giban, 'to hold, be (in health)'; allied to fåun.

Geichte, n., 'hedge, enclosure, precinct,' from Mid HG. gechte, n., 'enclosure'; allied to fåun. Geheimg, adj., 'private, secret, hidden, mysterious;' from the equiv. late Mid HG. geheim, which, with heim, means lit. 'belonging to the house.'

Geheen, vb., 'to go, walk, go on well, succeed,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. gôn, gân (some of the inflected forms supplied by the stem gang; see fåun); comp. AS. gán (stem gô, from gai), E. to go, OSwed. and ODan. ga, 'to go.'

Gefangnis, n., 'prison,' from Mid HG. gevensisse, l., 'imprisonment'; allied to faun.

Gefäß, n., 'vessel, receptacle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. gewisse, n. (OHG. giezszi, n., 'transport').

Gefühlt, n., is wanting; it would probably be connected with the Got. feljan, 'to adorn' (AS. fætæd, partic., 'adorned'), and also more remotely with goi. Gefieder, n. 'feathers, plumage, fowls,' from the equiv. Mid HG. gevilde, OHG. gevidari, n.; collective of goe.

Gefilde, n., 'fields, plain,' from the equiv. Mid HG. gevilde, OHG. gefildi, n.; collective of gefildi.

Gefallen, part. of a lost vb. feíßen, 'sidew. busy.' See gefen. Gefeuer, adj., 'secure against anything uncaney,' from Mid HG. gefüere, 'gentle, graceful, free from anything uncaney'; comp. OHG. and OSax. un vücud, 'dreadful, terrible,' AS. hýre, lake, 'friendly, mild,' OIC. hìr, 'mild.' Indubitable cognates in the non-Tent. languages are wanting; perhaps Sans. gábr, 'strong,' (of deities) is allied, so that OHG. -hiuri would represent heüro- (Aryan heyô-).

Geheke, m. (dial.), 'lap,' from Mid HG. gère, yéro, m., 'wedge-shaped piece of stuff or land, lap'; corresponding to AS. gære, 'piece of stuff,' E. gore, OIC. geire, in the same sense; a deriv. of gér. For the evolution of meaning comp. Šëpan, Šësë. From the OG. word the Rom. cognate, Fr. giron and Ital. gherone, 'lap, train (of a dress),' are derived.

Geier, m., 'vulture, carrion kite,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. gîr, 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. girfaleco, Fr. gerfaut (whence Mid HG. gir-valke is derived), or from Lat.-Gr. gûrare, 'to wheel round.' The connection between OHG. gîr with OHG. gerî, Mid HG. gîre (gerî still occurs in Mod HG. dials.), 'greedy, covetous,' and the Tent. root gîr, 'to covet,' presents no difficulty. Geier is lit. 'the greedy bird.' See gên, Gîr.

Geifer, m., 'slaver, drivel, wrath,' from the equiv. late Mid HG. geifer, m. (15th cent.), whence also geifer, Mod HG. geifer. Origin obscure.
Geige, f., 'fiddle, violin,' from the equiv. early MidHG. gitge, f.; corresponding to ModDu. ghigne, OSc. giga; in OHG. fidula, E. fiddle; see Gief. The Tent. word, like Gai, found its way into Rom.; comp. Ital. giga, Fr. gigue (whence further E. jig). There is no suspicion that Mid HG. gige was borrowed; it is, however, scarcely allied prim. (pre-Tent. ghikki) to OSlov. vica, 'thread' (akin to Lith. gijd, 'thread').

Geif, adj., 'rank, wanton, obscene, lewd,' from MidHG. and OHG. geif, 'of savage strength, wanton, exuberant, merry, joyous;' for the change of meaning on the transition from MidHG. to ModHG. comp. Gaimfp. The primary meaning, 'unrestrained, joyous;' follows from Goth. gai-ljan, 'to rejoice;' comp. OSax. gêl, Du. gei, AS. gäl. To the Tent. cognates Lith. gaiutis, 'passionate, furious, sharp, painful, sympathetic,' and gàiit-tįs, 'to injure:' OSlov. zêti (from gaiol), 'violent,' adv. zelo, 'very.' In the compound Dêgertin appears the MidHG. noun geil, geile, 'testicle.'

Geisel (1.), m. and f., 'hostage,' from MidHG. gisel, OHG. gisel, gisel, m., n., 'prisoner of war, person held in security;' corresponding to AS. gisel, OSc. gisla, m. To connect it with Geisel (2.), f., as if 'hostage' were lit., 'one who is scourgéd,' is impossible. It is, probably, most closely allied to the equiv. Ofr. girall (for *gisol).

Geisel (2.), f., 'scourge, whip,' from the equiv. MidHG. gisel, OHG. geisala, geisla, f.; akin to OSc. geisl, geisle, m., 'pole used by persons walking in snow-shoes.' The stem gais- is connected with the OTeut. term guisa, 'spear' (see Gert). Hence 'pole, staff,' must be accepted as the prim. meaning; the second component is Goth. walus, 'staff,' so that OHG. geis-ala stands for *geis-walu, just as OHG. wurzalu for AS. wyrt-walu (see under Burzil).

Geift, m., 'spirit, genius, spectre,' from MidHG. and OHG. geist, m., 'spirit (in contrast to body), supernatural being;' corresponding to OSax. gêst, Du. gêst, AS. gêt (gêtst), E. ghost; common to Tent. in the same sense, but in Goth. ahma (see afem). The prim. meaning of the word ('agitation') is not quite certain; yet OSc. geusa, 'to rage' (of fire, passion), and Goth. us-gaisjan, 'to enrage,' seem to be allied. Respecting the dental suffix of the Tent. Gîst (pre-Tent. ghaislos), note the Sans. root hîd (from hind), 'to get angry,' hédas, n., 'anger,' to which E. aghast also corresponds.

Geist, f., 'goat, roe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. geiz, f.; corresponding to Goth. gaitis, OSc. geil, AS. géi, Du. gat; also a dimin. Goth. gaitein, AS. géiten, OHG. geizin, n., 'kid' (see Schwit). Primit. allied to Lat. haeitus from older ghaido-s (see Gîg and Giege). In common with Slav., OTeut. has a different word for Giege; comp. ModDu. ho-kîn, AS. hêcen, 'kid,' akin to OSlov. koza, 'goat.'

Geiz, m., 'avarice,' allied to qiegn, Mid HG. gitzen (gizen), beside which MidHG. gitzen, 'to be greedy, covetous, or avaricious' occurs; comp. AS. gisian, 'to be covetous.' The term for Geiz in MidHG. and OHG. was gît, 'greediness, covetousness, avarice,' for qiegn, MidHG. gite, OHG. gistag, 'greedily, covetous, avaricious'; respecting the derivation of Geiz from qiegn, see Ærger, bantin. Akin to Goth. gaelur, n., 'want.' With the Tent. root gaûd, gîl (Aryan gaiul), are connected Lith. geiztû (geistû), 'to desire,' OSlov. židq, židài, 'to expect.'

Gekröse, n., 'giblets; frill, ruffle,' from MidHG. gekrozze, n., 'the small intestine,' also the variant kraose, OHG. *chrœî; akin to Du. kroos, kroost, 'giblets of ducks and geese.' All the cognates are probably connected with frans.

Gelage, n., 'feast, banquet, drinking bout,' first occurs in early ModHG., allied to jam. Scarcely derived from the ancient Gelade (banquets); but just as Goth. gabaur is lit., 'that which is laid together,' and then 'picnic, feeding' (from bavre, 'to carry,' see Bavre), so Gelade is lit., 'that which is laid together,' and then 'feasting;' comp. gedan.

Geländ, n., 'railing, banister, from the equiv. late MidHG. gelende, 15th cent., allied to MidHG. lander, 'stake, fence,' which may be regarded as a nasalised variant of Æftr (Teut. lap).'

Gellah, m. and n., 'relics, heritage,' from MidHG. gelése, n., 'settlement, mode of settlement,' allied to gê-lezen, 'to settle.'

Gelb, adj., 'yellow,' from the equiv. MidHG. gêl, OHG. gelo (gen. gelbic); corresponding to OSax. gêlo, Du. gele, AS. geolo, E. yellow (OSc. gulr). The common West Tent. gelwet, from pre-Tent. gelweco, is primit. allied to Lat. helvis, 'greyish yellow'; the Aryan root ghel appears also in
Gelb, n., 'money, coin, cash,' from MidHG. and OHG. *gelt (f; the d first occurs in ModHG.), n., m., 'compensation, compensation, revenue, income, paying, payment, money,' Du. geld, 'money.' 'Means for paying, coin,' is the latest sense of the word quoted (comp. Goth. *gild, 'tax interest'); it is wanting in the corresponding words of the other dialects; in Goth. the term is fahns (see Biht), and akota (see HEAD). AS. feoh, E. money. On the other hand, AS. gild signifies 'compensation, sacrifice.' See gelt.

gelogen, adj., 'situated, opportune, seasonable,' and adv.; from MidHG. gelogen, adj., 'neighbouring at hand, suitable,' OHG. *gilegan, 'nearest, related'; partic. of gilgan, MidHG. geligen.-Gelogenheit, f., 'opportunity, occasion,' from MidHG. gelogenheit, 'situation of an affair, condition or nature of things.'—Gelengentlich, adj., 'occasional, incidental' (and adv.), from MidHG. gelengentlich, with an inserted l.

Gelenk, n., 'joint, articulation, wrist, link,' from MidHG. gelenke, n., 'waist, bend, bow,' akin to ModHG. gelenf, gelenfig, adj. formed from MidHG. gelenke, 'pliant, skillful' (see LEHFN). 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. lanca, lanche, 'hip, loin' (whence also the Romance cognates—Ital. fianco, from which ModHG. stanf is borrowed), likewise OF. lekkr, 'link of a chain.'

Gelchfer, n., 'likeness, cast, stamp,' lit., 'class of people of like manners;' in this sense gilcher and its derivatives occur even in late MidHG. (MidG.) derived from MidHG. gelch, gilch (see the latter). Yet the UpG. form gilcher points perhaps to a blending with another word, Goth. *galztfrja, 'chief's accomplice' (akin to Goth. hilfan, 'to steal,' primit. allied to Gr. κλέφτης). For HG. ft, equiv. to LG. fl, see fahl, fahler, GELFT.

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. lungen, 'quickly,' from pre-Teut. lutgeró, to which the equiv. Gr. λαυφός also points; the Aryan root lungh (lungh) appears also in Sans. lāgh, rañh, 'to spring, get on.' See listh.

gelten, vb., 'to yell,' from MidHG. gelten, OHG. gellan, str. vb., 'to sound loud, cry;' corresponding to Du. gilan, AS. gilana, OF. gilla, 'to resound;' allied to the Teut. root gel, gal, 'to resound.' Comp. Madigitai.

geloben, vb., 'to promise, vow,' from the equiv. MidHG. geloben, OHG. gelóben (akin to fehm); lit. 'to assent, applaud.'
gelt (1), particle. See gelt.

gelt (2), adj., 'giving no milk, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. galt; corresponding to Old, geltir, OSwed. galdar, which have the same sense. They are connected perhaps with OHG. galda, MidHG. gale, OF. gailer, 'gelled pig' (E. dial. gill, ill). The stem on which it is based, gald (from pre-Teut. galt, gillus), perhaps meant orig. 'to castrate;' comp. E. to gald, OF. gilda, 'to gelt;' akin to Goth. galfa, 'sickle.'

Gelle, f., 'pail, bucket, vessel,' from MidHG. gelte, OHG. gilte, f., 'vessel for liquids;' adopted in the OHG. period from MidLat. galuta, with which are also connected the Romance cognates—Fr. jale, 'pail,' Ital. galea, galeotta, Fr. gaiasse, galbon, applied to different kinds of ships. The ultimate source of the cognates is obscure.

gelten, vb., 'to be worth, pass current, prove effectual,' from MidHG. gelten, OHG. geltan, str. vb., 'to repay, pay, cost, be worth, require, compensate;' comp. Goth. us-, fru-geldan, 'to require' (akin to Goth. gild and gilsir, n., 'tax'), Old. giluð (OSwed., also gaillu, from Tent. gelpan), 'to pay;' AS. gildan, E. to yield, Du. gelden, 'to be worth, cost,' OSax. gelden. The common Teut. stem gelþ, the b of which is proved by OSwed. from pre-Teut. gelþ-, points to the fact that OSlov. žél, 'I pay, alone for,' was borrowed. The prim. meaning of the Teut. cognates is 'to make good, pay over something;' it seems to be specially applied to religious sacrifices; comp. AS. gild. OSax. gildi, 'sacrifice' (akin to Gr. τέλεως, 'duty'). See Geit, Geifr.—The particle gelt, which first occurs in early ModHG., is properly the subj. pres. of the vb. gelln.

Gelze, f., 'gelded sow,' from the equiv.
Gem

MidHG. gelze (galze), OHG. gelza (galza).
See gel.

Gemād, n., 'chamber, apartment; comfort, rest,' from MidHG. gemach, m., n., 'rest, comfort, ease, nursing, place where one is nursed, room,' OHG. gima(h)ā, 'ease, advantage'; the MidHG. meaning is not found until the classical period of MidHG.; the MidHG. adj. gemād, 'comfortable,' preserves the earlier meaning, MidHG. gemach, OHG. gima(h)ā, 'comfortable, suitable'; prep., 'suitable to one another' (comp. OIr. mār, 'suitable'; see māt). Akin to gemādē, MidHG. gemēchē, OHG. gīma(h)ō, adv.

Gemāēt, n., 'genitals; handiwork,' from MidHG. gemaki (plur., gemēke), OHG. gima(h)ā, f., 'testicles'; akin to MidHG. māēt (comp. Du. gemacht).

Gemābl, m. and n., 'consort, spouse,' from MidHG. gemhele, m., 'betrothed, husband,' and gemhele, f. (very rare n., which is first found in Luther specially), 'betrothed, wife' (the fem. form Gemāsdēn is wanting in MidHG.); OHG. gima(h)ēla, m., 'betrothed, husband,' gima(h)ēla (gima(h)ēla), 'betrothed, wife.' Simply a G. form from a common Teut. subst. mafla- (whence māle-), 'public assembly, negotiation;' comp. Goth. mābl, 'assembly, market' (akin to mēbljan, 'to make a speech'), OFr. māl, 'speech' (méla, 'to make a speech'), AS. mēd, 'assembly' (medelion, mēdian, 'to make a speech'), OHG. mēhal, '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.

Gemāb, adv., 'conformably, proportionally, suitably,' from MidHG. gemēza, OHG. gemāz(a), adj. 'adapted;' akin to mēzen.

Gemēn, adj., 'common, public; mean, vulgar,' from MidHG. gemēne, OHG. gimein, 'belonging to one another, in common, universal, belonging to the great body'; an adj. common to Teut.; comp. Goth. gaimains (in common, joint, general, unholy), AS. gemēne, E. mean, Du. gemeen. The common Teut. gu-mai-nis is primit. allied to the equiv. Lat. com-mānis (for com-māni-s); comp. Lat. omnis with Goth. ains, Aryan aino-s. Since 'in common' is the primary meaning of the class, Renkib (which see) cannot be very closely allied to its OTeut. cognates.

Gemēs, f., 'chamois;' from the equiv.

Gen

MidHG. gemēze, gamz, OHG. *gama(z) (gaman), m.; although a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages, there is no sufficient reason for regarding OHG. *gama(z), f., as borrowed (formed like OHG. kirz, see Sirīz; AS. gane, 'waterfowl'); MidHG. kreze, see Grits). The Romance cognates (Ital. cama/sa, Fr. chamois) which are equiv. in sound tell rather in favour of their own foreign origin than that of the G. word (in Lat. the term was rupicapra). Perhaps Span. and Port. gamo, 'stag,' is based upon a Goth. *gama, allied to Gemēs (E. game has no connection with the word?).

Gemēulf, see malenum; Gemēufe, see Mās; gemēuf and Gemēulf, see Māt.

Gen, prep., 'against, towards;' from the equiv. MidHG. gen, a variant of gein, gegen. See gegen.

Geneau, 'accurate, precise, strict, parsimonious,' from late MidHG. (MidG) *negoae, 'careful, exact,' akin to nouns, genowe, adv., 'scarcely'; comp. Du. naauw, 'narrow, exact, punctual.' Probably these cognates, in their Goth. form *g-nauwaz, are to be connected with Goth. nau, HG. māb. Others refer them to a root nau, 'to narrow;' in Nat. and its cognates.

Genēcun, see angeneun.

Geneceu, vb., 'to get well, recover;' from MidHG. genēzen, OHG. ginēsan, str. vb., 'to be left alive, be healed, escape alive;' also 'to be delivered of a child;' corresponding to Goth. gamian, 'to recover health, be rescued, saved,' AS. geniēzan, OSax. ginēzen, 'to be rescued, be left alive;' also Du. geniēzen, 'to heal, cure.' The Teut. root nas, with which nāzen and its cognates are connected as factitives, corresponds to the Sans. root nas, 'to approach in an affectionate manner, join,' and especially to Gr. nōmas (root nas-), 'to come back,' and rōros, 'return home.' From Teut. are derived OSlov. genositi, (gono-), 'to be redeemed;' and genozytis, 'to redeem,' allied to genōzitēlja, 'Saviour.' See nāzen.

Genēza, n., 'back of the neck, nape;' from the equiv. MidHG. genie, geniche, n., akin to Ladin, AS. knēcō.

Geniēzeu, vb., 'to enjoy, partake of;' from the equiv. MidHG. geniēzen, OHG. ginōzan, str. vb., with the variants Mid HG. nižen, OHG. niōzan; corresponding to Goth. niawaz, 'to take part in something,' ganītan, 'to catch;' nōza, 'captor,
ter with spear \). Oic. \( \textit{v}j\text{o} \), 'to enjoy, derive joy from, have the use of,' AS. \textit{neblan}, 'to take, use, enjoy,' Du. \textit{genieten}, O Sax. \textit{n}i\textit{t}ov, 'to enjoy.' The primary meaning of the Teut. root \textit{n}ut\textit{a}, found in str. verbs, was 'to get something for one's own use,' then 'to use or enjoy something, have the use of.' See \( \textit{Hag} \) \textit{Finnk}. Akin to the primit. allied Lith. \textit{nu}d\textit{a}, 'use, produce,' \( \textit{pa-n}u\textit{tus}, -\textit{nu}d\textit{u}, -\textit{n}u\textit{t}i\textit{t}i, 'to long, yearn for.'—Genosfe, m., 'comrade, companion, mate,' from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{gen}\textit{b}z, OHG. \textit{g}in\textit{b}z, m.; corresponding to O Sax. \textit{gen}\textit{b}t, AS. \textit{gen}\textit{hd}, Du. \textit{gen}\textit{oot}; lit., 'one who partakes of something with another,' comp. \&c. \textit{Gabale} and \textit{Genftid}.—Genosfact, f., from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{gen}\textit{b}z-same, f., 'fellowship,' OHG. \textit{gin}\textit{b}z-sam, abstract of OHG. \textit{g}in\textit{b}z-sam, Mid HG. \textit{gen}b\textit{z-sam', 'of equal birth or worth.'

\textit{Genug}, adj., 'enough, sufficient,' from the corresponding Mid HG. \textit{genuw}(\textit{g}), OHG. \textit{g}in\textit{u}v\textit{g}; a common Teut. adj. with the Mod HG. meaning; comp. Goth. \textit{gan}\textit{hts}, AS. \textit{gen}\textit{hd}, E, enough, Du. \textit{genoog}, O Sax. \textit{gin}\textit{b}z; a deriv. of an OTeut. pret.-pres. Goth. \textit{ganah}, OHG. \textit{ginah}, 'it suffices'; comp. Goth. \textit{gana}\textit{hts}, 'sufficiency,' OHG. \textit{gin}\textit{u}ht, Mid HG. \textit{genuht}, 'sufficiency.' On Mid HG. \textit{g}in\textit{u}htsam, OHG. \textit{gin}\textit{u}htsam, 'abundant, sufficient,' is based Mod HG. \textit{gen}\textit{u}htsam. To the Teut. root \textit{n}ob (Aryan \textit{n}\textit{kd}) preserved in these words some refer the \textit{Sans. root nag}, 'to attain,' and Lat. \textit{nancei}.

\textit{Ger}, m., 'spear,' formed from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. \textit{ger}, m.; corresponding to O Sax. \textit{ger}, AS. \textit{gar}, Oic. \textit{gerr}. The \textit{r} in the latter word must be based upon an \textit{s} otherwise the Scand. form would be \textit{gerr}. Goth. \textit{*gai}\textit{s} may be inferred too from old proper names, such as \textit{Hari}g\textit{aisus}. The terms \textit{gai}\textit{os}, \textit{gai}\textit{os}, are also mentioned by Polybius, Diodorus, &c., as applied to the spear by the North Europ. barbarians. The word is genuinely Teut. (yet comp. also O Fr. \textit{gai}, from \textit{*gai}\textit{s}, 'spear'), and has the approximate meaning, as the allied \textit{Gelf}d shows, of 'shaft, rod (as a missile),' for which reason Gr. \textit{xai}\textit{os}, 'shepherd's staff,' and Sans. \textit{ke}\textit{Da}, \textit{n}, 'missile,' are perhaps cognate. The root is \textit{Sansk. hit}, 'to urge on,' with which AS. \textit{gad} and E. \textit{gad} (from \textit{Aryan *g}\textit{hay-i-ta}) are also connected. The OTeut. term was first used again in Mod HG. as a borrowed word, though it continued to exist in the proper names \textit{Gerbert} (OHG. \textit{Ger-braht}, lit., 'glittering with spear'), \textit{Gerhard} (OHG. \textit{Ger-bart}, 'spear-bold'), \textit{Gertrud} (OHG. \textit{Ger-trud}), Comp. \textit{Gefrot} and \textit{Gerf}.  

\textit{Gerad}, (1.), adv., 'even' (of numbers), from the equiv. Mid HG. ger\textit{at}, OHG. \textit{gerad}, 'even'; prop. 'equal in reckoning'; akin to Goth. \textit{ra}\textit{f}a\textit{ja}, 'number, \textit{gara}\textit{ja}, 'to count.'

\textit{Gerade} (2.), adj., 'going in one direction, straight, upright,' from Mid HG. ger\textit{at}, 'alert, quick, skilful, recently grown up, straight and therefore long'; the primary meaning is 'nimble, rapid;' comp. OHG. \textit{nido} (and \textit{rato}, \textit{kra}to), 'quick.' AS. \textit{rade} (also \textit{harae}), 'quick,' Goth. \textit{ra}\textit{fa}, 'easy.' Perhaps primit. allied to \textit{Stab}, Lat. \textit{rote}.

\textit{Gerat}, n., 'tools, furniture, utensils, from Mid HG. \textit{gara}t, OHG. \textit{girati}, n., 'equipment,' lit. 'consultation, precaution'; collective of \textit{Stab}.

\textit{Geram}, \textit{geramnig}, see \textit{baun}.

\textit{Gerauf}, n., 'entails of slaughtered animals,' from the equiv. late Mid HG. \textit{gerner}sche; origin obscure.

\textit{Gerben}, vb., 'to tan, curry, polish,' from Mid HG. \textit{gerven} (\textit{garven}), wk. vb., 'to make ready, prepare, equip, dress, tan'; a deriv. of \textit{gar} (see \textit{gar}); OHG. \textit{garuven} (\textit{garaven}), from \*\textit{garuven}, 'to make ready,' \textit{ledergrauco}, 'tanner.'

\textit{Gerecht}, adj., 'righteous, just, fit,' from Mid HG. \textit{ger}\textit{cht}, 'straight, right, dexterous, skilful, fit, upright, innocent, just,' OHG. \textit{ger}\textit{tht} (\textit{gerch}), 'rectus, directus' (not yet 'justus'); corresponding to \textit{gara}k\textit{hts}, 'upright'; in AS. \textit{r}\textit{e}\textit{hts}, (OHG. \textit{re}\textit{htw}i), 'justus.' E. \textit{righteous}. See \textit{recht}.

\textit{Gerfalke}, \textit{Gierfalke}, m., 'gerfalcon,' from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{ger}, \textit{gerfalke}; from Rom. See \textit{Gier}.

\textit{Gericht}, n., 'judgment, tribunal, court, jurisdiction,' in its double sense even in Mid HG. \textit{ger}\textit{ichte}, n., 'tribunal, sentence, jurisdiction,' and 'prepared food'; OHG. \textit{girehi}, n., only in the first sense; akin to \textit{recht}.

\textit{Gering}, adj., 'petty, trifling,' prop. 'insignificant, easy,' from Mid HG. \textit{ger}in\textit{ge}, 'light and quick, nimble,' \textit{ring}, 'easy, light, convenient, insignificant, slight, small,' OHG. \textit{rin}g\textit{i}, \textit{giringi}, 'light'; a specifically G. adj., wanting in the other Teut. dialects; origin obscure. The development of meaning from 'light' to 'slight' through the medium of 'easy' is similar to that of \textit{flin}.

\textit{Gern}, adv., 'gladly, willingly, fain,' from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{g}er\textit{ne}, OHG. \textit{gern}, adv.,
from the MidHG. and OHG. adj. gérn; to the latter correspond Goth. gairns in fake- 
gairns, 'avaricious' (comp. Goth. gairnjan, 'to desire, long for, demand'), Oíc. gjar 
'eager,' AS. goern, zealous,' Du. gvoorn, OSax. gern. Akin to OHG. and MidHG. 
gär (without the partic. suffix n), 'desiring, demanding,' as well as to Gérstere, Gértr. 
The Teut. root ger (from Aryan gher, 'to demand violently,' was confused with a 
derivative form in r from a root gt (ghér), allied in meaning; see Gértr. Whether the 
Sansk. root 'hari-y, 'to be fount of,' or Gr. xal'po, or Osca. heriest, 'he will be 
will ing,' is connected with the Aryan root gher is uncertain.

Gérste, f., 'barley,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. gérste, OHG. gérsta, f.; akin to Du. 
gierst; a specifically G. word, unknown to the other dialects; O Sax. and AS. grést. E. 
grist, are not connected with it, but with OTeut. grindan, 'to grind' (equiv. to Lat. 
frendere, 'to gnash'). In the remaining 
Teut. dialects the terms for Gérste are Goth. 
baris, Oíc. bigg (and bary), AS. here, E. 
barley. OHG. gérsta, from pre-Teut. gérzda, 
corresponds only to the equiv. Lat. hordeum 
(from *hordenum, prim. form *ghrerzdo-); Gr. 
γάρσι, 'barley,' is scarcely a cognate. 
From an Aryan root ghár, 'to stiffen' (Lat. 
horrere for *horsere, Sans. hrk, 'to bristle 
up'), some have inferred Gérste to mean 
origin, 'the prickly plant' (on account of the 
prickly ears).

Gérte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. gérte, 
OHG. gartia, f., 'rod, twig, staff;' a derivative of 
OHG. and MidHG. gar, 'rod, staff, stick.' To the latter correspond Goth. 
gazd (comp. Gert, equiv. to Goth. huzas), 
'stick,' and Oíc. gaddar (E. good) and its 
equiv. AS. gud are not allied; see Gértr. 
Probably Teut. gazda- (OHG. gerta would be *gazdjo) is primit. allied to 
Lat. hastas (from Aryan ghasztis), 'spear.'

Géruch, m., from the equiv. MidHG. 
gereuch, m., 'scent, odor, fame;' akin to 
r ichen.

Gérchi, n., 'rumour, report, reputation,' 
from MidHG. gereftie (gerwine), n., 
'calling out, cry;' cht instead of ft (see rufe) 
is due to LG. influence, as in fact and 
beitschütz.

gerüben, vb., 'to deign, consecrate, be 
pleased,' corrupted by connection with file 
from the earlier ModHG. gerüchen, MidHG. 
geruochon, OHG. geruochon, 'to care for, 
take into consideration' (MidHG. also 'to 
approve, grant'). Corresponding to ASax. 
róhian, AS. récan (and récome, whence E. 
to reck), Oíc. ricgi, 'to take care of.' The 
Teut. root rak, róh, appears also in OHG. 
rakha, 'account, speech,' so too in trudan. 
In the non-Teut. languages no root róh in 
a cognate sense has yet been found.

Gerüft, n., 'scaffold,' from MidHG. 
gerüste, n., 'contrivance, preparation, erection, 
frame, scaffold, OHG. girusti; akin to 
rühen, rüsten, krustian.'

gesamit, adj., 'joint, collective,' from the 
equiv. MidHG. gesament, gesamnet, OHG. 
gisamanot; partic. of OHG. samanbn. See 
jammet.

Geschäft, n., 'business, affair, occupation,' 
from MidHG. geschéfete, geschaffete, n., 
'creature, work, figure, occupation, business, 
affair;' abstract of idéjén.

gescheben, vb., 'to happen, occur, befall,' from the equiv. MidHG. geschéhen, 
OHG. gischan; a specifically G. word 
(MidDu. geschien, Du. gischeden), as well as 
the corresponding factitive idéjén. It is 
uncertain whether the word is connected with 
Goth. skérjan, 'to go,' and the Teut. 
root skeh (skehr, skwh), from sker, or Oslav. 
skoku, 'leap' and Oíc. *scohem, 'I go or 
pass away.' See Geschäftide and idéjén.

gescheit, 'sensible, judicious, discreet,' 
corrupted into Geschent, from MidHG. 
geschide, adj., 'sensible, sly;' akin to schiden, 
a variant of scheiden. See idéjén.

Geschichte, f., 'occurrence, narration, 
tale, history,' from MidHG. geschicht, OHG. 
gischt, f., 'event, occurrence, cause of an 
event, dispensation' (MidHG. also 'affair, 
manner, stratagem'; see Gescht); abstract of 
geschéhen. Similarly ModHG. Geschicht, 
'fact, destiny, dexterity,' is based upon 
MidHG. geschickte, n., 'event, order, formation, 
figure,' as the abstract of ModHG. 
idschnten. — Geschicht, 'apt, skilful, adroit,' 
prop. a partic., MidHG. geschicket, 'arranged, 
pread, ready, suitable,' from 
MidHG. schichten, 'to arrange, set in order.'

Geschirr, n., 'gear, trappings, implements, 
ware,' from MidHG. geschirre, OHG. 
giscirr, n., 'dishes, vessel, instrument, 
tensils.' The more general meaning, 'in 
strument of every kind,' is also seen, 
especially in anfenchir (ModHG. simply), 'to 
harness a horse. The origin of the stem, 
which does not appear elsewhere in Teut., 
is obscure.

geschnür, adj., 'of good quality, soft, 
tender, shapely,' from MidHG. gésült,
Goth. *gislaht*, 'well brought up, noble, well behaved'; *ungeschlacht*, 'uncouth, unwieldy, boorish,' even in MidHG. *ungelaft*, OHG. *ungislaht*, 'ignoble, base,' Allied to ModHG. *gešleht*, n., 'species, race, extraction, family,' from MidHG. *gesleht*, n., 'race, tribe, family, quality,' OHG. *gislaht,* comp. OHG. *slaha*, f., 'race, family,' MidHG. *slaha*, 'manner, relation'; akin also to *Schlaq* (e.g. *schlüpferisch*), 'race of men'), not found in OHG. and MidHG. It is difficult to determine the relation of these cognates to *slaga*; even in OHG. slaha itself means 'to take after, resemble' (e.g. *nah den fordörten slahan*, 'to resemble one's ancestors'), for which in late MidHG. *nach-slahen* occurs, ModHG. *nachtslaen.* Probably the str. vb. in OE.Teut. 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 fall, thrust, thrust), with a development of meaning similar to that of *eing*.

**Geselle, m.** 'comrade, apprentice, journeyman,' from MidHG. *geselle,* OHG. *gisello,* lit. 'fellow-occupant or lodger,' then generally 'companion, friend' (in late MidHG. 'journeyman' also); akin to *sæel.* Hence the derivatives, MidHG. *geselle,* 'associate, combined,' ModHG. *gesell,* 'society, association,' ModHG. *gefellheit,* 'relation as a comrade'; MidHG. *gesellen,* 'to unite, combine,' ModHG. *Geselle,* 'to associate.' For the meaning of *ges* in *Geisle,* comp. *Geiselm.*

**Gesetz, n.** 'law, decree, statute,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gezette,* of which the variant *geätzede* occurs in the same sense, OHG. *gieszita,* f.; akin to *fæten,* whence also *Gätum.*—*Gedicht,* n., 'sight, composure,' from MidHG. *gicht,* OHG. *gisht,* f., 'seeing, view, dream, sense of sight,' akin to *fæten.*—*Gesims,* see *Sims.*

**Gefinde, n.** 'domestics, servants,' from MidHG. *gesinde,* OHG. *gisindti,* n., 'suite, followers in war'; collective of MidHG. *ges indicted,* OIHG. *gisind,* 'follower,' lit. 'one who joins in a *sind,*' from OHG. *sind,* n., 'journey, expedition'; corresponding to AS. *sind,* 'journey,' whence *gesind,* 'companion, fellow-traveller;' Goth. *sinfu,* 'journey' (*gaisampa,* 'fellow-traveller'). To the OE.Teut. *sinfu-* (from pre-OE.Teut. *senter*) corresponds OIr. *sell,* 'way.' See *fæten* and *símen.*—ModHG. *Gefinde,* 'rabbles, mobs, vagabonds,' dimin. of *Gëfinte,* also used in a contemptuous sense, so even in late MidHG. *gesindelacht, gesindelacht* (with a collective suffix).—*Gespän,* m., 'companion,' from the equiv. MidHG. *gespan,* lit. perhaps 'one who is yoked along with another.' Comp. Goth. *gajukta,* 'comrade,' lit. 'yoke-fellow.'

**Gespenst, n.,** 'spectre, ghost,' from MidHG. *gespenst.*

Amalswind and Adalswind are recorded.

The prim. meaning is 'strong'; the development of meaning to *quick* is similar to that of *bult,* Goth. *swinhu,* 'strong, powerful, healthy,' OIr. *sinnar,* 'intelligent,' AS. *swa,* 'strong, violent,' show various aspects of the primary meaning. The origin of the cognates is obscure; its relation to *gëfunt* is dubious.
Gefährn, see Stern.—Gefähr, see Gefähr.
Gefährn.—Gefähr, see Gefährn.—Gefährtsch, see Grund. — Gefährtsch, see Grund. — Ge-
früpp, see Grund. — Gehrle, see Grund. — Gehrlei, see Grund.
Gefund, adj., ‘sound, healthy, wholesome’; from the equiv. MidHG. gesund(d), OHG. gisum(f); also MidHG. gesunt, OHG. gisunt, ‘health’; comp. AS. gesund and sund, E. sound, Du. goud, OFr. sund, sund. To East Teut. the word is unknown. Its connection with Lat. ad-
nus, ‘healthy,’ is as feasible phonetically as its connection with gisund, or with the Teut. root sing, ‘to go,’ in Gisunt.
Gefreid, n., ‘grain, corn’; from MidHG. getreide, n., ‘everything that is carried, clothing, luggage; what the soil bears (flowers, grass, corn),’ even in late OHG. (11th cent.), getreide, n., ‘revenue, possession.’ The ModHG. sense is first found in 14th cent.
Getreue, see tru.—Getrost, see Reiten.
Gevatter, m., ‘godfather, sponsor, god-, sign, ’ from MidHG. gewatter, OHG. gisattara, ‘spiritual co-father, godfather’; an imitation of eccles. Lat. comper. From this was also formed OHG. gisattara, MidHG. gewatter, f., ‘godmother.’ Comp. also Gestrana and Bat.
Gewahr, adj., ‘aware,’ from MidHG. gewar, OHG. and OSax. giswar, ‘heedful, attentive, mindful’; hence Gewahr werden is lit., ‘to grow careful, mindful;’ thus even in MidHG. gewar warden, OHG. giswar warden, OSax. giswar warden; comp. Du. gescwaer, E. aware. Allied to MidHG. gescwaer, f., ‘oversight, headship,’ genear, ‘oversight, certainty,’ ModHG. Gewahr.
Gewährsam, m., ‘surety, custody.’—Gewähr, vb., ‘to be aware of, perceive, discover, from late MidHG. gewarn, ‘to become aware’; derived from the adj. See marn, wahren.
Gewährnen, vb., ‘to be sure of, guarantee, attest’; from MidHG. gewaren, OHG. giswar, ‘to grant, confess, perform, pay, give security;’ also the equiv. MidHG. weren, OIG. weren; corresponding to OFris. wera, ‘to give security.’ From the OHG. partic. werente, ‘guarantor,’ were adopted the Romance cognates, Ital. guarente and Fr. garant, ‘bondsman’ (allied to Fr. garantir, Ital. guarentire, ‘to give security,’ whence ModHG. Garantie, E. warrant). The connecting link between the OTent. wk. verbal stem weer-‘to confess,’ and non-Tent. words has not yet been found; perhaps Ir. ferain, ‘I give,’ is allied.

IIH. gespenste, n. (gspenst, gspenst, f.), ‘enticement, allurement, illusive illusion, ghost;’ OHG. gispast, f., ‘enticement’; the latter meaning is the original one, since Gespast (see also ab, welbepenstl), according to its form, is a verbal abstract of an OTeut. spanan, ‘to entice.’ Comp. OSm. and OHE. spanan, ‘to entice, charm,’ MidHG. spawen (comp. Gr. σπέω).
Gef., see Gifd.
Gestade, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gestald(d), n., ‘bank, shore.’ Comp. Stadtn.
Gestalt, adj., ‘having form or shape,’ in wegdgelatt, ungestalt; comp. MidHG. weg-
stald, OHE. ungestalt, ‘disfigured, ugly,’ MidHG. vocolgestard (vol ges’ellet); a partic.
of MidHG. stilten, which may also mean ‘to shape, make, accomplish, set in order.’ To this is allied Gestaft, f., ‘external appearance, shape, figure, likeness,’ ModHG. gestalt, f., ‘shape, appearance, nature,’ OHE. gis- gestalt. Considering the comparatively late appearance of the word (not until the end of the 13th cent.), Gestalt may have been derived from the old compound, OHE. ungestalt, MidHG. ungestalt, adj., ‘disfigured.’
Gestatten, vb., ‘to allow, admit, grant,’ from MidHG. gestaten, wk. vb., ‘to grant, permit,’ OHE. gisstaton; probably connected most closely with OHE. stato, f., ‘favourable opportunity’ (for details see Etaft).—
Getallen, vb., ‘to acknowledge, confess,’ from MidHG. gesten, gissten, OHE. gisstat, str. vb., ‘to stand still, assist, own, confess’; derivatives, ModHG. giztalt, OHE. giztalt. See Gifed.
Geslern, adv., ‘yesterday,’ from the equiv. MidHG. gisltaren (gister), OHE. gisllten (gister); also, with a divergent meaning, OHE. gislat, the day after to-morrow (and the day before yesterday); corresponding to Goth. gislladgiz, ‘to-morrow,’ OHe. gyser, ‘to-morrow, yes-
terday.’ It is evident that the primary word was used in the double sense of ‘to- morrow’ and ‘yesterday’ (lit. ‘on the second day from this’); comp. also AS. geosta, gislladgiz, E. yesterday, Du. gis-
eren, yesterday.’ The form and the idea are Arvar; comp. Sans. kṣā, ‘yesterday,’ Gr. χθάς, Lat. heri (for hēpa’i); ghysū is the primit. form, whence with the suffix tre, gijes-, ghyestro-(Goth. gijstra). For buh,
‘to-day,’ and morgen, ‘to-morrow’ (Lat. cara, Sans. prāś), an equally diffused form is wanting.
Gewalt, f., 'power, authority, force,' from the equiv. MidHG. gewalt, m., f., OHG. gewalt, m., f.; allied to waltin.

Gewand, n., 'garment, dress, garb,' from MidHG. gewand(d), n., 'clothing, garment, dress stuff, material' (with the last meaning ModHG. Gewand is connected); OHG. only in the late recorded compound, badagewant(t), 'vestis mutatoria.' The older word for 'Gewand' was MidHG. gewande, OHG. gewande, also OHG. and Mid HG. wat. OHG. gewant, appears as 'turning, winding,' and upon this sense ('enveloping') the meaning 'clothing' is based; comp. Lat. toga, from tegere, 'to cover.' See warten.—gewandt, adj., 'skilled, proficient, adroit,' partic. of warten.

Gewähr, abbr. adj., 'expectant, attentive,' from MidHG. gewährte, 'careful, obliging,' allied to MidHG. gewartet, 'to hold oneself ready, watch with observant eyes in order to be ready, for a service, or to admit visitors,' &c. See warten.

Gewehr, n., 'weapon of defence, gun, musket,' from MidHG. geuer, f. n., 'guard, defence, bulwark, weapon;' even in OHG. geuer, n., 'weapon, goad,' veri, 'rampart, means of defence.' Allied to wahren.

Gewei, n., 'horns, antlers,' from the equiv. MidHG. gewige (hirsegewige), n.; in OHG. the corresponding word is wanting; comp. Du. gewicht, n., 'stag's antlers,' whence a G. variant Geweit. The cognates have most frequently been connected with the O'Ent, root wéig, 'to fight' (see Weigant); Geweit would then be regarded as the weapon of the stag.

Gewerbe, n., 'mode of acquisition, trade, craft,' from MidHG. gewerbe, n., 'activity, business'; allied to warten.

Gewicht, n., 'antlers,' see Gewei,—Gewicht, n., 'weight,' from the equiv. MidHG. gewicht, gewichte, n.; OHG. *gewicht; verbal abstract of gewicht: corresponding to AS. geweht, E. weight, Du. gewigt, OIC. wæt.

Gewigkeit, adj., ModHG. only, prop. a partic. of gewiht, 'to rock,' hence in these gewigkeit, 'rocked into something,' i.e. 'trained up, grown proficient in something.'

Gewinnen, vb., 'to win, acquire, prevail on, conquer,' from MidHG. gewinnen, OHG. *gevinan, to attain by work, effort, victory, earn something, conquer, get; besides which are found MidHG. winnen, OHG. winnan, 'to toil hard, contend'; corresponding to Goth. winnan (gawinnan),

'to suffer, feel pain, torment oneself' (allied to winaus and winhab, f., 'suffering,' OHG. winna, 'stirring,' MidHG. winne, 'pain'), OIC. winna, 'to work, perform, win,' AS. winan, 'to contend, exert oneself,' E. to win, Du. gewinnen. The primary meaning of the Teut. root wina is 'to hold hard' (especially used of toiling in fight). Whether OHG. wina, AS. wine, 'friend,' and ModHG. Wenne also belong to the same root is doubtful; yet the prefix allied Sans. root wna signifies 'to procure for oneself,' obtain, assist in obtaining, conquer;' and 'to be fond of, favourable to.'

Gewissen, n., 'conscience,' from MidHG. gevizzen, f. n., 'knowledge, information, privity, inner consciousness, conscience,' even in OHG. givizzen, f., 'conscience' (Du. geweten) probably an imitation of Lat. conscientia (G. ge equiv. to Lat. con, as in Grettir), comp. also barnhefja; in Goth. midwissen. OHG. givizssen is most closely connected with wissen, OHG. infin. wizzen.

gewis, adj. and adv., 'sure(ly), certain(ly),' from the equiv. MidHG. gewiss(e)s, adj. gewisse, adv., OHG. gewissen(s), adj., gewiss, adv., 'certain, sure, reliable;' corresponding to Du. wis, gewis; Goth only in unwissen- (misspelt for *unvisen), 'uncertain.' The O'Ent. visen-(gewissen-) is an old partic. of the Goth. pret.-pres. vitan, OHG. wizzen (see wissen), from witla, 'witt-' (allied to the Aryan root vid). With regard to the pregnant meaning, 'what is certainly known,' for 'what is known,' comp. lait, lit. 'what is heard.'

Gewitter, n., 'thunder-storm,' from MidHG. gewittere, OHG. gievitir, 'bad weather'; collective of Stetter; corresponding to OSax. givitir, Goth. *givitir, n. The ModHG. meaning is wanting in OHG. and MidHG. OHG. gievitir may also mean 'hail.'

gewogen, adj., 'favourably inclined,' from MidHG. gewogen, 'important, inclined;' prop. a partic. of MidHG. gewogen, 'to be weighty, adequate, help.' See wogen.

gewschen, vb., 'to accustom, inure, habituate,' from the equiv. MidHG. geveschen, OHG. givessen (pret. givensisus); corresponding to Du. geschenken, AS. gevæn, OIC. vana, Goth. vanjan, 'to accustom'; derived from an old adj. or rather partic. vana, 'accustomed' (OIC. vanr); for this word a parallel form was chiefly used, the
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latest derivative of which is gewöhnlt, 'acustomed,' OHG. gewun, MidHG. gewou, whence, with a dental suffix (see Wend and Sächs.), ModHG. gewöhn (yet without it, Gewöhnheit and gewöhnlich); allied to OHG. gewo, MidHG. gewowe (gewan), 'custom.' For details see foregoing.

Gicht, f. and n., 'gout, mouth of a furnace;' from the equiv. ModHG. gicht, n. f. (chiefly in the collective form geichten, n.), 'gout, convulsions, spasms.' OHG. *gichtō may be inferred from AS. gicw, 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 presupposes a root gait (from ga and a root ꞌ); nor could we from this comparison infer the prim. meaning of Gicht.

gidsen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gitsen (gksen), 'to sigh;' OHG. gischaßzen; from an onomatopoetic root gicht, with a frequentative suffix sen (OHG. aszen, aszen, Goth. ætjan).

Giebel, m., 'gable, summit;' from the equiv. MidHG. givel, OHG. gibal, m.; corresponding to Du. gevel, OSc. gaf, 'gable;' Goth. giebel, m., 'spire.' The OHG. word signifies 'front side' (e.g., of the ark of the covenant), as well as 'nail' (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. gibel, OHG. gibal, m., 'skull, head;' OHG. gibilla, f., 'skull;' primit. allied to Gr. κεφαλή, 'head;' (Aryan gekabala, the type of this word and of Giebel;) hence Giebel is lit. 'head.

Giebel, Gieben, m., 'crucian;' like the equiv. Fr. gibier, of obscure origin.

Giennaufel, f., 'a species of tellina,' allied to MidHG. giesen (gisen), 'to gape, open the mouth wide,' OHG. gisēn; the latter is derived from an OTeut. root gis (Aryan giś), 'to bark, gape, open the mouth wide.' See gisēn.

Gier, f., 'eagerness, inordinate desire,' from MidHG. gir (ger), f., 'longing, craving, greediness;' OHG. girl, f.; an abstract of an adj., OHG. gīr and girī, MidHG. ger, gir, 'craving, longing,' which is connected with the root ger (Aryan gher), discussed under gern. Another abstract form allied to this is ModHG. Gierd (Gierde), from MidHG. gīrde, OHG. gürda, f. (Du. begerde). For the older adj. ModHG. gir, gēr, only gīrō is now used, from MidHG. gīrē, OHG. girī, 'desirous.'

gießen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gissen, OHG. gōszen, 'to pour, cast metal, form, pour out, spill, stream;' corresponding to Goth. gīstan, 'to pour;' (OEc. gōsā, 'to throw young, blink with the eyes'), AS. geb-ten, Du. gieten; a strong verbal root common to Teut., from pre-Teut. gēl, whence also the Lat. root fus in fundo, 'I pour.' This root is probably connected with the equiv. root gīlu (Gr. γέλυ, in γέλω, γέλοια, Sans. root āru, 'to sacrifice'). See also Girt.

Gift in Mitgift, Brautgilt, f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gift, f., 'gift, present;' a verbal noun from gīn (Goth. gifts, E. gift).—Gift, n., meaning 'poison,' is the same word (for the evolution of meaning comp. Fr. poison, from Lat. potio, potionem, 'drink';) even in MidHG. and OHG. gift, f. (always neut. in this sense in ModHG.), Du. gift; in Goth. lūka, 'poison' (OHG. lippi, MidHG. lüppe, 'poison').

The common Aryan term for 'poison' (Sans. viśu, Lat. virus, Gr. ιός) has not been preserved in Teut. See ārama.

Gilde, f., 'yellow colour or substance,' from the equiv. MidHG. gilre, OHG. gilvēt (gilver), f.; an abstract of gīlē (Goth. *gilvere, akin to *gilveca).—To this gilben, 'to colour yellow,' is allied.

Gilde, f., 'guild, corporation,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. gild; corresponding to OSc. gilde, 'guild' (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 gīsen (in the sense of 'to sacrifice,' in OSax. gildan, and in AS. gīdan).

Gimpel, m., 'bullfinch,' from the equiv. late MidHG. gimpel, in ModHG. figuratively 'simpleton;' MidHG. gimpel is connected with gimpel, 'leaping, jest,' and further with gumpen, 'to hop;' hence MidHG. gimpelmann (plur. gimpellühte), and gimpeltücke, 'tumbler, buffoon, fool.'

Ginft, Ginfler, m., 'broom (plant),' first occurs in ModHG., from Lat. genista, whence also the Romance cognate, Fr. genêt; the genuine Teut. term is preserved in E. broom, Du. 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. gipfr, gipfe, 'point, summit,' is
still less closely allied, and is rather a
variant of *gruppe.

Gips, m., *gypsum, plaster of Paris,
from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. gips, which again is derived from MidLat.-Gr. *gypsos, MidGr. and ModGr. γλησσ, being pronounced like *grips, whence also Fr. gypse, Du. gips.

girren, vb., to coo, allied to MidHG. giren, garen, garen, which are used for various kinds of sounds.

Gischt, older Gischt, m., *yeast, foam,*
formed from the equiv. MidHG.Chicken, gischt, m., corresponding to E. yeast, yeast, Du. gist, *yeast.* Allied to gisiten (MidHG. giscchen), older giszen (MidHG. geschen, a variant of *gizen.) See garen, a facultive of MidHG. *Gisen.

Gisser, n., *trellis, lattice, railing,* from the equiv. MidHG. gister, m., a variant of *gitter, Gatter; even in late MidHG. gis-ter.

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. glänzen, from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. gleißen; to the same class belong MidHG. gländer, *splendour, shining,* and glanzst, *splendour, further gländer, *splendour,* and the very rare str. vb. glänzen.

A stem glanzt- is wanting in the rest of the Tent. dialects unless the cognates of glatt (Goth. *glaa-*) are allied.

Glas, n., *glass, tumbler,* from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. glas, n.; a common Tent. word unknown to the other Aryan groups; comp. OSax. gles, Du. glas, AS. glae, E. glass; allied to OIr. gier, n., *glass,* with the change of e to i, which proves the word to be a primitive Tent. (*glaa- and *glas in Goth.*) Hence it is not very probable that the Tent. word was borrowed, although glass itself was imported by the Phoenicians. The OTent. term for amber (Lat. glasum) is likewise primitive allied; comp. AS. givre, *resin of trees,* See the following word.

Glaß, m., *splendour,* from the equiv. MidHG. glast. It is uncertain whether it belongs, like the cognates discussed under the preceding word, to a Tent. root glas, *to shine.

Glaß, adj., *smooth, polished, slippery, bald,* from MidHG. and OHG. glat, *smooth, shining,* corresponding to OSax. glamadbal, *gladsome,* Du. glad, *smooth,* AS. gïde,

Glas, m., *shining, joyous,* E. glad, OIr. glédr, *joyous, shining,* Goth. *glaata- for pre-Tent. gładho- is primitive. allied to OSlov. gládůků, *smooth,* Lat. glabro, *smooth,* hence not *shining* but *smooth* is the prim. meaning of the Tent. cognates, The connection with Lith. gleddë, *fitting smoothly,* (from the root glud, *to cling to?*), is uncertain. Comp. also the following word, as well as glæten and gletin.

Glatze, f., from the equiv. MidHG. glatz, *bald plate, bald spot, surface of the head,* Goth. *glatza- for pre-Tent. gkładho-; hence Glatze is lit. *smooth spot.*

Glaube, m., *belief, credit, creed,* from the equiv. MidHG. geloube (by syncope glibbe), OHG. geloubo, m.; an abstract common to West Tent.; corresponding to OSax. gilóbo, Du. geloof, AS. geleða (E. believe). With this glauten is connected earlier (in Luther) gluten, from the equiv. MidHG. gelouben (glouben), OHG. gelouben, gigluppen; comp. OSax. geloubian, Du. gelooven, AS. gelijten, E. to believe, Goth. gilâbjan, *to believe.* The prim. meaning is *to approve.* To the same root lub belong erlauten, lieb, liefen, and uitlaut.

lleid, adj., *like, similar, equal, direct,* from the equiv. MidHG. geliehl, OHG. gelith(h); common to Tent. in the same sense; comp. Goth. geleikr, OIr. gicr, AS. gele, E. like, Du. gelijk, OSax. gilê. This specifically Tent. adj. is compounded of the particle *ger,* Goth. ge-, and a subst. leikr-, *body,* whose cognates are discussed under lieh; the compound meant lit. having a symmetrical body.* The word lüh, MidHG. lih, as the second component, is always used in the same sense; e.g., witeh, lit. *having a woman's body* (it is preserved also in the prons. witer, feiter, lit. *having what kind of body?* having a body of that kind?); yet see these words).

Glück, in expressions like mihto
glück, is also based upon the adj. lieh, which is here declined in the weak form; comp. MidHG. miht geliche, OHG. miht gi
tho, *my equals.*—Glücknis, n., *simili-
tude, allegory, parable,* from MidHG. géthnisse, f. n., OHG. géthnisse, f., *copy, model, parable*—glücksam, adv., as it were, as though, a combination of glieh and sam for gier we, *just as if,*; comp. MidHG. sam, same, adv., thus, just as, even as* (OHG. sama, from a pronom. stem sama-, *the very same*; comp. E. same,
Gle

Gr. ðwós, Sams. sama-, 'the same, equal?'.
—See Gleinfen.

Gleise, n., for Gleise (like glauen, gleið, &c., from gel) 'track (of a wheel), rut,' allied to MidHG. geleis (rare), f., 'trodden way,' usually MidHG. lís, leise, f., 'trace, track,' OHG. *leisa in vaganteis, f., 'track of a waggon'; formed from the O'Tent. root láis, 'to go,' disensessed under feißen; Lat. lútr, de-lútrare, OSlov. lecha, 'ridge' (from *laisa), Lith. lýsė, 'garden bed,' are also allied. Comp. ModHG. ľúrdre and Lat. porca, 'ridge.'

Gleifh, m., 'fool's parsley,' first occurs in ModHG.; allied to the following word.

gleifan, vb., 'to shine, glitter,' from MidHG. gleitan, OHG. glitzanan, str. vb., 'to shine, light, glitter,' corresponding to OSax. gilien, to which Goth. gilitanjan, OEc. gilita, gilita (E. to gilter), 'to shine.' The O'Tent. root gilit (pre-Teut. gilita) appears also in gleifan.

Gleifner, m., 'hypocrite,' from the equiv. MidHG. geltensare, allied to older ModHG. gleifen, 'to dissemble.' The latter is from MidHG. gilsen, geltensen, OHG. gilhêsen, 'to dissemble'; lit. 'to be equal to any one' (from gleift). equiv. to the MidHG. parallel form geltensen. Comp. further Lat. simulare, allied to similius.

glein, vb., 'to glide, slide, slip,' from the equiv. MidHG. gieten, OHG. gitan, str. vb., corresponding to OSax. gitaon, Du. glijen, gijen, AS. glian, E. to glide. Although the roots of gleein (Aryan ghliéd, ghlië,-) and glät (Aryan ghlaédh) are as indubitably allied as those of glein and gleifen, it is impossible to determine the relation between them more definitely.

Gleischler, m., 'glacier,' first occurs in early ModHG. adopted from a Swiss word, which was again obtained from Fr. glacier. Comp. ghin, ľuhu, ľwine.

Gleid, n., from the equiv. MidHG. gelid(d), n. and AS. gleid, n., 'limb, joint' (in MidHG. 'member' also); likewise in the same sense, mostly without ge, MidHG. lid(d), OHG. lid, n., m.; corresponding to OSax. lith, Du. lid (and gelid), AS. lîd, Goth. līdins, 'limb.' The common Teut. stem lidu is ordinarily referred to an O'Tent. root lidh, 'to go' (see feiten, feißen), which is scarcely possible, because Gleid cannot orig. have been confined to the feet. Besides lid- must be the root and -ju- (for Aryan -tu-) the suffix, on account of the equiv. words formed with the suffix m, OHG. li-mr, 'limb,' lim, 'twig' AS. lîm, lîm. Also allied perhaps to Lith. lêma, 'stature, growth' (as well as lîtas, 'tall, slender'). Comp. Blt.—Gleîdmenaen, plur., 'limbs,' from MidHG. lidemâz, gelidemâz, 'limb;' corresponding to OFris. lîxêmâ, Du. lidmaat, ledenmaat. The meaning of the second part of the compound is not clear (MidHG. lidemâz, f., signifies 'length of body'). Comp. OSwed. lîpa, mot, Ic. lîdámot, 'limbs.'

glîmmen, vb., 'to shine dimly, glimmer,' from MidHG. glimmnen, str. vb., 'to glow, glimmer,' allied to MidHG. glammme, f., 'glow, glim, spark' (OHG. *glimman); corresponding to Du. glinnen; also OHG. gleima, MidHG. gleime, 'glowworm' (whence the proper name Geim), MidHG. glimen, 'to light, shine.' OSax. gliena, 'gleam.' To the ModHG. and MidHG. glinern correspond AS. *glimorian, E. to glimmer, to which E. gleam (AS. gleém) is allied. The O'Tent. root glimm, glîm, contained in these cognates, is perhaps lengthened from a root gl (comp. scand. gja, 'to shine'), with which Gr. xliápos, 'warm,' xliáwó, 'to warm,' as well as Ir. gle (from the prim. form glevo), 'shining, clear,' may be connected.

Glimpf, m., 'moderation, lenity,' from MidHG. glimpf, gelimpf, m., 'consistent, courteous demeanour generally.' OHG. glimpf, 'fitness;' to these are allied OHG. glimpfth, MidHG. gelimpfich, 'consistent,' whence the ModHG. adv. glimpfad; akin to OHG. gelimpfan, MidHG. gelimpfen, 'to be suitable' (in MidHG. also 'to make suitable'); comp. AS. gelipman, 'to occur.' The West Teut. root lipm in an appropriate sense has not been found in the non-Teut. languages.

gljitern, vb., 'to glitter, glisten,' from the equiv. MidHG. ljîtzen, frequentative of MidHG. gliten, 'to shine'; comp. OHG. glizzínen; allied to gleißen, OHG. glîzan. AS. *glírian, E. to glitter. OHG. gîtara, 'to shine,' are similarly formed.

Gloche, f., 'bell, (public) clock;' from the equiv. MidHG. gloche, OHG. glocka (never chlokca), f.; corresponding to Du. klok, AS. cluge, cluce, E. clock, OFr. cluka, f., 'bell;' not orig. a G. word, since OHG. chlokchon, 'to knock,' cannot well be allied. The MidLat. clocca recorded in the 8th cent., from which Fr. cloche (in Ital. campana) is derived, is probably due, like the Teut. cognates, to Celt. origin;
comp. W. cloch, f., OIr. cloc, m., 'bell, clock' (primit. Kelt. klukka). It is improbable that the Teut. word is the source of the Rom. and the Kelt. terms, because Tent, itself has usually borrowed the words relating to the Church and its institutions. The O.Kelt. and Rom. cognates in the form of klukka found their way into Teut.; the H.G. forms (Swiss klackle, not xloke) may have been first adopted about 800 A.D., from LG. (AS.).

**glotsten**, vb., 'to glimmer,' from Mid H.G. glosten (a variant of glosen), 'to glow, shine'; allied to E. glose, Scand. glasi; derived from the root glas appearing in Glä. 

**glotzen**, vb., 'to stare,' from the equiv. Mid H.G. glotzen; OHG. *glosezen*, Goth. *glättzen* are wanting; comp. E. to gloat, OIr. *glota*, 'to sneer'; perhaps primit. allied to OSlav. *gledati*, 'to look, see.'

**Glüdi**, n., 'luck, good fortune, success, happiness,' from Mid H.G. gelucke (by syncope gluecke), n., 'luck, accident'; OHG. *gülzchē* 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 Idrēn is dubious.

**Glücke**, f., 'clucking-hen,' with the variant Glüde (LG. Stufe), from the equiv. Mid H.G. klucken, klucken, *to cluck*; comp. Mid H.G. gluecken, to 'cluck'; allied to Du. klokken, E. to cluck (AS. cloccian); apparently an onomatopoetic class which is found with corresponding sounds in Rom.; comp. Ital. chiocciaire, Fr. glousser (Lat. glōcĕr), 'to cluck,' Ital. chioccia, Span. cluca, 'clucking-hen.'

**Gluse, Guse**, f. (UpG. word), 'pin,' from the equiv. late Mid H.G. glufe, gusse, f.; origin obscure.

**glühen**, vb., 'to glow,' from the equiv. Mid H.G. glühen, glühen, OHG. glühen, wk. vb.; corresponding to AS. glücan, E. to glow, Du. gloeijen, OIr. gló, 'to glow.' From the Teut. root gló, glé, are also derived Modern H.G. Glut, Mid H.G. and OHG. gluet, f., to which Du. gloed, AS. gleð (Goth. *glō-de*). E. dial. gleed correspond, likewise AS. glōma, glómgung, 'twilight,' E. gloom, OIr. gleam, 'moon.' With the Teut. root gló, glé (from pre-Teut. glaid), Lith. žieja, 'twilight,' is also connected.

**Gnadé**, f., 'grace, favour, mercy, pardon,' from Mid H.G. gnáde, genále, f., 'bliss, rest, condescension, support, favour, mercy,' OHG. *gináda*, f., 'condescension, sympathy, compassion, mercy,' corresponding to OSax. ginátha, nátha, 'favour, help,' Du. genade, OIr. náth, f. (in the plur.), 'rest.' The meanings 'favour, help,' &c., are attested by the Goth. vb. nípan, 'to support.' To the Teut. root náth (from Aryan náth) some assign the prim. meaning 'to incline, decline,' in order to elucidate 'rest' (in Scand.; comp. Mid H.G. diun sunne giene ze gnáden, 'jure Rupe,' i.e. 'the sun set'). Comp. the cognates, Sun, root náth, 'to beg,' náthdó, 'help, refuge.'

**Günn**, m., 'father' (dial.). See Kánn.

**Gold**, n., 'gold,' from the equiv. Mid H.G. gol(t)d, OHG. gold, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSax. gold, Du. goud, AS, and E. gold, OIr. golt (for golp-), Goth. golþ, n., 'gold,' from pre-Teut. ghito-, to which OSlav. zlato, Russ. zoloto (from zolto) are primit. allied; the word Gilfer is also common to Teut. and Slav. The primary sense of the root ghel, of which Gilt is a partic. derivative, is 'to be yellow'; akin to Sans. hiranya, 'gold,' from hāri, 'gold yellow'; hence probably Mod H.G. gelt and gluten, with their cognates, are also primit. allied. In any case, Gr. χρύσος has no connection with the Teut. word.

**Golf**, m., 'gulf,' from the equiv. late Mid H.G. golfe; the latter, like E. gulf, is derived from Fr. golfe, which, with its Rom. cognate (Ital. gulf), is based upon Gr. κῆλος (late κήλος).

**gömnen**, vb., 'to grant, not to begrudge, wish well to,' from Mid H.G. gunnen, OHG. giennan, 'to grant willingly, bestow, allow'; OHG. and OSax. mostly unnan, in the same sense (in OHG. and Mid H.G. pret.-pres.); comp. Du. gunnen, AS. unnan, OIr. unn. The root is an; whether this is allied to Lat. amare, 'to love,' or to Gr. ἀγαπάω, 'I use,' or to the cognates of abhōn, is uncertain on account of its meaning; most probably Gr. ποιεῖν, 'inclined,' and ἀγάπη, 'disaffected,' are allied primitively. Comp. Gunt.

**Güffe**, f., 'sink,' first occurs in Mod H.G.; akin to gößen; it corresponds to LG. gote, Du. goot.

**Götd**, f., 'godmother,' from Mid H.G. göt, göte, f., 'godmother,' OHG. gote; besides these Mid H.G. göte, göt, m., 'godfather,' occur. Probably OHG. *gato* and göta are pet terms (comp. Bajli) for the compounds gotsbater, gotmunter, gotszun, gottob-
Got

Graf, m., 'count, earl,' from the equiv. MidHG. grafe (with the variant grofe, chiefly in the plur.), OHG. greve, greve (upon the old i form is based the ModHG. proper name Graf, a parallel form of Graf). OHG. greve assumes a Goth. *grêfsa (commander), which is the term for the agent from the verbal noun *grôfis, 'command, order,' preserved in G-th. The AS. term *grêfsa (AS. scirgeräfa, E. sheriff), which is similar in meaning, is yet radically different, since it points to a Goth. *ga-rôfsa; its orig. sense is probably 'head of a troop, allied to *rôfs, OHG. ruva, OIC. rôf (stafrof), 'number.' OIC. (Middle), greifu, 'count,' is derived from MidLG. greve (from OLG. *gôfrô). All explanations of Graf which do not originate in a Teut. root grof, 'to command,' conflict with the laws relating to the change of sound and meaning. Note the signification of Graf in Du. gravengraaf, 'one who minds the fowls;' Satgraf, 'manager of a saltwork;' Brandgraf, &c.

gram, adj., 'adverse, hostile, vexed, angry,' from MidHG. and OHG. gram, 'angry, peevish, irritated, enraged;' corresponding to the equiv. OSlav. grao, Ong. gram, AS. grao, OEC. gramer. To Goth. *grama- (from pre-Teut. *gramo-), Gr. χρηματις, 'gnashing' (and χρηματις, Lat. fremo, 'I gnash'), seem allied. From the Teut. adj. is derived the Romance cognate, Ital. grama,' gloomy,'—Gram, m., as a subst. even in MidHG. gram. From the same root grama is derived. See the latter word.

Gran, m., 'grain,' first occurs in Mod HG. from Lat. granum, 'grain.' From the same source ModHG. Grân is also derived through the medium of Fr. grain.

Granal, m., Grânale, f., 'shrimp,' from the Du., in which the modern form is garnaal, formerly granaal, granale, in the same sense.

Grand, m., 'gravel,' first occurs in Mod HG. from LG.; just as Grain (which see) is allied to myrren, so Grand is probably connected with an OTeut. root meaning 'to grind,'—comp. AS. groundan, E. to grind (from pre-Teut. root *grofend, whence also Lat. freno, 'to gnash').

Granum, n., 'bristle (of swine), awn,' from MidHG. grun, grana, f., 'point of hair, moustache, fish-bone' (in the latter sense Granum is also used dial.), OHG. grana, 'moustache;' corresponding to AS.

tar; comp. the equiv. AS. godfæder, godswyn, goddæther, which are equal to E. godfather, godson, and goddaughter; also Swed. gubbe, 'old man,' gumm, 'old woman' (dialect 'godmother'), are pet names for gudfæder, gudmudder. As may be seen under Gâttir and Nett, the godfather is pater spiritualis, the child baptized filius or filia spiritualis; comp. Ættir also.

Gott, m., 'God,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. got, m., a term common to Teut., unknown to the rest of the Arman group; comp. OSax., Du., AS. and E. god, OIC. gôd, god, Goth. gub, 'God.' The form of the God, and Scand. words is neuter (comp. Ætto), but the gender is masculine. OIC. god, n., is mostly used in the plur. Goth. guða- and guþa-, n., 'God,' are based upon Aryan ṣu-thu-m, in which to is the partic. suffix discussed under fact, faut, and traut. The Aryan root ṣu is Sans. hā, 'to invoke the gods' (partic. ṣadā-). Ṣu in the orig. neuter form is the 'invoked being'; in the Vedas the epithet puruśa, 'off-invoked,' is usually applied to Indra. The word Göt being specifically Teut., there is no term common to this group and one of the allied languages (yet comp. OIC. lēve, 'deity,' with Sans. dēva, Lat. deus). Ættir, the fem. of Göt, is from the equiv. MidHG. gotinne, gotinne, gotin (Goth. *gotim, AS. goden, Du. godin).

Gôce, m., 'idols, false god,' from MidHG. gotæs, m., 'statue for ecclesiastical purposes,' lit. 'cast (image),' (allied to goten, MidHG. gizen). Perhaps, however, Gôce is a short form of Gütterild, just as Gôc is pet name for Gütterild; comp. Gâg and Gâfia.

Grab, n., from the equiv. MidHG. grind (b), OHG. grôb, n., 'grave;' like Grâben, m., 'ditch, trench, sewer;' from the equiv. MidHG. grabe, OHG. grâbo, m.; allied to ModHG. grâben, 'to dig, engrave;' from the equiv. MidHG. graben, OHG. grâben, str. vb.; a common Teut. str. vb., corresponding to Goth. grabam, AS. grôfan, E. to grave, Du. graven (grôf, grave); from a common Teut. root grab (pre-Teut. grâba), which is primit. allied to OSlav. grôba, 'I dig, row,' and grôba, 'grave;' Gr. γράφει, 'I scratch, write,' has probably no connection with the word. Comp. Ættir, Grau, Graf, grânub.

Grad, m., 'degree, step, stage, rank;' from MidHG. grâdt (t and d), grade, degree,' even in late OHG. grâdt; from Lat. gradus, whence also Fr. gré (Olr. grâd).
Grum, OIC. gruma, 'moustache.' To the Goth. gruma, recorded by Isidore, are due Span. greba, 'toussled hair,' and OFr. grenon, 'moustache and whiskers.' The Teut. cognates are primit. allied to OIr. grend, Gael. green, 'moustache' and 'shaggy hair.' See Grat.

Gras, m., 'ship's beak;' from MidHG. grans, m., 'bird's beak, ship's beak,' OHG. grans, granso, 'ship's beak'; a corresponding word is wanting in the other Teut. languages. Origin obscure.

Grapsen, vb., 'to grasp, snatch;' simply ModHG.; probably allied primit. to Mod HG. Garbe, and E. to grab, to grasp, Sans. grbh, 'to seize,' Lith. grūpi, 'to snatch, grasp.'

Gras, m., 'grass;' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. gras, n.; corresponding to O Sax. and Du. gras, AS. gras (gores). E. grass, Goth. gras, n., 'herb'; common to Teut. but unknown to the other Aryan languages. Allied to MidHG. grūse (Goth. *grūso), 'young shoot, green of plants;' probably the s in these words is a suffix, so that the Teut. root is grād-; comp. Gr. xgrōs, 'grass.' An Aryan root grēs-a is also attested by Lat. grāmen, as well as by ModHG. grām and its cognates.

Grāthlic, adj., 'horrible, hideous, ghastly;' formed from early MidHG. grāf; the latter is derived from MidHG. graz, 'furious, angry;' of which OHG. preserves only the adv. grāzzan, 'violently, very;' Goth. *grāta, as well as correspondences in the remaining dialects, is wanting. Goth. grētan, 'to weep' (MidHG. grāzen), is scarcely allied.

Grāf, m. and Grāfe, f., 'point, ridge, fish-bone,' from MidHG. grāt, m., 'fish-bone, awn, back-bone, mountain ridge'; in ModHG. the word has assumed two forms, according to the meanings. Since Graune, 'awn,' has also the dial. sense 'fish-bone,' both words may perhaps be traced back to a common root gras-, 'to be pointed, briskly.'

Grau, adj., 'grey,' from the equiv. Mid HG. grā (gen. grāces), OHG. grāo (gen. grāces); corresponding to Du. groene, AS. greig, E. grey, gras, OIC. grdr, 'grey.' Its origin and further relations cannot be traced; Aryan ghre?.

Grāufel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. gruul, gruvel, m., 'terror, horror, abomination' (Du. gruvel); allied to MidHG. grāun, MidHG. grāven, 'to horrify, terrify,' OHG. ingrāen, 'to shudder.' Akin also to ModHG. gruaun, from MidHG. grāvesam, 'exciting terror;' MidHG. grāulid, from MidHG. grīntelich. The root grā, 'to frighten,' is wanting in the rest of the OTeut. dialects. See Grans.

Grære, f., 'peeled grain or barley,' first occurs in early ModHG.; in the 15th cent. the compound is-grære, 'bail-stone,' is recorded. Allied to Swed. grepe, grjupe, 'shot,' as well as Russ. krupe, OSlov. kruja, 'crumb;' Serv. kruja, 'hair,' sleeve.' Probably the cognates are native to Slavonic.

Graun, m., 'horror, dread,' from Mid HG. grātt, m., 'dread, terror;' allied to MidHG. grāun, MidHG. grāzen, grāwen, OHG. grāwesn, grāwesn, 'to be terrified;' formed from the suffix -esn and the root grā. See Grāufel, where grāun is also discussed.

Grans, m., 'gravel;' from MidHG. grāz. See Grāf.

Grēif, m., 'griffin,' from the equiv. MidHG. grīf, grīfe, OHG. grīf, grīfo, 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. γρύς, 'griffin' (stem γρύς; v in the Byzantine and modern pronunciation equal to f); comp. Grie!, must be regarded as the final source of Grēf; see also Fr. le drac. Chiefly through the legends concerning Duke Ernst the griffin became popular in Germany, though not among the other Teutons. In Romance too the bird is similarly named—Ital. grifo, grifone, Fr. griffon (E. griffin). Hence OHG. grīfo and its Romance correspondences are probably to be traced back to a MidLat. griphus, derived from the Greek word; comp. also OIr. grīf. Since, moreover, the belief in fabulous birds that carry off men is genuinely Teut., a Teut. form *gripf, 'snatcher' (allied to grīf), may have been combined with γρύς.

Grifzen, vb., 'to grasp, seize,' from the equiv. MidHG. grifen, OHG. grifzen, str. vb.; corresponding to O Sax. gripan, Du. grijpen, AS. grizen, E. to gripe, Goth. grijan, 'to seize, lay hold of;' a common Tent. vb., whence Fr. gripper, 'to clutch,' and griffes, 'claw.' In the non-Tent. languages there exists an allied Aryan root grhrīb, in Lith. griebtin, griebtī, 'to seize,' and Lett. riaba, 'will,' griebtē, 'to wish.'

Grīcen, vb., 'to whine, grin;' from the equiv. MidHG. grīnen, OHG. grīnen, str. vb., 'to distort the mouth with laughing or crying, grumble, snarl,' allied to
**Gre**

MidHG. *grinnen*, 'to gnash,’ E. *to grin, to groan*, (AS. *grūnan*), also *gruōn*; from the OG. cognates Ital. *degrignare*, 'to grin,' is derived. The root *grī*, pre-Teut. *grē*, is not found elsewhere (Sans. *hṛt*, 'to be ashamed').

**Gri**

*greis*, adj., 'grizzled, hoary, aged,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grēs*, OHG. *greis* (*griuz*); comp. OSax. *grēs*, 'hoary'; allied to *Griis* from MidHG. *grīse*, 'old man.' From this OG. word, unknown to the other Teut. dialects and obscure in its origin, are derived the Romance cognates Ital. *griso*, *grīcio*, Fr. *gris*, 'grey' (Ital. *grīcio*, from Goth. *griēsia*). Comp. MidLat *grīseus*, 'grey.'

**Grėf**

*grēf*, adj., 'shriek, glaring, dazzling,' from MidHG. *grēflal*, 'rough, angry,' allied to MidHG. *grēllen*, 'to cry aloud, angrily'; wanting in OHG.; comp. AS. *griellan*, 'to gnash, sound harshly.' The root and further cognates are unknown; akin to *Grīst*.

**Grempelemarkt**

m., 'frippery, rag-fair,' allied to MidHG. *grempeler*, 'slop-seller, retailer,' *grempen*, 'to keep a retail shop, deal in second-hand goods'; the latter is akin to Ital. *compara* (with *transposed compare*), 'to buy;' *compra*, 'purchase.'

**Grensing**

m., the plant *Potentilla anserina* (silver-veed, goose-grass, or wild tansy), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *grensinc*; akin to MidHG. *grans*, 'beak.' See Grund.

**Grenga**

f., 'boundary, frontier, limit,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *grēngia*, *grēnge*, f. (appeared in the 13th cent. in the district belonging to the Teutonic Order), which is again derived from Pol. and Russ. *granica*, Boh. *branice*. The native word for *Grēnja* is *Marb*.

**Greust**

see Grund.

**Griiche**

(Bav. *Griet*) f., from the equiv. MidHG. *griibe* (Bav. *gribe*, Swiss *grībe*), OHG. *griobo*, *griube*, m., 'graves' (in OHG. also, 'flying-pan')?; corresponding to AS. *griāfa*, E. *graves*, Swed. *grāufer*; *g* in this word scarcely represents the prefix *ge-, ge* so that the word might be connected with the root of OHG. *griuben*; 'to cry.'

**Grieks**

m., 'core of fruit,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grobf*, *grībf* (also *larynx*), to which the dial. variants MidHG. *grīlz* (*gīrlz*), ModHG. *Griзн*, are akin. OHG. *grobf* and *grībf* are wanting; in form they are connected with OHG. *Obg*, 'fruit,' with MidHG. *Obf*, *Obfiz*, 'core of fruit,' and with ModHG. *Bucht*; as well as Swiss *bōki*.

**Griegram**

m., 'ill-humour, spleen,' from MidHG. *griegram*, m., 'gnashing of teeth'; allied to MidHG. *griegramen*, *griegramen*, 'to gnash with the teeth, snarl,' OHG. *griegramen*, *griegramen*, 'to gnash,' AS. *griegramen*, 'gnashing of teeth.' The first syllable represents *gri*-; but that does not make the early history of the word clearer.

**Grieg**

m. and n., 'gravel, groats,' from MidHG. *grieg* (*griż*), m. and n., 'grain of sand, sand, gravel'; the ModHG. sense has not yet been found in MidHG. (yet late MidHG. *griezmedl*, 'coarse ground flour'), OHG. *grioz*, m. and n., 'sand, gravel;' corresponding to OSax. *griot*, AS. *griht*, 'sand,' Olc. *griot*, 'stones.' On the OG. meaning of these cognates are based Ital. *greto*, 'stony bed of a river,' and Fr. *grès*, 'sand-stone, gréte, hail.' The ModHG. signification is connected with the closely allied cognates of *Grieg*.

**Grißel**

m., 'slate pencil, graving tool, stylus,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grißel*, OHG. *grißel*, m.; related to *grißen* as *Halter* to *Halt*? Yet it is more probably based on a Teut. root *grip*, to dig; comp. Swed. *grip*, 'to excavate;' OSwed. and Olc. *grip*, 'pit,' LG. *Grüpp*, 'gutter.'

**Griile**

f., 'cricket, whim, crotchet,' from the equiv. MidHG. *griile*, OHG. *griilo*, m.; corresponding to Ital. *grillo* (from Gr. *γρίλλο*, 'grasshopper').

**Grimm**

adj., 'fierce, wrathful, furious,' from MidHG. *grim*, *grime*, OHG. *grim*, *grimm*, 'furious, wrathful, savage' (to which ModHG. *grimmig*, MidHG. *grimmica* and OHG. *grimmig* are allied). Corresponding to OSax. and AS. *graem*, E. *grim*, Du. *grimmich*, Olc. *grimm*, Goth. *grimmia*; allied to ModHG. *gram*, root *grīm* (by gradation *gram*).—**Grimm**, m., 'fury, rage, wrath, from MidHG. *graem* (*graem*), m.; comp. Du. *grim*.

**Grimmen**

n., 'ache, gripe,' in *Sandgrimm*, from the equiv. MidHG. *grimm*, m.; to this the simply MidHG. *Grimmarm*, 'colon,' is akin.

**Grīnd**

m., 'seab, snurf, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *grīnd*, OHG. *grīnt*, m.; allied, like *Grānt*, to OTeut. *grīden*? or to *Grīnd*?

**grifien**

vb., 'to grin, show the teeth,' with a deriv. s from MidHG. *grinnen*, 'to gnash.' See grīn.
| Gripe, f., 'influenza,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. grippe. | Grotto' (whence also Grotto, in ModHG. only), which are based on early MidLat. groupa (Gr. ἱππη).—gräbeln, vb., to grab, rack one's brains, brood; from MidHG. gräbeln, OHG. grubeln, 'to excavate by boring, investigate closely'; it is certainly connected with the root grub, 'to dig' (comp. E. to grub). |
| Grippe, m. and f., 'miller's thumb,' from the equiv. ModHG. groppe; akin to MidLat. carabus'. |
| Grot, Groll, n., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. grosse, 'twelve dozen, gross.' |
| Gripfen, vb., 'to bear ill-will or a grudge; roll (of thunder),' allied to MidHG. grüllen, 'to scorn, ridicule'; comp. AS. grylan, 'to gnash,' MidE. grüllen, 'to vex.' |
| Gros, Grob, n., simply ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. grosse, 'thick'; (comp. Fr. gros), just as MidLG. grote (whence E. groot), 'groschen,' to ModHG. gerei. |
| Gross, Gross, adj., 'great, large, huge, grand,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. grőz; a specifically West Teut. adj. (in Goth. mikils, MidHG. michel, Gr. μεγάλος); comp. OSax. grôt, Du. groot, E. great, AS. greit. The assumed Goth. *grôwa- (pre-Teut. grâwada-) 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. râdus, raudus, n., 'jump of bronze, stones broken into small pieces,' and rôdis, 'raw' (Aryan root grîd). |
| Gröfel, see Griif. |
| Grôzen, see Griif. |
| Grube, f., 'pit, cavity, quarry, mine, ditch,' from the equiv. MidHG. grüobe, OHG. groâba, f.; comp. Goth. grobe, f., 'pit, cavern' (E. groove); allied to gruben. Whether Grüff, f., 'cave, hollow, sepulchre,' is connected with it is questionable; MidHG. grüf, OHG. grüf, might well correspond in form to gruben, as the vowels of gruben prove. But the absence of the word in the other Teut. dialects probably shows that it was borrowed from the Rom. cognates, Ital. grota, Fr. grotte, |
attack'); corresponding to AS, grō:an, E. to greet, Du. geden, OSax. grōtian, 'to address'; OIC, grōta. The latter is probably the primary meaning of the cognates, which are merely West Teut. Origin obscure.

Grūste, f., 'grouts, grit, grain,' from MidHG. grütze, 'water-grouse'; a variant of the equiv. MidHG. griste (grütste?); OHG. grussi (whence Ital. gruzzo, 'pile of collected things'); comp. AS. grit and gritt, E. grit and great (from AS. *grōta?), OIC. gnuta, Grn. grit, 'grouts.' From OG, the Romance cognates, Fr. grauv, 'grouts,' are also connected.

Gudden, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. gucken, glicken, 'to peep;' the word is wanting in OHG. and in OTeut. generally. Origin obscure.

Güden, m., 'florin,' from the equiv. MidHG. güden, guddin, 'golden.' The absence of mutation from u to ù is in accordance with the practice of earlier UpG. (Suab. Güddin).

Gülfe, f., 'payment, interest,' from MidHG. giulte, f., 'debt, payment, interest, rent.' Akin to giuln.

Günderebe, f., 'ground-ivy, from the equiv. MidHG. gunderébe; the deviation in meaning in OHG, gundrebba, 'maple,' is remarkable. Allied to OHG. gund, (gunt), 'pum, poison,' AS. gund, Goth. gunda, 'pum?.' In that case the word would signify 'poison-vine' (see Gfrt). Ground-ivy was used as a medicinal herb.

Günfe, m., 'bugle (plant), simply MidHG., transformed from Lat. consolida, 'a name applied by the earlier herb-gatherers to all wound-healing plants.'

Günf, f., 'favour, partiality, permission;' from MidHG. and MidLG. günst, m. and f., 'benevolence, permission,' for *geunst, allied to OHG. gi-unman (see gënnun); in OHG. unst, f. (MidHG. also gund); comp. OIC. gënd, 'disfavour,' Goth. ansts, 'favour, mercy,' AS. est, OHG. unst, 'favour, mercy.'

Gurfe, f., 'gullet, throat,' from MidHG. gurgel, OHG. gurgula, f.; a remarkably early loan-word (comp. &c.) from Lat. gurgulio, which supplied a genuine Teut. word primit. allied to it—OHG. gürchala, gürcha, 'gullet,' allied to OIC. kerv, 'gullet.'

Gürfe, f., 'cucumber,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. agurkje, E. gherkin, Dan. agurke; borrowed from Pol. ogurk, Bohem. akurka; the latter has been derived from late Gr. ἀγοράκιον, 'water-melon,' and further from Pers. an-khara. In UpG. (also in the Wetter and Hess. dials.), Stuutung is used instead of Gürfe.

Gürren, vb., 'to coo;' from MidHG. gürren, 'to bray;' allied to MidHG. gürren. See gurren.

Gurf, m., 'girth, girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. gurt (in compound süber-, umbe-, under-gurt); allied to gürten from the equiv. MidHG. gürten (gurten); comp. OSax. gurden, Du. gorden, AS. gurdan, E. to girt; in Goth. girdan, str. vb., 'to gird.' With the root gerd contained in these words are connected OIC. garðr, 'fence round the farm,' OSlov. gradu, 'wall, tower' (see Gatn, and respecting the evolution of meaning see Gnar.—

Gürfel, m., 'girdle,' from the equiv. MidHG. güttel, m. and f., OHG. gurtel, m., gurtel, f. Comp. E. girdle, from AS. gurdel.

Guf, m., 'shower, torrent, spout, cast;' from MidHG. and OHG. guß (guß), 'cast, shower.' Allied to güßen.

Gut, adj., 'good, virtuous, skilful;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. gout; a common Teut. term unknown to the non-Teut. languages; comp. Goth. gōds, OIC. gōd, AS. gōd, E. good, Du. goed. Its connection with Gr. ἀγαθός is phonetically uncertain. Only in Teut. are found reliable cognates which may elucidate the primary meaning of gut (yet comp. OSlov. goda, 'suitable time?'). The cognates of Gatte, with which E. together, to gather, Goth. gudlīgja, 'relative,' also seem to be connected, prove that the prim. meaning of gut is 'belonging to one another, suitable.' For the comparison of the adj. see Tāf, Teffr.
H.

Saan (1.), m., 'flax,' from the equiv. MidHG. har, OHG. hâro (gen. MidHG. and OHG. harres), m.; Goth. *hara- (gen. *harrēs) is also implied by Oïc. ḫrrr (dat. ḫrrre), m., 'flax.' As to its connection with Saar (2) see the latter. Perhaps the word is most closely related to E. hards ('refuse of flax, tow'). See fēte.

Saan (2.), n., 'hair,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hâr, n.; comp. the corresponding Oïc. ḫār, n., AS. hāer, n., E. hair, Du. haar; a common Teut. word (in Goth., however, taft and skift). The following Teut. words are also primit. allied—Oïc. haddr and AS. heord, 'hair' (Goth. *hadda), as well as Ir. caic, 'curled hair.' In the non-Teut. languages comp. OSlov. hāsmē, m., hōsa (Lith. kasa), l., 'hair,' and probably also OSlov. ēba, 'to comb,' Lat. caere, 'to card wool.' The more definite relations in sound existing between these words are difficult to determine (comp. also Gr. κήρυγ, Lat. comāt). On the other hand, there is no phonetic difficulty in connecting the Teut. *hara-, 'hair,' with hara-, deduced under Saar (1); the mere possibility is, however, all that can be maintained. Comp. also fētt and franz.—An old derivative of Saar, AS. hāere, OHG. hārd, hārdē, l., 'hair, shirt, coarse garment,' found its way into Romance (Fr. hâaire).

Saeb, l., 'possession; handle,' from MidHG. habe, OHG. habe, l., 'goods, possession'; Du. hav, 'possession'; allied to the following word.

Haben, vb., 'to have, possess,' from the equiv. MidHG. haben, OHG. habe; corresponding to OSax. hebba(n), Du. hebben, AS. habban, E. to have, Oïc. he(b), Goth. haban; a common Teut. vb. with the stem hab-.

Its identity with Lat. habere can scarcely be doubted. It is true that Lat. hī initially requires, according to the laws of substitution, a Teut. g, and Teut. h a Lat. c (comp. Gāt, Gē, Gēn, and Sahn, Sah, and sēt). Probably Lat. habēs- and Teut. habēs- are based upon an Aryan prim. form khabēs; the correspondence between Teut. h and Lat. k is only possible on the assumption of an Aryan kh. On this supposition haben and heben in their etymology are primit. allied, just as Lat. habēs and capere.

Haber (UpG.), m., 'oats,' from the equiv. MidHG. haber, habere, m., OHG. habaro, m. The form Saer first occurs in ModHG.; like ḫrōgen, it is derived from LG.; Oïc. haboro, havoro (now haver), Du. haver. Also allied to OSwed. ḫare, ḫårge, and further to Finn. kakra, borrowed from Teut. In E. the word is wanting, but is found a few times in ModE., which, like Northern E. (haver), borrowed it from Scand. The E. term is oar, from AS. dō (yet Scotch haver occurs even in the ModE. period). In investigating the origin of the G. cognates, the g in OSwed. ḫårge (Finn. kakra) must be taken into account. The usual derivation from Oïc. ḫaer, AS. hafer, m., 'he-goat' (Lat. caper, Gr. κάπηρ, comp. ἀκέρ), is therefore impossible, especially since this word belongs to the dialects in which Saar is wanting; Saar too must have been the favourite food of the goat ere it could be thus named. Perhaps Gr. κάπηρ, 'jarched barley' (Aryan base kha-gh-, or Lat. venus, 'oats' (Aryan base kha-ghe), are primit. allied.

Sahberg, l., 'common snipe,' not found in the earlier periods; Saher in this compound is the only remnant of the old name for a goat (AS. hafer, Oïc. ḫafr; Gr. κάπηρ, Lat. caper) in G.; the bird is so called because at the pairing season it utters high in the air a sound like the distant bleating of a goat. See Bed and Saer.

Sahib, m. (with a dental suffix as in ḫiit and Męnt, &c.), 'hawk,' from the equiv. MidHG. hebīch, habech (also hebech, modified), m., OHG. habh, m.; a common Teut. term by chance not recorded in Goth. comp. OSax. *hebech (in the proper names Hebechendorf, Hebeschbreit), Du. hātik, AS. he(e)-foc, E. hawk, Oïc. hēur (for *hebuk). The Goth. form would be *hābaks, with a suffix aks-, as in skaks, 'pigeon' (comp. also ḫanid, ḫerē); comp. the consonantal suffix in Gr. ἄγρις, 'quail.' Against the derivation from the stem hab, hēf, in hefen, orig., 'to take firm hold of, lay hold of,' there is nothing to object from the Teut. point of view; Italic capus, 'hawk,' is certainly derived from the root kap (capus). The Kelt. cognates, W. ēheau, OIr. seboc, 'falcon,' are undoubtedly borrowed from Teut. Comp. also Saar.

Sah, m., 'fellow,' from MidHG. hache,
Hac

Haf

m., 'fellow, churl'; allied to MidHG. *hekel, f., 'artful woman, match-maker.' The derivation is not clear, since cognate terms in OTeut. are wanting.

Hâche, see Hache.

Hadie, f., 'heel,' prop. a MidHG. and LG. word (in UpG. Årie); comp. Du. hak; not recorded in MidHG., but it occurs once in the transition period from OHG. to Mid HG. (heckeun, 'heels'); usually derived from hafen. On account of its meaning, it is more probably related to Du. hiel, AS. hōn, 'heel,' hie, f. (for hōhla), E. heel, and the equiv. Scand. hêllí, m.

Hadten, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hacken, 'to hack, hew'; OHG. *hæchön is by chance not recorded; comp. AS. hæccian (hæccian), E. to hack, OFris. tikakia, 'to hack to pieces.' Not found in Goth.; may we assume *hævon, a derivative from the stem hæw in hæwen? The medial guttural may have been simply an insertion before w, as in quæd and fæt.—Hâto, f. (thus even in MidHG.), Hâtofing (ModHG. only), and Hâtof are derivatives.

Hâder (1), m., 'contention, strife, brawl,' from MidHG. hader, m., 'quarrel, strife,' unrecorded in OHG. For this word OTeut. has most frequently a deriv. in u- (u-), signifying 'battle,' which appears in West Teut. only as the first part of compounds: AS. heafn-; OHG. hadu- (Goth. *hafu-). In Scand. Had is the name of a Valkyre, and Hoðr that of a mythological king and the brother of Baldr; the names are probably based upon Hâþu-z, an OTeut. war-god. With these Kôrs, 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-rieges, proper noun, lit. 'warrings' is connected), Ind. gātrva-s, 'enemy'; perhaps too Gr. κόρος, kôros; a deriv. in r, like hâtr, is preserved in OSlov. kotora, 'battle'; see also Hêst. In G. the old form hafu became obsolete at an early period, being supplanted by hâaff and ðrâff, but it was retained in OHG. as the first component in some compound proper names, such as Hâderbrant; Mod HG. Hâffel is OHG. Hâderwâf, 'battle strife.' Similarly appears OHG. hühla, f., 'battle,' in MidHG. only in proper names, such as Hûlfrânt, Brünhilt, &c. It would be very interesting to find out why the OTeut. words gave place to the later forms.

Hâder (2), m., 'rag, tatter, clout,' from MidHG. hader, m., 'patch, torn piece of stuff,' OHG. hadara, f., 'patch, rag'; also with a suffix h, MidHG. hâdel, from which Fr. haillon is borrowed. The word does not seem to have been formed in the Teut. group. It is not allied to Hâder (1); the two words are based on different stems. Hâter, 'patch' (from Teut. hâfrâ, Aryan kâtrâ), is either connected with the nasalised stem kant- in Lat. cento, Gr. κέπροω, 'garment made of rags,' Sans. kãnûth, f., 'patchwork garment,' or with Sans. gîthâ, 'loose, unbound.'

Hâfen (1), m., 'pot,' from MidHG. haven, m., OHG. havan, m., 'pot'; a specifically UpG. word unknown to the other dialects. It belongs to the root haf (pre-Teut. kap), lit. 'to comprehend, hold,' which appears in HG. fâhen, and not to hafen, root hab (pre-Teut. kabhā).

Hâfen (2), m., 'port, haven, harbour,' a LG. word, unknown to UpG.; it was first borrowed in ModHG.; in MidHG. hâp, n., habe, habene, f., formed from the same root. Du. haven, f., late AS. hâfen, f., E. haven, and OIr. hafin, f., 'harbour,' correspond in sound to MidHG. habene, f. LG. haven, Dan. havn, Swed. hâmn, are masc.—Phonetically the derivation from the root hab (kabhā), 'to have,' or from haf, hab (kap), 'to seize, hold, contain,' is quite possible; in both cases the prim. sense would be 'receptacle'; comp. Hâfen (1). This is the usual explanation; for another etymology see under Hêst. Perhaps, however, OIr. chûn (from *copo-n).

Hâfer, see Hâter.

Hâff, n., 'inland sea, gulf,' a LG. word, orig. 'sea' (generally), which is also the meaning of AS. haf (plur. hæf), n., Scand. hæf, n., MidHG. hâf; the UpG. words, MidHG. hâp, habes, n., and habe, f., which correspond in sound, also signify 'sea,' as well as 'port' (see Hêst). As we need not assume an orig. difference between the words for 'harbour' and 'sea,' and since in any case the meaning 'harbour' is derived from the signification 'sea'—the converse would be hardly possible—the usual assumption mentioned under Hâfen (2), that Hâfen is lit. 'receptacle,' is quite problematical. Hence Hâfen may probably be explained by some such word as 'marina,' in the sense of 'statio marina.' The connection of AS. hâf, 'sea,' as 'heaving,' in
the sense of Lat. *altum* (‘high sea’), with *beín* (root *hafe*, pre-Teut. *haf*), is not impossible, though scarcely probable.

**Haf** (2.) f., ‘keeping, custody, prison,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *haft* (i. stem) and *hafta, f., OSax. hafta, l., ‘imprisonment.’ To this are allied OHG. and OSax. *haft, haft*, adj., ‘captured,’ Otc. *haftp*, m., ‘prisoner,’ *hafta, f., ‘captured woman.’ The root *haft* (comp. *beín*) has preserved in these forms its old signification; comp. Lat. *captus, captivus*. See the following word.

**haft**, adj. suffix, as in *fähighaft*, *lebhafth, &c.*; prop., an independent adj., ‘combined with,’ which was used as a suffix even in MidHG. and OHG.; in Goth. *audahafthafts, ‘overwhelmed with happiness, supremely happy.’ This suffix is usually identified with the adj. *hafta*-, Lat. *captus*, discussed under *haft* (2.). It might also be derived from the root *haf*, ‘to have,’ Lat. *habere*; the meaning supports the latter supposition.

**Haag**, m., ‘hedge, fence, enclosure,’ from MidHG. *hac, hayes, hayes*, m., n., ‘thorn bushes, copse, fence, enclosed wood, park,’ OHG. *hag, m., once as ‘urbs’ (comp. HG. *hagun, and names of places ending in -hag*); Du. *haag*, f., ‘enclosure, hedge,’ AS. *hay*, m., E. *hag, ‘enclosure, small garden’; Otc. *hag, m., ‘pasture.’ Only in Goth. is a cognate word wanting; comp. *sain, sert, sagan, and *sae*. The derivation is uncertain; it is at all events not connected with *bain*, root *hau*; the meaning of ModHG. *beaun* is unsuitable.

**Hagelcorn**, m., ‘hawthorn,’ an OTent. term, MidHG. *hagelcorn, AS. *haghor, hagbor*, E. *hawthorn, Otc. *hayburn*, m. Comp. *hageletha.*

**Hagel**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *hagel, OHG. *hagul, m., ‘hail’; comp. Du. *hagel, m., AS. *hagel, hagel, m., E. *hail*; Otc. *hagl, n.;* the common Teut. word for ‘hail,’ by chance unrecordeed in Goth. only. A single pebble was called a ‘stone.’ Otc. *hagelstein, AS. *hagelstain, E. hailstone, Midl. & earlier ModHG. *saelestein*. Comp. ModHG. *saele, f., ‘hail,’ *gredstein, ‘hail-stone.’ Perhaps *saele* itself signified orig. nothing but a ‘pebble;’ at least there are no phonetic difficulties against the derivation from pre-Teut. *kaylo-, ‘ Flint-stone’ (comp. Gr. *skályos, ‘small stone, pebble’).**

**Hagen**, m., ‘grave,’ from MidHG. *hagen, OHG. *hagen, m., ‘thorn-bush, fence of thorns’; even in MidHG. a contracted variant *hain*, *sain*, occurs. See the latter and *sain.*

**Hagent, behagen**, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hagen, behagen, ‘to please, gratify,’ OHG. *biehagân*: comp. OSax. *biehagôn, AS. *onhagian, ‘to please, suit.’ The stem *hag, ‘to suit,’ is widely diffused in OTent. and its str. partic. is preserved in OHG. and ModHG. (*bihagathn and *behagen, ‘suitable’). Allied to Scand. *hagr, adj., ‘skilful,’ *hagr, m., ‘state, situation, advantage, *hagr, ‘suitable.’ The root *hag, from pre-Teut. *kah, corresponds to the Sans. root *stuk, ‘to be capable, able, conducive,’ whence *pakri, ‘strong, helpful.’**

**Hager**, adj. (in UG. *tafh, ‘haggard, lean,’ from MidHG. *hager, adj.;* comp. E. *haggard* (MidE. *hager*), which is usually connected with E. *hog.*

**Hagelholz**, m., ‘old bachelor,’ from MidHG. *hagelholz, m., a strange corruption of the earlier *hagelstall, OHG. *hagulstall, m., prop., ‘possessor of an enclosure’ (allied to Goth. *slaithan, ‘to possess’); a West Teut. legal term, which originated before the Anglo-Saxons crossed to England (comp., also Otc. *haukstallar*). It was used in contrast to the owner of the manor-house, which was inherited by the eldest son, in accordance with the OTent. 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, *hagulstall* as an adj. is used for Lat. *euleba (hagulstall by), ‘single life,’ and even for *mercenarius, ‘hired labourer’; MidHG. *hagulstall, m., ‘single man; OSax. *hagustald, m., farm-servant, servant, young man’; AS. *hagstald, hagystald, m., ‘youth, warrior.’ The same phases in the development of meaning may be seen in the Rom.-Lat. *becelloaurus, Fr. bachelier, E. bachelor.*

**Häber**, m., ‘jay, jackdaw,’ from MidHG. *beber, m. and f., OHG. *beber, f.;* in AS., by a grammatical change, *hippyn, m., Otc. *beere and *beere, m., *jay, MidHG. *beuer.* It is rightly compared with Gr. *kírva* (from *kíxoua, ‘jay,’ or Sans. *çakuna, ‘a large bird’ (Lat. *civium, ‘stork’).**
Saun, m., ‘cock,’ from MidHG. han, OHG. han, m.; comp. AS. hana (as well as coec, E. cock), Oic. haka, Goth. hana, m.; a common Teut. word for ‘cock,’ with the stem hana-, hana-, which is common to the O'Tent. dialects. A corresponding fem. Šaun is merely Low Teut.; OHG. heunan, MidHG. and ModHG. heune, f., AS. heun.

On the other hand, Saun seems to be really of common gender; it may at least be applied in OHG. to ‘cock’ also; comp. Ostfrid's er thag hanan 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 Šaun by general acceptance signifies ‘singer.’ With this word, according to the laws of substitution, the stem of Lat. canere, ‘to sing,’ (comp. Lith. gadys, ‘cock,’ lit. ‘singer,’ allied to gedeli, ‘to sing’), a fem., song-stress, of Šaun is hardly conceivable; thus it follows that Šaun is merely a recent West Teut. form. The common gender Šaun, 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 analoges.

Saunrci, m., ‘cuckohl,’ ModHG. only; of obscure origin; in earlier G. it signifies ‘capon.’ Its figurative sense, ‘cuckohl,’ derived from ‘capon,’ agrees with the expression Ščurtr irgan, 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 as a capon. On account of the earlier variant Šaunhr, we may regard Šaunrci as a compound of Šaun.

Sari, m., simply ModHG. from the equiv. Du. haaft, f., ‘shark,’ Swed. hāf, Ic. hār.

Sain, m., ‘grove,’ made current by Klostock as a poetical term. The form of the word, as is shown under Šagen (1), may be traced back to MidHG., in which, however, Šain is but a rare variant of Šagen; it signified orig. ‘thorn-bush, thorn, fence, abatis, enclosed place.’ Thus the word does not imply the idea of sacredness which Klostock blended with it.

Sohe, Sahlen, m., ‘hook, clasp,’ from MidHG. hāke, hāken, m., OHG. hāko, hācke, m., ‘hook.’ The HG. k can neither be Goth. k nor Goth. g; the former would be changed into eh, the latter would remain unaltered. The variants OHG. hāgg, hägg, MidHG. hāgg, point to Goth. hēgga, n., ‘hook’ (comp. An, Šāgre). Curiously, however, the corresponding words of the cognate dialects have k and are graded: AS. hōc, m., ‘hook,’ E. hook, MidDu. hook, ‘hook’; comp. also Du. hvak, AS. hāca, Oic. hāke, m., ‘hook.’ The relations of the gutturals (especially of the gg) are still obscure; comp. also Šān, Šāgre, Šāng, Šānar. A typical form is wanting. It is impossible to connect the word Šāne, Goth. hāhan (for hanan); it is more probably related to Šēdel and Šēt.

Halb, adj., ‘half,’ from MidHG. halp, OHG. halp (gen. halbes), adj.; comp OSax. and LG. half, Du. halff, AS. healf, E. half, Oic. half, 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'Tent. as a subst. in the sense of ‘side, direction’ (Teut. halba, from pre-Teut. halbe-). The adj. is used in the sense of ‘half’ was purely a numeral in early Teut.; the ModHG. method of reckoning andreithal (1), trettithal (2), viertithal (3), is common to Teut.; comp. Oic. halfrannarr (1), halfr fritpe (2), halfr fjerpe (3); AS. ober healf, pride healf, feorde healf; even in MidE. this enumeration exists (it is wanting in EY); in HG. it has been retained from the earliest period.

Halb, halben, prep., ‘on account of,’ from MidHG. halp, halbe, halben, ‘on account of, by reason of, from, concerning’; prop. a case of the MidHG. subst. halbe, f., ‘side,’ mentioned under halb (‘adj.’), hence construed with the g-n.; MidHG. mihalp, dín-halp, der herren halbe, sehens halben, ‘on thy, thy account, on the gentlemen’s account, for the sake of seeing.’ Similarly the ModHG. halber, ‘on account of, recorded in the 15th cent. is a petrified form of the inflected adj.; so too halben, dat. plur., halbe, halb, from OHG. halb, probably an instr. sing. (since Notker halb has been used as a prop.) This usage is also found in the other Teut. languages; comp. Oic. af-halbe, MidE. en-, bi-halbe; Goth. in hisi halbeb, ‘in this respect.’

Halbe, f., ‘precipice, declivity, slope,’ from MidHG. halie, OHG. halda, f., ‘mountain declivity.’ Oic. halir, ‘hill, slope.’
corresponds both to the HG word and to Goth. *haluiz, AS. *hald, which are translations of *petra; see *helm. These may be further related to HG. *half, which, however, is more closely connected with Goth. *halpa, ‘inclined’; comp. AS. *healf, OSc. *hull, OHG. *halld, adj., ‘overhanging, inclined’; yet the dental in these words may be a suffix. If Goth. *haluiz, ‘rock,’ were allied, OSc. *hull, *hull (Goth. *healf), m., ‘hill,’ might be compared, as well as AS. *hylf, E. *hill. For an Aryan root *kel, ‘to rise,’ comp. Lat. celsus, collis, and Lith. kaltunc, *hill.  

*half, f., ‘half,’ ModHG. simply, abstract of *halt. Introduced by Luther into the literal language from MidG. and LG. (a strictly HG. word would end in *b instead of *f; comp. OSax. *half, under *safe) the Teut. type is probably *halfpa. 1. In UpG. *halfi (16th cent.) is used.  

*halter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. halter, OHG. *haltra, f., ‘halter;’ comp. Du. halster, AS. *helfre, E. *halter;’ a West Teut. word most closely allied with OHG. halp, MidHG. *halp, plur. helbe, ‘handle, helve,’ AS. *half, m., equiv. to E. helve; in earlier ModHG. also *half, ‘hilt, helve.’  

From the same root are formed with a suffix *m, OHG. halmo (for *halmo), in OHG. *joh-halmo, MidHG. *gich-halme, ‘rope fastened to the yoke to guide the oxen,’ MidHG. halme, ‘handle, helve, lever of a bell,’ halm-acken, ‘axe’ (comp. also *stelearte), likewise MidE. *halme, ‘handle;’ so too the modified forms OHG. joh-halme, MidHG. gich-halme; AS. *halm, ‘handle’ (equiv. also to E. *halme, and Du. *helmstoc, ‘tiller,’ are not connected with this word; see *helm (2). ‘Handle’ is the original sense of the whole group, and even of *halter. Perhaps Lith. keltvė, ‘swipe of a flag,’ is allied. 

*hall, m., ‘sound;’ see *hel.  

*halze, f., ‘hall, large room, entrance hall, porch,’ unknown to MidHG. The word, which was introduced by Luther into the literal language, was originally entirely unknown to the UpG. dials. (In earlier UpG. *berdame was used) it may have originated among the Franc. and Sax. tribes of Germany. It is a thorough OTent. term; OSc. *hall, f., AS. *helzt, f., E. *hall, OSax. *halza, MidHG. *halze, 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. *halluiz, AS. *healt, ‘rock,’ AS. and E. *hill. From the OG. is derived Fr. halte. Against the derivation from the root *hel, ‘to conceal’ (comp. *heten), there is no weighty objection, *halze, ‘the concealed or covered place.’ Yet comp. also Sans. *gāti, ‘house.’  

*halster, f., ‘salt-tern,’ is the ordinary G. *salt, not, as was formerly supposed, a Celt. term (W. halen, ‘salt’); *salter, a late Lat. derivative of *salt, ‘salt-tern.’ Comp. OHG. *haltás, ‘salt-house,’ MidHG. *halgrde, m., ‘director and judge in matters connected with salt-mines.  

*halzen, vb., ‘to sound, resound;’ comp. *hell.  

*salme, m. and n., ‘stalk, stem, straw,’ from MidHG. halme, m., and *halme, m., OHG. and OSax. halm, m.; comp. AS. *healm, E. *halm; the meaning in West Teut. is ‘grass or corn-stalk’; Scand. *halmr, ‘straw.’ In sense and sound corresponding to Lat. *calamus, Gr. *καλάμος, ‘reel,’ reed-pen, halme’ (Ind. *kalaman, ‘reed-pen’), OSlov. *slana, f., ‘halme.’ Perhaps the Lat. word is derived from Gr.; it is also conceivable that *salme, like *sam, was obtained from a South Russ. tribe by the Arians who had migrated westwards. Yet it is more probable that *salme and Gr. *καλάμος, like Lat. *calamus, ‘stalk,’ are connected with Lat. *culmen, ‘peak, summit,’ and further with *excello.  

*salte, m., ‘neck,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. halte, m.; corresponding to OSax. and Du. hals, AS. *heals (E. to halse, ‘embrace;’ but now antiquated; the modern word is *heal.), OSc. hals, m., ‘neck,’ Goth. hals, gen. halsis), m., also point to a common Teut. mas. halste. Primit. allied to Lat. collum for *cosum, m., ‘neck’ (OLat. also *collus, m.; comp. also Gr. *κολλός, ‘collar’ (from *κολλάω) 1. Whether Lat. *excellere, *exclusus, are also primit. allied (*salte, lit. ‘prominent part of the body’) remains uncertain. From Teut. is derived Fr. *hauv, OFr. *halbrec, ‘hauberk,’ from hals-bär(a).  


*hall, adv., ‘moreover, forsooth, methinks;’ prop. a compar. meaning ‘rather,’ MidHG. and OHG. *halte, adv., OSax. *halte, ‘rather;’ orig. a compar. adv. of the posit. adv. *halte, ‘very.’ The compar. ending, according to the law of apocope, has dis-
appeared, as in hāf for the earlier hātiz; orig. hāltiz formed, like Goth. hāltis, Oic. hēldr, 'rather.' In no case is it related to the OHG. adj. hald, 'inclined,' mentioned under §4r; with the exception of the OHG. halle, adv., no other word in the posit. can be found.

**Haffeln**, vb., 'to hold, support, detain, observe, perform, consider,' from the equiv. MidHG. haffen, OHG. haffan; comp. OSax. haldan, 'to preserve, receive, detain as a prisoner, tend (cattle), adhere to, maintain,' Du. houden (see hauron), AS. haldan, str. vb., 'to watch over, lead, possess, rule,' Ez. to hold; Goth. haldan, redupl. vb., 'to graze cattle'; a redupl. vb. common to Teut. According to the OHG. variant haltham, halten points to the normal Goth. form halten, which is also supported by OSwed. halta. The orig. sense of O'Ent. halldan is perhaps 'to keep together by careful watching,' hence 'to tend a herd, govern a tribe, rule.' In the non-Teut. languages an Aryan root kall 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. βουκόλης. No relation between haldan and ṣār is possible.—ModHG. ṣalt, m., is wanting both in MidHG. and OHG.

**Sämen**, m., 'tunnel-net,' from Mid HG. and MidLG. hame; akin probably to the equiv. OSwed. hāver, ModSwed. hāf, m., OHG. hamo, m., 'tunnel-net.' The latter word is considered identical with OHG. *hama* (in lehama, 'body,' OSax. gu'hama, fēdāharma; comp. šridyan, Scmd, and hārnd), orig. 'covering, dress.' From the meaning 'end,' in the restricted sense in which it is used by fishermen and hunters (i.e. 'toils'), the signification 'net' might of course be developed; but that is not certain. OHG. hamo, MidHG. ham, hame, m., 'fishing-rod, fishing-hook,' and the modern dial. ūamen, 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 hābū.

**Hämisch**, adj., 'malicious,' from late MidHG. hemisch, adj., 'close, malicious, cunning, perfidious,' orig. perhaps 'veiled, obscure'; allied to OHG. *hama*, 'covering, dress,' mentioned under ūamen, ūand, and šridyan.

**Hammel**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. hamel, OHG. hamal, m., 'wether' (MidHG. also 'steep, rugged height; cliff, pole'); prop. an adj. used as a subst., OHG. hamal, 'mutilated,' which elucidates the MidHG. meanings; OHG. hamañ, MidHG. hameln (and hamen), 'to mutilate,' AS. hamelian, E. to humble ('mutilate, lame'); OHG. hamalscorro, m., 'bouder,' OHG. hamal-, hamalsung-stat, f., 'place of execution,' MidHG. helmetsstat, n. and m., 'indentated coast,' helmetsstat, f., 'rugged ground.' Allied to OHG. ham (inflected hammar), adj., 'mutilated, crippled' (comp. šūmen), just as Fr. moulot to Lat. mutilus.

**Hammer**, m., 'hammer, clapper,' from the equiv. MidHG. hamer (plur. hēnen), OHG. hamar (plur. hamarā), m.; comp. OSax. hamur, AS. haver, m., E. hammer, and its equiv. Oic. hamarr, m. (also 'clift, rock'); the common Teut. word for 'hammer,' by chance unreorded in Goth. only. For the elucidation of its earlier history the subsidiary meanings in Scand. are important; the cognate term kām in OSlav. signifies 'stone.' Hence it has been assumed that hammer is lit. 'stone weapon.' Whether Sans. apman, 'rock, stone weapon, hammer, anvil,' &c., and Gr. ἁμάρ, 'anvil' (Lith. akmar, 'stone'), are also allied is uncertain.

**Sämmlung, Hemmling**, m., 'seamuch,' ModHG. simply, a deriv. of ūamml.

**Sampel**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hant-bal, 'a handful.'

**Sampel**, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hamster, m., 'German marmot'; OHG. hamastro, m., signifies only 'curculio, wee- vil,' so too OSax. hānstrā, f., for hamastrā. 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.

**Sand**, f., 'hand,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. hant, f.; comp. OSax. and Du. hand, AS. hand, f., E. hand, Oic. hand, 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. hīnan, 'to catch, frahun pans, m., 'prisoner' (comp. the cognate E. to hunt, AS. huntnian), in the sense of 'the grasping, seizing part,' and to this there is no objection, as far as the sound and meaning are concerned.
Yet the fact remains that the old names of parts of the body have no corresponding sir. verbal stems; comp. Šeri, Štr, Šrip, Šinge, Šaumen. 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 i, though traces of the u declension remain throughout OHG. and MidHG.; comp. altweiten.—hant, 'kind, sort,' is developed from the medial sense 'side'; comp. MidHG. zu 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. handelôn, 'to grasp with the hands, touch, feel, prepare, perform' (hence O.Lorraine handeleiv, 'to sweep'); a derivative of hant; han der, m., has arisen from the vb. handeln merely, just as Äger from Ärger (see aär), Grif from seif, Driper from spreizen—since it does not appear until late MidHG. (handel, m., 'transaction, procedure, event, negotiation, wares'). AS. handlian, E. to handle, AS. handele, equiv. to E. handle; Scand. handla, 'to treat.'

Handwerk, n., 'handicraft, trade, guild,' from MidHG. handvert, 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.

Hans, m., 'hemp,' from MidHG. hant, hanef, m., OHG. hanaf, hanof, m.; a common Teut. word for 'hemp' (Goth. *hanaps is by chance not recorded); comp. AS. hansc, E. hemp, OF. hampr. The usual assumption that the word was borrowed from the South Europ. Gr. käraβas (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 Šinu (1), Šiat, and the earliest Šan-words under Šajer). But the substitution of consonants in Goth. *hanaps compared with Gr. käraβas proves that the word was naturalised among the Teutons even before 100 B.C. "The Greeks first became acquainted with hemp in the time of Herodotus; it was cultivated by the Scythians, and was probably obtained from Bactria and Sogdiana, the regions of the Caspian and the Aral, where it is said to grow luxuriantly even at the present time."

Thus we can all the more readily reject the assumption of South Europ. influence; comp. Šintu. 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 käraβas (comp. also Gr. käraβas) itself is a borrowed term, and Goth. *hanaps corresponds in sound quite as well with OSlov. komopja, Lith. kanąvais, 'hemp.' The word is found even among the Persians (kanab). It does not seem to be genuinely Aryan.

Hans, m., 'declivity, propensity, bias,' from MidHG. hant (ges), m., 'declivity, hanging.' See hansu.

hant, vb., 'to hang, be suspended,' from MidHG. hänken (hicem, gehängen), OHG. hänken (hiang, giangang), str. vb.; comp. fänken, from OHG. hafen, before h an n is suppressed (comp. OHG. dävta from devehcan, fähte from trufen; teide, OHG. brähta, from fränen). Corresponding to Du. hanen, AS. hōn (hêng, hangen), E. to hang, Goth. hâken for *hanben, 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 intrns. meanings have been combined; comp. Du. hanen, E. to hang, 'to suspend and to be suspended'; in MidHG. háken, is trans. and intrns., while hang n (OHG. hangen, AS. hangian) is intrns. only, 'to be suspended'; to this is allied OHG. and MidHG. hangen, '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. hâken (hangen) and hangen, yet in meaning it represents only MidHG. hâken, OHG. háken. Terms undoubtedly allied to the common Teut. root hân/hânh (hâŋ) are wanting in the other Aryan languages; Goth. hâhan, 'to leave in doubt,' has been compared with Lat. cuneatari, 'to delay.'

Hanse, f., 'Hanse,' from MidHG. hans, hanze, f., 'mercantile association with certain defined powers as knights, merchant's guild'; orig. an UpG. word (prob. signifying any corporation, association? OHG. and Goth. hansa, f., AS. hōs, 'troop'); yet it soon became current in all G. dialects, and has been preserved in its application to the towns of the great North G. Han-
seatic League, while the orig. sense 'troop' became obsolete even in MidHG. The nominal vb. hānlēf is simply MohHG. 'to admit any one into a corporation' (not into the Šanč only).

Hānlēf, vb., ModHG. only, different from the earlier homonymous word mentioned under Šanč, lit., 'to make a Šanč, i.e. a fool, of anybody' (comp. the abusive terms Šanč, Šančarr, Šančurthi).

Hāntieren, vb., from the equiv. late MidHG. hantieren, 'to trade, sell'; not a derivative of Šanč, meaning 'to handle,' because in that case we should expect nd for ň in MidHG. and ModHG., but from Fr. hantier, 'to haunt, frequent,' which found its way from MidDu. into the Mod Teut. dialects. It is curious to observe in how many ways obscure words have been corrupted in G. Comp. the earlier spelling hāntīren.

Hāpsern, vb., 'to stick, hitch,' formed from Du. (MidDu.) haperen, 'to miss, stutter'; yet also Swab. haperen (as well as Swiss hüpsern, 'to crawl'). The corresponding terms, origin, and history of the diffusion of the cognates are obscure.

Hārpe, f., 'harp,' from the equiv. MidHG. hārpe, hārpje, OHG. hārfa, hārpha, f.; comp. AS. hārpa, f., E. harp; a common Teut. word (Venantius Fortunatus calls hārpa a barbaric, i.e. Teut. instrument), denoting a string instrument peculiar to the Teutons. Its use was confined in earlier times to the OTeut. chiefs, just as the violin or fiddle was to the common folk.

Sāring, Sērēng, m., 'herring,' from the equiv. MidHG. hērēn (-en), m., OHG. hērēng, m.; comp. Du. harring, AS. hēring, m., E. herring; a specifically West Teut. word (in OTeut. sild); whose ē (ē) is also attested by Fris. dialects, and by the MidHG. pronunciation with ē. The OHG., MidHG., and MidDu. variant hēring points to a connection with OHG. hērē, 'army,' and thus regards the fish as 'one that comes in shoals,' as Sērting, 'small army.' Whether the older form hēring (Anglo-Fris. hēring) is related to these cognates is uncertain. The Teut. word found its way into Rom. (Fr. harron).

Sārkē, f., 'rake,' a Low word, in UpG. Sārkēn; comp. Du. hark, AS. *hēryge, E. harrow, OTe. hērfe, n., 'harrow.' Dan. harr, Swed. hārf. Considering the almost certain identity of the words, their phonetic relations present some difficulties. The root might perhaps be Sans. khar, 'to scratch,' yet AS. hyrwe (*hēryge), E. harrow, OTe. hērfe, 'rake,' are difficult to reconcile with it.

Sālēckin, m., 'harlequin,' first naturalised towards the end of the 17th cent. from Ital. arlecchino (applied to the masked clown in Ital. comedy), and Fr. harlequin, arlequin.

Sārm, 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. Šalk, Škim); MidHG. (entirely disused) harm, m., 'injury, pain'; OHG. harum, OSax. harm, m., 'affront, cutting words, mortification'; AS. hērm m., 'insult, harm'; E. harm; OTe. harm, m., 'grief, care.' From pre-Teut. *karma, Sans. *karma, ērnāt. This is also indicated by OSlav. snarh (from *sorm), m., 'shame, disgrace.' An OG. (OHG. and OSax.) compound, OHG. hārmaneswr, OSax. hārmeswār, f., 'outrageous, excreting punishment,' was retained as late as MidHG., in which hārm-, harm-sēkār, 'torment, distress, punishment,' remained current, when Sārm alone had already disappeared. Comp. Šērf.

Sārn, m., 'urine,' earlier dial. variant Sārn (Luther), from MidHG. hārn (Bay. and East Rhen.), hārm, m. and n., OHG. hāran, m., 'urine' (respecting the variant with s see Sārn); a specifically UpG. word, probably identical orig. with AS. sērēn. OTe. sārn, m., 'mud'; sk and k (the latter for k without s) would have interchanged in OTeut. Allied to Gr. σκόπ, segment, trekō, plūo, ēter. The derivation of Sārn from a root hār, 'to pour out,' remains dubious.

Sārnīsch, m., 'harness, armour,' from MidHG. hārmasch, variants hārmas, hārnēsc, 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. arnes), but may be traced probably to a Kelt. source (W. hārnēz, 'iron utensils'); the connecting link might be MidE. hārnes, 'armour' (E. harness).

Hārten, vb., 'to wait, linger in expectation, delay,' from MidHG. hārten, '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.
harsh, adj., 'hard, rough;' ModHG. simply; E. harsh ('bitter, severe'); unknown to AS, OHG, and OIr. Clearly a derivative of *har; comp. rādh, allied to grade, Goth. *rasag-; rapa–, 'quick' (OHG. rado), OIr. harsk, 'quick,' to AS. hrade, OIr. beisk, 'bitter,' to Goth. balt-; hence Goth. hardin, 'hard,' perhaps presupposes *harwi₃, *hargis. Yet it might also be connected with IE. hārti, 'hardness of the frozen ground'; ModHG. ṣārdh, 'snow-crust,' dial. But hārti ('hard') alone suffices to elucidate this latter sense, as is shown by OHG. hertemānōd, MidHG. hertemānōt, 'hard mouth,' applied to December and January. See the following word.

hār, adj., 'hard, stiff, severe, stern, difficult, hard by,' from MidHG. hērt, hār, adj. (harte, adv.; comp. fāh, adv., allied to feiti, fæten to fæten, &c.), 'hard, firm, difficult, painful'; OHG. hert, hār, harte, hārt, adj. (harte, adv.), 'hard'; comp. AS. heard, 'hard, strong, brave.' E. hārd (hardly is probably derived directly from Rom.—Fr. hāròt, which, however, is a derivative of G. harte, Goth.ハードus, adj., 'hardy, severe.' A common Teut. adj. from pre-Teut. kārtās; comp. Gr. κράτος, 'strong, powerful, potentate;' κατεράν, 'crateros, strong, staunch, mighty, violent,' adv., καρά, 'very strongly' (OHG. harte, adv., very, extremely'); allied perhaps to Sans. krāta s, m., 'force, strength' (root kār, 'to do, make'), or however to Lith. kartas, 'bitter' (root krt, 'to cut, split'). Others compare Sans. pārka-s, 'bold, strong;' to the Teut. adj.

hārt, hārd, f. and m., 'forest,' from MidHG. hārt, m., f., and n., OHG. hārt, 'forest;' comp. also Sārt from spēthōs hārt (allied to Sārd); Sār for MidHG. Hārt; Sārti in the Palatinate.

hārj, m., 'resin,' from MidHG. hārj, n. and m., 'resin, bitumen,' with the variants hars, harse; OHG. hars, and with a suffix harkōh, 'resin'; Du. hars, f., with an abnormal s, but LG. hert; unknown to E. and Scand., as well as Goth.; of obscure origin, scarcely allied to Gr. κάρδαμον, 'cress.' For other OTeut. words with the same meaning see under Bernhēn and Mīt (also Mīr).

bafchun, vb., 'to snatch,' a MidHG. word made current by Luther, unknown to the modern UpG. dialects as well as to OHG, MidHG., and all other languages. Probably connected with hāf, hēn, root kaf (Lat. capio); Goth. hafskōn, 'to seize; must have become haskōn in G., just as Goth. hafstas, f., 'quarrel, fight,' has become the OHG. adj. heisti, 'violent'; comp. OHG. forsēn, 'to demand,' for *forskōn, Goth. warte, 'work,' for *wurtēst. Comp. bafchod, haif, haute.

hāse, m., 'hare,' from MidHG. hasel, OHG. hase, m.; a common Teut. term for 'hare;' comp. Du. hase, AS. hās (with change of s into f), E. hare, OIr. hare, m.; Goth. *hasl (OHG. hase) or *haza (AS. hāra), is by chance not recorded. To the pre-Teut. kasat(n), Ind. gāri (instead of gās, just as pātār for *pātāras, comp. *pātar, 'hare' corresponds; the word also occurs in a remarkable manner only once again in OFr. hasse (as. haseis for *sasæis). The prim. word kasat, 'hare,' may be connected with AS. hase, hās, 'haste.' From Tent. is derived Fr. hase, f., 'doe-hare.'

—The term Sachwalatte, 'hare-lip,' is not recorded in G. until the 14th cent., but it already exists in AS as harsceard (in E. hare-lip); comp. further the OIr. nickname Skarð, also OFr. has-sker, 'hare-lipped.'

hāsef, f., 'hazel,' from the equiv. MidHG. hasel, OHG. hasel, f., hasal, m.; comp. AS. hæzel, E. hazel, OIr. hæst (hence hæstl, plur., 'boundary posts'); the common Teut. word for 'hazel,' from pre-Teut. kūsolo—hence in Lat., with the normal change of s into r, corvus, 'hazel;' comp. further OIr. colt, 'hazel,' for *κότις.

hāsep, Sāspe, f., 'haesp, clamp, hinge,' from MidHG. haspe, hespe, f., 'hinge of a door; windle' (with the variant hespe, f., 'clasp'), OHG. hūs, 'a reel of yarn'; comp. OIr. hespe, f., 'hank, skein of wool; bolt of a door'; E. hapse, MidE. haspe, 'bolt, woollen yarn,' so too AS. hapse, hespe, hespe, f. The double sense 'door bolt, door hook, and hasp;' seems OTeut.; as a technical term in weaving, this word, like šeif, found its way into Rom. (Ital. aspo, OFr. haspel); see also Šmif. 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.

hāfpel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hāspel, m., OHG. haspil, m., 'reel, windle;' a derivative of Sāspe.

hāif, f., 'haste, hurry,' ModHG. simply;
The page contains a detailed explanation of the Germanic and Low German words beginning with "Hau" or "Has," discussing their etymology, cognates, and comparisons to related words in other languages such as Gothic, Old Norse, and Old High German. It provides information on the formation of these words, their meanings, and how they are related to each other and to words in other languages. The page is rich in linguistic analysis and comparison, providing a comprehensive view of the historical development of these words.
Haus, n., 'house, household,' from Mid.
HG. and OHG. hās, n., which has the same
sound in all OEut. dials.; ModDu. huis,
E. house (to which husband, husky, and husting,
are allied). Goth. *hās is found only
once in gudākas, 'temple,' lit. 'God's house'
(for which Goth. vaes is used; comp. Saft),
but may be also inferred from the
borrowed term, Oslov. chyztu, 'house.' In
the other Teut. dialects it is the prevalent
term, corresponding to G. Haus. Probably
cognate with Šütte, and like this term allied
to a Teut. root hát, 'to hide' (AS. hýdan,
E. to hide); hāsa- for hūssa-, hāba-, lit.
'that which hides?.' See further under Šütte.
Others connect Goth. hās with Goth.
hūz-ds, 'refuge,' and Lat. custos. In
case too the prim. sense assigned would
gold good.
haft, haftet, adv., 'out of doors,
abroad,' from MidHG. kāse for kē ȝe,
'hence outside,' like MidHG. hitne for kie
nune.
Hausle, m., from the equiv. MidHG.
hāste, m., 'shock of corn, haycock,' cannot
be traced farther back; evidently for hūfste,
akin to hūf, 'heaf.' Comp. Lith. įųpitas,
'tump.'
haft, f., 'hide, skin, cuticle,' from Mid.
HG., and OHG. hāt, f., 'hide'; ModDu. huid,
AS. hýt, f., E. hide; Scmd. hūd, f.; the
OEut. word for 'hide' (Goth. *hātis, gen.,
*hdais, is by chance not recorded), from
pre-Teut. kūt-s, f.; it is Lat. cutis (for the
gradation of u to ȝ, see factual and Ėtūn);
comp. Gr. κόρος, n., skin, covering; the
root has a prefix s in Gr. κύρος, n., 'skin,
leather,' Lat. scūtum, 'shield.' Scū-λαρ, '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 Ėtūne.
Edūtn. The E. vb. to hide, from
AS. hūdan, may belong to the same root
with an abstract dental suffix *hūt-i, 'covering,' hūdjan, 'to envelop.' Yet traces exist,
as may be seen under Šütte, of a root hūl
from kūl, 'to veil,' in the non-Teut. languages.
Sēbakme, f., 'midwife,' from MidHG.
hēbakme; the latter form, from hēv-amme,
has been modified in sense by connection
with hēbn, its last component representing
an earlier anna equiv. in meaning. OHG.
usually hēv-anna, f.; anna, f., 'woman' is
cognate with Lat. ānas, 'old woman' (see
Ānh), and hence probably stands for anna,
anua (comp. Mauu, ūnn). Yet OHG. hev-
anna may be really nothing more than the
pres. partic. of hēbn, prim. form hafjan(d),
'she who lifts,' of which the later forms
are modifications. In MidE. midweif, E.
mideife, ModDu. vroederouw, from vroed,
'wise, prudent' (comp. Span. comadre, Fr.
sage-femme); no word common to Teut. can
be found. There were probably no regular
midwives in the Teut. period.
Hebel, m., 'leaver, yeast,' first occurs in
early ModHG. in the sense of 'leaver';
comp. MidHG. hebel, hēwb, OHG. hēwilo,
m., 'yeast' (as a means of causing a thing
to rise); v. f., as the older form, was sup-
planted by connecting the word with hēbn.
Heben, vb., 'to raise, lift, levy, solve
(doubts), settle (disputes), remove;' from
MidHG. heben, heven, 'to raise, lift,'
OHG. heffen, heven (prop. heffu, heves, hevit,
downwards, inf. heffun), from haben, which
occurs in Goth. in the sense of 'to raise,
up'; root, haf, hab; b properly be-
longed in the str. vb. to the pret. plur.
and part., but may have found its way
into other stems. AS. hebben (sing. hebbe,
hefet, heffe, &c.), E. to heave; ModDu. heffen;
Oec. heff. Respecting j as a formative
element of the pres. stem in str. vb., see under
hefjan, taufe, &c.; it corresponds to Lat. i
in vbs. of the 3rd conjug. e.g. facio. Hence
Lat. capio corresponds exactly to
Goth. heffan; Aryan root kap. There are
numerous examples in Teut. of the sense
'to seize,' which belongs to the Lat. vb.;
see under Hūt. Since Lat. capio is not
allied to habeo, and Lat. habeo is cognate
with Teut. haben (capio, root kap, habeo, 'to
have,' root kap), haben is entirely unco-
nnected with heben. Yet in certain cases it
cannot be doubted that the words related
to haben have influenced the meaning of
those connected with heben; some words
may be indifferently assigned to the one
or the other; comp. e.g. Šāfr with Šant-
shane. With the root kap, Lat. capio, some
also connect Gr. κέρας, 'handle.'
Sēchei, f., 'flax-comb,' from MidHG.
heckei, also hechei; f.; comp. Du. hekel;
MidE. heckel, E. hatchel and hackle; want-
ing in Oec.; Swed. hække, Dan. hegle
(Goth. *hakila, *hakula, is assumed). Pro-
ably allied to OHG. and MidHG. hechen,
heken (hakian), 'to pierce' (esp. of snakes),
and further to the cognates of Šāfr (E.
hook). Goth. hakuls, 'elk'; OHG. hahhiu,
MidHG. hachel, m., Oec. ḥokull, m., AS.
hacele, 'cloak,' are not allied; they belong rather to a conjectural Goth. *haka, f., 'goat' (AS. hæcen, 'kid,' from Goth. *hakkein, n.; see under ůbif), and hence probably mean 'hairy garment.' See also ůdē.

Secle, hächle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. hëchle, OHG. haxa, f., 'hock' (especially of horses); the presumable form in 'Goth. is *haisi (gen. *haisos), f. Corresponding in sound to OE. hæged, hægef, f., 'girth of a saddle,' a derivative of haisi-s, m., 'passage for the girths, armpit'; Lat. coxa, 'hip,' whence the adv. coxin, '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 Tent. group the following are also allied to Goth. *haisi, f.—OHG. haisinōn, MidHG. haisenen, 'subervare, to hammerstring;' AS. hæcne, MidE. houghsene, Fris. haxene, 'hock.'

Secel, m., 'pike,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hëchet, hëcht, OHG. hëchit, hahhit, m.; comp. OSax. hæcul, AS. hæcod, hæcde, m., 'pike.' In OE. Tent. word connected with OHG. and MidHG. hœchen, 'to pierce,' mentioned under ůdē. On account of its pointed teeth the pike is called the 'piercer.' Comp. E. pike, Fr. brochet, 'pike,' from broche, 'spit;' Scand. gedüta, 'pike,' allied to gadder, 'prickle.'

Secel (1), f., 'hedge,' from MidHG. hëcke, f., OHG. hëcka, hëgga, f., 'hedge,' the latter from hagja, whence also AS. hêc, f., MidE. hëge, 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 ůdē.

Secel (2), f., 'the act of breeding;' Mid HG. simply, probably neither identical nor even cognate with Secel (1), 'hedge,' because E. hedge, 'Secel (1),' and hatch, 'Secel (2),' are totally distinct; the former is MidE. hegge (AS. hecg, f.), the latter MidE. haache (AS. *haace?) ; E. hatch, 'brood, incubation,' MidHG. has a wk. vb., hecken, 'to propagate' (of birds), MidE. haachen, E. to hatch; OHG. hegdruo, MidHG. hegdrons, f., 'testicle,' may be cognate (\textit{g} in AS. hagen, 'gignalia,' in comparison with the earlier \textit{kk} in MidE. haache, is conceivable), and hence too Mid HG. hagen, m., 'bull kept for breeding;' earlier ModHG. ŋafidē, 'boar kept for breeding.' The cognates seem to indicate a Tent. root hag, hakk, 'to propagate.'

Secel, f., 'tow,' ModHG. simply, from LG. heede, formed from ůrt by suppressing the r (see ůttre); comp. MidDu. heerde, 'flax fibre;' AS. heorde, f., 'r-fuse of flax, tow;' E. harris (plur.). Are AS. heord and OEc. haddr, 'hair,' allied? For ůtte (probably Goth. *hastō, *hastōj) U.G. has ůterg.

Secerich, m., 'hedge-mustard, ground ivy,' from late MidHG. heederich, m., a corruption of Lat. (glecoma) haleracea.

Secer, n., from the equiv. MidHG. heere, OHG. here, hari, n., 'army;' comp. Goth. harfies, m., AS. here, m., OE. her, m.; a common Tent. word for 'army,' still current in Swed. and Dan. här, Du. heer-in compounds. AS. here was supplanted in the MidE. period by the Rom. army; yet AS. here-getave, 'military equipment or trappings,' has been retained down to ModE. as heriot; similarly the AS. word for har-bour (comp. űrterg). The term chario, 'army;' met with in Tent. proper names of the Roman period, corresponds to OIr. cuire, 'troop;' OPruss. karjus, 'army,' of which Lith. kários, 'war,' is the base (shire, lit. 'that which belongs to war'); to this OPruss. kāra, '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. *harjōn, 'to wage war upon;' comp. OEc. herja, 'to go on a predatory expedition,' AS. herigan, E. to harry, to harrow, OHG. heriōn, MidHG. hern, 'to mangle, plunder.' Comp. further űrterg and ůrting.

Secel, f., 'yeast, lees, dregs;' from Mid HG. heve, hēpe, m. and f., OHG. hēpo, hēpfo, m. (from hēppo, hāfjo, 'yeast'); as a substance producing fermentation it is derived from the root haf, lit. 'raising;' hence also OHG. hevilo, MidHG. hevel, 'yeast,' as well as AS. haf, Du. hof, hef, hef, f., 'yeast' (see ůdē). Similarly Fr. levain, levre, are related to lever. Yet OHG. hēpo can scarcely be referred to the Aryan root kar, 'to raise.'

Secel, 'handle, hilt, stitched book, number (of a periodical),' from MidHG. ŋeife, OHG. hēfif, 'haft, handle of a knife, hilt of a sword;' connected with the root haf ('to lift') or hab ('to have').—heffen, vb., 'to stitch;' from MidHG. and OHG. heffen, 'to fasten.'
heftig, adj., 'vehement, violent, impetuous,' from MidHG. heftor, adj., 'remaining firm, persistent,' then 'earnest, important, strong.' It seems to be based upon a blending of two words orig. quite distinct, for MidHG. heftig, 'vehemence', is late OHG. heftig, MidHG. hefeito, adv. heftigkeichen, with which Goth. heifteis, OFr. haste, as well as ModHG. ūait, 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 ḫag.

heiβ, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hele, MidG. hale, 'concealment'; also MidHG. hele, adj., 'concealed'; derivatives of Mid HG. hēl. See ḫeiβ.

hefein, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hēln, OHG. hēlan, 'to keep secret, conceal,' AS. hēlan, E. to heal, 'to cover, conceal,' Du. helen, 'to conceal.' Root hēl, from pre-Teut. ḫeil (Sans. *kal), in the sense of 'concealing cover'; see further under ḫeit, ḫeiβ, ḫēl, ḫēl, ḫēle, as well as ḫeiβ, ḫeiβ, and ḫeim. The Aryan root is attested by Lat. celare (ε as in Goth. *heiβai), which is indicated by MidHG. hele, f., mentioned under ḫeit, oculum, Gr. root καλ in καλόπτειν, 'I cover;' καλόβην, 'litt;' Ofc. celin, 'I hide.'

beфр. adj., 'exalted, sublime, sacred,' from MidHG. hēr, adj., 'distinguished, exalted, proud, glad,' also 'sacred,' OHG. and OldG. hēr, 'distinguished, exalted, splendid.' The corresponding compar. is used in G. in the sense of 'dominus;' comp. φηρ, 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 Sænd, adj. has the meaning 'grey, hoary, old man;' Ofc. hār, AS. hār, E. hoar (and the lengthened form hoary), 'grey.' Goth. *haira- (neu. sing. mas. *hairs) is wanting. The common assumption of a Teut. root hai-, 'to glitter, shine,' from which an adj. hai-ra- can be derived with the double sense given above, is supported by Ofc. heid, 'clearness of the sky' (see under heit), as well as by Goth. hais (dat. plur. haižan), n., 'torch.' With the root hai (from pre-Teut. koi), Sans. kṣē-ta-s, m., 'light, lustre, torch,' is connected.

heide (1.), f., 'heath, uncultivated land, heather,' from MidHG. heide, OHG. heīda, f., 'heath, untilled, wild, overgrown land, heather'; comp. Goth. haiβi, f., 'field,' AS. heþ, m. and n., 'heath, desert,' also 'heather,' E. heath, Ofc. heiβr, f. The prim. sense of the common Teut. word is 'treeless, un-tilled plain'; the meaning 'heather' evolved from this is West Teut. (AS. Du. and G.), so too Du. heiβ, heide. Goth. haiβi, 'field, plain,' from pre-Teut. kaiβ, occurs also in Old. kṣētra-m, 'field, cornfield, region, country,' for skēram. See the next word.

heide (2.), m., 'heathen, pagan,' from MidHG. heiden, m., 'heathen' (espec. 'Saracen'), OHG. heidam, m.; comp. Du. heiden, AS. heþen, E. heathen, Ofc. heiðam, 'heathen.' Ulflas is acquainted only with the corresponding fem. hainbō, 'heathen woman,' while the masc. plur. equiv. to Lat. gentes, Gr. τόν, appears as ποινός. The connection of the word with human progress is difficult to decide; on account of the diffusion of the word in all the Teut. dialects, we are evidently not concerned here with a word originating in the OHG. Biblical texts and translations. The usual assumption that Lat. paganus, 'heathen,' was the model on which the Teut. word was built needs to be restricted, since it is improbable that all the OTeut. dialects independently of one another should have given an inaccurate rendering of paganus, especially since the Slav. languages have borrowed the word directly (OSlov., Russ. pažan). Lat. paganus, 'heathen' (Ital. pažano, Fr. paizεn), 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 haiβnō, 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 haiβi, f., 'field,' haiβvīsks, 'wild;' (milî h., 'wild honey'). Hence in Goth. a form *heipins 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 ḫer and ḫaj, the influence of the Goths and of their Christianity upon the other Teutons is discernible. 'Comp. the history of the word tāfan.
Heidelberc, f., 'bilberry, whortleberry,' from MidHG. heidelberc, OHG. heiltberc, adj.; comp. Osax. helcberc, AS. helcberc, OE. helberc, OFr. heiltberc, adj.; all have the common meaning 'sacred.' In Goth. only is the adj. unknown (yet heitlag occurs in a Goth. Runic inscription); the earlier old heathen form *heiltis (see *heielan) was used instead. The development of meaning in hildu from the subst. heil is not quite clear. Is the word heil used in a religious sense? Comp. Olf. helth, 'favourable omen,' OHG. heiltis, 'to augur,' OIr. cel, 'augury.'

Heif, n., 'heal, welfare, salvation,' from MidHG. and OHG. heil, n., 'healu, health, happiness, salvation'; comp. AS. hel, n. (for hel, from hetic), 'health, happiness, favourable omen'; Olf. helt, n. (f.) (from hetic), 'favourable omen, happiness.' Not the neut. of the following adj., but properly an older as stem, pre-Teut. kailos (declined like Gr. ἱερός, L. genus, n.). Comp. also the next word.

Heilth, adj., 'hale, healthy, sound,' from MidHG. and OHG. heilt, adj., 'healthy, whole, saved'; comp. Osax. hel, AS. hói, E. whole. Olf. helth, 'healthy, healed,' Goth. heilt, 'healthy, sound.' In OTeut. the nom. of this adj. was used as a salutation (Goth. heilt hail ×aipé AS. wēs hói!). Teut. kaila-z. from pre-Teut. kialios (to- is a suffix), corresponds exactly to OSlov. celth, 'complete, whole,' which, like Pruss. kailasthun, 'health' (from *kailastos, 'healthy'), is based upon Aryan kai-; the OIr. cognate celth, 'augury,' corresponds to AS. hel, Olf. helth, n., 'favourable omen, as well as to OHG. heiltis an und AS. hól-sian, to augur. Sans. kalya-s, 'healthy, kalya-s, 'beautiful,' and Gr. κάλες, καλος, are probably not related to the root kai with the suffix to-

Heilen, vb., 'to heal, cure,' from MidHG. and OHG. heilen, 'to heal,' as well as Mid HG. helten, Olg. helten, 'to get well'; comp. AS. helian, E. to heal (to which health is allied, AS. help, Olg. heita, f., 'health').—Seilant, from the equiv. MidHG. heilet, Olg. heilet, AS. heilet. 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. niagand, AS. nagand.

Heilf, adj., 'holy, sacred, inviolable,' from the equiv. MidHG. heiles, Olg. heilag, adj.; comp. Osax. helag, AS. helg, OE. helg, Olf. heilag, adj.; all have the common meaning 'sacred.'

Kaim, n., 'home,' from MidHG. and OHG. heim, n., 'house, home, dwelling-place,' comp. Osax. haim, 'dwelling-place,' AS. him. home, dwelling-place, house, E. home, Olf. heimr, m., 'dwelling, world,' Goth. haimr, f., 'village.' In the 17th cent. and in the first half of the 18th, the MidHG. word vanished from the literary language (the adj. heim only being still used), but was restored through the influence of English literature (see Kaim, Gil). The meaning of the Goth. subst. is found in the remaining dialects only in names of places formed with heim as the second component. In Goth. a more general meaning, 'dwelling,' is seen in the adj. anahaim, 'present,' affahaim, 'absent' (see Seinat). The assumption that 'village' is the earlier meaning of heim is also supported by Lith. kaimas, kaimas, 'peasant's farm,' Sans., kaimas, 'secure residence, allied to the root kai, to dwell securely, while away,' (kaima, f., 'dwelling, earth'), OSlov. po-čit, 'requiescere, po-kojt, 'rest,' perhaps also Gr. κώπoς (for κώπoς), 'village' 1.

Heim, adj., from MidHG. and OHG. heim, acc. sing., home(wards), and MidHG. and OHG. heime, dat. sing., 'at home,' in the other dialects, except Goth., the respective substantives in the cases mentioned are likewise used adverbially in the same sense. For further references comp. Seif.

Seinat, m., 'cricket,' dim. of Seinat, m., and f., from MidHG. heime, Olg. heimo, m., 'cricket'; AS. haima, 'cricket'; a derivative of heim, hence lit. 'inmate' (a pet term?).

Heinlich, adj., 'private, secret, confor-
table, snug, from MidHG. heimlich, adj., 'secret, confidential, concealed,' also 'home-made, domestic;' allied to *heim.*

**Seifat,** f., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *hirtat,* m. and f., 'marriage,' lit. 'care of a house'; Goth. *heites,* house, in heiter-franja, m., 'master of the house.' The earlier ModHG. form *seifat* is due to MidHG. *hirtat* for *hirt-. AS. *hirtat, hirtel,* 'family,' MidE. *hirtat,* and AS. *hirtsteden,* MidE. *hirtreden* in the same sense. The first component, Goth. *heimat-* is widely diffused in O'Teut. Oic. *hja, hjan,* n. plur., 'man and wife, married couple, domestics;' Oec. *hsyre,* n., 'family, hibyle, hibyle, n.,' place of residence.' AS. *hwan,* plur., 'servants,' E. kind (E. *hwe,* which is often connected with the cognates in question, is not allied, since it is due to AS. *haf, 'beehive*'). Scand. *hsyre,* n., corresponds to the West Teut. terms, OHG. *huisk, n.,' family, housekeeping, domestics;' also OHG. *htun,* plur., 'man and wife, servants;' *htuo, 'husband, hwo, 'wife.' Goth. *seifat-* from *house, housekeeping;' has consequently numerous cognates within the Teut. group. Its relation to the non-Teut. words is dubious; Lat. civis, 'citizen,' Lith. *skeima, semeja,* 'domestics,' OSlav. *sima, simja,* 'domestics,' are usually connected with it. Others refer it to the root appearing in *heim.* See *haf.*

**heischen,** vb., 'to ask for, demand, require,' from MidHG. heischen, prop. eischen, OHG. *eisko, 'to ask';* the addition of initial *h* in the MidHG. and ModHG. verbs is correctly ascribed to the influence of heisen. Comp. OSlav. *iskat, Du. eischen,* AS. * dicedan, E. to ask;* Goth. *aiskan* is wanting. It corresponds to Lith. *iskoti,* OSlav. *iskati,* 'to seek,' also probably to Armean. *ic,* investigation, and Sans. *tekh* (icchati), 'to seek' (see antrigia).

**heifer,** adj., 'harse,' from MidHG. heiser, 'rough, hoarse;' with the variant MidHG. *heis, heise, OHG. heisi, heis, 'hoarse;' Goth. *heises-* is also indicated by AS. *hais;' in MidE, besides *hise,* an abnomal *hoarse* occurs, whence E. *hoarse*; *so too MidDu. hoersch,* 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. *hais,* for the expected *heis* (Goth. *hais*), also presents a difficulty. Some have attempted to connect the stem with that in *husen,* which is impossible.

*hais, hweis, in hafen,* cannot, on account of the vowels, correspond to Goth. *hais.* Others, with greater reason, connect it with E. to whistle, AS. *hrisian,* and with Mod HG. *wiupen,* 'to whisper' (the Teut. root *hais, hweis,* appears with a derivative *in* in AS. *huscrisian,* Oic. *heiksra,* 'to whisper,' Du. *heesch,* 'hoarse*).

**Seifler,** m., 'beech tree,' a Franc. and Hess. word, which also appears in LG., but is entirely unknown to UpG. and MidG.; even in the MidHG. period *heister* occurs; comp. Du. *heester* (whence Fr. *heiter*). Note the local term *seitersba.*

**beift,** adj., 'hote, ardent, vehement,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *heiz,* comp. Du. *heit,* AS. *hait.* E. *hot,* Oic. *heit,* a common Teut. adj. for 'hot,' pointing to Goth. *haita,* 'to the root hait, to which *sie* is akin. This root may be extended from *heit, which with OHG. and MidHG. *heit,* gei-*i, 'heat,' is connected. See *hiet.*

**heisfen,** vb., 'to bid, command, be called, signify,' from MidHG. *heizen,* OHG. *heizan,* 'to name, be named, be called, command, promise;' the passive sense, 'to be named, nominated, did not orig. belong to the active, but only to the Goth. and AS. passive form. AS. *hitian,* 'to name, promise,' *hait,* 'I am called;' and *heit,* 'I am called;' Oic. *heit,* 'to name, be named, promise, vow;' Goth. *heitan,* 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. *hait,* exist in the non-Teut. languages. See antrigia.

**beif,** fem. suffix of abstract terms in the West Teut. dialects; prop. an independent word—MidHG. *heit,* f., 'method, nature;' OHG. *heiz,* m. and f., 'person, sex, rank, estate;' AS. *hald,* 'estate, race, method, quality;' Goth. *haidus,* m., 'method;' see further under *feit.* As an independent word it became obsolete in E. in the MidE. period, and was preserved only as a suffix, as in ModHG.; AS. *hald,* E. *hood* (boothood, falsehood, maidenhood), and also E. *head (maid-head).*

**beifer,** adj., 'clear, serene, bright, cheerful,' from MidHG. *heifer,* OHG. *heitar,* adj., 'serene, bright, glittering;' comp. OSlav. *hodor,* AS. *hodor,* 'serene'; a West Teut. adj., but in Scand. *heip-*r, 'serene,' without the derivative *r* (all used orig. of
the clear, cloudless sky only); comp. Oth. heiβ, 'clear sky.' Comp. Teut. haidr, haida-, from pre-Tent. haidr-, kait-, with Sans. kēdr-ī, m., 'brightness, light, ray, flame, lamp' (identical in form with Goth. haitian, m., 'manner, mode,' connected with hait, from the root *hdē, 'to shine forth, appear, see'); to this is allied a Sans. adj. cītr-ī, 'glittering, radiant, bright, glorious,' containing a derivative r, but with a differently graded vowel in the stem. A figurative sense is sometimes attached to Oth. heiβ (gen. heifar and heifr), m., 'honour,' as well as to heit.

heizen, vb., 'to heat,' from the equiv. MidHG. helt (gen. helles) and Oth. heiz, a variant of heiz (comp. heizen, heiz; to heat, stem helle-). With the same root, stem heital-, Goths. *haitian; comp. Oth. haitian, E. heat. To make hot, heat: (from hait, E. to heat. See hait.

helm, m., from the equiv. MidHG. helm (gen. helmes), n., late OHG. heid, 'hero'; corresponding to OSax. habaith, AS. helle- (comp. sing. hel, man, hero); Oth. heldr, heldr- from *haidr- (gen. heldr), and haler, 'man,' Teut. halfr, from kalor, kalor, may most probably be connected with Ir. calath, Bun. cailt, cailt, hard.

ehelfen, vb., 'to help, assist, avail, remedy,' from the equiv. MidHG. helen, Oth. hēfjan; a common Teut. vb. used in the same sense in all the dialects; comp. Goth. hilpen, Oth. hjelpan, AS. hjelpan, E. helpen, OSax. hepen. Teut. root help from pre-Tent. helb-; a root of another Aryan dialect apparently allied in meaning curiously ends in p (help); comp. Lith. apyt, 'to help,' persalap, 'help' (in Sansa, the root is not recorded; Sans. kāp, 'to accommodate oneself to, suit,' is even less closely connected.

heiß, adj., 'clear, bright, evident,' from MidHG. hel (gen. helles), adj., ' loud, sonorous.' Oth. heil in galad, xpiel, massheil; in MidHG. the meaning 'sonorous' was still current, but that of 'glittering' is found neither in OHG. nor MidHG. Comp. Oth. heilas, MidHG. helien, 'to resound'; MidHG. hel (gen. helles), m., 'sound, resonance,' whence ModHG. helten; further Scand. hjäl, n., 'chattering,' hjala, 'to chatter,'? Comp. helen.

Helmbank, Hölbank, f., 'bench near the stove,' allied to earlier ModHG. Spel, dello, 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. hat, 'angle, corner' (comp. OIr. cuil, 'corner'). The ModHG. form is due to a confusion with Spel, which, like the ModHG. Spel 'raft,' is connected with the root hel, 'to veil, conceal.'

Schelbarte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. helmbarfe, f., 'helmet;' for the second part of the compound see Bart (1). The first component has been ascribed to two sources—to the very rare ModHG. helm, helm, 'helve, handle,' which would probably suit, as far as the sense is concerned, helmbarfe, 'an axe fitted with a handle,' But since helmbarfe is such a derivation, should have helm as the component, the phonetic relation of the words is in favour of the derivation from helm, m., hence helmbarfe, 'an axe for clearing the helmet.' From G. the Rom. words (Fr. hallebarde) are derived.

Sellaer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. heller, haller, m., 'a copper coin worth about 5l.; according to the ordinary supposition, it was so called from the imperial town of Taulburga-Saalk, where it was first coined.' The OHG. term hálting, obolus, which apparently contradicts this, is perhaps rightly regarded as identical with MidHG. helbíne, m., 'a fourth of a farthing.'

Schelligen, Schelligen, vb., 'to importune,' from MidHG. heligen, 'to weary by pursuit, tease, torment;' a nominal verb from MidHG. helic, adj., 'wearied, exhausted,' ModHG. jelitig, 'weary.' The origin of the adj. is obscure.

Selim (1), m., 'helmet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and Oth. hél; the same in OSax. OPfr., and AS. (AS. heilm, 'helmet, protector;' E. helm), Oth. hjalmar, Goth. hilmiş, 'helmet;' a common Teut. str. noun, helma, 'helmet,' from pre-Tent. selma, Comp. Oth. cármar-, m., 'protection' (comp. the AS meaning), with which the root hel in ModHG. helmin, bülmen, is connected. Lith. šalmas, 'helmet,' and OSlov. šelmë, 'helmet,' were borrowed at an early period from Teut.; so too the Rom. class—Ital. elmo (Fr. haume), 'helmet.'

Selim (2), m., 'tiller;' ModHG. simply, from LG, whence a number of nautical terms found their way into HG. (see Wet, Rabu, Bàrf, Balace, Driat); comp. Du. he'ma'tock, 'tiller;' E. helm, AS. helma, 'rudder,' Scand. hjölm, 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 Beck, Ver—AS. contains the earliest record of the word. The MidHG. *helm* (see &c.; &c.) 'helve, handle,' which occurs only once, and its variant *halme,* do not seem to be actually Allied to the present term; they are connected with *Salit.*

**Hemid.,** n., 'shirt,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hemde,* hemede, OHG. *hemidi,* n., 'shirt,' prop. 'long under-garment;' allied to OFris. *hemethe,* AS. *hempe* (Goth. *ham-e-pj*); a dimin. term, formed like OHG. *jungoti,* 'young of animals.' The sense 'short garment, bodice,' originates in Tent. *hama-,* 'garments;' the same as OHG. *hamer,* m., 'covering, skin, external form.' See further under *Krudau,* also *Saum,* *hamuji.*

The Goth. form *ham-e-pja*—previous to its permutation was *kam-tjo*-ja, and with this the late Lat. term *camisia,* 'tunicia interior, under-garment, shirt,' recorded at the beginning of the 5th cent., and chiefly in relation to soldiers, must be connected in some way; it differs little from the assumed form in pre-Tent.; OHG. *hans* m. (from *hamisa-*), 'longh of a snake,' has a derivative s. Probably Sans. *camulga,* 'shirt,' is prim. allied. Since there is no doubt that the HG. word is classical Tent., the vulgar *camisia* must be traced back to a Tent. origin, which is also attested by W. *hefs,* 'che- mise,' and OIr. *camisse,* 'nomen vestis.'

The relation of the initial HG. *k* to Rom. *c* would correspond to that of Fr. *chiever* to its OHG. original *Hildibert,* i.e. a Franc. *ch* forms the connecting link. In Lat. *camisia* we obtain for HG. *Sem* other related terms in Rom. (Fr. *chevisse,* Ital. *camisia*).

**Hemmen,** vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *hemmen* (MidLG.), *hemen,* '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 OHG. *hemja,* 'to check,' and Sans. *gamay,* 'to annihilate,' which is perhaps cognate with the latter. It is based upon a Tent. root *ham,* meaning 'to mutilate;' comp. OHG. *ham* (inflected form *hamen*), 'lame, paralytic' (Goth. *ham* from *ham-nor-*; orig. a partic.), and further also OHG. *hamad,* 'mutilated' (see *Hamida*). Scand. suggests the possibility of a different etymology—*hemja,* 'to curb any one, lame, check; from *ham,* f., 'hind-leg of a horse,' *hemil,* 'rope for tethering cattle by the thighs when they are grazing;' hafa *hemil d,* 'to restrain any one.' In Slav. and Bav. *hemmen* means only 'to tether horses when grazing;' Comp. also Lith. *kamano,* plur., 'bridle.'

**Hengel,** m., 'stallion,' from MidHG. *hengest,* OHG. *hengist,* m., 'gelding, horse (generally),' comp. Du. *henget,* m., 'stallion;' AS. *hengest,* m., 'male horse (generally),' obsolete at the beginning of the MidE. period; OHG. *hestr* (from *hin-* frent), m., 'stallion, horse (generally).'

The earlier meaning of the HG. word was *equus castratus,* and by the adoption of the general term *Pier,* 'horse,' the word obtained in ModHG. (from the 15th cent.) as 'ungelded, male horse.' In Goth. probably *hangits.* The attempt to explain the word etymologically has not yet been successful; comp. Lith. *swakus,* 'nimble' (of horses), or Lith. *kinkiti,* 'to put (horses) to.'

**Henkel,** m., 'handle, shank;' ModHG. simply, allied to *Henfen.*

**Henken,** vb., 'to hang, suspend;' from MidHG. and OHG. *henken,* prop. a variant of OHG. and MidHG. *hengen* (*k* is Goth. *gi*). To these two words, varying in sound, different meanings were attached; comp. MidHG. *haken* (to hang up), *hagen,* 'to hang down (one's head),' espec. 'to give a horse the reins.' Yet MidHG. *hagen* is also used in the sense of *haken,* 'to execute by hanging.'

**Hengel,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *haken,* *henger,* m., 'hangman,' allied to *Henfen.*

**Henne,** f., 'hen;' from MidHG. and MidLG. *henne,* OHG. *hena,* f.; comp. AS. *henn,* E. *hen* (AS. *hena* was even in the AS. period supplanted by its equiv. *cock*); a West Tent. fem. of the common Tent. *hana,* 'cock,' to which are allied the graded forms, OHG. *hana,* OSwed. and ModSwed. *hona,* 'hen' (OHG. also *henin,* *henina*; 'hen'). See *Haven,* *Huhn.*

**Seppe,** see *Sippe.*

**Her,** adv., 'hither, this way;' from Mid HG. *here* (here), OHG. *hera,* adv., 'hither,' formed like OHG. *warra,* 'whither;' allied to Goth. *hiri,* adv. imperat., 'come here.' Connected with a pronoun, stem *hi*—See *Hent," *Her, *Himmen.*

**Herb,** adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *here,* inflected *herre* (also *here,* inflected *harweir*), 'bitter, harsh;' Goth. and OHG. *har-we-* is wanting. Allied to OSax.
har-m, AS. hear-m, adj., 'painful, mortifying, bitter'?; see SnackBar.

Sræberge, f. (with s as in Sørgas, allied to Sørre), 'shelter, quarters, inn,' from Mid HG. herberge, f.; lit. 'a sheltering place for the army,' (rare in Mid HG.,) most frequently 'lodging-house for strangers,' also 'dwelling' generally. OHG. herberge, 'hospital, tabernacle.' MidE. herberge, 'hospitium,' E. harbour; Scand. herberge, n., 'inn, lodging, room, chamber.' The compound, in its latter form, seems to have been adopted from G. by the other Teut. languages, and also by Rom.; Fr. auberge, Ital. albergo; OFr. preserves the older meaning 'camp.' Comp. Sørre, Sørreng.

Sræft, m., 'autumn, harvest,' from the equiv. Mid HG. herbest, OHG. herbst, m.; comp. Mid HG. hervest, Du. herüst, LAS. herest, f. and the equiv. West word, archaic in form (whether OHG. haüst, n., 'autumn,' Swed. and Dan. hest, are identical with Sræft 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 Sræft in UpG. is almost entirely restricted to 'the fruit season,' esp. 'the vintage' (the season itself is prop. called Søftjahr, Suab. Søfting). This coincides with the fact that Sræft is connected with an obsolete Teut. root harb, from Aryan karp (Lat. carpere, karpós, 'fruit'), 'to gather fruit,' which perhaps appears also in Lith. karpas (karpas) 'to shear.' In Goth. the term is asams ('season for work, for tillage;' comp. Sønt).

Srærd, m., 'hearth, fireplace, crator,' from Mid HG. hér--(t)es, m., 'ground, earth, fireplace, hearth,' OHG. här, m., härda, f., 'ground, hearth.' This double sense is wanting in the other West Teut. languages. Du. heerd, heard, m., 'hearth.' Osax. heřth, AS. heörp, E. hearth. The meaning of herpa- (Goth. *hérpa), 'hearth,' is West Teut., while 'ground' is simply HG.; it is not improbable that two orig. different words have been combined (comp. OhG. hjart, 'ground, lamel'). Sørre, 'hearth,' with Goth. hörr, n., 'charcoal' (plur. hau̍ros, 'fire'), OhG. hurre, m., 'fire,' may be connected with a Teut. root hér, 'to burn' (comp. Lat. cre-merare).

Sræde, f., 'herd, flock, drove,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hérte, hért, OHG. härta, f.; the common Teut. word for 'herd'; Du. herde (obsolete, see Søt); kuddle, f., is used instead, see Søtt). AS. hear, f., E. herd, f., OHG. heðro, f., 'herd.' The Teut. type herds (the d of the Mod HG. form, compared with OHG. t, is due to LG. influence), from pre-Teut. heraha; comp. Older germ, n., ‘ertha-s, m., “troupe”; also OSlavl. erdo, f., ‘herd.’ See Søtt.

Søring, see Søring.

Søring, Sørling, m., 'sour grapes' (Mod HG. only), for the earlier *Sørlina, allied to Sørre, 'bitter.'

Sørme, m. and n. (accepted like a foreign word), from the equiv. Mid HG. *harmelin, m., 'ermine,' dimin. of Mid HG. hærme, OHG. herno, m., 'ermine'; a G. word merely, wanting in the other O Teut. languages, but in spite of the phonetic correspondence with Lith. sërmu, 'ermine' (Lith. as for Sans. ç, Aryan k, whence Tent. k), there is no doubt about its being gentr. Teut. From G. are derived the Rom. words similar in sound (Mod Fr. hermine, Ital. ermelino) rather than from the Mid Lat. mus armentinus (for which the earlier mus ponticus is found).

Sræfo, m., 'herald,' late Mid HG. only (14th cent.), heraat, herd, f. (also erhalt), m., 'herald;' undoubtedly an OG. military term, which is a large number of others of the same class (comp. Søtr, Ramp), became obsolete at an early period. Sræfo itself is derived from an OFr. term recorded towards the end of the 13th cent. heralt, Mod Fr. hérant (comp. Ital. arald, Mid Lat. heraldus), which is based, however, upon an OG. hérvalto, hérvalo, an army official, appearing in Osax. as a proper name, Harold (Ofl. Harakl), OHG. hæren, 'to praise;' does not occur in the compound.

Sørr, m., 'master, lord,' gentleman, sir,' from Mid HG. hærre (hære), m., OHG. héro (héro), m.; comp. Osax. héro, Du. heer, OFr. hére, 'lord'; prop. a comparative of hér (OHG. hér), in Goth. *hártiz. In the OHG. period this origin was still recognised, as is seen by OHG. hérero, 'lord' (see Sørțan). Since the origin, meaning of the adj. hér was 'venerable,' Sørr seems to have originated in the relation of the dependants to their master (comp. AS. hlaford, 'bread guardian,' under lait), and was used chiefly as a term of address (see Sønta). Comp. in Rom. the words used in the same sense from Lat. senor, vis., Ital. signore, Fr. seigneur. Sørr is orig. native to Germany, but in the form K
hearr̩a it found its way at a very early period (about the 9th cent.) from the German lowlands to England, and later to Scandinavia (ModSwed. herre, 'master'). In ModHG. only a fem. herra has been formed from herr̩r (as in Ital. signora from signor). The older language used hœran, hœr̩r̩ having supplanted the earlier frö (see under frœn).

heerrid̩, adj. (with shortened e before a double consonant, as in the two following words, probably due to its association with hœrr̩),  lordly, splendid, magnificent, from MidHG. and OHG. hœrr̩ed̩, adj., distinguished, excellent, magnificent.  Allied to hœrr̩.

heerr̩schaf̩t, f.,  'lordship, dominion, master and mistress, employers (as used by servants)', from MidHG. hœrr̩schaf̩t, f., OHG. hœr̩scaft, hœrscaft, f., lit. 'lionship', then 'high rank, manor, majesty.' Allied to hœrr̩, but probably not to hœrr̩.

heerr̩schen̩, vb., from MidHG. hœrsen, hœr̩sen, OHG. hœr̩sen, 'to rule, reign,' but also hœrr̩schen even in OHG., from its association with hœrr̩, 'lord.' (for ModHG. sch after r from an older s, comp. hœrsch, hœrsche). The origin of the meaning 'to rule' cannot be explained from the posit. hœr̩, OHG. hœr̩, 'august, exalted, venerable, glad,' but from the originally compar. hœrr̩, 'lord.' Thus OHG. hœr̩sche̩n, 'to be lord and master, dominari,' is related to hœrr̩o, hœr̩rö, 'lord,' as Goth. *hairisô (compar.) is to *hairisô (vb.]

hœr̩, n., 'heart,' from the equiv. Mid HG. hœrr̩, OHG. hœr̩a, n.; comp. OSax. hœrt̩a, OE. hœrt, Goth. hœirt̩a, AS. hœrtle, and the equiv. E. heart; the common Teut. word for 'heart,' which may be traced back even to West Aryan. The Teut. type hœr̩-d̩, from Aryan kerd̩ (kr̩d̩), corresponds to Lat. cor, cor-di̩s, n., Gr. καρδία and κηρ̩ for *kern̩-d̩, n., Lith. karv̩is̩, f., OSlov. sr̩učk̩e, n., OIr. cr̩ide. The corresponding East Aryan word for 'heart' (Sans. krd̩, krd̩a, Zend. kar̩d̩a, Yezd. kar̩d̩a), is usually dissociated on account of the initial sound (we should have expected Sans. *k∂r̩) from the West Aryan class.

hœrgog̩, m., 'dike,' from the equiv. MidHG. hœrgog̩e, OHG. hœrgog̩o (zoh-o), m.; comp. OSax. hœrtog̩a, AS. hœrtoga, m., OIr. hœrtog̩, m.; a common Teut. term for 'the leader of an army,' in which zoho, zogo, allied to ziehan (as togo to tiuhan), has the old meaning 'leader.' Comp. jœch̩en.

heß̩en, vb., to infuriate, provoke, chase, hunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. heß̩en, 'to chase, hunt, incite'; by permutation from *har∂an; comp. *fæg. The subst. heß̩e, f., is merely a ModHG. formation from the vb.

heu̩, n., 'hay,' from MidHG. hœu̩, hœu̩e, hœu̩we, n., 'hay, grass,' OHG. hœu̩, hœu̩we (prop. nom. hœu̩, gen. hœu̩we, dat. hœu̩we), n., 'hay.' Comp. Goth. hœu̩we (gen. hœu̩ja), n., 'hay, grass' (with regard to the change of Goth. j into OHG. w and the consequent absence of mutation, see hœran, Aœu, Oœu, &c.; in earlier ModHG. the unmutated form hœu̩ is still retained); OSax. hœu̩we, AS. hœu̩, hœu̩ (with q for Goth. j as usual), n., MidE. hœi, E. hay, OEc. hœy, n., 'hay'; common Teut. hœu̩ja-(in the Goth. stem). Apparently from the root hœu̩ (as hœu̩an), with the suffix -∂an, heu̩, meaning 'that which is to be cut.' There is less probability of its being connected with Gr. ποά (Ton. ποιά), 'grass,' from φοίνικις (Teut. a equal to Gr. r for xf, both from Aryan k, as in eixe, equal to Lat. equus, Gr. ἐξευκλη, equal to Lat. equus).

heud̩en̩, vb., 'to feign, dissemble,' ModHG. only, prop. a MidG. word (the corresponding UpG. word is æg̩en), allied to an early ModHG. hand̩en, 'to duck, stoop,' from MidHG. hœu̩en̩, 'to crouch'; comp. the further cognates under hœden. The variation of meaning 'to stoop, dissemble,' is exhibited in an OTeut. root lut, AS. lūt, 'to bend, bow,' to which lot, 'deceit,' and Goth. liutu, 'hypocrite,' are allied.

heuer, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hœu̩er, OHG. hœu̩er, adv., 'in this year'; derived from hœu̩ jår(see Sæfa), the chief accent being placed on the pren. Respecting hœu̩ see hœt, in which the component parts are equally obscure.

heul̩en̩, vb., 'to howl, yell, scream,' from MidHG. hœul̩en̩, hœu̩l̩en̩, 'to bowl, cry;' OHG. hœul̩l̩en̩, hœul̩l̩en̩, 'to shout for joy.' Also allied to OHG. hœu̩la, hœu̩lia, MidHG. hœul̩ed̩, f., 'owl' (as the howling bird), and hence more remotely to OHG. hœu̩la, m., 'owl.'

heusche̩re̩, f., from the equiv. Mid HG. hœusche̩re̩, m., OHG. hœu̩re̩-, hœu̩re̩, m., 'grasshopper, lit. 'hay-jumper' (see Sædre̩n). A distinctly G. term; comp. Du. sprinkhaan, AS. gers-hoppa, equiv. to E. grasshopper, AS. also gers-stapa, 'grass-stalker.' In Goth. occurs an obscure term brambilus, f. (whence OSlov. chrebilis, 'beetle','
Heu

( 147 )

Hin

**Heu**

*heute*, adv., 'to-day,' from the equiv. MidHG. *hiute*, OHG. *hiutu*; comp. OSax. *hieda*, hiudga (whence AS. *heodag*), OFris. *hiedaga*, 'to-day'; a West Teut. adv. for Goth. *hiud daya*, 'on this day,' with the accent on the penult, which resulted in the combination of the two words. In the same way *hiutag* became *hiutag*, *hiutu*, and was finally shortened into *hiutu* (comp. the similar origin of *heute*). Further, Lat. *ho-die* and Gr. *αὐτός* are similarly compounded. Likewise for *heute* Radt., 'to-night,' OHG. and MidHG. had a parallel adv.; comp. OHG. *hi-nacht* (MidHG. *heinet*), 'to-night' (in Bav. and Suab. *heint* is used for 'to-day'). The pronom. stem *hi*- contained in it appears in Goth. in a few cases, and is used as a temporal pron. *hi*; comp. *himmund dag*, 'to-day,' and *hina day*, 'until to-day,' &c. In the Sax. dials. this pronom. stem, which corresponds to Lat. *ut* in *ut*-, *uti*-, appears as a 3rd pers. pron. comp. E. he, AS. he, E. him, AS. him (Goth. *himna*), &c., OSax. and LG. he, he.' See further *get* heit.

**Śexe**, 'witch, ma. sorceress,' from MidHung. *hexe*, f., OHG. *hagzeza*, hagzussa, *hagze* (also *hæx*, *hexies*), f., a glo-*s* for *furza*, string, cemenis, erinaga; comp. Mid Du. *haghetisse*, ModDu. *hekz*, AS. *hæglesse*, f. E. (with the rejection of the apparent terminus *hag*). The word, which is doubtlessly a compound, has not yet been satisfactorily explained; OHG. *hag*, AS. *hag*, 'hedge, wood,' as the first component, seems indubitable. The second part has not been elucidated; some suppose that the prim. meaning of *hag* is 'forest woman or demon.' Comp. OHG. *holzmuoja*, MidHG. *holzmugje*, f., 'forest woman, witch' (note: 'wolf-owl').

**Sieb**, m., 'cut, stroke, blow; sarsa-m,' first recorded in the 17th cent., being recently formed from bauen, pret. *sie*, birden; comp. *sans* from bautin and *sæ* from *hægen.—*Sieb, see *Siethen*.

**Bier**, also *bie*, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. *bie*, *bié*, OHG. *hiar, here*; comp. Goth. *bie*, OFr., AS., and OSax. *hér*, equiv. to E. here. Allied to *hi* (see *hent*).

**Stifhorn**, also * Suffhorn* (a corruption due to the fact that the horn was carried attached to a belt around the waist; *Stife*), 'hunting-horn'; MidHG. simply; the earliest MidHG. form is *Siethorn*; *Sieß*, also *Sife*, 'the blast from a hunter's horn.' Allied to Goth. *hifan*, AS. *heofan*, OHG. *hiat*, 'to wait, howl?'

**Hilfe**, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *hilfe*, hilfe, f., OHG. *helfe*, helfe, f., 'help' adv. (Goth. *hiupei* and *hiupí, f.*). Comp. *hilfen*.

**Siimbre, f., raspberry, from the equiv. MidHG. *kimbier*, n., OHG. *kimbir*, n.; lit. 'hinda, doe-berry.' With regard to MidHG. *Siimbre, with a distinct second component (in MidHG., however, hemper, from *kimbir*, according to strict phonetic laws), see MidHG. *Siimver, from *windverd.* In AS. *kimbir*, f., means 'strawberry' and 'raspberry'; comp. E. dial. *kimbaires,* 'raspberries' (note too: AS. *kimb────, 'ambrosia,' MidHG. *kizmunze, AS. beintcleovere, 'cigarrum' (Fris. *kimb────, 'wheat' race, MidHG. *kimbilow,* 'a plant growing on the hind's track,' i.e., along forest paths, which was the common chincy."

**Simmel**, m., 'heaven, sky, canopy, aline,' from the equiv. MidHG. *himel*, OHG. *himil* (O.Bav. *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. *himna*, O.C. *himtbla*, with which the Sax. forms with *f* for *m* are connected; AS. *hefon*, m., E. *heaven*, OSax. *hebun*, m., ModLg. *heven*.

These forms are based upon a common Teut. *hemono- (numono-)*; on account of its derivative suffix, note too Gr. *εὐρόφορος*.

The MidHG. sense, 'sky' is current in all the Teut. dials.; the word is probably connected with the TEut. stem *ham*, 'to cover, veil,' mentioned under *Similac*, *Sim*, and *Trinam.* OHG. *himil* also has the meaning 'ceiling,' especially in the OHG. derivative *himilizz*, ModHG. *himelze,* a nect which supports the last assumption; comp. AS. *hahsefon*, Du. *hemel*, MidHG. *hemelze,* 'roof.' The etymology of *Simmel* (Goth. *himmaz*), based upon OSiev. *kamag*, Lith. *akmi*, 'stone,' as well as upon Sans. *apadd*, 'stone,' (the stone-roofed) vault of heaven, and Gr. *κάβαρος, 'oven,' are not satisfactory, since the word probably denoted the 'covering of the earth' originally.

**Hin**, adv., 'hence, that way;' from MidHG. *hin, him, OHG. *hina,* adv., 'off, away;' AS. *hina* (hin-in compounds, e.g., *hirde*, 'departure, death'); adv. 'away,' allied to the pronom. stem *hi*- discussed under *brut.*
hind, with an affixed fem. termination, also *suntin, f., 'hind, doe,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *hinde, OHG. *hinta, f., 'hind'; comp. AS. *hind, f., E. *hinde, OEc. *hind, 'hind'; the common Teut. fem. of *hindō; Goth. *hindtis (gen. *hindōs), f., is wanting. It is generally connected with Goth. *hinpan, 'to catch' (to which E. *hunte is allied). Others relate it to Gr. κατά, f., 'young deer, pricket'; in that case the dental is a suffix, as in *hind- (allied to Gr. κατά; see §981), and n before a dental may originate in m (comp. *suntar, *sante, and hinten).

hindern, vb., 'to impede, obstruct, prevent,' from MidHG. hindern, OHG. hintiren and hintaron, 'to repulse, hinder'; comp. AS. hinderian, E. to hinder, OEc. hindra; an old derivative from the prep. hint; see the latter and fentar.

hindin, see hintar.

hinden, vb., 'to limp, walk lame, fit badly,' from the equiv. MidHG. hinden, OHG. hintan; a word peculiar to HG., if Scand. hokra, 'to crawl,' is not connected with it (AS. helgelinc, 'devil,' is found). Root hind, from Aryan kha (as in sām, from the root kha- (in Lat. habere; comp. further hind), based on the Sans. root kha-, 'to limp'; also allied to the equiv. Gr. οὐκός for s-kha-ō, with s prefixed.

hinnen, von hinnen, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hinnen, OHG. hinan, hindan, hinanu, adv., 'away from here, from hence'; used in ModHG. only with the expanatory prepos. AS. heanan, heenan, adv., 'from here,' E. hence (with a suffix s, whence ce). Formed from the pron. stem hi, like bannen, yen tannen, from the pron. bat. See hinnen, hinten.

hitten, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. hitten, OHG. hinta, adv., 'behind'; Goth. hindanu, adv. and prep., 'behind, on the other side'; comp. Osax. bi hintan, 'behind, along behind,' AS. hindan, adv., 'behind,' AS. behindan, E. behind; allied to hinnen and hinten.

binfer, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. hinter, kinder, OHG. hintar, prep., 'behind'; while OHG. nil is changed regularly into nd in MidHG., it is frequently retained when -er (i.e., vocal e) follows as an independent syllable; comp. *scunter, from OHG. wintar, munter, from wintar. In hinten the d has been inserted in the normal way, just as in MidHG., and earlier ModHG. hinter is found as well as hinten. Goth. hindar, prep., AS. hinder, prop. an acc. neu. of an old compar. in *repo-, Sans. tara- (of which AS. and Goth. have preserved a superl. in -tama-, Goth. *hindamana, whence hindumis, 'outermost, the last'). Comp. OHG. pratarim (compar. of prato), adv., 'further, onwards,' acatarim (allied to prep. acan), adv., 'further away,' vitarim (allied to prep. vi), comp. witter. The compar. hintun is used as an adj. in OHG. hintaro, ModHG. hinter, 'hinder, posterior.'

Sippe (I.), f., 'sickle,' a MidG. form introduced by Luther into the ModHG. literary language instead of *sippa, from MidHG. heppe, hepe (höppe), f., 'pruning-hook'; OHG. heppa (höppa), f., whence Fr. happe, 'axle-tree bed, cramp,' (from the type hippus, Fr. hache, 'hatchet,' is derived). Numerous South-Western dials. (Suab. also) use höp (höp), from MidHG. hoppe, OHG. höppa (from Goth. *hêpa-). Allied to Gr. καρπός, hilt, hand e, 'knife, dagger.'

Sippe (II.), f., Sipplein, n., 'goat,' only in ModHG.; the more usual dial. hepe (Bav., Thur., and Hess.) makes it probable that the word is a pet or child's term for OGr. *haber, 'he-goat'; on this point see *haber, kers, 'knife, dagger.'

Siri, n., from the equiv. MidHG. kirne, OHG. kîrun, n., 'brain.' We should have expected Goth. *hûrni, n., for which huarne, 'skull,' occurs once in the gen. sing. Oic. hjarne, m., 'brain'; also corresponding in sound to the Goth. word hezeu, f., 'the two white boat-shaped bones in the brain of fishes, ooliths' (LG. has a peculiar word for *otörm, E. brain, AS. brejen, Du. brein, MidDu. breyen; see Ùagen). The words with initial h and those with hue must be kept distinct. Du. hersen, f., 'brain' (D. dial. hars), to which is alluded MidHG. hersenir, 'covering for the head worn under the helmet,' proves the origin of OHG. hirn from *hirnī, *hirnī (Oic. hjarne from *hjarse; comp. *herrnī). This O'Tent. hersen- , hersen- , most nearly related to Sans. cakṣa, 'head' (nom. cakṣa), and the closely corresponding Oic. hjarne, 'crown (of the head). It is also cognate with Gr. knarian, 'skull,' whence results the further connection with Gr. καρπός, kârpos, 'head,' Lat. cerebrum (from *cerebrum), 'brain,' Sans. pîras, 'head'; a common Aryan stem, ser, kers, 'head,' to which *herrn is also allied. Moreover, Gr. kârpos, 'a large earthen dish,' might, according to the analu-
gies mentioned under šept, be closely related to štirm, 'skull.'

šīfč, m. (in Hess. and Alem. occurs a variant šīfč, whence the Alem. proper name šīfčy); 'stag, hart,' from MidHG. hīrč, hīrč, m., OHG. hīrč, hīrč, hīrč; the sch in šīfč is from an older šīfč (comp. šīfč, sēfč, šīfč, šīfč). Corresponding to Du. hert, n., AS. hord, heart, n., E. hart, Scand. hígrtr; Tent. *herut-, from *herud, *hero-t, with a dental suffix, allied to Lat. cervus (f. occurs as a suffix in names of animals in Teut.; comp. ōmū, ōtē, and ōrūī); the latter is usually connected with Gr. κέφαλος, 'horned' (allied to κένος; comp. ōm). Hence the stag in Lat. and Teut. may have been named from its antlers (the O.Tent. languages naturally have a distinct word for the hornless female; see šīfč). A more prevalent term is Aryan eln, in Gr. κέφαλος, Armen, eln, Lith. šūnios, OSlav. jelent (also W. elain, 'hind').

šífč, f. (older ModHG. and even yet MidG., Suab. šīfč, 'millet,' from the equiv. MidHG. hīrč, hīrč, OHG. hīrč, hīrč, m.; orig. a HG. word merely, which, however, in modern times has spread to the north (E. and Dan. hirč, Swed. hirč). Allied to Lat. cervus, 'a tuft (of hair, &c.)'.

šírč, m. (a strictly HG. form compared with the orig. LG. šērtē), 'herdsman, shepherd, pastor;' from MidHG. hīrč, hīrč, OHG. hīrč; comp. OLG. hīrdī, AS. hīrd (and hōrd, connected with hōrd, 'herd.'); 'herdsman;' still found in E. shepherd (scēaphyrd in AS.), OLG. hīrdēr, Goth. hairdei, m., 'herdsman;' derived from the addition of šēr- from Tent. herd, 'herd.' Hence šīfč is orig. 'he that belongs to the herd.' Another derivative is exhibited by Du. and MidLG. herder, m., MidHG. hērdērē, 'herdsman, lit. 'herder;' whence šīfč as a proper name. With this word Lith. kérču-, kērču-, 'herdsman,' is also connected.

hīfen, vb., 'to hoist,' ModHG. only, derived as a naut. term from the equiv. LG. hīsen; comp. Du. heksen, E. to hoist, Swed. hissa. Among which of the maritime Tentons this technical term, the etymology of which is still obscure, originated is not known; see šērtē (2); it also found its way into Rom. (Fr. hisser).

šille, f., LG. 'goat' (Bav. šēlt, šēltē, and without mutation Swiss and Suab. šattē), a pet term for MidHG. hatele, 'goat'; comp. the equiv. OIC. ḫadna as well as Ḫyva.

šīfč, f., 'heat, ardour, passion,' from the equiv. MidHG. hitze, OHG. hīzza, f. (for *hīzja, the Goth. form); comp. Du. hitte, helle, OLG. hīte, m., 'heat'; all formed by the weakest stage of gradation from the stem of the adj. šīf (Teut. root ĺt, hait, 'hot'). OHG. hīzza was adopted by Rom. (comp. Ital. èssera, 'anger, indignation').

šōbel (dialect. šēfl), m., 'plane,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) šōbel, hōvel, m.; comp. MidLG. hōvel, Swed. hēve, ModIC. hējfl, m., 'plane,' proves nothing for the wrongly assumed connection with šēfl. Its relation to OHG. hōvar, AS. hōfer, 'hump, boss;' is also dubious.

hōch, adj., 'high, lofty, proud, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. hōch, OHG. hōh, adj.; a common Teut. adj. with the meaning 'high;' comp. Goth. hāvha, OIC. hr (for hauhr), AS. hēd, E. high, Du. hoog, OSax. hōh; Tent. hauht-; from the unpermutated pre-Teut. kōkō (-the weakest vowel stage of the stem is exhibited by the cognate šīga). OTent. possessed a mas. and neu. subst. formed from the adj. in the sense of 'hill' (type kaukō-s); comp. OIC. hauγ (from which E. how in proper names was borrowed), MidHG. hōn(-yes), to which such proper names as Dēmôrshafn are akin. Goth. kauhuma, m., 'heap, crowd,' seems also allied. In the non-Teut. languages it is rightly compared with Lith. kaukar, 'hill, height;' kaukas, 'boil' (Mid HG. hūbel, m., 'hill,' is connected with Lith. kūpštas, 'tump' as well as to OHG. hōfar, AS. hōfer, 'hump').

hōchzeit, f., 'wedding,' from MidHG. hōhzeit (also hōgezit), f. and n., 'a great ecclesiastical or lay feast,' then also 'wedding feast.'

hōde (1.), 'shock (of corn), cock (of hay),' first occurs in ModHG., perhaps from 1.G.; yet UpG. (Suab. and Tyrol.) hock, m., 'cock'; Perhaps allied to hōd (root kūk); Lith. kūkas, 'cock,' points, however, to a different root. In West Tent. a cognate term with a prefix s appears—MidHG. schocke, schocke, 'cock;' E. shock, and the equiv. MidE. schokke. With regard to the prefix s comp. šērē, šērē, šērē; and šīfč.

hōde (2.), m., 'huckster,' MidHG. hucke, m.; MidG. hucke, with a long vowel (hence HG. šērē, šērē, &c.). Du. huk, 'booth?'. Comp. MidDu. hukster, MidE.
huckster, E. huckster; probably akin to 'to crouch, squat.'

Höcker, vb., 'to crouch, squat,' first recorded in Mod.HG.; it is, however, an archaic word, as is shown by the prevalence of the root hiekk, hiekk; ecomp. Mid.HG. hiechen, 'to duck, crouch,' OIC. hieka (with a str. partic. hieken), 'to crouch,' Du. huiken. OIC. hokra, 'to crawl,' is probably not connected with this word, but with hifun.

Höcker, m., 'hump,' from Mid.HG. hockere, hocker, hogger, m., 'hump, hump-backed;' a subst. peculiar to HG., formed from an adj. hogg, 'hump-backed,' and based on OHG. hofar, Mid.HG. horer, 'hump-backed,' AS. hofer (comp. Lith. kuprdo, f., 'humpback, hump'); hogg represents hubga, Sans. kujba (or kujha?), 'hump-backed'; comp. Gr. κύφος, 'bent, bowed, stopping,' for κυψεῖς, κυψόν.

Höcke, f., 'testicle,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. hode, OHG. hodo, m.; comp. Mid.Du. hode, and in OFris. hotha, 'testicle.' Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Lat. cōlēnis, 'sermon,' if it stands for *cōlēnis?.

Hoff, m., 'yard, courtyard, manor, court,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. hof (hoves), m.; comp. OSax. and Du. hof, m., AS. hof, n. (obsolet at the end of the AS. period); in West Teut. 'courtyard, farm garden (thus in Du. and OHG.), (prince`s) palace,' AS. also 'circle, district, globe,' OIC. hof, n. (the same gender as in AS.), 'temple with a roof;' later also (under G. influence) 'palace, courtyard.' Goth. *hōf-, m. and n., is curiously wanting. Since the cognates are based upon pre-Teut. kāpo, they cannot be allied to Gr. κηφος, 'garden,' Lat. campus.

Hoffart, f., 'haughtiness, arrogance,' from Mid.HG. hōckart, f., 'living in high style, magnanimity, splendour, magnificence, haughtiness;' from hōch and vart; Mid.HG. vart, 'to live,' as in Wettāfart.

Hoffen, vb., from equiv. Mid.HG. (esp. Mid.G.), hoffen, 'to hope,' which is not yet used, however, by the classicists of the Mid.HG. period (they employ the term gedingen, wk. vb., with which gedinge, 'hope,' is connected; OHG. gedingen and gedinjo) it is also unknown to OHG. In OLG., on the other hand, a corresponding tō-hopo, '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 Mid.LG. hopen occur. Not until the latter half of the 13th cent. does Mid.HG. hopen become more prevalent, after its solitary occurrence since 1150 A.D. It is usually considered as a LG. loan-word. For the early history of the word the corresponding abstract AS. hyht, 'hope,' is significant, since it shows that Teut. hopōn represents *huogun (Aryan root kug). Its connection with Lat. capio is scarcely possible.

Höfieren, vb., 'to court, flatter,' from Mid.HG. hörieren, 'to make a display, serve, pay court to, be courteous, sneer;' from G. Sei, with a Rom. suffix.

Höfisch, adj., 'courtly, flattering, fawning,' from Mid.HG. höveisch, adj., 'courtly, accomplished;' allied to Sei.

Höhe, f., 'height, summit, elevation,' from Mid.HG. hāhe, OHG. höht, f.; comp. Goth. hauhe, f., 'height.'

Hohl, adj., 'hollow, concave,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. hol, adj.; comp. Du. hol, 'hollow;' AS. hol, OIC. holog, adj., 'hollow'; E. hole is an adj. used as a subst. so too AS., OHG., and Mid.HG. hol, 'cave.' The relation of these cognates, which point to Goth. *hula-, 'hollow,' to the equiv. AS. holh, E. hollow, has not been explained. The word is usually connected with the root hel (in helben), 'to conceal by covering;' Goth. huljandi, f., lit. the hiding-place, 'cave.'

Höhlle, f., 'cavity, cave, burrow,' from Mid.HG. hülle, OHG. holt, f., 'excavation, cave;' allied to hel.

Hohn, m., 'scorn, scoffing,' from Mid.HG. höhe, OHG. hötn, f., 'scorn, mockery, ignominy;' a fem. subst. formed from an old adj., OHG. *hōtn, represented by hötni, 'derided, ignominious, base,' Goth. hauns, 'base,' AS. hein (obsolet in the beginning of the Mid.E. period), 'base, miserable, ignominious.' With this is connected the vb. hōnen, from Mid.HG. hōnen, OHG. hönen, wk. vb., 'to abuse;' comp. Goth. haujōsan, 'to degrade,' to which hauneins, 'humility,' is allied; AS. hōpan, 'to degrade, humble' (from the OHG. vb. Fr. honmir, 'to cover with disgrace,' and honse, 'disgrace,' are derived). It corresponds in the non-Teut. language to Lett. kaus, 'shame, ignominy, disgrace;' Lith. kvetiš, 'to be ashamed;' hence Goth. hauns, 'humble, base,' can hardly have originated in the sensuous meaning 'base.'

Söker, see Söer.
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 the mass, 'hoc enim est corpus meum,' cannot be established.

holä, adj., 'favourable, gracious, charming, lovely,' from MidHG. holt (gen. holdes). OHG. holl, adj., 'gracious, condescending, favourable, faithful'; Goth. hwults, 'gracious,' OIC. holtar, 'gracious, faithful, healthy,' AS. and OSc. hol. The common Teut. adj. originally denoted the relation of the feudal lord and his retainers ('condescending, gracious' on the one side, 'faithful, devoted,' on the other); comp. MidHG. holde, n., 'vassal.' The idea expressed by holf was also current in the religious sphere—Goth. unhulfsons, f. lit. 'fiends, devils;' OHG. huldo, 'genius;' MidHG. die gewoten holden, 'penates.' Holf is usually connected with an OTeut. root hul, to bow, to which OHG. holt, 'inclined,' is allied; see balo. It has also been referred to balon on the supposition that the dental is derivative; holf, adj., 'guarded, nursed.' From the phonetic point of view there is no apparent objection to either of these derivations.

Hof, UptG., the same as holtumter.
holen, vb., 'to fetch,' from MidHG. holn (variant haln), vb., OHG. holon (holun), 'to call, invite, lead or fetch (hither),' Comp. OSc. holon, OFris. hol, Du. halen, 'to fetch;' AS. grholian and gethalian, E. to hail. The Teut. root hal, hol, corresponds to Lat. calare, 'to convoke,' Gr. καλεῖν. Comp. further Sall, hilt, which probably belong also to the same root.

Holfer, Holfer (rarely Halfer), f., 'holster,' in which sense it is ModHG. only; MidHG. hulfer, 'quiver,' a derivative of hwelt, 'sheath, covering' (OHG. hulaft). These cognates are often wrongly connected with Goth. hulstr, n., 'sheath, covering,' which is said to be supported by the MidHG. variant hul, 'sheath, covering,' Du. holster and its equiv. E. holster. By such an assumption the f. of the OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. form still remains obscure. It is more probably allied to forms with f, such as Goth. hwulfrfs, 'coffin.' It is possible, of course, that there has been a confusion with the words from the stem hul (Goth. hulstr, 'sheath, covering').

Holst, m., 'large, heavy ship,' from MidHG. holte, OHG. holte, 'transport ship'; comp. LG. holt, Du. hul, 'transport ship, E. hulk.' This word, like other nautical terms (see §8m), appears earliest in E., in which hul, 'liburna,' is found in the 9th cent. MidLat. holcas is scarcely derived from theas. It is true that some etymologists also ascribe other Teut. naval terms to a Gr. origin. Comp. Harf.

Hölle, f., 'hell,' from the equiv. MidHG. helle, OHG. helia, f., from halija; comp. Goth. halija, AS. and E. hell, OSc. helja, n., a common Teut. term applied by Christianity to 'hades, infernum'; the Scand. hel shows that the earlier word upon which it was based was also used in prehistorical times for a heathen 'infernum.' Comp. also OIC. Hel, the goddess of the dead. It was possible for Christianity to adopt the old heathen word in all the Teut. languages; in this case it is quite unnecessary to assume the diffusion of a Goth. or other term (comp. §8r). It is usually connected with the root hel, hal, 'to cover for concealment,' hence Hölle, 'the hiding-place.' See helten, Hölle.

Holm, m., 'holm,' first occurs in ModHG.; a LG. word; comp. OSc. AS., and E. holm (AS. 'sea, lake,' OSc. 'hill'), OIC. holmár, 'small island in a bay or river.' Apart from the divergent sense in AS., the words (whence Russ. cholmá, 'hill,' from Slav. *čulom, is borrowed) are related to the cognates of E. hill (allied to Lat. collis, cultmen). See §8r.

Holphorn, vb., 'to jolt,' MODHG. only (Alem. hulpen), for which in late MidHG. holpeln once occurs. Of imitative origin.

Hulunder, m., from the equiv. MidHG. hulunder, hofder, OHG. holantar, holantar, m., 'elder;' for OHG. -tar as a suffix see Wadshelter, Wagnshelter. Its relation to the equiv. AS. ealen, E. elder, is dubious. It is most closely allied to the equiv. Russ. kalina.

Holf, n., 'wood, timber,' from MltdHG. and OHG. holt, n., 'forest, thicket, timber.' In the remaining dialects the meaning 'forest' preponderates. Comp. OIC. holt, n., 'forest, thicket,' so too AS. and MidHG. holt, n. (wanting in E.), but Du. hout, 'thicket, wood (as material). Teut. type hults, from pre-Teut. kilos; comp. OSlov. (with a different stage of gradation) klata, f., 'beam,
wood,' Gr. κάδος, m., 'twig'; Ofr. caill, caill, 'forest' (with ill from lid).

Hōntiŋ, m., 'honey,' from MidHG. honce (gen.-pl. variant hāünde), OHG. honag, hornag, n.; comp. OSax. honag, Du. honig, AS. huneg, n., E. honey, OIr. huang, n.; a common Teut. word, wanting only in Goth., in which an older term, miht (Gr. μήτη, Lat. mel, under Mihtan), is used. The origin is not certain; it has been referred to Gr. κός, 'dust'; Hēntiŋ, 'granular'?

Hōpfei, m., 'hops,' from MidHG. hopfe, late OHG. hopfe, m.; comp. MidLG. and Du. hoppe, ModE. hoppe, E. hop; MidLat. haupa (for huppa). The origin of the cognate is obscure; the term may be borrowed, but there is no proof of this. The assumed relation to OHG. hinpe, OSax. hipo, AS. hēpe, 'brier,' is not satisfactory, since the latter cannot be assigned to a general sense, 'climbing plant.' Nor is it probable that hēspēn is connected with hēspen. Scand. has huanull, m., Sw. and Dan. havne, formed from MidLat. kmessu, humulus (whence Fr. houblon). —Hēspēn — hēspen, see hēspen.

Hōrcen, vb., 'to hearken, listen to, obey,' properly MidLG. (in UpG. tejen, hēreun; MidHG. hōrcen, late OHG. hūrcēn, from *hōrclang; comp. AS. hērcian, E. to hear, OFris. hērk; a common West Teut. derivative of hōm. Goth. *haraugōn, (whence in AS. hērcian, E. to hearken). Comp. E. to talk, connected with to tell, to talk with; to lowen (see lācen), to walk, related to wācen.

Hōrde (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. orda, 'army, camp.'

Hōrde (2.), f., 'frames of wickerwork and the space enclosed by them,' from MidHG. hōrde (MidG.), 'enclosure, district'; comp. Du. horde, 'wickerwork, hurdle,' Allied to Ščetre.

Hōren, vb., 'to hear, give ear to, listen,' from the equiv. MidHG. heren, OHG. hōren; common Teut. haujen; 'to hear'; comp. Goth. haujan, OIr. heyr, AS. hīran, hēran, E. to hear, Du. horen, OHG. hōran (comp. also the derivative hērten); Teut. root hōus, from pre-Teut. hōs, to which is allied Gr. άκοω, (for ά-κοω); Hesychius, ko ακοαί). The latter is probably connected with the Aryan stem of ḍhṛ (cns), just as Lat. audire stands for *aus-dīre (comp. auscultare); in that case the Teut.
guttural h, Gr. ḍ, would be the remnant of a prefix. A more widely diffused stem for hēten is OTeut. ḍlus and klū, from pre-Teut. klūs and klōu, which, however, is nearly obsolete in Teut.; comp. laut, lan- ğdn, laurten. Der. gehōrten, from MidHG. and OHG. gehōrsam (AS. gehōrsam), 'obedient.'

Horn, m., 'horn, peak,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. horn, n.; comp. Goth. haetan, OIr. horn, AS. and E. horn, OFris. horn, Du. horen; a common Teut. word for 'horn,' cognate with Lat. cornū, and Ir., W., and Corn. corn (κόρον τον εν κάρπω γά 'λακας, Hesychius); allied to Gr. κόρας, 'horn,' with a different suffix (comp. also Tent. Ščir, lit. 'horned animal'), as well as the equiv. Sans. ਹੰਗ-ਗਾ. See further respecting the Aryan root ker under Ščir. Comp. Ščurei.

Hornife, f., 'hornet,' from the equiv. MidHG. hōrnīς, hornītīς (early ModHG., also Ščemauf), OHG. hōrnas, hōrnītūs, m.; comp. AS. kyrunc, E. hornet; probably not a derivative of Ščern. The Slav. and Lat. words for 'hornet' point rather to a Goth. *haurznates, based upon a root hōrs, Aryan kṛṣ (Ind. *kṛṣ); Lat. crābro, 'hornet,' for *kr̥̄sro, OSLov. sr̥̄sčet, Lith. svirszenė, 'hornet.' They point to an old Aryan root kṛṣ, 'hornet'; with this comp. OSLov. sr̥̄sčia, Lith. svirsčia, 'wasp.' A trace of this medial s is retained in Du. körzel, 'hornet' (Goth. *sr̥̄sčeles), to which körzel, 'to horn,' is allied.

Hornung, m., 'February,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hornunc (a); the termination -ung is patronymic; February is regarded as the offspring of January, which in earlier ModHG. (dialect.) is designated by greif Ščern, 'great horn,' in contrast with February, ñiener Ščern, 'little horn.' Comp. AS. and OIr. hornung, 'bustard.'

Horti, m., 'shrubbery, eyrie,' from MidHG. hurst, (MidG.) hūrst, OHG. hūrst, hörst, f., 'shrubbery, copse, thicket'; MidE. hūrsta, 'hill, copse;' E. hūrst; of obscure origin.

Sort, m. (like Ščalt, Ščim, and Šan, revived in the last cent., after being long forgotten, by the study of MidHG.), from the equiv. MidHG. hūrst, m., OHG. hūrt, n., 'hoard'; OSax. hūrd (hoarth), m., 'treasure,' also 'hidden, innermost room,' AS. hūrd, n. and m., 'treasure, store,' E. hoard; Goth. hūtk, 'treasure,' OIr. hōd, n., hōdhr, m., 'treasure.' Teut. hūda, from pre-
Hose, f., 'hose, stocking, breeches.' From the equiv. MidHG. hose, OHG. hosa, f.; comp. AS. hosa, E. hose, and the equiv. Ocs. hosa; Goth. *hós is by chance not recorded. 'Hose' was originally in (OHG., MidHG., AS., and Ocs.) applied to 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. (Corm. hos, 'ocean'), and Rom. (Ofr. hose). The connection of Žeje with Oslov. kobužja, f., 'shirt,' is dubious.

Sub, m., 'heaving, lift, impetus;' Mod. HG. only, allied to Žebn.

Sude, see Žifte.

Sübel, m., 'hilllock,' from MidHG. hübel, m. (comp. Du. heuvel), 'hill;' perhaps cognate with Lith. kūpėnas, 'jump,' or the same as MidHG. and UpG. hübel (see under Žibcn).

hübsch, adj., 'pretty, handsome,' from MidHG. hübesch, hübsch, adj., prop. 'comely,' then also 'beautiful.' OHG. *hub(e)sc is connected by a grammatical change with hof.

Suf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. hof (gen. hovues), m., 'hoof'; comp. Osax. hof, m., AS. hof, E. hoof, Du. hoef, Otc. höfr. Goth. *hōf, m., 'hoof,' is by chance not recorded. Teut. hōf-, from pre-Teut. *kop-, to which is allied Oslov. kopysta, m., 'hoof' (akin to kopati, 'to dig'); others derive hofa- from pre-Teut. kōpho- and compare it with OInd. sapha, Zend sāva, 'hoof.' Compared with both these explanations, the derivation of Žuf from Žebn must be rejected.

Sufe (LG. form), Žuce (UpG. form), f., from the equiv. MidHG. hube, OHG. hōba, f., 'hide of land' (about 30 acres), so still in Osax. hōba, f. (in E. an independent word is found from the earliest period—AS. hōd, E. hide). Cognate with Gr. κύρων, 'garden'; the common type is kōpos.

Sulfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. huf (plur. hīfe), OHG. hōf (plur. hōfe), f., 'hip;' comp. Goth. hips (nom. plur. hīpres), m., AS. hype (hop-), m. and f., E. hip, and the equiv. Du. heup, f.; Teut. hōpi-, from pre-Teut. kōbi; allied to Gr. κόβω, m., 'hollow near the hips?'. Others comp. Lith. kūmpas, 'spring or hand of pork' (allied to Lith kūmpas, 'crooked').
Hummer, m., 'lobster,' Mod.HG. only, from the equiv. LG. (Dan. and Swed.) hummer; the final source is OIC. humpur, 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. toppestre, f., E. lobster.

Hump, humpen, vb., 'to hobble'; Mod.HG. only, from LG. f. Perhaps allied to bïfen.

Hund, m., 'dog, hound,' from the equiv. MidHG. hunt(d), OHG. hunt(t), m.; a common Teut. word hund-, 'dog'; comp. Goth. hœnda, OIC. hundr, AS. hund, E. hound (for the chase only, in other cases dog, AS. doce), Du. hœnd, LG. hund. If the second syllable in hun-da- is a derivative (comp. ſinnt), the Teut. word corresponds to Aryan ḫun-, 'dog'; comp. Gr. κώνω (gen. κώνος), Sans. śvā (gen. śvam-), Lat. canis. Lith. ezū (stem ezun-), OIr. eō. Thus the Aryans in their primal, home were already acquainted with the dog as distinct from the wolf. In Teut. it might also appear as if the word were connected with an old str. vb. hinfōn, 'to catch' (in Goth.); in popular etymology hund might be regarded as the 'captor, hunter, taker of prey.' The phrase auf ten ḫund hemann, 'to fall into poverty, go to the dogs,' seems to be based upon the OTeut. expression in dice-playing (see gefallen, ūau, and also Danē); probably ūant, like Lat. canis and Gr. κώνω, denoted an unlucky throw; in Sans., the professional gambler is called 'dog-slayer' (कूपन). The probable antiquity of dice-playing is attested by Tacitus' account of the Teutons and by the songs of the Vedas.

Hundert, n., 'hundred;' from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. hundert, n.; comp. OSax. hunderod, AS. and E. hundred, and the equiv. OIC. hundraθ, n.; Goth. *hundredrath (gen. -dis) is wanting; the word is evidently a compound, the second part of which is connected with Goth. raθjan, 'to count' (comp. ḥeθ). The first component was used alone for 'hundred'; comp. Goth. tva hunda, 200, prija hunda, 300, &c.; OHG. zweī hund, drie hund, &c., AS. tē hund, treo hund, 200, 300. This simple term is an Aryan form, Tent. hunda-, from pre-Teut. kmtō; comp. Lat. centum, Gr. κόσμω, Sans. catām, Zend sata, Lith. šimantas (m is changed in Teut. into n before d; see Zānt); OSlav. sōtō is probably derived from Iran. sātu. But while the word, judging from the correspondences in these languages, denoted our decimal 'hundred' in primit. Aryan, we find that it is used in OTeut. for 120, the so-called duodecimal hundred. In OIC. hundraθ in the pre-Christian period denoted only 120, a distinction being made at a later period between tōlfstrōt hundraθ, 120, and tīrēt hundraθ, 100; even at the present time hundraθ denotes the duodecimal hundred in Iceland. In Goth. we have only indirect evidence of the combination of the decimal and duodecimal numeration, tōhundē-hund, 'ten times ten,' but tē hundina, 200 (OIC. tin-tiger, 'ten tens, 100'). So too in OHG. and AS.; comp. OHG. zëhæno, '100,' prop. 'ten tens,' and also eīhund, AS. leōntig, 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 hund in OHG. and Mid HG. was used only for several hundreds, while hundred was expressed almost entirely by zëhæno and zēhænzig.

Hundeföll, m., first occurs in early Mod HG., lit. 'cunnus canis.' Borrowed from the shamelessness of the 'proud' bitch.
Hun

The name of the Hun tribe is from OHG. Hün, OHG. Hán, '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. Teut. Hán- was the name of the aborigines of Germany. Undoubtedly the North G. Šüne points rather to a Teut. tribe (Sigfrid in the Eddas is called evn hunskes). Numerous compound names of places with Šum (Šanč) are found in North Germany (Šanu, Šünftel). Note the names of persons such as Šumbelit (OHG. Hanbolt).

Hunger, m., 'hunger, famine,' from the equiv. MidHG. hunger, OHG. hungar, m.; comp. OŚax. hungar, AS. hunger, m., E. hunger, OIC. hung, m.; Goth. *hurgus is wanting (it is indicated by hungjran, 'to hunger'), but the term hāhurs (for huθhurs, humhurs), m., occurs; common Teut. hunhru-, hungru-, 'hunger,' from pre-Teut. knkru-? The Gr. gloss, κήπηξ, πένος, points to an Arvan root, kent, kent; comp. also Lith. kankas, 'torment,' with OIC. hā, vb., 'to torment, pain' (from Teut. *hankhōn).

Hunten, vb., 'to abuse,' ModHG. only, probably 'to call one a dog' (note the formation of rtēn, rtēn, rtēn); then probably also 'to treat anyone as a dog.'

Hūfen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. kūfen, hūfen, 'to hop'; OHG. *hupfen is by chance not recorded; so too AS. *huppan, whence MidE. huppen. E. to hop. Akin also to ModHG. and MidHG. hupfen. AS. hoppian, E. to hop, OIC. hoppa; Goth. *huppōn, *huppjan, are wanting. UpG. dialects have besides hoppem, from OHG. *hoppōn (OTeut. *huppentan). AS. hoppitan, 'to hop,' MidHG. *hūfen, ModHG. täfen, are differently formed.

Hürde, f., 'hurdle,' from MidHG. hurlt, plur. hūrte and hūrde, f., 'hurdle, wickerwork,' OHG. hurt, plur. hurlt, f.; comp. Goth. hurlds, f., 'door,' OIC. hurð, f., 'door' (this sense is also found in MidHG.), likewise 'wickerwork, hurdle, lid'; AS. *hyrde, MidE. hyrde, AS. hyrdel, E. hurdle. The meaning 'door' is only a development of the general sense 'wickerwork'; pre-Teut. krt-. Comp. Lat. crūtes, Gr. κυπρία, 'wickerwork,' κύρη, κύριος, 'creel, cage,' kdradó, 'lasket'; allied to the Sans. root krt, 'to spin,' kṛty, 'to connect, combine.'

Hure, f., 'whore,' from MidHG. huore, OHG. huora, huorra (from *húrja, Goth., f.; comp. AS. and MidE. hūre, E. whore, with an excescent w), Du. hoer, Oic. hôra, f., 'whore'; in Goth. hōr, m., is 'whoremonger' (but kalki, f., 'whore'). To these are allied OHG. huir, m., 'adultery, fornication,' OIC. hór, AS. hór, n.; probably also MidHG. herye, f., 'whore' (Goth. *hārja). The Teut. root hör- is related to Lat. carus, 'dear;' OIr. cara, 'friend,' and caraim, 'I love.' Its connection with Šam is less probable, although Gr. κότας, 'adulterer,' is formed from δύσκολα, 'mingere.' In Slav.-Lith., too, words with cognate sounds are found in the sense of 'whore,' OSlov. kurūva, f. (Lith. kurva, f.), is perhaps derived from the Teut. word.

Hūra, interj., 'hurrah!' from MidHG. hurra, interj. (allied to MidHG. hurren, 'to move quickly').

Hurtig, adj., 'quick, prompt, speedy,' from MidHG. hurtic, hurteleicht, 'quick,' prop. 'dashing violently against;' MidHG. hurt, m. and f., 'coming into violent collision, impact;' is said to be borrowed from Fr. heart (Ital. urto), 'thrust,' which again is derived from Kelt. hurδh, 'thrust.' Yet hurtig may be regarded as a genuine Teut. word, allied to OHG. redo, AS. hrød, 'quick,' with which OIC. boršk, 'quick,' is also connected.

Hūsar, m., 'hussar,' ModHG. only (from the 16th cent.); final source Hungarian hussár.

Husð, interj., 'hush! quick!' from MidHG. husk (but used only as an interj. to express a feeling of cold); hence ModHG. hûden.

Hūsten, m., 'cough,' from the equiv. MidHG. huoste, OHG. huosto, m., from an earlier *huvósta with the loss of the w (Up. Alsat. and Swis. seuse with the w retained and the h before it suppressed); comp. Du. hoest, AS. huwosta, m., E. (dialect) whoost, Scand. hôte (for *huvósta), m., 'cough.' The verbal stem huwó was retained in the AS. str. vb. (pret. huwós), beside which a w. vb. huwóan, E. wheeze, occurs. Tent. root huwó (Goth. *huvóta), from pre-Teut. kio, kís, corresponds to the Sans. root kís, 'to cough,' Lith. kisio (kisē), 'to cough,' OSlov. kasilit, m., 'cough.'

Suif (1.), m., 'hat,' from MidHG. and OHG. huot (gen. huotes), m., 'hat, cap,
helmet'; comp. Du. hood, AS. hōd, E. hood. It is most closely allied to AS. hōd, E. hat, and the equiv. OLC. ūtrīr; in Goth. both *hōps and *hwatt is wanting. It is probably connected more remotely with Lith. kūdas, 'tuft of hair, &c.', crest of a cock,' and perhaps also with the Tent. root had, hōd, in the two following words.

**Hut (2), f., 'heed, care, guard,' from MidHG. huit, huote, f., OHG. huote, f., 'oversight and foresight as a preventive against harm, care, guard'; Du. hoede, 'foresight, protection.' To this is allied

**hütten, vb., 'to heed, take care,' from MidHG. hütten, OHG. huoten, 'to watch, take care'; Goth. hōdjan is wanting. AS. hōdian, E. to heed (also as a subst.), Du. hoeden, OSax. hōdian. Tent. root hōd, from the Aryan kāth (kōth?) or kūt; perhaps allied to Lat. cassis (for *cast-êr), 'helmet,' also to MidHG. huit, 'helmet,' E. hat. See *hut (1).

**Hülfe, f., 'cottage, hut, foundry, tent,' from MidHG. hüfte, OHG. hufta, f., 'hut, tent'; a specifically HG word which found its way into Du., E., and Rom.; comp. Du. hut, E. hut, Fr. hutte, 'hut.' In Goth. perhaps

*hupja, and related to AS. hūdan. E. to hide (from *hēdjan), Tent. root hōd, from Aryan kāth, allied to Gr. κεῖθω. Comp. *hōd.

**Hützel, f., 'dried pear cuttings,' from MidHG. hützel, hützel, f., 'dried pear'; probably an intensive form of *hüt.

**I.

**if, prom. 'I,' from the equiv. MidHG. ich, OHG. ih, corresponding to Os Sax. ik., Du. ik, AS. ic, E. I, Goth. ik. For the common Tent. ik., from pre-Tent. egom, comp. Lat. ego, Ger. ich, Sans. aham, OSlov. azē, Lith. až. The oblique cases of this primit. nom. were formed in all the Aryan languages from a stem mē; comp. miri. The orig. meaning of *if, primit. type egom (equal to Sans. aham), cannot be fathomed.

**igel, m., 'hedgehog,' from the equiv. MidHG. igel, OHG. ṣgel, m.; corresponding to Du. igel, AS. igel (īl), in E., however, hedgehog, to which OHG. equil is equiv. Gr. ἰγών, OSlov. ἰζή, Lith. ėžes, 'hedgehog,' are undeniably cognate. A West-Aryan

*eiglōs, 'hedgehog' must be assumed; comp. Goth. katils, from Lat. cutana, Goth. asins, from Lat. asinus (so too igel, ſimmen, ſīmmed, ſīgōd). Very different from this word is the second component of the compound ſutigeld, prop. ſutigeld; in MidHG. simply ſigel, ſeigele, OHG. ʰewla, f., 'leech.' That this OHG. ʰewla is connected etymologically with OHG. eigel, 'hedgehog,' is improbable on account of the meaning only.

**ifr, poss. pron. 'her, their' (general from the 14th cent.), MidHG. ʰir is rare as a poss. pron.; it is prop. the genl. plur. of er, OHG. ʰiwr (Goth. ʰiwe). Further details belong to grammar.

**iffis, m., 'polecats,' from the equiv. MidHG. ſiletis, ĥilès, OHG. ſiletis, m. (the long ſ is assumed by the ModHG. and Bav. form ſiletis); a specifically G. term based upon an old compound which has not as yet been explained.

**imbei, m., 'lunch,' from MidHG. and OHG. imbēz, imbēz, m. and n., 'food, meal,' allied to MidHG. einheid, OHG. inbhē, 'to partake of food or drink, eat,' allied to

*bēzen. Yet it is questionable whether imbei has ever signified 'swarm, herd' (generally). Its direct connection with Binz (root bēz) is certainly dubious; it is more probably related to Gr. ἰβης, 'mosquito, gnat.'

**immer, from the equiv. MidHG. immer, immer, earlier icem, OHG. iem, 'always' (only of the present and future); OHG. idem is a compound of io (comp. jr) and mēr (see mēr); comp. AS. ēfer (E. ever), from

*ēf-mer (equiv. to OHG. io-mēr).

**impfen, vb., 'to ingraft, vaccinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) impfen, OHG. (rare) impfēn, for which the usual forms are MidHG. impfēten, OHG. impfēn, mostly impfēn, 'to inoculate, ingraft'; yet comp. also AS. ʰimpēn, E. to imp. Impfen, just like ʰimpēn and pefen, seems, on account of OHG. ēnum, and AS. ēnum, to have been borrowed about the
impitó can be explained as directly borrowed from a Lat. horticultural term; comp. Lat.-Rom. *putare*, 'to prune' (comp. Ital. *potare*, Span. *podar*), to which Fr. *passer*, Du. and LG. *poten*, 'to ingraft,' are related. The correspondence of OHG. impitó, with Fr. *enter*, 'to ingraft' (from *enter*), is remarkable; comp. Du., Mid Du., and MidLG. *uten*, 'to inoculate' (from *emptem*). With the MidLat. base *imputare* (for Lat. *amputare*), OHG. *impfön* and AS. *impian* may be connected by the intermediate link *impedgare*, unless it is based rather like Fr. (Lorr.) *opé*, 'to inoculate,' upon a Lat. *impure*. The usual derivation of all the Teut. and Rom. words from Gr. *επηφερει*, *επήφω*, 'to ingraft,' is perhaps conceivable. Moreover, the medical term impitó has been current only since the 18th cent.


Infel, Inful, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *infel*, *inföle*, f.; *mitre of a bishop or abbot*; formed from Lat. *insula*.


Inne, adv., 'within,' from MidHG. and OHG. *inne*, *inna*, 'inward'; comp. Goth. *innan*; allied to in. - So too innen, 'within,' MidHG. *innen*, OHG. *innen*, *inner*, 'within'; Goth. *innen*, 'within,' -inner, 'within,' from MidHG. *innen*, adv. and adv., 'internal,' OHG. *inner*, adj.

Innig, adj., 'intimate,' from MidHG. *innerg*; adv., 'internal, intimate,' a recent formation from MidHG. *inne*; comp. even in OHG. *inniglich*, 'internal.'

Innung, f., 'association,' from late MidHG. *innunge*, f., 'connection (with a corporate body), association, guild;' allied to OHG. *innôn*, 'to receive (into an alliance), combine with inn.'

Inschliff, see Umschliff.

Insfel, f., 'island,' from the equiv. MidHG. *insel*, *insole*, f.; formed from Lat. and Rom. *insula* (Fr. *île*, Ital. *isola*); even in OHG. a divergent form of the word, *uil', was borrowed. The OTeut. words for 'island' are *ühne* and *bert*.

Insfegel, n., 'seal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *insigel*, *insygel*, OHG. *insigit*, n.; corresponding to AS. *insegle*, OIr. *insigil*, with the same sense. See Siegel for the curious history of the cognates.

Infländig, adj., 'instant, urgent;' from the equiv. MidHG. *infländic*; OHG. *ingendigo* is recorded once. Allied to *hjen* (gehjenten); perhaps an imitation of Lat. *insister*, 'to pursue zealously'.

Inwendig, see wenden.

Insicht, f., 'accusation,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *insicht*, f.; an abstract of *hjen*; comp. also *könig*.

irden, adj., 'earthen,' from MidHG. and OHG. *irden*, adj., 'made of clay' (also 'earthy'); an adj. of material allied to OHG. *irda*, 'earth.' Also *irdig*, with a different application, from the equiv. MidHG. *irdesche*, OHG. *irdisch* (prop. 'peculiar or belonging to the earth'; with regard to the suffix comp. *ruheid* and *lunig*). See Erde.

Irgend, adv., 'ever, soever, whatever,' with an affix *d* (see Mend.), *schid*, and *ôh*), from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *iernen*, late OHG. *iergen*, for which in earlier OHG. *iergin* occurs; OHG. *iergin* (for *hwar-gen*), corresponds to OSax. *hwar-gin*, AS. *hwar-gen*, in which *hwar* signifies 'where,' and -*gin*, the indef. particle, 'any,' corresponding to Goth. *hun* (Lat. *eundem*), Sans. *ca-a*; Goth. *hwar-gin*, *hwar-hun*, 'anywhere.' Respecting OHG. *iog*, comp. jér. *Ihirgen*, the negative form, occurs even in MidHG. as *niergen* (a compound of *ni*, 'not').

Irrc, adj., 'in error, astray, insane, confused;' from the equiv. MidHG. *irre*, OHG. *irr*, adj. (OHG. also 'provoked'); corresponding to AS. *yrre*, 'provoked, angry,' Allied to Goth. *airzen*, 'astray, misled' (OHG. *ir* equal to Goth. *ir*). Anger was regarded as an aberration of mind (comp. also Late *delirare*, allied to *lira*, 'sorrow,' prop. 'rut'). The root *ers* appears also in Lat. *error*, 'to go astray' (for *ersare*), *error*, 'mistake' (for *ersor*); allied also to Sans. *iray*, 'to behave violently, be angry';.

-Iren, 'to be in error, go astray, mislead, deceive;' from the equiv. MidHG. *irren*, OHG. *irôn* (Goth. *irôs*). *Jrre*, f., 'mistaken course;' from MidHG. *irre*; (comp. Goth. *airzei*, 'mistaken course, lead-
J.

Ja, adv., 'yes', from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ja (for *já); corresponding to Goth. ja, 'yes,' also jāi, 'truly, forsooth,' OSax. jae, AS. gēd, also gē (for gē-swēd, 'yes, thus'), whence E yea and yes. Allied also to Gr. ἀ, 'forsooth,' and OHG. dēhan, 'to acknowledge, confess' (see Wight). Lith. ja is derived from G. jaž, gaud, 'precipitate, hasty,' allied to jást.

Jacht, f., 'yacht, sloop,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. jacht (comp. E. yacht), which is usually connected with jagen, and even to jást.

Jadc, f., 'jacket,' first occurs in early ModHG. (15th cent.), formed from the equiv. Fr. jaque, whence also E. jacket; the derivation of Fr. jaque (Ital. giaco) from Teut. is quite uncertain.

Jagd, f., 'chase, hunt, hunting-party,' from the equiv. ModHG. jaget, n. (and f.), OHG. *jaget, n.; a verbal abstract of jagen, 'to hunt, chase' (from the equiv. MidHG. jagen, OHG. jagun, wk. vb.), which does not occur in Goth., Oíc., AS., or OSax. The connection of this specifically G. word with Gr. ἄσκος is dubious, and so too its kinship with Gr. ἀνάξιος, 'unceasing,' and Sans. yāhā, 'restless.'—Jäger, 'huntsman, sportsman,' is the equiv. MidHG. jäger, jägere, OHG. *jageri (jagarti).

Jäh, gäh, adj., 'steep, precipitous, hasty,' from MidHG. gache (also gäch), OHG. gāh, adj., 'quick, suddenly, impetuous'; a specifically G. word (with a dial. initial j for g as in jäpen; comp. also jähnen with gähnen). From this Fr. gai, 'gay,' is borrowed. Its connection with gēhen, gejagen (see Gān), is impossible. Gānblé is, on the other hand, allied to it.

Jahn, m., 'swath,' first found in early ModHG., yet undoubtedly a genuine G. word, existing throughout South Germany (MidHG. *jān), and also appearing in Swed. dals. as ån. In Swiss dials. Jähn means 'passage (formed by a swath).' Hence the word is a derivative of the Aryan root *yē, or rather *y, 'to go,' with which Goth. *jādja, 'went' (Sansk. yā, 'to go'), is connected. See gēhen and cēmen.

Jahr, n., 'year,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. jār, n.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. jēr, Oíc. är, AS. geār, E. year, Du. jaar, OSax. jär (gēr), m., 'year.' The orig. meaning of the word, which also appears in jēner, seems to be 'spring,' as is indicated by the Slav. cognate šar, 'spring'; comp. also Gr. οπως, 'season, spring, year,' and ὥστε, 'year,' as too Zend yāre, 'year'; in Ind. a similar term is wanting (comp. Zemmer and Winter). For the change of meaning see the history of the word Winter.

Jammer, m., 'sorrow, grief, wailing,' from the equiv. MidHG. jämer, OHG. jämār, m. and n.; prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., OHG. jämār, 'mournful!' (hence Jammer, 'that which is mournful'); in OSax. and AS. the adj. only exists, comp. OSax. jämār, AS. geōmōr, 'painful, mournful.' The origin of this word, which is unknown to East Teut. (Goth. *jēmēs), is obscure.

Jänner, m., 'January,' from the equiv. early MidHG. jänner, m.; from the Lat. januarius, Rom. ianuarius (OHG. *jänneri, m., is wanting, perhaps only by chance).

Jappen, vb., 'to gape, pant,' ModHG. only, prop. LG.; comp. Du. gapen, 'to gape,' under gatēn.

Jälen, see gäten.

Jäuche, f., 'filthy liquid,' first occurs in early ModHG., introduced into HG. from a MidG. and LG. variant, jäche. It is based on a Slav. word for 'broth, soup,' which deteriorated in sense when borrowed; e.g. Pol. jucha, 'broth' (cognate with Lat. jūs, Sans. yāśam, 'broth').

Jauderi, Juederf, m., from the equiv. MidHG. joderti, late OHG. judehart (dā l), n., 'acre'; the Bav. and Alem. word for the Franc. and MidG. Merken. The usual derivation from Lat. jāgerum, 'acre of land'
(prop. 1 2 acre), does not offer a satisfactory explanation of the OHG. word, for the equiv. MidHG. jech, n. and f., 'acre of land,' can only be cognate with Lat. jāgerum, and not a mutilated form of the Lat. original. Hence MidHG. jech, like Lat. jāgerum, is doubtlessly connected with ModHG. 3eō and Lat. jūnum; consequently 3eōt is lit. 'as much land as can be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day'; the suffix of OHG. juchhart suggests that of MidHG. eigerte, 'fallow land.' See 3eō.

jauhjeu, vb., 'to shout for joy, excl.,' from MidHG. jauchezen, 'to cry out, shout for joy,' OHG. *jauhazzzen; probably a derivative of the MidHG. interj. jech, jē (expressions of joy); comp. ähjeu, allied to adj. je, adv., older je (which in the 17th cent. was supplanted by je, recorded at a still earlier period), 'always, ever,' from MidHG. ie, 'at all times, always (of the past and present), (the (with comparatives, distributives, &c.,) at any (one) time,' OHG. iō, eo, 'always, at any (one) time.' The earliest OHG. form iō is based on *iō, aiw (comp. Eē, Eēwē, and we); comp. Goth. aiw, 'at any time,' OSax. Ḗō, AS. ā, 'always' (E. aye, from OIC. ei, 'always').

Goth. aiw is an oblique case of the subst. aiws, 'time, eternity,' and because in Goth. only the combination of aiw with the negative ni occurs, it is probable that ni aiw (see niō), 'never' ('not for all eternity'), is the oldest, and that the positive meaning, OHG. eō, 'always,' was obtained à posteriori; yet comp. Gr. et, 'always,' allied to aiwō, and seen in English and the following words.

jedēr, pron., 'each, every,' from late MidHG. ieder, earlier iedēr, OHG. iōvēdār (eo-vēdār), 'either,' from metrē (OHG. wēdār, 'which of two') and je; corresponding to OSax. iahwēdr, AS. āhwoēdr; comp. also OHG. eogvēdār, MidHG. iegvēdēr, AS. oghwoēdr, E. either.—ModHG. jedwēdr, 'each, every,' is of a different etymological origin, being derived from MidHG. ietwēder, io-devēder, 'either' (from ie and MidHG. ievēdēr, 'any one of two'; see metrē). —geistō, 'each, every,' from MidHG. iegistō, OHG. eo-gīlstō, 'each;' allied to OHG. gīlsthō, 'each' (see gīlstō). MidHG. jeōt, prop. 'either,' has in ModHG. supplanted the MidHG. iegistō.—jeumand, 'anybody,' somebody; from the equiv. MidHG. jeumant, OHG. eumand (prop. 'any person').

jeuner, pron., 'you, yonder, that, the former,' from the equiv. MidHG. jeuner, OHG. ienuer, allied to the differently vocalised Goth. iēoa, OEic. èn, ean, AS. geon, E. you (with which yonder is connected).

In late MidHG. dēr jeuner, 'that,' is also used, whence ModHG. terjēns.—jeunfeih, 'on the other side, beyond,' from the equiv. MidHG. jenfeih, lit. 'on that side' (MidHG. also jene site).

jetzt, adv. (older ie̞t, like ic̈e for ic̈e), 'now, at the present time,' from the equiv. MidHG. ietze, ienuo (hence the archaic MidHG. iegē), beside which MidHG. ienuent, ModHG. ienuet, with a new suffix, occurs. How the adv. ie̞-nuent, recorded in earlier MidHG., can mean 'now' is not clear; comp. MidHG. iesē, 'at once,' from ie̞ (see ic̈e) and ad, 'at once.'

joch, n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains,' from the equiv. MidHG. joch, OHG. jōk(hh), n., 'yoke, ridge of mountains, acre'; corresponding to Goth. jik, n., 'yoke of oxen,' OIC. ok, AS. geec, E. yoke, Du. juk; a common Aryan word formed from the Aryan root yug, 'to fasten;' comp. Sans. yugā, 'yoke,' team' (allied to the root yug, 'to put to'), Gr. ὕγεια, from ὕγεις, Lat. jugum, from jungere, Lith. jūgnas, OSlav. iko (from *i-gjo); comp. janders. The str. root verb (Teut. root juk) has become obsolete in the whole Teut. root.

joppe, f., 'bodice,' from MidHG. jopp (jope, jugpe), f., 'jacket;' borrowed, like Sadr, from Rom.; comp. Fr. jupé, jupon, 'skirt,' Ital. giuppa, giubba, 'jacket, jerkin.'

jubeln, vb., 'to rejoice loudly, excl.,' allied to MidHG. jubilieren. This word (formed like MidLat. jubilare, comp. Ital. giubilarē) is still wanting in MidHG. and OHG. Jubel, 'shout of joy, exultation,' too, first occurs in ModHG.

Jüdert, see Anfert.—juchzen, see jauhjeu.

juchen, vb., 'to rub, scratch, itch,' from the equiv. MidHG. juchen (jüchen), OHG. juchen, wk. vb.; corresponding to AS. yucan, E. to itch (Goth. *yukkan). The stem juk, jukk, occurs also in OHG. juchhido, AS. gecbē, 'itch' (MidHG. jokēn, Du. jeukken, 'to itch').

Jucks, see 3uhr.

Jugend, f., 'period of youth, young people,' from the equiv. MidHG. jugen(d), OHG. jugund, f.; corresponding to OSax. jugund, Du. jeugd, AS. geoga, f., 'youth, young troop,' E. youth (see Burkh. jungen; jümmer, and Jume); the common Teut.
abstract of jung (in Goth. junda, 'youth');
Tent. jungste' represents pre-Teut. jungenti-
(comp. Grund). The adj. jung, 'young,
new, recent,' is the common Teut. jung,
(with a nasal); comp. MidHG. jungen,
OldHG. and OSax. jung, Du. jong, AS.
geong, E. young, Goth. jungsjunge,
'youth.' This common Teut. jungen-
base, by contraction from jungwind,,
upon a pre-
Teut. yuenko-, 'young,' with which Lat.
juvenis, 'youth,' and Sans. juva,
'youth,' are identical. The earlier Aryan
form juen- (yewen?) appears in Lat.
juvenis, 'youth,' young, youth' (yueb, f.,
'maid'), and OSlov. swi, Lith. juvus,
'youth'; they are all based upon an Aryan
root jy, 'to be young' (comp. Sans. yuvi-
tha, 'the youngest'). Jungling, 'youth,
young man,' is a Teut. derivative of jung;
comp. OHG. jungling, MidHG. jungeling,
Du. jongeling, AS. geongling, E. (antiquated)
youngling, OE. younging (in Goth. young-
launs), 'youth.' Jünge, m., 'disciple,'
prop. the compar. of jung, used as a subst.;
comp. MidHG. jünger, OHG. juinga,
'disciple, pupil, apprentice'; the word (as the
antithesis to jürg, OHG. hörre) is probably
derived from the OTeut. feudal system.
ModHG. Jungfer, f., 'young girl, virgin,
maid, maiden,' is developed from MidHG.
jünkwouve, 'noble maiden, young lady'
(thus, even in MidHG., ter appears for the
unaccented proclitic jüan). To this is allied
Junker, m., 'young nobleman, squire'
(prop. 'son of a duke or count'), from
MidHG. jünke-re, 'young lord, noble
youth,' corresponding to Du. junke,
jonker, whence E. younger is borrowed.
Jüngst, 'recently,' from MidHG. ze
jüngst; comp. ter junget Tag, 'doomsday,'
for ter legte Tag, 'the last day.'
Jux, m., 'jest,' MidHG. only; probably
from Lat.-Rom. joccus (comp. Ital. giuoco),
whence also E. jule, Du. jok.

K.

Kabel, n. and f., from the equiv. Mid
HG. kabel, f. and m., 'cable;' the latter
borrowed, through the medium of Du. and
LG., from Fr. cabot, m., 'rope, cable' (mid
Lat. caputum); E. cable and Scand. kabel,
from the same source.

Kabelau, Kabelau, m., 'coo-fish,'
first occurs in early ModHG., recorded in
LG. from the 15th cent. and adopted by
the literary language; from Du. kabel-
auw; Swed. kabla, Dan. kabelau, E.
cabliau; also, with a curious transposition
of consonants (see Giga, giob, giob, Du.
bakejaun, which is based upon Basque
baccalada). The Basques were the first
cod-fishers (espec. on the coast of New-
foundland, the chief fishing-place). See
Kabberau.

Kabuse, f., 'small hut, partition,
caboose,' ModHG. only, from MidLG.
kabla; comp. E. caboose, which was probably
introduced as a naval term into Du. kabus,
and into Fr., cabuse. 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. kabon. The cognates also suggest
ModHG. Käfer, 'small chamber,' and OHG.
chafer, 'beehive;' the origin of which is
obscure.

Kachel, f., 'earthen vessel, stove-tile,'
from MidHG. kachel, kachele, f., 'earthen
vessel, earthenware, stove-tile, lid of a pot,'
OHG. chahhala. In E. the word became
obsolete at an early period. In Du., kachel,
borrowed from HG., is still current (in
MidDu. kachel).

Kachen, vb., 'to cack, go to stool,'
early ModHG. only. Probably coined by
schoolboys and students by affixing a G.
termination to Lat.-Gr. caccare (kaksea; allied
to kakbs? Comp. MidHG. gudt, 'evil, bad,
dirt'); the OTeut. words are jikien and
dial. trijen. In Slav. there too there are terms
similar in sound, Bohem. kakati, Pol.
kabae. The primit. kin-hip of the G. word,
however, with Gr., Lat., and Slav. is incon-
ceivable, because the initial k in the latter
would appear as h in Teut.

Käfer, m., 'beetle, chafer,' from the
equiv. MidHG. kever, kifere, OHG. chévar,
chévaro, m.; comp. AS. ceofer, E. chafer,
Du. kever, m. The Goth. term was proba-
ally *kifra, or following AS. ceor, *kisfrs
also (comp. LG. kavel). The name, which has
the same import in all the dialects at
their different periods, signifies 'gnawing animal' (comp. MidHG. kaff, kien, kien, 'to gnaw, chew,' MidHG. kifel, under *stiefer,* or 'husk animal,' from OHG. *ciena,* 'husk,' MidHG. kaff, E. *choff* (AS. *saff.*

*Stäfer,* n., *medicated person,* prop. a student's term, from Arab. *kaffir,* 'unbeliever.'

*Stäfig,* m. and n., 'cage, gaol,' from MidHG. *kveje,* m., f., and n., 'cage (for wild animals and birds),' also 'prison;' the *f.* of the MidHG. word became *g* (comp. *kige,* and *Egge*). OHG. *chevía,* f., is derived from Low Lat. *cavia,* Lat. *cavia,* 'birdcage' (reserving HG. *f* for Lat. *v,* comp. *pert,* *père,* and *pertiff,* whence also Mod. HG. *saut.* Allied to the Rom. words, Ital. *gabbia,* gaggia, Fr. cage (hence E. cage), and Ital. *gabbuolo,* Fr. galle (E. jail, gaol), 'prison.' Further, Sauber first obtained the meaning 'cage' in MidHG.

*Stäffer,* n., comp. *käbut,* the meaning 'little chamber' is ModHG. only; in OHG. *chafteri,* 'beehive,' Suab. *kaff,* 'student's room.' Allied to AS. *cessor* or *hall*?

*Kahli,* adj., from the equiv. MidHG. *ka Halloween, 'bald,' OHG. *challo* (gen. *chalter,* chalaver; comp. Du. *kuul,* AS. *caul,* E. *call.* Probably borrowed from Lat. *calvus* (Sansk. *khalvā,* 'bald-headed'), whence Fr. *chauve,* since Lat. *crispus* and *capillāri* have also been introduced into Teut.; comp. AS. *chepp,* E. *crisp,* OHG. and MidHG. *krisp,* 'curly,' and Goth. *kapillón,* 'to curl one's hair.' Probably the Teutons and the Romans were equally struck by each other's method of wearing the hair. Other etymologists are inclined to connect Teut. *kalva* with OSlov. *golt,* 'bare, naked.'

*Kabun, Kabun,* m., 'mound on fermented liquids,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kâm* (kên); comp. IC. *kám,* m., 'thin coating of dust, dirt,' E. *com,* 'soot, coal dust' (with *mutation,* E. *kam,* *kəm,* Goth. *kama,* *kaim.* The root *ka* is inferred from MidHG. *ka-del,* m., 'soot, dirt.' Der. *fâmig,* adj., 'mouldy' (of wine).

*Kahun,* m., 'boat, skiff, wherry,' ModHG. only (strictly unknown to UpG. and Rhin., as in the case of *scheet;* in UpG. *kagen,*); from LG. *kane,* Du. *kam,* comp. Ole. *kâna,* f., 'a kind of boat.' Ole. *kane* signifies 'wooden vessel,' whence the meaning 'boat' might be evolved according to the analogies adduced under *scheff*; comp. Dan. *kane,* with a somewhat different sense 'sleigh.' LG. *kane* looks like a metathesis of AS. *naca* (comp. *figa* and *sège*).

From the Teut. cognates, OFr. *canet,* 'ship,' is derived, but hardly so ModFr. *canot,* which is of American origin.

*Stäfer,* m., 'emperor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *keiser,* OHG. *keiser,* MidHG. *gräser*; corresponding to AS. *câsere,* Goth. *kasar.* The *a* of the ModHG. orthography originated in the Bav. and Aust. chancery of Maximilian I., in which the MidHG. *ei* necessarily became *ai* (according to the lexicographer Helvig, a.D. 1620, Meissen Sax. *räiger* was Bohem.-Bav. *Rajer*). 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 *Gor*; yet the use of Teut. *e* to represent *ae* in Lat. *Græcous* (Goth. *Krèks,* OHG. *Chrius,* 'Greek') is opposed to this. At the same period as the adoption of the names *Drèc* and *Mèr* (Goth. *Râmôncëis,* 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 *sarl* or *Gëf* of Charlemagne, in the sense of *king*; OSlov. *kralj,* Russ. *korolj,* whence Lith. *kardelius,* *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 *car*) is derived through a G. medium (which also elucidates MidE. and OIC. *keiser* from Caesar. Thus *räiger* is the earliest Lat. word borrowed by Teut. (see *Saff*). For a Kelt loan-word meaning 'king' see under *Sâlif.*

*Kajüte,* f., 'cabin,' early ModHG., from LG. *kajüte,* Du. *kajuit,* Fr. *cajuiter.* The origin of the group is obscure, but is hardly to be assigned to Teut.

*Salander,* m., 'weevil,' from the equiv. LG. and Du. *kalander* (comp. Fr. *calandre*).

*Salb,* m., 'calf,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kalp* (b), OHG. *chalb,* (plur. *chalh,* n.; comp. AS. *cailf,* E. *calf,* Du. *kalf,* Ole. *kalfr,* m.; Goth. has only a fem. *kalƀ* (OHG. *chalba,* MidHG. *kalbe*), 'heifer over a year old that has not calved.' MidHG. *kilber,* f., OHG. *chilbirra,* f., *ewe lamb,* is in a different stage of gradation; comp. AS. *cilverlamb,* 'ewe lamb,' and ModHG. dial. *Rîrter* (Swiss), 'young ram;' (E. dial. *
Kal (162) Kam

chilfer). In the non-Teut. languages there is a series of words with the phonetic base "gilb-, denoting 'the young of animals.' Comp. Sans. girbhka, 'covey,' also 'child, offspring'; in the sense of 'mother's lap' the Ind. word suggests Gr. δελφος, 'womb,' and its derivative δελφος, 'brother;' comp. also δελφαξ, 'pig, porker.' To the α of the Teut. word o in Gr. δελφος = μήτρα, 'the womb,' corresponds.

Kaldau, c., 'intestines,' from Midd. and Midd. koldune; a Midd. and LG. word (in UpG.stonen). It is based upon a Rom. and MidLat. caledamen, a derivative of Lat. calidus (calidus) 'warm,' meaning chiefly 'the still reeking entrails of newly slaughtered animals;' comp. South-West Fr. chaulcin, Bologn. caoldom, 'entrails.' From East Rom. (and G. t) the word found its way also into Slav. comp. Czech kaldoun, 'entrails,' Croat. kalduni, 'lung.'

Kalender, m., 'calendar,' from Midd. kalender (with the variant kalendren), m.; the latter comes from Lat. calendarium, but is accentuated like calendae.

Kalifern, vb., 'to canik a ship,' from Du. kalifaren; the latter is derived from Fr. cailfer.

Kal, m., 'limé, from the equiv. Mid. kale, kalke, OHG. chalch, m. The Mod. OHG. variant kal (occurring in UpG. and Midd. is based upon OHG. chath for chalath (hh). Allied to AS. éale; but E. chalch has assumed a divergent sense, just as Midd. kale means both 'lime' and 'white-wash.' The cognates are derived from the Late, acc. calem (nom. caleg), 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 kraly (from cracum) have z for Lat. c; c remains as k in old loan-words such as kalir, Goth. likarna, 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 Manur and Zsigoul (Zindik).

Kaln, m., 'calm,' of LG. origin; LG. kaln, E. cold; based on the Fr. calme.

Kalman, Kalman, m., from E. calamanco, Fr. calmancé, E., all with the same meaning, 'fine woollen stuff,' MidLat. calamancus may be derived from the East.

Kalmauer, m., 'moping fellow,' simply ModHG., of obscure origin; the second part of the compound is exactly the same as in Ündmaüfer, which see.

Kahl, adj., 'cold,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. and OHG. kalt (gen. kaltes); corresponding to AS. ceald, cold, E. cold, Oic. kaldr, Goth. kald; an old partic. formation corresponding to the Lat. vb. in das, Sners. ta-s (Goth. d from Aryan t), as in alt, laut, teut, traut, &c. kal as the root appears in a stronger stage of gradation in ModHG. kald, and in a weaker stage in Oic. kalde, 'cold.' In Oic. and AS. the str. vb. of which ModHG. faut and Oic. keldr are parties, is retained; Scand. kola, 'to freeze,' AS. calan, 'to freeze;' allied to Swiiss xale, 'to cool,' and hence 'curicle.' Note ModE. chill from AS. éyle (from éci, kalt). The root is identical with that of Lat. gelu, 'frost,' geldre, 'to congeal,' yeludus, 'cold.'

Samel, n., 'camel,' from Lat. caméllus, in MidHG. kemmel, kelm, which point to the Byzantine and ModGr. pronunciation of Gr. κάμηλος, and hence to κόκας (the e of keme is produced by i- mutation from o). The ModHG. word is a more recent scholarly term, borrowed anew from Lat. (comp. Fr. chameau, Ital. camello), while the MidHG. word was brought back from the Crusades, and hence is due to immediate contact with the East. Moreover, at San Rossore, near Pisa, a breed of camels has existed from the Crusades down to modern times, some of which are exhibited in Europe as curiosities. In the OTeut. period there was, curiously enough, a peculiar word for 'camel' current in most of the dialects, which corresponded to Gr. épovnx, Goth. ulbunda, AS. ofnd, OHG. obenta, MidHG. olbent; allied to OSlov. velhólo, 'camel.' The history of this word is quite obscure.

Samerad, 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. Samerat; comp. Grille, Grize, OHG. gidoflo, 'companion' (comp. Dêfl and Del), simply forms illustrative of the OTeut. heroic age, which were partly disputed in the MidHG. period in favour of the foreign terms Samun and Samorad.

Samille, f., 'camomile,' from MidHG. kamille, f., which is again derived from Mid Lat. and Ital. camamilla (Gr. χαμαμήλος).
The term became current in the Middle Ages through medical science, which was learnt from the Greeks (comp. Arz, Βίδις, Βήθαρη).

**Kamin**, m., 'chimney, fireplace, fireside', from MidHG. *kīmān, kī'mān*; the ModHG. accentuation, which differs from the MidHG., is due to the word being based anew on Lat. *cāmŭnas*, 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. *cămināta*, prop. 'room with a stove or fireplace', and hence with MidHG. *kēminātē* (variancer); allied also to Czech, Pol., and Russ. *konnaata*, 'room.'

**Kaminof**, n., 'waistcoat, jacket,' simply ModHG. formed like the Fr. *camisole*, 'under-vest' (allied to MidLat. *camista*, 'shirt'; see *Jamb*).

**Kamm**, n. 'comb' from the equiv. MidHG. *kam* (mm), *kamp* (b); it signifies 'comb' in the widest sense; OHG. *chamb*, comp. AS. *comb*, E. *comb* (also AS. *humig-comb*, E. *honeycomb*), Goth. *kamba*. 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. *gomba*; comp. Gr. *γωμφή*, 'molar tooth, *γωμφήδας, γωμφής, jaws, beak'; Ofnd. *jambha*, m., 'tusk' (plural 'bit'), *jambhaga*, m., 'inisor'; O. *Slov. zjamb*, 'tooth' Gr. *γωμφή*, 'plug, bolt' points to a wider development of meaning. *Kämmer*, vb., 'to comb, card (w.),' is a verbal noun; MidHG. *kammern*, OHG. *chemben*, *chempen*; AS. *eampen*. In UpG. the term fräfen is current, *etfrāt* too being the word for 'comb.'

**Kammer**, f., 'chamber, office,' from MidHG. *kamer, kamere*, f., with the general meaning 'sleeping apartment, treasury, storeroom, money-chest, royal dwelling, justice chamber,' &c.; OHG. *kamara*, f., 'apartment, palace.' E. *chamber*, from Fr. *chambre*; but the HG. word is based on a Rom. word (Span. and Port.) *camara*, 'room' (Ital. *camera*), which again is derived from *kāndra*, '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. *cama*, Slav. *komora*. The numerous meanings in MidHG. are also indicated by the ModHG. derivatives and compound terms *Kämmerer*, *Kimmert*, and *Kammtoter.*

**Kammerlicht**, n., 'cambric,' manufactured first at Cambrai (Du. *Kamereik*); corresponding to Du. *kamerijstock*.

**Kamp**, m., a L.G. word, comp. Du. (MidDu.) *kamp*; from Lat. *campus*. *Kamp*, however, has a special sense, 'enclosed piece of ground, field.'

**Kämpe**, m., 'combattant, 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 L.G. origin; comp. OLG. *kempio*, 'combattant, warrior.' Perhaps it was orig. a legal term of the Saxon Code. See *Kamp*.

**Kampf**, m., 'combat,' from MidHG. *kämpf*, m. and n., 'combat, duel, tilting'; OHG. *champf*, m., AS. *camp*, comp. Oic. *kapp*, n. The Oic. word is interesting, because it signifies lit. *zeal, emulation,* which is the orig. meaning of *kamp* (Mod HG. *strieg* has gone through a similar development of meaning). Hence there is no probability in the assumption that OTeut. *kampa* is derived from Lat. *campus* in this connecting it with *Campus Martius.* This older assumption receives no support from phonetic laws, for *kamp* does not look unlike a Teut. word, while the meaning of the Scand. word makes it impossible. We should consider, too, whether the old Teutons, with their numerous terms relating to war, had any need of borrowing such a word. Some connect OTeut. *kamp* with Sans. *jāta* 'to fight.' HG. *kämpfe*, and *kämpf*, *kämpf*, prop. 'combatant,' is Mid HG. *kempio*, OHG. *chemphio*, *chempho*, 'wrestler, duellist;' AS. *campio*, and Oic. *koppie* signify 'warrior, hero;' this term, denoting the agent, passed into Rom. (comp. Fr. *champion*, whence also E. *champion*).

**Kampfer**, m., 'camphor,' from MidHG. *kampfer*, *qiffer*, m., from MidLat. *camphora*, *cafrera* (Fr. *camphre*; Ital. *canfora* and *cafora*, ModGr. *kafoúd*); the latter term is derived finally from Ind. *kāpāra, kāpār*, or from Hebr. *kāphër*, 'pitch, resin.'

**Kanel**, m., 'cinnamon bark,' accented on the termination, from MidHG. *kanell,* 'stick or cane of cinnamon'; the word was borrowed in the MidHG. period from Fr. *canelle, canelle*, 'cinnamon bark,' which is a diminut. of Fr. *conne* (Lat. *canna*) 'cane,' Ital. *canella*, 'tube.'
Kan  ( 164 )  Kap

Kaninchcn, n., 'rabbit,' dimin., of an earlier ModHG. kanin; it is based upon Lat. cuniculus, which passed into HG, in various forms; MidHG. künidln (accented on the first syllable), evidently germanized, also küntolt, künidln, külle. The ModHG. form is based upon a MidLat. variant, cuniculus; the form with a is properly restricted to North and Middle Germany, while ü (Künidler) is current in the South. Comp. MidE. coning, E. coney, from Fr. conin (Ital. coniglio).

Kanfr. (1.), n., 'spider' (MidG.), from the equiv. MidHG. kanfr (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 OTe. kungulda, kungur-vifu, 'spider;' AS. gongulwéor, 'spider,' must also be based upon a similar word; its apparent meaning, 'the insect that weaves as it goes along,' is probably due to a popular corruption of the obscure first component. We should thus get a prim. Teut. stem kung, 'to spin,' which in its graded form appears in ModHG. künkfr. This stem has been preserved in the non-Teut. languages only in a Finn. loan-word; comp. Finn. kungsas, 'web' (Goth. *kungsas).

Kanfr. (2.), m., 'canker,' from OHG. chanczhar, cancer; comp. AS. cancer, E. canker. Probably OHG. chanczhar is a real Teut. word from an unpermutated gungro, comp. Gr. γόγγρος, 'an excrescence on trees;' γάγγραμα, 'gangrene.' Perhaps a genuinely Teut. term has been blended with a foreign word (Lat. cancer, Fr. chancre).

Kanfrce, f., 'can, tankari, jug,' from the equiv. MidHG. kannce, OHG. channca, f.; comp. AS. cance, E. can; OTe. kann. The OTeut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. canthus (Gr. κανθάρος); an assumed corruption of kantarrum, m. acc. to a fem. kann, is improbably. The derivation of Kanfrce, from Lat. canca, 'cane,' is opposed by the meaning of the word. Since ModHG. känfr is based upon a Teut. root ksr, the latter can hardly be added in explanation of Kanfrce, although the meaning of both might be deduced from a prim. sense 'hollowed wood.' If we assume, as is quite possible, a Goth. *kans, 'can,' another etymology presents itself, Goth. kas, OTe. ker, and OHG. char, 'vessel;' would be cognate, and -nos, a suffix of the same root. If we compare, however, with Kanfrce the Swab. and Alem. variant kante, which is based upon OHG. chante, we obtain kan- as the root. The G. word passed into Fr. (Mod. Fr. canette, 'small can'), equiv. to MidLat. cannetta, dimin. of MidLat. kanna).

Kante, f., 'sharp edge, border, margin, fine lace,' ModHG. only, from LG. kante, 'edge, corner'; the latter, like E. cant, 'corner, edge,' which is also unknown to the earlier periods of the language, is derived from Fr. cant, 'corner,' which, with Ital. canto, is said to be based finally on Gr. κάντος, 'fellow of a wheel.'

Kanifdu, m., 'leather whip,' from Bohem. kanfel, Pol. kanczk. The word is of Turk. origin (Turk. kame, 'whip'). Comp. Kurfeldj.

Kanfrfel, f., 'pulpit,' from MidHG. kanfzel, OHG. cancella, chanczella, f., lit. 'the place set apart for the priests,' then 'pulpit'; from the equiv. MidLat. cancellas, cancelli, 'grating;' cancelli altaris, the grating enclosing the altar, the part separated from the nave of the church by a grating'; in MidLat. generally 'any part surrounded by a parapet, especially an oriental flat roof.' 'Qui vero Epistolis missas recitare volebat populo in regione Palestine antiquitatem ascendebat super tectum et de cancellis recitabat et inde incolet usus ut qui litteras principibus missas habent exponere Cancellarii usitato nomine dicantur' (du Cange). Hence Kanfrfel. 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.

Kapauon, m., 'capon,' from the equiv. MidHG. kappon; borrowed after the era of the substitution of consonants from Rom. capponem (Lat. capo, equiv. to Gr. καπόν); comp. Ital. appone, Fr. charpon (whence also Serv. cappan). Even in the AS. period capbon, 'gallinaceous,' is found derived from the same source (E. capon); comp. Du. kapoen. From the Lat. nom. cappon is derived MidHG. kappe, and even OHG. chappe.- For another term see under Kappur.

Kapelle (1.), f., 'chapel, orchestra,' an early loan-word, which always remained, however, under the influence of MidLat. capella, on which it is based, for while numerous other words borrowed from Lat. have their accent changed according to the
Kap

Teut. method, the Lat. accent is retained in OHG. chapella, MidHG. kapelle, and the ModHG. form. It is true that in MidHG. köppell (ModAlem. käppell), with the G. accent also occurs, and hence the UpG. ṣappel, ṣappel, frequent names of villages. MidLat. capella has a peculiar history; as a dimin. of capita (comp. ṣappita) it signified *a capa*; 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.—

Srapul, m., ‘chaplain,’ from MidHG. kapellān. It is based on MidLat. capellānus, 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. Šapel.

Saplēle (2.), f., ‘capel,’ ModHG. only; it is based upon a combination of MidLat. capella, Fr. chapelle, ‘lid of an alembic,’ and MidLat. cupella, Fr. coupelle, ‘capel, crucible’ (dimin. of Lat. cupa); Du. kapere.

Sapel, m., ‘pirate,’ from the equiv. Du. kapere.

Sapit, n., ‘chapter,’ from MidHG. kapitol, ‘solemn assembly, convention,’ OHG. capitāl, capitul, ‘inscription.’ MidLat. capitulum has also both these meanings.

Sapores, adj., ‘broken, destroyed,’ ModHG. only; according to the general acceptance it is not allied to ModHG. Šapat, but is rather derived from Hebr. ṣappārdāh, ‘reconciliation, atonement.’

Sappe, f., ‘hood, cowl?’ the meaning of MidHG. kappe, f., upon which it is based, does not correspond very often with that of ModHG., its usual signification being ‘a garment shaped like a cloak and fitted with a cowl as a covering for the head;’ hence Xarafappe, which has first been made current in ModHG. in this century through the revival by scholars of the MidHG. torn-kappe (prop. ‘the cloak that makes the wearer invisible’). OHG. chappa; AS. cappe, ‘cloak,’ E. cap. The double sense of the MidHG. word appears in the MidLat. and Rom. cappa, ‘cloak, cap’ on which it is based (on the prim. form capa is based E. cope, from MidE. cope, as well as OIc. copa, ‘cloak’). With regard to the meaning comp. ModFr. chape (cape), ‘cope, scabbard, sheath, case,’ and the derivatives chapeau, ‘hat,’ and chaperon, ‘cowl.’ The MidLat. word was adopted by the more 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 *kapfa in OHG. and *kappe in MidHG.—Comp. Šapelf.

Kappen, vb., ‘to chop, chop,’ ModHG. simply, from Du. kappen, ‘to split;’ comp. Dan. kappe and E. chop. In UpAlsat. kēchep is found with the HG. form; allied also to the dial. graded forms kipfen, kippen; hence the Teut. root kep, kappe.

Sappes, Sappur, m., ‘headed cabbage,’ from the equiv. MidHG. kappas, kappas, kabez, m. OHG. chabuz, chabuz, directly connected with Lat. cupa, which strangely enough does not appear in Mid Lat., in the sense of ‘cabbage-head;’ Ital. capuccio (hence Fr. cabo and E. cabbage) presumes, however, a MidLat. derivative of cupa 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.

Sappzum, m., ‘cavezon,’ ModHG. only, corrupted from Ital. cavezzone, whence also Fr. cavezon, ‘cavezon.’

Kaput, adj., lit. ‘lost at play,’ ModHG. simply, from Fr. capot; faire capot, ‘to cause to lose,’ être capot, &c. The Fr. expression was introduced into G. with a number of other terms orig. used at play (comp. ṣtreff).

Sapuce, f., ‘cowl,’ ModHG. only, from Ital. capuccio, whence also Fr. capuce; MidLat. capuccion; deriv. Šapujner (MidLat. capucinicus).

Sarat, n., ‘carat,’ not derived from MidHG. girdel, f. and n., ‘carat,’ which in ModHG. must have been Šat. The ModHG. has been more probably borrowed anew from Fr. carat or Ital. carato; the ModHG. word has adopted the G. accent, while the ModHG. term preserves the accent of the Rom. word upon which it is based.

Saraufsche, f., ‘crucian,’ ModHG. only; older variants, karaz, karatèch; from Fr. carassin, ‘crucian’). Comp. also E. crucian, and its equiv. Ital. coracino, Lith. karosas, Serv. karas, Czech karas, which forms are nearer to HG. than to Fr.; the final source is Gr. κοπακιός (MidLat. coractnus).

Sarbafsche, f., ‘hunting-whip,’ ber-
Kar

rowed from Slav. like ṛantův and წantův in ModHG.; Pol. karbacz, Boh. karbáč (from Turk, kērbāçe).

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 as well as E. caraway is based on Lat. carenum (Gr. κάρων), ‘caraway,’ is not quite satisfactory, hence the influence of Arab. al-καρا́ثا is assumed.

Kard, m., ‘dray,’ from the equiv. MidHG. karrech, karrič, OHG. charrích (hh), m. Probably current even in the 8th cent. on the Up. and Mid. Rhine, as may be inferred from the initial k, ch (comp. kijet). It is based upon the late Lat. carrucu, ‘honorum vehiculum opertum, four-wheeled travelling car’ (a derivative of carrus; comp. karren); Fr. charrue, ‘plough,’ is likewise based upon Lat. carrucus, which also signifies ‘plough’ in MidLat.

Karde, f., ‘fuller’s thistle,’ from MidHG. karte, f., OHG. charta, f., ‘teasel, the instrument made from the thistle and used by cloth-weavers for carding wool.’ The final source is MidLat. cardus, carduus, ‘thistle’ (Fr. chardon, Ital. cardo), the d of the ModHG. word compared with the t of OHG. and MidHG. is due to the word, which was naturalised about the 7th cent., being based anew on the Lat. form.—Kardelsche, Kardelsche, f., ‘carder’s comb’; a derivative of Karre.

Karfreitag, m., ‘Good Friday,’ from the equiv. MidHG. karfritac, mostly kar- tac, m.; Karnecke, ‘Passion Week,’ is also current even in MidHG. The first part of the compound is OHG. chara, f., ‘lamentation, mourning’ (charasang, ‘elegy’). This OTeut. word for Ajag, ‘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. earn, f., ‘care, suffering, grief,’ E. care. A corresponding vb. signifying ‘to sigh’ is preserved in OHG. quēran (Goth. *gāvan). Other derivatives of the Tent. root kar, ger, are wanting. See also Tar.

Karfunke, m., ‘carbuncle,’ from MidHG. karbunkel, m., with the variant kar-funkel, probably based on MidHG. swanke, ModHG. swanne; b is the original sound, for the word is based upon Lat. carbunculus (comp. E. carbuncle, ModFr. escaerboucle).

Karg, adj., ‘sparking, niggardly,’ from MidHG. kār (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. ēcarig, ‘sad,’ and E. chary, allied to E. care. The syncope of the vowel in MidHG. kārc compared with OHG. charag is normal after r.

Karfen, m., ‘carp,’ from the equiv. MidHG. karpe, OHG. champhe, m.; comp. E. carp; allied to OTeut. karfe. It cannot be decided whether Karfen is a real Teut. word; probably MidLat. carpe, Fr. carpe, and Ital. carpine are derived from Teut. In Kelt. too there are cognate terms for ‘carp,’ W. carp.; comp. also Russ. karpū, korpli, Serv. krap, Lith. karp, ‘carp.’

Karre, f., Karren, m., from the equiv. MidHG. karre, m. and f., OHG. charra, f., charro, m., ‘cart;’ the HG. words and al- o the E. car (OTeut. kerra) are based on MidLat. carrus, m., carra, f., and their Rum. derivatives (ModFr. char, ‘car’). Lat. carrus, ‘four-wheeled transport waggon,’ is again of Kelt. origin (Gael. carr, Bret. karr); comp. Karf, Pīfrec.—Karículo, Karriole, f., Kariol, m., ‘jaunting car,’ simply ModHG. from Fr. carriole.—Karriner, m., ‘carter.’

Karf, m., ‘hoe,’ from the equiv. MidHG. karst, m., OHG. and OSax. carst; the word is not found in other groups. The etymology is dubious; allied to fēren (karjan), 1 to sweep. 3

Karlaune, Karlance, f., ‘short, heavy cannon,’ from Ital. quartana, MidLat. quartana; this term, as well as its earlier ModHG. version Bärdleštuff, 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. karte, f.; formed from Fr. carte.

Karthause, Karlante, f., ‘Carthusian monastery,’ from late MidHG. karštē, f., which is again derived from Kartshēsa, Char- treuse (near Grenoble, where the Carthusian order was founded in 1084 A.D.).—Kart- häusfer, ‘Carthusian friar,’ from MidHG. karštēser, karthuser.

Karloffel, f., ‘potato,’ derived by a process of differentiation from the earlier ModHG. form Kartöffel. Potatoes were introduced into Germany about the middle of the 18th cent. from Italy, as is proved by the Ital. name (comp. Ital. tartufo, tartuf- folo; see Trüffel). Another name, Grapf,
Kas

seems to indicate that the plant was brought from the Netherlands and France, Du. aard-appel, Fr. pomme de terre. The dial. Comité is due to a similar conception, its orig. form being Comité. Zaffra is a shortened form of Zatterjëf, resulting from the accent (comp. Zàttèjëfr from cùettàbìla). The rarer dial. Patafre (Franc.), which corresponds to E. potate, 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.

Sàfe, m., 'cheese,' from the equiv. Mid HG. këse, OHG. chàse, m.; Lat. cæsæus (whence also Ofr. case), before the 6th cent. at the latest was adopted in the vernacular form cèivus (variant cæsæus?) by the Teutons; comp. Du. këze, AÉ. jùse, E. cheese. It corresponds in Rom. to Ital. cacio, Span. queso; yet cæsæus was supplanted in the dials. at an early date by Lat. *formaticus, (cheese) mould'; comp. Fr. fromage (Ital. formaggio). Olc. has a peculiar word for 'cheese,' ostr, in Goth. perhaps *jusæ (comp. Finn. jùse, 'cheese'); the assumed Goth. *jusæ is connected etymologically with Lat. jus, 'broth,' Oslov. jufka, 'soup,' OInd. yidhán, 'soup' (comp. Saude), the root of which is yu, 'to mix'; in Lith. jùvus, jùuti, 'to mix (dough). From this collocation of terms it is probable that *jusæ 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 fæse from them. It is true that according to Pliny, Hist. Nat. xi. 41, the barbarians generally were not acquainted with the method; yet comp. also butter.

Kastanie, f., 'chestnut;' comp. OHG. cheštinna, MidHG. këštenë, këšten, kastànë. The latter is evidently a return to the orig. form, Lat. castanea, which had already been transformed to kastëne (comp. UpG. Këstë). Moreover, OHG. cheštinna and AS. cæstæn (cæstœmæ, MidHG. këstenboun, E. chestnut) point to a Lat. *castània. *castænja. Comp. Fr. châtaigne, Ital. castagna, 'chestnut.' The Lat. word is derived from the equiv. Gr. kástana, -ënnà, -ësw, -ëv; the chestnut was named from the town of Kástara, in Pontus.

Kasfien, vb., 'to chastise,' from Mid HG. kástiogen (g for j), kástigen, OHG. ches-
hence 'strange, unintelligible foreign tongue.' It seems to have been a Swiss word origin, and allied to Swab. and Swiss kander, châder, 'tow'; or should it be dzăr?ı?ı?

Sâu, f., 'coop, cage, pen,' from MidHG. kouve (kouw), f., 'miner's hut or shed over a shaft' (OHG. *kouwa, Goth. *kaunja, are wanting); from Lat. cora (intermediate form cau), 'cavity.' See also Stiegli. ı?

Kauen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. kāwen, kiwec, OHG. chiwec; ModHG. au and MidHG. ā in this word compared with ãu in vãeufãen is properly MidHG. merely. It corresponds to AS. ceocan, E. to chew, and the equiv. Du. kauwen. The verb, which is based on a Tent. root kœw, ku, pre-Tent. gen, is wanting in Goth. ; comp. OSlov. šīca, š褐j, šcaí, šet, 'to chew.' The Aryan root is gáz, gaz, 'to chew'; see Stiem. Gr. γατος, γατα is totally unconnected with Hg. fåwn, being allied to fejun.

Kauern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. hāren (Du. kurren), 'to squeal,' is obsolete; in E. and in Scand. an initial k also appears, MidE. couren, E. to cover; Dim. kāre, Swe. kāra, in the ModHG. sense; Old. kār, 'to be inactive.' Comp. faurun.

Kaufen, vb., 'to buy,' from MidHG. konfén, OHG. chounfén. The meaning in OHG. and MidHG. is somewhat more general, 'to trade, negotiate,' especially also 'to buy, sell, or to barter.' Comp. Goth. kaupd, 'to trade,' AS. ēppan (Goth. *kæppjan), '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. ceof, 'trade, business, cattle' (cattle was, in fact, the chief medium of payment in exchange; comp. ēdb and Sidh). It is most closely allied to Lat. capuo, 'retail dealer, innkeeper,' in connection with this fact it is certainly remarkable that a women agent corresponding to Lat. capuo is far less widely diffused than the Tent. vb. kaupd (only in OHG. does chounf mean shopkeeper). The Tent. vb. in the form of koppita, 'to buy' (allied to koppit, 'trade, koppit, merchant,' Lith. kūveina, 'merchant'), passed into prim. Slav. and Finn. (kauppata, 'to trade').

The cognates are wanting in Rom. (comp. ſāvir.) — The ModHG. Säu is OIG. chounf, m., 'trade, business'; AS. čeop, 'trade'; in E. the cognates cheap and chapman have been retained.

Säu-barsch, 'round posterior,' Säu-hopf, 'bull-head,' Säu-lquappe, 'ruff.' In these compounds Säu signifies 'a ball of small circumference'; MidHG. kāte, a variant of kugel (comp. šctf from štrig; older ModHG. ſau; comp. šteuf.

Säu, adv., 'scurrily,' from MidHG. kāme, as adj. (f.), 'thin, weak, infirm,' as adv. (OIG. chāme), 'with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, not'; to this is allied OIG. chāmig, 'powerless, toilsome.' 'Feeble' is the prim. meaning of the adj. and adv., as is shown by Lower Hess. kāme, MidHG. kāme, Swab. chum, and MidE. kāme, 'feeble.' The corresponding AS. ēm signifiies 'tender, fine, beautiful' (comp. ſeun). Tent. kām, 'feeble,' is not found in the other languages.

Sāu, m., 'screech-owl,' from the equiv. MidHG. kāte, kāť, m. (rarely occurs); in OHG. as well as in the other OTent. diae, the word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine its Goth. form. We might assume Goth. *kutis or *kātis; the first partly suggests Gr. βάτα, 'owl' (for δάφνια β as in βαίνα, 'to go,' βότανος, 'fine flower, equiv. to ModHG. Säu). Moreover, in ModHG. pet names for birds are formed ending in z, ſep, Szologi, ſteh; hence Sāu may have to be divided, and thus Gr. βάτα, 'owl,' would be most closely connected with Tent. kau, kāt.

Sāzen, vb., 'to cover;' ModHG. only; like fauern, it is connected with the root kāt; zen is a suffix from OHG. zen, azen (35e, a35e), Goth. atjan; *kātwatjan would be the Goth. form. Comp. fauern.

Stéis, f., 'concubine,' from the equiv. MidHG. kebse, kehese, OHG. chēbuse, chēbis; in Goth. perhaps *kadibai. Comp. AS. ēfes, ēfes. Unfortunately the word is etymologically quite obscure. The meaning is an important one in the history of manners and customs; the AS. word signifies 'concubine' and 'servant,' and the corresponding masc. keiser in Old. 'slave'; it is evident that female captives were made slaves and concubines (comp. AS. weilas, 'Kelt, slave, weyle,' female slave, servant, under Stiegli). The idea of 'concubine' in spite of Tacitus' highly-coloured picture of the OTent. family life, is not foreign to...
from the equiv. MidHG, and MidLG, kēl, £, OHG, chēla; corresponding to Du. keel, AS. éole (obsolete in E), and éole. In Goth. perhaps *kilō (gen. *kilōna). Since Tent. k is derived from pre-Tent. g, we may compare Sans. gāla and Lat. gula, ‘throat.’ See ṣērr.

hecren (1), vb., ‘to turn, from MidHG. ākeren, OHG. chären, ‘to turn, direct’; a difficult word to explain both etymologically and phonetically; in AS. tōran, tōran (pret. ērde), ‘to turn.’

hecren (2), vb., ‘to sweep,’ from the equiv. MidHG. kären, ðerén, kjeren, OHG. cheren, cheren; the Goth. form is probably *karjan, not *karjan; also OHG. warchen, ‘offscouring, impurity,’ connected with L. car, n., ‘dirt (on new-born lambs and calves).’ Probably primit. allied to Lith. šerė, sērti, ‘to scrape.’

ściob, saib, m., ‘vulgar person,’ prop. carcinon; simply ModHG., and only in Snab. and Alein.

heifen, vb., ‘to scold,’ with the LG. form for the strictly HG. heifen, MidHG. khefen, ‘to upbraid, quarantine,’ with the equiv. frequentative kihen, kivel; MidHG. kēp, kēbes, m., ‘wrangling manner, defiance, refractoriness,’ MidLG. kiven, Du. kijven, ‘to upbraid,’ Scand. kifa, ‘to quarrel,’ kif, ‘quarrel.’

ściel, m., ‘wedge, keystone,’ from MidHG. kil, ‘wedge, plug;’ with the curious variant kheel (MidHG. dial. kheel), OHG. chili, ‘plug;’ both the MidHG. forms assume Goth. *keils. Scand. keiler (Goth. *kailaiz), m., ‘wedge,’ is abnormal; the root is kl, kai. OÉ. kilt, ‘canal’ (comp. the proper name Kii), is probably not connected on account of the meaning; since OHG. and MidHG. kl signifies ‘plug,’ the word is more probably allied to AS. eōg, E. key.

seiler, seuler, m., ‘wild boar,’ MidHG. only, probably not allied to fluit; borrowed from Lihth. kumigas, ‘boar’?

scim, m., ‘germ, bud, shoot,’ from the equiv. MidHG. kim, kime, m., OHG. chim, chimo, m. (Goth. *keima, m.). The Tent. root is kl, which is widely diffused in the Tent. group. Goth. has only the partic. of a vb. derived from this root, us-kijans, ‘sprouted;’ for which, however, an earlier variant, kēns, ‘germinated,’ is assumed by the vb. us-keinans (ndōla). With the same root kl are connected the dental derive. AS. cēp, OSax. kii, OHG. chēla (from-
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<td>celier. The word was borrowed from late Lat. <em>cellarium</em> (with a change of gender and accent) in the pre-OHG. period, since the terms borrowed from Lat. in OHG. change Lat. <em>c</em> before open vowels into <em>z</em> (<strong>tz</strong>); comp. <em>streu</em>. Stiller may have been introduced into Germany from the South at the same time as <em>stark</em> (which see), perhaps with the culture of the vine; yet the word signifies generally 'subterranean storeroom.'—<em>Stefner</em>, m., 'waiter,' from MidHG. <em>kelnare</em>, m., 'butler,' from MidLat. <em>cellerarius</em>, with the equiv. variant <em>kellerare</em>, m., <em>cellarius</em>, m., 'steward, butler.'—<em>Stefnerin</em>, 'maid,' MidHG. <em>kelnarrine</em>, <em>kellerin</em>-e, f., 'maid, servant, housekeeper.'</td>
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**Steller**, f. and m., 'wine or oil press,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kettler*, *keller*, m. and f. and OHG. *calcturara*, *calcatura* (also *calcatorhâs*), MidHG. *kaltarhâs*; borrowed, on the introduction of the southern culture of the vine (see *kell*, *keller*, *stark*, and *stel*), from Lat. *calcatura*, 'wine-press' (*calctorium*), derived from *calcare*, 'to tread.' Hence *Steller* orig. means 'treading press.' For the genuine *UpG*. use see *Wett* and *Sperl* (in *Dun. pers.* AS. *presse*, from Lat. *pressa*). *Stett* is MidG., and is found from the Moselle to the Saale. Corresponding to OLoIr. *chequeur*, from Lat. *calcatorium*.

**Siemenzelt*, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *kemenâle*, f., 'room with a fireplace,' esp. 'bedroom,' also 'sitting-room, women's apartment.' During the OHG. period MidLat. *caminatâ*, 'room with a stove or fireplace,' was introduced into G., as is proved by the preservation of the Lat. sharp dental in OHG. *cheminatâ*, f. From MidLat. *caminata*, which is recorded as early as the 6th cent., are derived Ital. *camminata*, 'large room,' and Fr. *cheminer*, whence the equiv. E. *chimney*, also Czech, Pol., and Russ. *kominata*, 'room'; comp. *flamm*.

**fennen**, vb., 'to know, be acquainted with,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kennen*, OHG. *chenen*. The simple form was very little used in MidHG. and OHG., the usual words being the compounds OHG. *irchenen*, MidHG. *erkennen*, and OHG. *bechenen*, MidHG. *bekennen*, with the meanings of MidHG. *fennen*. The corresponding Goth. *kannjan* (ubekannjan), as well as AS. *ceunan*, *gecennan*, signifies 'to make known.' This double sense, which is combined in OE. *kenna*, is explained by the...
fact that O'Teut. kannjan is a factitive of the O'Teut. pret.-pres. kann, inf. kunnan, 'to know'; referm is a derivative 'to inform oneself.' Comp. further references under fennin.

Särbe, f., 'notch,' from MidHG. körbe, f., kérp, m., 'incision, notch.' Comp. Ofc. kjarse, kérse, n., 'bundle,' AS. cyrf, incision.'

kerben, vb., 'to notch,' from the equiv. MidHG. körben (with a str. partic. gekürben in Lower Rhem.); an orig. str. vb. with the graded forms kérfan, kérft, körbum, korban (comp. AS. ceorfan, E. to carve, Du. krenen); the final f of the stem kerf is attested by the MidHG. kérve, a variant of körbe; Goth. *kairfan is wanting. The root kerf is found also in Gr. γράφω, 'to write,' prop. 'to cut in, scratch' (comp. HG. räffen with E. to write), which with Teut. kerf points to a Sans. root *gṛph.

Särbel, m., 'chervil,' from the equiv. MidHG. körvele, kérvel, f. and m., OHG. körvela, körvela, l., 'a culinary and medicinal herb'; comp. AS. earfel, E. chervil. It was probably naturalised in Germany before the O'HG. period, and is derived from Lat. coccreleum (κοκχερλούμ), whence also Fr. cerfeuil, Ital. cerfoglio, which were borrowed at a period when the initial c before open vowels was still pronounced k; comp. Räfer, Räfer, Räfer, Räumen, Räf, &c. In the period before the O'HG. period of consonation, the Ital. art. of cookery and horticulture, and with the latter many southern vegetables and herbs, were introduced into Germany; comp. Körres, Pfeffer, Mung, Réf, and Köfer.

Särker, m., 'gaol,' from the equiv. MidHG. karkære, karkære, karker, m., OHG. karkari, m., 'prison;' from Lat. carcereum, probably more strictly from karkerin (comp. OHG. krész, from Lat. crucem under Scand.), so that the final s of the O'HG. word would represent the -em of the acc. (comp. Réf, rém). Even in Goth. karkara, l., 'prison,' is found, corresponding to AS. cearcen, OIr. carc. In the HG. word the second k shows that köfter was borrowed before the O'HG. period, since borrowed terms in O'HG. such as chrész, from crucem, pronounce the c as ts before open vowels; comp. Köfer, Réf, Köfer, Köber, and Réf.

Sört, m., 'fellow,' a MidG. and LG. form for MidHG. karl, m., 'man, husband, lover,' OHG. karat; Ofc. karl, m., 'man (opposed to woman), old man, one of the common folk, serf, servant;' hence E. earl, 'fellow, man.' Besides these terms, which indicate Goth. *karla-, there appears a form kerla- (Goth. *kairla-), allied to them by gradation, and assumed by AS. ceorl, 'serf' (hence cærlian, 'to take a husband, marry'), MidE. cheorl, E. churl, as well as by Du. kereel, Fris. tsere, LG. kereel, kerel (wanting in OSax.). As a proper name the HG. Karl was retained without being supplanted by the MidG. and LG. form; on the adoption of Karl by Slav. see under Ráuček. Both words denoted a full-grown man (generically, 'man, husband, lover,' and also 'male of animals' in OHG. and AS.; legally, 'man of the lower orders'); in AS. ceorl, 'man,' retained the entire signification, since it is used even of kings, and in the derivative ceorliam, 'to marry,' it preserves its generic meaning and its legal aspect in being applied to the common freemen and the serf. References in non-Teut. cannot be adduced with any certainty; the comparison of kerl, karl, with Sans. jàra (for q), '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 Röd, Rätl, comp. Röter, Röfer, Räfer, Sans, &c.

Sörn, m., 'kernel, stone (of fruit),' pith,' from the equiv. MidHG. körn, kérne, m. OHG. kérno, m.; corresponding to Ofc. kjarne, m., 'kernel.' A corresponding Goth. *kairund, m., is wanting (for which we have kairund, n.1). AS. cyrne, and the equiv. E. kernel are connected phonetically more nearly with Sörn, since a derivative of Sörn in E. would have an initial c. O'Teut. kerna- and korna- are allied by gradation to each other just as Bért and Bért, Röd and Röf.

kernan, vb., 'to churn,' allied to E. churn, AS. *cyrne, *cyrne, Du. karn, OIr. kine, f., 'churn,' with which AS. éyrnan, E. to churn, and the equiv. Du. kernen are also connected. Akin to ModHG. (Up. Palat.) korn, 'cream,' MidDu. korn, Scand. (Ic.) kjærne, 'cream,' which perhaps are identical with Sörn. Probably Teut. kérn-jón, 'churn,' and kérnjan, 'to churn,' are prim. derivatives of *kerno-., 'cream.'

Sörse, f., 'taper, wax-light, candle,' from MidHG. kørse, 'candle, taper,' espec. 'wax candle,' OHG. chersa, charza, f., charz, m., 'taper, wick, tow.' We have to proceed from the latter in tracing the development of meaning in Sörse (comp. Ofc. kert, n., 'wax-light,' 'tow, wick made of tow, wick.
with a covering of wax, taper,' form the series. Hence there is no need to suppose that *karaz has been borrowed from Lat. ceruta, allied to cera, 'wax,' an assumption equally at variance with the phonological relations of the words. It is true that neither *karza, 'tow,' nor its derivative *karzü, 'taper,' has any etymological support in the non-Teut. languages. The OHG. doublet karza, kerza, may; however, be explained by the assumption of a Goth. *karzü, if, the mutation appearing only at a late period before r and consons in OHG.

Steelf, m., 'kettle, cauldron, boiler,' from the equiv. MidHG. kezel, OHG. chezel, m. ; corresponding to Goth. karzis, OIC. keitt, AS. eytel, m., E. kettle, and the equiv. Du. ketel. This OTeut. word is usually derived from Lat. catus, 'dish' (Saus. kaithina, 'dish'), or its dimin. catillus. Lat. catus is indicated by OHG. kezzel, chezel (Alem.) 'kettle.' AS. cetel, 'cooking-pot.' It is shown under Ael that Goth. karzis can be derived from Lat. catus. Zehind and Tied may have been borrowed at the same period as Keel. From Lat. catus are also derived the Rom. terms, Port. caimho and Tyrol. caizin, 'wooden dish.' FromTeut., OSlov. katel, 'kettle' is derived.

Steette (1.), f., 'covey,' with the earlier variants kitte, kitte, at present dial.; used in ModHG. of only of partridges &c. Kitte is a corruption of the unintelligible kitte, MidHG. kitte, OHG. chettu, n., 'herd, troop,' comp. MidHG. kuitde, Du. kuuste, f., 'herd.' We might connect the word with Lith. kitas, m., garas, f., 'herd,' and hence further with the Ind. root jā (for yā), 'to drive, urge on,' Lith. kūti, 'to drive.' Therefore the dental of the OHG. word, as in the equiv. Lith. kūtas, belongs to the suffix. The Aryan root is gu, 'to drive cattle.'

Steette (2.), f., 'chain, fetter,' from the equiv. MidHG. keten, ketene (Steette is found since the 15th cent.), L. OHG. chetina, chetina, f., 'chain,' borrowed from Lat. catena, yet hardly from the latter itself, since the word was probably naturalized in G. before the IIG. permutation of consonants (comp. Steert), but rather from a vernacular catena (thus Prov. and Span., hence Fr. chaine, from which MidE. chaine, E. chain is derived), which by a change of accent and by the IIG. permutation and mutation resulted in chetina; Du. keten and MidDu. ketene still point, however, to the t of the Lat. word. For the transition of t to il, comp. tieren and Penn. The accent is changed, as in OHG. addt, from Lat. abbat-emin.

Stietzer, m., 'heretic,' from MidHG. ketzer, m., 'heretic,' also 'reprobate, Sodomite' (not recorded in OHG.). The tz presents no difficulties in deriving the word from Gr. καθάπος (kathapos, a Manichean sect spread throughout the West in the 11th and 12th cents., and persecuted by the Church), if it be assumed that Du. ketter, 'heretic,' is a phonetic version of the HG. word. It is true that HG. tz from gr. το (Lat. th) cannot be demonstrated, and the hard fricative th (b, th) may, however, be regarded phonetically as tz, since, e.g., King Chilperic's sign for the was none other than z; the b in OIC. words sounded also to the Germans of the 9th cent. like z; for seemed to them zor. So too in Italy the kathapos were called Gazeri.

Steuken, vb., 'to gasp,' from MidHG. tochken, 'to breathe'; MidHG. tochief, 'to breathe with difficulty, gasp,' has also been absorbed in the ModHG. vb. Corresponding to Du. kuchen, 'to cough,' from Mid Du. kuchen, AS. cohettan, MidE. coughen, E. to cough.—MidHG. tochief is based on a Teut. root kik, which appears in LG., Du., and E., in a nasalised form; LG. (Holstein) kinghosten, Du. kinkhost, m. E. chinkough (for chinkough), 'whooping-cough;' allied to Swed. kikhosta, Dan. kikhose, AS. cin-cung.

Stefel, f., 'club, pestle; thigh; ruddle fellow,' from MidHG. kiete, f., 'club, stick, pole;' cognate with ModHG. Stteil, from MidHG. kile, a variant of kugele, kugel. See the further references under Aigl.

Stelver, m. See Stelver.

Steußch, adj., 'chaste, pure,' from Mid HG. kusche, kushe, adj., 'moderate, quiet, modest, bashful.' OHG. kushe, adj., 'continent, moderate.' AS. csce is borrowed from the OSax. of the Heltaiand, OSax. *csce, of which only the corresponding adv. csce is recorded; Du. kuise, 'cleanly, chaste.' The prim. meaning of the OTeut. adj., which appears in all these forms, is presumably 'pure:' comp. Du. kuiken, 'to clean, purify;' OHG. anladsät, 'dirt' (also Hess. unfridt Weg, 'road in bad condition'). — Stöffelmann, 'chaste tree,' simply ModHG., formed from MidLat. agnus castus, known in Gr. by the term
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(γνός; this being associated with ἀγνός, ‘pure,’ gave rise to the Lat. agnos castus; agnus, Gr. ἀγνός, being confused with agnus, ‘lamb,’ led to HG. knidhramm, one of the strangest products of sicilism (not of popular etymology). The tree is also called knidhramm, Du. kueschboom.

Stibitz, 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; gibitze, gibita, gibiz occur in the written language. The similarity in sound of the equiv. Russ. ейховь and of ModLG. kiev, Du. kievlet, E. piewit, suggests the assumption that Stibitz is of onomatopoetic origin. The suffix resembles that in Stibitz.

Sicher, f., ‘chick-pea’ from the equiv. MidHG. kicher, OHG. chihhurra, chihhara, f.; based on Lat. cicer (plur. ciceria), m., ‘chick-pea,’ cicer, f., ‘chickling vetch’; MidLat. ciceria, cicherea, which would be most closely allied phonetically to OHG. chihhurra, signifies ‘chicory (Gr. κυκάκιa).’ MidE. chiche, E. chiches, chickpeas, plur., with the suffix r wanting as in Fr. chiche, Ital. ceci. The term was borrowed before the OHG. period (Du. sicerwet is more recent).

Sicherne, vb., ‘to litter,’ ModHG. only; allied to OHG. chihhazzen, ‘to laugh,’ a variant of OHG. chihhazzen (MidHG. kachzen); comp. also MidHG. kah, m., ‘loud laughter,’ and MidHG. kachen, ‘to laugh loudly’; the ch is not based, as in other instances, on Teut. k, but following AS. caesthet an, ‘to laugh,’ on O’Teut. ḫh. The cognates are onomatopoetic, the root of which cannot be discovered. In Gr. similar terms were coined, καχαζω, καχαζων, καχαζων, καχαζων, ‘to laugh loudly,’ καχαζων, ‘to splash and bubble.’ On account of the non-permutation of the consonants the terms cannot have been orig. allied. The Gr. words may, however, be cognate with Sans. कहक, ‘to laugh.’

Stibitz (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. kiver, m., n., kieve, kivele, ‘jaw, jawbone,’ besides which there is a form from the stem of fault, OHG. knuvel, m., and usually kive, kive, f., ‘jaw, jawbone.’ Yet ModHG. kiver, kivel have, notwithstanding their rare occurrence, a remoter history in the past; with Goth. *kfern- is connected OIC. kiper, kiper (Goth. *kiftus), ‘mouth

(of beasts), jawbone,’ and also with the a stage of gradation, AS. cœft, OSax. kif, m., ‘jaw of animals’ (with regard to the gradation comp. Käfer, Getel, and Kari). The Teut. stem is therefore kef, kaf, or rather kob, kab (before l and r later permutations of b to f sometimes occur), from pre-Teut. geph or geb; comp. Zend. zafanc, zafna, n., ‘mouth, jaws’ (the corresponding term in Sans. *japhra, *kabbra, is wanting); the nasalised root jambh, by gradation j χb, ‘to snap at,’ leads to Gr. γαμφω, γαμφαλαί, ‘jaws,’ yet these are probably connected more closely with the cognates discussed under Kamm. See Käfer.

Siefier (2), f., ‘pine,’ early ModHG. only; it cannot be traced further back; in UpG.ี้מר simply. Hence Siefier probably originated in Kiefesf (respecting the obscuration of old compounds. Bimper, Schultze, and Schüller). The intermediate form kifer is recorded as North Boh. Comp. also MidHG. kiefmoum, m., ‘pine,’ and *kienforfe, f., ‘pine-tree’ (attested by the derivative kienforkein, adj., ‘of pine’). Comp. Steen and Ṣeif.


Siel (1), m., from the equiv. MidHG. kiil, m. and n., ‘quill’; not recorded in OHG.; dial. seil (MidG.), pointing to Mid HG. kilt; LG. quiele, kiel, is connected with MidE. quille, E. quill. Goth. *giuts or *keitus, and further cognate terms are wanting.

Siel (2), m., ‘keel,’ from MidHG. kiel, OHG. kielot, m., ‘a rather large ship;’ comp. AS. ceol, m., ‘ship’; Du. kiel, E. keel, OEC. kjell, m., ‘ship.’ Scand. kjollr, m., ‘ship’s keel,’ is not allied to these; from this the E. word as well as the ModHG. meaning is probably derived (probably through LG. and Dan. influence). The O’Teut. *kiuls (the assumed Goth. form), ‘ship,’ may be connected with Gr. καλύβος (καλύβος), ‘merchant vessel’ (orig. ‘pail,’ also ‘articles in the form of a pail, e.g. beehive’); au would be Goth. inu, as in HG. Eiter, Goth. stiuras, compared with Gr. ταίης. 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 Ματη among the Teutons and the Romans; besides, the terms relating to shipbuilding stretch still further back, as is proved by the correspondence of Lat.
with the Gr. word, Sans. gāda, gālam, "cone-shaped pitcher" (Sansk. ḍ for ait), has also been compared; hence a similar signification might be assigned to the orig. Tents. word. Comp. rāda. "Nicne, f., 'gill (of a fish),' ModHG. simply, from the equiv. LG. kām; allied to OHG. chilla, chilla, as well as AS. ernes, enSN, with the same meaning. Since the forms corresponding exactly in sound with "nicne are wanting in the earlier periods, its origin is uncertain; some have connected it with faen, root kien (Aryan gīv).

"Nicn, m., 'resinous wood,' from Mid HG. kinn, n. and m., OHG. chien, 'resinous wood, pine chips, pine torch'; comp. AS. *ken, cēn, m., 'torch pine.' Goth. *kēns or *kīns (comp. Midr from Goth. mizdo) is wanting; further references cannot be found. Comp. also kītter.

"Kiefe, f., 'wicker basket,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. kiepokorf, m., 'wicker basket, basket for the back,' MidDu. also dipe, AS. _SETUP_/ca, D. dial. kipe, 'basket.' Goth. *kōpōr or *kīpορ is wanting. Whether these terms are borrowed, or rather developed, from MidLat. _SETUP_/ca, 'tun,' and also 'measure of corn' (comp. kint), cannot be decided.

"Kies, m., 'gravel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kis, m.; Kiefel, 'pebble,' from MidHG. kiseln, m., 'flint-stone, hailstone, large hailstone;' OHG. chist, AS. cōser, MidE. chisel, 'pebble.' Goth. *kīns, m., is wanting; this would be a derivative of *kīs-, on which MidHG. kis and ModHG. Kiet is probably based. Du. kie! and kiesel points to kis as the stem.

"Kiesen, vb., 'to select,' from MidHG. kiesan, OHG. chiosan, 'to test, try for the purpose of testing, test by tasting; select after strict examination.' Goth. kiusan, AS. cōsan, E. to choose. Tent. root kus (with the change of s into r, kur in the partic. form; see also kuir, 'choice'), from pre-Teut. gus, in Lat. gus-tus, gus-tare, Gr. γίς for γός, 1nd. root γίς, 'to select,' be fond of.' Tent. kausan passed as kusit into Slav.

"Kīge, f., 'small basket,' ModHG. simply, in MidHG. köfte, f., 'lasket, basket for the back.' Origin obscure.

"Kīll, Kīllgang, in Alem. 'nocturnal meeting;' wanting in MidHG. Comp. OHG. cheilicīsreb, n., 'evening work'; Oic. kveld, n., 'evening' (in Iceland and Norway the usual word for evening, while aptann is used poetically and in stately prose). AS. acylindre, f., 'bat,' lit. 'evening swiftness,' cywilisten, 'evening.' Hence geldos, n., is the oldest word for 'evening.' The loss of the to after k is normal; comp. fed, flct, and fēter.

"Kīnd, n., 'child,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kint (gen. kindes), n. OHG. chind, n., 'child;' corresponding to OSA. kīnd, n., 'child;' wanting in Goth., Scand., and E., butaGoth. *kīn-pa-may be assumed, whence OSlov. ĕdol, 'child,' is borrowed. In Oic. a form kandar, m., 'son,' allied by graduation occurs, and with this an adj. suffix kunds, 'descended from,' may be most closely connected, Goth. himinakunds, 'heavenly,' quinakunds, 'female;' AS. feorran, having a distant origin.' This suffix is an old partic. in to (comp. alt., alt., laut, laut, gott), from a root kien, kien, kihan, which has numerous derivatives both in the Teut., and non-Teut. languages. The root signifies 'to give birth to, beget;' comp. keniag and also Goth. kuni, OHG. chinni, MidHG. kiiwe, n., 'race' (Goth. gēs, 'woman,' E. queen, are, however, unconnected). So too AS. cpinnan, 'to give birth to, beget.' Tent. kēn, Aryan gen, has representatives in Gr. χήνος, n., γῆ-ρος, γορρ, in Lat. genus, gēna, in OSlov. žena, 'wife' (Pruss. gēna, 'wife'), in Lith. gentis, 'relative,' and in the Surs. root jān, 'to generate,' jīnas, n., 'race,' jāntas, n., 'birth, creature, race,' jint, f., 'woman,' jant, m., 'child, being, tribe,' jāt, son (the latter is most nearly connected with Teut. kīn).

"Kīn, n., 'chin,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kīne, kīve, OHG. chinni, n. (also 'jaw'). The older meaning, 'cheek' (Goth. kinnus, f., 'cheek'), has been preserved in kūmōn, 'cheek-bone,' in OHG. chinniz. MidHG. kīnzesan, 'molar tooth;' OHG. kinsbexcho, 'jawbone;' comp. AS. ēin, E. chin, AS. čiπ, E. chin-bone, ModDu. kīn, f., 'chin;' Oic. kīn, 'cheek.' Comp. Gr. γένος, f., 'chin, jaw, jawbone;' also 'edge of an axe, axe,' γένιος, n., 'chin, jaw,' γένιας, f., 'chin, beard;' Lat. genus, 'cheek,' dentes geminii, 'molar teeth;' fr. gén, 'mouth;' Sans. हृद, s, 'jaw,' हनक्ष, '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.'
Kippel, dial., also Gipfd, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. kipfe, m., 'roll of fine white bread pointed at both ends' (Gipfd is a corrupt form); perhaps allied to OHG. chippa, f., MidHG. kipfe, 'drag of a wheel.'

Kippe, f., 'drink, edge,' from MidG. and LG.; the proper HG. form is Kippe, meaning 'point' in Luther; earlier references are wanting. The nominal vb. kippen means 'to cut off the point.' in the sense of 'to strike,' allied to OIC. kippa, 'to strike,' AS. cyppian, with which MidHG. kippen is also connected.

Kirche, f., 'church,' from the equiv. MidHG. kirche (Swiss chilche), OHG. chirithha (Swiss chirithha), f.; corresponding to Du. kerk, AS. eiric, eiric, E. church. As is shown by the OHG. hh. of chirithha, the word must have existed before the OHG. period; names of places with Kirche are found in Germany even before the beginning of the 6th cent.; yet the word is unknown to Goth. (the terms used were quildada, 'the house of God,' garda or raus lidda, 'house of prayer'; also atkildsjo, 'coetus christianorum'). The other Teut. tribes must, however, have adopted the term from Gr. through the medium of Goth. (comp. Κηρίῳ, also Χείρ, Ταύρος, and ὑπάτου). It is true that Gr. κυριάκος (with ιαυιτιτιτι 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 κυριάκος, 'church' (or its plur. κυριάκων), recorded from the 4th cent., was changed (OHG. chirithha, f.). Since the Gr. word was never current in the Romish Church (the Lat. Rom., as well as the Celt. term being ecclesia), we have in Kirche a term of the Greek Church, though in other cases the words adopted with Christianity are essentially Lat. (from Goth. *kyreika, Russ. cerkowj, and OSlav. crikoj are also probably derived). The introduction of Kirche through a Goth. medium was possible as late as the 9th cent. at least, for, according to Wal. Strabo, divine service was celebrated on the Lower Danube in the Goth. language even at that period.—Kirchspiel, n., 'parish,' from MidHG. kirchespiel, also kirjespel; the second part of the compound is instinctively connected with Menjespiel, yet its origin has not been definitely ascertained; some have referred it to Goth.

Kip, n., 'speech' (comp. Beipitel), and have defined Kirchespiel as 'the district within which the decision of a church is paramount.' This assumption is not quite satisfactory, because no connecting link between Kirgesmeir, 'decision of the church,' and Kirchespiel, 'parish,' can be discovered. Following the explanation of Bari, we should rather assume some such meaning as 'district, enclosure, forbearance,' which is supported by AS. spelian, 'to spare, protect'; comp. AS. spila, 'representative.'

Kirchein, f., 'dedication of a church,' from MidHG. kirchethe, f., which thus early signifies also 'annual fair,' and even 'fête' generally. OHG. chirihwielth, f., prop. 'dedication of a church' (comp. Alem. Rifte, chilb).

Kirme, f., 'village fête,' from MidHG. kirmésse, f., 'dedication festival,' for the unrecorded kirchmesse, just as MidHG. kirspil is a variant of kirchespiel, n., 'parish,' and kirwethe a variant of kirchethe, 'dedication of a church.' Kirme (Du. kerkmis, kermis), lit., 'mass to celebrate the dedication of a church' (in Alem. chilbe, from klichwethe, Bav. kirta, from kirchtac). Comp. Weide.

Kirre, adj., 'tractable,' from MidHG. kirre, MidG. kurre, kurre, adj., 'tame, mild'; derived, by suppressing the w, from earlier OHG. *çhurri, *quurri; comp. Goth. qairrus, 'meek,' OIC. kairr, kyer, adj., 'still, quiet.' Perhaps based on the Teut. root ger appearing in MidHG. kerre; yet Lith. gurti, 'to grow weak, relax,' gurus, 'crumbling,' may also be allied.

Kirde, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kirde, kérse (Alem. chriest), f., 'cherry' (for the change of s into ch comp. Mcif and Gipfd). OHG. chirs, f., is certainly not derived from Lat. cerasum, but, like the cognate Rom. words, from ceresia (prop. n. plur. of the adj. cerusus?). Comp. Gr. kreas, 'cherry,' kepasa, kepasa, 'cherry-tree'), only with a Teut. accent; the Alem. form krije (from the prim. form kretis, which perhaps appears also in Istrian kris and Serv. krisa), like kritje, is based too on the common primit. form with the Rom. accent; MidLat. *cersee (Ital. cirisia, Fr. cerise); comp. also OSlav. krijea (primit. Slav. *krije, from *kere-). 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 Pilamm.

Stifßen, Stifßen, n., 'cushion,' from MiddHG. kisten, kisset, OHG. chusten, n., 'cushion'; comp. Du. kussen, 'cushion.' The G. word is derived (comp. Štíhat and Šťaun) from the equiv. MidLat. cuṣsimus (Fr. coussin), which comes from Lat. *cucilinum, allied to culeita, 'mattress, cushion'; E. cushion and Ital. cuscinno are modern Fr. loan-words. The i of MiddHG. Stifßen comes from MiddG. and UpG. dialects (comp. Šťať and Šťán).

Stifte, f., 'box,' from MiddHG. kiste, OHG. chista, f., 'box, chest'; comp. Du. kist, AS. est, E. chest, OEC. kista, 'box.' In Goth, a cognate term is wanting. The assumption that the Ten, languages borrowed Lat. cista (Gr. κοίτα) at a very early period, at any rate long before the change of the initial c of cista into t, presents no greater difficulty than in the case of Stift; comp. Kerb, Keffter, and Saff. Hence between Stiften and Stifte there is no etymological connection; the first has no cognate term in Lat.

Stiff, m., from the equiv. MiddHG. kîte, kid, m., 'cement, putty,' OHG. chuti, guiti, 'glue, birdlime,' which makes it probable that the Goth, form was *gidus; comp. also AS. cewidu, 'resin of trees.' Prim. allied to Lat. bitumen, Sans. jatu, 'resin of trees'; common type gēt. Allied also to OEC. kveda, Swed. kida, 'resin,' MidE. code, 'pitch.'

Stifel, m., 'smock-frock,' from MiddHG. kîtel, kilter, m., 'smock-frock, shirt, chemise.' AS. cytel, E. kirtle, OEC. kyrte, on account of the medial r and the abnormal dental correspondence, cannot be compared (they are allied to futur). Its connection with xráw is impossible. The origin of the HG. word has not been explained. The strong suspicion that it has been borrowed cannot be proved.

Stîte (1), f., from the equiv. MiddHG. kîte, kiz, n., OHG. chist, kisset, n., 'kid'; from Ten, *kîtin, n., with the original dimin. suffix -ina, which appears in Kîdsein and Echwein. Goth. *kîds (kidjas), n., may be deduced from OEC. kîd, n., 'she-goat,' whence E. kid is borrowed (an E. word cognate with Scand, must have had an initial ch). Further, the assumed Goth. *kîdi and *kîttein, with medial dentals, are related to each other, just as the forms assumed under Stîge, tîgö and tikk-in, with medial gutturals. The close correspondence between Stîge and Stîte proves that they are related; both are pet names for Geîg, 'goat' (comp. Swiss gîzi for OHG. chist).

Stîte (2), Stîtc, f., 'kitten, kid, fawn,' not found in MiddHG. and OHG., but probably existing in the vernacular, as is indicated by the specifically HG. tw compared with LG. ët (kitte); comp. MiddE. chîtte, 'kitten,' from an unrecorded AS. *kiten (E. kitte); MiddE. kiltung, E. kilting, are probably borrowed from Scand. kiltërgr, 'kitten.' The cognates are related by gradation to Stîge

Kitzeln, vb., 'to tickle,' from the equiv. MiddHG. kîtzeln, kîtzeln, OHG. chizzîlōn, chizzûlōn; comp. MiddHG. ketelen, OEC. kîla; AS. cütel[ian] (E. to kittle) is based on the prim. form *kûli̇lōn. E. to tickle, MiddE. tikelen, is based on a transposition of consonants in the root kit (so too Alem. ticke[n], 'to provoke'); comp. Štîka, Štîker, Štîkelfan, and Štîg. The Ten. root kit, kil, 'to tickle,' seems to have been coined anew in Ten. on an onomatopoetic basis; hence the OHG. variants chizzîlōn, chizzûlōn. In cognate languages similar correspondences are formed anew; comp. Lett. kut't, 'to tickle.' The subst. Štîf, m., 'tickling,' first occurs in MiddHG., and is formed from the vb.; comp. Šautê.

Klabastern, vb., 'to run noisily,' Mod. HG. only; orig. a LG. term; in consequence of the entire absence of the word in the earlier periods of the languages its origin is dubious; it is most probably akin to OHG. klaphôn, MiddHG. klaffen, 'to clatter'; AS. clappian, E. to clap.

Klabde, f., 'rough draft, day-book,' Mod. HG. only, from LG. klade, 'impurity, dirt,' then 'rough draft'; further details for the elucidation of the LG. word (comp. fátrig) are wanting.

Klaff, m., 'crash, yelp, bark,' from MiddHG. klaf (gen. klâfes) and klapp, m., 'report, crack;' OHG. klapp, m., anaklapp, 'shock;' MiddHG. klaffen, klapp'en, 'to ring, resound,' âf klaffen, 'to break asunder, open, gap,' OHG. alaphon; Goth. *klap-pon is wanting; AS. clappian, E. to clap. 'Resounding' is the prim. meaning of the stem klapp, while 'cracking, bursting, gaping' is the derivative sense; comp. Klapp and Fleffen.

Klaffer, n., m., and f., 'fathom,' from MiddHG. klâfer, f., m., and n., OHG.
chłostra, f., 'length of the outstretched arms, fathom'; for a similar development of meaning comp. Gk. σταυς, also οίκας in "Οίκος καθαρός. *kłostf or *kłóstfr, f., is wanting, so too the corresponding forms in the cognate languages. Its connection with AS. céppan, E. to clip, 'to embrace,' Swiss kuschel, 'armful of hay' (Teut. root kléch), makes it probable that the word was related to Lith. gūbė, 'to encircle with the arms,' gležys, 'armful,' glebė, 'to embrace' (root klėb). The Mid HG. variant łóstfr (läßler), f. and n., 'fathom,' is obscure.

kłaje, f., from the equiv. MidHG. klágę, OHG. chłaga, f., 'complaint;' prop. 'a wail as an expression of pain'; wanting in all the early periods of the OTent. languages except OHG.; adopted as a legal term in ModIC. in the form of klágen. MidHG and MidHG, klagen, from OHG. chlagán. The pre-Teut. root is probably głąk or gliagh; yet cognates are wanting.

kłamm, m., 'spasm in the throat,' from MidHG. klám (gen. klämmer), m., 'cramp, oppression, fetter;' corresponding to AS. cóm (o before m., or rather am, for a), m., f. and n., 'fistgrip, talon, claw, fetter;' also OHG. klámmma, Mid HG. klámme, f. ModHG. klémmen, 'to squeeze,' from MidHG. klámmen (OHG. klámmmannen), 'to seize with the claws, squeeze in, press together;' comp. AS. cliemman, OEc. klémme.—ModHG. Kłámme, f., 'defile,' from MidHG. klámm, klémme, klémde, f., 'narrowness, cramping,' OHG. not yet found.

kłammar, f., 'cramp, clasp, brace,' from the equiv. MidHG. klämmer, klamar, klámmere, f., OHG. *klármar, f., is wanting; Scand. klémr, (gen. klámmrar), f., 'vice,' and MidHG. klámmere point to a Goth. *klámar or *klámara, f., which is connected with the Teut. root klám, 'to press together,' appearing in klamm. The equiv. MidHG. klámpfer, f., and the ModHG. dial. forms Klümpfer (Bav.) and Klämpfer (Carinthian) are abnormal; comp. also E. clámp and the equiv. Du. klámp, m.; the labial following the m presents some difficulties. Comp. the next word.

kłamp, f., 'climp,' not yet found in MidHG.; from LG.; comp. Du. klámp, 'cramp, cleats.' The strictly HG. form is Klámp (Bav., Austr.), 'cramp;' comp. Du. klámp, E. clámp, and the equiv. Scand. klämp.

kláng, m., 'sound, clang,' from the equiv. MidHG. klán (gen. klännes), m., with the variant klán (gen. klänkes), OHG. chlang; comp. Du. klán, m., 'clang, sound,' as well as E. clank and clang; AS. *klang, *clong, *clöng; are wanting, so too Goth. *klungs and *klük, *klanges; comp. also MidHG. klán (klänges), m., 'sound,' and klán (klänge), m., 'tone, clangour.' The form klán with a final n is to be regarded perhaps like fällen compared with Jáltn. stide with *stide, and *stige with OE. kíð (comp. also frant), i.e., n represents kk for Aryan kn; glünk (or rather glanç) is perhaps the Aryan root of the Teut. cognates, unless we are tempted to regard kläng (comp. flingan) as a new onomatopoetic word. Comp. Gr. klárro, Lat. clangor.

klápp, m., 'clap, slap, blow,' ModHG. only, adopted from LG., like its cognates (klápp, fláppen, klap). Only fláppen, vb., 'to clatter,' is current in MidHG. without any presumption of its being borrowed; perhaps it is onomatopoetic. Mod HG. klápp, 'blow,' is phonetically MidHG. klápp, kláf, m., 'report, crack;' comp. kláf.

klar, adj., 'clear, bright; evident,' from MidHG. klár, 'bright, pure, beautiful;' adopted in MidHG. from Lat. clárus; E. clear, MidE. clér, is borrowed from Fr. clair.

kláterig, adj., 'slovenly,' a LG. word; prop. 'dirty and wet' (of the weather), then used especially in a figurative sense; comp. LG. klérer, 'dirt, dung,' allied to klób.

klátsch, 'clap,' onomat. interj., Mod HG. simply; allied to onomat. cognates for 'to resound;' comp. Du. kléten, 'to crack a whip,' E. to clash.

kláuben, vb., 'to pick or dig out, pull, from MidHG. kláben, OHG. chlábbon, to pluck to pieces, eclave;' Goth. *klábben is wanting. The Teut. root klab anciently formed another vb.; see kláben, under which further references are given.

kláue, f., 'claw, talon, fang,' from the equiv. MidHG. kláwe, klá, OHG. chlawa, chló, f. (comp. kráue, from OHG. bráwa). The variants in MidHG. and OHG. render it difficult to determine the Gotic form; AS. clá, clés, cló (plur. clárwe), clawas (o) are also difficult to explain phonetically; Goth. *kláeva, f., is probable, although OEc. kló allows us to infer a graded form, *kláwea, f. The common Teut. stem means
'claw,' but it is not found in the non-Teut. languages. The root is klau, pre-Tent. (comp. *klauber; Ofc. *klaú, to scratch, shave) based on a Teut. *klau, is scarcely connected with these cognates.

**Klaufe, f., 'cell,' from MidHG. klause, kláu, f., 'hermitage, cell,' also 'monastery,' OHG. *klausa. MidLat. clausa, clausum, clausum, with the meanings 'locus acer sevis vel muris septus aut clausus,' also 'monastery'; hence the IJG. word is based on clausa, which is a later participial form, due to clausus, the participle of the compounds claudere, in place of the earlier clausus (comp. Italic clausa). On the other hand, MidHG. klóse, kláse, f., 'hermitage, cell,' with the derivative klósenere, 'hermit;' (comp. MidLat. clausarius, 'monk,' but clausinaria, f., 'virgo deo sacra reclusa'), is based on MidLat. clauasum, *cláusa (comp. clausum). The MidHG. meanings of klóse, kláse, 'rocky cliff, defile, ravine,' are connected with MidLat. cláso, 'angustus montium aditus.' (Comp. also kleifer, AS. clás, f., 'cell.'

**Klaufel, f., 'clause,' in use since the 15th cent., from Lat. clausula.

**Kleben, vb., 'to cleave (to),' from MidHG. k'ében, OHG. kleiben, vb., 'to cleave, adhere, hold on' (for *k from Teut., and Aryan *k comp. *kletsch, *klen, *kway, etc.;) corresponding to OSax. *klenbén, AS. klesian, E. to cleave; Goth. *kliiben is wanting; Scand. kléf has only the figurative sense 'to cling to,' i.e., 'to repeat.' A common Teut. vb. meaning 'to cleave (to),' formed from the weakest vowel stage of the Teut. root kléb (see klében).

**Kled, Kledes, m., 'cloth,' MidHG. kélé, simply; only the vb. klében (kleßen) may be traced farther back, MidHG. kléchen, 'to blot, stain, spatter,' also 'to strike sonorously;' the corresponding kléic (cles) m., signifies 'rent, slit, crack.'

**Klec, m., 'clover,' from the equiv. MidHG. klé (gen. *klées), m., OHG. *klé, kléos (gen. *klées), m. and n.; based on kláve (see Zt, Gtöre). The remaining LG. dials. have an extended form, in some cases only partially corresponding, AS. kléfr, kléfr, f., E. clover, Du. klaver, LG. klever and kláver, 'clover.' Perhaps these are based on some obscure compound. Except in the West Teut. languages, too, there are no terms cognate with HG. *kle; in Scand., Ic. *smári (smarur), Norw. and Swed. (dial) smär are used; Dan. klover is borrowed.

**Kleie, m., 'clay,' MidHG. only, from LG. klei, 'slime, loam, moist earth;' allied to Du. klei, f., 'marsh soil, clay, loam;' comp. E. clay, from AS. *cláy. An assumed Goth. *klája, f., may be connected with the root klái, by gradation kléi, meaning 'to cleave (to),' which has a wider ramifications in OTent.; AS. clám (from kláme), 'loam, clay,' E. (dial.) cloam, 'pottery,' OHG. *kleimen, Scand. kleima, *kleina, 'to besmear;' comp. kleider and frien. It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to Gr. *kúlos, by gradation kλαε, *kλοε, *kλαε, 'glue;' Lat. *glaes, *glaes, with g for older o; OSlov. *glina, 'clay,' *gleni, 'slime' (Lett. *glēwe, 'slime?'). Further MidHG. *klenen, 'to cleave (to), spread over,' is connected with the Gr. and Slav. noun with the suffix *m.
Kle

(179) Kli

plur. chlîwan, f.; wanting in Goth., E., and Scand.; comp. further MidLG. elige, Mod. Du. wanting; Swed. klî, 'bran.'

kîlein, adj., 'little,' from MidHG. kîlein, kîleine, adj., 'clean, pretty, fine, prudent, slender, lean, little, insignificant'; OHG. chlîtein, 'pretty, shining, neat, careful, slight' (Alem. dials. point to an OHG. variant *chîtein). AS. clîne, adj., 'clean, neat,' is clean, proves that 'pretty, clean,' is the prim. idea of the various senses of the MidHG. word (comp. ûnâm). Scand. klîn was borrowed at a late period from E., LG., or Fris. Goth. *klaîni- is wanting; the nasal belongs, as in several other adj.s (see trîn and fîen), to the suffix. It is uncertain whether the root is to be connected with Gr. γλεί-ō, 'greasy, sticky oil,' and its cognates, discussed under clî (the meanings 'to shine, cleave (to) inter-change, e.g., in the root Gr. λîkter, λîktere, λîkteros, n., 'wonders, ornaments,' and γλîphîρ, 'pupil (of the eye),' are, however, both on account of their forms and meanings, still less allied.

kleinod, n., 'jewel,' from MidHG. kleïnôk, n., with the variants kleâinate, kleâinate, n., lit. 'fine, pretty thing;' then 'costliness, ornament,' not recorded in OHG.; ûî is a suffix (see ûnâm, ûnât, and Gînsâr). 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 kleîster based on the vb. klînen; OHG. chlîstar and Goth. *kleîstra- are wanting; stra is a suffix, as in ūfer; the stem klî is the root klî, by gradation klîat, 'to cleave (to)' (discussed under klî and kîtein), which forms a vb. only in OHG., but it passes at the same time into the e-class, chlînan, 'to cleave (to), smear,' for klî-na-n, with na as a suffix of the pres., as in Lat. and Gr. (sper-ne-re, lî-ne-re, bâsne, &c.); comp. MidHG. klînen, vb., ic. klîna, 'to smear,' klîning, 'bread and butter,' kleîstra, 'to paste.'

klempern, vb., 'to tinkle,' ModHG. simply, allied to MidHG. klîmen, klâmpfern, 'to clump'; kleîmpner, 'tinker,' also ModHG. simply, allied to the equiv. MidHG. klâmpfer.

kleîken, vb., 'to force the seeds from cones by heat;' from MidHG. klîgen, klîken, 'to cause to ring;' facit. of fîninn, which see; comp. ânen, allied to kânen.

klepper, m., 'nag,' early ModHG., orig. not in a contemptuous sense; a LG. form; it is connected with LG. kplepen, 'to strike rapidly' (espec. also 'to ring with a sharp sound'), MidHG. kplepen. Perhaps the term klepper is derived from the bells on the harness of the horse.

kîlle, f., 'bur,' from the equiv. MidHG. kîlette, f., with the variant Klîte; OHG. chîlîtta, m., chîlêtt, f. (also OHG. chîleta). AS. clîte, clîte, f., E. clothw, 'large bur'; further from the root kîth, 'to cleave (to), adhere' (comp. fîren), the equiv. OHG. chîlta, AS. clîte, MidE. clîte, as well as MidDu. kîjve, MidLG. klîve; finally also ModDu. klîs, f., 'bur.' OHG. chîlêtt is the most closely connected with AS. clîte. It has been compared with Lat. gîtâ (ss) as a cognate. From the G. word, OFr. gîtteron, gîtteron, and ModFr. gîotanon are derived.

kleîtern, vb., 'to climb,' early ModHG. only, probably allied to klîte, and derived like the latter from a root meaning 'to cleave (to)'; comp. fîren and fînân. Akin to Du. klauteren, LG. klîtern, klîtern, South Franc. klîeren, 'to mount, climb' (with an abnormal vowel and dental); root klî?.

klîben, vb., 'to split,' from MidHG. klîben, OHG. klioban, vb., 'to split, cleave;' corresponding to Osax. cbian, AS. klioban, E. to cleave. From the correspondence of the other Tent. dials. we may assume Goth. *kliiban, *kliuben, 'to split.' Under klîben a vb. from the same root klîb, by gradation klîb, 'to work with a sharp instrument,' has been discussed, which is allied Gr. γλîb (γλîb, 'to hollow out, carve,' γλîbâro, 'chisel,' γλîbôr, 'carver'), perhaps also Lat. glîbo, 'to peel.' With the Aryan root glîdh, by gradation gleubh, kîten, Mûn, and klîmp are also connected.

kleîmen, vb., 'to climb,' from a MidHG. klîmen, klîmen, OHG. chîlmen, str. klîmen, vb., 'to climb, mount;' corresponding to AS. eliben, E. to climb. The nasal was orig. a part of the pres. stem; it did not belong to the root, as is proved by OE. klîfa, vb., 'to climb.' As to the identity of klîmen with O'Tent. kliiban, 'to cleave (to), hold firm,' comp. ûten; hence klîmen is prop. 'to adhere.'

kleîpmern, vb., 'to clink;' ModHG. only, a new onomatopoetic term.

Stîng (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. kîng, f., 'sword-blade;' the word, which is not recorded in OHG., is pro-
lably a derivative of flingen (from the ringing sound made by the sword on the helmet).

**Flinge** (2), f., 'ravine,' from MidHG. *klinge*, f., 'mountain stream,' OHG. *chlinga*, *chlingo*, m., 'corrent'; like **Flinge** (1), a derivative of flingen.

**Flingeln**, vb., 'to ring,' from MidHG. *klingeln*, OHG. *chlingeln*, vb., 'to sound, roar, splash,' dimin. and frequent of flinge.

**Flingen**, vb., 'to sound,' from MidHG. *klingen*, OHG. *chlingen*, str. vb., 'to sound, resound'; corresponding to Ic. *klinga*, 'to ring.' E. *to clink* has adopted the same final stem sound (*k* for *g*), which the subst. cluck, connected with it by gradation (comp. *kläng* and *flören*), has always had. The stem, like the derivative *kläng* (comp. also *flinge*, *flint*, and *flören*), is common to Teut., but on account of the non-permutation it cannot be cognate with Gr. *sary-χ*.

**Klingen** (2), f., 'hill,' from the adj. or n., 'hut.' OHG. *klumse*, is wanting. Origin obscure.

**Klippe**, f., 'cliff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klippe*, f., 'cliff of a door;' allied to flingen.

**Kliense**, f., 'cliff,' from MidHG. *klisse*, *klimes*, and with a different stage of gradation *klumes*, *klumes*, *klumze*, f., 'cliff'; OHG. *chlimusa*, *chlimuze*, is wanting. Origin obscure.

**Klippe**, f., 'cliff,' from the equiv. MidHG. *klippe*, f., borrowed from MidDu. *kippe*; comp. Du. *kip*; allied to a Teut. root *klib*, as is shown by OTeut. *clip*, n., 'cliffs'; comp. also AS. *cliff*, n., E. *cliff*, OTeut. *klip*, OHG. *kleib*, n., all pointing to a Goth. *klif*, *klibas*, n., 'rock, hill.' They have been connected with Ic. *klifa*, vb., 'to climb' (see under fliten), but on account of the prim. meaning 'to cleave (to),' this is scarcely satisfactory.

**Klippern**, vb., 'to click,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic term.

**Klirren**, vb., 'to clash,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic 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. *chlobo*, m., 'stick for catching birds'; allied to *klieren*, MidHG. *kloben*, vb., 'to split, cleave' (comp. *klohen*, allied to *klohen*). OLG. *klobo*, m., 'fetter'; OTeut. *klofe*, m., 'crevice in a rock, door joint:' Du. *kloof*, f., 'slit, rift, cleft.' Comp. *kneßland*.

**Klopfen**, vb., 'to knock,' from MidHG. *klopfen*, OHG. *chlopfen*, wk. vb., 'to knock, rap'; Goth. *kloppōn* is not warranted by corresponding forms in the other OTeut. dialec.; comp. also Du. *kloppen*. Further, OHG. *chlochōn*, MidHG. *kloken*, 'to knock,' which are not indubitably allied to *klop*. With the latter the cognates discussed under *klopf* are connected by gradation, and these point to a Goth. *kloppōn*, 'to strike.'


**Kloph**, m., 'clod, dumpling;' from MidHG. *klöph*, m. and n., 'lump, bulb, clew, bullet, pommel of a sword, wedge;' OHG. *clöb*, m., 'ball, round mass, bowl (at play)'; corresponding to MidHG. *klote*, Du. *kloet*, m., 'bullet, ball;' AS. *cloht*, E. *cleat*, 'weige' (Ic. *clado*, 'pommel of a sword,' has an abnormal final *a* for *u*, which indicates that the word has been borrowed, unless it is cognate with Lat. *globus*). Goth. *kluata* - wanting; the Teut. root *klut* appears also in the following word.

**Klotz**, m. and n., 'block, log, stump,' from MidHG. *klos* (gen. *klotzes*), m. and n., 'lump, bullet;' hence equiv. to MidHG. *klöp*; AS. *cloht*, E. *clot*; we may therefore assume Goth. *kluhtas*, the relation of which to *kluhtas*, mentioned under *klafs*, is evident. In the non-Teut. languages the Teut. root *klut* ('bale?'), adduced under *klafs*, has not been definitely authenticated; a root *glud* appears in Lith. *gludos*, 'clinging to,' *glaust*; 'to cling to.'

**Klucke**, Glucke, f., 'clucking hen,' from MidHG. *klucke*, f., 'brook hen,' allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *klucken* (*glucken*). Comp. AS. *cloccian*, E. *to cluck*, Du. *kloken*. The Teut. cognate, *klukk*, is of onomatopoeic origin; comp. the phonetic cognates, Lat. *glōtcr*, Gr. *γλότα*, 'to cluck.'

**Kluft**, f., 'chasm;' from MidHG. *kluft*, f., 'cliff, chasm, cave, vault, tongs,' OHG. *chluft*, f., 'tongs, shears,' prop. 'splitting' (as a verbal abstract of the OTeut. *kluban*, 'to split;' discussed under *kliessen*). The tongs, as an instrument with a slit, is called dial. *eluft*; comp. *eluft*. The MidHG. meaning 'vault' (*crypta*) seems to be due to a confusion of *eluft* with the foreign word *crypta* (see *Gluft*). Goth. *kluft*, f.;
AS. *clys, E. cleft, cleft; Du. klut, f., 'cleft, notch, chasm.'

**klung**, adj., 'knowing, prudent, shrewd,' from MidHG. klue (g.), 'fine, pretty, tender, superb, brave, polite, prudent, sly'; in OHG. not recorded, whether by chance or no is not known. It is thought to have been borrowed from LG., although the word in the non-HG. languages has a final k, LG. klök, Du. klöck, 'prudent, brave, great, corpulent.' (not found in E.; Scand. klöker, 'prudent, cunning' is supposed to be a G. loan-word). No clue to an etymological explanation of the adj. can be discovered.

**klumpe, klumpen**, m., 'clump, lump,' ModHG. only; from the equiv. LG. klump, Du. klomp, m.; comp. E. clump. Scand. klumba, f., 'club,' with a different labial, also a variant klubba; klubben-fôt, whence the equiv. E. 'club-foot.' Further references have not been discovered. Comp. *fetten*.

**klüngel**, n., 'clew,' from MidHG. *klüngel, klüngelin*, OHG. *klüngelin*, n., 'clew,' dimin. of OHG. klüng, f., 'clew'; if we be a suffix, as in jung, the word may be allied to sünd, OHG. chiwca (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. clingan, 'to cling to, hold fast, adhere.'

**klumker, f., 'clot, tassel,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. *klüngeler, 'tassel,' klünk, f., 'dangling curl, klunkern, 'to swing, dangling.'

**kluppe, klupp**, f., 'pincers,' from MidHG. klupp, f., 'tongs, larnacles, splinter,' OHG. kluppa, f., 'tongs.' Kluppe, like MidHG. klüft (dial. 'tongs' is also derived from OTeut. klubben, 'to split, cleave'; unfortunately correspondences in other dialects are wanting (Goth. *klübfô*). Comp. *fetten, flänen, and flüft.*

**knabe, m., 'boy, lad, youth,' from MidHG. late OHG. chnabo, m., 'boy'; also 'youth, fellow, servant,' with the originally equiv. variants, ModHG. *chnary, MidHG. k JpaRepository.* OHG. chnabo and k JpaRepository are related like *knòf and kpository.* AS. *cnapa, OSax. knape, and OTeut. *knape, 'attendant, square,' present some difficulties compared with AS. *cnapa, E. knave. Equally obscure is the relation of the entire class to the root *ken,* Aryan gen (Lat. genus, gi-gn-o, Gr. γένος, γε-γναώ, &c.), with which some etymologists would like to connect it; if it were allied, OHG. *knächte (kn-ělt) also might perhaps be compared.*

**knadan, vb., 'to crack,' from MidHG. knacken, quaken, 'to split, crack,' wanting in OHG.; E. knack, MidE. creak, 'crack,' from *knakkr.; ModHG. *snad, 'crack,' MidHG. not yet found. To the same root OTeut. *knoba, AS. *kncian, E. to knock, formed by gradation, seem to belong. The words are based on an imitative root which is peculiar to Teut.**

**knafl, m., 'sharp report, explosion,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG. er-knällen, 'to resound.' Comp. AS. cnyll, cnell, m., 'signal given by a bell,' E. knell.

**knap, knap, m., 'father,' from MidHG. genanne, genanne, from genanne, prop., 'of the same name' (for MidHG. ge-comp.) from the same root *knappe, MidHG. genanne, geanne, 'name-sake,' MidHG. genanne, geanne, 'name-sake.' Used even in MidHG. by sons addressing their father or grandfather.

**knappe, m., 'squire, attendant,' from MidHG. knappe, m., 'youth, bachelor, servant, squire,' OHG. chnappo, m.; in the rest of the OTeut. languages there are no cognates pointing to Goth. *chnappo; two variants of the assumed *chnabba are mentioned under *knappe, where the further etymological question is discussed. Comp. also *knappe with *knapp, Goth. laigán, 'to lick,' with AS. *liccian.*

**knappen, vb., 'to make scarce, hobble, nibble,' ModHG. only, from Du. knappen, 'to eat, lay hold of quickly.'—**knappad, 'knapsack,' from Du. knap-zack, 'saddle-bag,' whence probably also E. knapsack.

**knares, vb., 'to crack,' from MidHG. knares, gnares, 'to crack, split'; a recent onomatopoeic term like *furren* and *furren.*

**knäser, m., 'best tobacco,' borrowed at the beginning of the 18th cent. from Du. knäser, kannaster, m., 'canister tobacco,' which comes from Span. canastro, 'basket' (comp. Lat. and Gr. *canistrum, káastron*).

**knäufel, m. and n., 'clew,' from MidHG. kniuvel, kniuke, knial, n., 'small clew or ball'; the n by differentiation represents l on account of the final l (see *glehnkand,); MidHG. kniuvel, kniuwellin, dimin. of MidHG. *kniue, n., 'clew, ball';
OHG. *chiuwcilin*, dimin. of *chiuwc, chiuwa, l.,* 'ball, clew'; AS. *cleow, cleu, n., MidE. clewe, F. cleu; also AS. clewen, clewen, n., like MidG. *klüen, Du. klauen, *skën,* 'sheep.' OHG. also *kläi, klüer, n., MidHG. *kläwe, n.,* 'clew.' A richly developed nominal stem peculiar to West Teut.; the Goth. form is probably *klúi (klúiax), n., or *kläa, n.; the root *kläi,* by gradation *kläu,* appears also perhaps in *kaut* (Goth. *kläua*), which in that case was so called from its contracting; comp. Lat. *gluere,* 'to contract,' *gláma,* 'husk,' also Sáns. *gláus,* 'hale,' hence Aryan root *glu.* Lat. *globus* and *glómus* are not connected with this word.

*Snauf,* m., 'button, pommel;' from MidHG. *knouf,* m., 'pomme1 (of a sword),' also a dimin. *knüfel, knüfel,* n., OHG. *snauf* not recorded; Goth. *snaups* is also indicated by Du. *knop,* m., 'button, knob.' A Goth. gradetd form *snaupa* may likewise be inferred from the cognates discussed under *sneu,* which see.

*Snaufcr,* m., 'niggard,' ModHG. only, probably from MidHG. *knäj,* 'impudent, daring, haughty (towards the poor).'

*Snebel,* m., 'branch, peg, moustache, knuckle,' from MidHG. *kuebel,* m., OHG. *kuebil,* 'crossbeam, girder, crossbar, corn, fetter, knuckle;' Du. *kuerel,* m., 'packing-stick;' Scand. *kuefl,* m., 'stake, stick;' Goth. *snevile* is wanting. Considering the relation of Goth. *nabala, m.,* 'nave1,' to Gr. *αψιλάς,* we may assume for Goth. *snevile,* a root *gounb (gounab)* in the non-Teut. languages (comp. γόνφις, 'plug, nail, wedge;' this word, however, is usually connected with the cognates of ModHG. *gäum.*—It is still doubtful whether *snevle* in *Snevetfr (*twisted) moustache,* first recorded in ModHG. and borrowed from LG. and Du., is of a different origin, i.e. connected with AS. *cneu, OPfrs. keneu, OLC. *kaneuf* (Goth. *kanipa,* 'moustache,' MidDu. *canebeen,* 'check-beard.'

*Snedt,* m., 'servant,' from MidHG. *knéht,* OHG. *chnéht,* 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. *kneft* and Swed. *knekt* are borrowed). The same variety of meanings in West Teut. words is found in *Snaetz* and *Snappe* (comp. also AS. *mago,* 'son, boy, man, champion;' see too *Sneu.* However, probable its close connection with *Snaetz* and *Snappe* may be, yet it is not possible to define it strictly. *Sneft* is more probably allied to the root *kem,* from Aryan *gén* (Lat. *genus, gére, Lat. *ge-ne, géron,* Du. *genn,* *genus,* 'gene''), because a suffix -en exists in Teut.

*Snefen,* vb., 'to nip,' ModHG. only, a phonetic rendering of I.G. *knipen,* adopted by the written language. Comp. *fipen.*

*Sneipcr,* f., 'pincers, grippers,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; its cognate relation to *fipen* can only be assumed, since an older connecting link between it and *kneip,* 'tavern,' is wanting; orig. *Sneipcr* was a low tavern. Is it related to Du. *knijp,* f., 'narrowness, embarrassment?' or rather Du. *knip,* m., 'bird-share, brothel?'

*Sneipen,* vb., 'to pinch;' early ModHG., orig. I.G. *knipe* (see also *sneipen*); Du. *knippen,* 'to nip, twitch;' probably not allied to AS. *knepen, knijn,* 'to bow,' but to a root *knip,* 'to nip,' not recorded in OTeut., from which also MidE. *nipen,* E. *to nip,* are derived; kn initially may be explained from *gäunik.* The pre-Teut. root *kneb* appears in Lith. *knebbi,* 'to pick, pluck;' *knebti,* 'to nip.' If the E. word is unconnected with Du. *knippen* on account of the initial sound, we might assume a root *kneh, gneb* (Lith. *gnebbi,* 'to nip, gnebbia, 'nip'), though this too is not recorded in OTeut.

*Snefen,* vb., 'to knead;' from the equiv. MidHG. *kniten,* OHG. *chñtan,* comp. MidI.G. and Du. *kneden,* 'to knead;' AS. *chñtan, MidE. *cneden,* E. *to knead;' a Goth. *kñatan,* or rather *kñatan* (comp. *triten,* 'to knead,' may be assumed; Scand. has only a wk. *kñada,* pointing to Goth. *kñadan.* Since HG. *f, LG. E.,* and Goth. *f* may have originated in *f* owing to earlier positions of the accents (comp. *fräi, AS. freider, with Lat. *pater, Gr. πατρης*), *gnet* may be regarded as the pre-Teut. root. Comp. OSlov. *gneț, gnesti,* 'to crush, knead.'

*Sneichen,* vb., 'to crack,' ModHG. only; from I.G. *kniicken,* 'to burst, split, crack;' E. (dial.) *to nick,* 'to crack.'

*Snie, n.,* 'kne;' from MidHG. *knie, kni* (gen. *kniis, kniises,* OHG. *chñiu, chñe,* gen. *chñiwa, chñiwa,* n., 'kne;' comp. Du. *knie,* f., AS. *cneu,* gen. *cneuwa,* n., MidE. *cneu,* E. *kne*; Goth. *kniu,* gen. *kniwa,* n., 'kne;' a common O. and Mod Teut. word with the prim. meaning 'kne;' which also belongs to the allied Aryan words; *genu, goniu, gnu* are the Aryan
knot,'] AS. Allied dimin. Goth. kno; Gothic an for the an Juttcl (abhijiu, 'down to the knee, jhus-bath, ‘kneeling'). This Aryan stem gnu had when declined the variant gnew, which appears extended in Teut. by the a of the a-declension, Goth. knwva. The shorter Teut. form knu-, Aryan gnu, has been retained in Goth. *kun-sus (inferred from knussan, 'to kneel'), 'kneeling' (the suffix -sus is current in Goth.), and probably also in O. Latin knus, m., 'knuckle' (presupposing Goth. *knuwa, m.); there are also some abnormal derivatives, Middle English kenlen, E. to kneel, Du. knielen, and Swiss chipule, 'to kneel.

Knist, m., 'pinch,' Middle High German only, allied to Latin equis; Du. kniep, f., 'pinch, pinching.'

Knirps, m., 'pigmy,' Middle High German only, a Middle High German word by a syncope from *knirves, knirves (comp. Low German knirfe, Lower Rhen. kniirres). Middle Dutch nibrel, nibrel (AS. *cnyr-fel?), 'pigmy,' are formed with a different diminutive termination. Allied to Swab. knirwe, 'pigmy,' and to Du. knof, 'knot?'

Knirren, vb., to creak, from Middle High German knirren, 'to jar.' A recent imitative word.

Knirsdyn, vb., to gnash, Middle High German. *knirsen is inferred from knirsege, f., 'gnashing,' and Zerknirsen, 'to crush, scrub,' for sich from sich after compar. and superl. giving, for example, Du. knirsen, knirsen, to gnash, crush, knarsen, to gnash with the teeth.'

Knirfern, vb., to crackle; from Middle High German *knirten, on which the noun Knirtenge, f., 'gnashing,' is based; an onomatopoetic formation.

Knitlvers, m., 'doggerel,' Middle High German only. *Knitt for Knittel, 'gudgeon.' E. staff, 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 the Dutch popular songs, 'In vulgaribus rhythmis versum identidem repetitum seizionem aut baculum appellant.' The Romans had versus rhopalia, the Scandinavians the staf.

Knistern, vb., to rumple, Middle High German only; an imitative word.

Knoblen, vb., to fillip, Middle High German only, allied to a widely diffused dial. form knobel (Upper German), knobel (Middle and Low German), 'joint,' espec. of the fingers.

Knoblauch, m., 'garlic,' from Middle High German knobelouch, m., with the orig. variant knobelouch, m., OHG. chlobolouch, chlobolouch, chlo-

Kno - coloum, m.; with regard to b for f, compound *Schwefel; the kn of the Middle High German and Modern High German words may be explained as in Stachel by a process of differentiation, i.e. the i of the next syllable produced the change of the first l into n; comp. Modern Dutch knoflook and Middle Low German klofl. In the ordinary explanation of 'claw look' no regard is paid to the fact that the first part of the compound, which is identical with Modern High German Stachel, appears elsewhere in the Teut. group, AS. claw, E. clove (of garlic), AS. cuffing, 'croufoot,' cuffing, 'buttercup.'

Knöchel, m., from the equiv. Modern High German knöchel, knöchel, m., 'kneecap'; dimin. of Stachel, Middle High German Stachel, AS. cneccel, Middle High German cneccel, E. cneccel, knuckle, and the equiv. Dutch knoekiel.

Knochen, m., 'bone,' from Middle High German knoch, m., 'bone, a branch, fruit capsule.' The Modern High German word, almost unknown to Luther, rarely occurs in Middle High German. As it is entirely wanting in Old High German, * Stein is the genuine Upper German and High German word for knochen, which again is orig. native to the Middle and Low German dialects. Knöchen is, however, proved by the corresponding diminutive Knödel to be a good Old Teut. word; Goth. * kénz, m., may be assumed. It is still uncertain whether it is connected with E. to knock, AS. cneccel, Old High German knoch, knochen, to cuff, or is related to Old High German knicel, 'knuckle,' which would favour its further kinship with Stachel. From *knöge, Upper German knöche, 'snag, knot,' Middle High German knöcke, 'nape,' may be derived; their c represents the old g. Allied words with final c in the stem are, however, obscure, Middle High German knicelten, 'little knot,' and Middle High German knigel, 'knuckle.'

Knödel, m., 'dumpling,' from Middle High German knödel, m., 'seed-bud, dumpling'; dimin. of Middle High German knobel, 'knot,' discussed under Knöchen.

Knollen, m., 'clod, bulb,' from Middle High German knobel, m., 'clod, lump'; OHG. *Knolla, m., is wanting. With the Middle High German meaning are connected AS. croll, m., E. croll; Du. krol, 'turnip.'

Knopf, m., 'button, knob, pommel,' from Middle High German and Old High German knob, m., 'pro-
tuberance on plants, bud, pomum of a sword, knot, loop; comp. AS. *knopp, m., E. knob, 'button, bud'; Du. knop, 'bud, button, knot on plants.' Goth. *knoppa was assumed, which would represent *knoppers, for the stem loses its final *b, as is shown in MidHG. knübel, m., 'knuckle,' as well as AS. *knobba, MidE. knobbe, E. knob, comp. also ModDu. knobbel, m., 'knot, ball, weal,' and HG. *knüte. Besides the words hitherto added, from which we may infer an old *n root (comp. especially *naun), there are some abnormal forms, Oic. *knupper, 'button, pomum,' AS. *snapp, MidE. knap. Comp. *knapp, Knöpfe, Knöpfe, Knöpfe, and Knüpfen.

Knöpfel, m., 'gristle,' from MidHG. knöpfel, knobel, 'a in knobpel,' 'cartilage.' It cannot be certainly decided whether the word is based on a Goth. knussa- or *knasterba; the former is the more probable for grammatical reasons; ModDu. knobbel, ModLG. knusperknaken, 'cartilaginous bone.'

Knörre, m., 'knotty excrescence,' from MidHG. knorre, m., with the equiv. variant knuorre, m., 'knot, protuberance;' (on trees, the body, &c.); knuorre also signifies 'rock, cliff, summit;' in the sense of 'cuff, push,' it is connected with MidHG. knüslen (from *knuslan), to push, strike. For the other meanings we may probably proceed from a Goth. word with *s (*e), as the dia. forms indicate. Snab. *snars, 'knot on a loaf,' Swiss knus, 'knot, excrescence.' E. knaar, 'knot in wood,' MidE. knarre, with the variant knorre, 'knot, excrescence;—OHG. has only the adj. *chnuirig, 'knotty, stony, firm,' derived from *knir. Comp. *knirpfe and *knëpf.

Knärt, m., 'snag,' from MidHG. and OHG. knar, 'excrescence, knot;' Dan. knort, Swed. knört. Allied to the preceding word.

Knöpfe, f., 'bud,' from MidHG. knöpfe, 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 *knöpfe etymologically with *knöpfe; the latter is to be represented in Goth. by *knoppa, the former by *knuspan-for *knusspan; in that case -span would be a suffix; *knuspan- may, however, stand for *knusspan- and be connected with the root knus appearing in *knöpfe.

Knöpfen, m., 'knot,' from MidHG. knot, knute, knots, m., 'natural knot (on the body and plants), artificial knot in a thread, noose;' OHG. chnoto, chineto, m. (the OHG. and MidHG. doubles with t and d appear in knotc and knotd even as late as ModHG.). Allied to AS. cnota, m., E. knot, with differently related dentals; comp. Olc. *knottir, 'dirty tricks,' and Mid HG. 'knotze, f., 'protuberance;' E. to knot, AS. cnytian, LG. (Voss) knülte, f., 'knotting-needles,' &c. Olc. *knitr, m., 'knot, knotte, f., 'dice'; they are related to AS. knotta, like Goth. *knuppa- to *knuppa- (comp. *naun and *snerf), and just as a form with *a in the stem (AS. *snapp) is connected with these words, so is Olc. knottir (Goth. *knotus), m., 'ball,' related to the cognates of knoten. No indubitably allied term can be added from the other Aryan languages. Comp. also *knüfet.

Knöterich, m., 'knot-grass'; found only in ModHG.

Knöppe, Knuppe, m., 'knot in wood,' Mod HG. only, from LG. knöppe, the cognates of which see under *nauf. We may also mention MidHG. knübel, to which *nauf is related, as flänfen to *naure.

Knüffen, vb., 'to cuff,' wanting in the earlier periods; of obscure origin.

Knüppfe, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. knüppfen, OHG. knüffen, 'to unite, tie, fasten together' (Goth. *knuppjan is wanting); a nominal vb. from *nauf, which see; MidHG. knöpf, 'knot.'

Knüppel, m., 'wooden bar, stick, cudgel,' from LG.; in MidHG. knüppel, m., 'cudgel,' was used. It is connected with MidHG. knöpf, 'knot on plants.' See *nauf.

Knuf, *nauf, m., 'crusty piece of bread,' prop. 'protuberance,' especially 'corner of a loaf,' from LG.; t is a suffix for *nauf in the sense of 'knot,' see under *nauf.

Knute, f., 'knot,' ModHG. only; borrowed from Russ. knot; comp. *nauf.

Knüttel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. knüttel, knüttel, OHG. *chnttol, m., 'cudgel,' prop. 'stick or string with knots;' allied to *nauf.

Knoball, m., 'cobalt,' ModHG. only; of uncertain origin, probably equiv. to *chntcf.

Knoben, m., 'novel,' from MidHG. kohe, m., 'stable, pigsty, cage;' the ModHG. variant *schen is derived, as the f indicates,
from LG. The word had orig. a more general sense, and was not restricted merely to a shed for animals and pigs. Even in Mod.
HG, the earlier meaning 'hut' is found; comp. MidHG. kobel, 'narrow house'; Ic. kob, m., 'hut, penthouse, partition.' In
AS. the corresponding coca is specially used as a choice poetic term for 'apartment, bed-chamber'; hence E. core and
pigeon-core. Goth. *kuba, on which these words are based, is wanting. The word is genuinely Teut., as it is proved by OHG.
chuubis (Goth. *kubis), 'hut' which, from its form, is a derivative of a far earlier period; comp. also MidHG. kober, 'basket-
pocket,' AS. coca, 'basket.' See koch and kötel.

Kobold, m., 'goblin,' from MidHG. kohbalt, with the variant kobalt, m., 'fantastic familiar spirit, goblin.' As the
commonly Teut. household deities, the kochelt may be regarded as equiv. to the AS. coca, coca, 'penates, lares' (un-
fortunately AS. *cocal or *cocaeld, 'household deity,' lit. 'protector of the bed-chamber,' is not recorded); in Goth.
probably *kubauvald. The first component is Olt. kof, AS. coca, 'apartment, bed-chamber' (see kobelt). The MidHG.
and ModHG. variants cokelt and ëitret may have been *kwmilt, Goth. *wanuwald, 'Lord of wealth;' the old ë, 'wealth,' has been
retained only in proper names like ëitret (Guth., E. Edward). For the ending -elt see under ëitret and realt.

Kob, m., 'cook,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. kochen, OHG. chohken; comp. Du and OSlav. koch, 'cook,' adopted before the HG. permutation of consonants, at latest
in the 6th cent. (contemporaneously with kobalt), when the art of cookery and horticulture were introduced from Italy; the
word is based on Lat. coqueus, or more accurately on the form koko- (comp. Ital. cuco). The word passed into E. in a
different form—AS. cok, E. cook, where the ë, compared with HG. and Lat. ë, is due to a change of quantity in an open
syllable (comp. ëful and ëfven); on the other hand, the ë of the HG. word is probably derived from the vb. feden. The
earlier Teut. word for feden is sfotan; an OTeut. word for 'cook' is wanting.

Köchen, 'to cook,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. kochen, OHG. chohkent, from Lat.
coquere (more accurately *cogniere). The
HG. word could not remain a str. vb.,

Koeder, m., 'quiver;' from MidHG.
kocher, OHG. chohkar, m., 'quiver,' yet also
generally 'receptacle' with the variants,
MidHG. kochere, OHG. chohkar, MidHG.
koger, keger, with an abnormal g apparently
in harmony with the obscure Olt. koegar
('quiver'), preserved only in koegursweinn,
koegurbarn; Olt. koegar, 'quilted counter-
pane, coverlet,' is an entirely different
word, and is connected with the remarkable
G. form köeder, 'cover.' AS. cócer, MidE.
coker, 'quiver,' also in MidE. and E.
quiter, from OFr. cuivre, which is again
derived from the Teut. word (Teut. kohro,
whence MidLat. cucurum, 'quiver').

Köder, m., 'bait.' The word, on ac-
count of its very varied form and senses,
is difficult to explain etymologically; per-
haps several words, originally different,
have been combined with it; MidHG.
köder, koder, kieder, korder, körder, körder,
quierder, m., 'lure, bait, patch of cloth or
leather,' Olt. quierdar also means 'wlick
of a lamp'; in ModHG. it signifies, in the
various dialects and at different periods,
'double chin, slime, rag, leather strap,
bait.' With köder, 'double chin,' we may
perhaps compare E. cud, AS. cuo, cuoode
(Goth. qipus, 'belly'). With the mean-
ing 'bait,' Goth. quirra and HG. firr may
be most closely connected, because quierder,
as the oldest HG. form, points to a Goth.
quiertra- with this the Gr. compound
aiope (aôô for ëôô- may be due to a process
of differentiation, since a G. form kerdel
occurs; and ë, according to aiol. ëôô, is
perhaps an old guttural, root ger) may be
certainly associated, and its variant ëôô,
which more nearly corresponds with the
G. word; the latter form is usual approved,
since it combines the meanings of 'bait'
and 'torch' (corresponding to OHG. quieroder,
\textit{wick}); in either case E. cud is abnormal.
For the other meanings of the G. word no satisfactory etymologies can be found.

Kofler, m., 'trunk,' MidHG. only, from
Fr. cuivre.

Koh, m., 'cabbage,' from the equiv.
MidHG. and OHG. köl, m., with the vari-
ants OHG. köli, MidHG. köle, költ, m.
(comp. Alem. köle, költ), as well as OHG.
kohó, chóło, m., MidHG. köle, köle, költ,
OHG. *chôla, f. Adopted with the South Europ. culinary art and horticulture from Lat. *candî, m., 'cabbage'; E. *cole; MidE. *cawl, *coal, AS. *cöl, AS. *cãld, as well as O.lc. *kôl, *kôl, point to Lat. *cális, whence also Ital. *cavallo, Fr. *chou, 'cabbage,' and W. *cawel. The apparently vernacular Lat. *côlis 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. *sprîch, *fechen, *fieffer, *mînt, *fîmm, and *stîrdî.

*Scôble, f., 'coal, charcoal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kôle, f., mostly *kôl, *kôl, m., and *kôl, n., OHG. *chôlo, m., *chôl, n.; comp. AS. *kôl, n., E. coal (E. Coleman, see under *Schôlmeise), O.lc. *kôl, n. plur., 'coals.' Akin to the deriv. O.lc. *kylma, f., 'kilm,' AS. *clyne, E. *kîn, as well as Swed. *kylâ, 'to heat.'

*Schôlmeise, f., 'coalmouse,' from MidHG. *kôlmeise, f., allied to *Schôble, not to *Schôl; lit. 'titmouse with a black head.' AS. *kolmeise, E. Colemanose (a corruption of coalmouse, just as the Germans instinctively connect *Schôlmeise with *Schôl).

*Schôlbrabi, m., 'turnip-cabbage,' from Ital. *cavoli rope (plur.); comp. Fr. *chou-rave, Germanised *Schôlfrabe. For further references see *Schôlt.

*Schôlben, m., 'club,' from MidHG. *kôlbe, 'mace, club, endgel.' OHG. *chôlbo, m.; Lc. *kôffr, m., 'javelin, arrow, bâul,' with the derivative *kylfî, n., *kylfa, f., 'club, endgel.' Goth. *kôlbu-n., 'stick with a thick knob at the end.' From its meaning the word seems to be related to the cognates with the nasal form *klumb, discussed under *Klumpen; in that case the Aryan root may be *gl-bh, and the word compared with Lat. globus, 'round mass' (also 'clique,' comp. E. *club).

*Schôlt, m., 'deep pool,' LG.; Du. *koel, m., 'eddy, abyss, hole.' Comp. Sans. *gârgara, m.; yet according to Lat. *gargaros, 'eddy, whirlpool, abyss,' Teut. *r and not *t ought to correspond to Ind. *r.

*Schôller (1.), n. and m., 'lady's ruff,' from MidHG. *kôlir, *kollir, *gollier, *goller, m., 'neckcloth,' derived from Fr. *collier (Lat. *collarium).

*Schôller (2.), m., 'stagger,' from MidHG. *kôlre, m., 'stagger, frenzy, silent rage,' OHG. *chôlro, m.; derived, like a number of medical terms, mediately from Gr. *chôlêpa, Lat. *chôlera; the *ch has also in Rom. the value of a *k; comp. Ital. *collera, Fr. *colère.

*Schôller, m., 'colleret,' from MidHG. *kôlher, *koller, *goller, m., and n., 'quilted counterpane,' from Oer. *collre (comp. Ital. *collora); for further references see *Kiffen.

*kômen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *kômen, OHG. *chûmen, 'to come,' a common Teut. vb. The proper form of the initial *k is *qu, as is proved by ModHG. *quern, and hence OHG. *quêmân is the base; the *w of an initial *kw is frequently suppressed in H.G. (comp. *frd and *frn) before e and o (not b-fere a). Goth. *qîman, AS. *cuman, E. *to come, O.Sax. *cuman, Ofc. *koma. The prim. Teut. vb. *geman, 'to come,' thus deduced has a runomter history; it is identical with the Ind. and Zend root *gam, 'to come,' and allied to Lat. *vēnio for *gêbun, Gr. *bâvâ for *bàvâ (for *gêbâvâ); comp. *quam and *sûñî. The assumed Aryan root is *gem. The evolution of a *v after the *g is normal; comp. Goth. *ginô with Gr. *gynô and Ind. *gû (for *gêna), 'woman'; Goth. *girô, Lat. vivus (Gr. *bôr, subst.), Ind. *jîra (see *frd; comp. the similar evolution of a *k akîn to Teut. *hu from Aryan *k under *w and *weled).

*Kontur, m., 'commander of an order of knighthood,' from MidHG. *komantur, komedâr, m., from OFr. *commendeor (Lat. *commendator), 'commander, holder of an estate belonging to a priestly order.'

*Kônig, m., 'king,' from the equiv. MidHG. *kûnîc, *kûne (a), OHG. *chûnîc, *chûning, corresponding to O.Sax. *cûning, AS. *cyning (cynig), E. *king, Du. *koning, O.Ic. *konûng; a common Teut. term, wanting only in Goth. The high antiquity of the term is attested by its being borrowed at an early period by Finn. and Esth. as *kûningas, 'king,' by OSlav. as *kûnen, *kûne, 'prince,' Lith. as *kûningas, 'lord, pastor' (Lett. kunas, 'lord'). The word may be most probably explained by connecting it with Goth. *kunt (gen. *kunjis), OHG. *chunnî, MidHG. *kûnîc, AS. *cûn, 'family.' Regarding *ing as a patronymic (AS. *Woden- *ing, '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 OTeut. *kunt- alone means 'king,' which has been preserved especially in compounds such as AS. *cynê-helm, 'king's helmet,' i.e. 'crown,'
cynestl, 'king's seat,' i.e. 'throne,' cymerice, equiv. to OHG chünfrithi, 'kingdom,' &c.; the simple form is perhaps found only in OE. poetry as kouf (s-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 féniq would contain the essential idea of distinguished birth, but perhaps more accurately 'the son of a man of distinguished birth'; comp. Fr. and E. prince, signifying both Ælga (male member of the royal family) and Æführt (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 féniq; AS. cewden is spec. 'the noble lady.'

ßinnan, prep. pres., 'to be able,' from MidHG, kunnen, OHG, chunnan, pres. pres. (sing. kaun, plur. kunnum, pres. konsta), prop. 'to be capable intellectually, know, be acquainted with, understand,' then also 'to be able, be in a position (to).' AS. cunnan (sing. caun), prep. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know, be able,' E. can; Goth. cunnan (sing. kann, plur. kunnum), prep. pres., 'to be acquainted with, know.

In the earlier periods the verbal stem ßennan had exclusively an intellectual sense in contrast to that of mánj, yrmján. Besides the stem kann- preserved in the vb. kunnen (comp. also Goth. kunnan, 'to recognise, AS. cunnan, 'to explore, attempt,' see also ßinn, fám, and ßennan), there exists in the Teut. languages a verbal stem which may be represented in Goth. as *knon-; *knon; AS. cndon, 'to recognise, know,' E. to know; OHG. chchnán, bichndan, 'to recognise,' OHG. arcbñát, f., 'perception' (Goth. *kynipha, f., is wanting); the OHG. nominal vb. irchnuotlen, 'to become perceptible,' points to a Goth. *káuna-, 'knowledge.' The three Teut. stems kann, knô, knó occur in the non-Teut. languages, Gr. and Lat. gnó in γνωσθα (l-gnov-), 'to recognise, yósvos, 'knowledge,' Lat. gnó-seco, nútus, nútio; OSlov. znáti, 'to recognise,' OIr. gnáth, 'acquainted.' Ind. forms a pres. from a root *jan, the pret. from a root jua, žnâm, žgnôin (comp. part. jndád), 'to know'; the Teut. root kann from gen-n appears in Lith. žnâti, 'to know, recognise, perceive,' pažnáti, 'knowledge,' Zeml. d-znâti, f., 'information,' OIr. ad-gnó, perf. 'cognovit.' This wide ramification of the closely allied Aryan root gen, gnó, 'to recognise, know,' is generally recognised, but its connection with the root gen, 'to beget, bring forth,' and the variants gnás, gnó, discussed under ßinn, ßenn, and fenn, is problematical. Both seem to be united in AS. cen-
nan, 'to bring forth,' and 'to generate,' Gr. gnérón, related by blood,' and 'discernible, known.'

The distinction, however, between the physical and intellectual senses of the word must have been made prevous to the division of languages, since it exists in all the Aryan groups. Comp. fána.

kopp, m., 'head,' from MidHG. kopf, m., 'drinking vessel, cup, pint measure, skull, head;' OHG. kopf, kopp, m., 'goblet'; AS. cuppa, E. cup; Scand. koppa, m., 'crockery in the form of cups.' This class is one of the most difficult to explain. kopp, E. head, is certainly the real Teut. and earlier term for kopf, and only in Mod. HG. has the latter finally supplanted the former. The numerous senses of the cognates further involves us in doubt, although analogies may be adduced in favour of the evolution of the notion 'head' from an earlier meaning 'cup,' comp. OIr. kolla, f., 'pot;' kollr, m., 'head;' ModHG. źirn- 
fal; Ital. coppa, 'cup' and Prov. couch, 'skull;' Fr. tête, from Lat. testa; Goth. hweber, 'skull,' allied to AS. hwir; E. herne, brain-panne, 'skull,' allied to źbirn, 'pan;' Du. hersen-becken, 'skull,' allied to źbirn, '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. căpa, 'cask.' There are, however, cognate terms in Teut. which induce us to proceed, not from Lat. căpa, 'cask,' but from a prin. Teut. word meaning 'point, summit,' AS. and MidE. căp, 'summit, point,' MidE. also 'head,' E. cap (for the evolution in meaning comp. Gkr. εκεί, allied to Gr. κεφαλή, dial. Ναο, 'roof,' for kopf); OSax. cophod, 'cristsatus of serpents,' is also worthy of note. The Teut. origin of the word kopf in its MidHG. sense is also supported by the fact that OHG. chuppha, MidHG. kupa, f., 'head-dress,' evidently connected with kopf, is necessary to explain some Rom. cognates—Ital. cuffia, Fr. coiffe, and MidLat. cosetta, are derived from OHG. chuppha. Besides, Lat. căpa, cuppa, as a fem. is not well adapted in form to explain the Teut. masc., especially since
koppa- (Goth. *koppa- is certainly wanting) had already too wide a ramification in the O'Ent. languages. But in any case, it is conceivable that the assumed genuine O'Ent. word was confused at an early period with a MidHG. and Rom. term, and thus incorporated a number of foreign meanings. Comp. Stapped.

Koppel, f. and n., 'leash,' from MidHG. koppel, kopf, kuppel, f. (m. and n.), 'tie, connection,' especially 'leash,' then collect. 'pack of hounds,' also 'band generally; from Lat. cupula, MidLat. also cupula (the latter also 'couple of hounds in a leash'), whence also Fr. couple, E. couple, Du. koppel, 'couple, multitude, troop.'

Koralle, f., 'cork,' from MidHG. koralle, m., formed from MidLat. corrallus, Lat. corallum.

Korb, m., 'basket,' from the equiv. MidHG. korp (f), OHG. chorp, korb (gen. korbes), m.; comp. Du. korf, m., 'dossier.' The usual derivation from Lat. corbis is opposed by phonetic considerations, and also by the fact that nouns equiv. in meaning but with differently graded forms also occur; according to ModHG. Viêt and its gradation Viör (which see), MidHG. krébe, m., 'basket,' and hence further ModHG. krébe may also be connected with Viör (comp. too ModL. kersa, f., and körf, f., 'basket'). It is not impossible that, in addition to an inherited O'Ent. word, the Lat. term was borrowed at a later period; OHG. churib, plur. churib, points perhaps to Lat. corbis (E. corb); further ModHG. körf (1) seems to be an old cognate of Lat. corbis.

Kord, Kordel, f., 'cord, tow-line,' ModHG. 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 MidHG. kollander, kullander, kollander, from MidLat. colianrum. Comp. Du. koriander and E. coriander.

Kornthe, f., 'currant,' early ModHG. only, from Fr. corinthe.

Korn, m., 'cork,' early ModHG. only, through the medium of Du. (kork, kurr, n., 'corkwood, cork, stopper') and LG. commerce, from Span. corcho, 'corkwood, stopper,' whence also E. cork at an early period. The ultimate source is Lat. cortex, 'bark.'

Korn, OHG. chorn (gen. chornes), n., 'corn' (in MidHG. also 'grape-stone, corn-field, corn-stalk'). Goth. kaurn, n., with the variant kaurn, n.; OE. korn, AS. and E. corn, Du. koren; common Tent. stem korn-, meaning 'single grain,' then also 'stone' and 'fruit.' For the meaning 'stone' comp. OHG. berikorn, MidHG. bitrn, trubon-korn, 'stone of a berry'; OHG. korn- and kirn-mayful (AS. cor-nappel), 'malum punicum, calville,' are interchangeable; for the derivative AS. cynnel, E. kernel, see under Ster. Thus it is probable that there exists a close connection between Ster and Korn, their phonetic relation being similar to that between Brit and Verb; for further examples of gradation in nouns, see under Ster. Another graded form of Ster, from pre-Tent. grn-m., is furnished by Lat. grumum, 'grain, core;' see Ûrt, equiv. to Lat. crusta; yell, equiv. to Lat. plentum, OrL. lân. Grn is exactly the same as OSlov. gráne, n., 'grain.'

Kornelle, f., 'cornel-cherry'; even in OHG. cornul, cornul-baum, from MidLat. cornulium (Fr. cornouille, Ital. cornio); a derivative of Lat. cornus, f., 'cornel-cherry'; comp. AS. cornrõ, 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'Ent. from the same source (Aryan krip), OHG. hripf, AS. hriþ, 'womb.' Ûrt (see Ûrt) is the O'Ent. word for ModHG. Ûrt and Körper. "The sacrament of the Church and the elevation of the Host, and perhaps medical art, led to the naturalisation of the Lat. word."

Koscher, kauschcer, adj. 'pure,' ModHG. only, from Jew. Chald. kuschcher, 'pure,' according to prescription.

Kosfen, vb., 'to chat, caress,' from MidHG. kosen, OHG. chsön, 'to converse, talk.' The meaning of the vb. is opposed to any connection with OHG. chsön, 'lawsuit;' and Lat. causa, causarí, 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 fejës (Goth. *kausõn) is of uncertain origin; it is certainly connected, however, with AS. ceast, MidE. cueste, 'argument, dispute;' Du. keuzelen, 'to caress.'

Kos, see Ket (1).
Cost (1.), f., 'cost,' from MidHG. koste høst, f. and m., 'value, price, expense,' even in OHG. kosta, f.; borrowed in the OHG. period from MidLat. custus, m., costa, f. (comp. It. costo, m., Fr. coût, m., Span. costa, f.; ultimate source Lat. constare, 'to come to, cost'). From Rom. are derived MidE. costen, E. to cost, whence Scand. kost, 'to cost.'

Cost (2.), f. (in the 16th cent. also m.), 'board,' from MidHG. koste, kost, f., 'living, food, victuals'; comp. Scand. kostr, m., 'victuals, provisions.' In Scand. as in the G. word, the meanings of (1) and (2) overlap; at all events (2) is a later development of (1). We must certainly assume that the Scand. Rom-word kostr, 'expense, victuals,' was confused with an OTeut. word which would be most closely connected with Goth. kustus, m., 'trial, proof,' and pakustus, 'test;' OSc. kostr, m., 'choice, condition, circumstances.' With regard to these nouns see fiæt.

Kosten (1.), vb., 'to cost;' from MidHG. koston, 'to come to cost;' from MidLat. and Rom. costare (Lat. constare); Fr. cotter; see Kost (1) and (2); E. to cost.

Kosten (2.), vb., 'to taste;' from MidHG. 'to scrutinise, test by tasting'; OHG. and OSax. costen, AS. costian (wasting in E.); a common Teut. vb. meaning 'to put to the test, scrutinise, try.' Kostr, like the Teut. words mentioned under Kost (2), is connected with fieæt, and is identical in form with Lat. gustare, 'to taste.' Teut. kug, pre-Teut. guo, is the root. Comp. fieæt.

Kostspiciel, adj., 'expensive,' first used towards the end of the 18th cent.; it contains, however, an old word which has elsewhere disappeared, and even in this compound has been corrupted; MidHG. spilder, 'extravagant,' OHG. spilten, 'to squander, dissipate' (from OHG. gaspilden, Fr. gaspiller is derived). Hence *kostspiciel is probably 'squandering money'; spildig, 'wasted, destroyed,' was etymologically obscure, was connected into spildig.

Kost (1.), Kote, f., 'cost,' prop. a LG. word; LG. kote, kot, Du. kot, 'hut;' corresponding to AS. cot, n. and cote, f., 'hut;' from the former E. cot is derived (E. cottage is the same word with a Rom. suffix; comp. MidLat. cotagium, OFr. cottage), from the latter came cote in dere-cote and sheep-cote; comp. Scand. kot, n., 'small farm.' Goth. *kut, n., or *kutō, f., is wanting. The widely ramified class is genuinely Teut., and passed into Slov. (OSlov. kotic, celta) and Kelt. (Gael. cote). Rom. words have also been derived from it—ModFr. cote, cottillon, 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'; guddo—perhaps the pre-historic form.—Kotaffe, also by assimilation kotaff, kotaff, 'person settled in a small farm'; also spelt Kätter.

Kot (2.), m., 'dirt, mire, dung,' from the equiv. MidHG. kot, qudt, kot, n., OHG. qudt; Goth. *goda-, 'dirt,' is wanting. Prop. neut. adj.; MidHG. qudt, ModDu. kvætt, 'wicked, ugly, rotten' (MidE. quet, 'bad'). Linfat and linfat are in the same way veiled terms for sterces. In its pre-Teut. form gnætdo, Kät might be related by gradation to Ind. gatha, Zend gatha, 'dirt, excrement,' so that the Teut. subst. may have been formed from the adj. even in pre-historic times; the Sans. and Zend word seems, however, to be connected with the Ind. root gu, 'caccare' (OSlov. guvoño, n., 'dirt').

Kote, Kote, f., 'pastern joint,' ModHG. only, from LG. kote; comp. ModDu. koot, Fris. katte, f., 'kneuckle-bone.' No other cognates are found.

Koter, m., 'cur,' prop. 'farmer's dog,' allied to LG. kote, 'small farm.' See Kot (1).

Kotze, f., 'coarse cloth,' from MidHG. kotze, m., 'coarse, shaggy woollen stuff, cover or garment made of it,' OHG. choze, m., choze, f.; comp. OSax. cot (it), 'woollen cloak, coat;' a specifically G. word, wanting in Goth., Scand., and E. The Rom. words mentioned under Kot (1)—Fr. cote, 'petticoat,' Ital. cotta—seem to have been borrowed from G., since in OHG. other words belong to the same class; OHG. umlichezuz, 'upper garment,' umlichezzen, vb., 'amidere.' On the assumption that Kotz is a genuine Teut. word, some have connected it with Gr. βοτα, (from the root gu), 'woman's dress.' MidE. cote, E. coat are certainly of Rom. origin, OFr. cote, MidLat. cotta. Comp. Kote.

Kote, f., 'basket,' from the equiv. MidHG. kotee; of obscure origin; comp. Mirz.
hotzen, vb., 'to vomit,' first occurs in early ModHG.; of uncertain derivation.

krabbe, f., 'crab,' borrowed, like most words with medial bb, from LG.; comp. MidLG. krabbe, Du. krab, AS. cræbe, E. crab, Scand. krabbi; the strictly HG., i.e. permuted, form strappe, appears in the 16th cent., yet the word was native only to the maritime Teutons. stræ is from a cognate stem, but Gr. κάφας, Lat. carabus, 'sea-crab,' are neither prim. allied, nor are they the forms from which the Teut. words were borrowed. Fr. crabe, 'crabfish,' is most closely connected with the Teut. and with the Lat. word.

krabbeln, vb., 'to crawl,' with LG. permutation, in contrast to MidHG. krap- peln, of which the variant krabbeln occurs, whence also earlier ModHG. trautu. The form with a double labial may be due to its being popularly connected with stræ (strappe), for in Scand. also a simple form is found without this double labial, Scand. krafta, 'to scratch with the nails,' and krofsta, 'to shuffle with the feet.' E. grapple, grab, grab are connected with LG. and grabbeln.

kraffen, vb., 'to crack, crash, break,' from the equiv. MidHG. krachen, OHG. chrählön; comp. Du. kraken, 'to crack (nuts, &c.), burst, crack, crackle,' AS. cræcan, E. to crack; Goth. *karkin is wanting. AS. carpian, 'to crack' (Goth. *karht), is worthy of note; comp. respecting the apparent transposition of the r, Brett and Brett, fragen and ferffen. Tent. root kkr from ggr; comp. Sans. ggr, garj, 'to rustle, crackle.'—KRADEC, m., from the equiv. MidHG. krock, OHG. chrab, 'crack, crash.'

krädßen, vb., 'to croak,' ModHG. only, a deriv. of fräßen; in MidHG. krochen, OHG. chröchnan, 'to croak,' which is related by gradation to the stem of fräßen. From AS. cræcan, crectan was formed, like ModHG. fräßen, from fräßen.

krade, f., 'sorry nag;' ModHG. only, of obscure origin. Perhaps akin to Du. kraak, Fr. caraque, 'clumsily built merchant ship'?

krafft, f., 'strength,' from MidHG. kraft, OHG. krist, f., 'strength, power, force of an army, multitude, abundance'; comp. OSax. kraft, m. and f., Du. kracht; AS. kraft, m., with the HG. meanings, also 'mental capacity, art, science,' hence E. craft (the corresponding crafty shows prominently the last specialisation of meaning within the mental sphere); OIc.
also means 'crane'; comp. too Lat. aries, HG. Bed, as well as Lat. grus, as terms for machines.

**Sračkel,** m., ' uproar,' MidHG. only; comp. Du., kraakel; of obscure origin.

**Sračle, f., 'claw, talon, clutch,' MidHG. only; wanting in the earlier periods. Allied to Gr. γάτα, 'to gnaw,' Sans root grs, 'to devour.' MidHG. krallen, 'to scratch' (Goth. *krazljan*), is more closely connected.

**Sram, m., 'retail trade,' from MidHG. kram, m., prop. stretched cloth, marquee,' espec. 'covering of a stall,' then the 'stall' itself (also called kräme, f.), 'trade wares'; corresponding to Du. kram, f., 'retail shop, wares,' then, strangely enough, 'child-bed,' which must have originated in the meaning 'stretched cloth,' as the covering for the bed. A specifically G. word introduced into the North by commerce (Ic. kram, n., wares? Lith. krūnas). 'Tent-cloth' may have been the prim. meaning of Goth. *krama*.

**Srammekvogel, m., 'fieldfare,' from MidHG. kramat(e)vogel, krambekvogel, kramenwitvogel, m., 'fieldfare,' prop. juniper bird.' The Juniper in MidHG. is kramenwite, kramwite (kramwit, kramat), OHG. kramnautus (prop. crane-wood?), from krauca, 'crane,' mentioned under Straub and Stremich, and OHG. witus, 'wood' (not the similarity in the E. word); comp. E. cranberry, cranberry, from crane.

**Srampe, f., 'staple, cramp,' from L.G., since we should have expected pf in HG. ; comp. Du. kraam for krampe, 'hook, clamp,' E. cramp, also cramp-iron; OHG. chrampf, 'hook.' From the Teut. cognates, which are based on the adj. *kramptza-,* discussed under Strämpf, Fr. crampon, 'cramp,' is derived; see the next word.

**Srampe, f., 'brim of a hat,' MidHG. only, from LG. krampe, allied to the OHG. adj. chrampf, 'curved,' (Oic. kraapper, 'close, narrow'); OHG. chrampf, quoted under Strämpf, combines the meanings 'hook' and 'border, brim.'

**Strämpel, f., 'ear-ling-comb,' borrowed from LG., but it occurs even in the Mid HG. period; dimin. of Strämpfe, 'hook.'

**Strämpfe, m., 'cramp, spasms, convulsion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kramf (OHG. also chrampf); comp. OSax. cramp, Du. kramf, f., E. cramp; the common West Teut. term for 'cramp'; orig. an adjectival subst. from OHG. chrampf,

'curved,' Oic. krapper (normal for *krampr*), 'narrow, pressed close.' The Teut. stem krampa- has numerous cognates in G.; besides the LG. loan-words krampe, krimpe, krampel, we may mention OHG. chrampf, 'hook, border,' chrampfan, MidHG. krimpfen, 'to contract in a crooked or spasmodic fashion,' MidHG. krimpf, adj., 'crooked' masc. subst. 'cramp'; MidHG. frummt is also allied, as is indicated by its OHG. and MidHG. variant krumpf, 'bent, twisted.' Comp. frummt, and OHG. chrampfan, MidHG. krimptan, 'to be convulsed,' MidDu. krimp, 'to draw in, shrivel,' MidE. crimpil, 'wrinkle, crambe, 'hook,' crumpe, 'crump.' E. to crimpile, 'to contract,' &c.; Oic. krapper, 'narrow;' and its nominal vb. krappe, 'to compress.' Comp. Strümpf and Sračfen.

**Stranich, m., from the equiv. MidHG. kranich (krańich), m., OHG. chranuč, chranth (hi), m., 'crane' (bird); also without the guttural suffix, MidHG. krane, which agrees with the MidG., LG., and E. forms (Du. kraan, f., 'crane'—bird, and then machine; AS. cran and cornuc, E. crane in both senses). In the Scand. languages, Oic. trane, m., 'crane,' seems to be connected with this. The suffix ch in ModHG. is Goth. k in ahaka, 'pigeon,' AS. hafoc, 'Sābītī (hawk). The corresponding words for 'crane' in the other West Aryan languages (prim. form ger-w) are the most closely allied—Gr. γεφως, Kelt. and W. garan; also OSlov. sran, Lith. gervė, f., Lat. grus (gen. grus-in), corresponds to OHG. chreitn, 'crane.' The derivation of Gr. γεφως, from γεφαρκος, root ger, 'to grow old,' as if the crane were remarkable for its great age, is open to objection. Further, the crane is one of the few names of birds (see Drefel) in which several Aryan stems coincide. Comp. also Straub and Straumtœcroft.

**frank, adj., 'sick, ill,' from MidHG. kranec (k), adj., 'narrow, slender, slight, powerless, weak, null' (in OHG. not yet found). The earliest references are in the first half of the 12th cent., therefore frank is most frequently regarded as a LG. loan-word; but the late appearance of the word cannot be accepted as a proof of its having been borrowed, since this is not supported by its form, which may be derived from an O'Teut. source; comp. OHG. chrancho-lon, 'to grow weak, stumbled'; AS. crane, 'feeble, infirm,' also occurs rarely. For
the further history of the word we must at all events proceed from the latter meaning (krât is the OTeut. adj. for *sick*); Scand. *krânt*, *sick*, is borrowed from G. (*krâkt* must have been the native form); a genuine Scand. *krângr*, ‘feebler,’ also occurs. The common West Teut. adj. *krânta* is connected with AS. *cringan*, lit. ‘to writhe like one mortally wounded, fall in flight, fall with a crash’ (thus closely allied in meaning to AS. *cranc*, ‘infirm, tottering’). With the same root *krânt*, *krânk*, are connected ModHG. *Skrâng*, ‘circular pad for the head,’ E. *crank*, to *crântke, crinkle*—
krânten, ‘to make ill,’ from MidHG. *krânten*, ‘to torment, grieve,’ prop. ‘to lessen, humiliatae.’

Skrânt, m., ‘wraith,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and late OHG. *skrânt*, m.; a specifically HG. word, which in this form has passed within historic times into other Teut. languages (L. *krânus*, Du. *krâns*). Perhaps allied to Sans. *grânthu*, ‘to tie (a knot), bind,’ *gränthi*-s, m., ‘knot,’ or even with Lith. *grandis*, m., ‘bracelet, tyre of a wheel’ (Lett. *grāni*, ‘wood for framing,’ from the base *grândi*).

Skrâpêl, Skrâpêl, dimin. of Skrâpê.

Skrâppen (1.), Skrâpp, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *krapf* (MidG. *krâf*), m., ‘a kind of pastry, fritter’; OHG. *chrâfpe*, m., orig. identical with the following word; so called from the hooked form of the pastry.

Skrâppen (2.), m., ‘cramp, hook, dungenfork,’ from MidHG. *krâpf*, m., hook, *krâmp*, OHG. *chrâmpfo*, ‘hook’ also ‘claw, talon’; the Goth. form *krâppa* is wanting, nor is the word found in the other Teut. languages; before the HG. permutation of consonants it passed in the form *grâppo, grâipo* into Rom. (Ital. *grâppa*, ‘cramp, talon,’ Fr. *grappin*, ‘grapnel’). Comp. further Skrâpp, ‘claw, talon.’ It is doubtful whether OHG. *chrâcho* (Goth. *krâhka*), m., ‘hooked instrument,’ and Scand. *krâťi*, m., ‘stake,’ are allied. The stem of Skrâpp appears in a nasal form in OHG. *chrâmpf*, ‘curved,’ and OHG. *chrâmpfa, chrâmpfo*, m., ‘iron hook’ (comp. Fr. *crampoun*, ‘cramp, borrowed from OHG. *chrâmpo*). Consequently Skrâpp is connected with *krâmp*.

Skrâipe (1.), f., ‘dossier,’ from MidHG. *krâsze*, also *krâtte*, m., ‘basket;’ OHG *chrâzzo* and *chrâtto*, m., ‘basket.’ Perhaps the word is allied, on account of the Mid-

H. variant *krenze*, with *krau*. On the other hand, OHG. *chrâttou* and MidHG. *krâtte* suggest AS. *crâtel*, E. *cradle,* and also Du. *kraet*, AS. *craet*, E. *cart* (orig. *cartbasket’), E. *craet.* With Gr. *skrât* (‘basket,’ these cognates cannot be connected.

Skrâife (2.), f., ‘itch,’ from MidHG. *krâf*, *krâtt*, allied to *fäget*.

Skrâifen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. *krâtsen*, *krâsen*, OHG. *chrâzen*, ‘to scratch’ (allied to Scand. *krâda*, ‘to dig in,’ Goth. *gakruñ*, ‘to grind’); previous to the HG. permutation of consonants *krât*-


Skrânen, vb., ‘to tickle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *krunwen*, OHG. *chrâwen*, *krunwen*; Goth. *krauñôn,* or rather *krauwyn,* and other correspondences are wanting. With this vb. is connected OHG. *chrâwen,* MidHG. *krowel*; m., ‘three-pronged fork, talon, claw,’ to which Swiss and ModHG. *krâifl,* ‘fork with hooked prongs’; comp. Du. *krauvel*, m., ‘pitchfork, fork, claw, finger-nail,’ allied to *krunwen,* ‘to scratch.’

Connected with *krau.*

Skrâns, adj., ‘frizzled,’ from MidHG. *krâs,* ‘curled, frizzled’; unknown to all the OTeut. languages; retained in Mid Du. *krâs,* ModDu. *kroes,* ‘dishevelled, entangled, frizzled, stubborn’; MidE. *crâs,* ‘frizzled, angry.’ The genuine Tent. origin and great antiquity of frâns are certified by the equiv. parallel cognates, Mid HG. *krol* (sl.), ‘curly, lock of hair,’ Du. *krul,* ‘lock,’ *krûlig,* ‘frizzled, curly,’ MidE. *crul,* ‘curly.’ Comp. *strel.*

Skrâuse, f., ‘pitcher with a lid,’ from MidHG. *krâsse,* f., ‘pitcher, earthenware drinking vessel’; OHG. *chrâsse,* f.; Mid Du. *kruisse,* AS. *crâsae,* MidE. *crâsae,* E. *cruze,* Scand. *krâs,* ‘pitcher with a lid.’ It is not immediately connected with HG. *kru*.

That the word is of foreign origin seems certain, yet the ultimate source cannot be Gr. *krosws,* ‘pitcher.’ See the following word.

Skrâufel, m., ‘top,’ with the more frequent variant *skrâud,* a corrupt form which arose from connecting *skrâud* with the circular (frejfnjig) movement of a top; MidHG. *krâusel,* MidG. *krâszel,* m., ‘top,’ a dimin. of Skrâufe, hence lit. ‘small pitcher.’ Comp. the UpG. term *skef* for *top.*

Skrâuf, n., ‘herb, vegetable, weed,’ from
MidHG. krēt, n., 'small foliated plant, herb, vegetable,' espec. 'cabbage,' OHG. 
krēt, OSax. crād; Du. kruid, n., 'herb, spice, gunpowder' (the last meaning is also 
found in MidHG. from the 14th cent.); 
MidE. crē evadein (Du. kruid wagen), 'am-
munition wagon,' seems to have been bor-owed. Goth. *krēt (gen. *krētā), n., might 
be taken for krē-da-, with the suffix da-
from to (Aryan grā-tō-). Gr. γρύς, 'lum-
ber, trash,' does not agree in meaning. 
Perhaps the word should be connected 
rather with the Gr. root βρ- for gru; 
comp. βρόν, 'to swell,' γρήγορον, 'embryo,' 
βρόν, 'moss.' From G. is derived Fr. 
chréba, m., 'pickled cabbage.' 

Strēbe, m., 'crayfish,' from the equiv. 
MidHG. křēbe, křē, OHG. chrēba, chrēba,
chrēba, n., comp. Du. kreelt, m., 'cray-
fish'; allied to LG. křebt. The G. word 
passed at an early period into Rom. 
(comp. Fr. écresser, 'crayfish,' and crérette, 
'shrimp'). It is not connected with Gr. 
kāpαβεσ, but rather with OHG. chrēpfo, 
'hook.' křebt, lit. 'hooked or claw fish.' 
See křebt (2).

Strēc, l., 'chalk,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. křēle, late OHG. krla, f.; ultimate 
source Lat. cēfa, f., 'Cretan earth.' The 
change from Lat. e to HG. i cannot be 
explained by the ModGr. pronunciation 
of Crete (comp. MidHG. Křēle, Scand. Krt, 
'Cretan'), since there are other instances 
in which Lat. e appears in HG. loan-words, 
as f.; comp. ζέρ, and espec. γέρε. Be-
sides, the word cēfa, 'Cretan earth,' is 
unknown to Gr. The more precise his-
tory of the adoption of HG. krla is obs-
ere (the corresponding words in Rom.
are Ital. creta and Fr. craie).

Strēcis, m., 'circle, orbit, sphere,' from 
MidHG. kreiž, m., 'circumference, circuit, 
division of a country district'; OHG. 
chrēız, pointing to Goth. *kraits, and D. 
krijt to Goth. *krait. Comp. MidHG. 
križen (MidG.), 'to make a circle.' 
The word cannot be traced beyond G.; it is 
not allied to stān and string. Comp. križen.

Kreifen, vb., 'to shriek,' from Mid 
HG. križen, 'to screech, shriek'; OHG. 
*križen and Goth. *križan are wanting. 
MidHG. križen, 'to shriek' (Goth. *križan), 
points to the fact that a dental (Goth. ë) 
has been lost before the suffix sk of križen, 
just as a guttural has been dropped in 
kerst, OHG. kersen. Comp. Du. križchen, 
'to shriek, yell.' Comp. križen.

Kreisg, see stān.

Kreisen, Kreisen, vb., 'to be in labour,' 
from MidHG. križen, 'to screech, shriek, 
groan'; comp. Du. križen, 'to shriek, 
shout.' For further cognates see fritižen; 
akin also to MidHG. križen, earlier Mod 
HG. friegen, 'to groan.'

Kreppel, see križen.

Kresse (1), f., 'crass;' from the equiv. 
MidHG. kresse, OHG. chresse, m., 'kresse, 
f.; corresponding to Du. kers, kors, f., AS. 
corse, f., E. cross. This word, which is 
probably peculiar to West Teut., found 
its way to the North—Dan. korse, Swed. 
kresse, Lett. kresse; it was also adopted by 
the Roman languages—Fr. cresson, Ital. 
crescione. The assumption that the Rom. 
words contain the orig. form is opposed 
by the early appearance of the term in the 
old West Teut. languages. It is true that 
no plausible explanation of OHG. chresse 
(Goth. *kresja-) has been put forward; 
OHG. křesan, MidHG. križen, križen, 'to 
crawl,' seems unrelated.

Kresse (2), f., 'gudgeon;' from the equiv. 
MidHG. kresse, OHG. chresse, m. Different 
from Kresse (1). The fish is thus named 
only in G., and hence the term is not 
diffused in West Teut. like the preceding 
word.

Kreischem, Kreischem, m., from the 
equiv. MidHG. kriteria, križšem, m., 
'village tavern,' a Slav. loan-word; Bohem. 
krčma, Wend. karema, Pol. karcma, 'tavern.'

Kreuz, n., 'cross,' from the equiv. Mid 
HG. križ, križo, n., OHG. križ, n.; from 
Lat. cruci- (dat. cruci, acc. crucem), with 
change of vowel quantity in the stem as in 
Vier, Vite, and Vile, and also of gender (comp. 
Mī, Vīten, and Vir). The change of medial 
c in the Lat. word to HG. ts, though in 
another group of (older) loan-words Lat. c, 
even before open vowels, appears as k in HG. 
and Teut., is due to the fact that words like 
križec and križer were introduced into Ger-
many at a far earlier period than Kreuz, 
which was adopted with Christianity in the 
8th and 9th cents. The Goths used Tent. 
Galg (Goth. galga), the English of the 
earliest period, rood (comp. Gult). The loan-
word is now found in all the Mod. Teut. 
languages—Il. kros, Swed. and Dan. kors, 
Du. kruis, E. cross.

Kreužer, m., 'kruizer' (about $ extraordinarily.), 
from MidHG. kruizzer, kruizer, m., a 
small coin, orig. marked with a cross (Mid 
HG. križe), 'kruizer.'
kribbeln, vb., 'to crawl, tickle,' Mod HG., only, Mid HG. *kribeln (MidG.), 'to tickle'; a recent formation; comp. Mod Du. *kribeln, 'to itch, prick,' kribbeln, 'to grumble, wrangle.'

Strikschrabs, *Stribbeiskrabbel, m., Mod HG., an onomatopoetic term for 'utter confusion'; comp. Mod Du. kribbeln, 'to scrawl.'

Striebe, f., 'early sloe,' from the equiv. Mid HG., *striebe, 'early sloe-tree,' OHG. *chrübbom; comp. Du. kriek, f., 'wild cherry.' Phonetically it might be derived from OHG. *chrügb, Mid HG. *Kriech, 'a Greek,' if *greca 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. Strüge), 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 criée).

kriechen, vb., 'to crawl,' from the equiv. Mid HG. kriechen, OHG. chrichthan, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. *kripan, Du. kruipen, AS. *kreopen, OE. *krep, OIC. kripa. The relation of the HG. form with *chr from k to the remaining Teut. languages with *chr has well-authenticated analogies; see *chr (1), *kreifen, and *kratzen. The guttural appears again in Mid E. ekrichen, E. to crouch. Kriechen, 'to crawl,' is the Mid HG. (Mid G.) kräben.

Striedente, see *Strüge.

Krieg, m., 'war,' from Mid HG. kriege(g), m., 'exertion, endeavour to obtain something,' then also 'opposition, resistance, argument, discord, combat.' The predominant meaning in Mod 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 *kriz. The word is almost entirely unknown to OHG.; it occurs once as *chriz, 'pertinacia,' with which we darkrži, 'controversia, widarkrželin, obstinatus' (with obscure ě, ěs, ě) are connected. This word, obscure in origin, is shared only by Du. (krijg) with G.; in all the other Teut. languages it is wanting, Dan. and Swed. krig being borrowed from G. Comp. the following word.

kriegen, vb., 'to get,' from Mid HG. krie- gen (in MidG. krägen is str., so too the corresponding vb. in LG. and Du.), 'to exert oneself, strive, aim at, oppose, struggle,' then also 'to defend, maintain an opinion,' MidG. also 'to obtain, receive'; the latter meaning is LG. and Du. (kriegen, 'to obtain, receive'). With regard to the numerous meanings comp. OHG. wimman, 'to exert oneself, struggle,' giešinnan, 'to win.' Hence the various senses of the vb. are the outcome of a prim. meaning 'to make an effort against,' just as in the case of the noun *Krige, on which it is based.

Striekente, f., 'teal,' a LG. form for HG. Striekente; wanting in Mid HG. and OHG.; it is based on Lat. anas crececa, hence also Swed. kräka. Fr. sarelle, 'teal,' like Ital. cocetta, is traced to Lat. anas querqueulata; thus it has no etymological connection with *Striekente; the same may be said of E. croke, cornerake.

Kring, m., 'circular pad for the head,' from Mid HG. kringe(g), m., 'circle, ring, district,' with the Mid G. variant krane(g); LG. has a variant krink with final k, since in the whole of the corresponding class k and g at the end of the stem interchange (comp. frant). Scand. kring, kringum, adv., 'round about,' kringja, 'to encircle,' kring-löt, adj., 'round.'—E. crank, Mid E. cranke; E. to crangle, 'to run in a winding course,' crinkle, 'wrinkle, bend.' Mod HG. Kring and its cognates differ etymologically from Strieg. In the allied Aryan languages some connect Lith. grešiū, grešti, 'to twist, turn,' with the Aryan root greugh, authenticated by Strieg. Gr. kérigos, 'noose, cord,' is scarcely akin.

Striegel, *Striegel, m., 'cracknel,' dimin. of Strieg, or rather Strang; used even in Mid HG. as a term in pastry.

Stripp, f., 'crib,' from the equiv. Mid HG. krippe, OHG. *chrripa, f., for chrrippa (Goth. *kripja; for HG. pp. from Goth. bij, comp. further *krippe, *zrippe, and *uprippe); corresponding to OSax. crippia, k *thba, AS. crippa, E. crib. In HG. occurs a variant with pf, which is phonetically obscure, OHG. *chrripfa, Mid HG. and Mod HG. kripfe; there are also dial. forms with e in the stem, Swiss krüppli, LG. *krübbe, AS. crybb, Scand. krubba, 'crib.' This word, in Goth. *užīla, 'the thing from which one feeds,' is connected with Mid HG. kröbe, 'basket'; hence 'resembling a basket, woven,' was perhaps the prim. meaning of Stripp. The West Teut. word passed into
Kru

Rom.—Ital. greppia, Prov. crupia (the latter connected with the Teut. forms in u mentioned above), ModFr. croche (whence E. crook, 'a grated crib,' MidE. croche).

Krippel, vb., 'to find fault, carp,' ModHG. simply from a popular term, gittelu, 'to wrangle' (wanting in MidHG. and OHG.), with an allusion to Kripp, &c.

Kritzig, vb., 'to scribble,' dimin. of MidHG. kritzen, 'to scratch,' OHG. kritzzen, 'to scratch or cut into.' It is probably connected with fragen, OHG. chrazzen, as well as with OFr. crosta, 'to engrave, stamp.' If this is not approved, it may be allied to streit (root krüel); kritzig (whence chrazzen) would then mean 'to write lines.'

Krolle, f., 'crown' (Rhen.), from the equiv. MidHG. krolle, krol-(les), m.; comp. Du. krul, f., 'crown.' MidHG. krol, adj., Du. krullig, MidE. erul, adj., 'curly'; Du. krullen, MidE. crullen, 'to frizzle.' For the connection between MidHG. krolle, f. (Goth. *kruōlo), and ModHG. krone, MidHG. krass, see under fraud.

Krone, f., 'crown,' from the equiv. MidHG. kroane, kroan; in OHG. coronā (with the foreign accent preserved), from Lat. corona (the unaccented o disappeared in MidHG.); comp. MidE. coronē, cronne, E. crown; in MidDu. the double form crōne, kroane, existed, Du. kroon, kron. Scand. krana, f. In AS. the term cynne-helm, lit. 'king's helmet,' was substituted for Lat. corona of the Biblical texts (just as speculum was rendered by cynnegerd, lit. 'king's staff'); in O Sax. and OHG. höhtiband, houstiband, 'crown.' These words show that the Teutons had their own distinctive terms for the royal insignia. With the Lat. name they also borrowed a new idea —krōnen, 'tocrown,' from MidHG. krennen and a denominative from kren; thus it is not Lat. coronare, to which OHG. chrōnōn more accurately corresponds.

Kropp, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. kropp, m., 'goitre, crop, craw;' corresponding to Du. krop, m., 'crop, bosom, bow of a ship,' E. crop (of birds, top, harvest), AS. cropp, which has the special meanings 'crop, summit, top (of trees), ear (of corn), cluster of grapes'; OFr. kropppr, '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. *kruppamight be related to Gr. γυνή, 'curved,' if 'crop, excesscence,' represented the prim. meaning of the group.

Kropfzeug, m., 'russia,' a L.G. word, formed from L.G. krop (comp. friegen), 'crawling creature, small cattle,' but this is not quite certain. Others connect it with the preceding word kropp, which also signifies in Sweb. and Bav. 'small, crippled creature, little man.'

Krüle, f., from the equiv. MidHG. kroate, krüte, krüte, f. (even now dial. kreut, kreute), OHG. chrotla, chrla, f., 'toad.' The forms with ú and o are related by gradation; comp. Ströt and Strab. The word is peculiar to G.; in O Fr. padde, Du. padde, AS. tæde, E. toad. Etymologically all three are equally obscure.

Krüde, f., 'crutch,' from the equiv. MidHG. krucke, krucke, OHG. chruchca (for *krükj6), f.; comp. Du. kruk, AS. crye, f., E. crutch. Certainly a genuine Teut. word ('staff with a curved handle'); it is most closely connected with Scand. krók, 'hook, curve'; it may al-o be related to friagen. In the MidHG. period it was confused with a Rom. term based upon Lat. crucia, and meaning 'crossier.' On the other hand, the Teut. word was submerged in many of the Rom. languages in the old inherited term; Ital. crocia, 'crutch,' croci, 'hook,' Fr. croise, 'crook,' croc, 'hook'; MidLat. croaca, 'baculus episcopalis, croaca,' 'baculas pastoralis,' and 'baculas incurvus, croeaca, crocia, crucia, croca, crutch.' Krüde can scarcely be explained from MidLat. crucia, 'cross-bar' (of a window), because this must have become chrucia (ce changed to ts); comp. Strüg.

Krug (1.), m., 'jug, pitcher,' from the equiv. MidHG. kruoci (g), OHG. chrug, m.; corresponding to AS. crög, cróh, 'pitcher,' also 'bottle.' Besides these terms, based upon a common form króga-, there are several words allied in sound and meaning; comp. OSax. kräka, Du. kruik, f., AS. craca, MidE. cronke; MidHG. kräche, f., ModHG. (diaI.) kránke, AS. croca (and crokh), MidE. crocke, 'pitcher,' Ic. kruuka, 'pot.' Since it is not improbable that all these terms were borrowed, we may perhaps connect them further with Strüg. 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. croce, 'pail,' from which Fr. cruche, 'pitcher,' may be derived, if it is not of G. origin. The Goth. term for 'pitcher' is ahrās (borrowed from Lat. arcus). Comp. Wārā (2).

**Kru** (2), m., 'alehouse,' comp. Du. kruyt; 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 Kruā (1), "because formerly an actual or a carved pitcher was hung in front of a tavern," is demolished by the fact that Kruā, 'arcus,' is entirely unknown to LG. (and Du.); the OSax. term krāka was used. On the other hand, Kruā, 'alehouse,' was orig. wanting in HG., in which Kruā, 'pitcher,' was current at the earliest period.

**Kruse,** see Kruā (1).

**Krume,** f., 'crumb,' a LG. loan-word, wanting in MidHG.; comp. LG. krūme, Du. krūtum, AS. crūme, E. crumb, crum. The root krū appears also in crūm, OHG. chromūn, 'to scratch, operate with the nails.' Allied to Gr. χρύμα, 'rubbish' (Aryan root grūd).}

**Krumn,** adj., 'crooked,' from MidHG. krumph (6), OHG. chrumb, 'crooked, curved, twisted, perverted' (comp. kruze); rare variants OHG. and MidHG. kruym, OHG. chrum, 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. crimp, 'wrinkle, fold,' are connected). Under Krumm it is shown how the graded and permuted forms are widely raffinated; the Teut. root signified 'spasmodically contracted, curved.' Besides the cognates of West Teut. krumba, from pre-Teut. grumpā, quoted under Krumm, comp. the unnasalised Gr. γρύμα, 'curved, bent?' OIr. crimm, W. crum, seem to have been borrowed from AS.

**Struppe,** f., 'crumper,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Fr. crumpe, whence E. croup. The Fr. word has been derived from Scand. kryppa, f., 'hump, excrecence' (allied to kvopp, 'hump'). See the following word.

**Strüppel,** m., 'cripple,' from the equiv. MidHG. krüppel, krißel, m.; it passed in the MidHG. period from LG. into HG.; Du. kruipel, E. cripple, MidE. and AS. cryppel, Scand. kryppell, krypling. The p of these forms is HG. pf (Als. s. a.)

The kugel is a fixed part of the German language, and is a cognate of the German word Gebel, which means a hillock or mound. It is used to denote a small hill or elevation of land, and is also employed to express the idea of a round or spherical object. The kugel is considered to be the origin of the word Gobell, which is used to denote a small hill or mound of earth, and is also employed to express the idea of a round or spherical object.

hence we must assume that HG. Strüppl was borrowed from LG. and MidHG. Allied in the UpG. dials to Swiss kropf, kriepfe, Snab. kropp, kripf, krißel, Bv. krapf, kripf, 'deformed person,' and the cognate Bav. krüppfen, 'to become crooked,' akin to OIf. kropp, krippa, 'hump,' and the cognates discussed under krupt. Besides Gr. γρυπος, 'curved,' we may also refer to OSlov. grūdā, 'back,' ModSlov. grbanc, 'wrinkle,' Serv. grbā, 'hump' (grūt) se, 'to stoop').

**Kruste,** f., 'crust,' from the rare Mid HG. kraute, OHG. krueta, f., 'crust,' a learned term which has been first naturalised in ModHG. Derived from Lat. crusta, whence also Du. korte, E. crust, as well as Rom. words like Fr. croûte.

**Krug,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. kristal, kristalle, m. OHG. kristalla, f., 'crystal.' The retention of the Lat. accent (crystallus, m. and f.) preserved the foreign aspect of this merely learned term, which was borrowed at a very early period.

**Kübel,** m., 'tub, bucket,' from the equiv. MidHG. kübel, OHG. *chubel,* m.; comp. OHG. milch-chubelt, -chubilin, m., 'milk-pail; allied to AS. cýf (from kábi), Mid E. kire, 'cask.' The stem is genuinely Teut.; it is doubtful whether it is connected with the cognates ('narrow space') discussed under kēken. Its Rom. origin at all events must be rejected.—ModLat. cupella, cupellus, 'mensura frumentaria,' and *vas potorum,* do not coincide in meaning; Du. kuij, 'vat, cask,' is alone connected with Lat. cupa, 'cask.' Some Rom. words, such as Prov. cubel, 'tub,' are derived from the Teut. cognates, from which Slav. and Lett. words are borrowed; Lith. kūbūlas, 'tub,' OSlov. kūdīa, 'vessel,' as a corn measure. Comp. Kēken, ųēf, and Kūf.

**Küche,** f., 'kitchen,' from the equiv. MidHG. kūche, kūchen, kuchin (UpG. without mutation kūche, kuchka), OHG. chūkhchīna, f.; corresponding to AS. cuēcē, f., E. kitch- en, Du. keuken. An old West Teut. word, probably not derived immediately from late Lat. coquēna, 'kitchen,' but rather from a common Rom. and MidLat. cucina (kūkāna; comp. Ital. cucina, Fr. cuisine). The HG. ch (OHG. chh) for c, k, in consequence of the HG. permutation points to the adoption of the term about the 6th cent., at which period the South Europ. arts of cookery and horticulture were introduced into Germany; comp. Kēf, Kēchen, Kēhl, Rūmm, and Kūf.
Kufc, m., ‘cake,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{konohe}, OHG. \textit{chuhho}, m.; comp. MidLG. \textit{köke}, Du. \textit{kook}. Besides these forms with old \textit{o} in the stem (comp. AS. \textit{cocc}, MidE. \textit{këch}, ‘little cake,’ E. dial. \textit{kéch}) there occurs in the Scand. and E. languages an apparently graded form with \textit{a}—E. \textit{cake}, and the equiv. Scand. \textit{kaka}. This gradation seems to point to a Teut. origin of the cognates, yet their relation to the Rom. class (Catal. \textit{coca}, Rheto-Rom. \textit{coca}, Picard. \textit{conque}, ‘cake’), connected with Lat. \textit{coccus}, \textit{coquire} (AS. \textit{cicc}, OHG. chohôn), is not clear. Moreover, on the assumption that the word was borrowed, \textit{o} in OHG. \textit{chuhho} would correspond exactly to \textit{a} in AS. \textit{cicc}, ‘cook.’

\textbf{Küchenchelle}, f., ‘pasque flower,’ ModHG. only, interpreted from one of the variants \textit{Kup}, \textit{Küchenchelle} as \textit{Küchenchelle}; its relation to the equiv. Fr. \textit{coquelourde} is obscure; the ModHG. form is certainly a corruption.

\textbf{Küchlein}, n., ‘chicken,’ ModHG. only; a MidG. and LG. word introduced by Luther into HG. (in UtG. dial. \textit{kötelî}, West MidG. \textit{künkel}, Suab. \textit{luggel}). To the MidG. and LG. \textit{küchen}, \textit{küken}, correspond AS. \textit{ëgëen} (plur. \textit{ëgëen}), MidE. \textit{chick}, E. \textit{chick}, chicken, Scand. \textit{kjâttinnr}, Du. \textit{kieken}, \textit{kuiken}. The Goth. dimin. termination -\textit{ina} (\textit{*Kiween}) frequently occurs in the names of animals; Goth. \textit{gait-ein}, AS. \textit{tiðen} (Goth. \textit{*tiikein}), AS. \textit{hiíen} (Goth. \textit{*hiikein}), n. ‘kid’; see \textit{füfen}, \textit{fiy}, \textit{Eufun}, \textit{Biflen}, and \textit{Mützen}. The substant. on which the word is based is AS. \textit{coco}, E. \textit{cock}, Scand. \textit{kobur} (to which Goth. \textit{kiikein}, n., is related by gradation). There is no reason for thinking that the Teut. word was borrowed from Rom.-Fr. \textit{cog}, like AS. \textit{coco} (UpG. \textit{gocel}, \textit{gücel}), is a recent onomatopoeic term also, for W. and Corn. \textit{cog} (\textit{uccoo}), ‘cuckoo,’ points also to the base \textit{cucu} (so too OIr. \textit{cuch}, ‘cuckoo,’ from \textit{cucu}). Comp. \textit{Küuff}.

Göfen, see \textit{göden}.

\textbf{Guduc}, m., ‘cuckoo,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. \textit{kuukuk} (rare), m.; the usual term in MidHG. is \textit{gouch}, which was introduced in the 15th cent. from Du. \textit{koecke}, early MidDu. \textit{cucceto}. An onomatopoeic term widely diffused, but it is not necessary to assume that it was borrowed in most of the languages, E. \textit{cuckoo}, Fr. \textit{concou}, Lat. \textit{cuculus}, W. and Corn. \textit{cog}, OIr. \textit{cuch}. See also \textit{Küchlein}.

\textbf{Kufc} (1.), f., ‘runner of a sledge’; Mid HG. *\textit{kuje} and *\textit{kwohe} are wanting with this meaning, so too OHG. *\textit{kuje}; OHG. \textit{chuhha} is found, however, in sítu-\textit{chôha}, ‘runner of a sledge’ (see examples of the interchange of \textit{k}-\textit{ch} and \textit{p}-\textit{f} under \textit{kriden}); comp. MidLG. \textit{köke}, ‘runner of a sledge.’ Perhaps Lith. \textit{žagrûs}, f., ‘forked piece of wood on a plough,’ is allied, and also its cognates \textit{zaginyt}, m., ‘stake, post,’ \textit{žagaras}, m., ‘dry twig.’ From these the evolution of meaning in \textit{Kufc} may be inferred.

\textbf{Kufc} (2.), f., ‘coop, vat,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{kufa}, OHG. \textit{kuofa}, f. The prim. form of the word previous to the HG. permutation of consonants is represented by Osax. \textit{copa}, f., and the equiv. E. coop. From MidLat. \textit{copa}, a variant of \textit{côpra}, ‘cask,’ whence Du. \textit{kup}, ‘coop’; comp. also \textit{Kußel}. 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.


\textbf{Kugel}, f., ‘ball, bullet, globe,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{kugel}, \textit{kugel}, f.; comp. MidLG. and Du. \textit{kogel}. The word is not recorded in the other languages. It is allied to MidHG. \textit{Kufc}, from \textit{kûl}, \textit{kugl}, and also to MidHG. \textit{Kufer}, with which E. \textit{cugel} and AS. \textit{cigel} is closely connected; \textit{Kugel} is a ‘pole with a ball-shaped end.’ \textit{Kugel} and \textit{Kugl} cannot possibly be related by gradation.


\textbf{Kühl}, adj., ‘cool,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. \textit{küel}, \textit{küle}, adj., also a regularly non-
mutated form *kuol- in compounds such as *kuolhaks, n., ‘cooling-house,’ and in the adv. *kuole (comp. *kdeu, *ruat, *faï); OHG. *kuodel, adj., ‘cool’ (*kuolo, adv.). It corresponds to MidLG. kól, Du. koel, AS. cól, E. cool. In the form of *kól- (orig. *kó-) the adj. is common to West Teut.; the adj. falt is the old partc. form from the stem of *fíth, from which in Scand. (kåla) and AS. (cælan) str. vbs. are formed; the further cognates E. chill, AS. ēle, ēle, ‘cold,’ are based on a Goth. *kæli- (n. sing. *kals). Comp. falt.

hūđu, adj., ‘bold, daring,’ from Mid HG. kitéu, kűene, OHG. chumã, ‘bold, eager for combat, strong;’ comp. the non-mutated variant in the MidHG. and OHG. derivative kumneic, ‘boldness,’ and in the OHG. adv. chumono. It corresponds to MidLG. korne, Du. koen, AS. ēne, ‘bold,’ E. keen (the adj. is obsolete in Suab. and Bav.); Scand. kên, ‘wise, experienced.’ The latter must at one time have been the prevalent sense in West Teut., also, as is proved by the MidHG. proper name Kemat; OHG. and MidHG. Kumenät (without mutation, like OHG. and MidHG. kumneic), AS. Këmæt (Goth. *Kumātēs), may have meant ‘giving wise advice.’ Tent. kóm- (lit. ‘one that can understand, sensible’) is orig. a verbal adj. from the vb. fënn, fëmen, hence the West Teut. sense ‘bold,’ compared with the OE. meaning, must be regarded as derivative. All intellectual and moral conceptions of the OE-Tent. period are related more or less to war and conflict (comp. fakt, fënn, and Strig).

Mükken, LG., see Mükten.

Sümmecl, m., ‘cumin, caraway seeds,’ from the equiv. MidHG. kümel. OHG. chumul, m., with the variants MidHG. kümin, OHG. chumân; comp. AS. cymen, Du. komijn, MidLG. kömen; from Lat. and Rom. cuminum. The change of n into l is the same as in 3ad (in UpG. still kümä, kümich). With regard to the period of the adoption of Lat. words relating to horticulture and the art of cookery, comp. Käf, Käde, Mung, Speker, &c.

Sümmer, m., ‘grief, sorrow, distress,’ from MidHG. kumber, m., ‘rubbish, refuse (thus still dial.), encumbering, oppression, distress, grief’; ModHG. mm, from Mid HG. mm, as in Sümmer, Šüm, and Šumm. The word is wanting in all the OTent. dials.; comp. ModDu. kommer, m., ‘grief, affliction; hare’s dung’; MidE. combren, ‘to encumber, molest,’ E. to cumber. The cognates are very similar in sound to a Rom. class—Fr. décombre, ‘rubbish,’ Port. com-brô, combo, ‘mound of earth, hillock,’ Ital. ingombro, ‘hindrance,’ Fr. encombre, ‘to obstruct (with rubbish), block up’; MidLat. corbrus, ‘mound of earth, barrier of felled trees, obstructing pile.’ The Teut. cognates seem to have passed into Rom.; for, besides the more recent form with r, we find in AS. and Scand. a variant with l, OTeut. wumbl, ‘tumulus, barrow.’

Sümmecl, n., ‘horse-collar,’ from the equiv. MidHG. komat, n.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. (comp. Oslov. choromati, Pol. chomat); hence not diffused beyond the HG. group. The Slav. cognates of Oslov. chomati are derived from OTeut.; comp. MidE. and ModE. hame, Du. haam, Westphal. ham, Rhine Prov. hamen, hammem, ‘horse-collar.’

Kumpan, m., ‘companion, mate,’ from MidHG. kumpán, kompan, m., ‘comrade, associate;’ the latter is derived from OFr. Prov. compaire, ‘companion, partner.’ MidLat. companio, lit. ‘one who shares the same food,’ is based on OTeut. expressions such as Goth. gahlabia, OHG. gileba, m., ‘associate, comrade,’ and the equiv. OHG. gínaxtó, from *maça, n., ‘food;’ see fát.

Kumpf, Kompfot, m., ‘preserves, heap of rubbish or dung,’ from MidHG. kumpóst, also kumpost, m., ‘preserves,’ espec. ‘pickled cabbage,’ from Rom. (Ital. composto).

Kumpf, m., ‘basin, bowl,’ from MidHG. kumpf, 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 Kumpf, hence they cannot be adduced to explain the dial. ModHG. Kumpf, ‘deep bowl.’ Kümme and Kumpf are more probably genuine Teut. words, and allied to AS. cumb and the equiv. E. coomb.

Kunde, see Künden.

Kund, adj., ‘known, manifest,’ from MidHG. kund(d), OHG. chüad, adj., ‘become acquainted, noted, known.’ It corresponds to Goth. kunba, ‘noted,’ OSax. cauth, AS. cæþ, ‘noted,’ E. cough (now only in the compound uncough). A common Teut. adj. in the form kunja-, from the non-permutated gá-to-, which is prop. a partic. in to- from the verbal stem of the root gôn, gud, discussed under fenneu, fenneu,
Sunkt, f., 'arrival,' from MidHG. and OHG. kuñt, kuñt, kuñt, f., 'coming, arrival'; comp. Goth. gýquþs, f., 'meeting, assembly,' the corresponding verbal abstract to Goth. gíman. HG. femmen, with the suffix -t, from -t (comp. Scuñt, Duññ, and Òññ). The insertion of an f in the combination mb (mß becoming mb; comp. further Òññn, Òññ, Éññ) corresponds to the addition of an s to mb (nsb becoming nd), mentioned under Sunkt.—kúnsfíñ, adj., 'to come, future,' from the equiv. MidHG. kúntoe, OHG. kunstfíñ.

Sunkel, f., 'distaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. kunkel, f., OHG. chunachala, f.; a Swab., Alem., and Rhin. word, for which kññen occurs in other dials. (Bav. and also MidHG.). 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 chunachala closely resembles the equiv. Rom. words in sound; MidLat. concula (for colculá, dimin. of colús, 'distaff?'), equiv. to Ital. concocìa, Fr. queu-noile, 'distaff,' whence also the equiv. OIr. cuicel. Others refer the word to the cognates discussed under Kunter, with the prim. meaning 'to spin.'

Sunft, f., 'skill, art, address,' from MidHG. and OHG. kunst, f., 'knowledge, wisdom, skill, art'; comp. OSax. cünsti, plur., 'knowledge, wisdom,' Du. kunst; wanting in E. and Goth. A verbal abstract from fenum, like Sunft from fenum; s is a euphonic insertion before the dental; comp. Brün from brèn, Sunft from genuen.

Kunterbunt, adj., 'higgledy-piggledy, ModHG. only; in MidHG., however, kuntevch, adj., which means 'variegated, strange as a Kunter,' i.e. 'monster?'. But while MidHG. kunter, 'monster,' and OHG. chunter, 'herd, drove of cattle' (cognate with OSlov. žen, Lith. gent, 'I drive cattle'), are UpG., kunterbunt is prop. LG. Both MidHG. kuntervech and Mod HG. kunterbunt are imitations of MidHG. kunterfeldi, lit. 'contraactus, not genuine'; from this in MidHG. (MidG.) a word kunter, 'what is false, deceptive,' was deduced.

Kupfer, n., 'copper,' from the equiv. MidHG. küpfer, OHG. chupfar, n.; an old loan-word from which *kupper must have been the earliest form; the word was borrowed before the 7th cent.; comp. Du. and MidLG. koper, AS. copor, E. copper, Scand. kopar. These are probably based on MidLat. cuper (gen. -censis). Late Lat. cyprium, or rather as cyprium, or simply cyprium (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 Kypris; hence MidHG. kipper or kiperwin, 'Cyprian wine.'

Kuppe, f., 'peak, summit,' adopted by the written language in the last century from MidHG.; in HG. the form would have pf.-steppa and Stuppe, as well as Kuppe ('crest of birds,' also termed Steppa, comp. OSax. cupped, 'crisatus' of snakes, under Keip), are allied words, with the prim. meaning 'point, extreme end,' which belonged orig. to the strictly HG. permutated form Keip. The further history of all these terms is obscure; under Keip it is assumed that they are of genuine Teut. origin, though the possibility of their being blended with MidLat. and Rom. cupa, 'beaker,' is granted. In MidHG. kuppe, f., OHG. chuppa, f., means 'covering for the head' (espec. under the helmet); see Keip.

Kuppel, f., 'cupola, dome,' ModHG. only, from Ital. cupola (Fr. coupole).

Kuppel, vb., 'to couple, fence (a field), from MidHG. kuppeln, koppeln, 'to leach, bind, fetter, unite'; ModHG. kuppelspul, 'coupling,' kuppelare, 'match-maker, procurer,' and kuppelareinn, the fem. form; a deriv. of Kepel, Lat. cupulare.

Kur, Chur, f., 'election,' in Künigt connected with Efferen, Efferen; MidHG. kür, küre, f. (MidG. kur, kure, without modification), 'consideration, selection,' espec. 'election of a king' (MidHG. kür-, kurwrste-, MidG. korwärste, 'Elector'); OHG. churi, f., is preserved in HG. Millfär in the regularly mutated form. AS. cypre, m., 'choice'; Scand. keir, keyr, n., 'choice.' See fijen.

Kurbe, Kurdal, f., 'crank, winch,' from MidHG. kurbe, OHG. churba, f., 'windlass over a well'; generally traced to Fr. couvre and further to Lat. *curba, 'bent piece of wood,' from curvus.

Kürbis, m., 'gourd, pumpkin,' from the equiv. MidHG. kürbes, kürbes, OHG. churbes, m. (rarely f.); borrowed previous
to the HG. permutation (of t to s) from Lat. cucurbita, whence also AS. cyfet.

Whether the reduplicated form of the Lat.

word was influenced by Teut. itself cannot

be determined. From Lat. cucurbita are also
derived Ital. cucuzza, Fr. gourd, whence E.
gourd, Du. kauwcorde.

füren, vb., 'to choose, select,' ModHG.
only, derived from an older kür, f., 'choice,'
equiv. to Kuir.

Kürscher, m., 'furrier,' from the equiv.
ModHG. kursendre, m. (ach from s, as in
kors, kürschen, and kürf), a derivative of
MidHG. kürsen, f., 'fur coat,' OHG. chur-
sinn, chrusina, AS. crūtu, 'fur coat';
MidLat. crusina, crūsina, crūsina.

Cognate terms also occur in Slav. (OSlov.
kržno, Rus. korza), in which, however,
the word did not originate any more than
it did in G., yet it may have been intro-
duced into G. through a Slav. medium,
perhaps from some Northern language.
The prim. kinship of OHG. chrusina with Gr.
πόρος, 'hide, skin,' is scarcely conceivable.

furz, adj., 'short,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. and OHG. kurz; a very curious loan-
word from Lat. curtaus. What may have
led to its adoption is even more obscure
than in the case of über (from Lat. surrex).

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,
perota, and pforpa, from Lat. porta. The
form curta 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. sceort, E. short (comp. OHG.
skurt, 'short'); these cannot, on account of
their want of permutation, be primit. allied
to Lat. curtaus. For the cognates of E. short
see שַׁורֵי.

Kuis, m., 'kiss,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. and OHG. kuius (gen. kusen); cor-
responding to Du. kus, OSax. cus, cos (gen.
-scees), AS. cos, Oic. koss, m.; a common
Teut. word for 'kiss,' wanting only in Goth.
(*kusus, comp. Goth. kujjan, East Fris.
kicken, 'to kiss'). A pre-Teut. root gut,
gud, 'to kiss,' does not occur. Indubitable
cognates are not found in the non-Teut.
languages unless Ir. bus, 'lip,' and Gael.
bus, 'mouth with thick lips,' are allied.—
Küffen, vb., 'to kiss' from MidHG. and
MidLG. küussen, OHG. chussen; AS. cysan,
E. to kiss, Oic. kyssa.

Küffen, see Küssen.

Küste, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv.
Dn. kuste, kust, 'coast,' which, like E. coast,
MidE. coste, is of Rom. origin, OFr. coste,
côte, MidLat. costa, 'coast.'

Küster, m., 'sacristan,' from the equiv.
ModHG. and OHG. kustor, kuster; m.
Adopted on the introduction of Chris-
tianity. While Strum, from OHG. chrüti,
is based upon the Lat. stem cruci-, acc.
sing. cruzen (and not the nomin. crust),
Küster, on the other hand, is not derived
from Lat. custodem (stem custodi-), or even
from the nom. sing. custos, since in the
OHG. period the change of s into r no
longer occurs. We have rather to proceed
from an actually recorded MidLat. custor,
custorem, a rare variant of the more pre-
valent form custod-, which appears also in
Fr. coutre, OFr. coutre, 'sacristan.' Mid
Lat. custos (seil. ecclesiae), 'warden,
guardian of the church jewels, holy vessels,
&c., pre-buter s. clericus cui ecclesiae et tempi
cura incumbit.' With the same sense Mid
Lat. costurarium, whence OSax. costavari, as
well as ModHG. dial Gütter.

Kustenf, f., 'coach,' first occurs in early
ModHG. from Hungar. koszt, 'a carriage
from Koszi' (near Raab); a characteristic
modern term common to the Europ. lan-
duages; comp. Fr. and Span. coche (E.
couch), Ital. cocchio, Du. koets.

Kutsch, f., 'cowl,' from MidHG. kütte,
F., 'monk's habit'; comp. MidLat. -cotta,
cotto, 'tunica clericis proprius,' which, how-
ever, with the corresponding Rom. words
(Fr. cotte, tippeti, Ital. cotta), may be
traced back to Teut. kotto-, appearing in
OHG kozzo, MidHG. kotte, 'coarse woollen
stuff, cover.' Comp. Katz.

Küllfeu, f., 'chitterlings, tripe,' from
MidHG. kultel, f., 'gut, tripe'; as a genuine
UpG. word it is probably not cognate with
HG. küt, 'entrails,' but connected rather
with Goth. qibu, 'belly.'

Sux, m., 'share in a mine,' earlier Mod
HG. and dial. Sux; first occurs in early
ModHG., perhaps introduced from the Slav.
frontier mountains.
Lab, n., rennet; from MidHG. lap(b), n., 'rennet,' also 'acid fluid,' OHG. lab, 'brühl;' it is not improbable, since the latter is the prim. meaning, that the word is further cognate with O'Teutt. terms for 'medicine.' Goth. *lužja, f., 'poison;' AS. *lyb, 'poison;' OIC. *lyf, 'medicine;' OHG. *lupti, n., 'deadly juice.' Note specially MidHG. *kosiszlope, f., OHG. chaüsloppa, AS. *cęs-lyb, equiv. to MidHG. *kiozę-lap. The way in which lab is related by gradation to *lužja corresponds perhaps to that of HG. *læc to AS. *nose, E. nose. The prim. meaning of the stem seems to be 'strong, sharp perfume; plant juice;' OIC. *lyf, 'medicine,' and Goth. *lužja, '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 aberdaan and stabberdaan, and E. haberdine, with the same sense. The word is based not on the name of the Scotch town Aberdeen, but on tractus Laburdaunus, a part of the Basque country (Bayonne) used to be called Laburdaun, Fr. Labourdon. It must have been introduced into the Netherlands through a Fr. medium; the form aberdaan is due to the error of regarding the initial l as the article. Comp. also Kåflan.

Faben, vb., 'to refresh,' from MidHG. *laben, OHG. *laben (comp. AS. gelafian), '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. *köftriften, *köftrifn, 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. λαβεω. —Labe, f., 'refreshment,' from the equiv. MidHG. laba, OHG. laba, f.

Lače, f., from the equiv. MidHG. lache, OHG. *läha, f., 'puddle, pool, water in an excavation.' The OHG. word cannot be derived from Lat. lācus, 'lake,' which may, however, be the origin of Mid E. and E. lake, while AS. lagu, 'lake,' shows what form the Teut. word cognate with the Lat. term would assume. The attempt to connect *lade (Bav. lache) and lacus is also opposed by the difference in meaning; Ital. laca, 'low ground,' and OSlov. loky are G. loan-words. The origin of lade remains obscure; it is scarcely allied to lab and its cognates.

Lachen, vb., 'to laugh,' from the equiv. MidHG. lachen, OHG. *lahhen, lachen, earlier hlahhan; the hh of the HG. is due, according to Goth. hlählen (pret. hlōh), 'to laugh,' to an older h₁, AS. hlyhhan, E. to laugh, and the equiv. Du. lachen. In the non-Teutt. languages the stem hlah, pret. hläk (probably onomatopoeic, like the cognates of flingen or Lith. kleytē, 'to be noisy, laugh loudly'), is not positively authenticated.—Derivative Läch, f., 'laugh,' from MidHG. lache, f., 'laughing,' comp. E. laughter, AS. hecathor, Mid HG. *lado, 'laughing.' Lächeln, vb., 'to smile,' from MidHG. lacheln, a frequentative of lade.

Lads, m., 'salmon,' from the equiv. ModHG. lahs (plur. lahs), OHG. lahs; corresponding to AS. lax, OIC. lax, Scotch *lax; a common and prim. Teutt. term for 'salmon;' in Goth. perhaps *lahs. The Slav. and Lith. words are cognate; Lith. *lascieš, Lett. lasis, Russ. lososs, 'salmon trout;' Pol. lasoš, 'salmon.' Hence the s in OHG. lahs is a suffix (comp. *dubs), and not a part of the root.

Labter, n. and f., 'fathom,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lääter, löfter (MidG.); its early history is obscure; the stem is not the same as in *lätter.

Lade, f., 'chest, box, press;' from Mid HG. lado (OHG. *lada, *ladja), f., 'receptacle, chest;' lade is prop. an 'arrangement for loading;' the corresponding OIC. hlaha means 'barn, storehouse;' for the MidE. labe, whence E. lath. For further references comp. the vb. laten. It is also probable that lade is connected with the following subst. *laten; in that case the prim. meaning would be 'trunk made of boards.'

Laden, m., 'shop, shutter,' from Mid HG. laden, lade, m., 'board, plank, shutter, shop.' The meaning of MidHG. lade, 'board,' is the orig. one, hence the derivation of the word from the vb. laden must be rejected in favour of its connection with ModHG. latte; since the latter in Goth.

L.
would be represented by *lađbó, and *lár by *lađa, we might assume a root *lađ, present, lat, meaning 'board' ; comp. čáxt.

Laben (1), vb., 'to load, charge, burden,' from the equiv. MidHG. *laden, OHG. *ladan (earlier *kladan), corresponding to Goth. *hladan, AS. *hladan, E. *to laden. The d of the AS. word compared with the f of the Goth. and d of the HG. is abnormal; the irregularity is probably on the side of the AS. and OHG., which produced a grammatical change as though the Aryan dental were t. In fact, however, it is dh (hladan, hlæd, klædum, hlædans, not hladan, hlæf, hlæðum, hlædans); comp. OSlov. klæq (klasti), 'to lay,' which, with E. to lade, proves the existence of an Aryan root klædh. Comp. čált and čár.

Laben (2), vb., 'to summon, invite,' from the equiv. MidHG. *laden, OHG. *ladön; distinguished from lătön (1) by the initial sound; lăt, 'onerare,' had orig. initial h, while lătön, 'invite,' has always had a simple l only; Goth. *lapön, 'to summon,' AS. *lapian (obsolete in E.). The Teut. root is lăp, the meaning of which is indicated by Goth. *lapáns, f., 'calling, consolation, redemption,' the adv. *lapaleikhó, 'very willingly,' and ModHG. látt. Some such idea as 'to treat affectionately, beg,' must be regarded as the orig. sense; a root lăt with this meaning has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. Further, the word cannot possibly be connected with Gr. καλέω, κλάστος, &c., to which Mod HG. *læfn more probably belongs.

Laffe, m., 'puppy, dandy;' from MidHG. *lap, *lappe, m., 'simpleton, dandy.' The relation of ModHG. *laff to *laffan makes the existence of MidHG. *lappe, 'dandy,' as well as *lappe, 'rag,' conceivable; yet the ModHG. form has f compared with the MidHG. pp.; comp. láppich. Others refer *laff to Du. and LG. laf, 'stale, insipid.'

Laqc, 'sitting,' from MidHG. *ldáq, OHG. *áqa, f., 'putting, arranging, situation'; from liezen. So too ModHG. *larq, n. (prop. ěxq), from MidHG. *léger, OHG. *lægar, m., 'camp'; comp. E. lair.

Lágel, see léqel.

Lăfūn, adj., 'lame,' from MidHG. and OHG. *lam (gen. *lames), 'weak in the limbs, lame.' The more general meaning, ' weak in the limbs,' is the orig. one, since an adj. with a different gradation belonging to the same stem—OHG. *luami, Mid HG. *læme—signifies 'wearied, relaxed,' and even 'gentele.' Yet OIr. lame, AS. *lama, E. lame, OSc. *lama, and Du. lam, 'lame,' show that the prevalent ModHG. meaning is primitive (in Goth. *hatts, AS. halt, equiv. to Lat. claudus, Sans. ksháta). An old *lama-, 'weak, infirm' (from which Prov. lam is borrowed), suggests OSlov. lomléq (lomiti), 'to break' (root *lam). Russ. lomóta, 'rheumatic pains.' Comp. also Scand. lemja, 'to lame, disable.'

Lahn, m., 'tinsel,' ModHG. only, from F. lamé, l, 'thin metal plate, wire.'

Láib, m., 'loaf,' from MidHG. and OHG. *leip(b), m. (early OHG. *leib), 'bread.' It is the earlier Teut. term for the modern Bref, which is unknown to Goth., and almost so to AS. Comp. Goth. *laifás (gen. *laifás), AS. *leif, E. loaf; to these Goth. gahlaiba and OHG. *gleibó, m., 'companion,' are allied; comp. lempán. E. lord, from AS. hlófard (Goth. *kláapaur), 'lord,' lit. 'bread guardian,' as well as E. lady, from AS. klóatifé, 'dominia' (lit. 'bread distributor'), contains HG. *laib in the compound; comp. E. Lammas (Aug. 1), from AS. *hlóf-em-mese, 'bread-feast as a sort of harvest thanksgiving festival.' These primit. compounds prove the great antiquity of laib and the more recent origin of bref. Slav. borrowed its chléb, 'bread' (whence Lith. klépas, Lett. klaipās, 'bread'), from an OTeut. dialect (the OTeut. word being also found in Finn and Esthom.—Finn. leipeti, Esthom. leip, 'bread'). See lýfrfain.

Láid, m. and n., 'spawn;' doubtless a prim. word, though first recorded in late MidHG.; corresponding to MidLG. luk, Swed. lök, Dan. leg. The Goth. form is perhaps *laik; and thus the connection of *laic with Teut.-Goth. laukan, 'to leap;' is conceivable. Dialectically *láid signifies 'lusns veneres' (comp. lírid).

Láic, m., 'layman, novice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lía, leye, OHG. *lai, leitó, leito, m., 'laicens.' (It is based on a Romanised Lat. laicus, whence also AS. *laived, 'layman;' E. lewed). The word was probably borrowed at a later period than the other ecclesiastical terms Fríre and Breif.

Láken, m. and n., 'sheet, shroud,' Mod HG. only, from LG. (OLG. *lakon); in HG. prop. *lakén, MidHG. *lachen, OHG. lakhan. Westphalia sent a great deal of linen (comp. *limen) to South Germany, hence the LG. may have supplanted the HG. form. Allied to MidE. *lak and ModHG. *lăd. 

Lád
Lak

Latrīta, f., 'licorice,' from the equiv. late MidHG. latērtīta; from MidLat. lēguitūsia (the a in the first syllable of the G. word is due to the unaccented i), equiv. to Gr. ῥακκίτα (with the modern pronunciation of the vowels). Words originally Gr. and used by medical science in the Middle Ages are preserved in ἀτρίτις, ἄτριτς, ἄτριτε, ἄτριτος et c.

fallen, vb., 'to stammer', from MidHG. 'to speak indistinctly, stammer'; the corresponding OEc. lālā, 'to totter like a child walking,' shows a curious figurative application of the word. Gr. λακέω, Lat. lādāre, and HG. fallen are scarcely cognate; they are rather independent imitative words separately coined in each language.

Lambertsmiß, f., 'filbert,' instinctively connected by Germans with St. Lambert, but the historic term is lamũterifissi. Rūi, 'Lombard nut'; MidHG. Lombarditē, Lombardite, and Lāmpartē, 'Lombardy, Italy.' Comp. Ālmaus.

Lāmm, n., 'lamb,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lāmp (plur. lēmbor), OHG. lāmb (plur. lēmbir), n. It corresponds to Goth. lāmb, AS. lēmb, E. lamb, Du. lam, 'lamb'; a prim. Teut. term which passed also into Finn. (lammmas, gen. lampaan). Cognates in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been found.

Lāmpē, f., 'lamp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lāmpe, f., which is formed from Fr. lāmpe (Gr. lαμπρας), whence also E. lamp. Comp. Lāmpēl. Lāmpēs, f., 'hare,' is probably a pet term for lāmpe, lāmpēs, lāmpē; its relation to Fr. lāpiz, Du. lāmpē, 'rabbit,' is obscure.

Lāmpretē, f., 'lamprey,' from MidHG. lāmpretē, also corrupted into lemfrēdē, lanfretē, etc. OHG. lāmpretē, formed from Late. lāmpretē (whence Fr. lampreie, E. lamprey), with the variant lumpetra, lit. 'stone-licker.'

Lānd, n., 'land, country,' from the equiv. MidHG. lant (d), OHG. lant (t), n.; a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. land, 'district, estate, native country;' OEc., AS., E., Du., and OSax. land, 'country, land.' To these are priu, allied Fr. land, lann, W. llan, Corn lan (from the primit. form *lant-hā), 'open space, area, small enclosure, yard,' Bret. lan, 'heath,' also as OSlov. lēdina, 'heath, uncultivated land' (Russ. льдина, Льдиня), with which Swed. dial. linda, 'fallow field,' agrees in the vowel sounds. Hence land is native to the North of Europe, while Àder 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. lānc (g), OHG. (and OSax.) lāng; it corresponds to AS. and E. lōng, Goth. lāgzs, OIC. lāngr, Du. and LG. lang. A common Teut. adj. primit. allied to Lat. longus; it also cognates, perhaps, with OPers., drāngs, so that in Lat. and Teut. a dental (d or dh) may have been lost; Gr. ὀλγεύς, OSlov. dlēg, Sans., dhṛghās, 'long,' are certainly not allied.—ModHG. lαngsam, adj., 'slow,' is one of the earliest forms ending in sam (in Goth. only lustusams, 'delightful, longed for'); AS. longum, 'tedious, continuous,' OSax. langsam. In OHG., besides langsam, 'lasting a long time,' there exists a form langseim, 'lingering,' and in MidHG. lansam, adj. and adv., 'slow,' as well as laneceine, 'lingering, slow'; in ModHG. langsam became obsolete, and its meaning has been transferred to langsam.

Lānc, f., 'lance,' from the equiv. Mid HG. lāncze, f., which was formed from OFr. lance (Lat. lanceae, comp. Ital. lancia).

Lamppul, f., 'trife, bauble, nonsense,' ModHG. only, from ModHG. lāppe, with a Lal. termination and accent; comp. Σμημαληφείαν.

Lāppen, Lāppe, m., 'rag, patch,' from MidHG. lāppes, f. and m.; OHG. lāppa, f., 'piece of stuff hanging loose, rag,' comp. AS. leppa, 'hem, laplet,' E. lap, and Du. lap. The irregular correspondence of AS. pp to HG. pp is obscure (AS. pp ought to be pf in HG.); the change to lāppen. We may compare Gr. λαψος, 'lobe,' or preferably Lith. lōpas, 'patch, rag, lōpbą, 'to patch.'

Lūppish, adj., 'silly, foolish,' ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. lāppe, 'dandy, singleton,' which is preserved in earlier HG., and still in the dial. lāppe; comp. Lāpp.

Lārch, f., 'larch,' from the equiv. MidHG. lārche, larche; OHG. *larichha is by chance not recorded, but Lat. larix (acc. lariceem, comp. Rich from Lat. calicem) necessarily leads to OHG. *lārik, and then by permutation and mutation to *lārichhha. The permutation of k to ch, and the fact that the word is based on a Lat. term pronounced larikom (E. larch), point to a very early adoption; comp. Fāch.

Lārn, m., 'alarm, noise,' ModHG. only; like E. lārun, it originated in Fr.
alarne (from Ital. allarme) by dropping the unaccented initial vowel; prop. a military term identical with alarm.

lārce, f., 'spectre, mask, larva, grub,' MidOHG. only, from Lat. larva, with the v pronounced as f, as in HG. vīrō, sātīo, and 2erō.

lasī, adj., 'slack,' from MidOHG. and OHG. *lasī; comp. OHG. *laesō (Goth. *lasaō), adj., 'slack, weary;' formed with a suffix *sk from the root lāš, lāsēn (Goth. *lasaō- would represent *latsaō-). Yet it is not imposable, since lāsī is first recorded in ModOHG., since the root was borrowed from a Rom. class similar in sound (comp. Fr. lāche, Ital. lasco, 'idle').

lāśche, f., 'flap, lappet,' from MidOHG. lāscē, f., 'shred, rag;' it is conceivable that the word is related to lāppē, whose labial may have been lost before sch; hence OHG. *laska for *lāfska.

lāse, f., 'pitcher, can,' a MidOHG. word, not recorded in OHG. and MidOHG.; probably connected with lāfen.

lāfen, vb., 'to let, leave,' from the equiv. MidOHG. lāsēn, OHG. lāsēzan, str. vb.; comp. AS. lēcēn, OE. to lēt, Du. laten, OFr. lêto, Goth. lētō; the pre-Teut. form of the common Teut. root lēt, 'to leave,' is lēd (with lad as a weaker gradation, comp. lāj). The only certain cognate in the other Aryan languages is the Lat. word lāsēs, 'faint, languid,' quoted under lāj; hence 'to relax, release,' is probably the prim. meaning of the verbal stem. From this, MidOHG. lāsēn, both simply and in compounds, evolved the meanings 'to set free, omit, leave behind;' &c., as in ModOHG.

lāst, f. (UpG. masc.), from the equiv. MidOHG. and MidLG. last, f. and m., 'burden,' OHG. last (earlier hlast); allied to laten Goth. hlāban; the st is a suffix before which the final dental of the verbal stem hlāp necessarily disappeared, AS. hlāst, n., E. last. In Scand. an old to-partic. assumed the meaning 'waggon-load;' hlās, n. (for *hlāpto-). The G. word passed into Rom. (Fr. lēst, m., 'ballast; laste, m., Ital. lasto, 'load of shipping'). For further references comp. laten.

lāstefter, n., 'vice, crime,' from MidOHG. and MidLG. lastēr, n., 'abuse, disgrace, mistake,' OHG. lastār, n. It is connected with a str. vb. lāhān (for the loss of h before a comp. Mīrī) preserved in OHG., equiv. to AS. lēān, 'to blame.' Pre-Teut. lāstrā- is formed from the verbal stem lāh with the suffix stra-, which represents the earlier form tre seen in AS. leāhtār, n., 'reproach, sin;' (obsolete in E.). Another derivative from the same stem is seen in Scand. lē str (Goth. *lāsthu), MidE. last, 'mistake, defect.' In the non-Teut. languages the word may be compared with OIr. locht (from loketo-), 'mistake.'

lāf, adj., 'inactive, idle,' from MidOHG. las (53), 'faint, idle, tardy;' (see lēgen); it corresponds to Goth. lats, OHG. latre, AS. lat, MidLG. lat, adj., 'sluggish, idle, lazy.' A pre-Teut. adj. formed by gradation from the stem of lāften, lēt, of which lēt- is the weak form (see *lāfī, OHG. straf, from the root slēp). The close correspondence with Lat. lassus may be accounted for historically; lassus is an old partic. for *ladaus; lād is the pre-Teut. root on which Mod. lāj is based; comp. lāf, lājen, and lēpt. The assumption, however, that HG. lāj was borrowed from the Rom. cognates (Ital. lasso, Fr. lās, Lat. lassus) is inconceivable.

lāfeinīsch, adj., 'Latin,' with the foreign accent, in contrast to the E. term. The diphthong of the second syllable proves that the adj. was naturalised previous to ModOHG. MidOHG. latīnīsch; OHG. latīnisc; which was adopted in the OHG. period, as is proved by the non-permutation of t (lāt̃nu) to HG. 55, was used chiefly in the monastic schools, in which Latin was cultivated as the language of the Church.

lāfener, f., 'lantern,' from the equiv. MidOHG. latērēn (lāntērēn), f.; borrowed with the retention of the foreign accent from Lat. lāterna (Fr. lanterne, E. lantern).

lāfte, f., 'lath,' from the equiv. MidHG. lātē, OHG. lattē, f.; it corresponds to Du. lat, AS. lēta (lēpēa?); Mid E. lāppē, E. lath; a difficult word both grammatically and etymologically. The correspondence of t in AS. lētē and OHG. lattē is abnormal (AS. tt ought to be HG. tz), only AS. pp corresponds to a HG. tt. Unfortunately a corresponding word is wanting both in Scand. and Goth. Yet there is no need to regard the cognates as foreign; since ModOHG. lēten is cognate, the Teut. origin of the word is established. Hence from HG. lātte an allied Rom. class has been rightly derived—Fr. latte, Ital. lattē, 'flat wooden pole.' To the Teut. cognates Ir. slāth (Bret. lass), 'rod, pole,' from the base slatte, is primit. akin.

lāffīsch, m., 'lettuce,' from the equiv.
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MidHG. *lattvech*, *latech*, *lating*, OHG. *lattuh* (*lattwha*), borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. *lactuca* through the intermediate forms *lattuca*, *lattica*; comp. AS. *leathric*, *lactuca* (comp. *aiti* from Lat. *aeti*).—In *Luslatidh*, 'colt’s foot', *Latidh* represents Lat. *lapatum* (MidHG. *loufleteche*, OHG. *loufleetha*), or more correctly Mid Lat. *lapatica* (intermediate forms *lapatica*, *lęptica*, *lętiva*).

*Lattvech*, f., 'electuary, confection,' from the equiv. MidHG. *latwërge*, *lätërge*, *lätwërge*, f.; the *t* as in *latidh* represents *l* (assimilated to) *t*; *lattynchronous* has *a* in the unaccented first syllable for *e* as in *lafrige*.

This foreign term is based on the equiv. MidLat. *electuarium*, which sometimes in MidHG. preserves its prim. form, *electudrye, lecktudrye*. The MidLat. word, which originated in Gr. ἐλεκτρούς, ἐλεκτύμων, 'medicine that dissolves in the mouth,' belongs to the medical art of the Middle Ages, which was learned from the Greeks (comp. also *lafrige*, Λάφης, Ματάς, &c.), and was introduced into G. through a Rom. medium—Ital. *lattuvoro*, Fr. *electuirer* (whence E. *electuary*).

*Latt*, m., 'stomacher, bodice;' first occurs in early MidHG. from Rom. (Fr. *lacoit*, m., 'lace, stay-lace,' whence E. lace; Ital. *laccio*, 'cord;' the prim. word is Lat. *laucens*, 'noise, snare').

*Latt*, adj., ' lukewarm, tepid,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lā* (inflected *lāwer*), OHG. *lāo* (inflected *lāwer*); probably for an earlier *lāo* (Goth. *lāēs*); comp. Olt. *kār, kār*, 'warm, mild,' Du. *lauw*. In the non-Tent. languages indubitable cognates are wanting, yet the Rom. cognates of *lāo* (Fr. *flow*) are derived from OG.

*Laut*, n., 'foliage;' from the equiv. MidHG. *louf* (?), OHG. *louf*, m. and n.; a primitive and common Tent. term; comp. Goth. *lōufs* (plur. *lōubōs*), m. AS. *lēf*, n.; E. *leaf*, Du. *loof*. Some connect the word with Lith. *lępas*, 'leaf,' which, however, compared with the diphthong of the Tent. word has an abnormal *a* (comp. *sand* with Lat. *caput*); Gr. *lέφων*, 'scale, rind;' is even less akin.

*Laube*, f., 'arbour, bower;' from Mid HG. *lounbe* (*lōube*), f., 'porch, market, court of justice, gallery round the upper story of a house;' OHG. *lounbs* (*lounpea*), f., 'pavilion, hall, front building;' (the mutated *lōube* is met with in MidG. dials; comp. I.G. *löve*). The OIC. *lōp*, 'upper storey, balcony' (whence E. *loft*), is probably con-

nected with this word. The ModHG. meaning, 'arbour,' wanting in MidHG. and OHG., is due to the term being popularly connected with *lau*. The OHG. word passed in the form of MidLat. *laubra* into Rom. (Ital. *loggia*, Fr. *loge*, 'hut, tent, tier of boxes').

*Laud*, m., 'leek, garlic;' from the equiv. MidHG. *louch*, OHG. *louw* (*bh*), m.; comp. the corresponding OIC. *lauker*, Du. *locek*, AS. *laec*, E. *leek*, with which *le* in garlic is connected; a primitive and common Tent. word, which was adopted in Finn. as *lanukka* and in OSlov. as *lukk*. Like most of the old names of plants and animals, it is of obscure origin. Gr. λέος, 'a plant rod or twig for wicker-work, willow-like tree,' cannot be allied on account of its meaning. Perhaps OIr. *tuss*, 'herb, plant;' (from *lúcets*), is a cognate.

*Lauer*, m., 'tart wine;' 'It is derived from Lat. *lora*, 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*, MidHG. *lāre*, f. (OHG. *lāre*, MidHG. *lāure*, from the prim. form *lōrea*, appears in the equiv. Saub. *leter*; to this Swiss *glōra* from OHG. *glōra* is allied ?). As to the period of the introduction of Italian vine-culture into Germany, comp. Brn., Stinger, Ritter, Kidd, and Mel. Lat. *lōre* is also indicated by Ital. *loja*, 'dir.'

*Lauern*, vb., 'to lie in wait;' from the equiv. late MidHG. *lāren*, wk. vb.; it corresponds to Scand. *låra*, 'to slumber;' Mid E. *lōren*, E. to *lower*; lour. Comp. further MidE. *lurken* (for *lārken*), E. to lurk, which seems the prim. meaning of the G. and Scand. word. 'To the G. term is traced Fr. *lornyer,* 'to leer, oggle;' from which the foreign words Fr. *lornyon*, *lonymette*, were introduced into G."

*Säufel*, *Lauft*, 'shell' (espec. nutshell), a Hess. and Franc. word corresponding to OHG. *loft*, 'nuttshell, bark of trees.' Prim. cognate with Lith. *lupinai*, 'pear, skins of fruit;' (lupēs, 'to skin, peel'); Pol. *lupina*, 'musk.'

*Laufen*, vb., 'to run;' from the equiv. MidHG. *lōfen*, OHG. *loufenn*, str. vb.; from an earlier *klaupan*, equiv. to Goth. *klūpan* 'to run.' It corresponds to AS. *clēapan*, str. vb., 'to run, leap, dance;' E. to *leap*. Du. *loopen*, Olt. *klaupa*; a specifically Tent. word common to all the dialects. For the prim. meaning we have absolutely
no clue (Gr. κραστρός, 'swift,' is not allied to Goth. hlæwpan, which may be preferably compared with Lith. klupis, 'to stumble'). The Teut. root hlæw has a collateral form hlæwip, by gradation hlæwop (MidHG. and Mod. HG. dial. gelaffen, parlic.), of which a variant hlæwut appears in Swiss löpen, 'to run' (comp. ūruf, Bav. hoppen). Mod. HG. laufl, plur. läunte, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. lohft, m., 'course of time,' (MidHG. plur. löwiste, 'conjunctures').

laufge, f., 'lye,' from the equiv. MidHG. louge, OHG. louga, f.; corresponding to MidLG. lage, Du. lage, AS. leah, 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, lów, lü, 'to bathe' (comp. Lat. laudare), like the equiv. Swed. låt, of which an extended Aryan lük, equiv. to Teut. luk, 'to wash,' may appear in OHG. luken, 'to wash,' Suab. tüchen, North Franc. and Henneberg lüen, 'to rinse washed linen.' The HG. word occurs in the Slav. languages as lug, 'lye.'

länqnen, vb., 'to contradict, deny,' from the equiv. MidHG. länqmen, lungenen, lügnen, OThG. lungnen, lügnen, wk. vb.; corresponding to OSax. lánqman, AS. lánman, lügnan, Goth. laugnjan, wk. vb., 'to deny'; OIC. leyna, 'to conceal' (Goth. galaugnjan, 'to be concealed'), with the loss of a ⟨g⟩ before the ⟨n⟩. A common Teut. wk. vb. with the meaning 'to deny'; it is a derivative of an OHG. noun lüguna, f., 'denial' (OIC. lüga), which is formed by gradation from the stem of lügn (root lög). Comp. lügmn.

läunge, f., 'humour, freak,' from Mid HG. lâne, 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.

läus, f., 'louse,' from the equiv. Mid HG., MidLG., and OHG. lás, f.; corresponding to AS. lás, E. louse, Scand. lás (plur. lýss), Du. luis, 'louse.' The word is common to Teut., occurring everywhere in the same sense. The usual derivation of láus from the stem of verleisen, Berlifuf, lít, lít (root lás), although supported by the analogy of Gr. φῶπος, 'louse,' from φῶπων, is dubious, since MidHG. verleisen (prop. 'to lose') does not occur at an early period in the sense of 'to spoil.' Neither is the derivation from the Teut. root lít, 'to hide oneself' (OHG. lászewn, see lausen), certain.

lausfchen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) and MidLG. lächen, wk. vb., 'to listen, lurk'; the meaning points to the oft-recurring OTeut. stem hlás, 'to hear,' so that *hláskan for *hlás-skai-, with a derivative sk-, may be assumed. Comp. OHG. hosén, MidHG. losen, 'to listen, hearken,' OIC. klus-t, 'ear.' Eng. has preserved the cognates in AS. hlus-t, f., 'hearing,' hlustan, 'to listen or hearken to,' E. to listen; OHG. Ios-treñ, MidHG. lüs-tren, Suab. and Bav. lantren, 'to hearken, to hear,' MidHG. lwmen, lisenen, 'to hearken.' The OTeut. verbal stem hlus, authenticated by this group, from pre-Tent. klus, has cognate terms in Ind. and Slav.; Ind. crua-tfis, f., 'hearing, obedience'; OSlov. sljüštii, 'to hear,' slucká, m., 'hearing.' Lith. klausan, f., 'obedience,' paklseti, 'to obey,' klaus̩ju, 'to hear.' To this root klus, 'to hear,' a shortened form klus is allied; comp. laut and 2munte. ModHG. lausfen also seems to be connected in a subsidiary manner with MidHG. lächen, OHG. losen, 'to be hidden, concealed.' Comp. MidDG. lwuschen, 'to be concealed,' allied to the equiv. OHG. läzzen (Bav. laußen, 'to lie in ambush'), still exists.

laut, adj., 'loud,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lát (for an earlier klāt, Goth. *klāda-); a common Teut. adj. (comp. Du. luid, AS. klād, E. loud), which, like latt, alt, alt, geniš, stout, jart, lst, fucht, falt, wumt, was orig. an old partic. in to (Lat. tus, Gr. τό, Ind. lós). The meaning of *klā-ld-s, pre-Teut. klā-tō-s, from the root klā, 'to hear,' is lit. 'audible, heard.' Another shade of meaning was assumed by the Aryan partic. in the cognate languages —Sans. grūtás, Gr. κροάτας. Lat. ināütus, 'famous.' In Teut. also there are traces of the short vowel (hīūda-), especially in proper names, Lutwig, Ethan, Lintelf, Ethelfler, &c. Moreover, the root klā (Gr. κλάω, 'I hear,' κλέω, 'fame'); Ind. grāvās, 'fame'; OSlov. sluti, 'to be called;' slovo for *stevo, 'word'; Lat. cluo, clucle, 'to hear oneself.
called) is also widely diffused in OTeut.; Goth. hlituna, 'hearing, ear'; Olc. húgmr, AS. hléðor, 'tone, voice, melody.' Comp. lautert and lúmat.

\textit{Laut}, m., 'sound,' from MidHG. lát, m., 'sound, tone, voice, cry.'—\textit{Laut}, prep. with gen., is a form of the subst.; lit. 'according to the sound of,' &c.; MidHG. nach lát, e.g. der briefe, 'according to the letters,' nach lát des artikeltes, 'according to the article,' then also simply lát des artikeltes.

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\textit{Lauter}, f., 'lute,' from the equiv. late MidHG. látte, f., which is derived from Fr. luthe; comp. OFr. leste, Ital. listo, the origin of which from Arab. al-ud, 'musical instrument,' is accepted; hence the connection between lant and laut or lee must be rejected.

\textit{Lütten}, vb., 'to ring, chime,' MidHG. lüt, w.r., vb., 'to utter a sound, cause to resound,' OHG. lütten, 'to make audible.' Comp. AS. hlédian, 'to be audible, make a loud noise, shout, sound.'

\textit{Lauter}, adj., 'pure, mere,' from MidHG. látter, adj., 'bright, pure, clear,' OHG. lütter, lütter. Since Goth. and LG. tr is not permutated in HG. (comp. gitten, liinter, Gitter, and lätter), Goth. lüttes, 'pure,' AS. hlótter, '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 hlät preserved only in the adj. lautet, is cognate with Gr. κλεφ and κλέφω, 'to rinse out, wash, cleanse,' and κλάω, 'beating of the waves.'

\textit{Lavendel}, m. and f., 'lavender,' from the equiv. MidHG. lavendel, f. and m.; MidLat. lavendula (Ital. lavendola).

\textit{Lavieren}, vb., 'to veer, tack,' ModHG. only, from Du. laveren, whence also Fr. laveroyer.

\textit{Lavine}, f., 'avalanche;' ModHG. simply, from Swiss, in which įm, 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 įm, ďm, ėm. Although we might regard the word as a derivative of Lat. labina on account of įm, which is undoubtedly of Lat. origin, yet it probably comes from a genuine Teut. source; for the medial Lat. ð would be represented only by b or ð (v) in G. (MidHG. *levene). Moreover, the numerous dial. variants point to a G. root, and, indeed, to kinship with lan; thus with Bav. lânen, 'to be softened by a mild temperature, thaw;' is connected Bav. lânen, lânen, 'thaw, mass of half-melted snow, avalanche,' and Swiss lâne, lâne (plur. lâние), 'avalanche,' with lâi, 'warm enough to thaw.' Even in OHG. an allied word lêivina, 'cascade,' occurs.

\textit{Leben}, vb., 'to live,' from the equiv. MidHG. leben, OHG. lebh, corresponding to Goth. liban (pret. libata), AS. libban, E. to live, Du. leven; Scand. lif, 'to live,' and also to be remaining.' This proves the identity of the stem lib, 'to live,' with that of leher (Goth. bileban); hence the connection with Gr. λεβαῖς, 'to persist,' to which λεβάς, 'persistent, industrious,' is allied, probably also the Lith. leps, 'to adhere.' Comp. leber and lekt.

\textit{Leber}, f., 'liver,' from the equiv. MidHG. leber, leber, OHG. lebara, f.; the ð of the stem is an old ð (comp. tehn and fehn); corresponds to Du. and MidLG. lêver, AS. lefr, E. liver, OHG. liffr, f. Some have attempted to connect with this MidHG. word the Teut. word liver, formed in the non-Teut. languages—Gr. λέβας, Lat. fex, Sans. yákṛ, and have assumed two stems, lik and liék (jék); in that case the medial labial in lêber would represent an orig. guttural as in vier, fünf, elf, welß, &c. Equally uncertain is the explanation from the Gr. λεβάς, λεβάς, 'sticky, greasy,' nor does it seem probable that Gr. λεβάς, f., 'loins, flanks,' is allied, because the OTeut. word has an old ð.

\textit{Lebkühe}, m., 'gingerbread,' from the equiv. MidHG. lebküche, m., allied to the equiv. MidHG. lebezelle. The derivation of leib, from Slav. lipa, 'lime-tree,' Pol. lipiec, 'finest honey (lime-tree honey),' is improbable; Lat. album, too, hardly suffices to explain the HG. word. MidHG. lebe- is more probably a graded form of MidHG. leip (see 2aib), 'bread.' Or is it connected with ModSlov. lepenj, 'a sort of cake'?

\textit{Lecken}, vb., 'to be parched with thirst,' from MidHG. lechen, lechen; prop. 'to dry,' then 'to be parched with thirst' (comp. duht). It is connected with the earlier ModHG. adj. lech, 'leaky,' for which the LG. form is used (comp. lek), MidHG. lechen, 'to dry up, crack and leak through dryness'; in Goth. probably a str. vb.
Leck, adj., ‘leaky,’ ModHG, only, a LG. form for an earlier and strictly HG. lec, for, according to the words quoted under lecken, the Goth. root is lik (hlik ?), and this adj. corresponds to the Oic. lekdr, ‘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 lec is also found in the dials. MidHG. leck, vb., ‘to moisten’ (leck, l.f., ‘moistening’), has ch for earlier kj, as is shown by AS. leckian, ‘to moisten’ (from lakjan). Both vbs. prove that ‘to be watery’ is the primary meaning of the Teut. stem lek (by gradation lak). ModHG. lechen, ‘to leak,’ is no longer connected with MidHG. lecken, ‘to moisten,’ than it is with ModHG. leken, ‘to lick’; it is a derivative of the adj. lec, and hence has the variant leken.

Lecken (1), vb., ‘to lick,’ from the equiv. MidHG. lecken, OHG. lechen (for Goth. *tiekôn). It corresponds to Du. lekken, AS. liccian, E. to lick. The vb. lekken, ‘to lick,’ common to E. and G, is related to Goth. laikên, apart from the gradation, as HG. lêc (Goth. *tiek) is to ŋidîn (Goth. *tiekin), or as âni (Goth. *hêda-) is to AS. hett (Goth. *hata-). Goth. *tiekôn, ‘to lick,’ is also authenticated by the equiv. Rom. cognates borrowed from it, Ital. leccare, Fr. lécher. A Teut. root sîk seems to be preserved in ModHG. fûdân, Oic. sîkijan, ‘to lick.’ Goth. *laigôn is based on an Aryan root *lêg, lec, leck, lech; Gr. lege, ‘to lick,’ lékoe, ‘to lick, taste by stealth,’ lékou, ‘swallow, dainty;’ Sans. rik, lik, ‘to lick;’ OSlav. liç (lizát), and Lith. ličï (lèči), ‘to lick;’ Lat. lingua, ‘to lick,’ and allied to this perhaps Lat. lingus (Lith. ličëvus), ‘tongue’; Oic. légel, ‘to lick.’

Lecken (2), lôdzen, vb., ‘to kick, hop,’ from the equiv. MidHG. lecken, wk. vb., in Goth. perhaps *lakjan, which may be connected with Gr. λῆξ, adv. láy-in, ‘with the foot.’ Its kinship with Goth. laikan, ‘to spring, hop,’ is improbable.

Lecker, n., ‘leather,’ from the equiv. MidHG. leder, OHG. lûder, n.; a common

Teut. word pointing to Goth. *lipra, n.; comp. AS. lêber, E. leather, Du. leder, Oic. lef, n., ‘leather.’ The pre-Tent. form is létr-o-m, to which Ir. leðar, W. lêdr, ‘leather,’ are traced.

Lebig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. ledic, ledec (g), ‘unoccupied, free, untrammeled;’ the modern UpG. dials, point to MidHG. ledic. OHG. *lebig, lebig, as well as Goth. *lipigs are wanting; the following, however, are recorded: Oic. lipur, ‘free, untrammeled,’ MidE. lebi, adj., ‘unoccupied, empty,’ MidDu. leiddich, Mid LG. leiddich, leich, ‘at leisure, unemployed.’ The prim. word is MidE. lethe, ‘leisure, spare time’ (AS. leophu ?), to which is allied lethen (lebin), ‘to set free’ (AS. lip, a-leopian ?), as well as MidDu. onléte, ‘want of leisure, grief.’ On account of the absence of the word in the OTent. dials, it is difficult to determine the evolution in meaning. Must we connect it with Goth. unlétis, AS. unlitës, ‘poor, unhappy,’ or with Lat. liber (for liberto ?), ‘free’?

Lee, n., ‘lee,’ ModHG. only, from LG. lee, ‘place where a calm prevails’; comp. Ic. hlé, E. Lee (from AS. hléi, ‘protection’).

Lech, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. leiche, OHG. and OSax. läiri, ‘empty, void’; comp. AS. liere, gelètre, MidE. ilère, 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. lewe, ‘weak’ (MidHG. erlewen, ‘to grow weak’), as well as Oic. lasen, ‘dismembered,’ are the nearest cognates of lerr.

Löffel, f., ‘lip,’ from the equiv. MidHG. lefs, leijs, f. and m., OHG. lefs, m., an UpG. term (in Sub, lengthened to läfsg) for the properly LG. lip. Both terms are primit. allied; lippe may come from Teut. *lipou, l., and *lýs (with the OHG. variant leffer, OSax. lipar), from primit. Teut. lipas, gen. lipax, or lefs, gen. lefsas (with fü for pü); comp. Goth. ahs, gen. ahsas, ear (of corn); with OHG. akr, AS. eor (from *kahor), E. ear. For the further cognates comp. under xippe. Goth. and Scand. have a totally different term for ‘lip’; Goth. wairilid (AS. wiler), Oic. wipr, f.

Lègel, m., ‘keg, cask,’ from MidHG. lîgel, lîgel, lîgêle, f., ‘small eask,’ OHG. lågila, lågella, f., which is derived from MidLat. lagina, ‘a measure for liquids and for dry goods’ (Lat. lagena, lagoene, ‘flask.’)
from Gr. λέγων, λέγων ὁ, 'flagon'); with respect to it for Lat. n in words borrowed from Lat. comp. Rümml (also Rümml, lēfniett). Moreover, the primit. kinship of the HG. cognates with OSlov. lakán, Lith. lakas, 'earthen pitcher,' is perhaps conceivable.

**Ieguen, vb.,** 'to lay, put,' from the equiv. MidHG. lēne, with the remarkable variant lēne, f., 'wild sow'; its further connections are difficult to determine; the similarity in sound with the equiv. Fr. laie and MidLat. lēfa (for lēha) must not be overlooked. It is doubtful whether Ieguen is of Teut. origin.

**Ieguen (2.),** f., 'lich-pin'; comp. lājn.

**Ieguen (3.),** f., 'Norwegian maple'; MidHG. and OHG. linn, línem, hence also earlier ModHG. lánem; the ModHG. form is borrowed from a Northern dial.; Dam. lán, Swed. linn. Moreover the term was orig. common to Teut.; it was applied to the 'maple in all the older dials except Goth.; Oic. klyn, AS. klyn (klyn or klyn), and with these in the non-Teut. languages Slav. klenë, and Lith. klevas, 'maple,' are primit. allied.

**Iechen (1.),** vb., 'to lean, recline'; it combines MidHG. lēnen, līnen, intr., 'to rest (on),' and (through the medium of MidG.) MidHG. lenen, trans., 'to lean,' OHG. liehên, earlier hlīhên, intr., and lenen, hlīhên, trans.; corresponds to AS. hlīhén, hlāhén, intr., and hlāhén, trans., 'to lean.' The real stem is hlī, the n. is a verbal suffix (in Iechen, however, corresponding to Gr. κλίνω, a nominal suffix). The graded form of hlī, hlai, has been preserved in Gīter; it also existed in an O.Tent. *klaivai, klawa, klaivai, n., 'hill' (Goth. hlaiw, AS. hlō, OHG. hō for hō), as well as in Goth. hlain, m., 'hill,' Oic. hlen, f., 'projecting rock.' The root hlī, unpermutated klī, appears in the non-Teut. languages with numerous cognates; Gr. κλίνω, 'to lean,' κλίας, f., 'ladder, stairs' (comp. kritai), κλίν-, 'couch,' κλι-σία, 'conch, easy-chair, tent' (comp. Goth. hlei-bro, f., 'tent'), κλίν-, 'hill,' κλί-νος, κλίνος, n., 'hill' (comp. ModHG. gītai, f., Oic. hīh, f., AS. hīh, m., 'hill'); Lat. linare, 'to incline,' linitus, m., 'hill,' with which are allied Lith. sėlėti, 'to incline to one side,' sėlieti, 'to lean against,' sėlitus, 'slope.' Hence, according to these allied meanings, the idea is 'to rise gradually, assume a wry form or a slanting position.'

**Iechen (2.),** vb., 'to lend,' from MidHG. lēchen, OHG. lhanôn, 'to bestow as a fief, lend'; comp. Iechen, and further also Ieichen; allied to AS. leban (pret. lēde), E. to lend.

**Iefren, vb.,** 'to teach,' from MidHG. and OHG. lēren, 'to instruct, teach, make one acquainted with,' sometimes also 'to
learn'; corresponding to Du, leren, AS, leærn (whence OIr, léar is borrowed), Goth, laisan, 'to teach.' A common Teut. vb., with the primit. meaning 'to cause to know'; laisen is the factitive of a pret. pres. lais, 'I know,' preserved in Goth. only. In G. and E. only a partic. derivative was retained, which was probably represented in Goth. by *leisan or *liznan; comp. femm. Allied also to Goth. leis, 'knowing,' leisen, 'knowledge,' in luja-lei-, l-oisei, 'skilled in poisons, witchcraft.' We have data for assuming that Goth. lais, 'I know,' is based on a prim. meaning 'I have experienced,' for the stem lis of leírnan and laírnan appears also in Ófærin and lífrún in the old sense of 'to go,' with which Lat. lira, 'furrow,' and its derivative delirare (lit. 'to slip away from') are connected, as well as OSlov. licha, 'ridge (of a furrow), mentioned under Ófærin.—

Lebric, f., 'teaching, doctrine,' from MidHG. lere, OHG. lëra, f.; comp. AS, lâr, f., whence E. lore.—gelebric, gelæbric, part., 'learned,' even in MidHG. gelâr and gelârd, with the ModHG. sense, prop. however, 'one who is instructed;' comp. MidE. lærêld, Scand. lærâr (comp. doctus from docere).

Lei, suffix, ModHG. simply; from MidHG. leie, f., 'manner, method.' In ModHG. there was no compound corresponding to ModHG. manâlder, the expression maneger leie being used as a gen., e.g. maneger leie lûte, 'various sorts of people,' equiv. to ModHG. manâder leite. MidHG. leie, lei, is generally considered to be a Rom. word borrowed from OFr. and Prov. leie, 'method' (Span. and Port. leia, 'manner,' is said to be of Basque origin).

Lei, Leie, m. and f., 'rock, stone' (in proper names like Ferdel), from MidHG. leie, leite, f., 'rock, stone,' also 'paved way, street,' corresponding to OSax. leia, f., 'rock.' Further cognates, whether in the Teut. or non-Teut. languages, are uncertain (allied perhaps to Gr. kós, 'stone'). It has been assumed that Ital. lava, a '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 tryñant, 'sustenance,' ûfere, 'life-annuity,' OHG. lip, m. and f., 'life,' AS. ëf, E. life; Goth. *leif (b) is wanting ('life' is rendered by fehirn); Scand. ëf, m., 'body, life.' The phonetic kinship with leiân may be represented in Gr. by λίφ, λίω; just as leiân, following Gr. λεπάνει, means lit. 'to persist,' so too OTeut. lîba is lit. 'persistence, continuance'; the meaning 'body, substance,' is simply G. Gr. λείπω cannot on account of Lat. lingua be connected with λεπάνει; it is allied to 'Teut. leîsa, while λεπάνει with ëf and leiân are based on an Aryan root lip in leiân.

Leich, m., 'lay,' a term borrowed anew from MidHG. liech, m., 'song consisting of unequal strophes,' orig. in a general sense 'instrumental melody' (whence OFr. loi was borrowed). It corresponds to Goth. laiks, 'dance,' from laikan, 'to dance,' AS. lic, n., 'play, tilting,' from ëcæan, 'to leap, dance.' Since ModHG. leið is only a loan-word, no further remarks are necessary concerning the specifically OTeut. root leið and its wide ramifications.

LEICH, f., 'corpse,' from MidHG. liech, liehe, 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. lieh (hh), f. and n., 'body, flesh;' AS. lic, n., 'body, substance, corpse' (for E. like comp. leið); Goth. leik, n., 'flesh, body, corpse.' In a possessive compound leið assumed even in the OTeut. period the definite meaning 'body,' but was modified afterwards in numerous dials. to a suffix equiv. to HG. idô (which see). The signification 'body' has been retained in ModHG. leiðern, 'horn,' lit. 'thorn in the body' (Ic. líkfora).—

LEIKNAM, m., 'dead body, corpse,' from MidHG. liekname, OHG. lihñamâno, m., 'body, substance, corpse'; OHG. lihnamâno for *lihnamâno is based on a wk. form *liknam-, *likin- (comp. Goth. maníleka, 'image'); at all events, OHG. lihnamâno is not a corruption of OTeut. likëmâno, m., 'body'; OHG. lihnamâno (by syncope lhmo), MidHG. liechame, m., AS. le-hêma, OIr. likâm (likame), m., 'body.' The second component is an obsolete noun (hamo, hamo), meaning 'form, covering'; comp. OIr. hâm, 'skin, shape,' AS. hâm, 'covering'; Goth. anahâmôn, pahâmô, 'to put on (clothes), dress' (comp. ūmenn, hâmôd, and ūmô). Therefore leiðnam probably signifies orig. 'body,' lit. 'covering or form of flesh,' i.e. 'body of flesh, in so far as it is endowed with life.' The compound has a rather poetical air about it, and in fact
Scand, and AS, poetry coined many similar circumlocutions for 'body.' In AS, poetry comp. *flæs-homa*, 'flesh-covering,' also *bän-fret*, lit., 'bone-vessel,' *bánhts*, lit. 'bone-house,' *bænoca*, lit. 'bone-cage,' *bæncofa*, lit. 'bone-dwelling,' as synonyms of AS. *læ-house, 'body.' Hence it is quite possible that O'Teut. *lik-homo* was adopted from poetry in ordinary prose.

Leicht, adj., 'light,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *licht, like*, OHG. *lith*; corresponding to Du. *ligt*, AS. *lhta*, E. *light*, OIC. *lētr*, Goth. *lehta*, 'light.' The further cognates of the word are uncertain, since there are too many adj.s in the allied languages closely resembling *licht* both in sense and sound. Some etymologists derive Lat. *lēvīs*, 'light,' from *lēvis, lenēvis*, in order to connect it with the common Teut. adj. as well as with Gr. ἱεράς, 'petty, small,' Lith. *lengaivis, lėnguva*, 'light;' in that case *licht* would represent *lenti* = *lēnt* = *lēnt*. If *licht* be connected with ModHG. *gelten*, it might be compared with Gr. ἱεράς, 'light, nimble' (see *lauter*). No explanation has been hitherto quite satisfactory, since in the non-Teut. languages there is no adj. corresponding in form to G. *licht.*—In E. *lights* (see *laut*) is also connected with the adj. *light*.

Leid, n., 'harm, hurt, sorrow,' from MidHG. *lēt* (d), n., 'affliction, pain, evil' (as adj. 'afflicting'), OHG. *leid*, n., 'that which causes affliction; harm, pain' (*leid*, 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. *laido*, 'ugly,' Fr. *laid*). See further under *leiten* and *leiter*.

Leiden, vb., 'to suffer, endure, bear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *liden*, OHG. *lidan*, str. vb. It is ordinarily identified with an O'Teut. str. vb. *līpan*, 'to go' (comp. *lēten*); comp. OHG. *līdan*, 'to go, proceed,' AS. *līpan*, Goth. *lēipan*, 'to go.' It is assumed that *līpan*, from the meaning 'travelling to a foreign land (ailandis, whence Mod HG. *lent*) and across the sea' (*līpan* is frequently used of a voyage), has acquired the sense of 'indisposition, enduring, and suffering.' This explanation is too artificial, and when it is urged in its favour that the latter meaning does not occur in Goth., O Sax., and AS., the fact is overlooked that it is assumed as primit. by the common Teut. adj. *läpace-, 'painful, repugnant, hostile,' which is wanting only in Goth. (comp. *lēte*). It might be conceivable if a compound of *līpan*, 'to go,' formed by prefixing a verbal particle, had assumed within the historic period the meaning 'to suffer,' but that the simple verb evolved such a sense immediately from 'to go' in primit. Teut. times is scarcely credible. The proof of this lies in the fact that the derivative *läpace-, from the stem of *līpan*, is more widely diffused, and is recorded at an earlier period. Thus we are led to the orig. meaning 'to put up with what is repugnant,' and the early existence of the adj. and subst. discussed under *lēt* causes no surprise. For the further history of the word the OHG. interj. *lēve, lēs, 'oh! alas!' appears to be valuable; in form it is the gen. of a noun, and presumably Goth. *laiveis*, from a stem *laiv-xa.* Since it is used in a way similar to HG. *leiter*, they are probably cognate. Thus the root would be *la*; by gradation *ll*; the dental of *līdan, leiten*, was probably therefore a part of the present stem originally. See the following word.

Leider, interj., 'alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. *leider*, OHG. *leider*; prop. a compar. of the O'Teut. adj. mentioned under *lēt*. With regard to the possibility of its being allied to OHG. *lēve, lēs, 'alas! comp. *leiten*.

Leier, f., 'lyre,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *līra, OHS. *līra, f.*; from Lat. and Gr. *lyra*, with the Byzantine pronunciation of the *y* current in the Middle Ages, but with an abnormal change of quantity (as in *Nun*, *Σκυλ*, and *ελεί*). The *lyre* of the Middle Ages, except when imported, was essentially different from the antique *lyre*; it was an instrument of the same sort as a guitar, and was played by a wheel turned by a winch; hence it was something very like a barrel-organ (hurdy-gurdy). Through the influence of classical studies, the term *leier* is now applied again to the antique instrument without entirely supplanting the earlier meaning (comp. *leiferen*). Comp. also Ital. *lira*, Fr. *lyre*, E. *lyre*, and Du. *lier*.

Leien, vb., 'to lend, borrow,' from Mid HG. *līhen, OHG. *līhan*, str. vb., 'to take on credit,' rarely 'to give on credit'; so too Goth. *leihwan, AS. leon* (contracted from
Lei, m., 'flax,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. lii, m. and n.; comp. lei.

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. linum, 'thread, cable, rope;' hence OHG. lina is the plur. of the Lat. word. In Rom. and MidLat., however, linum does not occur in this sense. Perhaps leine, as an independent Teut. derivative of lin, 'linen,' corresponds to Gr. λινά, λωτή, 'rope, cord.' In that case AS. line, E. line, and OSc. lina (Goth. linj, 'length,' 'what is prepared from flax'), are also formed according to the genuinely Teut. principle (suffx, jón.)

Leinen, n., 'linen,' prop. a neut. adj. used as a subst., MidHG. liën, linn, 'of' linen. It is based on MidHG. lin, m., 'flax, linen, linen garment,' OHG. and OSc. linn, n., 'linen.' In this case, as in that of σάτα, 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 χάτα 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 Seythian as the source of the cognates, as is indicated by the absence of the word among the Eastern Aryans. Comp. Lat. linum, Gr. λωτίς, OSlov. līnī, Lith. līnus, 'flax;' χάτα was retained in the dat. χάτ-σι, plur. χά-σε, hence the root of linum, līnī, is lī and ū, the suffix. Comp. leiđačen and leiën.—

Leinwand, f., is a MidHG. corruption of MidHG. līned, f., 'linen,' connecting it with HG. līnand. The old wät (OHG. and MidHG.) has become obsolete in Mod HG.; like AS. wēd, 'garment,' it is allied to a lost Aryan root, wēd, 'to weave.'

Leis, m., 'canticle,' borrowed from Mid HG. and early ModHG. lēis, leise, n., 'spiritual song,' shortened from kirkeise. Kyrie eleison was the refrain of hymns.

Leiche, adj., 'low, soft, gentle,' from Mid
HG. *leis, OHG. *leis (adv. *leinn), 'low,' also 'slow.' Under leifn, eif, and fern, a Teut. root, orig. meaning 'to go,' is discussed, with which Goth. leis, 'familiar,' seems to be connected. The HG. word can, however, scarcely be directly allied to this adj., since the difference in meaning is too great. It is also questionable whether leif belongs at all to the root *leis. Perhaps it is connected with Gr. λιον, λαίρος, 'soft, gentle, mild'; both, however, are better referred to Lat. levis, 'smooth.' The nasal in Sub. leis (leñ), 'low,' presents a difficulty.

Leife (1), f., 'list, border, selavage,' from MidHG. *leiste, OHG. *leista, f., 'long strip, edge, lace, list; comp. AS. list, f., E. list; Ic. *leista (list?), f., 'border, strip;' in the non-Teut. languages there are no cognates. Note, however, the words borrowed in Rom., Ital., list, Fr. *leiste, 'strip, lace.'

Leife (2), f., 'groin,' ModHG. only, probably not connected with the preceding word, but with Goth. *leistá, f. The latter is indicated also by E. last (dial.), 'groin.' The equiv. AS. leose, MidE. leiske, ModDu. liésche, OSwed. liuske, Dan. iljke, diverge too widely in sound from the HG. form; the attempt to connect it with MidLat. leisius, 'lap' (Lex Salica), is also dubious.

Leisten, Leife, m., from the equiv. MidHG. leist, m., 'last;' OHG. *leist (n.), 'forma.' Corresponding to AS. last, leist, m., 'footprint, track, forma,' E. last. Goth. leisits, m., 'track, goal,' with the facts mentioned under leifen, indicate that 'footprint' is the orig. meaning of the HG. and E. words; this is probably an important fact in the history of the word. It is true that Oic. leístr, m., signifies 'foot,' and 'short stocking, socks.'

Leifen, vb., 'to perform, accomplish,' from MidHG. and OHG. leiden, 'to adhere to and execute an order, fulfil one's promise or duty;' corresponds to Goth. laifjan, 'to pursue, yield.' On account of its kinship with the HG. word, as well as the equiv. OSax. leisten) must be based on the Goth. vb. AS. leistan, 'to perform, accomplish, hold, sustain, endure,' whence E. to last. The common Tent. wk. vb. laistjan, lit. 'to pursue' (whence Spa. and Port. lastar, 'to pay on behalf of another,' was borrowed), is derived from Goth. leists, m., AS. liát, m., 'footprint' (see under leitfen), which are again derived from a root *leis, 'to go.'

This root has a constant tendency to pass from the sensuous meaning 'to go, follow,' into an intellectual notion (see eiftr, fern, and eif); comp. also leit.

Leife, f., from the equiv. MidHG. lite, f., 'mountain, slope, declivity;' OHG. lite, from an earlier *hlitá, f. (Goth. *kleida, f.); the Teut. root hlti is discussed more fully under leifn, where also the allied terms signifying 'hill' may be compared.

Leifen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. 'to lead, guide;' corresponding to OSax. leidan, Du. leiden, AS. leðan, E. to lead, Oic. *leisa. All point to a non-recorded Goth. *laídjan, which (as factitive of the OTent. *lepán, 'to go,' discussed under leifn) signifies lit. 'to cause to go;' comp. Jeitr, which also had orig. this same meaning. With the factitive *laídjan is connected a Teut. laido, f., 'leading,' whence AS. lid, 'road, journey;' in E. current only in loadstar, loadstone, and loadsman (AS. laðmann), equiv. to ModHG. keitt. ModHG. leifhern, MidHG. leisstérne, m., 'the polar star that guides the mariner, loadsman.'

Leifer, f., from the equiv. MidHG. leiter, leitere, OHG. leitara (earlier *kleiter), f., 'ladder.' It corresponds to Du. ladder, leer, AS. *kleider, kleider, f., E. ladder; the Goth. term *hlai-dri (gen. *driás), f., 'ladder,' with a gen. suffix identical with Gr. -rpa, is wanting; *hlai-dri is based on the hlti (pre-Teut. hlit) discussed under leifn, and in Gr. *hlai-dri this root has a meaning corresponding to that of the West Teut. word; geit is as it were 'that which slants or leans.' Scand. kleier, 'ladder,' may be connected with the equiv. Goth. hltadra, f., and Gr. θλιδα, Comp. *klei, klei, and *gki.

Leinde, f., 'loins,' from the equiv. MidHG. leinde, OHG. leintin, f.; corresponding to Du. leende, AS. leinden, f. (in the plur. leindenu, m.); Oic. leindu, Dan. lin, 'loins' (allied to IC. lundir, 'sirloin, saddle of mutton?); in Goth. perhaps *landini, f. In case the b of Lat. tumbus, 'loins,' represented Aryan dh, or rather dhw (for Lat. bara, representing harrhés, see bar, and Lat. ruber, representing Aryan rukhros, *rakpos, see ret), HG. *rnta might be compared with it. The prim. form luktew is also indicated by OSlov. leceija, f., 'loins, kidney.'

Lecken, vb., 'to guide, direct,' from MidHG. lecken, 'to bend, turn, direct;' a derivative of MidHG. lanke, OHG.
lanc(a), blanca, 'hip, loins.' For further details see under ylanc and ȝedn; it is also perhaps allied to link, lit. 'oblique'; hence lena or lena means 'to direct obliquely or sideways' (comp. lin). It is also thought to be connected with Lith. lękti, 'to bend.'

Lenen, m. (Bav. länzens, länging, Swiss länge), from the equiv. MidHG. lenе, m. and f., 'spring' (from the variants länge, längez; OHG. lenе, lenz, länz, m.; the loss of the g is normal, as in ūlп and ȝanc). Comp. Du. lente, AS. lencten, m., 'spring.' E. Lent. This West Teut. word was probably the term for spring, and Tacitus in the Germania seems to have dim idea that it was used by the Teutons (OIC. věr, MidE. and Scotch věr, North Fris. ārs, tew, represent the North Teut. term primit. allied to Lat. věr, Gr. ἐκράν, Sans. vaśan; for the other observations of Tacitus on the OTeut, divisions of time, comp. řětě (also řětje, which has supplanted the old word ȝen in most of the modern dials of Upper Germany; see an old Aryan term for řen under ře). 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 řen with laŋ (Goth. lagze), and opined that it was so named from the lengthening of the days; such a derivation is at all events uncertain.

Lērkе, f., 'lark,' from the equiv. MidHG. lèro, from lèrco, lèvorco, OHG. lèrokha, f.; it is shown by the equiv. Du. leerwerk, AS. lāwric, lèverco, lāverco, E. lark, Scotch leavorc, OSwed. lārka, as well as the MidHG. variants lèverich, lèvorco, lèverc, that a fuller form would have been *lēvorahha 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.

Lērnen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lirnen, 'to learn' (more rarely 'to teach'), OHG. lirнen, līrnen, 'to learn'; comp. AS. lērnan, E. to learn, OSax. ān for Goth. *leōnan (pret. *leōnata); an OTeut. derivative of the partic. of the Goth. str. vb. lois, 'I know,' discussed under ȝeа and lēsēn; hence lērnen means 'to become experienced, informed.' The cognates of the stem lēs fall into two classes; to one

belongs the sensuous notion 'to go' (comp. řēsēn, řēsē, řēsē, and leit). The other comprises the words ȝēr, lēsēn, and Goth. leis, 'knowing.'

Lēfēn, vb., 'to gather, glean, read,' from MidHG. lēsēn, OHG. lēsēn, 'to pick out, pick up, read,' also 'to narrate, relate.' Goth. lēsēn, galīsēn, and AS. lēsēn, simply mean 'to gather, collect;' from the latter E. to lease is derived. So too in earlier OIC. lēsa merely signifies 'to collect, glean.' There can be no doubt that this was the prim. meaning of HG. lēsēn; hence it is probable that the common Teut. lēsēn, 'to gather up,' is connected with Lith. lēsi (lėsti), 'to peck, pick up grains of corn.' There is no relation between Goth. lēsēn, 'to gather;' and lēis, 'I know,' lēsēn, 'to teach' (see lēscēn, and lērnen). The development of the meaning 'to read' from 'to gather' is indeed analogous to that of Lat. lego and Gr. λέγω, which the HG. significations combine. Yet the state of OTeut. culture affords a finer and wider explanation of lēsēn, 'to gather;' since the modern term duōfsētē, '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 (lēsēn) the runes.' Hence OTeut. lēsēn expressed the action described by Tacitus (Germ. 10) as 'surculos ter singulos tollit;' in pre-hist. G. it also signified 'sublatos secundum impressam ante notam interpretatur.' It is worthy of remark too that the OTeut. dial. 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 eisēgan, usēgan, 'to read,' the Englishman AS. eðlan, E. to read; the former probably signified orig. 'loud delivery,' the latter 'to guess the runic characters.'

Leffen, m. 'potter's clay,' from MidHG. lēta, OHG. lētā, m.; 'loam' (it is due to the Bav. and Alem. dial.) to this is probably allied the Ic. graded form leju, 'loam, dirt.' It is connected by some etymologists with Lat. ātum, n., 'mud, dirt;' and by others, less probably, with OPruss. laydiz, 'loam,' whose diphthong, compared with the a of the Teut. word, presents a difficulty.
Leti{en}, vb., 'to injure,' from letzen, OHG. letzen, 'to check, stop, hinder, damage, hurt'; corresponding to Goth. latjjan, galatjjan, 'to stop, check,' AS. lettum, E. to let; a common Teut. denominative from the adj. leta-; comp. ëfæ and letæn.

fið lefi{en}, 'to indulge oneself,' from Mid. HG. letzen, 'to liberate, do one a kindness, take one's leave, regale oneself.' See also the following word.

Letij, super. adj., 'last,' from the equiv. MidHG. lieSTEt, leYgi{et, super. of laS, adj., 'faint'; the ModHG. form seems to be due to LG., which must have produced lieSTEt and let (for leYgi{et). These forms actually occur in the Arian. In OHG. le{egi{et, leggost, AS. lettama and letten (pointing to a Goth. *letama, 'latest'); also AS. letast, E. last. The posit. of these OE Ut. superlats. is the OUt. adj. stem leta- (see ëfæ), lit. 'lazy, inactive, dilatory'; leta- adj. orig. means 'most dilatory, latest' (comp. AS. and E. late). In the phrase gu ëfæ leti, 'for the last time, finally,' the noun is a corruption of ëfæ, which is connected with MidHG. le{en, 'to end, take one's leave, take refreshment,' mentioned under le{en, hence the expression meant orig. 'as a choice farewell-banquet.'

Leuchfe, f., 'rail-tie,' a Bav. and Swab. word, from the equiv. MidHG. liuchse; probably cognate with the equiv. Czech luSkŠ, Pol. luSnia, Russ. lušnija, if these are not connected rather with luSS.

Leuchfe, f., 'light, lamp,' from MidHG. liuchte, f., 'light, apparatus for giving light,' also 'brightness, lustre;' a derivative of liucht—Leuchfe{n, vi., from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. liuchten, 'to shine, give light,' corresponding to Goth. liuchtjan, 'to shine, give light;' an OUt. denominative from the adj. liucht-,'light;' leuchten meant lit. 'to be light, bright.' Comp. liuchf.

Leumund, m., 'reputation, character,' from MidHG. and OHG. liumund, m., 'reputation, fame, report.' In ModHG. it is perhaps instinctively interpreted as Šnt Mund, 'month of the people;' but the word is not a compound. In Goth. probably *liu[iumundž, m., which must be referred to liiuma, 'hearing, ear;' -mund- is perhaps an affix corresponding to Gr. -ματο- and Lat. -mento- (in co-ματο-μεντο-). The root liu[iu has numerous derivatives, both in the Tent. and non-Tent. languages (comp. lant, lantun, Gr. αλος, Sans. śrivas, 'fame'); Sans. grbɪma-m, n., 'hearing,' corresponds most nearly in form to HG. grmund. Lat. crimen has absolutely nothing to do with these last two terms.— Berlumten, 'to calumniate,' is not based directly on grmund, but on a MidHG. liumude, normally abr. from it.

Leute, plur. only, 'people,' from Mid HG. liute, m. and n. plur., 'people, persons,' with the sing. liunt, m. and n., 'nation;' OHG. liuti, m. and n. plur., 'people,' also liunt, m. and n., 'nation;' corresponding to AS. leode, plur., 'people.' It is uncertain whether we have to assume *liuNus, 'nation,' in Goth. The word is common to Tent. and Slav.; OSlov. liud, m., 'nation,' plur., liudija, 'people,' Lett. laudis, m. plur., 'people, nation.' They are connected with an Aryan root liuht, 'to grow,' which retained its meaning in Goth. liudlan, OSax. liudan, AS. leadan, OHG. liutan; comp. the Sans. root rud, 'to grow.' The following Tent. words are also connected with the same stem, Goth. laund (gen. laundis) in swalund, 'so great,' salund, 'equally great, equal,' jugullund, 'youth,' MidHG. lēde, 'constituted'; Goth. ljudj-, f., 'face;' AS. leod, m., 'king.'

-life, adj. suffix, from MidHG. -lich, -lich (the short vowel on account of its position in an accented syllable), OHG. -lich; corresponding to Goth. -leiks, AS. -lic, E. -ly. Orig. identical with the OUt. leka- (gen. leka-), 'body,' discussed under leka and gleich; Goth. walsraleiks, 'male,' lit. 'having a male body.' In this manner -leka is used in all the dials. as an adj. suffix. In some pronominic forms (felder and wefier) the old -leik represents a suffix corresponding to Gr. -μος in τύλικος, τύλικος. See gleich and mánialidí.

Lich, adj. suffix, from Mid HG. licht, -lich (the short vowel on account of its position in an accented syllable), OHG. -lich; corresponding to Goth. -leiks, AS. -lic, E. -ly. Orig. identical with the OUt. leka- (gen. leka-), 'body,' discussed under leka and gleich; Goth. walsraleiks, 'male,' lit. 'having a male body.' In this manner -leka is used in all the dials. as an adj. suffix. In some pronominic forms (felder and wefier) the old -leik represents a suffix corresponding to Gr. -μος in τύλικος, τύλικος. See gleich and mánialidí.

Licht, adj. 'light, luminous,' from Mid HG. licht, OHG. licht, adj., 'bright, radiant, shining'; corresponding to AS. leocht, E. light, adj.; Goth. *liuhts, 'bright,' may be inferred from its derivative liuhlan, 'to give light' (see liudfen). It is questionable whether the dental liuht is of part. origin, as in alt, malt, lant, &c.

Licht, n., 'light, luminary, candle,' from Mid HG. licht, OHG. licht, n., 'light, lustre, brightness'; corresponding to OSax. liucht, Du. li-jh-, AS. leocht, E. light. The dental of the word is a suffix, as is shown by Goth. liucht-a-p (gen. -adis), n., 'light, sheen.' OIr. ljos, n., 'light;' formed with a different suffix would be in Goth. *ljuhs (gen. -sti): they are based on Aryan leu[ok], leukt, and
lieb, subj. ‘dear, esteemed,’ from the equiv. ModHG. lieb (inflected lieber), OHG. lieb (inflected lieber). It corresponds to Goth. lieba (b), AS. lief, E. love, adj. Du. lief, OIC. liefr; a common Teut. adj. with the general meaning ‘dear’; it is regularly derived from pre-Teut. *leubha-, which is accurately represented by OHG. lieba (Aryan root leuba, by gradation lubh). An OARyan adj. for ‘dear’ (Saus. priyā-s) was changed in meaning at an early period in Teut. (see ier) and supplanted by lieb; ModHG. and MidHG. lieben, OHG. liebén, ‘to love’; to this is allied AS. lufran, E. to love, with a weaker vowel stage of the root (AS. lufr, equiv. to E. love). Since HG. lieb, gelein, rlauen, glauben belong to the same Teut. root lub, by gradation leub (pre-Teut. lubh, leubh), we must assign to the latter a wider meaning, something like ‘pleasure’ and ‘approbation’; Sans. lubh, ‘to demand violently,’ Lat. libens, libens, ‘with pleasure, willingly,’ lubet, ‘it pleases, is agreeable,’ libido, libido, ‘pleasure, longing, desire.’ With these perhaps the common Teut. word lustus, equiv. to Ruß, is also connected.

liebfried, n. and m., ‘lovage,’ even in MidHG. liebfried, usually, however, liebfriede, m., which is based on Lat. liquescere (whence the equiv. Ital. levistico, Fr. livèche). The unintelligible Lat. form was corrupted in the Middle Ages in the most varied ways; AS. lufrice is also based on AS. lufr, ‘love.’ OHG. liebfriede, MidHG. liebfriede seem to be formed in allusion to OHG. lufr, MidHG. lüppe, ‘juice of a plant producing strong effects’ (see 92f).

lieb, n., from the equiv. MidHG. lieb, OHG. liè, n., ‘song’ (Goth. *lieb, n., may be inferred from liet(e)reus, m., ‘singer,’ and liebân, ‘to sing praises’); comp. Du. lief, 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.

lieberlich, adj., ‘dissolute,’ from MidHG. lieberlich, adj., ‘light, pretty, trifling, frivolous’ (not recorded in OHG.). AS. lüder, adj., ‘miserable, bad,’ points to *liürērs. To this is doubtlessly allied liête, in compounds pointing to a Goth. *lêdra. Probably Gr. λειτερόν, ‘free,’ like the Teut. words, may be traced to a root leuth. Lüfterlied for liètetlied is a recent form of the adj. connecting it with lièt (MidHG. luider).

liefern, vb., ‘to deliver, furnish, supply;’ first occurs in early ModHG., formed from MidLat. liberare, ‘dare, praebere’ (Fr. livrer).

liegen, vb., ‘to lie, be situated,’ from the equiv. MidHG. liegen, lieken, OHG. licken, lichen, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. liggen, AS. liegan, E. to lie (ligian, lieg, ligens, was the orig. gradation, but Goth. ligon in the pres.); the common Teut. vb. for ligan, which has numerous cognates in Aryan (root legh). Comp. Gr. ληστρος, λέγον, n., ‘bed,’ ἄλεγος, ‘bed-fellow, wife,’ also λέγας, ‘woman in childbed,’ λέκτες, ‘to give birth to’; λέγω, ‘lying in wait, am-
bush,' also 'lying-in, childbirth.' In Gr. epic poets acrost forms of a verb formed from a root *legh, *lек, have been preserved, ἱλκα, ἱκά, &c., with the meaning 'to lie down, encamp.' The vb. is also wanting in Lat., where, however, lectus, 'bed,' a derivative of the root *legh, is retained. OSlov. legā (lešt), 'to lie down; lež (ležats), 'to lie.' In East Aryan the root is unknown. Comp. legn, legar, and ležen.

litic, lat. 'lily,' from the equiv. MidHG. liege, OHG. līge, f.; borrowed in OHG. from Lat. līlia, plur.; the brevity of the s of the accented syllable in the G. word and also in E. (AS. līce, E. lily) is the same as in lit and līge, from Lat. linea and licium. Comp. līcrop.

līne, gelīne, adj., 'gentle,' from MidHG. līnda, OHG. līnda, adj., 'soft, gentle, tender, mild.' (Goth. *leinds is wanting), corresponding to OSax. līhib, AS. līge, 'mild, friendly, soft,' E. līhe. In Scand. an exact correspondence is not found; the term used is līnne, 'friendly, mild, soft' (whence Lapp. līnes is borrowed), which with Bav. len, 'soft,' Du. lenig, 'pliant,' points to the fact that the dental of the G. and E. words is a suffix. Hence līn- is the root from which are formed in OE. Goth. af-līnum, 'to go away, yield,' OE. līnna, 'to cease;' AS. līnum, 'to cease, part from, lose,' OHG. bilīnum, 'to relax, leave off.' Therefore the Teut. root meant orig. 'yielding disposition.' Comp. OSlov. līnī, 'lazy,' Lat. līnī-i-e, 'gentle, mild,' and lēntuš, 'flexible, pliant.'

linde, f., 'linden, lime-tree,' from the equiv. MidHG. līnne, OHG. līnta, f.; corresponding to Du. lind, AS. līn, f.; līnde, lind, līnden-tree (E. lime-tree = linden) is obscure; OE. līnd, f., 'lime-tree;' a common Teut. term for 'linden,' also, as an OTeut. warlike term, 'shield,' lit. 'līnden shield.' Its earlier history is obscure; ModHG. dial. līnte, 'last,' and Scand. līnde, girdle, 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 Bud, Gīde, and Tānde), we might assume that līnte is related to Gr. ὅργη (from lentos), 'pine tree, white pine'; it can scarcely be connected with Lat. lentus, 'flexible' (comp. līnta), as if the inner bark of the linden were used at an early period for cords.

linwurm, m., 'winged serpent or dragon,' borrowed, with the revival of MidHG. literature in the last century, from MidHG. linwürm, OHG. līnswürm, m., 'dragon' (comp. also ćwurm). 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, lint, 'serpent'; OIC. līnarr, 'serpent' (for *linfr). ćwurm is a similar compound.

linic, f., 'line, lineage,' from the equiv. MidHG. līnic, f., from Lat. linea, f., with a change of quantity. It occurs even in OHG.

līnth, adj., 'left,' from the equiv. MidHG. līnce, adj., with the variant līnce (gen., -kes); the form with sl is probably quite as old as that with initial l (comp. trijdn, Sītr, 8eðn, and ofdn). In OHG. only līncha, f., 'left hand,' is recorded; the adj. is rendered by seinwart, MidHG. seinwart, in Bav. līrza, līre, and līns. Lower Rhin. slīne (this is doubtless a primitive variant of līnk, as is shown by the analogies under trijdn, Sītr, 8eðn, and ofdn); in E. left (AS. *lyffe | Du. lucht). In the OTeut. dial. there are no other correspondences of līnt; perhaps ModHG. līnfr is allied to this word with the prim. meaning 'oblique, awry;' līfart signifies lit. 'to direct obliquely.' ćfīmm may also be a cognate.

līnnen, n., a LG. form for līnen, 'linen,' 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.'

līnīc, f., 'lentil, lens,' from the equiv. MidHG. līnse, OHG. līnsi, f., with the MidHG. and OHG. variant līnsn. It is not certain whether the word comes from Lat. lens, f., because other borrowed terms are based not on the nomin. of the Lat. word (comp. ćirom, čīde, yet also čaft), but on the stem appearing in the oblique cases; hence Lat. lent- (as is shown by AS. lēn) ought to have appeared as *līnes- in HG. An analogous case of an apparent permutation of nt to ns is furnished by E. flīnt, equiv. to OHG. flīns, MidHG. vlīns (see Gillīnt); these difficulties are not yet solved. čīde, however, testifies that we are not compelled to assume that līnte was borrowed from Lat. Comp. also OSlov. līzta (from *līnts), Lith. lēnaxi, 'lentil.'

lippe, f., 'lip,' unknown to MidHG. and OHG.; it has appeared in the written language since Luther. It is the LG. and
MidG. word for UpG. žič; comp. OSax. *lipana, Du. lip, AS. lipa, E. lip; in Goth. we have perhaps to assume *lipa, f. According to OSax. lépan the Teut. root is lip, and this, following the permutation of consonants, is based on leb. The correspondence with Lat. labium is generally accepted; but when this is connected with lambere, ‘to lick,’ difficulties are presented, especially by the meaning. To represent the lip as ‘that which licks,’ is not satisfactory. In Teut. a vb. (OHG. laffan, pret. loaf) corresponding to Lat. lambere has been retained, and the rules of gradation show that HG. lippa cannot be allied to this; lippa is connected rather with a Goth. vb. *lipan, not *lipan (OHG. laffan). Lat. labium was derived perhaps from *lebbium (Goth. *lipa) and connected with lambere; to this ModPers. lab, ‘lip,’ is allied. The LG. word passed through Du. into Fr. lippe, f., ‘blobber lip.’

Lippeln, vb., ‘to lip,’ with a diminutive or interrogative suffix from MidHG. and OHG. lipen, vb., ‘to stammer’; never ‘to speak through the lips’ as a derivative of lip (see lippa); it rather represents lipsen (thas in Lower Rhin. in the 15th cent., also by transposition, wilsen?). Comp. AS. welip, welips, OHG. lips, ‘stammering,’ E. to lip, Du. lipen.

Sift, f., ‘craft, cunning, deceit,’ from MidHG. and OHG. list, m. (f. in MidG. and OHG.), ‘wisdom, prudence, slyness, sly purpose, cunning, art.’ Goth. listas is by chance recorded with the ModHG. sense only. The meaning ‘prudence’ is the orig. one; AS. list, f., ‘art, propriety, cunning,’ E. list; OEc. list, f., ‘prudence, skill in art, propriety.’ Thus the significance 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. lēsnu and lēnm. Moreover, on the common Teut. listi- are based the Slav. cognates of OSlov. list and the Rom. class comprising Fr. lète and Ital. lèsto, ‘skilful, nimble.’

Sifte, f., ‘list, roll,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. lète, Ital. lista, which are again derived from HG. list (MidHG. litàe).

Litze, f., ‘twisted lace, bobbin,’ from MidHG. litz, f., ‘twisted lace, cord as a barrier’; from Lat. luccum, n., ‘thread.’ The change made in the quantity when the word was borrowed in MidHG. as litze is analogous to that in ëftt and ënte.

Litze, n., ‘praise,’ from MidHG. lop (b), OHG. lob, n. and m., ‘praise, reward, glorification;’ corresponding to Du. lof, AS. lōf, m., ‘praise, fame’; OEc. lōf, n., ‘fame, reward, praise, laudatory poem,’ also ‘permission,’ points to the similarity of the roots of lēsnu and lēman (comp. MidHG. urlop and urlop, ‘permission’). The old gradation lub-lub-luben comprises ModHG. lēb, lēb, gläub, and lēman; in AS. lēf (=equiv. to E. love) is the weakest form of the root with the meaning corresponding to HG. lēb (Goth. línfs). Under lēb the prim. sense of the Aryan root levb (Sans. lubb, Lat. libet, lubid) is assumed to be ‘inclination;’ in meaning, Lith. liaupsi, ‘hymn,’ liaupinta, ‘to extol,’ are the most closely allied. With regard to the gradation, it is also noteworthy that ModHG. and ModHG. lōben, OHG. lōbān, lōben, vb., AS. lōfan, vb., ‘to praise,’ are represented in OEc. by lōfa, vb., ‘to praise, commend, permit,’ and that OEc. lefs (from *ławjan) has also the same double sense.—ModHG. and MidHG. lēbsen, adj., ‘landable,’ OHG. lobosam, AS. lēfsum; Goth. galufs, galanufs, ‘precious,’ lit. ‘having praise,’ so too OHG. gilob, ‘precious.’

Lōch, n., ‘hole, dungeon, hamnt,’ from MidHG. lōc, n., OHG. lob, gen. lobhes, n., ‘enclosed place, prison, lurking-place, cave, hole, opening.’ Comp. AS. loc, n., ‘enclosed place, lock’; loc, m., ‘enclosed place, prison’; from the former EL oak is derived. The various meanings all originate in ‘enclosed place;’ comp. Goth. usluca, ‘opening.’ The subst. is formed by gradation from an old Teut. vb. (obsolete in ModHG.), MidHG. lēkun, OHG. lēhhan, Goth. lēkan, AS. lēcan, ‘to lock,’ which may be compared (since the pre-Teut. root is lēg) with Lith.lėšu (lēšti), ‘to be broken,’ as well as with Sans. ruj, ‘to break.’

Locke, f., ‘lock, curl, tress,’ from the equiv. MidHG. loc (plur. lock), OHG. loc (plur. locch), m.; comp. AS. lōc, E. lock, OEc. 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 fah) 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 *Saa, *Zeep, *Sodb, and other words for 'hair' peculiar to Teut. The primt. history of the word is obscure; *loko (as that which is bent) is most probably connected with an Aryan root, *luk, 'to draw, bend, curve'; comp. Gr. *luko-in *lukos, *lukos, 'bend, tie,' also *lukos, 'young, plant twig' (Lith. *lukanus, adj., 'pleasing'). In the Tent., the following are also probably allied to these—Goth. *bakjan, 'to draw' (sulakjan, 'to unsheathe a sword'), North. Eng. to *lok, 'to weed,' Bav. *leichen, 'to pluck' (e.g. the flax out of the ground).

*leichen, vb., 'to entice, entice' from Mid HG. *locken, OHG. *locheln, 'to entice, allure, decoy,' with the equiv. variant Mid HG. *locken, OHG. *leichen. OHG. only has a corresponding *lukka, 'to entice.' To these Lith. *luksta, 'to beg,' is primit. allied. Comp. *leuten, allied to *faten.

*lockier, adj., 'loose, spongy, dissolute,' first occurs in early ModHG. with the MidHG. variant *lager; in UpG. *liche, *lücke (now *luf) from the same root as *leok (Teut. root *luk).

*lochern, vb., 'to blaze, flare,' first occurs in early ModHG.; lit. perhaps 'to spring up (of plants);' a LG. word. Comp. Westph. *lobern, 'to grow luxuriantly,' to which OHG. *lotus, 'young shoot,' is allied; for the root *lud see under *lutz.

*Löffel, m., 'spoon, ladle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *liefel, OHG. *lefel (lepfel), m.; corresponding to LG. and Du. *lepel (whence IE. *lepil, 'spoon'). Derived from a Tent. root *lap, 'to drink, lick,' which is assumed by OHG. *leifan, 'to lick,' AS. *loupian, 'to drink, lap;' further by Lat. *tambere, 'to lick;' hence *liefel means lit. 'a utensil for sipping liquids' (see *lefle and *leppa). The Scand. term is *spönn, which was adopted in E. as *spoon (in AS. *cecelere, equiv. to Lat. *cochlear); see under *Spän.

*loch, adj. (espec. in *lifteh, 'in full blaze'), 'blazing, flaring,' ModHG. only; allied to the following word.

*lohe (1.), f., 'blaze,' from MidHG. *lohe, m. (MidG. also *lohe), 'flame, lurid ray,' OHG. *loho (Goth. *lahha); the term used in OHG. was *loua, MidHG. *louc (AS. *láf, *líc). These, like OIc. *logo, m., 'flame,' are derived from the Teut. root *luk, 'to give light,' which still exists in HG. *leid, and which as Aryan *luk appears in Lat. *luere, luc, OSlov. *loca, 'ray,' and the Sans. ruc, 'to shine,' roc, 'light.'

*lohe (2.), f., 'tanning bark,' from the equiv. MidHG., MidLG., and OHG. *lő (gen. *lowes), n.; comp. Du. *loot. Distinct from *lekeh (1), since it presumes a Goth. *luvera; origin obscure.

*lohen, vb., 'to flare, blaze,' from the equiv. MidHG. *lohen, OHG. *lohen; allied to *lekeh (1).

*lohe, m., 'reward, wages,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *lon, m. and n.; a word common to OTeut.; comp. the equiv. Goth. *lau, OIc. *laun, AS. *leán, Du. *loon, OSax. *làn. Since na- is the suffix, we may connect the root *lau- with OSlov. *lau, 'booty, chase,' Lat. *la-crem, 'gain,' Gr. *lauvafa, 'to partake of;' others make it cognate with OIr. *laug, 'reward.'

*lohi, m., 'darnel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *luhe, *luhe, *luhe, *luhe, m.; the OHG. word is wanting, therefore it is difficult to determine when the term was borrowed from the equiv. Lat. *lottum. It is also conceivable that the G. word is independent of the Lat., especially as the former is lengthened by a guttural.

*loos, see *lech.

*lorber, m., 'laurel,' from MidHG. *lorber, OHG. *lörber, n. and f.; lit. 'the berry of the lorboun' (OHG. and MidHG.); *lor- in *lor-boun, bär-berti, is Lat. *laurus, 'laurel tree,' which was probably known in Germany even before the 7th cent. (comp. Ital. *lauro, Fr. *laurier).

*los, *loos, n., 'lot, fate, chance,' from MidHG. and OHG. *löz, m. and n., 'lot, casting lots, drawing a lot, disposal by lottery, division of an inheritance'; comp. Goth. *lautea, 'lot, inheritance,' OIc. *blat (blatr), 'lot, portion, sacrifice,' AS. *bæg and *laut, E. *lot.' To these are allied the str. vbs.—OIc. *blítsta, AS. *bleotan, OSax. *blitstan, OHG. *lozan, MidHG. *liezen, 'to obtain by lot, acquire.' This verbal stem in heathen times was probably a sacrificial term (comp. MidHG. *liezen, 'to predict,' OIr. *laut, 'sacrifice,' also Tacitus, *Germania, 10). Old derivatives of this root
Los

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Lud

blut, which is peculiar to Teut., passed also into Rom.; comp. Ital. lotta, ‘lottery urn,’ Fr. lot, ‘share.’ Ofr. lotin, ‘to cast lots; predict,’ Fr. loterie, ‘lottery.’

Iofen, adj., ‘loose, released,’ from MidHG. los, ‘free, unimpeded, bare, plundered, released, wanton, not solid, frivulous’; corresponding to Goth. laus, ‘empty, invalid, vain,’ OSc. ‘loose, free, unimpeded,’ AS. leo, ‘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, OScax. los; the adj. form lousa-, common to Teut., is from the root los, ‘to be loose,’ discussed under verteren. From the Teut. adj. is derived Span. lozana, ‘merry, cheerful.’ See leon.

Iofden (1), vb., ‘to extinguish, go out’; in the ModHG. vb. two MidHG. vbs. are comprised, MidHG. leschen (most frequently erleschen), str. vb., ‘to cease to burn, go out,’ and the corresponding factitive lesehen, ‘to extinguish’; comp. OHG. laskan, erlaskan, intras., and lesen, trans.; this verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages. The ek of OHG. laskan is really a suffix of the pres. stem (see treifen and waiden), as may be inferred from the connection with the Teut. root leg (see lieben); reifden is lit. ‘to lie down.’

Iofden (2), vb., ‘to discharge a ship,’ borrowed from the equiv. LG., Du. lossen; comp. Dan. losse, Swed. lossa; the origin and early history of the cognates are unknown (comp. asse, Asse, and Saase).

Iofen, vb., ‘to loosen, freeing, free,’ from the equiv. MidHG. lossen, OHG. losen (losjan); a derivative of the MidHG. and OHG. adj. los (see lest); comp. Goth. lausjan, ‘to loosen,’ from laus, from lauf, ‘to run.’

Losung, f., ‘war-cry, watchword,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. losunge, losung, the first appearance of which in the 15th cent. makes it impossible to determine the correct MidHG. form and its derivation (from leis? or from lein, ‘to hear’? see lanfen).

Lot, n., ‘lead (or soft metal), half an ounce,’ from MidHG. löt (in OHG. by chance not recorded), n., ‘lead, weight cast from lead;’ corresponding to Du. lood, ‘lead, kind of weight,’ AS. laed, E. lead. The old West Teut. *lāuδa-, n., ‘lead,’ is connected with the equiv. OIr. luáδe.—Losen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. laten, ‘to solder,’ is a derivative of lat.—Lotig, of due alloy,’ corresponds in compounds to ModHG. lotec, ‘of full weight, containing the due proportion of a noble metal.’

Lotfe, m., ‘pilot,’ like leiden (3) Mod. HG. only; borrowed from LG. and Du. loot, loods, ‘pilot.’ Perhaps the word originated in E., in which lozenman, ‘steersman,’ occurs as an old compound of loud, AS. lād, ‘street, way’ (see Irten). With regard to the o in leid, see Beet.


Lôme, m., ‘lion,’ from the equiv. MidHG. lēwe, lūve (lōwe, lōwe), OHG. lōco, lēco (lōwe), m.; comp. OSax. and AS. lēo, Du. leeuw; undoubtedly a loan-word, since there is no common Teut. and no old Aryan term for ‘lion.’ Lat. leo, however, does not suffice to explain all the G. forms of Middle Europe. OHG lōwe and MidHG. lōwe, ‘lion,’ are specially abnormal (E. lion is derived from Fr. lion). These late occurring OHG. forms with lō are preserved in ModHG. names of places and streets, such as Lauterburg, Lauterbach. The MidHG. fem. lūnze (also lūwinge), ‘lioness,’ still remains obscure.

Luchs, m., ‘lynx,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. luchs, m.; corresponding to OScax. lōr, Du. losch, AS. lor, m. The s of this OTeut. stem is a suffix, as in ſcnd; hence Swed. lø (Goth. lauhō), and in the non-Teut. languages Lith. liūtis, Gr. λυκός, ‘lynx.’ It is probably related to the root lō in lōt (OIr. lōs, ‘light,’ AS. lōcen, ‘to give light’), since the sharp, gleaming eyes of the lynx may have given rise to the name.

Lüche, f., ‘gap, chasm,’ from MidHG. lücke, lücke, OHG. lucka, from *luggia, f., ‘hole, gap’ closely allied to lēder (MidHG. logos, UpG. luck). The UpG. dials contain a prim. form *luggia (Swiss lug, not luk), hence OHG. lücka, ‘gap,’ is abnormal. For this reason too the phonetic relation of the word to leih is obscure.

Luder, n., ‘lure, decoy, bait,’ from MidHG. lūder, n., ‘bait, gluttony, dissolve life, loose woman’ (from an OTeut. lūpra-as is derived Fr. lenteur, ‘lure, bait’). Its connection with ModHG. laten is probable, since ‘bait’ is the orig. sense.—Lüderlich, see leitrich.
| Luft, f. (UpG. masc.), 'air, breeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. luft, m. and f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. lufta, O. Sc. loft, AS. luft (E. lift, dial. only), OSax. luft, Du. luucht, 'air.' Whether O. Sc. loft, 'loft' (comp. laub), is a derivative of the same word remains dubious; nor is it of any help in determining the primit. sense of the specifically Teut. lufta, especially as indubitable cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

| Lug, m., Lüge, f., 'lie, falsehood,' from the equiv. MidHG. luc (g), liege (lüge-), OHG. lugin, f.; an abstract of lügen (dial. lügen), MidHG. liegen, OHG. lügen, str. vb., 'to lie.' Comp. OSax. lugina, 'lie,' from lügen, Du. leugen, lügen, from lügen, AS. lyge (E. lie), from lügen, Goth. liugen, 'lie,' from lügen, str. vb., 'to lie.'—Lügner, m., 'liar;' from MidHG. lügenere, OHG. luoginari. To this common Teut. root lug (Aryan lugh), 'to lie,' Goth. lügen (pret. lüginaidi), 'to marry,' has no relation; the latter, like OEris. logian, 'to marry,' is connected rather with OE. lüge, 'cath' (primit. form luogian). ModHG. lügen is more probably allied to OSlov. līža (lūgiati), 'to lie,' lūža, 'lie.' From Teut., Ital. (dial.) luchina, 'false story,' is derived.

| Lugen, vb., 'to look out, spy,' from the equiv. MidHG. lügen, OHG. lügen; corresponding to OSax. liogen, AS. loćian, E. to look, with an abnormal k for g. From these Norman lügen is borrowed. The early history of this West Teut. stem lōkōi, lōgei, is obscure.

| Lüfe, f., 'dormer window, hole, hatchway;' prop. a LG. word meaning 'opening;' allied to Lúcō.

| Lüffen, vb., 'to pull;' ModHG. only; a recent onomatopoetic term.

| Lümmel, m., 'rubber, scoundrel,' first occurs in ModHG.; probably derived from the antiquated adj. lūmm, 'relaxed, loose,' which is based on MidHG. liüme, OHG. luomi, 'mild, languid' (MidHG. liümen, 'to slacken, relax, be weakened'), and connected with lāfān.

| Lump, m., 'scamp, ragamuffin,' ModHG. only; prop. identical with lumpen, m., 'rag, tatter,' which in late MidHG. appears as lumpa with the same sense. It was probably introduced from LG.; comp. Du. lump, 'rag, tatter, patch,' lumpert, 'lout' (to this O. Sc. leppr, 'shield,' is allied?); comp. lumpen and lüpfe.—Lumpen, vb., lit. 'to treat or regard as a ragamuffin.'

| Lunge, f., 'lung,' from the equiv. MidHG. lunge, OHG. lungan (plur. lungaun), f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *luggās, O. Sc. lunga, AS. lungs, E. lungs (prop. plur. on account of the two lobes), Du. long. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the OTeut. root linge, 'to be light,' which appears in lied and geliyen. Comp. Port. leve, 'lung;' from Lat. levia, 'light,' E. lights from light, Russ. logke from legki.)

| Lungen, vb., 'to seek prey, yearn,' ModHG. only; a derivative of the West Teut. adj., MidHG. lungar, OHG. lungar, 'speedy, quick;' AS. lungar, 'quick;' which, with Gr. λύτρον, 'quick,' is connected with the Aryan root lung, discussed under the preceding word (see lied).

| Lünning, m., 'sparrow' (LG.), from the equiv. OSax. lbünning. Origin obscure.

| Lünfe, f., 'linch-pin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. lüns, luna; comp. OSax. lūnisa, Du. lüns, luns. In OHG. lun, luna, MidHG. lün, lune, f., also OHG. luniing, MidHG. lunine, lüner, 'lungs;' comp. AS. lunes, m., E. linch-pin (Goth. *lunises is wanting); it may have been formed like Goth. aqae, jukuis. Some etymologists connect these cognates with the Aryan root lu, 'to loosen,' discussed under vertien, so that lúnt is lit. 'peg for loosening the wheel.' Comp. further AS. dýlunn, 'to release.'

| Lünte, f., 'lunt, match,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. lunt, E. lunt, Dan. lunte. In earlier ModHG. and in modern dials it signifies 'wick of a lamp' (prop. 'low?), allied to MidHG. liūdian, 'to burn' (OHG. lūnda, 'tallow?'). Further cognates are uncertain.—Lünfte, 'brush of a fox,' is a figurative sense of lünfe, 'lunt;' (i.e., from its fiery colour).

| Lüpfen, 'to set free and then raise aloft,' an UpG. vb., from the equiv. MidHG. lüpfen, lüpfen. Since the word is not found in other languages (Goth. *lúpfjan?), its origin cannot be discovered; perhaps it is connected with the cognates of ßāfūtī. In ModHG. a modern vb., lüpfen (allied to ßōf), 'to lift,' has supplanted the cognate phonetic form lüfēn.

| Luft, f., 'pleasure, delight, fancy, lust,' from the equiv. MidHG. lust, m. and f., OHG. lust, f.; corresponding to Goth. lustus, O. Sc. lyst, AS. lyst, lust, E. list, lust, Du. and OSax. lust; a common Teut. abstr. the origin of which is still dubious. Its relation to lißen (Teut. root lub, 'to
**Mag**

-machen, vb., 'to make, produce, cause, perform,' from the equiv. MidHG. machen, OHG. machon; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. maken, Du. maken. AS. macian. E. to make; a common Teut. vb. for 'to make,' but existing also as a borrowed term in the Northern dials. The OHG. vb. further signifies 'to combine, join.' As allied to Goth. *makan, comp. the adj. — O.Ic. *maht, only in the compar. makara, 'more suitable or convenient,' AS. gemac, 'suitable,' fit,' OHG. gemah, 'combined with, belonging to, corresponding, convenient,' MidHG. gemach, ModHG. gemah; OHG. gemah, neut. of the adj., 'combination, convenience, agreeableness,' MidHG. gemach, m. and n., 'comfort, agreeableness, place where one rests, dwelling, room,' ModHG. Gemaht; further, AS. gemac, 'husband, wife,' E. make, 'companion, spouse,' E. match, OHG. gemahho, 'companion, gemahha, 'wife,' OHG. gemahliht, MidHG. gemechele, n., 'spouse.' Hence results a Teut. root mak; 'to join or belong to in a suitable manner' (equiv. in meaning to the root god in Götter). 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. wacht, Du. wacht, AS. wacht, maht, E. might, O.Ic. mächt, m., Goth. mahts, f., 'might, power, capacity.' The common Teut. *maht, f., which may be deducted from these words, is an old verbal abstract of Goth. magan. See megen and Gemaht.

-Mädchen, n., 'maiden, girl, servant.' ModHG. only, a derivative of Mag, with the dimin. suffix -chen (in UpG. Maid, Maidl, &c., with dimin. l.

-Made, f., 'maggot,' from MidHG. made, m., 'worm, maggott,' OHG. made; corresponding to Du. made, AS. mapa, Goth. mapa, 'maggot, worm.' Hence the equiv. O.Ic. mafl persons, from which is derived MidE. mapek, E. make, 'maggot;' Goth. *mapaks (E. maggott is probably not allied). The orig. sense of the OTeut.

*mapan,- 'maggot,' is perhaps 'gnawer;' it has been connected with the root me, 'to mow'; West (MidHG. and ModHG. variant mate) may also be akin.

-Magd, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. magel (plur. meget), meit, 'maidens, virgin,' also 'bonds, girl, servant,' OHG. magad (plur. magadi, megeti), f., 'maidens'; corresponding to Goth. magas (wanting in O.Ic.), AS. maga, OSax. magath, f., the common OTeut. word (unknown only in Scand.) for 'maidens,' in Osax. and Mid HG. also with the ModHG. sense 'maid, servant.' From these are derived the diminutives (see MidHG. and OHG. "maid." E. maid, maiden (AS. meit, meiten, AS. meit, maiden, AS. meit, f., 'maid,' became obsolete at the beginning of the Mid E. period), Goth. magans, 'maidens,' and its cognates in the other languages are old fem. derivatives from an archaic term, magus, 'boy, youth;' comp. Goth. magus, 'boy, servant,' O.Ic. magar, 'son,' AS. mago, 'son, youth, man, servant.' To this is allied another fem. derivative, Goth. magin, O.Ic. meer (for *maget, with the loss of a y, see Mére); comp. further AS. meide, 'girl.' Tent. magus, 'son, boy, servant,' is equiv. to O.Ic. mece, 'boy, youth, son' (comp. the Ir. proper names MacCarthy, &c.).

-Magen, m., formed from the equiv. MidHG. mgd (g), m., OHG. mag, m., 'kinsman;' corresponding to OSax. mág, m. MidHG. mgd, m., 'kinsman.' The allied terms in the East Teut. languages denote special degrees of relationship; comp. Goth. mgeg, 'daughter's husband;' O.Ic. megr, 'brother-in-law, son-in-law, father-in-law.' Probably mág signifies orig. 'one who is related by marriage.' HG. distinguishes between étwert and évimagen, just as MidHG. does between swérówmege, 'relatives on the male side,' and spinelmadge, 'relatives on the female side'; similarly in AS. spermagas and spinelmadges.

-Magen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidHG. mage, OHG. mago, m., 'stomach';
comp. Du. *maag, AS. *maga, MidE. *mawe; E. *mow, OIr. *maga, Dan. *mave, 'stomach'; Goth. *maiga (gen. *maigis) is wanting. From Tent. is derived Ital. (dialect) *magon, 'crop (of birds), or rather magen, also magne, *magon, 'excavation,' to which Rhaeto-Rom. maglen, 'stomach, is allied.' For the early history of the word we have no definite clue; to derive *magan from *magen, root mag, 'to be able, have strength' (as if the stomach were the 'nourishing, strength giving part'), is not to be commended. The names of parts of the body need not, however, be traced back to a verbal root; comp. Ser. *mir, and *eter.

mager, adj., 'lean, lank, meagre,' from the equiv. MidHG. mager, OHG. mager, adj.; corresponding to MidIG. and Du. *mager, AS. *mgaer, OIr. *maigre, adj., 'lean,' a cognate of Tent. word wanting only in Goth. Considering the wide and early diffusion of the term, its similarity to Lat. macer (Ital. mares, Fr. maigre) is remarkable. While MidE. *mager, E. meagre, are certainly of Rom. origin (comp. Fr. maigre), Tent. mager, like Lat. macer, 'lean,' and Gr. μαχαίριν, 'tall,' μαχαίρις, 'long,' may be derived from an Aryan root *mế, 'long, thin'; Lith. mačius, 'little,' may, like OHG. mager, point to a common root, magh. Yet the supposition that the Tent. cognates are derived from Low Lat. and Ital. maigre is more probable; note furs, from Lat. curtus.

Mahd, f., 'mowing, swath,' from Mid HG. mæd (gen. mædes), n. (also f.), 'mowing, what has been mown, hay, meadow,' OHG. mëd, n.; hence OHG. mëdreri, Mid HG. mëderwe, mäder, MidHG. Mäfer, 'mower'; AS. méth, n., 'mowing, what has been mown, hay,' E. mow in afternoon and latttermath. HG. Mäth, and E. math, Goth. *mēð (gen. *mēþis), are properly verbal abstractions of the root méi, 'to mow,' just as the cognate Gr. δαῦνος, 'harvest,' is derived from δαῦω, 'I mow'; comp. also δαῦρος, 'crop, the field when reaped.' See .createFromWeb(currentRequest.redirectedUrl).mahd, Mäd', and Mätt.—mähen, vb., 'to mow,' from the equiv. MidHG. mægen, OHG. mänon; corresponding to Du. mægen, AS. mæcan (pret. mæow), E. to mow. A common West Tent. root méi, 'to mow,' has already been deduced from the previous word; it appears in Gr. with a vowel prefixed in δ-μη-νος, 'harvest,' and δ-με-ω, 'to mow'; the án the Lat. root méi, '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; Mahlschat, m., 'dowry,' from MidHG. mahelschat, m., 'dowry,' and espec. 'engagement ring'; Mahlstatt, place of public assembly or of execution; Mid HG. matelstat, f., 'court of justice; place of execution;' OHG. matelstat, f., 'court of justice.' See .createFromWeb(currentRequest.redirectedUrl).mahl.

Mahl (2), n., 'meal, repast;' from Mid HG. *mæld, n., 'banquet, meal-time;' OHG. *mæld, n., not recorded in this sense; allied to MidE. *mell, E. meal (wanting in AS.). Probably identical in orig. with the cognates discussed under mal(2), so that 'meal-time,' as 'time' par excellence, may have led to the meanings 'banquet, repast.' OIr. *mæl, n., also signifies, among other things, 'meal-time.'

mahfen, vb., 'to grind;' from the equiv. MidHG. malan, OHG. malan; in the latter form the common Tent. word for 'to grind' (but wanting in E. even in AS.); comp. OSax. malan, Du. malen, OIr. mal, Goth. malan, 'to grind.' The root mal (mæl, *mæl), 'to grind,' is common to the West Aryan languages, and this fact indicates the very early existence of grinding; comp. Lat. moler, Gr. μύλλα (to which μύξη, μύλαρας are allied), OSlov. melet, mæli, Lith. mäf (malti), OIr. melim, 'I grind.' This community of terms in the West Aryan languages does not necessarily point to a primit. period when the tribes speaking the languages mentioned formed one body. It is more probable that the use of mills was learnt by one tribe from another. The influence of a foreign civilization (comp. Snur) is also quite conceivable. Comp. malmen, Mäter, Mäutantr, Mäbl, Mäfle, and Mäüler.

mahlit, adv., see almahit.

Mâhne, f., 'mane,' earlier MidHG. also *Mâne (the mutation, which also occurs in Suab. and Bav., seems to be due to the plur.), from the equiv. MidHG. manen, man, f. and m., OHG. man, f.; comp. Du. man, AS. manan, E. mane, OIr. mán, f., 'mane' (to this is allied the derivative OIr. *makhe, Swed. and Dan. *mankke, 'upper part of the neck of a horse'). The common Tent. maná, f., 'mane' (Goth. *mâna, f., is by chance not recorded), shows a later development of meaning, for the earlier sense of the word was certainly
Maib, f., 'maid, servant,' from MidHG. meif. See Maib.

Maie, m., 'green boughs for adornment,' from late MidHG. meie, m., 'birch tree,' whence Ital. majo, Fr. mai, 'green boughs, maypole'; identical with Mai.

Maías, n., 'maize,' MidHG. only, a recent word in the Mod.Europ. languages, of American origin (mahis in Hayti); comp. Fr. maïs, E. maize, and Span. maíz. Columbus is said to have imported the corn and its name.

Maiffde, see Meiffde.

Majóran, m., 'marjoram,' in MidHG. meigrammen, m., and also meiron, meieron, 'marjoram.' From MidLat. majorana; the MidHG. words seem to be based in sound on meie, 'May.' Comp. Ital. majorana, Fr. marjolaine, E. marjoram; the last two have also been corrupted. The ultimate source of the word is Gr. μαργάρω, whence Lat. amaracus and majoracus (based on major).

Makel, m., 'stain, blot,' from late MidHG. mäkel, m., which was borrowed from Lat. macula, 'spot.'

Mäkeln, makeln, vb., 'to transact business as a broker,' Mod.HG. only; from the equiv. LG. mäkeln, Du. makelen, which are allied to maken, 'to make' (hauten also combines the meanings 'to make' and 'to traffic'). Fr. maquèreau (whence E. makerele), 'pimp,' is said to be derived from these cognates on account of OHG. huor-mahhdi, 'pimp.'

Makrele, f., 'mackerel,' from late MidHG. makrele, f.; borrowed from the equiv. Du. makreel (comp. E. mackerel), which is of Rom. origin; MidLat. macrellus, maquerellus, OFr. maquerel, ModFr. maquerel.

Mål (1), n., 'mark, spot,' from MidHG. mål, n., 'spot,' OHG. *mål in the compound anamål, 'spot, ear'; identical with MidHG. and OHG. mål, 'period, point'; see mal (2). Its primit. kinship with Goth. mail, n., 'spot,' is uncertain, yet mål has at all events assumed the meaning of Goth. maile, which is normally represented by OHG. and MidHG. meil, n.; to this corresponds AS. mål, whence E. mole. Goth. mel, 'time,' points to the Aryan root mêl, 'to measure' (Gr. μέτρον, Lat. métrum).

Mål (2), suffix of the multiplicatives and temporal advs. (also a noun); it is based on MidHG. and OHG. mål, 'period,'
Maldeien, vermaledeien, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. vermaledeien, later also maledeien, ‘to curse;’ from Lat. maledicere, whence also Fr. maudire, Ital. maledire.

maleien, maldere, vb., ‘to paint,’ from MidHG. malein, lit. ‘to furnish with a mark or sign,’ then ‘to colour, paint, write,’ OHG. maldan, malden, ‘to paint, draw;’ allied to OHG. mald, ‘point,’ signifying also ‘period’ according to mat (2), mentioned under Malf (1). Akin also to Goth. mela, neut. plur., ‘writing, documents,’ meljan, ‘to write, record.

malein, zermalmen, vb., ‘to crush to pieces, grind,’ ModHG. only, but apparently, on account of the infrequency of the -m-suffix, far older. The non-occurrence of OHG. *maldemon and MidHG. *malmen is probably only an accident; in MidHG. zermalmen and zermüln, ‘to grind,’ are used. The suffix -m is seen in the nouns, Goth. malmō, m., ‘sand,’ and OSax. OHG., and MidHG. melm, m., ‘dust,’ to these are allied Malt and Melm, MidHG. gemülle, OHG. grumül, ‘dust, mould.’ For the root mel see under malen.

Walter, n., ‘measure’ (in Pruss. formerly about 18 bush.), from MidHG. maller, maldar, n., ‘corn measure;’ comp. OHG. maldar, OSax. maldor, n., ‘measure.’ Formed by means of the Teut. suffix -m, -mär, (Gr. μέρος, Lat. mērō, comp. mēter), from the root malt; see malen. Walter means lit. ‘grinding,’ then ‘the quantity given to be ground at one time.’

Malt, f., ‘mallow,’ ModHG. only, from Lat. (Ital.) mala, if it were borrowed at an early period, lv in Lat. ought to have changed into lb in ModHG. In England the Lat. term was adopted in very early times; hence AS. mælaw, E. mallow (Du. malse). Comp. also Fr. maun.

Malt, n., ‘malt;’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. mals, n.; comp. OSax. and OE. mael, n., AS. mælt, E. malt (Goth. *malt, n.); a common Teut. word for ‘malt,’ which passed into Slav. and Finn. (comp. OSlov. malo, Finn. mallas), and also into Fr. as malt. Teut. *malas belongs to a Teut. root mals, in AS. mellan, ‘to dissolve, liquefy, melt,’ to which is alluded an OE. adj. maler, ‘rotten,’ similar to OHG. and MidHG. male, ‘melting away, soft, relaxed.’ Perhaps the subst. Malz (Goth. *malt, n.) is only the new. of this adj., meaning ‘that which is soft.’ See further sámčen.

Mampfen, vb., ‘to stutter,’ ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

man, pron., ‘one, they, people,’ from MidHG. and OHG. man, corresponding to OSax. and AS. man, Du. man, prop. nom. sing. of the ModHG. subst., Mann, ‘home’; so too Lat. homo appears as a pron. in Fr. on (as well as homme). In the early periods (MidHG. OHG. and AS.) man was again represented by the 3rd pers. pron. sing. (MidHG. and OHG. er, AS. he); hence man is lit. ‘any man’; in Goth. manna is found only with a negation (ni manna, ‘nobody’); see jman. The sing. may have here a collective meaning, just as Sans. manus (comp. Mann), and pàdra in the sing. signify ‘person, people, mankind.

Manf, adj., ‘many a,’ from MidHG. mance(g), OHG. manag, adj., ‘much, many a.’ The 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. manec, OHG. manag, ‘much;’ akin to Goth. managys, ‘much,’ so too AS. monig, E. many, OSax. maneg, DU. menig. From the Teut. standpoint, the adj. may be derived from Goth. and OHG. manno, ‘man, person,’ which orig. always occurred in compounds; comp. Goth. ga-man, n., ‘fellowman,’ mana-sf, ‘mankind,’ OHG. manaheit, ‘valuor,’ manaldska, ‘likeness,’ etc. In that case, since the suffix -m in equiv. to Gr. -o, Lat. -e, denotes ‘providing with something,’ the prim. meaning of Goth. managys may have been ‘to provide with people.’ Yet Orf. menice, ‘frequent,’ and OSlov. manou, ‘much,’ point to a prim. word probably unconnected with Goth. and OHG. mano, ‘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-
Dalio, '15 articles,' is met with even in the 13th cent.; its relation to Du. mand, E. man, 'basket,' is obscure.

Mangel (2), f., 'almond,' from the equiv. MidHG. mandel, OHG. mandala, f.; from Ital. mandola; corresponding to MidLat. and Prov. amandola, Fr. amande (hence Du. amandel, E. almond). Gr. ἄμορφος is usually regarded as the ultimate source of these cognates.

Mange, Mangel, f., 'mangle,' from MidHG. mange, f., 'machine for rolling woolen stuffs, catapult'; comp. Du. mangel, equiv. to E. mangle. The origin of the word is sometimes ascribed, on account of the dial. forms Wante, Mantel, to the Sans. root manth, 'to turn,' which appears in OIc. mponul, 'handle' (spec. of a hand-mill). Allied terms in Rom. show, however, that g in the word Wande must be very old; Ital. mangano, 'slung,' Fr. mangleu, 'slung,' whence MidE. mangel. There is no Teut. type of the whole class; its source is said to be Gr. μαγγάρων, 'warlike machine'; perhaps an instrument of this kind furnished the model for the mangle.

mangling, vb., 'to want, lack, be lacking,' from MidHG. mangeln, OHG. mangelon, 'to dispense with, miss, be in want of'; Wande, from MidHG. mangel, m., 'want, defect.' To this is allied MidHG. man, 'want, defect,' also OHG. manoßen, meggen, 'to be deficient'; Du. mangelen, 'to dispense with.' A Teut. root man, mangen, does not occur elsewhere; it may be primit. allied to Lat. manicus, 'mutilated, powerless, deficient,' from which early derivatives were formed in E., AS, germanic, 'to mutilate;' to this Du. man, 'limping, deficient,' and E. to mangle are also akin.

Mangold, m., 'beet,' from MidHG. mangolt, m.; its connection with ὑδερ 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' (manag and waltan; comp. Polgörm); but scarcely 'very gracious' ( ширэв). See Marcell. By what means the plant acquired this name can no longer be discovered. Others regard Mangold as Gálaegld, 'gold-neck' (comp. Māhū); but mane-, 'neck,' is not found elsewhere in Teut.

Manner, f., 'manner, fashion, mannerism,' from MidHG. maniere, f., 'manner,' from Fr. manière.

manig, see mand.

Mann, m., 'man, husband,' from MidHG. man(n), OHG. man(n), m., 'person, man.' The general meaning 'person' still appears in MidHG. jumant, nieman, 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. mader, Goth. manna, 'person, man.' The word followed the declension of the two stems man- and manan- (thus in Goth. AS., OHG., and MidHG.); from the latter the modern plur. Mannen has been obtained. Goth. and Teut. mann- for man- is based on an older manu- (like ōman on kēna, genu; see also ōman). This Aryan manu-, 'person,' appears also in Ind., but it was used also as manu, 'the father of mankind.' To this corresponds the Tent. Mannus in Tacitus, 'the progenitor of the West Teutons;' comp. further Sans. manus, m., and manushi, 'person,' perhaps also OSlav. mčč, 'man.' The Ind. manus is usually connected with the root man, 'to think' (comp. mahan); 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 ōman, 'beast.' The literal meaning of Aryan manu-, 'person,' can hardly be ascertained now. See mani.

manniglied, pron. 'everybody;' from MidHG. manne-gelich, mennedlich, 'every;' lit. manne gelich, OHG. manno gelich, 'each of men,' whence OHG. mannlich and mannolech, 'every, each.' Similarly täglieh is based on OHG. dvocht, 'every day.' OHG. gielch, 'every,' is identical with gielb.

mäscchen, vb., for earlier manischen, 'to splash, dabble,' from MidHG. *mangsen, OHG. *mangassen; allied to mäsen.

Mantel, m., 'cloak, mantle,' from the equiv. MidHG. mantel, mantel, OHG. mantal, mantal, m.; on account of the non-permutation of t to s the word cannot be cognate with MidE. mantel, E. mantle, OIc. maitull, m., 'cloak;' and hence it is not
derived from the same root as Gr. μαρόν, 'upper garment.' The Teut. cognates are more probably based on Lat. mantellum, from which It. mantello and Fr. manteau are derived.

Märchen, n., 'fairy story, tale,' dimin. of Mär, f., from MidHG. märe, n. and f., 'tale, fiction, report,' whence in MidHG. the dimin. märchen, n., 'short story, fairy story.' Comp. OHG. mär, mār, mär, n., 'rumour, information'; an abstract from OHG. mēri (MidHG. märe), Goth. mēs, 'known, famed,' which is recorded by old historians in many OTeut. proper names in the form mēris, mēris; akin to Slav. měři in Vladiměř, 'Vladimir, Waldemar,' Gr. μῆσος in εὐερεία, 'famed for wielding the spear,' OIr. mār, mēr, 'great, of repute;' for the compar. of this primitive adj. stem mēr-, see under mēr.

Märder, m., 'marten, from the equiv. MidHG. marder (and mader), m., OHG. mardar, m.; allied to OIr. mōr, 'marten,' and AS. mēr (also mērd), 'marten, wensel;' without the suffix r, like MidHG. mārt, 'marten.' Whether we are to assume Goth. *māro or *māruz remains uncertain. Yet the cognates are probably of genuine Teut. origin (from pre-Teut. mārtu-), to which MidLat. martus (Ital. martore), with the corresponding Rom. class also point—Ital. martore, Fr. marte, f. (whence E. marten).

Märk (1.), f., 'marches, frontier,' from MidHG. marc, 'mark, token,' OHG. marcha, f., 'frontier, marches;' comp. OSax. maro, 'territory,' AS. mēr, f., 'frontier, territory;' (E. march is not based on the AS. form, the c of which would not have changed to ch, but on OFr. marque, 'frontier,' which is of Teut. origin). To Goth. marka, f., 'frontier,' corresponds OIr. marc, '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 primip. kinship with Lat. mārgo, 'border,' as well as by OIr. brú (from the prim. form *mrōg), 'border,' Fr. bruig, W. and Corn. bro, 'district, country, region,' ModPers. marz, 'frontier, marches.' From Teut. are derived Ital. marca, Fr. marque, 'frontier.' See Mär (2) and Mark.

Märk (2.), f., 'mark' (coin), from MidHG. marc, marque, f., 'mark, half a pound of silver or gold'; OHG. *marke (whence MidLat. marca, which first appears in documents in the latter half of the 9th cent.), AS. and MidE. marke, OSc. mārk, f., 'mark, half a pound of silver.' Its origin is obscure; the assumption that Märk, 'designation, sign' (with reference to the stamp), is a cognate, is not proved, since Märk orig. denoted a definite weight, and not a particular coin.

Märk (3.), n., from the equiv. MidHG. marc (gen. marques), n., 'mark, pith;' the MidHG. g has been preserved in merku; OHG. marc, marz, m., OSax. marz, n., Du. merk, n., AS. mere, n., E. marrow, OIr. marc, m., 'mark;' in this word r is due to Goth. z, according to the law of rotacism; Goth. *mazga is wanting. The latter points to pre-Teut. *māıghe, to which OSlov. mozgā, m., Zend mazga, Sans. majja, 'mark,' all with a normal loss of the aspirate, correspond. The root is Sans. māj, 'to immerse,' to which Lat. mergere is allied.

Mark, f., 'mark, token;' from MidHG. marc (gen. marques), n., 'sign;' comp. Du. marke, 'mark, characteristic;' AS. mere, n., E. mark, OIr. mark, m., 'sign;' Goth. *marok is wanting. Whether these cognates are connected with those of Mär (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. murgas, 'variegated.' Comp. murt. From Teut. a Rom. class is derived; comp. Fr. marque, remarquer, &c.

Markoff, m., 'jay;' first occurs in early ModHG.; it has passed from the fables of animals into general use; litter. Markwulf, 'boundary wolf,' used in the OHG. period as a proper name (Markoff). Similarly in Reineke Fos, Markwart is the name of the jay, formed from the OHG. proper name Marcowart, lit. 'frontier guardian.'

Markh, m., 'market, market-place,' from MidHG. markt, markt, m., 'fair, market, market-place,' OHG. markat, mērkt, mērkait, m., borrowed in OHG. from the equiv. Lat. mercatus with a G. accent; from the same source come Du. markt and E. market. ModHG. markten, vb., 'to buy, bargain,' from MidHG. markten, 'to be at the market, to bargain.' The e of the Lat. original has been preserved in
Snab, and Alem. Wbrit; the variant with a points to the Fr. a. Comp. in Rom., Ital. mercato, Fr. marché (whence MidE. and E. market).

Marmel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. marmel, OHG. marmul, m., ‘marble;’ from the Lat. word by differentiating r-t to r-l.

Marsch, f., ‘marsh, moor,’ ModHG. only, a LG. word. LG. marsch, MidDu. martsche, ‘pasture ground,’ AS. mærc, m., and the equiv. E. marsh, Dan. marsh, ‘bog.’ Goth. *marisks may be assumed as a derivative of Goth. mærsc, ‘ocean’ (see mær); similarly ModHG. mär is a derivative of Goth. ahdus, ‘water.’ Comp. MidLat. märscus, ‘marsh,’ and some of the Rom. words connected with it, such as OFr. marec, ModFr. marais, Ital. marese, which may, however, be partly derivatives of Lat. mær.

Marschall, m., ‘marshal,’ derived partly under the influence of Fr. maréchal, from MidHG. Marche, m., which lit. and orig. signified ‘horse-servant,’ then ‘overseer of the train of servants on journeys and expeditions, as a municipal or court official; marshal.’ OHG. marhscalse is a compound of Galf, ‘servant,’ and marh, ‘horse;’ even the Lex Salica and the Lgl. Alem. record the term mariscus, besides which, in MidLat. marseclus occurs. From Ten. are derived the Rom. cognates—Ital. marisculo, Fr. maréchal, ‘farrier, marshal,’ as well as the MidLat. version, cornus stabulis, Fr. convolatulé. OHG. marach, m., MidHG. marz, n., ‘steed, horse,’ AS. meærc, Scand. marr, n.; Goth. *marz is wanting. It originated, in exact accordance with the permutation of consonants, from pre-Tent. marka, in which form it is recorded as Okelt. by Pausanias; comp. with this Ofr. marz and W. march, ‘horse.’ There is, however, no linguistic necessity for deriving Tent. marsha from Kelt. The word march, the fem. of which, March, has been preserved, was supplanted at a later period by March and then March. To this word Marshall is akin.

Marshall, m., ‘royal or public stable,’ from MidHG. marstal (gen. -stalle), m., ‘stable for horses.’ For the orig. marhstal, like MidHG. Marche, for marh-schale, see Galf; and with regard to marth, comp. the preceding word.

Marke, f., ‘torment, persecution, rack;’ OHG. marte, mert, f. (also with l, OHG. mertel, MidHG. martel); formed from Gr. and Lat. martyrium. The derivative Martyr is from MidHG. mertir, mertiz, OHG. mertizdi, ‘martyr,’ for which the forms marte, martyr, equiv. to Lat.-Gr. martyr, ‘martyr for the truth of Christianity,’ rarely occur. The Eclees. Lat. meaning ‘torture,’ which is foreign to Gr., is found also in the Rom. cognates of martyrium. Comp. Ital. martirio, Fr. martyre.

März, m., from the equiv. MidHG. märze, m., OHG. marco, March, m., ‘March,’ from Lat. (mensum) Martium. The corresponding Westphal. mürte, MidHG. merte, as well as Du. maart, make it probable that März was borrowed previously to the OHG. permutation of consonants about the era of the Merovings, and in fact contemporaneously with Mân, Sânter, and Mai. E. March, MidE. marche, was borrowed at some what later period from Ofr. march (ModFr. mars).

Mäsch, f., ‘mesh, stitch,’ from MidHG. mäsche, OHG. and OLG. midso, f., ‘mesh, snare’; comp. AS. mísce, E. mesh, OIt. msche, m.; Goth. *mész, *masga, are by chance not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Tent. msqa- (misa-); comp. Lith. msžas, ‘threads interlaced, knot,’ which is connected with a vb. meszyn (mzešyn), ‘to tie knots, knit (nets).’ Thus Nthèse may be traced to a Teut. root mézq (pre-Tent. and Aryan mégh), ‘to plait.’

Mascher, f., ‘vein (in wood), speck, spot,’ from MidHG. mazer, m., OHG. maser, n., ‘vein, knotty excrescence on the maple and other trees’ (MidHG. also ‘goblet of speckled wood’); comp. AS. mæzer, ‘knot in wood,’ E. masles; OIt. mosùr, m., ‘maple’ (mosper-bolle, ‘maple bawl’). Allied to OHG. mazo, f., ‘wound, scar.’ The Tent. class is the source of Rom. derivatives. Comp. Fr. madrè, ‘speckled,’ Mid Lat. scophi maserini, ‘drinking vessels.’

Maske, f., ‘mask, disguise, masquerader,’ from Fr. masque; the equiv. Snab, and Bav. masker is more closely connected with Ital. maschera as well as Span. mascara, ‘division’; comp. also Du. and E. masker. Perhaps the origin of the entire class is to be sought for in Rom.

Massa, f., ‘mass, bulk, heap,’ from Mid HG. mase, f., ‘misshapen stuff, mass,’ espec. ‘lumps of metal.’ Borrowed in the
late OHG. period (by Notker), as massa, f., from Lat. massa.

Mafia (1.), m. (probably quite unknown to Suab. and Bav.), 'masta,' from MidHG. and OHG. mast, m., 'pole, flagstaff, spear-shaft,' espec. 'ship's mast, tree fit for a mast'; comp. LG. and Du. mast, AS. mast, m., E. mast, OEc. mastr, 'mast.' Goth. *masta-, m., 'mast, pole,' is wanting. According to the permutation of consonants, the latter is based on pre-Teut. mazto-(comp. *mät, Ordt. and Meit.); did Lat. modus for *modus originate in this ! (also fr. mata, club,'maste,' stick?). Similarly *sith (piscis) and reer (mare) are prim. allied.

Mafia (2.), 'mast (for fattening),' from MidHG. and MidLG. mast, m., l., 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 prim. form mazdo-to, to which Sans. mādās, n., 'fat, modāy, 'to fatten,' also points. The ModHG. verbal noun māfēn comes from MidHG. and OHG. mēsten; Du. mēsten, AS. mēstān, 'to fatten;' to this is allied the ModHG. adj. partic. māf, OHG. mast, AS. gemēst, 'fat, fattened.' In MidHG. gemēst, gemēstet.

Maf, n., 'measure, standard, proportion,' from MidHG. māz, n., 'measure, manner;' usually in MidHG. māzē, l., 'measure, definite extent of time, space, weight, strength; moderation, temperance,' OHG. māzē, l.; comp. Du. maat, OEc. mēt, m., 'method.' With the Teut. root mēl (in mēsten), from pre-Teut. mēl, Lat. mediōs, 'manner,' is also connected.

Mafē, l., 'measure,' allied to MidHG. māzē; see under Māz. māsen, conj., 'whereas,' from the dat. plur. māzen (of MidHG. māzē), 'in the method'; orig. used only as an adv., but in ModHG. as a conj. also; allied to Māz.

Mafsholder, m., 'maple.' from MidHG. mazsalter, mazolder, m., OHG. mazsaltra, mazżoltra, f., 'maple,' the ModHG. form is due to its connection with Sefter (older variant Sletter). The OHG. mazżoltra is like affoltra, 'apple tree,' from affo, a derivative of a primary Goth. *mačs. AS. mapuldr, E. maple tree, with the recorded base mapol, E. maple, has, instead of the HG. dental, an abnormal labial, presupposing Goth. *mãpēs; so too OEc. mepurr, m., 'maple.' On account of OHG. mazżaltra (35 for Goth. *t), Mafsheter cannot be connected with Mafar (s. equiv. to Goth. s); nor does it belong to OHG. maz, n., 'food,' Māer as 'food tree' being improbable, although maple-juice is used as a medicinal draught. Goth. *maztā, or rather *mazpla, is of obscure origin. Comp. also Māer, where an earlier term is given. The ModHG. form Mafsēter is, like Mafsheter, a corruption of the MidHG. word. With regard to the OHG. suffix -tra, comp. Aft, Wasfalter, and Seifalter.

Mafig, adj., 'moderate,' from MidHG. mazēs, OHG. mazē, adj., 'moderate, temperate;' of moderate size;' a derivative of Maf, Mafē. Comp. Du. mafe, 'moderate.'

Mafite, n., 'daisy, Easter daisy,' MidHG. only, formed from MidDu. matelyf, ModDu. matelyf, f., 'daisy;' of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Mafē.

Mafitze, f., 'mattress,' from MidHG. matraiz, materas, m. and n., 'couch stuffed with wool, divan;' comp. Du. matras, E. mattress. The HG. form with t is formed from MidLat. matratium, which, with its corresponding Rom. cognate, Fr. matelas, is usually derived from an Arab source; Arab. matrah, 'pillow,' lit. 'place where something is thrown.'

Mafroze, m., 'sailor;' MidHG. 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. mótunautr, 'messmate' (the crew was divided into companies, who took their meals together).

Maff, 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. matte, MidLat. mattus, whence also Du. mat, E. mate. This characteristic term, which was introduced with chess, is formed from Arab. and Pers. šahāh matte, 'the king is dead.' See Šēgh.

Maffte, l., (l.) f. (on Alem. word unknown to Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. Mid HG. mate, matta, f., 'meat, meadow;' OHG. *matta, f., is wanting (but OHG. mato-scrēzh, 'grasshopper,' is preserved). Goth. *maþa, *mēita, is not recorded; comp. E. meadow, meat, from AS. mēd (gen. mēdēwes), 'meadow.' MidHG. māde, OLG. mētha, mada, OFris. mét. They seem to be based on a Teut. root māþ, med, which is connected with Lat. méto, 'to
mow, reap; and which has a shorter form, mē, in Mod.HG. mächen.

Mätte (2), f., 'mat,' from Mid.HG. matsē (late Mid.HG. also matsē), OHG. motta, f., 'covering woven of straw, rushes, &c., mat'; Du. mat, AS. matte, f., E. mat. The correspondence of the HG. and LG.-Eng. dental indicates that the word was borrowed, and as it was introduced during the OHG. period. It is based on Lat. matta, 'mat made of rushes.'

Mät, m., 'Mat; simpleton; pet name for tame birds'; Mod.HG. only, probably a pet name for Mathias, 'Matthias,' and Matthias, 'Matthew'; the intermediate form is Mätte.

Matjen, m., 'passover bread,' early Mod.HG.; from Jewish maaza, Hebr. maazēzōth, 'unleavened bread,' whence also late Mid.HG., or rather early Mod.HG. Mażyńc, 'passover bread.'

mauten, vb., from the equiv. Mid.HG. mätven, 'to mew like a cat'; an imitative word; comp. Maigt.

Mauer, f., from the equiv. Mid.HG. müre, mür, f., 'wall,' OHG. mœra, f. (mürei, f.), 'wall,' from Lat. mārus, with an abnormal change of gender, which is probably caused by an OTeut. word for 'wall'; comp. Goth. vaudēza, f. At the same period, before the HG. permutation, OSax. mür, AS. mür, m. (OL. mœr), were also borrowed from the Lat., like other words relating to stone buildings; comp.iegeld, ōfer, frie, crēder, &c.

Mauke, f., with a LG. gutturial, from the equiv. Mid.HG. mäcke, f., 'malanders,' hence the strictly HG. form Mauke (Bav.). Of obscure origin; perhaps allied to Goth. mãks, 'soft, tender foot.'

Maufl (1), n., 'mouth (of beasts),' muzzle (in Up.G. Maufl is also used for Muff, n. mouth of men'), from Mid.HG. māl, māle, m. (Migd.), 'mouth,' OHG. måle, f., 'mouth,' also 'beak'; Du. mœl, O.L. måle, m., 'mouth, snout'; Goth. *mâla, n., 'mouth,' is wanting, but is authenticated by the derivative faurmâl-jaun, 'to muzzle.' This word is an l derivative from the root māl, from which HG. Münfl, with a particip. suffix np, is also formed; see Muff.

Maufl (2), n., 'mule,' in Maultir, n., Maultifel, m., from Mid.HG. māltier, n., mālscel, m., yet ordinarily simply māl, m. and n., māle, m., 'mule,' OHG. māl, m.; borrowed from Lat. mālus. From the same source Du. mœl, mœlezol, AS. mœl, E. mule, as well as OIr. māl, are derived.

Maußere, f., from the equiv. Mid.HG. můlber, n. and f., 'mulberry,' which originated, by differentiating r to l, from OHG. mür-beri, mür-beri, n. The fluctuation from o to ð in OHG. indicates that the word was borrowed from Lat. mūrum, 'mulberry,' mūrus, 'mulberry tree,' whence also Du. moerbes, AS. and Mid.E. mörberie and mürberie, Mid.E. also mulberie, E. mulberry.

Maulwurf, m., from the equiv. Mid.HG. mollwürf, mollwerf, m., 'mole,' lit. 'the animal that throws up the soil' (Mid.HG. molle, f.). The Mod.HG. form is a corruption of the Mid.HG. word, which is recorded even in the Mid.HG. and OHG. periods in various forms (Mid.HG. mollwürf, mollwürf, mollwerf, mührwerf). Other Mod.HG. corrupt forms are the dial. Meltwur, Maulwurn, and Maulurci. OHG. mollwürf, mollwurf, m., 'mole,' are connected with Mid.HG. molle, f., mol, m., 'dust, mould, soil,' OHG. molte, f., molt, m.; comp. Goth. molde, f., 'dust, mould,' AS. molde, E. mould; prop. a fem. subst. from the partic. formed with da- from the root mol, 'to crush, pulverise,' hence mol-da; comp. falt, alt, lant, and parti. In Mid.E. also mollwerp, 'mole' occurs; of this Mid.E. mole, Du., Westph., and Fris. mol are shortened forms. These, however, are probably independent forms from the root mol. Another name for mole appears in OHG. scirro, Mid.HG. schër, Suab. and Alen. &c.mont.

Mau (1), 'mouse,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. máis, f.; comp. Du. muis, AS. máis, f., E. mouse, O.Ir. máis (Goth. *máis), f., 'mouse.' In the consonantal form of the stem, máis, it is the common Teut. as well as the common Aryan term for 'mouse.' The name occurs in almost all the Aryan languages, a proof that the Aryans in their primit. Asiatic home were already acquainted with the tiny animal, chiefly through its thefts, máis-being derived from an OArayan root, máis, 'to steal,' which exists in the Franc. chrétomatiso, 'plundering dead bodies,' of the Lex Salica, and signifying 'thief' (it is possible, however, that the máis, 'to steal,' is deduced from máis, 'mouse'). Comp. Sans. más, 'mouse,' with the root máis, mákhy, 'to take away, rob'; also Gr. µῦς, OSlav. muš, f. Comp. farther the following word.

Maus (2), prop. 'muscles on the arm and foot,' now espec. 'ball of the thumb,'
from MidHG. *mās, f., 'muscles especially of the upper part of the arm'; OHG. *mās, AS. mās, Du. māts, have the same sense; prop. identical with Mau (1). In other cases too names of animals are applied to parts of the body. Comp. Gr. μέτος, 'muscle,' μύος, 'cluster of muscles,' Lat. musculus, 'muscle,' lit. 'little mouse'; OSlov. muška, 'arm.' Sans. mā adjudaka, 'testicle, pudenda mulicia,' lit. 'little mouse.'

maǔšcln, vb., 'to act like a cheat,' lit. 'mosuizare,' allied to Waučtē, equiv. to Hebr. מֶשׁ, 'Moses.'

Mauš, Maufer, f., 'mouthing, casting the skin, moulting season,' from MidHG. māztē, f. (in compounds μτζῖρ, 'mewling, moulting'; OHG. *māžā, f., 'mouling,' is not recorded; allied to OHG. māžēn, MidHG. māzen, 'to exchange for,' MidHG. also expect., 'to moul, cast the skin.' Borrowed before the OHG. period (contemporaneously with Śāj, Šīa, and Śīp) from Lat. mātēre, the permutation of t to ŋ (MidLat. māta, 'mouling'); as has been preserved in Bav. maun. From the same source are derived AS. bimātiōn, 'to change, exchange,' MidE. moutin, E. to moul, as well as Fr. muer, 'to mout,' mû, 'mouling.'

maušen, vb., 'to catch nice, pilfer,' from MidHG. mašen, 'to creep, deceive;' a derivative of MidHG. māzu, equiv. to Waušē.

mauśig, adj., 'pert, saucy,' ModHG. only (ỉς, maunig mați, 'to bray, bluster'), allied to Mauër, 'mouling,' lit. 'one that mouts, mews, dresses smartly in order to make himself conspicuous.'

Mauft, f., 'toll, duty,' a Bav. word, from MidHG. mbīte, f., OHG. mbīta, f., 'toll.' The current derivation from MidLat. mbīta 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 theodiscæ Mīta vocatur; ain. 837. Goth. mūta, f., 'toll,' is the earliest recorded term. Yet OHG. mbīta and Goth. mūta (also Oic. and OSwed. mūta, 'fee, gratuity, bribe') are not equiv., since Goth. mūta (AS. mūt) leads to OHG. *mūza, and OHG. mūta to Goth. *mūða. Probably the OBav. word was borrowed about the 8th cent., after the HG. permutation of consonants, from a dial. closely allied to the Goth. (Goth. o tended towards u); thus this is also allied OSlov. myto, 'toll.' An earlier loan-word is also recorded in Mid HG. mūza, 'toll, tax,' which points to OHG. *mūza, and which has been preserved in Bav. Michel, 'miller's fee.' Yet the word may have been primit. allied to the Goth. The term 3ēl, which is cognate in meaning, is also of obscure origin.

mederben, vb., 'to bleat,' ModHG. only; MidHG. has an equiv. word by a different derivation from the same stem, mēchzen, 'to bleat,' allied to MidHG. měcke, m., 'he-goat,' as a nickname (Goth. *muγγa, 'he-goat,' is wanting). Comp. the pro-Teut. root mēk in Gr. μήκος, 'to bleat.'

Mecer, n., 'ocean, sea,' from MidHG. mēr, n., OHG. mēr, earlier mari, m. and n., 'ocean;' comp. OSax. mēr, f., Du. meer, n., AS. mere, m., E. mere (to which merman, mermaid, are allied), OIC. marr, m., Goth. mēri, f. (and *mār, n., preserved in the compound mari-saiς, 'ocean'). The common Teut. word for 'ocean,' prim. Teut. mari, n. (or māri, 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. lagy, 'ocean'); Lat. mare, n., OSlov. morje, n., 'ocean,' Lith. mari, 'Kurisches Haff,' OIr. mār (from māri), 'ocean;' to these are allied Gr. ἄμφιατος, 'son of Poseidon,' as well as ἧμαρ, f., 'trench, conduit;' (comp. OFris. mar, 'trench, pond'). These cognates are usually connected with the Aryan root mār, 'to die;' (comp. Mēr, Lat. marior), so that the ocean was named in "contrast to the living vegetation" of the mainland, just as in Ind. also marius, 'desert,' is referred to the root mār, 'to die;' this, however, is no more probable than the derivation of Mau from the root men, 'to think.' Comp. Wauft and Mecer.

Meceretti, m., 'horse-radish,' allied to Mēr, like Sērē for Sēr, vier (i) to vier (i), &c.; corresponding to MidHG. merrettich, OHG. mēri-ratich, m., 'radish that has come from over the sea, transpontine radish.' The E. term horse-radish, Merrettich, is curious, and suggests the idea that Mēr in this case is equiv. to Mērē. Du. mierkwortel, Westph. mirek, Hess. Wirdersheim, seem to be of the same origin.}

Mēh, n., 'meal, flour, dust,' from MidHG. mēl (gen. mēlawes), n., OHG. melo (gen. mēlawes), n.; corresponding to OSax. mel, Du. mel, AS. mēlu (gen. mēlawes), n., E. meal, OIC. mēl, (gen. plur. mēlēu) "meal"; the common Teut. word for "meal"; Goth. *milwā (gen. *milwūs) is
by chance not recorded. It is a specifically Teut. derivative of the root *meil*, 'to grind,' of which the form *meil* is authenticated by Slav. and Ir.; see *milden*. While the vb. *maiben* is common to West Aryan, the form of the word *miffl* from the root *meil*, 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. *bluæld*, Bret. *bleul* (from *miffl*).

*mifflan*, m., 'mildew, blight,' corrupted from the equiv. MidHG. *miffou*, n., OHG. *miltou*, n.; comp. AS. *meledeæw* (*meledæw*), E. *mildew*. The opinions as to the origin of the first component are various. The most probable derivation is that from Goth. *milþ*, n., 'honey' (comp. OIr. *meisk*, f., 'sweet drink'), to which in West Teut. a subst. *mili* (Gr. *μελί*, stem *měir*), Lat. *melis* is possibly akin; hence *Mifflan*, 'honeydew'. It is less probable that the word was borrowed from or was primit. allied to the equiv. Gr. *μελί*, so that *mili* may have been an explanatory addition (comp. *scinwæm* and *scitæum*). It is also possible that OHG. *milt*, AS. *mele*, OE. *mille*, is connected with *miffl*, and a special formation from the root *meil*, 'to grind.' In that case the ModHG. change of *Mifflan* into *Mifflan* is warranted by etymology; *Mifflan* is defined as 'a greyish-white, meal-like coating on plants in summer.

*mehr*, adj. and adv., 'more,' from MidHG. *mêr*; compar. of *vid*; also, doubly compared, *mêrêr*, 'greater or larger' (of space, number, and value); further undeclin. *mère*, *mêr*, *mêl*, 'plus;' OHG. *mêr*, undeclin. neu. and compar. adv., 'more, plus, magis, amplius;' adj. *mêro*, 'major, greater' (also with the addition of the compar. suffix *mêrô*, *mêriro*, 'major'). OHG. *mêro* originated in *mäixe*, Goth. *maiz*, the *-iz*- of which is the O'Tent. compar. suffix (comp. *êfre*, Goth. *batizia*; *êfer*, Goth. *hauhizia*); comp. AS. *mêl*, adv. and neu. subst., 'more;' adj. *mêra*, E. *more*. The corresponding superl. is *mêit*. Goth. *maiz* for *meiz*, belongs, with the Goth. superl. *maiz* (see *miffl*), to the Teut. adj. *mêr*-s, 'projecting,' discussed under *Maiden*.

*mehrer*, adj., 'greater, several,' from MidHG. *mêrer*, compar. adj. See *mêr*.

*milden*, vb., 'to avoid, shun, refrain,' from MidHG. *miden*, 'to dispense with, suffer want, eschew, forsake, refrain from'; OHG. *midan*, 'to hide oneself from, keep secret, eschew, refrain from'; comp. OSax. *mitan*, AS. *midan*, 'to hide, conceal, refrain from.' The orig. sense of the cognates seems to be 'to hide, remain far from,' but definitely related terms are wanting; Lat. *milito*, Lith. *pa-mitik*, 'to throw away,' are not connected. For other words similar in sound see under *mij* and *miden*.

*mieier*, n., 'head-servant on an estate, land-steward, farmer,' from MidHG. *meier*, *meiger*, m., OHG. *meiwer*, *meier*, m.; it corresponds to the early MidLat. *major domus*, which lit. denoted 'the steward of the household servants'; hence OHG. and MidHG. *meier*, 'steward of an estate, manager or lessee of an estate.' From Lat. *majus*, Fr. *maire* is also derived.

*mile*, f. (rare in Suab. and Bav.), 'mile' (about five E. miles), from the equiv. MidHG. *mîl*, OHG. *mîla*, *mîla* (for *mîla*), f.; corresponding to Du. *mijl*, AS. *mil*, E. *mile*, Scand. *milla*, f., 'mile'; from Lat. *milia* (*passuum*), 'thousand paces,' whence also Ital. *miglia*, Fr. *mille*. It prop. denotes 'a measure of a thousand paces (sing. *mîle passuum*). The more frequent plur. *mîlia* was adopted in Rom. and G., chiefly as a fem. sing., without the addition of *passuum* (Ital. formed the sing. *miglia*, 'mile,' from the plur. *miglia*). The word was borrowed in the first cent. contemporaneously with *sstraie* (Ital. *lega*, Fr. *lieu*, 'league,' a later word of Kelt. origin, was never adopted in G.).

*mieier*, m., 'charcoal-kiln,' from late MidHG. *meier*, *miler*, m., 'stack of wood for making charcoal'; the *e* of the Mid HG. prim. form is attested by ModHG. and LG. dial. The word cannot be derived from Slav. (Czech *mîli*, Pol. *mielecz*, 'charcoal kiln,' are themselves of G. origin). Since it may have denoted orig. a definite number of objects (comp. Carinth. *meiler*, 'a definite number of bars in a stack of pig-iron'), we might connect it with Lat. *miliarium*, 'thousand' (see the similar case of *défer*).

*mein*, poss. pron., 'my;' from MidHG. and OHG. *min*; in the same form it is the common Tent. poss. pron. from the stem *me*- of the pers. pron. (mîr, mîf, thus even in MidHG. and OHG.). This stem *me*- (in Goth. *mi-s*, 'to me,' *mi-f*, 'me,' acc.) is
Meineid, m., ‘false oath, perjury,’ from the equiv. MidHG. meineit, OHG. meinied, m.; corresponding to OSax. ménéth, Du. meeneed, AS. ménum, OEC. meineidr, m., ‘perjury.’ It is the common Teut. word for ‘false oath;’ only Goth. *main-air 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. mân, AS. mën, m., ‘falsity, crime, outrage,’ OEC. măin, m., ‘damage, injury, misfortune’ (allied to mein, adj., ‘hurtful’). ModHG. gramin (Goth. gamains) does not seem to be directly akin, although MidHG. mein, ‘outrage,’ may have been the source of the bad sense attached to the modern word. They are, however, finally connected with Slav. words for tâjô, ‘exchange’ (comp. tâjô and tâjñé), Lith. mainas, ‘exchange,’ OSlov. ménà, ‘change, alteration’ (Lett. nūt, ‘to exchange’). In that case Lat. commánis and Goth. gamains (see gamen) would mean lit. ‘being on a footing of barter.’ It is probably not related to Lat. méntis.

meinen, vb., ‘to think, òpine, mean,’ from MidHG. meinen, ‘to direct one’s thoughts to have in view, aim at, be affected towards a person, love,’ OHG. meinen, meiën, ‘to mean, think, say, declare’; comp. OSax. meinian,Du. meenen, AS. mënaan, E. to mean (to this AS. mënaan, E. to mën, are supposed to be allied); Goth. *mainjan is wanting. The most closely allied term is OSlov. mëna, méni, ‘to mean.’ The latter, as well as West Teut. mein (assuming mainjan from më- jan) is usually rightly connected with the mean, ‘to think’ (comp. máhun, Mann, and Männ). 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. meinen, OHG. meinunga, f., ‘thought, disposition, view.’

Meisch, m., Meische, f., ‘mash,’ from MidHG. meisch, m., ‘grape mash,’ also ‘meal, drink mixed with honey’; allied to E. mash, which by chance is not recorded in AS. and MidE. It is very likely related by gradation to mijfen, if the latter, as is probable, is a genuine Teut. word; comp. MidE. mismash and the equiv. E. to mash.

With this agrees the further assumption that MidHG. meisch, ‘meal,’ is primit. allied to OSlov. měza, ‘tree-juice’ (for OSlov. sg. equiv. to Teut. sk, see mijechn and Mitch).

Meise, f., ‘titmouse,’ from the equiv. MidHG. meise, OHG. meisa, f.; comp. Du. mases, AS. mása (E. only in tittlemouse, a corruption of tit-mouse; AS. ë is equiv. to E. ou); OEC. meisingr, m., with a suffix ‘titmouse.’ A term peculiar to Teut., which passed also into Fr. (Fr. mésange, ‘titmouse,’ formed from Scand. meisingr); origin obscure. Only a few names of birds can be traced beyond the Teut. group (comp. Nat. dreijel, dvigt, and Hnietid).

meist, adj. and adv., ‘most, mostly,’ from MidHG. meist, adj., ‘greatest, most,’ adv., ‘mostly, at best, very specially’ (a superl. of the compar. mër, MidHG. mét); comp. OHG. meist, Goth. maist, from the OHG. posit. mihtis, Goth. mihtil, ‘great.’ Goth. mi-hits has the old superl. suffix is like Goth. but-istis, OHG. bezis; from the stem mi- the Goth. compar. mi-za is also formed. The forms of comparison seemed to be based on the Goth. adjec. stem méris, OHG. më-ré, ‘projecting.’ Comp. also OSax. mëst, Du. meest, AS. mëst (mést), E. most.

Meister, m., ‘master, chief, leader,’ from MidHG. meister, m., ‘learned poet, meister-sänger (poets who were members of guilds), mayor, burgomaster,’ OHG. meister; OSax. mëster, Du. meester, AS. maestcr. Borrowed from Lat. magister, which in MidLat. was applied to numerous offices. Comp. further Ital. maestro, Fr. maître, E. master, misster.

Meisel, m., ‘chisel,’ from MidHG. meisel, OHG. meisil, m., ‘chisel, tool for dressing and chipping;’ allied to OHG. meizesen, MidHG. meisen, ‘to hew, cut’ Goth. maizan, ‘to hew, hew off’; thus also OEC. meittil, m., ‘chisel,’ allied to meitos, ‘to cut.’ All these belong to the Teut. root matte, ‘to hew,’ which has been connected with the Teut. root mat, ‘to hew,’ in Meig (Steinmeig). Comp. also E. mattock.

Melde (Bav. molten), f., ‘orache’ (a plant), from the equiv. MidHG. and Mid LG. mëde, and with a different gradation molde, molte, f., OHG. mola, mula (mu0tha is incorrectly written for molta), f.; of
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obscure origin. The derivation from the root mel, ‘to grind,’ to which *melh is allied, does not give a suitable sense. Gr. *mēlov (for *mēlov), ‘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. meldön, Osax. meldon, AS. meldian, ‘to inform against, betray’; a West Teut. vb. simply, meaning ‘to betray,’ to which other senses have been given in MidHG., Goth. *meldbon points to a Teut. root *melp, ‘to betray’; an equiv. pre-Teut. *meld has not yet been authenticated.

meld, adj., ‘giving milk, milch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. mēlē, mielē, OHG. melē (equiv. to AS. melē), adj.; comp. OE. mjolk, miēlē, MidE. melche, E. milch, adj. (AS. *melē is wanting); a verbal adj. from mēlē.

melken, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. melken, melchen, OHG. melken, ‘to milk’; comp. Du. melken, AS. mēlcan (wanting in E., in which to milk is used); Lc. mjaltā, and also mjalki, ‘milking,’ mjalti, ‘milch,’ but also from mjolk, ‘milk,’ mjolku, ‘to milk,’ and mjolkr, ‘milch’; Goth. *melkan is by chance not recorded. The Teut. root mēlken is derived from the Aryan melg, which occurs with the same meaning in the West Aryan languages; comp. Lat. melgere, Gr. μηλγερον, OSlov. mištati (pres. mištši), Lith. mištati (pres. melši). In the East Aryan languages the corresponding root appears with an older signification, ‘to wipe or rub off’ (comp. Sans. māṛjṛ, mṛj, Zend marz). Mēlken is one of the characteristic words which point to a closer connection between the West Aryanans compared with the East Aryanans; comp. Sans. māṛjan and melken. See also Mīlā, Mēlī, and mēl.

Memme, f., ‘poltroon,’ ModHG. only. A derivative of late MidHG. memme, memme, memme, f., ‘woman’s breast’; lit. ‘effeminate being, effeminate man.’

Menge, f., ‘crowd, multitude, mass,’ from MidHG. menge, OHG. menigh, managt, f., ‘multiplicity, great number, crowd’; an abstract from OHG. manag, ‘much’; Goth. managei, f., AS. menigs, ‘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., mengen occurs once as a Franc word (in Isidore); Osax. mengian, Du. mengen, AS. mengen, MidE. mengen, ‘to mix’ (whence E. to mingle); Goth. *mengjan is wanting. Allied to Osax. ginauge, AS. gemong, ‘mingling, connixio, company, troop’; AS. on giongan, E. among, so too Osax. an ginauge. From these may be deduced a West Teut. root mung, ‘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 mittan), which appears in most of the Aryan languages; it is more probably allied to Lith. minkau, minkytis, ‘to knead,’ minklas, ‘dough’ (OSlov. mēλīč, ‘soft,’ mēka, ‘meal’). In that case mengen would be traced to a pre-Teut. root meng, ‘to knead.’

Memnig, n., ‘vermilion,’ from the equiv. MidHG. mēnig, minig, late OHG. minig, n.; based on Lat. minium, ‘vermilion.’

Mensch, m. and n., from the equiv. MidHG. mensch, menche, m. and n., ‘man, person, fellow,’ OHG. meniseg, maariseg, m.; comp. Osax. menisec, Du. mensch, ‘person.’ Simply a West Teut. form, prop. an adj. used as a subst., hence ‘humanus’ for ‘homo.’ The adj. on which it is based is derived with the suffix iska (HG. iiska) from mann, ‘homo’; Goth. manniskes, OIC. mennsker, AS., Osax., and OHG. mennise, ‘humanus, humanus’ (comp. further AS. mēnisse, ‘humanity’); comp. maruŋja 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.

Mergel, m., ‘marl,’ from the equiv. MidHG. mergel, OHG. mergel, m.; from MidLat. margila, with the primary form marga, which is recorded by Pliny as a Kelt. word; comp. Bret. margy, W. marl. From the same source the equiv. Rom. words are derived—Fr. marne (from OFr. marle), Ital. and Span. marga.

mergein, vb., ‘to emaciate, enervate,’ ModHG. only; derived with the com-
m, E. meat, comp. Mas and Mettwurt. OHG. sahs, AS. seax, n., 'sword, knife,' whence the name Saxons, is usually connected with Lat. saxum, because knives were originally made of stone. The OHG. compound metá-sachs shows the change of medial *a to *r. Goth. *meitánis is also indicated by OSax. meæs for *meta-sachs. Du. and LG. mix, AS. meæ-seax, 'food-knife, dagger.'

Mewing, n., from the equiv. MidHG. messine (gen. -iæs), m., 'brass, latten,' a derivative of Maia, OHG. massa (from Lat. massa), 'sow-metal'; AS. messinge (with a suffix), 'brass' (whence E. mastin), is also derived from the same source; see too OEc. messing, f., 'brass.' Contrary to this prevalent opinion, we have to observe that the derivative is more widely diffused than the primal 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.

Messer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. messere, messenere, m., ' sexton, sacristan' (the latter connected with Meic), from late OHG. meisenere (not messinere), m., based on MidLat. *mesinarius for ancianarius, 'custos et conservator aedibus sacrarum, aedilitius, ostarius'; MidLat. mansionarius was also an official in the court of the Frankish kings (MidLat. mason, 'house,' equiv. to Fr. maison). Comp. südern and sçrré.

Mef, m., 'meal,' from MidHG. met, mete, OHG. metu, midu, n., 'meal'; comp. AS. meado, E. meal, OCl. majdor; Goth. *midu, n., 'meal' is by chance not recorded. A common Teut. and also common Aryan word; Aryan *medhù, Sans. midhu, n., 'sweetness, honey, sweet drink, Gr. μείγμα, μείγμα (to which meibów, 'to be drunk,' and μεθν, 'drunkenness'), OSlov. medhú, 'honey, wine,' Lith. midu, m., 'meal,' medhūs, 'honey,' Ir. mid. To these is allied Oldl. midhu, 'sweet, lovely,' hence the various meanings of midhu, 'meal, honey, wine,' lit. 'that which is sweet,' perhaps (according to Gr. μεθω) 'intoxicating liquid.' Comp. süf.
Meta, f., 'matins' from MidHG. metten, mettime, metet, metlit, mett, f., 'early mass,' late OHG. mettina, mattina, mett; f.; from MidLat. mettina for matutina horn (hence also Olr. matten). From Lat. mattina are derived Fr. matin (matins), and Ital. mattino. Comp. Meit, Neit, and Weiter.

Metitwurst, f., 'pork sausage,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. metwurst, lit. 'food sausage,' allied to LG. met, 'minced meat,' O Sax. mep, Goth. mats, 'food.' See Weit.

Metze (1.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. steinemzze, OHG. steinmezzo, m., 'stone cutter'; also once in OHG. steinemetze, which is clearly connected with OHG. mettsan, 'to how,' mentioned under Weit. But whether OHG. steinemetzze originated in steinemetzze, or whether Meit, Goth. *meitja (comp. Fr. maçon, 'mason, bricklayer') is connected with the root met, 'to how' (AS. and E. matlock), remains obscure.

Metze (2.), f., 'corn measure, peck,' from MidHG. metze, OHG. mezzo, m., 'small dry measure.' Tent. z results from the Bav. and Alem. pronunciation. This word, like Goth. *miltja, 'measure' (about 18 bush.), is connected with the Tent. root met, 'to measure'; AS. wite, 'corn measure,' is also equiv. to OHG. mezzo. 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 Fund and Winn) before the OHG. period passed into West Tent.; comp. O Sax. muddi, OHG. mutti, MidHG. midte, 'butchel.'

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.
preserved by Goth. miltō, ‘reward,’ the z of which, however, has been lost in Teut.; OHG. mitta, OSax. mīlta, AS. midl, E. mild. Goth. mīldi, from pre-Teut. mīldha-, is primit. allied to Gr. μίλη [milde], ‘wages, hire,’ OSlav. mīlta, f., ‘wages,’ and OTeut. mīilda, n., ‘wages,’ OInd. mīlthā (for mīlthā), ‘contest, match, booty’ (orig. sense probably ‘prize,’ by inference from the Sans. adj. mīldvās, ‘distributing lavishly’). Hence the primit. Aryan form of the cognates is mīlthōa, mīldhā, orig. meaning ‘wages, prize.’

Mīlča, f., ‘pussy,’ ModHG. only; it is either the modern Bav. pet name for Maria, ‘Mary,’ just as šīn, the pet name for the tom-cat, is connected with śīnir, ‘Henry,’ or it is a recent onomatopoeic form like the phonetically cognate Ital. micio, and the corresponding Rom. class. The ModHG. mīan, maun, are also onomatopoeic forms.

Mīlch, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīlca, OHG. mīlka, mīlca, f., ‘milk, milkiness.’; Goth. *mīlca, or rather *mīlca, f., are wanting. To this Goth. mīlo, f., ‘milk, milkiness,’ and OTeut. moltr, ‘milk, milkiness,’ are allied. These terms are derived from the root mel, mel- ‘to grind’; Milch, Goth. mīlo, ‘the grinding (i.e., producing dust or meal) insect’; to the same root OSlav. mělo, ‘milk, milkiness,’ also belongs.

Mīla, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīlak, OHG. mīlak, f., ‘milk’; the common Teut. term for ‘milk,’ comp. Goth. mīluks, f., OTeut. mlūlk, f., AS. melke, milk, f., E. milk, Du. melk, OSax. mícul. The direct connection of the Teut. cognates, with the root melk in mīlak is indubitable. It is remarkable, however, that a common Aryan, or at least a West Aryan root for ‘milk’ is wanting, although the root melg, Teut. melk, ‘to milk,’ occurs in all the West Aryan languages. Gr. γάλα (stem γάλακτ-), Lat. lac (stem lact-), cannot be connected with the root melg, and OSlav. melko (from *melko) with its Slav. cognates must have been borrowed from the OTeut. word, since in a primit. allied word we should have expected a g instead of the k.

Mīld, adj., ‘mild, meek, gentle,’ from MidHG. mīlē, ‘friendly, kind, liberal, gracious,’ OHG. mīlē; comp. OSax. mīldi, AS. mild, E. mild, Goth. mīlīs (hardly *mīls), adj., ‘loving, mild’; a common

Teut. adj. of disputed origin. A word corresponding exactly in sound does not occur in the cognate languages. Lat. mollis, if it represents *molvīs, *molvīes (like sudāvīs for sudīvīs; comp. ūfīs), might with Teut. *mīldu- ‘mild,’ belong to the root mol, ‘to grind,’ with which also OIr. mīldth (prim. form mīld-i), ‘soft, gentle,’ or OIr. meldch, ‘pleasant’ is connected.

Mīlja, f., ‘milt, spleen,’ from the equiv. MidHG. mīlca, OHG. mīldi, n.; from the HG. forms are derived the Rom. cognates, Ital. mīlca, Span. melsa, ‘spleen.’ Corresponding forms are found in OSlav. milta, n., AS. milte, n. and f.; E. milk and Du. milt signify both ‘spleen’ and ‘soft roe.’ The cognates are probably connected with the Teut. root mēll (see Mīln), ‘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 Mīlja is found in Teut. only; so too Sænt, Sūger, Sūnden, Sēr, Sērter, &c. The names of other parts of the body, such as Ger. Mirt, Šir, Šīn, Šīn, Mīro, have, however, a history that can be traced farther back.

Minner, compar. of grinning and weeping, ‘less, inferior, lower,’ from MidHG. miner, minen, OHG. minnire, compar. of Luzlar, ‘little, small.’ To this is allied the OHG. and MidHG. adv. min (like baz allied to hegiro). A common Teut. compar. formed like Goth. minniza, adv., mins, AS. min; the corresponding superl. is Goth. minnists, OHG. minnisteir, MidHG. minnest, ModHG. minstēri, 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 cīr, cīrter, cīrter, &c. Since in these cognates, as in Mann, has originated in no for na, the word is based on the Lat.-Gr. verbal stem min--, whence also Lat. minor, minimus; comp. Lat. minerere, Gr. μείνω; OSlav. mlas, ‘minor,’ Gr. μικρόσια, ‘a little while.’ The oldest form of the root is Aryan mī (mīl), with the pres. stems minëd and minëu- ‘to lessen, shorten,’ of which the OInd. would be *mēyamas (equiv. to Gr. μεῦων); comp. also Gr. μεῦω, ‘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. minua, 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, man, ‘to think;’ comp. Gr. μύνος, ‘temper, disposition,’ μύνεω, ‘I remember,’ Lat. memini, reminiscor, mens, munus, Sans. root man, ‘to opine, believe, think of, purpose;’ comp. māhun and hānu.

Mīnsc, f., from the equiv. MidHG. minze, OHG. mīnza, f., ‘mint;’ comp. AS. mīnte, f., E. mint; borrowed previous to the HG. permutation of consonants from the equiv. Lat. mentha, menta (Gr. μύνα), at the same period as the other terms relating to horticulture and the art of cookery; see Μιντής. The variants, OHG. mīnza, MidHG. minze, ModHG. Mīnsc, have a remarkable form, and cannot be explained by the Lat. word; comp. Μινσε-μίντης.

mīs, mik, ‘mis-, dis-, amiss, wrong,’ in compounds; from MidHG. misse, OHG. mīsae, f., ‘missae-, missi-, which express the perversity or failure of an action; comp. Goth. mīssadēbs (OHG. mīssatāt, MidHG. and ModHG. mīssatāt), ‘sin,’ mīssatjand, ‘sinner,’ Goth. mīssa, for *mīskā- (lit. ‘lost’), is an old to-partic. from the root mīh (see mēten); comp. Ofr. mh, ‘amiss.’ Hence the derivative mīsen.

mīsdun, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. and MidLG. mischen, OHG. mīskan, ‘to mix;’ comp. AS. mīscian, 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 Min. On the other hand, the Rom. languages have instead of miscere a derivative miscellare (Fr. mélèr, equiv. to OHG. mūskuln, Swab. mūlē); yet comp. Ital. mescere. On the supposition that the word was primitively allied, which is supported by Mīfīs, we should have to compare, in addition to the Lat. term, Gr. μικτε (συ equiv. to Teut. sk), μικτς, the Sans. root mīs in mīrī-s, ‘mixed,’ OSlöv. mēsī, ‘to mix,’ Lith. mištis, ‘to mingle’ (mais-tas, ‘riot’). Hence Lat. miscio, and, if mīshen is primit. allied to it, OTeut. misjea represent a pre-historic mich-skejo (with sk as a suffix of the pres. stem, like ferdum for pre-historic *forskôn; comp. wafddun and wuindun). Comp. Mīfīs.

Mīспel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mispel, with the variants mespel, nespel, f., OHG. nespela, f., ‘medlar,’ with the variant nespela. From MidLat. nespela, whence also, with the change of the initial m into n, the corresponding Rom. cognates (Ital. nespela, Fr. nègle). The ultimate source is Gr. μισπελων, ‘medlar.’

mīsen, vb., ‘to be without, do without,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mīssen, ‘to miss;’ comp. AS. missen, E. to miss, and the equiv. Oic. mīssa; Goth. *mīssan is wanting. It is clearly connected with West Teut. mīhan, ‘to avoid,’ which is related to an old partic. mīss(a)- (for *mīspa- with -tē), meaning ‘avoided, frustrated;’ comp. mitten and mīf.

Mīfī, m., ‘excrement, dung,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mīst, m., ‘mud, manure, dunghill;’ it represents *mīst, like OHG. forskōn, ‘to demand,’ for *forskôn; see mīšen. Goth. maistus, m., ‘excrement,’ AS. mīo (for *mīasā), ‘excrement,’ MidE. mīz, obsolete in E.; the derivative AS. MīdE., and E. mīzen, ‘dunghill,’ has been preserved, and appears in OHG. as mīsten, mīstina, f., and also in Franc. as mīsten, ‘dunghill.’ Since stu in Goth. maistus is a suffix, HG. Mīfī is connected with Lith. mē-štį, ‘to dung, mīšlai, ‘excrement,’ or with the Aryan root mīgh, ‘to make water,’ which has been retained in LG. as mīgen; comp. AS. mīgen, Ofr. mīgha, ‘to make water.’ This latter verbal stem is found in the non-Teut. languages; comp. the Sans. root mīh, Lat. mīngere, Gr. μήωσεν, with the same sense; Lat. mēgo and Lith. mēču, ‘mengo, also belong to the same Aryan root mīgh. Since duōxē, duōxē, OSlöv. mēgla, Lith. mūglia, ‘mist, are also allied to Gr. μήωσε, ‘to make water,’ the following have also been connected with Mīfī, AS. and E. mist, LG. and Du. mist, ‘mist, 1c. mistr, misty air;’ Sans. mēghā, ‘cloud,’ mīh, ‘rain, mist,’ belong also to the root mīh, which in OInd. means both ‘to make water’ and ‘raining, gushing forth.’

Mīfīl, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mīsel, OHG. mīstil, m., ‘mistletoe;’ comp. AS. mistel, E. mistle, Ofr. mistelleSyn, ‘mistletoe.’ An OTeut. word not derived
from the equiv. Lat. *viceus,* and scarcely allied to E. *mit* (see *Mit*). Origin obscure.

mith, prep. and adv., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *mit,* prep., with, and the MidHG. adv. *mite,* OHG. *miti,* corresponding to Goth. *mipp,* mid, adv. and prep., with, AS. *mid,* obsolete in E. (except in *midwife*). Teut. mid, earlier midt, represents, according to the permutation of consonants, pre-Tent. *miti* or *miti,* and hence is allied to Gr. *mera,* Zend *mit,* with. It might also be connected with the cognates discussed under mit, meaning 'reciprocal.'

*Mitag,* m., 'midday, noon, south,' from *mit* and *tag.* Comp. MidHG. *metatag,* OHG. *mititag.*

mitte, adj., obsolete as an independent word, but preserved in derivatives; Mid HG. *mitte,* OHG. *miti,* adj., 'medium;' comp. AS. *mitde,* preserved in E. only in *midriff,* AS. *mid-riift* (hfrf), 'body.' Lat. *corpus,* E. *midnight,* mid-Lent, midden, muddle, &c., and in the derivatives midde, middle, &c.; Goth. *midis,* 'medium.' It is a common Teut. and Aryan adj., prehistoric *mdhyas,-* comp. Sans. *madhyas,* Gr. *μεσος* for *μεσος,* Lat. *medium.*

mög, vb., 'to like, choose; may,' from MidHG. *mugen,* mögen, 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 ModHG. abstract form *Madj,* and in the compound *ermagen;* AS. *may* (plur. *magon,* pret. *mhte,* whence E. *may* (pret. *mght*). The Teut. stem. *mag* (mug), from pre-Tent. *magt,* is most closely allied to OSlov. *mog,* *mstf,* 'to be able, have power.'

Mödn, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. *män,* earlier *måhen,* m., 'poppy,' OHG. *mahan* is wanting, for which OHG. *mågo,* MidHG. *måge,* m., 'poppy,' with a change of h to g (see fragen and *3krh*), is used (comp. Goth. *hithan* with OHG. *dågen,* Lat. *lacere*); to this UpG. *magénome* (Alsat. *måeze*), 'poppy,' is allied. It corresponds to OSwed. *valmugia,* Swed. *vallna,* 'poppy.' The word points to pre-Tent. *mákou,* beside which the form *mákou* is presupposed by Gr. *μακος* (Dor. *makos,* OSlov. *mató,* 'poppy.' These correspondences, however, do not necessarily imply that the cognates are of genuine Aryan origin (comp. *Spa*). For OHG. *mågo* a form *popig* (E. *poppy*) was used in AS., based on Lat. *papaver.*

Möh, m., 'Moor,' from MidHG. and OHG. *mör,* m., derived from MidLat. *Maurus,* whence also Fr. *More,* Ital. and Span. *Moro.*

Möhre, f. (not current in Suab. and Bav.), from the equiv. MidHG. *mührè,* also *mørhe,* f., OHG. *morhà,* morha, 'carrot;' a non-mutated form occurs in Mod HG. *Mehràs,* Goth. *máurkò* may be also assumed from AS. *mora* (for *morha*), f., and *more,* f., E. (dial.) *more* ('turnip.') For a derivative of these cognates see under *Merdel.* From OTeut. *morhô-*m., 'carrot,' Slov. *mrdr* and Russ. *mirkovî* (prim. Slav. *mrôky*) seem to be derived.
Molb, m., ‘salamander’; the suffix ch first appears in early ModHG. (comp. šačid). From MidHG. mol, n., molle, m., ‘lizard, salamander,’ OHG. mol, with the variants moln und mol. Du. mol and MidE. molle signify ‘mole.’ It is not certain whether the word in both senses is of the same. OHG. mol, ‘lizard,’ has also been connected with the root *mad, ‘to grind, pulverise.’

Molke, f., ‘whey,’ from MidHG. molken, molken (also with u- instead of o), n., ‘whey,’ also ‘milk and that which is prepared from milk.’ OHG. *molken is wanting. AS. moseen, n., testifies, however, to the antiquity of MidHG. molken, which is a derivative of mellen, Teut. root melk; comp. melchyn and melch.

Mohn, n. (with ModHG. ch from Mid HG. c before a nasal, as in Mohn, Mohn, Mein, etc.), from the equiv. Mid HG. mënd (d), OHG. mënd, m., ‘month’; comp. Goth. manag, AS. mënd, E. month. The common Teut. term mëndag, month (pre-Teut. mënd), seems identical with Mohn, OTeut. mënun. The computation of time according to the periods of the moon is perhaps Æryan, since the terms for month in the Aryan languages agree approximately. See under Menge.

Mönch, m., ‘monk, friar,’ from the equiv. MidHG. münch, münch, OHG. mënh (h), m. From the prim. form mune, münner, the equiv. Fr. moine is also derived. In the original Lat. word monachus (mone(t)), ‘monk,’ the ch was probably pronounced as c; comp. Ital. monaco, OFr. manach, AS. mune, E. monk; so that OHG. ch is the HG. permutation of k. In that case Mönch was borrowed at an earlier period than Mön and Mön (see Münch). OSlov. münči is a G. loanword.

Mond, m., ‘moon,’ from MidHG. mëno, m., ‘moon, month’ (MidHG. rarely fem.), OHG. mëna, m., ‘moon’; even in MidHG. occurs a form with a final dental, mënt, mënt, which is due to confusion with mënet (yet comp. Skt. mënter and niemant). Goth. mëna, AS. mëna, m., E. moon, Du. maan. In the form mëns, m., a common Teut. term for ‘moon’ (a later fem. form appears in MidHG. maen, OHG. mëinem); it is based, like most of the terms for ‘month’ and ‘moon’ in the cognate Aryan languages, on Aryan mën, mën, or mën. Comp. Sans. mës, m. (for mës, mës),

‘moon, month,’ mësa, m., ‘month,’ Gr. *més, *més (for *més), ‘month,’ Lat. mensis, ‘month,’ OSlov. *mësz, m., ‘moon, month,’ Lith. mënës, *mënës, ‘month,’ OIr. m.t. The exact relation of Teut. mënt, mënt, to Lat.-Gr. mens (mënt) is disputed. The derivation of the stems mën, mën, from the Aryan root më, ‘to measure’ (Sans. më, ‘to measure, mete out,’ mëtram, Gr. métroun, ‘measure,’ see Mën, mënt), 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. Ménat and Ménag.

Montag, m., ‘Monday’; with the mën of Ménat without the later d; MidHG. mëntac (Suab. and Barv. mëntac, with mutation), OHG. mëntag (mëntag), m., ‘Monday’; comp. Du. maandag, AS. mënandag, E. Monday (mënd equiv. to ‘moon’), OIr. mënndayg. The common Teut. term for Lat. dies Lunae (Fr. lundi, Ital. lunedì).

Moör, m. and n., ‘moor,’ ModHG. only, from LG. mör; comp. Du. moer, OSax. mör, n., AS. mör, m., ‘moor, swamp,’ E. moor; corresponding to OHG and MidHG. muor, n., ‘swamp,’ seldom ‘seen’; scarcely akin to OIr. mör (gen. mór-s), m., ‘moor, dry heath.’ OHG. muor, as well as AS. mör (Goth. *mör-a is wanting), is rather related by gradation to Merr, OHG. mertz, AS. mér, Goth. mery, or, if r is derived by rhotaicism from s, the cognates are connected with OHG. and MidHG. mös, ‘swamp’; this, however, after the remarks made under Mëc, is hardly probable.

Moos, n., ‘moss,’ from MidHG. and OHG. mos, n., ‘moss, moor, swamp’ (whence Fr. mousses, ‘moss’); corresponding to Du. mos, ‘moss,’ E. moss, OIr. mose, m., ‘moss, swamp,’ to which OIr. mór (E. moor, ‘slime,’ is allied. To these are related by gradation AS. mës, OHG. mios, MidHG. miis, m. and n., ‘moss,’ whence also ModHG. Mëst. The senses ‘moss, swamp,’ may be associated by the connecting link ‘moosy ground,’ hence the assumption of two orig. different words is not required, *mos-, ‘moss’ (by gradation *mìsa, ‘moss,’ OHG. miös, AS. miös, ‘moss’), and mosa-, ‘swamp’ (by gradation *mos-, ‘moor,’ OHG. moor, comp. Mëst). Goth. *mosa, by gradation *mìsa, ‘moss,’ is connected with OSlov. mëk, ‘moss,’ Lith. mësa, ‘moat,’ (on liquids), and Lat. muscus, ‘moss,’ which has a
derivative c for sc; and also with Gr. μυας, 'horse-fly,' for μυρα, and μπαξ (for μπαξ), 'sea-mussel.' The meaning 'swamp' is still current in Suab. and Bav.; comp. Lat. moras.

Mops, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. mops, Du. mops and mep, 'pug-dog.' Akin to a Teut. root *mup, 'to distort the face, make grimaces'; comp. late MidHG. *muff, moff, m., 'wry mouth, Du. mopp,' to wear a peevish look,' E. to mop, 'to gibber,' MidE. moppe, 'fool.' ModHG. Mops, in the sense of 'stupid fellow,' may be explained as indicated by the MidE. word without reference to the name of the Lat. author Mopsas.

Morunt, m., 'morass,' ModHG. only from LG. moras; comp. Du. moras, morra, E. morass, MidE. morrea. The cognates, as is indicated by the non-Teut. accent, are borrowed from Rom.; comp. Ital. morose, Fr. marais, MidLat. muraqium, morass, swamp. The o of the Teut. words is due to their being connected with Meir. Unknown to Suab. and Bav.

Murchel, f., from the equiv. MidHG. morchel, murchel, late OHG. morhila, f., 'murl' (Du. marille, 'murl'); the apparent derivation from OG. morha, 'carrot' (see Mörse), is explained under Bursel. The Suab. and Bav. variants maurchel, moraix, merrox, present a difficulty.

Morf, m., 'murder,' from MidHG. mort (dive), m. and n., OHG. mord, n.; comp. OSax. morth, Du. moord, AS. and OIr. morth, 'murder,' with the common meaning 'intentional, secret death-blow.' Goth. *march, n., is wanting; it is based on pre-Teut. *morto, m., 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,' mrtä-m, n., 'death,' amrtä-m, 'immortality,' mrtas, 'dead,' mrtä-s, 'mortal;' amrtäs, 'immortal,' mrtäys, 'death;' Lat. mori, 'to die;' mortus, 'dead,' mor (Sans. mrti-s), 'death;' OSlov. mrti, 'to die;' morä-s moritä, 'death;' moritv (Lat. mortus), 'dead;' Lith. merti, 'to die;' morts, 'death.' In Gr. as well as in OTeut. the strong root mr is wanting, but its derivatives pörk, 'mortal' (for *poër-t), ëppór-rës, 'immortal,' have been preserved; OIr. marth, 'dead.' In Teut. the root has assumed the sense of 'intentional, secret killing;' the older meaning 'to die, death,' supplanted by stürfen and St, having become obsolete; ModHG. mort, 'dead,' was borrowed from Fr. mort. Comp. further Goth. märðbr, n. (in Sans. *mrti-m), AS. mör, n., equiv. to E. murder; also OHG. mürzen. Goth. maurtjan, 'to murder;' hence Fr. meurtre, MidLat. mor- drem, 'murderous deed.'

Morgen (1.), m., 'morning,' from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgen, m.; comp. OSax. morgan, Du. morgen, AS. morgen, m., E. morsing (with the suffix -zing as in evening), OIr. morp and murgan, Goth. morgens, m.; the common Teut. term for the first half of the day, commencing with the dawn. It does not obtain, however, in the non-Teut. languages, being, like Saq and Memb (Goth. undaurns, 'midday'), specifically Teut. The pre-Teut. morkno- or morgano- is still obscure; some etymologists connect it with Goth. morga, 'to shorten,' but this gives no definite sense for Morgen. With greater probability may OSlav. morg'nosti, 'to grow dark,' mrok, 'darkness,' be allied to the Teut. cognates, so that Morgen might be regarded as 'dawn;' comp. the development of meaning in German.-

morgen, in the sense of 'to-morrow,' is from MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgen, 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. grifern); Scand. has a morgun, E. to-morrow; MidE. to morve, dat., from morgun, Du. morgen, 'to-morrow.' Memb is similarly used of the preceding day (see also Somamb.)—

Morgen, 'eas,' is similar to the meaning of Lat. mane in the Rom. languages. Comp. the origin of Oiten.

Morgen (2.), m., from the equiv. MidHG. morgen, OHG. morgen, m., 'acre' (or nearly so); usually identified with Morgen (1), 'morning's work for a team, the space ploughed by a team in a morning'; similarly MidLat. dies, 'tantum terrae quantum quis per diem uno aratro ararre potest.' So too MidLat. diurnalis, 'a square measure.'

morsch, adj., decaying, rotten; a MidG. and LG. word with the variant mors, a recent derivative of the root mors. See Mörser.

Mörser, m., 'mortar (bowl),' from the equiv. MidHG. morsere, OHG. morsiri, m.; allied to Suab., Alem., and Hess.
\[\text{Mor} (242) \quad \text{Muf}\]

\[\text{Mööffl, 'mortal,' and meröff. The combination }rs\text{ instead of }sch\text{(see under }\text{heftchen, Strifl, Strifl, &c.})\text{ occurs also in }\text{Strifl, compared with the dial. Strifl. The H1G. form, OHG. }\text{mors-år}\text{, is based on a verbal root }\text{murs}\text{; comp. MidHG. }\text{zermürsen}\text{(MidG. zermoreschen), 'to crush to pieces,' Swiss }\text{morsen, müren}, \text{ 'to grind, pound small,' Du. }\text{morselen}, \text{ 'to pulverise, mangle.' On the other hand, the equiv. Lat. }\text{mortarium}\text{(Fr. }\text{mortier})\text{ is indicated by Du. }\text{morter, AS. }\text{mortère, MidE. }\text{mortér, E. }\text{mortier.}

\text{Mörtel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. }\text{mortel, morter, m., 'mortar (cement),' from MidLat. }\text{mortarium. Comp. Fr. }\text{mortier, 'mortar' (bowl and cement), whence also E. mortar.}

\text{Möstl, m., 'must, new wine,' from MidHG. and OHG. }\text{most, m., 'fermenting new wine, wine must,' borrowed, like other words relating to vine-growing (see Wein, Steuer, Bier, Tricht, and Ged); the Lat. origin is }\text{mustum, 'must,' whence also AS., MidE., and E. must, the equiv. Du. }\text{mo}l\text{, and in the Rom. group, Ital. mosto, Fr. }\text{moul. Comp. further OSlov. mižžl.}

\text{Mößterl, Mößrich, m. (the second word is a corruption of the first), 'mustard,' MidHG. }\text{mostart, mosthart, m., 'mustard mixed with must'; corresponding to the Rom. terms, Ital. }\text{mostarda, Fr. }\text{moutarde, whence MidE. and E. }\text{mustard, the equiv. Du. }\text{moster. A derivative of Lat. }\text{mustum, 'must,' mustard being mixed with must. Comp. Ænt.}

\text{Mötte, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. }\text{motte, f., 'moth' (it originated in Goth. and OTeut. }\text{ph, as in }\text{Sittich, Latt, and Fichten). Goth. }\text{mabhpó}\text{ is wanting; comp. AS. }\text{moph, f., MidE. }\text{moph, E. }\text{moth, Du. mot (for }\text{tt from }\text{ph), 'moth;' also the curious variants, MidHG. }\text{matte, f. (Goth. }\text{mabha), AS. }\text{moph, f., MidE. }\text{moughbe, 'moth' (Ole. }\text{motive, m., 'moth,' with the same permutation of }\text{ph to }\text{tt as in Du.}).\text{ Perhaps the cognates discussed under }\text{Mote are akin.}

\text{Möwe, f., ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. }\text{mew; Du. }\text{meew, f., 'new, seagull.' The word existed in OHG as }\text{meh; Goth. }\text{maiws}\text{ is wanting; comp. Ole. }\text{mâ, m., 'seagull.' A variant }\text{maiwi} \text{ is indicated by AS. }\text{mew, E. }\text{mew (for the interchange of }\text{hw and }\text{w see }\text{Ritte), as well as by the Du. form }\text{meew. A pre-}

\text{Teut }\text{maiko, *maiki, has not yet been found with a meaning similar to that of the Tent. cognates.}

\text{Müde, f., 'whim, freak,' a LG. form for the rare MidHG. }\text{muoche, ' vexatious thought;'}\text{ yet the word may be regarded as the normal UpG. form for }\text{Müde},\text{ so that its derivation should be similar to that of }\text{Güde.}

\text{Müde, f., 'gnat, midge,' from MidHG. }\text{mücke, mücke, f., 'gnat, fly' (hence still ModHG. dial. }\text{fly), OHG. }\text{mucca, f. Goth. }\text{mugjo} \text{ is by chance not recorded; it is indicated by AS. }\text{mude, f., E. }\text{midge, OSax. }\text{mugia, Du. }\text{mug. Ole. }\text{muj, n., 'gnat,' suggests the idea that the West Tent. gnttural is a suffix, as in }\text{Braut (see also }\text{Sjönd). The common Tent. form of the noun is }\text{muce, to which also Gr. }\text{mousia corresponds.}

\text{müchen, vb., 'to grumble,' first occurs in early ModHG., probably akin to late MidHG. }\text{mügen, 'to roar,' which may be allied to }\text{mucwaas, 'to roar' (see }\text{Müde). Perhaps it is also connected with }\text{Müder; it is based on MidHG. }\text{muczen, mučzen, OHG. }\text{muccazen, 'to whisper, grumble;' apparently, however, it is better connected with the Tent. root }\text{müch, 'to pretend to know secrets,' discussed under }\text{meude. To this also belongs the simply ModHG. }\text{Muhter, 'sulky person, grumbler,' prop. 'religious hypocrite,' in which sense the word first appeared in Jena in the early part of the 18th cent. to denote the adherents of the Pietist theologian Buddeus.}

\text{Müchern, see müde.}

\text{müdßen, see müden.}

\text{müde, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. }\text{müede, OHG. }\text{muadí, adj., 'tired, weary;' comp. OSax. }\text{mudí, Du. }\text{mude, AS. }\text{mêde, 'tired' (Goth. }\text{mâþeis, 'tired, is wanting); comp. also Ole. }\text{môdr, 'tired.' The dental is a partic. derivative of the root }\text{mâ-} \text{(comp. }\text{mûÊm), of which }\text{mûte is a verbal adj. meaning 'having wearied oneself.'}

\text{Müff (1.), m., 'muff,' ModHG. only; from LG. }\text{mußf, Du. }\text{muff, 'muff,' E. }\text{muff; a modern Tent. word connected with Fr. }\text{müfle, 'mitten,' MidLat. (even in the 9th cent.) }\text{müfufe. The origin of the cognates has not yet been determined; they are generally connected with MidHG. }\text{mouwe, 'sleeve.'}

\text{Müff (2.), 'mould,' MidHG. only, alluded to Du. }\text{muff, 'musty, moist, mouldy;' late MidHG. }\text{mûffeln, to smell bad or}
rotten.' With these are connected the widely-diffused Rom. cognates, which are said to have been imitated in the G. words: Fr. mouffle, 'firedamp (in mines),' Ital. muffo, 'mouldy.'

muhen, vb., 'to trouble, vex,' from MidHG. mullen, mügen, mögen, 'to roar;' perhaps allied to Gr. μύω, but more probably a recent onomatopoetic form.

mühlen, vb., 'to trouble, vex;' from MidHG. mülén, müjen, OHG. mœwen, wk. vb., 'to burden, torment, vex;' Du. moejen, 'to molest, take pains.' The verbal adj. müet (Goth. *mötis) points, like the vb., to an OTeut. and Aryan root mad, of which there are derivatives in the cognate languages, Gr. μῦλος, 'toil, labour, espec. in war,' μῦλος, 'exhausted by toil, languid, weak,' Lat. mûles, f., 'exertion, toil, distress,' &c., mütter, 'to exert oneself.'

Wühe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. neieje, OHG. mœol, f., 'toil,' is a verbal abstract of the vb. mühren.

Wüble, f., from the equiv. MidHG. mil (milde), OHG. mül, mul, f., 'mild;' comp. AS. mylne, E. mill, Oic. mylna (derived from E.), f., 'mill,' Hall. A Teut. derivative of the root mal, discussed under mählen; it is rather borrowed from common Rom. molina, 'mild,' (for classical Lat. molus); comp. Ital. molina, Fr. moline, 'mill' (Du. molen, Ofr. mule, and Slav. mülina). The formation of an OTeut. *mulinó with a suffix -én has no parallels in Teut. The genuine Teut. word for 'mill' is preserved in Goth. qatnus, AS. cworn, OHG. quärn.

Wümhne, f., (in UpG. almost obsolete), 'aunt, female relative, nurse,' from Mid HG. wumme, OHG. wumma, f., 'mother's sister,' also 'sister-in-law, female relative.' That the earlier meaning, 'mother's sister' (comp. Sär), is the orig. one is shown by the connection of the word with Witter. OHG. wumma points to Goth. *mumha, as is indicated by LG. and MidE. mühe, 'aunt' (for the change of n to m, see Mühren). The word is a pet form of or child's term for AS. mór, LG. möder (equiv. to W. modër, 'aunt'), which have the same form as Gr. μηρά (comp. Sérre with Sär) likewise Du. moe from MidDu. moe, 'aunt.' An old synonym occurs in AS. fæda, 'aunt on the father's side, father's sister,' allied to Sär. Oic. mouna, 'mother,' and the equiv. LG. memb, Lith. mouna, OSlov. muma, seem to be pet terms for 'mother'; so too Du. moe, 'aunt' (OHG. mœia, Gr. παῖς).

Mühse, n., from the equiv. MidHG. (rare) müs, n., 'trouble, affliction;' formed by means of the oft-recurring suffix -sal, from the MidHG. vb. *müsigen, Mod HG. mählen.

Mulde, f., 'trough, tray, pail,' from MidHG. mulde, f., 'semicircular hollow vessel, espec. used for cleaning corn, flour-bin, kneading-trough,' with the equiv. variants MidHG. molde, molter, multer, OHG. mullera. The wo before an l and a consonant points to the fact that the cognates were borrowed; they are usually referred to Lat. molæra, 'milk-pail.'

Müller, m., 'miller,' from MidHG. mulner, multiplying, n. (a is preserved in the surname Mühlner, in other cases it is represented by b), OHG. multinari, m., 'miller.' A derivative of Mühl (OHG. mulina), or borrowed directly from MidLat. multinarius (Ital. multinare, Fr. meunier), 'miller.' See Mühe.

Müln, m., 'loose, dry mould, dust,' first recorded in ModHG., but probably of an earlier origin; allied to the root mal, 'to grind,' lit. 'to pulverise,' with which Goth. mulda, 'dust, earth,' and E. mould are connected; see under Moulwir. Comp. also Schm.

Mumme (1.), f., 'mum (kind of beer),' MidHG. only, whence Du. nom, E. mum. The word is usually derived from Christian Mumme of Brunswick, who first brewed this beer in the year 1492.

Mumme (2.), f., 'mask, ma ked person, disguise,' first occurs in early ModHG.; comp. Du. nom, 'mask, mummy,' E. to mum, to which is allied Ofr. nomere, 'to masquerade,' ModFr. momerte, 'mummy;' they are probably connected with an old verbal stem, mum, 'to buzz, growl.' Comp. Du. mommen, 'toumble, grumble,' MidE. mummnen, 'to roar,' E. to mumble, ModHG. mummelu.

Mummeln, vb., 'to tumble.' See the preceding word.

Mund (1.), m., 'mouth;' from MidHG. mund, OHG. mund, m., 'mouth, outlet,' OSlov. mën, m., Du. mond, 'mouth,' AS. mund, m., E. mouth, Oic. mumur, mundr, Goth. munds, m., 'mouth.' The common Teut. word mund, m., may be based on pre-Teut. *mindo-s and connected with Lat. mental, 'chin' (of men and beasts). In the non-Teut. languages also evidence of the
Mund (2.), f., 'protection;' from Mid HG. and OHG. munt, f., 'protection, hand'; comp. AS. mund, 'hand, protection;' Olt. muns, f., 'hand.' the Du. term still exists in mund-baar with the variant monber, 'guardian;' OSax. mundbordor, AS. mundbora, OHG. mundbor, m., 'protector, tutor;' comp. also Germund and Muntel. Mund is certainly not connected with Lat. munire (with regard to ã from Aryan a), comp. moneia, but is probably derived from a root cognate with that of Lat. muns, 'hand.'

Mündel, m. and f., 'ward, minor;' ModHG. only; in MidHG. mundler, 'ward' and 'guardian.' A derivative of Mund (2).

mündig, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. mündig, adj., 'of age;' from Mündel (2).

munfeln, vb., 'to whisper secretly;' ModHG. only; from the Teut. root munk, mük. See Mündig.

Münfer, n. and m., 'minister, cathedral,' from MidHG. münster, OHG. munstir, munisteri, munister, n., prop. 'monastery, convent' (OHG.), then (MidHG.) 'monastery or convent church, collegiate church, cathedral;' comp. AS. mynster, E. minister. Formed from Lat. and Gr. monasterium, 'monastery,' whence also ModFr. monter, 'monastery, convent;' comp. also OIr. munter, munister, as well as OSlov. monastry, 'monastery.' MidLat. monasteria were orig. cells in quibus unicus degit monachus, then generally 'monastery,' finally 'cathedral,' quod plebsique in ecclesiis cathedralibus monachi, non ut hodie canonic, olim sacra munera obirent (this signification is found even towards the end of the 11th cent.). Münfer was borrowed at the same period as Münster; comp. Munt and Münch.

munter, adj., 'cheerful, lively, brisk;' from MidHG. munter, munster, OHG. muntar, adj., 'fresh, lively, zealous, wakeful;' probably allied to Goth. münde, l., 'aim,' and munbon, vb., 'to fix one's eyes upon;' so that 'striving' is the origin, meaning of the adj. It is also primit. allied to OSlov. mëdrë, 'wise,' Lith. muniada, mandras, 'cheerful.' Moreover, OHG. munter may also be connected with OHG. münden, OSax. mëndian, 'to rejoice.' (Teut. root mën.)

Münst (1.), f., from the equiv. MidHG. münze, OHG. münz3a, f., 'coin.' The word was adopted in West Teut. previous to the IG. permutation, probably even before the time of Tacitus, from Lat. moneta, 'coin, money;' comp. AS. monet, E. mint, Du. munt. Lat. moneta, on its adoption, was probably pronounced, with a Teut. accent, monëta; è passed into ë and ë into ë, later ë; mënith is the initial stage of OHG. mënz3a. That Lat. words were introduced with Lat. money (Tacit. Germ. 5) is antecedently probable. Comp. Müns.

Münse (2.), f., equiv. to Müns.

mürbe, adj., 'tender,' from MidHG. mürve, mürr, OHG. murwui, murrei, adj., 'tender, mellow;' also, with the same sense, OHG. marwe, maro, MidHG. mar (inflect. marweer), AS. maru. The root mar appears further in Gr. mpuèwa, 'to cause to wither;' Sans. mdr, 'to fade;' also in OIr. mèrb, 'soft.'

murmeln, vb., 'to murmur;' from MidHG. murmeln, OHG. murmeln, with the parallel form murmeln, 'to murmur, grumble;' either from Lat. murmureare, or rather a native onomatopoetic form. See murmen.

Murmelfier, n., 'marmot,' corrupted in late MidHG. from MidHG. mürmeln, n., OHG. murmunti, n., 'marmot' (OHG. variant murmunti, m.). The ultimate source of the word is Lat. murmum montis (mùs montis, mus montanus), whence also the corresponding Ital. marmotta, Fr. marmotte. The OHG. form murmunti is extended by a diminut. suffix.

murrun, vb., 'to grumble, mutter;' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to the equiv. Du. morren, AS. murrian.

Muss, n., 'pap, porridge, confection of fruit;' from MidHG. and OHG. müos, n., 'cooked food, espec. pap-like food; food, meal;' OSax. and AS. mós, n., 'food.' The assumed Goth. *mósta-, 'food,' may be connected with matti-, 'food,' while *mùstnay may represent *móta- with a dental suffix; in that case the root would be Teut. mat, pre-Teut. midd, 'to cook, prepare food' (for Goth. mats, 'food,' see Misset and maiten). To this is allied Germüt, 'vegetables,' from MidHG. gemütse (OHG. gy-muos), n., which as a derivative preserves the more general sense of OHG. müos. See Misset.
MUSCHEL, f., from the equiv. MidHG. muschel, OHG. muscula, f., 'mussel, shellfish.' Borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus, m.

MUSCHEL, m., 'muscle' (of the body), ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Lat. musculus, m.

müffen, anom. vb., 'to be obliged; must,' from MidHG. müßen, OHG. müssan, pret. pres., 'to like, be able, be obliged' (see Müßer); comp. OSax. mutan, Du. moeten, 'to be obliged; ought,' AS. müten, 'to be allowed, be able, like, be obliged' (see Mutter); in E. only the pret. must (AS. müte, 'was obliged') has been preserved with the meaning of the pres.; Goth. gamblan, 'to take place, have room.' The origin of these cognates is doubtful; they can scarcely be connected with müffen.

MUSCHELT, m. and n., allied to MUS (Giinüf), '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 Müsteil. Even in MidHG. (in the MidG. of the Saxon Code) muscolle for *muschielle occurs.

MUTTER, n., 'sample, model, paragon,' first occurs in early ModHG. from the equiv. Ital. mostra; comp. Fr. monstre (E. muter, Du. monster), 'sample.' Allied to Lat. monstrare.

Müfe, f., 'leisure, ease,' from MidHG. müoge, OHG. müo, f., 'leisure, ease, inactivity,' OHG. also 'possibility, suitable occasion'; allied to the OTeut. pret. pres. müd (see müffen).—müßig, adj., 'at leisure,' from MidHG. müüsè, OHG. müog, 'at leisure, unemployed.'

Müt, m., 'courage, mood,' from MidHG. and OHG. möt, m., 'sense, mind, spirits, courage,' OSax. müd, 'spirits, inner self, heart, courage,' Du. moed, m., 'courage,' AS. mód, n., 'mind, spirits, heart, courage, zeal,' E. mood, Goth. mads, m., 'anger.' 'Strong emotion, violent excitement,' is the primary idea of the common Teut. stem möda-, the origin of which cannot be traced with certainty in the non-Teut. languages. The usual derivation from the root mōd, Gr. μόδα, 'to desire,' is possible. Comp. the Slav. root mč in súměč (súměd), 'to venture.'—Mod HG. gemut in wch selgemut, from MidHG. vol gemuot, 'courageous,' and the simple gemuot, 'minded, disposed.'—ModHG. gemüte, 'spirits, disposition,' from MidHG. gemütte; OHG. gimuot, n., prop. a collective of Mut, 'totality of thoughts and feelings,' MidHG. also 'mood, longing;' OHG. 'joy.'

MÜTTER, f., 'mother,' from MidHG. muter, OHG. mutar, f.; comp. OSax. mōdar, Du. moeder, AS. mōðor, mōdar; E. mother (with th when followed by er, as in father, weather); OEc. mödre. The common Teut. word for 'mother,' wanting only in Goth., in which aipei (comp. Gidam) was the current term, just as atla was used for 'father' instead of fadar. Teut. mōdar, 'mother,' from pre-Teut. matr, is, like many other terms denoting degrees of relationship, common also to the Aryan languages; comp. Ind. māt, Gr. μητέρ, Latin. matr, OSlov. maiti, Olr. múti (Lith. mūtė, 'married woman'). It is allied to Mütse and its cognates, as well as to Gr. μας, 'good mother' (as a kindly address). Whether these words are based on an Aryan root mōd, meaning 'to meet out' (Mutter, 'apportioner, distributor'), or in its OInd. sense, 'to form' (of the embryo in the womb), is uncertain.—Mütterfische, 'female crayfish,' prop. 'a crayfish at the period when it casts its shell,' had orig. nothing to do with Mutter; it contains rather OHG. muter, HG. Mutter (Lat. mātāre). Comp. mützen.

MÜTZE, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. mütze, mutze, f., 'cap, bonnet,' which is a shortened form of the equiv. armuz, almuż. It is derived from MidLat. almutia, armutia, almutium, prop. 'amicus quo Canonic caput humorosque tegebant,' worn also at a later period by laymen; the development of meaning is similar to that of ModHG. Kappe, MidLat. almutia, the origin of which is entirely obscure (al is thought to be the Arab. article), appears in Rom. Comp. Fr. aumusoise or aumuzze, 'amess' (fur cap worn by officials in Roman Catholic churches).

MÜTZEN, vb., 'to dress up, adorn'; in the sense of 'to be out of humour;' from mutzën, like Müt from Müßer, Schmützer from Schmütze; but ModHG. anmützen, 'to throw in one's teeth, blame,' from MidHG. afmützen, 'to dress up, adorn;' MidHG. mutzen, mutzen, 'to dress, adorn.' Anmützen thus means 'to puff.'
Na

Na, particle, 'well then! now!' Mod HG, only, unknown to MidHG; scarcely identical with the interrog. particle na, which Notker (OHG.) uses at the end and in the middle of interrog. sentences expressed negatively.

Nabe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. nabe, OHG. nabo, f., 'nave (of a wheel)'; corresponding to Du. nagef, uage, nave (see Nähr, Nähr), AS. nafu, f., E. nave, OEC. uaf, f., all of which have the same meaning; Goth. *nabo, f., is by chance not recorded. Both the word and the idea are OARyan (primit. form *nabd) ; comp. OLind. náðhi, f., and náðhya, m., 'nave (of a wheel).' Undoubtedly the cognates discussed under Náb with the meaning 'nave' are primit. allied, the Ind. word náðhi just quoted also signifying 'nave,' as well as Lett. nabo, f., which is exactly equiv. in sound to OHG. naba. Hence Lat. umbo (for *tonbo, *nobo), 'boss (of a shield),' may also be connected with ambelites, 'nave'; comp. Gr. ὄμφαλος, 'nave, boss (of a shield).' With regard to the antiquity of the terms denoting parts of a wagon see Nät, Näf, Naf, and Nách.

Nabel, m., 'navel,' from the equiv. MidHG. nabel, OHG. nabolu, m.; corresponding to Du. navel, AS. nafela, E. navel, OEC. nafle, m., 'navel'; Goth. *nabala is by chance not recorded. A common Aryan word in the primit. forms nóbhelo, onbhelo; comp. Gr. ὄμφαλος, Lat. ambelites (for *ambelites, *nobelites), Sans. nábblita, Gr. ἄμφιπλη, 'nave.' These words are primit. l-derivatives of OARyan nóbbl, onbhó, 'nave, navel,' appearing in Nät. In other cases the OARyan terms for parts of the body are mostly undervived forms (see Prz and Ötf).

Näber, Nåber, m., 'anger, gimlet,' from MidHG. neber, netbeber, m., a strange corruption (probably by connection with Nät of nebé-gör, nabé-gör, m., 'anger' (comp. Ötf). Corresponding to OHG. nabo-gör, m., 'anger,' lit. 'spare, pointed iron tool to bore naves,' also AS. nafegdr, 'anger,' MidE. nevegdr, neager, E. anger (with regard to the apparent loss of an initial n comp. E. adder; equiv. to MidHG. Ötf; similarly Du. aregarr, 'anger,' as well as uaf, are, 'nave'), equiv. to OLG. nabeugr, Scand. nafarr, 'anger.' An OTeut. compound, whence Finn. napakaira, 'anger.'

Nacht, prep., 'after, behind, in accordance with,' from MidHG. näch, OHG. näch, prep., 'after, near to, beside'; comp. Goth. nenha, nêhva, prep., 'near to'; allied to the adj. näha, OHG. nih, Goth. nêhos.

Nachhmen, see aumen.

Nachbar, m., 'neighbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. nächgebôr, OHG. nächgebôr, nächgebôro, m.; corresponding to Du. na- buur, AS. nêchêbôr, m., E. neighbour; a common West Teut. compound, pointing to Goth. *nêchegabôr, m.; it signifies 'he who lives near to another.' Comp. Baur.

Nachen, m., 'boat, skiff,' from the equiv. MidHG. nache, OHG. nacho, m.; corresponding to OASx. naco, Du. naak, aak (respecting the form without n see Nábr), AS. naco, m. (obsolete in later E.); OEC. nêkkre, m., 'boat'; Goth. *nagna, m., is by chance not recorded (see also Nách). Its origin is obscure; perhaps Lat. nàv-is, Gr. ναῦς, Sans. náus, are allied, Lat. nàv-being changed to naq. Comp. qud.

Nachttag, see Ochttag.

Nachtfe, m., the superl. of nàhe used as a subst., 'neighbour, fellow-man'; comp. OHG. nàhisto, m., 'neighbour'; in Goth. nêocosdja, m., 'neighbour.'

Nacht, f., 'night,' from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. naht, f.; corresponding to Goth. nãts, OEC. nôlt, AS. nèht, ndk, E. night, Du. nacht, OSax. naht, f.; a common OTeut. naht, f., from common Aryan nôkt, 'night.' Comp. Lit. noci (stem nocti), Gr. νόκτι (noctis), Sans. nákta, nighten, n, nakti, f., Lith. naktis, Oslov. noltis. While the word 'night' is common to all the Aryan languages, they differ considerably in the terms for 'day'; this is due to the fact that time in the primit. Aryan period was counted by nights and not by days: relics of this method are seen in Șâñmad, 'Širove Tuesday,' Șâñmad, 'Christmas,' and E. foreignt, evening (comp. Ótun and Õtn). Only a few minor divisions of time, such as Mëni and Zôr, are widely diffused.

Nachtgali, f., 'nightingale,' from the equiv. MidHG. nàhtegal, OHG. náhtegal, f.; a term common to the West Teut. languages for 'luscinia,' prop. 'singer in the
night’ (allied to OTeut. gulan, ‘to sing’); OSax. nachtigala, Du. nachtegaal, AS. nachtegale, E. nightingale.

Nachen, m., ‘nape’ from MidHG. nach, nac, nac (gen. -kak), m., ‘hind part of the head, nape,’ OHG. nac hnae (ech), m.; comp. Du. neck, AS. knecce, m., ‘neck, nape,’ E. neck, OTeut. knacke, m., ‘hind part of the head’ (Goth. *hnakku, *hnäkka, is wanting). In Suab. and Fran. nuf or *Onif is mostly used, and in Bav. *Onif (the Bav. meaning of nacken, ‘bone,’ is remarkable). The graded form with e (AS. knäcca) parallel to a-o is preserved by ModHG, in *Onif; E. nape (AS. knaupa?) seems to be a corresponding form with a medial labial. In the non-Teut. languages the word may be cognate with OIr. cnoc, OBret. cnoch, ‘hill, elevation’ (stem cnooce-).

Nadit, nadend, adj., ‘naked, bare, nude,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nacken, nacket, OHG. nacchut, nähknut, adj.; corresponding to Du. naakt, AS. nacod, E. naked, OTeut. ngekuwdr, Goth. nagaps, with the same meaning; a partic. derivative (see below) naqe-do from Pre-Teut. noqeto- (OIr. nocht, ‘naked,’ from the prim. form nockto-). In Ind. the form nagna occurs with a particip. na for ta; OSlov. naga, Lith. nugas, ‘naked,’ are formed without a suffix. Nothing further is known concerning the Aryan root *nay (allied to Lat. nādus for *novius, *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 primit. Aryan period. See also far.

Nadel, f., ‘needle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nadel, OHG. nidal, naddala, f.; corresponding to Goth. nēblu, OTeut. nēł, AS. nidl, E. needle. Du. naald, OSlov. naddla. A common Teut. form for ‘needle,’ with the suffix -blu- (-ldu-), from the root nē (Radv, lit. ‘an instrument for sewing’), appearing in ModHG. nähen.

Nagel, m., from the equiv. MidHG. nagel, OHG. nagal, f., ‘nail’; corresponding to OSlov. nagal, Du. nagel, AS. nagel, E. nail, OTeut. nagel, ‘nail’; Goth. *nagil may be deduced from the recorded vb. nagfljan, ‘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 the Aryan language is the original one (in OIr. there is a distinction between *nagl, ‘finger-nail,’ and nagil, ‘wooden, iron nail’). Teut. naglo-originated in Aryan wghlo-, or rather nakklo-; comp. OFr. nakk, m. and n., ‘finger or toe nail, claw of birds’ Gr. οξός (nom. οξές), ‘claw, talon, hoof,’ then also ‘hook,’ Lat. unquis, ‘claw, talon,’ OSlov. noppitt, ‘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. glagn. See below.

Naghen, vb., ‘to gnaw, nibble,’ from the equiv. MidHG. naghen, OHG. nagen, with the earlier variant gnagen; comp. OSlov. and AS. gnagen, E. to gnaw, OIr. gnage, ‘to gnaw.’ There are also forms with initial k instead of g, Du. kuagen, OLG. cnagen, likewise HG. chnagen, ‘to gnaw;’ the form nagen originated in gnagen. To the Teut. root gnag, knuag, no correspondences have been found as yet in the non-Teut. languages.

Nah, adj., ‘near, impeding;’ from MidHG. nach (inflect. nāhër, OHG. nāh (inflect. nāher), adj., ‘near;’ corresponding to OSlov. nāh, LG. and Du. na, AS. nāh, E. nigh, adj. (whence the comp. AS. near, adv., E. near; superl. nēkt, E. next); OIr. nērt, Goth. nēkses, ‘near.’ To the Goth. stem nēkwan- (for further derivatives see under Radvbar and nād) we should have expected nēko-, nēke-, in the non-Teut. languages, but they do not occur. Gr. ēγγας, ‘near,’ is no more equiv. in sound to nāh than Sans. nāthuṣa, ‘neighbouring’—nāhe, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. nāhe, OHG. nāhe, adv., ‘near, nearly.’—Nāhe, f., ‘nearness, proximity,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nāhe, OHG. nāð, f.; an abstract of the adj. nāh.

Nähen, vb., ‘to sew, stitch,’ from the equiv. MidHG. nagen, OHG. nājan; corresponding only to Du. naaijen; Goth. *nain is wanting, neither is the word found in the other Teut. languages. The verbal stem nē contained in nähen was at one time more widely diffused in the Teut. group, as may be inferred from the common Teut. Radv (nēblu-); comp. further Rād. In the non-Teut. languages a root nē, ‘to spin,’ is found, which is usually connected with the root of nähen; comp. Lat. neo, Gr. νέα, ‘I spin,’ vīrja, ‘thread,’ vīrpo, ‘spindle’; to this is allied a root snā in OIr. snāthe, ‘thread,’ snāthat, ‘needle’
The cognates were probably borrowed in pre-historic times by one tribe from another (comp. *nasu), so that *nāsēn may not be a genuine Teut. word. 

**nābr- in nāhrāt, from MidHG. nar; OHG. nara, f., 'rescue, maintaining, maintenance.' To this is allied the derivative **nābrung, f., 'nourishment, fool,' from MidHG. nārunge, f., maintenance, nourishment; allied to nāhra.

**nāhrēn, vb., 'to nourish, support, foster,' from MidHG. nērgen, nerigen, OHG. nēren, nērian; prop. causative of gericen, 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. nerigen, AS. nerigen, Goth. nasjan, 'to rescue.' The change of *n (for z) to West Teut. and Scand. r at the end of the stem in causative vb. is normal (comp. febrēn); allied to OIC. nēra. See nāhrē and nāgen.

**nāstī, f., 'seam,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. nōs, f.; corresponding to Du. naad. Allied to nāsten, root nē (Goth. *nēhs), and to OHG. nādēr, nādēr, Mid HG. nāder, m., 'sewer, tailor,' of which the fem. form is MidHG. nāderin, Mod HG. Nāderin. See Nādī and nāgen.

**nāiv, adj., 'naive, artless,' borrowed in the last cent. from Fr. naïf.

**nāme, m., 'name,' from the equiv. Mid HG. name, OHG. name, 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. nema, Du. naam, AS. nōma, nama, m., E. name; Goth. namō, n. OIC. nōn, n. (for nāma), 'name'; equiv. to the corresponding Sans. Sans. nēma, Gr. ἄρα, Lat. nōmen, OSlov. ime, n. (from *nē-men, *nē-men), Pruss. emmens, OIr. ainm. The Aryan primit. form have been nōmen-. Arya nōmen is indicated by MidHG. buxomen and Du. noemen, 'to name,' yet the OSlov. and OIr. words present some phonetic difficulties. Formerly Gr. ἄρα and Lat. nōmen were derived from the root gen, guō, 'to recognise' comp. E. to know, see fmnem), so that Arya nōmen would represent gnōmen, and have orig. signified 'means of recognition'; this view wants phonetic confirmation. Others derive *nām from the root nem in nēm, so that the word would mean 'that which is accepted,' which is likewise improbable; see further nāns and nānīta.

**napf, m., 'bowl, basin,' from MidHG. napf, OHG. napf, for an earlier *napf, m., 'goblet, dish;' corresponding to MidHG. and Du. nap, 'bowl.' AS. *napf (gen. napppes), 'goblet.' Of obscure origin. The Tent. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. nappo, Fr. nappe, 'goblet.'

**nārde, f. (apparently hardly known in UpG.), 'scar,' from the equiv. MidHG. narre, late OHG. narwe, f., lit. 'narrowness, contraction;' a fem. subst. from the adj. narwe (OSax. naru, AS. nāre, E. narrow), 'narrow' (comp. *nārung). Comp. in the non-Tent. languages, Lith. nēr-ti, 'to thread (a needle); nāre, 'cell of the queen-bee.'

**nārde, f. 'nard, spikenard,' from the equiv. MidHG. nard, OHG. nard, f.; formed from Gr. and Lat. nādos, nardos, introduced also through the translation of the Bible into other languages.

**narr, m., 'fool,' from MidHG. and MidLG. narre, m., 'simpleton, fool,' OHG. narre, m., 'madman;' a word peculiar to G., the origin of which is totally obscure. The derivation from MidLat. nārio, 'scoffer, scoundrel; subsannans,' 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 Canfer). Allied to OHG. snurring, MidHG. snurring, 'buffoon, fool!'.

**nārmal, m., 'sea-unicorn,' ModHG. only, borrowed from Dan. and Swed. nørkål (equiv. to OIC. nā-hvalr), whence also E. narwhal. The origin of these cognates, introduced from the North, is obscure. See Walfōid.

**nafché, vb., 'to pilfer dainties,' from MidHG. naschen. OHG. nasen, 'to partake of dainties, pilfer dainties;' for *hnašad, allied to Goth. hnasqu, 'soft, tender,' AS. hnsē, 'soft, tender,' E. nose?.

**nāse, 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. nes, f. (for *nasa); AS. (with gradation a, a) nōs, nasa, E. nose (the form with a in the stem appears in numerous AS. compounds as nes-), Du. neus. Like other terms for parts of the body, this too is common Aryan (see ἀνος, ἄρη, Čhř, Riir, Žahr, &c.); comp. Olnd. nāsā, nas, f.
shortened form of *nebhn, OHG. nüben, iu- 
ben, 'beside'; as a compound of in and en 
it signifies lit. 'in the same line with,' 
similarly AS. on efan, on eman, 'alongside.' 
Comp. the following word.

necfin, prep., 'along with, together with,' 
first occurs in early ModHG., with the 
variant ucfin. Borrowed from Du., in 
which nevens, 'near to,' occurs, which is 
etymologically equiv. to nenen.

næf, m. (with abnormal f), 'nephew,' 
from MidHG. nēve, OHG. nēko, m.; or 
existing in all the OTeut. diaI. (now obso- 
late 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. nef, 'grandson, 
nephew, cousin,' AS. nef, 'grandson, 
nephew' (E. nephew is based on Fr. neveu), 
Ofr. nefe, m., 'relative.' Goth. *nīfa, m., 
is by chance not recorded. The cognates 
are primitive and common to the Aryan 
group; Teut. *nīfod, nom. sing. (of which 
there is a fem. form nīft; see Nīd), from 
pre-Teut. nīpōt, appears in Ind. nigpat 
(stem nīpāt), 'descentant, son, grandson,' 
Lat. nepos, 'grandson,' Gr. děpōs, 'first 
cousin,' nepōd, 'brood,' Ofr. nia, 'sister's 
son.' With regard to the fluctuation 
of meaning see Sart, Dīsm, Better, and 
Schwager.

næmun, vb., 'to take, accept,' from 
the equiv. MidHG. nēm, OHG. nīman; 
a common Teut. str. vb. with the same 
signification throughout the group; comp. 
Goth., OSax., and AS. nīman, Ofr. nemo. 
The most nearly allied in sense to these 
are Lat. emere and Ofr. en (OSlov. inu?), 
'to take,' with which nēmun is connected 
in sound if its initial n is the relic of a 
particle. OTen. nēman may, however, be 
compared more probably with Gr. νῆμος, 
'to distribute, pasture' (trans.), νῆμος (nēmos), 
'pasture,' equiv. to Lat. nemus, 'grove,' 
Gr. νῆμος, 'law,' in which case it is espe- 
cially connected with the mid. vb. nēmēs, 
'to distribute among themselves, possess, 
consider as, hold.'

Nehruq, f., 'a long narrow strip of

Nas

OSlov. nosī, m., Lith. nēsis, Lat. nēsus, 
nāres. See further Nīfarrm.

nāf, adj., 'wet, moist,' from the equiv. 
MidHG. and OHG. nās, adj.; correspond- 
ing to Goth. *nats, nom. *nats, 'wet' 
(deduced from nātan; see nēgen); OSax. 
and Du. nat. Tent. nat- can scarcely be 
connected with Sans. nās, t., 'river,' be- 
cause the latter is derived from a root nād, 
'to rush, roar.' Perhaps Gr. νοηρός, 'wet' 
(portio, 'I am wet'), points, like the Teut. 
cognates, to a root nē, n. (comp. Sāh with 
Gr. κάτω). Meβ. likewise may be primit. 
allied; see Nāf and Nēgen.—Nāf, n., 
'humidity,' from MidHG. nās, n., 'fluid, 
moistness'; the adj. nās used as a neut. 
subst.—Nāfica, f., 'humidity, moisture,' 
from MidHG. nās, OHG. nēs, f.; an 
abstract from nās.

Nāfger, f., 'adder, viper, asp,' from the 
equiv. MidHG. nāter, nātere, OHG. nātara, 
f.; corresponding to OSax. nādra, DU. 
adder (for naddor; see under Nāb, Nāfrī), 
AS. nēadder, E. adder (likewise, with 
the loss of the initial n, see Ďttr). Goth. 
*nēdor is wanting, the graded form nādes, 
n., 'adder,' being used; OTe. nādr, nādra, 
'adder.' A specifically Tent. word, the 
early history of which is not quite clear; it 
can scarcely be connected with Lat. 
natrix, 'water-snake,' which belongs to 
nare, nārāre, 'to swim.'

Nārac, f., 'barque,' from MidHG. nāvē, 
neve, f. and m., 'small ship,' espec. 
'ferry-boat'; not primit. allied to Lat. nāres, 
but rather borrowed from it in the MidHG. 
period. The Tent. cognate of Lat. nāris, 
Gr. νῦς, Sans. nās, is OTe. nār, 'ship,' of 
which we should have expected the corre- 
sponding MidHG. form *nāvoc. It is cer- 
tainly remarkable that the Tent. primit. 
word corresponding to the Aryan terms 
decided has been preserved only in Saim.

Nēbēl, m., 'mist, fog, haze,' from the 
equiv. MidHG. nēbel, OHG. nēbul; corre- 
sponding to OSax. nēbl, m., DU. nebel (in 
E. mist; see Nīl). Goth. *nībels is want- 
ing; allied to the OTe. compounds with 
śif-, 'darkness,' to which nōl, 'night,' is 
akin (comp. AS. nīföl, 'dark'). OHG. 
nebul, from pre-Teut. nēbhol-, corresponds 
to Gr. νῆμος, 'cloud, mist,' Gr. νῆμος, n., 
'cloud, mist,' Lat. nēbula, 'mist,' Sans. nīb- 
has, n., 'mist, cloud, dampness,' OSlov. nēbo 
(stem nēbes), n., 'sky,' Ofr. nēl, 'cloud.'

Nēben, adv. and prepos., 'beside, along 
with, in addition to,' from MidHG. nēben,
land separating a Haft from the sea,' first occurs in MidHG., allied to MidHG. (14th cent.) Nerse, 'Kurische Nehrung': "since Nehrung is a narrow strip of land, it may be derived from OSax. naru, 'narrow.'" See Mark.

Acid, m., 'envy, grudge,' from MidHG. nit (gen. nites), m., 'hostile disposition, warlike fury, grudge, jealousy, envy.' OHG. nit, m., 'hatred, anger, envy.' It corresponds to OSax. niti, m., 'zeal, hostile conflict, hatred.' Du. niit, m., 'envy.' AS. nipt, m., 'endeavour, effort, hostility' (obsolete in E.). In East Teut. the corresponding word is neut., Goth. neiph, n., 'envy,' Olc. niti, n., 'disgrace, opprobrious term.' Teut. *nipa, connected with Lat. nitor, 'to exert oneself.'—Acednagel, see Rict.

Neigen, vb., 'to tilt, bend, incline,' from MidHG. nigen, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to cause to bow, humiliating lower.' OHG. nigen, from hitjan, str. vb., 'to bow,' and neigen, wk. vb., 'to incline, bend.' It corresponds to OSax. hitjan, hitjan, AS. hitgan, hitgan, Goth. hnevian, vb., 'to bow, sink, swatjian, vb., 'to humiliate, bend' (for *hneigwian, *hnaigwian); the wk. vb. is the causative of the str. vb. The Teut. root hitgian, from pre-Teut. kisgh (or rather *kisg?), is uncertain in the other Aryan languages. Perhaps Lat. co-niceo, nico, nicio, '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 Heliand), 'no;' derived from the Goth. adv. of negation ni, OHG. ni, MidHG. en-ne (which also appears in the n of nidē, nē, and nīgamb), and the neut. of the indefinite article OHG. Mid HG., and ModHG. ein, equiv. to Goth. aina; nein is therefore 'not one' (comp. nidē, meaning 'not something'). The approximate source of E. no is the equiv. AS. nē (Olc. nei), in Goth. nē, 'no.' The Goth. negative ni, etymologically cognate with un and ehr, belongs to the same class as Gr. νῦ (e.g. νῦ-κερδῆς, 'unprofitable'), Lat. nē (in nēfas) and nē, 'not, lest, in order that not,' Sans. na, OSlov. ne, 'not,' Lith. ne, 'not.'

Helfe, f., 'pink carnation,' a LG. form for Nagelfran (LG. nagellkin), n.; in Mid HG. nagellin, n., 'clove.' Comp. Ic. negull, m., 'clove,' Du. nagelbloem, 'carnation.'

Neuen, vb., 'to name,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nennen (also memmen); originated in namjan by the assimilation of mn; a verbal noun from Name (OHG. namo). Comp. Goth. namjan from namō, AS. nam an, wk. vb., equiv. to E. to name (AS. also naman, equiv. to OSax. nemman). See Name and the remarks there on Du. noemen, 'to name.'

Nergeln, nørgeyn, vb., 'to grumble, growl;' ModHG. only, of obscure origin; in Bav. the vb. signifies 'to speak indistinctly' (spec. in a guttural fashion or through the nose). Allied perhaps to Du. nourken, 'to grumble, growl.'

Nero, m., 'nerve, sinew,' ModHG. only, from Lat. nervus.

Nessel, f., 'nettle,' from the equiv. Mid HG. neizzel, OHG. neizzila, f.; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. netel, AS. netele, f., E. nettle; allied to earlier OHG. equiv. naizzala (the same as Ic. apyrta), 'nettle.' Goth. *nisata, f., and *naitil, f., 'nettle,' are by chance not recorded. Since the HG. word can never have had an initial l before the n, Gr. κιών, 'stinging nettle,' cannot be regarded as a cognate. The word has more correctly been connected with the common Teut. Net (Goth. nati), on the assumption that nets in early times were made of nettle-threads. Further cognates are wanting. The term has also been compared with Pruss. noatis, Lith. noteré, and OIr. nenaid.

Neft, n., 'nest, haunt,' from MidHG. and OHG. nēst, n., 'nest, resting-place for birds and also for sucking animals'; corresponding to MidLG. and Du. naest, AS. nestel, f., E. nest; Goth. *nīsta- is wanting. The cognates are primit.; the OTeut. form previous to the permutation of consonants was nīzdā, which is indicated likewise by Sans. nidā-s, 'lair of animals,' also 'dwelling,' as well as by OIr. net, 'nest.' Lat. nidus, 'nest,' for *nīzdus (Lith. nūdas and Slav. gnězdo, 'nest,' are abnormal). The form nīzdā is prop. a compound of the root sed, 'to sit, seat oneself,' and the verbal particle ni preserved in Sans. (see nītre); nīzdā- from ni-sēdā-, therefore means lit. 'place of settling'; comp. Sans. ni-sād, 'to sit down, settle.' In Lat. and Teut. nidus and nest assumed the special meaning 'bird's nest;' similarly in Scand. a general word for 'couch' (Gr. κόσμη) was restricted to a bear's haunt (Olc. hip; it belongs, like Gr. κόσμη, κέινα, to the Aryan root ph, 'to lie'). The Goth. term for 'nest' is sitl,
lit. 'seat,' which therefore is of a cognate root with ṅfī.

*āṅfīl, f. and m., 'lace,' from MidHG. *āṅfīla, f., *āṅfīlo, m., *āṅfīlo, f., 'knot of ribbons, bow, lace (for stays, &c.), bandage'; allied to MidHG. and Du. nestel, 'girdle, lace,' OSc. *ṅfīl, *ṅfīl, *ṅfīl, s. 'stitching needle,' and with further gradation OHG. *ṅfīla, s., 'tying together,' as well as nuška, MidHG. *uʃča, *uʃča, 'clasp of a cloak.' If *ā and *ā in these words be regarded as a part of the derivative, they may be compared with Lat. ncto, 'to join' (and the Sans. root *nadh, 'to connect,'?); OHC. *ṅfīlo (Goth. *ṅfīlo) has also been connected with Lat. nūlus (for *ngǔdus, like nūs from *ṅguðus; see 3fīl). The form *ṅfīlo passed into Rom., comp. Ital. nastro, 'silk ribbon.'

*ṅfīl, adj., 'neat, nice, pretty,' first occurs in early ModHG.; from Du. and Fr. net (Lat. *netīdus).

*ṅfīl, n., *ṅfīl, from the equiv. MidHG. *ṅfīla, OHG. *ṅfīlo, n.; compared with OSax. net (and nettī), n., Du. AS., and E. net, Goth. nai, OSc. net, n., 'net'; a common Tent. term, to which the graded Scand. nōt, 'large net,' is allied. The etymology is obscure; it is scarcely allied to nā, Tent. *nātā; it is rather connected with *ṅfīdī, with which it may be based on a pre-Tent. root nādī, 'to sew, knit.' Comp. also Lat. nassa, 'creel, net.'

*ṅfīla, vb., 'to wet, moisten,' from MidHG. *ṅfīla, OHG. *ṅfīla, Goth. *nīj, 'to wet,' a verbal noun from nāj.

*ṅfīl, adj., 'new, fresh, modern, novel,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ṅfīla, nī, OHG. *ṅfīlo. Corresponding forms exist in the Tent. and Aryan group; Goth. *ṅfīla, OSc. *ṅfīla, AS. *ṅfīla, F. *ṅfīla, Du. *ṅfīla, OHG. *ṅfīlo. The prim. meaning of this primit. Aryan *ṅfīla, *ṅfīla, cannot be determined with certainty; it is probably connected with the OAryan particle nā, 'now,' so what was new was regarded as 'that which has just come into being' (comp. nā). Its relation to the following word is very doubtful.

*ṅfīl, num., 'nine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *ṅfīl, corresponding to Goth. *ṅfīl, 'nine,' OSax. *ṅfīl, Du. *ṅfīl, AS. *ṅfīl, E. *ṅfīl, OSc. *ṅfīl (all these represent *ṅfīl?); a common Aryan numeral, like all the units. Comp. Sans. niṃ, Lat. nōvem, Gr. ἐννέα, OHG. niō.
two words were kept separate, ni aive, 'never.' With regard to the negative ni see nîdt; and for OHG. iœ, Goth. aive, comp. je.

niéd, prep., 'below,' from MidHG. nide, 'under, below;' OHG. nida, prep., 'under, beneath'; aliud to nitter.

nièdern (in hüntrin), adv., 'below, beneath,' from MidHG. nièden, nièdene, OHG. nièdena, adv., 'below;' comp. OSax. nithana, AS. niópan (from AS. bencopan is derived E. beneath); aliud to nitter.

nièder, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. nider, OHG. nider, adv., 'down, downward'; corresponding to OSax. nithar, Du. neder, AS. níper, L. nether, Olf. nîér; Goth. *niípar, is by chance not recorded. A derivative of the Aryan verbal particle ni, 'down' (see Asî), which is preserved in other Teut. forms (see nièt and nûtrîn); comp. OSlov. niów, *niów, 'below,' as well as Sans. ni, 'down,' and Sans. niárâ, which is closely allied to the Teut. adv.—

nièder, as an adj., 'nether, lower, base,' has been recently formed from the adv.; OHG. nièdari, MidHG. nider, nièdare, adj., 'nether, low'; akin to OSax. niáthiri.

niètlich, adj., 'pleasant, pleasant, nice,' from MidHG. *niètlich, of which only the adv. niétlich, 'zealously, diligently;' is recorded; late OHG. nietsam, 'desiderabilis, desireable, pleasant;' comp. OSax. nietsam, 'pleasant.' The cognates are connected with OHG. niot, m., 'lively, long, zealous endeavour,' OSax. niid, AS. nioð, 'zeal, longing.'

Nièdngel, Nièdngel, m., see Niet.

Nièmd, see nite and mal.

Nièmend, pron. with an excescent final d (as in Bent), from nied and man, 'nobody;' comp. MidHG. nieman, niemen, OHG. nieman, 'nobody;' see nie and jemal.

Nière, f., 'kidney,' from the equiv. MidHG. nièr, nière, OHG. niero, m. (OHG. also 'testicle'); corresponding to Du. nie, f., MidE. and MidLG. nière (to which are allied E. kidney, MidE. kidney, from AS. *nighne, *nighnera), 'kidney,' in Scand. níra, 'kidney,' with ï-mutation. If the latter indicates Goth. *niêro, n., the Teut. class has no further cognates; but if we are to assume Goth. *niâro, niâro, corresponding forms may be found in the other Aryan languages, which have numerous terms for parts of the body in common with Teut.; Goth. *nîro for *niêro, *negêro, from pre-Teut. *negroûn, which is represented in

Gr. by an equiv. ἅδρον, 'kidney, testicle' (φ for gh); akin further to Lat. nefrones. With regard to Goth. *niw-, *niwe-, *niwe-, see Nüt.

nièfen, vb., 'to sneeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. niesen, OHG. niosan, str. vb.; corresponding to Du. niezen, Olf. nisjen (to which knore, m., 'sneezing,' is allied), MidE. nisân; also AS. niosæn, MidE. fniesen, equiv. to Du. fnieten, 'to sneeze.' The two Teut. roots nius and fnias seem to have been orig identical; with these are connected MidE. nisêen, E. to sneeze. The pre-Teut. root quus, quus, may be onomatopoeic.

Nièswurz, m., 'hellebore,' from the equiv. MidHG. niesswurz, 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."

Niécbrauch, m., 'usurfruct,' allied to niêten; see genêten.

Niief, n., from the equiv. MidHG. niët, m. and f., 'bolt;' OHG. *nìot is not recorded with this sense. The word is connected with OHG. nìotan, 'to fasten,' Olf. hneßa, vb., 'to strike, hammer, fix firmly;' the Teut. root hned, pre-Teut. knat, has not yet been found in other languages.

Niiec, f., 'blank (in a lottery); "adopted in the first half of the 18th cent. after the introduction of lotteries in the Du. fashion, from the equiv. Du. niet, m. and n., 'nothing, nought,' the gender of which was changed to fem., the Du. word exactly corresponded orig. to Mod. HG. niët, niët, night." See the latter words.

Niiefel, f., see Niedte.

Nimmer, adv., 'never, never again,' from MidHG. niemer, nimmer, nimner (from nie mér), 'never (of present and future actions);' comp. ModHG.immer in the sense of 'no more, never again, for which immermüer is used in preference. From MidHG. niemer, immer, 'never more.' Both forms are derivatives of OHG. nio and mér (like AS. niôfre, E. never, from *niô- 

mur), immermüer contains the second component twice. See niêt and niî.

Nippen, vb., ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. nippen, 'to sip;' in Henneb, and Bav. nippen, nippen, with the HG. pf. Comp. further AS. nipæl, E. nipple.

Nippolfe, f., 'toy, trinket,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. nippe.
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<th>English Word</th>
<th>German Word</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nirgend, nirgends, adv., 'nowhere,' from MidHG. nieren, nieren; see irgend.</td>
<td>nieren, nieren, OHG. nisten; a verbal noun from nisten.</td>
<td>Comp. AS. nistian, E. to nestle, Du. nestelen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>nisten, nisten, vb., 'to build a nest, nestle,' from the equiv. MidHG. nisten, nisten, OHG. nisten; a verbal noun from nisten.</td>
<td>Comp. AS. nisten, E. to nestle, Du. nestelen.</td>
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<td>*nif, f., 'nit,' from the equiv. MidHG. nif (52), f., for knist; corresponding to Du. nest, AS. knitu, f., and the equiv. E. nit; Goth. *knits is not recorded. According to the permutation of consonants Gr. νοίς, plur. νοίτης, 'eggs of lice, bugs, fleas,' &amp;c., may be akin, if the words in both languages be based on knid. It has also been connected with Slav. guida. Nif is not allied.</td>
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<td>*nif, the same as nif.</td>
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<td>*nix, m., 'nixey, water-fairy,' from MidHG. (very rare) nixen, OHG. nixenus, n.</td>
<td>'hippopotamus.'</td>
<td>Comp. AS. nicor, 'hippopotamus.' E. nick, 'water-sprite (Old Nick, applied to the devil), MidDu. nicker, 'water-sprite,' OEc. nykr (from *niqiza), '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 nix from pre-Teut. nix (Saus. nix, Gr. νῖξα), 'to wash oneself;' thus *nix would mean orig. a sea-animal that delights in bathing, sea-spirit,' while the masc. *nir, like AS. nicor, points to Goth. *niqiza, *nixisa, the corresponding fem. Nix. preserved in OHG., indicates Goth. *niqisi; OHG. nicheusa, MidHG. *nicksi, *nice, in waesser-nice, f., 'female water-sprite,' for which in MidHG. mceree, and mcemeit are used.</td>
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<td>*nobistfrug, m., 'underworld, hell,' borrowed, like Strug, 'tavern,' the second part of the compound, in early ModHG. from LG. The first component is MidHG. abis, abyssus, m., 'abyss,' whence with n prefixed (comp. Ital. abisso, from the usual combination in abysso), the LG. form *nabisfrug, hence lit. 'tavern in hell.'</td>
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<td>*noci, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. noch, OHG. noch, *noci, 'still'; corresponding to OSax. noh, Du. nog, Goth. nauh, 'still'; a compound of nua, 'now,' and h, equiv. to Lat. que, Gr. τε, Sans. ca, 'also'; therefore the orig. meaning is probably 'also now,' or 'even, just now'; comp. nuu, and</td>
<td>with regard to Goth. h., equiv. to Lat. que, see noh (2).</td>
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<td>*noch (2), conj., 'nor,' from MidHG. noch, OHG. noh, 'nor, not even, and not even'; OHG. noh—noh, MidHG. noch—noch, 'neither—nor,' also even in MidHG. weider—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. ne, Lat. ne, see nif). The particle -h, -uh, corresponding to Lat. que, Gr. τε, Sans. ca, 'and,' had a definite meaning in Goth.</td>
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<td>*nou, f., 'yard-arm,' MidHG. only, borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG.; comp. Du. nock, 'summit, point.'</td>
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<td>None, f., 'afternoon prayers,' from MidHG. none, OHG. none, f., 'hora none, 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. nōna, nōn, AS. nōn, E. non, (the difference in time is said to be due to the shifting of the canonical 'nōna' to midday).</td>
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<td>*nonne, f., 'nun,' from the equiv. MidHG. nunne, OHG. nunna, f.; corresponding to Du. nonn, MidLG. and AS. nunne, f., E. nun, adopted, like the previous word, in connection with monastic life, both in G. and E. about the beginning of the 9th cent., from Lat. nonna (Gr. νηνα), which passed also into Rom.; comp. Fr. pronne, pronmain, 'nun,' Ital. pronna, 'grandmother,' like Ital. pronna, 'grandfather.' The early history of the cognates is obscure; late Lat. nonna was an 'expression of reverence' (hence its meaning in Ital.).</td>
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<td>*nonne, f., 'gelded sow,' is, like the corresponding words in MidHG. and Du., identical with None, 'nun,' and was thus termed for sexual reasons.</td>
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<td>Nord, m. (almost obsolete in the UpG. vernacular), 'north,' from MidHG. nor (gen. nordes), m. and n., OHG. nord, m.; corresponding terms are found in all the OTeut. languages (whence Ital. norte and Fr. nord), the names of the cardinal points being formed independently in Teut.; in this case the Aryan languages possess no common term. Comp. OSax. *north (recorded only as an adv. 'northwards'), AS. norp, m., E. north. Goth. *nartbrs, or rather *nartfr (equiv. to OEc. norfr), is by chance not recorded. It has been con-</td>
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connected with Gr. νεφρός, '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. nerto signifies 'on the left.'—To this Mörden, m., 'northern region,' is allied; from MidHG. (MidG.) norden, OHG. norden, n.; comp. also Ėtnn.

Nörne, f., ModHG. only, naturalised, espec. by Klopstock, from the equiv. Olt. norn (plur. norner), 'goddess of fate'; the origin of the term is disputed.

Nögel, n., 'pint (nearly), allied to MidHG. nażültn (s?), n., 'a small liquid measure,' dimin. of an obsolete primit. word, the origin of which is obscure.

Nof, f., 'need, compulsion, distress,' from MidHG. and OHG. ndt, f. (seldom masc.), 'toil, oppression, danger, struggle, compulsion;' a common Tent. form; comp. Goth. nauta, f., 'necessity, compulsion, force;' Olt. naut, f., 'necessity,' AS. nedd, f., E. need, Du. nood, O Sax. ndt. The common Tent. stems nauti, naybi, from pre-Tent. nauti-; are connected with Pruss. nauti, 'distress;' nau (see gen.) is probably the root.—Nöldurt, f., 'necessaries' (of life), from MidHG. nöldurt, f., 'necessity, need, needs of nature, want of necessaries, livelihood,' even in OHG. nöldurt, f. (OSax. nöldurt); allied to Goth. nauti-;arur, adj., 'necessary.'—Nölerbe, m., early ModHG., equiv. to 'necessary, legitimate heir, who may not be passed over.'—

Nölwehr, f., 'self-defence,' from MidHG. nötwehr, f., 'warding off force.'—Nötzucht, f., 'rape,' formed from MidHG. (Lower Rhen.) nötzühten, 'to ravish, violate, and also the equiv. MidHG. nötzen, lit. 'to treat in a violent manner,' even in OHG. nötzen (MidHG. and OHG. nötturn, f., 'rape').

Nole, 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.

Nučtern, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. nüchttern, nüchter, OHG. nučturm, nučtärn, adj., 'without food or drink, fasting, temperate,' comp. Du. nuchter, AS. nihtnig. The assumption that the word is based on Lat. nocturnus does not suffice to explain the meaning of nučtern, since the Lat. term signifies only 'nocturnal, at night'; nor is it possible to regard OHG. nučturn as a genuine Teut. derivative of Aryan nōkt, 'night' (Olt. nōt), since it must have been equiv. in meaning to Lat. nocturnus. It may more probably be compared with Gr. νύξ, 'I am sober,' νυσσα, νυτῆς, 'sober, without wine,' the φ- of which may represent an old guttural. In spite of this probable connection of the root, the suffix of nučtern is still obscure.

Nööche, Nööche, f., 'freak, artfulness,' ModHG. only, from LG. noöche; comp. Du. nuuk, 'freak.'

Nöödel, f., 'vermicelli, dumpling,' first occurs in MidHG., whence Fr. noûlites; of obscure origin.

Nu, adv., 'now, at present,' from MidHG. and OHG. nu (with the variant ná), 'at the present time, now,' rarely in MidHG. with the adverbial suffix nu (nun, nuon). Further in ModHG. nu (from MidHG. ná); corresponding to O Sax. nd, Du. nu, AS. ná, E. now, Goth. ná, 'now.' A common Tent. temporal adv.; comp. Sans. nu, ná, 'now,' nánam, 'now.' Gr. ἄνω, ἄν, Lat. nun (with the c of hi-c), Oslov. vun, 'now,' Lith. nu. Comp. nu and med (i).

Nu, adv., 'only, simply,' from MidHG. nucoere, OHG. ničcrí (OSax. ne wári); lit. 'it would not be, if it were not.' MidHG. and the ModHG. dials. have numerous intermediate forms between nucoere and ModHG. nu, espec. nēr, neur, niur, nuor. For the negative ne see ničt.

Nüftler, f., 'nose, nostril,' ModHG. only, from LG. nuster, E. nostril, is demonstrably a compound, signifying lit. 'nose-hole' (comp. AS. næs-býrd, nōs-býrd). We cannot so positively assume that the G. word is also a compound, for the l of the E. word is wanting. Hence some etymologists regard it as an r- derivative from nos- (a graded form of næfr, comp. earlier Mod HG. ničfr, in Logau, 'to snivel,') with a t inserted, and connect it with Lith. nascar, 'mouth, jaw,' and Oslov. noždsr, 'nostrils,' Niffr is not allied; comp. næfr.

Auf (1.), f., 'nut,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. nuč, f., neither cognate with nor borrowed from Lat. nuc (nucem). It is rather a genuine Tent. word, orig. with initial h; comp. Olt. hnot, f., AS. hnutu, f., E. nut, Du. root (Goth. hnut, f., is wanting). The genuine Tent. cognates point to a pre-Tent. kneh-, which appears with the same sense in Olt. cnč.

Auf (2.), f., 'blow, push,' ModHG.
nut, f., from the equiv. MidHG. nuot, from OHG. nuoa, 'groove, as well as OHG. nuoi, MidHG. nuovel, 'groove, plane; nuotisen, 'iron of a groove plane.' MidHG. nüejen, vb. (OHG. nuoen, from *hnuojan), 'to smooth, fit exactly;' also belongs to a Teut. root hnu.

nüte, adj., 'useful,' from MidHG. nütze, OHG. nuzzi, adj., 'profitable'; Goth. un-nuts, 'useless'; comp. AS. nytt, 'useful.' Allied to gnüte, where other derivatives and cognates of the str. vb. are adduced.

O.

ob (1.), prep. and adv., 'over, above,' from MidHG. oB, prep. and adv., 'aloft, above, across,' so too OHG. oBa; comp. AS. MB-neared, 'upper.' ModHG. eB has been retained chiefly in compounds such as Dabt and DbaB. Allied to eBen.

ob (2.), conj., 'whether, if,' from MidHG. oB, prep. and conj., 'if, as if, although, whether,' so too OHG. oBa, with the earlier variant iba, 'if, whether;' corresponding to OSax. ef, of (AS. jf, E. if). Goth. iba, iba, 'whether then, perhaps, probably, lest perhaps,' with the corresponding negative nibai, niba, 'unless.' The OHG. form is the dat. and instrum. of iba, f., 'doubt, condition,' OIC. jfe, jfe, m., and if, cf, 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. oBen, 'from above,' E. preserved only in oh-ove. Allied to eBer.

ober (1.), compar., 'higher,' from MidHG. Ober, OHG. oBaro, 'the superior;' prop. the compar. of eB. From this was formed, even in OHG., a new superl. oberost (MidHG. Oberost).

ober (2.), prep., 'over, above, beyond;' of MidG. and LG. origin, as is indicated by the stem vowel, for the o which prevails in MidG. and LG. obrar, oBar, AS. ofer, E. over, and the equiv. DU. oBer, is always represented in HG. by u. See üter and auf.

Obilat, f., from the equiv. MidHG. obilt, obiat, f. and n., 'the Host, wafer;' from Lat. oblatia (from offerre, which was adopted as offerrn, whence also the equiv. AS. ofelte; MidE. obil is formed, however, from OFr. obilée, whence ModFr. obliée. See rifer.

Obst, n., with an excrescent dental as in Fr. Mend, nicmand, Palafr, Parfi; from the equiv. MidHG. obes, OHG. obaz, n., 'fruit.' It is a West Teut. word; comp. Du. oost, AS. ofet (Goth. *ubat is wanting, in OIC. ailen). It is uncertain whether Goth. *ubat is akin to eBt, üBt, root up-, thus signifying 'what is above.'

Obst, m., from the equiv. MidHG. obse, OHG. obso, m., 'ox;' corresponding terms occur in all the OTeut dialects; Goth. obse, OIC. obs, OSax. oxa, E. ox, Du. os, OSax. obso, 'ox.' The common Teut. obsan- (from pre-Teut. ukse-) is primit. cognate with Sans. uksan, 'bull,' the words oil and doiter being also common to the Aryan group. The Sans. root is uks, 'to spurt out,' or uks, 'to grow strong, grow up.' If the latter is correct, Obst is connected with madse, but it may be a masc. form of Lat. vacca, 'cows.'

Obst, m., from the equiv. MidHG. ocker, ogger, n. and m., 'ochre.' Borrowed from Lat. ochra (ospa), 'ochre,' whence also Ital. ocra, Fr. ocre.

ode, adj., 'deserted, waste,' from MidHG. oDe, adj., 'uncultivated, uninhabited, empty, foolish, poor, infirm,' OHG. ödI, 'desolate, empty;' corresponding to Goth. aupt, 'desolate, solitary, unfertile,' OIC. auBer. 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. ödI, OHG. ödI, AS. jfpe, edpe, OIC. auBer. (in compounds), 'easy.' The prim. meanings of both classes are uncertain.

ode, f., 'waste, solitude, wilderness;' from MidHG. ode, OHG. öd, f., 'desert.' Comp. the Goth. derivative auBida, 'desert.'

odeen, equiv. to Obst.

oder, conj., from the equiv. MidHG. oder, OHG. odor, 'or, else;' the OHG. and MidHG. ordinary form are without r;
OEHG. *edo, earlier *ëddo, MidOE. edo, od. 
This abnormal * is, according to some, a compar. suffix; according to others it is simply an affix due to the influence of OHG. wèder, MidHG. wèder, 'neither.' OHG. *ëddo, edo, correspond further to Goth. aïþbæu, 'or', which is a compound of Goth. *ib, 'and' (Lat. et), and *bæu, 'or.' E. or has no connection with this word, since it originated in AS. dôwer; Goth. aïþbæu is AS. ofþe and ðþba, 'or,' which became obsolete at an early period.

*Ôdermenieg, m., 'agrimony,' a corruption of the equiv. Lat. agrimonia, which appears under various forms in MidHG. ôdernenie, *ôdermenie.

Ôfen, m., 'from the equiv. MidHG. *ôven, OHG. *ôwian, m., 'oven'; so too with the same meaning MidLG. and Du. oven. AS. ofen, E. oven, OEc. ofn, ogn (Swed. ogn), Goth. aôhûna; 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. uklâ, 'pot,' and Gr. ἔσρος, 'oven' (for ἕκνος, which is indicated by Goth. aôhû). The orig. sense, 'pot,' seems also to follow from AS. ofuc, 'little vessel.'

ôfenc, adj., from the equiv. MidHG. ofen, OHG. ofen, adj., 'open'; it has the same meaning in all the Teut. languages except Goth. where *upans is wanting. Comp. OEc. openan, 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 any, OSax. upp, Goth. new, is allied, so that ofen would mean lit. 'drawn up.'

ôff, adv., from the equiv. MidHG. oft, ofte, OHG. ofto, adv., 'often, frequently'; corresponding to Goth. uto, OEc. opt. AS. oft, E. oft (extended form ofte), OSax. oft, ofto, 'often.' These adv. forms seem to be petrified cases of an obsolete subst. or adj. partic.; they have also been connected with the partic. of the Sans. root uc, 'to be fond of doing.'

Ôßheim, Ôßm, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *ôßim, *ôßim (also with final * instead of *n), OHG. Ôßm, m., 'uncle'; corresponding to Du. Ôom, AS. ôm, 'uncle' (contracted from *ôlíhâm), MidE. ôm, 'uncle,' also early ModE. ònne (whence, ònes as a prop. name). By inference from OFris. êm, 'mother's brother,' and Lat. avunculus, the lit. meaning of Ôßm is 'uncle on the mother's side' (in contrast to Ôtt, 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. avum-culus, 'uncle,' which is the dimin. of avus, 'grandfather' (so too Lith. alynas and OSlov. ûj from *auvos, 'uncle'); to Lat. avus (to which OEr. ave, 'grandson,' is alluded), Goth. avô, f., 'grandmother,' OEc. avô, 'great-grandfather,' corresponds. With reference to the second syllable a Teut. havma, 'honour,' is assumed; therefore Ôßm means lit. 'enjoying the honours of a grandfather.' A more probable assumption is 'possessing the grandfather's house,' 'grandfather's heir' (hence Lat. avunculus, lit. 'little grandfather'). Others join the h to the first syllable and regard it as the representative of the Lat. c in avunculus, and divide the Goth. word thus, *auh-áims, which is identical with modern Somali aima, a dimin. suffix for aima. It is to be observed that after the remarks under Ôtt and Ôter, MidHG. Ôßm may also mean 'nephew, sister's son.'

Ôhm, n. and m., *Ôw'm (liquid measure, about 40 gals.), from MidHG. Ôme, ôme (â before nasals is changed into ê; comp. Ôme, Ònt, Ômht, and cênt), f., m., and n., 'awm, measure'; corresponding to Du. aam, E. awm, Scand. õma. They are based on MidLat. ama, 'vessel, wine measure' (Gr. ἀμα, 'water-pail,' Lat. ama, 'water-bucket'). See above.

Ôhnef, n., 'aftermath,' from the equiv. MidHG. õÔmô, OHG. õÔmôd, n.; also in the same sense with a different prefix MidHG. nêmet, OHG. wômêdt, n., 'second mowing of the grass'; for OHG. môd see under MidHG. õÔmô. The OHG. syllables õ and wô are nominal prefixes; OHG. õô also signifies 'after' in the compounds uo-ôômô, 'descendant,' uo-ôômîft, 'succession'; dô, which is usually a negative prefix (see Ôhumôf), means 'remaining,' in OHG. dô-leiba, MidHG. õô-leiba, 'relies.'

ôôhc, prep., from the equiv. MidHG. ôÔm, ôme, OHG. ôÔ, OHG. ôÔm, prep., 'without'; corresponding to OSax. ôô, MidDu. õÔ, OEc. ôÔm, earlier ôÔm (from *ôÔmûs), 'without'; in Goth., with a different gradation, ôÔm. Undoubtedly the negative nû and Goth. nî, 'not' (see nî), are also allied to ôÔm, as well as Gr. õÔÔm, 'without.'—ôÔm in eýmâôôft, 'notwithstanding,' ôôhcâôôft, 'not long
since, represents an under the influence of Du. om, 'un-'—Ohr in Ösmahf is due to the attempt to assign a more intelligible meaning to Ösmahf, which originated in OHG. and MidHG. Æ-mahf; the prefix Æ from the old Æ had become obscure in the compound. With regard to OHG. Ær, 'arm,' comp. Æ-teii, 'having no share in,' MidHG. Æ-setze, 'uncoupled,' AS. Æ-men, 'devoid of men.'—Ongefähr, adj., 'casual, accidental,' adv., 'about, not far from,' from MidHG. än gevere, mostly än gevere, 'without evil intention, without deceit.'

Ohr, n., from the equiv. MidHG. ÒR, œr, n., OHG. Òra, n., 'ear;' corresponding terms are found in all the Teut. languages; OSax. Òra, Du. oor, AS. Òre, n., E. ear, OIC. eor, (with mutation on account of r, equiv. to Goth. and Teut. 2), Goth. auô, n., 'ear.' Like many other terms for parts of the body (comp. Œwî, Œrâ, Macg. Òrr, &c.), this word occurs also in other Aryan languages, Lat. auris for *auros (to which aus-culture is akin, see Òr), Gr. œôs (from *auros), gen. œôs from *auros, allied to an n-stem like the Teut. cognates, OSlov. uco (gen. uko), n., 'ear,' from ausus (with the dual Œri), Lith. ausis. Comp. the following word.

Ohr, n., 'eye' (of a needle), from MidHG. Òre, or, n., 'ear-like opening, eye (of a needle), hole in a handle, handle;' so too late OHG. Òri, n.; a derivative of OHG. Òra, 'ear;' comp. further Òr. Moreover, Gr. œôs, E. ear, and Du. oor also signify 'handle.'

Ohrfeige, f., 'box on the ear,' first occurs in early ModHG., similar to Du. oorvijg; usually regarded as a facetious corruption of Du. oorveeg, 'box on the ear,' in which veeg (cognate with MidHG. s-ege) signifies 'stroke, cut.' It may, like Œtfid, Òorvijg, Òaurvijg (prop. of pastry), be a euphemistic expression.

Ól, n., from the equiv. MidHG. Òle, Òl, n. (with the variants Òl, Òl, and Òle), OHG. Òler, Òle, n., 'oil;' corresponding to OSax. Òlig, Du. Òle, AS. Òle, Òle, 'oil.' Lat. oleum, 'oil,' passed into HG. before the 8th. cent. Goth. adopted the term probably even half a century earlier from the Lat., the only assumption that can explain the remarkable Goth. form Òlô. The approximate source of E. oil, MidE. Òlô, is OFr. oil, which with its Rom. cognates (ModFr. huile) are also based on Lat. oleum.

Oleander, m., 'oleander, rose-bay,' first occurs in early ModHG., from the equiv. Fr. oleandre, or rather Ital. oleandro.

Oliva, f., 'olive;' from MidHG. olive, f. and m., from Lat. olive.

Önkel, m., 'uncle,' ModHG. only, from Fr. oncle.

Opfern, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. opfern, OHG. opferôn, 'to sacrifice;' so too OSax. Òrfôn, Du. offeren, AS. Òfferian, 'to sacrifice;' whence E. to offer, under the influence of Fr. Òffrir. Introduced by the Church from Lat. offerre. With regard to the change of accent in Tent. comp. prebigen, from praedicare, in which the verbal particle likewise assumed the accent.—Opfer, n., 'offering, sacrifice,' from MidHG. opfer, OHG. Òffar, n., is not based on a Lat. word, but coined from the G. vb. (comp. Òpteln); see also Òpteln. Moreover, the Teutons had their own special word for 'to sacrifice;' Goth. and AS. Òlitan, OIC. Òltan, OHG. Òltan.

Ördn, m., 'order, class, badge;' from MidHG. ordn, m., 'rule, regulation, series, management, decree, rank, spiritual order;' borrowed from Lat. ordin-enum (acc. of ordbo), even in the OHG. period; comp. OHG. ordina, f., whence ordinhaft. The oblique case of the Lat. word determined the form of the OHG. term; so too in Òru, Ònt, &c.—ORDNEN, 'to order, regulate,' even in MidHG. ordnen, OHG. Òrdnôn, formed from Lat. ordinare.

Örgel, f., 'organ' (musr. instrument), from MidHG. Òrgund, Òrgene, OHG. Òrgund, f., of which a rare variant in l occurs, OHG. Òrgela, MidHG. Òrgel, f., 'organ.' OHG. Òrgana is derived from MidLat. organum (Ital. organo, Fr. orgue, E. organ), or rather its plur. organa, 'organ.' Properly, however, "organa dicitur omnia instrumenta musicorum; non solum illud organum dicitur quod grande est et inflatur folibus, &c." (Augustine). Organs were known to the MidEurop. Tentons as early as the latter half of the 8th cent., espec. in the reign of Charlemagne, for Charlemagne himself received a magnificent organ, which was described by a monk of St. Gall, as a present from the Byzantine emperor Michael.

Örkau, m., ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. orkaun, E. hurricane; comp. Fr. ouragan, Ital. uracano, 'hurricane'; "it is a modern word introduced from America, said to be of Caribbean origin."
Orlogshiff, n., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du, oorlogschip, n., ‘man-of-war,’ which is derived from orlog, ‘war,’ corresponding to OSax. orlogi, ‘war,’ AS. orlege, MidHG. urtinge, OHG. urtingi, ‘war.’

Orf (1), m., ‘awl,’ in this sense ModHG. only, and identical with Ört (2).

Orf (2), m., ‘place, spot, region,’ from MidHG. orf, n. and m., ‘sharp point, end, beginning, corner, angle, border, place,’ OHG. orf, m. and n., does not occur in the ModHG. sense of ‘place.’ The meaning ‘point, corner,’ is the orig one; comp. OSax. ord, m., ‘point,’ AS. and MidE. ord, ‘point of a weapon’ (for a similar evolution of meaning comp. Gdt). The r of the word originated in s, z; Goth. *ua6la- is by chance not recorded; it is assumed by Ofr. oddr, ‘point,’ the dd of which points to Goth. 3rd. In Ört (1) the earlier meaning is still dimly seen. See also Ört (3).

Ört (3), n. and m., ‘quarter, quart,’ from MidHG. ort, m. and n., ‘fourth part of a measure, weight, or coin’; corresponding to Du. oord, ‘a fourth part of a coin, measure, &c.’ Identical with Ört (3). This meaning is approximately derived from the square coins divided by a cross into pieces with four Ört, i.e., ‘corners,’ and afterwards transferred to measure and weight. Thus in Germany and Austria, when, in the year 1849, the florin notes were divided into four parts to serve as change, a single part was called Ödt or Ört, ‘a little corner,’ and this expression was then generally used for a quarter of a florin. The earlier assumption that this word was based on MidLat. quarto, ‘fourth part,’ must be rejected.

Öfr, f., ‘ear, hook,’ from late MidHG. and early ModHG. (MidG. and MidLG.) ose, f., ‘ear, hook, handle,’ the usual assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. ansa, ‘handle,’ is not to be preferred to the opinion that Öfr and Ört are identical, and that the a from which the r of Ört and Öfr is derived is preserved in Öfr; see Öfr.

Öffen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. östen, m. and n., OHG. ötan, m. and n., ‘east’; the form Öfr is wanting in MidHG. and OHG.; it has probably been recently coined; comp. Arab and Nesten, Ött and Ötten, folding and folding. Yet even in AS. öst, E. east, occurs, whence Fr. est.—often, adv., from MidHG. östen, östene, ‘in, to, or from the east,’ OHG. östana, ‘from the east,’ so too AS. cistene, ‘in the east,’ cistan, ‘from the east,’ OSax. östan, ötana, ‘from the east’; OHG. and OSax. östar, ‘to the east.’ The stem aust- (in Ofr. aust, gen. auster, m.), on which these words are based, is undoubtedly connected with the Aryan term for ‘dawn’; prim. Aryan *ausōs, Sans. uās, Lat. aurōra (for *ausōs-), Gr. ἀυρά, Lith. ausrė, ‘dawn.’ Since, in other instances, the names for the periods of the day have been applied to the cardinal points, e.g., Mittag, Morgen, &c., the dawn might be used for the east, especially as Morgen in UpG. signifies ‘east’ (in UpG. the old terms for the cardinal points are almost obsolete). Comp. also Öfrn.

Österluisci, f., ‘birth-wort,’ first occurs in early ModHG.; corrupted from the Lat. term aristolochia, “in order to give at least a G. air and some apparent meaning to the word.”

Ößern, fem. plur., from the equiv. MidHG. öster, f., more usual östen, plur., OHG. östarun, f. plur., östara, f., ‘Easter’; corresponding to AS. éaster, n., éstro, f. plur., whence the equiv. E. Easter. Probably applied at an earlier period to an old heathen festival of the West Teutons. It is based upon the name of an OTeut. goddess of spring, Austró, which must be identical with Ind. ushr, ‘dawn’ (between s and r, t is inserted in Teut., see Östrer). The OAravian Auróra had among the Teutons, to some extent at least, exchanged the character of a goddess of dawn for that of the light-bearing goddess of spring. This is indicated by the time of the Easter festival; the Christian season must have coincided with the heathen, since the name of the latter was appropriated. Bede testifies to the existence of the OTeut. goddess by the mention of the E. dial. form Eostra (for West Sax. Edstrê). Austró, the OTeut. name of Auróra, was the origin of the Teut. derivatives for ‘east,’ as well as AS. örende, ‘morning star, daybreak,’ whence the OHG. proper name Örentil in the later Orendel legends. See Ören.

Öfter, f., from the equiv. MidHG. öfter, OHG. ötter, m., ‘otter’; corresponding to Du. etter, AS. otar, E. otter, OHG. öt, ‘otter’; Goth. *ôtr is by chance not recorded. Goth. tr remains unaffected by the HG. permutation; see bitter, lauter, trum, jittern. The term udra- is applied in several Aryan languages to aquatic ani-
mals; *udra* belongs to the same root as Gr. ὕδωρ, *water,* ὕδωρ, *waterless, dry,* Sans. udan, *water,* अ०द्रा-s, *waterless, dry,* hence ModHG. Oktur is etymologically connected with *βαιγρ.* Comp. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὕδωρ, *water-snake,* Lith. *udra,* *otter,* Oslov. *vydrija,* *otter,* Sans. *udra,* m., *otter.—Ofter, f. (thus in Luther), for 'adder,' is East MidG.; comp. Du. and L.G. adder, E. adder (also Suab. ødr)." }

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**P.**

**Paar,** n., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *pärr,* 'pair, two of the same sort'; formed from Lat. *par,* 'pair,' whence also ModFr. *paires,* and from this comes E. *pair.*

**Padi,** f., 'compact, lease, tenure,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *pacht,* with the strictly HG. permuted and more usual forms *phaht,* *phahte* (MidHG.), f. and m., 'rent, lease, justice, law'; so too Du. *pacht.* The ModHG. form is due to its influence, as is indicated by the initial sound compared with MidHG. *phahte.* It is based on Mid Lat. *pactum,* pactus, 'compact, a sum stipulated by the compact.' OHG. *pfahht* is not recorded, probably only by chance, though OHG. (also MidHG.) *pfat* occurs a few times.

**Pakt,** m. and n., 'pack, bundle;' to which late MidHG. *backen, packen,* 'to pack up, load,' is allied; it is connected with a ModTen. and Rom. class, the source of which has not yet been discovered; comp. Du. *pak,* Scand. *pakke,* MidE. *pakke,* E. *pack,* Ital. *pacco,* Fr. *paquet,* &c.; also Ir. and Gael. *pac,* Bret. *pak,* which some regarded as the origin of the cognates, though others refer them, with greater probability, to Oie. *boige,* 'burden.'—*Pach,* n., 'rattle,' is LG., and is historically identical with *paff,* 'bundle.'

**Paff,** interj., 'puff! bang!' MidHG. only, agreeing with LG. and Du. *paf,* 'puff!'; scarcely allied to late MidHG. *buffen,* 'to bark'; it is rather a recent onomatopoeic form.

**Pah,** interj., 'pooh!' MidHG. only, of a similar origin to *paff.*

**Pahl,** m., 'palace,' from MidHG. *palaat* (comp. Nrt. *dé, Papu*), more usual *palas,* n. and m. (with a varying accent), a large building with one main room, used for the reception of guests, for festivities, and espec. for meals; and then 'palace.' It was adopted in late OHG. (the end of the 11th cent.) from Fr. *palais,* MidLat. *palatinum.* See *Phal.*

**Palaisch,** m., 'sword, falchion,' MidHG. only, from Russ. *palăsch,* Pol. *palasz.*

**Pallisade,** f., 'palisade,' MidHG. only, from Fr. *pallisade,* which comes from Ital. *pallizzata.*

**Pâline,** f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pâline, balme,* f. and m., OHG. *pâlma,* f., 'palm-tree.' Borrowed in OHG. from Lat. *palma* through an ecclesiastical medium. Very many names of plants and trees had been previously introduced from the South of Europe.

**Pamphlet,** n., ModHG. only, from Fr. *pamphlet,* which was again derived from the equiv. E. *pamphlet.* The E. word is not a native term, though its origin is not yet determined.

**Panier,** n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pânier,* usually *panier,* f. and n., 'banner, standard.' From Fr. *bannière,* hence of the same origin as ModHG. *Bann.*

**Panther,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *panier, pantel,* n., 'panther,' late OHG. *panther,* 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.

**Panzer,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *panzer, panzier,* m., 'coat of mail,' from Ital. *pantiera,* MidLat. *pancera,* 'coat of mail,' which is connected with Ital. *pancia,* 'belly, body' (Fr. *pans,* whence also MidHG. and ModHG. dial. *Panje,* 'belly'), and signifies lit. 'the part of the armour covering the abdomen.'
Papagei, m., from the equiv. MidHG. papagei, most frequently papagan, m., "parrot"; corresponding to Du. papagaai, E. papagen, (MidE. pepejai); borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cognates, espec. from OFr. papagei (Ital. papaggale). The origin of these words is not yet determined; they are most probably derived from Arab. babaghd.

Papier, n., "paper"; from late MidHG. papier, n., which is derived from Lat. and Gr. papirum, 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, peppe, "pap." It is usually derived from Ital. and MidLat. pappa, "pap," allied to Lat. pappare, "to eat.

Papell (1), f., from the equiv. MidHG. papel, papela, f., OHG. (MidLat.) papula, f., "mallow." Of obscure origin; probably cognate orig. with Pappel (2).

Pappel (2), f., from the equiv. MidHG. papel, poppel, f., "poplar," Lat. populus (Fr. peuplier), with the MidLat. variant pappus; from the Fr. form (OFr. popier) are derived the equiv. Du. popelier and E. poplar (MidE. popler). In the Rom. class, Lat. populus was changed in many curious ways in most of the diales; comp. Ital. pappo (from *ploppus for populus). Since the HG. form is closely connected with the Lat., it must have been introduced by scholars, probably in the MidHG. period.

Pappeln, vb., "to babble, prate," ModHG. only, on an onomatopoeic term (comp. Fr. babiller), but linked perhaps to the equiv. LG. babeln, Du. babbelen (MidE. babelen, E. to babble), whence the ModHG. form may be derived by permutation.

Pappi, Pappi, m., "pope," from MidHG. babis, and with an excescent t (see ὑπηρέτης, bābet), bābet; OHG. bābes first occurs about 1000 A.D. (in Notker); from the equiv. Lat. papu. The initial and medial b in OHG. and MidHG. in contrast to Lat. p may be compared with bēch, bāme, bapel, and their variants pēch, bāme, pēpel, in MidHG. The s of the OHG. form bābes (earlier *bābēs) is both strange and difficult to explain; comp. OSlav. papeć, borrowed from it. This Latin Church word, which passed into G. at a late period, cannot be connected with ModGr. παπας (comp. Pappo); most of the corresponding Rom. words have, however, no s (Ital. papu, Fr. pape). Yet OFr. has sometimes pape-
**P**asser, 'to omit, pass.' Numerous words relating to play are derived from the Fr.; comp. *Jaef* and *Done.*—The meaning 'to lie in wait, watch,' comes, however, from Du. passee.

**Passen** (p.), vb., 'to pass muster, suit, be convenient,' ModHG, only, corresponding to Du. *passen,* which is found even in the 13th cent.; from Fr. *passer.* Deriv. *pässlich,* 'tolerable.'

**Passeren,** vb., 'to befall, happen, occur to,' from Fr. *se passer.*

**Pastete,** f., 'pie, pastry,' from MidHG. *pastê* (nom. *pasté*), from MidLat. *pasêla,* whence Fr. *pâlê,* 'paste' (for poultry), *pâté,* 'pie' (allied to *pâte,* Ital. *pasta,* 'dough'). Akin also to Du. *pasje,* E. *pastry* (comp. *paste*).

**Pât,** m., 'pass, mountain road, passport,' ModHG, only, from Du. *pas,* 'step, passage, pass.'

**Pâte,** m., from the equiv. MidHG. *pâté,* (bâte), m., 'godfather, godmother,' from Lat. *pater,* the declension being changed to the wk. masc.; Lat. *pater* *spiritualis,* 'sponsor,' mostly MidLat. *patrînus,* whence Ital. *patrino,* Fr. *parrâin* (Du. *peet,* *petekind*). MidHG. also *pffezer,* 'sponsor' and 'child to be baptized,' from *patrînus,* whence Mod. HG. dial. *Bëtter,* *Bëttcr.* The initial *p* may be due to its having been borrowed at an early period (similarly Du. *meter,* 'godmother,' is borrowed from Lat. *matrîna*). In Suab. *dête,* m., and *dôt,* f., are chiefly used for *Batt* (*dête,* 'godchild'), in Bav. *fett,* m. and f. With regard to UpG. *Gêttcr,* *Gëttcr,* see under *Gàtr.*

**Pâuie,** f., from the equiv. MidHG. *pâke* (bâke), f., 'kettledrum'; a difficult word to explain. The Suab. variant *booke* seems to be formed by gradation from MidHG. *pâke.* Perhaps the primitive word is *bàgga,* *baugna,* an old onomatopoeic form.

**Pausbàdi,** m., 'person with puffed cheeks,' allied to MidHG. *pfâsen* (pfusên), 'to snort,' with MidG. and LG. initial *p.*

**Paußchen,** *bausen,* vb., 'to puff up, blow up,' ModHG, only, formed from Fr. *ponneer,* 'to pounce,' and *dôuacher,* 'to sketch' (hence the dial. form *tûrschën*).


**Pàbian,** m., 'baboon,' MidHG, only, formed from Du. *bauiaan* (HG. *p* for Du. *b,* as in *papst*); the latter, like E. *baboon,* is derived from Fr. *baboun,* 'baboon' (Ital. *babuino,* MidLat. *babuinus*). The derivation of these cognates from MidLat. *pàpio,* '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.

**Péch,** n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pich,* *bich* (comp. *bàfe,*), OHG. *pich,* *bic,* n., 'pitch'; MidHG. *pich* (very rare), from OHG. *pfich,* unless it is a phonetic transcription of the Lat. or LG. word. It corresponds to OSax. *píc,* n., Du. *pik,* *pik,* AS. *pic,* n., E. *pitch.* Ofc. *bik.* The Teut. cognates are based on a Lat.-Rom. word; Lat. *pícem,* acc. of *pís* (with regard to the oblique case as the base comp. *strum*). Compared with *strum* from *crücrem,* the preservation of the guttural as *k* and of the vowel quantity in the stem is an important element in the history of the word. Lat. *pícem* was naturalised at a much earlier period in G. than *crücrem,* probably in the 7th cent. Comp. further Ital. *pece,* Fr. *poez,* 'pitch,' from Lat. *pícem* (nom. *pís*).

**Pédant,** m., 'pedant,' MidHG, only, from Fr. *pédant,* Ital. *pedante,* of which the orig. meaning was 'instructor' (the ultimate source is Gr. *pédâte vz).* "How the word obtained its modern sense is easily seen."

**Pedell,** m., 'beadle, messenger of a court or council,' first occurs in early Mod HG.; from MidLat. *bedellus,* *pedellus*; *bedelli universitatum* is recorded in 1350. As the usher of a court of justice the word *bedellus* appears as early as the 13th cent. and, like its Rom. cognates (Ital. *bidello,* Fr. *bedelle,* 'beadle'), is derived from OHG. *bîtel,* *pîtel* (MidHG. *bîtel*), a derivative of OHG. *bitten,* 'to invite, cite.' See *Bâttel.*

**Pëgel,** m., 'water-mark,' ModHG, only, from the similar LG. form; comp. Du. *pegel,* 'gauge-mark, standard,' and *weil,* 'gauge-mark, scale on which the height of the water is marked.' These words are derived, like AS. *pëgel,* E. *pail,* from a Teut. root *pâg,* which also appears in Aleun. *pfêste,* *pfêxe,* 'to gauge.'
Pein, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pine, pin, OHG. pina, f., 'pain, punishment, torture'; adopted during the OHG. period on the introduction of Christianity from Lat. poena, which was pronounced pêna in MidLat. (comp. Ital. pena); MidLat. ë appears in HG. as ë in other cases also (see Streit and Strec). Comp. OSlav. plina, Du. pijn, AS. pin, E. pine (a later variant of pain); also OIr. plan (gen. pêne).

Pelttsche, f., 'whip, lash,' early Mod HG., from Bohem. bide (Pol. bice).

Pelsksche, f., 'furred coat, hussar’s jacket,' from Pol. bekiesza.

Pelikau, m., 'pelican,' from MidHG. pelicin, m., formed from Lat. pelicanus.


Penal, n., 'pen-case,' ModHG. only, formed from MidLat. penna, with this comp. Penal meaning, 'grammar-school, high-school, pupil.' To the students at the university the school might seem as a huge array of pen-cases, and ë in jest the freshman too was called a 'pen-case,' probably because he attended lectures regularly, and so carried his pen-case with him.

Perc, f., 'pearl,' from the equiv. Mid HG. perle, birle, OHG. bêla, pêrala, f.; a foreign word, as the fluctuating initial sound indicates. It corresponds to the Rom. cognates, Ital. perla, Fr. perlé, whence also E. pearl; derived probably from Lat. *pirula, 'little pear.' In Goth., marikreita, a corrupt form of Lat. margarita, was used, corresponding to AS. mere-grot, OHG. meri-grotz. — Pearlmutter, f., 'mother of pearl,' late Mid HG., formed like Fr. mere-perle (Ital. madre-perla); so too E. mother of pearl. Pearlmutter is lit. 'producer of pearls inside the mussel.'

Pest, f., 'pest, plague,' ModHG. only, from Lat. pestis.—Pestilenz, f., 'pestilence,' even in MidHG. pestilenzie, pestilenz, f., from Lat. pestilentia.

Peterlic, f., 'parsley,' from MidHG. peterele, m., peterleje, m., OHG. peterele; borrowed from MidLat. petrosilium (Gr. πετροσίλειον), 'parsley.' In the UpG. dials. a shortened form is found, Pettril, Pettrit (Petterling).

Petschaft, n., 'signet, seal,' from Mid HG. petschat, petschaft, n.; borrowed from the equiv. Bohem. pelet (OSlo. pelate); the ë of the MidHG. and ModHG. words was introduced by associating them with ëschaft.

Petze, f., 'bitch, she-bear'; early Mod HG.; its relation to the equiv. E. bitch (from AS. biece) and Fr. biche is uncertain.

Pfad, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfat (gen. pfades), OHG. pfad, m., 'path, track'; OSlav. *path is wanting; Du. pad, AS. pêp, 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. πατος, 'path, road,' to prove the fact that ëpfad is borrowed from the latter. With regard to this point we have to take into account the ë of the E. word, which is assumed by HG., and which proves the existence of ëpfad in G. before the beginning of our era. But Teut. has no such early loan-words of Gr. origin (see ëSan). 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 pab (also papan, panban), 'way.' In the latter case it must have passed into G. after the primit. Teut. permutation; ëSan was borrowed before this period. Its primit. kinship with Gr. πατος, 'way' (Sans. pithan, path, Zend papan), must be decidedly rejected, because Teut. ëf would correspond to p in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Spieß.

Pfaffe, m., 'priest, parson,' from Mid HG. pfaffe, OHG. pfaffe, m., 'priest;' corresponding to LG. and Du. pope, 'priest'; the common prim. form is *pêpo. 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 πᾶς, 'popē,' and παρᾶς, '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. πριεύς, πριγευς, and πρεύς). The Gr. word (possibly in the vocat. form παρᾶς) may have been widely diffused throughout Germany even in the 6th cent.; it was introduced perhaps at a somewhat later period than ἄρθρον, 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. παρᾶς 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 OSe., in which pape, however, was strangely enough used by the Irish anchorites found in Iceland by the Northmen when they colonised the island. With regard to Lat. pāpa see Παπί.

Πάλαι, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pād, OHG. pād, m., 'pale, stake'; allied to the equiv. Du. paal, AS. pāl, E. pole, pale. The cognates were undoubtedly borrowed from Lat. pālus (whence also Fr. pal) contemporaneously with the cognates of παλένθος, and probably also with the technical terms relating to building in stone (Birg, Schindel, Wall, Mauer, and Pfett); all these words have undergone permutation in HG.; see also the following word.

Παλατίς, f., 'palace, high official residence, palatinate,' from MidHG. palaí, palaíze, phalenze, τ. 'residence of a spiritual or temporal prince, palatinate, town-hall,' OHG. pfalanza, pfalina, f.; corresponding to OSax. palinsaux, palencce (used in the Heiland of the palace of Pilate). The current view is content with the assumption that the word is based on Lat. paladium, yet the relation of the one to the other is more difficult to determine than is generally imagined. As the permutation of LG. p to HG. pf indicates, the word must have been naturalised in G. as early as the beginning of the 8th cent.; in the age of Charlemagne it already existed in G. Besides, the nasal of the OSax. and OHG. derivative, which was retained down to MidHG. even, cannot be explained by the form of Lat. palatum, nor can we discover why it was inserted. OHG. pfalranza and OSax. palinsa clearly point to MidLat. palantium, 'murus, fastigium,' palena, palencum, patilium, '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 Παλατίνη. When, at a later period, under the Carlovingians, 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.'

Πάνω, n., from the equiv. MidHG. pfant (gen. -des), OHG. pfent (gen. -tes), n., 'paw, pledge, security'; it corresponds to MidLG. and Du. pand, and OFris. pand, which have the same meaning. It is usually derived from OFr. pan, 'cloth, rag' (from Lat. panus); the West Teut. word is more closely connected, however, with OFr. paner, Prov. panar, Span. opendar, 'to fleece a person,' opañar, 'to take away;' hence Πάνω, 'taking way,' or 'that which is seized' (OFr. pan, 'the thing seized,' whence E. pawn f.)

Παννού, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pfanno, OHG. pfanno, f., 'pan'; widely diffused in Teut. with the same sense. Du. pan, AS. pannon, f., E. pan. The permutation of p to HG. pf indicates the early existence of the word in the form panna in G., perhaps about the 7th cent.; 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 Πανος. From Teut. is derived the equiv. Slav. панин.

Παράρ, f., 'parish, parsonage, living;' from MidHG. parr, OHG. parr, 'parish;' corresponding to LG. parre. The current assumption that Παράρ is derived from the MidLat. and Rom. parochia (Ital. parrocchia), paroeia (Gr. παροσκία, Fr. paroisse), and E. parish (borrowed from Fr.), is not quite satisfactory as far as the sound is concerned, since it assumes too great a modification of the word; note OFr. pai'ree from parochia. The later parra recorded in MidLat. is clearly an imitation of the O. word, and therefore the latter cannot be based on it. Perhaps the ecclesiastical division was connected with an OTeut. *parra, 'district,'
which is similar in sound and is assumed by the derivative Pfarr; the idea associated with Pfarr in historic times originated, of course, in parochia, παροχη. — Pfarre, m., 'clergyman, minister,' MidHG. pfarrer, OHG. pfarreri, a G. derivative of pfarra. Note that the word is not based on MidLat. parochus (Ital. parreco, 'priest.') There also exists a later variant, Pfarr, Mid HG. pfarr, m.; hence the derivative Pfarr (Suab. and Bav.).

Pfau, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pflaue, OHG. pflaue, m., 'peacock'; the OHG. form, with its permuted initial sound and its preservation of the v as w (see diać, Pfeffr), points to a very early loan-word from Lat. pōco (whence also Fr. paon, Ital. pavone). With regard to the form of the word, it may be remarked that while other loan-words from Lat. are based on the oblique case (see Sten), in this instance the G. word is classified under the n-declension, to which Lat. pāco (acc. patonem) also belongs. The peacock (comp. maulen and diać) may have been known in Germany about the 7th or 6th cent., or even earlier. Comp. Du. pauw, AS. pāw and ped, E. peacock, which were borrowed contemporaneously from the same source; OSlov. parū is also allied.

Pfebe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pfeben, OHG. *pfeban, *pfebana, m., 'pumpkin,' formed from Lat. pepōn (Gr. πέπων), 'pumpkin.' MidHG. pfebēm, 'pumpkin,' and OHG. pfebena, are peculiar; besides these, OHG. pēpama, peban, and MidHG. bēben also occur without permutation. Comp. bītana.

Pfeffer, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pfeffer, OHG. pflar, m., 'pepper'; borrowed, as the unvarying permutation indicates, prior to the OHG. period from Lat. pipēr (whence Fr. poivre, Ital. pepe), which assumption is supported by Du. peper, AS. pipor, E. pepper, Ic. piparr (note in the non-Teut. languages OSlov. pīlā). The early adoption of the Lat. word in Teut. is confirmed by history. In 410 A.D. Alaric, before Rome, granted a truce, for which the city was obliged to supply, among other things, 3000 lbs. of pepper.—Pfeffernüß, n., 'peppermint,' is connected with Mia, or rather its OHG. variant mutza. See Mia.

Pfeife, f., from the equiv. MidHG. pfeif, OHG. pif, f., 'pipe'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidLat. pipa (allied to Lat. pīpara, 'to pip, chirp'); hence also Du. pip, AS. pipe, f., E. pipe, Oic. pīpa; so too the Rom. cognates, Ital. pipa, Fr. pipe.—Pfeifen, 'to pipe,' from MidHG. pfifen, from Lat. pīpare, from which we should have expected an OHG. wk. vb. *pfifōn.

Pfeil, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. pflī, m., 'arrow, dart;' corresponding to MidHG. pīl, Du. pījl, AS. pil, E. pīle, Scand. pīla, 'arrow.' Borrowed at an early period from Lat. pilum, m., 'heavy javelin,' with a change of gender and meaning. The OTeut. word for arrow, Goth. arhnaxна, Oic. pr. AS. earh (etymologically the same as Lat. arcus, 'bow'), disappeared on the introduction of the word.

Pfeiler, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pflilere, OHG. pflīrē, m., 'pillar'; borrowed prior to the OHG. period from MidHG. pilāre, pilārinas (Lat. pīla), 'pillar,' whence also Du. pīlar, Comp. Ital. pilare, Fr. pilier, E. pillar (to which E. and Fr. pīle, formed from Lat. pīla, is allied).

Pfennig, m., 'a coin, one-tenth of a penny,' from MidHG. pfennicio, pfennine (gen. -nis), OHG. pfennig, m., 'denarius, a silver coin, a twentieth of a shilling.' Its form and origin are difficult to determine. It may be derived from Pfann, and thus its name may be due to its shape (perhaps 'pan-shaped' or 'made in the pan'). A variant with nd, from the connection of the word with Pfau, is seen in OHG. pfenting and AS. penda(g) (variants of the more usual penning, penny, whence E. penny). With regard to the diffusion of the word, comp. further OSax. penda(g), Du. penning, Oic. penningr; in Goth. a presumptive form *penna(g)s or *penda(g)s is wanting. The suffix -ing frequently occurs in names of coins in the earlier periods; comp. E以人民, Eifering, Oic. cęsering, 'imperial gold coin,' E. farthing, from AS. fęrning, 'quadrans.' From the Teut. cognates are derived OSlov. pěnēgů, pěnědět, 'coin, money.'

Pferd, m., 'fold, pen,' from MidHG. pferrich, OHG. pferrih, pferrich (hh), m., 'fence, enclosure, espec. for sheep;' corresponding to AS. pīrrro, m., 'enclosure, park;' Du. perk, 'enclosed space.' If the words with initial p in LG. and initial pf in HG. are of foreign origin, the term on which they are based must have been introduced, on account of the correspondence...
Pferd, m., 'horse' from MidHG. pfért (-de), n., 'horse'; espec. 'riding-horse, lady's horse' (in contrast to Jäf, 'war-horse'), with the earlier variants pfért for p*ferd, OHG. *pferd; corresponding to LG. pferd, Du. paard.

The word seems to be Franc. and Sax. (in the UG dials. the old terms Jäf and Gäl are still the prevalent terms; it was probably borrowed (about the 8th cent.) from the early MidLat. pærverédus, pærfrédus (for v as in Jäf; the change of v into f in this case, however, is common to Teut.). Pærverédus, 'horse,' lit. 'near horse,' is derived from Gr. παπαδέ and MidLat. verédus, 'horse' (allied to Kelt. réda, 'wagon'). In the Kelt. group, W. gorwedd, 'steed,' was retained. The Rom. languages retain the MidLat. word (in the MidLat. collateral form palafródus, palafréonús) in the sense of 'palfrey'; comp. Fr. palfrein (E. palfrey), Lat. palafreno.

Pfeffer, see Pfeit.

Pfefferling, m., 'toadstool,' from MidHG. pféffërling, pfefferling, m., 'curry mushroom.'

Pfeiffer, m., 'toadstool,' from MidHG. pféffër, pfeffer, m., 'plum'; borrowed, as the per-

between the Continental Ger. and E. words, at a very early date (about the 4th cent.).

"It appears even in the earliest MidLat.; parcus, parcicus (Leg. Rip. and Leg. Angl.), parcus (Leg. Bajuvar.), in the latter instance as 'granary,' and also in early Rom.; comp. Fr. parc, 'pen, park' (see Parf, Ital. parco. E. park is based partly on Rom. and partly on the AS. word. The source of all the cognates is incorrectly ascribed to Kelt.; comp. Gael. paírce, W. parc, parcog.

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mutated initial pf from p indicates, previous to the OHG. period (see \textsuperscript{f}frid\textsuperscript{a}) from Lat. pr\textsuperscript{a}num, 'plum,' or rather its plur. pr\textsuperscript{a}na. The change of gender in names of fruit was made even in the Rom. group, as is shown by the words corresponding to Lat. cerasum, pomum, morum, and pirum; see \textsuperscript{f}frint and \textsuperscript{f}frid\textsuperscript{a}. Hence the late OHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}num, f., 'plum,' in closer connection with the Lat. form, and also pf\textsuperscript{a}na, 'plum-tree.' The r of the Lat. word is changed into l, as in Lat. morus, equiv. to \textsuperscript{f}lauf\textsuperscript{a}rum (comp. also \textsuperscript{f}lurin, from Lat. peregr\textsuperscript{a}nus, 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. pf\textsuperscript{a}me, E. plum. The Rom. derivatives of Lat. pr\textsuperscript{a}num are Fr. prune, Ital. prugna, Span. pruna (in MidLat. too forms with l and m occur instead of r and n; m, moreover, appears in South-East Fr. dials.). As to the time when the word was borrowed, see \textsuperscript{f}frid\textsuperscript{a}.

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}gen}, vb., 'to nurse, cherish, indulge in, be accustomed to,' from MidHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}gen, OHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}gen, '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. pl\textsuperscript{a}guem, 'to promise, stand security, be answerable for,' Du. pl\textsuperscript{a}gen, 'to nurse, execute, do, be accustomed;' also to AS. pl\textsuperscript{a}gian, 'to move on rapidly, play,' E. to play. The Prov. and OFr. p\textsuperscript{a}uir, '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. pl\textsuperscript{a}guem, MidLat. pl\textsuperscript{a}gium. 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. \textsuperscript{f}l\textsuperscript{a}ph\textsuperscript{a}o\textsuperscript{a}, 'eye,' as well as \textsuperscript{f}l\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{a}, 'to see' (Aryan root \textsuperscript{f}l\textsuperscript{a}gh?), 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 \textsuperscript{f}frid\textsuperscript{a}.

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}lt\textsuperscript{a}}, f., 'obligation, duty, allegiance,' from MidHG. and OHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}lt\textsuperscript{a}, f., 'friendly care, nursing, intercourse, sympathy, service, obligation'; a verbal abstract from pf\textsuperscript{a}gen; allied to AS. pl\textsuperscript{a}ht, 'danger,' E. pl\textsuperscript{a}ght, as well as AS. pf\textsuperscript{a}n, 'to risk,' and pf\textsuperscript{a}sh, 'danger.'

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}di\textsuperscript{a}}, m., from the equiv. late Mid HG. pf\textsuperscript{a}loc (gen. -ches), m., and pf\textsuperscript{a}ocke, m., 'pluck, peg;' corresponding to Du. plug, vb. and subst., equiv. to the E. vb. and subst. plug. The word seems to be unknown to UpG.

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}duc\textsuperscript{a}}, vb., 'to pluck, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}cken (MidG. pf\textsuperscript{a}cken); OHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}cken is by chance not recorded; comp. Du. pf\textsuperscript{a}eken, AS. pl\textsuperscript{a}cian (AS. pf\textsuperscript{a}cken may be inferred from MidE. pf\textsuperscript{a}cken), E. to pluck, OIC. pl\textsuperscript{a}tka, 'to pluck' (birds). Since the word is so widely diffused in OTeut. (it is wanting only in UpG.; yet note Swiss bluc\textsuperscript{a}t, 'to pluck,' from the prim. form \textsuperscript{f}blug\textsuperscript{a}t; 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. pf\textsuperscript{a}l\textsuperscript{a}ra, 'to gather grapes' (Prov. pelbar, 'to pluck out,' Fr. \textsuperscript{f}p\textsuperscript{a}licher), then the early existence of the Rom. word must be more definitely established.

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}g\textsuperscript{a}}, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}uo\textsuperscript{a}o (gen. -oes), m., OHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}u\textsuperscript{a}o, pf\textsuperscript{a}uh, m., 'plough;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. p\textsuperscript{a}o\textsuperscript{a}, AS. pf\textsuperscript{a}h, E. plough, OIC. pl\textsuperscript{a}r. 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. pl\textsuperscript{a}g (Lith. pl\textsuperscript{a}gus), 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. \textsuperscript{f}lt\textsuperscript{a}. Teut. pl\textsuperscript{a}yo also appears in Rheto-Rom. and in Upper Ital.; Tyrol. pl\textsuperscript{a}f, Lombard. pi\textsuperscript{a}. O'Teut. likewise contained many terms for 'plough,' which afterwards became obsolete; AS. sul\textsuperscript{a}h (primit. allied to Lat. sul\textsuperscript{a}us), Goth. h\textsuperscript{a}uka, OIC. arch, OSax. er\textsuperscript{a}g. — \textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}uch\textsuperscript{f}}, f., 'ploughshare,' late MidHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}u\textsuperscript{a}char, MidE. pl\textsuperscript{a}uch\textsuperscript{f}, E. plough\textsuperscript{a}h\textsuperscript{a}r; allied like MidHG. sch\textsuperscript{a}r, m. and n., OHG. sc\textsuperscript{a}ro, 'ploughshare,' to pf\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{a}.

\textbf{pf\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{a}}, f., 'door, gate, portal;' from the equiv. MidHG. pf\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{a}, OHG. (Franc.) pf\textsuperscript{a}r\textsuperscript{a}, 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. *pförzhi*, MidHG. *pforsich*, from Lat. *porticus*, which was introduced in the 5th or 6th cent. with the Southern art of building in stone; comp. AS. *portīc, E. porch*). In MidG. and Lower Rhen., in which the permutation of *t* to *z* did not take place until later, we find in the MidHG. period the permuted form *porze*. ModHG. *Berte*, MidHG. *porte*, OHG. (UpG.) *porta*, is due to a more recent introduction into UpG.

**Pföse**, m., 'post, stake,' from Mid HG. *pfoste*, OHG. *pfoste*, m., 'post, beam'; comp. Du. *post*, 'door-post,' AS. and E. *post*; from Lat. *postis*, the dimin. of which, *postellus* (Fr. *poteau*), is preserved in the Rom. languages. The word was borrowed in pre-HG. times contemporaneously with *Balt.

**Pföte**, f., 'paw, claw'; MidHG. *pföte* is wanting, though Lower Rhen. *pöte*, f., 'paw,' is recorded in the 14th cent.; corresponding to Du. *poot*, 'paw, foot, leg.' The prim. form *pante* is also indicated by OFr. *poe* and Prov. *paute*, 'paw' (comp. also Fr. *patte*, 'paw, claw'). Whether the Rom. word is the source of the G. is uncertain; allied also to E. *paw*? It has not yet been ascertained how the prevalent UpG. terms *dap, döpe*, 'paw' (MidHG. *töpe*), are related to these cognates.

**Pfriem** (1.), m., from the equiv. Mid HG. *pfrieme*, m., 'awl'; corresponding to Du. *prieem*, 'awl, dagger'; allied to AS. *pröm*, 'awl, needle,' E. *preen*, 'tool for carding wool,' OLC. *prīmen*, 'nail, plug.' With regard to the interchange of *n* and *m* comp. *Betrn, Brem, Bilanne*, and *Bilgrim.*

**Pfriem** (2.), m., 'broom' (pflant), based on *Pfriem* (1); from MidHG. *pfrieme*, OHG. *pfirimma*, f., 'broom,' with the variant *brimmu*, which indicates that the word was borrowed; corresponding to Du. *brem*, 'broom.' The source of the cognates has not yet been discovered.

**Pfropfen**, m., 'stopper, cork' (first recorded in the last cent.); its form is based on the equiv. LG. *prop*, Du. *prop*, 'plug, cork, stopper'; allied to E. *prop*. The cognates cannot be derived from Lat. *proponere*; they are more probably connected with the following group of words.

**Pfropfen**, vb., 'to plug up, cork,' from MidHG. *pfropfen*, allied to OHG. *pfrofo, pfriffo*, 'layer of a vine, slip; MidHG. *pfroppieren*, 'graft.' OHG. *pfrofo, pfriffo*, m., is derived from Lat. *propago*, m. (for the retention of the nom. form instead of the oblique case see *Fain*), 'layer, slip,' whence also Ita. *propaginare*, Fr. *provin*.

With regard to the period when the word was borrowed see *Postul.*

**Pfände**, f., 'benefice, living,' from MidHG. *pfriende*, OHG. *pfrunte, pfruonta*, f., 'food, maintenance; espec. the provisions supplied according to agreement; spiritual office and its revenue'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *pretwa*, f., Du. *prove*. Borrowed in the 8th cent. from MidLat. *proveenda*, a variant of the earlier and more frequent *praebenda* (see *Preft*), which signified *cibi ac potus portiones diurnae, quae monachis, canonici &c. praebentur*; hence Ita. *provevenda*, Fr. *provevende*, 'store of provisions,' Ita. *prebenda*, Fr. *prébende*, 'prebend.'

**Pfühl**, m., and n., 'bolster, pillow,' from MidHG. *pfülwe*, n., OHG. *pfülwe*, n., 'feather cushion'; also OHG. *pfülwe*, Mid HG. *pfülwe*, m.; borrowed at the beginning of our era, as is indicated by the invariable permutation of *p* to *pf*, and the retention of the Lat. *v* as *w*, from Lat. *pulwmen* (pulwmar), 'pillow, cushion, bolster,' probably contemporaneously with *Blane, Bilan, and Bifr.* Comp. AS. *pyle, pylwe, E. pillow, Du. *pylewe*, 'pillow.' The early period at which the West Teut. form *pulwin* was borrowed is attested by the fact that Lat. *pulwmen* is not preserved in the Rom. languages.

**Pfund**, n., from the equiv. MidHG. *pfunt* (gen. *-des*), OHG. *pfunt* (gen. *-es*), n., 'pound'; corresponding to Goth., OLC, and AS. *pund*, E. *pound*, Du. *pond*, OSax. * pund*. Since the Goth. word coincides with the terms in the other dials, *Pfund* must be one of the earliest loan-words from Lat.; it passed into Teut. probably at the same period as *Münçe*, about the 2nd cent.,
from Lat. pondo (judecl.), 'pound' (not from pondus, 'weight').

pfuschen, vb., 'to bungle, botch,' Mod HG. only, of ob-cure origin. Allied to the equiv. Fr. bousiller?.

pfütze, f., 'puddle, slough,' from Mid HG. pfütze, f., 'pool, puddle, well,' OHG. (MidG.) pfüzze, pfüzze (UpG.), buzz, f. ; corresponding to OLG. putti, 'well,' Du. put, 'well, puddle,' AS. pytt, 'well, pit,' E. pit. The permutation of LG. t to z, and the diffusion of the word throughout West Teut. proves the existence of the cognates in Germany in the 6th or 7th cent.; yet UpG. buzz seems to be a recently borrowed term. The word is based on Lat. putes, 'well, cistern,' whence also Ital. posso, 'draw-well,' pozzo, 'puddle, pool,' Fr. putts, 'well,' likewise Ofr. casthe, W. peten, 'well.'

pfid, Piek, m., 'grudge, pique,' Mod HG. only; formed from LG. and Du. pijn, 'grudge, anger, hate,' which is derived from Fr. pique, 'pike; grudge, pique' (comp. Ital. pica, 'pike, pique'). The HG. word may, however, be borrowed directly from Fr. See Pít.

píden, vb., prop. LG. equiv. to E. to pick; AS. pícan, 'to pick' (E. pike comes from AS. píc).

piché, f., 'peaked helmet'; Mid HG. (13th cent.) beckenhabe (also beckelhabe), f., 'peaked helmet,' allied to òuf; Mid Lat. bacinetum, bacilletum, 'helmet,' whence also Ital. bacinetto, 'flat helmet, morion,' is named from the orig. basin shape of the helmet.

pichering, m., 'merry-andrew, bulloon,' borrowed in the beginning of the 17th cent. from E. pickle-herring, a term introduced by the English comedians into Germany.

pichnich, m., 'picnic,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. pique-nique, whence also E. picnic. The origin of the word has not yet, been definitely established.

pípen, vb., 'to pipe, pip, chirp,' from LG. pípen, which, like Lat. pipare, is an onomatopoetic form; comp. the equiv. E. to peep, Gr. πιπετον, Fr. piper, L. pipilare, Lith. pipiti, Czech pipati.

pílger, m., and in an elevated antiquated style Piligrim, 'pilgrim,' from Mid HG. piligrim, piligrim (Filgard, from MidHG. piligr), m., OHG. piligrim, m., 'pilgrim,' formed from MidLat. pepigrimus. From OHG. is derived E. pilgrim. The change of Lat. r and n into HG. l and m is similar to that in ßäume; 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.

Pílfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. piltile, f., 'pill;' formed from Fr. pilote, Lat. pilula (Ital. pilulâ). Pílot, m., 'pilot,' from Fr. pilote, probably through the medium of Du. piloot; the ultimate source is said to be Gr. πηδώ, 'rudder.'

Píliz, m., 'mushroom, fungus,' from the equiv. MidHG. büliz (büts), OHG. büliz (ModHG. i for ü is UpG. and MidG., as in Miti); a specifically G. loan-word (comp. LG. büte) from Lat. bulius (Gr. βουλής), 'mushroom'; probably naturalised in G. before the 7th cent., as may be inferred from the permutation of t to z (for Lat. ï, represented by OHG. t and z, comp. ßitte and Münz). Its rare occurrence in Rom. (Grisons butie, Fr. bolet, Vosgcs bulb) supports the very early adoption of the word in HG. (comp. Bühl).

Pimpertnle, f., 'pimpernel,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. pimprenelle (Lat. pimpinella); MidHG. has the corrupt forms bibernelle, bibernelle.

Píln, m., 'peg, pin,' from LG. and Du. pin (comp. MidE. pinne, E. pin; from MidLat. and Lat. pinna.

Pílnet, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pénél, bensel (MidG.), pinessl, m., 'painter's brush;' formed from MidLat. pessellus, 'little tail,' whence also the equiv. Fr. pinceue.

Píps, m., 'pip,' a LG. and MidG. form for the earlier ModHG. ðips, from Mid HG. and OHG. pfips, pfïps, pfïps, 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 ßäume and ßípfa?) from MidLat. pîpta, whence also Ital. pippa, Fr. pîpia; likewise Du. and E. pip. The ultimate source of all the cognates is Lat. pilîtia, 'shine, phlegm, pip.' In Henneberg the equiv. ðips originated in the same prim. word through the intermediate form *tipîta.

Píscfen, vb., first occurs in early Mod HG. from the similarly sounding LG. and
Du. vb.; allied to the equiv. E. to pise, Fr. pisser (Ital. pisciare). The origin of this now widely diffused term cannot be easily determined.

_plachen_, vb., 'to plague,' ModHG. only, intensive form of _plagen_.

_pläden_ m., 'patch, piece,' from Mid HG. _plauche_, m., 'spot, place, district'; comp. Du. _plak_, 'spot, blot,' E. dial. _patch_ (variant of _patch_). From these G. words, the origin of which is obscure (they can scarcely have originated in Lat. _plaga_), are derived Fr. _plage_, _placard_, &c. Perhaps UpG. _platen_; _patch_, which has probably lost a guttural before the _t_, is also connected with these cognates.

_pläge_, f., 'plague, calamity,' from Mid HG. _pläga_, OHG. _pläga_, f., 'divine punishment'; adopted on the introduction of Christianity during the OHG. period (comp. _Rein) from Lat. _plaga_, 'blow, thrust.' From the same source the Rom. cognates, Ital. _piàga_, Fr. _plaise_, 'wound' (E. _plague_), are derived.

_plän_, m., 'plain, plan, project,' from Mid HG. _plän_, m. and f., 'open space, plain'; from the equiv. Fr. _plan._

_plänke_, f., 'plank, board,' from Mid HG. _plänke_, _blanke_, f., 'thick board, plank, fortification'; corresponding to Du. and E. _plank_; borrowed in the MidHG. period from the equiv. Rom. and MidLat. _plana_; comp. Fr. _planche_, Ital. (Pied.) _piana_.

_plappen_, vb., ModHG. only, an onomatopoetic form of a lost stem, _blap_, which is also indicated by the equiv. ModHG. _blepen_, OHG. _blabbiçon_, 'to blap, babble'; allied to ModHG. (dial.) and Du. _blaffen_, 'to bark, yelp,' Alem. _plappen_, E. _plap_.

_plärren_, vb., from the equiv. E. _blap_.

_plätt_, adj., 'flat, level, dull, downright'; in MidHG., only LG. _blåtfuoc_ and _platthuof_, 'flat foot, sole of the foot,' are recorded. It is most closely connected with Du. (LG.) _plat_, 'flat,' which, like E. dial. _flat-footed_ (i.e. _flat-footed_), is derived from Rom., Fr. _plat_, Ital. _piatto_. Their origin is ascribed to Gr. _πάτος_. To this _platzen_ (Du. _pletten_), '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_.

_plätlicß_ f., 'plaise,' formed from the equiv. Du. _pladiju_ (pladiji), which is based on MidLat. _platesca_; comp. E. _plaise_.

_plät_ (1.), m., 'place, row, seat, situation,' from MidHG. _platz_, m., 'open space, place'; formed, like Du. _platz_, from the Rom. cognates, Ital. _piazza_, Fr. and E. _place_, which are derived from Lat. _plata_ (Gr. _πλατεία_), 'street.' The word seems to have been borrowed towards the end of the 13th cent.

_plät_ (2.), m., 'pancake, fritter'; Mid HG. only in MidG. _platzecke_ (pastry-cook); allied to _flett_, or from Pol. _plack_, 'flat cake'?. The word is also current in UpG.

_plätzen_, vb., 'to crash, burst,' from MidHG. _platzen, blätzen_, 'to fall with a noise, strike.' This word and _blesten_, 'to splash,' are derived from an onomat. stem, _blad_. _Plätzen_ and _platzen_, Du. _platz_, 'to splash' (_platzgerg_, equiv. to _Plätzen_), are intensive forms of _platz_.

_plaudern_, vb., 'to chatter, chat,' from late MidHG. _plädern_, a variant of _blättern_, _blö dern_, 'to rustle, roar'; a recent form in imitation of sound, like Lat. _blaterare_, 'to babble.'

_plass_, f., 'coiled fritter or pancake'; ModHG. only, an East MidG. word of Slav. origin; comp. Russ. _blin_, _blince_, 'flat, round cake.'

_plätzli_ or _plätzl_, adj., 'suddenly,' from the equiv. late MidHG. _plofüch_ (also earlier ModHG. _plots_ merely); allied to *plots_, 'sudden blow.' In UpG. the adv. is quite unknown.

_plünderhoß_, f., 'wide breeches,' first occurs in early ModHG.; origin uncertain.

_plump_, adj., 'plump, unwieldy, coarse,' ModHG. only, from LG. and Du. _plomy_, 'thick, coarse, blunt' (whence in Swiss _plumphag_, with the HG. permutation); from Du, the word seems to have passed into E. and Scand. as _plump_. The term _plump_ was orig. an imitation of sound.

_plünber_, m., 'trash, lumber, plunder,' from late MidHG. _plünber_, _blünber_, m., 'household furniture, clothes, linen,' which is probably a LG. loan-word (MidLG. _plünde_, 'clothing'). Hence _plünber_, 'to plunder,' lit. 'to take away the household furniture' (also Du. _plünbern_, 'to plunder').

_plüsch_, m., 'plush,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. _pettache_ (Ital. _peluzzo_).

_pöbel_, m., 'populace, rabble,' formed
from Fr. people; povel, pövel, bodel are found in MidHG. from the 13th cent. (comp. E. people in its orig. sense).

**poden**, vb., 'to knock, beat,' from MidHG. puchen, bochen; comp. MidLG. bohen. Du. pochen, 'to boast.' E. to poke. The ModHG. vb. is not borrowed from the LG.; comp. Alem. bochen. It is derived from a Tent. root *puk, buk.*

**pocie**, 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 *piedje* in HG., and in fact the diae. preserve this form. Allied to AS. *pococ*, E. *pock.* The cognates seem to be based on a Tent. root *pukh, 'to swell,'* which appears also in AS. *pacha, poca, E. poke and pocket.*

**pohal**, m., 'drinking cup,' first occurs in ModHG. from Ital. *boccale* (Fr. *bocal*), 'beaker, mug,' which with its Rom. cognates is usually traced back to Gr. *σαβακόλας, 'vessel;* comp. *φάκε.*

**pöhel**, m., 'pickle, brine,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. the equiv. Du. *pikel, E. pickle* (see also *Pölstering*). Origin obscure; perhaps the cognates are connected with E. *to pick.*

**polei**, m., 'penny-royal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *polei, pulei,* n.; based on Lat. *pulegium,* 'penny-royal' (whence Ital. *pologgio, Fr. pouliot*).

**pölster**, 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 *bela,* 'to swell,' to which *baf* also belongs, hence the orig. sense is 'swelling' (Tent. *bolstra*, from *bolstro*). With the corresponding Sans. *brha,* 'to be great.' Sans. *upabarhana,* 'bolster,' is connected; comp. also Pruss. *pobalo, balsinis,* 'pillow,' Serv. *blaxina* (from *balkina*), 'pillow.'

**poltern**, vb., 'to make a row, rattle,' from late MidHG. *bulder* (a variant of *boltern?*); allied to the equiv. Ic. *baldrast;* probably an imitation of sound akin to Russ. *bolttat,* 'to vibrate,' Lith. *bildeti,* 'to rattle.'

**pomadig**, adj., 'slowly,' ModHG. only, borrowed from the equiv. Pol. *pomadu.*

**pomerange**, f., 'orange,' adopted in the 15th cent. from the equiv. MidLat. *pomarancia,* a compound of Ital. *pomo,* 'apple,' and *arancia,* 'orange;' the latter word and Fr. *orange* are usually derived from Arab. *naraq,* Pers. *naraq,* and further from Sans. *nāranga,* 'orange.'

**pomp**, m., 'pomp, splendour,' first occurs in early ModHG., from Fr. *pompe,* f. (Lat.-Gr. *pompe*).

**pompy,** m., 'bugbear,' ModHG. only, from Bohem. *bokak,* 'frightful object.'

**port**, m., 'port, harbour,' from the equiv. MidHG. *porte,* f. *port,* m. and n.; borrowed at a late period from Lat. and Rom. *portus* (Ital. *porto,* Fr. *port,* 'port.'

**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.'

**powaune**, f., 'trumpet, trombone;' a loan-word, as is indicated by the accent; it is met even during the MidHG. period as *busine, bastine, bostine.* On account of the remarkable variant *busine* the word has been derived from OFr. *buisne,* which, like Ital. *bucina,* 'trumpet,' is based on Lat. *bacina.* Comp. further Du. *buzuin, trumpet.*

**pofse,** f., 'drolery, fun, farce,' first occurs in early ModHG.; corresponding to Du. *poets,* *jots,* OHG. *gibosi,* 'tricks, nugas' (comp. *feste,* cannot be allied to it. In earlier ModHG. *feste* also signified the decoration, the accessories in works of art; hence the word has been connected with Fr. *ouvrage à bose,* 'work in relief' (comp. Ital. *bozzo,* 'rough stone, stone blocks,' *bozzetto,* 'slight sketch;* also E. *booth,*).

**poft**, f., 'post, post-office,' first occurs in early ModHG., formed from Ital. *posta* (Fr. *poste,* which is based on MidLat. *poista,* 'standing-place' (for horses?). Similarly ModHG. *poßen,* 'post, station, item, entry,' is derived from Ital. *posta,* 'place, post,' which again comes from MidLat. *positus,* 'standing-place.'

**pof**, m., 'pot,' a LG. word; comp. Du. *pot,* E. *pot,* and the equiv. Scand. *pottr.* From the Tent. cognates are derived those of Fr. *pot* and Span. *pote.* The Teut. word is said to be of Kelt origin; comp. W. *pot,* Gael. *pott.* *Pof* is not akin.—**Poflafsche,** f., equiv. to E. *potash,* hence Fr. *potasse,* Ital. *potassa.*

**pracht,** f., 'state, pomp, magnificence,' from MidHG. and OHG. *prahi, braht,* m. and f., 'noise, shouting.' The evolution
in meaning is similar to that of §61; Mid HG. brechen, ‘to light, shine,’ may also have exercised some influence, as well as ModHG. prangen, the abstract of which could only be a form identical with Prad. OHG. and OSax. bracht, ‘noise,’ like the equiv. AS. breathan, may be traced to a Teut. root brah, ‘to make a noise.’

prägen, vb., ‘to stamp, impress,’ from the equiv. MidHG. prachen, brachen, which come from *brädhjan, a derivative of bræht. Akin to MidHG. brach, ‘stamp, impression.’

prählen, vb., ‘to parade, vaunt, boast,’ from MidHG. prählen, ‘to make a noisy parade, shout;’ comp. the equiv. Du. brählen and pralen, as well as E. to brail. Its connection with Fr. brailler, ‘to bawl;’ and W. bragel, ‘to brag, bawl,’ is uncertain.

prählen, m., ferryboat, punt, ModHG. only, borrowed from LG. ; comp. Du. prøam, ‘transport,’ Dan. pram, OLT. prømar, E. prame. The whole of the cognates are derived from Slav.; comp. Slav. pramič, which is connected with the Aryan root par ‘to carry across,’ preserved in HG. jahčn (OHG. ċarān).

prählen, vb., ‘to strike, rebound,’ from MidHG. prählen (pret. praltd), ‘to strike violently against, recoil.’ Further references are wanting.

prangen, vb., ‘to make a parade, display,’ from MidHG. prangen, branjen, ‘to adorn oneself, boast’ (comp. Prad.); origin obscure. Its relation to the following word is uncertain.

prangen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. pranger, branjer, ‘stocks, pillory.’ It is impossible to regard this word as a euphemistic term connected with prangen, on account of Du. prangen, ‘pressure, oppression,’ prangen, ‘to squeeze, squeeze,’ pranger, ‘iron collar, barnacles, cooper’s hook, E. dial. prong, fork.’ These words show that LG. Branjer (the HG. dials. have *Pranja) is connected with Goth. pragian, MidHG. pfrangen, ‘to crowd, oppress.’ The further history of the word is obscure.

präsfeln, vb., ‘to crackle, rustle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. prasteln, brasteln, OHG. *braüsteln; comp. the equiv. AS. brastian. These words are connected, like MidHG. brasten, OHG. brastôn, to crack,’ with the OHG. str. vb. brèsten, MidHG. brösten, ‘to break.’

praffen, vb., ‘to riot, carouse,’ Mod HG. only, from Du. brassen, ‘to gorman-
dise’ (akin to bras, ‘feast’). OLC. brass, ‘cook,’ and brassa, ‘glowing coal’ (comp. OFr. brace, Prov. brassa), may be connected with it.

predigen, vb., ‘to preach,’ from the equiv. MidHG. predigen, bredigen, OHG. predigô, bredigô (brédîn); corresponding to OSax. predigen, Du. prediken. Borrowed in the OHG. period from the ecclesiastical Lat. and Rom. predigare (Fr. prêcher, whence E. preach, Ital. predicare), from which OFr. pridichim, ‘I preach,’ is also derived. — Predigt, f., ‘sermon’; UG. Brêtja; MidHG. bredige, bredigâ, OHG. bredigu (bredia) and bredurgunga.

Preis, m., ‘price, cost, prize, reward,’ from MidHG. pris (brise), m., ‘praise, splendor, noble deed;’ borrowed in the 12th cent. from OFr. pris (ModFr. pris), whence also E. price, prize, Du. prijs. The ultimate source is Lat. pretium (whence also Ital. preso). The expression pridigen has nothing to do with this word, but is due rather to the equiv. Ital. dar presa; Ital. presa (equiv. to Fr. prise), ‘seizure, booty, catch,’ may be traced back to Lat. praenderere. Comp. further prijen.

Preisbeere, f., ‘cranberry,’ ModHG. only; the dial. variants Branbe, Branze, Branßere seem to indicate a MidHG. *briuselbeere; their relation to the equiv. Bohem. brusina, brußina, Lith. brūkè, Lett. brākliene is not quite clear.

preifen, vb., ‘to praise, commend,’ from MidHG. prisen, wk. vb., ‘to assign the prize, praise, extol’ (in the 15th cent. it passed over to the str. vbs.); formed from Fr. priser, ‘to value, estimate’ (comp. Ital. pressare, MidLat. pretiare), whence Du. prijzen, E. to praise. With regard to the period at which the word was borrowed comp. Pris.

prleen, vb., ‘to swindle, cheat,’ lit. ‘to squeeze, press,’ ; prop. identical with Mod HG. prallen, which see.

Presse, f., ‘press, pressure, strain, printing-press’; from Fr. presse; MidHG. prése, OHG. pressa (prüfssa), ‘winepress,’ is like the equiv. AS. presse (persa), Du. presse, an earlier loan-word from MidLat. pressa. MidHG. prése, ‘crowd, throng,’ is connected with the equiv. Fr. presse.

Priame, f., from the equiv. late Mid HG. præamble, priamet, a short gnomic poem, which is derived from MidLat. præambleum, ‘proverb.’

prideln, vb., ‘to prick, goad,’ ModHG.
Präf. m., 'priest' from the equiv. MidHG. priester, OHG. priestar (priestar), m.; corresponding to OSax. præstir, Du. priester (AS. præst, E. priest, OIC. præst-r). The cognates were borrowed at a comparatively late period, from Lat. and Rom. praebüter (Gr. πρεσβύτερος), or rather from its shortened variant *præstér, whence also Fr. prêtre (OFr. prestre), as well as Ital. prete, Span. preste (likewise OFr. cruinther). The orig. sense, 'elder,' was a respectful term applied to the spiritual head of the community (orig. used perhaps only in addressing him); comp. Ast., Pæf., and also Św. The Lat. word was not adopted in OHG. before the 9th cent. (contemporaneously with preëxign).

Priez, 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. príncipe), which is derived from Lat. princeps.

Prize, f., 'capture, prize; pinch (of snuff)'; ModHG. only, from Fr. prise.

Prütsche, f., 'bat, racket, wooden sword of a harlequin,' from late MidHG. brütsche, f., which is only implied, however, by the two compounds — brütsche-meister, ModHG. brütsche-müfler, 'a harlequin carrying a wooden sword with which he directs the order of the game,' and brütschel-schaden, 'blow with the wooden sword.' The meaning 'wooden couch' points to a connection between Brütsche and Brett.

Probe, f., 'proof, trial, test, sample,' from the equiv. late MidHG. probe, f., which is derived from Ital. prova, 'proof' (comp. Fr. éprouver).

Prophett und Breve, see Propfi.

Prophezeien, vb., 'to prophesy,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. prophèsome (prophezete), f., 'prophecy.' Allied to MidHG. prophetsieren, 'to prophesy.'

Propfi, m., 'provost,' from MidHG. probest, brobest, OHG. probost, probist (provoost), 'superintendent, overseer, provost,' a loan-word from Lat. and Rom. propositus (syncopated propositus), prepositus, whence Ital. prevosto, 'provost,' Fr. provost, 'assistant, provost.' The word was borrowed by OHG. in the 9th cent. Prèf 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. provost agrees with the G. words in substituting the prefix pro for praes. Comp. Brünnt.

Prüfen, vb., 'to try, examine, prove, test;' from MidHG. prieven, brieven (pret. prüfsle), vb., 'to demonstrate, consider, count, test, put right;' this vb., which is of frequent occurrence from the 13th cent., is based on OFr. provér (ModFr. prouer), which is again derived, like Ital. provare, from Lat. probare. The abnormal ë of the MidHG. vb. comes from East Fr. ë (East Fr. prüève, from Lat. probat). Comp. Fr. prouver, éprouver, E. prove (even in AS. pröfian, 'to demonstrate'). With regard to the treatment of Lat. ë in recent loan-words see further ëgulture.

Prügel, m., 'cudgel,' from late MidHG. brügel, m., 'club;' allied to MidHG. bröve, 'wooden platform.' The history of the word is obscure.

Prunk, m., 'parade, ostentation,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. pronk, which is perhaps allied to prümen.

Pflüiich, see Sieitiig.

Pudel, m., 'poodle, stammer; 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 LG. word; comp. Du. pôf, '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 soufllet 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. bufò, 'blast of wind,' buffettare, 'to snort;' Span. bofetada, 'box on the ear.'

Puls, m., 'pulse,' from the equiv. late MidHG. pulst, and f.; Lat. pulsus (akin to pulsare, '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.

Pult, m. and n., 'desk, writing-desk,' from the equiv. late MidHG. pult, n., with the older variants pulit, pulpet, pulpit. A later loan-word from Lat. pulpitum, 'wooden platform,' whence also Ital. pulito, '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. pulvis, 'dust,' hence 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. papà, whence also Fr. poupèe, 'puppet,' poupon, 'chubby child' (from which Du. pop and E. puppet are formed).

Pur, adj., 'pure, downright, mere,' Mod HG. only, from Lat. purus.

Purzel, vb., 'to tumble head over heels.' Alem. bürzel seems to suggest that this word is connected with bürd. 

Pulser, vb., 'to blow, puff,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; the strictly HG. forms are seen in MidHG. pülsen, 'to sneeze, snort,' and püssel, 'catarrh.' Akin to E. pose, 'catarrh'.

Pulten, vb., 'to deck, dress, polish,' from late MidHG. butzen, 'to adorn.'

Quabbeln, vb., 'to shake or tremble' (of fat and jelly), ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word, which is usually derived from LG. quabbel (Du. kwabbel), 'deowlap.'

Quadsalter, m., 'quack'; ModHG. only; orig. a LG. word; corresponding to E. quack, Du. kwakzalter, a compound of zalf, 'salve' (comp. OHG. salbêmi, 'seller of ointment, physician'). The first part of the compound seems to come from the vb. quaffn (which see), 'to boast;' hence Quadsalter, 'boasting physician'.

Quadler, m., 'squared stone,' from the equiv. MidHG. quuder, m. and n., which is based on Lat. quadratum, 'square,' or rather quâdrus (scil. lapis), 'square stone.' Comp. Ital. quadro, 'square,' Prov. caibre, 'square stone' (Ital. quadrello, Fr. carreau).

Quaken, vb., 'to quack, croak,' ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. Du. kwaken, 'to croak,' to which kwakken, 'to make a noise,' is allied, E. to quack. A late onomatopoetic term.

Qual, f., 'torment, pain,' from MidHG. quil, quâle (kâle), OHG. and OSax. guila, f., 'anguish, torture'; comp. Du. kwael, 'pain,' AS. cewel, 'violent death.' To this word is allied a str. root vb. OHG. quelân (MidHG. quelân), 'to be in violent pain' (AS. ceylân, 'to die'), of which the factitive is ModHG. quâten, MidHG. queln, OIHG. quilifon (from *quelifjan), 'to torture, torment to death.' The Teut. root gél (gäl) is primit. connected with Lith. gelti, 'to prick' (gelta, 'it pains'), gélô, 'pain,' OSlov. zalâ, 'hurt' (Aryan root gel).

Quälme, m., 'vapour,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. and Du. kwaalm, the early history of which is obscure. It is identical probably with Mid HG. twelmâ, 'stupor, faint.'

Quappe, f., 'eel-pout, tadpole,' MidHG. only, from LG. in which the OLG. word quappu occurs (comp. Du. kwab); the latter is primit. allied to OPruss. gabauco, 'toad,' OSlov. žaba (from the prim. form *gēba), 'frog.' The assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. capito is less probable.

Quarfl, m., 'curds, filth,' from late Mid HG. kwârc (g), quare (zware), 'whey cheese,' which is usually connected with MidHG. twîrn, 'to turn, stir, mix.' It is more probably related to the equiv. Slav. cognates; comp. Russ. twîrogâ, Pol. twarog. 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, quarto,' from MidHG. quart, f. and n., 'fourth part of anything'; formed like Du. kwart and E. quart from the Rom. cognates, Ital. quarto, Fr. quart.

Quarn, m., 'quartz,' from the equiv. MidHG. quarrz; 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, koiße), m. and f., 'cluster of leaves, bath-brush' (O持G. queste, 'apron of leaves'); comp. Du. kwast, 'brush for sprinkling holy water, brush' (Dan. kost, 'hosem.' akin to Oef. kisir, 'branch').

Qued, adj., 'lively, quick,' from MidHG. quèc (čk), OHG. quèc (čch), 'living, fresh, gay'; for its early history see under the variant fe. —Quedisßifer, n., 'quick-silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. quècßifer, OHG. quècßifer; an imitation, like Du. kwiskilver, E. quicksilver (AS. écwiseolfor), of the common Rom. argentum vienum; comp. Ital. argento vivo, Fr. vif-argent.

Quedc, f., 'quick-grass,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. kwec, AS. écwe, 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. quècken, MidHG. quèllen, OHG. quèllen. From the variant *kai (by gradation *gel), derived from Oef. kelda, 'spring' (whence Finn. kaltio), and Goth. *kaldis, which is implied by OSlav. kladetz, 'spring'; likewise AS. colen, 'swollen.' The prehistoric root *gel (gel) is related to Sun. jahr, 'water,' gel, 'to crawl.' —Quellen, 'to soak, cause to swell,' is a faactiv of OHG. quèllen, 'to swell.'

Quendel, m., 'wild thyme,' from the equiv. MidHG. quèndel, most frequently quèndel konel, OHG. quèndal (konöal), f.; comp. Du. kwendel, AS. cane. It is hardly probable that this is an early loan-word from Lat. condel (Gr. kōndō), 'thyme,' since the Rom. languages have not preserved the word.

Quengeln, vb., 'to be peevish, grumble,' ModHG. only, an intensive form of ModHG. tuëgen, 'to press' (with West MidG. qu for tie); see quangeln.

Quentichen, n., 'drachm, dram,' from MidHG. quètichin (quenthin), 'fourth (orig. perhaps fifth) part of a tet (half-an-onee)'; from MidLat. quintinus, which is wanting in Rom.

Quer, adv., 'athwart, crosswise,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) tzëir (hence tzëir, f., 'diagonal'); for further references see 3wërds.

Quetsche, f., see 3wëtche.

Quelßchen, vb., 'to crush, squeeze,' from the equiv. MidHG. quetschen (even yet dial. quèten), quetschen; akin to MidHG. quatertn, quatert (Du. ketse, borrowed from OHG. f.).

Quicken, vb., 'to squeak, squeal,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word.

Quirl, m., 'whisk, twirling stick,' from the equiv. MidHG. twirél, twir, OHG. twiril, 'stirring stick'; akin to MidHG. twérm, OHG. dwerp, 'to turn, stir;' allied to the equiv. Ofc. subst. bera. With the Teut. root *werp (Aryan *veir), are connected Gr. τοπίαν, and Lat. trava, 'stirring spoon.' It is doubtful whether Quart is allied.

Quiff, adj., 'quit, rid,' from MidHG. quill, 'released, unencumbered, free'; borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the equiv. Fr. quitte, whence also Du. kwijt, E. quit (also E. quête); Fr. quitter and quilling, 'to let go, forsake,' are derived from Lat. quisterare.

Quilte, f., 'quince,' from the equiv. MidHG. quiten, f. (OHG. *quiltina is wanting), with the remarkable variant kßen, from OHG. quätina (Swiss quèctena), 'quince.' This latter form alone renders it possible that Quatt is borrowed from the equiv. Rom. cotōnea, which is probably represented by Ital. cotogna and Fr. coin (whence E. quince and Du. keeuw). The connection between Lat. cotōnea (parallel form cotōnum) and Gr. κουκώνεα is obscure, and so is the relation of OHG. *quiltina to cotōna. If the word was borrowed, it was introduced contemporaneously with Øflume.

Rabe, m., 'raven,' from the equiv. MidHG. rabe (rappe), OHG. rabo (*rappe), m., also MidHG. raben, OHG. raban, hraban, and MidHG. ram (mm), OHG. ram, hram (with mm for mn), m., 'raven'; all these forms point to Goth. *hrabns. Comp. Oef. hrabn, AS. hrafn, m., E. raven, Du. raaf, raven (comp. Øflane). The proper names Wolf-ram, OHG. Hirban, and ModHG. Øflapp preserve the old variants. Perhaps
these cognates with Lat. corvus, Gr. κόραχ, raven, Lat. corvis, and Gr. κοράχ, 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. räche, OHG. ráhha, f.; allied to räden.

räden, m., 'throat, jaws, abyss,' from the equiv. Mid HG. rache, OHG. ráhha, m., for the earlier *hrakho; comp. AS. hraca, m., 'throat,' perhaps also AS. hracca, 'back of the head, nape,' E. rack, 'neck of mutton'; also Du. raak, 'back part of the palate, inner parts of the mouth.' Further references for determining the origin of the word are wanting; no relation to sågen is possible.

rädhen, vb., 'to revenge, avenge,' from Mid HG. rächen, OHG. rächian, older *werlichen, 'to revenge, obtain satisfaction for some one'; corresponding to Goth. werkan, 'to persecute,' gawrikian, 'to avenge,' AS. wrecan, 'to drive out, revenge, chastise,' E. to wreak, to which verek is akin, Du. wreken, 'to revenge,' and vraak, vragen, f., 'revenge,' OSax. wrecan, 'to chastise.' The Teut. root verek (comp. also Nädig, Nade, Nad) with the prefix, meaning 'to pursue, or rather expel, especially with the idea of punishment,' is derived from a pre-Teut. vereg, vreyg. It is usually compared with Lat. urgo, 'I oppress,' Sans. root vṛj, 'to turn away,' Gr. ἄγω, 'to enclose,' OSlov. vřagů, 'enemy,' Lith. vėrgus, 'distress' (vėrgiš, 'to be in want'), which imply an Aryan root vreyg, vreyg.

läder, m., 'flayer, hangman's servant,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. raaker, 'beadle, hangman.' Lessing suggested that it was allied to réfen, 'to put to the rack.' It is now usually connected with LG. raaken, 'to sweep together,' and MidLG. racker, 'flayer, knacker, nightman.'

räd, n., 'wheel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. rät (gen. rades), OHG. raed, n.; corresponding to LG. and Du. rad (comp. also OFris. roth). The word is confined 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 Lat. rota. Since OHG. rad is based on pre-Teut. rotho-m, rothos, n. (Goth. *rafa-), 'wheel,' it is primit, cognate with the equiv. OEfr. roth, m., and Lat. rota, and likewise with Lith. rťtas, 'wheel.' The corresponding Sans. ratha-s (rathas, n. in rāthas-pati) signifies 'car,' espes. 'war chariot' (for the root roth see under rádōb), while Sans. cakra, Gr. κραχός, corresponding to AS. hweal, E. wheel, also means 'wheel' in Aryan radebrechen, vb., from the equiv. Mid HG. radebrechen, 'to break on the wheel, mangle,' akin to Du. raadbaken, 'to mutilate, mangle, murder a language.' See Rade, Laut, Wagen.

Rädelnsführer, m., 'ringleader,' ModHG. only, allied to Bav. Nabel (dimin. of Räb), 'small circle of persons, ranks, dancing-song,' as to the evolution of meaning comp. E. ringleader, allied to ring.

radden, m., 'cockle-weed,' from Mid HG. rādē, usually rāde, rāte, rāten, ratten, m., 'a weed among corn,' OHG. rāta, ratto, m., so too OLG. rāda, f., 'weed.' In Franc. and Henneberg rādne occurs, in Swiss and Suab. ratte. Perhaps the numerous forms of this simply Mid Europ. Teut. word point to a primit. G. rāthva- (prim. form rētwo). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages have not yet been discovered.

Näder, m., also Nadel, 'sieve,' allied to MidHG. rāden, OHG. rīdan, 'to sift, winnow.' The Teut. stem is probably hrebp-, hence the word may be related to Lith. krētalas, 'sieve,' breči, 'to shake;' allied also perhaps to Lat. cer-nere, 'to sift' (cretus, 'sifted').

raßen, vb., 'to snatch, carry off suddenly,' from MidHG. raffen, OHG. *raffen (by chance not recorded), 'to pluck, pull out, snatch away;' corresponding to LG. and Du. raufen, 'to gather hastily.' E. to raif is derived from Fr. raffier, which, like Ital. arraffare, is borrowed from HG.; on the other hand, E. to rap is primit. allied to HG. rajen. MidHG. rasפn (for rasפon), MidHG. raspen, 'to collect hastily,' and Ital. arrapare, 'to carry off,' are also connected with the Teut. root hrap.

rägen, vb., 'to project, stand forth,' from MidHG. rāgen (OHG. hragën?), 'to project, become rigid, be prominent;' allied to MidHG. rāc, adj., 'tense, stiff, astir;' also to AS. aeðhragian, 'to tower above;' see Nāhe and ragen.

Rafe, f., also Rāa (under LG. and Du. influence), 'yard;' (of a ship), from MidHG. rahe, f., 'pole;' corresponding to Du. ra, 'sail-yard,' OE. rá, f., 'sail-yard' (Goth. *rāha, f., 'pole'). Rāhe is native, both to UpG. and LG.; comp. Bav. raxe, 'pole.'
\textbf{Rahm}, in., 'cream, crust of mould or milk-curd,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{room}, m.; comp. Du. \textit{room}, AS. \textit{ræm} (earlier ModE. \textit{roam}), Olf. \textit{rjône}, 'cream.' The \textit{d} of the MidHG. form compared with OHG. \textit{rōm} (Thuring. \textit{rōm}) is dialectal (comp. MidHG. \textit{strām} and \textit{strōm} under \textit{Stem}). The origin of these cognates has not yet been discovered.

\textbf{Rahmen}, m., 'frame, border,' from MidHG. \textit{ram}, \textit{rame}, m. and f., 'prop, framework, frame for embroidery or weaving,' OHG. \textit{rama}, 'pillar, prop'; comp. Du. \textit{roome}, 'frame.' Allied probably to Goth. \textit{hramjan}, 'to crucify,' lit. 'to fasten to a pillar or prop' (?), which may, however, be cognate with Gr. \textit{κραμώνας}. 

\textbf{Rahm}, m., 'strip or belt of grass as a dividing line between fields, ridge,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{rein}, m., 'ridge' (as a line of division between fields); corresponding to LG. \textit{rein}, 'field boundary,' Olf. \textit{reif}, m., 'strip of land.' Perhaps cognate with Sans. \textit{ṛśkhā}, f., 'row, line, strip.'

\textbf{Ralle}, f., 'corn-cake,' ModHG. only, from Fr. \textit{râle}, whence also E. \textit{rail}.

\textbf{Ramme}, f., from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) \textit{ramme}, f., 'rammer, pile-driver,' prop. identical with MidHG. \textit{ram} (gen. \textit{rammes}), m., 'ram,' OHG. \textit{rammo}, m., 'ram' (comp. Bev. \textit{strafin}); corresponding to Du. \textit{ram}, 'ram, battering-ram,' AS. \textit{ram}, E. \textit{ram}. No connection with Gr. \textit{ἀπφιπ} is possible; it is more probably allied to Olf. \textit{ramr}, \textit{rammr}, 'strong, sharp, powerful.' See the following word.

\textbf{rammeln}, vb., 'to buck, rut, ram, force in,' from MidHG. \textit{rammeln}, OHG. \textit{rammlēm}, 'to rut'; akin to \textit{Rammel}, 'buck rabbit,' from MidHG. \textit{rammeler}, 'ram during the rutting season.' A derivative of the cognates discussed under \textit{Ramme}.

\textbf{Rampe}, f., 'sloping terrace,' ModHG. only from, Fr. \textit{rampe}.

\textbf{Rand}, m., 'rim, border, brink,' from MidHG. \textit{rant} (gen. \textit{rantes}), m., OHG. \textit{rant} (gen. \textit{rante}), m., 'boss of a shield,' then 'rim of a shield,' and finally 'rim' (generally); so too Du. \textit{rand}, 'edge, rim,' AS. \textit{ryn}, m., 'rim of a shield, shield, rim,' E. \textit{round}, Olf. \textit{rōnd} (for \textit{randō)}, 'shield, rim of a shield.' Goth. *\textit{randa}, 'rim,' is also implied by Span. \textit{randa}, 'lace on clothes.' Pre-Teut. *\textit{ram-tā} points to a root \textit{rem} (AS. \textit{rema}, reuma, 'rim'), the m. of which before d would be necessarily changed to n (see buntett, \textit{Sant, Sant}, and \textit{Schante}). From the same prim. form is derived the modern dial. term \textit{Rant} for \textit{Rand}; comp. OHG. \textit{rants} (with an excurrent \textit{f} as in \textit{Rants}?) yet comp. the equiv. OSlav. \textit{rybā} and Lith. \textit{rūmbas}, m., 'rim, rim, border,' MidHG. \textit{rantē}, m., 'frame, rim, rim.' \textit{Rante} also belongs probably to the same stem.

\textbf{Rang}, m., 'rank, order, row,' ModHG. only, from Fr. \textit{rang} (whence also Du. \textit{ræng, E. rank}), which again is derived from G. \textit{Ring}, OHG. \textit{ring, hring}.

\textbf{Rang}, m., 'disolate youth,' first occurs in early ModHG. Allied to \textit{Ragen}.

\textbf{Ranke}, plur. \textit{Ränke}, m., 'winding, intrigue, wile,' from MidHG. \textit{rane} (k), m., 'rapid winding or movement'; corresponding to AS. \textit{wipē}, 'bend, cunning, plot,' E. \textit{wrench}. See \textit{renfen}.

\textbf{Ranke}, f., 'tendril, creeper,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. \textit{ranken}, 'to move to and fro, extend, stretch.' See \textit{renfen}.

\textbf{Randhorn}, n., from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{rankhorn}, \textit{rænchorn}, n., 'quinsy (in pigs);' allied to Du. \textit{wrong}, which is used of the diseases of cows. Whether it belongs, by inference from the Du. word, to the pre-Teut. root \textit{wran} (see \textit{renfen}), is uncertain.

\textbf{Ranzen}, m., 'belly, knapsack, satchel,' from MidHG. \textit{rans}, m., 'belly, paunch.' Comp. Du. \textit{ranzel}, 'knapsack.'

\textbf{ranzen}, vb., 'to speak rudely or harshly to,' ModHG. only, probably for *\textit{ranjen}, allied to MidHG. \textit{ranken}, 'to bray.' Scarcely cognate with E. \textit{rant}.

\textbf{ranzig}, adj., 'rcndicd, fetid,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. \textit{ranc} (Lat. \textit{ranxidus}), like, or through the medium of, Du. \textit{rans}, 'rotten, rancid.'

\textbf{Rapp}, m., 'grape-stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{rapp}, \textit{rape}, m., borrowed from the equiv. Fr. \textit{râpe} (comp. Ital. \textit{raspo}), whence also the equiv. E. \textit{rape}.

\textbf{Rapp} (1.), m., 'black horse,' ModHG. only in this sense, which is a figurative use of MidHG. \textit{rapp}, 'raven,' the variant of MidHG. \textit{rabe} (Alem. \textit{rap}, \textit{raven}). OHG. *\textit{rappo} is wanting; it would be related to \textit{rabo} like *\textit{knappe}, 'squire,' to \textit{knaebe}, 'boy.' See \textit{Rappen}.

\textbf{Rappe} (2.), f., 'malanders,' from MidHG. \textit{rapp}, \textit{rappe}, f., 'itch, scab'; allied to Du. \textit{rappig}, 'scabby.' The root is seen in
OHG. *rappōn, "to sweep off," from HG. the equiv. Fr. répes, pl., formed.

rappé (3), vb., "rasp," ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. répe, which again corresponds to OHG. rapsōn, "to sweep off," MidHG. rapseln. See rappen, rapp, and rapt.

rappeln, vb., "to rattle," ModHG. only, from LG.; the correct MidHG. form is raffeln, "to bluster, clatter"; allied to E. to rap, MidE. rappen.—In the sense of "to be crack-brained, raving," raffeln may be derived from the meaning "to bustle;" it is usually connected, however, with MidHG. (MidG.) reben, "to dream, be confused," which is derived from Fr. rêver, whence also E. to rave.

rappen, m., "centime," from MidHG. rappé, 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 rappen and rappe (1).

rappier, m. and n., first occurs in early ModHG., from Fr. rapier, whence also the equiv. E. rapier and Du. rapier. The Fr. word is generally regarded as Teut. and derived from rype. See rype (3).

rappuce, f., "common prey, scramble," from late MidHG. rabusch, m., "tally," which is again derived from the equiv. Bohem. rabuše.

raps, m., "rape-seed," ModHG. only, from Lat. raphaeum. See raps (1).

rappen, vb., "to sweep off," intensive of rappen, LG. rapen.

rappunzel, m., "rampion, corn-salad," ModHG. only, not from Lat. raphaeum, but rather an extended form from MidLat. raphaeum (Fr. raphane, comp. Du. rapuene), whence also It. rapaunzolo; comp. further E. rampion. Allied to Lat. rapha (see raps (1)).

rar, adj., ModHG. only, from Fr. rare (Lat. rurus), whence also Du. rau, E. rare.

rapsch, m., "arras, serge," ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. ras (E. arras). In late MidHG. arras, arras, "light woollen fabric, serge," which was named from Arras, a town in the north of France.

rapsch, adj., "impetuous, speedy, swift, rash," from MidHG. rusch, OHG. rāsch, adj., "quick, prompt, skilful, powerful," of which the equiv. variants MidHG. and OHG. rāsch, and MidHG. reisch, rāsch, occur. Corresponding to E. rush, Du. rusch; O Fr. raie (Goth. *rais), "brave." The final dental of the root has disappeared before the suffix sqa, ska (*rasqa-for *rat-sqa); comp. OHG. rade, AS. rade, "quick." Comp. also OIr. horsker, AS. horse, "quick, clever," with AS. hradle, "quick."

The Teut. root raf, Aran rot (roth), in OHG. rado, "quick," may have meant "to hasten;" it appears also in MidHG. Rad.

rachfein, vb., "to rustle, rattle," ModHG. only, probably a derivative of raf, like OHG. rascezen, "to sob, emit sparks," because of the successive short and lively movements. Comp. AS. rasctung, "sparkling."

rasen, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. rase, m., "turf, sward;" comp. MidHG. wraze, LG. wrazen. The word is wanting in the other dials. (Goth. *wrazen may perhaps be assumed); in UpG. Wassen, which is primit. cognate with the primary form wrazen.

raken, vb., "to rake, rage," from MidHG. rase (rare), "to storm, rave;" corresponding to LG. rasen, Du. raken. It is usually thought that the word was borrowed from LG., since it is not found in HG. till the end of the 13th cent. Allied to AS. rasctan, "to rave, raasen, to make a violent attack;" rasen, "attack, charge" (comp. E. race), OIr. ras, "race, running," and rase, "to rash headlong."

raspe, f., "rasp," ModHG. only, from Fr. raspe (now rapi), hence prop. identical with rapse (3).

raspel, f., "large rough file, rasp," ModHG. only, a derivative of the preceding; comp. E. raspe, rasp. As to the ultimate connection of the cognates with OHG. rapsōn, "to scrape together," comp. rapse (3).

rasse, f., "race, breed," borrowed in the 18th cent. from Fr. race, which is recorded as early as the 16th cent., at which period the E. word race was also borrowed; the Fr. term and its Rom. cognates (Ital. razza is met with even in the 14th cent.) are derived from OHG. reiza, reizsa, f., "line."

rassel, vb., "to rattle, clatter," from MidHG. rasselle (from rasze), "to bluster, rave," but based in meaning on LG. ralen, "to clatter;" comp. MidHG. rassen, "to rattle, Du. rætein, to clatter, chatter;" ralle, "rattle, clapper;" AS. hraetele, E. rattle. The Teut. root hrat appearing in these words is connected with Gr. ἱράτωμα, "a swing."

Ras, f., "rest, repose," from MidHG. raste, f., OHG. rasta, f., "repose, rest, permanence," also in OHG. and MidHG.
stage of a journey,' which is the only sense borne by Goth. rastia and OFr. rac. Comp. AS. rest, E. rest, OSax. rasta, rista, 'couch, deathbed,' Du. rust (see Sätfe), 'rest, repose.' The common Tent. word based on a root *ra, 'to remain, dwell,' which may also be inferred from Goth. ron and OIr. rann, 'house.' Sätfe, in the sense of 'stage,' comes from the period when the Western Aryans were migrating to Europe; only a wandering tribe could adopt the intervals of reposing and encamping as a measure of distances. Moreover, the older language preserves a few other words as relics of the migratory period; comp. MidHG. 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 Sätfe. Whether the assumed root *ra, 'to remain, dwell,' is connected with the root *re in Sätfe is doubtful.

Rat, n., 'counsel, advice, deliberation, counsel,' from MidHG. and OHG. rēt (gen. rētes), m., 'counsel, means at hand, store of provisions;' these meanings are still partly preserved by ModHG. Srat, Serrat, Säntat, Unrat. A verbal abstract of ModHG. raten, MidHG. räten, OHG. rätan, 'to advise;' comp. the equiv. Goth. rēdan, OIr. rīda (to which E. to read is akin), OSax. rēdan. Some etymologists have connected the common Tent. rēdan, 'to advise,' with Lat. réor, 'to suppose;' in that case the dental of the Tent. 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 ṛdh, 'to carry out a project, put to rights, obtain; to appease,' and to Sans. ṛditi, 'to feel solicitous, trouble oneself about.'—Ratlagen, vb., 'to deliberate,' from the equiv. late MidHG. rätslagen, the origin of which is obscure. See Sättet.

Rätliche, f., 'rattle, clapper,' MidHG. only, allied to MidHG. rätzen, 'to clatter;' see Sätten.

Räfel, n., 'riddle, perplexity,' from the equiv. MidHG. rätsel, neisel, n., OHG. *rātisul, n.; comp. OLG. rādisiē, MidHG. rēdesel. Du. raadsel, AS. rédesel (for *rēdesel), 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 rätten corresponds to that of Mūhāj from mūben, of ṭābāl from ṭāben, and of Trūfāl from ṭrūtēn. The notion 'riddle' was current among the Teutons from early times; the Goth. term was frīsahs; in OHG. we find *tunml, n., and rītuss, rītisa, f., 'riddle.'

Ratte, f., from the equiv. MidHG. ratte, rate, f., rat, rate, m., OHG. rato, m., ratta, f., 'rat' (in MidHG. there also appears another variant rats, rata, m., whence Dav. and Swiss Sätfe). It corresponds to OLG. ratta, f., Du. rat, rot, m., AS. rātt (?), E. rat, Dan. røt. Besides these are found the Rom. words Fr. rat, Ital. ratto, and also Gæl. rada. The origin of all these cognates is unknown. The Rom. class has been derived from Lat. rāpus, rāpidus; 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. Sätfe).

Raub, m., 'robbery, spoil,' from the equiv. MidHG. rauh (gen. rauh), m., OHG. rauh, m.; comp. OSax. rēf in wētrēf, 'violent wresting,' Du. roef, m., 'robbery;' AS. rēf, n., 'robbery, booty,' allied to AS. rēfan, 'to break, rend,' OIr. réfia, str. vb., 'to break, rend' (spec. used of a breach of contract); these are further connected with Lat. ranum (Aryan root rūp); comp. the Sans. root ṛpa, 'to shatter.' Hence Raub seems to mean lit. 'breach of contract.'—Rauben, vb., 'to rob, plunder;' from MidHG. rauhen, OHG. rauhōn; OSax. rōbō, AS. rēfian, whence E. to raven (the AS. subst. rēff has become obsolete in E.). Goth. birau-bōn, 'to plunder, de-poil.' The Teut. cognates passed with two distinct meanings into Rom.; comp. on the one hand Ital. rubo, 'robbery,' rubere, 'to rob,' Fr. dérober, 'to steal,' and on the other Ital. roba, 'coat, dress,' Fr. robe. The latter are connected with Raub, since by inference from OHG. rauh and AS. rēf, 'robbery, booty, armour, dress,' the OTeut. word had probably acquired the meanings of 'garments got by plundering, dress (generally). See also raufen.

Rauh, m., from the equiv. MidHG. rauh, OHG. rauh (hh), m., 'smoke, steam;' corresponding to OSax. rōk, m., Du. rook, AS. rēc (from Goth. *rāuki-), m., E. rock, OIr. rēkr, m., 'smoke;' Goth. *ranks (rāuki-) is by chance not recorded. The common Teut. is connected by gradation with the Teut. root rēk, 'to smoke.' See rēken.

Rauh, adj., 'rough, hairy;' equiv. to
rauh; Rauhwert, 'furs, skins' (MidHG. rāchwērē) containsModHG. rauf, 'hairy, covered with hair'; Rauhwandt (ModHG. only), 'skin in furs, furry skins.'

Rauhe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. rāhē, rāhe, f., OHG. rāhe, f., 'seal, mangle, scabies,' for an earlier *hrāda, since it is allied to OIr. hrđer, m., 'seal of a wound'; comp. Du. rau, 'seal, itch.'—rāudig, 'seedy, mangy,' from MidHG. rāude, OHG. rāudig, older rāūdig, 'scabies.' Perhaps OHG. rā-da (from the Teut. root rād) is connected with Lat. crud-ere, 'gore;' shr-ēδes, 'bloody, raw,' to which AS. hrām, 'soot,' is probably akin.

raufen, vb., 'to pluck, pull out,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rōf(e) (MidHG. also rōfe); corresponding to Goth. rauf, 'to tear out, pluck off.' A Teut. root rōp (see rōfe) has not yet been found elsewhere; it is, however, probably connected with the Aryan root *rōp, 'to break' (see Raut).—Raufer, f., 'rake' (for fodder), from late MidHG. rouge, f.; derived from raufen, just as MidHG. rope from roepen, but in what way it is connected with Du. ruif, 'rake, ruffel, 'wrinkle'.

Raugraf, m., 'Ranggrave,' from MidHG. rā-grēve, m., a title like MidHG. will-grēve; prop. perhaps 'Count in a rough or uncultivated country.'

rauf, adj., 'rough, harsh, coarse,' from MidHG. rāch (infl. rāher), OHG. rāch (infl. rāher), adj., 'rough, shaggy, bristly,' comp. MidDu. rāch, ModDu. ruig, ruik, 'rough,' AS. rāch, E. rough. Goth. *rāiks, rōiks, are wanting. Perhaps primit. allied to Lith. rākas, 'wrinkle,' ŭuklē, 'to become wrinkled.' The compound Rauhwert, 'furs, skins,' preserves normally the uninflected form of MidHG. rāch. See rauf.

Rauhe, f., 'rocket,' MODHG. only, from Lat. erca, 'a sort of colewort;' whence also Ital. rucu, ruchetta, Fr. roquette (E. rocket).

Rauern, m., from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. rām (MidHG. rān), m., 'room, space' ; corresponding to OSax. m., rām, m., Du. ruim, AS. rām, m., E. room. Goth. rām, n., OIr. rām, n., 'room, open space, bed, seat.' The common Teut. subst. originated in the adj. rāma-, 'spacious'; comp. Goth. rāms, MidHG. rām and gerām, ModHG. greum, Du. ruim, AS. rām, 'spacious.' The root is usually considered to be rā, and the class connected with Lat. rā- (gen. rā-ās), 'country,' and Zend rāvah, 'space, distance.'

raumen, see andraumen.

raufen, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. rāuen, OHG. rāhen, 'to whisper, to utter in a low, soft tone,' allied to MidHG. rāene, f., 'whisper, secret conference.' Corresponding to OLG. rāben, AS. rātén, E. to roun (round), also AS. rām, f., 'secret deliberation, secret.' Goth. rāma, f. (see Rau), 'secret, secret resolution;' OIr. rām, f., 'secret, rime.' It has also been compared further with the cognates, Gr. ρακοός, to search, track, 'as well as with OIr. rām, 'secret.' MODHG. Aune, f. (AS rātēfas, 'secret characters, runes'), was introduced from the Scand. dials. by the literary movement for the promotion of Teut. studies in the last century.

Raupe (1), f., 'caterpillar,' from MidHG. rāpe, rāppe, OHG. rāpe, rāppa, f., 'larve of insects, caterpillar.' In Swab. and Bav. (partly also in Swiss) the word is wanting, the term used being Graswurm, in OHG. grauswurm (yet in Swab. rōpen, 'to clear the trees of caterpillars,' with an abnormal a for a); in Swiss rōpe, which probably originated in the written language (in Henneberg abnormally rōpe).

Raupe (2) in Rataue is entirely different word; see the latter.

Rauß (1), m., 'craberry,' from MidHG. rōs, rusch, f., 'rush,' from Lat. ruscum, whence also Du. ruscus, m., 'rush,' AS. rūsc, f., E. rush; see Rüsch and Rüßb.

Rauß (2), m., 'carousal, rush, roar.' MODHG. only (corresponding in MidHG. to rōsch, m., 'onset, attack;' see rauß); its relation to LG. rōe, 'intoxication,' E. rouse, OIr. rās, 'drunkenness,' is still obscure. The ModHG. word has certainly been borrowed.

rausch, vb., 'to rustle, roar, be excited,' from MidHG. rōsch, rāsch, f., 'rush,' from Lat. ruscum, whence also Du. ruscus, m., 'rush,' AS. rūsc, f., E. rush; see Rüsch and Rüßb.

Raußgeld, n., 'red sulphur of arsenic,' first occurs in early MODHG. corresponding to Du. ruggeld; earlier MODHG. also Rüßgeld; allied to Rom. and Lat. rūsus (Ital. rosso), 'red.'

rauspern, vb., 'to hawk, clear the throat,' from the equiv. MidHG. rūspent (rūstern). This verb, which is not recorded prior to MidHG., belongs to a root frequently occurring in Teut., rāk (Aryan
rück, 'to belch, eructate,' the k disappearing before the suffix sp, st; comp. AS. reccettan, 'to belch,' OHG. stirnecken, Mid HG. stricken, AS. cederean (cedorcan), 'to chew the cud.' Comp. Lat. ē-rūgĕre, 'to spit out, rūminare (for *rāminare), 'to chew the cud,' and ructare, 'to belch,' Gr. ἐρέγεν, 'to spit out,' ἐμφαίνο, f., 'vomiting,' OSlov. raggat, 'to belch,' Lith. atrūgas, f. pl., 'rising of the stomach.'

Rec (1), f., 'rue,' from the equiv. MidHG. rūte, OHG. rūta, f. This, like the equiv. Du. ruit, is usually considered to be borrowed from Lat. rūta (comp. Ital. ruta); yet AS. rūde, 'rue,' might prove that the G. word is cognate with Lat. rūta. E. rue, from Fr. rue.

Rec (2), f., 'quadrangle, square,' from Mid HG. rēba, OHG. rēba, hēta, f. also, 'lozenge in heraldry, pane' (hence Du. ruit, 'square'). As to OHG. *rēta for *hēta, equiv. to Aryan hētā, hētāid, see vīr.

Rēbe, f., 'vine, vine-branch,' from Mid HG. rēba, OHG. rēba, hēta, f. m., 'vine, tendril, creeper' (comp. ûnteřên); corresponding words are wanting in the other dials. OHG. has a remarkable form, hirnirēba, 'skull,' lit. perhaps 'entwining the brain'; hence with this word is connected the common Teut. Rēs, as well as OSlov. rēbra, 'rib' (see Niyps). The primary idea of all these terms, and of the Aryan root rēbō, deduced from them, is 'winding, entwining.'—

Rēbhūn, n., 'partridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. rēphaun, OHG. rēba-huon, rēbhuon, n.; it is not probable that Rēbhūn signifies 'the fowl that is fond of frequenting vines (Rēben). Perhaps rēba- has here another sense. To assume also, on account of LG. raphoun, Swed. raphōn, 'partridge' (Olc. rjāpa, 'partridge'), that the word is derived from LG. rapp, 'quick,' is inadmissible, since the HIG. term occurs at a very early period. It is most probably connected with the equiv. Russ. rjabka (allied to OSlov. rēbē, Russ. rjaboj, 'variegated').—

Rēbus, m. and n., a modern term like the equiv. E. rebus and Fr. rebus; the source and history of the cognates are unknown. The word is based on Lat. rebus, 'by things,' since the meaning of a rebus is illustrated by pictorial objects.

Rēcēn, m., 'rake, rack;' from the equiv. MidHG. rīche, OHG. rēhō, m.; corresponding to Du. rek, f., 'rake,' and Olc. rek, f., 'rake'; allied to MidHG. rēchen, OHG. rēhan, 'to scrape together,' Goth. rikan, 'to heap up, collect,' also to MidLG. and MidDu. rāko, AS. rāc, f., E. rake, with a different gradation. The Teut. root rak, rēk, from Aryan rag, rēg, is compared by some with Gr. ῥήγιον, 'to stretch out,' by others, without reason, to Lat. tegere, 'to collect.' See rākān and rēken.

Recēn, vb., 'to reckon, estimate, deem,' from MidHG. rēchenen, OHG. rēhanōn, 'to count, reckon, render an account' (it is proved by modern dials.). The assumed Goth. *rēhanōn, which is also implied by AS. reccen, E. to reckon, and likewise the equiv. LG. and Du. rekone, is abnormally represented by the strange word rāknjan. The West Teut. *rēkanōn is connected, probably in the sense of 'to compute, collect' (comp. the meanings of fic, with the root rak, 'to collect' (see Rēcēn), to which AS. rēcēn (from rāknjan, 'to count up, compute, arrange,' and AS. rāc, OSlov. rāka, Olc. rāhu, f., 'speech, account, affair,' also belong; so too grēcēn.

Recīl adj., 'right, just,' from MidHG. and OHG. rēht adj., 'straight, right, just, correct'; common Teut. rēht-, with equiv. meaning in all the dials. Goth. rēhts, Olc. rētr, AS. rēht, E. right, Du. regt, OSlov. rēht. 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 part of the root rēg, 'to direct' in Lat. regere; with this is also connected Sans. rēg, 'straight, correct, just,' superlat. rājśa, whereby the Aryan root rēg is authenticated. In the sense of 'to or on the right' (the antithesis of tāf, 'to or on the left'), the adj. rarely occurs in MidHG., since in the earlier period an adj. primit. allied to Lat. dexter was used (comp. Goth. taikwana-, OHG. zēo, MidHG. zē, 'to or on the right').—

Recīftveg, vb., 'to justify, vindicate,' from MidHG. rēht-veg, 'to put into a right state, mend, justify.' Allied to MidHG. rēhtveg, 'just, upright.'—

Reci, m., 'wooden frame, rack;' MidHG. only, prop. a LG. word. Comp. LG. and Du. rek, 'pole, clothes-horse.' Allied to rēfen.

Recī, m., 'hero, champion, paladin,' from MidHG. rekī, m., 'warrior, hero,' orig., however, 'knight-errant, adventurer, stranger.' Comp. OHG. recho, earlier wēcho, m., OSlov. wēkho, m., 'vagrant, outlaw, stranger,' AS. wēch, 'fugitive,
exile, unfortunate wretch,' whence E. *wretch. These interesting West Teut. cognates implying Goth. *wrikjan are connected with ModHG. *rägen, Goth. *wikjan, 'to persecute.' ModHG. *dräht has a somewhat similar development.

reden, vb., 'to stretch, rack, reach forth,' from MidHG. *reden, OHG. *rechen, 'to stretch out, extend,' corresponding to Du. *rechen, 'to stretch out,' whence E. to rack is borrowed, Goth. *rebjan, 'to stretch out,' to which Goth. *rådhan, 'to proffer.' From Teut. is derived Ital. *recare, 'to bring.' The assumed direct connection between the common Teut. vb. and Goth. *rikjan, 'to collect,' hit, 'to scrape together,' must on account of the meaning be abandoned in favour of its relation to Lith. *rebkan, *rebly, 'to stretch,' Lat. porrigo, 'I stretch,' and Gr. ἐπέρτευμαι, 'to stretch.'

redde, f., 'speech, discourse, oration,' from MidHG. rede, OHG. redua, reda, f., 'account, speech and reply, speech, narrative, information'; corresponding to OSax. *redia, f., 'account,' Goth. *reþja, f., 'account, bill, number'; to this is allied Goth. *garubjan, 'to count,' and further the phonetic equivalent Lat. ratio (computation, account, number), &c. From the same Teut. root *rab (pre-Teut. *rat), signifying 'number,' hundert (which see) is derived.—

reden, vb., 'to speak, talk, converse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reden, OHG. *reðjan, redon, also OHG. *reðlon, just as in the case of OHG. *redia the equiv. variant redina occurs (comp. OSax. *redion, 'to speak'); from this OHG. *redinon is derived OHG. *redindri, MidHG. *redenere, ModHG. *reden, *redneter, orator.

redlich, adj., 'honest, candid,' from MidHG. *re dak, *rediliz, 'eloquent, intelligent, up-right, sturdy,' OHG. *rediliz, 'intelligent'; allied to OHG. redia, MidHG. *redel, 'understanding, account.' See *réte.

Reff (1.), n., 'dossier, framework of staves for carrying on the back,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ref, n., OHG. *ref, n., for earlier Goth. *hrip; comp. OIC. *hrip, n., 'wooden frame for carrying coals or peat, MidE. and E. rip, 'fish-basket.' To the assumption that the word is primit. akin to Lat. corbis, 'basket,' there is no phonetic objection (see *erkb and *réff), yet the Alem. variants seem to imply a Teut. primary form *hripb.

Reff (2.), n., also Reif, n., 'reef,' MidHG. only, a nautical term borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. en E. *reef, also Du. *reen, 'to reef a sail.' It is noteworthy that in OIC. *rif, 'rib,' is used in the same sense. OIC. *rija, 'to tack together, is probably most closely connected with the cognates.

reifen, vb., 'to hatchel hemp or flax,' from MidHG. *reifen (a variant of *rann), 'to tug, pluck.' The ModHG. sense is probably based on a LG. word. Comp. Du. *repel, *breaking flax, *replen, 'to break flax,' E. *ripple, 'hatchel.'

regen, adj., 'astir, lively, active,' ModHG. only; see rejen.

Regel, f., 'rule, regulation, principle,' from MidHG. *regel, regelte, OHG. *regula, l., 'rule, especially of an order'; borrowed in this latter sense during the OHG. period when the monastic system was adopted (see *stiefe, *münfer, *ret, and *mend), from Lat. *regula, pronounced *regula in MidLat. (Lat. *ē would be changed into OHG. *ē, see *stier, *strite, and *speer). This pronunciation is also implied by AS. *regei, m., and OFr. *rule, *rule (E. rule, from MidE. *rule, is derived from OFr. *rule, Lat. *regula).

Regen, m., from the equiv. MidHG. *regn, OHG. *regen, m., 'rain'; common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. the corresponding Goth. *regn, n., OIC. *regn, n., AS. *regn, m., E. rain, Du. *regn, OSax. *regen. Primit. Teut. *regna-, from pre-Teut. *regnano-, probably represents *mreghno-, if the word be connected with Gr. βρέχω (for μαγχ-, μπρέχ-), 'to wet'; Lat. régare, 'to water, wet,' may belong to the same Aryan root mregh. The compound *regnə- is found in all the Teut. languages; MidHG. *regnboeg, OHG. *regnabego (Du., however, waterboog); E. rainbow, from AS. *regnabego, OIC. *regnabego, Goth. *regnaboga.

rejen, vb., 'to stir up, move, excite,' from MidHG. *rejen, 'to cause to project, set up, excite, move, awaken,' a factitive of MidHG. *rejen, 'to rise, tower,' hence primit. allied to nagen. Akin also to MidE. *rehe, 'rigid, stiff.' The Teut. root *rug, *rēh of these cognates has not yet been found in the allied languages. See *rēg.

Rheb, n., 'roe, deer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rehe (gen. *rēhes), OHG. *reh (gen. *rēhes), n.; the stem *rahta- is common to Teut.; comp. Du. *re, AS. *rādeor, E. *roe, OIC. *rā; Goth. *rāth is by chance not recorded. Allied also to OHG. and OLG. *rēha, m. (like AS. *rēh, m., from *rēhā), 'roe,' and rāia (AS. *rēja), f., 'caprea'; for another fem. form see *Mīre. Teut. *rahta- from
raiko - can scarcely be related to Sans. rīpa, 'back of a species of antelopes.' See further Dāhrti.

reifen, vb., 'to rub, scratch, scour,' from the equiv. MidHG. riben, OHG. riban, for an older *reiben, whence Fr. reporter, 'to scrape'; comp. LG. reiven, Du. revenen, 'to rub.' The Teut. root *reib has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

reich, n., 'empire, realm, kingdom,' from MidHG. riche, OHG. rih, n., 'country under sovereign sway, kingdom, Roman-German emperor, authority, dominion'; corresponding to Goth. rīk, n., 'realm, dominion, power, authority.' AS. reht, n., 'realm, dominion, reign,' OSax. rīk, n., 'realm, dominion, authority.' A derivative with the suffix *ja from Teut. *reik-, which has been preserved only in Goth. as reiks, 'ruler, chief' (yet also in proper names like Fritriht and Fritiric). The rare OHG. str. vb. rihhan, 'to reign over, take possession of, be mighty,' is prop. a derivative of *reik-, 'ruler,' which again is a pre-Teut. loan-word from the equiv. Celt. rēg (for another word, probably borrowed from Celt. at the same period, see under Mōtt). The latter is primit. allied to Lat. rēm, Sans. rājan, 'king' (Aryan rēja- would be orig. akin to Teut. rēk, rēk, which are connected with the Aryan root rēg, 'to direct' (see rēd). See the following word.

reich, adj., 'rich, copious, abounding,' from MidHG. riche, OHG. rih, adj., 'mighty, rich, splendid'; corresponding to OSax. rīk, 'mighty, powerful,' AS. rēc, 'mighty, powerful,' E. rich, Goth. rēks, 'mighty, distinguished.' From the G. adj. the equiv. Rom. cognates are derived; comp. Ital. ricco, Fr. riche, 'rich.' The common Teut. adj. is a derivative of the root *reik, 'king,' discussed under the preceding word, hence 'mighty' is the earlier meaning of the cognates; 'royal' (Lat. rēgus) is the orig. sense.

reichsun, vb., 'to reach, extend, suffice,' from MidHG. 'to arrive at, attain, prosper, suffice, extend,' OHG. reisken, 'to proffer, extend'; corresponding to AS. reisch (from *reischan), and the equiv. E. to reach. Its connection with Goth. rēkjan, 'to reach,' rīdlan, 'to proffer,' is not probable, for phonetic reasons; and on account of its meaning, the word can scarcely be related to the cognates of *reik, 'ruler,' mentioned under Reif.

reif (1.), m., 'encircling band, hoop, ring,' from MidHG. and OHG. reif, m., 'rope, cord, coiled rope, hoop, band, fetter, circle'; corresponding to Du. rep, 'hoop, rope,' AS. rēp, m., 'strap, cord, rope,' E. rope, OFr. rēp, n., 'rope.' Goth. skauðra-rēpa-, 'shoe-thong,' Gr. pyxos, 'crooked,' is probably not allied, and is best compared with Goth. wērpas, 'crooked.'

reif (2.), m., 'rime, hoarfrost,' from the equiv. MidHG. rīfe, OHG. rīfo, hrīfo, m.; corresponding to OLG. hrīfo, Du. rījp, 'rime, hoarfrost' (Goth. *hrēipa). The other dialects have a similarly sounding form, which is not, however, closely allied phonetically; OFr. hriem, AS. hrīm, n., E. rime, Du. rījm, with the same meaning; comp. MidHG. rīmeln, 'to cover with hoarfrost.' Does hriem represent Tent. *hrīma- and thus belong to *Reif? The comparison of AS. hrīm with Gr. ἁρῖμος, 'frost,' is untenable.

reif, adj., 'ripe, mature,' from the equiv. MidHG. rīfe, OHG. rīf, adj.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. rīp, Du. rījp, AS. rīfe, E. ripe; a verbal adj. allied to AS. rīpan, 'to reap' (whence E. to reap), signifying 'which can be reaped.' The Teut. root rīp, with the orig. sense 'to cut, reap' (comp. AS. rīfer, 'sickle'), has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Reigen, see Reiße (1).

Reiße, f., from the equiv. MidHG. rīhe, f., 'row, line,' allied to MidHG. rīhen, OHG. rīhan, 'to range, put on a thread, fix,' to which MidHG. rīge, f., 'row, line,' OHG. rīqa, 'line, circular line,' and Du. rīj, 'row,' are akin. AS. rīw, 'row, line' (Goth. *raicfa, for *raicua, allied to *reihian), whence E. row is also probably connected with these. The Teut. root rīhe, rathue, is related to Sans. rākṣa, 'streak, line' (Aryan root rikh).

Reißen (1). Reißen, m., 'chain-dance, roundel, dance and song, frolic,' from MidHG. rēse, reis, m., 'a sort of dance in a long row across the field'; origin obscure. Comp. also E. ray, 'a sort of dance,' the etymology of which is equally obscure.

Reißen (2.), m., 'in-step,' from the equiv. MidHG. rīhe, m.; OHG. rīho, m., 'calf of the leg, hock.' An older *rīrhus may be assumed, since ModHG. Rīt seems to be allied.

reißen, vb., see Reiße.

Reiher, m., 'heron,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *rei^ar, *rai^ar, are by chance not recorded; comp. OSax. hr^eira, Du. reiger, AS. hr^eira, m., *heron. OHG. heigir and MidHG. *heigir, *heron, are abnormal forms.

Reim, m., 'rhyme,' from MidHG. *rim, m., 'verse, line.' To the assonant OHG. *rim, m., this sense is unknown; it signifies 'row, succession, number,' and these meanings are attached to the corresponding words in the other OTeut. dialots; comp. OSax. *vrim, 'innumerable quantity;' AS. *rim, 'number.' From these OTeut. words MidHG. *rim, m., 'verse,' must be dissociated, and connected rather with Lat. *rhymus (versus rhythmus). The ModHG. word acquired the sense of Fr. *rime, 'rhyme,' in the time of Opitz. In the MidHG. period *rim binden was used for *reimen, 'to rhyme,' and *keifte by the Meistersingers for Reim.

E. rhyme (MidE. *reme, 'rhymed word, poem, rhyme') is also borrowed from OFr. *rie.

rein, adj., 'pure, clean, downright,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reina, OHG. *reina, older kreina, adj.; corresponding to Goth. *kraina, OSp. *kreina, OSax. *krein, North Fris. rian, 'pure'; in Du. and E. correspondences are wanting. The ModHG. sense (for which in Bav. and Swiss German is mostly used) is not found in the dialots; e.g., in Rhen.-Fr., and Swiss it signifies only 'fine ground, sifted' (of flour, sand, &c.), and belongs therefore to the Teut. root *kre-, pre-Teut. *kre-, 'to winnow, sift,' whence OHG. *rikara (see *ritar), Lat. cri-brum, Gr. epi-spin (for the adj. suffix -ni see *fita and *fetn). Hence 'sifted' may be assumed as the orig. sense of rein; comp. OLG. kr^n-curn, *whet?

Reis (1.), m., 'rice,' from the equiv. MidHG. *reisa, OHG. *reisa, later hrisa, n., 'branch'; corresponding to Du. *rijs, AS. *hrisa, OSp. *hrisa, n., 'twig, branch'; Goth. *hresan, n., 'to smite, to box,' from Sans. rihis through an Iran. medium.

Reis (2.), 'twig, sprout,' from MidHG. *reisa, OHG. *reisa, earlier hrisa, n., 'branch'; corresponding to Du. *rijs, AS. *hrisa, OSp. *hrisa, n., 'twig, branch'; Goth. *hrisio, n., 'to smite' accord well with Goth. *hrisian, 'to shake,' OSax. *hrissian, AS. *hrisan, 'to tremble, quake.'—Reisig, Reisch, n., 'small twigs, brushwood,' from MidHG. *ri^ech, OHG. *ri^ach, n.; the collective of Reis (OTeut. *hrisa-).

Reisic, f., 'journey, travel, voyage,' from MidHG. *reisa, f., 'departure, march, journey, military expedition,' OHG. *reisa, f., 'departure'; allied to OHG. *ri^an, MidHG. *ri^en, 'to mount, fall,' OSax. *ri^an, 'to rise,' AS, *reian, E. to rise; and the equiv. Goth. ur-reian. The idea of vertical, and espec. of upward motion, thus belongs everywhere to the root *ri; therefore Reis is lit. 'departure.' Further, MidHG. and ModHG. *reisen is a derivative of the subst.; comp. also with the root *ri, E. to raise and (by the change of s into z) to riar.

Reisige, m., 'trooper, horseman;' from MidHG. *reisc, adj., 'mounted.'—Reising, pl., 'horsemen,' usually connected with MidHG. *reisa, 'military expedition,' yet it may be also a derivative of *rei^an, 'to ride,' since OHG. *ri^an, 'horseman,' occurs (ri^an—gives *risan, *ri^n).—Reisen, vb., 'to tear, drag; sketch,' from MidHG. *rizen, OHG. *risan, earlier *wrisan, 'to tear, tear in pieces, scratch, write;' corresponding to OSax. wri^an, 'to tear in pieces, wound, write;' AS. wri^n, E. to write, OSp. *ri^n, 'to write.' Goth. *wrisitan, *to rend, to write,' is wanting, but is implied by Goth. *writ, 'streak, point.' The various meanings of the cognates are explained by the manner in which runes were written or scratched on bee twigs. The Teut. root writ, which has been preserved also in ModHG. *ritan, *ritan, riten, and rigen, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

Reifen, vb., 'to ride,' from MidHG. *rizen, OHG. *ritan, 'to move on, set out, drive, ride;' corresponding to Du. *rijden, 'to ride, drive, skate,' AS. *ridan, E. to ride, OSp. *ri^n, 'to ride, travel; swing, hover.' These words are based on the common Teut. *ritan, with the general sense of continued motion. This, as well as the fact that in Teut. there is no vb. used exclusively for 'to ride,' makes it probable that the art of riding is comparatively recent. Besides, in the allied languages no single term expresses this idea. It is also known that the art among the Greeks appears after the time of Homer, and that it was still unknown to the Indians of the Rig Veda. It is true that the Teutons are known to us as horsemen from their earliest appearance in history, but the evolu-
tion of the word reitn (comp. Lat. equus reus) proves that the art is of recent origin. The Teut. verbal stem rát, for pre-Teut. rádz, reidh, corresponds to OIr. ráit, ‘driving, riding’ (ráidim, ‘I drive’), OGal. réda, ‘waggon’ (comp. Gr. ἱππός, ‘messenger, servant’). The general meaning is seen also in AS. rád, f., ‘journey, expedition,’ E. road, as well as in the cognates under errit.

Reifer, f., ‘course sieve, riddle,’ from ModHG. rérer, OIr. rítr, ‘sieve,’ for earlier *hrítrara; corresponding to AS. hrídder, f., ‘sieve,’ whence E. riddle. For the Teut. root hrés in the sense of ‘to sift, winnow,’ see vin. The OIr. suffix rún, from pre-Teut. thrën (Goth. *hreí-dra, f.), corresponds to -brum for -brum in Lat. críbrum (br from br, as in ruber, épópis), equiv. to OIr. críthar, ‘sieve’; Aryan hréithro—may be assumed. ModHG. Mäter, ‘sieve,’ is not connected with this word.

reijen, vb., ‘to stimulate, exite, charm,’ from MidHG. reitsen, reijen, OIr. réizen, reijen, ‘to charm, entice, lead astray’; the form with t is due to Goth. tj. Apparently a factitive of reijen, hence lit. ‘to cause to drag, make one come out of oneself’; comp. OIr. réin, ‘to stir up, irritate.’ Comp. reijen, reijen.

renken, vb., ‘to twist, wrench,’ from MidHG. renken, OIr. ruchan, ‘to turn this way and that,’ for an earlier *serkankjan (from the stem rank, ‘to dislocate,’ are derived to Rom. cognates, Ital. ranco, ‘lame,’ ranore, ‘to halt’). AS. wręce, ‘bend, artifice,’ AS. wręchen, ‘to turn,’ E. wrench, subst. and vb. The corresponding vb. is rügen, Tent. wrižjan; the k of rufen (probably for kk) compared with the g of rügen resembles the variation in kidan and kičen, Iden and Goth. bičajon, &c. With the pre-Teut. root wren- (wegen) comp. Gr. ρύθω, ‘to turn,’ ρύθμος, ‘top,’ Comp. raut.

reinen, vb., ‘to run,’ from MidHG. and OIr. ríinen, 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. ranjan, Goth. ránjan, which are factitives of rinnen.

Rennfier, m., ‘reindeer,’ ModHG. only, from the equiv. Swed. ren, which is derived from OIr. hreím (AS. hrán), whence also Du. rendier, E. reindeer; from the same source probably are Ital. rangifero, Fr. rangier (and renne), ‘reindeer.’ OIr. hreím is usually considered to be a Finn. and Lapp. loan-word (raimu).

Réic, l., ‘rent, rental,’ from MidHG. réda, ‘income, produce, advantage; contrivance.’ Borrowed from Fr. rente, MédLat. renta, Ital. rendita, whence even in OIr. rendón, ‘to count up.’

Reft, m., ‘rest, remnant, remains,’ ModHG. only, from Fr. reste, m.

reiten, vb., ‘to rescue, save,’ from MidHG. and OIr. ríten, ‘to snatch from, rescue’; comp. Du. redden, OFris. renget, AS. hreiddan, ‘to snatch from, set free,’ E. to rid; Goth. *hráðjan may be assumed. The Teut. root hrad, from pre-Teut. krath, corresponds to the Sans. root kraθ, ‘to let go’ (pers. k ráθyáá).

Réitling, Réitling, m., ‘radish,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rétich, rétich, OIr. ríth, rath, m.; corresponding to AS. rédih; borrowed from Lat. rádiis- (nom. rádis), which, as the HG. guttural indicates, is found with the Teut. accent prior to the OIr. period. E. radish is a later loan-word from Fr. radis.

Réuce, f., ‘repentance,’ from MidHG. riúnce, f., ‘sadness, pain, mourning, repentance,’ OIr. riúcen, earlier hríumen, f.; corresponding to Du. rouwen, AS. hرو-w, ‘grief, mourning, repentance.’ Allied to an obsolete OIr. vb. hríwen, MidHG. riüwenn, ‘to feel pain, be sorry;’ corresponding to AS. hroèwen, ‘to vex, grieve,’ E. to rue, to which rath is akin; OIr. hríaighe, ‘to sadden.’ Goth. *hríwegōn is wanting. The Teut. hrth, ‘to be sad, sadden,’ has no correspondences in the other Aryan languages.

Réue, f., ‘weir-basket, weel,’ from MidHG. riue, OIr. ráis, rása, f., ‘weel, fish-basket’ (from Goth. *rásô); a graded and lengthened form of Goth. raiz (see Reif). Hence Réue means lit. ‘that which is made of reeds.’

rufen, vb., ‘to root out, grub up, from MidHG. riuten, ‘to root out, make fertile;’ to this is allied OIr. riúti, MidHG. riúte, n., ‘land made fertile by uprooting,’ OIr. ry área, ‘to make fertile.’ Whether OIr. riósar, ríastra, MidHG. riëster, ‘plough, plough-handle,’ dial. Réifer, is connected with this word is uncertain. See retum.

Réifer, m., ‘trooper,’ first occurs in early ModHG. formed from Du. ruiter, ‘trooper,’ which has nothing to do with retum, ‘to ride.’ The word is based rather on MidLat. rúphóri (or rúphúri), rúphari (ex Gallic pronunciation); thus were
"dicti quidam praedones sub XI, saeculum ex rusticiis collecti ac conflati qui provinciae
populabantur et interdum militiae princi-pum sese addicelant": "these people were
often on horseback." Thus Du. 
ruisten could easily acquire the meaning "horse-
man"; comp. Du. 
ruiten, 'to plunder.' See 
Stzte.

Rabarber, m., 'rhubarb,' ModHG.
only, from Ital. rabarbaro, Fr. rhubarbe; also earlier ModHG. 
rapontique. The word is based on the Mid
Lat. ra-, rea ponticum, -barbarum, asoradix
tponica, -barbara, 'a plant growing on the
banks of the Volga.'

Rhebe, f., 'roadstead, road,' ModHG.
only, from LG. ; comp. Du. ree, reede, MidE.
riade, E. road; from the E. class are derived the equiv. Ital. rada and Fr. rade. Orig.
sense probably 'place where ships are
equipped'; allied to the Teut. root rald,
'to prepare'; comp. Ote. reise, 'ship's
equipment.' See kriitt.

ribeln, vb., 'to rub briskly, scour,'
ModHG. only, intensive of rtben.

riclen, vb., 'to regulate, direct, judge,
condemn,' from MidHG. and OHG. rtten,
'to set right,' denom. from riif.

Ride, f., 'doc,' by chance recorded only
in ModHG.; ModHG. *riiche and OHG.
*riichte are wanting, but may be assumed from
the archaic form of ModHG. Rite
(Swiss rikhe). In Goth. *rihtti, 'doc,' would
be a derivative fem. form of *rih (ratha-).

richen, vb., 'to smell,' from MidHG.
riechen, OHG. riichan, str. vb., 'to smoke,
steam, emit vapour, smell,' comp. Du.
rusten, richten, 'to smell,' AS. riecan, 'to
smoke, emit vapour,' Ote. rieka, 'to smoke,
exhale.' The Teut. root rik significd 'to
smoke'; see further under riace and 
rituud. In the non-Teut. languages the
stem is not found.

Rife, f., 'furrow in wood, stone, &c.,'
ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. AS. ger-
flan, 'to wrinkle, with which E. rifle, lit.
the fluted weapon,' and rיט, 'wrinkle,
fold,' are connected. Ote. rif, f., 'slit,
rift,' allied to Ote. rifu, 'to tear to pieces, slit.'

Riff (in the LG. form niit), n., 'reed,' from
the equiv. MidHG. riet, OHG. riut,
earlier hriut, n.; common to West Teut. in
the same sense; comp. OSax. hriod. Du.
riet, AS. hrodt, E. reed. Goth. *hriuda is
wanting. Pre-Teut. *kreudo- is not found
in the other groups.

Riff, n., 'reef,' ModHG. only, from LG.
riff, rief; comp. the equiv. Du. rief, n., E.
reef, and Ote. rifu. The latter is equiv. in
sound to Goth. rif, 'rib,' but this is probably
only an accident. It has been thought to be
allied to Ote. rif, 'to slit, split,' rif, 'rift,
split'; hence probably rif means
lit. 'the dissevered, cleft, mass of rock,' then 'reef.'
Riffel, Riffel, n., 'flax-comb, ripple; censure,' probably allied to MidHG. riffel, riefen, 'to comb or hatchel flax,' riffel, 'mattock,' OHG. riffila, 'saw.' G. has similar figurative terms for 'to find fault with, inveigh against' (similar to rivas türbuddeln, 'to censure'). Comp. riffen.

Rind, n., 'horned cattle,' from the equiv. MidHG. rind (gen. rindes), OHG. rinda, earlier hrind, n.; Goth. *hrinþis, is wanting; AS. hryg (hryder, hryd-), MidE. rother, Du. ründ, 'horned cattle,' imply Goth. *hrinþis, a graded variant allied to rint, Goth. *hrinþis. OHG. hrind is usually connected, like ryrid, with the stem *ker, 'horn, horned' (see *geta), appearing in Gr. képas, and also with Gr. κποε, 'ram.' The G. word is, however, probably not allied to these words.

Rinde, f., 'rind, crust, bark,' from MidHG. ründe, OHG. rinta, f., 'rind of trees, crust,' also (rarely) 'bread-crust;' corresponding to AS. rind, E. rind. Its kinship with Gætt and Gæt is undoubted; their common root seems to be rem, ram, 'to cease, end;' comp. espec. AS. reom, rïma, E. rim. Some etymologists connect it with Goth. rínis, 'repose;' comp. Sans. ran, 'to cease, rest.'

Ring, m., 'ring, circle, link,' from MidHG. rine (gen. ringes), OHG. ring, earlier hring, m., 'ring, hoop, circular object;' comp. OSax. hring, Du. ring, AS. hring, E. ring, OEc. hringr, m. The common Teut. word, which implies a casually non-existent Goth. *hriggs, denoted a circle, and everything of a circular form. Pre-Teut. kringa- appears also in the corresponding OScow. krág₁, m., 'circle,' krág₂, '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. râng.

Ringe, m., 'ringlet, curl,' dimin. of the preceding word; MidHG. ringel, 'marigold,' OHG. ringila, f., 'marigold, heliotrope.'

Ringen, vb., 'to encircle; wring, wrestle, strive,' from MidHG. ringen, 'to move to and fro, exert oneself, wind,' OHG. ringan, from an earlier *wringen; comp. Du. wringen, 'to wring, squeeze,' AS. wringen, E. to wring; Goth. *wringjan is implied by wringgō, 'snare.' The root wring, identical with the root wrank (see rinfan), meant orig. 'to turn in a winding manner, move with effort.' With this are connected ModHG. rainf, E. wrong, MidE. wrang, 'bent, perverted, wrong' (OEc. rang, 'bent, wrong,' ModDu. wrang, 'sour, bitter'), and E. to wrangle. Perhaps wringen (root wr) is allied; E. to ring is, however, not connected, since it comes from AS. hringsan.

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 *hringjón).

Rinne, f., 'channel, gutter, groove,' from MidHG. rinne, f., OHG. rīna, f., 'watercourse, MidHG. also 'gutter, cleft.' Comp. Goth. rinjō, f., 'brook,' and AS. rynele, E. rinde. Connected with the following word.

Rinnen, vb., 'to run, flow, leak, drop,' from MidHG. rinnen, OHG. rīnas, 'to flow, swim, run.' This vb. is common to Tent. in the same sense; Goth. rīnasan, AS. irīna, E. to run, Du. rinnen, OSax. rīna; the orig. sense of all these is 'to move on rapidly.' The mn of Goth. rīnasan is usually regarded as a part of the pres. stem for no (comp. Gr. ἥρω, Lat. spēr-no), and a root ren, ren, is assumed, which is preserved in AS. ryne (from *runi-).

Ripp(e) (Luther, ἕριξ, f., 'rib,' from MidHG. ripp(e) (rib), n. and f., OHG. rippa, f., ripp (rib), n., 'rib;' corresponding to the equiv. Du. rib, ribbe, AS. rībb, E. rib, OEc. rib; Goth. *rībi, n. (plur. *rība), is by chance not recorded. Tent. ribia-, from Pre-Teut. ribhia, is cognate with ModHG. rīk[e] and OSax. rebro, n., 'rib,' from rebhro-. See ἕριξ, where 'entwining' is deduced as the prim. meaning of ἕριξ.

Rippe, f., 'panicle,' from MidHG. rīpe, f., 'branches, bushes,' akin to OHG. hrispah, n., 'bushes;' of obscure origin. The derivation from OHG. hřespān, MidHG. rīspen, 'to pluck, gather,' is not quite satisfactory.

Rist, m., 'wrist, instep; withers,' from MidHG. rist, rīste, m., n., and n., 'wrist, instep;' OHG. *rist, as well as the implied earlier *wrist, are by chance not recorded; comp. Du. wriet (dialectal *wrieft), AS. wripp, wriet, E. wrist, OFris. risti, wriß, 'wrist, ankle;' OEc. rīst, f., 'instep;' Goth. *wristis is not recorded. The primit. meaning of the cognates is usually assumed to be 'turning-point;' Rist being referred to a
Teut. root *werōb, 'to turn,' which has been preserved in E. to writh, as well as in Mod. HG. story, 'packing-stick' (MidHG. *reito, for an earlier *reilet). Other etymologists connect the word with Gr. ἰχα (from *ρύχα), 'root.' Yet OHG. *roko (for earlier *urīro), ModHG. *reken, is probably most closely connected with the cognates of *whit, so that Goth. *vristi- would represent *wrōhti-; and thus imply an Aryan root *werōb.

Alā, m., 'cleft, gap, schism,' from MidHG. *alā, m., 'cleft;' the corresponding OHG. *alā, m., in contrast to the MidHG. *alā, which are connected with the vb. *trīōn, preserves the earlier meaning 'letter' (Goth. *writs, 'stroke, point'), which connects it with Goth. *writan, 'to write, draw' (see *trīōn). Comp., moreover, Alā, in the earlier sense of 'sketch.'

Allīf, m., 'ride,' first occurs in early ModHG.; a derivative of *trīōn.

Allīten, m., 'fear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ritē, OHG. *rītō, *ritō, m., for an earlier *hriepō, 'fear;' so too AS. *hripe, m., 'fear;' allied to OHG. *rīdon, MidHG. *riedon, 'to shiver,' AS. hriepian, 'to shiver in a fever,' OHG. *ridō, 'shivering,' AS. hrihp, 'storm.' The root *hrihp, pre-Teut. *hrihp, 'to move wildly,' appears also in OFr. *crith, 'shivering.'

Allīte, f., 'rift, rent,' from MidHG. *rīz (gen. *rīzes), m., 'rift, wound,' like *rikn, from MidHG. *riken; 'to scratch, wound.' OHG. *rizen, *rizen, 'rooted; allied to *trīōn.

Alōbe, f., 'sea-dog, seal,' borrowed from LG., like most MidHG. words with a medial *b (Stwyż, *strēkb, &c.); comp. Du. *rob, m., 'sea-dog, seal;' the equiv. Scand. *rob, similar in sound (akin to *kagpr, 'young sea-dog'), is not allied. The Teut. word, Goth. *silba- (comp. AS. *sélh, E. seal, OHG. *sēlā), *sēlā, *sālā, OE. *sel) became obsolete in G. at an early period. The source and history of the LG. term is obscure.

Alōche (1), m., 'ray, thornback,' from LG. *roche; comp. the equiv. Du. *roch, ray, AS. *rōchh, *rōch, whence ModE. *reiche, *roche; also E. *roch, *roche? (E. ray is derived from late *raja, whence also Ital. *raja, Fr. *raie).

Alōche (2), m., 'castle' (at chess), from the equiv. MidHG. *roch, n.; borrowed with chess-playing from the Fr. *roch, whence also MidE. and E. *roch. The ultimate source is Pers. *रूक, *rokh, 'archer mounted on an elephant' (at chess). Deriv. *roche, vb., 'to rattle,' from MidHG. *rīclēn, *rīclēn, 'to neigh, roar, rattle;' allied to OHG. *rifōh, MidHG. *rochen, 'to grunt, roar;' comp. Du. *rochelen, 'to spit out.' The Teut. root *rukh, *rokh, preserved in these words, has been connected with the Slav. root *ruk (from *ruk); comp. OSlov. *rykati, *rykati, 'to roar' (Lett. *rākt), to which has to be added perhaps the Gr.-Lat. root *ryg, *ryg, *ryg, 'to roar,' οργ, οργ.
roc. Goth. *hruqna- is by chance not recorded. The true source of the word cannot be found; some connect it with AS. *hroig, ‘nasal mucus’; others with Gr. ἱππη, ‘pimple; Sans. garkara, ‘gravel.’

Aloggen, m., for the genuine HG. ἱρτα, ἱρτα (in Bav. and Hess., derm is almost invariably used), ‘rye.’ The gy of the ModHG. written form is either LG. or Swiss (see Table in list of corrections); in MidHG. rocke, OHG. roeko, m., ‘rye, secale’; corresponding to OSax. rogos, Du. roge. UpG., as well as LG. and Fris., imply the prim. form *rūqēn. On the other hand, E. and Scand. assume a Goth. *rūgī-; comp. AS. ryge, E. rye, and the equiv. OIC. rūgr. Pre-Teut. rūqēn is proved by Lith. rūgēs, ‘rye-corn’ (rūgė, pl., ‘rye’), OSlov. rūqē, ‘rye’ (Gr. ἀργε, ‘rice,’ from Sans. ṛhū, is not allied). Among the East Aryans this term is wanting.

roh, adj., ‘rudd, raw, crude, rough,’ from MidHG. ῥο (infl. ῥων), OHG. ῥο (infl. ῥων), ‘raw, uncooked, rude’ (for earlier hrēna-); comp. the equiv. OSax. hrē, Du. rauun, AS. hrē, E. raw, OIC. hrēr (for *hrēr), raw, uncooked. This adj., which is wanting in Goth. (*hrēsa-, *hrēsa-), points to a Teut. root hrē, from pre-Teut. *hrē, which appears in numerous forms, such as Lat. cruz, cruentus, crūdus (for *crūdulus?), Gr. ἱππη, ‘shelm; Sans. krvās, ‘raw meat,’ Sans. hrēras, ‘bloody,’ OSlov. krēvē, Lith. kraitjas, ‘blood.’

Arohr, n., ‘reed, cane, rush,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ῥό (gen. ῥοῖ), n.; an earlier *raus is to be assumed; comp. Goth. raus, n., OIC. rēr, m., Du. voer, ‘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 Arohr and Arohr (Reft. (1)?) are also connected, is related to Lat. ruscum, ‘butter’s broom’; comp. Rusc with Lat. muscus.

Arohrdommel, f., ‘bittern,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rōrtumel, m.; the word has been variously corrupted in OHG. and MidHG., finally resulting in the ModHG. form. In OHG. occur horo-tukel, horo-tumel, lit. ‘mud, slime tumbler’ (*rōrtumel is not found in OHG.). MidDu. roesdomel; AS. has a remarkable form, ῥωράδωμπλα, with the same meaning. The wide diffusion of these cognates, transformed in various ways by popular etymology, but closely resembling one another in sound, leaves no doubt as to their genuine Teut. origin. The usual assumption that they are all corruptions of Lat. crecpepulus, crebula, oncorobolus won’t bear investigation.

Athsre, f., ‘tube, pipe, flurry,’ from MidHG. rave, OHG. rōra, rōra, from an earlier rōrae, f., ‘reed stalk, hollow stalk, reed’; a derivative of Athens, OHG. rōr (Goth. *raurō, f., wanting); hence Athrs is lit. ‘the reed-shaped.’

Rōvren, vb., ‘to bellow,’ from MidHG. revren, OHG. rēren, ‘to beat, roar’; corresponding to AS. rērian, E. to roar.

Rolle, f., ‘roll, roller, pulley, scroll, actor’s part,’ from MidHG. rolla, roll, f., ‘rotulus,’ also rodel, rotel, m. and f., ‘scroll, list, document’; formed from MidLat. rotulus, rotula, or rather the corresponding Rom. cognates. Comp. Ital. rololo, rolu, Fr. rôle, whence also E. to roll, MidHG. and ModHG. rollem, Fr. rouler, Ital. ruvare.

Rōmer, m., ‘green, bulging wine-glass; rummer’ (‘Roman glass’?).

Rōsche, adj., ‘prompt, lively, alert, fresh,’ an UpG. word (Bav. and Swiss rōs, ‘lively, precipitous, harsh’); from MidHG. rōsch, rōsch, OHG. rōse, rōsē, ‘nimble, hasty, fresh’; cognate terms from which we may infer the prim. form (Goth. rōsa-?) are entirely wanting. The connection of the word with rōsē is uncertain.

Rōse, f., ‘rose,’ from the equiv. MidHG. rōse, OHG. rōsae, f.; comp. the equiv. Du. roes, AS. rōse, E. rose; adopted in the OHG. period from Lat. rōsa. Had the word been borrowed earlier, the Lat. quantity would have been retained in G. (in Gothic, from Lat. lilia, the vowel was shortened, because lilia was the pronunciation in MidLat.). Lat. *rōsa is, however, implied also by the Rom. cognates, Ital. rosa and Fr. rose. A Lat. ð must have led in OHG. to the form *ruesa; comp. OHG. scuola, school, from Lat. scūla.

Rōfin, f., ‘raisin,’ from the equiv. Late MidHG. rōsin (raisin), f.; the latter, like Late MidLat. rōsina, is a corruption of Fr. raisin (see, ‘raisin’), which, with Ital. racimo, ‘bunch of grapes,’ is due to Lat. racemus, ‘berry’; comp. further Du. roztijn, raisijn, E. raisin.

Rōsamarin, m., ‘rosemary,’ first occurs in early ModHG., formed from the equiv. Lat. rosamarinus, whence also Du. rosemarijn and MidE. rosamarine, E. rosemary (implying a connection with Mary); the word in
G. and E. is instinctively connected with *ref, 'rose.'

**Röf** (1. m.), 'grate, gridiron,' from MidHG. *röf*, m., 'grate, funeral pile, glow, fire,' OHG. *röf*, m., *rötha*, f., 'small gridiron, frying-pan.' The current derivation from *rëf* is a large, which must we should have to assume 'iron grating' as the primit. sense of *rëf*, does not exist. The meaning (OHG. *röstfen*, MidHG. *röstoffen*), Derivative *röffen*, 'to roast, broil, MidHG. *rösten*, OHG. *röden*, 'to lay on the gridiron, roast;' hence the Rom. cognates, Ital. *arrostir*, 'to roast;' Fr. *rôter*, and from this again comes E. *to roast.*

**Röf** (2.), m., 'rust, mildew, blight, from MidHG. and OHG. *rost*, m., 'rust, aerugo, rubigo;' corresponding to the equiv. OSAX. *rost*, Du. *roost*, AS. *rót*, E. *rust* (Scotch *roast.*). For Goth. *rōsa*, 'rust,' *wōden*, f., was used. *Rēf* belongs to the Teut. root *rōd* (pre-Tent. *ruot*), 'to be red,' appearing in MidHG. ret. From the same root was formed the equiv. OHG. *rōsama*, which assumed early in MidHG. the meaning 'freckle; as well as OEC. *rōd*, n., MidHG. *röt*, m. and n., OSAX. *rücka* (for *ruotja*), f., Lith. *rūdetis* (*ruotê*), 'to rust*; Lat. *rubia*, 'rust;' also Lett. *rātis*, 'rust,' *rubata*, 'brown colour.'

**röffen** (1), see under *ref* (1).

**röffen** (2), vb., 'to steep, water-rot flax or hemp;' from MidHG. *rēgen*, *röteken*, 'to rot, cause to rot;' implying a connection with *röfin* (1); allied to *rēz*, adj., 'mellow, soft;' *rēgen*, 'to rot,' and OHG. *rōsina*, 'to rot.' From a Tent. root *raot*; 'to rot; comp. Du. *rot*, 'rotten, decayed;' OSAX. *rutkön*, 'to rot; AS. *röten*, E. *to rot*; ret.' (from AS. *röstel*), 'to rot, water-rot, OEC. *rotten*, 'putrefied;' see retten (2).


In MidHG. the term *rōf* appears; *rēf* is still used almost exclusively in UpG. with the general sense of 'horse.' From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. term, Fr. *rosse*, 'sorry horse, jade.' The origin of Teut. *krussa* is uncertain; as far as the meaning is concerned, it may be compared, as is usually done, with Lat. *currere* for *curs-ers*, *curs-ers*, root *krs-,* 'to run,' or with the Sans. root *kard-,* 'to learn;' with which OEC. *kres-,* 'quick,' may also be connected. For another derivation see *rōsten.*—**Röftauchher,** m., 'horse-dealer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *röftauchher, roftauscher,* m. (see *tauch*), retains the orig. sense of the old word *rēf.*

**Rōf** (2.), n., 'honeycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *rōs-, rōze*, f.; OHG. *rōsa* is by chance not recorded; corresponding to OLG. *rōta*, 'fava,' Du. *roat,* f., 'virgin honey.' The derivation from Lat. *radius* is unfounded; OFr. *raite de miel* (from rait, rait, rait) is due to the influence of the Teut. word, in Goth. *rēta,* f., which cannot, however, be traced farther back. *Rōt,* adj., 'red,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *rōt,* adj.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *rōFEs, rōwe, AS. *rūd, E. red* (AS. also *rōd, OEC. *rūd*), Du. *rood,* OSAX. *rōd,* Goth. and common Tent. *raudu*—from pre-Tent. *raudo-,* is a graded form of the widely-diffused Aryan root *rōdih,* 'to be red;' which appears also in MidHG. *rēf* (2), as well as in OHG. *rōude∗, to be reddish;' MidHG. *röten,* 'to reden,' and MidHG. *röd, red*; also in Goth. *rōdus,* 'shamefacedness;' and perhaps Goth. *bundjan*, 'to honour;' AS. *rūd,* 'reddish,' and *rād,* 'red,' E. *red* (AS. *rudduck, E. ruddock*). In the non-Teut. languages, besides the words added under *rēf* (2), the following are the principal cognates: Sans. *rūdhi-, rūd, rūdhita, 'red,' (for *rūdhita*); Gr. *rōḅōs, rēs, rōusos, redness, flush, rōpse, rō separator, rōpetale, rōpete, to redder;' (OEC. *redeem*; AS. *reden, to redden, kill*); Lat. *ruber* (rubro- for *rōbro-, Gr. *rōḅos, like borka* for *haritē*, see Bahr), *rufus, red, rubidus,* 'dark red,' *rubeo, to blush with shame;' OSAX. *rūdena, red, rūtēti se, to blush;' Lith. *rūdės, rūdės,* 'reddish brown;' *rūdēs, rūdēs,* 'red, rūtá, 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 *rōt* (4.), which appears also in Lat. *vītātius, reddish.'—Derivatives **Rūfel,** n., 'red chalk,' from MidHG. *rödel, rūdel, rītelcēn,* m. E. *rūde*; comp. the equiv. Lat. *rubricus, from ruber.—**Rūfel,** plur., 'measles.'—**Rōtelwēs,** 'jargon, cant;' from MidHG. *rötelwēs,* 'sharper's language, gibberish,' allied to rot, 'red-haired, deceptive.'
false, cunning,’ frequently occurs in Mod. Jg.

Rolfe, f., from the equiv. MidHG. *roithe, rote, f., ‘troop, detachment’; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Of. rotte, ‘division of an army, troop’; whence also E. rout (MidE. route), Du. rot. The Ofr. term is derived from MidLat. rutta, rupia; comp. flawe.

røften (1), vb., ‘to root out,’ formed from the earlier MidHG. roten, a variant of MidHG. røten, ‘to root out’; comp. Bav. riced, Swiss assùtrè, ‘to root out.’

røten (2), vb., ‘to cause to rot or decay;’ Mod. Jg. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. rootten; see røften (2).

Rølje, m., ‘mucus, snout,’ from the equiv. MidHG. roz, rotz, OHG. rz, earlier hroz, m. and n., formed from a Teut. root hrut (Aryan krut); comp. OHG. røzan, AS. hrutan, ‘to snore, snort,’ Oíc. hrjáta. It can scarcely be compared with Gr. κόπα, ‘cold, catsarrh.’

Røbe (UpG. Høbe), f., ‘rape, turnip,’ from the equiv. MidHG. røche, ruode, OHG. ruoba, ruoppa, f. The OHG. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. røpa, ‘rape,’ although names of vegetables (comp. E. beet, rape, and Hréit) have passed directly from Lat. into OHG.; for if the word were borrowed thus, the sounds of Lat. røpa must have been preserved, or rather the p must have been changed into f. The assumption that the prim. Teut. form róbi appearing in Hróts was borrowed is opposed by the OHG. graded form róba, MidHG. røbe, ‘rape’ (Swiss róbi). The pre-Teut. word is therefore related to Lat. rápum, rápa, with which Gr. ῥάπος, ῥάψε, ‘turnip,’ ῥάψας, ῥάψαν, ‘raish,’ OSlav. répa, Lith. dépè, ‘turnip,’ are also connected. These cognates are wanting in East Aryan, hence the supposition that they were borrowed, as in the case of ḡāf, is not to be discarded.—Aðbežgul, ‘turnip-tail’ (MidHG. zugel is equiv. to E. tail, AS. tagel).

Røubrí, f., ‘rubric,’ from late MidHG. rubrí, f., ‘redskin;’ from Fr. rubrique, whence also E. rubric; for Lat. rubricae see Rétid.

røufs, adj., ‘infamous, flagitious,’ from MidHG. *ruoche-læs, ‘unconcerned, reckless,’ allied to MidHG. ruoche, f., ‘care, carefulness’; comp. E. reckless; see røfen and genuen.

røuðbar, røuðbar, adj., ‘notorious,’ ModHG. only, from LG., as is indicated by the LG. and Du. chit for the HG. f.; allied to MidHG. rooft, ‘fame, reputation’; see aurifód, berifód, and Ærafód.

Rück, m., ‘jerk, tug,’ from MidHG. ruce (gen. ruces), OHG. ruce (gen. rucous), m., ‘sudden motion, jerk.’—řuchen, vb., ‘to jerk,’ from MidHG. řücken, OHG. ruuchen, ‘to push along;’ Goth. *ruukki, m., ‘jolt,’ and *rukkjan, ‘to jerk,’ are wanting; comp. Oíc. rykkju, ‘to jerk,’ and rykkt, m., ‘jolt,’ AS. roccian, ‘to jerk,’ E. to rock.

ruchen, vb., ‘to coo’ (of pigeon), allied to MidHG. ruckzen, ‘to coo,’ and rucku, interj., ‘coo!’ (of pigeons); onomat. forms.

Rüden, m., ‘back, rear, ridge,’ from the equiv. MidHG. řüce, OHG. rucki, earlier hruki, m. (Goth. *ruuka- is to be assumed); comp. the equiv. Osax. hruggi, Du. rue, AS. hryeg, E. ridge, Oíc. hryygr. Gr. πάχυς, ‘back,’ is not allied, because hrükja- is the OAryan form for Hrud. It is more probably related to Of. croceo, ‘skin, back,’ and the Sans. root hrüit/e, ‘to bend,’ so Rüden may have been named from its flexibility. See jurit.—Rudigrat, ‘spine’; see Grät.—řuchen, vb.; see Htrat.

Rüde, m., ‘hound,’ from MidHG. ride, m., ‘big hound,’ OHG. rüdo, hrüdeo; OHG. *rutto (comp. MidHG. diai. Hrütre) is by chance not recorded, but it may be assumed from the equiv. AS. ryppa, hryppa, m. Their origin is not certain, espec. as it cannot be determined whether the initial k of the AS. word is permanent; we have probably to assume Goth. *ruþja, m. Akin to AS. rþundl.

Rüdel, n., ‘flock, herd, troop,’ ModHG. only, of uncertain etymology, perhaps a dimin. of Hruet, ‘host’ (comp. MidHG. rode with rote). Oíc. ridull, ‘small detachment of soldiers,’ can scarcely prove the genuine G. origin of Hrud, since it probably belongs to Hrana, ‘to ride.’ The kinship of Hrud with Goth. urifud, ‘herd,’ is also uncertain.

Rüder, n., ‘oar, rudder,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ruoder, OHG. ruoder, n.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. roer, AS. ráor, E. rudder (Goth. *rúþr, n., ‘oar,’ is by chance not recorded); in Oíc. with a different suffix rúce, n., ‘oar,’ while ráor, m., signifies ‘rowing;’ Goth. *rúþru, ‘oar,’ belongs to AS. rácan, str. vb., E. to row, Oíc. róa, Du. roeven, MidHG. riejen, rüen, all of which signify ‘to row.’ The Teut.
root ṭō appears with the same meaning in the other Aryan languages, as ṭā, ṭē, ār; comp. OIr. riṁ, Lat. ré-nus, 'oar' (ratis, 'rätt'), Gr. ῥέπεις, rower, ῥεπτρής, 'tri-rene'; ἐρεμᾶς; Sans. āravā-s, 'oar'; also the Aryan root ṭō to push; in OSlov. riča, réjati, 'to push,' Sans. ar, 'to drive.' Moreover, E. oar, from AS. ār (OIC. ār) is the relic of another OTeut. term (whence Finn, aro, 'oar').

Auf, m., 'call, cry; report, name, reputation,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruof, OHG. ruof, m., for an earlier *hrōf; corresponding to Goth. hrōps, m., 'cry, clamour.'—

rufen, vb., 'to call out, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruofen, OHG. ruofan; corresponding to OSax. hrōpsan, Du. roopen, AS. hropons (wasting in E.), 'to call out.' In Goth. hrōjan, OHG. ruozen, ModHG. ruoten, wk. with the same meaning. In the non-Teut. languages there are no terms corresponding to the Teut. root hrō. See rufar.

rügen, vb., 'to denounce, censure, reprove,' from MidHG. rüegen, OHG. ruogen, to accuse, charge with, blame, for an earlier *ruogen; comp. Goth. *hrōjan, AS. *wrojan, 'to accuse, charge with. Allied to ModHG. Rüge, 'censure, blame, crime,' MidHG. rüge, Goth. *hrōks, 'accusation, censure,' OSax. *ruht, 'strike,' AS. *ruht, 'accusation, strike, crime.' The Goth. forms with h compared with the g in the other terms point to Aryan k, which was the cause of the grammatical change of k to g. An Aryan root hrōk, hrōk, has not yet been discovered.

Glüge, f., 'rest, repose, calm, peace,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruozen, OHG. ruozen, f. (also MidHG. rāc, OHG. rāze, in the same sense; comp. OIC. rō, AS. rōge, f. 'rest.' Goth. *ruōja (with the graded form *ruōja) corresponds exactly to Gr. ἱπαξ, 'desisting, ceasing, rest,' from Aryan hrōk; the root hrō contained in these words is probably allied to ru- in ModHG. Rüft; yet the East MidHG. Glüge used by Luther presents a difficulty.—

ruhen, vb., 'to rest, repose, be calm,' from the equiv. MidHG. rūzen (rāzen), OHG. ruozen (rāzen); a denom. of Glüge.

Rühen, m., 'fame, celebrity; rumour,' from MidHG. rūm (ruom), m., 'fame, honour, praise,' OHG. rōum, earlier hrōum, m.; comp. OSax. hrōm, m., 'fame,' Du. roen. From the root hrō are derived, with a different suffix, the equiv. OIC. hrōdr, m.,

AS. hrōp, m., OHG. hrū-du, ruod-, in compounds like ḳīteft, ḳībrēft, &c.; also Goth. hrōpsiga, 'victorious.' The Teut. root hrō is based on Aryan kār, krd, to which Sans. kār, 'to commend;' and kēr, 'fame,' are allied.

Rühr, f., 'stir, disorder, diarrhoea, distress, entery,' from the equiv. MidHG. ruoer, ruore, f., lit. 'violent, nasty motion;' allied to rōben; comp. MidHG. ruoitranc, 'purgeative.' The general meaning 'violent motion' is still preserved in the compound Rufuhr, 'riot.'

rühren, vb., 'to stir, move (the feelings); touch,' from MidHG. rueran, OHG. ruoran, 'to put in motion, incite, stir up, bestir oneself, mix, touch;' comp. OSax. hrōrian, 'to move, stir,' Du. roeren, AS. hrōrōn (to which AS. hrōres, E. reverence, is allied), OIC. hrōra. We have probably to assume Goth. *hrōjan, to which hrōjan, 'to shake,' and OIC. hrrs, 'quick,' are perhaps allied. See Rühr. The Teut. root hrōs (Aryan krd) has no cognate terms in the other groups.

rūßen, vb., 'to belch, eructate,' Mod HG. only, early ModHG. rūtzen; of obscure origin. Yet late MidHG. rítz, 'coarse fellow, peasant,' seems to be allied.

Rum, m., late ModHG. from the equiv. E. rum, whence also Fr. rhum, rum. The source of the word is said to be some American language; formerly it was wrongly derived from Sans. rōma, 'water.'

Rummet, m., 'rumble, din, lumber, lump,' ModHG. only; from LG. ruempt, 'heap.' Du. rummelden, 'to rumble, rummelen,' Medley;' see rumpel. In the sense of 'noise.' ModHG. Rummet is connected with Du. rummelden, 'to rattle, roar, drink (of beasts),' to which OIC. rōpta, to roar, make a noise, must be related.

Rumpeln, vb., 'to rumble, rummage, throw into confusion,' from MidHG. rumpeln, 'to make a noise or din, fall with a clatter;' probably an intensive form on account of the p. Comp. the equiv. MidE. roemlen, E. to rumble; allied to Du. rummelden, 'to make a noise;' the vb being assimilated to mm; hence Rummet means 'lumber.'

Rumpf, m., 'trunk, body,' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) rupfb, m.; in UpG. and MidG. botech, OHG. botah (AS. body, E. body). Comp. LG. rump, Du. romp, 'trunk,' MidE. rump, E. rump, Scand. rump, 'rump.' Allied to rumpfen.
Rumpfen, vb., 'to turn up (the nose),' from MidHG. rümpfen, 'to turn up (the nose), wrinkle;' OHG. *rumpfen is wanting, rimpfan (MidHG. rümpfen), 'to contract, wrinkle,' being used; comp. Du. rimpen, 'to wrinkle,' and rompeilig, 'rugged.' The cognates have scarcely lost an initial h in spite of the existence of AS. hrympelege, 'wrinkle,' and gehrumpek, 'wrinkled,' since a wrimp, 'bent,' is also recorded in AS. without an initial h. The Teut. root rump (comp. further E. rimple, rumple, and Du. ripnel) has been connected with Gr. ῥυμφος, 'curved beak, spec. of birds of prey;' as well as ῥυμφων, 'to roam,' ῥυφή, 'curved dagger.'

rund, adj., 'round;' from the equiv. MidHG. rund (gen. rundes), adj.; borrowed from Fr. rond (from Lat. rotundus), whence also E. round, Du. round, Dan. and Swed. rund.

Runic, f., see runnen.

Runge, f., 'runge; bolt, pin; trigger,' from MidHG. and MidLG. runge, f., 'drag-shoe;' OHG. *rungfa, older hrunga, f., are by chance not recorded; comp. Goth. hrunga, f., 'staff;' AS. hring, E. runge. The prim. sense is probably 'spar,' therefore the connection with ModHG. ring is doubtful.

Rünkelfrühe, f., 'beetroot,' ModHG. only, of obscure origin.

rünstig, adj., 'flowing, running,' in futrünstig, 'bleeding, bloody,' from MidHG. blut-runste, -runt, adj., 'bloody, wounded,' allied to MidHG. and OHG. blut-runs, 'haemorrhage, bleeding wound.' Run is an abstract from rinnen; comp. Goth. run, runs (gen. runnas), 'course,' runs blödis, 'issue of blood.' Hence also ModHG. (dialed) RUN, 'course of a torrent.'

Rümfel, f., 'wrinkle, fold, rumple,' from the equiv. MidHG. runzel, OHG. runzla, f.; dimin. of OHG. runza, MidHG. runze, f., 'wrinkle.' By inference from OHG. kruhla, MidHG. konke, and E. wrinkle (AS. wrenicel), the OHG. from runza represents *wrunkza, *runziba, with a dimin. suffix; the loss of the guttural is normal as in biest from *blidz, gen. from *blenz. In the non-Teut. languages comp. Lat. râga, Lith. rikti, 'to become wrinkled,' rakokas, 'wrinkle' (see further runf).

Rüpfel, m., 'coarse fellow, lubber;' prop. a Bav. abbreviation of Rüpfen (hence Rüpf and Rüpfel as surnames); for a similar use of proper names comp. Fürst. Probably the meaning of Rüpfel was occasioned by Knecht Rüpfel, 'Knight Robert' (bugbear in nursery tales), in whose character maskers disported themselves in a rude and coarse manner.

Rupfen, vb., 'to pluck (feathers), pick,' from MidHG. rupfen, rupfen, an intensive form of rufen. To this is allied rumpa, 'battered,' from LG. ruppen for UpG. rupen.

Rüssel, m., 'trunk (of an elephant), snout,' from the equiv. MidHG. rüssel, m.; ModHG. has shortened the real stem vowel as in tassen, from MidHG. lasen. OHG. *rußel, earlier *wrußel, are unrecorded. Comp. the equiv. AS. wroth, East Fris. wrode, formed without the -t suffix; also OHG. wrozen, 'to root or tear up the earth,' Du. wroden and North Fris. wretten, 'to root,' AS. wroten, wrothe, E. to root. The Teut. root wroth, 'to root up' (Rüssel is lit., 'the uprooting of a snout,' lit. from Pre-Teut. wroth, yet see Rüpdfel), has not yet been discovered in the non-Teut. languages; perhaps Lat. râdere, 'to gnaw,' is primit. allied.

Rüste, f., from the equiv. late MidHG. rust, f., 'repose, rest,' a variant of Ruh, derived from LG. Comp. Du. rust, 'rest, rest.'

rüssfen, vb., 'to prepare, equip, arm,' from MidHG. rüsten, OHG. rusten, earlier hrustjan, 'to arm, prepare, adorn;' comp. Du. rusten, AS. kruisten (for kruisten), 'to dress, adorn.' A denom. of OHG. rust, 'armour,' AS. hryst, 'decoration, adornment, armour,' which again are verbal abstracts from a Teut. root kruh, 'to adorn.' Comp. AS. kruolun, 'to adorn,' OE. hryða, 'to cleanse, discharge (a ship).' May we also connect with this root kruh, Tent. *krosa-, 'charger,' as a partic. in ta-, in the sense of 'that which is adorned,' in so far as it is an object of adornment? The Teut. root kruh (from Aryan kruth, kruht?) has been said, probably without any proof, to exist in Gr. κρυστός, 'armen,' κρυσταλλός, 'to arm,' κρυστός, 'helmet'; yet the dissyllabic root kruh- cannot be made to tally with the Teut. kruh of one syllable. See also Oruff.

rüstig, adj., 'prepared for action, vigorous, robust,' from MidHG. rüstic, 'vigorous, armed,' OHG. rustig, 'prepared, adorned.' With regard to the evolution of meaning comp. fritig, also entrüft. OE. kruuwetr, 'brave, competent,' is more remote.

Ruh, m., 'soot,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. ruos, m.; comp. Du. roet,
roede, 'rod (also a measure),' AS. rodd, f.,
'seed,' E. rod, rood. Goth. *rodla, f., 'pole,
'stake,' is wanting. A pre-Teut. *rólhtā-
not found elsewhere; but is Lat. rūdas,
'staff,' primit. allied?

rūfscjen, vb., 'to slide, glide, slip,' from
late MidHG. rūťsejen, 'to glide,' with the
variant rūťzen. Perhaps it belongs to the
same root as rūttin, rūtten (gerüttet), which
are based on MidHG. rūttn, rūtten, 'to
shake.'

S.

sahha, f., 'quarrel, cause of dispute, law-
suit, opportunity, affair, cause, reason';
corresponding to the equiv. OEC. sōk,f.,
and OSax. sakα, f.; comp. Du. sacht, 'thing,' AS.
sak, 'strife, feud,' E. sake, Goth. sakā, f.,
'strife, dispute.' The cognates are
connected with Goth. sakān, 'to strive, dispute,'
AS. sacan, OSax. sakān, OHG. sahkhan, 'to
blame, scold; sue (at law).' The root sak,
'to contend, sue (at law),' is peculiar to Teut.
The evolution in meaning is worthy of special
notice. The general sense 'case' is a later development of 'lawsuit, dis-
uite,' which has been preserved in ModHG.
Leinwalter, 'attorney, advocate' (see further
Bistencsier). Old legal parolance developed
the former from the latter.

faft, adj., 'soft, gentle, slow, gradual,'
ModHG. only (unknown to UpG.), from
LG. sacht, comp. Du. zacht; LG. and Du.
acht for HG. äft. It corresponds to HG.
faft, the nasal of which has disappeared
even in OSax. säfta, adv., 'softly, gently.'

säch, m., 'sack, bag, pocket,' from the
equiv. MidHG. sác (gen. sакches), OHG. sac
(gen. sacches), m.; corresponding to the
equiv. Goth. sakkus, m., OEC. sēkkr, m.,
AS. sacce, m., E. sack, and Du. zak. A loan-
word from Lat. sacces (Ital. sacco, Fr. and
OIr. sac), which came through the medium
of Gr. αάκκος, from the Hebr. and Phenec.
sack. 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?), prob-
ably contemporaneously with Αγγελετ, Σήθε
and Σφραίν.

faderlot, interj., 'zounds!' late Mod.
HG., remodelled from Fr. sacré nom de
Dieu; also corrupted into appretet. Gader-
meat (apartment), from sacramentum, signifies 'body of Christ.'

fācu, vb., 'to sow (seed),' from the equiv. MidHG. sejven, sev, OHG. ɂeden (from an origin, sejvan); comp. the equiv. Goth. seulan, OIC. sa, AS. saecan, E. to sow. Du. zaaijen, OSax. zaajan. The Teut. root sē, 'to sow,' of which Sāat and Sāme are derivatives, is common to the Aryan group; comp. the Lat. root sé in sē-git, sā-lum, sēmen (Lat. sēre is a reduplicated pres. for *sē-so); OSlov. sēja (sēt), 'to sow,' Lith. sėja (sēt), 'to sow.'

Safran, m., 'saffron,' from MidHG. safran (comp. F. safron); comp. Ital. saffarono, the ultimate source of which is the equiv. Arab. zīfarān.

Saft, m., 'sap, juice,' from the equiv. MidHG. saft, usually saf, OHG. saf, safen (gen. safens), n.; corresponding to AS. saep, n., E. sap, Du. en LG. sap. Its connection with Lat. serpio (OHG. sezen, seppen, MidHG. seben, 'to observe') and sapon is conceivable on account of OIC. ɂafe, 'saf,' provided that an Aryan root saf, saf (comp. Sans. ɂabara, 'nectar') seems possible (on the other hand, Gr. ᾱραε, 'sap,' and OSlov. sokā are not allied). The prevalent view that AS. sap and OHG. saf were borrowed from Lat. sapi, 'thick must,' is unsatisfactory.

Saige, f., 'legend, report,' from MidHG. saige, OHG. syga, f., 'speech, declaration, tale, rumour'; an abstract from saam, like AS. saige, f., from segen; E. saw—saigen, vb., 'to say, tell, utter,' from the equiv. MidHG. saigen, OHG. sygō; corresponding to OSax. sequien, LG. segen, Du. zaagen, AS. segen (from *saigen). E. to say, and its equiv. OIC. syga. In Goth. both *sagon and every other derivative from the same root are wanting. Teut. saigni, which comes by the rule of grammatical change from Aryan sakāy, is closely allied to Lith. ̣sakūti, 'to say,' OSlav. sokiti, 'to notify'; with this OLat. invece, 'I narrate' (in-sectiones, 'tales'), is usually connected, as well as the Gr. root ̣sak, ̣sef in invoke for ̣se-ek, ̣s-em-te, 'tell (thou or ye),' Ofr. ̣saqim, ̣saqim, 'I speak, say,' also point to a similar class. In Rom, only one loan-word of this class is found; comp. Span. ̣saqun, 'usher' (of a law-court), lit. 'speaker.'

Sāgc, f., 'saw,' from the equiv. MidHG. sāga, sāga, OHG. sāga, sāga, f.; comp. Du. zaag, AS. sāge, f., and sāgu, f., E. saw; OIC. syg, f. (Goth. *sag, f., is wanting). A derivative of an Aryan root sēk, sōk, whence also Lat. sceptr, 'to cut,' securis, 'hatchet'; see further under Ēstil. The d of ModHG. sāge is based, as is indicated by the modern Alem. dials, on sē; hence there is the same gradation in OHG. sēga and sōga as in OHG. rēhō and AS. racu; see (frēgen), or in HG. Rētān and E. reck. With the Aryan root sēk, sōk, are also connected in Teut., OHG. sēks, 'sword' (see Wēde), O. ̣sech, and AS. sēce, from sēce; comp. OIC. sēch, m., 'sickle,' OHG. sēk, MidHG. ̣sēc, 'ploughshare,' and the cognates of Ēstil.

Sāgic, 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 Sānt (for ̣Saunic the UpG. and MidG. word ̣Saun is now used, in Swiss also ̣nidel, and in other dials ̣Sāman). The origin of the cognates is obscure.

Sātie, f., 'string' (of a musical instrument), from MidHG. sētē, m. and f., OHG. sēta, f., sēto, m., 'string, cord, fetter'; comp. OHG. seid, n., 'cord, noose.' AS. ̣sāda, m., 'cord, noose,' derived by means of the Aryan suffix i from the Teut. and Aryan root ̣sæi, by gradation of ̣i to bind, which appears in Ēstil; comp. further OIC. seimar, m., 'string' (Goth. *sti-nar-), and sēma, n., 'string,' AS. sima, OSax. simo, m., 'cord'; also Gr. tēma, 'strap,' and the Sans. root ̣si, 'to bind, fetter.' The derivatives most closely allied to the Teut. word are OSlov. sē-t, f., 'cord,' and Lith. saltas, m., 'cord.' With regard to the pre-Teut. root ̣sē, sāi, see further under Ēstil.

Sal, in Mābiāl, see ̣taqa.

Salamander, m., 'salamander,' from the equiv. MidHG. salamandēr, 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.

Sālia, m., 'salad,' late MidHG. salit, m., from the equiv. Ital. salata, insalata.

Sālsab, m., 'idle talker, quack,' MODG. only (the earliest reference is in the Epistle of Obscurorum Virorum); its origin is wrongly attributed to the owner of a bathing establishment (in ̣Sāter) at Jena, who bored his guests with his stale stories. Others prefer to connect it with salvator, 'saviour,' so that ̣Sālsab 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. zolf, AS. salt, E. salve (Goth. *salba, f., may be inferred from salbon, 'to anoint'). The Teut. salbe- is pre-Teut. solp-, is entirely unrelated to Gr. αἰείπω; Gr. ἀλφος, 'oil;' ἀλός, 'butter,' ἀλπη, 'oil-flask;' Sans. sarpa, n., 'grease,' are more probably allied to सङ्ख.

Salbei, m., 'sage,' from MidHG. salbeie, salbeie, OHG. salbei, salbei, 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. selten, AS. selten, 'to surrender.' The corresponding E. verb to sell has acquired a different shade of meaning.

Salun, Salmen, m., 'salmon,' from MidHG. salme, OHG. salma, m., from the equiv. Lat. salmo.

Salweide, f., 'sallow, round-leaved willow;' allied to MidHG. salhe, f., OHG. salaha (Goth. *salha), f., 'willow;' the second part of the ModHG. compound serves as an explanation of the old term, which is undoubtedly of genuine Teut. origin; comp. Oic. selja, f. (Goth. *salja), and AS. ecold, E. swallow. Primit. allied to Gr. ἀλη (Arcad.), Lat. salix (acc. salicem), 'willow;' Fr. saule is based not on the Lat., but on the HG. word.

Salz, n., '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. Oic. salr, AS. salt, 'salty, saline'). The specifically Teut. form sal-ta- (whence Lapp. salte) is of course related to Lat. sal, Gr. ἃλς; comp. further OSlov. solt; Lets. šilš, OIr. salamn, 'salt.' The lengthened pre-Teut. root salt appears also in Lat. saltare, 'to salt,' with the assimilation of l to š; in Lith. the corresponding adj. saldis has the remarkable signification 'sweet' (Lith. druska, 'salt,' is connected with Lets. druska, 'crumb.' Among the Eastern Aryans a cognate term is wanting, the word salt, curiously enough, not being mentioned in the Rig-Veda. Perhaps the Western Aryans, in their migration, got their knowledge of the mineral from a civilised tribe that has also exercised an influence on European languages in other instances (comp. Sikh). That a graded form could be constructed from even a foreign term admits of no doubt (see Sik). Perhaps the divergence between Tent. salta- and Gr.-Lat. sal- is due to differences anterior to the period in which the word was borrowed.

Sam, see langam.

Samae, m., 'seed, semen, spawn,' from MidHG. sama, OHG. and OSax. šauna, m., 'grain of seed, seed, descendants, field, soil;' a derivative of the root ša, 'to sow,' contained in Saat and jän. Corresponding to Lat. semen, OSlov. še'me, 'seed,' Lith. sēmda, 'seed;' an Aryan neut. ša-men, with a suffix men, is implied; the same suffix appears in skim and Blume. A different derivation is indicated by OIr. sil and Lith. sekid, '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.'

Samneun, vb., 'to collect, gather,' from the equiv. MidHG. samelen, prop. with a suffix samen, OHG. samonun; corresponding to OSax. samun, Du. samelen, AS. sameian, Oic. sama, 'to collect;' a derivative of the OG. adv. saman. Primit. allied to Sans. samand, 'together.' See zimmen and şemit.

Samslag, m., 'Saturday,' prop. a UpG. and Rhen. word (in MidHG. and LG. šamsteb), from MidHG. samztac, sampstac, OHG. sambažtac. In Du. sater-day, LG. saturday, AS. saterndag, E. Saturday, which, like the equiv. OIr. dio sathairrin and Alban. sëlton, are based on Lat. Saturni dies, unknown to Rom.; in OIr. laungdaigh, beithdaigh (lit. 'bathing day'). From the ecclesias. Lat. sabbali dies (whence Fr. samedi, Ital. sabato, Prov. dissape, and Ir. sapait), OHG. sambažtac, ModHG. Samstac cannot be derived, for such a derivation does not explain the HG. nasal; nor can the t of an ecclesias. Lat. word be changed to z. Since OSlov. sabbota, Magy. szombat, and Rouman. șambătă are the most closely allied to OHG. sambažtac, we may perhaps assume that it is of Eastern origin, which supposition is supported by
the fact that Bav. pfian-tac, 'Thursday,' is borrowed from Gr. πραγματα (see ἲσση). Although Gr. στραμματος, a parallel form of στριςλατος, has not yet been discovered, we may infer its existence from Pers. sonda almost with certainty; the corresponding Arab., Ethiop., and Abyss. words have also a mediol. mb. It is manifest that an Oriental term, sambato, of the 5th cent., was introduced into UpG. and Slav. through Gr. (along with Aramian, see סיד and יִבְנָה); yet it is strange that Ulithas uses sabbato days without any nasal (comp. Goth. aðklosjó with West-Tent. kirtá, from κηράω).

Santí, m., 'velvet,' from the equiv. Mid HG. samít, samát, m.; borrowed in the MidHG. period from Rom.; comp. Mid Lat. sanctínum, Ital. sanctito, OFr. sancti. The ultimate source is MidLat. sanctum, MidGr. ἱσση, 'a stuff made of six twisted threads' (Gr. μύρος, 'thread'), whence also Oslov. aksamítá, 'velvet.' Span. and Port. terciopelo, 'velvet,' lit. 'consisting of triple threads,' is similarly formed.

Santí, prep. adv., 'together with,' from MidHG. santí, earlier samít, OHG. samát, adv. = 'together,' also a prep. with dat. = 'together with.' See γυμνάσσει and γυμνάς.

Sandí, m., 'sand,' from the equiv. Mid HG. santí (gen. sandés), OHG. santí (gen. -tes), m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. sandí, m. and n., Du. zand, AS. sandí, n., E. sandí, OSc. sánter, m. (Goth. *sánta-, m. and n., is by chance not recorded). They represent pre-Tent. sandhí, sandhí (in Tent. m before d is changed into n; see Samí, Sánter, and *Sánti); comp. Gr. ἱσση, 'sand.' The equiv. Bav. and Tyrol. sandí (MidHG. sanctí), from OHG. *santí, corresponds exactly to the Gr. word; comp. further E. dial. samelí, 'sandy soil,' with Lat. sabulum, from *sabulum.

Sandle, m., 'sandal-wood,' MidHG. only, from Ital. sandalo (Fr. sàdal), 'an Indian dyeing wood'; 'from Gr. στραμματος, which comes from Arab. sandal, but orig. derived from Sans. candāna. The tree grows in the East Indies, whence the wood was brought to the West as an article of commerce.'

Samité, adj., 'soft, gentle,' from MidHG. semfí, adj., samfí, adv., OHG. semfí, adj., samfío, adv., 'softly'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. sáftí, adj., sáfto, adv. (comp. sáft), AS. sáfte, adj., sáfte, adv., 'softly' (E. soft); wanting in East Tent.

Satí, m., 'song,' from MidHG. saní (gen. -ses), OFr. saní, m., 'singing, song'; seeSaní.

Sander, m., 'sard, sardine,' from late MidHG. sardí, MidHG. usually sárden, m., 'a precious stone'; from MidLat. sardí (Gr. τριπλίον).

Sargí, m., 'coffin,' from MidHG. sargí (gen. sargíes) and sarg (gen. -ses), m., 'coffin, vault, grave,' also generally 'shrine, receptacle,' OHG. sargí, sarg, m., 'sarcophagus, coffin'; comp. Du. sarg, 'grave-stone.' Rom. has a corresponding class in ModFr. cercáit, 'coffin,' and its earlier cognates. The ordinary derivation from σάρκοφαγος, 'sarcophagus,' was repudiated as early as Lessing, because Sargí 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. sargí, 'shirt,' since the Aryan root sargí in Lith. sargí, 'coffin,' also goes into Oslov. sargí, 'sarkes' (see the Aryan root sargí in Lith. sargí, 'coffin,' also goes into Oslov. sargí, 'sarkes,' 'to watch over, guard,' has a general signification (Sargí, 'coffin').

Saffí, adj., 'sated, satisfied,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sat (gen. sates), adj.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. sadí, AS. saví, 'sated' (E. saví), OTe. sádr (sázdr), Goth. sáps, 'sated.' A Tent. partic. in -da- (see rau and râf) connected with an Aryan root sê, 'to satiate,' from whose long vowel form Goth. sê-hjum, 'to satisfy,' and sê-pis, 'repletion,' are constructed. Comp. Lat. satí, satíis, satíur; Lith. sôtâs, m., 'repletion,' sôtâs, 'satiating, easily satisfied'; Gr. σινευν (sí), 'to satiate,' αφαρός, 'insatiable,' and α-πή, 'sufficiently'; OIr. sathach, 'sated,' sâisam, 'to sate, satiate,' sith, 'repletion' (Oslov. sîthi, 'sated,' is, on account of its vowel, not allied). The meaning of E. sadí is curiously developed from the idea expressed by fat.

Satí, sâf, f., 'bowl,' porringer,
milk-pan,' ModHG. only, from LG. satte, *satte, a derivative of *sorrn, 'to sit'; the milk is kept in ëatten, so that the cream may set. OHG. *satta, 'basket, provision basket,' which became obsolete as early as the beginning of the MidHG. period, does not appear to be allied.

*Sattel, m., 'saddle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sattel, OHG. *satel, satel, m.; corresponding to Du. satel, AS. satel, E. saddle, OFr. sôull, m.; Goth. *sattend is by chance not recorded. The assumption that the word is borrowed from Lat. seallet is not supported either by the sound or the meaning. The common OTent. *sattend cannot, however, be primit. allied to *gân (Teut. root set). Perhaps the word was anciently borrowed from another Aryan tongue, which could probably form *sattend from the root sed, 'to sit' (comp. *scheid); comp. Slav. sedlo (sattel), 'saddle.'

*Satureja, f., 'savory' (bot.), from the equiv. MidHG. satureia; comp. Ital. saturjava, Fr. sarriette, MidLit. satureja.

*Saïj, m., 'sentiment; sentence; set; wager,' from MidHG. saij (gen. saijes), m.; a graded form of *gân, signifying in MidHG. 'place where something lies or is put, position, situation, mandate, law, purpose,' &c.

*Sau, f., 'sow, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sit; f.; corresponding to AS. *sê, E. sow, OIr. *gâr, 'sow.' Du. zog, zung, 'sow,' belong further, like AS. *sêgan (Goth. *sagun), and Saib, MidLG., and MidE. suge, to OTent. sê, whence also Sêwum (Goth. swaenum, n.) is derived. The term sê, 'pig,' is essentially West Aryan; comp. Lat. silâs, Gr. *sê, sus, to which Zend ha-, 'boar,' is allied; for further references see under Sêwum. The root is Sans. su, 'to bring forth' (comp. sêhum), so that the 'sow' was probably named from its fecundity; others regard sê as an imitation of the grunting of the pig, because in Sans. the animal is termed sâkara, lit. 'sê maker.' Sêu, in its prov. sense, 'ace' (of cards), seems, like sâm, to have been an old technical term in dice-playing, yet early references are wanting.

*Sauber, adj., 'clean, neat, nice, pretty,' from MidHG. *sâber, *seler, 'clean, neat, pretty'; OHG. *sâber, *sâbër; OSax. *sâbhri, Du. zuiver, AS. sijfre, 'clean, purified, spotless'; Goth. *sâbri is wanting. Since the agreement of the OWest. Teut. dials, proves the early existence of the Teut. word, the assumption that it was borrowed from Lat. sâbrius or Gr. ἱππὸς cannot be maintained.

*Sauer, adj., 'sour, acid, bitter,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sâr, adj.; corresponding to Du. suur, MidHG. and AS. sâr, E. sour, OLc. sârr; Goth. sâra- is by chance not recorded. Pre-Teut. *sârro-s is further attested by OSlov. sýr, 'raw,' and Lith. sîras, 'salty.' Perhaps Gr. ἱππός, 'sour' (in Hesych.), and the root ëu, 'to scrape, scratch,' are also allied; in that case sâur would mean 'scratching.' From Teut. is derived Fr. sur, 'sour.'

*Saufen, vb., 'to drink' (of beasts), from MidHG. *sûfen, OHG. sôfan, 'to sip, lap, drink'; MidLG. *sûpen, AS. *sûpan, and OIr. *sûpan have the same sense; comp. further Du. zuipen, 'to drink,' E. to sup (the verb to sip seems to be connected with Goth. *sûjan). For the Teut. root sêp, which has not yet been found in other groups, see ëf and ër; comp. further *sûjen.

*Säugen, vb., 'to suck, absorb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sûgen, OHG. *sûgan; Du. *zuigen, MidLG. *sûgen, AS. sôgan (also sôcan, E. to suck), OIr. *sûgan have the same meaning; Goth. *sûgan, *sûgan are by chance not recorded. Teut. root sêg (sêl), from pre-Teut. sulk (sêl); comp. Lat. sëgere, Lett. sâzu (sêl), 'to suck,' OIr. *sûgin (also OSlov. *sûg, *sûati, 'I suck').

*Säugen, vb., 'to suckle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sûgen, OHG. sôgen, prop. 'to cause to suck;' a factitive of *sûgan; see *säugen. Goth. *sûnjan is wanting.

Sâule (1). (Bav. Sàntl), f., 'pillar,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sûl (plur. *sûle), OHG. sôl (plur. sôl), f.; comp. Du. zuul, AS. *sîl, OIr. *sûla, 'pillar;' also, with gradation, Goth. *saults, f., 'pillar.' Perhaps *sâule is primit. allied.

Sâule (2), f., 'awl,' from MidHG. *sulate, OHG. siula, L. *awl, punch' (Goth. *sivula, f.); connected with the Aryan root *sêw, "the primit. word for leather-work" (see *sêw). Comp. Goth. *süjan, OHG. siucan, AS. *sêwian, E. to sew; also Lat. sux, 'I sew;' suct, 'cobbler,' Gr. καυ-ώ-ν, 'to patch, stitch,' Sans. root sê, 'to sew,' OSlov. *sêt, 'to sew.' In a sense corresponding to that of MidHG. *siule we find Lat. subâna and OSlov. *sóla, which are formed from the same root. Comp. the following word.

*Saum (1), m., 'border,' from MidHG. and OHG. *soum, m., 'sewn edge of a gar-
ment, border'; corresponding to Du. zoom, AS. sēdan, m., E. seam, OFr. sin, O. L. saumr, m., 'border, seam' (Goth. *sēran− is by chance not recorded). A graded form of the Aryan root si−, a variant of the root sīw, 'to sew', discussed under Saum (2). Comp. Sans. sūtra, 'thread.'

Saum (2), 'load', from MidHG. and OHG. sōwn, m., 'load of a beast of burden' (also as a measure of weight), 'beast of burden'; corresponding to AS. sēm, 'horse-load', E. seam. Borrowed prior to the OHG. period, probably even before the AS. migration, from Low Lat. sōmā (sōyna), 'pack-saddle', whence also Ital. salma, Fr. somme.—Saūner, 'beast of burden, drifter of smipster-beasts', from MidHG. sōumare, OHG. sōnandri, 'beast of burden', AS. sēmer—formed from MidLat. saumarius.

Saumėtnel, 'pack-saddle', MidHG. sōnemāmazel, AS. sēmsaduol.

Sūmēn, vb., 'to linger,' from MidHG. sūmen, 'to stay, deler, loiter, linger'; OHG. only vīrsēmen (MidHG. versēmen), 'to let slip,' and ar-sēmen, '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. frī-sēme, m., 'delay,' which points to Goth. *frī-sēma, m.; we should have expected MidHG. versēme. Probably the meaning, which properly belongs only to the compound, has been transferred to the simple form.—Saumēfāl, 'procrastinating disposition,' from the equiv. MidHG. sēmesaduol, sēmesaduol, with the suffix -ē; hence Mod. HG. saumēdēg, MidHG. (Mid.) sēmesadēc.

Sauradu, m., 'barberry, pepperidge bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. sāradu, m. A derivative of fār, MidHG. sēr.

Sās, m., 'buzz, bluster,' from MidHG. sās, m., 'drinking, blustering, revelling and rioting'; even in MidHG. occurs in dem sāse lében, 'to revel and rot'; lit., 'noisy doings'; comp. O. L. sās, ' roar of the surf.'

Saufān, 'to rage, bluster, buzz,' from MidHG. sūfen (sūwen), OHG. sōfen, 'to bluster, hum, blis, creak, gnash'; derived from an O Aryan root sō (OSlov. syati, 'to whistle, bluster,' Sans. root, suk, 'to snort').—Sāfen, vb., 'to rustle, murmur, diminish of MidHG. sūwen, 'to bluster.'

Sābe (1), 'mill-moth, cockroach,' from the equiv. MidHG. sābe, f.; OHG. *sēbæh, f., by chance not recorded in this sense; comp. AS. meleðæ, 'caterpillar.' Derived, like the following word, from īdeben.

Sābe (2), f., 'scraper, spokeshaver,' from MidHG. sābe, OHG. scabæ, f., 'spoke-shaver, plane.' Comp. Du. sēcha, 'plane,' AS. scēfa, E. shave (knife for shaving, hoop-axe), O. L. scēfa, L., 'spokeshaver.'

Sāben, vb., 'to shave, scrape, scratch,' from MidHG. sāben, OHG. scabun, 'to scratch, erase, scrape,' corresponding to Goth. schaban, 'to shear'; O. L. scēfa, 'to scratch, shave,' AS. sēcban, E. to shave, Du. schaven, 'to shave, smooth.' Teut. root skab, from the pre-Teut. root skēp; comp. Gr. σκαμάτος, 'spade,' Lith. skępš, 'to hollow out,' skępiš, 'wood-carver's knife'; allied also probably to Lat. scabo, 'to scratch, shave,' OSlov. skobiti, 'spokeshaver, Lith. skūbīs, 'sharp' (Aryan root skāb). See the preceding words as well as Šebur and Šafit.

Sābernd, m., 'hoax, practical joke,' from MidHG. schibernac, schernd, m., 'hoax, mockery, scorn,' also chiefly 'shaggy (lit. neck-rubbing?) fur cap,' and 'a kind of strong wine.' Allied to OHG. tr-schabernach, 'to scratch out, scrape together.' It is uncertain whether the second part of the compound is connected with MidHG. Nafän or with the verb nađen. The MidHG. word with its numerous senses may have also meant orig. 'prankish holgoblin.' Comp. in Īfän im Nafän šafen, 'to be a sly dog?'.

Sābāq, adj., 'shabby, sordid, scabby,' from an earlier MidHG. Šāk, 'sharberry, itch'; comp. MidHG. gībēc, 'scabby.' Allied, like AS. sēbab, E. sēb (shabby perhaps influenced the MidHG. meaning of šābaq), to īdeben.

Sāch, n., 'chess,' from MidHG. sāch, m. and n., 'king (at chess), chessboard, checkmate move'; the chessboard was usually termed schach-zabel in MidHG. sābel (even in OHG. sābel, 'chess or draught board'), being changed by permutation from Lat. tabula. MidHG. sāch was obtained through a Rom. medium from Pers. schāh, 'king'; it is strange, therefore, that the HG. word ends in ch in contrast to the Rom. ce; comp. Ital. scacco, Fr. échec. This must be ascribed to a fresh influence of the orig. word.

Sāchter, m., 'robber,' from the equiv. MidHG. sāchter, OHG. sædhári, m., connected with MidHG. sāch, OHG. sæch, m., ' robbery, rapine'; comp. Du. sāchak,
| Sch | (299) | Sch |

'scape, seduction,' O'Fris. sch, 'booty, robbery;' AS. scadcr, 'robber;' Goth. skóka, 'robbery,' is wanting. The Teut. cognates passed into Rom.; comp. O'Fr. éche, 'robbery.' Other terms related to the Teut. cognates are not found in the Aryan languages.

**Schachern**, vb., 'to chaffer, haggle,' Mod.HG. only, allied to Hebr. suchar, 'gain.'

**Schafi** (1.), m., 'shaft' (of a pit), from the equiv. Mid.HG. schaht, m.; prop. the LG. form of Schaift. See the following word.

**Schafi** (2.), m., 'square rood,' Mod.HG. only, from the equiv. LG. schach, which is identical with HG. Schaift.

**Schaifelbaum**, m., 'shave-grass,' likewise from LG., for the Mid.HG. equiv. term is schaife, n., a dimin. of the Mid.HG. word for Schaift.

**Schaif, f., 'box, bandbox,' from the equiv. late Mid.HG. schahtel, f., which, with its equally late variant schatel, is borrowed from Ital. scatola, 'bandbox, box.' The change of the simple / into /l in Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. has not yet been explained; comp., however, Mid.HG. schatelen and schatelen for kastelen. Schaiff is a recent loan-word with the same signification. Schaif, 'old woman,' occurs even in late Mid.HG., in which schatitel also means 'female.' The latter looks a LG. loan-word for HG. schaif, from Schaift.

**Schaide, n.,'damage, harm, injury,' from Mid.HG. schade, OHG. scado, m., 'damage, destruction, disadvantage,' corresponding to the equiv. Du. schade, Oic. skade, m. Further Oic. skad, OHG. scado, OSax. scado, AS. scapa, n., 'robber, foe, allied to Goth. skaphian, 'to injure, act unjustly,' AS. skape, 'to injure,' OHG. scadon, Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. schaden. An Aryan root skade, corresponding to the Teut. root skape, appears in Gr. áskóphi, 'unsheathed.'

**Schaidel, m., 'skull,' from Mid.HG. schédel, m., 'skull,' and also 'a dry measure;' allied to Du. schedel, m.; unknown to other OTeut. dials. (in OHG. gibal, 'skull,' like Gr. κεφαλή; see Oicéld.) Its connection with Schéidet is conceivable.

**Schaif, n., 'sheep,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. schaf, OHG. scif, n.; common to West Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. scip, n., Du. schapen, n., AS. scýp, n., E. sheep; in Goth. lamb (see Ramun), Oic. fer, f., 'sheep,' whence Frior-nirjar, 'the Faroe Isles' (lit. 'sheep isles'). Teut.

Skepo- (for *sképo-) corresponds perhaps to Sans. chápa, 'he-goat.' Yet Aryan ovar, by inference from Lat. ovris, Gr. ὀρος, Sans. óris, and Lith. aris (OSlav. ovca), was the oldest term which is preserved in OTeut. and a few Mod.Teut. dials.; comp. Goth. avait, 'sheepfold,' *avaiu, 'flock of sheep,' OHG. ov, OLG. evi, AS. ecce, and E. oxe, (to which to yeam from ge-erminian is allied.) Schaféen, in the phrase fein Schaféen ins Treufen bringen, 'to feather one's nest,' is usually explained as a corruption of LG. scheben, 'barque.' Perhaps it is, however, an ironical application of a passage in the parable of the Good Shepherd.

**Schaaff, n., 'vessel,' UpG.; see Scheff.**

Schaffen, vb., 'to create, procure, obtain, bring,' from Mid.HG. schaffen, OHG. scaffan, 'to create, effect, arrange, do, make.' Also in a similar sense OHG. scepfen, skaffen, Goth. gaskappen, AS. sýppan, OSax. scep-fian and Goth. *skapón, OHG. scaffeon, Mid.HG. schaffen. These imply a root skap peculiar to Teut., the connection of which with scháfen is not quite certain; see also schaft. O'Teut. had a number of substant. derivatives from the same root, such as Mod.HG. Schépfung, Schéff, and E. shape; see the following word and Scheff.

**Schaftner, m., 'purveyor, steward, manager,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. schaffentere, m., of which the equiv. variant schaffere occurs; allied to schaft; see al-o Scheff.**

**Schaft, n., 'scaffold,' Mod.HG. only, from Fr. echauf, earlier chaf, through the medium of Du. scheuot.**

**Schaft (1.), m., 'shaft, handle, trunk, stalk,' from Mid.HG. schaff, OHG. scaff, m., 'shaft, spear, lance;' comp. OSax. skaff, n., 'spear,' Du. schacht, m., 'quill, shaft of a lance,' AS. skaffe, E. shaft, Oic. skapt, n., 'pole, spear;' Goth. *skafta- is by chance not recorded. These substant. cognates can scarcely be related to Skaft, they are connected rather with skaft (lit. 'that which has been scraped or made smooth'). It is most closely allied to Gr. σκίττος, 'staff,' akin to Dor. (Pindar) σκίττος, *skífos, 'staff;' further Lat. scapus, 'shaft;' hence O'Arayan skép, 'shaft.'**

**Schaft (2.), m., 'shelves, bookcase, Mod.HG. only; from Mid.HG. schaf, 'vessel for containing liquids.' For the latter see Scheff.**

**Schaal, m., 'jackal,' Mod.HG. only,
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from Pers. and Turk. schakal; through the medium of Fr. chacal?.

**fšāfērnu**, vb., 'to jest, joke, play,' late ModHG. (last cent.), from Jew.-Hebr. schecher, 'lie.'

**fšal**, adj., 'hollow, stale, flat,' from MidHG. (rare) schal, adj., 'turbid,' to which MidHG. verschalten and schaltn, 'to become dim'; comp. Du. verschalen, 'to get flat or stale,' E. shallow. The term, the origin of which is obscure, is wanting in the UpG. dialects.

**fšale**, f., 'shell, peel, scale, dish,' from MidHG. schdl, schelte, OHG. scoala, f., 'husk of fruit, egg-shell, &c., drinking cup' (hence Fr. écaille, 'egg-shell, nut-shell'). It is questionable whether the two different senses are evolved from the same word. It is at all events probable that one of the meanings was connected with a form containing ˌd (in the sense of 'husk'), the other with a form containing ˌa, just as North Fris. distinguishes skal (orig. ˌd), 'scale of animals,' &c., from skel (orig. ˌa), 'bowl.' Comp. OSax. scoala, f., 'drinking cup,' AS. scoðlu, 'husk,' E. shale and (under Old English influence) scale, OE. skeld, f., 'drinking cup, scale (of a balance).' Akin to Goth. skalja, f., 'tile' (lit. perhaps 'shingle, similar to a scale'), OE. skel, f., AS. skyll, f., E. shell, Du. schel, f., 'shell, husk.' The Goth. and Teut. form skalja passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. scaglija, Fr. écaille, 'scale, shell, crust.' The Teut. cognates are usually connected with an Aryan root skel, 'to split'; comp. *skelt*, as well as Lith. skeltį, 'to split,' OSlov. skolika, 'mussel, shell-fish,' Russ. skalja, 'crust.'—**fšûfén**, 'to shell, scale, peel,' MidHG. schelen, OHG. schellon, 'to strip off, peel off;' allied to *skelt*.

**fšalk**, m., 'rogue, knave,' from MidHG. schal, m., 'servant, serf;' person of servile character, espec. cunning person, OHG. schelch, m., 'servant;' corresponding to Goth. skalcs, OE. skeldcr, AS. skelc, m., 'retainer, man' (so too the corresponding fem. skelten, 'maid-servant'). The evolution in meaning is similar to that of AS. ēges and wealth; see skes and widis. *Skalk* passed at an early period into Italian, in which scal* signifies 'head-cook.' It is worthy of note that the meaning of the word is lifted into a higher plane in its transition from MidHG. to ModHG.; it is thus defined by Goethe, 'one who plays a good-humoured practical joke.'

**fšall**, m., 'loud sound, noise,' from the equiv. MidHG. schal (gen. schalles), OHG. seal (l), m.; from this is derived MidHG. and ModHG. fšallen, akin to OHG. scellan, MidHG. schellen, 'to sound loudly, resound,' Oic. skjalla, 'to rattle.' From the Teut. verb is derived the Rom. term Ital. squillare, 'to ring, resound.' See *Schelte* and *Schilling*.

**fšalmei**, f., 'reed pipe, shepherd's pipe,' from the equiv. MidHG. schelmei, f., which is again derived from the equiv. Fr. chalumet, or rather Burg. and WALL. chalemi, MidLat. scalmeia (akin to Lat. calamus).

**fšalotte**, f., 'shallot,' formed from the equiv. Fr. échalotte, from MidLat. acaclonium, 'onion from Ascalon (in Palestine),' whence also ModHG. schalaund.

**fšallen**, vb., 'to go or push against the stream, direct, regulate,' from MidHG. schalten, 'to push, impulse (espec. a ship), set a-going, drive.' Just as Lat. gubernare came to mean 'to direct, rule,' so *fšalta* acquired in ModHG. the sense of 'to direct,' OHG. scaltan, 'to push,' OSax. scaldan, 'to impulse a ship,'; a corresponding term is wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Origin obscure. For derivatives see *fšalten*. In ModHG.

**fšafier**, 'sash window;' MidHG. schalter, schelte, 'bolt,' the prim. meaning of *fšalten* gleams through; so too in *Schalljah*; MidHG. and OHG. schalt-jör, n., 'intercalary year,' so named because a day is inserted.

**fšaluppe**, f., 'sloop;' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. chaloupe, which is derived from Du. sloep, whence also the equiv. E. sloop; the E. variant sloop comes from Fr.

**fšam**, f., 'shame, disgrace, bashfulness, pudenda,' f., from MidHG. scham, OHG. scania, f., 'sense of shame, confusion, infamy, disgrace (MidHG.), pudendum.' Comp. OSax. skama, f., 'confusion;' Du. scham- (in compounds), AS. speyma, f., 'shame, infamy, disgrace,' E. shame; Goth. *skama, f., may be inferred from skamun, 'to be ashamed' (OHG. scanem). The Aryan root *skam* which also appears in ModHG. *Scham*, is connected with the Aryan root *kam*; 'to cover oneself,' preserved in Šemū (which see, as well as *šam*), in which *š* signifies 'head-cook.' It is worthy of note that the meaning of the word is lifted into a higher plane in its transition from MidHG. to ModHG.; it is thus defined by Goethe, 'one who plays a good-humoured practical joke.'

**fšande**, f., 'disgrace, infamy,' from the equiv. MidHG. schande, OHG. scania,
f.; corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *skanda, AS. *skand, Du. *skande, f.; an abstract form from the root *skam (see *skam), with the change of *m into *n before d, as in *fand. Comp. further the partic. in -d, formed from the same root. OHG. scant (see laut, fatt, and got); from this is derived ModHG. *tshan, MidHG. schendan, OHG. sequen, 'to dishonour, ravish.'

Schank, m., 'retail,' from late Mid HG. *schane, m., in scha-schane, m., 'wine tavern'; the simple MidHG. word schane signifies 'vessel to pour from; present.' Allied to *skanku.

Schanker, m., 'cancer, chancre,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. chancre.

Schance (1), f., 'chance, fortune;' comp. those in bir Schau, tjiaden, 'to hazard something.' From ModHG. schance, f., 'throw at dice, lucky throw, game;' borrowed from the equiv. Fr. and E. chance (MidLat. cadentia, 'throwing of the dice,' Ital. cadenza, 'fall').

Schance (2), f., 'redoubt, earthwork,' from late MidHG. schance, f., 'bundle of faggots, redoubt;' akin to Du. schans. Of obscure origin.

Schar (1), see §14.$

Schar (2), f., 'host, troop, crowd,' from MidHG. schar, f., 'division of an army, drawn up detachment of soldiers, knot of four or more men, crowd, heap,' OHG. skara, f., 'host.' The meaning is not connected with *šfern. AS. *skalu, *skolu (E. shoal), 'host,' is abnormal. From Tct. is derived the Rom. word *scierwa, 'host, troop, swarm.' See §8.$

Scharbe, f., 'cornorant, from MidHG. scharbe, OHG. scabra, scavra, f., 'diver, cornorant;' comp. OTe. skarfr, 'pelicanus granulosus,' AS. *skræf.

Scharbock, m., 'scarf, scurrv,' early ModHG. a corruption of MidLat. scorbutus. From the same source are derived the equiv. Du. scherbbuck, E. scurry, Ital. scurbuto, and Fr. scorbut. The ultimate source of the cognates is Du. scherbbuck or rather its older forms with a dental in the suffix, as in scorbutus (Du. scherw, rift, cleat, but 'bone'); ModDu. scherbbuck is also very probably a corruption, the word being connected with buit, 'belly.'

Scharf, adj., 'sharp, acrid, acute;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. scharf, scharf; in the same sense occur the corresponding forms OSax. scarby, Du. schery, AS. sær, E. sharp, OTe. skarp; Goth. *skarpas- is by chance not recorded. In the sense of 'sharp, cutting,' the following are also allied.—OHG. sèrösön, 'to cut in,' OHG. scarbbn, MidHG. and ModHG. scharben, 'to cut in pieces,' as well as AS. secófran, 'to tear off' (see *séræfr), MidHG. scharpe (Goth. *skrappd), 'tool for scratching,' F. to scrape; yet the final labials present a difficulty. OHG. and MidHG. sérpf, as an equiv. variant of sérfr, is abnormal, so too OTe. snscrpr, 'sharp.' From Tct, are derived Fr. escarp, 'to cut steep down, escarp, escarpe,' slope, Ital. scarpa, 'slope; locksmith's chisel.' In the non-Tct. languages Gr. σκόρπιον, 'sickle,' Oslov. *skrêp, 'sickle,' are allied to OHG. sérpf, though, of course, this does not explain the form sérfr, Goth. *skarpas-, which is perhaps connected with the Tct. root skrap (skrub, skrb), 'to slit, cut in' (see *jdrēst).}

Schlarl, m., 'scarlet, from the equiv. MidHG. scharlach, scharlachen, n., which, as is shown by Du. scharlaken, a corruption of MidHG. scharlét, the word being thus connected with *safu (MidHG. lachen, 'cloth'); scharlét (comp. E. scarlet, MidEng. scarlet) is formed from OFr. escarlate (Mod Fr. écarlate), 'scarlet stuff.' Comp. Mid Lat. scharlatum, Ital. scarlatto. The ultimate source of the word is Oriental; comp. Pers. skarkhat (Turk. skerlet).

Schlerei, m., 'sage' (bot.), from MidHG. scharleie, f., 'borage, clary;' of uncertain origin, which the equiv. Ital. schiera, MidLat. scheria, scarletia, are not able to elucidate.

Scharmützel, n., 'skirmish,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharmützelf, scharmützel, n., which, like Du. schermützel, are derived from Ital. scarmuccia (Fr. escarmouche), 'skirmish,' which again comes from Ital. scarmire, 'to fight.' The ultimate origin of the word is OHG. and MidHG. schirmen, 'to fight.' Comp. further E. skirmish.

Schärpe, f., 'scarf, sash,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. écharpe, of which the OFr. form escharpe, 'wallet hung round the neck of a pilgrim,' is derived, like Ital. scarpa, 'scarf, girdle,' from late OHG. scharpe, 'pocket.' Note Bav. gärpfe.

Schärren, n., 'scraper,' from the equiv. MidHG. scherre, OHG. særro, f., under the influence of *sårren.—Scharent, vb., 'to scrape, scratch,' from the equiv. MidHG. scharren, a graded form of the
MidHG. vb. schëren, OHG. scëren, whence ModFr. déchirer, OFr. eschier, 'to tear to pieces,' is borrowed.

Schärle, f., 'notch,' from MidHG. scharle, f., 'an opening or indentation made by cutting, hewing, or fracture; notch, wound;' comp. Du. schaard, 'notch, potsherd.' Allied to MidHG. sacht, adj., 'hewn to pieces, full of notches, wounded,' OHG. scart, AS. sceard, E. sherd, OEic. skard, which were orig. da- (to-) particles of iden. MidHG. scharle, OHG. scharlsarten, 'skillet, pan,' must, like their ModHG. corresponding forms, be kept apart from these cognates on account of their meaning, especially since they are derived from skarid (not from skart), as is proved by OSlov. skvrad, skradu, 'skillet, pan, hearth.'

Schärlich, f., 'worthless book, trash,' ModHG. only; prop. 'waste book'; formed from Ital. scartita, 'refuse.'

Schwarzein, vb., 'to bow and scrape, be obsequious, fawn,' is uncertain whether the word is derived from Fr. servent, 'servant.'

Schatten, m., 'shade, shadow,' from the equiv. MidHG. schate, m. (rarely f.), OHG. scato (gen. -aues), m.; corresponding to Goth. skadus, AS. sceadu, E. shade, shadow, Du. schaduw, OSax. skado, 'shadow.' Perhaps Gr. σκότος, 'darkness,' is allied; OIr. scéth, scóth, 'shadow,' are, however, more closely akin. For another OTeut. word for 'shadow,' see under jëfëin.

Schät, m., 'treasure, store; sweetheart,' from MidHG. schaz (gen. -tzes), OHG. scaz, m.; its chief senses down to the 13th cent. are 'money, property, wealth,' and only later 'valuables stored up;' OHG. scaz, m., is only 'money, a definite coin.' Comp. Goth. skatts, 'coin, money,' OIr. skat, 'tax, tribute,' AS. Scât, 'a certain small coin, money, property,' OFr. sket, 'money, cattle,' OSax. scat, 'piece of money, property.' The early history of the cognates is unfortunately too obscure; opinions are divided whether the Teut. word skatta-is derived from OSlov. skoti, 'cattle,' or whether the latter comes from Teut. The variation in meaning, 'cattle and 'money,' is analogous to Lat. pecunia from pecus, E. fee from AS. feoh, 'cattle' (see Sicht); in bartering, cattle played the part of money. Yet we cannot prove that the prim. meaning of OTeut. *skatta-, 'money, coin,' is 'cattle.' On the other hand, the assump-

Schau, m., 'bundle or truss of straw, sheaf,' from MidHG. schooup (gen. -beu), m., 'bundle, truss of straw, wisps of straw,' OHG. scoub, m., 'sheaf, truss of straw;' comp. Du. schouff, AS. sceaf, E. sheaf, OEic. skauf, 'sheaf'; allied to jëfëin. Hence Schwab is lit. 'what is gathered together;' akin further to Schwärter.

Schauern, vb., 'to shudder, shiver,' ModHG. only, from LG. schudder; comp. Du. schudden, 'to quake, tremble;' MidTeut. schudder, E. to shudder. Schwütten 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. scutisón, 'to shudder,' scutisód, 'quaking, trembling.' The assumption that Schwäter is connected, like Schwäter, with MidHG. schär is not warranted, because the MidHG. word does not mean 'shudder.' See Schwüt.

Schauen, vb., 'to look at, gaze,' from MidHG. schauen, OHG. scauen, 'to see, look at, contemplate;' comp. OSax. scawen, Du. schauen, AS. sceawan, 'to look at' (whence E. to show); Goth. *skag-geun is wanting, to this usskauian, 'to restore to consciousness.' From the root skau, skil, 'to see' (see jëfëin), are also derived Goth. skugnum, m., 'mirror,' OHG. schär-char, 'mirror,' further OHG. skew, AS. scêu, OIr. skughe, m., 'shadow' (see Sicht); also OIr. skuggna (Goth. *skag-ginn), 'to spy,' skyn, n. and f., 'perceiving,' skoafa, 'to spy.' In the non-Teut. languages, Sans. kāris, 'sage, poet,' Lat. caverre, 'to perceive,' Gr. καίω, 'I mark,' OSlov. švigj, šuti, 'to be sensible of, feel, perceive,' are also connected with the root skil, skau, or rather kíu, kau.

Schauer (1), m., 'penhouse, shed;' see Schwaur.

Schauer (2), m., 'shower,' from MidHG. schür, OHG. scür, m., 'storm, hail;' comp. OSax. skür, m., 'weather, shower;' Du. schoer, 'pouring rain;' AS. scéar, E. shower, and the equiv. OIr. skir; Goth. only skéra winsis, 'gale.' Origin obscure.

Schauel, f., 'shovel,' from the equiv. MidHG. schuelle, OHG. skwela, f., pointing to Goth. *skulba (skulba). The forms of the other Teut. languages point to Goth. *skulba, f.; comp. Du. schoefel, f., 'shovel,' AS. skoef, f., E. shovel. Allied to the root
skāf (shāf) in sjēchē; hence sjaufl is lit. 'a tool on which something is put to be thrown away.' For the change of ŭ to ū comp. sjū and laut.

Schaukel, f., 'swing,' ModHG. only, derived, however, under LG. influence, from MidHG. schoc (gen. -chos), m., and schoke, f.; comp. LG. schucl, f., 'swinging.' MidHG. schoc, OHG. sce, 'rocking motion' (whence Fr. choc, 'shake'). In East Thuringian 'swing' is sjaufl, in Swabian sjāflīn, in Swisb Sjāflīs, Gisericīs.

Schaufr, m., 'foam, froth, seum,' from the equiv. MidHG. shāum, OHG. scām, m.; corresponding to Du. schoon, Oic. skām, 'foam' (whence E. seum). The other dials. have a different word; comp. AS. fām, E. foam, under sjūm. It is questionable whether Lat. spuma, 'foam' (with p for k, comp. tupus with λύκος?), is connected with the Teut. cognates. sjaufr is usually connected with the root skā, 'to cover,' appearing in sfār; hence it means lit. 'covering, that covers.' From Teut. are derived ItaL sjūmina, Fr. éume, 'foam.'

Schaufr, see sfār.

Sjēchēg, adj., 'dappled, spotted, pied,' from MidHG. (rare) sjēchē, 'striped, spotted,' to which are also allied MidHG. sjēchen, 'to make of various colours,' sjēchē, 'spotted,' also MidHG. sjēche, a closely-fitting striped coat,' AS. scēcel, 'coat.' It is, on the other hand, assumed that the word is borrowed from Fr. éche, 'check' (Ital. a scoce); comp. E. checky.

Schebe, see sjēbe.

Sjēcl, adj., 'oblique, awry,' from MidHG. sjēcl, OGH. scēl (gen. scēles, OGH. scēlares, adj.), 'awry, quitting, at- thwart, oblique, crooked'; comp. Du. scheid, AS. sēoh, Oic. sjēlar, 'awry, quitting' (Goth. *skēlwa-, or rather *skēlwa-, *skēla-, is by chance not recorded). Pre-Teut. *skēler, *skēla, must be assumed; hence Gr. skēlos, 'aslant, awry,' is not quite adequate to explain phonetically the Teut. forms; perhaps both the Teut. and Gr. terms are based on a root skēl.

Sjēfl, m., 'bushel,' from MidHG. sjēfl, OGH. scēfl, m., 'bushel, corn measure'; comp. the equiv. OGH. scēfl, Du. scheepel (see also sjāflīp). Allied to OGH. sjāflīp, n., 'vessel, case,' OGH. scōf, MidHG. sjūf (see sjāflīp), '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. σκαφῆ), 'drinking vessel,' is not satisfactory; Mid Lat. scaphium, scapillus (Ital. scapale, 'bookshelves'), are only imitations of the G. words. Perhaps the terms are primit. G.; comp. also Oic. sēppa, 'bushel'; also the root sjāf, 'to contain,' under sjēfrān.

Scheibe, f., 'slice, pane, wafer,' from MidHG. sjībē, OGH. scība, f., 'pane, ball, wheel; corresponding to OLG. scīva, 'sphaera,' Du. sjīf, 'slice,' MidE. sīve, 'circle, slice' (E. shive, sheave). Ic. sfīa, f., 'shaving, slice.' Teut. sfībō, from pre-Teut. skįpā, is most closely related to Gr. σκῆψα, 'potter's wheel,' with which Gr. skīvō, 'staff,' is usually connected. ModHG. sjīfē is scarcely allied.

Scheide, f., 'sheath,' from MidHG. sjīde, OGH. scīda, f., 'scaibard'; comp. OLSax. sēda, f., Du. scheidē, f., AS. sēoh, f., E. sheath, Oic. sēider (plur.), 'sheath'; Goth. *skaīph (from skaih), f., 'sheath,' is wanting (the term used being fōtr, n., 'sheath,' see sjēfrān). Allied to sjēfrān, hence lit. 'separation, the separating covering'? ModHG. sjēri, 'separation, parting,' is the same word; comp. MidHG. sjēde, f., 'separation, severing, departure, distinction, boundary'; OGH. scīda.

Scheidēn, vi., 'to separate, divide; depart,' from MidHG. sjēdēn, OGH. scīdin, str. vi., 'to separate, sever; decide, adjust, appoint.' For the expected Goth. *skēidan (comp. OLSax. sēdan, 'to separate,' OFris. skitha) occurs scīdan with grammatical change; comp. AS. sēðan, 'to separate,' whence E. shed. The Teut. root sjāf, the dental form of which may be inferred from MidHG. sjīfē, f., is based on Aryan skhwāt, of which skhwāt and sjāf are parallel forms; comp. Gr. ορχίς, 'I split,' ορχή (see sjēri); Sans. shred, 'to split,' Lat. scindō (also cudo?), Lith. skēsil, 'I separate.' See further sjēfrān and sjēfrān.

Schein, m., 'shining, sheen, semblance, appearance,' from MidHG. sjīn, OGH. scīn, m., 'lustre, shining, brightness, clearness,' late MidHG., also 'evidence, testimony, appearance'; comp. OLSax. scīn, m., 'lustre,' Du. sjīn, AS. scīn, 'ghost.' An abstract of sjēnen, vi., from MidHG. sjīn, OGH. scīnan, 'to glitter, appear; show oneself'; comp. the equiv. OLSax. scīnan, Du. sjīn, AS. scīnan, E. to shine, Oic. skīna, Goth. scīnan. The Teut.
root sh, whence skinan, str. vb., is formed with a present suffix na-, is apparently to Gr. σκία, 'shadow,' see Sch; also Gr. σκίπω, 'parasol.' See ἱδρης.

ʃdeiʃen, vb., 'to go to stool, excrete,' from MidHG. schißen, OHG. séczan; corresponding to the equiv. Du. schijten, AS. stïtan, E. shit, Otc. skita. The common Teut. root sh, 'to excrete,' is probably connected with the Aryan skhid, discussed under ἱδρης; its lit. meaning is perhaps 'to disperse.' From the Teut. cognates are derived Ital. (dial.) scito, 'excrement,' and OFr. eschitter.

ʃchei, n., 'log, billet, fragment,' from MidHG. schitl, OHG. sélt, n., 'log of wood;' corresponding to the equiv. OFris. skid, AS. scīða, E. shide, Otc. skīð. The root is the Aryan form skheit, shitl, discussed under ἱδρης, the prim. meaning of which, to 'split,' appears still in MidHG. Schei; comp. Gr. σχίζα (from σχισία), 'spleinter,' Lith. šeitèri, Lett. skaidā, 'chip,' from the root skhid (see ἱδρης).—Scheiterhaufen, 'funeral pile, ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. schitter, plur. of schitl,—Scheitern, 'to go to pieces, be wrecked,' ModHG. only, from MidHG. schitl, plur. schitler.

ʃcheielf, m., 'crown (of the head), vertex,' from MidHG. scheitel, OHG. secßla, n., 'vertex, crown, parting of the hair from the crown to the forehead;' corresponding to Du. (hoar) scheel, MidLG. schëdel. Allied to ἱδρης; lit. 'part of the head where the hairs separate, i.e., where they are parted to either side.' Akin to AS. secæla, 'crown,' E. to shed.

ʃchellach, m., 'shellac,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. LG. and Du. schelk; comp. E. shellac; lit. 'seal lac, lac thin like scales.'

ʃschelle, f., 'small bell,' from the equiv. MidHG. schelle, OHG. schella, f.; allied to MidHG. schellen, OHG. séctlan, 'to sound loudly, resound,' to which Ital. squilla, 'little bell,' is also akin.—MidHG. and Mid HG. schellen, lit. 'to cause to resound,' is the factitive form. Comp. verflechten, 'vanished,' as a relic of the MidHG. str. verb.

ʃchellfish, m., 'codfish, haddock;' Mod HG. only, formed from LG. and Du. schel:-fish; allied to Du. schel, 'shell,' E. shell; so called 'because the cod lives chiefly on shellfish.' See Scher.

ʃschellhengst, m., 'stallion,' an explana-
tory compound for the equiv. MidHG. Schelle, OHG. séctla, m.; see Schelten.

ʃschellkrud, n., 'swallow-wort, celadine,' from MidHG. schelkrit, -teurz; probably an abbreviation and corruption of the equiv. MidLat. chelidonìa (ch pronounced as in the corresponding Fr. chélidoine); comp. Gr. χελιδώνων, 'celadine.'

ʃschelm, m., 'rogue, knave, villain,' from MidHG. schelme, m., 'pest, plague; those who have fallen in battle,' then, as an abusive term, 'wretch, seducer,' OHG. selmo, selimo, 'plague.' In MidDu. and MidLG. schelm has the old sense of 'car- rion, cadaver,' so too in Bav. For the development of the meaning 'rogue' from 'wretch,' comp. ʃdalf, which has also acquired a milder signification. From the ModHG. word are derived Du. schelm and Ic. skelmir, 'rogue.'

ʃschellen, vb., 'to reprove, revile,' from MidHG. schelten, OHG. séctlan, str. vb., 'to reprove, abuse, insult'; comp. MidLG. and Du. schelden, OFris. skilda, 'to repro. Akin to the cognates discussed under ἱδρης; to 'push' is the prim. meaning of ἱδρης.

ʃschmel, m., 'stool, footstool,' from the equiv. MidHG. schemel, schamel (schämel), m.; OHG. sceimal (schaimal?), m., which, like OSax. fotsceamel, 'footstool,' and AS. slegmul (espec. fot-slezmul), m., is derived from Lat. scemellum. Du. schabel, 'stool,' as well as the equiv. Rom. terms, Fr. escabell, escabeau, and Ital. scabello, is based on Lat. scabellum; hence in MidRhen. ʃchaml, ʃschell.

ʃschützen, m., 'phantom,' from MidHG. schémme, m., 'shadow,' (MidG.) schime; comp. AS. scintna, OSax. scitna. Allied to the root sh, 'to glitter,' discussed under ἱδρης, with which Gr. σχία, 'shadow,' with the same evolution in meaning, is also connected; see Schimmer and Schëntbartipid.

ʃschênf, m., 'publican, cupbearer,' from the equiv. MidHG. schenque, OHG. scuncho (OSax. scuncho), m., 'cupbearer.' From Teut. is derived Fr. échanson (OFris. eschanson, MidLat. scacvencionem).—ʃschênen, vb., 'to pour out for drinking, bestow, give,' from MidHG. schenken, 'to pour in, give to drink; water, make a present of, give'; OHG. seçhenen, '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, geschaffen attests the importance of dice-playing in Teut. life; comp. also geröt). The prim. meaning appears in AS, scētan, OFris. skenna, OTeut. skenka; from Teut. is also formed OFr. escancer, ‘to pour in.’ Goth. *skagjjun is wanting. Some etymologists regard the common Teut. vb. as a derivative of AS, sēgan, ‘shank,’ assuming that shanks were used as taps in the earliest times; hence skenka would mean lit. ‘to put the tap in a cask.’ See the next word.

Schenkel, m., ‘thigh, shank,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schenkkel, m.; comp. Du. schenkel; unknown to OHG. as well as to the other OTeut. dialects. A dimin. of AS. sēgon (see sēfen). E. shank, which is further connected with ModHG. Schenke; comp. also Du. schenk, ‘bones in meat,’ Swed. skännk, Dan. skrank.

Schenke, see Schenke.


Schere (1), f., ‘scissors, shears,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schere, f., which is probably plur. OHG. schēr, plur. of schēr and skēra, ‘shears’; with regard to the plur. comp. Ital. cesto and forbice, plur., Fr. ciseaux, equiv. to E. scissors. In Sans. the word was of course dual; comp. bhūtrjā (Rig-Veda), dual ‘shears.’ Comp. Du. saaer, MidE. schère, E. shears (plur.), and the equiv. OTeut. skēre, neut. plur. See Schere.

Schere (2), f., ‘rock, reef,’ ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Swed. skēr (Dan. skjer), n.; comp. OTeut. sker, ‘cliff.’

Schere, vb., ‘to shear, fleece, molest,’ from MidHG. schirn, OHG. skēran, ‘to shear, cut off;’ comp. Du. scheren, AS. scheran, ‘to shear, cut or hew to pieces;’ E. to shear, OTeut. skera, ‘to cut, shear, slaughter.’ The prim. meaning of the root sker contained in these vbs. is ‘to cut or how to pieces’ (comp. Lith. skrėti, ‘to seize,’ škari, ‘rag’), as is shown by the OTeut. skarada, ‘heown or cut to pieces,’ which originated in skr-tō- (see Schere). Yet the meaning ‘to shear’ is very old; comp. the derivative Schere. The root sker (whence Sans. kūra, ‘razor’?) appears in Gr. as ker in κερα, ‘I shear.’

Scherfil, n., ‘mite’ (coin), from the MidHG. scherf, OHG. scherf, n., ‘mite, very small coin’; comp. MidLG. scharf, schir, ‘one-seventeenth of a penny’; allied to AS. scoferan, ‘to tear off.’ Comp. for a similar development of meaning ModHG. Deut, as well as Gr. σκῦμα, lit. ‘part cut off,’ then ‘small coin.’ Schere is scarcely allied.

Schere, m., ‘beadle, sergeant,’ from MidHG. schere, schere, m. (for the change of ry to r), ModHG. ry, see Schere, ‘usher (of a court), bailiff, beadle,’ OHG. seurjo, seurio, searo, searo, ‘captain, leader of a troop’; a derivative of Schere.

Scherz, m., ‘joke, jest,’ from MidHG. scherz, m., ‘pleasure, play’; allied to ModHG. jàter, vb., from MidHG. scherzen, ‘to cut capers, hop, amuse oneself’; comp. MidHG. scharz, ‘leap.’ These cognates, which are found neither in the MidHG. classical writers, in OHG., nor in OTeut. generally, are met with, however, in Ital. scharzare, ‘to jest,’ borrowed from G.

Scher, f., ‘shyness, reserve, timidities,’ from MidHG. schirhe, f., ‘shyness, horror’ also ‘bugbear, scarecrow,’ whence ModHG. Scher. Allied to Schere, Schidegen, vb., from MidHG. schihen, ‘to be shy of, avoid, scare or chase away,’ OHG. schihten. Both the noun and vb. are derivatives of MidHG. scheich, OHG. *schioh, ‘shy, bashful.’ ModHG. Schen, adj., is based anew on the vb.; comp. AS. skiel, ‘timid,’ to which E. shy is allied; Du. schier, ‘timid, shy.’ From the G. cognates Ital. schiere, ‘to avoid,’ is derived. See Schere.

Scheuer, f. (in Bav. and East Slab. Schierl), barn, shed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. schiühe, OHG. scirha, f.; a derivative of OHG. schir, MidHG. schir, ‘penthouse, protection,’ ModHG. (ial.) Schüter. Comp. OTeut. skjol, n., ‘place of refuge, shelter,’ skøyrra, m., ‘shield.’ The Aryan root, skel, ‘to cover, protect’ (comp. Skam), contained in these words, is widely diffused; comp. Lat. scelum, ‘shield,’ Gr. σκόλος, ‘armour,’ Lat. ob-scel-rus, ‘dark’ (covered), and the Sans. root skū ‘to cover.’ See Schere and Schier.

Scheuer, vb., ‘to scour, rub,’ early ModHG. (unknown to UpG., the term used being shgen), formed from MidG. and LG. schieren; comp. Du. schuren (MidE. schonen, E. to scour, borrowed from Du.), Dan. skøwe, Swed. skura. Although the
with which Lith. skubrūs, skubūs, 'quick,' and skūtī, 'to make haste' (Aryan root skūb), and OSlav. skubuti, 'to pluck,' are also probably allied. See ®duun.

**Schiede**<sup>1</sup>, m., 'arbiter,' ModHG. only, in MidHG. schiedeman; allied to MidHG. schit (gen. schides), 'judicial decision,' akin to OldHG. scidōn, 'to separate, distinguish, decide.' The Teut. root *skīb* is connected with *skīben*.

**Schief**<sup>2</sup>, adj., 'oblique, awry, sloping,' a MidG. and LG. word; MidHG. and MidG. *skie*, 'awry, distorted;' cognate with AS. *skif*, Goth. *skif, skif*, OldSca. *skifer, awry,* North Fris. *skif*, Du. *scheef, awry* (whence E. *skew* is borrowed), Schmallkd. *scheip*. HG. dials. also imply a MidHG. *scheip* (pp.), 'awry'; Hess. and Fran. *šip, Šuab. šöps*. Besides these primit. Tent. cognates *skīb*, *skib* (whence Lett. *skibbs, awry,' is borrowed), UpG. has *skieg*, which is represented by MidHG. *skier, awry,* Bav. and Alam. *šiogen, šiogen, to waddle' (respecting the *š* see *šiže, šžig*). They are all connected, like Gr. *σκιάω, τος*; to bend,' with an Aryan root *skōl*, *skōl*.

**Schier**<sup>3</sup>, m., 'slate, shist,' from MidHG. *schiver, schiere,* m., 'splitter of stone, and spec. of wood,' OldHG. *seivor, splitter of stone;' the modern meaning is ModHG. only (in UpG. the prim. meaning 'stone splitter' has been preserved). Goth. *skītra,* m., is wanting. Allied to ModHG. *šiête,* f., 'staff, boom' (of flax or hemp), which is derived from LG.; comp. E. *shive* (AS. *sēfa*; MidE. *schever* (AS. *skēfra*); MidE. *skiver*). These are derivatives of a Tent. root *skif*, 'to divide, distribute;' comp. AS. *scītan, to divide, E. to *skīf,* OldE. *skipta, to divide* (OldSca. *skīfa, to cut in pieces;' allied to *sēf,* or to this word), Du. *scheifen,* 'to separate, sever.' *Śkieth* and *Śfeito* are lit. 'fragment, part.'

**Schiefen**<sup>4</sup>, vb., 'to squint, leer,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schilen, schīhen, allied to *śiē.*

**Schienbein**<sup>5</sup>, n., 'shin-bone,' from MidHG. *schīnebaun, n., allied to MidHG. *schine,* OldHG. *scīna,* f., 'shin-bone;' comp. AS. *scīna,* E. *shin* (also AS. *scīnebaun, MidE. *shinebone*); Du. *scheune* and *scheenbeun,* 'shin-bone.' Bein in this compound has preserved its older meaning of 'bone'; see *Bein*. Scarcely allied to *Śkiun* and *Śkintu,* for the secondary meaning of MidHG. *Śkintu* (MidHG. *schine*), 'narrow wood or metal plate, strip,' as well as OldHG.
scina, 'needle,' points to a Goth. *skenb, f.,
'thick piece of bone or metal.' Of the
primit. history of the cognates it can only
be said, however, that by inference from
AS. scie, scé, 'shin,' the root must be skt.
From Teut. are derived Ital. schiena, 'graves
for a horse,' and probably also
Ital. schiena, Fr. échine, 'spine,' with their
Rom. cognates.

Schicern, adj., 'clear, pure, simple, sheer,'
from MidHG. (MidOc.) schiir, 'mere, pure,
glittering;' comp. OSax. skir, skirí, AS.
scrire, 'pure, glittering,' E. shiere, shear, Oic.
skerr, Goth. skiers, 'clear, manifest;' a deri-
native of the root skt, 'to shine, glitter.'
In ModHG, this adj. has been confounded
in sound with the following adv., yet the Mod
HG. form may be also of LG. origin. See
shien.

Schier, adv., 'almost,' from MidHG.
schiere, adv., 'quickly, soon;' OHG. scierno,
older skéro, adv., 'quickly;' allied to OHG.
Schiere, sci, adj., 'sagacious, zealous in trac-
ing out'; comp. Du. schier, 'almost' (Oic.
skifir, skier, 'bright, clear').

Schier, n., 'lawn, veil,' ModHG. only,
borrowed from LG.; prop. the neut. of the
adj. schier.

Schièring, m., 'hemlock;' from the
equiv. MidHG. scherlinc, scheiring (gen.
-es), OHG. sceiring; comp. Du. scheierling.
Derived, like the variants MidHG. sche-
sing, OHG. and OLG. sceiring, 'hemlock,'
from the equiv. OHG. sceiron, m.; the t of
the OHLG., MidHG., and ModHG. forms
is due to the current G. suffix *ting.
The term is unknown to the other OTeut.
dials. (in AS. hymicle, hemicle occur, E. hemlock).

Schiègen, vb., 'to shoot,' from the equiv.
MidHG. schiègen, OHG. sciègen; the
corresponding vb. occurs in the same sense in
all the OTeut. dials.; comp. OLSax. skeelten
(Du. schieten), AS. skeletan (E. to shoot), Oic.
skloat, Goth. (by chance not recorded)
*skulian. The root skut, 'to shoot,' from
pre-Teut. skud, is widely diffused in Teut.,
and corresponds to the Sans. root kud, 'to
shatter, excite,' or better with Sans. skud, 'to
leap forth.' For derivatives see *skei, *skeif,
OE ksue, and OE skef.

Schiif, n., 'ship,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. schif, OHG. sief, seif (gen. -ses), n.; a
common Teut. term; comp. Goth. and Oic.
skip, n., AS. skip, n., E. ship, Du. schip,
OHG. scip. The OHG. word also signifies
'vessel,' being rendered in a gloss as equiv.
to its derivative OHG. schieft, 'phiala'
(comp. saxin; E. vessel in its double sense,
borrowed from Fr. vaisseau, 'vessel (a
utensil),' ship,' Gr. skaphis, 'bow,' skiff').
The Gr. term with skaphos, 'boat, 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. skipa; the
suspicion that the word was borrowed at a
primit. period may not be unfounded, for
there are only a few very nautical words
possessed in common by several Aryan lan-
guages (comp. Milt). From OHG. the
word passed into Rom.; comp. Ital. schip, Fr.
squipe, 'boat,' to which is allied OFr.
esquire, 'to equip a ship,' with a LG. p.,
ModFr. esquier, 'to equip, endow,' which
passed again into Teut.

Schild, (1.), m., 'shield, coat of arms,'
from the equiv. MidHG. schilt, OHG. scilt,
m.; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth.
skildu, m., Oic. skieldir, AS. skield, E. skield,
Du. schield, OSax. scild. The word first
signified 'signboard' in early ModHG.
The specifically Teut. term skilde-s (from
skildius, skelites?) cannot be traced farther
back; it can scarcely be related to *sdelen
(Schilt, lit. 'that which gives a loud sound
or resounds').

Schilt, (2.), n., 'signboard,' ModHG.
only, a variant of the foregoing; hence
Schiltere (nent. stem) in compounds such as
Schilterdang, 'sentry-box.'

Schilbern, vb., 'to paint, depict, de-
scribe,' allied to MidHG. schilt, 'coat of
arms'; comp. MidHG. schiltiere, m., 'art-
ist'; the shields were orig. painted in the
MidHG. age of chivalry with coats of arms,
and even, according to Tacitus, Germ. vi.
('seuta lectissimis coloribus distinguunt'),
in the OTeut. heroic period. Comp. Du.
schilderen, 'to paint, depict, describe.'

Schilppad, n., 'tortoise-shell,' ModHG.
only, from LG. and Du. schilppad, 'tortoise'
and 'tortoise-shell.' The early history of
Du. padde, 'toad,' E. paddle and Oic.
padda, 'toad,' is obscure.

Schiff, n., 'rush, bulrush, reed,' from
the equiv. MidHG. schiff, OHG. scief (m.
and n.); unknown to the other Teut.
dials.; perhaps it is an early loan-word
from Lat. scirpus, 'rush,' to which it cannot
be primit. allied. Others, regarding
Schiff as a genuine Teut. word, connect it
with OHG. scelva, MidHG. schelte, 'bowl
of fruit and pulse.'
schiffern, vb., 'to change or vary in colour,' ModHG. only, a derivative of Mid HG. schiflen, a variant of schilen, 'to squint, blink.'

Schillung, m., 'shilling, money;' from the equiv. MidHG. schilling, OHG. scilling, m., a common Teut. term for a coin; comp. Goth. skillinga, OE. scillinga, AS. scilling, E. shilling, Du. schelling, O Sax. scilling. Formed from OTeut. scellan, 'to sound,' with the suffix -inga, a favourite termination in OG. names of coins (see *scintina, OHG. cheurling, E. farthing); hence Schilling is lit. 'ringing coin.' From Teut. are derived Ital. scellino and Fr. escalin, a coin worth sixpence, as well as the equiv. OSlav. sklet.

Schimmel, m., 'mould,' from the equiv. MidHG. schimmel, m., for an older *schimbel, OHG. *skimbel, which may be inferred from the OHG. derivatives *skimballen, 'to get mouldy;' comp. Du. schimmelen. OHG. *skimbal has no corresponding form in the other Teut. dials.—Schimmel, m., 'white horse;' late MidHG., identical with Schimmel, 'nuns.'

Schimmer, m., 'glimmer,' early Mod HG., formed from LG. and Du. schemeren, 'to glimmer, gleam;' This is connected, like MidHG. schime, 'glimmer, lustre;' OHG. scimo, Goth. skima, 'light, lamp;' with the root skī, 'to shine, glitter'; comp. MidE. schimmen; to 'shimmer,' E. skimmer, E. skim, 'white spot;' Swed. skinnr (see Skimm).

Schimpf, m., 'insult, abuse, affront;' from MidHG. schimpf (parallel form schampf), m., 'jest, pastime, play, tournament.' The current meaning first appeared in early ModHG.; yet the older sense 'jest;' which belongs to OHG. scimpf, Mid HG. schimp, was retained till the 17th cent. (Logan); comp. Du. schimp, 'scorn, mockery;' MidHG. schumpfe, f., 'paramour;' lit. 'she who jests.' The root *skimp, 'to jest,' which appears in OHG. scimpf, is wanting in the other Teut. dials. It has been connected with Gr. σκόμπος, 'to jest, deride;' which, with its double meaning, certainly furnishes an analogy for MidHG. Schimpf.

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. σκυπάλων. The word was borrowed from MidLat. about the 6th cent., contemporaneously with lieutenant, Mauer, &c. The MidE. form schingel, E. shingle, is peculiar. The Rom. languages preserve the ò-form, Lat. scandula; comp. Ital. (dial.) scandola and Fr. echandole.

Schinden, vb., 'to skin, flay;' from Mid HG. schinden, 'to skin, peel, ill-treat severely;' OHG. scintan; a derivative from a lost OHG. *scind, n., 'hide, skin,' which may be assumed in OHG. from OIr. skinn (see Schinn), m., 'skin, hide, fur, leather.' E. skin, from MidE. skinn (AS. scinn), is borrowed from Scand., since AS. sci, ski, must have become ski in ModE. Goth. *skinja-, from pre-Teut. skeato-, has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages.

Schinken, m., 'ham;' from MidHG. schinke, m., 'thigh, ham;' OHG. scincho, m., scincha, f., 'tibia, thigh;' They are related by gradation to the cognates aduced under Schmel, to which Suab. and Alem. (and Bav.) Schuft, OFris. skunka, meaning 'bone, thigh, ham,' are also to be added as further graded forms. Its connection with Schiene is probable on account of the meaning. From the Teut. cognates Ital. (dial.) stinco (schinco), 'shin-bone;' is borrowed.

Schinen, plur., 'dandruff, scurf;' Mod HG. only, from MidG. and LG.; connected with the cognates discussed under Schirn; lit. 'that which comes off in scales from the skin of the head;' hence allied to OIr. skinn (from *skinn), 'skin.'

Schiring, see Schirring.

Schirmen, vb., 'to protect, defend;' from MidHG. schirmen, schirmen, 'to protect, defend, fight;' OHG. scrimen, 'to serve as a bulwark, protect,' allied to OHG. scrim, screrm, m., 'bulwark, shield, protection;' MidHG. schirm, scherm, m., 'shield, pith, house, shelter, defence;' to these Schirm and Scherk and Schirmen are allied. From Teut. are derived the Rom. cognates of It., schermo, 'screen,' schermire, 'to fight.' The early history of these words, which are wanting in the rest of the Teut. dials, is obscure; Gr. artipoy, 'parasol,' is perhaps primit. allied. Schirren, see Schirren.

Schir, m., 'ordure;' a ModHG. form from Schirren.

Schlabbern, vb., 'to slobber, slaver;' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. slabben, 'to flay;' slabberen, 'to spill.'
**Schlacht**, f., ‘battle, engagement,’ from MidHG. *slachte*, slacht, f., ‘killing; slaughter; battle.’ OHG. *slahar*, f., OSax. *man-slaht*, f., ‘death; blow, killing;’ an abstract formed by the fem. suffix -*la* (as in *Schnur*), from the Teut. root *sλaht*, ‘to slay.’ For *Schlacht* in the sense of ‘sort’ see *Griffelstaf*. Schlacht, ‘dyke, embankment,’ is also a derivative of *sλaht*, ‘to make firm by beating,’ which sense MidHG. *slachen* may have even in the classical poets.—**Schlachfen**, vb., ‘to slaughter, slay,’ MidHG. *slachten*, OHG. *slahiren*, ‘to kill, slaughter,’ is a derivative of *Schlacht* (OHG. *slaht*), with the preservation of its more general meaning; so too **Schäfer**, m., ‘butcher,’ MidHG. *sλahter*, OHG. *sλahtr*, ‘butcher;’ allied to E. *sλaughter*.

**Schlafe**, f., ‘sleep, slumber,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *slaf*, m.; *Schlaf* is prop. the plur. of *Schlaf*, referring to both the temples (comp. Lat. *tempora*); Du. *slaap*, ‘temple.’ In AS. *punvenge*, allied to OHG. *thum*; MidHG. *thiene* and OHG. *thine-bahro*, m., ‘temple,’ MidHG. *tunvenge*, ‘temple’ (comp. *bun*), OHG. *punvenge*, OIC. *punvenge*, ‘temple.’ Beneath these similarly sounding terms lies the older Teut. term for ‘temple.’

**Schlaf** (1.), m., **Schlaf**, f., ‘temple,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *slaf*, m.; a verbal abstr. from *sλaht*, MidHG. *sλaf*, OHG. *sλafen*, str. vb., ‘to sleep.’ This form is peculiar to Teut. in this sense, and is wanting only in OIC., which has preserved *sofa* (Teut. root *svef*, Aryan *swep*), primit. allied to Lat. *somnus*, Gr. *σωμα*; Goth. *sλesp*; ‘sleep,’ *sλafan*, to sleep,’ AS. *sλep*, E. *sleep*, AS. *sλep*, E. *sleep*, Du. *slaap*, *sλapen*, OSax. *sλop*, *sλapen*. Comp. also the derivatives with *r*, OHG. *sλara*, MidHG. *sλarf*, *sλer*, *sλaf*, *sλer*, OHG. *sλarf* (and *sλaf*), MidHG. *sλer*, *sλer*, ‘to sleep;’ appearing in these cognates are also connected ModHG. *sλarften* and its Teut. correspondences; hence the prim. meaning of *sλaf* is probably ‘to be relaxed.’ For further references see under *sλaf*.

**Schlaf**, adj., ‘relaxed, loose, indisposed,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *sλaf* (gen. *sλaws*), ‘relaxed, idle, impotent;’ comp. LG. and Du. *sλap*, ‘relaxed, impotent,’ whence Mod HG. *sλapp*, retaining the LG. *p*, is bor-
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cent.; from MidHG. slär-affe (shudder-affe), 'luxurious, thoughtless idler, slaggard,' recorded in the 14th cent. and certainly of not much earlier date; the latter term is from MidHG. släe, 'sluggishness, lazy person,' see sblütten, sblümmer. The first detailed description of Sdraffentl. of which the earliest mention is made in the 15th cent., was given in a farce by Hans Sachs in 1530 A.D.

sblau, adj., 'sly, crafty, cunning,' early ModHG. only, formed from LG. słę; comp. Du. sluwe, 'sly'; akin also to Olc. sly, MidE. slygh, E. s'y, which, as ModHG. wérdfalen, 'cunning,' indicates, is perhaps connected with the root slah, 'to strike.' It is uncertain how far these terms are due to earlier loan-words, and whether Olc. sly is the ultimate source of them all.

sblaud, m., 'leather bag, bottle, or pipe, funnel,' from MidHG. slädch, m., 'skin, slough (of a snake), leather bag, pipe'; corresponding to E. slough, Swed. dial. slug. MidHG. slädch, 'gullet, throat; gulf, abyss,' is a different word; late OHG. slädch, m., 'ravenous chasm' (allied to sflden). ModHG. sflden, as well as Lat. vordgo, 'abyss,' allied to vorare, 'to swallow up,' shows a similar evolution in meaning; comp. Lat. fact., 'gullet, throat, abyss.'

sblaudmaul, n., 'glutton,' Mod HG. only, connected with the cognates of sflden.

sblécht, adj., 'bad, base, mean,' from MidHG. slécht, adj., 'honest, straight, smooth, simple, clear, correct,' OHG. scheidnt, 'straight, even, honest, simple, gentle, friendly,' corresponding to Goth. sfldth, 'even, straight,' Olc. sfldth., 'straight, even, smooth, gentle,' OFris. sfldcht, '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 sfldt and sfldten), and has led in ModHG. to a peculiar development in malam partem. The origin of the common Teut. adj. (or to-partic.) *sfldhta- is obscure; it cannot, on account of its form and meaning, be connected with sfldan; Gr. sfldye, 'trilling,' does not suit the earlier meaning, 'straight, even, simple.'

sbléchten, vb., 'to lick, lap, be dainty,' from late MidHG. sléken, 'to eat dainties by stealth;' allied to MidHG. slé, m., 'daintiness, dainty month,' and harenlecke, 'glutton'; OHG. *sfldchos, 'to be fond of dainties,' is wanting, as well as a corresponding term in any of the other OTeut. dials. Not allied to sfldten, but an intensive form of Olc. sfldicha, 'to lick,' which implies a Teut. root slék, slén.

Sfledgel, m., 'mallet, sledge-hammer, drumstick,' from MidHG. splegel, OHG. slegel, m., 'implement for beating, club, flat, hammer;' from the root sllah, 'to strike.' Comp. E. sledge, AS. slejfe, f., 'hammer,' from the same root.

Sfleche, f., 'sloe,' from the equiv. Mid HG. sllche, OHG. sllha, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Du. sloe, AS. slé, slék, f., E. sloe, Swed. sllän, Dan. sllæn, 'sloe;' Goth. *sflltho, or rather *sfllthin, are by chance not recorded. The cognates are usually connected with LG. slé, 'blunt;' comp. OHG. slé, OSax. sldo (Du. sleuew, 'bitter, harsh'), AS. sfldw (E. sloe), Olc. sldor, sldér, 'blunt;' hence the lit. meaning of sfldte is perhaps 'the fruit that makes the teeth blunt.' Yet since the latter terms imply Goth. *sfldwara, and the former Goth. *sllthin (sfdlthin), the explanation is dubious. So too, for the same reason, is the comparison with OSlov. sldva (Lith. sfldvas), 'plum,' for which we should expect a Goth *sfllthin (though AS. sld points to *sfllthin).

Sflechten, vb., 'to creep, crawl, slink,' from MidHG. sllchen, OHG. sllhlan, 'to walk with a light sliding motion, creep'; akin to MidHG. sllch, m., 'slime, mud,' Du. sliek, slijke, 'slime, mud,' MidE. sllken, 'to creep,' with which E. sleek and sliek are connected; in the other languages the Teut. root slék (pre-Teut. slég) rarely occurs.

—To this is allied Sflediche in Blint- sfditches, f., 'blind-worm,' MidHG. blint-sllche, OHG. blint-sldche, m. See sfldte.

Sfleic, f., 'trench,' from the equiv. Mid HG. sllche, OHG. sldo, m.; corresponding to AS. sllrc, m., 'trench;' Goth. *sldics, m., or rather *sldics, m., is wanting. Perhaps the fish was so named from its slimy scales, so that sfldtin may be allied.

Sfleier, m., 'veil, pretense,' from Mid HG. sllcr, earlier variants sllcr, sllpir, m., 'kerchief, veil,' (the MidHG. term sllcr is curious); comp. Du. slurjer, MidE. sleir. MidHG. sleir, 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. sböl, 'silk.'

Sfleic, f., 'slide; slip-knot, bow of
ribs, favour,' for earlier ModHG. (still d. l.) sliften, vb., allied to MidHG. slüfen, slüfen, to push, slip, dress'; also Goth. slüfjan, to strip off; AS. slüfan, to glide, slip (E. slip). Goth. slüpan, to slip, OHG. slüfen, MidHG. slüfen, to slide, slip. The Teut. root slüf, from pre-Teut. slü, contained in these words, has been connected, perhaps rightly, with Lat. tābričus (for *slābričus), 'slippery, and Lith. slūnas, 'weak.'

Schleifen, vb., 'to slide, sharpen, whet,' from MidHG. slifien, 'to glide, sink, grind a weapon,' &c. (prop. 'to sharpen by letting it slide'), OHG. slifan, 'to glide, sink, smooth'; comp. Du. sliepen, 'to sharpen, AS. ts-liupan, 'to dissolve;' which are allied E. to slip, and slipper (Ital. schioppire, 'to escape'). How the Teut. root slüf, 'to glide, slip,' is connected with the equiv. root slüf, discussed under the preceding word, and further also with Schleifen (root stülk), has not yet been ascertained. The corresponding factitive Schleifen, vb., 'to trail,' from MidHG. and OHG. sleifen, lit. 'to cause to slide along,' hence 'to drag along, trail,' even late MidHG. eine bürse sleifen, 'to raze a city'; comp. LG. and Du. slepen, 'to drag along the ground, trail,' whence ModHG. Schlepen is borrowed. See Schl.

Schleim, m., 'slime, mucus, phlegm, filth,' from MidHG. slīm, m., 'slime, mire, sticky fluid'; OHG. *slīm is wanting. Comp. Du. slijm, 'slime,' AS. slīm, and the equiv. E. slime, OF. slime, n.; Goth. *slīmis is wanting. The root slī, 'to be smooth, slippery,' contained in these words, which is especially apparent in OHG. sleimen, 'to make smooth, brighten by grinding,' is closely related to Lat. limare, 'to file, polish, smooth,' lima, 'file,' with which probably Lat. lēvis and Gr. λείως, 'smooth,' are also connected. In Lat. and Gr. initial l. disappears before l. Perhaps Lat. limus, 'slime,' (see under Lim), may be adduced here; comp. further Schle.

Schleifen, vb., 'to slit, split, gash,' from MidHG. slīzen, OHG. slīzan, 'to split, tear to pieces, wear out;' corresponding to OSax. stītan, 'to tear to pieces, Du. stīfen, 'to wear out,' AS. stītan, 'to tear to pieces, to which E. to stī is allied, OFr. stīre, 'to tear to pieces.' The Teut. root slī, 'to tear to pieces' (Goth. *sleītan), from pre-Teut. slī, 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. sleien, sleiten, 'to tear to pieces, split.'

Schleimen, 'to carouse,' from Late MidHG. sleimen, 'to squander,' allied to Late MidHG. slang, 'carouse'; comp. Du. slang, 'dainty meal;' slempen, 'to carouse,' with which Schleimen, f., 'ruminings,' is connected. The term is wanting in the other Teut. languages.

Schlempen, f., see Schleimen.

Schlenderen, vb., 'to lounge, saunter,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. slenderen, Du. slenderen.—Schlendrian, m., 'old practice or custom, leaver,' ModHG. only, formed from LG.; in Du. slender, 'sauntering gait.' The d after n represents an older *,, which is correctly permuted in HG. schlehen, 'to saunter'; comp. Mid.E. slendren, 'to saunter.'

Schlehen, vb., 'to sling, fling; loiter, lounge'; from late MidHG. schlehen, 'to sling,' allied to MidHG. slègen, slènger, slênder, 'sling,' OHG. slègiren, f., 'sling'; derivatives from a root sling (see Schlehen). From this was formed OHG. slènge, f., MidHG. slinge, f., 'sling,' whence the Rom. term Fr. slingue was borrowed; comp. E. sling, and see Schl.

Schleppe, f., 'train (of a dress), trail,' ModHG. only, from LG. slepe, Du. sleap, '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. slèder, f.; probably borrowed (whence?). The equiv. G. word is quoted under Schleifer.

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 Schlüterprüten, 'undervalue,' for example. The vb. is allied to MidHG. slèderer, 'he who works hastily and negligently,' which again, with an exeressent dental (as in hauern), is akin to MidHG. slèr, m., 'bungling, idling, iller;' comp. Schlaffe and Schlämmer.

Schleunig, adj., 'hasty, speedy,' from MidHG. slènner, OHG. slenig, 'quick, speedy,' in OHG. also 'thriving.' A lengthened form of Goth. *slèna-, for which we have, however, schnu-; the l seems to have been produced by assimilation on account of the suffix n. Allied to the OTeut. root
**Schlinge, f., 'knot, loop, noose, snare.'**

ModHG. only; corresponding in form to MidHG. *slüngan, *slingan, *sling, *slingan* (see *slügen*), which meaning was retained in ModHG. till the 17th cent. (so too Span. *catingua, Fr. *cindre*). On account of its sense, however, *Schlinge* is not to be derived from this MidHG. word, but from the ModHG. vb. — *schlingen*, vb., 'to wind, twine, twist, slang;' from MidHG. *schlingen*, OHG. *slügan*, 'to wind, entwine, swing to and fro,' MidHG. also 'to creep;' OHG. 'to move;' comp. Du. *slingeren*, to hurt, swing; AS. *slingen*, E. *to slang, OEc. *slingenn*, to throw'; Goth. *slingwan* (or rather *slehtwan* is wanting. The prim. idea of the root *slüngan*, to which both *slehtan* and *Schlingen* are allied, was 'a revolving, swinging motion.' The Teut. root *sluengo* (*slüngan*) originated in pre-Teut. *slügan*, as is indicated by Lith. *sluigti*, 'to creep' (Oslav. *slući, 'crooked?'); — *Schlingel*, m., 'slingard, rascal, blackguard,' earlier ModHG. *Schlingad*. prop. perhaps 'sneak;' wanting in MidHG. and in the other languages.

**Schlingen (1),** vb., 'to twine, wind.'

See the preceding article.

**Schlingen (2),** vb., 'to swallow, engulf,' a MidG. term introduced by Luther, for (UpG.) MidHG. *slüden*, OHG. *sichlan*, 'to devour;' in MidG. ad changes to *ng*, as, e.g., Thuring. *linge, *Linde* (linden), *gebungen, gebunten* (bound), *schlingen, *Schlund* (gullet). Comp. Goth. *fra-sichlan*, 'to devour;' Du. *sliden*, 'to devour;' further corresponding vbs. are wanting in OTeut. The Teut. root *sluendo*, 'to devour,' seems to be cognate with the root *sleht*, 'to slide;' see *Zschitten* and also *Zschlund*. The change from *sfiltern* to *schlingen* is due to connecting the word with *schlingen* (1); comp. binute *warzen*, 'to swallow.'

**Schlitten, m., 'sleigh, sledge;' from the equiv. MidHG. *slütte, usually *slitte, m., OHG. *slittan*, f., *slihte, m.; comp. Du. *slede, MidE. *slede, E. *sled, *sledge, O. *slede, m., 'sleigh.'**

From HG. is derived Ital. *slitta, 'sleagh.'

*The Teut. cognates are based on a Tent. root *slid*, 'to slide,' which is preserved in the E. vb. and subst. *slide;* comp. the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) *sliten*; whence ModHG. (dialectal) *sfiltern*, 'to slide (on ice);' AS. *slidan*, Pre-Tent. *slidh*, 'to slide;' is also attested by Lith. *slidu*, 'smooth' (of ice), *slidės* (root *slidy*), 'to slide;' Lett. *slīdas, 'skates,' and Sans. *sridh, 'to stumble'; the root seems to have been often used in primit. Teut.
times, and perhaps still earlier, for 'to slide (on ice).—Schittschuh, m., 'skate,' Mod HG. only in its present sense, for earlier MidHG. Schritscho. Comp. MidHG. schritschoch, n., 'leaguer-boot, shoe for flying.'

Schlitz, m., 'slit, gash;' from MidHG. slitz (gen. slitzes), OHG. sliz. slitz, m., 'cleaving, breach;' (comp. slit); allied to idfizken.—Schlitzen, vb., 'to slit, gash, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. slizten, intensive of idfizken.

Schlosswisch, adj., see Schleie.

Schloß, n., 'lock, clasp;' castle, palace,' from MidHG. slöz, n., 'bolt, band, lock, fetter, castle, citadel,' OHG. slöz, n., 'lock, bolt;' corresponding to Northern E. slot, sloz, 'bolt, crossbar;' allied to idfizken.

Schlof, f., 'hail, hailstone, sleet,' from the equiv. MidHG. slöf, slöf (in. and n.); OHG. *slöza is wanting; comp. Du. sloet (OSax. *sloeta), AS. *slyft, *slyct, E. sleet (Goth. *slauti, is wanting). The origin of the cognates is obscure; it is scarcely derived from the root slit, 'to lock,' as if hail were regarded as 'that which is bound together compared with the soft snowflakes and the streaming rain.'—Schlosswisch, or, by a curious corruption, Schleie, lit. 'white as hail' (MidHG. wijzer dan ein slöf, 'whiter than a hailstone'; occurs once).

Schlot, m., 'chimney, flue, channel,' from MidHG. and OHG. slät, m., 'chimney, fireplace, mouth of an oven.' A word peculiar to MidHG.; of obscure origin.

Schlottern, vb., 'to shake, hang loose, dangle,' from the equiv. MidHG. slottern, intensive of MidHG. sloten, 'to quiver.' Comp. Du. slotteren, 'to shake;' of obscure origin.

Schluft, f., 'ravine, gorge,' ModHG. only, formed from LG, for earlier ModHG. and HG. Schluf; for LG. chl, representing HG. chl, see såt, beichwitzt, and Schluf. MidHG. (rare) schluf, 'ravine,' belongs to the Tent. root söl, 'to slip,' discussed under Schluf.

Schluften, vb., 'to sob,' from the equiv. late MidHG. sluchen; prop. a frequentative of sfichan, which in MidHG. also means 'to sob.' See sfichan (OHG. *sluchhaaren, *schluchhaaren, are wanting).—Schluften, vb., 'to gulp down, swallow,' from MidHG. sluchen. sluchan, 'to swallow, gulp down,' sob; OHG. *sluchon may be inferred from slucho, slächo (as in sfichan), n., 'gormandiser, gullet.' Allied to Mid HG. sluchen, 'to swallow, gulp down,' and ModHG. Schluften, 'gullet, throat; sob, gullet;' (comp. ModHG. Schlauchmaul). The Tent. root söl, not allied to sfichan, originated in Gr. as λυγ (for αρλυγ); comp. λυγμαραι, λυγ, 'to have the hiccup; sob, λυγμαι, 'sobbingly,' λυγις (λυγσκος), 'violent sobbing, hiccup.' In OHG. the root appears with initial s as slug, 'to devour.' akin also to Schlauch.

Schluft, see Schluft.

Schlummen, vb., 'to slumber,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG.) schlumen, schlumen, schlumen; comp. Du. suimen; AS. slämen, Northerm E. slomen, 'to slumber.' The root (Alem. Sl. slämen, 'to slumber') contained in these words appears in Goth. slawan (slawada), 'to be silent,' in a curious divergent meaning, to which MidHG. slör, m., 'idiol, idler' (comp. Schlaffte), is also allied. The prim. idea of the whole group is 'to be quiet, inactive.'

Schlund, m., 'gullet, throat, chasm,' from MidHG. and OHG. slumt, m., 'gullet, throat, neck, abyss;' allied to MidHG. sluden, ModHG. sfldingen (2), but with the preservation of the old dental, which sfldingen has changed into a guttural.

Schlupf, m., 'slip, refuge, pass, defile,' from MidHG. sflepfr, 'noose, cord;' allied to MidHG. sflepfen, MidHG. and OHG. sfufen, ModHG. sfürfen, 'to slip,' which is an intensive of MidHG. sflefen, 'to slide, slip;' corresponding to Goth. sliphnan, 'to slip'; Lat. labiricus seems to be primit. allied to it.—Schlupftre, adj. 'slippery, unstable;' from late MidHG. sflepftrc, 'slippery;' of which the variant schleper occurs.

Schleifen, vb., 'to slip, lap, drink,' Mod HG. only; probably, however, its non-occurrence in earlier HG. is only an accident (MidHG. *sflein, OHG. *sfernen); according to the HG. permutation Du. sfuren, 'to slip;' allied. The stem is not found elsewhere; its origin is obscure.

Schlüssel, m., 'key,' from the equiv. MidHG. služzel, OHG. slüzzi, m.; corresponding to OSax. sude, Du. sleutel. This derivative of sfichan (Goth. *slutius-) is wanting in E., Ofr. and Goth.

Schluß, m., 'end, conclusion,' from the equiv. late MidHG. słzh, m., of which the variant sósz occurs in słozzele, sylvogism, słozzelein, 'keystone.' Allied to sfichan.

Schmach, f., 'outrage, ignominry,' from MidHG. (rare) sfmach, sfmache, usually sfmache,
Schmalz, n., 'fat, grease, suet,' from MidHG. and OHG. sma-alt, n., 'melted fat for cooking, grease, butter' (comp. Ital. dial. smalzo, 'butter'); allied to Schmalzen, 'to melt,' which, in the sense 'to cook with fat,' is derived from Schmalz.

Schmalzen, vb., 'to smelt,' from late MidHG. smoratzen, 'to begin to sordid, smug on.' On account of the narrow area and the late appearance of the word, its history and origin are obscure.

Schmarrs, f., 'slath, scarr,' ModHG. only; corresponding to L.G. smarrer; unknown to the OTeut. languages; only in MidHG. does a cognate s murrer, f., 'cut, stroke,' occur. Of obscure origin.

Schmatzen, vb., 'to smack the lips in eating,' from the equiv. MidHG. smatzen, which also means 'to kiss with a smack.' The MidHG. word comes from an older equiv. variant sma c ezen, a derivative of MidHG. smacken, 'to taste, savour.'

Schmauch, m., 'thick smoke,' from MidHG. smouch, 'smoke, vapour,' (AS. smēc). Allied to a Teut. root smök (pre-Teut. smēg), 'to smoke;' comp. AS. smoc-can, smoc-can, and the equiv. E. to smoke, Du. smoken, 'to smoke;' smoke, 'smoke;' also L.G. smoken. Perhaps Gr. σμύκω (Lor. ε-σμύκ-ω), 'to consume in a smouldering fire,' is allied.

Schmaus, m., 'feast, banquet;' its history and origin are obscure. Yet Du. smullen, 'to eat or drink immoderately, carouse;' smuisteren, 'to feast;' Du. and L.G. smudder, smudder, 'to feast,' are probably cognate. The word is unknown to the OTeut. period.

Schmeden, vb., 'to taste, savour, relish,' from MidHG. smeken, smacken, 'to try by tasting; savour, smell, scent; perceive'; the meaning 'to smell' is still partly retained by Alem. and Bav. OHG. smecken, only 'to taste,' (trans. and intrans.), smacken, 'to smack of.' Comp. OHG. and MidHG. smac, m., 'taste;' Du. smaak, AS. smace (sc), 'taste;' smecan, 'to taste;' E. smack, vb. and subst. In OFc. and Goth. there are no corresponding vbs. from the Teut. root.
smak (pre-Teut. smūg), with which Lith. smog†, 'agreeable, lit. 'plant,' has wrongly been connected as cognate terms.

Schmecer, m., 'fat, grease, smear,' from the equiv. MidHG. smēr (gen. smērves), OHG. smēro (gen. smēroves), n.; comp. sjūmiran. From the root smēr, contained in these words, are derived Goth.*smātr-pr, n., 'fat, fatness,' Du. smeer, 'fat, grease, tallow; AS. smera, E. smear, Oic. smijor, 'butter'; also, with a different meaning, Goth. smarna, 'dirt, excrement' (comp. its relation to sjūmir and sjūmiran), and, in a figurative sense, OHG. and AS. biemer, 'continuously.' In the non-Tent. languages the word has been compared, probably without any justification, with Gr. μύρος, 'to trickle,' μύρων, 'salve.'

Schmeideln, vb., 'to caress, coax, flatter,' from MidHG. smētelan, smeiechen, 'to flatter, praise, extol'; OHG. *smeichen is wanting; comp. MidLG. smeekan, Du. smeeken, 'to implore' (conversely, Du. vleijen signifies *smeiken). Those cognates, which have no corresponding terms in other languages, probably belong, like the words added under sjūmir, to a Tent. and Aryan root smī-، 'to be insinuating, friendly,' to which MidHG. smīren, smīlen, 'to smile' (comp. sjūgīd from the root sjūv, 'to spit'), is allied. In that case E. to smile, Sans. smāra-s, 'smiling,' Sans. root smī, 'to laugh,' Lett. smēt, 'to laugh,' and OSlov, smēgja, smejeti se, 'to laugh,' are probably allied. If its relation to Hg. glatt and E. glad is assumed that the prim. meaning of the root smī- is 'to be smooth,' the root smī of course (see sjūmir), 'to work artistically' (lit. 'to do polished work'), may be regarded as cognate with the former; similarly OHG. gi-stūthen signifies 'to smooth over, polish' and 'to flatter.'

Schmeißen, vb., 'to smile, fling, kick (of horses),' from MidHG. smīzen, 'to rub, strike'; the latter meanings are the earlier, as is shown by Goth. smeitan (only in ga-smēitan and bi-smēitan), 'to spread over, besmear'; comp. AS. smēian, E. to smite. The meaning of MidHG. sjūrißen, compared with that of OHG. and MidHG., is due to LG. and Du. influence; comp. Du. smīten, 'to fling, throw.' Yet it is to be observed that the OHG. and MidHG. vbs. are compounded usually with bi, or rather be (as in Goth. and AS.), hence the O'Tent. root smīt probably signifies 'to throw at.'

The corresponding ModHG. vb. jūreißen, 'cackle' (MidHG. smēizen, 'cackle'), is a factitive of smīzen. See sjūrißen.

Schmelzen, vb., 'to melt, dissolve,' from the equiv. MidHG. smēlzen, OHG. smēlzen; also as factitive ModHG. sjūreißen, MidHG. and OHG. smēlzen, 'to melt, liquefy'; comp. E. to smelt. The pre-Tent. root sjūlzen, contained in these words and in the allied term sjūla, is cognate with the root smūl (see *Mali), and Gr. μέλλω, 'to melt.' From the Tent. cognates the Rom. terms, It. smalto and Fr. smail, 'enamel,' are usually derived.

Schmergel, m., 'emery,' early ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. smeriglio.

Schmir, m., Schmirlin, 'merlin,' from MidHG. smērīl, m., smērīn, 'mountain falcon,' OHG. smīrl, m., Oic. smyrēll; loan-words from Rom.; comp. Ital. smirlo, smeriglione, Fr. émerillon, 'stone-falcon'; E. merlin comes from Fr. The Rom. name of the bird is usually derived from Lat. merula, 'blackbird'; 'it is said that the Lat. word is applied to a bird similar to the blackbird.'

Schmerle, f., 'loach,' from MidHG. smērīl, smērīlē, f., 'loach, groundling'; Mid HG. also smūrline, m., and smūrlin, n.; of obscure origin.

Schmerz, m., 'pain,' from the equiv. MidHG. smūrēz, m., OHG. smērō, m., smērza, f.; allied to OHG. smūrzan, vb., MidHG. smūrzen, 'to smart, pain,' AS. smoaēlan, 'to pain, smart,' E. smart, vb. and subst. MidE. smerte, E. smert, adj., make it probable that the cognates are related to Lat. morērē, 'to bite,' Gr. σμηρόσ, σμηρόλεος, 'horrible'; the Aryan root smērīl, Teut. smert, signifies perhaps 'to stick, bite.' Comp. bitter.

Schmettern, see Sβmamt.

Schmetterling, m., 'butterfly,' Mod HG. only; in the earlier periods a term closely connected with ModHG. fjächer (flieger) is used. In most of the ModHG. dials, this literary term is also wanting; in Bav. mullermaler (so too in the Fulda dial.) or sommervogel, Suab. baufalter or wiefalter. In other dials occur Midsfric, Meuffenich (Westph., also mokkentieveder, smanttecker), LG. Butterfogl oder Butterfinge (AS. butterfole, E. butterfly), which may perhaps explain ModHG. Schmetterling. The latter term is probably derived from ModHG. Schmetten, 'creen,' which, like Schmetter- ling, is native to the eastern part of Middle
Sch

Germany (see Schmaau). Comp. further Du. vlinder.

Schmellern, vb., 'to hurl, smash, bray (of trumpets), peal (of thunder),' MidHG. smuetern, 'to clatter,' an onomatopoetic word.

Schmied, m., 'smith,' from MidHG. smit, OHG. smol, m., 'worker in metal,' Goth. aiza-smitha, 'smith,' lit. 'worker in brass,' and ga-smiþon, 'to work (do smith's work),' show that the HG. meaning is specialisation of the signification 'facer, worker in art': Olf. smiþa, m., 'worker in metal or wood'; comp. AS. smith, E. smith, Du. smijd. ModHG. Schmiede, f., based on Schmied, is derived from the equiv. MidHG. smitla, OHG. smitta, f., 'smithy,' which again comes from Goth. *smithoja (the) became BY in West Teut., and the BY was permutated to IT in HG.; comp. Gmüt. Olf. smiþa, AS. smiþa, E. smithy, and the equiv. Du. smijsse. With the root smi, 'to work artistically in hard material—wood, brass,' preserved in Goth. *smitha, m., are connected OHG. smuider, 'artist, artifex daeclus,' and the words discussed under Schmiede. Comp. also G. smüt, 'graving tool,' smütig, 'יקים.' For its supposed connection with other terms see under Schmiede.

Schmigan, vb., 'to wind, incline;' (refl.) twine, nestle,' from MidHG. smigan (OHG. *smigan is by chance not recorded), 'to cling close to, contract, stoop'; comp. AS. smigan, 'to creep,' Olf. smijaga, '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 smi, from pre-Teut. smik; comp. OSlov. smižki, to creep; Lith. smigit, 'to slide.' See Schmiiden and Schmigan.

Schmicate, f., 'hair-brass, bulrush,' from the equiv. MidHG. smižle, smižche, f.; OHG. *smižlohe, smižlohe, or rather smižlava, smižlava, and Gth. *smižhi, are wanting; allied to MidHG. smižle, adj., 'narrow.'

Schmieratien, plurr., 'briles,' MidHG. only, formed like Gespalten (trifiles), with a foreign suffix from a G. stem; comp. also Schmiit. Allied to Schmier, MidHG. smieran, smiaren, 'to smear, salve, bribe,' OHG. smiaren, a denominative of Schmire.

Schmiene, f., 'paint (for the face), rouge,' from the equiv. MidHG. smiine, smiine, f., allied to OHG. smiæchar, smiæchar, adj., 'fine, pretty,' AS. smicere, 'fine, pretty.' These are connected with Schmiide (root smiækei). Comp. Dan. smieje, Swed. smiekra, 'to fatter,' E. to smicke, 'to ogle.'

Schmisc, m., 'blow, stroke, trick,' MidHG. only, allied to MidHG. smit, 'spot' (smizen, 'to strike');

Schmitten, vb., 'to lash, whip,' from MidHG. smitzen, 'to beat with rods, surname, besmirch.' To this is allied ModHG. smear, smiæist, 'wily, cunning,' lit. 'beaten away.'

Schmücker, m., MidHG. only, prop. 'smoker,' then 'book strongly scenting of tobacco'; allied to LG. smöken; see Schmaud.

Schmollen, vb., 'to pour, be sulky,' from MidHG. smollen, 'to be silent from vexation, pout;' also 'to smile;' a late form of ModHG. smiden, 'to smile; see Schmitten.

Schmollis, m., 'good-fellowship, fraternisation,' MidHG. only; its history is obscure, yet it seems to be connected with Du. smullen, 'to feast, gormandize.' (see Schmaud) smael, 'feast, good cheer.'

Schmorken, vb., 'to swelter, stew, fry,' MidHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. smoren, 'to roast, stew,' also 'to stuff, stuff,' smoren, 'to stuff.' Those who regard 'to roast, stew, as the prim. meaning of the cognates may trace AS. smieran to Goth. smiæiđon, and explain ModHG. Schmäd from some such origin, as 'cook-shop.' Yet AS. and MidE. snørder, 'steam,' E. smother, probably points to a root with a final r.

Schmach, m., 'adornment, finery,' MidHG. only, in MidHG. gesmuce, 'adornment, embellishment,' allied to Schmäude, MidHG. smiiken, 'to wind, press close, dress, adorn.' The Teut. root smug (pre-Teut. smuk) in Schmigen, of which Schmäde 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. smuecho, AS. smuce (comp. E. smock). The adj. Schmaude, 'tidy, smart,' MidHG. only, is derived from LG. (comp. North Fris. smok), whence also E. smug (or from Dan. smuk).

Schmuggeln, vb., 'to smuggle,' MidHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. smuggeln; comp. Du. smokkel, 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. smuijen, to enjoy oneself secretly.

**Schmuželn, vb.,** 'to smile good-naturedly, simper,' frequentative of Mid HG. smutezen, smutehen, 'to smirk, smile good-naturedly,' to which MidHG. smutez, ModHG. (dial.) Schmutz, 'kiss,' is also probably allied. It is perhaps connected with *Schmaul, Schmaten* (from MidHG. snačzenen).

**Schmus, m.,** 'talk, chaffering,' ModHG. only; from Hebr. śchmadeth, 'news, tales,' hence Du. smousen, 'to chaffe'?

**Schmutz, m.,** 'dirt, filth,' from the equiv. MidHG. smutz (-tzes), m., allied to MidHG. smutenen, 'to be dirty'; also to Du. smet, 'spot, dirt,' smovenen, 'to get stained,' smotheren, 'to soil,' E. snout, vb. and subst., MidE. bismitten, bismorzen, bisnadenzen, 'to stain.' It is uncertain whether these words are late graded forms of MidHG. smutezen, 'to rub over.'

**Schmutzel, m.,** 'beak, bill,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snabel, m., OHG. *snabul, m.; corresponding to Du. *snavel, 'beak, trunk' (of an elephant), *snab, 'beak;' OFr. *snavel, 'mouth.' To these are derived the cognates of It. *nibbo, 'snout, trunk.' Tent. sniglia, snabula- (from an Aryan root *snp, *wp), agrees with Lith. *snupas, 'beak.' Comp. *snupren, *snuppy, and *snuppy.

**Snach, m.,** 'chit-chat, talk,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. LG., and Du. snaken, 'to chatter, babble;' to this is allied ModHG. *Schnaft, 'merry tale,' from LG., also 'merry fellow.' Comp. Du. *snaak, 'bouffon.'

**Schnake, f.,** 'snat, midge,' from the equiv. MidHG. *snake, m., and f.; the sounds point to OHG. *snako;* comp. *Schafe, from the base *snagego.* The prop. LG. *schnake, f.,' 'water-snake,' is different from this word, and corresponds to E. snake, AS. snaca, 'snake,' OIr. snacker, snakr, 'snake' (Swed. *snaok, 'water-snake';

**Schnalle, f.,** 'buckle, clasp,' from Mid HG. *schnale, f.,' 'buckle,' shoe-buckle, allied to MidHG. schal, m., 'quick movement' (for the proper term for buckle see *Ninfan*). Hence the word is probably named from the rapid movement of the spring. See the following word and *schnell.*

**Schnalzen, vb.,** 'to smack, snap, crack,' from MidHG. schnalen, intensive of MidHG. schnellen, 'to move with a noise peculiar to the rapid movement of the fingers or the tongue;' allied to *Schufl.

**Schnappen, vb.,** 'to snap, snatch,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *schnappen, to snap, chatter.' The latter, like Du. *schnappen* (E. to *schnappen*), is an intensive of MidHG. *schnenen, to snap, snort;' allied to the root *snab* contained in *Schufl.*—ModHG. *schnappen* (dial.), 'to lisp,' MidHG. *schnappen, to stammer,' is etymologically distinct from this verb.

**Schnappahn, m.,** 'highwayman,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *schnappen;' yet it seems that the word signified orig. a sort of musket, although this meaning is first recorded at the end of the 17th cent., and hence is later than 'mounted highwayman,' which occurs even in the 15th cent.; the significations 'musket' was afterwards transferred to the man armed with such a weapon. Comp. Du. *snaphauen, 'gun, musket, bandit.'

**Schnaps, m.,** 'drum, glass of gin or brandy, liquor,' from the equiv. LG. *snappe,* which means lit. 'draught, mouthful,' and is connected with *schnappen.*

**Schnarchen, vb.,** 'to snore, snort,' from the equiv. MidHG. *schnarchen, schnarcheln;' allied to MidHG. *schnaren, to rattle, crack,' like *schnarn zu bizen.' Comp. Du. *snoeren,* 'to snore, chatter, boast;' also MidE. *snoeren, to snore,' with a different intensive suffix, E. to *snort* (comp. MidHG. *snoar-z, 'twittering of the swallow;' also an abusive epithet), and without a suffix MidE. *snoerin* (AS. *snoerian), E. to *snore.* From the root *snoar* numerous terms have been formed in imitation of sound (see also *schnarren* and *schnurren*); comp. Du. *snorren,* 'to hum, whiz, chirp,' E. to *snore,* and *snurrs,* 'nostrils,' and in the non-Teut. languages perhaps Lith. *svaršgla, 'snot.'

**Schnarren, vb.,** 'to rattle, drone,' from MidHG. *schnarren, to rattle, crack, chatter,' see the preceding word.—To this is allied *Schnarre,* 'landrail,' MidHG. only, in MidHG. *snoar-z, 'landrail.'

**Schnattern, vb.,** 'cackle, gabble, chatter,' from MidHG. *snereren, to cackle, croak (of frogs), chatter (of storks), chatter;' comp. Du. *sneren, 'beak, sneren, to chatter, boast.' The stem is not found elsewhere.

**Schnauben, vb.,** 'to snort,' from Mid HG. (MidG.) *snuben, to snore;' comp. Du. *sniven, to snort.' From the corre-
spouding Du. snuīven is usually derived
MidHG. ijunen, which, however, may
come from MidHG. snuīfen, 'to suff.'
The Tent. root is snipp, sniff, snūb. Comp.
Schneid.

Schnauc, f., 'snow' (vessel), from the
equiv. LG. snau, Du. snauw, whence also
E. snow, Fr. senau; "orig. a ship with a
beak, from LG. snau, 'beak.' Yet comp.
also OHG. sneaca, 'navis rostrata.'

Schnauck, f., 'snout, muzzle, nozzle,'
ModHG. only; an imitation of LG. snūte,
Du. snauw, 'snout,' though wrongly influ-
enced in its dental sound perhaps by Mid
HG. sniuten, ModHG. ijunen ; comp. E.
snout and the equiv. MidE. snoute. The
form with a correctly permuted MidHG.
5, equiv. to ModHG. e, is preserved in
ModHG. (dial.) ijunen, 'to snarl, junket,
suck.' For further remarks see ijunen.

Schmedel, f., 'snail, slug, spiral stair-
case,' from MidHG. snecke, m., 'snail,
tortoise, spiral staircase,' OHG. snekko, m.,
'snail.'; corresponding to LG. snige (Goth.
*snaige, m. is wanting), Goth. *snigel is
implied by MidHG. snigel, ModHG. (Hess.)
Schnigel, 'snail,' LG. snigel, AS. snigel, E.
snail. Comp. further OIC. snigell, 'snail.'

Schnee, m., 'snow,' from the equiv.
MidHG. snē, OHG. snēo, m.; a common
Tent. 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.
snæics, OIC. snīr, AS. snēw, E. snow, Du.
sneuw. The common Tent. snāvica-2, m.,
'snow,' from an earlier snoige-6 (prior to
the OHG. permutation snīghōs) corre-
sponds to OSlov. sněk, Lith. snėjas, 'snow';
allied to the Tent. root snēw, from pre-Tent. snīgh, preserved in ModHG.
Ijunen MidHG. sōten, OHG. snēcan. To
this corresponds Lat. ninguaere, 'to snow,'
and niz (nīne), 'snow,' Gr. vīfei, 'it snows'
(φ equiv. to g her), acc. vīfa, 'snow' (all
these have lost an initial s before n); Lith.
nigūti, 'to snow,' OIC. sake, 'snow,' Zent
nīži, 'to snow.' The Sans. root snīth, '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. (Zent nīfra, 'snow'). Thus
we have a West Aryan and Pers. (but not
an Ind. and Armenian) verbal root snīgh, 'to
snow'; the term 'snow' is of more recent
origin. See Sīthur.

Schneide, f., '(cutting) edge, snare, gin,'
nose,' Du. snot, 'snout' (snotolf, 'snotty nose'), AS. snot (t), E. snout. Allied to a Teut. root *swufj, in MidHG. swude, swuder, 'stoppage of the nose,' MidHG. and OHG. swuoden, 'to snort, sneeze.'

Schneiden, vb., 'to trim up, dress smartly,' ModHG. only, allied to a diai. Schiff, 'adornment, finery'; unknown to the older dials. Of obscure origin.

Schnippen, n., 'snap' (of the fingers), ModHG. only, allied to sdommen, MidHG. sdenp, (MidG.) schnippen, (St.) schnippen, 'to snap.' Akin to schnappen, 'to snap, chip,' formed from LG.; comp. Du. snippen, 'to cut in pieces, mutilate,' E. snip. — Schnippig, adj., 'snappish,' ModHG. only, formed from Du. schnippen, 'flippan,' which is connected with sned, 'beak'; allied also to MidE. stribbin, 'to blame.'

Schnitt, m., 'cut, incision, slice, fashion,' from MidHG. and OHG. snitt, 'cut, wound, circumcision, harvest'; allied to śdmntrn. So too Schnitte, f., 'cut, slice, chop,' from MidHG. schnitte, OHG. snitta, f., 'slice of bread, morsel.' — Schnittlaud, m., 'chive,' from MidHG. mitlauuch, OHG. mitlauuch, lit. 'leek for cutting.' — Schnitzen, vb., 'to cut, carve, chip,' MidHG. schnitten, intensive of śdmnten, 'to cut in pieces, carve.' — Schnitzen, m., 'blunder,' allied to śdmnuten, 'to deceive oneself?' or to Schmetter, 'trifle.'

Schoben, vb., 'to snuff, pant,' ModHG. only, formed from sdmnemben; so too śdmnemben, 'to snuff.'

Schön, adj., 'worthless, base, vile, insolent,' from MidHG. schön, adj., 'contemptible, poor, pitiable, trifling, bad, arrogant, worthless'; in MidHG. the passive sense predominates, so too in Luther. From the 17th cent. the modern active signification 'contemptuous' appears. OHG. *snōlīs is not recorded; comp. Du. sneed, 'ba-e, malicious;' Oic. sneed, 'poor, needy,' sneeda, 'to rob,' AS. besnypian, 'to rob.' Akin to Oic. sneedem, 'thin-haired.' This meaning also belongs to MidHG. sneede, which is therefore identical in form with MidHG. besneden, ModHG. (dial.) frischem, 'close, sparing.' The pre-Tent. root *smaud, smaut, appearing in these cognates, probably meant orig. 'needy;' it is scarcely connected perhaps with MidHG. and OHG. smudlen (see śdmnem), 'to mock, scorn.'

Schnörkel, m., 'spiral, scroll,' ModHG. only, probably akin to OHG. snarka, snarka, f., 'noose.'

Schund, f., 'sheep with a short tail,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. snucke.

Schneißen, vb., 'to snuff, smell,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. and Du. snuffelen, 'to smell,' allied to Du. snuf, 'scenting;' comp. E. to snuff, sniff, to smell (also the subst. snivel, AS. snuf); see the following word.

Schnupfen, m., 'cold (in the head), rheum,' from the equiv. MidHG. snuffe, m. and f. The Tent. root *snipp contained in these words, with which Schneippe and Oic. snoppa, f., 'snout,' are connected, is identical with the Tent. root *snuf (sniph) in śdmnauen and śdmnfsn. It may be also allied to the Aryan roots *snip and *snvit (in śdmnem).

Schnepp, f., 'candle-snuff,' ModHG. only, formed from LG. snuppe, lit. das śdmnmen, 'blowing one's nose;' śdmnmen being also used of 'snuffing a candle'; comp. Du. snuten, 'to blow one's nose, sniff a candle,' E. sniff.

Schmur (1.), f., 'string, cord, line;' from MidHG. and OHG. snur, f., 'string, bond, rope;' comp. Goth. snurjó, f., 'basket, basket-work;' Oic. snur, 'twisted cord,' Du. snur, 'string;' allied to the Aryan root snö, snē, 'to plait' (comp. unčen), with which AS. snō-in, 'fillet,' as well as OIr. snud, 'thread,' is connected.

Schmur (2.), f. (mostly obsolete in the dials, e.g., Swiss and Bav.), 'daughter-in-law,' from the equiv. MidHG. snur (snur), OHG. snura (snura), f.; with this is connected the equiv. derivative MidHG. snurche (OHG. *snurhha). Corresponding to MidLG. snor, AS. snorte, MidE. snore (obsolete in E.), OFris. snore, Oic. snur, snor, 'daughter-in-law' (Goth. *snurō, 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 Sdun, Téftr, &c.), in the Aryan form *snusá (Sans. snuṣā, OSlav. snuša), and Aryan snuša, in Lat. nura, (for snusas), Gr. nôs (for *snwra). Aryan snuṣā, 'son's wife,' has been regarded as a derivative of Aryan snu̯l-, 'son,' on account of Téftrin, the Snab. term for Téftr.

Schmurren, vb., 'to hum, whiz, buzz, purr,' from MidHG. smurren, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).' Allied to ModHG. Schmurre, f., 'humming-top, farce,' and the derivative Téftr, 'drool'; comp. OHG. smurren, MidHG. smürrinen (also smurrare),
Schöner, adv., 'beautiful, handsome, fine,' from MidHG. schön, OHG. schöni, "shining, bright, splendid, beautiful"; comp. OSax. scëni, "shining, light, beautiful," AS. šegne, "beautiful," E. sheen. Orig. "perceptible, worth seeing, noteworthy" (comp. laut, lit. "that which is heard"); a verbal adj. from the Teut. root skau, "to look," in OHG. scouwōn (for the formation of the word see run). Goth. has preserved only the cognate compounds, ge스크auwā, "form of God," and ibnaskaunu, "of like appearance with," which imply a Goth. *skauns, "form." At all events, they show that the modern sense "beautiful" did not orig. belong to the word. With the same root are connected the words addeduice under idaun and Oic. skjöne, "dapple-grey horse, skjöme, "ray." See idaun, idaun, and espec. idaunu.

Schönhals, n., "mummy, carnival play," a corruption of MidHG. schëmehals, m. (also schëmeh-louhel), "mask," connecting the word with the adj. jëden, "shaming." MidHG. schëme is prop. "bearded mask," from MidHG. schëme, m., "shadow, mask."

Schenken, vb., to take care (of), spare, economise, from early MidHG. schëchen, "to treat indulgently, spare," comp. Du. schoenen; a derivative of the adj. jëden. Oic. skawm, m., "shield," is not allied.

Schoner, m., ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. E. schooner.

Schoof, see Échée.

Schoop (1.), m., "top, crest, tuft," from MidHG. schoopf, m., "hair on the top of the head," OHG. *scoopf, and Goth. *skappa-are wanting; in OHG. and Goth. skupt is used, Oic. skopt, "hair of the head," allied also to Oic. skupa, "old woman's hat." In the non-Teut. languages corresponding terms are wanting.

Schoop (2.), UpG. "shed, stable," see Échoppn.

Schöpfen, vb., "to draw (water, &c.)," from the equiv. MidHG. and OIC. schöppen; comp. OSax. spielan, Du. scheppen, "to draw (water)." The verbal root skup does not occur elsewhere in this sense; the same dials. have also corresponding noun derivatives. Under Échopf a root skop, "to contain," is deduced; with this the cognates of sköpfer are also primit. allied. See Échopf.

Schoffer, m., "creator," from the equiv. MidHG. shëffere, OHG. secppfér, allied to MidHG. secppfen (schaffan), "to create."

Schoffe, m., LG. form of Échaff.
Schoppen (1.), m., 'pint,' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. schopen; connected with MidHG. schuofe, f., 'scoop.'

Schoppen (2.), see Schurpen.

Schoep, m., 'weather, motion, singleton,' an East MidG. and Bav. word (unknown to Hess., Rhen., and Francon.), from MidHG. schoepes, schoepz, m., 'weather, motion;' borrowed in the MidHG. period from Slav. Comp. Czech schoep, 'weather,' OSlov. skopit, 'eunuch,' allied to skopiti, 'to castrate.'

Schorf, m., 'seurf, scab,' from the equiv. MidHG. schorf, OHG. seurf, m.; corresponding to ModDu. scharf, ModDN. scharf, AS. sêorf, seurf, E. seurf, Ic. skurfur, 'seurf, scab.' Comp. skurjen.

Schornstein, m., 'chimney,' from the equiv. MidHG. schornstein, schorerst, m.; comp. ModDu. schoorstein; prob. allied to AS. scorlan, 'to project,' E. to shore, Du. schoor, 'support, brace.'

Schoff (1.), m., 'shoot, spout, spig,' from the equiv. MidHG. scho3 (33), n., and with the same meaning even OHG. sco3, n., and sco33a, f.; allied to the root skel, 'to shoot.' From the OHG. word with the LG. dental is derived Fr. écot, 'stump of a tree.' To this MidHG. Schépling, from MidHG. schtisseeline, is allied.

Schoff (2.), 'tax, scot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) scho3, m., 'tax, rent'; comp. Du. schot, AS. sêot (E. scot), 'tax, score.' The great antiquity of the West Tent. cognates is attested by the Rom. loan-words, Ital. scotta, 'score,' Fr. écôt, 'score.' The Tent. words are formed from the root sket, 'to shoot,' which in AS. sectan, 'to shoot,' has also the secondary meaning, 'to contribute money.'

Schoff (3.), Schoff, m., 'lap,' from MidHG. scho5, m., f., and n., OHG. sco5, sco50, sco5a, m. and f., 'skirt of a garment, petticoat, lap' (to this Lombard. sco5, 'lap,' is allied). Comp. Goth. skauts, m., 'border, hem, of a garment,' OTe. skaut, m., 'tint, corner, end, skirt,' AS. skót, 'corner, wedge, bosom' (whence AS. scóte, 'cloth,' E. sheet), Du. schoot; allied to the root skel, '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 Grauf and Ödeun) the skirt was so named from its resemblance to a missile? See schoote (2).

Schote, Schaude, m., 'simpleton,' ModHG. only, formed from Hebr. schóch, 'foolish.'

Schote (1.), f., 'pod, cod, shell,' from MidHG. schöle, schotte, f., 'pod, seed-case, pericarp;' allied to OTe. schaunf, pl., 'sheath.' Connected with the root skel, 'to cover,' which is discussed under Schutzn.

Schote (2.), f., 'sheet' (of a sail), ModHG. only, formed from LG.; comp. Du. schooten, AS. skatta, 'pes veli' ('scott-line, 'propes'), E. sheet. These are identical with HG. Schütz (3). The AS. word is recorded the earliest; comp. E. sheet, Gbr.

Schrafieren, vb., 'to hatch (drawings),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Du. schrafieren (Ital. schrafiere).

Schrag, adj., 'aslant, oblique,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) schreqe; allied to UpG. Schragen, from MidHG. schrage, m., 'wooden cross-legs of a table;' comp. Du. schraag, 'aslant, trestle.' Probably from an Aryan root skrac, 'to be aslant,' which, with the final consonant modified and nasalized, appears as skrang in MidHG.

Schramme, f., 'slight wound or scratch,' from MidHG. schram (mm), f., 'sword wound'; comp. Du. schram, 'scratch,' OTe. skrama, 'wound'; allied to MidHG. schramen, 'to open, tear open,' schram, 'hole.'

Schrank, m., 'cupboard, chest, press,' from MidHG. schranke (l), 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 MidHG. signification 'cupboard' was developed. The corresponding OHG. schranc, m., 'deception, deceit,' points to the vb. jdränfn, root skranke, 'oblique,' The subst. does not occur elsewhere; in Francon., Hess., and LG. Schant is used; in Swiss chaule or sérèlti, Alsat. šprin. See the following words.

Schrank, f., 'railing, barrier, limit,' from MidHG. schranks, f., with the same meanings as MidHG. schranc, m.; see the preceding word.

Schränken, vb., 'to cross, entwine, enclose with a railing, limit,' from MidHG. schränken, 'to lay aslant, fence in, plait,' OHG. skrauchen, 'to lay aslant, deceive,' MidE. schreuchen, 'to cheat.' The root implied is Teut. skrank, Aryan skrang (see
Schrappcn, vb., 'to scrape,' ModHG. only; from LG. schrappen, an intensive form of Du. schrapen, schrappen, 'to scratch,' MidE. schrepepen (schrapen), E. to scrape, OE. scrup. From the LG. cognates OHG. scrupen, 'to scrape off,' is derived. See further under Schrunt and Schrappen.

Schründe, f., 'screw,' from the equiv. late MidHG. schründe, f.; allied to Du. schlupf (E. screw), ic. schraube; these terms, some of which may have been borrowed, and hence do not correspond exactly in sound, are essentially ModTeut. Note Snab. schrauf, Dav. schwarfen (compared with Swiss schraube). Origin obscure.

Schröch, m., 'fright, terror, scare,' from MidHG. schröcke, m., allied to fißatten, vb., from MidHG. schrecken, OHG. stréchôn, 'to start up, spring up, spring, leap'; the early sense (comp. the evolution in meaning of fischatten) is preserved in the compound Schröche. From this vb. comes the causative schrechen, 'to cause to spring up, terrify.' In connection with the intensive form OHG. streichôn, comp. further OHG. schrech, MidHG. schrecék(k), m., 'starting up suddenly, fright'; Du. schrikken, 'to frighten,' Scand. skrila, 'to glide.' The root is essentially HG.

Schrëi, m., 'cry, scream,' from MidHG. schri, schreir, OHG. schrei, m., 'cry, call, shout,' allied to Schrei, MidHG. schrien, OHG. schrían, str. vb., 'to cry out.' The str. verbal root skr, which is without doubt genuinely Teut., is wanting in the other OTent. dials.

Schräben, vb., 'to write,' from the equiv. MidHG. schreiben, OHG. scriban; corresponding to the equiv. Du. schrijven, OSax. scriban, OFris. scrvra. Also with a remarkably divergent meaning, AS. scrfan, 'to inflict a punishment, impo-s penance, receive confession,' E. to shrive, AS. scrift, E. shrift, so too OFris. scriva, 'to inflict a punishment,' Olc. scrpitt, 'confession, punishment,' scrifta, 'to confess, cause to confess, punish.' In the latter cognates there appears at all events a genuine Teut. verbal root, scrift, 'to inflict a punishment,' which was transferred by Christianity to ecclesiastical affairs; with this root OSax. hiscbriban, 'to concern oneself about,' is also probably connected. On the adoption of Roman characters, and the introduction of the art of writing (in contrast to the earlier Runic system; see trijen, Suto, and Shne), 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 Zint. In UpG. especially, scriban, 'to write,' took firm root, as might have been expected; in E. the AS. vb. wrítan (E. to write), origin. used of scratching runes, was retained.

Schréi, see Schrei.

Schrén, m., 'box, chest, shrine, coffer,' from MidHG. schrien, m. and n., 'chest for clothes, money, or valuables, coffer,' OHG. scrit, n.; comp. the corresponding Du. schrijn, AS. E. shrine, Scand. skrin. From Rom. and Lat. scritum, 'box, case for papers, &c., escritoire,' whence also Ital. scrip., clothes-press, Fr. écrin, '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 Schre, Schütte and Zadl.

Schréi, vb., 'to step, stride, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. schriten, OHG. scritan, MidHG. also 'to leap into the saddle!' Comp. OSax. skritan, skridan, 'to stride, go' (ti-scridan, 'to dissolve'), Du. schrijden, 'to stride,' AS. scritan, 'to stride, go, wander' (whence E. to stride is allied!), Olc. skrida, 'to crawl, glide.' The signification of the OTent. verbal root skrip (skrlld), Aryan skrfl, 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. scrift, f., a verbal abstract from idéritten, connected with Lat. scriptum.

SchrILL, adj., 'shriII!' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. LG. schrell; comp. MidE. scherillen, E. to shrill, AS. screlletan, 'to sound loudly,' Scand. skrölta, 'to sound loudly.' Teut. and Aryan root skrcl, skrl.

SchrİII, m., 'step, stride, gait,' from the equiv. MidHG. schrit, OHG. scrilt, m.; a
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Verbal abstract from *schreiten*; in OHG.
also *scritt-mâl*, *mâg*, *stepp.*

*šdroff*, adj., 'rugged, rough, steep,'
ModHG. only, allied to MidHG. *schrof* (v),
*schroffe, schrave*, m., 'rocky cliff, stone wall';
allied to early MidHG. *schruffen*;
'to split'; OHG. *schreitn*, 'to cut into' (*schri-
*vanga*, 'incision'), MidHG. *schraft*, 'rocky
ciff'; AS. *scraff*, 'cave.'

*šdröpfen*, vb., 'to crop young wheat,
tap (trees), cup,' from the equiv. Mid HG.
*schröpfen, schreifen*; comp. AS. *scêpan*,
'to cut'; also LG. *schroppen*, prop. an
intensive form. The prim. meaning of the
Teut. root *skrêp* is 'to scratch, cut into' (to this *šfarr* is allied). Ital. *scafferâre*,
'to snatch away,' is borrowed from HG.

*šdrof*, n., 'block, log of wood, shot,
groats,' from MidHG. *schrof*, m., 'cut, in-
icision, piece cut or sawed off;' OHG. *scrof*,
'cut'; allied to *šdrofen*, MidHG. *schrofen*.

OHG. *scrovan*, 'to hew, cut, cut off, hack
to pieces;' MidHG. also 'to cut out clothes
(whence *schrofâre*, 'tailor,' and the proper
name *Šdroftr*), 'to roll, revolve.' Comp.
Scand. *škrof* (schrôf), 'torn book,' AS. *scêritan*,
'to cut,' E. *to shred*, to which also AS. *skrâl*,
'dress,' E. *shroud*, are allied. Root *skrâd*
from *skrat*.

With this is connected Lat.
*scratari*, 'to examine,' to which AS. *scrutn
and OHG. *scroten*, 'to examine,' are allied.

MidHG. *ferndröfter*, 'horn-beetle,' from
MidHG. *schrofl*, lit. 'gnawer.'—*šdrofîg,*
in ein verstopfter Baum, 'a tree from which
four posts can be made,' early ModHG.
only, is probably connected with OHG.
*vierschôzi*, 'four-cornered'; comp. MidDu.
*vierscoot*; 'square-built, thick-set,' earlier
LG. *vierschôti*, 'four-cornered'; comp.
*šdiôf. (3)*.

*šdrubben*, vb., 'to scrub, rough-plane,'
ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du.
*skrubben*, 'to scour,' E. (borrowed) *to scrub.*
Probably connected with *šdrofen*.

*šdrulle*, f., 'frenk, whim,' early Mod
HG. only, allied to Du. *schrullen*, 'to re-
vite, be discontented.'

*šdruppen*, vb., 'to shrink, shrivel,
crumble,' from MidHG. *schrippen*, 'to
wrinkle'; allied probably to E. *shrimp*,
skrimp (E. *skrimp*). Besides the Teut.
root *skrimp* contained in these cognates
there is also an equiv. Tent. root *rimp* (see
*rumpen*), *krîmp* (comp. Du. *krimp*, AS.
crimp, 'to shrivel'); as well as *skrimp*, in
AS. *schrîcon*, E. *to shrink.*

*šdrunde*, f., 'eleft, gap, crevice,' from
MidHG. *sหวrunde*, f., 'rift, notch, rocky
cave'; comp. the equiv. OHG. *scruntu,
scruntana, scruntwiss.* Allied to OHG.
*scrantun*, MidHG. *sหวrinden*, 'to burst, fly
open, crack.' Teut. root *skreud*, from pre-
Teut. *skrut*; comp. Lith. *skreutu* (*skrêti*),
'to form into a crust.'

*šdub*, m., 'shove, push, thrust,' from
MidHG. *schup*, m.; allied to *šdiêten.*

*šfûchtern*, adj., 'shy, timid, bashful,'
elearly ModHG. only, allied to *šfûn*, root
*skuh* (*skuh*). It may be connected even
with the abnormal OHG. *skilîngly*, 'shy,' but
we must assume the influence of MidHG.
*schûchen* on the stem vowel; see *šfûu.*

*šduft*, m., 'wretch, rascal, scamp,'
ModHG. only, formed from LG. *schuft*, Du.
*schuft*, which is usually derived from LG.
*schuf* at, 'thrust out'; comp. Du. *schuiven*,
'rascal,' lit. 'scrape out'; hence *šduft*, lit.
'offscouring.'

*šduh*, m., 'shoe,' from the equiv. Mid
HG. *schuoch* (f), OHG. *schuh*, m.; a com-
mon Teut. word; comp. the equiv. OSax.
skôr, Goth. *skôs*, m., which point to pri-
*skôgos.* A pre-Teut. verbal root *skê* (skêy)
appears in Goth. *skêrjan*, Olc. *skêva*, 'to
go,' and in *šduden*; hence *šduft*, 'walking
gear.' See further *šdûst.*

*šduhu*, m., 'horned owl,' ModHG.
only, borrowed from Fr. *chouette* (Ital.
ciottella), *screech-owl,* and influenced by
šûu, 'horned owl.'

*šduid*, f., 'debt, crime, guilt,' from
MidHG. *schult* (d) and *schulde.* OHG. *schul*
*sculda*, f., 'obligation, debt, culpability,
*sin'; comp. OSax. *sculda*, f., 'debt,
culpability, sin'; AS. *šygel*, 'guilt, sin.' An old
verbal abstract from the root *skul* which
appears also in Lith. *skûl*; 'guilt, *skul*,
'to get into debt,' and *skulîti*; 'to be indebted,
as well as in Pruss. *skalîsina,* 'duty';
Lat. *sculus* does not appear to be connected
with it.

*šdule*, f., 'school,' from MidHG.
*schuole*, f., 'school, university,' OHG.
*šöl* (*šôlo*), E. *school* (OIC. *šôle*, 'school,' is
of E. origin). Borrowed at the same period
as the ecclesiastical words from Lat. *šôlia*
as pronounced in Rom. *šôla* (with regard
to Lat. *šle* see *frûlen*); comp. *štef*, *šem,* and
*štriefer.*—*šüler*, m., 'scholar, pupil,
MidHG. *schuolare,* OHG. *schuolari.*
Schuller, f. 'shoulder,' from the equiv. MidHG. schuller, OIH. scultarre, f., corresponding to Du. schouder, AS. sculbar, E. shoulder, Dan. skulder, Swed. skuldra. This undoubtedly genuine Teut. word is wanting in Goth.; its origin is obscure.

Schultheis, m. 'chief magistrate,' from MidHG. Schultheisse (schulthiisse), m., 'he who assigns duties, judge,' OIH. scultheis, scultheizo, m., 'tribunus, praefectus, centurio.' It is remarkable that this term, purely judicial in its etymological origin, should have been transferred to captains of an army' in OIH., 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 schultheitse, Du. schout (from scholhiete), 'village magistrate,' Fris. skeldata, skelta; AS. scylhtedæa; the compound is wanting in Goth. The ModHG. form Schull is also as a proper name; comp. LG. Schulte) is based on MidHG. schulthethse (as well as -heitse), OIH. schultheths, as well as -heitse, and ultimately on Goth. *daijja (g produces t2, but t changes into z), see Orig. Schitzen.

Schuls, see the preceding word.

Schund, m. 'offal, refuse, excrement,' ModHG. only, recently derived from ijdtum. Orig. perhaps 'filth of the sewer.'

Schupf, m. 'push, jerk,' from MidHG. schupf, m., 'swing, rocking movement, allied to MidHG. schupfen, 'to wave,' OIH. scupfa, 'see-saw'; intensive forms of schtim.

Schuppe, f. 'scale (of fish, &c.),' from the equiv. MidHG. schuppe (schuppe, schuppe), m., OIH. scuppfa, f. Comp. Du. schob, 'scale;' a derivative of the Teut. root skub (skub), 'to shave, scrape.'

Schuppe, f. 'spade, shovel,' ModHG. only, from East MidG. and LG. schuppe; comp. Du. schupf, schop, 'shovel, spade,' allied to sjdpfen.— Schuppen, 'spade (at cards),' is identical with Šuppere, and is formed on the model of Fr. pêne. Comp. Du. schappe, 'spade (at cards).'

Schuppen, Schuppen, m. 'shed, coach-house,' ModHG. only, formed from MidG. and LG.; corresponding to AS. stypen, E. dia. stippn, 'stable;' in OIH. and Mid HG. schupp, schof (Bav. and Alem. Šfepf), 'structure without walls, penthouse, vestibule.' Comp. AS. stoppa, 'hall, hut,' E. shop (from AS. is also probably derived Fr. échoppe, 'booth').

Schür, f. 'shearing, vexation, fleecing,' from MidHG. schürn, m. and f., 'shearing,' a graded form of the root skelr, skōr, 'to shear.'

Schürfen, vb., 'to stir, poke,' from MidHG. schürfen, schüffen, 'to urge on, irritate, stir (the fire);' allied to MidHG. schorn, 'to sweep together,' MidHG. schor, OIH. scora (Goth. skorō), 'shovel.'

Schürfen, vb., 'to scratch, scrape, dig,' from MidHG. schürfen, schürffen, 'to cut up,' to which schürferre, 'flayer, executioner,' OIH. schwur, 'to cut up,' and AS. scerpan, secoran, are allied. Probably connected with the root skrip, skērō, 'to be sharp.' See ðeart, ðearpfen, and ðeartlen.

Schürke, m., 'rascal, knave, villain,' ModHG. only, allied to OIH. fir-scurgo, 'rascal,' which is connected with fir-scurgen, 'to thrust away.'

Schurf, m., Schürze, f., 'apron,' from MidHG. schurz, m., 'shortened garment, apron;' allied to OIH. scurz, 'short;' AS. skért, E. short, whence also MidHG. schürzen, 'to shorten, tuck up the dress under the girdle to make it shorter below, gird up.' A Teut. derivative skurfjon is also indicated by AS. *séyrite, E. shirte, OIE. skrit, 'shirt' (OIE. scorto, 'to be in want of'). These genuinely Teut. cognates imply a Teut. root skrt (MidHG. schërce, m., 'piece cut off'), which has not yet been found elsewhere. With regard to the union of this word with Lat. curius in some languages, see under fur.

Schüssel, f. 'dish, platter,' from the equiv. MidHG. schüssel, OIH. scussula, f.; comp. Du. schoel, 'dish,' AS. setel, OIE. scell, m., 'dish, small table.' With regard to the meaning see Zipp, with which it was borrowed, probably contemporaneously (about the 6th cent.) with the adoption of Roman cookery, from Lat. scoleta, scutella, 'small dish.' Comp. further from the same source AS. seotl, E. settle; also Fr. écuelle (secella), Ital. scodella, 'bowl.'

Schüßler, m., 'shoemaker, cobbler,' from the equiv. MidHG. schooch-sätarse, m.; OIH. and MidHG. also merely sätli, sätäre, m., 'cobbler;' corresponding to AS. sætère, Northern E. and Scotch sowter. Borrowed from Lat. sutor, with a G. suffix denoting the agent; sætäre, as a genuine Teut. derivative from the Teut. root sōtēr, 'to sew,' discussed under Æan and Ēant,
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damp, exhalation,' from MidHG. *swadom, swaden, m., 'vapour'; allied to North Fris. *sve'aih, AS. *swædal, m., 'smoky vapour;' OHG. *swadan, 'to burn slowly with a smoky flame.' The Teut. root *swæb contained in these words seems to correspond to the root *slb contained in *skutti (comp. *suk, swaik, under the preceding word; see tell).

Schwadron, f., 'squadron,' MidHG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. squadron (Fr. escadron).—Schwadroniren, see schwägen.

Schwäger, m., 'brother-in-law,' from MidHG. and MidLG. *swejger, m., 'brother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law' (with regard to the variation in meaning see *svejer); OHG. *swejgar is not recorded; a specifically G. word, unknown to the OTeut. dials. Since the word is cognate with Schwäger and Schwäger, and has also an archaic gradation, an Aryan form *svekrôs may be assumed for Schwäger (note OTe. *sveira, from *svekrjana, 'mother-in-law'). See the following word.

Schwächer, m., 'father-in-law,' from MidHG. *swicher, OHG. *swicher, m., 'father-in-law, late OHG. also 'brother-in-law'; comp. AS. *sveor (from *sohlor), 'father-in-law' (obscure even at the end of the AS. period), Goth. *swethra, 'father-in-law.' A primit. Teut. and old Aryan word, with the primary form *svekrôs, *svekuros; comp. Gr. *svepos, Lat. socer (for *swekuros), Sans. *svajparus (for *svekparus), OSlov. *svic, Lith. *svetras, 'father-in-law.' The orig. sense of the common Aryan word cannot be ascertained; it is, however, cognate with Schwäger (Aryan *svekrôs) and Schwächer (Aryan *sveor). Corresponding to the now almost obsolete Schwächer, there has existed from primit. Tent. times a fem. *svekrita, 'mother-in-law,' just as from Sans. *svajpari (for *svekrî) are derived Lat. socra (for *svecrus), Gr. *svepo (the Goth. form must have been *svekrîs, f., for which *svekrî is used). The word was current in AS. as *sveiger, which also became obsolete at an early period. Only in G. was it retained, OHG. *sveigar, MidHG. *sweiger, f., 'mother-in-law,' from which MidHG. constructed the tautological compound *sweigermutter, while the corresponding ModHG. masc. *sveigerwerder, formed from the latter, supplanted the old term Schwächer; similarly we have the compounds Schwägeritten, Schwägerin, &c. It is evident that the mother-in-law

Schwaden, Schwadem, m., 'vapour,

is not probable. The genuine G. word for the UpG. *schehr is MidHG. *schnoch- 

wirhla (allied to wirfen), which has been preserved only in the proper names *schafart or *schenert.

Schüß, m., 'shot, report, charge,' from MidHG. *schesz (32), OHG. *sceisz (32), m., 'shot'; allied to the root *scheid, 'to shoot.' See §47.

Schütze, f., 'barge, ferryboat,' ModHG. only, derived, like Du. schuit and E. skute, from Ofc. schûta, f., 'small swift boat.' Allied to the root *scheid, 'to shoot' (see §47). With regard to ModHG. *schaft, see §47.

Schütt, m., 'rubbish, refuse, debris,' MidHG. only; in MidHG., schütt, f., 'alluvium, deposition (of soil), rubbish'; allied to ModHG. *schüttten, 'to shed, pour, discharge, heap up,' MidHG. *scheidten, 'to shake, swing, shed'; OHG. *scheitten, *scheilten (Ital. scolatore, 'to beat flax'); comp. O Sax. *skuddian, 'to shake, convulse,' Du. schudden, 'to shake, convulse.' Teut. root *scheid, 'to convulse, shake,' with which MidHG. and ModHG. *scheidten, OHG. *scheilten, and ModHG. *scheidten are connected as frequentatives. See §47.

Schufla, m., 'protection, defence, dike, fence,' from MidHG. *schuz (32), m., 'surrounding with a dike, protection,' allied to MidHG. *scheidten.

Schütze, m., 'marksman, archer,' from MidHG. *schütze, m., 'crossbowman,' also late MidHG. *schützen, 'beginner, young pupil' (to which ModHG. *schützen, 'pupil beginning to read, tyro,' is allied); OHG. *schüzing, m., 'sagitarus' (equiv. to As. *skjuta, Goth. *skutja). Allied to the root *scheid; see §47.

Schützen, vb., 'to protect, guard, defend, shelter,' from MidHG. *schützen, 'to embank, dam up, protect,' which, according to MidHG. *beschützen, 'to protect,' implies OHG. *skutisdn. The prim. meaning is evident from MidHG. *scheidten, *schütt, f., 'earth-wall,' which is identical with *scheid.

Schwach, adj., 'weak, infirm, feeble,' from MidHG. *swach, adj., 'low, poor, despised, weak, infirm'; wanting in OHG. as well as in the other Tent. dials. The usual derivation from a Teut. root *sweck, 'to swell' (*schwach, orig. 'that which has lost its savour'), must be abandoned; *schwach is rather allied to *sich, so that the Teut. roots *sweck, *swech, are to be assumed (comp. the following word).

Schwaden, Schwadem, m., 'vapour,
plays a more important rôle in marriage than the father-in-law.

Schmalbe, f., "swallow," from the equiv. MidHG. swalbe, OHG. swalawa, f.; a common Teut. term; corresponding to the equiv. Du. swelte, AS. swelhe, E. swallow, OEC. scala (gen. scapa), f., "swallow." No certain explanation can be given of the prim. form swalaw, f.; perhaps it represents swalgeoun, pre-Teut. swalkuda, to which Gr. ἀλευρός is also traced.

Schmadl, m., "gullet, opening in a furnace," from MidHG. swadl, m., "gullet," allied to ðwælde.

Schmiat, m., "swell, billow, flood," from MidHG. seal (II), m., "swollen mass;" allied to ðwælde.

Schmann, m., "spunge, fungus," from the equiv. MidHG. swam (mm), svamp (b), m., OHG. swam (mm), swamb, m.; comp. Goth. swamna, "spunge," OEC. svoopr, "spunge." Within these groups, which are very possibly connected together, we must distinguish three words, probably of different origin, of which the Goth. stems were swamna-, *swamba-, and *swampe-. In ModHG. Schmann the first two forms have been united; to the second form Gr. σφόδρος (for σφό-), "spongy, loose, porous," is primit. allied; the first is formed from ðwælmen.

Schwan, m., "swan," from the equiv. MidHG. swane, swan, m., OHG. swan, m. (swana, f.); corresponding to Du. swaan, AS. swan, E. swan, OEC. swar, m., "swan;" Goth. *swanas is by chance not recorded. Probably allied to the Sans. root svan, "to rustle, resound" (comp. ðauna, allied to Lat. sonare), Lat. sonare (for *sonare); prop. only of the singing swan!—Schwanen, < schw. "to presage, forebode," MidHG. only, lit. "to have a presentiment," like the swan that sings before its death.

Schwanz, m., only in the phrase im Schwanz hin, "to be in vogue," from MidHG. swane (g or k), m., "swinging motion, swinging, stroke, cut;" allied to ðwægana.

Schwaner, adj., "pregnant, teeming," from the equiv. MidHG. swanger, OHG. swangeria; comp. Du. zwanger, "pregnant," but AS. sugonger, "awkward, idle;" the latter meaning makes the derivation from ðwægana improbable. AS. has also the curious form sugonger; see ðwæg.

Schwan, m., "prank, drollery, farce," from late MidHG. swane (g or k), m., "prank, trick, an anecdote about it," iden-
tical with MidHG. swane, "swinging, stroke, cut" (see ðwæg), OHG. swan, m., allied to ðwægen (just as OHG. chlæm to chlægan; see ðlæm).

Schwan, adj., "staggering, unsteady," from MidHG. swanc (k), adj., "pliant, thin, slender;" so too the equiv. MidHG. swankel, AS. swuncor, OEC. svank-; allied to the root swunk, "swinging, in ðwægana;" hence ðwæg is lit. "easily swung, pliant." With the Teut. cognates Ital. spondeo, "wry-
ness," has been connected.

Schwan, m., "tail, trail, train," from the equiv. MidHG. swan, m. (for OHG. *swanz a form zagal, MidHG. zagal, equiv. to E. tail, is used). Through the medium of the intensive forms swangezen, swankzen, MidHG. swan is connected with ðwægana; MidHG. swansen, "to shake to and fro," Du. swansen, "to reel."

Schwär, f., "ulcer, boil, sore," from MidHG. swær, OHG. swéro, m., "physical pain, disease, swelling, ulcer;" allied to MidHG. swéra, OHG. swérn, "to hurt, pain, fester, ulcerate." The root swër orig. perhaps "to press, torment"; comp. the Sans. root sva, "to torment, injure." See ðær and ðihr.

Schwär, m., "swarm, cluster, throng," from MidHG. swarm, OHG. swern, m., "swarm (of bees);" allied to the Sans. root sacr, "to rustle, resound." Comp. AS. swær, "swarm (of bees)," E. swarm, OEC. swær." See ðwærren.

Schwarze, f., "thick, hard skin; rind, bark," from MidHG. swærte, swart, f., "hairy scalp, hairy or feathered skin" (OHG. *swartas, f., is by chance not recorded). A common Teut. word; comp. Du. zwaart, "bacoon rind," OFr. sward, "scalp," AS. swéart, MidE. sward, "skin," OEC. sværd, "scalp, skin, whale-hide;" Goth. *swardas, f., "scalp." Origin obscure. Note the evolution in meaning of E. sword, Scand. jarð-sværdr, græs-sværdr, Dan. jord-, grøn-
sward.

Schwarz, adj., "black, swarthy, gloomy," from MidHG. and OHG. swærz, "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. âf, ret, braur, &c.); Goth. swarti, OEC. swarti, AS. swart, E. swart, Du. swart, OSax. swart. OEC. sorta, "black colour," sortes, "black cloud," and Surt are in a different stage of gradation. The common Teut. swarta-
is usually connected with Lat. sordes (for *sordere \{t\}), 'dirt,' and sudum (for *svar-sum), 'black colour, dirty spot'; Lat. surdus, 'deaf,' has also been referred, but with less probability, to the root sword, surd, 'dark.'

schtjen, vb., 'to chatter, prate, gossip,' from the equiv. MidHG. swetzen, allied to MidHG. swaz (c), 'talking, chattering'; an intensive form of a Teut. root swaf. Comp. MidHG. swateren, sweateren, 'to chatter, rustle, clutter,' of which the simply ModHG. shtatten is a Rom. derivative. There is no relation to Lat. suaderc. Origin obscure.

schweben, vb., 'to soar, hover,' from MidHG. swieben, OHG. swieben, 'to soar, move to and fro in or on water or in the air,' allied to Oic. sváfa, 'to rove, ramble,' OHG. swiefen, MidHG. sweiben, 'to soar, roam.' The Aryan root swei, 'to move,' on which these words are based, had also a variant sweib preserved in ModHG. shtweifen.

schweif, m., 'brimstone, sulphur,' from the equiv. MidHG. svéifel, svébel, OHG. sueval, suebal, 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. svével, AS. swei, Swed. svéifel, Goth. svíbils, 'sulphur.' Lat. sulphur (for *sulphur) is probably not allied. If the OTeut. svebelas, 'sulphur,' is a primit. lean-word, it may perhaps be connected with the old Aryan root sweep, 'to sleep' (Sans. svánap, Lat. somnus, Gr. svpp, AS. svéf; comp. AS. svebben, 'to kill,' Oic. svéfa, 'to kill, lull to sleep'; Svéfel may then be lit. 'stilling, killing, soporific stuff.'

schweif, m., 'tail, train, suite,' from MidHG. sweif, m., 'rotation, encircling band, trimming of a garment, tail,' OHG. sweif, Oic. sweip, 'encircling band;' allied to OHG. svéfehan, 'to cause to rotate, turn.' With the Teut. root sweip, Gr. sváz, 'horse-tail,' cannot be connected. See the following word.

schweifen, vb., 'to roam, rove, wander,' from MidHG. sweifen, OHG. sveifen, 'to cause to rotate, swing, wind;' comp. AS. sveipan, 'to swing, sweep, tear,' E. to svEEP, to sweep, to which AS. and E. svip, Du. sweep, and LG. svéfa, 'whip,' are allied.

schweigen, vb., 'to keep silence, be silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. swigen, OHG. sveigen; comp. OSax. svegen, Du. swigen, OFris. svejen, AS. sveigen, 'to be silent.' The connection with Gr. svídeo, svíyé, 'silence,' is undoubted, in spite of the abnormal correspondence of Gr. y to Teut. g (for k); we must assume a double Aryan root sveig, svele (the latter for the West Teut. words). ModHG. shtweigen, vb., 'to silence,' from MidHG. and OHG. sveigen, 'to reduce to silence,' is a fictitious of the foregoing shtweigen.

Schwein, n., 'pig, hog,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. svéin, n.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. svéin, Du. svéin, AS. svín, E. swine, Oic. svín, Goth. svéin. These imply a primit. Teut. swéna-m, n., 'pig,' which must have been orig. a dimin. of sáu, 'sucking pig, young pig' (the OTeut. suffix -na was a favourite one in designating the young of animals; see Sdc), in the form of su-na-m, 'the young of the sow' (primit. Teut. st, '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. sveiz, m.; MidHG. also 'blood,' a meaning still current among sportsmen (so too shtweifen, 'to bleed'); OSax. svejet, 'sweat;' AS. sveit, 'sweat, blood,' E. sweat, Du. sweet. For the Teut. root svéit, svéit, Aryan sveid, sveid, see under shtweigen; comp. Sans. sveda-s, m., Lat. sudor (from *sppodtr), 'sweat.' To this is allied shtweifen, vb., 'to begin to melt, weld;' from MidHG. sveizhen, sveizten, 'to weld,' OHG. sveigen, 'to roast, broil.'

schweiden, vb., 'to burn slowly, smoulder,' MidHG. only, from LG. ' For the Teut. root swel in OHG. sweiden, 'to burn slowly;' and AS. swelôn, 'to glow,' see under shtwíl.

schweifen, vb., 'to guzzle, carouse, revel,' from MidHG. sveíjen, sveithen, 'to swallow, gulp down, drink;' OHG. sveigen, sveilahan, 'to swallow, gulp down'; comp. OSax. sveígen, 'to gulp down,' Du. sveilen, 'to swallow,' sveely, 'drunk;' AS. sveilgan, E. to swallow, Oic. svelega, 'to swallow;' Goth. *sveilan is wanting. A Teut. root swel (sweily by grammatical change), from pre-Teut. sveil, is not found elsewhere. See Schulte.

Schwell, f., 'threshold, sill,' from MidHG. sveil, f. and n., 'beam, threshold;' OHG. sveili, m., 'threshold'; Goth. *swall,
Schweier, f., 'sister,' from MidHG. *swestcr, OHG. *swestcr, f.; a common Tent. and also primit. Aryan word. Comp. Goth. *swistar, OE. *sister, AS. *swestor, E. sister, Du. *zister, OSax. *swestcr. The common Tent. stem *swestcr-originated in Aryan *sve-o-t (for *svolo-), to establish, root *svolo-, to establish; comp. Lat. solea (for *svolo-). Akin also to OHG. *soll, 'pillar?'.

Schneiden, vb., 'to swell, rise,' from the equiv. MidHG. *svellen, OHG. *svellæu; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. *svellen, Du. *svellen, AS. *svellæu, E. to swell, OE. *svellæu, Goth. *svellæan, to swell. For the Teut. root *svell, *svel, see Schweiz. To this is added the vb. *svellen, 'to swell, expand' (trans.), from MidHG. and OHG. *svellen, 'to cause to swell,' a factitive of *svellen. See Schweiz.

Schneiden, m., 'pendulum, clapper, beam,' from MidHG. *svangen, *svangen, 'that which swings, pendulum.' See the following word and Stiemen.

Schneiden, vb., 'to swing, wave to and fro, brandish,' from MidHG. *svagen, 'to swing, hurl, roam, soar,' OHG. *svagen, *svagen, 'to strike'; comp. Du. *svagen, '*svagen, AS. *svægan, *svægan, 'to swing, *svægan, *svægan, to strike, worry,' and allied to the root *svæk, *svægen, in Schweren; comp. Stiemen with regard to the change of k to g at the end of the root.

Schner, adj., 'grievous, heavy, difficult,' from MidHG. *svener, adj., OHG. *svëri, *svëri, adj., 'heavy,' with the adv. form OHG. *svëro, MidHG. *svëro; OSax. *svëro, Du. *svëræ, AS. *sver, *sver, OE. *sver, *sver, 'heavy.' Akin also to Goth. *svëra, 'honoured, respected, weighty, as it were, for heart and sense?'. See Migita, Schweiz. Comp. Lith. *svëræ (svëro), 'to lift, weigh,' *svërai, 'heavy,' *svërais, *svërais, 'weight.'

Schwert, n., 'sword,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *sveræu, n.; a common Tent. term; comp. the equiv. OSax. *sveræu, Du. *sverææu, AS. *sveræd, E. sword, OE. *sveræ. Goth. *sverædr-, n., is wanting, hairus being used. This latter term is the earliest recorded in Tent.; it is preserved in old West Tent., almost exclusively in old compounds, and is connected with Sans. ārū, m., 'missile, spear.' The later OTeut. term *sveræa– has no correspondences in the non-Teut. languages.

Schwertel, n., 'sword-lily, fleur-de-lis, iris,' from MidHG. *svërite, OHG. *svëritale, f., a derivative of Schwert, in imitation of Lat. *gladiolus.
(pret. swam). Akin also to Goth. svanna, 'sponge,' svunfel, m., 'pond.' The Teut. root swem, stem, appears also in Germ.; comp. also Oic. swima, MidHG. swamen, 'to swim.' In the non-Teut. languages the root swem, stem, 'to swim,' has not yet been found.

Schwind, see geSchwind.

Schwindeln, vb., 'to be dizzy or giddy,' from the equiv. MidHG. swindeln, OHG. swintilôn, allied to MidHG. swindel, 'giddiness, vertigo,' equiv. to OHG. swintilod and swintilunga. Further akin to sfwinden, 'to dwindle away,' hence MidHG. also 'to faint, become unconscious.'

Schwinden, vb., 'to vanish, dwindle away, decay, perish;' from MidHG. swinden, OHG. svintan, 'to vanish, pass away, grow lean, become unconscious, faint;' corresponding to AS. swyndan (wanting in E.), 'to vanish;' probably allied to a root svæ (like Goth. standan to the root stă); The root svæ appears in OHG. svinan, MidHG. svithen, 'to decrease, disappear, grow lean, become unconscious;' Oic. sêma, 'to subside,' sêa, 'to abate,' Oic. êima, AS. éma, Du. zwijmen, 'giddiness, vertigo.' In the non-Teut. languages the root svæ, 'to decrease,' has not yet been authenticated; the comparison with Gr. σινόμα, 'I plunder, damage,' is dubious.—Schwindhaft, f., 'consumption,' MidHG. swintsuht, swinsuht (allied to swiden, also swindelunge.

Schwingen, vb., 'to swing, brandish, wave,' from MidHG.swingen, swingen, OHG. swingan (swingen?), 'to swing, throw, hurl, strike, scourge, vault, fly, soar;' corresponding to OSax. swingen, 'to vault,' AS. swingan, 'to scourge, fly, flutter;' E. to swing; from Goth. *swíjjan was formed swingwean, 'to swing about.' Under sfeidn and sfwinden, an Aryan root svæhk, swing, was added; AS. swingan, E. to swing, is a variant of AS. svägen, E. to swing; comp. Du. swarmen, 'to swing.'

Schwirren, f., 'stake'; see sämian.

Schwirren, vb., 'to whirl, whirl, chirp,' MidHG. only, allied like Schwarm, to a root svæk, 'to rustle, drink (like beasts),' from the equiv. MidHG. switen, OHG. swetzen; Goth. *switéjan is wanting. The Teut. root svæk, Aryan sväl, is primit. Aryan, as was observed under Schwir (a common Aryan root for 'to freeze' is wanting; comp. Winter, Schwir, frieren, and Schwierig); comp. Sans. svidya-má, from the root svad, 'to perspire,' Gr. ἵππος, 'I perspire,' ἵππος, 'perspiration,' for *hippo-; and further Lat. sádare, 'to perspire' (for *swoi- dare). Lett. svidra, 'perspiration.'

Schweren, vb., 'to swear,' from the equiv. MidHG. sweren, swyren, OHG. sweren, swiren; a specifically Teut. word (like Gu); comp. Goth. swaran, Oic. swirja, AS. swigian, E. to swear, Du. suweren, OSax. swiren, 'to swear.' The Teut. root swer 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. segr, n. plur., 'answer,' swart, vb., 'to answer,' in the legal sense also 'to give security;' andswar, n., 'legal decision,' AS. andswærn, f., 'answer,' E. to answer (see Antworten), OSax. andwörey, 'vindication.' The prim. idea of the Teut. root swer is therefore, perhaps, 'to be responsible;' it has been compared to Lat. respondere from spondeo.

Schwián, adj., 'sultry,' MidHG. only, from LG. swel, comp. Du. woeul, 'sultry,' AS. wél (Goth. *wél, is wanting); allied, like Schwid, to OHG. swilizôn, 'to burn slowly,' AS. for-swélan, 'to burn;' Oic. swél, 'thick, choking smoke.' The root swel, swel, appears also in Lith. svilti, 'to smoulder,' svélis, 'glittering,' svilmis, 'burnt smell,' and in Lett. sveilti, 'to singe.' Deriv. Schwieltät, 'sultriness,' with a Lat. ending like gypsal and gänterian.

Schwulst, f., 'swelling, bombast,' from MidHG. swelt, gewelt, OHG. giswolst, f., 'swelling;' allied to sfeiwen.

Schwung, m., 'swing, vibration, soaring, flight,' from the equiv. late MidHG. swune (u), m.; allied to sfeiwen.

Schwarz, m., 'swearing, oath, curse,' MidHG. only, in MidHG. found only in the compound meinsewer, 'perjury,' in OHG. only in eidsewer, 'oath;' allied to sfeiwen.

Sebenbaum, m., 'savin (species of juniper),' from the equiv. MidHG. seben- baum, OHG. seina, serinabauan, formed from Lat. sabina (arbor Sabina, lit. 'Sabine tree'); corresponding to AS. seifin, E. savin.

Scb, n., 'coulter,' from MidHG. síc, OHG. séh (kle), n., 'mattock, ploughshare' (Goth. *sika- is wanting); allied, like Sich und Sich, to a Teut. root séh, séy, sék, from Aryan sék, séy.
Séch, m., 'blessing, bliss, enchantment,' from MidHG. séhen, OHG. sáhen, n., 'sign of the cross, blessing resulting from it, magic spell'; borrowed on the introduction of Christianity (see *sneuz, *streiz, and *préiz) from Lat. signum; so too OHG. ságonm, 'to bless,' OSax. *sagonm, 'to bless,' lit. 'to make the sign of the cross,' from Lat. *signare. AS. *ságen, 'banner, military emblem,' must have been borrowed at an earlier period from Lat. signum; with the s of the Teut. words comp. the OFr. loan-word sée, as well as Ital. segno (Fr. enseigne).

Séch, vb., 'to see, look,' from the equiv. MidHG. séhen, OHG. sáhan; a common Teut. vb., and in this sense peculiar to this group. Comp. Goth. *sinawaz, Olg. *séa, AS. *séoa, from *séohan, E. to see, Du. zien, OSlov. *séhan, 'to see.' The common Teut. root sekw (with grammatical change segye, seye), from the pre-Teut. *ség, closely agrees in sound with the Aryan root *ség, 'to follow, pursue, accompany'; comp. Sans. séa, 'to escort, promote,' Gr. *sebái, 'to follow,' Lat. sequi, Lith. sekti, 'to follow'; the assumption that these words are primitives allied presents no difficulty (hence séha is perhaps lit. 'to follow with the eyes'). The supposition that the term is connected with Lat. secare, 'to cut' (Aryan root sek, 'to penetrate'), is untenable.

Séche, f., 'soul,' from the equiv. Mid HG. séla, OHG. sála (séhla), f.; a word peculiar to Teut. Comp. Goth. *sinawalaz, f., Olg. *séala, f., AS. *saila, *saeu, f., E. soul, Du. zeel, OSax. *sáela, f. The origin of the primit. Teut. *snevalaz, f., 'soul,' is obscure; it may be allied to *sé (Zelt, lit. 'that which moves'); comp. Gr. *aúkros. Its connection with Lat. saeculum, 'age, generation' (lit. 'vital power'), is equally possible; comp. Sans. áyu, 'vital power,' similar to Lat. aevum, 'age, time.'

Séchel, m., 'purse, bag, pocket,' from MidHG. sékel, OHG. *sichel, m., 'purse'; dimin. of *séa, Lat. saeculum; comp. OFr. souchel, E. satchel.

Sec, m. and f., 'lake, sea,' from MidHG. sé, m. and f., 'sea, lake, ocean' (the masc. predominates, and is used without distinction in all the senses); OHG. séo, m., 'sea, ocean,' and in these significations occur OSlax. sél, Du. zee, f., AS. *séa, m. and f., E. sea; Oic. sér, m., 'sea;' Goth. saeis, m., 'lake, marsh.' The common Teut. *séiri-, 'sea, lake,' does not belong to any Teut. verbal stem; Lat. saevus, 'savage' (Gr. *aúkos, 'mobile'), seems to be allied (Zet, lit. 'the savage element'). While *sé is peculiar to Teut., séer is common to some of the West Aryan languages.

Sécel, m., 'soul,' from the equiv. Mid HG. séla, OHG. sála (séhla), f.; a word peculiar to Teut. Comp. Goth. *sinawalaz, f., Olg. *séala, f., AS. *saila, *saeu, f., E. soul, Du. zeel, OSax. *sáela, f. The origin of the primit. Teut. *snevalaz, f., 'soul,' is obscure; it may be allied to *sé (Zelt, lit. 'that which moves'); comp. Gr. *aúkros. Its connection with Lat. saeculum, 'age, generation' (lit. 'vital power'), is equally possible; comp. Sans. áyu, 'vital power,' similar to Lat. aevum, 'age, time.'
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OHG. and MidHG. sêl, n., ‘pain’; from the O’Teut. adj., is derived Finn. sairas, ‘sick.’ The common Teut. saira—seems, like OIr. séith, séith, ‘hurt, disease,’ to point to a root sai, ‘to pain.’ The earlier meaning is preserved by Suab. and Bav. sêr, ‘wounded, painful,’ and sëfen, ‘to wound,’ comp. Du. zier, ‘injured, injury, sickness, scab.’

feícen, vb., ‘to make water,’ from the equiv. MidHG. seícen, OHG. seicfen; allied to ModHG. Céifa, ‘urine,’ and the equiv. MidHG. seíche, f., seich, m., OHG. seith, m.; Goth. *saipjan, ‘to make water,’ is wanting; with these sifirm, ‘to ooze,’ and LG. sêken, ‘to make water’ (Teut. root saik, saiax), are connected. The Aryan root séi, mentioned under feícen, appears as skati, with the same meaning, ‘to make water;’ comp. OSlov. stick, m., ‘urine.’

Feidy, adj., ‘low, shallow, flat,’ from MidHG. sîhte, adj., ‘low, shallow;’ OHG. *sîhti not recorded; probably allied to sifirm, hence lit. ‘where the water has sunk into the ground,’ or ‘that which has sunk, or is low;’ scarcely akin to feícen, lit. ‘where it gently flows’.

Seibe, f., ‘silk,’ from the equiv. MidHG. side, OHG. sid, f.; derived from MidLat. sêla, ‘silk,’ like OHG. chirde, from Lat. créta. The d of the HG. words must be explained by the soft mute of the Rom. languages, appearing in Span., Prov. and North Ital. seda and Ital. seta, ‘silk’ (Fr. soie), just as in Span. greda, ‘chalk,’ compared with Ital. créta (comp. Séibid).

MidLat. sêla, creta (c closed; see Brist, Rîn, Céita, and fîrri), may have been borrowed about the 10th cent. From Lat. sêla (lit. ‘bristle’), OIr. sîla is also derived. For the assumption that the Phoenician town of Sidon furnished both the material and the name Céita, or rather Lat. sêla, there is no historic proof. In E. another term is used, AS. sceol, sceoc, E. silk, to which the equiv. OIr. sîla, m., is allied. It is usually assumed that these latter terms come from the Lat., in which ñeriscus (Ir. ñeric) means ‘of silk;’ they must, however, especially since their forms can scarcely be deduced from the Lat., be more fittingly connected, like OSlov. sêılma, m., ‘silk,’ with an Eastern term; comp. Mongol. sûrel, ‘silk.’ The Seres, from whom the Greeks obtained their term σηρίχως (Lat. sérichus), adj., cannot, as an East Asiatic people, be regarded as the immediate source of the North Europ. loan-words.

Seidel, n. and m., ‘pint,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. stid, stilin, n.; from Lat. situâla (Ital. secchia, ‘pail’), ‘bucket,’ whence also OIr. sithal; with regard to the lengthening of Lat.  tô to MidHG.  tô in an open syllable, see Céife, and for d representing tô, see Céibe.

Seidelbaft, m., ‘spurge-laurel, mezereon,’ derived under the influence of Céife (on account of the fine last) from the equiv. MidHG. zidelbaft (also zidelbast), m., called also zilant; origin obscure. Perhaps zidel-reide, ‘rearing of bees,’ is allied.

Seife, f., ‘soap,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sîfa, OHG. seifa, f. (OHG. also ‘resin’); comp. Du. zeepe, AS. sâpe (hence OIr. sôpo), E. soap; Goth. *sâipô is implied by OHG. seipfa (Suab. and Swiss Zipf), and by the Finn. loan-word saippio, OHG. seifa, AS. sîp, ‘resin,’ might suggest the assumption that Céife belongs, like AS. sîpan, MidHG. sîfen, and Du. zijpelen, ‘to trickle,’ to the Teut. root sîp, to which Lat. silwm, ‘tallow,’ is usually referred. But Pliny says that ‘soap’ (sâpo) was an invention of the Gauls, “Gallorum hoe inventum rutulantis capilla; fit ex sebo et cinere . . . apud Germanos major iritis viris quam feminis.” The Lat. sâpo of Pliny, however, is, like its derivatives Fr. savon, Ital. seppa, none other than the Teut. *sâipô; perhaps soap (the Romans were not acquainted with it) may be regarded as a Tent. invention. Yet it is remarkable that Pliny speaks of soap only as a “pomade for colouring the hair.” The term sâpo, ‘soap,’ was not frequently used in Lat. until the 4th cent. Another Teut. word for soap is represented by E. lather, AS. leder, OIr. ladb.

Seibe, f., ‘straining, strainer, colander,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sîhe, OHG. sîha, f. Allied to feícen, ‘to strain, filter,’ from MidHG. sîhen, OHG. sîhan, ‘to strain, filter, trickle;’ comp. Du. zijgen, ‘to filter through, decay, faint,’ AS. sîn (from *sîhan), ‘to strain,’ and the equiv. OIr. sîa. Identical with these are MidHG. sîygen, OHG. and AS. sîgan, ‘to fall down, trickle.’ Tent. root sîh, sîhe (with grammatical change sîg, sîc), from pre-Teut. sê, ‘to trickle down;’ comp. OSlov. sécta, ‘to make water,’ Sans. síc, ‘to pour out’ (Gr. iôs, ‘moisture’?). An equiv. Tent. root sîk is also indicated by ModHG. feícen, fîfen, and fîrri.
Seif, n., 'rope,' from MidHG. and OHG. seil, n., 'rope, cord'; corresponding to OSax. sêl, AS. sêl, Oíc. seil, Goth. *saiil, n., 'rope' (from *sunaljan, 'to lower or let down with cords'). A common Teut. word savlo m, which, like the equiv. OSlov. sîlo, is derived from the widely diffused Aryan root seil, 'to bind.' Comp. the Sans. root si, 'to bind,' sêta, 'bond, fetter,' Gr. i-μᾶς, 'strap,' and i-μανᾶ, 'well-strap.' Lett. sînā, 'to bind'; also OHG. sîl, MidHG. sêl, m., 'straps of draught cattle'; OSax. sîma, 'strap.' Own. See Sêit and Sêite.

Seit, m., 'strained honey, sweetness,' from MidHG. sêim (honeyseim), OHG. sêim (honeyseim), m., 'virgin honey'; comp. Du. sêem; Oíc. sêim, hunangseim, 'honeycomb.' On account of this divergence of meaning in Teut. the connection of the word with Gr. αἶμα, 'blood' (lit. 'juice'), is improbable. It may be allied to the cognates discussed under Sêitse.

Seite, poss. pron., 'his, its,' from MidHG. and OHG. (also OSax.) sê; comp. Goth. seins, 'his'; allied to Goth. si-k, 'himself,' formed with the poss. suffix -iua-like metu and -in. Comp. sê; the further discussion of the word belongs to grammar.

Seif, an. vb.; its tenses are formed from various stems. The Teut. prim. stems are es, s, with the same meaning (OHG., MidHG., and ModHG. ist, OHG. and MidHG. sênt, ModHG. ist, -es); mood, OHG. and MidHG. sê, ModHG. ist; inf. MidHG. sênt, ModHG. sein; comp. Goth. 3rd pers. sing. ist, plu. sênt; optat. sêjau; AS. and E. 3rd pers. sing. es, 3rd pers. plur. AS. sênt); corresponding to the Aryan root es in Lat. es-i, Gr. ἑστει, Sans. āes-ī, Lat. sint, sën, Sans. śanti, &c. The second stem begins with b, ModHG., AS. and OHG. bran, OSax. bram, AS. bô, 'I am' (AS. also 'I shall'), connected with the stem of Lat. flô, Gr. φῶς, Sans. bhû, 'to become.' For the third stem (of quiescent and war) see under Seite. Further details belong to grammar.

Seifer, prep. and conj., 'since,' from Mid HG. ist, prep. and conj., 'since,' adv., 'since then,' OHG. ist, adv., 'since then, later,' conj., 'since, as because,' prep. 'since.' Comp. OSax. ñô (also seôr), 'later, afterwards, since then,' if, orig. a compar. adv.; comp. Goth. panteþ, 'further,' allied to seôsul, 'late.' As new equiv. compar. comp. also OSax. ñôr, OHG. sôðôr, MidHG. sêler. MidHG. sênt, a variant of sênt, is implied by fútural; E. since is based on MidE. sitheus, sitthen, AS. siddan.

Seif, f., 'side, flank, page,' from Mid HG. sîte, sê, OHG. sita (sitte), f., 'side'; comp. Du. zijde, f., 'side' and the equiv. AS. sîde, E. sit; Oíc. sêda, f.; Goth. *sîdô (*sîdô), f., is wanting. Allied to Oíc. siô, 'hanging down,' AS. sîd, adj., 'wide, large, extended.'—seiôs, in cinefôts, auten, *sînt, &c., with adv. s from MidHG. sît in ensl, ander-sêl, *sînt, which are accus. advs.

Seif, m., 'Canary wine, sack,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. sel, which, like E. sack, is said to have been formed from Ital. vino secco.

Seîl, feîber, seîbit, pron., 'self-same, self, himself,' &c., from MidHG. seîp (b), OHG. selbô, pron., 'self, himself,' &c.; comp. OSax. self, Du. self, AS. sylf, Oíc. sjîlf, Goth. sîlbô, 'self, himself,' &c. A pron. peculiar to Teut., which signified lit. perhaps 'master, possessor' (thus Sans. pîtis, 'master,' is similar to Lith. pats, 'self'). Comp. Ofr. selb, f., 'possession.'

Seîl, adj., 'happy, blessed, deceased, late,' from MidHG. seîce, OHG. selâg, adj., 'happy, blessed, blissful, salutary,' lengthened by the suffix -ig from an older *sêl, which was preserved in MidHG. sîltiche, 'in a lucky manner'; comp. Goth. sîla, 'good, suitable, AS. selâg, 'good, happy, OHG. sîlida, MidHG. sîdèle, f., 'happiness, welfare.' Goth. sîla is usually compared with Gr. σόλος (lon. oholos), 'whole,' from selos, oholê, as a greeting, Sans. satva, 'whole, all,' Lat. solus, 'whole.'—fîlg, in the adj., just as trúfâs, hãmâs, and múfâs, has nothing to do with OHG. selâg, since it is a suffix of the neuts. frîfâs, and of sîl, senâs, and of sîl, senâs, and of sîl, senâs, in subs. of this kind -sâl itself is a suffix formed from OHG. sal (gen. -sâles), which appears in Goth. as -isâl, n.

Seîleri, m., 'celery,' ModHG. only, from Fr. celeri.

Seîlen, adj. and adv., 'rare, rarely;' MidHG. selen, OHG. selan, adv., 'rarely;' corresponding to the equiv. AS. selian, adv. E. seldom, Oíc. sjulan, Ofr. steden, adv. The corresponding adj. is OHG. selâm, MidHG. selâne (AS. selâne), 'rare, strange,' the suffix of which has been supplanted in ModHG. by the more famil. -am. In Goth. sîdalikat, 'wonderful,' to which is allied Goth. sîdalikjan, 'to be astonished' (akin to AS. sytilf, E.
Sem

Sible). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.

**Semmel, m.** 'roll,' from MidHG. semel, semele (also simel), OHG. semala, simla, f., 'fine wheat flour or bread, roll'; a word peculiar to HG, allied to OHG. semon, 'to eat.' Lat. simla, 'wheat flour,' whence also Ital. semola, Fr. semoule, 'bran from fine wheat flour,' has been influenced by the HG. word.

**Semperfrei, adj.** 'free-born, entitled to act as assessor of the synod,' from MidHG. *semperfert,* 'subject only to the emperor and empire, authorised to hold a synod or to take part in it.' Allied to MidHG. sent, m., 'senatus, diet, imperial diet,' also 'ecclesiastical assembly,' like OHG. *sent* (Lat. *synodus*); MidHG. sempare, sentbare, prop., 'to take part in a synod.'

**Senden, vb.** 'to send, dispatch,' from the equiv. MidHG. *senden,* OHG. *sienet*; a common Tent. vb. ; comp. Goth. sendjan, OSax. senden, OSc. sennian, OIC. senda, 'to send,' Factive of a lost OTeut. *sinjan* ('to go, travel'); thus *sien* is lit. 'to cause to go.' Comp. graphic and sienne.

**Sennesbaum, m.** 'senna (tree),' ModHG. only, formed from the equiv. Fr. *sénè* (E. *senna*), Ital. *sena.* The ultimate source is Arab. *sana*.

**Senechall, m.** 'senechal, high steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. senechall, sidenchal, m., which is derived from Rom.; comp. the cognates Fr. *sénéchal,* Ital. *sincalcio* (MidLat. *sincalcus*), 'high steward.' The Rom. words are based on an OTeut. word (Goth. *sînaschals,* 'head servant'); comp. Goth. sendjan, *eldest,' which is primit. allied to OIr. *sen,* Lat. *senex,* senior; Lith. *sėnas,* Sans. *śina,* 'old.' With regard to the second part of the compound comp. &al; (and Marjallacht). The invariable t at the end of the MidHG. word is remarkable.

**Senf, m.** 'mustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sënf,* *sëwef,* m., OHG. *sähf,* m.; corresponding to Goth. *sâhp,* AS. *send,* 'mustard.' The other dials. have, like Rom., the term Weilert. It cannot be determined through what medium Gr. and Lat. *sên,* *sêhp,* '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 Gracco-Itals. obtained them independently from the same source.
MidHG. siche, OHG. siulht, f., ‘disease’;
abstract of sick.

sichjen, vb., ‘to sigh, lament,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sichen, sichten; the z of the MidHG. form is due to the influence of the intensives in -zen; in OHG. siften, sifteon, ‘to sigh,’ allied to MidHG. sif, ‘sigh.’ The latter is an abstract from OHG. sifan, ‘to drink’; hence sichjen, lit. ‘drawing in the breath’; it is related to faufen, as sôfenien is to sôfenin. Note, however, E. to sob, MidE. sobben, AS. *sobbian, ‘to sob, sigh,’ which may be allied to OHG. sifteon.

sich, pron., ‘himself, herself,’ &c., from the equiv. MidHG. sich, acc. and dat., OHG. sib, acc.; corresponding to the equiv. OLG. and Goth. sib, acc. Comp. Lat. se, Gr. εἰς, OSlav. se, acc., ‘himself,’ &c. (see, dat., like Lat. sibi); Sans. svat, ‘own,’ Lat. suis, Gr. εἷς, _ONCE. Hence even in Aryan there existed a reflex. pron. se-, se-. Further details belong to grammar.

sichel, f., ‘sickle,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sichel, OHG. sihhtle, f.; corresponding to Du. zikel, AS. sikel, E. sickle. It is perhaps borrowed from Lat. secolula (Ital. seghole, ‘bill, hedging bill’). On account of the agreement of the E. with the G. term, it must have been introduced in the 5th cent., which date also explains the permutation of Lat. k to HG. ch. On the other hand, Sichel and its cognates may be regarded as genuine Teut. words (Teut. sikel); the G. word looks like a diminutive of ModHG. Sich, which points to Teut. sêko-, and more remotely to the Aryan root *seko (see Σεφ).

sich, adj., ‘sure, certain, trusty,’ from MidHG. sicher, OHG. siihhtar, ‘careless, unconcerned; sure, protected, confident;’ to these are allied OSax. and AS. sicor, ‘free from guilt and punishment;’ MidE. sicher, Du. zeker (OHG. siihhtor-), ‘to justify, protect, promise, vow;’ OSax. sierben, ‘to set free.’ It is based on the common West Teut. loan-word Lat. sicarius (phonic intermediate form sicerius), 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 phræology? Comp. OHG. siihhtorín, ‘to justify, purgare’

Sicht, f., ‘sight,’ from MidHG. sicht,
Goth. the only allied term is saufs, m., 'offering' (OHG. sauDr, 'sheep', prop. 'sacrificial animal'). An Aryan root *sud* seems to be wanting in the cognate languages.

Siedler, m., 'settler'; comp. Siekter.

Sieq, m., 'victory, triumph, conquest,' from the equiv. OHG. sige, also sic (*q*), a common Teut. word; comp. Goth. sigis, OIE. sigr, AS. segor and sige, Du. zege. The great antiquity of the Teut. stem *segos*, sigis, is attested both by the proper names Segínérus, Segis-mundus, and Segesates, mentioned by Tacitus, and by the terms in the cognate languages; Aryan *síchos*, n., 'prevailing might,' is implied also by Ind. *śihas* and Zend *zasah*, 'power, might, victory. Comp. Sans. *śu*, 'to overpower, vanquish, conquer,' to which Gr. *συκμός* (aor. *συκέμ*ν) and OFr. *seigum*, 'I attain,' are closely allied.

Siegel, n., 'seal, signet,' from the equiv. late OHG. sigel, m. (wanting in OHG.); in the classical period MidHG. *insigel*, *insigelle*, OHG. *insigilt*, n. It cannot be determined whether MidHG. *sigel*, which was substituted for the latter term, was borrowed at a later period from Lat. *sigillum*, or whether it was formed again from MidHG. *biceps* (OHG. *bicyjelen*), 'to seal,' and *ensigel* (OHG. *insigilen*), 'to unseal'; nor is it known how OHG. *insigilt* is related to Lat. *sigillum*. In Goth. a term *sigilj*, n., occurs.

Siefe, f., 'brace, strap;' from the equiv. MidHG. *siefe*, OHG. *siel*; the latter is allied to the root *sij*, 'to bind,' in Gif; on the MidHG. variant *sil* are based ModHG. Gif, m., and Gif, f.

Sigirist, m., 'sexton, sacristan,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sigirste*, OHG. (also OLG.) *sigristor*; borrowed during the OHG. period contemporaneously with *Bürer*, *prüger*, and especially with *Šifier* and *Mčar*, from Lat. *sacrista*, whose MidLat. variant *sigrista manus* leads to OFr. *secretaire* (in ModFr. *sacristen*, Ital. *sagristsano*, E. *sexten*).

Sifbe, f., 'syllable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sibe*, earlier *sylabe*, OHG. *sylaba*, f.; borrowed from Lat. and Gr. *sylaba*, probably at the same period as *sijde*, and the words relating to writing, such as *brief* and *siften*.

Sifber, n., 'silver,' from the equiv. MidHG. *sifber*, OHG. *sifbar*, earlier *sylabar*, n.; a common Teut. word with corresponding forms; comp. Goth. *sifbar*, AS. *seolber*, segsfer, E. *silver*, Du. *zilver*, OSax. *silbar*. This primit. Teut. term is pre-historically connected (comp. *Gif*) with the equiv. Slav. cognates, OSlov. *strebro*, Lith. *sidabras*. The implied *silbro* 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, ἀψυφος*, seems, like the equiv. Saus. *rajati* (in the Vedas silver is unknown), to point to a primit. Aryan term of which Teut. has retained no trace. Another non-Aryan word of pre-historic Teut. is *gean*.

Sill, n., 'tether, string;' see *S📄, so too *Sille*.

Simmer, n., 'half a bushel,' for earlier ModHG. and MidHG. *simmer*, whose variants *sümber, sumber (sumbrin)*, lead to OHG. *sumbrin* (sumbrin), 'basket.' The suffix *in* occurs in several terms denoting vessels (see *Sifel*); the syllable *ber* in MidHG. *sümber* recalls *Gim* and *Safer*.

Simpel, m., 'simpleton, ModHG. only, from the adj. *simpel*, which comes from Fr. *simple*.

Simis, m. and n., 'cornice, shelf, mantelpiece,' from the equiv. MidHG. *simz*, *simez*, OHG. *simzi* (OHG. *simizstein*, 'capitelum'); a corresponding *simulo-* is wanting in the other Teut. languages; its pre-historic existence is proved by its kinship with Lat. *simula*, 'stove, moulding.' To MidHG. *simez* belongs the prop. collective *gesimeze*, ModHG. *Gims*. The derivation from Fr. *cymatis* (Gr. *κυματον* is inconceivable.

Simau, m., 'lady's mantle'; the earlier ModHG. variants *Sibau* and *Sibnare* point to MidHG. and OHG. *sintou*, whose lit. sense, 'ever-dew' (see *Simrian*), characterizes the plant more simply than the terms *Tántaht*, lit. 'dew-holder,' and *Tándźiřaf*, lit. 'dew-key,' which are applied to it.

Sindflut, see *Sintflut*.

Singen, vb., 'to sing, chant,' from the equiv. MidHG. *singen*, OHG. and OSax. *sigan*; a common Teut. vb. occurring in the same sense in all the dials.; comp. Goth. *sīganem*, OIE. *syngra*, AS. *sigan*, E. to sing, Du. *zigen* (yet Goth. also 'to read,' OHG. also 'to crow'). The Teut. root *singe*, 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 *tage* (Teut. root *sag* from Aryan *seq*), and to this there is no phonetic
objection. It is more probably connected with Gr. ὣφη, 'voice, speech, oracle,' if a prehistoric root sengh be assumed. Comp. sarna, and for other Teut. artistic expressions, sind and sähft.

**Sinn**, m., 'periwinkle,' Mod.HG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. AS. and Mid.E. singrīne, Oic. st-grenn, 'semper-viva'; sin, 'always,' is an OTeut. prefix connected with Lat. sem-per. Comp. sànt-flut.

**sicken**, vb., 'to sink, fall, abate,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sinken, OHG. sinkan; a common Teut. str. vb. (for its causative see sitten). Comp. Goth. sīganan, Oic. sökkan, AS. sīcian, E. to sink, Du. zinken, OSax. sicken. The a-root seng, contained in these words, seems to have originated in an i-root sig, which appears in the parallel form sitan in Mod.HG. sītën, as well as OHG. siganan, Mid.HG. sigan, 'to drip.' The pre-Tent. root sig, sig, appears in OSax. sīcian, 'to make water,' sīc, 'urine,' as well as in Sans. sīg, 'to wet, pour out,' whose pres. appears in a nasalised form sīcāti. Mod. HG. sītën is based upon Teut. sāk, pre-Tent. sīg.

**Sinn**, m., 'sense, meaning, import,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. sin (nd), m.; comp. OFris. sin. It cannot be borrowed from Lat. sensus, since a Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. str. vb. sīcian co-exists with the subst. The corresponding OHG. vb. sīman signifies only 'to travel, strive, go,' which certainly suggests that Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. sīman derived its meaning from OHG. sin, 'sensus.' The relation of OHG. sin, 'sensus,' to sīman, 'to set out, go in any direction,' may be inferred from its early history. The root of OHG. sīman is the same as that of Teut. sinpo, 'way, journey' (comp. sēntrīn, sēntrīn being based on a prehistoric sēntō). In Lat. sentire, 'to feel,' the Aryan root sōnt (comp. Ir. sēl, 'way') has an abstract meaning (see sēnt), which is also shared by OHG. sinno. From the OHG. word the equiv. Rom. cog- nate It. senso is derived.

**Sintenal**, conj., 'since, whereas;' from Mid.HG. sintemal, for sint dem mānō, 'since them.' Comp. jit.

**Sinter**, m., 'dross of iron, scale;' from Mid.HG. sinter (sinder), OHG. sinan, m., 'slag, slack'; comp. Oic. sindr, AS. sinder, 'slag, dross' (E. sinter is a HG. loan-word). References in the non-Tent. languages are uncertain.

**Sippe**, f., 'kin, kindred, family,' from Mid.HG. sippe, OHG. sippe, f., 'consanguinity'; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. sibba, AS. sib, Goth. sīþa. The prehistoric form sibhīþa indicates a kinship with Sans. subhā, 'tribe, tribal union, kin.' In Oic. mythology Sīf is worshipped as the goddess of the family, and espec. of marriage.—**Siippehaf**, from Mid.HG. sippehaf, f., equiv. to Mid.HG. sippe.

**Sitte**, f., 'custom, manner, good-breeding,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sitte, m. (rarely f.), OHG. situ, m.; a common Teut. word; comp. the equiv. Goth. sīdes, Oic. sīdr, AS. sidu (waiting in E.), Du. siede, OSax. sidu. It is very probably allied to Gr. ἵδω, gen. ἴδος (Aryan prim. form sīdho), 'custom,' but its connection with Gr. ἵδος, 'true,' is less likely.

**Sittich**, m., 'parrot,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sittich, m., beside which Mid.HG. and Mod.HG. sittich also occurs. Borrowed in the OHG. period from Lat. and Gr. psittac, contemporaneously with ἴδαι.

**Sitzen**, vb., 'to sit, fit, suit,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. sitzen, OHG. sizen (from *sizzen, earlier *sitzen); a primit. Teut. and also common Aryan str. vb. from the Aryan root sēl, Teut. sēl. Comp. Goth. sitan, AS. sitten, E. to sit, Du. zitten, OSax. sittian, 'to sit, be seated.' It corresponds to Sans. sūd, Gr. ἵππα (for *grēpha-), Lat. sēdeo, OSax. sēda (sēstī). For the corresponding causative see sētan. It is unnecessary to adumbrate further derivatives from this very large Aryan class (such as Lat. sidō, Gr. ἵππος, Lat. sēla, &c.).

**Six**, f. (in the asseveration bi mērre Christ, 'in faith, forsooth'), Mod.HG. only; early history obscure.

**Sittiche**, f., 'sketch,' Mod.HG. only, formed from Ital. schizzo, which comes from Lat. schédim. Comp. also sèdite.

**Sklave**, m., 'slave,' from late Mid.HG. schlave, schlave, m., 'slave,' prop. 'a captive of war.' Derived from the national designation Slav (MidLat. Selcbus, Slavus) during the G. war of annihilation against the Slavs. AS. scēalh, '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.

**Skrupel**, m., 'scruple,' early Mod.HG. only, formed from Lat. scrupulus.

**Simaragd**, m., 'emerald,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. smaragd (smaragd), m.
A learned term term from Lat. *smaragdus*.

So, adv, 'thus, so,' from MidHG. and OHG. *so*; corresponding to OSax. *so*, which seems to represent *sow*, although its relation to AS. *sæd* (E. *so*), and Goth. *saua*, *thus* cannot be accurately ascertained. Comp. *sow*.

**Sol**, pron., 'such,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *solich*, *sol* (suffix), OHG. *sulit*, *sol* (hh and single h); corresponding to OSax. *solit*, and Du. *zolk*. Just as AS. *sæd* and Goth. *saua* represent HG. and LG. *sæ*, so AS. *sayl* (E. *such*), and Goth. *sweiteks*, 'such', represent *sulfik*. For the form and meaning of the Test. suffix *liko* (liko- comp.) *sid* and *weld*.

**Sold**, m., 'pay, salary,' from MidHG. *solt* (d), m., 'reward for service done,' also 'that which is to be performed, duty, service.' It first appears in MidHG. about 1200 A.D., and is derived from Fr. *soul*; 'soldier's pay,' which is prop. the coin, Lat. *sulcyan*, Ital. *solito* (ModFr. *sou*); yet the double sense in MidHG. can only be explained by the influence of the vb. *felten*. **Soldat**, m., 'soldier,' an early ModHG. loan-word, based on Ital. *soldato*, whence also Fr. *soldat* (E. *soldier* comes from OFr. *soldier*); in MidHG. the term *soldenero* with a Test. suffix was used, and signified 'paid warrior, mercenary.'

**Sollen**, vb., 'to owe, be in duty bound,' be said to,' from MidHG. *sol* (scof), OHG. *solian* (soldan), pret. pres., 'to owe,' be obliged, be allowed, become, be indebted, be fitting.' The corresponding abstract *Edführt*, f., 'debt, guilt,' proves, like Goth. *skulian*, 'to be indebted, be bound to pay,' that *skul* to *owe* is the root (the loss of the guttural, by which the 1st per. *skat* became *sol* in OHG. and Mid HG., is surprising). From this root a pret. pres. common to Tent. was formed, which assumed the function of an auxiliary vb.; comp. E. *shall* and Du. *zaat*. For further details see grammars.


also forms the base of Gr. *vuiq* (dialect. *vuiq*), 'son,' which points to Aryan *sæ*-y- (suin-). Comp. *Ed{s}icht*.

**Solb**, pron., 'such,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *solich*, *sol* (suffix), OHG. *sulit*, *sol* (hh and single h); corresponding to OSax. *solit*, and Du. *zolk*. Just as AS. *sæd* and Goth. *saua* represent HG. and LG. *sæ*, so AS. *sayl* (E. *such*), and Goth. *sweiteks*, 'such', represent *sulfik*. For the form and meaning of the Test. suffix *liko* (liko- comp.) *sid* and *weld*.

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Som

Sorra,

Sonbe, m., *summer,* from the equiv.
MidHG. sunner, OHG. sumaral, m.; common
to Teut. in a similar form; comp. Du.
soner, AS. sumor, E. summer, Oic. sumor.
Sans. sunn, 'year,' Zend ham, 'summer,'
Armen. awarn, 'summer' (but am, 'year'),
OIr. sum, samrad, Cymr. ham, bal, 'summer,'
are cognate terms with different suf-
fices. Comp. sun, Muntrr, and Štreli.

Sonberbar, 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. sunrdrō, 'separated,
alon,' AS. sunder, E. summer, Du. zonder,
'without.' Allied to Gr. ἄπειρος, 'without,'
from the prim. form στερέος. With this
word is connected ἑσευτρέο, from MidHG.
besunder, 'separately, singly.'—Sonberbar,
adj., 'peculiar, strange, odd,' from MidHG.
sunnderbaren, 'distinguished,' Sonberlid,
adj., 'special, peculiar,' from MidHG. and
OHG. sunderlich, 'singly, especially, dis-
tinguished'; Sonbern, vb., 'to separate,
sever,' from the equiv. MidHG. sunderen,
OHG. sunteran; Sonbern, conj., 'but,'
from MidHG. suntern, a variant of sunder,
'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
(sonne) also occurs as masc., which is simi-
lar to OHG. stir-no, má-no (see Otern).
Oic. sól (corresponding to Goth. sōul, AS.
sól), the only term used in Mod. Scand.,
is primit. allied to Lat. sól, Gr. φως, 'sun,'
which, like Sans. svar, 'sun,' are based on an
Aryan root sōre, sōl, 'to give light'; on this
root the common Teut. term sunnun—may
also be based.—Sonnenbend, m., 'Saturday,'
even in MidHG. sun-dent, sunnen-dent,
OHG. sunnān-dant (also Zandtaq, OHG.
sunbarz-tac). MidHG. dent is frequently
used of the eve of a festival. In AS.
the corresponding sunnan-dent is used
only of the 'eve of Sunday.' It follows from
what has been said under šanndent that the
name of a part of the day was in G. applied
to the whole day. According to the article
Zandtaq, a native term for Saturday seems
to have been wanting among the Teutons
(perhaps they had orig. a week of only six
days). Moreover, Zannebent is really MidG.
and I.G.—Sonntag, m., 'Sunday,' from
MidHG. sun-tac, sunnen-tac, OHG. sun-
nentag, seems to have been even the pre-
Christian term, as may be inferred from
the agreement with OSax. sunwun-day, Du.
sondag, E. Sunday (but Oic. drottensdagr,
'Lord's day'). Comp. Wontag.

Soffi, adv., 'else, otherwise, formerly,'
from MidHG. sunnt, sunnt, earlier MidHG.
and OHG. su, 'thus' (the change in mean-
ing from 'thus' to 'else' is generally
explained by the ellipse of a negative
particle). OHG. and OSax. sus, Du. sus,
'thus,' seem to be of the same stem as
OHG. and MidHG. só.

Sorge, f., 'care, anxiety, sorrow,' from
the equiv. MidHG. sorge, OHG. soraga,
f., whose Frang. variant sororya makes it
probable that the word was derived from
an Aryan root sverk (to which OIr. sere,
'love,' is allied ) or Aryan seregh (comp.
Lith. sergëti, 'to guard'). Yet the forms in
the other Teut. dials. have not the w; comp.
Goth. salarga, AS. sorh, E. sorrow, Du. zorg,
OSax. sorga. Nothing certain can be as-
serted concerning the early history of the
word.

Sorte, f., 'sort, kind, species,' ModHG.
only, formed from Ital. sorta.

Spáhen, vb., 'to spy,' from the equiv.
MidHG. spáhen, OHG. spáhn. This word
and the OHG. and OSax. adj. spáhi, Mid
HG. spehe, 'prudent, skilful' (and Du.
bespíeden, 'to spy'), are the sole relics of
the OTeut. root speh, 'to see,' which, through
Lat. spec in spectum, conspicio, ad spectus,
as well as through Sans. spej, 'to see' (Gr.
σπείρω for *σπιστος?), is proved to be
primit. Aryan (Aryan root speh). From
the Teut. cognates those of Ital. spiaire,
Fr. espier, 'to spy out' (Ital. spioné, Fr.
espion, 'spy,' whence E. spy), were bor-
rowed at an early period.

Spallen, vb., 'to split, cleave,' from the
equiv. MidHG. spallen, OHG. spaltan,
comp. MidLG. spalden, MidDu. spalden,
'to split.' A str. vb. peculiar to the Teu-
tons of Middle Europe, and based on an
Aryan root splát; comp. Sans. sphut,
sphat (for splát), 'to crack' (causat. 'to
split'). Probably connected with MidHG.
splt, 'lance splitter,' Goth. splída, 'tablet,'
Oic. spjald, 'tablet.'

Span, m., 'shaving, chip, splinter,' from
MidHG. and OHG. spán, m., 'chip,' Du.
spaan, 'chip, blade of an ear,' AS. spón,
E. spoon, as well as Oic. spinner, spinner, 'slooter of wood, spoon,' attest the double sense of primit. Teut. *spinnan*- 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. σκυίον, 'spoon for stirring' (see Spat), is uncertain.

Spanferkel, n., 'sucking pig; a diminutive of MidHG. spanferch, n., 'sucking pig' (also in MidHG. span-sif-, -swin). The first component is MidHG. span, f., 'breast, milk;' on whose equiv. variant spinne, spinne, MidHG. spinneferchelin, 'sucking pig,' is based. Comp. Du. speen, 'udder;' and Oic. spinach, f., 'breast,' whose root is perhaps the same as that of spann ; akin also to Lith. spęnis, 'teat.'

Spange, f., 'elasp, buckle, bracelet,' from the equiv. MidHG. spange, OHG. spange, f.; a common Teut. term; comp. Oic. spanje, AS. spange, 'elasp' (to which E. spangle, prop. a diminutive, is allied), Du. spange. Its early history is obscure.

Spanne, f., 'span, from MidHG. spanne, OHG. spanna, f., 'width of the outstretched hand' (from this Ital. spanna and Fr. empan, 'a measure of length,' are borrowed); allied to spannen, 'to stretch, expand, span,' MidHG. spannen, OHG. spannan, sir. vb., which corresponds to Du. spannen, AS. spannan, E. to span. The root span, 'to draw,' seems to be connected with the cognates discussed under Spanferkel and Oic. spinach, perhaps even with those of spinne.

Sparen, vb., 'to save, economise, lay up,' from MidHG. sparrn, OHG. sparhön, 'to save, store, preserve, lay up.' Denomin. of OHG. spar, 'thrift,' A.S. spar, for which sparhön, 'thrift,' first occurs in ModHG.; MidHG. sparheche, 'in a frugal manner,' is the corresponding adv., but it was changed in MidHG. into an adj. sparhe, 'frugal;' in OHG. sparheken, AS. sparhehende, 'thrift'y, Comp. Du. spar, AS. sparhan, E. to save, Oic. spar. No connection with Gr. σκυίον, 'scarce, few, seldom;' (allied to σκυίον, 'to sow, scatter'), is conceivable.

Spargel, m., 'asperagus,' from the equiv. MidHG. spargel; the latter was formed from Lat. asparago, which was also the source of the equiv. Du. asperge, Ital. asparagio. Note Swiss spärre.

Spärlich, see Sparen.

Spärren, m., 'spar, rafter;' from Mid HG. spärre, OHG. sparrro, m., 'pole, beam;' corresponding to Du. and E. spar, Oic. spärre, 'beam.' There are no cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages. See Spat.

Späß, m., 'jest, joke, fun,' ModHG. only; formed from Ital. spasso, 'pleasure, pastime.'

Spätz, adj. and adv., 'late(ly), backward,' from the equiv. MidHG. spätz, OHG. spätz, adj. (but MidHG. spätz, OHG. spatto, adv.); comp. Du. spade, 'late.' Goth. preserves only spätzic, 'later,' and spedistic, 'last, last, least.' The Teut. spätz cannot be traced farther.

Spät, m., 'spar' (mineral), from MidHG. spät, m., 'foliated stone, splinter,' whence Du. spaat, Fr. spath, and Ital. spata, fellspar, seem to be derived. Its origin is obscure, as in the case of Ñærja.

Spätlen, m., 'spade,' ModHG. only; MidHG. spate may be inferred from the MidHG. and ModHG. dimin. spatel, 'little shovel;' the implied OHG. *spato* agrees with Oosax. spado, Du. spade (spa), AS. spada, E. spade. These O-Teut. cognates are primit. allied to Gr. σκυίον, 'blade of a sword.' Ital. spada, 'sword' (to which Fr. épee is allied), is usually derived from Gr. rather than from Teut.

Spätz, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. late MidHG. spatz, m.; a pet term peculiar to HG., and allied to MidHG. spär (see Spätlen). The assumed orig. connection with the equiv. Lat. passer (for *spat-ter*) is less probable.

Spazieren, vb., 'to walk,' from the equiv. MidHG. spatzieren. Borrowed in the 13th cent. from Ital. spaziare, 'to roam.'

Speck, m., 'woodpecker,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spiech, m.; Du. specht and E. speck, 'woodpecker;' are G. loan-words; also OHG. and MidHG. spiech (from a Teut. spieca are derived, OFr. espèche, ModFr. espèche, 'woodpecker'). Probably cognate with Lat. pecus, 'woodpecker;' the name is said to mean 'speckled,' and is usually connected with Lat. pictus, 'painted' (Gr. ποικίλος), 'ornate,' or with E. speck, AS. spicca, 'spot.' If OHG. spiecht (Du. specht) be not allied to Lat. pecus, it may be referred as 'spey, watcher,' to the root of pâhen, 'to spy.' Deriv. Siefart, equiv. to Spéêtes hart, lit. 'woodpecker's forest.'

Speck, m., 'bacon, lard, fat;' from the equiv. MidHG. spék (sk), OHG. spéck, m.; corresponding to Du. spek, AS. spíc, Oic. spík, n., 'blubber.' A primit. Teut. term,
which is usually connected with Sans. pāraṇ, 'fat,' Gr. πτόρον, 'fat,' Zend pśrā Instructor, the u being assumed to be changed into q (see fat and ʿellah).

ספק, m., 'spear,' from the equiv. Mid HG. spīr, OHG. spīza, f.; common to Teut., with the corresponding terms, OIE spīz, plural 'spear,' AS. spēr, E. spear, Du. spier, Osax. spēr (from Teut. spīr is derived O Tr. spēric). It is uncertain how the word is connected with Lat. sparsus, 'hunting-spear'; it may be cognate, or the two languages may have borrowed it from a third. Its relation to ʿean and ʿep is doubtful.

ספק, f., 'spare,' from the equiv. Mid HG. spēche, OHG. speiehla, f.; a West Teut. word; comp. AS. spēce, E. spice, Du. specke, OLS spēza, 'spike,' 'chip, stick.' Its connection with OHG. spēkha, 'chip, stick,' Du. spake, 'rafter,' is not certain. ʿSpēdī is derived from a primit. Teut. spika; so too the cognates of ModHG. ʿSpēdī, whose first component is ModHG. (simply MidHG.) ʿSpēdī, m., 'nail.' This corresponds to Du. spijker, 'nail.' Ofc. spēk, 'spike, spicry;' and E. spike.

ספק, m., 'spit, saliva,' from the equiv. Mid HG. spēche, OHG. spēkhol, speikech, f.; allied to Du. specke (Goth. *spaikuldr), 'spit.' It is uncertain in what way these cognates are connected with the root spēr, 'to spit' (see ʿfēm and ʿfēden).

スペーク, m., 'granary, corn-loft,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēcēr, OHG. ʿSpēkheri (ʿspēkheri), m.; corresponding to Osax. ʿSpēkheri and Du. spijker. The permutation of the medial k to b in HG. indicates that the word was borrowed before the 8th cent. (see ʿtel). Lat. spectrium, 'granary,' was probably introduced in the 4th cent. from the South of Europe with the art of building in stone (see ʿfēsler, also ʿfēseran ʿbāqel; it is remarkable, however, that the word rarely occurs in the Rom. languages; ʿSpēdī is also wanting in Bav. Comp. also ʿSpēdī.

スペーク, vb., 'to spit, vomit,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēl, OHG. ʿSpēlan, str. vb.; a root vb, common to Teut. and found also in other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. ʿSpēlan, OIE ʿSpēja, AS. and Osax. ʿSpēlum, E. spee and Du. spuwen, 'to spit;' corresponding to the equiv. Lat. spiu, Gr. πτέρω, Lith. spiauja, OSlov. piljuja, Sans. ʿfēhra. ʿSpēdī and ʿSpēgen are also connected probably with this common Aryan root ʿspēr, 'to spit.'

スペーク, f., 'food,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēcē, OHG. ʿSpēla, f.; borrowed in the beginning of the 4th cent. from Ital. and MidLat. ʿSpēza for ʿSpēze (with regard to OHG. ʿSpēza for ʿSpēza). Comp. Ital. ʿSpēza, 'expenditure, expenses' (whence ʿSpēra, from Ital. ʿSpēder, 'to spend,' (see ʿfētera), equiv. to Lat. expendere). ʿSpēta may have been borrowed contemporaneously with ʿSpēdī; comp. further Goth. ʿSpēta, ʿSpēla and OHG. ʿSpēra, from Lat. mensa.

スペーク, m., 'spit,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēla, ʿSpēza, OHG. ʿSpēta, ʿSpēza, f.; corresponding to AS., E., and Du. spelt. The OHG. form ʿSpēla (equiv. to AS. ʿSpelt) was borrowed, as the ʿSpēta indicates, prior to the OHG. period (perhaps contemporaneously with ʿSpēla, ʿSpēlan, and ʿSpēza) from Lat. and Ital. ʿSpēla, while the OHG. variant ʿSpēla points to Ital. ʿSpēla. Comp. also with these Fr. ʿSpēclaire, ʿSpēlt.'

スペーク, f., 'spending, alms,' from Mid HG. ʿSpēnde, OHG. ʿSpēnta, f., 'present, gift, alms.' Mid HG. ʿSpēden, vb., 'bestow as a gift, spend, distribute,' from Mid HG. ʿSpēden, OHG. ʿSpēnta, to distribute gratuitously,' which was borrowed about the 7th cent. from MidLat. and Ital. ʿSpēder, (equiv. to Lat. ʿSpēder, to spend), to spend,' (to which ModHG. ʿSpēfe belongs); allied to E. to ʿSpēd.

スペーク, m., 'tinker,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēgeler, a derivative of Mid HG. ʿSpēgel and ʿSpēge, 'metal ornament, clasp.'

スペーク, m., 'sparrow-hawk,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpēvera, ʿSpēvar, OHG. ʿSpēwarēr, m. (comp. Du. ʿSpēver). A derivative of the Teut. ʿSpēva, 'sparrow' (see ʿSpēf). Hence ʿSpēwarē is lit. 'bird of prey that lives on sparrows' (in Mid HG. also ʿSpērēr, f., 'female sparrow-hawk'). OHG. ʿSpēwarēr is a compound of ʿSpēr, 'eagle;' comp. OHG. ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, ʿSpērēr, 'sparrow-hawk,' like OHG. ʿSpēwarēr. OHG. ʿSpērēr, 'eagle,' may appear as ʿSpērēr in the second part of a compound. From Teut. are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. ʿSpēvarēre, Fr. ʿSpēvīer. ʿSpēverback, m., 'service-tree,' is a corruption of Mid HG. ʿSpēverbōm, the origin of which is obscure.

スペーク, m., 'sparrow,' from the equiv. Mid HG. ʿSpērīne (q), a dimin. of Mid HG. ʿSpēr, OHG. ʿSpēro, m., 'sparrow,' (comp. E. ʿSpērīling, allied to Mod HG. ʿSīhar), which represents the common Teut. name of the bird. Comp. Goth. ʿSpēra, OIE ʿSpēr,
AS. spearwe, E. sparrow (in Du. mesch, much; for the LG. term see Friending). Of this stem sparc-*, which is based on the root spor, 'to sprawl' (see Spor), seems to be a pet form; note also Fr. sparf, 'sparrow' (in Snab. and Bav. the usual term is Sporf). Comp. Spärchar.

Spener, vb., 'to bar, obstruct, fasten,' from MidHG. and OHG. spearen (pret. sparte, OHG. sparta), wk. vb. lit., 'to provide with bars.' Deriv. of Spärren.

Speutzen, vb., 'to spit,' from late MidHG. spitenz, an intensive of spei, to which ModHG. spiten, equiv. to E. to spit, and AS. spilten, is also allied.

Spejcreri, f., 'spice, groceries,' from late MidHG. specerte, f., which is formed from Ital. spezieria.

Spidien, vb., 'to lard; provide richly,' a ModHG. derivative of Spor.

Spiegel, m., 'mirror, looking-glass, reflector,' from the equiv. MidHG. spierel, OHG. spiegai, m. (comp. Du. spiegel). The OHG. term is derived, with a change of gender, from MidLat. speculum (equiv. to Late. 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. schächer, lit. 'shadow container,' from OHG. schwico, AS. sekda, 'shadow,' in Goth. skuggwa, 'mirror.'

SpieL, n., 'play, game, sport,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spil (gen. spiles), n., 'jest, pastime, pleasure'; allied to spitten, 'to play, sport, gamble.' MidHG. spiln, OHG. speilen, wk. vb., 'to amuse oneself;' comp. Du. spelen, AS. spiean, Oic. spil, 'to play.' There are no undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages.

Spieb (1), m., 'spear, lance, pike,' from MidHG. spic*, OHG. spio*, m., 'warrior's or hunter's spear;' corresponding to the equiv. Goth *spipta- (whence OFr. espier, 'spear'), Oic. spôj, n. (in AS. spled, see Spire). Cognate terms in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.—ModHG. Spiebf, 'accomplice,' lit. 'comrade in arms.'

Spieb (2), m., 'spit' (cooking), from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spitz (gen. spizzes), m.; corresponding to Du. spit, AS. spity, 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. Spits (Fr. épist) is also used in the sense of 'dags or croches of a stag,' a meaning not found in the earlier periods; yet ModHG. Spisfer (OHG. spizzo, spizzo, 'hinnulus'), 'young stag,' and the borrowed Fr. term espot, 'trochings of a stag,' implies the existence of such a meaning. See spirt.

Spille, f., see Spintel.

Spilling, m., 'large yellow plum,' from the equiv. MidHG. spilinc, spiling (q.v.). Probably connected, like OHG. spënala, MidHG. spënel, 'pin,' with a primit. Teut. spina-, 'thorn,' which is cognate with Lat. spina, 'thorn' (comp. Ital. spillo, 'pin').

Spindel, f., 'spindle, distaff, pivot, peg,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinnen, OHG. spinnala, f.; the ModHG. variant Spille, MidHG. spille, is based upon MidHG. spintel.—ModHG. Spinne, f., 'spider,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinne, OHG. spinn, f., lit. 'spinner.'—Spinnen, vb., 'to spin,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinnen, OHG. spinnen, str. vb.; common to Teut. in the same sense. Comp. Goth. spinnan, Oic. spina, AS. spinan, E. to spin, Du. spinnen. While the cognates of ModHG. weben are common to Teut., those of spinan have only Lith. pini, 'to plait' (pntis, 'cord'), and OSloV. pët, 'to stretch,' connected with them; comp. the pre-Teut. roots pen and spen, which occur also in ëänke. It is also frequently assumed that spinen and spinan are allied.—ModHG.

Spinnevebe, f., 'cobweb,' from the equiv. MidHG. spinneneb, -vepe, OHG. spinan wirpóp, m.

Spion, m., 'spy,' from Fr. espion; see Fräben.

Spital, Spittel, n., 'hospital,' from the equiv. MidHG. spitd and spitel, n.; which is derived from Lat. hospitale.

Spitz, adj., 'pointed, acute, sharp,' from the equiv. MidHG. spitz, spite, OHG. spizt; Goth. *spitj- (nom. *spitjan) is wanting; comp. Spieb (2). No corresponding term is found in the non-Teut. languages.

—Spit, m., 'Pomeranian dog.' ModHG. only; an adj. used as a subst.

Spießen, vb., 'to split, cleave,' from the equiv. MidHG. spizzen; corresponding to E. to split and the equiv. Du. spitten; an OTeut. root vb. which does not occur elsewhere. To this is allied ModHG. Spitter, m., 'splinter,' from MidHG. spitter, m. and f. (Goth. *spittra-); an old tr in HG. is not permuted; comp. bitter, tren, and jitten), but in MidHG. a term spitter, 'splinter,' connected with spaten, is mostly

**Spo,** m., 'mould,' allied to MidHG. spat, 'dry, rough,' OHG. spör, 'mellow, rotten'; cognate terms are wanting.

**Sporn,** m., **Sporen,** plur., 'spur,' from the equiv. MidHG. speer, spat, OHG. sporo, m.; corresponding to Du. spoor, AS. spora, spur, E. spur, and the equiv. OIC. spor. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. sporne and Fr. epore, 'spur.' Teut. spurro, m., 'spur,' is based on a str. verbal root spat, 'to kick,' which is preserved in ModHG. spier, frutten, and E. to spurn. Comp. OHG., OSax., and AS. spurnan, 'to tread,' with which Sans. sphur, 'to kick away,' Gr. σπεύδω, 'to struggle' (Lat. sperno, 'I despise,' has a figurative sense), and Lith. sturtis, 'to tread,' are primit. allied. Comp. also Sprinig (lit. 'sprawler'). Since the orig. sense of the Aryan root *spar* is 'to kick,' Spier cannot be connected with it.

**Sporteln,** plur., 'fees, perquisites,' Mod HG. only, formed from the equiv. Ital. sportula.

**Spott,** m., 'mockery, banter, scorn, laughing-stock,' from MidHG. and OHG. *speht* (<gen. *spottes*), m., 'mocker, scorn, disgrace'; its early occurrence in OHG. shows that it is a genuine HG. word. It is remarkable that the LG. dial. have a medial *tt* in the corresponding words; comp. Du. spott, OIC. spott, n., 'mockery.' ModHG. and MidHG. spotten, 'to mock, scoff at,' OHG. *spettan*, equiv. to Du. *spotten* and Otl. *spotta.* The cognates seem to imply a Goth. *spahbun* (for Goth. *spabun*, equiv. to HG. *tt*, see Edmitre), whose origin cannot be discovered. Lat. *spatium* is scarcely allied.

**Sprache,** f., 'speech, language, utterance,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprâche, OHG. sprâhha. An abstract of *sprechen* (comp. AS. spreca), 'to speak, say, utter,' which comes from the equiv. MidHG. sprechen, OHG. *sprechen*, a str. vb. peculiar to the West Teut. languages; comp. OSax. spreken, Du. spreken, AS. sprecaen. The corresponding E. *to speak* (and *speech*), from AS. specaen and *spéck*), points to a Teut. root *spék,* which appears also in MidHG. *spécht,* 'to chatter.' The Teut. root *sprek* has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages; it is perhaps related to Sans. *śpárdri,* 'to rustle.' For an obsolete term, also meaning 'to speak,' see under **Spitzen** the current term in the UpG. dials is *rít.*

**Spreche,** f., 'starling,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. OSax. sprad, Du. spreeuw, North Fris. spreken, 'starling.' Origin obscure. From an OTeut. dial. the equiv. OFr. esprhou was borrowed.

**Spreten,** vb., 'to spread, streu,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spreiten,* wk. vb., 'to unfold'; a primary form also occurs, MidHG. *spreiten, spreiten,* 'to spread.' Comp. Du. spreiden, spreiden, AS. spreidhun, E. to spread. The Teut. root *sprei* has not yet been found in the non-Teut. languages; no connection with *frut* is possible.

**Spreižen,** vb., 'to spread open, stride,' earlier ModHG. srenzen, lit. 'to stretch upwards like a prop or buttress,' from MidHG. and OHG. *spreiten* (spreižen), 'to prop, support.' Allied to MidHG. *spriz,* f., 'buttress,' which is derived from the stem of *spreižen.*

**Sprengel,** m., 'sprinkling brush; diocese, jurisdiction,' from MidHG. sprengel, m., 'brush for sprinkling holy water, sprinkle,' with a remarkable change of meaning.—**Sprengen,** vb., 'to burst, break open, blow up,' from MidHG. and OHG. *sprengen,* 'to cause to spring,' is a causative of *gurten.*

**Sprengel** (1), m., 'springe, nose, snare,' ModHG. only, from LG. ; comp. Du. *sprengel,* 'loop in a cable.' The latter, like OHG. *sprink* 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. *sprūtis,* 'to choke;' *spruné,* 'choking;' Lett. *sprungait,* 'to cord, confine.'

**Sprengel** (2), m., 'speak, spot,' from MidHG. (MidG.) sprekel, spreinkel, m., 'spot, for which in MidHG. a form *srockel* without a nasal is used (also *sprinkel* in *sprinkelhut,* 'spotted'), allied to L. *spreka,* Swed. *sprekla,* 'little spot;' Swiss *sprigel,* *sprigel.* These cognates may be connected with E. to *freek, freekle,* and further with Gr. πρώκνες. Sans. prati, 'spotted, variegated,' if *sprek* (sprek) and *preak* (preek) be regarded as the Aryan roots (with regard to the interchange of *sp* and *p* comp., that of *st* and *t* under *tressen* and *ötten*). In that case there would probably be no historic connection between *spreken* and *sprengen.*

**Spruc,** f., 'chaff,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *spriu* (gen. *spriuces*), n.
A specifically HG. word, which, like Mid HG. *spraxen, MidDu. *sprat (Goth. *sprōgan), 'to emit sparks, fly as dust, scatter,' is based on a Teut. and an Aryan root *sprē (Goth. *sprōgan), 'to emit sparks,' of which, however, no further traces can be found (see further sprē). The corresponding LG. word is represented by the cognates, E. spring and Du. kaf.

Sprichtwort, n., 'proverb,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprichtwort, n. (the form Sprichtwort first occurs in early ModHG. only), lit. 'uttered word.'

Sprigel, with the variant Sprigel, m., 'support of an awning, tilt,' a ModHG. word of the MidG. group; not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods. No cognate terms have as yet been found.

Sprīzen, vb., 'to sprout, shoot forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprīzen (OHG. *sprōzan), str. vb.; corresponding to Du. spruiten, AS. sprītan, and E. to sprout. From this Teut. root sprīt, 'to grow up,' are derived E. to sprit, 'to sprout' (AS. sprītan), as well as AS. sprēt, 'pole, shaft,' equiv. to Du. sprit, 'javelin, spear, bow-sprit,' whence ModHG. Sprit in Blu sprit. Comp., further spur and Sprit. No terms undoubtedly cognate are found in the non-Teut. languages.

Springen, vb., 'to spring, leap, jump,' from the equiv. MidHG. springen, OHG. springan, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. springan, Du. springen, AS. springan, E. to spring, Goth. *springan. From this common Teut. vb., to which ModHG. Sprungen, m., (MidHG. and OHG. sprung), is allied, the cognates of Ital. springare, 'to jog, swing one's legs,' are derived. An allied Aryan root sprīh, with a nasal exists in Gr. σπηρίχωσθαι, 'to hasten,' σπερχό, 'hasty.'

Sprījen, vb., earlier sprīgen, 'to spirt, squint, squint, spout forth,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprītzen, whence Ital. spruzzare and sprizzare were borrowed; allied to Mid HG. spritzte, ModHG. Sprīge, f., 'squint, squint,' derivs. of the Teut. root sprīt, 'to grow up, shoot forth' (see sprīzen). Comp. E. to sprit, 'to spirt' and 'to sprout.'

Sprīde, adj., 'brittle; shy, coy,' ModHG. only; corresponding to ModFlem. spreet, early ModDu. sprui, MidE. sprié, 'infirm, brittle.' The adj., an old formation (like Br., and mürr) from the Teut. root sprē, 'to be scattered as dust' (see Sprö), is not recorded, probably only by chance, in the earlier periods of the language.

Spröfle, f., 'shoot, sprout; rung,' from MidHG. *spröfle, OHG. *spröfle, m., 'rung.' This meaning is probably derived from an older signification ('rung'); comp. Oic. sprote, 'twig, rod, staff,' AS. sprote, 'twig.' These terms are connected with the Teut. root sprīt in sprē, of which Spröfle, 'sprout,' is a ModHG. derivative; from the latter Spröfle is derived.

Spröfle, f., 'sprat,' prop. a LG. word, which corresponds to the equiv. Du. sprot, E. sprat, and AS. sprot. Its earlier history has not been ascertained.

Spröfn, m., 'serving, aid, sentence, judgment,' from MidHG. spröfn, m., 'that which is uttered, word, speech'; a Mid HG. derivative of the vb. spröfle.

Spröfe, vb., 'to emit sparks, sparkle,' first recorded in MidHG., but MidHG. *spröfle, OHG. *sprōfle, are to be assumed. Its connection with MidHG. *sprōfle, 'to fly as dust,' and ModHG. Spröfs, leads to the root sprōf (sprōf), 'to be scattered as dust'; see further Spröf.

Spröfe, vb., 'to haunt' (of a ghost), ModHG. only; its early history cannot be discovered; how it is connected with the root sprōf (see Spröf) is uncertain.

Spröf, m., 'spectre, ghost,' ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; it is unknown to UpG. (the strictly HG. form Spröf occurs in early ModHG.); comp. LG. and Du. spoek, from Tent. spräuka-. Allied to Swed. spok, 'scarecrow,' Dan. spøj, 'joke, fun,' Norweg. sprøk, 'ghost' (E. spoek is of Scand. origin). It is uncertain whether the word is related to Lith. spūglas, 'splendour.'

Spröfle, f., 'spool, bobbin,' from MidHG. spröfle, m., 'spool, tube, quill,' OHG. spoel, f., spoulo, m., 'spool'; corresponding to Du. spoel, E. spool. From the Teut. cognates are derived the Rom. terms, Ital. spūola, 'shuttle,' Ofr. spolot, 'spindle.' Connected with the root spa, 'to draw,' affixed under spume and spīnne?.

Sprötle, vb., 'to rinse, wash,' from the equiv. MidHG. sprötle, OHG. spöten, w. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. spoelen, AS. spēlan. Its connection with the preceding word is not clear.—The corresponding collective Spröflich, m., 'dishwash, swill,' is based on MidHG. spüldach (OHG. *spūldach).

Sprūn, m., 'bung, bunghole, channel,' from MidHG. *sprunt (gen. spuntes), m.,
"bunchhole, 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 puncta and punta, as well as Mod HG. (dial.) Bunt and Bärn (as to the period when the word was borrowed, comp. Stuet). Du. spoen, spuen, 'bunch,' and Fr. boute, 'sluice, plug,' boudeon, 'bunch,' 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. spuent, comp. Ital. spuntone, 'spuntoon,' spuntare, 'to blunt,' allied to Lat. punctum.

Spur, f., 'track, trace, footstep, vestige,' from MidHG. spur (spur), n. and f., 'footstep,' beside which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. spor occurs; connected with the Teut. and Aryan root spur (see Spen), 'to tread.' This is allied the MidHG. denominative spur, 'to trace, investigate, discover,' from MidHG. spîrn, OHG. spurren, spuren, spurten, and spuren, w.k. vb., lit. 'to follow in search of the track or game,' then 'to go in quest of, trace, examine.' This figurative sense recurs in all the Teut. languages (comp. Du. spuren, AS. spuerian, OSc. spujda), and is probably a relic of the terms used by OTeut. hunters.

 Spursen, vb., 'to speed, make haste,' from the equiv. MidHG. *spuren (not recorded), OHG. spützen; allied to MidHG. and OHG. spur, f., 'success, dispatch,' which is the abstract of MidHG. and OHG. spuen (spuon), 'to succeed, be successful' (spurt is wanting in Snab. and Bav.). To the same cognates E. speed, from AS. spêld, 'success' (AS. spörwan, 'to make progress'), Du. spoed, 'haste,' spoeden, 'to hasten,' With the root spo (spê) contained in these words, Sans. spûla, 'to swell, grow, thrive,' and OSlav. spûga (spêti), 'to be successful,' are connected; so too perhaps Lat. spariun.

 Spüten, vb. equiv. to spuren.

Staat, m., 'state, country, pomp, show,' ModHG. only, borrowed, like Du. staat, and E. state, from Lat. stātus, whence also Fr. état and Ital. stato. The meaning 'display' also belongs to Fr. état. Staat is a totally different word.

Stab, m., 'staff, stick, staff-officers,' from MidHG. and OHG. stap (gen. stäbes), m., 'stick, prop, staff'; a common Teut. word, represented also by Goth. stafis (b), AS. stef, E. staff, Du. staf (comp. also Suf.

Stade, m., 'sting, prickle, goad,' from the equiv. MidHG. (very rarely) stadel, OHG. stahhalla (stachhalla), f.; a rather late derivative of stedun.

Stadef, m., 'bar,' from the equiv. MidHG. stadel, OHG. stadef, m.; an old derivative of the Aryan root stil, 'standing,' prop. signifying 'standing-place;' comp. Lat. stabulum, 'stable,' allied to stāre, 'to stand,' Sans. stādra, 'standing-place,' allied to stāda, 'to stand.' Comp. Stadman also.

Staden, m., 'bank, shore,' from the equiv. MidHG. stade, OHG. stado, m.; corresponding to Goth. staf, AS. stef, O Sax. stath, 'bank.' The common Teut. stem staþo (with which Geucht, ModHG. only, is connected) is formed from the Aryan root stad (see Snab and Stade), and signifies 'bank' in the sense of 'term firma.' Staden is the genuine HG. word for the prop. MidHG. and LG. Sta.

Stadt, f., 'city, town,' from MidHG. stat, f., 'place, situation, spot, locality, town,' OHG. stadal, f., 'place, spot.' Prop. identical with Statt and Stätt (the meaning 'town' was first developed in the Mid HG. period; the earlier term was Stuра, OHG. and MidHG. bür, f.). See Statt.

Staffel, f., 'rung; step, degree,' from MidHG. staffel (stafel, usually staffel), m. and f., 'grade, degree,' OHG. stebal (stafal), m., staffela, f., 'foundation, basis, step.' A derivative of the Teut. root staþ, 'to go' (in Staft and Stift); allied to the LG. cognates of Stad.

Staffele, f., 'courier, special messenger,' ModHG. only; see Stative.

Stahl, m., 'steel,' from the equiv. MidHG. stahel, m. and n. (contracted stål, with the variant stachel), OHG. stahal (stål, stahhal); corresponding to Du. staal, AS. ståle, stål, n., E. steel, and the equiv. OIC. stål (Goth. *stahlo*). A pre-Teut. form staklo- is implied by the cognate OPRuss. stakla, 'steel.' Other corresponding terms are wanting in the Aryan languages (so too in the case of Obäf and Stiffer the Teut. terms are related only to the Slav.)

Staken, m., 'stake, pole, boat-hook,'
Sta (345) Sta

ModHG. only, prop. a LG. word; comp. Du. steak, AS. stacco, E. stake, and the equiv. OSw. stak. From these cognates, which, like ē̄stāl, are connected with the root *tāl- in the equiv. Rom. class of Ital. stacco is derived. Ē̄stāl, m., ‘stall, stable, sty,’ from MidHG. ē̄stal (II), m. and n., ‘standing or dwelling place, spot, stable,’ OHG. stāl (II), m., ‘stable, spot’; prop. identical with ē̄stān, du. ē̄stern. The two senses of the OHG. word are rami-


Stamm, m., ‘stem, trunk, stock, tribe,’ from MidHG. and OHG. stām (mm), m., ‘trunk, pedigree, race, reason, cause’; corresponding to Du. stam, AS. stēm (stēfu), E. stem (see ē̄tēn), OIC. stān. The implied Teut. stāmno- (hardly for stāmno-), allied to ē̄stān, a derivative of the Aryan root stāl, ‘to stand,’ is equiv. to Fr. tâton (for *stāmno-), ‘pedigree,’ and Gr. στάμος, ‘wine jar,’ the meaning of which recalls ModHG. ē̄stān. Deriv. ē̄stinion.

Stammen, vb., ‘to stammer, stutter,’ from the equiv. MidHG. ē̄stammen, ē̄stammen, stammen, OHG. stammalōn, stalamōn. A derivative of OHG. stammedal, stamal, ‘stammering,’ on whose earlier variant stammēr, stamēr (nom. sing. masc.), is based OHG. stammedēn, stamēn, ‘to stammer,’ OIC. stamēn, ‘stammering,’ and also ē̄stammen. The prop. LG. ē̄stammen agrees with Du. stāmen, E. stam, AS. stamar, ‘stammering.’ For the root stām, ‘to check’ (stāmēnēn, ‘to halt frequently’), see u̇-stān and stāmēnēn.

Stammen, vb., ‘to originate (from), descend, proceed,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stammen; allied to ē̄stān.

Stampen, vb., ‘to stamp, pound,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stampēn, OHG. stampōn; a derivative of MidHG. ē̄stamp, MidHG. and OHG. stampōn, ‘punch;’ comp. Du. stampen, E. to stamp, OIC. stappa (for *stamppa), ‘to stamp, push.’ From these cognates Ital. stampare, Fr. é̄tamp r, ‘to impress,’ Ital. stampa, ‘stamp, impression,’ and Fr. stampes, are borrowed. Akin to ē̄stampel and ē̄stamp. The Teut. root stamp (stampp), ‘to push,’ contained in these words, seems to be connected with Gr. στῆμα, ‘I tread’ (and Sans. stambā, ‘post’). Comp. ē̄stamp and stampēl.

Staułd, m., ‘state, position, rank, stand,’ from MidHG. stant (d), m., ‘state, condition’; from the root stand (see stān).

Staudard, f., ‘standard, banner,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stanthart (stândart), m. Borrowed in the 13th cent. from OFr. estandard (Fr. étendard), ‘flag,’ or preferably from the equiv. Ital. stendardo, 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 ē̄stānt.

Ständig, adj., ‘standing, stationary, constant,’ ModHG. only (MidHG. and OHG. signdic in compounds like infantia); allied to ē̄stānt, continuance.” Comp. beständig, ‘continuous,’ an adj. occurring even in MidHG.

Stange, f., ‘pole, stake, curb-bit,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stange, OHG. stange, f.; corresponding to Du. and E. stang, OIC. stang, f., ‘pole.’ From the Teut. cognates is derived the Rom. class of Ital. stanga, ‘pole.’ Teut. stangō is usually connected with the Teut. root stang (see ē̄stān), preserved in E. to stang. For a similar development of meaning see ē̄stān. Deriv. ē̄stangad.

Stapel, m., ‘support, stocks (for ships),’ ModHG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to HG. ē̄staff. Comp. Du. stapel, ‘heap, staple-town,’ E. staple (hence Fr. Étape, ‘depot, emporium’). ‘The development of meaning in the cognates ranges through the meanings ‘support (AS. stapol), foundation (OHG. stapolf), frame, heap, piled-up goods.’” See the following word.

Staffe, m., ‘footprint, footstep,’ from the equiv. MidHG. stëffe, OHG. stëffo (stëffo), m.; allied to MidHG. and OHG. stëffen, also MidHG. stëffen, OHG. stëffon, ‘to tread,’ which corresponds to the AS. str. vb. stëppen. Comp. Du. stap, ‘step,’ stëppen, ‘to step,’ and the E. word step. The Teut. verbal root stap, ‘to tread, step, go’ to which ē̄staff and ē̄staff are allied, appears in a nasalised form in the cognate stäm. From Teut. is borrowed Ital. staffa, ‘stirrup,’ whence stafetta, ‘courier,’
is derived. Since the Aryan root *sta*b may have had a variant *sta*p, it is possible that OSlav. *stopa*, 'track,' is primit. allied to *sta*p

**Star**, m., 'starling,' from the equiv. MidHG. *starr*, OHG. *stara*, f.; corresponding to AS. *stær*, OE. *stær*, Goth. *starb*, 'starling'; primit. allied to Lat. *starna*; E. *starling* indicates the derivation of ModHG. *Starr* (OHG. *sparo*).

—**Staar**, m., 'star(-)act' (of the eye), has been deduced from MidHG. *stair*. *Staarblint* (d), OHG. *stara*blint (comp. Du. *staarblind*), adj., 'blind from a star(-)act,' which has no connection with the name of the bird, since it more probably belongs to the same root as ModHG. *starren* (OHG. *starr*), 'to look fixedly, stare.' In AS. besides *stairblind*, a curious form, *purblind* occurs, the first component of which is AS. *pur*, 'bittern,' compound Gr. *γαλακτώμα, from γάλα, 'milk.' Hence the instinctive connection between the name of the bird and the disease is quite comprehensible.

**Stark**, adj., 'strong,' from MidHG. *stare* (and *starch*), OHG. *stare* (and *starn*), adj., 'strong, vigorous, big;' corresponding to OE. *stær*, Du. *stark*, AS. *stear*, E. *stark*, OEC. *sterkel*. To the same Teut. root *stare* belong by a different gradation Goth. *gas-taðrian*, 'to become parched, wither away,' OHG. *storkna*, 'to curl,' OHG. *storchanen*, 'to become fixed, hard'—hence perhaps *fixed* is the primit. meaning of the root. Lith. *stiegt*, 'to stiffen, become numb,' and ModPers. *siutary* (base *staya*), 'strong' are primit. allied. Deriv. ModHG. *Statt*, f., 'starch' (note the E. word).

**Stärke**, f., 'helper,' ModHG. only, properly a LG. word. Scarcely allied to Mod HG. *Staar*; connected rather like MidHG. *stær*, OHG. *stéro*, 'ram,' with Goth. *staara*, 'sterile,' which is primit. allied to Gr. *στείρος, στεφάνος*, 'sterile,' Lat. *sterilis*, Sans. *stār*, 'sterile.' Connected with the following word.

**Starr**, adj., 'fixed, staring,' ModHG. only; probably a LG. word. Comp. the rare MidHG. *starren*, 'to become fixed,' allied to the Teut. root *stær*, *starr*, with which the cognates of *Staar* and *Stärke* are connected. With these comp. Sans. *sthirā*, 'firm,' strong,' Gr. *στήριξ* (lit. *stair*), 'hard.'—ModHG. *staren*, vb., 'to look fixedly, stare,' from the equiv. ModHG. *starn*, OHG. *starr*en, which is more closely connected with *Staar* than with *starr*.

**Statt**, f., 'place, stand,' from MidHG. and OHG. *statt*, f., 'place, spot'; from the plur. (OHG. *sett*, MidHG. *stete*) is derived ModHG. *Stätte*, f., 'place, site.' Corresponding to Du. *stede*, *sted*, 'spot, place, small town.' The ModHG. prep. *statt* (comp. *fräkt*) is properly an oblique case of the subst.; in MidHG. (very rarely) *anstatt*, 'in place of,' &c. ModHG. *zu statten* (as in the phrase *zu statten dem Herrn, to serve one's turn, be useful*) is not connected with this word *Statt*, but is based on MidHG. *statt*, OHG. *stata*, f., 'convenient spot or period, occasion, help;' hence even in MidHG. *ze staten, OHG. *zi statu*, 'at a suitable time, for assistance.' With this is associated MidHG. *ge statten, MidHG. *gestatten*, OHG. *gstate*, 'to permit,' lit. 'to furnish a good opportunity.' OHG. *statu* is, like *stat* (gen. *steti*), a verbal abstract of *ßen*.

—MidHG. *stattfärtn*; 'to take place,' from MidHG. *state finden*, 'to find a good opportunity.'—*Staffich*, adj., 'stately, magnificent, considerable,' a ModHG. deriv. of MidHG. *statt*, 'good opportunity.'

**Staub**, n., 'dust, spray,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stoup* (gen. *stouben*), m.; also, by a different formation, ModHG. *Stehr*, MidHG. *stüpp*, OHG. *stuppi*, 'dust,' which, like Goth. *stubby*, is connected with *ßen*, 'to fly as dust, scatter.'

**Staudr**, f., 'veil, sleeve, muff, mitten,' from MidHG. *stoch*, OHG. *stöha*, f., 'the broad pendant sleeve on a woman's dress, kerchief, veil, cloth, apron,' corresponding to AS. *stoen*, 'long sleeve, OEC. *staka*. The Rom. cognate, Fr. *étui* (Ital. *astuccio*), 'case,' has been derived from a Teut. *stakjo*; *Teut. stäkös* (skäkös) is usually connected with a pre-Teut. root *stä*; OHG. *stökan*, Du. *stukken*, 'to pile up, push,' and Lith. *stägti*, 'to look aloft.'

**Stauden**, f., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stähe*, OHG. *stōda*, f., a specifically HG. word, wanting in the other Teut. dialects. Its genuine Teut. origin is, however, undoubted. It seems, like *ßen*, to belong to a primitively cognate Aryan root *stō*, which appears in Gr. *στάδος*, 'pillar,' and *στϊ*, 'to look fixedly,' and also in *ハウス*.

**Stauen**, vb., 'to dam in, stow away, pack,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stöwen*, 'to put a stop to, arrest, restrain' (properly identical with MidHG. and OHG. *stouen*, 'to abuse, rate, accuse?'). Allied to Mod HG. *Stauen*, 'to be amazed' (orig. a Swiss
word, adopted as a literary term in the last century), which is wanting in MidHG. and OHG. For the early history of flaumen and flammen the older periods give no further clue, yet comp. root stil, 'to look fixedly,' under Staute.

Staupe, f., 'rod, scourge,' from Mid HG. (MidG.) stōpe, 'post to which a criminal is bound and beaten with rods'; hence flaumen, 'to flog, scourge,' which occurs in ModHG. only. Corresponding to OFris. stōpa, 'public chastisement with the rod.' Early history obscure.

Stechen, vb., 'to prick, stab, engrave,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēchen, OHG. stēkhlan, str. vb. From this strong verbal root stek, which is preserved in MidEur. Teut. (OSax. stēken, Du. steken, OFris. stekon); comp. stēden, Stēdh, and Stēgō. From passing by the i class into the e class this root (comp. stitten) originated in another form stik, pre-Teut. stig, which has a variant teg, 'to be sharp,' in the non-Teut. languages. Comp. Sans. tij, 'to be sharp, sharpen' (tijma, 'pointed, sharp'), Gr. στίγμα, 'prick, point,' from στίγω, 'to mark with a pointed instrument, prick.' Lat. in-stēgare, 'to goad on, incite.' Whether these are connected further with a prehistoric root stik, stink (see Stange), is uncertain.—Steden, m., 'stick, staff,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēcke (stēche), OHG. stēcke (stēhko), m. Corresponding to AS. sticca, E. stick; lit. perhaps 'pricker,' like Stange, allied to E. sting.—Stehen, wk. vb., 'to stick, fix, put, place, conceal,' from MidHG. and OHG. stēcken, 'to fasten by sticking, fix firmly,' lit. 'to make something stick;' a recent factitive of steden (properly *stakjan for *staikjan, from the root stik). From the intransitive meaning of MidHG. stēcken, 'to remain fast,' is derived the equiv. ModHG. stēden, str. vb., 'to stick, remain fast,' be fixed.' The Rom. cognates, Ital. stecco, 'thorn, stecca,' stoff, Fr. etiquette, ticket' (on goods, &c.), are based on derivatives of the Teut. root stik, stik.

Steg, m., 'path, narrow wooden bridge,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stēck (gen. stēges), m.; allied to stigen; also dialectically Stige, f., equiv. to Stige, 'stair.'—ModHG. Stegreif, m., 'stirrup,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēgreif, OHG. stēgareif. An O'Teut. term, as is shown by the correspondence between HG. and AS. stigerdp, E. stirrup, OIr. stigareip; lit. 'rope, ring for mounting a horse' (the term Stigaḫąd, 'stirrup,' equiv. to Du. stijgebœgel, is unknown to MidHG. and OHG. 'See, however, Stābd).

Nechen, vb., 'to stand, remain,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stēn, str. vb.; besides the root stai, which may be deduced from this verb, MidHG. and OHG. stān indicates another root. The form of this root stai (stā) was extended to stand (stāb), from which most of the dialects in the pres. stem; comp. Goth. standan, AS. standan, E. to stand (E. to stay is derived from Rom.; comp. OFr. estater), OHG. stantam, MidHG. (rarely) standen. The pres. stem was, in the Teut. group, formed from the root stand (stāb), while the substant. derivatives were chiefly based on the Aryan root stē (comp. Statt, Stat, stētig). This recurs (as in the case of femmēn, stēn, stēn) in all the Aryan languages in the same sense. Comp. Sans. stād, Gr. ἡ ἀνάλογον, Lat. stāre, OSlov. stāti, 'to stand.'

Steichen, vb., 'to steal,' from the equiv. MidHG. stēn, OHG. stēlan; a common Teut. str. vb. Comp. Goth. stīlan, OIr. stīla, AS. stīlan, E. to steal (to which stealth is allied), Du. stelen, O Sax. stīlan, 'to steal.' The root is confined to Teut., and corresponds only partly to Gr. στηθεῖον, 'to rob;' perhaps the Teut. l instead of the Gr. r is due to stēhen (on account of the frequent combination of stēten and stēfen). A vb. corresponding to the Gr. οἴκτρω, 'to steal,' is preserved in Goth. (comp. Goth. hlifan, 'to steal').

Steg, adj., 'stiff, rigid, pedantic, formal,' from MidHG. stīf, 'stiff, fixed, upright, brave, stately;' probably a MidG. and LG. word. Comp. Du. stiiff, AS. stīf (E. stiff), OIr. stīfr, 'fixed, stiff.' The Teut. root stīf, in these cognates, occurs in the non-Teut. languages as stīp; Lat. stēpes, 'stake, stick,' Lith. stīpūs, 'strong, firm,' stipti, 'to become stiff.' Comp. also Stīfr.

Steig, m., 'path, footway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stēc (gen. stēges), m.; allied to stigen, 'to mount,' which is based on the equiv. MidHG. stīgen, OHG. stīgyan, str. vb. The vb. is common to Teut. in the same sense; comp. OSax. stīyan, Du. stīgen, AS. stīgan (E. to step), Goth. stīgan. The Teut. root stīg (comp. also Stīg, rīt) corresponds to the widely-diffused Aryan root stīgh, 'to step, stride,' which appears in Sans. (rare) stīgh, 'to step, stride,' Gr. ὥδης, 'to go,' Lat. vestīgium, 'track, trace,' OSlov. stīgniti, 'to hasten;' hence the
meaning of the verbal stem has been modified in Teut.—The vb. *steigern*, 'to raise, increase, put up to auction,' allied to Mid HG. and OHG. *steigen*, 'to cause something to ascend, to elevate or extol something,' occurs in early MidHG. 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. *stiegel*, prove the origin of illicit (lit. 'mounting') from the cognates discussed under *steig*. Comp. Du. *steil*, AS. *steele*, s'teigcr, 'steep'; to these are allied OHG. *stichal*, stehhal, MidHG. *stiekel* (stiekel), 'steep,' Bay., Alsat., MidHG., and LG. *stiekel*, 'steep' (in the UpG. dialects *stiekl* seems to be entirely unknown).

*Stein*, m., 'stone,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *stein*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *stainos*, Oic. *steinan*, AS. *stean*, E. *stone* (to which E. dial. *steen*, 'stone vessel,' from AS. *sténe*, 'pitcher' is allied); comp. OHG. *steinwa* ("pitcher"), Du. steen, O Sax. *stein*. The common Tent. *staino-* is probably based on the OHG. variant *stiefer*, m., corresponding to Du. *stufel*. It is probably based on a Tent. *stewa*-, which is primit. allied to Lat. *sticus*, 'plough handle.'

*Stelle*, f., 'place, spot, situation, office,' from MidHG. *stal*, m., 'standing-place' (comp. *Staff*), or more probably a recent derivative of *feilen*, MidHG. and OHG. *stallen*, 'to put up, erect, fix, establish,' a denominative of Tent. *stallo-*, 'standing-place,' discussed under *Staff*. From the Aryan root *stel*, 'to stand' (an extended form of Aryan *stel*, see *feilen*), comp. *Stuf* and *Stief*, and especially Gr. *στελλάς*, "to put, send," στόλος, 'expedition,' Sans. *śāhā*, (for *ṣūhā*), 'pillar,' στέλι, 'to stand firm.' To this word *feilen* and *Stelle* are also allied.

*Stelze*, f., 'stilt, wooden leg,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stelze*, OHG. *stelze*, f.; corresponding to Du. *stelz*, Dan. *stilz*, Swed. *stelze*, and the equiv. E. *stilt*. Probably a genuine Tent. word, the early history of which is, however, obscure.

*Stemmen*, vb., 'to stem, check, oppose,' from MidHG. and OHG. *stemmen* (*stémen*), 'to check, restrain, cause to stand.' For the root *stam*, see under *mann*; *stum*.

*Stempel*, m., 'stamp, die, pestle,' Mod HG. only, properly a LG. word, of which the HG. form is *stempel*; comp. Du. *stempel*, allied to *flamm*.

*Stengel*, m., 'stem, stalk,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stengel*, OHG. *stegel*; a diminutive of *sagen*.

*Steppe*, vb., 'to quit, stitch,' from Mid HG. *stéppen*, 'to prick here and there, sew in rows, stitch'; an intensive form from the root of *sitt*.

*Stirben*, vb., 'to die,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stirben*, OHG. *stérben*, str. vb., corresponding to OSax. *stérban*, Du. *sterven*, AS. *sterven*, 'to die,' E. *to starve*. In East Teut. this term is wanting (comp. the root discussed under *et*). Oic., however, preserves a corresponding *starf*, m., 'work, trouble, effort,' to which *stefan*, *to take pains,' and *stearjse*, *tetanus,* are allied. The parallel development of Gr. *κόμως*, 'the dead,' from *κόρπος, '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. *sérban*. Unfortunately the early history of the Tent. root *sér* is obscure. For the primit. Aryan root for 'to die' see under *Wert*.

*Stierke*, f., 'cow'; see *Staff*.

*Stierling*, m., from MidHG. *stérline* (ὁ), m., 'a poin,' whence E. *sterling*. The Mid HG. word *stérline* (sterline) indicates by its formation, which is similar to that of *fémman* and *Söffing*, that it is an old word; its early history is, however, obscure.

*Stern*, m., 'star,' from the equiv. Mid HG *stérne*, OHG. *sterno*, m. (OHG. and Mid HG. variant *stérn*); comp. Goth. *stérno*, f., Oic. *starnan*, f., 'star.' OHG. *stéro-no* seems to be linked with OHG. *sun-no, má-no*, like Goth. *stérno*, f., with Goth. *sun-nó*, f.; the earlier MidHG. variant *stérre*, OHG. and OSax. *stérro*, lead to Du. *ster*, star, AS. *styrna*, E. *star*. The primary stem *ster* is common in the same sense to the Aryan group (comp. *Méa* and *Sóma*); to it correspond Sans. *starr*, Zend *star*, Gr. *άστερ*, *αστήρ*, Lat. *stella* (for *stera*). Whether this root *ster* belongs to the Aryan root *stir* ("to scatter" (Stern, lit. 'dispenser of light'), or to the Sans. root as, "to throw" (Stern, lit. 'thrower of rays') is altogether
uncertain. To this is allied the ModHG. collective Gewirmn, n., 'stars, constellation,' from MidHG. giérīm, OHG. gietirm.—

sfern, m., 'stern,' ModHG. only, comes from the equiv. E. stern (Oic. stjorn), a derivative of the root of sturum.

sfeen, m., 'tail, rump, plough handle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stëre, m.; corresponding to Du. staert, AS. steort, E. start. A Teut. root stër, 'to project' or 'to turn' (see sñren), has been assumed to explain the cognates; others connect it with Gr. στήρεν, 'prong, projecting point.'

sfet, adj., fixed, stable, constant, from the equiv. MidHG. stëte, OHG. stëts, adj. (see the following word); a verbal adj. from the root stë in sñfen (lit. 'that which can stand'). To this is allied sfeets, adv., steadfastly, constantly, always, from the equiv. MidHG. stëtes, properly a gen. of the adj.

sfeetsig, adj., constant, continual, from MidHG. stëtecc (g), with the variant stëte (OHG. stëts), adj., 'firm, constant, stable'; properly a verbal adj. of sñfen. Comp. the preceding word.

stëuer (1), f., 'aid, tax, duty, impost,' from MidHG. stiure, OHG. stiure, f., 'duty, tax, properly 'aid, contribution, support, help.' With these general meanings the following word is connected.

stëuer (2), n., 'rudder, helm,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (MidG.) stiure, n.; properly a LG. word, originally belonging only to the Teutons on the sea-coast (in OHG. stiure, f., 'rudder, stern'); comp. stiure, 'rudder,' AS. stéór, n. (E. stern, see under stërm), Oic. stjorre, n., 'helms.' To this is allied tura, 'to steer, pilot,' which originated under the influence of the substantive stiure, from MidHG. and OHG. stiuren, 'to guide, lead, support,' comp. Du. stiuren, sturen, AS. stýran, E. to steer, and the equiv. Oic. stjøja (Goth. stiurjan), 'to fix firmly, maintain.' These cognates, on account of their undoubted connection with sfeet, f., 'duty' (lit. 'support?'), have been linked with Oic. starr, 'stake,' and the equiv. Gr. σταῆς.

stij, m., 'prick, thrust,' from MidHG. stick, OHG. stjih (hh), m., 'prick, point' (comp. Goth. stikas, 'period of time'), from the root stik (see stiuen). To this stijf, m., 'graving tool, graver,' from MidHG. stijkel, OHG. stihdhil, m., 'sting' is allied.—

stiedeljn, vb., 'to prick, stitch,' is an intensive of stiüen by association with stijf.

Stiechen, vb., 'to stitch, embroider,' from MidHG. stiecken, OHG. stücken (from Teut. *stikjan), wk. vb., 'to pierce, thrust, stitch, embroider.' Originally a variant of sükken, 'to pierce,' from the root stik (see stiuen, stijf); comp. E. to stitch, from AS. *sticcan, Du. stikken.—To this sñden, 'to choke, suffocate,' from the equiv. MidHG. irstiechen, OHG. irstiüchen, is allied.

Stiechen, vb., 'to fly as dust, scatter, disperse,' from the equiv. MidHG. stiechen, OHG. stiaban, str. vb. Allied to Du. stienen, and the cognates of ständer; see the latter and sfeen.

Stien in compounds is preserved throughout the Teut. group only as the first component; comp. MidHG. stiefbruoter, -kind, -nuoter, -num, -swester, -tohter, -water; OHG. stiuf-bruoter, -chint, &c. (Du. stiefbruoter, -kind, &c.). Corresponding to AS. steop-sunu, fidder, E. step-father, &c.: Oic. stjeffero. That the word was used by itself at an earlier period is indicated by the derivatives OHG. stufen, irstufen, bistufen, 'to rob one of his relatives (parents or children),' AS. stýpan, 'to rob.' All further clue to its early history is unfortunately wanting.

Stiefel, m., 'boot,' from the equiv. MidHG. stiuel, stivel (OHG. stilfil), m.; the MidHG. variant stilfil points clearly to a loan-word from the equiv. Ital. stilful, m. (for equiv. to MidHG. v, f. comp. sester, sťiba), lit. 'a light summer covering made of leather for the feet' (from MidLat. estivale, '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. stë is similar to MidHG. stiue, 'cradle,' and stiege, 'awry' (see sfeet).

Stiege (2), f. (dial. Steig), in the sense of 'score,' has been derived from the allied MidHG. stig, f., 'stall for small cattle' (Swed. stia, 'pigsty'), it being assumed that a stall contained twenty sheep. Yet it is remarkable that the Crimean Goth. stiga was used in the 16th cent. in the sense of 'score' (comp. Citem. E. score, lit. 'notch'; Du. sces, 'score,' lit. 'row, series').

Stieglif, m., 'goldfinch,' from the equiv. MidHG. stiglis, stigelis (ts), m.; a Slav. loan-word; comp. Czech stéloc (stelic), 'thistle-finch,' and also sileič.
Stiel, m., 'handle, stalk, pedicle,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. stil, m. Phonetically the assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. stilus, 'style' (for writing), is possible. It is more probable, however, that the words are primit. allied, on account of AS. stella, stola, 'handle' (E. diminutive stalk), and of Gr. στελέω, στέλεχος, 'handle.' The cognates of Stell, Stela, and still may also be primit. allied.

Stier, m., 'bull,' from the equiv. MidHG. stier, OHG. stiér; a common Teut. term; comp. Goth. stiwur, AS. stiér, E. steer, Du. stier. The remarkable variant OIC. hjörð, Dan. tyr, Swed. tjur, points to prec. Teut. teut- and steut-; to this OSlav. torū, 'bull,' Zend staora, 'draught cattle,' and the Sans. adj. sthāra, 'great, mighty,' (OIC. stôr, OHG. stärr), are perhaps allied. Gr. ραϊφως (whence Lat. taurus) is based, as is indicated by OIC. târb, on a primit. form tarcoo.

Stier, adj., 'staring,' Mod. HG. only; allied to strit.

Stiff (1), m., 'peg, tack, style, pencil,' from MidHG. stift (stäft), m., 'sting, thorn, peg,' OHG. stift, m., 'peg.' A specifically HG. word, which is probably derived from the Aryan root stil, 'to project,' appearing in stil, Lat. stipes, 'stake, trunk (of a tree),' has also been connected with the same root.

Stiff (2), n., 'charitable foundation, monastery;' from early MidHG. stift, m. and n., 'foundation, establishing, building, ecclesiastical foundation,' also 'founding, regulation, arrangement,' to which MidHG. stiften, 'to found, build, arrange, regulate, devise, contrive, cause,' is allied. While the subst. is unknown to OHG., the OHG. vb. stifen occurs with the same meaning as the MidHG. vb. (comp. Du. sticht, stichten). The ht of AS. stikhtan, 'to regulate, incite,' is abnormal; like OIC. stělō, 'stone floor, foundation, it seems to point to a Teut. root stilō, 'to build, found.' The meaning of these cognates precludes any connection with Stiff (1).

Still, adj., 'still, silent, quiet,' from the equiv. MidHG. stille, OHG. (OSax.) stilli; corresponding to the equiv. Du. still, AS. stil, E. still (adj. and adv.). A derivative of the Aryan root stel, 'to stand' (see Stell, stillen, and Stelle), with which Sans. sthānu (for sthānā), 'standing, immovable,' is also allied.—Stillen, vb., 'to stick, pacify,' from MidHG. and OHG. stillen, 'to cause to be still, bring to a standstill' (E. to still), is a derivative of stil.

Stimme, f., 'voice, sound;' from the equiv. MidHG. stimme, OHG. stimma, f., of which the older variant, stimna, corresponds to Osax. stimna (stemna), AS. stêmâ, stefn, stefn (E. dial. steven, 'noise, cry'), Goth. stîma, 'voice.' It is uncertain whether *steinbôr- or stibôr- is the older form. The connection with Gr. στίμα, 'mouth,' is dubious.

Sticken, vb., 'to stick,' from MidHG. stijken, OHG. stichan. In OHG. and early MidHG. the verb signifies 'to emit a smell,' and may even mean 'to give forth a fragrance olf.;' in MidHG. the modern meaning prevails. In AS. too, stican may mean 'to emit a fragrant olf.' or 'to stick;' comp. E. to stick. 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. stigaun, 'to push,' and Scand. stökkva, 'to leap, squirt, hasten.' It is probably more closely connected with Gr. râgios, 'rancid' (comp. Gr. râipos, equiv. to Goth. stiwur).

Stirn, f., 'forehead, brow;' from the equiv. MidHG. stirme, OHG. stirna (for *sterunjô), f.; a specifically HG. word (yet also in AS. stearnéd, 'frontosus,'), for which Du. voorhoofd, AS. forande, E. forehead (OIC. enne, Goth. *anteô, OHG. endi, equiv. to Lat. antice), occur. In Bsv., Stirn is generally used instead of Stirn. The form *sterunjô- has been connected with Gr. στερών, 'breast,' while 'broad' is assumed to be the intermediate idea, which is deduced from the root ster, in Lat. sternere and Gr. στέρωμα, 'to spread out'; comp. OSlav. struna, 'district.'

Stöbern, vb., 'to fly about, drift, drizzle,' Mod. HG. only, allied to earlier Mod. HG.

Stëfer, m., MidHG. stîber, 'hound,' which is derived from MidHG. stîben, 'to scare up, start up, chase away;'; the latter is a factitive of Stiften. To this is allied Mod. HG. Gießfer, n., 'drifting,' formed from MidHG. stîben, 'to raise dust.'

Stoßen, vb., Mod. HG. only, equiv. to E. to stroke; a derivative of the Aryan root stug, 'to push, thrust,' discussed under Sted.

Stöck, m., 'stick, staff;' from MidHG. stoc (cê), OHG. stoc (cêh), m., 'stick, staff, trunk' (of a tree, &c.); corresponding to Du. stok, AS. stoc, E. stock, Olt. 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. Etric). From Teut. are derived the Rom. class, Ital. stacco, 'rapier.' Allied also to Stiff.

Stoff, m., 'stuff, material matter,' Mod. HG. only, borrowed, like Du. stof, E. stuff, from Rom. Comp. the equiv. Fr. eoffe, Ital. stoffa, f., the origin of which has not been explained.

Stoffel, m., 'foolish fellow,' an abbr. of Christep; comp. Mege and Mäp.

Stöhnen, vb., 'to groan,' Mod. HG. only, properly a LG. word. Comp. the equiv. Du. stenen, AS. stuanian, Oic. styujja. The verbal root sten, 'to groan,' is common to Teut.; comp. Sans. stam, 'to rustle, roar,' Gr. στόνο, 'to groan, roar,' OSlov. stenjg, 'to groan.' The root sten is a variant of the Aryan root ten, discussed under toen.

Stolle, f., Stollen, m., 'prop, post, gallery (of a mine),' from Mid. HG. stolle, OHG. stollo, m., 'support, post.' Derived, like Stahl, fießen, and fill, from the root stil, which appears also in Sans. sthīnā, the latter points, like OHG. stallo (from *stolino-), to Aryan stīnā, 'post'; for it from la comp. veil and Stelle.

Stolpenn, vb., 'to stumble, trip,' early Mod. HG. only, an imitative form like helfen.

Stolz, adj., 'proud, haughty, arrogant,' from Mid. HG., late OHG. stolz, 'foolish, arrogant, stately, splendid, magnificent, high-minded.' The assumption that the word was borrowed from Lat. stultus, 'foolish,' whence Ital. stolto, 'foolish,' does not meet the case, for OFr. estout, 'arrogant, bold,' is borrowed from pre-HG. *stolto-; the meaning of which is scarcely explicable by Lat. stultus; only Mid. HG. stolz, 'foolish,' shows the influence of the Lat. and Italian signification. Teut. *stolto- is considered to be cognate with Stige. E. stout seems to be borrowed from Mid. Du. stuit (for stolz), with a different development in meaning, and Stolz, m., 'pride,' is a subst. lately formed from the adj.

Stöpsel, Stöpsel, m., 'stopper, cork,' a Mod. HG. derivative of floppen, vb., 'to stuff, cram, mend;' Mid. HG. stopfen, OHG. *stopfōn, of which a variant stopfōwn, wk. vb., 'to stuff,' occurs; to the latter, Du. stoppen, AS. forstopfian, E. to stop, correspond.

The assumption that the word was borrowed from Mid. HG. stüppen, to stop with tow' (from Lat. stuppe, 'tow'; comp. Ital. stoppare, Fr. étouper), is open to objection. It is more closely related to Mid. HG. stopfen, stüppen, OHG. stopfōn, 'to pierce.' With the implied Aryan root stup (tup) is connected Sans. stump (tump), 'to pu-h, thrust' (Gr. τύπτω?)

Stoppel, f., 'stubble,' properly a Mid. HG. and LG. form; in genuine HG. we have UpG. 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. stoppio, Fr. étouble, 'stubble') is uncertain; nor has it been decided what connection there is between the Teut. word and its non-Tent. representatives (such as OSlov. sitol, 'stubble'). On the other hand, the root-syllable of Stoppel with that of siepin may point to Aryan stup, 'to prick, pierce;' or rather it may with Oic. stipa, 'to project' (to which E. steeple, from steep, is allied), be traced back to primary meaning, 'to stand out rigid, jut, project.' It might also be connected with the nasalised cognates of Stump, which, with Swiss stübes, E. stub, and Oic. stäfö, stäfe, 'stump,' presume a Teut. root stüp, stäb, 'to hew off.'

Stoppenn, vb., 'to stop,' Mid. HG. only, borrowed, like other nautical terms, from LG. Comp. E. to stop and Der.

Stöpsel, m., see Stöpsel.

Stör, m., 'sturgeon,' from the equiv. Mid. HG. störe, stüre, OHG. stura, sturio, m.; corresponding to Du. steur, AS. styurja (stura). The Teut. term sturja passed in the form sturio (Mid. HG.) 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 Sterf, common to UpG. and West Thuring.); OHG. storah (sh), also store, m.; comp. AS. store, E. stork, and the equiv. Oic. storkr. Its prehistorie connection with Gr. τούγος, 'vulture,' is dubious. On the other hand, the Slav. cognates, OSlov. stirká, Russ. sterchit, 'stork,' must have been borrowed from OTent.

Stören, vb., 'to stir up, disturb, poke, raze,' from Mid. HG. stören, OHG. stören (stören from *störjan, *staurjan), wk. vb., 'to scatter, destroy, annihilate;' to these
are allied North Fris. *stieren*, and with gradation AS. *stirian*, E. *to stir*, but hardly the cognates of *itren*. The early history is obscure.

*lørren*, m., 'stump of a tree,' from the equiv. ModHG. *lören*, OHG. *lören*, m., which is connected with OHG. *lören*, MidHG. *lören*, 'to stand out, project' (Goth. *endalvonan*, 'to grumble, murmur'); root *stO*, see I. This is allied *lère*, adj., 'stubbornly, obstinately,' ModHG. only; lit. 'clod-like. of the nature of a clod.'


*löten*, vb., 'to stammer, stammer.' ModHG. only (in Swab. *gassen*, Austr. *stieken*), formed from MidHG. and LG., in which *lören* (so too in DU.) is an intensive of *lören*, 'to push, thrust;' (iliter., lit. 'to stumble repeatedly'); corresponding to E. *to stutter*. See the preceding word.

*löf*, m., 'stump of a tree,' ModHG. only; early history obscure.

*laf*, adj., 'extended, direct, tense,' from MidHG. *larac* (cs), 'straight, tight,' to which ModHG. *laf* adv., 'straightway, immediately,' from MidHG. *laracks*, is allied; so too ModHG. *lafden*, 'to stretch, extend.'

*strafe*, f., 'punishment, penalty, fine,' from the equiv. ModHG. (rare), *strafe*, f.; OHG. *strafa*, f., is like the verb corresponding to MidHG. and ModHG. *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) *strajf* (fh), '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 *straf*, lit. 'drawn tight'?

*strahl*, m., 'ray, beam,' from MidHG. *strahl*, ströle, m. and f., OHG. *strale*, f., 'arrow, flash of lightning,' (OHG. *donerstralle*, 'flash of lightning'); corresponding to DU. *strahl*, AS. *strål*, 'arrow.' These West Teut. cognates (whence Ital. *strale*, 'arrow') are closely connected with OSlov. *strala*, 'arrow' (whence Russ. *stril*, 'arrow; hence *stril', lit. 'marksman, archer'). To these are allied *strafen*, 'to beam, radiate' (occurring in ModHG only), and also the following word.

*strähle*, f., 'comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ströl*, m., to which ModHG. and MidHG. *straa*, 'to comb,' is allied; the equiv. OHG. vb. *stralen* (*strallen, *strulian) presumes also for OHG. a subst. *sträl*, meaning 'comb.' It is not improbable that the separate teeth of the comb were regarded as arrows, rays.

*sträm*, adj., 'dense, vigorous, huge.' ModHG. only, a LG. word; corresponding to DU. *stram*, North Fris. *stram*, 'bolt upright.'

*strampeln*, vb., 'to kick, struggle,' ModHG. only, orig. a LG. word; comp. DU. *strompelen*, 'to stumble, stagger.' Its early history is obscure.

*stränd*, m., 'strand, beach,' from late MidHG. (MidG.) *strand* (d), m., adopted as a literary term from LG.; comp. DU. *strand*, AS. *strand*, E. *strand*, Old. *strand*. These cognates, from which OFr. *étrain* is borrowed, cannot be traced farther back. To this is allied the ModHG. *frant*, equiv. to DU. *franden*, E. *to strand*. Comp. litfr.

*strang*, m., 'rope, string, halter, trace,' from MidHG. *strang*, *strange*, m. and f., OHG. *strang*, m., 'string, rope;' comp. DU. *strang*, AS. *strang*, E. *string*, Old. *streng*, 'string, strap.' This Teut. *strangi*—seems to be the adj. *strang* (lit. 'strong'), used as a subst. Yet *strang*, like Gr. *στραγγία*, 'string,' and Lat. *stringere*, 'to draw tight,' might be connected with an Aryan root *strauk* (strong), 'to turn.'

Sträuben, vb., 'to ruffle or bristle up, resist,' from MidHG. *sträuben (for which sträubeln occurs), OHG. sträben, wk. vb., also MidHG. sträben, OHG. strübben, 'to stand motionless, look fixedly, rise aloft, bristle up, resist.' Comp. MidHG. strüpf (b), 'bristling up, strobeleht, strübeleht,' bristly.' To this strüpf is allied. In the non-Tent. languages indubitable cognates of the genuine Tent. root strülb, 'to be coarse,' are wanting; yet comp. Gr. ὀρποφόρος, 'bitter, firm, stout'.

Sträub, m., 'shrub, bush,' from the equiv. MidHG. sträuch, m. (to which the ModHG. collective ζηράυδας is allied); wanting in OHG. Corresponding to Du. struik, 'shrub' (also Du. strok, 'shrub,' equiv. to LG. Struik, with a nasalised root syllable). The stem is not found in other languages; the relation of the cognates of ModHG. fründuļ is dubious.

Sträudeln, vb., 'to stumble,' from the equiv. MidHG. sträudel, an intensive form of OHG. strüthôn, 'to stumble'; it corresponds to the equiv. Du. streiken. To this is allied the root vb. Oic. strjaka, 'to stroke, rub'; but ModHG. Stränd is scarcely connected with this Tent. root sträb, 'to glide' (at all events Stränd is not 'to entangle oneself in bushes'). It is uncertain whether Gr. ὀρποφόρος, 'to grow tired,' is a cognate.

Sträuf (1), m., 'quarrel, conflict, fight,' from the equiv. MidHG. sträuf, m.; to this MidHG. striüzen, 'to resist,' AS. striüdan, 'to quarrel,' is allied.

Sträuf (2), m., 'crest, tuft, nosegay,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *sträu, m., which may be inferred from gestriüze and striáuch, 'cluster of bushes.'

Sträuf (3), m., 'ostrich,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. sträuf, m.; it seems to be rather a corruption of late Lat. stráðico, 'ostrich,' on which AS. stríja is based (comp. Ital. struzzo, Fr. autruche, whence E. ostrich), than a permutation of pre-OHG. *stráðo-. The word may have been borrowed contemporaneously with θυάν. On the other hand, a direct connection with Gr. ὀρποφόρος, or rather ἡ μεγάλη ὀρποφόρος, 'ostrich' (ὁρποφόρος, 'sparrow'), is impossible. Moreover, it is remarkable that the Germans say Bärf Eßn, in the same way as the Fr. autruche (Span. av-stria) from avistria, is linked with Lat. avis.

Strüben, 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. *strüben would be *strüban (*striban ?), as is assumed by the Rom. loan-words. Comp. OFr. estriour, 'to fight, wrestle, estrif, contest,' whence E. to strive, strife, are borrowed.

Streichan, vb., 'to stretch, extend,' from MidHG. strecken, OHG. strecken, wk. vb., 'to straighten, make tense, extend, stretch'; corresponds to Du. strecken, AS. streckgan, E. to stretch. The corresponding adj. itaf (comp. also OHG. strachhen, 'to be extended'), points to a Tent. root strak (for strak, a variant of rak in reden ?), which is perhaps connected with the root of Eßn and strijge. It is doubtful whether the HG. cognates are borrowed from Ital. straccare, 'to exhaust, fatigue.'

Streichn, vb., 'to rub,' from MidHG. streichen, str. vb., 'to smooth, make strokes, draw, rub, besmear,' OHG. strichhan, str. vb., 'to rub.' To this is allied the ModHG. wg. vb. *streichn, from MidHG. streichen (OHG. streichon), wk. vb., 'to graze, touch, stroke,' as well as MidHG. Strich, m., from MidHG. streich, m., 'blow, cut, stroke,' and ModHG. Streich, m., from MidHG. and OHG. strich, m., 'stroke, line' (comp. Goth. striks). The correspondences in the other Tent. dialects are Du. strijen, AS. striuan, E. to strike (whence stroke). With the present root strig are connected Lat. stringere, 'to strip off, unsheathe, touch, graze slightly,' Lat. stringa, 'stroke,' OSlov. strig (strij), 'to shear, cut off.'

Streifen, m., 'stripe, streak,' from late MidHG. streif, m., 'expedition,' allied to MidHG. streifen (streifen), wk. vb., 'to glide, march, roam'; comp. Du. strippen, 'to strip off leaves' (streep, 'stripe, streak, stroke'). Further cognates are wanting.

Streifen, vb., 'to graze slightly, strip off,' from MidHG. streifen (streifen), wk. vb., besides which a rare form, streifen, 'to skin, flay, chastise,' occurs. OHG. *streifen and Goth. *siarpan are also indicated by Du. stroopen, 'to strip, strip off leaves, make predatory excursions,' AS. bestripaen, E. to strip. ModHG. Stränd is also more remotely allied. Prehistoric
cognates of the Teut. root *str*up are wanting. For ModHG. *et*, equiv. to MidHG. *et*, see *Strf*.

**Strit**, m., *dispute, quarrel, strifes*, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strit*, m.; allied to ModHG. *striten*, MidHG. *striten*, OHG. *stridan*, str. vb., 'to quarrel, fight!' OHG. *einstrit*, 'stubborn,' OSax. *strid*, 'zeal,' and OE. *strid*, 'stubborn, severe, strong,' show that *Strit* has gone through the same development of meanings as *Strig* (lit. 'exertion'); OE. *strid*, n., 'pain, grief, oppression,' is, however, remarkable (yet comp. the cognates of Mod HG. *arbeit*). Pre-historic cognates of the Teut. root *strid* (for *strid, str*!?) are wanting; yet comp. Sans. *strīk*, 'enemy.'

**Strieg**, adj., 'strict, severe, stern,' from MidHG. *stroicg*, adj., OHG. *strīg*, 'strong, brave, hard, unfriendly' (to which the adv. MidHG. *strieg*, OHG. *strīg*, is allied); comp. OSax. *strīg*, Du. *Strieg*, AS. and E. *strīg*, and the equiv. OEc. *strīng*. Its connection with *Strāng* (*străng, lit. 'tense') has been already suggested, yet comp. also Lett. *strījgt*, 'to grow tight, withered.'—

**Strīgen** (in anthra-), from MidHG. and OHG. *strīgen*, 'to press, urge,' is a nominal verb.

**Strīu**, f., 'litter, bed of straw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strīu*, f., allied to *fīrken*, from the equiv. MidHG. *strīwungen*(*strīwungen*), OHG. *strīwoc* (*strīwungen*), wk. vb. To this correspond Goth. *strījan*, OSax. *strīwian*, Du. *strowijen*, AS. *strīwian*, E. to *strew*. The common Teut. *strīyan* (to which *Strīg* is allied), whence Ital. *strījarsi*, 'to stretch away,' is borrowed, is connected in some inexplicable manner with the Aryan root *ster* (*stēr*), in Lat. *sternere*, Gr. *strōpīv *μ *u*, ἄ *stropīv μνυ *u*, the Sans. root *st* (*st*), 'to *strew*.'

**Strīch**, see *Strīgen*.

**Strīd**, m., 'string, cord,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *strīc* (*ek*), m. Its connection with *Strāng* or *Strīgen* is dubious; it is rather related to Sans. *srāj*, 'winding, twisted ornament,' or Sans. *rajy*, 'string' (for Teut. *str* from Aryan *sr*, comp. *Śrājśt*, *Śrīm*, and *Śrīden*).—ModHG. *strīden*, 'to knit,' from MidHG. *strīcken*, OHG. *strīchen*, 'to lace, clasp, plait,' is probably a derivatixe.

**Strīgel**, m., 'currycomb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strīgel*, OHG. *strīgil*, m.; to this *strīgd*, 'to comb,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strīgen* is allied. The word is borrowed from Lat. *strigillis*, 'scraper (used by bathers), flesh-brush;' (Ital. *strigillia*), *strīgilla*, Fr. *éttrile*, 'currycomb*). It is scarcely related directly to *Strīgen* (Aryan root *strīk, strīg*).

**Strīme**, m. and f., 'stripe, streak, scar;' from MidHG. *strīmei* (*strīme, strīme*), m., 'stripe;' OHG. *strīmno* (to which *strīmeln*, MidHG. *strīmel*, is allied), 'stripe,' is an isolated relic of a Teut.-Aryan root *strī*, which is not found elsewhere.

**Strīpp**, f., 'string, strap, band,' a MidG. and LG. form for the genuine MidHG. *strīpp*. Yet comp. also Swiss *Strīpp*, 'strap,'

**Strōbel**, m., 'pine cone, strobile;' MidHG. only, allied to MidHG. *strōbe认en*, OHG. *strōbalen*. See *strīten*.

**Strōh**, m., 'straw,' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *strō* (gen. *strōves*, *strōuves*, *strōes*), n.; a common Teut. word. Comp. Du. *stroo*, AS. *strūw*, E. *straw*. OHG. *strīd* (Goth. *strīs*), n. Its connection with *strī* is evident, yet its exact relation is uncertain (*Strīh, lit. *'hangings, embossed paper*').

**Strōm**, m., 'stream, torrent, current,' from the equiv. MidHG. *strōm* (*strōam*), OHG. *strōwm*; common to Teut. in the form *strōmno*. Comp. OSax. *strōm*, Du. *stroorn*, AS. *strōm*, E. *stream*, and the equiv. OHG. *strōmrn*. Tent. *strōmno-* for *strōwn-* is based on the Aryan root *srī* (*svra*) (svon), 'to flow,' which appears in Gr. *φαρ* (for *φρας*), *πρά*, 'flowing,' for *sra-*, Sans. root *srubh*, 'to flow,' OIr. *sruth*, 'river,' and OHG. *strōwun* (base *strōwen*), 'stream.' For the evolution of Aryan *sr* to *str* see *Śrīvyata* and *Strī*.

**Strōjen**, vb., 'to be puffed up, teem, boast of,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strōtejn*, wk. vb. The Tent. root *strēj*, which is not widely diffused, appears in E. *strut* (to which OIr. *bhrēne*, 'swollen,' is allied; comp. OIr. *bhrerr*, equiv. to HG. *Strir*). To this ModHG. *Strāj*, 'contest,' with the evolved meaning 'to swell with anger,' and its cognates are allied?.

**Strūdel**, m., 'eddy, whirlpool, vortex,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strudel*, m. A graded form from OHG. *strēdan*, str. vb., 'to roar, bubble;' Lat. *strēvare*, 'to whiz,' is not connected with the HG. cognates.

**Strumpf**, m., 'stocking,' from MidHG. *strump*, 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 *strumpo-?). The ModHG. sense results from the originally current compound *stumpf* (hence lit. 'the end of the hose, short hose').

*Strump* f., 'trunk, stem, stump,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *strung*, m., which, like the preceding word and *Strump*, points to a Teut. root *strük*. It corresponds to Du. *strock*.

*Struppig* adj., 'rough, bristly, scrubby,' see *strútlin*. *Strupp* 'brambles, bushes,' is a collective term formed from it in ModHG.

*Stuke* f., 'room, chamber,' from Mid HG. *stube*, OHG. *stoba*, f., 'room with means for heating, sitting-room, bathroom,' common to O'Fteut.; comp. Du. *stoof*, 'foot-stove, drying-room,' AS. *stafa*, E. *stove*, OIC. *stofa*, 'room, bathroom with a stove.' Although the Romance origin of the cognates is impossible (Ital. *stufa*, Fr. *étuve*, 'sweating-room, stove,' are certainly borrowed from Teut.), this does not prove that the words are genuinely Teut. The word *stoba* was adopted in Finn. as *tupa*, in Lith. as *stuba*; comp. OSLV. *stôba*, *stôb*, HUNG. *szôba*, TURK. *sôba*, 'room.' The primary meaning of the Teut. word is 'heated room,' as may be inferred from Du. *stooven*, 'to stow, warm up' (whence Ital. *stufare*, Fr. *étuver*, to foment').

*Stüber*, m., *Rasenstüber*, m., 'fillip,' ModHG. only, allied to LG. *stuben*, 'to push.' In the sense of 'sizer' (a coin), the word, which first occurs in ModHG., is obscure; it is, however, met with as Du. *stüver* and SWED. *stufver*.

*Stude* n., 'piece, article, from the equiv. MidHG. *stücke*, OHG. *stucki*, n.; a common Teut. word; comp. OSSAX. *stukki*, Du. *stuk*, AS. *stýke*, OIC. *stikke*, m., '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. *stucki* is indicated by Ital. *stucce*, 'gypsum, stucco,' whence again ModHG. *stüft*, 'stucco', m., *stündut*, f., 'stucco-work.'

*Stufe* f., 'step, degree, grade,' from the equiv. MidHG. *stufe*, OHG. *stofa*, f., both of which are rare (comp. Du. *stoot*, 'threshold'). A graded form from the root *stup*, 'to go' (AS. *stup*, 'footprint'), which appears in ModHG. *Stüft* and E. *step*. Comp. also *tint* in the sense of *Stüft*.

*Stufen, stöfen* vb., 'to cook slowly,' ModHG. only, from LG. Comp. Du. *stóven* under *stute*.

*Stuhl*, m., 'chair, seat,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *stuhl*, m.; corresponding to OSSAX. *stól*, Du. *stool*, AS. *stól*, E. *stool*, OIC. *stôl*. A common Teut. noun, derived from the Aryan root *stôf*, 'to stand' (see *steften*), or from the Aryan root *stul*, 'to put, place' (see *stelten*), hence *Stuhl*, lit. 'stand, frame.' It corresponds in the non-Teut. languages to LITH. *padžulas*, 'stand, frame,' OSLOV. *stôle*, 'seat, throne,' GR. *strôn*, 'pillar.'

*Stüfe* f., 'pot-lid, coat-cuff,' ModHG. only, from LG. Comp. Du. *stûge*, 'lid of a stewpot,' and *stüffen*, 'to cover with a lid,' whence ModHG. *füften*, 'to put on a lid' (*stüffen*, 'to check,' to which OIC. *stolpe*, 'post,' is allied). Early history obscure.

*Stumm*, adj., 'dumb, silent,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. (and OSSAX.) *stum* (mn); corresponding to Du. *stum*, 'dumb.' Its connection with the cognates of *hammer* (root *stum*) is undoubted. Mid HG. *stommen*, OHG. *stommen* from *stumjan*, 'to stop, check,' (comp. *stummen* and *magentum*), shows that *stommen* and *stumm* still mean lit. 'to falter (in speaking).'

*Stumme*, m., 'stump,' from MidHG. *stumel, stumel*, OHG. *stumbal*, m., 'piece cut off, stump'; properly an adj. used as a subst., from OHG. *stumbal*, MidHG. *stunden*, 'mutilated.' This word is based (like the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *stumpf*, adj. and subst.; see *Stumpf*) on a pre-Teut. root *stump*, 'to mutilate,' which appears in Lith. *stumbras*, 'stump,' *stumbros*, *stumbrys*, and *stumbrais*, 'stem, stalk, *stumbal*, trunk, stump,' *stumbalas*, 'coarse.' To this vestigial *stummen*, vb., 'to mutilate,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verstümplen*, OHG. *stumbilôn*, is allied.

*Stump*, m., 'stump,' a LG. form for HG. *Stumpeh*, MidHG. and OHG. *stumpf*. Corresponding to Du. *stump*, E. *stump* (also OIC. *stôf*, 'stump'). (ModHG. *Stumper*, 'bungler, blunderer,' lit. 'mutilated person,' is also properly LG.; comp. Du. *stomper*). The adj. *stump*, 'lopped, docked, blunt,' comes from the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. *stumph*; Du. *stomp*, 'blunt.' Its connection with *Stumme* is certain; besides the Teut. root *stump* (Aryan *stump*), in ModHG. *Stumme*, we have to assume an equiv. root *stump* (Aryan *stemb*), which appears in Lith. *stumbrais*, 'stump.'

*Stünper*, m., 'bungler, blunderer,' early ModHG. only, is a derivative of the LG. form *Stump*.
Stumpf, aij., see the preceding word.

Stunde, f., ‘hour, time, league,’ from MidHG. *stund, OHG. *stunta, f., ‘time, period of time’ (the ModHG. signification ‘hora’ first occurs in late MidHG., the primary meaning was ‘undefined period’). Corresponding to O Sax. *stunda, AS. *stund, E. dial. *stound, OIr. *stund, ‘space of time’; Du. *stond, ‘moment.’ The pre-historic connections of the word (parochial with Stant, gestanten; hence *Stunte, ‘rest, repose’) are uncertain.

Stupfen, vb., ‘to poke, push,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *stupfen (stüpfen). See under *stupfen.

Sturen, vb., ‘to stare at,’ ModHG. only. A graded form, from *järr.

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. *sturrm (*sturrm) are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. stormo, ‘concourse, encounter, quarrel,’ which proves the primitive use of the word in the figurative sense of ‘fight’ (E. stour is based on the corresponding OFr. estour). The Teut. root *sturr is a relic of the Aryan root *ser (sr from sr), to which Gr. ἀπειθή, ‘attack, impact,’ Sans. root *ṣr, ‘to stream, hasten,’ belong (for sr from sr, see *Śwelter and *Strem). Others prefer to regard the word as primitive cognate with Lat. sternere, ‘to throw down.’

Stürzen, vb., ‘to hurl, overturn, overthrow, sink, plunge,’ from MidHG. *stürzen, OHG. *sturen (from *sturzjan, *stürjan), wk. vb., ‘to hurl, sink, turn, cover by inverting’; corresponding to Du. stürten. Allired probably to E. to start (to startle, from AS. steardlian). The early history of the Teut. root *sier (to which Strg is allied?) cannot be traced farther back.

Stute, f., ‘mare,’ from MidHG. steut, f., ‘breeding stud, mare’ (for the evolution of a collective meaning see Rammer and *Stäunzimmer), OHG. stuta, f., ‘dove of horses.’ Corresponding to AS. stōd, equiv. to E. stud, AS. stōð (E. sted), ‘stallion’; OIr. stóis, ‘stud, number of horses,’ and stálda (from *stálda), f., ‘mare’; comp. also MidE. stōt, ‘horse.’ ModHG. Gefält, n., ‘stude,’ is a recent collective form. OSlov. stado, Lith. stodas, ‘dove of horses,’ are clearly related to the Teut. cognates, but they may with as good reason be regarded as loan-words; yet comp. Lith. stonė, ‘stable’ (for horses). The whole of the cognates are connected with the Aryan root *stē, ‘to stand’ (OHG. stōta, 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. *stutz, ‘push, impact’ (Teut. root staut, see *schützen); comp. Du. stuiten, ‘to check, rebound.’—Stützer, m., ‘fop, 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. (unter-)stützen, OHG. (unter-)stuzzen; allied to MidHG. and ModHG. *stütze. OHG. *stuzzen, from *stutjan, points to a Tent. root stut, besides which OHG. studem, OIr. *studja, ‘to fix firmly, prop,’ and AS. studu, studu, ‘post’ (E. stud), presume a Tent. root *steub (stud). The early history of the cognates is obscure.

Suchen, vb., ‘to seek, search,’ from the equiv. MidHG. suochhen (stiechen), OHG. *sowhan (suhhnen); a common Teut. verb, properly strong. Comp. Goth. *sokjan, AS. *sēkan, E. to seek (and to beseech), Du. zoeken, OIr. *sōkan, ‘to seek.’ The strong verbal root sōk, from Aryan sōk, has primit. cognates in Gr. ἑρωτάμαι, ‘to lead,’ and especially in Lat. adsumère, ‘to trace out,’ and OIr. *sōjim, ‘to seek.’ To these are allied the cognates of Ėadit.

Sucht, f., ‘sickness, disease,’ from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *suld, f.; an abstract formation from Goth. sulkan, str. vb., ‘to be ill’; see *śōda (and *śād). Corresponding to Goth. suulhts, OIr. sóit (E. only sick), Du. zuich (and ziekte). The Germans often instinctively connect Ėadit with *śōda (hence Ėadit naś śād, ‘rage for something’).

Sucheln, vb., ‘to suckle,’ ModHG. only, intensive of suagen.

Süd, see *Świetr.

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 Since.

Süden, m., ‘south’; the strictly HG. form is *Śn, which survives in the proper names Šuntan, Šundheim, &c.; comp. OHG. sundwarwine, ‘south wind,’ sundarwine (MidHG. sundernwine). Yet the simple form of the word became obsolete at an early period in UpG. (the term used being Mitag), the names of the other cardinal
 points being also unknown. The loss of the n in sunen (MidHG. wunden, OHG. sundan) points to the adoption of the word from LG. The primit. Teut. stem sun-b, ‘south,’ is also assumed by Oic. sunan, AS. sūtnan, ‘from the south,’ AS. sūd, Du. sun, Osax. sūth, ‘south.’ The term sun-b, ‘south,’ is as specifically Teut. as žereten and žuten. Whether sun-b is derived from sun- in Gothen, sun-jo, ‘sun,’ and means lit. ‘sun-side,’ is not certain (yet note žiten as ‘dawn-side’).

Suhte, f., ‘atonement, expiation, reconciliation,’ from MidHG. (rare) siene (mostly suone), f., ‘atonement, reconciliation, sentence,’ OHG. suona, f., ‘sentence, court, reconciliation.’ To this is allied ModHG. füoten, vb., ‘to atone for, expiate, conciliate,’ from MidHG. sienen, OHG. suonen, ‘to conciliate, reconcile, equalize’ (OHG. ‘to judge’). OHG. suona, ‘court,’ and Oic. sūn, ‘sacrifice,’ appear to be connected with a root sūn, ‘to set up,’ from which Lat. sūnus, ‘healthy,’ and ModHG. gesund may have been derived. Deriv. erfüoten, ‘to reconcile.’

Suhte, Sulze, f., ‘pickle, brine, pickled or salted meat,’ from MidHG. sulze, sulze, OHG. sulza (from *sultja), f., ‘salt water, pickled sausage,’ comp. Osax. sulia, ‘salt water,’ Du. zolt, ‘pickled meat’; undoubtedly a graded form of Sulz. From the Teut. word is derived Ital. solzo, ‘preserve, pickles.’

Sümnen, vb., ‘to hum,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. summien, wk. vb.; an onomatopoetic form.

Sumpf, m., ‘swamp, bog, marsh,’ from the equiv. MidHG. sumpf (wanting in OHG., in which sumf is used). Corresponding to Du. sopf, and with an old gradation E. swamp (dial. sumpf). OHG. qusumpe and Goth. qusumf, ‘pond,’ are differently derived. Its connection with *swumman (Sumpf, ‘porous soil’?) is very dubious; it is preferable to connect it with Oic. scopppe, ‘sponge.’ The Teut. root was probably swamp; E. dial. swampky, ‘marshy,’ may point to an orig. swung.

Sund, m., ‘sound, straight,’ early Mod HG. only, in MidG. and LG. word; comp. AS. sun, E. sound, Oic. sund, ‘sea, straight.’ The connection with Goth. sundrō, ‘separated’ (see fentre), is open to objection on account of the meaning (Sunt, lit. ‘division between countries and islands’). It is preferable to link it with AS. and Oic.
Aryan *swādā*, 'sweet,' was lost at an early period in Teut.

**Sutier,** m., 'sea-adder,' early Mod.HG.

only, from late Mid.HG. *sutteren*, 'to boil over'; allied, like Mid.HG. *sstub* to *stern*.

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**Tabak,** m., 'tobacco,' Mod.HG. only; orig. an American word (like *Starr*), now found in all modern languages; comp. Du. *tabak*, E. *tobacco*, Fr. *tobac*, Ital. *tabacco*, Span. *tabaco*; 'properly the roll through which the smoke of the prepared plant was imbued.'

**Tadel,** m., 'blame, censure, reproof,' from Mid.HG. *tadel*, m. and n., 'fault, stain, defect (bodily or mental).' The word is recorded at a remarkably late period—the end of the 12th cent.—but this, of course, does not prove that it was borrowed. The Teut. root *da[h] (dad ?)* contained in it has been compared, probably without just grounds, with Gr. *ταῦτα* (root *dhós*), 'to deride, mock.'

**Tafel,** f., 'table, tablet, slab,' from Mid.HG. *tavel*, *tavele*, f., 'tablet, picture, table.' OHG. *tavola* (tabula, *tabele*), f., 'tablet'; borrowed during the OHG. period from Lat. *tabula*, *tabelle*. Even in the pre-HG. period Lat. *tabula* passed into HG. and was normally permutated; comp. OHG. *saböl*, Mid.HG. *zabel* (see *Sana*). It corresponds to the Romance cognates, Ital. *tavola*, 'table, tablet, board, picture,' Fr. *table* (E. *table*).—**Tafelrunde**, f., 'Round Table,' like the equiv. Mid.HG. *tavelrunde* (especially of King Arthur); an imitation of Fr. *table ronde*.

**Taq,** m., 'day, daylight,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. and OHG. *tac (g)*, m.; common to Teut, in the form *dago*; comp. Goth. *dags*, 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. *día*, OSlov. *dint* (Goth. *sin-teins*), 'daily' (see *Sintقن*). To explain Teut. *dago*—(to which AS. *dégor*, Oic. *dagr*, from *dąqos, dąqz*, are allied), it has been connected with the Sans. root *dah* (for Aryan *dēgh, dēgh*?), 'to burn'; this appears further in Lith. *dėgti*, 'to burn,' *dūgas, dąqą, dąqą*, 'harvest' (also in Sans. *dāhar*, n., 'day'). Hence the base *dūgho-s*, common to G. *Taq* and Lith. *dąqąs*, means perhaps 'the hot period of the day or year' (comp. *Dīm* 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 *Radt*—*Tagt*, adj. and adv., 'daily;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *tagelich* (tegelich), adj., *tagelichen* (tegeliches), adv., OHG. *tagelich*, adj., *tageliches*, adv. The adj. has been formed from the adv., which is again a combination of two words, as in the phrase (allaro) *tago gilit* (hes); for *gilit* in the sense of 'every,' see *mānntigel*; *tago gilitkses* (lit. 'on each of the days') is an adverb. genit. like OHG., Mid.HG., and Mod.HG. *des tagos*. See further *verteidigen*.

**Takel,** n., 'tackle,' Mod.HG. only, adopted, like many nautical terms, from LG.; comp. the equiv. Du. *takel*, E. *tackle*, Dan. *takkel*, Swed. *takel*. The literal meaning of this, which is peculiar to maritime dialects, was 'implements (in general),' which leads to kinship with Goth. *tawjan*, 'to make' (comp. *toorjen*, 'to adorn,' E. *tooll*).

**Talg,** m., 'tallow,' Mod.HG. only, from LG. (*tælg*), hence unknown to Swab. and Bav.; allied to Du. *takel*, E. *tackle*, AS. *tealg*, E. *tallow*, Oic. *tölgr*. Teut. *talga-* (*tالگ-*) cannot be traced farther back; yet note AS. *tælg*, 'colour' (see *Aif*). It is scarcely connected with Goth. *tulgas*, 'firm' (*Taľa*, lit. 'that which has become solid?'). The proper HG. (UpG.) word is *uldufitt*.

**Tand,** m., 'toy, trifle, bauble,' from Mid.HG. *tant*, m., 'idle talk, tricks' (to which Mid.HG. *tanten*, 'to play a practical joke,' is allied).—**Tandelei,** f., 'toying, trifling, dawdling; Mod.HG. only, is a derivative of *Tand* (in Mid.HG. once only *tenterle*). In OHG. only a corresponding *tántarōn*, '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. *fæn* (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 Gôt. Bünde). This is supported by ModHG. Tanne, m., from MidHG. tan (nn), m. and n., 'forest' (OHG. tan-esel, 'wild ass'), which seems to be based on a collective signification of Tanne. The early history of the HG. cognates (to which ODu. denia, Du. den, 'fir tree, is allied) is uncertain. Its connection with Gr. bávros, 'thicket,' is dubious.

Tante, f., 'aunt,' ModHG. only, formed from Fr. tante; for the genuine G. words preserved dialectically see Bünde and Rhön.

Tanz, m., 'dance, ball,' from the equiv. MidHG. tanzen, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. tanzen is allied. The word was first adopted in the 11th cent. In OHG. the verbs were saizön (which, like AS. sealdian, was borrowed at an early period from Lat. saldère), and the genuine Tent. tämön and leihhan (comp. 3riñ). The late appearance of MidHG. tanzen tends to show that it is a loan-word; it is based on the equiv. Romance cognate, It. danzone (Fr. danser, whence E. to dance, and Du. dansen). It is true that, considering the late period at which it was borrowed, the HG. t compared to Ital. d is abnormal. The Romance cognates are themselves of Tent. origin, which has been sought in OHG. dansón, 'to draw' (allied to Goth. pinson; see gœmfn).

Tapfer, adj., 'brave, valiant, bold,' from MidHG. tapfer (dapfer, tapfel), 'firm, pressed, full, weighty, important' (only in late MidHG. 'brave'), OHG. tapfar, 'heavy, weighty, important'; comp. Du. dapper, 'brave, much,' E. dapper. The connection in meaning with OSlov. dobít, 'strong, able,' debélă, 'stout,' and dobór, 'beautiful, good,' is quite clear, but it is difficult to show how it is related to the corresponding OIC. dappr, 'sad'; note, however, Mod HG. 3riñ, 'bold, audacious,' OHG. 3riñ, OLG. 3riñ, connected with Lat. 3riños.

Tappe, f. (in Swab. and Aleman. Döfn, m.), 'claw, paw,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tāppē (only tāpe is recorded), f.; origin and early history obscure. To this is allied Mod HG. tāppīdf, adj., 'awkward, clumsy,' since MidHG. tāppe (tāpe) occurs also as 'uncouth, loutish person'; hence also ModHG. tappen, vb., 'to flounder along, grope one's way,' lit. 'to behave awkwardly.'

Tarnhappe, f., 'magic cap,' see Rappe; the first component is OFr. dorni, 'secret,' OHG. tarn, AS. dyrne. To this MidE. dôren, 'to conceal oneself,' is allied.

Tasche, f., 'pocket, pouch, wallet,' from the equiv. MidHG. tasche (tesche), OHG. tasca, f. An obscure word, the relation of which to the equiv. Romance cognate Ital. tasca cannot be defined. The origin of the word and the history of its further diffusion is unknown.

Tasse, f., 'cup,' ModHG. only, from Fr. tasse (comp. Ital. tazza, from Arab. tassah, 'bowl').

Tafsen, vb., 'to touch, fumble, grope,' from the equiv. MidHG. lasen, wk. vb. Borrowed about 1200 A.D. from the Romance cognate Ital. testare (Fr. tater), 'to feel, fumble,' which is based on a Lat. *taxitare (allied to late Lat. taxare, 'to touch sharply').

Tafse, 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. tang, 'cord, rope' (whence E. tow, Du. touw). The latter is connected with the Teut. root tuh (tang), in ModHG. tih, from the LG. word Fr. touer, 'to tow a ship,' is derived. For the words borrowed by HG. from LG. see Etrang, Aei, &c.

Tau (2.), m., 'dew,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tou (gen. tounes), n. (MidHG. also, m.); corresponding to the equiv. OSax. dau, Du. dou, AS. deof, E. dew, OIC. doeg (Goth. *dagwea is wanting), whence E. (diaL.) dag. Teut. dauw-, from pre-Teut. dháw-, is generally connected with the Sans. root dháw, 'to run, flow, stream.'

Taub, adj., 'deaf, torpid,' from MidHG. and OHG. toup (b), 'deaf, insensible, stupid, foolish, mad'; corresponding to Goth. daufs (b), 'callous,' AS. deof, E. deaf, and the equiv. Du. doof. Since the meanings of the OHG. and MidHG. adj, border on those of OHG. and MidHG. tomp (see tumm), the two words are certainly connected. The assumed relation (see tumm) to the Aryan root dhúbh, 'to be blunt, obtuse, deafened,' preserved in Gr. ροφάος, 'blind,' leads further to teuñ and its co-
nates. Mod.HG. betränken, 'to deafe, stun,' from Mid.HG. töten, O.HG. tōba, f.; corres-
ponding to the equiv. Goth. dabō, AS.
šīf, E. dove, Du. †uif. This common
Teut. term (for which Goth. ahaks, AS.
cūlfrē, 'dove,' are also found) has been
couected with a Teut. root dāb, 'to dive,'
which appears in AS. dāfan, E. to dive,
Tāufer being regarded as orig. 'water-dove.'
It is more probably related to OIr. dūb,
'black,' 'blackness'; comp. Gr. πτερον, 'wild pigeon, from πτελας, 'dark blue.'—Tāufer, m., 'male pigeon,' for
which Tīber occurs in Mid.HG.

lauzen, vb., 'to dip, dive,' from the
equiv. Mid.HG. täuchen, wk. vb., O.HG.
tāhhan, str. vb.; comp. Du. doözen, 'to
dive, duck,' E. to duck (whence also E. duck,
AS. dôces); see further Tüzen. Other terms
derived from the Teut. root duk, 'to stoop,
dive,' are wanting. the connection of the
word with täufeln improbable.—Tāufer,
m., 'dive' (bird), from the equiv. Mid.HG.
tāhhaere, O.HG. tāhhāri, m.

lauzen, vb., 'to thaw,' from Mid.HG.
touwen, töwen, O.HG. douwen, †(dōan),
wk. vb., 'to dissolve'; comp. Du. douwen,
AS. †áwan, E. to thaw, O.Ic. †ærja. With
Mod.HG. Tämme, m., 'thaw wind,' comp.
Du. †uwe, E. thaw, O.Ic. †ær. If the Teut.
root †aur, 'to dissolve' (comp. vertainen),
exhibited in all these words, has originated in
†aur, equiv. to Aryan †(dak), Gr. †aur, 'to
melt,' †aver, 'liquid,' may be counted as
cognates. Yet the Teut. words, as well as
Osset. †aurun, 'to thaw,' may point to an
Aryan root †aur.

Tāufe, m., 'baptism, christening,' from the
equiv. Mid.HG. toufe, O.HG. toufe (touf),
f.; allied to †anfen, vb., 'to baptize, christen',
Mid.HG. †oufen, †oufen, O.HG. †oufen (from
*†oufjan). The primary meaning of the
vb. is preserved by Mid.HG. †oufen, 'to dip
under,' which is properly a causative
of †. Goth. *dagjan, O.Ic. †ápian, Du.
*duopen, exhibit the Christian meaning,
which AS. represented by fulvean (fulvei, 'baptism'); comp. O.Ic. †ārista, 'to bap-
tize.' In its relation to the history of civil-
isation tāufe is as difficult to determine as
béa (which see). It cannot be positively
affirmed whether the Mid.Europ. term *dag-
jan "has been restricted in meaning solely
because the Goths, who were first to receive
Christianity, rendered the Gr. word σα-
τισμός by the corresponding dājpjan; this
word, as the designation of the first sac-
rament, was then adopted from them
(with ḫētē, ḫīrī, ḫīơn, and Tāufer) by the
Western Teutons, and was so firmly
rooted among the latter that the AS. mis-
ionaries could no longer think of sup-
planting it by their corresponding verb
fulveian." Perhaps, however, the OTeut.
dājpjan had even in the heathen acquired
a ritual sense which fitted it to become
the representative of the Christian-Roman
rism (Ir. boim).

lauzen, vb., 'to be of use, be good or
fit for,' from Mid.HG. tugzen, O.HG. tugan.
(pres. sing. tonen), pret. pres., 'to be capable,
useful, suitable, to be of use, to suit.' Cor-
responding to O.Sax. dūgen, 'to be capable,
of use,' Du. †uigen, 'to be of use,' AS.
dugan, O.Ic. dūga, Goth. dagan, 'to be fit,
of use.' The Teut. verbal root †ug (dug)
might, like Lith. dāg, 'much, †daukšinti, to
increase,' point to Aryan dūgh (Gr. †ugm,
'time,' †ugāw, 'I am fortunate'). To
this are allied tūtīg and †ugent.

Taufel, m., 'reeling, staggering,
fever,' from Mid.HG. tämeln (tāmen, tä-
meilen), 'to reel, stagger,' O.HG. tämeln
(tāmōn), 'to turn.' From the O.HG. and
Mid.HG. variant with ä is derived tumān
(comp. also †vēremsend). The Teut. root
dā contained in these words leads to kin-
ship with the Sans. root dāha, 'to storm
along, put in violent motion, shake.'

Tausch, m., 'exchange, barter'; Mod.
H.G. only; in late Mid.HG. (15th cent.) we
meet for the first time with röstischere,
'horse-dealer' (comp. Du. †auersetzer),
and vertаuchen, 'to exchange.' The word
is properly LG. ; comp. Du. †tuichen,
'to barter.' How †auzen, 'to deceive,' from
late Mid.HG. †tuichen (tāchehen), 'to deceive,
made game of some one' (late Mid.HG.
†āsch, 'mockery, joke, deception'), is
connected with this word is not clear.

taufen, n. and m., 'thousand;' from the
equiv. Mid.HG. †āssend (tāsunt), O.HG.
†āssunt, †āskunt; corresponding to Goth.
pāsundī, AS. pāsendl, E. †ousand, Du.
†uizend, O.Sax. †ūsind. 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. O.Slov. †věshtla, Lith. †āsk-
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tei, m. and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tei, m. and n.; corresponding to Goth. daíl, daíle, f., OSax. dèl, m., Du. del, n., AS. dèl (dèlf), and E. deal (dole).</th>
<th>Teut. daíl (to) seems to point to an Aryan root daíl (see tilen), which is proved by Oslov. delit, 'part.' — Teifen, wk., vb., 'to divide, share,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teilen (Goth. daílan), is a denominative, like Oslov. deliti, 'to share.' — Telf, adv., 'partly,' first used as an adv. in ModHG. — The ModHG. suffixtel in Drittel, Bittet, &amp;c., is based upon MidHG. teil (drittel, vierteil, &amp;c.; see also litel and litel).</th>
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<td>Teller, m., 'plate, salver,' from the equiv. MidHG. teller, telar (telarf), m.; the word was borrowed in the 14th cent. from Ital. tagliare (Fr. tailler), 'chopping board,' which belongs, like Ital. tagliare (Fr. tailler), 'to cut to pieces,' to Ital. taglio, 'incision'; comp. Fr. détail.</td>
<td>Tempel, m., 'temple,' from the equiv. MidHG. tempel, m. and n., OHG. tempel, n.; borrowed during the OHG. period (with ecclesiastical words like Teister, Altar, &amp;c.) from Lat. templum. A Teut. word used in pre-Christian times for the same idea was Osax. aloh, AS. alth, Goth. atha.</td>
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<td>Terne, f., 'threshing-floor,' from the equiv. MidHG. teher, n., f., and m., OHG. ten, n. No corresponding word occurs in this sense in the allied Teut. dialects. It has been connected with AS. demol, 'valley,' AS. and E. den; but Terne is rather a derivative of Tanne (lit. 'made of fir').</td>
<td>Teppich, m., 'carpet, tablecloth,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teppich, tepech, m. and n.; borrowed probably in the 8th cent. from Romance. The variants OHG. and MidHG. teppich, teppich, point immediately to Ital. tappeto, Lat. tappetum, or rather tappit (Fr. tapet). ModHG. Tappe, Teppit, and Tapezünt are more recent loan-words; comp. Ital. tappezii, 'to paper' (a room).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teppich, m., 'carpet, tablecloth,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tepech, m. and n.; a derivative of a Teut. root tep, 'to knead,' from which the adj. teppich and MidHG. Teppich, 'stewpan,' are derived. A more general meaning is exhibited by Goth. tepjan, 'to form from clay,' which is derived from Aryan didegh, and is connected with Sans. dily, 'to bedaub, cement, besmear.' To these are also allied Lat. figula, 'potter, f. figurer, 'to form,' figura, 'shape,' Gr. teixos, teixos, (for dixos, dixos), 'wall.'</td>
<td>Terne, f., 'three winning numbers (in a lottery),' MidHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. terno.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teufel, m. and n., 'part, share, portion,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. teufel.</td>
<td>Teuer, adj., 'dear, costly, precious,' from the equiv. MidHG. teure, tuir, OHG. tuiri; corresponding to the equiv. Osax. diwurt, Du. diur, AS. dyre, deöre, E. dear (to which darting, from AS. dörling, is allied), Oic. dyir. For the gradation of (MidHG. tuir, 'esteemed'), in, see tantrum (2). The early history of this common Teut. adj., which is wanting only in Goth., cannot be ascertained.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teufel, m., 'devil, demon,' from the equiv. MidHG. tiuvel (tievel), m., OHG. tiuvel, tievel, m. (in the plur., neut. also); corresponding to Osax. diuvel, Du. duivel, AS. duófel, equiv. to E. devil. The West Teut. words have apparently genuine Teut. sounds; on account, however, of the equiv. Goth. diabátlus, Gr.-Lat. diabolus, it is certain that the word was borrowed. The early existence of the West Teut. word, attested by the permutation of L.G. to HG. t, can only be explained by the assumption that it was introduced into HG. in the 5th or 6th cent. through a Goth. medium (as also tanjen, Hafje, Kirde, Srit, Šamtag, and probably Ñugel), for the connection of the cognates with Gr.-Lat. (Ecclesiast.) diabolus cannot be doubted. The genuine HG. term for 'evil spirit' was Goth. unhwilþó, OHG. unhwilda, 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. dene, denu, 'valley.' In the non-Teut. group, Gr. ὀδός, 'dome-shaped roof, rotunda' (lit. 'deepening, excavation'), is regarded as cognate; OSlov. 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 2erg (see 2erg) 'upwards.'

Thaler, m., 'dollar' (three shillings), first recorded in the 15th cent.; an abbreviation of 3achmitalter for 'florin from 3achmüttel' (in Bohemia). From the Ger. word are derived Ital. tallero, Du. daalder, E. dollar.

Thal, f., 'deed, act, fact,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tät, f.; a verbal noun formed by gradation from 3tun. Corresponding to Goth. dēps, OIC. dēs, AS. ded, E. deed, Du. daad, Osax. děd. Teut. dē-dė, from dēh-dē, formed from the Teut. root dē, dō, from Aryan dhē, dhō. The graded form lë (d) is seen also in the OHG. partic. githān, MidHG. and ModHG. githān. —thātig, adj. 'active, energetic,' from MidHG. tæte, OHG. tātē.

Thau, see Tau (2).

Thouen, see thouen.

Thece, m., 'tea,' ModHG. only, derived, like Fr. thé, Du. thee, and E. tea, from Chin. the.

Theer, see Ier.

Theiding, m., in 3arrenheitsig, 'empty talk,' from MidHG. teiding, tageting, 'discussion, negotiation, talk' (properly the judicial proceeding appointed for a certain day or period). Comp. Ðing and rettigung.

Theil, see Teil.

Theriak, m., 'antidote; treacle;' in MidHG. driakel, triakel, triaker (Du. teriaak, triakel), from Gr.-MidL. ὑπρακίον, 'remedy for the bite of wild animals.'

Thueir, see tuir.

Thier, see Tier.

Thon, m., 'clay,' earlier ModHG. Tban, Tban, from MidHG. tähe, dâhe, OHG. dâha, f., 'clay, loam' (also earthen vessel'); corresponding to Goth. þohō (from *þanūh), f., 'clay;' AS. þo (older þohō), f., 'clay;' OIC. þæ, f., 'clayey soil.' No words occur in the other Aryan languages to elucidate the implied pre-Teut. tankân, 'loam.'

Thor (1), m., 'fool;' from MidHG. tōre, tör, m., 'insane person, fool;' *tōro, m., has not yet been found in OHG. The r of the adj. has originated in s (c), as is shown by OHG. tussig, AS. dysig, 'foolish,' E. dizzy, and Du. duizelig, 'dizzy.' For further Teut. cognates of the Aryan root dhūs (uinhas, dhues) see under zaher; it is uncertain whether Lat. furere, 'to rage,' is derived from this root dhūs.—3hūrēihi, adj., 'foolish, silly,' from the equiv. MidHG. tōrē, tōrē (also teriess, teriēi.)—Thorheit, f., 'foolishness,' from MidHG. tōreheit.

Thor (2), n., 'gate, gateway,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. tor, n.; corresponding to Goth. daør, Osax. dor, n., 'gate, door.' See thür.

Thran, m., 'train-oil, blubber;' Mod HG. only, a LG. word, corresponding to Du. tran, Dan. and Swed. tran. The origin and prim. meaning of the word are unknown.

Thrāne, f., 'tear;' (in Swab. and Bav. 3ārē is the popular term), from the equiv. late MidHG. 3rē, f.; properly the plur. of the MidHG. sing. 3rēn (contracted 3rēn), m.; corresponding to OHG. 3rāhan (3ān), m. (Osax. 3rāhun, plur.), 'tears;' Teut. base, 3rēnu-. The equiv. MidHG. 3rēker recalls MidHG. saher (see 3āhr), so that Teut. 3ahr must have had the parallel
forms *trahtru* and *trahtnu*. More definite information concerning the early history of MidHG. *trahten, trahter*, cannot be ascertained.

**Thron**, m., 'throne,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trön*, m., which originated in Fr. *trône*, or, with the lengthening of the vowel in an open syllable, in Lat. (Gr.) *thronus* (comp. Ital. *trono*).

**Thun**, vb., 'to do, perform, make,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tuan*; corresponding to OSax. *dâan*, Du. *doen*, AS. *dôn*, E. *to do*. Further details concerning this essentially West Teut. str. verbal root *dô, dê* (in Goth. *tavan*, 'to do'), belongs to grammar; yet see also *Thât* and the suffix *-tum*. The pre-Teut. *dhô, dhê*, has a wide ramification in the other Aryan languages. Comp. the Gr. root *ðn, ða* in *ðôm*, 'to put, do,' Sans. root *dhá* (dâdhâm and dhâm), 'to put, lay, do' (*dhãtr, 'creator'), OSlov. *dêg* (and *dëgg*), 'to do, make,' Lat. *facio* (perf. *feci*, equiv. to Gr. *θέα*).

**Thunfisch**, m., 'tunny, ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat. *thunnum* (Gr. *thuvos*), whence It. *vonna*, Teut. *thon* (E. *tunny*).

**Thür**, f., 'door,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tîr, 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. *dûr* (dûra), Du. *deur*, AS. *dur* (dyre); OIr. *dyrr* is plur. only. The common Aryan stem *dhûr* (dhwör) recurs in Gr. *θύρα*, *ðwpr, *door*, to which *ðwpas, 'hinge of a door,' and *ðwpow, 'vestibule' (comp. Goth. *dawrans*, plur. only, 'door'), are allied; Lat. *fores*, *fove*, *door,* OSlov. *dvrt*, 'door' (dvwôr, 'court'), Lith. *dûrys*, 'door.' These are all allied the equiv. Sans. *dùra, dêr*, 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 *Thér*.

**Thûrn**, see *Thurn*.

**Tieh**, adj., 'deep, profound, low,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tief*, OHG. *tief*; corresponding to OSax. *diop*, Du. *diep*, AS. *dêp*, E. *deep* (depth and to *dip*), OIr. *dípr*, and Goth. *dîp*. The common Teut. adj. *diupa*, of which ModHG. *taufen* is a factitive, belongs to a Teut. root *dîp*, the variant of which, *dêb*, appears in AS. *dîfan*.

E. *to dive* (see *Tauf*), as well as in E. *dub*. Comp. W. *dûf*, OIr. *fudomain*, Lith. *dûbas, 'deep, hollow,' OSlov. *dupl*, 'hollow' (see *Tësd*), from an Aryan root *dûb*, *dûp*. For a nasalised Teut. root *dum*, see *Tûmp*.

**Tiegel**, m., 'stewpan, crucible,' from MidHG. *tigel, tège, OHG. *tègal*, 'crucible'; corresponding to the equiv. OIr. *díghil* (Swed. *degel*, Dan. *digel*). The cognates cannot have been derived from Lat. *tégula* (yet comp. *Birg*). The word is probably based on the Teut. root *dlg*, 'to knead, form,' discussed under *Fri*.

**Tier**, n., 'animal, beast, brute,' from MidHG. *tier, OHG. *tior, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast' (hence ModHG. *Tiergar*); corresponding to OSax. *diur, 'wild beast,' Du. *dier, 'animal,' AS. *debr*, E. *deer* (in MidHG. also, as well as in the language of sportsmen in ModHG., *tier* is often used in the sense of 'roe' and 'hind'), OIr. *dígr*, n., 'animal,' especially 'wild beast,' and also 'roe, stag.' Goth. *dúis, 'wild beast,' shows that the *r* of the words quoted are based upon Aryan *s* (base *dhewso-?*); to this the AS. adj. *debr*, 'bold,' and OHG. *tierlih, 'wild,' are traced; hence Goth. *dúis, 'animal,' is probably an adj. used as a subst. (lit. 'the wild creature'). *Tier*, therefore, was originally quite distinct from *Birh, 'useful gregarious animal, Lat. *animal* with *anima* suggests the supposition that the cognates belong to an Aryan root *dhîus, 'to breathe' (comp. OSlov. *dušâ*, *duchâ, 'spirit, soul*).

**Tilgen**, vb., 'to extinguish, erase, eradicate,' from MidHG. *tilgen* (*tilgen*), OHG. *tillig*; and also *tîlôn, wk. vb., 'to exterminate, extinguish.' Comp. OSax. *far-dilígôn, Du. *delgen, AS. *d-dilígian, 'to exterminate.' It is remarkable that the word was borrowed from Lat. *dèlère*, considering its wide diffusion in the West Teut. languages (we should also have expected *tôlôn* in OHG.).

**Tinte**, f., 'ink, tint,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tinte, tîntke* (for nc and nt comp. *bunt* and *sûn*), OHG. *tînta*, f.; the word is evidently borrowed; it is based on the equiv. Lat. *tînca* (lit. 'coloured, variegated things'), whence Ital. and Span. *tinta, ink.* It is clear, therefore, that the spelling *Tinte* is historically more correct than *Tûnt,* the latter is due to MidG. and LG. In OHG. *atraminâsa* (from Lat. *atramentum, comp. OFr. *errement*) was used. The equiv.

**Tifff**, m., ‘table,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. *tisch*, OHG. *tisc*, m.; corresponding to OSax. *disc*, Du. *disch*. The OHG. word also means ‘dish,’ the antiquity of which is proved by AS. *disé*, ‘dish, bowl,’ E. *dish*. The Gr.-Lat. *discus*, on which the cognates are based, has the late signification ‘dish’ (post-classical; probably ‘dish’); yet comp. also Ital. *deco*, ‘table,’ OFr. *dois*, ‘table’ (ModFr. *dais*, ‘canopy, dais’).

**Titel**, m., ‘title, claim,’ from MidHG. *titel* (titted), OHG. *titul*, tidal, m.; from the equiv. Lat. *titulus*, whence also Fr. *tître*, Ital. *titolo*.

**Tobel**, m., ‘narrow valley,’ from Mid HG. *tobel*, OHG. *tobal*, m.; ‘forest ravine, valley’; a derivative of the Teut. root *dub*, *dub* (see *Tic*), to which Lith. *dubė*, *dubė*, ‘valley’, OSlov. *dub*, ‘hollow’, *dbr*, ‘valley, ravine’ are primit. cognate (Aryan root *dhub*, *dhub*).

**Toben**, vb., ‘to fume, rage, bluster,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *toben*, OHG. *tobén* (tobôn), wk. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. AS. *dōjan*, ‘delirare’ (gēdog, ‘fury, rage, madness’). Based on the Teut. root *dub*, ‘to be mentally confused, to be deafened,’ from which taub and tumm are also derived. Whether we have to assume on account of OHG. *tāfar*, *tābar*, ‘silly, foolish,’ an Aryan root *dhāp*, *dhāh* is dubious; perhaps Lith. *dakti*, ‘to grow mad’, *daktis*, ‘fury, madness,’ are primit. allied to the cognates of tebā.

**Tochter**, f., ‘daughter,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *tochter*, OHG. *tohter*, f.; a common Teut. and also a primit. Aryan stem; comp. Goth. *dāh½tēr*, AS. *dōhter*, E. *daughter*, Du. *dochter*, OSax. *dōhtar*, ‘daughter.’ The primit. Aryan *dūkter* (*dhukter*), on which the Teut. cognates are based, is indicated also by Lith. *dakti*, OSlov. *děti*; comp. further Gr. *θευάρη*, Sans. *dāhūtā*, Zend *dāyār*, ‘daughter.’ The Aryan word is usually considered to be a derivative of the Sans. root *dugh*, ‘to milk,’ regarding *Tehter* as equiv. to ‘milker.’ This assumption is, however, quite as dubious as the derivation of *Vater*, *Mutter*, and *Bruder*.

**Tod**, m., ‘death,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. *tōd* (d), OHG. *tōd*, m.; corresponding to Goth. *dauþus*, OSax. *dōth*, Du. *dood*, AS. *dēþ*, E. *death*. A verbal abstract of the Teut. verbal root *dau*, which has been preserved in Ols. *deyja*, str. vb. (whence the equiv. E. *to die’); comp. OSax. *dōjan* (from *daujan*), OHG. and MidHG. *tōwen* (MidHG. *tōwem*), wk. vb., ‘to die.’ Teut. *dauþus* has the Lat.-Sans. suffix *-tu-*, ‘to torment,’ which corresponds as causatives to Goth. *dōjan* (for *dōjan*), ‘to torment’ (lit. ‘to put to death’). The orig. form of the root was *dēhēc*, *dēhōc*.

**Toff**, see *sett*.

**Toff**, adj., ‘mad, frantic, absurd,’ from MidHG. and OHG. *tōl* (with one *l*), adj., ‘foolish, absurd,’ to which OHG. *tulise*, ‘foolish,’ is allied. Comp. OSax. *töd*, and AS. *dōl*, ‘foolish,’ E. *dull*. The Teut. root *dūl* contained in these words has a variant *dual*, which has been preserved in Goth. *duals*, ‘foolish,’ AS. *gahwelan*, ‘to err,’ OHG. *gitwola*, ‘infatuation, delusion, heresy,’ OSax. *dualwm*, ‘infatuation, delusion.’ An Aryan root *dual*, *dul*, ‘to be infatuated, deluded,’ is also attested by Sans. *dīhier*, *dhār* (*dhr*), ‘to deceive, cheat, injure.’

**Töpfe**, m., ‘blockhead, booby,’ from MidHG. *tōpel*, *dōpel*, properly *dörper*, *dōprer*, m., ‘peasant, clownish person, blockhead’; really identical with *Σωρη*, ‘villager.’ MidHG. *dörper* is a MidG. and LG. form (for genuine MidHG. *dōfere*). 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. *Bapfen*) to HG.


**Tonner**, f., ‘cask, barrel,’ from the equiv. MidHG. *tōnne*, OHG. *tōna*, f. A corresponding word with a similar form is preserved by Du. *ton*, AS. *tnne*, E. *tun*; according to these LG. cognates the HG. word ought to have an initial *s*, or rather the cognates an initial *d*. Hence the word must have been borrowed by one or the other, which is all the more probable since
it is wanting in Swab. and Bav. The  Rom. languages have Fr. *tonne* (*tonneau*),  Span. and Portug. *tonel*. Probably Kelt.  is the ultimate source of the word; comp.  Ir. and Gael. *tunn* (tun, cask). In that  case, the word passed into HG. after 700  A.D., when the *f* could not be permuted to  *z*. The form of OSwed. *pytn* (tun, cask),  shows that it was borrowed at a much  earlier period.

**Topaz, m., 'topaz' from the equiv.  MidHG. *topaz* (topazio), m.; derived like  most of the terms for precious stones,  through a Lat. medium from Gr. Comp.  Gr. *τοπάζος*, *τοπάζων*, 'topaz.'

**Topf, m., 'pot,' from the equiv. MidHG.  *topf* (with the diminutive variant *tiipfén*),  m.; this word, which is rare in MidHG.,  is wanting in HG. The primit. word is  unknown to UpG. (τάφιν being used), yet  Alem. has preserved *dipfi*, *dipphi*, 'iron  pot with three legs,' Hess. *dippen*, 'pot'  (Luther *Teiphen*); in Du. and E. the  divergent form *pot* occurs. MidHG. *topf*,  'olla,' is probably more closely related to  MidHG. *topf*, *topfe*, OHG. *topf*,  *topf* (topf), 'top' (toy), so too ModHG. dial. *Zef*, *top* (toy); AS.  and E. *top* is exceptional. The word is  based on the Teut. root *dup*, 'to be deep,  hollow' (see *tief*); *Zef*, lit. 'that which  has been hollowed out.'

**Topp, m., 'top' (of a mast), ModHG.  only, borrowed like most nautical terms,  from LG. Comp. Du. *top*, E. *top*. For  further cognates see under *Zef*.

**Torp, m., 'turf, peat,' ModHG. only, a  LG. loan-word unknown to Bav.; comp.  LG. *torf*, Du. AS., and E. *turf* and the equiv.  OTe. *torf*. In OHG. we find a genuine  HG. form *zurba*, 'sward,' with a normal  permutation, for which Swiss now has  *turbe* with the LG. permutation. The OTeut.  word passed in (a LG. form) into Rom.;  comp. Ital. *torbo*, Fr. *tourbe*, 'turf.' This  form *Zef* (lit. 'sward'), orig. common to  Teut., is based on pre-Teut. *árba*, and is  connected with Sans. *dārādā*, 'tuft of grass.'

**Torkel, f., 'wine-press,' from MidHG.  *torkel*, OHG. *torkula*, f. 'wine or oil  press.' From Lat. *tollere*, *tollum.*

**Torkel, vb., 'to reel, stagger,' from the  equiv. MidHG. *torkel*; intensive of MidHG.  *turk* (k), m., 'reeling, downfall.' Early  history obscure.

**Tornister, m., 'haversack, knapsack,'  adopted in the last cent. from Hungar.  *túrisznýa*, 'satchel.'

**Torf, m., 'wrong, vexation,' ModHG.  only; the LG. form for HG. *Treg.*

**Torfe, f., 'tart,' early ModHG. only,  from Fr. *tarte*.

**Tofen, vb., 'to rage, storm,' from the  equiv. MidHG. *dösen*, OHG. *döben*. Based  on a Teut. root *浦* (by gradation *pau*),  from which OTe. *pisj*, *paujen*, 'tumult,'  is also derived.

**Tof, adj., 'dead,' from the equiv. MidHG.  and OHG. *töd* (OHG. also *töd*);  corresponding to the equiv. Goth. *dauph*, AS.  *dæd*, E. dead, Du. *dood*, OSex. *död*. Teut.  *daun-do* (*daunpo*), contained in these words,  is probably a partic. (comp. fall, laut, traut)  of the Teut. strong verbal root *dâlu*, 'to die,'  mentioned under *Teb.*—Derivative *foten*,  factitive vb., 'to put to death,' from the  equiv. MidHG. *taufen* (*tauden*), OHG. *töten*  (*räden*). Comp. Goth. *daujan*.

**Traben, vb., 'to trot, jog,' from MidHG.  *draben* (*draven*), wk. vb., 'to walk or ride  at an even, rapid pace'; corresponding to  Du. *draven*.—**Trabanten, m., 'gentleman-  at-arms, life-guardsman,' is a derivative of  *traben*, with a Rom. partic. suffix. Comp.  *Sapalen.*

**Tracht, f., 'dress, costume, load,' from  MidHG. (*OHG.*) *trahl* f., 'carrying, load';  verbal abstract of *trauen.*—**Trächtigkeit,  adj., 'pregnant,' is connected with the subsidiary  meaning of *trahl,* 'pregnancy.'

**Trachtien, vb., 'to aim (at), aspire to,'  from MidHG. *trachtien*, OHG. *trahônn*, wk.  vb., 'to think, esteem, consider, strive, in-  vent, excogitate'; corresponding to Du.  *trachten*, AS. *trahian*. Based on Lat.  *tractare,* 'to treat, reflect on,' whence Ital.  *trattare*, Fr. *traiter,* 'to treat.' The genu-  ine Teut. origin of OHG. *trahônn* is un-  doubted, hence it has been thought to be  primit. allied to Gr. *διεκόπαω*, Sans. *drôp*,  'to see.'

**Träche, adj., 'indolent, lazy,' from MidHG.  *träge* adj. (*ôtrôge*, adv.), OHG. *trôgi*,  adj. (*ôtrôgi*, adv.), 'slow, loth, weared, lazy';  corresponding to Du. *traug*, AS. *trôg*, 're-  luctant, difficult.' The assumed primit.  Teut. *ôtrôg-, 'reluctant, loth,' belongs to  an OTeut. root *ôtrôg*, 'to be sad, dis-  heartened,' which appears in Goth. *ôtrôg*,  'sadness,' OTe. *ôtregr*, 'reluctant, slow' (*ôrege*,  'pain'), AS. *ôrego*, 'pain,' OSex. *ôreôgi*, 'vex-  ation' (allied to *ôregan*, str. vb., 'to be sorry').  OSwe. *ôrôger* (ModSwed. *ôrôg*), 'lazy,'  has a graded form, *ô* of the root vowel *ô*.  Sans. *ôdgh*, 'to torment,' has also been...
supposed to contain the Aryan root ārēgh. The following word is not allied.

itrægen, vb., 'to bear, carry, support, endure,' from the equiv. MidHG. itrægen, OHG. itrægan, str. vb., 'to bear, hold, bring, lead'; corresponding to OSax. dträgan, Du. dträgen, Goth. dträgan, str. vb., 'to bear.' Whether OSc. dträga, AS. dträgan, equiv. to E. to draw, are entirely different from these cognates open to doubt. The Tünt. root dträg, 'to bear' (from Aryan dhragh), has been compared with OSlav. držati, 'to hold.'

itrampeln, vb., from the equiv. MidHG. itrampeln, wk. vb., 'to trample'; a MidG. and LG. intensive form from Goth. trimpan, 'to tread,' to which a genuine HG. form, MidHG. itrampfen, 'to run,' is allied; comp. E. to tramp, trample. The forms ModHG. itrappen, 'to tread noisily,' Du. treppen, 'to tread,' E. (dial.) to trape, without a nasal, also occur. Comp. also ʻtrepp.—Trampenfier, n., a corruption of the equiv. ʻTrampeter, dromedary.'

itränk, m., 'drink, beverage,' from the equiv. MidHG. itränk (ě), m. and n.; an abstract from iträfen.—To this Tränke, f., 'watering-place' (for animals), from the equiv. MidHG. itränke, OHG. itränke, f., is allied.

itrappe, m. and f., 'bustard,' from the equiv. MidHG. trap, trappe, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. trappen. The early history of the word is entirely obscure.

iträf, m., ModHG. only. Derived, like the equiv. Du. tras (tiras, tieras) and E. trærace (tarras), from Ital. terrazzo.

iträfe, f., 'draft, bill of exchange,' MidHG. only, from Ital. tratta.

iträbe, f., 'grape, bunch of grapes,' from the equiv. MidHG. iträbe, m. and f., OHG. träba (dräba), f., träbo (dröpp), m.; corresponding to Du. druif. It is uncertain whether we have to assume Goth. *tòrbo, 'grape' (OSc. þròga, 'grape, wine-press') is a derivative of OSc. þrög; see trädan).

iträuen, vb., 'to trust, confide; marry,' from MidHG. iträuen, wk. vb., 'to hope, believe, trust' (also 'to betroth, unite in marriage'), OHG. träùen (trïwen), 'to believe, trust.' Comp. Goth. travan, wk. vb., 'to trust, confide,' OSax. trōþan, Du. xvrōwen, 'to trust, confide' (but trouden, 'to marry'). A derivative of the Tünt. root träd, tron, 'to have confidence,' mentioned under traut and truon.

iträuer, f., 'mourning, sorrow, grief,' from the equiv. MidHG. iträre, f.; a derivative of MidHG. iträren, OHG. itrærÈn (equiv. to ModHG. trauer, 'to mourn, grieve'), wk. vb. Allied to ModHG. traurig, 'mourningful, sad,' MidHG. träerc, OHG. *trærÈ (g); to this adj. AS. dréþag, E. dreary, is related by gradation (comp. Du. treurig, 'sad'). Borrowed from HG. 1.). On account of OHG. trärÈn, 'to lower one's eyes,' the cognates are based on the OTeut. root drus, 'to fall, sink' (comp. Goth. druisan, AS. drosan, 'to fall').

iträufe, f., 'dripping of water, eaves, gutter,' from the equiv. MidHG. iträufe, f., MidHG. and OHG. truuf, m. A graded form from trüten, 'to drop, trickle'; so too ModHG. trüftin, trüten, 'to drip, trickle,' from MidHG. truften, MidHG. and OHG. truften, lit. 'to cause to drop.'

iträum, m., 'dream, vision,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. iträuwen, m.; corresponding to the equiv. OSax. drōm, Du. droom, E. dream (recorded about 1200 A.D.), OSc. draumr. The signification 'dream,' occurring in all these cognates, may be deduced from the lit. meaning, 'phantom, illusion,' so that Tent. dræumowo- (for draumno- or draugemō-) would be connected with trägen. In any case, OSax. drōm (E. dream) and OSax. drōm (AS. drem), 'shout of joy, noise,' must be regarded as etymologically different words; the latter is connected with Gr. ἥρας, 'noise.'—Derivative iträumen, vb., 'to dream,' from MidHG. iträuen, MidHG. and OHG. truuen.

iträun, interj., 'truly! in faith! forsooth!' from the equiv. MidHG. (MidG.) iträn, iträuen, for MidHG. trüwen, entrüwen, 'in truth,' allied to Êxeur.

itraut, adj., 'beloved, dear,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. trät; allied to MidHG. träkt, m. and n., 'sweetheart, spouse.' Since there is no corresponding word in the Tünt. dialects with a Goth. form of the dental, it cannot be decided whether traut must be connected with trauen; in any case, the form and meaning admit of our regarding it as the old to partic. (comp. fant, faht, yati) of the root träd, trau, seen in trauen and truon, so that its lit. meaning is 'one in whom confidence or trust is reposed.' The borrowed Romance words beginning with d (comp. Ital. drudo, m., 'lover,' 'druda, f., 'mistress,' 'drudo, galant, brave,' Fr. du) presuppose a Goth.
dráda-, which could not be from the same root as Goth. trauan, 'to trust.' The connection with Gael. drath, 'wanton, pert;' W. drud, 'bold,' is obscure; it may be primit. allied (Aryan root dråd).}

**Treber**, pl., 'husks, grains,' from the equiv. MidHG. treber, OHG. treibir, plur.; the corresponding sing. would be *trab*. Comp. Ic. draf, Du. *draaf*, 'sediment of a brewing' (to which *drablo, lees,* is allied), AS. *draf, E.* draff, 'lees, refuse, dregs' (late AS. *drabbe*, 'lees, dregs, dirt,' whence *E.* draff, applied to colour and a woman). If the medial *b* of the Teut. base *draboc,* n., could have originated in a guttural, the word might be compared with OIC. *dregg (equiv. to E.* dregs) and hence be probably allied to Lat. *fráces,* 'grounds, dregs of oil'; Aryan root *dhrąq*! It seems to be also connected more remotely with *트르르* 'husks, skins (of grapes).'

**trecden**, vb., 'to drag, haul,' from the Mid HG. *trecden,* 'to drag,' or rather from the intensive form *trecken,* allied to Du. and MidLG. *trekken.*

**Treff,** n., 'club' (at cards), properly *트르르* (18th cent.), from Fr. *trêfle,* 'clover, trefoil' (Lat. *trefoilium*).

**trefen**, vb., 'to hit, strike; guess; occur, happen,' from MidHG. *trefen,* OHG. *treifan,* str. vb., 'to hit, reach, fight;' comp. AS. *drepfn,* OIC. *drep,* 'to hit, push, strike.' As to the Teut. root *drep* (pre-Teut. *dhræd*) contained in these cognates, nothing positive can be asserted. Comp. *Gtreffen*.

**Treffen,** n., 'encounter, engagement;' even in MidHG. *treffen,* n.; an infinitive used as a subst., from MidHG. *treffen,* 'to fight.' See *treff.*

**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. *drifan, OIC. drifa,* 'to hasten, Goth. *treiben,* 'to drive.' The Teut. str. verbal root *drib* (from Aryan *dribbh, dhrīp,* 'to move quickly, drive,' has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages. See *트르르.*

**treidelv**, vb., 'to tow a boat,' ModHG. only; a LG. loan-word; comp. the equiv. Du. *trelen* (AS. *treplian,* E. *to trail.* On account of Fr. *trailler,* 'to pull,' which is probably a corresponding term, *treib* has been supposed to be connected with Lat. *trahere.* There is no need, however, to ascribe the cognates to a non-Teut. origin.

**treidein, treidelv,** vb., 'to dawdle, loiter,' lit. 'to turn, move this way and that,' from late MidHG. *treidel,* 'to turn,' allied to MidHG. *trendel,* 'ball, top,' which, like AS. *trendel,* 'sphere' (E. *trendle,* and Du. *omtrent,* 'towards, on, about' (Dan. and Swed. *trend,* 'round'), are connected with a root *trend,* 'to move in a circle.'

**trennen,** vb., 'to separate, sever,' from MidHG. and OHG. *trennen* (older *trennjan,* wk. vb., 'to split, separate, cleave,' lit. 'to partition off'; factitive of MidHG. *trüven,* 'to run away, separate' (comp. *atvírunum*). This verbal stem is unknown to the other Teut. languages, and hence its primit. Teut. and pre-Teut. form and meaning cannot be ascertained.

**Trese,** f., 'snaffle,' ModHG. only, a LG. word; comp. Du. *tren*'. The early history of the word is obscure; it is doubtful whether it has been borrowed from Span. *trenza,* 'plait, braid (of hair).'

**Tresse,** f., 'stairs, staircase,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *trappe,* trappe, m. and f., 'stairs, step;' corresponding to Du. *trap.* This word (for which *شش* occurs in UpG.) belongs to the cognates of *trapen* (see under *trends,* which are likewise of MidG. and LG. origin; the HG. form (of the 16th and 17th cent.) is properly *트르르.*

**Tresse,** f., 'brome-grass,' a Sax. and Siles. word, from MidHG. (MidG.) *trêsp,* 'darnel,' with the genuine HG. variants *trêfs,* trêse, n. Modern Ger. dialects (e.g., Thuringian) have *트르르* (Swab. *treffe*), so that an orig. term *trep* is probable. Allied to Du. *driewik,* MidE. *drouck,* (AS. *drafoc,* non-Teut. cognates are wanting.

**Treffe,** f., 'lace, braid (of hair),' Mod HG. only, from Fr. *tresse.*

**Treffer,** pl., 'husks, grape-skins,' from MidHG. *trether,* OHG. *trether,* plur., 'grains, residue.' The similarity in meaning to *트르르,* 'grains,* points to a primit. kinship of OHG. *treiber* and *trexter* (comp. also AS. *doratan,* 'lees'), so that *treat* would represent *treatat* or *treatsir.* Pruss. *dragos,* OSlav. *drožje* and *drožija,* 'lees,* which are primit. allied to these words, are also similarly related.

**treffen,** vb., 'to tread, proceed, step,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tremen,* OHG. *treitan,* a common Teut. str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *tredan,* E. *to tread,* Du. *trelen,* Goth. *trudan.* Comp.
also Triitt, Triett, and Triett. In the non-Teut. languages no Aryan root dre-t is found, though Gr. δρομός, 'course;' Sans. root dram, 'to run' (AS. trum, 'step'), and the root of the cognates of trampin seem to be orig. connected with it.

truet, adj., 'true, faithful,' from late MidHG. triuwe, for which classical Mid HG. has getriuue (hence ModHG. getreu), OHG. getriuwe, 'true, faithful, trusty, loyal.' Properly a derivative of OHG. triuwe, MidHG. triuue (ModHG. True), f.; getreu, lit. 'possessing loyalty.' In OSax. triuwe, Du. trouwe, AS. truwe, trywe (E. true, truth, to true, and to trust), Goth. triggws, 'true.' Tent. treuwo- (trewew-?), for pre-Tent.drewo-, is related to the assumed (see trauen) Aryan root drō, 'to have confidence,' with which Pruss. druweis, 'belief,' is connected. OHG. triuwe, f., 'fidelity,' corresponds to OSax. treuwe, AS. trōw, 'fidelity,' Goth. triggwus, 'agreement, compact'; with the last signification, Ital. trœga, Fr. trée, 'armistice,' borrowed from Teut., are connected.

Trichter (in UpG. and LG. dialects Triicter), m., 'funnel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. trichter, with older variants tripteur, drahter, OHG. trachtr, m.; corresponding to Du. trechter, OAS. trucrer (Swed. trätt ?). Based on MidLat. tractdrius, 'funnel,' corrupted from the equiv. Lat. tracincerium (Lat. traciere, trucire), 'to pour from one vessel into another.' For the contraction comp. Triicht, Mastricht, from Lat. Ultracinctum, Mosae-Traitcum. The word was borrowed in Ger. coincident with the introduction of Ital. wine-culture (comp. Trtir, Švand, and Žitorn). As in the case of trieter, the Romance languages retain few traces of the Lat. word; comp. Rhet. trachouer, Walloon and Vosges trescor (the more widely diffused Rom. word for 'funnel' is Lat. infundibulum, equiv. to Fr. foncé, yet Alban. tafa 'funnel,' 'is also based on Lat. *tractdrius for trajectorium).

Trieb, m., 'sprout; instinct, impulse,' ModHG. only; allied to triiten. Comp. Triet.

triefen, vb., 'to drop, drip, trickle;' from MidHG. triifen, OHG. trijfan, str. vb., 'to drop'; corresponding to OSax. driopen, Du. droopen, AS. drosan, 'to drop.' To this are allied the cognates of Trätig, tränfen, and Streifen. With the Teut. root düpp (from pre-Teut. dhrūdp), OIr. druacht (base druptw-), 'dew, dewdrop,' is also probably connected.

trieten, see triegen.

Triif, f., 'right of pasturage, common,' from MidHG. trift, f., 'pasture,' lit. 'place to which something is driven;' not recorded in OHG. Triif (as in the case of heir) is a relic of the speech of prim. nomad life. MidHG. trift also signifies (as a derivative of the root of triifen) 'herd, drove, floating (of wood), actions, mode of life;' comp. E. drift and drowe.

triftig, adj., 'drifting; convicing, sound, valid,' from late MidHG. (rare) triftee (g), 'striking, pertinent, suitable'; a derivative of tritfen.

trillern, vb., 'to trill, warble,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. triliare.

trunken, vb., 'to drink,' from the equiv. MidHG. tricken, OHG. tricchen; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. tricfan, AS. drincan, E. to drink, Du. drinken, OSax. drinken. From OTeut. are derived the Romance cognates, Ital. trincare, Fr. trinquer, 'to touch glasses.' The str. verbal root drink (Aryan dhreng) is not found in non-Teut.; on the other hand, the Aryan root pō, 'to drink' (comp. Sans. pā, Gr. πάω, Lat. pā-tus, &c.), is wanting in Teut.

—Comp. Štraif, Šratf.

trippeltn, vb., 'to trip, mine,' ModHG. only; corresponding to Du. driibbelen. A recent intensive form from triifen or taken.

Tripper, m., 'gonorrhoea,' a MidG. and LG. word for which older ModHG. Triifer, m. (allied to Trieten), occurs. Comp. E. drier, allied to drip.

Triif, m., 'step, tread,' from MidHG. triif, m. 'Allied to triiten.

troden, adj., 'dry, barren,' from the equiv. MidHG. trocken, trucken (trucken), OHG. trucken (truckan); comp. OSax. druco, drowe, 'dry.' Corresponding to the equiv. LG. drenge, Du. droeg (comp. Dreg, to which Du. droogte, 'dryness,' is allied), AS. dregge, E. dry (allied to drough), which are derived from cognate roots. With the Teut. root driel, drog, droug, 'to be dry,' is also connected Olc. drægur, 'dry wood.' A pre-Teut. root dhrūg (dhrūg) has not yet been found in the other Aryan languages.

Tröddel, f., 'tassel, bob,' dimin. of Mid HG. trāda, OHG. trāda, f. (trādo, m.), 'fringe;' MidHG. trodel (dialectal for trödél) signifies 'fibre in wood.' Since the other
Tent. dialects have no word corresponding to OHG. *trádo*, 'fringe,' nothing definite can be ascertained concerning its early history.

*trödeln*, vb., 'to deal in second-hand goods, dawdle, loiter,' from MidHG. *tretelen*, which, with the nasalled form *trüt*, is derived from the same root. Comp. MidHG. *tredel-, tredelmarket*, equiv. to ModHG. *Trädeln*, 'rag-fair.'

*Trög*, m., 'trough,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trodic* (Fr. *trot*, m.); comp. Du. *trog*, AS. *trög*, E. *trough*, OIC. *trog*. The assumed Teut. *trog-, from which the cognate Ital. *trugare*, 'trough,' is borrowed, is based on pre-Tent. *dru-kâ-, which is rightly connected with the Aryan stem *drue* (drewe, *derro*), 'tree, wood,' discussed under *Är*; comp. Sans. *dru, dâru*, 'wood.' Hence *Trög* is lit. 'wooden article.'

*fröllen*, vb., 'to roll about, lol, trip,' from MidHG. *trollen*, 'to run with short steps'; perhaps allied to MidHG. *trolle*, 'booby, uncouth person' (lit., 'ghost-like monster'). Fr. *trôler*, 'to stroll about,' is a Ger. loan-word.

*Trommel*, f., 'drum, cylinder, sieve,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *trumel, trumbel*, f., of which the classical MidHG. form is *trumbe* (trumme, *trumbe*), 'drum, trumpet'; comp. OHG. *trumpa, trumbha, 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. *trumbe*, 'pipe, stalk, trumpet,' in which case the latter is probably nearer the primary meaning.—ModHG. *Trompete, f.*, 'trumpet' (even in MidHG. *trümme, trambel*), is based on Rom.; comp. Fr. *trompette*, Ital. *trombetta*.

*Tröpf*, m., 'needy or stupid person,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *troppfe*. It is considered to be a variant of *Tröfien* (Tröf, lit. 'least thing, nothing, wight,' ?).

*fröppen*, m., 'drop, tear,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tropfe (trophe), OHG. troppo (tropf), m.;* corresponding to O Sax. *dropp*, Du. *drop*, AS. *dropp*, E. *drop*, and the equiv. OIC. *drope*. A derivative of the Teut. root *dropp* (see *riefen*).

*Trost*, m., 'comfort, consolation,' from MidHG. and OHG. *tröst*, m., 'comfort, help, protection, assurance, confidence'; corresponding to OIC. *tröst*, m., 'assurance,' Goth. *trœsölf* (gen. *trœsöls for-ei*), 'treaty, alliance.' The word is a derivative of the

Tent. root *trons*, a variant of the root *tröp* appearing in *tauen*. Comp. OIC. *trains*, adj., 'certain, strong, firm,' lit., 'that in which one has confidence.'—*fröllen*, vb., 'to comfort, console,' from the equiv. MidHG. *tresten*, OHG. *trösten* (*trostfian*).

*Troph*, m., 'baggage, baggage-train, cavalcade,' from late MidHG. *trosse, f., 'luggage,' formed from Fr. *trousse, truss*, bundle.'

*Tröf*, m., 'trot,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Ital. *trollo* (Fr. *trot*). This Rom. word is apparently based on OHG. *trollen*, 'to tread' (late MidHG. *trotten*; 'to run'), an intensive form of *tritten*. E. *to 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 Tent. root *tred* (*troll*), which has been discussed under *trotten* (see also the preceding word). For a term adopted with the Southern culture of the vine, see under *Trot* (comp. also *Trotel*).

*Trot*, m., 'boldness, obstinacy, defiance,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *trotz*, of which the more usual forms are MidHG. *tratz, trutz*, m., 'refractoriness;' allied to MidHG. *tratzen, tratz, 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. *trotz* (*trolz*), 'I defy you.'

*trübe*, adj., 'turbid, gloomy, dull, dim,' from MidHG. *trübe*, adj. (trüber, adv.), OHG. *troweb*, adj., 'obscure, gloomy, dull;' allied to trüben, 'to darken, tarnish, cast a gloom over,' MidHG. *trüben*, OHG. *truwen*, 'to darken, sadden,' Comp. AS. *dröf*, 'dirty, troubled,' Du. *droof*, 'dull, sad,' Goth. *drohjan*, 'to confuse, lead astray, excrete commotion,' AS. *dröfan*, 'to disturb, agitate, trouble.' In the non-Teut. languages there are no certain cognates of the Teut. root *dröch*, 'to confuse.'—*Trübhol*, m., 'affliction, distress,' from MidHG. *triebel*, OHG. *triobel*, an abstract of *trüben*.

*Trübel*, m., 'confusion, trouble,' MidHG. only, from Fr. *trouble*.

*Truchseß*, m., 'lial high-steward,' from the equiv. MidHG. *truchs-, truchseß (sæte), OHG. *truchsásœ (sæte).* The MidLat. rendering, 'dapifer, discophorus,' shows that the
word signified 'he serves the food.' Yet MidHG. and OHG. *trukt* is not used in the sense of 'food;' it signifies 'that which can be carried.' (a derivative of *trugen*), and might thus mean also 'the food, served up.' On account of MidHG. and OHG. *trukt*, 'crowd, troop,' others with greater reason regard MidHG. *trukorder* as 'he who sits with the retainers (or at the head of the table), provides for their maintenance (hence *dupfer*) and assigns to them their places at table.' The word is also found in LG. dialects; comp. LG. *Druft*, 'district of a *Drukt* (high bailiff; MidDu. *drossate*); Du. *drossiet*, 'high bailiff.'

**Trumpf**, m., 'trump,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Fr. *triomphe* (Ital. *trionfo*), whence also Du. *troef*, E. *trump*; properly identical therefore with Lat. *triumphus*; hence lit. 'triumphant, victorious card.' Comp. *Troq*.

**Trunk**, m., 'drink, draught,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *trunc*, allied to *truten*.

**Trunken**, adj., 'drunken, intoxicated,' from the equiv. MidHG. *trunken*, OHG. *trunkehu*. An old partic., without the prefix *ge* (see *feit*), and with an active sense too, 'he who has drunk' (comp. Lat. *potus*), then 'he who has drunk immoderately'; similarly Du. *drooken*, E. *drunk*, and Goth. *drugans*.

**Trupp**, m., 'troop, band, gang,' ModHG. only, from Ital. *truppa*.

**Trubahm**, m., 'turkey-cock,' ModHG. only; *Trut* is probably an imitation of the cry of the bird.

**Tuch**, n., 'cloth, stuff,' kerchief,' from the equiv. MidHG. *twuch*, OHG. *tuoh* (hh), m. and n.; comp. OLG. *dok*, Du. *doek*, 'cloth.' To this is also allied OIC. *dokr*, 'cloth,' whence E. *duck* (canvas). On account of the OIC. signification 'table-cloth,' *Tuoh* has been compared with Goth. *gadanka*, 'messmate.' The early history of the West Teut. *doko*, 'cloth' (from pre-Teut. *daho*), is obscure.

**Tüchtig**, adj., 'fit, able, qualified, excellent,' from MidHG. (MidG.) *tütic* (g), 'serviceable, brave, sturdy'; allied to MidHG. (MidG.) *tuhb*, f., 'ability, fitness,' an abstract of MidHG. *taugen* (comp. also *Tangent*). Corresponding to Du. *duweldighi*, AS. *dichtig*, E. *doughty*.

**Tüche**, f., 'trick, spite, malice,' from MidHG. *tüche*; properly plur. of older ModHG. *Tud, MidHG. *tue* (k), *duce* (ch), m., 'blow, push, rapid movement, sly trick, sleight of hand, craftiness.' The word is wanting in OHG. and the other OTeut. languages, hence its earlier form cannot be discovered.

**Tuff**, *Tuffstein*, m., 'tufa, tuff,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *tiefstein* (tub-, *tuffstein*); formed from Ital. *tuf* (Fr. *tuf*), based on Lat. *tōphus*.

**Tugend**, f., 'virtue, chastity,' from MidHG. *tugen*, *tugende*, f., 'manly excellence, power, good quality, virtue'; OHG. *tuwend*, f., as a derivative of *tugan* (see *taugen*), signifies lit. 'serviceableness, fitness.' Goth. *tuganhu* (derivative *unhu*), from pre-
Teut. entu-) is also indicated by AS. *duhpa.

**Tülle, f., 'socket,' MidHG. tüll, n., 'nipple' for fastening an iron point on a handle.' OHG has no corresponding form *tulja (Goth. *tulja-), which might be connected by gradation with ModHG. *tufl (Tülle, lit. 'deepening'). Others consider Fr. douille (from Lat. ductile, 'channel'), 'socket,' as the ultimate source of MidHG. tüll. Fr. tuyau (E. tvelope), Span. tuvel, 'pipe,' are certainly not allied. The abnormal double sense of MidHG. tüll has, however, been explained.

**Tuthe, f., 'tulip,' earlier ModHG. Tutilan, from the equiv. Ital. tulipa, tulipano.

**Tum, suffix, from MidHG. and OHG. *tuom; an abstract suffix, which has been formed in compounds from an independent word tuom, m. and n., 'relation, rank, dignity, condition.' This is an abstract form of ModHG. fum. Comp. the corresponding Eng. suffix -dom in kingdom. Eng. has preserved the independent word doom (AS. dom), to which to deem (AS. dömun) is allied; comp. Sans. dhamura, 'institution, sacred custom.'

**Tümpel, m., 'pool, deep part of a lake'; a MidG. form for MidHG. tümpel, 'deep place in flowing or standing water, pool; puddle,' OHG. tumlo, m., 'whirlpool (whence the equiv. Ital. torfano). A derivative of the nasalised Teut. root dyp, 'to be deep,' (see teuf, tief), which appears also in E. dimple, Du. doppel, 'to dive, plunge, doppelbar, 'dive' (bird). Pre.Teut. dhumpb, 'to be deep,' is also assumed by Lith. dumbin, 'to get hollow.' Comp. also Tepi.

**Tünden, vb., 'to whitewash, plaster,' from the equiv. MidHG. tüchen, OHG. tunkhon, mostly mit chalche tunkhon. The additional expression in OHG. leads to the assumption that tunkhon means lit. 'to clothe,' from OHG. tunika, 'dress' (borrowed, like AS. tunsee, from Lat. tunica). The Germans still say die Bahn mit Tünden befetten, 'to give a coat of limewash to a wall' (comp. E. to coat and coat). With this agrees Ital. tinticare, 'to plaster, rouge (tinto, tinticato, '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 *suntiha in OHG. It cannot have been introduced much later than Tunfer and Tum.

**Tünen, vb., 'to dip, steep, soak,' from MidHG. tunken, dunken, OHG. tunchen, dunken, wk. vb., 'to immerse.' The OHG. variant thunkon leads to a Goth. *thungon, which must be allied to Lat. tangere, 'to moisten, dip,' and to Gr. τούγω, to soften, moisten.' Hence tuft can certainly not be connected with tuften.

**Tüpfel, m., 'dot, iota;' diminut. of earlier ModHG. Tüpf, m., which is based on MidHG. topfs, OHG. topfs, 'point.' Goth. *dappa (*doppila) is wanting. Probably cognate with tief.

**Turm (UpG. and Rhom. Torn), m., 'tower, steeple,' from the equiv. ModHG. turm, with the variant turn (torn, torn), m.; in OHG. only tura and turri, which correspond to the equiv. Lat. turris. The final *r of the MidHG. word has not yet been explained, nor the *r of ODun. turn, Du. torn, UpG. turn; AS. tör, 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 turne, 'tournament,' turnieren, 'to hold a tournament, tilt,' borrowed from Fr. The Mod. HG. word is probably derived from Fr. tourner, 'to turn, turn round.'

**Turteltaube, f., 'turtle-dove,' from the equiv. ModHG. turttelau (turteltäube), OHG. turttal, turtel-täbe, f.; borrowed and corrupted in the OHG. period (in connection with the Biblical texts) from Lat. turta; whence also Du. turtelduif, AS. and E. turtle. Comp. also Ital. tortora, Fr. tourtre, tourtereau.

**Tusche, m., 'brown of trumpets'; interj., 'hush! tush!' ModHG. only; a recent formation imitating a sound.

**Tusche, f., 'Indian-ink,' ModHG. only; from Fr. toucher, 'to paint, delineate, ink.'

**Tuten, 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. tüttel (tütel), n., 'nipple, teat;' dimin. of the equiv. OHG. tutta, MidHG. tütte.

**Tüwing, m., see guwing.
Über, prep. and adv., 'over, above,' from the equiv. MidHG. über; OHG. über, is a prep. with the adv. form über. Corresponding to OSax. über, Du. en, and E. over, AS. əfər, OFr. over, Gothic. əfər, 'over.' This common Teut. word is based on an equiv. Aryan über, which appears in Sans. əp, Gr. ὑπερ, (ὑπερ), Lat. super. With these are connected the prep. sup, and über (eper). Comp. also überflüssig.

Überflüssig, adj., 'superfluous,' from MidHG. überflüssig, 'overflowing, superabundant, remaining.'—überhaupt, adv., 'in general, on the whole,' from late MidHG. über haupt, 'without counting the pieces, whole all' (properly only of buying goods; Mid HG. haupt is frequently used to designate a number of men or beasts).

überwinden, vb., 'to wind over; overcome, conquer,' from MidHG. überwinden, OHG. überwindan, str. vb., 'to exceed, overpower, conquer'; also with an equiv. meaning MidHG. überwinden, OHG. überwicnan. While the simple OHG. vb. wintan means 'to turn, turn round,' OHG. wintan (comp. AS. wifian) has the significance 'to contend, quarrel' (comp. arguunt), which appears in the compound. The t, which properly belongs only to the present stem in this sense, is the same as in OHG. stantand, wintan (see fibel, üfewuntan).

Übrig, adj., 'left over, remaining,' from MidHG. übrig (g), 'left over, excessive, exaggerated, superfluous'; a MidHG. derivative of über.

Aber, n., 'shore, bank (of a river),' a MidG. and LG. word (adopted like əe, ëxu, E., &c., in the written language), from the equiv. MidHG. əwer, n. OHG. *əwer (Goth. *afer) is wanting; nor is the word known even now to the UpG. dialects. Comp. MidLG. over, Du. over, AS. əfer (obsolete in E.; yet Windsor is equiv. to AS. Weoxdser, 'the bank of the Windesel'). West Teut. əfer has been considered, probably without reason, a cognate of Sans. əp, 'water' (for the evolution of meaning comp. Ru, and Lat. amnis (for *amnis), 'river.' UpG. (Dev.) urur, 'haven, landing-place, bank,' of the MidHG. period, points rather to a Goth. *us-far, 'haven'; Goth.-Teut. uz appears in some West Teut. dialects as ə (OHG. us). Hence əfer is lit. 'departure, settling out'?

Ahr, f., 'clock, watch, hour,' ModHG. only, from LG. ər, 'clock, hour' (even in the MidHG. period LRhen. ər meant 'hour'); corresponding to Du. uur, E. hour. Based on Lat. hora (comp. Fr. heure, Ital. ora).

Alheit, m., 'horned owl,' ModHG. only, a recent onomatopoeic word, which was connected with MidHG. əhit, OHG. hite, OLG. hité, 'owl.'

Alluken, vb., 'to lark,' ModHG. only; allied to LRhen. əl, 'bulb.' Comp. Du. ui, 'onion, joke.'

Alme, f., 'elm' from MidHG. (rare) əlmboun for which MidHG. and OHG. əlmboun, m., is most frequently found. While əlmboun is adopted from Lat. ulmus, the equiv. OHG. and MidHG. əlm- is related prehistorically, by gradation, with Lat. ulmus; so too OIC. alm; E. elm. With the pre-
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gistuoni (unstomn), adj., 'stormy, impetuous'; the unnegated form of the adj. was extremely rare in OHG. and MidHG. Based on a verbal root stam, as in MidHG. stimen (ModHG. stemmen, from *stamjan), 'to check, restrain,' which appears also in ModHG. Rammein.—Angelfum, n., 'monster,' early ModHG. only; unknown to the older periods. Early history obscure.

Angelfefer, n., 'vermin,' from the equiv. late MidHG. ungezähre, usäfer, n.; properly 'unclean beast not suited for sacrifice.' It is based, in fact, on OHG. zäbar, 'beast of offering' which is connected with the equiv. AS. tifer. The terms borrowed in Rom., Off. toiren, 'cattle,' Porting. zebro, 'ox, cow,' prove that zäbar was applied to large animals, and that the word was widely diffused in OTent.

Anfe, f., 'ringed snake,' ModHG. only; in MidHG. tiche (OHG. tuhha), f., 'toad'; MidHG. and OHG. unc, m., 'snake.' Probably the ModHG. word is due to a combination of the older forms.

unflägt, adv., 'recently, of late,' from MidHG. unlänges (unlange), 'short time,' with an excescent t as in Döfl, Art.

unrat, m., 'trash, rubbish, refuse,' from MidHG. and OHG. unrat, m., 'helplessness, want, necessity, useless stuff; allied to Rat.

uns, pron., 'us, to us,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. uns; in the same form common to Teut. to supplement the declension of wir. Comp. Du. ons, OLG. and AS. as (E. us), Goth. uns. This uns (from us) is certainly connected with Lat. nos (noster), Gr. oun (for *os-oun), and Sans. nus, 'us'; comp. wir.—Allied to unfer, poss. pron., 'our,' from MidHG. unser, OHG. unsär. The detailed history of the pronom. stem belongs to grammar.

Anschliff, Anschlitt (Schelft), n., 'suet, tallow,' from MidHG. unslit (unselft), inselft (inselft), n., 'tallow,' of which there are abundant variants in MidHG. Comp. OHG. unslit, 'fat, tallow' (AS. unvalid, or rather unvild, 'fat, grease, tallow,' is uncertain). MidHG. unslit, 'tallow' (Rhen.-Franc. inschlicht), seems to be connected with MidHG. (in)slecht, m., 'entails.' The derivation of the word cannot be more definitely determined, since the older forms are unknown; Hess. and LG. ungel, 'tallow,' suggests the supposition that OHG. unslit has originated in *unselft.

unfen, adv., 'below, beneath, under-
neath,' from the equiv. MidHG. undan, OHG. untaudn. Allied to unter, prep. and adv., 'below, under,' from MidHG. and OHG. unter, under, OHG. unter (prep.); but unter, adv.; corresponding to Goth. and OSax. undar, Du. onder, AS. and E. under. The Arya prep. adhār, on which these are based, appears also in Lat. infrā (comp. inferior) and Sans. adhās, 'beneath' (adhāra, 'the lower').

Unterschleif, m., 'undercurrent, smuggling,' MidHG. only, allied to Mid HG. unterstufe, 'cheat'; comp. MidHG. unterlieben, 'to cheat, deceive,' unterlaut, 'hiding-place.'

unterthan, adj., 'subject to dependent,' from the equiv. MidHG. untertan, OHG. untertan. Properly a partic. of MidHG. untertuon, OHG. untertuon, 'to subjugate, bring into subjection.' See than.

unterweien, unterweiges, adv., 'on the way, from MidHG. unter Wei, on the way, away.'

unwirfähig, adj., 'cross, rude, morose,' from MidHG. (rare) unwir, usually unwirisch, 'unworthy, contemptuous, indignant, angry.' Comp. MidHG. unwirlich, 'displeased, unsuit, disagreeable,' allied to urfār. See also wirfār.

unze, f., 'ounce,' from MidHG. unze, OHG. unze, f., 'weight,' from Lat. uncia.

üppig, adj., 'luxurious, voluptuous, sumptuous,' from MidHG. üppig (g), OHG. üppig, 'superfluous, useless, invalid, frivolous, arrogant.' For the connection of this specifically HG. word with Goth. vārō, f., 'superfluity,' and OHG. üppi, 'malicious,' as well as with the cognates of ūfē and ūfē, see üfē.

Ur, see undār.

ur, prep., from MidHG. and OHG. ur; an accented prefix of which or (MidHG. er-, OHG. ur-) is the unaccented form. In OHG., ur, 'out of,' is met with as a prep.

Water, m., 'father,' from the equiv. MidHG. vater, OHG. fater; common to Teut. and Aryan in the same sense; comp. Goth. (rare) fadar (usually attā), OIE. sōder, AS. fordr, E. father, Du. vader, vater, OSax. fadar. Teut. sōder, from Aryan pāter; comp. Lat. pater, Gr. πατήρ, Sans. pār (for pātr), 'father.' Aryan pāter has been derived from the Sansk. root pāt, 'to guard, protect,' so that pāter would mean lit. 'protector.' An English preacher of the 12th cent. connected the word in a similar way with AS. fēdān, E. to feed (see fētār): hence pāter, lit. 'nourisher.' Neither interpretation is historically certain, since Aryan pā-ter is probably based on an instinctive sound (comp. Gr. dial. πατ, 'father,' πατά); comp. Rotur, Buter, and Schne-
fif. For a derivative of Bater see under Better, Baa't, and Bait.

Peilichen, n., 'violet' (plant), dimin. of earlier Mod.HG. Peil, from Mid.HG. viel, older viöl, m., viöle, f. Borrowed in the early Mid.HG. period from Lat. viola (with v equal to f, as in Bier, Sieh, Brief, and See). Comp. Ital. viola, dimin. violetta, Fr. violette; also to Du. violet, E. violet.

Peitsbohne, f., 'kidney-bean,' Mod.HG. only; it is so called because it begins to bloom on St. Vitus's day (June 15).—

Peitsstanz, m., 'St. Vitus's dance' (Mod.HG. only), Mid.Lat. choræ sancti Viti, thus named because of the help of St. Vitus was implored.

Ver, pref.; in its most frequent significations it is derived from Mid.HG. ver-, OHG. für- (for-), which are probably a combination of several other unaccented forms. Comp. the unaccented prefixes Goth. fair-, fra-, fade- (see also freifen), which appeared in OHG. as für- (for-). Goth. fair, fra, and fade appear to correspond respectively to Gr. ποι, πά, and πο, though their meanings do not coincide. Comp. Sans. pār, 'round about,' pārd, 'away,' purā, before, purā, before, away.—Most of the compounds with ver- (E. for-) are based on Goth. fra-, which denoted 'the opposite, deterioration, change.'

Verblüffen, vb., 'to disconcert, confuse,' Mod.HG. only, from Du. verblüffen, 'to stun, dishearten.' Early history obscure.—

Verbrümen, vb., 'to border, fringe,' from late Mid.HG. bröm, verbrümen, n., 'border, trimming,' older Mod.HG. Breme, 'border, skirts of a wood,' E. brim (AS. brimm).

Verdarmen, vb., 'to condemn, animatize,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. verdarmen, OHG. firdamman; borrowed, like other ecclesiastic terms in the OHG. period, from Lat. damnare (comp. Fr. damner, Ital. dannare), with the prefix ver- to give a bad sense to the word.—

Verdauen, vb., 'to digest,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. verdowmen (verdómen), verdowmen, with the simple forms döwen, döwen, OHG. döwen (döwen), firdowmen, 'to digest'; comp. Du. döwen. The assumed Teut. fanjan, 'to digest,' is probably connected with taen (lit. 'to dissolve').—Verberben, str. vb., 'to spoil, destroy, corrupt,' from Mid.HG. verdberben, str. vb., 'to come to nought, perish, die,' with which the corresponding causative Mid.HG. verberben, 'to ruin, kill,' was confused in Mod.HG. OHG. *förban, Goth. *bairban, str. vb., 'to perish, die,' is wanting. The meaning of the Mid.HG. words points to a connection with *féisen, so that we must assume a double root, Aryan terrb, sterbh (comp. Stier and Streifel (2)); in that case neither terb, with its divergent meaning, nor türfen can be allied.—

Verderben, n., 'perdition,' from Mid.HG. verdieren, n., properly an infinitive used as a subst.—

Verdriessen, vb., 'to grieve, vex, trouble,' from Mid.HG. verdreizzen, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness'; also the equiv. Mid.HG. be- erdizen, from OHG. bi-erdzigen, str. vb., 'to excite anger, produce weariness.'

Verdruß, m., 'vexation, annoyance'; in Mid.HG. usually urdrus; urdrüste, urdrüzen. —Verdutz, adj., 'disconcerted, abashed,' from Mid.HG. verdtzt, a partic. of Mid.HG. verdütschen, verdütszen, 'to be deafened, become silent'; remoter history obscure. See vertüßen.

Vergallen, vb., 'to embitter,' from Mid.HG. vergellen, wk. vb., 'to make as bitter as gall, embitter'; allied to Gälte.—

Verganten, see Gant. —Vergattern, vb., 'to enclose with trellis-work, assemble (soldiers) by beat of drum,' from late Mid.HG. (LRhen.) vergattern, 'to assemble.' Properly a LG. word; comp. Du. vergaten, to which the cognates of E. to gather (see Gaste) are connected.—

Vergebens, adv., 'in vain, to no purpose,' from Mid.HG. vergében (-gébenes), gratis, in vain'; allied to vergében (OHG. fergéban), useless, to no purpose, lit. 'given away,' a partic. used as an adj.—Vergeffen, vb., 'to forget,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. vergéisen, OHG. fergézzen, str. vb.; a West Teut. word; comp. Du. vergaten, AS. forgiten, E. to forget. Also the equiv. OHG. fergézzen, Mid.HG. ergézzen. The compound verb is the relic of a strong verbal root get, 'to reach, attain,' whence E. to get; comp. Goth. bigitan, 'to find, OIC. to reach, attain.' In non-Teut., Lat. praehendere, 'to grasp,' Gr. ἑξάδωσι (Aryan root *ghed,
ghend), are connected with the root get. Hence getrügen means lit. 'to get beyond one's reach, lose possession of.'—**vergu-**den, vb., 'to squander, dissipate,' from MidHG. *giuden* (übergiuden), wk. vb., 'to boast, make a parade, squander with ostentation'; unknown to OHG. *Goth.* giuda may refer to OHG. *giöen,* unknown lit. Early; it is to see from OE. *gerdian* (gerdian), Du. *verden,* AS. *lengian,* E. to long, show the correspondence of the Teut. languages. The word is usually regarded as an old derivative of long, but this is opposed by the meaning; it might be rather compared with the cognates of gißen, the primary meaning of which is 'to aim, strive.'—**verlieben,** vb., 'to love,' from MidHG. *verleiben,* to check, injure, wound'; allied to liegen.—**verläubeln,** vb., 'to calumniate, slander;* OHG. *verluben,* see § 500.—**verlieben,** vb., 'to lose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verliessen,* OHG. virtlosen; a common Teut. str. vb., to which the equiv. Goth. *fralisan,* AS. *forleosan,* Du. *verlouken* correspond. Gr. ἄνω, 'to loosen' (ἀλέυο, 'to avoid, keep far away'), Lat. *solvo* (partic. *solutus*), 'to loosen' (Sansk. *dā, 'to tear to pieces'), and Goth. *basus,* 'ransom,' which point to an Aryan *dā* are closely connected with the Teut. root *loz,* to which *let* and *fēlum* are also related.—**Verlies,** n., 'subterranean cave, dungeon,' ModHG. only, lit. 'place where one is lost' (comp. ModHG. *verliesen,* 'to kill').—**verloben,** vb., 'to engage, alliance, betroth,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verloben,* lit. 'to promise,' in which sense MidHG. *geloben* also occurs; see geloben and verloben.—**Verlust,** m., 'loss, damage, injury,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verlust,* OHG. virtlust, 'a verbal abstract of virts (*comp. *virtig with *fruiten*).—**vermählen,** vb., 'to marry, unite,' from late MidHG. *vermählen,* usually *mählen,* *mählen,* lit. 'to give in marriage to a man;' also 'to take to wife;' whence generally 'to alliance, betroth.' The word is usually based on OHG. *mahal,* 'half of justice;' (see *mahil* and *Gmal*); it is better to proceed from the equiv. MidHG. *gna-**helen,* OHG. *gimalen,* which are derivatives of OHG. *gimalo/a,* 'spouse.' For other details concerning its early history see *Gmal.*—**vermischen,** adj., 'daring, presumptuous,' from MidHG. *vermischen,* OHG. *firmazen,* 'daring, bold;' a partic. of MidHG. *vermischen,* OHG. *firmazen,* refl. 'to estimate one's strength too high, have an overweening opinion of oneself.'—**vermögen,** n., 'ability, power, wealth,' from MidHG. *vermügen,* n., 'power, might, capability.' An infinit. used as a subst.; MidHG. *vermögen,* *vermogen,* 'to be in a position, have power,' OHG. *furwagen;* allied to *magen,* *Macht.* The prep. *wegen,* 'in virtue of' (ModHG. *only,* is based on MidHG. *vermögen,* f., 'might, power,' and is developed like frucht. —**vernichten,** vb., 'to annihilate, annul,' from MidHG. *vernichten,* 'to annihilate, think lightly of;' allied to midt.—**Bennuts,** f., 'reason, understanding,' from MidHG. *vernutst,* OHG. *firmuts,* f., 'activity of perception, sensual perception, comprehension, insight, understanding'; abstract of *vernehmen,* 'to hear, perceive, understand,' MidHG. *vernehmen,* OHG. *frimplen,* 'to perceive, hear, experience, grasp, seize, understand.' These figurative meanings are based on some such meaning as in *Goth.* *frimplan,* 'to take possession of, seize.' For a similar evolution see *vergraben* (with different senses attached to the prefix); *vergüten* has been similarly developed in its figurative senses. —**verplüntern,** vb., 'to spill, waste foolishly,' ModHG. only, properly a L.G. n., 'spill, waste'(L. *pereudeus,* whence also *Brin).*—**verquicken,** vb., 'to amalgamate (with),' ModHG. only, lit. perhaps 'to combine with quicksilver;' allied to *Lautsifter* (see also *rauchen.*—**verquicken,** vb., 'to spend foolishly;' ModHG. only, from Du. *kwisten,* *verkwisten,* 'to squander, lavish;' comp. Goth. *fragisjan,* 'to destroy, annihilate' (sus*glejan,* 'to kill'). Early history obscure. —**verraten,** vb., 'to betray, reveal,' from the equiv. MidHG. *verreten,* OHG. *ferutan,* lit. 'to lead astray by wrong advice.'—**verrechen,** vb., 'to die' (of cattle), from
MidHG. (rare) verrecken, 'to stretch out the limbs rigidly in death'; allied to rufen.—
verrucht, adj., 'infamous, atrocious,' from MidHG. verrochen, 'heedless, careless,'
allied to MidHG. verrecken, 'to pay no heed, forget.' The meaning of the Mod
HG. adj., like that of the cognate ruhe, is under the influence of auricht, brächtig,
Gründe, ruchtar.—verrūt, adj., 'mad, crazy,' ModHG. only; allied to MidHG.
verrücken, 'to move from the spot, confuse, disconnect.'

Pers. m., 'verse, couplet,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. in this, and n., which was adopted in the OHG.
period (as early as the 9th cent.) from Lat. versus, perhaps contemporaneously with Got. and Mos. Comp. Strič, Brīč,
and Brīr for the representation of Lat. v by HG. f (comp. AS. versus, and Du. verse).

verstehen, adj., 'different, distinct, various,' MidHG. only; not from verständen, which even in MidHG. (verscheiden) signifies specially 'to die,' but from a LG. word;
comp. Du. verzeiden (for which understand is found in MidHG.).—
versehen, adj., 'cunning, crafty, sly,' properly a partic. of MidHG. verstehen, which also means 'to cheat.'—
versehentlich, adj., see Pentingen.—versehroben, adj., 'distorted, perverse, intricate,' lit. 'screwed the wrong way'; an inorganic partic. of Strichen; see Stricht.—
versehreiben, vb., 'to squander, waste,' from MidHG. versehenden, 'to break to pieces, annihilate, consume,' which as a factitive of MidHG.
verseinden, MidHG. versehinden, 'to disappear,' signifies lit. 'to cause something to disappear.'

versehren, vb., 'to wound, injure, damage,' from the equiv. MidHG. stören, lit. 'to cause pain;' allied to MidHG. and OHG.
stören, 'pain;' see früter.—versegen, vb., 'to dry up,' MidHG. only; allied to MidHG. sigen, OHG. ősigan. sir. vb., 'to fall, sink, flow, trickle' (see siegen, süten); vergehen, lit. 'to flow out or away.'—
versehen (same as versehnen), vb., 'to reconcile, atone for;' from the equiv. MidHG. verseihen; allied to Stricht. The accent vowel is derived either from LG. or probably from OBav. and OSwab., in which late in the Middle Ages o appears before n, instead of ie (grie for grun; ten für têm).

Verstand, n., 'understanding, intelligence, sense,' from MidHG. verstand (d), which is used only rarely (in the sense of

'exploration, information'); comp. Mid
HG. verstandnisse, 'intelligence, insight, understanding,' to which MidHG. verständiche,
'intelligent,' is allied. In OHG. too firsthand-nisse is most frequently used. To this word is allied ModHG. verfehlen, vb., 'to understand, comprehend,' from MidHG. verstän, OHG. fristän (firsttan), 'to perceive, see into, notice, understand'; comp. Du. verstaan, AS. firsthand (in E., to understand). How the meaning can be derived from the root of feilen is not clear; it is usually referred to Gr. ἐγκαλεῖν, 'to understand,' compared with the root orna, 'to stand.'—

verstümmeln, vb., 'to mutilate,' from late MidHG. verstümmeln; see Stummel.

verfehlen, vb., 'to defend, maintain, justify,' from the equiv. MidHG. verfehlen,
verfehlungen (usually falldungen), wk. vb., of which the most frequent meaning is 'to plead before a tribunal, settle and adjust by agreement.' Allied to MidHG. falldung, teildung (g), 'a lawsuit fixed for a certain date, court-day, negotiation, assembly' (with the meaning 'gossip, talk,' comp. Tretung). OHG. tageding, 'legal summons, negotiations,' is based on tag in the sense of 'fixed period,' and ding, 'judicial proceedings.' Comp. Du. verfehlen.

vertraut, adj., 'distorted, twisted, odd, strange,' properly a partic. of vertragen, 'to confuse.'—
vertragen, vb., 'to carry away, wear out, tolerate,' from MidHG. vertragen, str. vb., 'to tolerate, endure, be indulgent'; hence late MidHG. vertragen, ModHG. Ver-
trag, m., 'agreement, treaty.'—

verfussen, vb., 'to hush up;' from MidHG. vertragen, 'to cover, conceal, keep secret, reduce to silence' (to which veit, lit. 'stunned, is allied?); an onomatopoeic term.

verwaarloffen, adj., 'neglected, spoilt,' properly a partic. of MidHG. verwaarloffen, 'to treat negligently,' based on OHG. wara-
lös, 'careless, negligent' (MidHG. warlose, 'carelessness, negligence'). For the first part of the compound comp. Wahrgehen.—

verwandt, adj., 'related, allied, cognate,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) ver-
wandt, which is a partic. of MidHG. ver-
wandten (with the rare signification 'to marry'); the usual term in MidHG. was sipp (OHG. sipp). Comp. also Mid
HG. and OHG. mac, m., 'relative, kins-
man.'—verwegen, adj., 'bold, daring, rash,' from MidHG. verwegen, 'quick and decided,' a partic. of verwegen, 'to decide quickly.'
Verweis, m., 'reprimand, censure,' from the equiv. late MidHG. verwis, m.; allied to verwisfen, from MidHG. verwischen, OHG. furweisgan, str. vb., 'to reprimand, censure.' Comp. Du. verwijt, m., 'reprimand,' and verwijfzen, 'to reproach, upbraid,' Goth. fræacian, 'to revenge.' The meaning 'to punish' also belonged to the simple stem, as is shown by O Sax. wili, OHG. wizzi (wizzen), MidHG. wize (wize), n., 'punishment, tortures of hell.' The Teut. root wilet, 'to punish,' is based on the common Aryan root véd, 'to see,' on which are based Lat. videre, Gr. ἴσαίειν (for further cognates of this root see wisten); comp. Goth. fuirweitan, 'to look around,' and withan, 'to observe.' The development of meaning is usually compared with that of Lat. animadvertere, 'to perceive, punish.' Hence Verweis is not directly connected with wifian; to the latter verwisfen, 'to misdirect' (obsolete), is allied.—verweifen, vb., 'to decay, rot,' from MidHG. verwiesen (OHG. *furweisen), str. vb., 'to come to nothing, pass away, destroy.' Comp. Goth. fræacion, 'to consume, waste, squander' (note fræacian, 'to be destroyed'). However clearly these seem to point to a connection with Mein (root wés, 'to be'), yet OHG. wiesen, 'to get dry, rotten,' O Ec. visan, 'faded, decayed,' and AS. wircean, 'to destroy,' suggest a Teut. and Aryan root wés, 'to decay,' from which Gr. ἴσαίειν, Lat. virus (for *viris), Sans. víśa, 'poison,' are derived.—Verweiser, m., 'administrator, manager,' cannot of course be derived from the preceding word; it belongs to MidHG. verwiesen, 'to manage, provide, look after.' Goth. *fuirweison, 'to manage,' recalls Goth. *fafragssja, 'steward' (lit. 'predecessor'); thus the prefixes ver- of the two MidHG. words verwiesen are of different origin.

verwischen, partic., 'past, late, former,' from verwisfen.—verwirren, see verwirren.

verwirren, vb., 'to decompose, decay,' MidHG. only. Allied to E. 'to wither, from MidE. widren, 'to wither, vanish'; also primitively to Lith. vičst (vičstas), 'to wither,' pavaičintis, 'to cause to wither.'

verzielen, vb., 'to pardon, excuse,' from the equiv. MidHG. verzeihen, which usually means 'to deny, refuse, then 'to renounce, abandon.' To this Bértied and verzielen are allied.

Vesper, f., 'vespers, evening,' from the equiv. MidHG. wesper, OHG. wespera, f., which was adopted contemporaneously with monastic institutions (comp. Metz and Rein), from Lat. vespera (whence also Ital. vespro, Fr. vêpre). The prim. 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 Bért and Kája).

Vefter, f., 'alut,' from late MidHG. vêtel, f.; formed from the equiv. Lat. vetula.

Velter, m., 'consin,' from MidHG. viter, vêtre, m., 'father's brother, brother's son,' OHG. fettir, faterro, futuro, m., 'uncle'; for the change of meaning comp. ßtir and ßtein. The earlier meaning 'father's brother,' as is indicated by the clear connection with Bäter, by AS. ofeder, 'uncle' (with faden, 'caunt'), and also by the non-Teut. correspondences which point to Aryan paturya-, patrya-, 'uncle on the father's side.' Comp. Lat. patrunus, Gr. πάτρων (from πάτραω), Sans. pitrya, Zend patyra (from pitrya), 'father's brother.' In ModHG. dialects Velter has acquired the signification of Bätter, 'sponsor, godfather' (MidHG. pfetter, equiv. to Ital. patrino, see Bät), perhaps by connecting it with Gréttar.

Bich, n., 'cattle, beast,' from the equiv. MidHG. vihe, vêhe (with the dial. variant rích, ModHG. Bich), OHG. fihu, fihu, n. The word is common to Teut. and Aryan; comp. Goth. fihhu, AS. feoh, Du. vee, 'cattle.' Corresponding to the equiv. Sans. paca, Lat. pecus, pecus, which point to Aryan peku, 'cattle.' The word was probably applied originally only to domestic cattle (comp. also 3ir, Mann), for Sans. pacu has the special sense 'flock,' and Lat. pecus, 'small cattle, sheep.' Hence it is easily explicable how the word acquired in several groups the meanings 'goods, possession, money' (concerning the system of barter comp. also Edag); comp. Lat. pecúrium, 'property,' pecánia, 'property, money.' Goth. fahhu, 'money,' AS. feoh, 'cattle, money,' E. see.

vief, adv. and adj., 'much,' from the equiv. MidHG. vîl, vîle, OHG. fîlu, 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. fîlu (and the gen. filius, adv., 'by much'), AS. feol (fele), Du. veel, O Sax. fiLu, 'much.' The Teut. adj.
This page contains a section discussing etymologies and comparisons between different languages, focusing on words like *vogel* (bird), *vogt* (bailiff), *voget* (component in *advocatus*), and related terms. It traces the origins of these words from various Indo-European and Germanic roots, explaining their usage in different contexts and their evolution through different languages such as Latin, Gothic, Old English, and others. The page is rich with grammatical and etymological details, providing insights into the development of legal and administrative terminology.
Voer, adj., 'front, anterior, foremost,' from MidHG. vorde, OHG. fordar, adj., 'standing at the head of, former, anterior'; an old comparative with the Aryan suffix *tero- (Gr. -tero-; comp. anter from *anbhero-). Goth. *feafana- is wanting; the connection with the root of Goth. fjöra (see ver) is apparent; comp. Sans. प्रयोग, 'being before or in front, with पुर्द, पुर्द, 'before.' सिर, फेंन, and सिंहन (comp. also लिङ्गन) are also allied.

Verhanden, adv., 'at hand, extant,' from ver and handen, lit. 'before the hands'; comp. absporten (also सिंहन).
HG. *wacke*, m., 'rock-flint, block of stone projecting from the ground,' OHG. *wacko* (from the base *wag*), m., 'pebble, flint.' Further cognates are wanting.

madem, vb., 'to shake, rock, totter,' from the equiv. late MidHG. *ockel* (and also *wacke*). An intensive form from Mid HG. *vagen*, OHG. *wagen*, 'to move, totter, shake'; comp. Du. *wagelen*, 'to shake', AS. *wagian*, also E. *to way* (from AS. *wegan*). These cognates are certainly more closely related to ModHG. *wagen* (Tent. root *veg* from the Aryan root *vegh*) than to the cognates of *wanen*.

waifer, adj., 'valiant, gallant, honest,' from ModHG. *wacker* (waefer), OHG. *wachar* (vulgar), adj., 'cheerful, lively, awake'; comp. Du. *wakker*, 'awake, awakened, cheerful, powerful,' AS. *wacor*, 'awake,' OLC. *wakr*, 'stirring, awake.' An old derivative (corresponding to Sans. *vigra*, 'powerful, active') from the Tent. root *wak*, 'to be stirring, brisk' (see *wagen*; comp. also *wady*.

hwade, f., 'calf' (of the leg), from the equiv. MidHG. *wade*, m. (used chiefly in the plur.), OHG. *wado*, m.; comp. the equiv. Du. *wade*. OLC. *wade*, m., 'muscle,' shows that the more general meaning was 'muscle'; OHG. *wado* (accus. *wadum*) is based on Tent. *wafu*, m. There are no cognates in the non-Tent. languages.

waffe, f., 'weapon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *waffen*, wefen, OHG. *wafian*, wefan, n., 'weapon, sword, armour'; corresponding to Goth. *wepons*, n. plur., ' weapons;' AS. *weapen*, E. weapon, Du. *wapen*. Comp. also *waipen*. Tent. *wep* (weapon) assumes a Tent. *wepono* (wapono*), its connection with the equiv. Gr. *oikos* (lit. 'dwelling') is conceivable by assuming a double root, *wop*, woel. Whether this root is identical with the Sans. root *wop*, 'to scatter, sow,' in which case 'missile' would be the primary meaning of *waffe*, is uncertain.

waffe, f., 'waffe, wafer,' MidHG. *waffe*, m., 'waffe, wafer,' MidHG. only, properly a LG. word; comp. Du. *wafe* (hence E. *wafer*). The *waffe* was so called from its resemblance to the honeycomb, for the Fr. term *guisfe* signifies both 'honeycomb' and 'waffe.' Comp. E. *waf* and *watt*.

waige, f., 'balance,' from MidHG. *weige*, OHG. *weiga*, L. 'balance, weighing-machine' (allied to *wagen*). Corresponding to OSax. *weige*, Du. *waag* AS. *wey* (whence E. *to weigh*), OIC. *vaig*, f., 'balance.' Allied to the Tent. root *veg* in *wagen*.

wagen, m., 'vehicle, carriage, waggon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wagen*, OHG. *wagen*, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. *wagen*, AS. *wagen*, E. *wagon*, OIC. *vagen*, 'waggon.' Based on the Tent. root *veg* (see 268); from the corresponding Aryan root *vegh*, *vego*, 'to drag, drive,' are derived Gr. *dýox*, Lat. *vehiculum*, OIC. *fevn*, 'waggon.' The Aryan words *Wab* and *Waf* show that vehicles were used in primitive times; for the Aryan root *vegh*, 'to drag, to move on,' see *wagen*.

wagner, m., 'cartwright,' from MidHG. *wagener*, 'cartwright, driver, carrier,' OHG. *wagendar*, 'cartwright'; hence the proper name Wagner.

wagen, vb., 'to venture, risk,' from MidHG. *wagen*, wk. vb., 'to hazard, venture,' lit. 'to put in the scales.' MidHG. *wedge*, f., 'balance,' also means 'uncertain result'; the word is unknown to ModHG. in this sense.

wagen, vb., 'to weigh,' from MidHG. *wegen*; identical with *wagen*.

wahl, f., 'choice, election,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wael*, OHG. *wale*, f.; to this is allied ModHG. *wählen*; 'to choose,' from the equiv. MidHG. *welh*, *welen*, OHG. *welen* (from *welian*), wk. vb. Comp. OIC. *val*, n., 'choice,' with velja, 'to select.' Allied to the Aryan root *wel*, 'to wish,' appearing in *welten*.

walstaff, Walstaff, f., 'field of battle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *walstat*, f.; MidHG. and OHG. *wal*, m., f., and n., has also the same meaning. The corresponding AS. *wal* signifies 'the left on the battlefield,' also 'corpse' to which *walthor*, 'place of combat,' is allied; comp. OIC. *wær*, 'the corpses on the battlefield,' *valfgræf* (lit. 'father of the dead'). It is impossible to recognise in this primitive word a derivative of the root *wählen*, as if it meant 'the chosen favourites of the god of war, who were led away by the Valkyres.' It is rather based on a root *wæl*, 'destruction,' which appears also in OHG. *wæl*, 'destruction,' AS. *wæl*, 'plague, pestilence;' allied to *wählen*. — walsfyr, f., 'Valkyrie,' formed from OIC. *valflyra* (AS. *wolcyr*), f.; prop. 'a divine maiden who makes a selection of the slain on the battle field.' See fyrion.

wahn, m., 'illusion, delusion;' from MidHG. and OHG. *wahn*, m., 'uncertain, unfounded opinion, supposition, belief, hoping,
thoughts. The word (comp. Aryan) did not originally contain the secondary meaning 'want of foundation,' as shown by O. Sax. wān, AS. wān, Goth. wēn, 'expectation, hope.' Hence the derivative wāfchen, 'to think, believe, suppose;' MidHG. wānen, OHG. wānen (from *wān-jen), 'to mean, suppose, hope,' comp. the equiv. Goth. wēnjan, AS. wēnān, O. Sax. wānān. The nominal stem wān is not related to any terms in non-Tent. (Aryan root wān?), unless it is connected with the root wēan, 'to love,' from which OHG. and O. Sax. chin, 'friend,' Sans. rān, 'to love,' and Lat. venerari, 'to venerate,' are derived.

wahnif, m., 'frenzy, madness, delirium.' It has properly no connection whatever with the preceding word; it first occurs in MedHG, and is an imitation of the earlier wahnuit, m., 'delirium, which is based on MidHG. wān,wāit, wāwit, OHG. wān,wāzizzi, adj., 'unintelligible, void of understanding.' Wahnif is the sole relic of an old method of forming compounds with wān, 'wanting,' which is especially preserved in Scand.; comp. also OHG. wān,wāell, 'sickly, ill; perhaps 'deficient in health;' thus too OHG. wān,wāzizzi, 'deficient in sense.' Goth. wāns, 'deficient, lacking,' O. L. wār, 'lacking,' is an old partic. with the suffix an, from the Aryan root ā, 'to be empty,' from which ē is derived; comp. the Zend root ā, 'to want,' Sans. ṣā, 'wanting,' and OHG. wānān, 'to diminish.'

wāfρį, adj., 'true, real, genuine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wār (also MidHG. wāre, OHG. wār); corresponding to O. Sax. wār, Du. war, 'true.' A genuine Teut. word, found only in a few languages: Lat. vērus, O. Fr. vre, 'true' (and also O. Slov. vērν, 'belief'), are primitives allied to it; its primit. meaning has not been discovered. In Goth., only *wāsbris, 'doubtful,' appears to be cognate; but Goth. wāsbris, 'indignant,' OHG. mīhdr, 'mild,' probably belong to another class. The word for 'true' in Goth. is sunjis, in AS., sōb, which are related to MidHG. jin, Aryan root ej; 'the true' is thus 'the existent,' which suggests a connection between Lat. vērus, equiv. to Teut. vērν, through the medium of a prehistoric form *wēs-rij, with the Aryan root wēs, 'to be' (see Wēn).

wāfhr, vb., 'to watch over, preserve,' from MidHG. wārn, wk. vb., 'to notice, be careful, pay attention to;' OHG. only in hirarōn (the same as MidHG. bewar, Mod. HG. faherēren, 'to keep, preserve'). Comp. the corresponding O. Sax. wārōn, 'to pay attention to.' From Ger. is derived Fr. se garer, 'to guard against, mind;' but Fr. guarter (Ital. guarnire), 'to furnish, stock,' is based on the equiv. OHG. wārōn, MidHG. wār, which, like wāren, is derived from the same root war, 'to take care of, look after.' To this is allied OHG. and O. Sax. wār, MidHG. wār, f., 'attention,' still preserved in wahrnehmen, 'to perceive,' from MidHG. wār nēmen, OHG. and O. Sax. wāra nēman, 'to pay attention to, perceive' (in OHG. and MidHG. construed with the genit.), lit. 'to have regard to.' The Tent. root wēr, 'to take heed, notice,' is rightly regarded as primit. cognate with Gr. ἀπαίω, 'I see' (Aryan root wōr, to which wāten is also allied).

wāhr, vb., 'to last, continue,' from the equiv. MidHG. wār, OHG. wēr, wk. vb.; allied to O. Sax. wārōn, 'to last.' The r of these verbs is based on an old s, which leads to a connection with the Aryan root wēs, 'to be' (comp. Wēn). Deriv. wāhr, prep. and conj., 'during, pending, whilst,' properly a partic.

währung, f., 'fixed value or standard,' from MidHG. wērung, 'guaranteed alloy.'

wahrnehmen, see wārōn.

wāhrṣayer, m., 'soothsayer, prophet,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) wārsayer, which is properly LG. Comp. O. Sax. wārsu, 'prophet,' and weiṣaγan.

wāhrvolf, see Wāhrwulf.

wāhrzeichen, n., 'mark, token, omen, signal,' from MidHG. warzeichen, n., 'token, mark,' for which the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. vorzeichnen (O. Sax. voritzken), n., is ordinarily used. The word has been corrupted; its primit. form and meaning are obscure. Comp. also the cognate, O. L. vātzreins, 'token of recognition.'

wāid, m., 'woad, blue dye,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wāid, m.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. wāde, AS. wād, E. woad, Goth. *wāida- (for which wāizida, 'woad,' is found), whence MidLat. quasidium, Fr. guîde). From Tent. is derived the equiv. Rom. cognate, Ital. guado. Lat. vātrum, 'woad,' is historically related to the Tent. cognates, which may be based on pre-Tent. wātō.

Wāibmann, see Wēt (2).
Walde, m., 'wood, forest,' from the equiv. MidHG. wald (d), OHG. wald, n.; corresponding to OSax. wald, Du. woud, AS. veald, E. wold, OFr. whel, Goth. *walsus, m., 'wood.' Teut. wallan-s, from which OFr. waille, 'brushwood,' is borrowed, points to pre-Tent. waldus (wallos?), to which Gr. Δώρος (for *Φαλός), 'grave,' and Sans. vāda (from *vella), 'garden, district,' are probably related. The connection with wald is uncertain.

Walsch, m., 'whale,' from the equiv. MidHG. walsisch, OHG. walfs, m. The first component was orig. sufficient to designate a whale; comp. MidHG., MidHG., and OHG. wal, AS. hval, OIr. hvalr, m., 'whale.' The early history of Tent. hvala-,'whale' (to which MidHG. walre, OHG. welfa, 'whale,' is allied), is obscure.

Walroh, n., 'walrus,' from the equiv. Dan. havro, as well as Ramal and Bld, are from the same root.

Walchen, vb., 'to full, mill (cloth); tread (skins); thrash, cudgel,' from MidHG. wallken, OHG. wallchen, str. vb., 'to strike, thrash, full, mill (cloth).' Comp. Du. wallen, 'to press,' AS. walcen, OIr. walla, 'to roll, move to and fro.' From Tent. wallkan are also derived Ital. giudare, 'to calender or press cloth,' giudare, 'fulling-mill.' The Teut. root wallken, from Aryan walg, seems to coincide with Sans. valg, 'to hop or skip along.'—From MidHG. walcher, walcker, 'fuller,' is derived the proper name Walfrid.

Walzare, see Walstatt.

Walls, m., 'rampart, mound, embankment,' from the equiv. MidHG. wal (l), m. and n.; OHG. *walz is by chance not recorded. Comp. OSax. wul (l), Du. wal, 'rampart,' AS. wæl, E. wall. This West Tent. word, which is certainly borrowed from the equiv. Lat. valum, vulsum, seems to belong to the earliest loan-words from Lat. (comp. Strafe, Maur); primit. kinship with the Lat. word is very improbable.

Wallach, m., 'gelding,' ModHG. only, lit. 'Wallachian'; 'the practice of gelding stallions was introduced into the Middle and West of Europe from Wallachia and Hungary.'

Wallen (1), vb., 'to boil, bubble,' from the equiv. MidHG. wallen, OHG. wallan, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. wulan, AS. weallan, allied to OIr. vala, 'to boil, bubble.' From the same Aryan root vel (vol) is derived ModHG. Wolle, 'wave, billow.'

Wallen (2), vb., 'to wander about, go on a pilgrimage,' from MidHG. wallen, OHG. wallan, to wander, roam about, go on a pilgrimage; to corresponding to AS. vallian, 'to wander.' Allied to MidHG. wallere, 'traveller (on foot), pilgrim.' Mid HG. wallenart, ModHG. Walfull, f., 'pilgrim.' The root wall (wallon, from wallon) is perhaps not different from the root of wallen (1). Comp. E. to walk (Tent. base wallgō) with AS. veallian.

Walnus, f., 'walnut,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Du. walnot; comp. AS. vealthnut, E. walnut, OFr. wallnot; it signifies 'French or Italian nut.' The first component is walla-., a term orig. applied by the Teutons to the Kelts (at first to the Volcae), but later to the Romance tribes of France and Italy. See wald.

Walroh, see Walsich.—Walstatt, see Walstatt.

Wallen, vb., 'to dispose, manage, govern,' from the equiv. MidHG. wale, OHG. wallan, str. vb.; corresponding to OSax. and Goth. walan, OIr. vala, AS. vealdan, gwaldan, E. to yield. Tent. walen (from pre-Tent. wält-) has a * which properly belonged to the present stem, but was afterwards attached to the verbal stem; comp. the OIr. pret. olv, from a Tent. base *vol-ê-m, 'I governed.' The root wall is also indicated by Lat. valere, 'to be strong, as well as OIr. flaithe, 'dominion.' The allied Slav. words seem to have been borrowed at an early period from Tent.; comp. OSlav. vlada (vladi) and Lith. valdyti, 'to govern,' valdës, 'ruler,' pavaldës, 'to possess,' valdëti, 'to acquire.'

Walze, f., 'cylinder, roller,' from the equiv. late MidHG. walle, f. Allied to wallen, 'to roll,' MidHG. wallen, str. vb., 'to roll, turn, revolve,' OHG. wallan, 'to turn,' also OIr. velta, 'to roll, revolve.'—

Walzen, vb., 'to roll, trundle,' from MidHG. welsen, OHG. welsen, wallzen (from
waltzen), w.f. vb., 'to roll, turn, trundle'; factitive of walt, which was orig. only intransit. The Tent. root walt, from Aryan walt, has no cognates in non-Tent.

wannen, wanne, f., 'pannch, belly (of a skin), flank, dewlap,' from MidHG. wamne, older wambe (wanne), f., 'belly, pananch, lap,' OHG. wamben, wampe (wambe, wambri), f. Corresponding to Du. wom, 'belly (of a fish),' AS. and E. wamb, Ofr. wamb, Goth. wambe, f., 'belly, body.' There are no non-Tent. cognates of the common Tent. wanbo, 'belly, entrails.'

wand, m., 'doublet, jerkin, waistcoat,' from MidHG. wambets, wambes, n., 'doublet, garment worn under the coat of mail'; a Romance loan-word; comp. OFr. gombes. MidLat. wambastum is itself a derivative of OHG. and Goth. wambe, 'body.'

wand, f., 'wall, partition;' from MidHG. wand (d), OHG. wend, f., 'wall, side;' comp. OSax. and Du. wand. This word is wanting in the other dialects (comp. Goth. wundhus, E. wall). To connect it with the phonetically related wistin gives no sense; wist, lit. 'turning.'

wandeln, m., 'walking, change, behaviour;' from MidHG. wandeln, OHG. wandel, m., 'retrogression, vicissitude, stain, fault;' trade and commerce, communication, intercourse.' Allied to OHG. wendel só, MidHG. wendelen, 'to change, transform, associate;' (wanand, 'to walk,' so too MidHG. wende, see the next word). The cognates are based on the root of wistin.

wandern, v., to travel, wander, migrate;' from MidHG. wandern, 'to go, walk, travel.' Derived, like the equiv. wand, MidHG. wanden, from wistin.

wange, f., 'cheek,' from the equiv. MidHG. range, OHG. wange, n.; Goth. wanga, n., 'cheek;' may be inferred from wange, 'cheek;' Comp. Ofr. range, Du. range, AS. wange (E. wagging, 'jaw-tooth'), the borrowed Ital. word guancia; 'cheek;' presupposes a term *wange. The early history of the word is uncertain. AS. wange, Ofr. range, Goth. wanga, 'field, plain,' are usually regarded as the nearest cognates. Wag, being explained as 'surface of the face.' Most of the names for parts of the body have, however, no orig. origin.

wander, m., in the phrase dat wane, 'without hesitation,' MidHG. de wane; OHG. ðone wane; MidHG. wane, m., 'want of stability, fickleness.' Allied to wanzen, v., 'to totter, vacillate, hesitate,' from MidHG. wanken, OHG. wankô, 'to totter, wanzer;' comp. Ofr. wakka (for *wanka), 'to totter.' Connected with OHG. wankel, MidHG. wankel, 'wavering, flicker' (hence Banke, m., 'vacillation,' MidHG. wankelniat) allied to waffen.

wann, adv. and conj., 'when,' from MidHG. and OHG. wanne; an old adverb, derivative of the pronominal stem kwa-in ver.

wanne, f., 'winnowing fan,' from the equiv. MidHG. wanne, OHG. wanne, f. As in the case of Walf, it is quite possible that the word was borrowed from Lat. *wannus, 'winnowing fan.' There exists, however, a genuine Tent. stem from which Wanne can be derived. Goth. wânjan, and the equiv. E. winnow (from AS. wennan) point to a Tent. root *wane, 'to winnow' (Lat. ventâre), and hence OHG. wanne might stand for *wannna. In that case the primit. kinship with Lat. ventâ is (from which E. fan is borrowed) would be conceivable.

wannt, m., 'pannoch, belly,' from the equiv. MidHG. wand (wennst), OHG. wannst (wennst), m. A specifically HG. word, which, however, like most of the names for parts of the body (comp. ßan, ßett, and Natt), is genuine Aryan. It is probably connected with Lat. ventâr, 'belly,' but more nearly with Sans. wasti, 'bladder,' and vanâthâ, 'entrails.'

wange, f., 'bag;' from the equiv. MidHG. wange, f. The word first appeared in the 13th cent.; in MidHG. and OHG. the term wende, 'house, bag;' is used in the same sense; probably wange is an abbreviation of the latter (comp. E. bag with Ernâsâ). For the meaning: comp. Czech štěnice, 'bag;' from stôna, 'wall.'

wappen, n., 'coat of arms, escutcheon;' from the equiv. MidHG. wâp, with the variant warten, n. The former is the LG. form, which established itself through the chivalry of the Lower Rhine; comp. Tâp.

ware, m., 'goods, merchandise;' from the equiv. late MidHG. wær, f.; a LG. word, corresponding to the equiv. Du. wêr, A.S. wær, Ofr. wre, f. Goth. wærô (but not *wêrô) must be assumed; if the latter meant lit. 'valuable article;' Wert Tent. wer-po) might be regarded as cognate.

warm, adj., 'warm,' from the equiv.
MidHG. and OHG. *wârn; corresponding to OSax., Du. and E. *warn; Goth. *wârn (comp. *wârman; ‘to warn’). A common Teut. adj. based on the Aryan root *war, ‘to be hot.’ Comp. OSlov. *var=S, ‘heat;’ with vânt, ‘to boil, be hot;’ vâlîs, ‘passionate.’; Lith. vîrtî, ‘to boil.’ The Teut. cognates have, with less reason, been compared with Sans. gharmd, ‘heat of fire, glare of the sun,’ and Gr. θερμή, Lat. forma, ‘warm.’

warnen, vb., ‘to warn, admonish,’ from MidHG. warnen, ‘to watch over, protect;’ OHG. warnen (vgrn), ‘to deny, refuse, decline.’ Corresponding to OSax. wîrman, to decline, withhold.’ AS. wîrmen, E. warn, OIr. verna, ‘to refuse.’ On account of the meaning the connection with OHG. warnnîn (see wâlfern) is dubious; undoubtedly cognates have not yet been found.

wart, m., ‘warder,’ from MidHG. and OHG. wart, ‘warder, keeper,’ which appears only as the second component of compounds.

warf, f., ‘watch-tower, belfry,’ from MidHG. warte, OHG. warte, f., ‘recommoi-ring, ambush.’ wârten, vb., ‘to wait, stay,’ from MidHG. warten, OHG. warten, ‘to spy, lurk, expect.’ Comp. OSax. wârdon, ‘to be on one’s guard, look after;’ AS. wârdian, ‘to guard, keep;’ E. to ward, OIr. wart, ‘to watch over, protect’ (also Goth. -wards, ‘keeper,’ in compounds). From OTeut are borrowed Ital. guardare and Fr. garder, ‘to guard.’ Hence the primary meaning of the cognates is ‘to look after or take charge of some one,’ and so they are undoubtedly connected with the root of wâlfern.

wafts, suffix in compounds, e.g., an-fârste, from MidHG. and OHG. -fîrtes (âfîrtes; upwards); properly an adv. genit. of MidHG. and OHG. -fîrt (MidHG. and OHG. âfîrt, adv., upwards). The latter word is used as an adj. in OHG., but is now represented by fârste (MidHG. and OHG. -fîrt); comp. OHG. swârnt, adj., ‘internal;’ Goth. undwârþs, 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 wârtan, ‘to arise.’

warum, adv., ‘why, for what reason,’ from MidHG. and late OHG. warumbe (in earlier OHG. waránta). The first part of the word seems to be the adv. wâr, ‘which,’ which is derived from hâw- (see wâr).

Bârwolf, see Bârwolf.


The early history of Teut. *wârd- (from Aryan wârd-) is uncertain; some connect it with the Aryan root *wâr, ‘to grow,’ from which Bâril is derived, and regard Bâre as ‘excessiveness’ (comp. OSlov. vîlîs, ‘erup- tion’). Others prefer to compare it with AS. wâr, ‘wall,’ Lat. vîrður, ‘wart,’ the rr of which may have arisen by the loss of an intermediate dental.

was, neut. of wêr, ‘what;’ comp. MidHG. and OHG. wâs (from hâs); comp. E. what. Corresponding to Lat. quod, Sans. kâd.

wâlfdjen, vb., ‘to wash,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wâschent (wöschent), OHG. wâscen, str. vb.; comp. Du. wâschten, AS. wâsan, E. to wash, OIr. wâska (Goth. *wâsân), ‘to wash.’ The sk of the old forms was original. In the first part of the present stem, but was afterwards joined to the base; it may have been preceded by a dental. Teut. *wâscas- is probably based on the Teut. nominal stem wat, ‘water’ (see Wâsset); comp. OIr. wâsc, ‘water.’ Fr. faussoit, W. wâsna, ‘I press,’ may, however, with equal reason, be connected with wâsdat.

Wase, f., see Bât.

Wâsset, m., ‘sod, turf, grass,’ from MidHG. wâse, OHG. wâse, m., ‘sward, damp soil or mound;’ also OHG. wâsdat, n., ‘damp mound.’ The word is identical with Wâsen, just as ïrædan with E. to speak; comp. AS. wîrætan, wîrætan, ‘to awake,’ and AS. wârdal with Wârdal. Hence there existed Aryan roots with and without r; we must therefore regard wâse, wâsas, as the Teut. base; for the area of diffusion see Wâsen. From OHG. is derived Fr. jasun, ‘sward.’

Wâsset, n., ‘water,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wâzet, OHG. wâzar; comp. OSax. wâzer, Du. water, AS. water, E. water; beside these West Teut forms in r (wâzer-o-) are found the forms in n, Goth. wât, OIr. wâit, n., ‘water.’ The root wâr is related by gradation to ãt in ëlter, and to wet in AS. wât, E. wet, North Fris. wâit, ‘damp, wet.’ The other Aryan languages have also corresponding graded forms with the same signification; Aryan wâd in Gr. wâp (Lat. unda ?), OSlov. wâda, Sans. udâ, ‘water, billow,’ wârîn, ‘abounding in water.'
and also the root *ud, 'to moisten' (with which the cognates of ModHG. weiden are connected?). Hence the Aryan root is *ud, *wēd, *wēd. The Aryan word corresponding to Lat. aqua assumed in Teut. (Goth. ahwō) the meaning 'river.' See *Au.

*Bēl, f., 'dress, garment,' an archaic word, from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wēd, f., which, with its O'Teut. cognates, is referred to the Zend root vaωδ, 'to dress.'

*Bāce, f., 'scoop-net, seine,' from the equiv. MidHG. wāte, f.; allied to OIC. wēdr, 'fishing-line.' Perhaps it is based on the root of OHG. gīvētan, MidHG. wētan, 'to combine, tie together.'

wāten, vb., 'to wade,' from MidHG. wāten, OHG. wētan, str. vb., 'to wade, go, stride;' a common Teut. word; comp. Du. wade, AS. wadan, E. to wade, OIC. wēda, 'to wade, press forwards' (especially in water). The borrowed Ital. term guda-dore has the same meaning, 'to walk through water;' on the OIC. noun wōd, 'ford,' and the equiv. Du. wadde, are based Ital. gudo, Fr. gué, 'ford, shallow part of a river;' comp. *wed. The Teut. root wōd, 'to stride, wade,' is identical with the primit. cognate Lat. wādere, 'to wade, ford,' to which Lat. vādum, 'ford,' is allied. The Aryan root wādḥ has not been preserved in other languages.

Bāle, f., 'wadding, fleece,' ModHG. only, from Du. watte; allied to the equiv. E. wad, Fr. ouate, Ital. ovate. The origin of the cognates is not to be sought for in Teut., since the Teut. words have appeared only in modern times, and no other undoubted cognates are to be found in the group. The word was also borrowed in Romance.

*Bōu, m., 'dyer's weed, weld,' ModHG. only, from Du. wouwe (also in earlier Mod HG. Baut); comp. E. wold. From Teut. (Goth. *wōdla-) are derived Fr. goudre and Span. gualda. In non-Teut. there are no cognates that might explain the early history of the word.

wēben, vb., 'to weave, entwine, fabricate,' from MidHG. wēben, OHG. wēban, str. vb., 'to weave, work, plait, spin;' comp. Du. wéven, AS. wēfan, E. to weave, and the equiv. OIC. fēva. A widely developed Teut. and Aryan root (wēb from Aryan wēbbh), which testifies to the great antiquity of weaving among the Indo-Europeans. Comp. the Sans. root vabh, 'to weave,' in arnavābhi, 'spider,' lit. 'woollen-weaver' (also uhh, 'to bind'). Gr. ἐθάνω, 'to weave,' ἕφορ, 'web.' Comp. Slav., Mittel., and Westp.

Wēchel, m., 'change, vicissitude,' from MidHG. wēchel, OHG. wēchel, m., 'change, barter, exchange, trade;' corresponding to OSax. wēchel, 'trade, money,' Du. wissel. A specifically Ger. derivative with the suffix -sle, from the same root as Lat. vicēs, 'variation, alternation.' The Aryan root wēk (Lat. vic-) appears to have had a variant wēg, which occurs in Wēche and wēden. For AS. wēcut see Bāten.

Wed, m., 'wedge-shaped fine bread,' from MidHG. wecke, OHG. weckē (with *wege), m., 'wedge, wedge-shaped bread,' corresponding to Du. weg, 'fine white bread,' AS. wecc, E. wedge, and the equiv. OIC. weggr. Teut. wegeo, from pre-Teut. weghyo, is usually regarded as primit. cognate with Lith. vėgis, 'wedge, plug.' For the terms applied to pastry comp. Stifel and Stroff.

weden, vb., 'to wake, awake,' from the equiv. MidHG. wēchen, OHG. wechen (from *weckjan), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. wakjan (uswakjan), OIC. wēkia, AS. wecēan, Du. wēken, OSax. wēkjan, 'to awake.' The common Teut. wakjan has the form and meaning of an old causative, but presupposes a Teut. *wekjan, which does not occur (the apparently primary Goth. wakjan, str. vb., was orig. weak). Sans. too has only the causative vajai, '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. wek shows that from the primit. causative wēgē (Teut. wak-) numerous cognates might be gradually developed.

Wedel, m., 'fan, sprinkling brush, tail, tuft, brush (of foxes),' from the equiv. Mid HG. wēdel (wadel), OHG. weðil (wedal), m. and n.; also dial. Bātet. The specifically HG. word is a derivative of the root wēl (see wēn), with the suffix -blo; Wētel, lit. 'implement for blowing.'

weder, particle, in conjunction with ned, from MidHG. newēter, OHG. niwēder; this is properly a neut. of wēder, 'each of two,' niwēdar...noh, 'neither of the two...nor.' Comp. the corresponding development of mitweder, and also E. either (lit. 'each of two').

Wedd, f., 'horse-ford,' ModHG. only,
from the equivalent Du. *weg*; allied to

**weg**, m., 'way, road,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *weig* (gen. *weiges*), m.; corresponding to OSax. *Du., and AS. *weg*, E. *way*, and the equiv. Goth. *weigs*. A common Teut. derivative of the Teut. root *weg*, 'to march, drive, ride'; Lat. *via*, 'way,' is connected with the corresponding Lat. *vehere*; comp. *Wagen* and *wegem*. Allied to *weg*, adv., 'away, gone,' from MidHG. *enweig* for in *weig*, lit. 'on the way'; corresponding to Du. *weg*, AS. *onweig*, E. *away.**wegbreite*, 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weigbreite*, OHG. *weigbreite*; comp. Du. *wegbrei*, AS. *wegbrede*, E. *weybreed*; an O'Teut. term. **wegcen**, prep., 'on account of, with regard to, from the equiv. MidHG. *von...weigen* (with intervening genit.); see last and frail.**wegedrich**, m., 'plantain,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weigedrich*, OHG. *weigaric, m.*; lit. 'sovereign of the road,' formed from Teut. *ril*, 'king' (see *Reich*).

**wegen**, vb., in *wegen*, 'to move,' from MidHG. *weigen*, OHG. *weigan*, str. vb., 'to move,' with which the corresponding causative, OHG. *wegegen, weken* (from *wagen*), 'to cause to move, was confused; corresponding to Goth. *gawigem*, 'to move.' The primary meaning of the widely diffused Aryan root *wehag*, preserved in Wagen 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. *veiti*.

**weh**, interj., 'woe! alas!' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *voh*; corresponding to Goth. *weih, AS. *vei, E. *vee.* From the Teut. interj. *vah* is derived the equiv. Ital. and Span. *guai* (Fr. *ouaix*). As in the case of Lat. *vah* (Gr. * filme*), *weh* is to be regarded as an instinctive sound. The subst. **wech**, n., 'plaint, misery, woe,' seems to be based on the interj. ; comp. OSax., OHG., and MidHG. *wech* (gen. *wehes*), and OHG. *wehue, m., wehe*, f., 'woe, pain, sorrow,' and the borrowed Ital. *guaji, sorrow.* See wehen and weng.

**wechen**, vb., 'to blow,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wechen* (wehen), OHG. *wechjan* (wehnen), wk. vb.; corresponding to Du. *weetten*, AS. *weivan*, Goth. *wehan', 'to blow.' The originally strong (as in Goth. and AS.) verbal root *weh*, 'to blow,' is found in other Aryan languages; comp. Gr. ἕφα, 'to blow' (root *fn*), OSlov. *vjetati*, 'to blow,' Sans. root *rdh*, 'to blow.' Allied to *Wein*.

**wehr**, f., 'defence, resistance, protection,' from MidHG. *werrh, OHG. *werti, f., 'defence, fortification'; allied like Mod. HG. *Wehr, n., 'dam, weir,' late MidHG. *wer*.*n., 'weir,' to *wehren*; 'to protect, defend;' hinder, prevent, oppose, forbid.' This verb is form MidHG. *wer*, *weren, weiren, OHG. *werien, wiper, wk. vb., 'to hinder, prevent, defend'; comp. Goth. *warjan, 'to forbid, hinder,' OSax. *warian, 'to hinder.' On account of the meaning, its connection with *wipren* (root *wer, 'to lock on,' in Gr. *άπόκοι*), is not so apparent as its primít. kinsiphip with the Sans. root *vah, 'to check, restrain, hinder.'

**weib**, n., 'woman, wife,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *weip* (*OE*), n.; corresponding to OSax. *weif*, Du. *weis*, AS. *wif, E. *wife*. It is wanting in Goth., certainly not by accident (the word used is *ginoa, gen.*). The term *webo*—specifically Teut., while Goth. *ginoa* is prehistorically connected with Gr. *γυνη, Sans. *gudh, woman.' Its kinship with Gr. *οφευ* is dubious; it is more probably related to Sans. *vih, inspired, inwardly excited' (of priests), to which OHG. *weiben, 'to stagger, be unstable,' is allied. Hence the Teutons must have coined the term *Weib* (from *wipb*), because in woman they venerated sanctum aliquid et providum. In that case the remarkable gender might perhaps be explained as 'inspiration, something inspired.'

**weibel**, m., 'sergeant, apparitor,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weibel*, OHG. *weibil*, m.; allied to MidHG. *weiben, 'to move to and fro.' The variant *Weid* (in *Stewdel*) is derived from LG. or East MidHG.

**weich**, adj., 'soft, tender, impressible,' from the equiv. MidHG. *weich, OHG. *weich* (hh); corresponding to OSax. *weh*, Du. *week*, AS. *veik*, Ole. *veikr, vekr* (whence E. *weak*), 'soft, tender.' A derivative of the root of *wid* (hence *weidh*, lit. 'yielding, giving way').

**weibbild**, n., 'outskirts of a town, precincts,' from MidHG. *weibbild*, 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. wéch-in Mid HG. wéchghédë, 'municipal judge;' and wéch-vedë, 'municipal peace,' certainly appears in the compound; comp. Osax. wéch, 'town, place,' Du. weijk, 'quarter of a town,' OHG. wéch (hh), 'town, city.' The signification of the second component cannot be explained from ModHG. Sélh (MidHG. bilde). There existed beside OHG. and MidHG. bil-lith, 'suitable, right,' an OHG. bilida, 'law, jurisdiction,' which appears only in Mid HG. umbilde (see Litth); hence MidHG. wéchbilide meant first of all 'municipal jurisdiction,' and then 'municipal territory' (comp. Græn ).

Wéch'en, plur., 'groin;' the term was first recorded in the 14th cent., denoting the tender parts of the body between the ribs and loins.

Wéch'en, vb., 'to yield, give away, wave,' from the equiv. MidHG. wéchen, OHG. wéchhan, str. vb.; corresponding to the equiv. Ols. wéca, vijca, Osax. wíkan, Du. wéijken. The Teut. root wéja, 'to yield,' lit. 'to make room for some one, give way,' appears also in Wéch'l and wéidh. Its earlier form wíja (in Sans. wíja, 'to yield, flee') is a variant of wíka, which is indicated by Lat. vicis, 'change,' and espec. by Gr. wík'o, 'to yield.' Comp. also Wéch.'

Wéch'idl, f., 'agriot cherry,' from the equiv. MidHG. wéchdill, OHG. wíchdilla, f. The Teut. character of the word is undoubtedly; in spite of its absence in the other dialects, it is probably derived from the OTent. period (hence Ital. visciola?). It is connected with OSlov. vijč'ka, Lith. vèjna, 'agriot cherry.' The name of the river Vistula, 'Wéch'dl' (Lat. Vistula, AS. Wistle), has nothing to do with the word, nor with Wéch'dl'jopf, m., 'elflock, pica Polonica.' The latter is said to have come from Poland, where matted hair is often produced by some disease; comp. Pol. wisiencyce, 'elflock.'

Wéid; see Wéit.

Wéide (L.), f., 'willow,' from the equiv MidHG. wéle, OHG. wíla, f.; comp. Ols. wílar, AS. wíng, E. widge (isolated MidHG. and LG. dialects seem to lengthen the old i in the accented syllable). Prehistoric wité-, 'willow,' is indicated also by the equiv. Gr. tría and Lit. šlyvetis, 'grey willow.' An Aryan root wél, 'pliant, capable of being twisted,' has been assumed, and the word compared also with Lat. wílis, 'vine, tendril,' OSlov. witi (Litth. witi), 'to turn, plait.'

Wéide (2.), f., 'pasture, pasture-land,' from MidHG. wéide, OHG. wéide, f., 'fodder, food, place for grazing, the search for food and fodder (chase, fishing).' Allied to Ols. véor, 'chase, fishing;' AS. wéd, 'chase,' and also to ModHG. wéiden, 'to chase, pasture,' MidHG. weiden, OHG. weiden, 'to forage; MidHG. weidenman, 'hunter,' ModHG. Weidmann (comp. the proper name Weitmann with Ság, and also Seiburr, from MidHG. weidenmare, 'hunter, sportsman'). If the cognates be traced back to a root vást, 'to forage,' Lat. vexta, 'to chase, hunt,' may be connected with it; comp. also the Sans. root vást, 'to fly at, attack something, take food.' Comp. further Géoméide, to which ModHG. an- weiden is allied.

Wéiderich, f., 'willow herb,' ModHG. only; so called from its willow-like leaves; the term is formed like Weitrich and Gémitterich.

Wéidlich, adj., 'brave, stout, vigorous,' from MidHG. wéidlich, wéidentich, 'lively, pert, distinguished, grand;' lit. 'befitting the chase;' from Wéit (2); see the latter also for Weitmann.

Wéifen, vb., 'to wind, reel,' from MidHG. wéifen, wk. vb., 'to swing, wind on a reel,' a factitive of MidHG. wífen, str. vb., 'to swing.' It is based on a Teut. root wífa (with which also in Goth. wéipan, 'to weave;' wéifan, 'weave') evidently: with this root Lat. víbrare, 'to brandish, vibrate,' is primit. cognate. Allied to Slav. Jéjma, and English Whirl.

Wéigand, m., 'warrior, hero;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wígan, m.; not an inherited term, but borrowed in the last century from MidHG. literature. It is a West Teut. form for 'warrior;' comp. AS. weagend, Osax. wígar; properly a pres. partic. of the nearly obsolete (in West Teut.) root wíga, 'to fight;' comp. Goth. wígan, str. vb., 'to fight.' This is identical with the Aryan root wíka, 'to be strong, bold;' which appears also in Litth. vinctúr, 'to conquer;' Ols. wíchum, 'to fight;' as well as in OSlov. wíka, 'strength' (equiv. to Ols. wíg, 'strength'); comp. Litth. wíká, 'brisk.' Allied to wígar and Géŵif.

Wéigern, vb., 'to refuse, deny,' from MidHG. wéigern, OHG. wígarin, 'to oppose, refuse;' allied to OHG. wígar, 'fool-hardy,' lit. perhaps 'obstinate, resisting.'
This is connected with the Teut. root \( \text{wolh} \), 'to fight,' mentioned under the preceding word.

\textit{Weihe}, f. (\textit{veis}, m.), 'kite,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wolh}, OHG. \textit{wile} (\textit{wile}), m.; \textit{a specifically HG. word (comp. Du. \textit{wille}?). Connected with the root \textit{wolh}, 'to chase,' mentioned under \textit{Weihe} (2). In that case \textit{veis} would mean lit. 'hunter, sportsman.'

\textit{weihen}, vb., 'to consecrate, dedicate,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{weihen} (from *\textit{wielh-}), wk. vb., 'to sanctify,' a derivative of the OTent. adj. \textit{wilo}, 'sacred, holy'; comp. MidHG. \textit{wile} (nom. \textit{wile}), OHG. and OSax. \textit{wolh}, Goth. \textit{wolh}. The adj. has also been preserved in \textit{Weihnahten}, from MidHG. \textit{wile-nahten}, which is properly a fusion of MidHG. \textit{ze wile nahten} (comp. \textit{Mittenaht}). Natt (which see) has also preserved in this compound of the heathen period the meaning 'day' (the old Teutons celebrated their winter feast from December 26 to January 6); among the Anglo-Saxons Beda transmitted the term midra \textit{natt}, 'the mothers' nights.' For the adoption of the old word in the service of Christianity, comp. \textit{Jumharn} (also \textit{taufen}). Moreover, E. \textit{wille} preserves another OTent. designation of the same festival; comp. AS. \textit{giuda} (\textit{gield}), Goth. \textit{juodeis} (O1c. \textit{jilr}), 'January,' O1c. \textit{joel}, AS. \textit{geld}, 'Christmas.'

\textit{Weihrauch}, m., 'incense,' from MidHG. \textit{wile-rauch} (\textit{wihrauch}), OHG. \textit{wihrauch}, m., lit. 'holy perfume.' 

\textit{Weiher}, m., 'fish-pond, from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wile}, \textit{wileuere}, OHG. \textit{wilekari}, \textit{wille}, m. (OHG. also 'stable'; corresponding to OLG. \textit{wileuere}. Borrowed in the pre-OHG. probably in the Roman period, from Lat. \textit{vindarium}, 'park, preserve, fish-pond'; corresponding to Fr. \textit{viere} (Du. \textit{vijder}), It. \textit{vivajo}, 'fish-pond.' Comp. also \textit{Weiher}.

\textit{wei}, conj., 'because,' from Early MidHG. \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{ue}}, 'as long as'; properly accus. of \textit{weil}—\textit{weiland}, adv., 'formerly, of yore,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{weilten}, \textit{wilen}; the \textit{t} form is a recent extension of the earlier word (Du. \textit{wijten}). Based on OHG. \textit{weilam}, 'at times,' dat. plur. of \textit{weile}, f., 'while, space of time, leisure.' The latter is based on MidHG. \textit{wile}, OHG. \textit{wila} (\textit{weil}), f., 'time, period of time, hour;' corresponding to OSax. \textit{weil}, \textit{weilha}, 'time,' Du. \textit{weijl}, E. \textit{while}, Goth. \textit{welelo}, 'time.' The verb \textit{wile}, 'to stay, tarry, sojourn,' from MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wilen}, 'to stay, tarry, sojourn,' in connection with OLC. \textit{hilda}, \textit{bed}, \textit{weil}, \textit{rest}, suggests that \textit{weis} meant lit. 'resting time.' It has been compared with the Lat. root \textit{qui} (\textit{quies}), 'to rest' in \textit{quieta}, 

\textit{weis}, m., 'village, hamlet,' from MidHG. \textit{wile}, m., 'small farm, hamlet.' OHG. \textit{weil} occurs only as the second component in compound names of places (e.g., \textit{Brüelh}, equiv. to \textit{Brauseflie}). MidLat. \textit{vilare}, 'farm' (Fr. \textit{village}), was adopted in local names, just like Lat. \textit{villa} (OHG. \textit{vila}, e.g., in \textit{Rotenilla}, equiv. to \textit{Netville}); comp. Fr. \textit{ville}, 'town.' The word seems to have been borrowed contemporaneously with \textit{Weihe}.

\textit{Wein}, m., 'wine,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. \textit{wein}, m. corresponding to OSax. \textit{wein}, m. and n., Du. \textit{wij}, m., AS. \textit{weia}, E. \textit{wine}, and the equiv. Goth. \textit{weia}. There is no phonological evidence to show that the word is borrowed. The assumption that it was adopted from Lat. \textit{vinum} (equiv. to Goth. \textit{weia}, n.), or rather from Low Lat. \textit{vina}, m. (equiv. to OHG. \textit{wina}, m.), is probable from the accounts of ancient writers. The period of adoption was perhaps the first cent. n.c., hence the early diffusion among the OTent. dialects. An earlier connection of the Teut. with the Lat. word is improbable (Lat. \textit{v} equiv. to Teut. \textit{w} in old loanwords; comp. \textit{Bian, Weiler, Weiher, with Bess and Briic}). With regard to the Southern culture of the vine, comp. the following words borrowed from Lat.—\textit{Weiter} (also \textit{Priff}), \textit{Weihr}, \textit{Laure}, \textit{Spund}, \textit{Weihr}, \textit{Fehr}, and \textit{Winer}. Note, too, Swiss \textit{weinmen}, OHG. \textit{windemn} (older \textit{*wineindm}), equiv. to Lat. \textit{vindemian} (Old German \textit{swinemn}, from OHG. \textit{windemod}, \textit{*wineindm}, equiv. to Lat. \textit{vindemiana} (whence also the equiv. Ofr. \textit{vinime}, 'vintage,' also \textit{fin}, 'wine').

\textit{weinen}, vb., 'to weep, cry,' from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{weineh}, OHG. \textit{weinu}; comp. Du. \textit{weenen}, AS. \textit{weinian}, OLC. \textit{vesia}, 'to weep.' Probably a derivative of the Teut. interj. \textit{weah} (see \textit{weijh}); hence \textit{weien}, lit. 'to lament' (the origin of the word would be similar to that of \textit{adjon}). It is also possible that Goth. \textit{gaiman}, 'to weep,' is based in the other dialects on \textit{vai}, 'wee.'
weiß, adj., in civen, etwa weis madchen,' to make one believe, hoax a person,' from OHG., late MidHG. eicn wéis machen, 'to inform a person, instruct him' (in MidHG. in an ironical sense). Comp. MidHG. und OHG. wéis tuon, 'to inform, instruct.' Allied to weifen, adj., 'wise, prudent, cunning,' from MidHG. and OHG. wéi (also MidHG. wéis, OHG. wéis), adj., 'intelligible, experienced, acquainted with, learned, wise.' A common Teut. adj.; comp. Goth. weis, 'knowing,' OSax. and AS. wes, 'wise, knowing,' E. wise, Du. wíjs. The primary form of the word was a verbal adj. from wíjen (wéis for wéitte). Allied to the following word.

Weiser, f., 'manner, mode, way;' from MidHG. wéis, OHG. wisa, f., 'method;' corresponding to the equiv. AS. wise, E. wise, Du. wijs, OSax. wísa. From this West Teut. word (in OE. wisa) the equiv. Rom. cognates, Ital. guisa, Fr. guise, are derived. Teut. wísein- seems, like wijs, to be derived from the Teut. root wéis, 'to know;' hence Beis, lit. 'knowledge'/. See Art.—The suffix wízie (e.g., in tritez) has been developed in MidHG. in connection with MidHG. phrases, such as in zégenses wéis, 'like rain.'

Weisen, m., 'queen bee;' from the equiv. MidHG. wéise, m., lit. 'leader, guide.' Allied to weisen, vb., 'to show, direct, point,' from MidHG. wéisen wk. (str.) vb., OHG. wéisen (from *wéisian), wk. vb., 'to show, direct, instruct;' a derivative of wéis, (hence lit. 'to make wise').

Weisjagen, vb., 'to foretell, prophesy, predict,' from the equiv. MidHG. wíssagen, OHG. wíssagén, wk. vb.; it is not organically connected with jagen. Based on OHG. wíszago (wízago), 'prophet,' a derivative of the Teut. root wéis, 'to know;' (comp. AS. wiúga, 'prophet'). This form was corrupted to wéssagen in the OHG. period by connecting it with wéis, 'wise,' and sago, 'speaker,' or rather with OHG. forasago (OLG. wárz-sago), 'prophet.' OHG. wízago is properly a subst. formed from the Teut. adj. *wítag, 'knowing, intelligible, wise' AS. (wítag).

Weistum, n., 'legal precedent, record,' from late MidHG. (rare) wístem, m. and n., 'sentence, instruction (to the jury);' lit. 'wisdom;' allied to weis (comp. E. wisdom).

Weib, adj., 'white, blank,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wéis (from hweits), adj.; corresponding to Goth. hweits, OIC. hvítr, AS. and OSax. hweit, Du. weit, E. white.

This common Teut. term (hweíte-) is based on an Aryan root hweit, hweit, from which are derived Sans. āvīti, 'to be white, to shine' (so too āvēśa, āvētā, āvēti, 'white'); Zend saha, 'white,' OSlov. sá, 'light,' and Lith. sraitas, 'to make bright.' Goth. hweitais (MidHG. Šeihtan, 'white'), is related by gradation.

Wei, adj., 'wide, broad, ample;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wíte; corresponding to OSax. and AS. wét, E. wide, Du. věit, OIC. větr, 'roomy, extended, spacious.' Allied to Sans śir, 'straight.' From its form Teut. vě-do- seems to be a part. derivative of a root wé.  

Wéizen, m., 'wheat;' from MidHG. weízer, OHG. weízzi, m. The dial. (unknown only in Bav.) variant Wéiten (Swiss, UpSwab., Wetterau, UpHess., Hmnmag. and Thuringian) is based on MidHG. weíz, OHG. weízi (ts and s exchanged in this word on account of the older infinitival interchange of tj and ti; comp. vien and vien); hence Wéiten as well as Wéizen. Corresponding to the equiv. Goth. hweíteis (dat. hweítīa), OIC. hweite, AS. hweit, E. wheat, Du. weit, OSax. húti. Lith. kūtis, 'grains of wheat,' is borrowed from Teut. Wéiten is rightly regarded, on account of the white flour, as a derivative of wíj (comp. Sans. grítumá vá̃ita, 'white').

Weilf, m., 'whelp, cub;' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wélf (earlier hweíf, m. and n.); corresponding to OIC. hvelpr, AS. hvélp (E. whelp). This Teut. word hvélp, which was used at an early period, espec. of 'cubs,' has no cognates in the non-Teut. languages. Wélf is not allied.

Weich, adj., 'withered, faded,' from Mid HG. and OHG. wéle (wélich), 'moist, mild, lukewarm, faded;' peculiar to HGG; connected with MidE. velken, E. to weal, and Wélf. The primary meaning of the Teut. root wéll, from Aryan wéló, is 'to be moist,' as is indicated also by OSlov. vlága, 'moistness,' vilgúkis, 'moist,' Lith. vilgyti, 'to
moisten,' Lett. wel̄gans, vad̄gans, 'moist,' unless these are more closely allied to AS. welon, welc, 'moist.' From a form *welki, connected with OHG. wólk, Fr. gauche, 'left,' is usually derived.

Wele, f., 'wave, billow, swell,' from the equiv. MidHG. welle, OHG. wélis, f.; a word peculiar to HG., but found, however, in the OTeut. vocabulary. It is primit. allied to the equiv. OSlov. větina, Lith. wélis, and is based like these on an Aryan root wel, 'to turn, roll,' which appears in OHG. wällan and wällen. Comp. Lat. volvere, Gr. ἔβηλ, 'to roll,' as well as Sans. चमनित्व्, equiv. to OHG. wáln, AS. wylm, 'billow.'

Wels, m., 'shad' (fish), from the equiv. late MidHG. wels. Its connection with wiljan (stem hwel-o) is not impossible, if MidHG. wels is based on OHG. *weλis (from *hwelis-); comp. OHG. weλera, 'whale.'

Welch, adj., 'foreign, outlandish (espec. Italian or French),' from MidHG. welsch (wel̄skh, wal̄skh), Romance, French, Italian, OHG. wálsc, 'Romance'; a derivative of MidHG. Wálach, OHG. Wálh, 'one of the Latin races.' The corresponding AS. Wæth was applied to the 'Kelt,' and this is the lit. meaning of the word (comp. the Keltic tribal name Volcae, on which Teut. Wælho- is based; it was applied to the Latin race when they occupied Gaul, which had formerly inhabited the Celts. Comp. further Wálun and the E. local names Wales (AS. Wælas) and Cornwall.

Wel, f., 'world, society,' from the equiv. MidHG. wél, usually wért, wérl, OHG. wéralt (werol̄t), f.; the MidHG. and OHG. word has also the earlier signification 'age, saeculum.' Comp. OSax. wérol̄d, 'earthly life, age'; Du. wereld, AS. wérold, wérol̄d, E. world, have the MidHG. meaning. The double sense 'world' and 'age' can hardly be explained from one primary form; the latter meaning is linked with OIC. æld, AS. yld, 'age'; the former seems to be based on a collective sense, 'humanity,' which follows from OLG. æl̄, AS. yl̄e, OIC. el̄er, 'men.' The first part of the compound (Goth. wéro-alus) is Teut. wér, 'man, person' (see Wér). Wel̄, like Hjáel̄ and Þelf, is peculiar to Teut.

Wende, f., 'turn, turning-point, change,' from MidHG. wénde, OHG. wen̄t, f., 'boundary, turning back, turn.'—Wendeltreppe, f., 'winding stairs,' based on the equiv. late MidHG. wendelstein.—Wennen, vb., 'to turn, change,' from MidHG. wenden, OHG. wénten (from *wen̄tian), wk. vb., 'to over-turn, cause to retrograde, hinder.' Comp. OSax. wéndian, Goth. wéndjan, AS. wéndan, 'to turn,' E. to wend, Du. wenden, 'to change'; a factitive of wenden. Hence auswendig, 'by heart,' MidHG. auswendig, 'externally, abroad' (stinas auswendig fémnò 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.—Gemand, adj., 'skilled, adroit, dextrous,' from MidHG. gewant, lit., 'directed to the circumstances, appropriate to the circumstances,' i.e., 'constituted somehow or other.'

Wenig, adj., 'little, few,' from MidHG. wénce, wenec (g), OHG. wenag, weinag, adj. As a derivative of the Teut. root wai (see wé and wéinnen), the adj. signified primarily in OHG. and MidHG. 'deplorable, lamentable, unfortunate' (so too Goth. waimagos); from 'unfortunate,' the MidHG. 'weak, small, trifling, little' is derived.

Wenn, conj., 'if, when,' from MidHG. wéne, wanne; identical with wán. Comp. the following word.

Wehr, pron., 'who,' from MidHG. and OHG. wéhr (earlier hwėr), intern. pron.; the nom. sing. preserves the r as a representative of old s; comp. Goth. hwėra, 'who,' also AS. hwé, E. who. The Teut. stem of the intern. pron. was hwėra, hwėrė from Aryan hwėr, hwėrė. This is preserved in the Teut. and Hwėra, which is found in non-Teut. in Lat. hwėr, M. hwėra, hwėrė, etc. The Teut. stem of the singular hwė (hwėr) is the survival of the neuter hwėr, hwėrė (hwėr). The nom. sing. of the Teut. third person hwėr was hwėr, which is preserved in the Teut. hwėra, hwėrė. The lit. sense of the Teut. root hwė is 'to move to and fro,' as is shown by Hwėt. Comp. OSax. hwėtban, 'to walk to and fro,' Du. werwen, 'to woo,' Goth. hwėtban (and hwėtþ), 'to wander.' A corresponding Aryan root gëarp (كرپ) is not found in non-Teut. Comp. Wer (2).

Werb, equiv. to Werter.

Werden, vb., 'to become, grow, get,'
Wer (392)

from the equiv. MidHG. wérdan, OHG. wérdan; a common Teut. vb.; comp. Goth. wérfan, AS. wérfan (obsolete in E.), Du. wérdan, 'to become.' The Teut. strong verbal root wérf has no corresponding and equiv. Aryan wert, yet it is undoubtedly connected with Lat. vertere, 'to turn,' Slav. vrátili, 'to turn,' Sans. vrát, 'to turn, roll'; 'to turn' developed in Teut. into 'to become, arise' (comp. Sans. sama vrát, 'to arise'). The earlier meaning 'to turn' is rightly supposed to exist in the suffix wárts (which see), as well as in MidHG. wértel, 'spindle ring,' equiv. to OSlav. vřehl, 'distaff.'

wérdan, m., 'small island in a river,' from MidHG. wérd (d), m., 'island, peninsula,' OHG. wérd, wérdan, f., 'island.' Corresponding to AS. wéorð, 'bank, shore,' with AS. wær, Osl. wér, n., 'sea' (for the meaning comp. Súl). Its primit. kinship with Sans. wérd, 'water,' is not certain.

wérfan, vb., 'to cast, throw,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérfen, OHG. wérfan (wérfan); a common Teut. vb. tr.; comp. Goth. wérfan, Osl. wérpa, AS. wérfan, E. to wérfan, Du. wérfen, OSlax. wérfan, 'to throw.' From Teut. are borrowed OFr. guéparer, Fr. déguéper, 'to leave in the lurch.' The Teut. root wérf contained in these words is based upon wérf, from pre-Tent. wérf (comp. Sélif with Gr. λύκος, λύσι, with quinqué, and wirt with guátnor); the primit. allied Sans. wérf, 'to throw down,' and OSlav. vříž (vrž), 'to throw;' have a guttural sound. Allied to the following word and to Súrft.

wérf (1), m., 'woof,' from MidHG. and OHG. wérf, n. (comp. MidHG. Súft from MidHG. húf), 'woof, yarn, or thread for the warp.' Corresponding to the equiv. AS. wérfan, E. warp, OSl. vérfan, which are usually derived from the vb. wérfan. Lith. veréps (véps), 'to spin,' is perhaps derived from the Ger. word.

qérf (2), f. and n., 'wharf,' ModHG. only; borrowed from LG. like many nautical expressions; comp. Du. wérf (scheep-stimmerwérf), E. werf, and the equiv. Swed. vár, 'yard.' The word cannot, on account of the consonants, be connected with wérfan. The cognates signify lit. 'work-place,' and are related to the verbal root of wérfen (which see).

wér, n., 'tow, oar,' from the equiv. MidHG. wéreich, wére (for the double form comp. Sérde), OHG. wérah (hh), and wér, n.; also OHG. wérihhi, wérihhi, n., 'tow, staff.' The OHG. and MidHG. forms of wér are identical with those of Wért, hence the former is usually derived from the latter; this, however, does not explain the development of meaning. OHG. wéreich, 'tow,' may be connected with Wért and wérfen, since it means 'the refuse produced by work.' Perhaps the simple word was developed from the compound.

wérgeld, n., from the equiv. MidHG. wérgeld, 'fine for slaughter,' lit. 'man's, person's money.' For the first component comp. Wémwól, Wért.

wért, n., 'work, deed, production,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérc (wérc), OHG. wérc, wérah (hh), n.; for the double forms comp. the cognate Wért. Based on a common Teut. wérrk-, 'work,' which is attested by OIC. vérk, AS. véor, E. work, Du. and OSlax. wérk. For further details concerning the root, to which Gr. ἔργον is allied, see wérfen.

wémwól, m., 'wormwood, bitterness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wémwól, wémwóle, f. and n., OHG. wémwóla (wormwole), f. There is no clear etymological connection with Birm, to which this uncompounded word (comp. Sémwol) is instinctively allied (comp. E. wormwood, from AS. wémwóld, wermóld). Its relation to wér is too not certain.

wérf (1), m., equiv. to Wérf, 'river island.'

wérf (2), m., 'worth, value, price,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérf (d), OHG. wérd, n., 'price, costly articles, splendour'; comp. OSlax. wérd, 'hero, reward,' Goth. wértha, 'worth, price;' an adj. used as a subst. Based on the adv. wért, 'worth, dear;' from MidHG. wért (d), OHG. wérd, 'costing a certain price, saleable at;' then absolutely of high worth, splendid, distinguished.' Corresponding to Goth. wértha, 'worthy, fit;' AS. wéor, and E. worth. On account of its meaning its connection with wérfen is improbable. Lith. vérétas and OSlav. vréď, with which it is sometimes compared, are probably Teut. loan-words. It may be related to the Aryan root wérg 'to regard, contemplate' (see wárgan), of which wért might be a particip. derivative in the sense of 'esteemed'; see also Wált.

wérwolf, m., 'werewolf,' from the equiv. MidHG. wérwolf (not recorded in OHG.). It is undoubtedly based on an OTeut. word; comp. AS. wérwulf, E. wérf-
Wes

From the AS. word is derived Mid Lat. vergulifus, OFr. garou, whence by tautology ModFr. loup-garou, 'werewolf.' The presupposed OTeut. werewulfo- means lit. 'man-wolf,' i.e., a man who roams about in the form of a wolf (Gr. λυκοβουρρας). The first component is OHG. OSox. and AS. wēr (Goth. wair), m., 'man,' primit. cognate with Lat. vir; Sans. vīra, 'man.'

Wōfen, n., 'being, creature, nature, disposition, manners,' from MidHG. wēsen, n., 'sojourn, domestic affairs, manner of living, quality, situation.' An infinit. used as a subst.; MidHG. wēsen, OHG. wēsæan (to which the ModHG. pret. forms of the vb. are allied), str. vb.; corresponding to Goth. wesan, 'to be, tarry, stay' (AS. wesan; E. was, belong to the sphere of grammar). The verbal root wēsen, 'to be, abide,' to which wēstorn is added, is found in non-Teut., in the Sans. root vas, 'to stay, tarry, pass the night.' Allied to wōfenlīch), adj., 'essential,' from the equiv. MidHG. wēsēntlīch (wēsēntlich); the s is exscent.

Wōsef, f., 'wasp,' from the equiv. Mid HG. vespe, earlier vesf, f. (m.), OHG. wēsfa (earlier wēsfa), f.; a genuine Teut. word; comp. AS. wēsf, wēs, m., E. wasp. Hence we must probably assume a Teut. wēsfa, beside which Teut. wōbe-, wōbit-, is presupposed by Bat. wēbes, East Thuringian wēspchen, wēwetschen (in West Tur. wīspet). Aryan wōs, (wōhes-), which points to the verbal root wēhen (see Wēhe), is almost as widely diffused in the Aryan languages as gōnīj; OBre. wōhi, 'wasp' (from wōhes-), Lith. vēspu, 'gadfly,' OSoL wōsa, 'wasp,' and vēsa, is likewise by gradation Lat. vespa. In the MidHG. period a form vespe was borrowed from Lat. vespa; on the other hand, Fr. guêpe is probably due on account of its initial sound to Ger. influence.

Wōffe, f., 'vest, waistcoat,' adopted as a current term in the last cent. Since the word is unknown to the older dialects, it must have been borrowed from Fr. veste (Lat. vestis); had it, however, appeared earlier in the OTeut. dialects, it would have been primit. allied to Lat. vestis. The modern dial. form, MidHG. vōfster, 'christening gown' (found espec. in compounds), is based on the same Aryan root as Lat. vestis. With the Aryan root vēs, 'to clothe' (equiv. to Sans. vas, Gr. ἱματια for *feεν-νυα, Lat. vēs-tis), are also connected Goth. vēsan, 'to dress,' OHG. and AS. vērian, E. to wear.

Wōffsen, m., 'vest,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wēsten, OHG. wēstan, n.; also ModHG. Wēit, which is found in OHG. and Mid HG. only as the first part of compounds (e.g., OHG. Westfalo, MidHG. Westtale, 'Westphalian'). Comp. Du. vest (in compounds), E. vest (whence Fr. veste, OIC. wēstn. The explanation of the cognates is difficult, espec. on account of the old term Visgothae, 'Visgoths, West Goths,' transmitted by Lat. One is inclined to connect the word with Lat. vēs-per, Gr. έρημη, 'evening,' and to regard it as the 'evening quarter;' comp. the corresponding explanations of Eōd and Δι (see also Αρχαϊκά).

Wēt, adj., 'equal, even,' from late MidHG. wēt, adj., 'paid off.' A recent derivative of the noun Wētf, f., 'bet, wager,' MidHG. wēte, wēte, wet (lt.), n. and f., OHG. weti, weti, n., 'mortgage contract, legal obligation, pledge, stake (in a bet),' compensation, fine (the last three meanings first occur in MidHG.). Comp. AS. wēd, OIC. wēd, Goth. wād, n., 'pledge, earnest.' From OTeut. wadjo-, the Romance cognates, Ital. gaggio and Fr. gage, 'pledge,' are borrowed. The following are also primit. allied to Teut. Wēt; Lat. vās (vādis), 'surety;' vadimonium, 'bail, security,' Lith. vadūtis, 'to redeem a pledge,' and perhaps also Gr. ἀθλέω (root Φθ), 'prize (of contest),' which point to an Aryan root wēth.

Wētel, n., 'weather, storm, tempest,' from the equiv. MidHG. wētel, OHG. wētar, n.; corresponding to OSox. wōdas, 'weather, tempest, storm.' Du. weder, wēr, AS. wēder, E. weather, and the equiv. OIC. wōdr (Goth. *wēdra- is wanting). If Tent. wēdaro- is based on pre-Teut. wēdaro-, OSoL wōdaro, n., 'fair weather' (wēdrus, 'bright, clear'), is related to it. It is possible, though less probable, that wēdaro- is the Aryan base, with which also OSoL wētra, 'air, wind' (from the root wē, 'to blow'), coincides.—

Wētelreld, n., 'sheet lighting,' corrupted from late MidHG. (so even now in ModHG. dial.) wētelreich (comp. Norv. vēdareik), 'lighting'; comp. MidHG. leichen, 'to dance, skip' (see Leid).

Wētzen, vb., 'to whet, sharpen,' from MidHG. wēzen, OHG. wēzen (from *wēzjan), wk. vb., 'to sharpen'; comp. Du. wetzen, AS. wēttan, E. to whet, OIC. hērja, 'to sharpen.' A common Teut. wk. vb., properly strong. The Teut. strong verbal root hēd, from Aryan hēud (by gradation

\text{Wider, prep. and adv.,} ‘against,’ from MidHG. \textit{wider}, OHG. \textit{wider}, ‘against, towards, back, once more’; corresponding to Goth. \textit{wipro,} prep., ‘against, before,’ OSax. \textit{waidar} (and \textit{vid}), prep., ‘against,’ Du. \textit{weder, veer}, AS. \textit{wider} (and \textit{vid}), ‘against’ (hence E. \textit{with}). Teut. \textit{wipro,} ‘against,’ and the equiv. \textit{wips} are based on the \textit{Aryan} prep. \textit{ve}, ‘against,’ which is preserved in Sans. \textit{vi,} ‘asunder, apart’ (to which \textit{vadarom,} ‘further,’ is allied). Comp. \textit{hinter.—Allied to \textit{widern, anwidern}, vb., ‘to softer, be offensive,’ lit. ‘to be opposed,’ from MidHG. \textit{widern,} ‘to be opposite.’

\text{Widerpart,} m., ‘opponent, opposition,’ from MidHG. \textit{widerparte}, f. and m., ‘opposing party, enmity, enemy, opponent,’ allied to MidHG. \textit{part,} ‘part,’ which is based on Lat. \textit{pars} (Fr. \textit{part}).—\text{Widersacher,} m., ‘adversary,’ from MidHG. \textit{widersache}, OHG. \textit{widarsahho,} m., ‘opponent in a lawsuit, accused, opponent \text{(generally)}’; allied to \textit{Sâde,} which orig. meant ‘legal dispute.’

\text{Widersprüche,} adj., ‘refractory, perverse, obstinate,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{wider} (rare) \textit{widersprüche, usually wider}

\text{Widermark,} m., ‘spleenwort,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{widermark} (\textit{-tît, -tîb}; an obscure word; it has probably been corrupted.‘-\textit{widerwärts,} adj., ‘adverse, repugnant, repulsive,’ from MidHG. \textit{widerwärts,} \textit{wertic} \text{‘widerwart, -wort,} adj., ‘striving against, refractory, hostile,’ OHG. \textit{widarwört, wortic} \text{(g),} ‘opposed,’ Comp. \textit{wârts.—\textit{widrig,} adj.,} ‘contrary, adverse, repugnant,’ ModHG. only.

\text{Widmen, vb.,} ‘to dedicate, devote, consecrate,’ from MidHG. \textit{welde,} OHG. \textit{widen,} ‘to furnish with a dowry, endow’; allied to OHG. \textit{widama,} ‘wedding present’ (see \textit{Wittum}).

\text{Wic, adv.,} ‘how, in what way,’ from the equiv. MidHG. \textit{we,} OHG. \textit{wio,} which is derived from \textit{*hwéu} for \textit{*huéu, huara;} the last form is indicated only by Goth.
hwaiv$a, 'how.' Based on the Teut. pron. stem hwaiv$a-. Aryan ge go. The formation of pre-Teut. kainb is identical with that of Sans. eva, 'in this manner,' from the pronom. stem a, 'this.' Another form is preserved in E. how, from the equiv. AS. hæ, (equiv. to OSax. and Teut. hæw$).

$wiebel, m., 'beetle,' from MidHG. wibel, OHG. wibel, m.; corresponding to OSax. wibel, AS. wifel, E. weevil. The literal meaning of this word as a derivative of wecc$ (see also wic$) is probably 'weaver' (because it surrounds itself with a web on changing into a chrysalis state). Comp. Lith. vabalas, 'beetle.'

$wiebe, m., 'wicket,' from MidHG. wiebe, m. and f., twisted yarn as wick or lint; OHG. winkha (winkh$), 'wick;' also MidHG. and ModHG. (dial.) wick; with the same signification. The latter is connected with wiedel, from which MidHG. wiebe was orig. at all events quite distinct; comp. Du. wick, 'lamp wick,' AS. wicca (but 2 vowel, equiv. to E. wick). There are apparently no other cognates, unless we include wic$.

$wiechhof$ m., 'hoopoe' (bird), from the equiv. MidHG. wiechhof$, OHG. witsch(h)$of$ (h$off$), m. lit. 'forest hopper.' OHG. witt, 'timber,' equiv. to AS. widu, E. wood (comp. Rom$wege$), is primit. allied to OE. ffd, 'tree' (or Gr. paros, 'block of wood, log'). Comp. he$en$.

wieder, adv., identical with wib$er$.

$wiege, f., 'cradle,' from the equiv. MidHG. wiege, OHG. wig$a $wige$ & wiga (wige$), and, with a different gradation, wag$a, f. = corresponding to Du. wieg, OIC. vag$a, 'cradle' (in AS. cre$e$al, E. cradle). It is evidently connected with the root wig in $fag$an, maf$an; yet some difficulties still remain; the relation of OHG. and MidHG. ic, i, a, is not quite clear (see $if$ic$ and $wie$ic$).

wiegen, vb., 'to weigh, rock,' from the equiv. MidHG. wiegen, OHG. wig$an, str. vb.; identical with wiegen, vb., which see.

wichern, vb., 'to neigh, shout noisily,' an intensive form of the equiv. MidHG. wichen (wichen, wic$hen$), OHG. wig$en for *wig$on$, wig$en; formed from the same root as MidHG. wichen, OHG. we$iden$ (hwe$iden$), 'to neigh' (E. dial. to wicken). With the onomatopoetic root hve$ are connected, though with a different evolution of meaning, AS. hwe$nan, E. to whine, OIC. hwine, 'to rustle, drink (of beasts).'

$rieben, m., 'pole for hanging meat to be smoked above the hearth,' ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. wie$me, 'smoking-place.'

$rieb$, f., 'meadow, pasture-land,' from the equiv. MidHG. wier, OHG. wisa, f. From the same root are derived with a different gradation OIC. veisa, 'pool, pond with standing water,' AS. weds, 'moisture,' E. (dial.) wos$y, 'moist.' LG. wiche, 'meadow,' is based on LG. *wiska.

$riebel, m. and n., 'weasel.' from the equiv. MidHG. wi$sel, wis$e$, OHG. wis$a$, f.; corresponding to Du. wezel, we$eltje, AS. we$el (weasel), Dan. wis$el. It is frequently regarded as a derivative of $rie$be, 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. vi$rus, 'poison' (root wels, see we$el). Both derivations are very uncertain.

wied, adj., 'wild, savage, fierce,' from the equiv. MidHG. wilde, OHG. wil$e$, adj., corresponding to Goth. wil$hei$, AS. wilde, E. wild, Du. wild, OIC. wil$e$; the corresponding OIC. wil$f usually signifies 'going astray, confused.' Fr. sauvage (from Lat. silv$icus$), as a derivative of Lat. silva, has led to the assumption that the Teut. cognates are derived from Elfd. This view is not probable, since wild seems to be used only of living beings (lit. 'sense$less, irrational'); comp. the S$can$d. signification. Moreover, the subst. Bltb. n. ('wild animals, game, deer'), which cannot be derived from the adj., has a more original form; comp. MidHG. wil(d)$, OHG. and AS. wild, n. (AS. also wil$or$, and later wilde$or$, 'wild animals;' from Teut. wil$he$, n. (hence pre-Teut. wett$or$, n., 'wild animals,' but wels$o$, 'wild, savage'). Hence the connection with Wils is improbable, though a more certain origin has not yet been found.

Wildbre$e$, n., 'game, venison;' from MidHG. wilbret, -bre$e$, n., 'roasted (or boiled) game, game for roasting, venison'; see Brate. — $ilds$ang, m., 'deer-stalking,' from MidHG. wil$vane$, (g), m., 'game preserving, preserves'; late MidHG. in the sense of 'strange person' (one entrapped, as it were, like game).

$ild$schur$, n., 'wolfskin, fur pelisse,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Pol. wils$ur$.

$ille, m., 'will, volition, design, wish,' from the equiv. MidHG. wil$e$, OHG. wil$e$, m.; corresponding to Goth. wil$ja$, OSax.
willio, Du. wil, AS. willa, E. will; an abstract from wéllan, which see. Allied to willifigan, adj., 'willing, voluntary, ready,' from MidHG. willic. OHG. willifig—willif-Áften, vb., 'to accede to, grant, humour,' from late MidHG. willerarm—williloomen, adj., 'welcome, acceptable;' subst. 'welcome, reception;' from MidHG. willikumen. Corresponding to Du. welkom, AS. wilcoenen, E. welcome, whence OFr. welcom(e) (a form of greeting) was borrowed.

willhir, f., 'option, discretion, caprice,' from MidHG. willichir, f., 'free choice, free will'; see fihir and Ífur.

wimmeln, vb., 'to swarm, teem with,' from late MidHG. (Mid.) wimmem, 'to be astir, swarm.' From the same root wem (team) are derived the equiv. OHG. wimmédon and wimmizen (wanzen). OHG. wimmnan, 'to swarm with,' seems to be a reduplicated present of the same root wem (we-wem).

wimmern, vb., 'to whimper,' from MidHG. wimmer, n., 'whining,' beside which occurs an equiv. MidHG. gewimmer, 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. guimpe), '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 mwp coinciding with HG., (we should have expected mfs 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 Íafar.

wimper, f., 'eyelash,' from the equiv. MidHG. wimpbráe, wimpbráere, OHG. wimpbrá ro, f.; lit. 'the winding eyebrow.'

wind, m., 'wind,' from the equiv. MidHG. wint (d), OHG. wint, m.; corresponding to Goth. winds, AS. and E. wind (to which window from Old. vindwiga, lit. 'wind eye,' is allièd); Du. and OSax. wind, 'wind.' The common Teut. windo-, from Aryan wéntó-, is identical in form with the equiv. Lat. ventus, and Sans. vāta, m., 'wind' (comp. also Gr. áyptw); they are derivatives of the present partic. wént- of the root wé, 'to blow' (see wehen); for the form of the word comp. Íafar. While this word extends beyond Teut. the terms for the chief directions of the wind are peculiar to that group (see Íere, Ía, &c.).

winde, f., 'windlass, winch,' from the equiv. MidHG. winde, OHG. winta, f.—Windel, f., 'swaddling clothes, napkin,' from the equiv. MidHG. windel, OHG. wintela, f.; lit. 'means for winding about.'

winden, vb., 'to wind, reel, twine,' from MidHG. winden, OHG. wintan, str. vb., 'to wind, turn, wrap;' comp. OSax. wintan, 'to turn' (hwintan, 'to wrap up'); Du. winden, AS. wíndan, E. to wind, Goth. wíndan. For the causative of this Teut. strong verbal root wind, 'to turn, wrap,' see winten; other derivatives are wintun, wintun. There are no certain cognates in non-Teut. Ital. ghirindare, Fr. guinder, 'to hoist,' are borrowed from Teut.

windhund, m., Windschpiel, n., 'greyhound, harrier,' from the equiv. MidHG. windbracke, wintspiel; these compounds are tautological forms for MidHG. and OHG. wint, 'greyhound.' It is probably not connected with Wint, though the two words are instinctively associated. On account of the limited area of its diffusion, the prehistoric form cannot be discovered. Its kinship with hind (Teut. hundo-, from huvando-) is perhaps possible; but it is not clear in which case the assonance with Wint must have caused the differentiation.

windbraute, f., 'hurricane, tornado,' from the equiv. MidHG. wintes brátil, OHG. wintes brátil, f.; a remarkable formation, which is usually referred to mythological ideas. Yet OHG. and MidHG. brátil in this compound might be cognate with MidHG. brátil, ModHG. Braut, if this were connected with pre-Teut. brátil-to.

wingert, m., 'vineyard,' from MidHG. wingarte, OHG. wingarte, m.; comp. also E. vineyard; lit. 'wine-garden.' For the shortening of MidHG. and OHG. f., comp. Winger.

wink, m., 'sign, wink, nod, hint,' from the equiv. MidHG. wina (b), OHG. wina, m.; allied to wicken, vb., 'to wink, beckon, nod,' MidHG. wicken, str. vb., OHG. wíchen, wk. vb., 'to move sideways, totter, nod, wink;' corresponding to AS. wícan, E. to wink. If 'to totter along, move with a sideward motion,' is the primary meaning of the Teut. root wíck, the Aryan root may be the same as that of wíchen (wign, wích). Related to the following word.
| Winfelf, m., ‘angle, corner, nook,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winkel, OHG. winchil, m.; corresponding to Du. winkel, AS. wincel, ‘angle,’ to which Goth. wachsta, m., ‘angle, corner,’ formed from a nasalised root, is allied. The primary meaning of the word is probably ‘bend.’ See Winf. |
| Winken, see Wulf. |
| Winseln, v., ‘to whine, whimper,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winseln, an intensive of MidHG. winzen, OHG. winson, winson, wk. vb., ‘to lament.’ Probably derived, like wimmern (miefen), from the Teut. root hwe. Its connection with wiesen is less probable. |
| Wintef, m., ‘winter,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winter, OHG. wintar, m.; a common Teut. term, wanting in the other Aryan languages. Comp. Goth. wintar, AS. and E. winter, OSax. wintar. The allied languages used a stem ghlm (gheim); comp. Lat. hiems, Gr. ξιμα, OSlov. and Zend xima, Sana. hémanta (also in the Lex Salica ingimus, ‘anniculus’). These Aryan cognates, which may also signify ‘snow’ and ‘storm’ (comp. Gr. χίμα, ‘storm’), cannot, for phonological reasons, be allied to the Teut. group. They suggest, however, a connection between Winter and Wint; yet the Teut. bases wintra- and windo- do not agree phonologically. Perhaps those are right who regard Winter as the ‘white period,’ referring it to O.Gall. vindo-, ‘white’ (as in Vindo-bana, Vindo-magus, Vindo-nissa); comp. Olfr. find, ‘white.’ In the O.Teut. languages Winter also signifies ‘year,’ which is still retained in the Mid HG. dial. Gümnnittr, ‘yearling kid, steer’ (AS. ñenetr, ‘of one year’). |
| Winjgraf, m., ‘vintner, vine-dresser,’ from the equiv. MidHG. winzirli, winzirle, OHG. winzurli (winzurnit), m. It can hardly have been borrowed from Lat. vinitor, which must have produced the OHG. form *winiztri (MidHG. winkare, winzer). OHG. winzurli is more probably, however, a compound slightly influenced by the Lat. term; its second component is derived from OHG. wiran, ‘to tear or pluck off.’ Comp. Winin, and for the accented vowel Wini. |
| Winzig, adj., ‘tiny, diminutive, petty,’ from the equiv. late MidHG. winzic (g). A recent diminutive derivative of weiz (comp. eiqig from eiq, ein); yet note Swab, and Alem. wenzig. |
| Wipfel, m., ‘top (of a tree), summit,’ from MidHG. wipfel (wipfel), OHG. wipft (wipfl), m., ‘top of a tree’; lit. perhaps ‘that which rocks, swing,’ for the word is based on the Teut. root wipf, ‘to tremble, move, rock’ (see Wippe). |
| Wippe, f., ‘critical point, see-saw, seat (of a swing), crane,’ ModHG., only, borrowed from LG.; comp. Du. whippen, ‘to let fly, jekr, rock.’ The genuine HG. form is OHG. and MidHG. wipf, ‘swing, quick movement’; in MidHG. also wifien, str. vb., ‘to swing’ (see wipfen). The Teut. root wipf, ‘to move with a rocking motion,’ contained in these cognates (and in Wipfel), is based on pre-Teut. *wip, whence also Lat. vibrare, ‘to vibrate’; allied to the earlier Aryan variant Wip, in Sans. vip, ‘to tremble,’ OHG. weibön, ‘to totter.’ |
| Wir, pron., ‘we,’ from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. wip; corresponding to Goth. wie, OSax. wi, Du. wij, AS. we, E. we. The common Teut. wip, with a secondary nomin. suffix s, is based on Aryan vei, whence Sans. vayám, ‘we.’ The declension of wip, which is supplemented by wipn, belongs to grammar. |
| Wirbel, m., ‘whirl, vortex, whirlpool, bustle, crown (of the head),’ from MidHG. werbel, m., ‘vortex, crown (of the head), whirl,’ OHG. werbel, wersel, m., ‘whirlwind’; comp. Oic. heirheil, ‘vortex,’ E. whirl. Derivatives of the Teut. root hverb (hverb), ‘to turn’ (see werben). With regard to Stirnheirbel note the evolution of meaning in Gregor. |
| Wirkon, vb., ‘to work, effect, produce,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wircen (wirkon), OHG. wiren (wirchen). This verb, properly strong, is common to Teut. in the forms wircjan, wurkjan; comp. Goth. warhreckjan, AS. wyréjan, also OSax. wircian, Du. werken. The Teut. verbal root werc, work, to which ModHG. Brr belongs, is based on an old Aryan root weirc (worg), which occurs in several dialects. With Gr. ἔργον, ‘work,’ are connected pēco (for *Fepcov), ‘to do, perform,’ ἔργον, ‘instrument,’ ἔργον, ‘sacred rite’; so too the Zend root vīr, vēr, ‘to work, toil.’ The meanings, ‘to prepare by sewing, embroidery, weaving,’ incipient in ModHG., have been preserved in ModHG. There is also in Ger. a compound derivative OHG. sewoh-wurhito, MidHG. schochzwirtre, ‘shoemaker,’ whence ModHG. proper names such as Schuhart, Schuhart. |
| Wirr, adj., ‘confused, entangled,’ a Mod HG. derivative of wirm, ‘to twist, entangle, confuse’ (mostly now wirmirn). |
This properly str. vb. (as the old ModHG. partic. wertwern shows) is based on Mid HG. werten (verwirren), OHG. wérren (furwirren), str. vb., 'to entangle, confuse.' On the corresponding subst. OHG. wér, 'confusion, dispute,' are based Ital. guerra, Fr. guerre, 'war.' It is uncertain whether OHG. and OSax. wérren, str. vb., 'to bring into confusion,' is based on an earlier *wér-san, and whether Wurft is connected with it. A pre-Teut. root wers appears in OSlov. wērštī, 'to thresh,' and probably also in Lat. verro, 'to sweep.' E. worse (Goth. wair-siga; see the following word) is usually referred to the Teut. root wers, 'to confuse.'

wirisch, adj., 'cross, angry,' ModHG. only, an imitation of MidHG. unwirsch (from unwirdesch, unwirtesch). The signification cannot be explained from the Mid HG. compar. wirs (equiv. to E. worse, Goth. wairšils).

Wirichting, Wirichting, 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. zerotto), 'cabbage, borecole,' which is usually referred to Lat. viridia, 'vegetables.' Stelī and Szparē 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,' with guest, landlord (of an inn, &c.); comp. OSax. wērd, 'husband, master of the house,' Du. wer, Goth. wairdus, 'host.' No connection with Lat. vir, 'man' (for Teut. wēr, see Wirmeft, Wirt, and Wirget), is possible, and it can hardly be related to warten.

Wirtel, m., 'spindle ring,' from the equiv. MidHG. wirtel, m., which is derived from the Aryan root wert, 'to turn' (see warten).

Wisch, m., 'rag, clot, wisp,' from the equiv. MidHG. wisch, OHG. wis, m., to which MidHG. and ModHG. wischen, OHG. wischen, is allied. Comp. OIC. wisk, 'bundle,' and also E. wisp with a labial instead of a guttural. The base wisku, wisp, wisps, may be connected with Lat. virga (from vīgā 'aces').

Wispef, m., 'twenty-four bushels,' Mid HG. only, a LG. word. The base wisch-schepel, recorded in the 12th cent. points to a connection with LG. schepel, 'bushel.'

Wispen, vb., 'to whisper,' from the equiv. MidHG. wišpe, OHG. wišpalôn, iwispalôn. Also in ModHG. only, wišpen (properly perhaps a LG. word), corresponding to AS. wīsprian, E. to whisper. These intensive forms seem to be based on an onomat. root lluís (hairs), to which also feif is usually referred.

Wiffen, vb., 'to know, beware of,' from the equiv. MidHG. wižzen, OHG. wižzan; a common Teut., and more remotely a primit. Aryan pret. present. Comp. Goth. wēl, 'I know;' AS. wēt, E. wit, OSax. wēt, OHG. and MidHG. wēţ. Based on pre-Teut. wēid, wēid, in Sans. veda, 'I know;' Gr. ηδόν, OSlov. vēdieti, 'to know.' This primit. unreduplicated perfect is based on a root wēid, which in the Aryan languages means lit. 'to find,' then 'to see, recognise;' comp. Sans. vēid, 'to find;' Gr. ηδόν, Lat. videre, 'to see.' Goth. vēitan, 'to observe.' In Ger. comp. gewið, wēwīfen, wēsigen, Bis.

Wifler, vb., 'to scent, spy out,' from MidHG. wižeren, 'to scent something;' comp. the equiv. OIC. wižu; connected with Wint. 'E. to wind, and Fr. vent, 'scent,' show that it was possible for the sportsman's phrase to attain this meaning (which is lit. 'to track by the aid of scent').

Wiflīb (with a normal b), Wifwe, f., 'widow,' from the equiv. MidHG. wižwe, wižwe, OHG. wītwā (wītwa), f.; common to Teut. and Aryan. Comp. Goth. wiždwe, OSax. wīdowa, Du. wijdwe, AS. wudowe, wīdwe, E. widow. Corresponding to Ir. fearbh, Lat. widua, San. vīhdhā, OSlov. vīdova. The primit. Aryan form wīdwe (wīdwād), f., 'widow,' implied in these words seems to be an old formation from an Aryan root wīdh, Sans. root vīdh, 'to become empty, be faulty;' comp. Gr. μίζως, 'single, unmarried.' The designations for Wifler, 'widower,' are recent derivatives of the femineform (comp. *Ewiflīger); comp. MidHG. Wītmann (hence Wiftrau). ModHG. Wāif, 'orphan,' is perhaps connected with the same Aryan root wīdh.

Wiflīm, n., 'widow's jointure,' the proper term is probably Wiflīm, n. The first component is MidHG. wīden, wīdem, m. and f., 'bridal-gift, present from the bridegroom to the bride,' then also 'endowment of a church,' OHG. wīdama, 'wedding gift of the bridegroom to the bride.' The corresponding AS. wētum, 'money paid for the bride,' leads to kinship with Gr.
Abridged Latin text provided by a language model, without any annotation.
has been rightly compared with the Aryan root vesl, ‘to march,’ preserved in Gr. ἀσκε, OSlav. viélka, so that Wolf meant perhaps ‘robber.’ The word was often used in Teut. to form names of persons; comp. Wohrm, under Wohr; Adolf, from Hwololf (lit. ‘famous wolf,’ see Wulf), Else, from Adalolf (lit. ‘noble wolf,’ see Abd).

Wolke, f., ‘cloud,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wolken, OHG. wohlan, m.; also in MidHG. (Alem., MidG.) wolke, OHG. wohla, f., ‘cloud.’ Corresponding to OSax. wolcan, n., Du. wolk, AS. wole, ‘cloud’ (to which E. welkin is allied). Under wel a pre-Teut. root welg, ‘moist,’ is assumed, with which the term wolken (wolken), n., ‘cloud’ (lit. ‘the moist thing’), peculiar to West Teut., is connected.

Wolke, f., ‘wool, down,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wilke, OHG. wolla, f.; corresponding to Goth. wulla, AS. wall, E. wool, Du. wol. Teut. wulc, from pre-Teut. wilc (for ll from in in Wolle and well), corresponds in the Aryan languages to Sans. wdi, OSlav. viùa, Lith. vilc, ‘wool’; in Lat. villus, villus. Sans. wdi is connected with a root w, ‘to cover, wrap’ (pres. wدn); hence Wolle (Aryan violc) meant lit. ‘that which covers.’ Gr. ἐπός, ἐπω, ‘wool,’ cannot be related to the common Aryan cognates (root vel).

Wollen, vb., ‘to wish, be willing, have a mind to, intend,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wöllen (wollen), OHG. wöllen (wollen); an anomalous vb.; the further details belong to grammar. Comp, OSax. wolian, willian, Du. willen, AS. wilen, E. to will, Goth. wulfjan. The connection between the Teut. root wel, ‘to wish,’ with which Wohr and Welf are also connected, and the equiv. Lat. velle is apparent; comp. also Saks. věl (ven), ‘to choose, prefer,’ OSlav. voliti, ‘to be willing.’ Gr. θέλων, to be willing,” is, on the other hand, not allied; it is more probably related to Gr. ἠθέλω, θέλω, ‘to wish,’ which, like Sans. harya, ‘to desire,’ points to an Aryan gel (gWel), which would produce in Teut. likewise a root wel, ‘to be willing.’

Wollelung, f., ‘delight, voluptuousness,’ from MidHG. wöl-lust, n. and f., ‘gratification, joy, pleasure, enjoyment, mery life, voluptuousness.’

Wonne, f., ‘rapture, ecstasy, bliss,’ from MidHG. wünne (winnen), OHG. wunna (wunnen), f., ‘joy, pleasure, the most beauti-

ful and best’; corresponding to OSax. wünna, ‘joy,’ AS. wynn. Goth. *wunja (gen. *wunjo) was probably a verbal abstract of Goth. wunan, ‘to rejoice,’ the root of which (Aryan yen, ‘to be pleased’) appears in wünmen. OHG. wünne (MidHG. wünne), ‘pasture-land,’ has been considered as identical with Śuun; yet that word, like Goth. winja, ‘pasture, fodder,’ has its own early history. It has been preserved in Wünmen, ‘month of May,’ MidHG. wünnenmänan (winnenmänan), OHG. wünne, wünne-, wünne-, wünne-, wünne-, ‘pasture month.’

Worfeln, vb., ‘to fan, winnow,’ ModHG. only; intensive of wünne.

Worgen, see wünne.

Worle, n., ‘word, term, expression,’ from the equiv. MidHG. und OHG. wort, n.; corresponding to Goth. wórd, OSax., AS., and E. word, Du. word. The common Teut. vórd, ‘word,’ based on Aryan wdrh-, is equiv. to Lat. verbum (Lat. b for Aryan dh, as in Bart, rct, Pruss. wdrds, ‘word,’ and Lith. vordas, ‘name.’ Wol has with less reason been regarded as an old partic. vor-tō, (for the suffix comp. aft and traut), and derived from the root wer (wēr), appearing in Gr. ἔρωτα, ἔρωτα, ἔρως, saying, ἐρωτα, ‘to ask,’ and with which OIr. brith, ‘sentence,’ based on Aryan wērto-, is connected.

Wrad, n., ‘wreck, refuse,’ ModHG. only, from LG.; comp. Du. wreak, E. wreck. Based on Du. wreak; ‘useless, damaged,’ and wreken, ‘to cast out.’

Wucher, m., ‘usury, interest,’ from MidHG. wuchcher, OHG. wuhcher, m. and n., ‘produce, fruit, gain, profit;’ corresponding to Goth. wóchers, ‘usury.’ The OHG. and MidHG. sense ‘descendants’ points to a Teut. root wek, ‘to arise, bear,’ which is identical with the Aryan root wek, ‘to be astir, successful, energetic’ (see weiden); comp. Sans. vastra, m., ‘power, strength, nourishment, prosperity,’ and AS. onwezenan, ‘to be born.’ In meaning the Aryan root auq, ‘to increase,’ cognate with Aryan wog, is more closely connected; comp. Lat. auqere, Goth. auqan (Lith. augt, ‘to grow’).

Wuchs, m., ‘growth, development;’ ModHG. only, a graded form, from wachsen.

Wucht, f., ‘weight, burden,’ ModHG. only, from LG. wucht, a variant of Geücht.

Wüßen, vb., ‘to root, grub up, burrow, rummage, stir up,’ from the equiv. MidHG. wüßen, OHG. wülen (from *woljan);
corresponding to Du. voelen. With this weak verbal root *vool* is connected the Teut. cognate *vul*-(see *wulf*), to which OHG. and MidHG. *wulf* and AS. *voll*, 'defeat, ruin,' are allied.

*Wulf*, f., 'swelling, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wuln* (d), OHG. *wunt*; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *wund*, Du. *gewund*, and Goth. *wunds*; properly an old partic. with the Aryan suffix -s. There is also an old abstract of the same root with the Aryan suffix -tā (see *Ganah*), ModHG. *Wunde*, 'wound,' from MidHG. *wunde*, OHG. *wunnt*, f., to which OSax. *wunnd*, Du. *wunde*, AS. *wund*, E. *wound*, correspond. The root on which the word is based would assume the form *vun* in Teut.; comp. Goth. *winda* (see *wende*), to 'gall,' 'to make round, roll,' to which *wulle* is allied.

*Wund* adj., 'galled, chafed, wounded,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wunt* (d), OHG. *wunt*; corresponding to OSax. and AS. *wund*, Du. *gewund*, and Goth. *wunds*; properly an old partic. with the Aryan suffix -s. There is also an old abstract of the same root with the Aryan suffix -tā (see *Ganah*), ModHG. *Wunde*, 'wound,' from MidHG. *wunde*, OHG. *wunnt*, f., to which OSax. *wunnd*, Du. *wunde*, AS. *wund*, E. *wound*, correspond. The root on which the word is based would assume the form *vun* in Teut.; comp. Goth. *winda* (see *wende*), to 'gall,' 'to make round, roll,' to which *wulle* is allied.

*Wurde*, f., 'dignity,' from MidHG. *wirde*, OHG. *wirde*, f.; an abstract from Wurt.—würdig, adj., 'worthy, estimable,' from the equiv. MidHG. *wirde*, OHG. *wirde*.

*Wurf*, m., 'throw, cast, projection,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurf*; allied to *werfen.—With this *Würfel*, m., 'die, cube,' from MidHG. *würfel*, OHG. *wurfel*, m., is connected; comp. the equiv. OSc. *werpel*.

*Würzen*, vb., 'to choke, strangle, throttle,' from the equiv. MidHG. *würzen* (MidG. *worgen*), wk. vb., OHG. *wurgen* (from *wurtgan*). Beside this wk. vb. there existed a strong verbal root, Teut. *werg* (deduced from the equiv. MidHG. *wurcogen*), from Aryan *werg-, from which Lith. *versūt* (versūt), 'to lace together, press firmly,' and OSlov. *vříž*, 'to chain, bind,' are derived. The word has also been compared with the Aryan root *wreng-*, (see *ring-*)

*Wurm*, m., 'worm, grub,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wurm*, 'worm, insect, serpent, dragon'; comp. Goth. *wārdms*, 'serpent,' OSax. *wurm*, 'serpent,' Du. and E. *worm*. The meaning of the common Teut. word varies between 'worm' and 'serpent' (comp. *Linbewurm*). The former occurs in the primit. allied Lat. *vermis*, 'worm,' with which Gr. *ποιός* (*pōios* for *f̞p̞op̞os*), 'wood-worm,' is related by gradation. Sans. *yran*; *yram*, *yram*, *yram*, *yram* (also *yram*), 'worm,' *yram*, *yram*, and *yram*, *yram*, *yram*, *yram*, *yram*, 'root,' are not connected with this word; nor is Gr. *αρτος*, 'maw-worm,' related to it.—

*Wurmen*, vb., 'to become worm-eaten, pry, poke into,' ModHG. only; comp. Du. *wurmen*, 'to torment oneself, languish, work hard'; probably allied to *Wurm*.

*Wurfil*, f., 'sausage, pudding, roll, pad,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *wurst* (MidG. and Du. *wurst*), f. This specifically G. word is rightly regarded as a derivative of the Aryan root *verti* (see *wur*), 'to turn, wind' (see *wür* and *Bütte*); hence *Wurf* (base *writt*, *wrist*), lit. 'turning.'

*Wurj*, f., 'root, herb,' from MidHG. and OHG. *wurz*, f., 'herb, plant' (MidHG. also 'root'); comp. OSax. *wurt*, 'herb, flower,' AS. *wyrt*, E. *wort*, Goth. *wērtas*, 'root.' An Aryan root *wird*, *wird*, is indicated by Gr. *pākouv*, 'tendril, shoot' (Gr. *πίκα* from *pīkhn*), and Lat. *vāvix* (Gr. *vāvix*), with which again OSc. *rōt* (whence the equiv. E. *root*) for *wurt* is closely connected; comp. also *Müe*. An allied Tent. root *urt* (from Aryan *vurt*) appears in Goth. *urtis-*, 'herb,' and OHG. *urtan*, 'to plant.' To this is allied *Würze*, f., 'spice, seasoning, word (brewing),' from MidHG. *würze*, f., 'spice plant;' corresponding to E. *wort* and OSax. *wurtia*, 'spice.'—würzen, vb., 'to spice, season,' from the equiv. MidHG. *würzen*, OHG. *wurzen.*
Wurzel, f., 'root,' from the equiv. Mid HG. wurzel, OHG. wurzala, f.; corresponding to Du. wortel. The final l is not, as Gif, a diminut. suffix; OHG. wurzala is rather, according to the evidence of the equiv. AS. wurztalu, a compound, properly wurz-walu. In OHG. the medial w was lost, as in Bürzel (OHG. burgdzal), equiv. to AS. bürzlawe (comp. further OHG. eihorn with déceorn). Thus too Merzal, OHG. mehrala, represents *morth-walu, ModHG. Mærzel, OHG. geisala, represents *geis-walu. The second component is Goth. walu, 'staff, walu, Du. woot, AS. wústi, Du. wúst, OHG. wurzala meant lit. 'herb stick' (from Bürzel).

Zußt, m., 'chaos, trash, filth,' from Mid HG. (rare) wuosti, m., 'devastation, chaos, refuse.'—zußt, adj., 'desert, waste, confused, disorderly,' from MidHG. wüsteste, OHG. wuostli, 'desolate, uncultivated, empty'; corresponding to OSax. wöstli, Du. wóest, AS. wöstle, 'waste.'—zußtel, f., 'desert, wilderness,' from the equiv. MidHG. wüsteste, OHG. wuostli (wuostinia), f.; comp. OSax. wústinnia, AS. wústen, 'wilderness.' To these West Teut. cognates, which point to a pre-Teut. adj. wóstu, OIr. fós, and Lat. vástus, 'waste,' are primit. allied. The West Teut. adj. cannot be borrowed from Lat. (only MidHG. waste, 'desert,' is probably thus obtained).

Wüt, f., 'rage, fury, madness,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. wuet, f.; in OHG. also wuot, AS. wód, E. wood, adj., 'furious, mad,' Goth. wóds, 'possessed, lunatic.' There exist, besides these cognates, AS. wód, 'voice, song,' OIr. óir, 'poetry, song.' The connection between the meanings is found in the primit. allied Lat. wates, 'inspired singer' (OIr. fáith, 'poet'); comp. the Sans. root rāj, 'to animate spiritually.' From the same is prob. derived the name of the O'Teut. god Wódan (AS. Wódan, *Wéden, OSax. Wódan, OIr. Ôdenn, OHG. Wutjan), whose name is preserved in Du. Woensdag, E. Wednesday. The orig. mythological idea of the wáhtun Fré, 'the spectral host,' is based on Mid HG. (and OHG.) Wótonfræ her, 'Odin's host.'

Zaicken, 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 OIr. tag, m., 'willow twig.' E. tack, are also probably allied. The latter are perhaps primit. cognate with Sans. dāc, 'fringe,' or with Gr. doxós, 'beam' (Teut. takkó, Aryan dokno-). It is uncertain whether Zußt is allied.

Zag, adj., 'faint-hearted, shy, irresolute,' from the equiv. MidHG. zage, OHG. zago, zog, adj., 'faint-hearted, cowardly.' A derivative of ModHG. zagen, 'to lack courage, hesitate' (comp. mād and wāfen), MidHG. zagen, OHG. zagen. It is not probable that the word was borrowed, in spite of the few cognates of the Tent. stem tag. This is probably derived from a Goth. *at-agam (1st sing. *atagis, equiv. to Ir. ad-agar, 'to be afraid') by apocope of the initial vowel; at is probably a prep. Goth. agam, 'I am afraid,' is based on the widely diffused OTent. root ag (Aryan agh), 'to be afraid,' with which Gr. ἀγαθός, 'pain, distress,' is also connected.

Zäh, adj., 'tough, viscous, obstinate,' from the equiv. MidHG. zeh, OHG. zahi, adj.; corresponding to Du. taaí, AS. tôh, E. tough; Goth. *tadvu (from *tanhu-) has to be assumed. With the Tent. root tanh, 'to hold firmly together,' are also connected AS. getenge, 'close to, oppressing,' and OSax. bitengi, 'pressing.' Zanù appears on account of its meaning to belong to a different root.

Zabi, f., 'number, figure, cipher,' from MidHG. zal, f., 'number, crowd, troop, narrative, speech,' OHG. zala, f., 'number'; corresponding to Du. tal, 'speech,' AS. talu, E. tale. Allied to zǎflen, vb., 'to count out, pay,' from MidHG. zaln, OHG. zaln, 'to count, reckon, compute' (OSax. talon), and zǎflén, vb., 'to number, count,' from MidHG. zőln, OHG. zelfen (from *zeljan), wv. vb., 'to count, reckon, enumerate, narrate, inform,' say,' Comp. Du. tellen, 'to count, reckon, have regard to,' AS. tellan, E. to tell. From the originally strong verbal root tal, Goth. taljan, 'to instruct,' is also derived. In non-Tent. there is no certain trace of a root dat, 'to enumerate.' See Žell.
 žeňu, adj., 'tame, tractable, docile,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zam; corresponding to Du. tam, AS. tōm, E. tame, and OIC. tamr, 'tame, domesticated.' Allied to žeňmen, vb., 'to tame, domesticate, break in, check,' from MidHG. žemmen (zemmen), OHG. zemmen (from *zamjan), wk. vb., 'to tame;' corresponding to Goth. gatamjan, OIC. temja, Du. temmen, 'to tame.' The connection between the Teut. cognates and Lat. domare, Gr. ἅσυν, Sans. dāmāy (domany), 'to subdue, compel' is undoubted. The relation of these cognates based on dom, 'to subdue,' to a similar root appearing in MidHG. žemmen (Teut. root tem, 'to be suitable, be fitted') is obscure. OHG. zemmen, 'to tame,' looks as if it were a causative of OHG.žēnan, '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 vēten).

žēnu, m., 'tooth,' from the equiv. MidHG. žan, zant (dā), OHG. zan, zand, m.; common to Teut. and also to Aryan. Comp. OASax. and Du. tand, AS. tōp (from *tanp), E. tooth, Goth. tunp. Teut. tand-, tun- (from Aryan dont-, dant-), is primit. allied to Lat. dens (stem dent-), Gr. ὀδον (stem ὀδορ-), Sans. dat (nom. sing. dānt), danta, Lith. dantis, OIR. dēt, 'tooth.' The Aryan primit. stem dont- (dant-) is in form the pres. part. of the root źēn, 'to eat,' with apocope of the initial vowel (see vēn); hence žeň is lit. 'the eating organ' (for the Teut. suffix of the pres. partic. -sand-, -and-, see ḍeit, ōrunt, and ōrītanb). To this word žinne is allied.

žābře, f., 'tear,' properly neut. plur. of MidHG. žaher (*zacher), OHG. žahar (zakhar), m.; the form with ch in MidHG. is inferred from the derivative žehern, zahern, 'to weep' (OHG. hhr from hr). Comp. AS. teár (from *teahor, with the variant teaher), E. tear, OIC. tār (for *tahr), Goth. tagr, n., 'tear.' A primit. Teut. word in the form dācrum, which is presupposed by Gr. ἀκρον, Lat. lacruma (for earlier lacruma), OIR. dāër (dēr), 'tear.' The equiv. Sans. dṛṣṇu, if it stands for *dācrum, is abnormal.

žānče, f., 'tongs, pincers,' from the equiv. MidHG. zānge, OHG. zanga, f.; corresponding to Du. tang, AS. tōnge, E. tongs, and the equiv. OIC. lōng. The common Teut. tangō- assumes a pre-Teut. dask-, which is usually connected with the Sans. root dānc (dač), 'to bite' (comp. Gr. ἀκρον); hence žānč, lit. 'biter.' Comp. OHG. sanqer, MidHG. zanger, 'biting, sharp, lively;' whence Ital. tanghero, 'unpolished, coarse.'

žānken, vb., 'to quarrel,' from late MidHG. zankn̄, zenken, 'to dispute'; a remarkably late word, not recorded in the earlier Teut. periods. Perhaps MidHG. zanke (a variant of źnfe), 'prong, point,' is the base of žānčef, which must then have meant 'to be pointed.'

žapfe, m., 'peg, plug, tap, bung,' from MidHG. zapfe, m., 'tap, espec. in a beer or wine cask' (also wipfen, 'to pour out from a tap'), OHG. zapfe, 'peg, plug.' Corresponding to North Fris. tap, Du. tap, AS. toppa, E. tap, and the equiv. OIC. tappe. From the Teut. cognates are borrowed the equiv. Fr. tape and Ital. zafo (zamba, on the other hand, was borrowed from Romance). Teut. toppen- cannot be traced back to the other primit. allied languages; only źapf seems to be related to these cognates.

žappein, vb., 'to move convulsively, sprawl, flounder,' from the equiv. MidHG. zapplein, a variant of zabeln, OHG. zahalōn (zapjalōn ?), 'to sprawl!' A specifically HGlG. probably of recent onomatopoetic origin.

žarge, 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. tartsche, E. target, are borrowed). The remotest history of the cognates is obscure.

žart, 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, žart appears to be a partic. with the suffix to-. Tent. tar-do, from Aryan dr-tā- (comp. fāt, tet), is most closely related to the Zend partic. dereta, 'honoured;' comp. Sans. дра- 'to direct one's attention to something.' The Teut. word cannot have been borrowed from Lat. carus, 'dear.'

žafer, f., 'fibre, filament,' ModHG. only, unknown to the earlier periods (older Mod HG. zasel, Swed. zasen). Origin obscure.

žauer, m., 'charm, enchantment, magic,' from MidHG. zouber (zouer), OHG.
zoubar (zoufar), m., 'magic, charm, spell';
comp. Du. tooveren, 'to enchant,' Olg. taufr, n., 'magic.' For the meaning, the corresponding AS. teafor, 'vermilion,' is important; hence 3am is perhaps lit. 'illusion by means of colour;' others suppose that the runes were marked with vermilion, so that 3am would mean lit. 'secret or magic writing.' No cognates of the specifically Teut. taufr-, taufr- (Aryan root dāp, not dāh), have been found.

3aun(b)en, vb., 'to hesitate, delay, procrastinate,' allied to MidHG. (MidG.) zäven (*zäven), wk. vb., 'to draw,' which seems like žēren, to be connected with žišen.

3aun, m., 'bridle, rein,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. soun, m.; corresponding to OSax. tōm, Du. toom, OIC. tawmr, 'bridle, rein.' The meaning makes it probable that the word is derived from the Teut. root tug, tūh, 'to draw' (tawmno- for *taumno-, Aryan doumko ; comp. Žaum); hence 3aun is lit. 'drawing strap.'

3aun, m., 'hedge, fence,' from the equiv. MidHG. zān, m.; comp. OSax. tān, Du. tuin, 'hedge, garden,' AS. tān, 'enclosure, place,' E. town (also dial. to tine, 'to hedge in,' from the equiv. AS. tīnan), OIC. tān, 'enclosure, farm.' Teut. tā-no- (tā-nu-) is connected pre-historically with -dāman in OHG. places of names (such as Augstodāman, Lugodāman); comp. OIr. dān, 'citadel, town.'—3aunkönig, m., 'wren,' in MidHG. merely küniclin, OHG. chun(n)ingi, n., 'little king.'

3aufen, vb., 'to tease (wool, &c.), tug, pull about,' from MidHG. and OHG. erzāsen, OHG. zirōsen, 'bramble, brush.' Apart from HG. the Teut. root tās (Aryan dās), 'to tear to pieces' does not occur; the comparison with Lat. dāmus (from *dāsumus?), 'bramble,' is uncertain.

3eche, f., 'rotation (of duties), succession, hotel bill, share in a reckoning (at an inn), drinking party (each paying a share), corporation,guild, club,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēche f. (which also means arrangement, association); also in MidHG. zēchen (OHG. *žēkhōn), wk. vb., 'to arrange, prepare, bring about,' also (late), 'to run up a score at an inn.' In OHG. only the word gizēhōn, 'to arrange, regulate,' from this stem is found; comp. the allied AS. teoh-hian and teōgan (from *tehōn, tehōn, tehōn), 'to arrange, determine, regulate,' and teoh (hh), 'company, troop.' A Teut. root tēho, tēwine (tēwine), is indicated by Goth. gotēnjan, 'to ordain,' tēwa, 'order,' tēwō, 'troop of fifty men.' These imply a pre-Teut. root dēg, 'to arrange, regulate' (to which Gr. διέγγειν, 'meal,' for deigung?, is allied). The numerous senses in MidHG. may be easily deduced from the primary meaning.

3eche, f., 'tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēche, m. and f.; corresponding to Du. teekt, AS. *tieca (tieca is misspelt for tieca), E. tike, tick. From the old West Teut. tik, tikko, are derived the equiv. Ital. zecca, Fr. tique. Aryan diq̄h is indicated by Armen. tie, 'tick,' which is probably prim. allied to the Teut. cognates.

3e(r)er, f., 'cedar,' from MidHG. zieder (zider), m.; from Gr.-Lat. cedrus (OHG. zēdruboum).

3ech, m. and f., 'toe,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēhe, OHG. zēha, f.; corresponding to the equiv. Du. teen, AS. tāhe, tā, E. toe, and the equiv. OIC. tā. Beside the base tāhōn, tāhōn (Bav. zichen and Swab. zichen), assumed by these forms, MidHG. and LG. dialects prove the existence of a variant tāhōn (from tāhōn, tāhōn) ; Swiss and MidRhen. zēb, zēhe, Franc. and Henneberg. zēve, Thuring. zīve. Pre-Teut. diq̄e-n, 'toe,' is usually connected with Gr. διέγγειν (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.'

3ehen, num., 'ten,' from the equiv. MidHG. zēhen, (zēn), OHG. zēhan ; corresponding to OSax. ēhan, Du. ten, AS. ēn, E. ten, Goth. tāhan ; common to Aryan in the form dēka ; comp. Sans. dāka, Gr. δέκα, Lat. decem, and OSlav. deni. —3echnie, adj., 'tenth,' from MidHG. zēhende (zēnde), OHG. zēhando ; as subst. 'a tenth, tithe.'

—3ehntel, see Zei. Comp. also zig.

3ecken, vb., 'to eat and drink, live, waste,' from MidHG. zer, (verzer), 'to consume, use up;' OHG. fseran, str. vb., means only 'to dissolve, destroy, tear' (comp. Minge). Corresponding to Goth. gatairan, 'to destroy, annihilate,' AS. tēran, E. to tear; allied to Du. teren, 'to consume,' OSlav. derjan, 'to destroy, annihilate,' and also to ModHG. zerren and žerěn. The Teut. str. verbal root ter, 'to tear;' corresponds to Gr. δέρεω, 'to flay,' OSlav. derjat, 'to tear;' and the Sans. root dar, 'to burst, fly in pieces or asunder.'

3eichen, n., 'sign, mark, token, signal,
symptom, indication,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zeichen*, OHG. *zeihhan*; n.; corresponding to OSax. *tähan*, Du. *teken*, AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, and the equiv. Goth. *taskns*. A derivative of the Aryan root *dīk*, which appears also in *ziēn* and *ziēg*; this root with *ē* is contained further in AS. *tēcēgan*, E. *to teach* (comp. the g of Lat. *dignus*, *progignus*, and of Gr. *γίγνεσθαι*).— Der. *ziēhnen*, vb., 'to mark, draw, delineate;' from Mid HG. *zeichnen*, OHG. *zeihhan*; lit., 'to furnish with marks.'

Zeider, m., 'keeper of bees,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zielere*, OHG. *zielalari*, m.; a derivative of OHG. *zielal*, Mid HG. *ziel-,* espec. in the compound *zielalweida*, Mid HG. *zielalweid*, 'forest in which bees are kept.' This *ziel* (pre-HG. *ziello*; probably appears also in LG. *ziebtir*/*zieltir*, 'honey-bear') does not occur in any other OTest. 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. See also, on Slav. *blela*, 'keeper of bees' (comp. *ziēhnen*); but this derivation is not quite probable. Its connection with *zielalba* (Mid HG. *zielal-, zielalbast*) and *zielal* is equally uncertain.

Zen*, 'to show, point out, demonstrate,' from Mid HG. *zenen*, OHG. *zeifan*, str. vb., 'to show, indicate'; a specifically HG. derivative of the Tent. str. verbal root *tīf*, Mod HG. *ziēn*. The latter comes from Mid HG. *zihein*, str. vb., 'to accuse of, depose concerning,' OHG. *zithen*, 'to accuse'; also Mod HG. *verzihein*, 'to pardon,' Mid HG. *verzihen*, OHG. *firsthan*, 'to deny, refuse pardon.' Based on the Aryan str. verbal root *dīk* (for *dīk* see *ziēd*); comp. Sans. *dīg*, 'to exhibit, produce, direct to,' Gr. *dēwvō*, 'to show,' Lat. *dicere*, 'to say.'

The primary meaning of the root is preserved by *ziēd* and *zeifan*, as well as by Goth. *gateihan*, 'to announce, narrate, proclaim,' say; comp. the compounds OSax. *asfīhan*, AS. *asfīen*, 'to deny.' In HG. the word seems to have acquired a legal sense (comp. Lat. *causidicus iudex*); comp. *sūdēt*.

Zeiland, m., 'spurge laurel,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zielant*, scarcely allied to Mid HG. *ziel*, 'liar'; more probably connected with *zielalba*. Comp. *ziēter*.

Zelle, f., 'line, row, rank,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zīlə*, OHG. *zīla*, f. (late Mid HG. also 'lane'). A specifically HG. derivative of the Tent. root *tīf*, from which *ziē* and *ziēt* are also derived.


Zelt*, f., 'time, epoch, period, tense;' from the equiv. Mid HG. and OHG. *sīl*, f. and n. (OHG. *sīld*, n.); corresponding to OSax. *tīld*, Du. *tijd*, AS. *tīl*, E. *tide* (comp. Du. *tijg*, which is also used of the flow of the sea). The root of Tent. *tē-di-*, 'time,' is *tī-*, as is proved by the equiv. OIC. *tīma*, AS. *tīma*, E. *time* (comp. Goth. *hinlā leave under *ziēt*). A corresponding Aryan root *dīk* is presupposed by Sans. *a-dīti*, 'unlimited in time and space, unending, endless' (the name of the goddess Aditi). Other Tent. derivatives of the same root are *ziē*, and *ziēt*, which also point to the 'limitless in time or space.—Zellt*, f., 'meadow saffron,' from Mid HG. *ziēhla*, OHG. *ziēhla*; the name of the plant is due to the fact that it does not bloom at the ordinary period of flowering plants. —Zelzung, f., 'newspaper, gazette,' from late Mid HG. *ziēhunga*, 'information, news;' comp. Du. *tijdige*, E. *tongs*, OIC. *tīndane*, 'tidings.' The evolution of the meaning from the stem of *ziē* is not quite clear; comp., however, E. *tōde*.

Zells, f., 'cell,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zīlē*; formed from Lat. *cella* (comp. *ziēter*).

Zelt*, n., 'tent, pavilion, awning,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *ziēlt* (more frequently *gezielt*), OHG. *zīlt* (usually *gezielt*), n. A common Tent. word; comp. AS. *gūteld*, 'tent, pavilion, cover;' hence E. *tilt*, OIC. *tīel*, 'curtain, tent.' From OTeut., Fr. *taude*, 'hat' (Span. and Port. *toldo*, 'tent?'), is derived; OFr. *taudier*, 'to cover,' points to the AS. str. vb. *bealdan*, 'to cover, cover over' (E. and Du. *tent* is based upon Fr. *tente*; comp. Ital. *tenda*, from Lat. *tendere*). Hence the evolution of meaning of *ziēlt* may be easily understood from a Tent. root *teld*, 'to spread out covers.' The following word is allied.

Zelle, m., 'cake, tablet, lozenge,' from the equiv. Mid HG. *zīlē*, OHG. *zīlō*, m. Perhaps derived from the Tent. root *teld*, 'to spread out' (see the preceding word). Comp. *ziēten* for the meaning.

Zeller, m., 'palfrey, ambling pace,' from
the equiv. MidHG. zéter, OHG. zéldrä, m. Lit. 'a horse that goes at a gentle pace'; allied to Bav. and MidHG. zélt, m., 'amble, gentle pace,' Du. telganger, 'amble.' To this AS. teaddrin, 'to totter,' is probably allied.

Zeit, in Zeugnis, n., 'criminal court or jurisdiction'; graf, m., 'judge of a criminal court,' from MidHG. zente, f., 'district, consisting properly of 100 communities'; comp. Ital. cinta, MidLat. centa, 'district.'

Zeitner, m., 'hundredweight,' from the equiv. MidHG. zentenerc, m. Formed from MidLat. centenarius (Da. centenaar); in Fr., however, quintal, Ital. quintale (and cantitra?)

Zepter, m. and n., 'sceptre,' from MidHG. zépter, m. and n., which is again derived from Gr.-Lat. septrum.

zer, prefix from MidHG. zer (MidG. zer- and zu-), OHG. zir-, zar-, sur-; a common West Teut. verbal prefix, meaning 'asunder'; comp. O Sax. ti, as. to. In Goth. only twist- occurs as a verbal prefix in twiststandan, 'to separate;' the nominal Goth. prefix tuz- (OHG. zir-, OEc. tor-) corresponds to Gr. δύσ-, Sans. dus, 'bad, difficult.'

zergen, vb., 'to torment, tease, vex'; ModHG. only. It may be identical with MidHG. zérn (and zergen), OHG. zérjan (see zértan); yet Du. tergen, AS. tergan, 'to tug, tease, worry' (E. to tarry), point to a Goth. turgjan, which with Russ. dergati, 'to tear, tug,' indicate an Aryan root árga (comp. trúag).

zerren, vb., 'to tug, tease, worry,' from MidHG. and OHG. zeren, wk. vb., 'to tear, cleave'; from the same root as gezern.

zerrüßen, see rütten, rüffen.

zerlöschen, vb., 'to shatter, shiver,' from MidHG. zerschellen, str. vb., 'to fly to pieces,' lit. 'to burst with a loud noise.'

zerstreut, adj., 'scattered, dispersed; first formed in the last cent. from Fr. distrait.'

zerbrümmern, vb., 'to destroy, shatter, lay in ruins,' formed from ModHG. Trümmer, 'fragments, ruins'; in MidHG. zerdrummen, 'to hew to pieces,' from MidHG. drum, 'piece, splinter.'

zeter, interj. (espec. in Bregenzerfeld, 'cry of murder, loud outcry,' from MidHG. zétergeschrie, from the equiv. MidHG. zéter (zéter), 'cry for help, of lamentation, or of astonishment'; not recorded elsewhere.

Zettel, m., from the equiv. late MidHG. zettel, m., 'design or warp of a fabric'; allied to MidHG. and OHG. zetten, 'to scatter, spread out,' whence ModHG. vertetten, 'to disperse, spill.' The early history of the root tad, seldom occurring in OldTeut., is obscure.—Zettel, m., 'note, ticket, playbill, placard,' from MidHG. zedele (zettel, zettelte), 'sheet of paper,' is different from the preceding word. It is formed from Ital. cedola (Fr. cédole), 'ticket,' MidLat. secundula (Gr. σχεδονία), 'scrap of paper.'

Zeug, n., 'stuff, substance, material, fabric, apparatus, utensils,' from MidHG. zue (g), m. and n., 'tool, implements, equipment, weapons, baggage, stuff, testimony, proof, witness'; OHG. gizig, m. and n., 'equipment, implements' (hence ModHG. zigibenz, 'arsenal'). Allied to ModHG. Zuge, m., 'witness,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) zuge. Also zeugen, vb., 'to produce, beget, bear witness, testify;' from MidHG. zeugen, 'to beget, prepare, procure, acquire, bear witness,' prove,' OHG. gizigón, 'to attest, show.' All the cognates are derived from the Teut. root *tbh (see ziefen), which in a few derivatives appears in the sense of 'to produce, beget;' comp. AS. teóm, 'descendants' (to which E. to teem is allied), Du. toen, 'brood.' From the same root the meaning 'to attest, show,' (OHG. gizigón), lit. 'to be put on judicial record,' must be derived.

Bide, f., 'kid,' from MidHG. ziekeln, OHG. ziekch, zickin (for the suffix -in, see Giswin), n. ; corresponding to AS. tičen. A diminutive of Teut. tiegg-, 'she-goat.' Comp. Zieg.

Bizzä, m. and n., 'zigzag,' ModHG. only; a recent form from Bötz.

Bicche, f., 'cover of a feather-bed, tick,' from MidHG. ziche, OHG. zieha, f., 'coverlet, pillow-case;' corresponding to Du. tijck, E. tick. Lat.-Gr. theca, whence also Fr. taise, 'pillow-case,' as well as OIr. tiach, 'tick,' was adopted in HG. contemporaneously with Riehen and Rüßi, hence theca was permuted to siehka.

Biçe, f., 'she-goat,' from the equiv. MidHG. zige, OHG. ziga, f.; a Franc. word, which in the MidHG. period passed also into LG. In OldG. Čieš, with which Biče is probably connected etymologically; for Goth. gait-, 'goat,' may have had a graded variant *gītaz, by metathesis *tīgaz. The latter form must also have been current
in prehistoric times, as is proved by the AS. diminut. *ticc'en*, equiv. to OHG. *ziech't* (see 3id.), and the form *kitt'n*, obtained by metathesis, equiv. to OHG. *chizzel*. In East MidG. *kitt* and *chipp* are used for *ziegel*; in Alem. and Bav. and in Thuring. *ziegel* is the current term.

*Siegel*, m., 'brick, tile,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziegel*, OHG. *ziigel*, m. The word was borrowed in the pre-HG. period, perhaps contemporaneously with *Muer, Beetn., Sivegel, and Schweider*, from Lat. *tégula*, whence also the Romance cognates *Ital. teghìa*, *tegola*, Fr. *tuile*; from the same source are derived Du. *tegehêl, tegel*, AS. *tigel*, E. *tile*. *Siegell* is not a cognate, but a genuine Teut. word, although Lat. *tegula* and its Romance forms may be used in the sense of *Siegell*.

*ziehen*, vb., 'to draw, pull, march,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziehen*, OHG. *ziohon*; a common Teut. str. vb.; comp. Goth. *tiuhan*, OSax. *tiohan*, AS. *teon*. The Teut. verbal root *tuh* (tug) corresponds to an Aryan root *dub*, which has been preserved in Mid. *dëco*, 'to lead.' From the same root the cognates of *Saum, 3euan, 3idit* (*Siet*), and the (properly) LG. *SaU*, n., are derived.

*Ziel*, n., 'limit, aim, goal,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. *zil*, n. Allied to Goth. *tils, gatils*, 'suitable, fit,' and *gatilôn*, 'to aim at, attain,' OHG. *zilôn*, 'to make haste,' AS. *tilian*, 'to be zealous, till' (E. *to till*), Du. *teilen*, 'to produce, create,' OSax. *tilian*, 'to attain.' To the Goth. adj. *tila*, 'suitable,' the Scand. prep. *til* (whence E. *till*) belongs. Hence the primary meaning of the cognates is 'that which is fixed, definite,' so that it is possible to connect them with the Teut. root *til* in *Siet* and *3idit*.

*zieben*, vb., 'to beseem, become, suit,' from MidHG. *zemen*, OHG. *zemân*, 'to beseem, suit, be adapted, gratify;' corresponding to Goth. *gatiman*, OSax. *teman*, DU. *betamem*, str. vb., 'to be proper, suit.' It has been suggested under *Saun* that OHG. *zeman*, 'to suit,' is a deduction from the causative *sâmen* (see *Saun* and *3aim*). Allied to *ziemlich*, adj., 'suitable, moderate, tolerable,' from MidHG. *zielich*, 'proper, adapted.'

*Ziener*, m., 'buttock, hind-quarter' (of animals), *hauhen* (of venison), from the equiv. MidHG. *zinere*, f. Bav. dialectic forms such as *3en* (En) and *3enmän* indicate the Teut. origin of the word; Teut. base *témâzh, tîmiz*.

*Bier*, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *zieere*, OHG. *ziert*, f., 'beauty, magnificence, ornament;' an abstract of the MidHG. adj. *ziere, OHG. ziari, zîri*, 'precious, splendid, beautiful.' Corresponding to OTe. *tirr*, OSax. and AS. *tirr*, m., 'fame, honour' (E. *tire*). The relation of the words is difficult to explain, because the stem vowels (OHG. *ia* not equiv. to AS. *i*) do not correspond. No connection with Lat. *decus*, 'honour' (decimus, 'becoming'), is possible.—*Zierat* (Zierat is a corruption), m., 'adornment, decoration,' from MidHG. *zielat*, an abstract of MidHG. *zieere* (comp. *Armut* and *Stiineut*).

*Zierde*, f., 'ornament, decoration,' from MidHG. *zierde*, OHG. *ziarida*, f., with the meanings of OHG. *ziart*, f. (see *Zier*).

*Ziesel*, m., 'shrew-mouse,' from the equiv. MidHG. *ziel* (and *zimem*), m.; a corruption of the equiv. Lat. *cisimus*.

*Ziestag*, see *Dinsdag*.

*Bisfer*, f., 'figure, numeral, cipher,' from late MidHG. (rare), *zifer, ziffer*, f.; corresponding to Du. *cijfer, E. cipher*, Fr. *chiffre*, 'cipher, secret characters,' Ital. * cifra*, 'secret characters.' Originally 'cipher, nought;' adopted in the European languages from Arab. *zifar, zîf*, 'nought,' along with the Arabic notation.

*Zig*, suffix for forming the tens, from MidHG. *-zig* (g), OHG. *-zug*; comp. *wanza.* In *trieg*, from MidHG. *dri-zeg*, OHG. *dri-zug*, there appears a different permutation of the *t* of Goth. *tiguus*, 'ten;' comp. AS. *-tig*, E. *ty.* Goth. *tiguus* (from pre-Teut. *tuika-*) is a variant of *tihan*, 'ten.' See *3im*.

*Zimmer*, n., 'room, chamber,' from MidHG. *zimer*, OHG. *zimbar*, n., 'timber, wooden building, dwelling room;' corresponding to OSax. *timbar*; Du. *timer*, *room,* 'room,' AS. *timber, E. timber, OTe. timbr. To these are allied Goth. *timrjon,* 'to build up,' OHG. and MidHG. *zimbern*, Mod. HG. *zimmer,* 'to build.' The primary meaning of the subst. was certainly 'wood for building;' it is primit. allied to Lat. *domus*, Gr. *dýmas*, Sans. *dama*, OSlov. *domi*, 'house' (lit. 'building of wood'); and also to the root vb. Gr. *démas,* 'to build' (dèmas, 'bodily frame').

*Zimmet*, m., 'cinamon,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zimemín, ziménent*, OHG. *zimmen*, m.; from MidLat. *cimamonium*
Zim

(Or. κάμαυον). For the Romance term see Zand.

ziimperītīs, adj., 'prim, prudish, affected,' a MidG. form for the genuine UpG. ziimperītīs; comp. ModDu. ziimperte, usually simimperte, equiv. to Dan., Norw., and Swed. dial. simper, semper, 'fastidious,' E. to simper.

Zīndel, m., 'light taffeta,' from the equiv. MidHG. zīndal, zīndal; from MidLat. cendalum (Gr. σίδαν, 'fine linen,' lit. 'Indian stuff'), whence Ital. zando, and zendale.

Zīngel, m., 'stone wall, palisade,' from MidHG. zīngel, m., 'rampart,' whence Mod HG. unūiŋgal, 'to encircle, surround' (Mid HG. zīngeln, 'to make an entrenchment'), formed like Lat. cingular, cingere.

Zīnk, n. and m., 'zine,' ModHG. only; certainly connected with锡um. It has been thought that 锡um, 'tin,' when borrowed by Slav, was extended by a Slav. suffix k, with which as zink it passed again into Ger. (whence Fr. zinc). Other etymologists assume a connection with the following word, because tin when melting forms spikes (Zīfenn).

Zīnken, m., 'spike, prong,' from the equiv. MidHG. zīnke, OHG. zīko, m. How the equiv. MidHG. zīnt, OIt. tin, and ModHG. Zāste are connected with this word is not clear. Late MidHG. zīnke (and zīnt), as a designation of a wind instrument (cornet), has been preserved in ModHG.

Zīnu, n., 'tin,' from the equiv. MidHG. and OHG. zīn, n.; corresponding to Du., AS., E., and OIt. tin; a common Teut. term which has no cognates in the allied languages (fr. tinne seems to be borrowed). Lat. stannum is the source of Fr. faîne, Ital. stagno, but not of the Teut. words.

Zīnne, f., 'pinacle, battlement,' from MidHG. zīnne, OHG. zīnne, f., 'upper part of a wall with openings or embrasures,' On account of the meaning it is probably not connected with Șan; MidHG. zīnt (see Zīnte), 'point, peak' (OHG. zīnna, from *zinjon for *zündjon), is more nearly allied. See Șan.

Zīnnober, m., 'cinnabar,' from the equiv. MidHG. zīnnober, m.; formed from Lat.-Gr. κόραβα, whence also Fr. cinnabar.

Zīns, m., 'tribute, rent, (plur.) interest,' from MidHG. and OHG. zīns, m., 'duty, tribute.' Borrowed during the OHG. period (comp. ἱμαι) from Lat. census (Ital. cenno), 'census, tax.' The HG. word passed in the form tīns into OSax.; in Du., ējns.

Zīpffel, m., 'tip, point, peak, lappet,' from MidHG. zīpfel (zīpff), m., 'pointed end, peak'; allied to E. and Du. tip. ziπf is the only primit, cognate word in Teut. (ζιππ has no connection with Zīpffel).

Zīppertin, n., 'gout,' from late Mid HG. (rare) zīppertin, 'gout in the feet'; allied to MidHG. zīppeltrit, 'tripping step.' Zīppen is an onomat. imitation of ziπf.

Zīrbel, f., in Zīrbeldrūfe, f., 'pineal gland,' from MidHG. zīrbel, in zīrbelwint, 'whirlwind'; allied to MidHG. zīben, 'to move in a circle, whirl,' OHG. zīber, AS. tearflian, 'to turn.' The Teut. root tār, 'to whirl,' cannot be traced farther back.

Zīrbel, m., 'circle, circuit, company, society,' from MidHG. zīrbel, OHG. zirkel, m., 'circle,' which is again derived from Lat. circulus (Ital. circolo, Fr. cercle), circle, MidHG. and OHG. sirc, 'circle,' from Lat. circus (Ital. circo).

Zīrpem, vb., 'to chirp,' ModHG. only; a recent onomatop. form. So too žīrfen, vb., 'to whisper, and žī fen, vb., 'to hiss.' ModHG. only; in MidHG., ziepezen, n., 'hissing.'

Zīstlag, see Dīnestag.

Zīther, Gīther, f., 'guitar, zither'; formed like the equiv. OHG. cīthara, zītra, f., from the equiv. Lat. cīthara. MidHG. has only zītöl, f., 'zither,' from OFr. cītole, which, like Ital. cēlora, comes from Lat. cīthara. Ital. and Span. guitarra, whence Fr. guitare, ModHG. Guitarr, 'guitar,' is, on the other hand, derived from Gr. κύθαρα.

Zītrone, Gītrone, f., 'citron,' ModHG. only, from Fr. citron, which is borrowed from Lat.-Gr. kūtpov. The origin of the latter word (the East ʃ) is unknown.

Zīller, Gīzer, f., 'thill, shaft,' from the equiv. MidHG. zīzer, OHG. zītzer, zīter, m. and n. The latter can hardly represent *zioklar (allied to ziok) on account of AS. teōder, E. tether, OIt. tjōž, 'rope.' The unintelligible ModHG. word was popularly, but wrongly, connected with zitter (dial. zeter, zitterfange).

Zīlteroch, m., 'herpetic eruption,' from the equiv. MidHG. zīlteroch, OHG. zīttaroch (hh), m. (ltt remains unpermutated as in gittern) corresponding to AS. læter, E. tether, to tether. Allied in the non-Teut. languages to Sans. dadrù, dadrùka, 'cutaneous eruption,' Lith. dederine, 'tether, seal' and Lat. derbiousus (from derēviosus l). AS. læter is based like Sans. dadrù on an Aryan
de-dru-, a reduplicated form (like Biffr); OHG. zittaroh is borrowed from it.

Zittern, vb., 'to tremble, shake, quiver,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitern, zitern, OHG. zittarōn, wk. vb.; corresponding to OEc. titra, 'to twinkle, wink, tremble' (old tr remains unpermutated in HG.; comp. hitter, Grittert, and tru). Zitern is one of the few Teut. vbs. which have a reduplicated present (see Bafrn). From the implied primit. Teut. *ti-tró-mi the transition to the weak 6 conjunction is easily understood, just as the change of Teut. *tri-rat-mi, 'I tremble' (comp. Goth. raíian, 'to shake,' from an Aryan root raí-), to the similarly sounding weak ai conjunction. In the non-Teut. languages no cognates of Zitern have been found (Aryan root drā?). The G. word was adopted by Dan.; comp. Dan. zitte, 'to shake.'

Zitter, m., 'sadoary,' from the equiv. MidHG. zitvar, zitvean, OHG. citvar, zitvar, m.; from MidLat. zeduarium, the source of which is Arab. zedwār. The zadoary was introduced into Western European medical science by the Arabs (comp. also It. stettvario, Fr. zedoire, E. zadoary).

Zitt, Zites, m., 'chintz,' from the equiv. Du. stits, chits, E. chintz. The ultimate source of the word is Bengali chits, 'variegated cotton.'

Zitze, f., 'nipple, teat,' from the equiv. late MidHG. (rare) zitte, f.; comp. the corresponding LG. titte, f., Du. tet, f., AS. til, m. (plur. tittas), E. teat, Swed. titt, 'teat.' The usual word for 'teat' in OHG. is tutta, tutta, f., tutte, tuve, m.; MidHG. tutte, tutte, f., tiital, m.; comp. Tutte. In Romance occur the cognate words—Ital. tetta, zizza, zazzola, 'teat,' Fr. tette, f., teton, tetin, m., 'nipple,' Span. teta, as well as Ital. tellare, Span. tetar, Fr. teter, 'to suck;' the double forms with t and z imply that these words were borrowed from Teut.

Sobel, m., 'sable (Mustella sibellina), sable-fur,' from the equiv. MidHG. sobel, m.; borrowed from Russ. sobol (comp. Dan. sobel). From the same source are derived MidLat. sabellum (OFr. sable, E. sable) and sabellinus, whence Ital. sibellino, Span. zibellina, Fr. zibeline.

Zober, see Zuber.

Zofe, f., 'maid, waiting-woman,' ModHG. only, formed from MidHG. zöfen (zöfen), 'to draw, arrange suitably, nurse, adorn;' zöfe, f., 'ornament;' hence Zech, lit. 'adorning maid.'

Zögern, vb., 'to linger, loiter, defer,' ModHG. only, a derivative of MidHG. zogen, OHG. zōgon, 'to tug, draw, go, defer, retard.' An intensive form of Gützen; comp. OEc. gota, E. to tug. For the development of meaning comp. further MidHG. dial. gützen, 'to wander aimlessly.'

Zöbling, m., 'pupil,' ModHG. only; formed with the suffix -ling from MidHG. *zog, 'guide, leader,' in magasoge, 'tutor,' OHG. magasoge, 'paedagogus' (see ßrcg); allied to gützen.

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, 'inch.'

Zoll (2.), m., 'duty, toll, dues,' from MidHG. and OHG. zol, m., 'custom-house, toll, duty;' corresponding to the equiv. O Sax. and AS. tol, E. toll, Du. tol, OEc. tolår. Usually regarded as borrowed from MidLat. telonium, Gr. τέλαιον, 'custom-house, toll.' The Ger. words are, however, in spite of the lack of a Goth. *tolla (for which midla occurs; comp. Øunt), so old, and correspond so closely, that they must be regarded as of genuine Teut. origin. Zoll is connected with the root tal (appearing in zafen and Afdt), of which it is an old partic. in no- (II from m), and hence it signified originally 'that which is counted.'—Derivative Söllner, m., 'collector, receiver of customs,' from MidHG. zollnere, zolner, OHG. zollandri, zolneri, m. Corresponding to AS. tolner, tollere, E. toller, Du. tollenaar, OFris. tolner, Dan. tolder; comp. O Sax. tolna, 'toll.'

Zone, f., 'zone,' ModHG. only, from the equiv. Lat.-Gr. τόνδα.

Zopf, m., 'long' plait of hair, pigtail, cue, tuft,' from MidHG. and OHG. zopf, m., 'end, peak, cue.' Corresponding to LG. topp, Du. top, 'end, peak;' AS. and E. top (MidE. variant tuft), OFris. topp, '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 ßevi orig. 'points of the hair when tied together' (comp. Zapfen and ßerp). 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 Alaman. 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. *tapa*, *tendrillo*, Ital. *toppo*, ModFr. *toupet*, **tuft, lock of hair**. No cognate terms are found in the non-Teut. languages.

**Sorus, Sorus**, m., "confusion," ModHG. only, from Jewish *zoros*, *oppression*.

**born**, m., *anger, wrath, passion,* from MidHG. *zorn*, m., OHG. *sorn*, n., *violent indignation, fury, insult, dispute*; corresponding to OSax. *torn*, n., *indigation*, AS. *torn*, n., *anger, insult*, Du. *toorn*, m., *anger* ("torn, push, fight"); in Goth. by chance not recorded. It is an old partic. in no- from the root *tar*, to tear (Goth. *ga-taran*, OHG. *saran*, to tear to pieces, destroy); hence *berru* meant lit. "rendering of the mind?". Yet note Lith. *durnas*, "mad, angry, insufferable," and *durnutis*, "to rage."

**bole**, f., *obscenity*, ModHG. only; of obscure origin, but certainly a loan-word. It is most probably connected with Fr. *sotte*, *sotie*, *sobriety* (*in the carnival plays obscurity is the main element*), Fr. *sotise*, *abusive language, indecency,* from Fr. *sot*, *blockhead,* Span. and Port. *zote*, "booby." With these are connected Ital. *zotico*, *coarse, uncouth* (comp. Ital. *zotezcheza*, *coarseness*; *zoticacco*, *uncouth, clownish*); they are not derived from Lat. *exoticus* (Lat. *z* is never equiv. to Rom. *s*).

Comp. further AS. and E. *sot*, Du. *sot*, and Fr. *sotien*, *sotier*, *sop.*

**Zoffe (1). Zöfle**, f., *lock, tuft, tangle,* from MidHG. *zote*, *zotte*, *sotie*, m. and f., *tuft of hair*; OHG. *zotta*, *zata*, *zota*, f., *zotto*, m., *mane, comb (of birds), tuft.* MidHG. *zotte* is normally permuted from *toddon*—comp. OE. *todd*, m., *tuft, bit, tod (weight for wool)*; E. *tod*, Du. *toddle*, *tugs, tatters*; also Dan. *tot*, *tuft of hair, tangle,* Du. *touf*, *tuft-net*?*. Nothing more definite can be ascertained concerning the early history of the word. From Ger. are derived the Ital. words *sazza*, *sazza*, *long hair,* and *tattera*, *rubbish, trash* (perhaps also Ital. *zattera*, *zattera*, Span. *zata*, *zato*, tangle*; *raft.*

**Zotte (2). Zöfle**, f., dial., *spout of a vessel*, equiv. to Du. *tuit*, *pipe* (see *Duit*).

**zöflein**, vb., *to move clumsily, shuffle along,* from MidHG. *zoten*, *to walk slowly, sannier*; comp. E. *tottle*, *toddle*, *tatter*; allied to *Zott (1).*

**zu**, prep., *to, in addition to, at, in order to*; adv., *to, towards,* from the equiv. MidHG. *zuo* (MidG. *zö*); OHG. *zuo*, *zua*, *zö*; comp. the corresponding OSax. *tó*, Du. *tou*, OFr. *tó*, AS. *tô*, E. *to*; wanting in Old. and Goth. (for which Scand. *tú* and Goth. *du occur*). It corresponds in non-Teut. to Lith. *da*, OIr. *dó*, as well as to Zend -*dā*, Gr. -*δύ* and Lat. -*do*, which are used eclectically.

**Zuber. Zober. Zuber. rober**, m., *tub,* from MidHG. *zuber*, *zuber,* OHG. *zuber,* n., *vessel*; probably allied primit. to MidE. *tubb*, E. *tub,* Du. *tobbe*, LG. *tubben* and *töver.* In OHG. also *zuivar,* which compared with OHG. *zivar* (see Gimer) is regarded as a *vessel with two handles,* and is connected in form with Gr. *θεσπος* (from dvi, *two,* and root *φερ*).

**Zubufe. f., *additional contribution,* from late MidHG. *zuibue* (from *zuiboe*), *zuiboez* m., *supplement*; comp. *Züge.*

**Zucht, t.**, *breeding, rearing, breed,* brood, education, discipline,* from MidHG. and OHG. *zucht,* f., *breeding, expedition; education, discipline; culture, propriety; that which is trained, cultivated; posterity.* A verbal abstract of *žičen* (comp. *žuist* from *žičen*); corresponding to LG. and Du. *zucht*, AS. *tyht*, Dan. *tugt*, Goth. *zichts* (in *zichts*, completion).—Derivatives—*žičen,* vb., *to breed, cultivate, bring up, discipline,* from MidHG. *žchten*, OHG. *zchien*, *zchöhn*, *to train up,*—*žichtig,* adj., *modest, bashful, discreet,* from MidHG. *žichtic, OHG. *zchögn*, *well bred, polite; punitive; pregnant*.—*žichtigen,* vb., *to chastise, correct, punish,* from MidHG. *žichtegen*, *to punish.*

**Zud. Zud. Zud. Zud. Zud. Zud.**, m., *twitch, start, shrug,* from MidHG. *zue* (gen. *zuckes*), m., *quick marching, jerk.* Allied to *judeh. jüden,* vb., *to move convulsively, start, jerk, tug,* from MidHG. *zucket*, *zucchen, OHG. *zucken, zuochen,* *to march quickly, snatch away, jerk, tug*; intensive form of *žičen.* Hence the ModHG. compounds *entžuchen*, *eržuchen* (MidHG. *eszucken, versucken*), signified orig. *to snatch away, transport in spirit.* From the base *suckön* is derived Fr. *toucher*, Ital. *toccare.*

**Zücher. Zücher. Zücher. Zücher. Zücher. Zücher.**, m., *sugar,* from the corresponding MidHG. *zucker*, *zucker,* m. (OHG. *zucchen,* once only); comp. the corresponding Du. *suiker,* MidE. *sucre,* E. *sugar,* Fr. *zucker,* Dan. *sukker,* Swed. *socker.* The word was borrowed from MidLat. *zucchar,* which is derived in the first instance from Arab. *sokhar,* asokhar; from the same source the Rom. class Fr. *sucre* and Ital. *zucchero* are obtained. Span. *azúcar* was directly adopted

**sudácrand**, m., 'sugar-candy,' Mod.HG. only, from Fr. *cruce candi*; Ital. *zuccheri candito*, 'crystallised sugar, sugar-candy,' which is derived from Arab. *gandi!*; the ultimate source of the word is Indian *khand*, 'piece.'

**zúrcrt**, adv., 'at first, firstly, in the first place;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *zu erst*, OHG. *zu er*, *zürest*, OHG. *zu brist*, *zu rist*, 'at first, for the first time'; comp. rírf.

**zúrfall**, m., 'chance, incident, occurrence, accident,' from late Mid.HG. *zuwöôal*, m., 'accident, what happens to a person; receipts,' allied to *züler*.

**zúrfrießen**, adv. and adj., 'contented, satisfied,' Mod.HG. only; originally only an adv. formed by the combination of the prep. *zu* and the dat. *Rießen*. Hence the orig. meaning of *zúrfrießen* is 'in peace, quietly, protection.' In Mid.HG. *mit wüde* (comp. *abwarten*, *beüden*) was the equiv. expression.


**zúgang**, m., 'admittance, access;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *zuwaoge*, m. (see *zuwa*).

**zügel**, m., 'rein, bridle, check;' from Mid.HG. *zügel*, *zügel*, m., 'strap, band, rein,' OHG. *zugel*, *zuhil* (*zwo*), m., 'band, cord, rein;' a derivative of *ziegen*. Corresponding to Ofc. *tygel*, m., 'strap, cord, rein,' AS. *tygel*, Du. *tegel*, Dan. *tige*. See also *Sam*.

**zügliich**, adv., 'at the same time, together;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *zugetlich*, 'in the same manner;' (see *glic*).

**zúhand**, adv., 'at once, immediately,' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *zehant*, lit. 'at hand.' In Ger. many adverbial expressions are formed from the word *zahant*—abhangen, verbünten, allzahend; comp. *zúltrießen*.

**zülest**, adv., 'finally, ultimately,' from Mid.HG. *ze lüstein*, *ze lüste*, OHG. *zi lüstein*; comp. *l卒*.

**zülle**, f., 'lighter, boat;' from the equiv. Mid.HG. *züle*, *zule*; early history obscure. The G. word is related only to the Slav. class, Russ. *cessln*, Pol. *csoën*, Czech *zun*; on which side the word was borrowed cannot be ascertained.

**zülp**, m., 'sucking mark (on the skin), spot made by sucking;' Mod.HG. only; allied to *züllen*, 'to suck'; origin obscure. Probably related to Du. *tul*, 'bottle, tippler, tulen,' 'to tipple.'

**zülnaf**, adv., 'especially, particularly,' from Mid.HG. and OHG. *zeit m*., 'at the point of time, forthwith, immediately'; comp. *Ma*.


**zunft**, f., 'guild, corporation, club, sect,' from Mid.HG. *zunft*, *zunft*, OHG. *zunft*, f., 'propriety, rule, law; society governed by certain rules, union, association, guild,' allied to *zünmen*. OHG. *zunft* is derived from *zümman*, 'to be proper,' by means of the *-t* (Goth. *-t*), which forms verbal abstracts; for the intrusion of an *f* in the combination *mt*, comp. *Munft*, *Münft*, and *Münst*. Hence the orig. meaning of *zunft* is 'suitability, propriety, that which is becoming or according to law.' For the development of meaning comp. *Güter*, derived from LG.

**Zunge**, f., 'tongue, language,' from Mid.HG. *zunge*, f., 'tongue, tongue-shaped
piece, language,' OHG. zungo, f., 'tongue, domain of a language.' Comp. OSax. tunga, LG. tunge, Du. tung, OFris. tunge, AS. tōng, E. tongue, OIr. and Swed. tung, Dan. tunge, Goth. tuggō. In non-Teut. occurs the cognate Lat. lingua, which is usually supposed to come from *tōngua (like lacrima for dacrōma, see Jähn). Teut. tōngōn, with Zung, is scarcely allied to the Sans. root dān, 'to bite, be pointed' (Zung should be lit. 'that which licks'); the relation to Sana. jūdā, jīhē, 'tongue,' is uncertain.

zungīfe, adv., ruined, undone, in the phrases zungīfe rītēn, wēten, 'to be ruined,' zungīfe māchen, 'to ruin, destroy,' from Mid HG. ze nīhtē, 'to nothing'; see nīht.

zungīfer, m., 'pilsen,' ModHG. only; probably allied to OHG. zinsilo, 'tinder' (comp. MidHG. zūden, 'to burn'), mentioned under züten.

zungēf, vb., 'to pull, pluck,' ModHG. only, earlier ModHG. ēfēn; denominative from ūf; hence ūfēn means lit. 'to drag by the hair'?

zungēfī, adv., 'in order, right,' from Mid HG. ze rīhte, OHG. zi rīhte, 'aright'; comp. LG. te rēchte (see ūfēd).

zungēn, vb., 'to be angry, from Mid. HG. zürēn, OHG. zurnen; denominative from ūrēn.

zungēdī, adv., 'back, backwards,' from Mid HG. zērūcke (MidG. zurücke), OHG. zi rūcke, 'backwards, behind one's back'; comp. LG. terīgge. Allied to ūfēndēn; comp. E. back.

zungenam, adv., 'together, from Mid HG. zēsamēne, zezamī, OHG. sizamī, 'together, jointly;' comp. ūfēmdūn, fant.

zungēlīn, vb., 'to pluck;' probably a derivative of ūfēn, ModHG. zēlen.

zuversīfī, f., 'confidence, reliance, conviction,' from Mid HG. zuversīrēt (MidG. zāvorsīrēt), OHG. zuoversīt, f., 'foreseeing, glance into the future, expectation, hope.' Allied, like ūfīt, to ūfēn.

zuvor, adv., 'before, beforehand, formerly,' from late Mid HG. zuvor, zuvorn (MidG. zāvōr), 'formerly, beforehand.' Allied, like ūf, to ūfēn.

zungēgī, adv. in zungen bringēn, 'to bring out, accomplish,' from Mid HG. ze wēgē, OHG. zi wēgē, 'on the (right) way.' Comp. ūfēgī, adv., and ūfēg.

zungēiten, adv., 'at times, sometimes,' ModHG. only; in Mid HG. under wēiten or wēlen, wēlēnt, 'once, formerly.' Similarly, ModHG. bidwēlen, allwēlēnt, wēlau, 'comp. wēl.'

zungēder, adj. (orig. adv.), 'important,' ModHG. only; implying MidHG. *zē wider, formed in a similar way to ModHG. zūgegen (MidHG. zēgegene), lit. 'against'; see wider.

zungēchen, vb., 'to pinch, tease, cheat,' from Mid HG. zwięcken, 'to pluck, tug'; a graded form of ūfēn.

zungēgen, vb., 'to wash,' see ūfēge.

zungēng, m., 'compulsion, force, restraint;' from Mid HG. zwięng, zwięng (g), m., 'compulsion, distress, oppression' (comp. MidHG. dzē libēs tōnsē, 'tenemus, constipation'), OHG. davung giddwung), m., 'distress, contraction, compulsion'; abstract of ūfēgen. Allied to ūfēngen, vb., 'to squeeze, constrain, force,' denom. of ūfēng, Mid HG. zwięngen, 'to use violence to, to squeeze in, oppress;' OHG. dweungen, 'to use violence to ('OHG. and Mid HG. zwięgen, zwungen, 'to pinch'; comp. Mid HG. zwięngen, 'tongs'); see also ūfēgen. A Teut. root jwēnh (Aryan jwēnk) is implied by OHG. dāhen, Du. duwen, As. jéhan, 'to press, oppress' (from *punhjan).

zungēngig, num., 'twenty,' from the equiv. Mid HG. zweenēc, zvenēc, OHG. zveinezung; a common West Teut. numeral. Comp. OSax. zweintig, LG. and Du. twentig, OFris. twintich, AS. twentig (from twegentig?), E. twenty (see ūfēd). The n of the first component seems to be a mark of the nom. plur. masc., as in OHG. zwēn-e, AS. twēgen; see ūfēt.

zungēwar, adv., 'indeed, truly, of course,' from Mid HG. zwięre, ze wēre, 'in truth,' OHG. zi wēre (Mid HG. wēr, n., 'truth,' an adj. used as a subst.). Connected, like ūfēms (MidHG. vēr war, 'truly'), with wēr.

zungē, f., 'nail, plug; aim, object, design, goal,' from Mid HG. zwięc (-ēcō), m., 'nail, plug in the centre of the target; aim, object, design;' comp. ūfēndūl, mēfūl, and ūfēf. How the ModHG. word (orig. 'nail') acquired its most prevalent meaning 'design' is explained by the Mid HG. term, of which the central idea is 'the object aimed at in the target'; other cognates of the Mid HG. word are wanting.

zungēn, num., see ūfēt.

zungēlele, f., 'towel,' from Mid HG. twięklele, twiękel, dōwhele, dōwele, f. (also quēhele, Thuring. Quātle), 'drying cloth, towel,' OHG. dōwehila, dōwehila, dwahila.
The implied Goth. *þwaltjo (old AS. thwealh) is a derivative of *þwalt, ‘bath, washing,’ and hence signified ‘that which belongs to bathing.’ The cognates are connected with MidHG. (dialect) *swagen, ‘to wash,’ from the equiv. MidHG. twahan, dvahan, OHG. dvahan; an old common Teut. word for ‘to wash.’ Comp. Goth. *þwahan, OSax. thahan, AS. þwécn, OIr. ðwéi, Dan. toe, twæte, twa, twilta, ‘to wash.’ With these are connected Goth. *þwalt, ‘bath, wash,’ AS. þwéla, ‘washing;’ OHG. dvahan, ‘bath, wash,’ OIr. ðwéil, ‘soap;’ MidHG. twuhol, ‘bathing tub.’ In the allied Aryan languages only Pruss. twaxtan, ‘bathing apron,’ is cognate; Gr. τείγω, Lat. tingo, ‘to moisten,’ are not connected with it. From OTeut. is derived the Rom. class, Ital. tovaglia, Fr. towel, equiv. to E. towel.

Thweic, ord. of þwéi, ‘second,’ a Mod. HG. form. The form in MidHG. is ander, OHG. andar, ‘the other;’ see anber.

Thwerfe, ‘athwart, across,’ in compounds such as Thwerfelj, ‘diaphragm,’ Thwerpfirke, ‘fife,’ Thwerfelst, ‘knapsack, wallet,’ from MidHG. thwerch, twérch (also quérch), adj., ‘oblique, reversed, athwart,’ OHG. twérh, twérc, ‘oblique, athwart.’ Corresponding to AS. þweorh, ‘perverse,’ Goth. þwairhs, ‘angry’ (þweorh, f., ‘anger, dispute’), Du. dwars, Dan. twers, twart, ‘athwart.’ With these is also connected MidHG. übertwérd, adj. and adv., ‘across, athwart, crosswise’ (MidHG. über twérc, ube twérc). The same Aryan root twérc appears also perhaps in AS. þurh, ‘through’ (see þurf). Beside twérc, the MidHG. and OHG. variant tweir, ‘oblique, athwart,’ occurs (in MidHG. also quér; see quer), OIr. twéir, ‘athwart, impeding.’ Teut. twércwó points to an Aryan root twérc, with which Lat. torquó is connected.

Thwer, m., ‘dwarf, pigmy,’ from the equiv. MidHG. twével, corrupted from MidHG. twévalter, OHG. tifaltara, ‘butterfly.’ See tifalt and òrmittelung.

Thwiefel, m., ‘doubt, uncertainty,’ from MidHG. twével, ‘uncertainty, distrust, fickleness, perfidy, despair,’ OHG. twíful, m., ‘uncertainty, apprehension, despair.’ Comp. Goth. twéfils, m., ‘doubt.’ OSax. twéfel, Du. twéfel. The following forms also occur, OHG. twífo, twého, m., ‘doubt’ (equiv. to OSax. twého, AS. twé, ‘doubt’), and OIr. tjié (base tuíjón), ‘doubt.’ All are based on a pre-Teut. twéig (dweip), ‘to doubt.’—Allied to thweifel, vb., ‘to doubt, suspect,’ from MidHG. twéveden, OHG. twefalón, ‘to waver, doubt’; comp. OSax. twifló, ‘to waver,’ Dan. tvivel, Du. twijfelen, ‘to doubt.’ These cognates are unquestionably connected with *þwí (comp. Gr. ὄν, ‘doubt,’ Sans. dváya, ‘falseness’); the formation of the noun is, however, not clear (see 3twíq and quwí).
an initial *tv.* Since damsons were orig-
formed from Damascus (the Crusaders are
said to have introduced them into
Europe; comp. E. damask plum, damascone,
damson, Ital. *amascino*, Portg. *ameixa*), it
seems probable that the Teut. cognates
(Bav. *zwischen*) are derived from MidLat.
damascena or Gr. *δαμασκόν* through the
intermediate forms *damaskin*, *daskin*,
which appear in Transylvanian *maschen*,
mäschen. Yet the phonological relations of
the numerous dialectic forms are so
indistinct that a final solution of all the
difficulties has not yet been found. From
HG. are derived Du. *kuits*, Dan. *svitske*,
Boh. *švitska*.

**Zwidi**, m., 'peg, sprig; pinch, nip,
twinge,' from MidHG. *zwic*, a variant of
*zvie* (see *zwid*), 'nail, nip, pinch.' From
G. is derived the equiv. Dan. *svik.—

**Zwidel**, m., 'wedge,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *zwicdel*, 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.
*zwick專en*; comp. LG. *twicken*, AS. *twičian*,
MidE. *twichen*, E. *to twitch* (see *zmaden*,
*zwid*).

**Zwic**, in compounds 'two,' from Mid
HG. and OHG. *zwi-* , LG. *twi-* , Du. *twee-*,
Oc. *tew-, AS. *twi-*, Goth. *tvi-*. It is the
form of the numeral *zwei* as the first element
of a compound; comp. in the non-Teut.
languages *đv* (from *dv*). Lat. *bī-, Sans.
*dvī-, used in a similar way.

**Zwiebadi**, m., 'biscuit,' ModHG. only;
probably a rendering of Fr. *biscuit* (Ital.
biscotto); comp. Dan. *tvebak*, Du. *tweelab*
(also besucht).

**Zwibel**, f. (Swiss *zibele*, Bav. *zwiefel*,
Thuring. *zipfel*), 'onion, bulb,' from the
equiv. MidHG. *zwibelle*, *zibolle* (with the
variants *zwippel*, *zwel*, *zibol*, *zehulle*), m.
OHG. *zwibolle*, *zwibolle*, m. A corruption of
Lat. *caespitum*, 'onion,' whence also the Rom.
words, Ital. *cipolla*, Fr. *ciboule*; Dan. *svibel*
has been adopted from Ger. The genuine
G. word for *Zwibel* is *Bulle* (properly 'bull,
ball'), on which MidHG. *zwibolle* was based.
The E. word *bulb* is derived from the Lat.
*bulbus* (Gr. *βούβαλος*), 'bulb, onion.'

**Zwiefach**, adj., 'twofold, double,' from
the equiv. MidHG. *zwifach*; for the mea-
ing of the second component see *fach.—

**Zwiefahlig**, adj., 'twofold, from the equiv.
MidHG. *zwifallic* (also in MidHG. and
OHG. *zwivalt*); comp. silt.—

**Zwielicht**, n., 'twilight,' ModHG. only, formed
from LG. *twelicht*; the MidHG. expression is
*zweichenliht*; comp. E. *twilight*.

**Zwier**, adv., 'twice,' earlier ModHG.,
from the equiv. MidHG. *zwihr*, OHG. *zwihr*,
*zwie*; comp. Ocs. *tysvar*, *tvis-var* (var
corresponding to Sans. *vāra*, 'time'). OHG.
drivür, 'thrice,' is similarly formed.

**Zwiesel**, f., 'fork,' from MidHG. *zwiele*,
OHG. *zwieila*, f., 'fork, forked branch';
a derivative, like *Zwieg* and *Zwief*, from the
stem *twi-* (see *zwie*).

**Zwiefsall**, m., 'division, discord,
scism,' ModHG. only, from *3tie- and
*3al*; in MidHG. the form is *zwispel-
tungel*, f., 'division, discord.'—

**Zwiefalligkeit**, adj., 'discordant, disunited,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *zwispelātic*, *zwispaltic*, OHG. *zweis-
plattig*; allied to *5palt*.

**Zwiefachlichkeit**, f., 'dialogue, colloquy,' ModHG. only;
in OHG. *zwispelāko*, m., with a different sense,
'bifarius,' and in AS. *tvispreāce, adj.,
'double-tongued, deceitful.'—

**Zwieträchtigkeit**, adj., 'discordant, at variance,' from Mid
HG. *zwietrēhtič*, 'disunited, discordant';
as a MidG. word it is allied to *tříčn* (comp.
Gintrač).

**Zwiltich**, *Zwilch*, m., 'twilled cloth,
tick,' from the equiv. MidHG. *zwillich,
zweich, OHG. *zwilth (hw)*, m.; properly an
adj. used as a subst., from *zwillich*, 'twofold,
consisting of two threads' (to this MidHG.
*zwicken*, 'to weave with two threads' is
al lied). Formed on the model of Lat. *bīlis*,
'consisting of two threads'; comp. *Drittich*.

**Zwillic**, m., 'twin,' from the equiv.
MidHG. *zwelinesch*, *zwillich* (g), m. (also
zwelinelc and *zwilich-kint*), and *zwielin*, m.,
OHG. *zwilting*. A derivative of the OHG.
adj., *zwinal*, 'geminus, gemellus,' and
also, like *zwinal*, from *zwir*, 'twofold';
comp. the equiv. E. *twin*, Du. *tweeling*,
Dan. *trolling*.

**Zwingen**, vb., 'to force, compel,
vanquish,' from MidHG. *zwigen*, *duingen*,
'to press, cram, force, compel, dominate,'
OHG. *duingan*, *thevingan*, 'to crowd,
suppress, conquer,' corresponding to OSax.
twingen, OFris. *tvina*, *twinga*, MidE.
tvingen, 'to force' (E. *twinge*), see also
*3mang*.

Derivatives *Zwing*, *Zwink*, m.,
'fortress,' from MidHG. *tvreine*, m., 'that
which constrains, confines; jurisdiction.'—
3winge, f., 'vice, clamp, holdfast,' lit. that which encloses or presses together; corresponding to the equiv. Dan. twinge.—
3winger, m., 'fortified castle, prison, narrow space, wild beast's cage, arena,' from MidHG. twingare, m., 'oppressor, space between the walls of a ditch of a citadel, promenade, fortress.' Comp. Dan. twinger, 'prison, wild beast's cage' (Du. dwinger, 'despot, tyrant').
3zwicken, 3zwinkern, vb., 'to wink, twinkle,' from MidHG. zwirben, zwirgen, 'to blink, twinkle'; also in MidHG. zwizen (from *zwizezen) and zwizern. Corresponding to AS. twincian, E. to wink.
3zwirbeln, vb., 'to twirl,' from MidHG. zwirbeln, zwirben, 'to move in a circle, whirl' (zwirbel, m., 'in circular motion, whirlwind'). Allied to OHG. zirben (*zirben), 'to turn round,' AS. tearflian, 'to roll.' Undoubted cognates in the non-Teut. languages are wanting.
3zwirn, m., 'thread, twine, twisted yarn,' from MidHG. zwirn, m., 'double thread'; like AS. twin, E. twine, Du. twijen (Dan. tvinde, 'twine wheel'), it points to a base twiuna-. A Teut. root twis appears also by a different derivation in E. twist.—
3zwirren, vb., 'to twist, twine, throw (silk),' a denominative, from MidHG. zwirren, OHG. zwirren, -n, 'to twist a double thread, twine;' comp. Du. tweeeren, E. to twine, and the equiv. Dan. tvinde.
3zwischen, adv. and afterwards prep., 'between, among,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwischen, zwischen, adv. and prep. Orig. a shortened form of the adverb. expressions MidHG. inzwischen, unterm zwischen, OHG. in zwisc, untar zwiscen, 'between each pair.' Allied to MidHG. zwisc, zwisch, adj., OHG. zwisk, zwiski, adj., 'twofold, two and two'; comp. OSax. twisk, Du. tusschen, E. between.—Derivatives ModHG. 3zwischen, inzwischen.
3zwiff, m., 'disension, quarrel; twist,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwist, m.; properly a LG. word which has passed into HG. Comp. LG. and Du. twist, 'quarrel,' also Du. and E. twist, Dan. twist, 'twisted stuff,' MidE. twist, 'branch' (twisten, 'to plait'), OIC. twist, 'sad, disunited,' Ic. twistra, 'to dissemble.' The Aryan root dvis, on which these words are based, appears in Sans. as dvis, 'to hate,' with a signification that resembles ModHG. 3wiff; it may have been 'to be at variance, disunited.' Perhaps Lat. bellum, duellum, 'war,' from the base *dieve-, equiv. to *dwise-?, is also connected with this word.
3zwifserc, vb., 'to twitter, chirp, warble,' from the equiv. MidHG. zwifserc, OHG. zwizzirn; comp. MidE. twitseren, E. twitter (Dan. quildre). An onomatopoetic form.
3zwifser (earlier ModHG. 3zwistern), m., 'mongrel, hermaphrodite, hybrid,' from MidHG. zwistar, zwetorn, zwetorn, m., 'hermaphrodite, bastard, half-caste,' OHG. zwitar, zwitarum, m., 'nothus, hybrid.' A derivative of zwi-, 'duplex' (see 3weis); comp. ModHG. (dial. 3wifter, 'hermaphrodite.' Different forms occur in OIC. (twitla) and Dan. (twetle), 'hermaphrodite').
3zwolf, num., 'twelve,' from the equiv. MidHG. zweif, zwillif, OHG. zweifl. A common Teut. num.; corresponding to OSax. twelief, Du. twaelf, AS. tweif, E. twelve, Goth. twalif, OIC. tolf, Dan. telf, Swed. tolf. It is a compound of Teut. twa- (HG. zwi), with the component -lif, which appears also in elf (Goth. ain-lif). In the allied Aryen languages a corresponding form occurs only in Lith. twolika, 'twelve,' venolika, 'eleven'). For the signification of the second component, Teut. -lif, Lith. -lka, see elf.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

BY PROFESSOR KLUGE.

Æsen, Lat. ferula, 'ferula,' is perhaps connected with this word; base ëhes.

Egge, is derived rather, like ëögen, from UpG. (Swiss egge, pronounced ecke), but the pronunciation of the gg was softened in LG., probably on account of the spelling (see ëöem); yet egge is also Livonian. In MidG. and LG. the harrow is called ëcke (in MidG. also ëke). The term for 'wheat' (ëbrüen) seems also to be influenced by UpG.

froßn, OHG. fró and Goth. frauja, 'lord,' are cognate with Sans. pàrva, pàrva, and OSlov. prāvə, 'first' (OHG. fró, from frawan, equiv. to prwo-, Goth. frauja, from frawjan, equiv. to prwo); Sans. pàrvya, as an attribute of the gods, corresponds to OIr. Freyr (comp. ëott).

Geschwißer, read OHG. giswiñester.

Snäbe may with OIr. gnía, 'servant,' point to a common base, gnopot, gnepot.

Ice, if derived from Teut. léya, may be connected with OIr. lia, 'hunger.'

Mist, read AS. mist (equiv. to LG. mist).
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TO THE WORDS QUOTED FROM GREEK, LATIN, ITALIAN, FRENCH,
AND ENGLISH, SHOWING THE GERMAN WORD UNDER
WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND.

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(Old, Middle, and Modern Greek.)
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way, waybread, yweg
we, wir
weak, welch
weapon, Waffe
wenn, Weft
wessel, Wichte
weather, Watter, Botter
weave, wenden
wedge, Welf
Wednesday, Jut
week, Woch
weevil, Wichte
weigh, Wage
weight, Gewicht
welcome, Wille
welk, Wacht
welkin, Wichte
well, well
wend, wenden
werewolf, Werewolf
west, Wette
wet, Wasjer
wether, Wibder
wharf, Werft (2)
what, was
wheat, Metten
wheel, Rad
wheeze, Husten
whelp, Welf
where, wo
whet, wegen
which, welch
while, mitten
whine, wichten
whirl, Wirket
whisper, wischen

whistle, heffer
white, weich
Whitsunday, Pfingsten
who, wer
whole, heil
whoost, Jopfen
where, Jure
wick, Wische
wicker, mitten
wide, mitten
widow, Wittere
wield, waehen
wife, Weib
wight, Wicht
wild, wild
will, wollen, Wilde
wimple, Wimpel
win, gewinnen
wind, Wind, Winder, wittern
window, Fenster, Wind
Windsor, Ufer
wine, Stein
wink, Wint
winnow, Danne
winter, Winter
wisdom, Wiss
wise, welche
wish, Wunsch
wisp, Wicht
wit, Wif
wit, wider
wither, verritten
withy, Weibe (1)
woad, Waid
woe, we
wold, Wold
wolf, Wolf
wound, Wamme
wonder, Wunder
wood, Stammesthauget,
But, Wichteuf
wood, Welle
woosy, Wichte
word, Wort
work, Werf
world, Welt
worm, Burm
wormwood, Burmnu
worse, mitten, wiffer

worth, Wur, Wieze
worth, Wert (2)
woe, wifen
wound, wund
wrench, ringen
wreat, raedern
wreck, Bl-law
wrench, Mant, rutschen
wretch, Rote
wring, ringen
wrinkle, Rungel
wrist, Riift
write, reden, schreiben,
reifen
write, Riihre
wrong, ringen

yacht, Jadt
yard, Garten
yar, gar
Yarn, Garn
yarrow, Garbe (2)
yes, ja
yean, Schaf
year, Jahr
yeast, Jaren, Gilch
yellow, gelb, Lotter (1)
yellow-hammer, Anmer
yes, ja
yet, Gilch
yesterday, gefern
yew, Eibe
yield, geben
yoke, Jech
yolk, Lotter (1)
yon, 
youder, 
York, Ester
you, euch
young, Jung
youngling, Jumling
younker, Junter
your, eher
youth, Botche, Jmme,
Jugend
yule, weichen

zooaary, Sitter