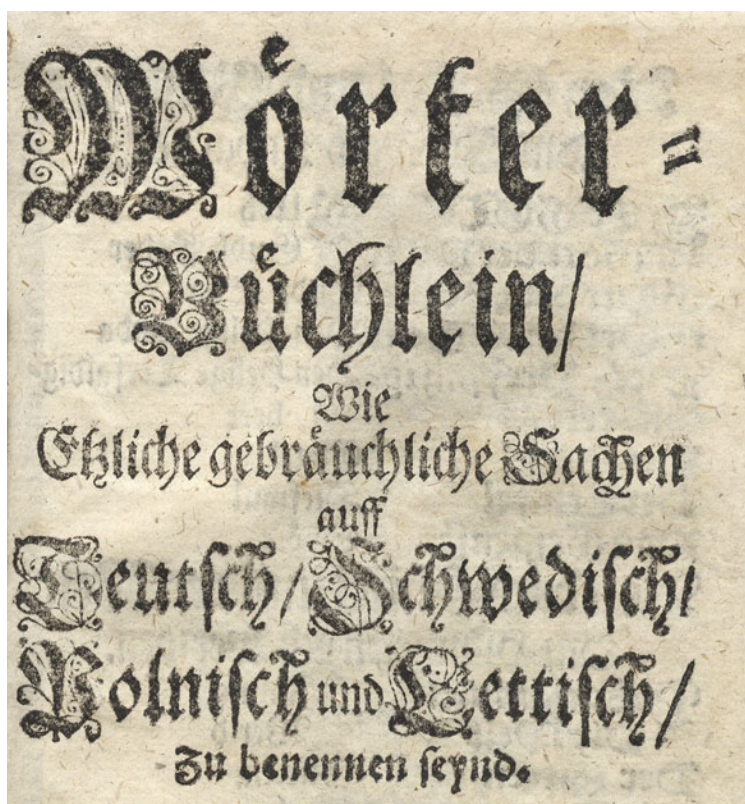


LENNART LARSSON (Editor)

Wörter-Büchlein

*A German-Swedish-Polish-Latvian
Dictionary Published in Riga in 1705*



SLAVICA



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SERIES A — PUBLICATIONS VOL. 2

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Editor:

Lennart Larsson

Authors:

Bo Andersson

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Pēteris Vanags



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Abstract

The present volume is an edition of a German-Swedish-Polish-Latvian thematically arranged dictionary, published in Riga in 1705 under the title *Wörter-Büchlein, wie etzliche gebräuchliche Sachen auff Teutsch, Schwedisch, Polnisch und Lettisch zu benennen seynd*.

The volume includes a comprehensive introduction presenting the structure of the dictionary and examining it from a user perspective: For whom was it intended? And how could it have been used? It also deals with the genesis of the dictionary, discussing which earlier dictionaries served as its models, as well as the role of the printing house and of the Latvian clergyman and writer Liborius Depkin, to whom the dictionary has traditionally been ascribed. In separate chapters each one of the four languages in the dictionary is then discussed more in detail, focusing on various lexical, morphological, phonetical and orthographical features, as well as on the origins and sources of the respective vocabularies.

Key words

History of lexicography, thematic lexicography, multilingual dictionaries, German lexicography, Swedish lexicography, Polish lexicography, Latvian lexicography, dictionary use, the Swedish province of Livonia.

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ISBN 978-91-7402-400-5/pdf

ISSN 1102-2418

Publisher: Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien,

(KVHAA, The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters,
History and Antiquities),

Box 5622, SE-114 86 Stockholm, Sweden,

<http://www.vitterhetsakad.se>

Distribution: eddy.se ab, Box 1310, SE-621 24 Visby, Sweden,

<http://vitterhetsakad.bokorder.se>

Translation into English (pp. 9–39, 56–65) and *copyediting*: Donald MacQueen

Cover Design: Lars Paulsrud

Graphic Design: Bitte Granlund, Happy Book

Print: Motala Grafiska AB, Motala, Sweden 2011

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Preface

The present volume is number three in the series *Slavica Suecana*, published by the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. *Slavica Suecana* has two subsections, series A – Publications, and series B – Studies. The first volume, published in series B in 1992, presented the papers from a conference on the formation of the Russian literary language at Fagerudd, Sweden, in 1989 (*The Pre-Lomonosov Period of the Russian Literary Language*). The first volume in series A was Johan Gabriel Sparwenfeld's diary from his Russian journey with a commentary by Ulla Birgegård (*J.G. Sparwenfeld's Diary of a Journey to Russia 1684–87*, 2002). The present volume, also in series A, will deal with a German-Swedish-Polish-Latvian dictionary, printed in Riga in 1705. The volumes planned for the coming years are Ulla Ehrensvärd's commented edition of Carl Reinhold Berch's diary from S:t Petersburg of 1735, and Ingrid Maier's commented edition of three Russian (Church Slavic) versions of Luther's catechism, produced in Sweden, and yet another version in the Karelian language.

The reason why the series *Slavica Suecana* was created is that Swedish archives and libraries contain a rather rich material concerning Slavic matters from Sweden's time as a great power in the 17th and 18th centuries. Part of this material has already been published, as for example Anne Pennington's commented edition of Grigorij Kotošichin's *O Rossii v carstvovanie Alekseja Michajloviča* (1980) and Ulla Birgegård's commented edition of Johan Gabriel Sparwenfeld's *Lexicon Slavonicum* (1985–1992). Other publications are Elisabeth Löfstrand's and Laila Nordquist's catalogues of the Novgorod Occupation archives 1611–1617 (*Accounts of an Occupied City*, 2005, 2009), the diaries written by Swedish prisoners of war in Russia (*Karolinska krigares dagböcker, 1901–1992*) and the catalogue of the book collection of the Jesuit College in Braniewo kept in the University Library in Uppsala (2007). The interest in this kind of material is growing both in Sweden and elsewhere, especially in Russia.

The material published in *Slavica Suecana* so far has concerned Russian matters and the Russian (Church Slavic) language. The four-language dictionary presented in the present volume, however, includes another Slavic language, Polish. The *Wörter-Büchlein* was published in Riga and is a reminder of the fact that Riga during its Swedish period was a very important multiethnic city of commerce and that Sweden at that time also had Polish-speaking citizens.

Being among the initiators of this series we would like to express our sincere thanks to the editor, Lennart Larsson, who, in an excellent way, has borne the main

responsibility for this volume, and to the other authors, Bo Andersson, Włodzimierz Gruszczyński and Pēteris Vanags.

We are very grateful to Donald MacQueen, who has translated Lennart Larsson's texts from Swedish and done the copyediting of all the other texts. We also want to express our thanks to Łukasz Grabowski, who translated Włodzimierz Gruszczyński's text from Polish. Anna Forsling has prepared the book for printing in a very professional manner. We want to express our sincere thanks to her and to the designer Bitte Granlund as well. The Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities is defraying of the expenses of designing and printing the book, for which we are grateful.

We hope that the present edition will find readers among people interested in the history of the Polish, Swedish, German and Latvian languages and will serve as a reminder of the language situation in the multiethnic Swedish great power.

Ulla Birgegård
Sven Gustavsson

CHAPTER 1

Wörter-Büchlein

A German-Swedish-Polish-Latvian Dictionary

By Lennart Larsson

1.1 Introduction

In 1705, in Riga, a thematically structured, German-Swedish-Polish-Latvian dictionary was published, with the title *Wörter-Büchlein / Wie Etzliche gebräuchliche Sachen auff Teutsch / Schwedisch / Polnisch und Lettisch / Zu benennen seynd*. Until very recently, this dictionary (hereafter referred to simply as *Wörter-Büchlein*) has been nearly exclusively of interest to Latvian language scholars. This is hardly surprising. Whereas the dictionary might appear to be a rather peripheral product from a Swedish, Polish, or German perspective in terms of language and lexicographic history, from the Latvian point of view it is of greater value: on the one hand, in the early 18th century Latvian was a relatively new written language and, on the other hand, the Latvian vocabulary in the *Wörter-Büchlein* was obviously elaborated with much greater care than the others.

One of the points of departure for the research on *Wörter-Büchlein* has been Daina Zemzare's history of early Latvian lexicography, *Latviešu vārdnīcas* [Latvian Dictionaries] (1961). Not least important is her attribution of the Latvian vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* to Liborius Depkin; even though this attribution goes back to the early 19th century, Zemzare was the first scholar to substantiate it – based on fragments of *Wörter-Büchlein*'s model *Vocabularium* from 1688. Another point of departure has been Benjamin Jēgers' essay *Das deutsch-lateinisch-polnisch-lettische Vocabularium vom Jahre 1688* (1957), where the Latvian vocabulary in this model is analyzed; moreover, among other things, Jēgers draws attention to the features of Polish alphabetization found among the adjectives and verbs in both dictionaries. In more recent time the Latvian vocabulary has been systematically examined by Pēteris Vanags. In the facsimile edition he edited in 1999, along with a brief account of the genesis of the dictionary and a presentation of the author of the Latvian vocabulary, there is a commented register of the Latvian words in *Wörter-Büchlein*.

In the last few years, the vocabularies of two of the other languages have been researched. The Polish vocabulary has been studied by Włodzimierz Gruszczyński, primarily in his dissertation *Wokabularze ryskie na tle XVI- i XVII-wiecznej leksykografii polskiej* [The Vocabularies from Riga against the Background of 16th- and 17th-Century Polish Lexicography] (2000), which includes a commented reg-

ister of the Polish vocabularies in both *Wörter-Büchlein* and its predecessor *Vocabularium*. Furthermore, Gruszczyński demonstrates the connections between these dictionaries and another publication from Riga, a German-Polish dictionary by Stanisław Malczowski from 1688. An analysis of the Swedish vocabulary and its origins was done by Lennart Larsson in his *Varifrån kom svenskan? Om den svenska vokabulären i en fyrspråkig ordbok utgiven i Riga 1705* [Where Did the Swedish Come From? On the Swedish Vocabulary in a Four-Language Dictionary Published in Riga in 1705] (2003), in which the mutual relations among the various vocabularies are also further illuminated, as are their connections with *Vocabularium* from 1688. Further, his dissertation examines the dictionary from a functional perspective and in terms of general history and the history of publishing.¹

The purpose of this volume is to provide a comprehensive presentation of the most important research findings about both *Wörter-Büchlein* in its entirety and the four vocabularies. The volume is structured as follows. A general presentation by Lennart Larsson of the dictionary and its genesis is followed by a more detailed investigation and description of the vocabularies of the four respective languages: the German by Bo Andersson, the Swedish by Lennart Larsson, the Polish by Włodzimierz Gruszczyński, and the Latvian by Pēteris Vanags. This is followed by a joint literature list, a reproduction of the dictionary text, and facsimiles of some selected items from *Wörter-Büchlein*.²

1.2 The Structure of the *Wörter-Büchlein*

The *Wörter-Büchlein* is a dictionary of limited scope: it comprises 7 1/4 octavo sheets, and the total number of printed pages is 115. Besides its German title, “Wörter-Büchlein/ Wie Etzliche gebräuchliche Sachen auff Teutsch/ Schwedisch/ Polnisch und Lettisch/ Zu benennen seynd”, the title page features a woodcut with an animal motif and the publication information “RIGA/ Bey Georg Matth. Nöller 1705” (see facsimile). Thus, no author is given, and the anonymous character of the dictionary is emphasized by the lack of any forewords, introductions, and dedications; the dictionary proper starts on the verso of the very first leaf, and the only extrinsic texts are the registers of the chapters in each of the four languages found in the final spreads H1–H2 (see facsimile).³

1 For a more comprehensive overview of research on *Wörter-Büchlein*, see Larsson 2003:14 ff.

2 *Wörter-Büchlein* is available in its entirety in facsimile in Vanags 1999, and on the Internet at the address: <<http://www.nordiska.uu.se/sprakforradet/>>.

3 Since the articles in the *Wörter-Büchlein* (and those in its model *Vocabularium*) span two pages, the sheet signatures will here represent the spread as a whole. The justification for this somewhat irregular procedure – what is here called spread H1 actually constitutes the verso of leaf G8 and the recto of leaf H1 – is of course that it greatly simplifies the reference system: in this way it is possible to use one and the same reference for a certain article regardless of what language is in focus.

Wörter-Büchlein's articles are linearly arranged across a whole spread, with each of the vocabularies of the respective languages displayed in its own column: the German and Swedish on the verso and the Polish and Latvian on the recto. Normally the articles take up only one row, but in some cases they can take two or, in exceptional cases, three. The column division is interrupted only by chapter headings that spread across a whole page, with the Swedish and Latvian headings placed under the German and Polish ones, respectively. The boundary between the respective languages' vocabularies is accentuated not only by the arrangement in columns but by the distinct fonts: while the Polish is set in Roman type, the other three languages appear in Gothic fonts of varying size and shape (see facsimile of spreads A2, D2, E3, F6, and G5).⁴

1.2.1 *The Macrostructure*

Wörter-Büchlein comprises a total of 1,223 articles distributed across 25 chapters that vary considerably in scope. The largest is the concluding chapter, **Beysatz**, with 252 articles, followed by **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** with 146, **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Geråhte** (sic) with 97, and **Von den Leib und seinen Theilen** with 60 articles. The least extensive are **Von der Seelen und Sinnen** with 13, **Von GOtt und Geistern** with 8, and **Von den Kinderspielen** with only 7 articles.⁵

As the headings indicate, the basic structuring principle of the *Wörter-Büchlein* is thematic: the articles are inserted in chapters on the basis of their semantic content. Also, within the first 24 chapters, the order of the articles is semantically determined. For example, in the chapter **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** 'on craftsmen,' designations of the various crafts are followed by words that have to do with their activities: thus, right under **Der Schuster** 'shoemaker' (C6) we find **Das Leder** 'leather,' **Die Leist** 'last,' **Die Sole** 'sole,' **Das Pech** 'pitch,' **Der Pechdrat** 'pitched thread,' and **Die Suhle** 'awl,' while **Der Barbirer** 'barber' (C8) is followed by **Das Scheermesser** 'razor,' **Das Laß-Eisen** 'lancet,' **Die Wunde** 'wound,' **Der Schwam** 'sponge,' and **Das Pflaster** 'plaster.' The thematic order stands out perhaps most clearly in the chapter **Von den Leib und seinen Theilen** 'on the body and its parts' (A5–A7). The general terms **DER Mensch** 'man' and **Der Leib** 'body' are followed first by those for parts common to the whole body, such as **Das Bein oder Knoch** 'bone,' **Das Glied** 'limb,' **Das Marck** 'marrow,' **Das Blut** 'blood,' **Die Haut** 'skin,' and **Die Blut-ader** 'vein' and then by different body parts, starting with **Das Haupt** 'head,' **Das Gehirn** 'brain,' **Die Scheitel** 'crown,' and **Das Haupt-Haar** 'hair' and ending with **Das Knie** 'knee,' **Die Wade** 'calf,' **Der Fuß** 'foot,' and **Die Ferse** 'heel' (see also 1.3.2.1).

4 In keeping with convention, the German type is reproduced here in plain style and Roman with italics. To distinguish quotations from *Wörter-Büchlein* (and other dictionaries) from other metalinguistic uses, such quotations are given in the running text in semi-bold style. For other aspects of renderings, see the introduction to the text edition.

5 Here and in what follows, the headings are given in the form they have in the wordlist; in the concluding register it is not uncommon for them to have a different appearance.

However, alongside the thematic principle, there are two further basic components of the macrostructure of the *Wörter-Büchlein*. First, there is a general outline based on word class. While the first 24 chapters deal only with nouns, the articles in the concluding chapter **Beysatz** belong to two other word classes: the first 130 articles consist – with a few exceptions – of adjectives, whereas the 122 that follow comprise verbs. Second, this chapter evinces – apart from the two concluding articles **Sterbe** ‘die’ and **Werde selig** ‘become blessed’ (G8), whose placement is obviously semantically determined – no thematic article order whatsoever. Instead, the order is alphabetical – albeit far from consistently so – stemming from the Polish vocabulary: for instance, the Polish part of the adjective section ends with *Zyjący*, *Zywy*, and *Zyzny*, whereas the verb section that then follows starts with *Blegam*, *Chowam*, and *Chrąpam* (G3).

1.2.2 The Microstructure

As is illustrated by the typical examples below, *Wörter-Büchlein* has a very simple microstructure:

Der Tag	Dagh	<i>Dzień</i>	Ta Deena (A3)
Reich	Rijk	<i>Bogáty</i>	Baggats (F6)
Rede	Jagh Talar	<i>Gadam</i>	Runnaju (G4)

Normally, each of the languages is thus represented by a single equivalent. However, it is far from uncommon for the dictionary to give two – very occasionally even three – alternative equivalents. This is especially true in the cases of the Swedish and Latvian vocabularies, where alternative equivalents appear in more than 100 instances each. In Polish this occurs in some fifty cases, while the German has only 14 examples of alternative equivalents. On top of this, in two instances – the articles **Die Auster** (E3) and **Die Meise** (E5) – the Polish equivalents are entirely missing. The Polish is also idiosyncratic in that in four cases its article fields consist of an *Jdem* or *Idem*, which refers to the equivalent in the immediately preceding article (cf. 1.4.2).

As the above examples indicate, nouns are normally represented by the customary entry form, that is, the nominative singular. A regular difference between the languages, however, is that whereas German nouns are usually provided with the definite article, Swedish nouns are given without the article, with some few exceptions. The languages on the recto also differ in a similar way: in the case of Latvian nouns are preceded by a demonstrative pronoun **Tas**, **Ta**, **Tee**, or **Tahs** (see further 5.2.3), while the Polish lacks such determination. Nor is the dictionary fully consistent in terms of number: one example is the article **Der Feyertag** (A8), where not only the German but also the Polish and Latvian equivalents are given in the singular, while the Swedish is in the plural **Helgedagar** (cf. 3.1).

Adjectives in *Wörter-Büchlein* are also normally represented by their customary entry forms: in the cases of German and Swedish, by the unsuffixed basic forms, and

in the cases of Polish and Latvian, by forms in the nominative masculine singular. However, here, too, there are deviations from the pattern. On the one hand, in some cases the Swedish has inflected forms of the adjective: two examples are **Trångt** and **Underbarliga** (F7), corresponding to **Eng** and **Wunderbar**, where the expected forms would have been *trång* and *underbarlig* respectively (cf. 3.1). On the other hand, the adjective section evinces a certain lack of consistency regarding the word class of the equivalents. The most striking example is the article **Schuldiger** ‘debtor’ (G2), where not only German but also Swedish and Latvian are represented by nouns, while Polish has the adjective *Winny* ‘guilty’.⁶

Regarding the verbs in *Wörter-Büchlein*, they are given throughout – in accordance with what is traditionally the case with Latin when it is the source language – in forms in the first-person singular present indicative. What is striking here is that the verbs in the Swedish vocabulary – with one exception (G6) – are preceded by the first-person pronoun *jag* ‘I’, which also occurs in three cases each in German and Latvian, while it never appears in Polish.

There are very few metalinguistic features in *Wörter-Büchlein*, and they appear virtually only in the Polish and Latvian vocabularies. Concerning Polish, in two cases the plural forms of nouns are given: as equivalent to **Die Zitze** (A7) it thus says *Cická plur. Cycki*, while **Die Augurcke** (E7) is matched by *Ogorek plur. Ogurki*. In the Latvian vocabulary there are two footnotes containing comments written in German – and to some extent in Latin. On the one hand, this is the case for **Tas Alundra Kohks** (F1), corresponding to German **Der Hollunderb.**, which is provided with the comment at the bottom of the page “auch Pluhshu-Kohks: *ā* Pluhstihit *purgiren*”; in other words, an alternative equivalent is given here, along with its etymology. On the other hand, the first adjective in the final chapter **Lepnis** (F6) is supplied with a footnote that informs the reader about the inflection of the adjective: “alle *Adjectiva* haben in *fæm.* a. wenige i. als Lepnis/ Lepna. Deggots brennend. Deggoti in *fæm.* nicht Deggota.” (See also 5.2.3.) Moreover, the Latvian equivalent in the article **Das Zeißgen** (E5), *Kaņņepu-Putnis Zihškins. Kiwulis. Manc.*, includes a reference to an older German-Latvian dictionary, Georg Mancelius’ *Lettus* from 1638 (see Vanags 1999:97).

1.3 *Wörter-Büchlein* from a User Perspective

It was no mere coincidence that it was in Riga in 1705 that a dictionary was published with the four languages German, Swedish, Polish, and Latvian. While the great majority of the population in Riga and the neighboring parts of Livonia and Courland were Latvian speakers, the upper social strata were mainly speakers of German. At the same time, since 1620, Livonia – with the exception of the south-eastern section, the province of Latgalia, which was still under Polish rule – had

6 This article also stumbles in *Vocabularium* (E3), the predecessor of *Wörter-Büchlein*; here Latin has a noun *Debitor* while the other languages have adjectives.

been an economically and militarily important part of the realm of Sweden, then a great power, and with the outbreak of the Great Northern War in 1700, Riga had come to play an even greater role as a military crossroads. Regarding Polish, a major part of Riga's trade stemmed from areas ruled by Poland, and it was clear that some knowledge of Polish was highly valued among the city's merchants. (See further Larsson 2003:74 ff.; cf. 4.3.)

In other words, the selection of languages in *Wörter-Büchlein* can readily be explained by the historical situation. On the other hand, the dictionary does raise a number of questions from the point of view of its users: How and by whom was it to be used? And to what extent did its structure and lexical content allow such use?

1.3.1 *Wörter-Büchlein* as a Representative of its Genre

The type of multilingual, thematically based, small-format dictionary that *Wörter-Büchlein* represents long constituted a significant component, at least quantitatively, of dictionary production: during the 16th and 17th centuries, a large number of dictionaries of this kind appeared all over the European continent, and even though alphabetical arrangement had clearly become dominant by the early 18th century, the concept represented by *Wörter-Büchlein* was still far from eclipsed.⁷

These types of dictionaries had their roots in medieval “vocabularia,” thematically arranged collections of Latin words with explanations in the vernacular (see e.g. McArthur 1986b:75 and Stein 1985:33 ff.). During the 16th century these dictionaries intended for elementary Latin studies came to form a pattern for a new type of dictionary with other purposes and target groups. Burgeoning trade and travel brought a greater need for dictionaries that placed vernaculars side by side; alongside “Wörterbücher zum Erlernen und Verstehen der alten Sprachen” there arose a market for “mehrsprachige Wörterbücher als praktische Verständigungshilfen” (Haensch 1991:2910 ff.). Often these works were created by adding one or more further languages to existent bilingual dictionaries. And even though these dictionaries were no longer intended for Latin studies, Latin normally remained one of the languages. Juxtaposing – as in *Wörter-Büchlein* – vernacular languages only was rare, as “in spite of all the interest in living foreign languages, Latin would in most cases be the point of reference for learning them” (Hüllen 1999:334).

However, this new approach was not merely a matter of adding one or more languages: “the concrete communicative needs of travellers in a foreign country” (Hüllen 1999:336) also made an impact, albeit to varying extents, on the content and structure of these dictionaries. Moreover, we are dealing here with widely divergent social contexts. Whereas the bilingual dictionaries were typically found in what

7 The continued popularity of the thematic school dictionary is shown by, at the very least, the two most important works that *Vocabularium* and thereby, indirectly, *Wörter-Büchlein* were modeled on (see 1.4.2): Malczowski's German-Polish dictionary came out in a new edition in 1719 (Recke & Napiersky 1861:31) while the German-Latin *Vocabularium pro quinta classe scholae Rigensis* was republished in 1724 (Balode 2002:40 and 51).

McArthur (1998:81) calls “a *monastery tradition*,” a strictly formalized educational situation within the framework of schools, these multilingual dictionaries were primarily used in “a *marketplace tradition*” associated with “the rough and tumble of life, buying and selling, surviving, trading, travelling, and somehow communicating wherever you go.” And if we consider the selection of languages, *Wörter-Büchlein* should reasonably be placed in the latter tradition; we would be hard pressed to imagine the combination of German, Swedish, Polish, and Latvian in any classroom situation.

Another distinction between these two types of dictionaries concerns their manner of use. The early thematic dictionaries mainly functioned as “reading dictionaries.” They “have certainly to be understood as textbooks for language teaching, and mostly as textbooks to be memorized *in toto*” (Hüllen 1999:26); it was a matter of systematically learning – as it is put in a 16th-century English school charter – “every word that belongs to one thing, together in order” (p. 26). However, the emergence of alphabetical arrangement changed the view of thematic dictionaries; the road was open to use them as reference dictionaries, “only in order to find local information and without recognition of their overall textual structure” (p. 27). The altered social context, of course, also played a role in this connection: within the framework of “the marketplace tradition” it was rather a matter of using the dictionary to solve immediate communicative problems than memorizing lists of words.

The question is which of these two manners of use might have dominated in the case of *Wörter-Büchlein*. The picture is not entirely clear. As Balode (2002:51) points out, *Wörter-Büchlein* and *Vocabularium* clearly stand out as representatives of “die aus dem elementaren Lateinunterricht gewachsene Tradition des (Schul) wörterbuchs”; not only in their structure but also in their limited scope and “der vorwiegend substantivische Wortschatz,” they bring to mind “zahlreiche andere zum elementaren Lateinunterricht bestimmte Vokabulare” (p. 40). On the other hand, considering the fact that *Wörter-Büchlein* was published at a time when alphabetical dictionaries had become dominant on a broad front and that its selection of languages seems to disqualify it outright from use in schools, it seems reasonable that the notion of its use as a reference dictionary at least crossed the minds of those responsible for its publication (cf. 1.4.2). This, in turn, raises the question of whether *Wörter-Büchlein* was suitable for reference use. After all, such use places different demands on the structure of the dictionary. In as much as the thematic arrangement of a reading dictionary is primarily justified by the psychology of learning – language acquisition is facilitated by learning semantically related words in their context – the macrostructure is in such a case less crucial; the educational purpose can easily be reconciled with a considerable measure of arbitrariness on the part of the dictionary writer. On the other hand, in a reference dictionary, the placement of the articles and their arrangement in the overall order is critical in an entirely different way; the consultability of the dictionary is contingent on its macrostructure being transparent and predictable to the user.

1.3.2 The Usefulness of *Wörter-Büchlein*

The usefulness of *Wörter-Büchlein* can be regarded from two points of view. The first has to do with the accessibility of the articles and is chiefly relevant from the perspective that *Wörter-Büchlein* was used as a reference dictionary: What chances did users have of finding the articles they were looking for? The second point of view, on the other hand, is general in its application. It has to do with the extent to which the dictionary fulfills its basic function of conveying information about the language: To what extent do the equivalents in *Wörter-Büchlein* match the system of norms for the respective languages? And to what extent are they truly equivalent to each other?

1.3.2.1 Consultability

While the macrostructure of an alphabetical dictionary is based on formal elements of the language, that of a thematic dictionary is based on meaning. This means that the dictionary consultation will have entirely different points of departure than in the case of an alphabetical arrangement: “In contrast to the alphabet, which works by virtue of its own formal system and is itself meaningless,” the macrostructure of a thematic dictionary must “be conceptually understood, because it has a meaning in itself which alone provides the search programme for the use of the dictionary” (Hüllen 1999:179).

Thus, in a dictionary such as *Wörter-Büchlein*, the dictionary consultation proceeds from the user’s knowledge of the world: it is arranged “according to the presumed encyclopaedic knowledge of its users” (Hüllen 1999:13). A precondition for “the search programme” to work, however, is that the user be familiar with the worldview expressed in the macrostructure; the dictionary writer “must assume that a number of ideas common to (most) users of the dictionary guarantee its usability” (p. 179). It also seems clear that there is – as McArthur (1986b:151) writes – “a considerable consensus down the centuries, in the Classical-to-Christian-to-Rationalist culture of the Western world, as to what the primary categories need to be in any ordering of cosmos from a human point of view.” And this applies both to “the making of categories or groups” and “the creation of a hierarchy [...] through which to systematize the categories or groups” (p. 34). Although the outline may vary “with the personality of the compiler and the time and place in which the compiling was done” (McArthur 1986a:161), the macrostructural similarities between thematic arrangements of various sorts and from different eras are often striking; there is “a surprisingly consistent ‘core’ of thematic ideas which – if not culturally universal – is evidence of the shared interests of all literate communities and also of a continuous tradition.”

The worldview that is expressed in the chapter arrangement of *Wörter-Büchlein* was no doubt well known to dictionary users of that day. It is largely a prototypical outline that can be summarized as “a movement *from above to below*” (Hüllen

1999:179): from God to humans, from heaven to earth, from spiritual to corporeal, from human to non-human, from animal kingdom to plant kingdom, and from living to non-living. While the first two chapters deal with God, the universe, and the four elements, the two that follow treat the human soul and the human body respectively. Chapters 5–16 are devoted to various kinds of human conditions and activities, starting in the churchly sphere and ending in food and drink. Chapters 17–23 then focus on the worlds of animals and plants, and the dictionary's thematic part concludes with non-living matter in the form of metals and stones.

One of the conditions of quickly succeeding with a finding, of course, is that the headings correspond to the chapter content, which must be said to be largely the case. However, one exception is the chapter **Von den Geschlechten und Verwandtschaften** 'on relatives and kinship' (B3–B5) whose division into two widely divergent semantic areas is not at all indicated in the heading. Whereas the first 40 articles – from **Der Mann** 'man,' **Das Weib** 'woman,' **Der Knab** 'boy,' and **Das Mägdlein** 'girl' to **Der Knecht** 'servant,' **Die Magd** 'maid,' and **Die Kindermagd** 'nursemaid'⁸ – fairly well fit the framework of the heading, this is not the case for the 18 that follow; these articles – starting with **Die Stadt** 'town,' **Die Vorstadt** 'suburb,' and **Das Dorff** 'village' and ending with **Das Schloß** 'castle,' **Der Fluß** 'river,' and **Der Brunn** 'well, spring' – clearly belong under another heading (cf. 1.4.2).

In other words, using the chapter divisions of *Wörter-Büchlein*, it cannot have been very difficult for the user to identify and look up the subject area at hand. The same holds true for getting oriented within a specific chapter. To start with, many of the 24 chapters are divided into semantically delimited subsections. Mention has been made (1.2.1) of **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** 'on craftsmen,' where each craft forms its own section. In some cases these subsections are already reflected in the chapter headings. In this way, the 11 first articles in **Von der Apotek und Kranckheiten** 'on the pharmacy and diseases' (C2–C3) – from **DEr Apoteker** 'pharmacist' to **Das Gewicht** 'weight' – belong under the first main word of the heading, while the remaining 13 – starting with **Die Kranckheit** 'disease' and ending with **Der Todt** 'death' – relate to the second. In a similar way, **Von Speiß und Tranck** 'on food and drink' and **Von den Bäumen un[d] Früchten** 'on trees and fruits,' for instance, are each divided into two clearly delineated subsections.

Secondly, the hierarchical principle "from above to below" largely governs this level as well. An example already given (1.2.1) is the chapter **Von den Leib und seinen Theilen** 'on the body and its parts'; according to Hüllen (1999:223) this largely obligatory feature of thematic dictionaries consistently evinces "one principle of arrangement, from head to feet." Two more chapters that clearly illustrate this principle are **Von dem Him[m]el und der Welt** 'on the heaven and the world' (A2–A4), which starts with **DEr Himmel** 'heaven,' **Die Welt** 'world,' and **Der Stern** 'star' and ends with **Der Erdenkloß** 'clod,' **Der Wasen** 'grassland,' and **Der Koht** 'filth,'

8 Here we see a further aspect of the hierarchy: in accordance with the prevailing worldview, *male* consistently precedes *female*.

and **Von der Kirchen und Kirchen Sachen** ‘on the church and church matters’ (A7–B1), which runs from **Die Kirche** ‘church,’ **Der Thurm** ‘tower,’ and **Die Glocke** ‘bell’ to **Der Kirchhoff** ‘churchyard,’ **Der Sarck** ‘coffin,’ and **Die Bere** ‘bier.’ Likewise we discern in the chapter **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** a traditional ranking of the various occupational categories (see Hüllen 1999:134) with “producers of food” – **Der Müller** ‘miller,’ **Der Becker** ‘baker’ (C4), **Der Fischer** ‘fisherman,’ **Der Metscher** ‘butcher,’ and **Der Bierbrauer** ‘brewer’ (C5) – followed by “producers of clothes” – **Der Weber** ‘weaver’ (C5), **Der Schneider** ‘tailor,’ **Der Schuster** ‘shoemaker,’ and **Der Kürsner** ‘furrier’ (C6).

Thirdly, most of the chapters in *Wörter-Büchlein* are so limited in scope that the order of the articles would not have presented a problem anyway; as Hüllen (1999:223) maintains, an article of a one or two pages can be “scanned very quickly, even if there is no perceptible order between its entries.” One example is the chapter **Von den Metallen und Steinen** ‘on metals and stones’ (F5–F6) with its total of 16 articles. The fact that the metals in *Wörter-Büchlein* – **Das Gold** ‘gold,’ **Das Silber** ‘silver,’ **Das Eisen** ‘iron,’ **Der Stahl** ‘steel,’ **Das Bley** ‘lead,’ **Das Kupffer** ‘copper,’ **Das Zinn** ‘tin,’ and **Der Messing** ‘brass’ are not ordered “in a prototypical sequence which seems to include a measure of their value: gold, silver, tin, copper, brass, lead, iron” (Hüllen 1999:234) can in no significant way have complicated the act of consultation.

Thus the question of *where* in a certain chapter the article in question should be found probably did not present users with any major difficulties. On the other hand, there is another aspect of the placement of articles that must have jeopardized the use of *Wörter-Büchlein* as a reference dictionary in an entirely different way: it cannot always have been obvious in *which* chapter an article should be sought. Even though subject areas like **Von den Leib und seinen Theilen** ‘on the body and its parts,’ **Vom Krieg und Kriegs-Zurüstung** ‘on war and war materials,’ or **Von den Fischen** ‘on fishes’ hardly presented any difficulties in this regard, there are others where the distinctions are considerably more diffuse. This is true, for example, of the two chapters **Von der Kirchen und Kirchen Sachen** ‘on the church and church matters’ and **Von der Schule** ‘on school’: the fact that the article **Das Chor** ‘choir’ (A8) is found in the former chapter whereas **Der Sänger** ‘singer’ and **Der Gesang** ‘song’ (B5) – along with the word **Das Gebeth** ‘prayer,’ which is closely associated with churchly activities – is found in the latter can hardly be obvious to the user. The same is true of the placement of, for example, **Der Anniß** ‘anise’ and **Der Kümmel** ‘caraway’ at the end of the chapter **Von den Bäumen un[d] Früchten** ‘on trees and fruits’ (F2), while **Der Majoran** ‘marjoram,’ **Der Roßmarin** ‘rosemary,’ and **Die Salbey** ‘sage,’ for instance, are found in the chapter **Von den Garten-Gewächsen** ‘on garden plants’ (E7). Equally difficult to place – and thereby to find – must have been the few designations of abstract concepts that appear in *Wörter-Büchlein*. Thus, we find **Die Warheit** ‘truth,’ **Die Belohnung** ‘reward,’ **Die Gottlosigkeit** ‘godlessness,’ **Die Lügen** ‘lie,’ and **Die Straff** ‘punishment’ included in the chapter **Von den Eh-**

ren-Nahmen 'on honorary titles' (B2), whereas **Die Ehre** 'honor' is placed between **Der Reichthum** 'wealth' and **Der Schade** 'damage, harm' in the chapter **Von der Kauffmannschafft** 'on trade' (B8).

A major reason that the placement of the articles can be difficult to predict is that it is not uncommon to find different principles of placement competing with each other. Here, too, the chapter **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** serves as an illustration. As the designations of various craftsmen are followed not only by the tools they use but also of the products their activities result in, different principles for grouping inevitably wind up conflicting with each other; after all, these products have natural slots in other chapters. For instance, **Der Speck** 'pork' and **Die Wurst** 'sausage' come after **Der Metscher** 'butcher' (C5), while **Das Fleisch** 'meat' and **Der Braten** 'steak,' on the other hand, are found in the chapter **Von Speiß und Tranck** 'on food and drink' (E1). Similarly, **Das Schaff** 'cupboard' immediately follows **Der Tischler** 'carpenter, joiner' (C7), whereas **Die Kiste** 'chest,' for example, is found in **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte** 'on the house and household utensils' (D5). And one might wonder whether **Die Maur** '(brick) wall' and **Die Wand** 'wall' should not be looked for in connection with **Der Balcke** 'beam' and **Das Dach** 'roof' in the chapter **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte** (D2) rather than in relation to **Der Maurer** 'bricklayer' (C7–C8) from the crafts chapter.

One testimony to the difficulty of placing the articles among the chapters is also the fact that in some cases – notwithstanding the limited scope of *Wörter-Büchlein* – they are found in multiple places in the dictionary. The most striking examples are **Der Fluß** 'river' and **Der Brunn** 'well, spring,' which first appear in the chapter **Von dem Him[m]el und der Welt** 'on heaven and the world' (A4) and then reappear in virtually identical form at the end of the chapter **Von den Geschlechten und Verwandschafftten** (B5) (cf. above). Two further examples of articles that appear twice are **Die Banck** 'bench' and **Der Schwam** 'sponge,' which both first appear in **Von der Schule** (B6–B7) and then reappear in **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte** (D4) and **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** (C8) respectively. These few doublings can hardly have been much help to users; on the contrary, they strengthen the impression of capriciousness that the placement of articles in the various chapters of *Wörter-Büchlein* often conveys.

Thus, using the thematic chapters of *Wörter-Büchlein* for reference must have entailed some difficulty: the search paths provided by the macrostructure would by no means always have led the user to the right place. A problem of another sort is presented by the final chapter, **Beysatz**. As already mentioned (1.2.1), here the macrostructure is based on three different principles. Firstly, the chapter is divided by word class: the first 130 articles are mainly adjectives, while the following 122 are verbs. Secondly, the last two articles, **Sterbe** and **Werde selig** (G8), are apparently placed there for semantic reasons; this is a variant of the Doomsday theme that very often concluded thematic compilations (see Hüllen 1999:86). Thirdly, there is an alphabetical order that is based on the Polish vocabulary. If this chapter was used for

reference purposes, this was probably done primarily on the basis of the Polish vocabulary. Another problem, however, is that – even disregarding the final two articles – the alphabetical order is far from perfect. Of the 130 adjectives, 26 – that is, as much as a fifth – are placed out of alphabetical order, and in the case of verbs this proportion is even higher.⁹ The question is, then, whether it would have been at all meaningful to try to use this chapter for reference purposes; even users who knew Polish would have had a difficult time finding what they were looking for with any expediency.

1.3.2.2 The Relevance of the Equivalents

Regardless of how *Wörter-Büchlein* was intended to be used, a self-evident condition for it to be functional is that the information it provides be correct: on the one hand, the equivalents must agree with the norm systems of their respective languages – that is, that they are correct in regard to orthography and morphology – and, on the other hand, they must be equivalent to each other. And this is far from always the case. It is easy to establish that *Wörter-Büchlein* evinces numerous errors in these respects and likewise that these errors are extremely unevenly distributed across the four languages. While the German and Latvian vocabularies exhibit a relatively high degree of correctness, the Swedish and – albeit to a lesser extent – the Polish vocabularies stand out, partly owing to their many distorted forms and partly because of their more or less obviously inappropriate equivalents. Among the more striking examples of the latter in Swedish are **Jagh Haltar** ‘I limp’ (G7) and **Jagh Köpar** ‘I buy’ (G8) corresponding to German **Halte** ‘hold’ and **Verkauffe** ‘sell,’ respectively, and **Örtęgård** ‘herb garden’ (F3) and **Pelare** ‘pillar’ (B6) corresponding to German **Die Scheune** ‘barn’ and **Der Griffel** ‘style, stylus,’ respectively (see further 3.1). Perhaps the most noticeable examples regarding Polish are **Sledzioná** ‘spleen’ corresponding to German **Die Lunge** ‘lung’ (A7) and **Pragnący** ‘wishing’ corresponding to German **Gottsfürchtig** ‘godfearing’ (F6) (cf. Gruszczyński 2000:143 and 158 resp.). In these two languages it also happens that two consecutive equivalents have been reversed, thereby appearing in the wrong article: thus, for Swedish, **Steeksill** and **Saltsill** (E2) (see 3.2) and, for Polish, **Lichtarz** and **Woskowa swięcá** (D4).

Besides these formal and semantic glitches, there is a further problem that has to do with the structure of *Wörter-Büchlein*: here and there the columns on the verso and recto are vertically shifted in relation to each other. This is the case, for example, in the chapter **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte** (D2; see facsimile). As a consequence of the typesetter having had to divide the German heading into two rows, the German and Swedish article fields came to be out of alignment in relation to the

9 This calculation is based solely on the initial graphemes of the equivalents; if the subsequent graphemes are taken into consideration, the number of deviations is even somewhat greater. Regarding verbs, the first four spreads alone (G3–G6) evince 28 deviations from this roughly calculated alphabetical order; in the remaining two spreads (G7–G8) the alphabetical order is so loose as to render any exact calculations unfeasible.

Polish and Latvian fields; for instance, to the right of **Das Dach** and **Taak** ‘roof’ we thus find not the Polish and Latvian equivalents *Dácb* and **Tas Jumts** respectively but instead *Dáchowká* and **Tas Dakstīnšch** respectively, that is, the equivalents to the verso side’s immediately following article fields **Der Dachziegel** and **Taak-Tegel** ‘tile.’ It is obvious that in cases like these users must have run a great risk of winding up in the wrong place in their search for equivalents – making any quick adjustment would have required them to have had some knowledge of at least one of the languages on either side of the spread.

1.3.3 *The Orientation of Wörter-Büchlein*

The orientation of *Wörter-Büchlein* can also be regarded from two points of view. On the one hand, it is a matter of the selection of articles. Since *Wörter-Büchlein* contains only 1,223 articles, this selection would have to be extremely narrow, and the question is what information about the intentions behind the dictionary might be gleaned from the choice. On the other hand, it involves the status of the different languages in *Wörter-Büchlein*: is it possible, on the basis of the form of the dictionary, to reach any conclusions about the language-orientation of its prospective users?

1.3.3.1 The Selection of Articles

What above all characterizes the selection of articles in the thematic chapters of *Wörter-Büchlein* is its orientation toward practical concerns of life. The vocabulary has a down-to-earth and utilitarian character, with a strong dominance of concrete nouns, while more abstract nouns, especially those relating to the religious and moral sphere, are extremely rare and moreover spread out across several chapters (cf. 1.3.2.1). It is telling that easily the most extensive chapters are **Von den Handwercks-Leuten** ‘on craftsmen’ and **Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte** ‘on the house and household utensils,’ whereas the chapters that address a less hands-on reality, **Von der Seelen und Sinnen** ‘on the soul and the senses’ and **Von Gott und Geistern** ‘on God and the spirits,’ are among the most modest ones (cf. 1.2.1).

Also in its selection of articles *Wörter-Büchlein* is largely typical of its genre. The orientation towards “the visible and tangible world” (Hüllen 1999:441) was deeply rooted in the thematic tradition; this type of dictionary would “swarm with concrete animate or inanimate lexemes,” and similarly what stands out is its “usability by humans as an important criterion on selection” (p. 68). The situation in Riga at the time does not seem to have left any obvious traces in the selection. To be sure, it is possible to find subject areas in *Wörter-Büchlein* that in comparison with other dictionaries of this type appear to be uncommonly well represented. This is true of the chapter **Von den Fischen** ‘on fishes,’ which, with its 36 articles, exceeds such important sides of existence as **Von der Kirchen und Kirchen Sachen** ‘on the church and church matters’ and **Vom Krieg und Kriegs-Zurüstung** ‘on war and war materials,’ each with 29 articles, and **Von der Kauffmannschafft** ‘on trade,’ with 21 articles.

Considering Riga's situation on the estuary of the Dūnas River, there is every reason to assume that fishing played a major role in the life of the city.¹⁰ On the other hand, considering that Riga was a prominent trade center and that in the early 18th century the city was deeply involved in the Great Northern War, chapters such as **Von der Kauffmannschafft** and **Vom Krieg und Kriegs-Zurüstung** argue against the vocabulary having been adapted to the prospective target groups.¹¹ It is easy to think that meanings such as 'port, harbor,' 'duty,' 'price,' and 'debt' should take precedence over, for instance, **Der Erdenkloß** 'clod' (A4), **Die Kringel** 'pretzel' (C4), **Der Schweinhirt** 'swineherd,' (F3) and **Die Motte** 'moth' (F5). Likewise, from a communicative and utilitarian perspective, number words and the names of the days of the week and the months must have been of great importance – but in *Wörter-Büchlein* there are no such words at all.

Also in terms of the selection of articles, **Beysatz** occupies a position of its own. While the thematic chapters nevertheless evince a considerable measure of consistency and discernment in this regard, the choice of adjectives and verbs seems indeed arbitrary from a semantic point of view. Why, for example, is **Lang** 'long, tall' (F7) included but not *kurz* 'short,' **Jung** 'young' (F8) but not *alt* 'old,' **Naß** 'wet' but not *trocken* 'dry,' and **Lebendig** 'living' (G3) but not *tot* 'dead'? Not least remarkable is the selection of color adjectives: the fact that the only designations of color are **Roht** 'red' (F7), **Grau** 'grey' (G2), and **Grün** 'green' (G3) is difficult to explain on the basis of their meaning.¹² Among the most striking parts of the adjective section are also the many participles, and the question is why, for instance, **Zerrissen** 'torn to pieces' (G1), **Gesäet** 'sown,' and **Gedrehet** 'lathe-turned' (G2) – to the extent it is justifiable to include them at all in a dictionary of such limited scope – were not represented by their respective verbs. Similarly, the participial forms **Zerbrochen** (F8), **Gewaschen**, and **Gebraucht** (G2) seem somewhat superfluous, considering that *Wörter-Büchlein* also includes the verbs **Zerbreche** 'break to pieces' (G6), **Wasche** 'wash,' and **Gebrauche** 'use' (G7).

- 10 In comparison, it could be mentioned that perhaps the most widely spread of the multilingual thematic dictionaries, *Introito e porta* (see Hüllen 1999:331 ff. and Stein 1989), despite its considerably larger scope than *Wörter-Büchlein*, has a fish chapter with only 15 articles, only 10 of which designate different fishes (Hüllen 1999:343).
- 11 An obvious example of how a war-oriented surrounding world could affect the selection of articles is found in the French-German thematic dictionary *Vocabulaire François*, published in Strasbourg in 1678 (see Zöfgen 1994). The fact that the chapter "De la Guerre et de ce qui luy appartient" is one of the most comprehensive ones, has to do, according to Zöfgen (p. 171), "mit den Ereignissen in jener Zeit zusammen und findet in der [...] politischen Situation des Elsaß zwischen 1670 und 1681 eine einleuchtende Erklärung."
- 12 According to Hüllen (1999:233) colors constitute "a semantic domain which is present in almost all onomasiological dictionaries." Perhaps the oddest aspect is that *Wörter-Büchlein* has **Grau** 'gray' but not *schwarz* 'black' and *weiß* 'white'; as Hüllen points out, there is a prototypical order for colors, "white, black, red, green, blue, yellow" that prevails far beyond lexicographical contexts.

The *Wörter-Büchlein* verb section also contains a peculiar selection in many respects. To start with, the dictionary lacks such basic verbs as *sein* ‘be,’ *machen* ‘make,’ *tun* ‘do,’ *kommen* ‘come,’ *leben* ‘live,’ *wissen* ‘know,’ and *nehmen* ‘take,’ while space is devoted to **Schnarche** ‘snore,’ **Blase** ‘blow’ (G3), **Brumme** ‘buzz,’ **Niese** ‘sneeze,’ and **Fliege** ‘fly’ (G4). Secondly, *Wörter-Büchlein* has a striking number of verbs that either are prefixed or include particles; thus, we find, for instance, **Lege auff** ‘put on’ (G4) and **Lege zusammen** ‘put together’ (G6) as well as **Giesse ein** ‘pour in’ and **Begiesse** ‘pour water on, water’ (G5), while the simple *legen* ‘put, lay’ and *giessen* ‘pour,’ on the other hand, are conspicuous in their absence.

Even more difficult to explain from the point of view of functionality are the four articles in the concluding chapter that reappear in virtually identical form: **Vollkommen** (F7 and G3), **Lauffe** (G3 and G4), **Verwahre** (G3 and G5), and **Warte** (G3 and G5). Since the macrostructure here is alphabetical, these double entries cannot be explained by claiming that their meanings belong in different contexts (cf. 1.3.2.1). And considering the fact that the Polish – with the exception of the first case – has exactly the same equivalents in both articles, these doublets inevitably entail departures from the alphabetical order, and the only search path the chapter has to offer is thereby invalidated.

1.3.3.2 The Status of the Languages in the Dictionary

The thematic order of *Wörter-Büchlein*, in combination with the arrangement in columns, in principle renders the four languages equal from a user perspective: it should be possible for the user to start with any of them.¹³ In practice, however, the languages are far from equal; their status in the dictionary differs, and it is evident that *Wörter-Büchlein* does not target speakers of all of the languages included to the same extent.

The starkest difference in status lies in the relationship between German and Latvian. First of all, German occupies a special position in relation to all of the other languages; it is clear that *Wörter-Büchlein* is primarily intended for German-speaking users. One indication of this is the fact that the title is in German only. Nor is it a mere coincidence that the German vocabulary is given in the most marked position on the far left of the spread, nor that it is set in larger type than the other languages. Another feature that indicates that German was the intended starting language is that the number of alternative equivalents is much smaller for that language than for the others (see 1.2.2); it was apparently the lexicalization patterns of German that primarily determined the semantic content of the articles.¹⁴

13 According to Hüllen (1999:308) there are in this type of dictionary “a number of indications which suggest that authors also meant dictionaries to be used from right to left or, provided there were sufficient columns, by column hopping.”

14 It appears to have been self-evident to the typesetter that *Wörter-Büchlein* was intended for a German-speaking audience; otherwise he would hardly have felt justified in using abbreviations like **Das Schweinfleis**. (E1) and **Der Hollunderb**. (F1) to make room for the equivalent

Secondly, it is quite obvious that the Latvian vocabulary was not intended for native users but rather for German speakers. This is shown above all by the fact that German serves as the meta-language: on the one hand, the German conjunction **oder** 'or' is used to distinguish alternative Latvian equivalents, and, on the other, the two footnotes that refer to this vocabulary are formulated in German (see 1.2.2). Nor can the information provided there – in one case an alternative Latvian equivalent and in the other a brief description of adjectival inflection in that language – have been intended for a native Latvian user. Another circumstance that indicates that the target group was non-Latvian is the large number of alternative equivalents in the Latvian vocabulary, along with the fact that they are often morphologically closely related variants; for instance, when **Die Tulpe** is given the alternative equivalents **Ta Tulpe. Tulpans** (E8), this is information that would not be of interest to a Latvian dictionary user.¹⁵

While Latvian clearly stands out in relation to German as a target language, the picture regarding the other two languages in *Wörter-Büchlein* is more complicated. It is significant that the conjunctions used in the Polish and Swedish vocabularies are *albo* and *eller*, those used in the respective languages; if these vocabularies had been consciously designed for German-speaking users, then *oder* would reasonably have been used here as well. On the other hand, there are also features of these vocabularies that argue against their having been intended for native speakers. Regarding Polish, the two plural variants (see 1.2.2) as well as the more than 50 alternative equivalents would have been unnecessary to Polish-speaking users. Concerning this language, the picture is further complicated by the concluding chapter of *Wörter-Büchlein*; the alphabetical order there lends Polish indisputably special status.

What indicates that the Swedish vocabulary was intended for native speakers, besides the choice of conjunction, is the fact that the nouns lack any gender specification. As gender in Swedish – as opposed to what is the case in Polish and Latvian – is not evident from the morphology of the word, indications of gender would obviously have been of great value to anyone who did not have a command of the language, whereas for native speakers of Swedish they would be unnecessary. At the same time, however, the numerous alternative equivalents seem to indicate that the prospective users would not be native Swedish speakers. In the great majority of cases it is a matter of more or less synonymous expressions, and, for example, when German **Der Leib** 'body' (A5) and **Der Hahn** 'cock' (E4) are provided with two Swedish equivalents **Kropp/ Lekamen** and **Hana eller tupp**, respectively, it must have been of little interest to Swedish-speaking users. This is even more true in cases such as **Farsyster/ Faster** for German **Die Muhme** '(paternal) aunt' (B4) where the

lents in a row (cf. 3.2).

15 The status of Latvian in *Wörter-Büchlein* of course reflects its status in the society in general; as Balode (2002:19) writes, regarding older dictionaries that included this language, Latvians hardly came "als konzeptionell vorgesehene Benutzer [...] in Frage".

alternative equivalents consist of two morphological variants with no difference in meaning whatsoever; from a functional point of view, these variant forms can only be justified if Swedish was a target language.

1.3.4 How Might Wörter-Büchlein Have Been Used?

As the above discussion indicates, no uniform picture can be discerned from an analysis of *Wörter-Büchlein* from a user perspective. On the contrary, the dictionary appears in many ways to be a contradictory product that does not lend itself to generalization regarding any clear plan.

Among the most striking aspects of *Wörter-Büchlein* are the sharp lines of demarcation between, on the one hand, the thematically arranged chapters and, on the other, the concluding chapter **Beysatz**. The fact that the latter is in alphabetical order, in itself, is not surprising; in comparison with the great majority of the concrete nouns, adjectives and verbs must have been considerably more difficult to classify and arrange along semantic lines. On the other hand, there are other differences that are more difficult to explain. Firstly, the fact that the alphabetical order is based on the Polish stands in stark contrast with the rest of the dictionary: in terms of *Wörter-Büchlein* as a whole, German should have been the self-evident source language.¹⁶ Secondly, this alphabetical order is so fraught with inconsistencies that users, even starting with Polish, must have found it extremely difficult to find their way. Thirdly, there is a marked difference between the dictionary's two parts regarding the selection of articles (see 1.3.3.1): the concluding chapter evinces such an arbitrary selection from the point of view of semantics that it must have had fundamentally different purposes than the rest. While the thematic chapters were no doubt primarily intended to provide basic vocabulary, the information that the concluding chapter was originally designed to convey was probably rather more morphological than semantic in nature; the main purpose seems to have been to illustrate the word formation of adjectives and verbs.

It is obvious that the concluding chapter did not constitute an integral part of *Wörter-Büchlein*; actually, the only thing that holds together the two parts of the dictionary is the selection of languages. It is also worth noting that even though **Beysatz** is the largest chapter in terms of volume, it plays only a minor role in the dictionary as a whole. This can be deduced from both the complete title of *Wörter-Büchlein* – the formulation “Etzliche gebräuchliche Sachen” clearly places the focus on nouns – and the name of this chapter; it is to be seen precisely as an *appendix*. It is interesting to note in this connection that the concluding chapter has two differ-

16 According to Hüllen (1999:110), in multilingual dictionaries, “not only the first and second but also the last (the rightmost) position is significant”; using his reasoning, Polish, with its placement in the third column, would occupy the most unmarked position in *Wörter-Büchlein*. On the other hand, Hüllen maintains that “these deliberations depend on the assumption that the editors and/or printers of the various editions had deliberate ideas about what they were doing”; and this is something that can hardly be taken for granted in this case.

ent headings in Polish. In the introduction to the chapter (F6) the four headings are formulated as follows:

Beysatz	Tillägning	Przydątek	Tahs Peedewas
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In the index to the chapter (H1–H2), on the other hand, the headings read thus:

Beysatz	Tillägning	Przykłady	Peedewas
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Whereas the German, Swedish, and Latvian headings in both cases have the meaning ‘appendix,’ for Polish this is only true in the first case. The word *przykłady* that appears in the index means ‘examples’ instead, and it is likely that this is precisely what the concluding chapter was originally intended to constitute: a collection of examples that illustrate the morphology of these word classes (see also 1.4.2).

However, even disregarding the concluding chapter, *Wörter-Büchlein* conveys a splintered picture. This is not least true of the relationship the four languages have to each other and to the dictionary as a whole (see 1.3.3.2). For neither Swedish nor Polish does the dictionary present any clear directionality; while some features suggest that the prospective target group was native speakers, others indicate just the opposite. Concerning German and Latvian, the latter does stand out as the target language to all intents and purposes. Nevertheless, here too certain features do not fit this pattern: the first of the two Latvian footnotes, with its etymological information, hardly belonged in an elementary dictionary in Latvian for German speakers, and the same can be said of the reference to an earlier Latvian dictionary that appears in one of the articles (see 1.2.2). It was probably more or less by chance that this information wound up in *Wörter-Büchlein*. The alleged author of the Latvian vocabulary, Liborius Depkin (cf. 1.4.3 and 5.1) was working on a Latvian-German dictionary of an entirely different scope, and these were probably tiny bits of this considerably more wide-ranging lexicographic project that Depkin for some reason happened to jot down in the typesetting manuscript.

The contradictory picture *Wörter-Büchlein* presents probably has two principal explanations. Firstly, it is evident that the dictionary relies on several different models and sources (see further 1.4.1 f.).¹⁷ In terms of both structure and content, *Wörter-Büchlein* clearly gives the impression of being a compilation: items in the dictionary were gleaned from disparate sources largely without having been adapted to each other or to the whole. Secondly, some of the contradictions indicate that the *Wörter-Büchlein* vocabularies were compiled by several different authors working

17 The distinction between models and sources is borrowed from Balode 2002 (p. 37 f.). While the term *source* (“lexikographische Quelle”) refers to the lexical units in the dictionary articles – it is used “in Verbindung mit der Wortschatzexzerption” – *model* (“lexikographische Vorlage”) has to do with the structure of dictionaries; in the latter case, this means that the older dictionary served “als Wegweiser in Struktur und Darstellungsfragen”.

more or less independently of each other and without being guided by any overarching considerations regarding the structure of the dictionary. A case in point in this connection is found in the respective Swedish and Polish conjunctions *eller* and *albo*; they can probably be explained by the authors of the Swedish and Polish vocabularies being native speakers.

The question remains whether *Wörter-Büchlein* could have been a functional dictionary: could it be used, and, if so, how? One aspect of this issue has to do with the four languages and their respective vocabularies. It is obvious that *Wörter-Büchlein* was primarily functional concerning the relation between German and Latvian; both the clear directionality and the relatively reliability that characterizes these vocabularies indicate that it was entirely possible for *Wörter-Büchlein* to be used by Germans intending to acquire a basic Latvian vocabulary. Of course, it *may* have been used by speakers of Swedish and Polish. However, here the numerous formal and semantic deficiencies – especially as regards Swedish – must have considerably impaired its usefulness. This was even more the case if Swedish was the target language; a person who did not know Swedish would often have been served completely erroneous impressions of the form and meaning of the Swedish equivalents.

Another aspect of functionality has to do with the distinction between reading dictionaries and reference dictionaries. It is hardly possible to provide a univocal answer to the question of which of these manners of use primarily pertained to *Wörter-Büchlein*. Even though there is reason to assume that its use as a reference dictionary did occur to its publishers to some extent (cf. 1.3.1), this seems to have left few traces in the structure of the dictionary (see 1.4.2). And while the thematic chapters – albeit with certain difficulty – *may* have been used for consultation, this was probably out of the question regarding the concluding chapter. Both the selection of articles and the faulty alphabetical order no doubt rendered such use impracticable. Furthermore, Polish is the source language here; to the German-speaking target group that *Wörter-Büchlein* must have primarily been intended for, the selection of articles and the order in which they appear must have seemed to be entirely arbitrary.

1.4 The Genesis of *Wörter-Büchlein*

As mentioned (1.2) explicit information about the creation of *Wörter-Büchlein* is exceedingly sparse – all we are told is that it was published in “RIGA/ Bey Georg Matth. Nöller 1705”. However, in indirect ways – above all by investigating the various vocabularies in *Wörter-Büchlein* and through comparisons with other dictionaries from the same time period – it is possible to obtain a relatively good picture of the history of its origins.

1.4.1 *Vocabularium* 1688

The intimate connection between *Wörter-Büchlein* and *Vocabularium*, published by

the same printer in Riga in 1688, is established by the oldest sources in which these two dictionaries are mentioned: according to Zimmermann (1812:36) *Wörter-Büchlein* constitutes “eine Umarbeitung des Dresselschen Wörterbuches” – *Vocabularium* is thus ascribed to the German Latvian writer Georg Dressel – and this formulation then recurs in the bibliographical works by Recke & Napiersky (1827:417) and Napiersky (1831:54).¹⁸

The connection between *Wörter-Büchlein* and the 1688 dictionary is apparent from the very title page: under the similarly formulated title “*Vocabularium* Wie Etzliche gebräuchliche Sachen Auff Teutsch/ Lateinisch/ Polnisch Und Lettisch/ Auszusprechen seynd” the same woodcut with an animal motif appears, and below it, “RIGA/ Gedruckt bey Georg Matth. Nöllern/ 1688”. The arrangement of the articles is also the same. In *Vocabularium* the German and Latin vocabularies stand in respective columns on the verso, while the recto is reserved for Polish and Latvian here as well; in the later dictionary Swedish thus takes the place of Latin. Likewise, in *Vocabularium* three of the languages – besides German and Latvian, Polish as well – are set in various Gothic fonts, while the Latin is in the traditional Roman type.

The close connection between *Vocabularium* and *Wörter-Büchlein* is also reflected in their macrostructure: the chapter division is identical, and with a few exceptions the set-up and order of the articles match. The differences mainly comprise corrections of certain errors and inconsistencies in the older dictionary. This is the case, for example, in two articles in the verb section, where *Vocabularium* lacks representatives on opposing pages: thus on spread E4 Polish **Dostaie** and Latvian **Sajuttu** have no German and Latin equivalents on the verso, while on spread E5 German **Liebe** and Latin **Amo** lack Polish and Latvian equivalents. In *Wörter-Büchlein* (G4), on the other hand, these articles are complete, in the former case with German **Beinde (erfahre)** and Swedish **Jagh Erfahr**, in the latter case with Polish **Kocham** and Latvian **Mihloju**.

In one case an article has been added in *Wörter-Büchlein*. This is clearly a correction of an obviously erroneous compilation in *Vocabularium* (D12):

Helle	<i>Vacuus</i>	Dęty	Zaurumains
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In *Wörter-Büchlein* this article has been divided into two (F7):

Hell	Klaar	<i>Dęty</i>	Skaidrs
Hohl	Tom/ Öde	<i>Dęty prozny</i>	Dohbains

18 Whether Dressel was actually behind this dictionary is highly doubtful however (see Jegers 1957:36 passim, Vanags 1999:81 and Larsson 2003:154). Only two copies of *Vocabularium* seem to have been preserved – apart from the fragment in the Latvian Academic Library in Riga (see 1.4.3) – at the national libraries in Oslo and St. Petersburg. *Vocabularium* is available in facsimile on the Internet at the address: <<http://www.nordiska.uu.se/sprakforradet/>>.

Also in the microstructure the similarities between the two dictionaries are striking. Just how close they are to each other can be seen in the following typical examples:

Das Hertze	<i>Cor</i>	Serce	Ta Sirrds (A7)
Das Hertze	Hierta	<i>Serce</i>	Ta Širds (A7)
Tieff	<i>Profundus</i>	Głęboki	Dsills (D12)
Tieff	Diup	<i>Głęboki</i>	Dsilsch (F8)
Wohne	<i>Habito</i>	Mießkam	Dsiwoju (E5)
Wohne	Jagh Boor	<i>Mieszkam</i>	Dsiwoju (G4)

As the above examples show, both the determiners for the German and Latvian nouns and the finite verb forms in *Wörter-Büchlein* hark back to the older dictionary.

Even though the structure of *Wörter-Büchlein* is largely based on the 1688 *Vocabularium*, the content of the articles does differ: besides the fact that Latin has been replaced by Swedish, the other three vocabularies have been revised in varying degrees. The greatest change involves Latvian, where the vocabulary is new in a great many instances (cf. 5.1). The German and Polish vocabularies in *Wörter-Büchlein*, on the other hand, clearly rely on the older dictionary. To be sure, the Polish vocabulary has been revised in many cases: on the one hand, there are corrections of obvious errors – even though the *Wörter-Büchlein* Polish vocabulary leaves a great deal to be desired, it is considerably more reliable than its predecessor (see Gruszczyński 2000:51 passim) – and, on the other hand, the author of the Polish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* preferred other forms of expression or added alternative equivalents (cf. 4.1). However, in most cases the *Vocabularium* Polish article fields reappear unchanged; it is evident that the Polish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* is to a large extent based on its counterpart in *Vocabularium*.

It is even more obvious that *Vocabularium* is the source in the case of German; the great majority of German article fields recur in identical form in *Wörter-Büchlein*. However, in roughly a tenth of the articles the equivalents differ. Even though the changes usually involve orthography or morphology, there are some lexical alterations that are often based on faulty semantic correspondence between the various equivalents in *Vocabularium* (see further Larsson 2003:125 ff.; cf. 2.3).

1.4.2 The Prehistory of *Vocabularium*

The very similar structures the two dictionaries evince indicate that *Vocabularium* was the sole model of *Wörter-Büchlein*; to the extent any other dictionaries were involved, it was merely as sources for the respective vocabularies (cf. ch. 3). The prehistory of *Vocabularium*, on the other hand, is more complicated; at least two models were involved.

One indication that multiple models were involved is the fact that the typesetting manuscript seems to have been written by hand. Not only in the Latvian and Polish vocabularies but also in the Latin, there are a number of anomalies that can apparently be traced to faulty readings of handwriting. Jēgers (1957:35 f.) argues that the Latvian vocabulary must have been based on a handwritten text; he points out that many irregularities in that vocabulary can largely be traced to the circumstance that “dem Setzer eine Handschrift vorlag, die entweder von ihm nicht verstanden wurde oder aber diese Fehler schon enthielt, weil sie eine Abschrift einer früheren Handschrift war” (p. 36). Two typical examples from the Polish vocabulary are **Marmuro wykamien** (C2) for German **Der Maurstein** and **Ongła** (D9) for **Der Floh**, to be compared with *Mármurowy kámien* (D2) and *Pchlá* (F5), respectively, in *Wörter-Büchlein* (see further Gruszczyński 2000:32 and ch. 4.1). The clearest example regarding Latin is *Cucurrus* (D3) for *cucumis* corresponding to German **Die Augurcke**; here, apparently, the three stems in <m> were read as <rr> plus the first stem in a <u>. The German vocabulary also includes an example of a phantom word that is probably the result of the misreading of a handwritten text: **Der Ruchbaum** corresponding to Latin *Quercus* (D5), which is evidently a distortion of **Der Buchbaum**, which is found six articles earlier, with *Fagus* as the Latin equivalent.¹⁹

The fact that the typesetter of *Vocabularium* was using a handwritten text suggests that there were multiple models; otherwise it would have been considerably easier – as was the case with *Wörter-Büchlein* (see 1.4.3) – to use a printed model with interfoliated pages as the setting manuscript.

One difference between *Wörter-Büchlein* and *Vocabularium* that is pertinent to this context concerns the status of the various languages. To be sure, in both cases German constitutes the self-evident source language: in *Vocabularium* as well, the title is formulated only in German, and there, too, that language occupies the initial left-hand column. But whereas *Wörter-Büchlein* primarily appears to be a German-Latvian dictionary that was complemented with Swedish and Polish (see 1.3.3.2), *Vocabularium* rather gives the impression of being a German-Latin dictionary to which Polish and Latvian were added. The precedence of German and Latin is manifested not least by the lacunae that appear sporadically on the recto pages: in Polish there are two further lacunae besides the two that appear in *Wörter-Büchlein* (see 1.2.2 and below), while the Latvian equivalents are missing in a total of seven cases.

We thus have every reason to believe that *Vocabularium* is based on a thematic German-Latin dictionary; considering how many dictionaries of this kind were available on the market, it is unreasonable to assume that those responsible for the dictionary compiled the German-Latin parts themselves. At the same time there must have been another model. We saw in the case of *Wörter-Büchlein* that there was a dictionary in the background that was alphabetically arranged on the basis of

19 This anomaly is probably due to the fact that the articles **der Buchbaum** and **der Eichbaum** in *Vocabularium*'s model *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* (p. 19) immediately follow each other; in *Wörter-Büchlein* **Der Buchbaum** is replaced by the emended **Der Eichbaum** (F1).

the Polish, at least regarding the adjectives and verbs in the concluding chapter. The grammatical information that appears in the Polish vocabulary in *Vocabularium* points in the same direction: the fact that this dictionary – like *Wörter-Büchlein* (see 1.2.2) – gives not only occasional plural forms but also gender in some instances – such as **Aniol/ m.** (A2) and **Torba. f.** (B12) for German **Der Engel** and **Das Wehrgeheng** respectively – leads us to suspect that there was a model in which such information appeared more systematically.

Two other dictionaries published by Nöller also indicate that the models for *Vocabularium* should be sought in multiple places. On the one hand, there is – as Gruszczyński (1997 and 2000) has shown – a clear connection between *Vocabularium* and Stanisław Malczowski's German-Polish dictionary "Der Jugend zu Nutz Deutsch und Polnisches vermehrtes und verbessertes *VOCABULARIUM* [...]". Even though this edition cannot have served as a model or source for *Vocabularium* – since Malczowski's foreword is signed "Riga den 10. Apr. Anno 1688", these two dictionaries must have been published more or less simultaneously – there was evidently an earlier version as well. According to what Malczowski states in his foreword, he published in "Anno 1681. ein Polnisches *Vocabularium*" which he had now "verbessert/ mit vielen Wörtern so wohl in *Nomine* als *Verbo* vermehret," and it is reasonable to assume that this earlier edition was used when *Vocabularium* was compiled (cf. 4.1).²⁰

On the other hand, both *Vocabularium* and Malczowski's dictionary display a very close relationship with the German-Latin school dictionary "*VOCABULARIUM Pro QUINTA CLASSE SCHOLÆ RIGENSIS* [...]. *RIGÆ, Sumptibus & Typis Nöllerianis*". No publication year is given, but as Nöller did not become the head of the printing house until 1684 (see Buchholtz 1890:154 ff.), it cannot have been published before that year; and therefore Malczowski's 1681 dictionary could not possibly have been based on this model. However, this is hardly relevant in this context; after all, as it was certainly not an original work, we can readily assume that this dictionary existed in earlier editions printed either in Riga or elsewhere.

It is beyond doubt that the thematic chapters in both *Vocabularium* and Malczowski's dictionary hark back to *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* – or a very similar model of the latter; the correspondences are so numerous and so striking that the reliance on the model must have been strong. Firstly, the chapter division is identical, with only a few exceptions. The fact that *Vocabularium* has 24 thematic chapters, compared with 27 in Malczowski and in *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* is due, on the one hand, to the fact that one chapter – the brief **Von bösen Künsten** – was completely omitted from *Vocabularium*, and, on the other hand, to the conflation of chapters in the model in two instances. One case is **Von der Apoteck und Kranck-**

20 The existence of this earlier edition is confirmed by Liborius Depkin's list of books (see 1.4.3) where his son Bartholomaeus listed a work "Malczowski. Polnisch. Vocabulariu[m] 1681. Rig.". However, no copies of this edition seem to have been preserved for posterity (see Gruszczyński 2000:100).

heiten, which, in the other dictionaries is split into two separate chapters, **Von der Apothecken** and **Von Kranckheiten**. The other case involves the *Vocabularium* chapter **Von den Geschlechten und Verwandschafften**, whose 18 concluding articles – as mentioned (1.3.2.1) – belong to an entirely different semantic sphere; in both *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* and Malczowski, these articles appear in a separate chapter **Von der Stadt** ‘on the town,’ and it was probably some mistake in the compilation or typesetting that led to these semantically disparate sections being under the same heading in *Vocabularium* and thereby in *Wörter-Büchlein*.

Secondly, both the selection and the order of the articles are largely identical in the thematic chapters of the three dictionaries. To be sure, the fact that *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* – according to the dictionary’s own article numbering – contains 1,118 articles compared with Malczowski’s 984 (see Gruszczyński 2000:108) and *Vocabularium*’s 971 means that the sets of articles occasionally differ. However, these differences rather underscore the dependency between the dictionaries. The circumstance that Malczowski’s dictionary or *Vocabularium* contain noun articles that do not appear in *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* is thus extremely rare: in *Vocabularium* the only example is the initial chapter, **Die H. Dreifaltigkeit** ‘the holy Trinity,’ corresponding to Latin *Sancta Trinitas* (A2).²¹ Moreover, the differences between Malczowski’s dictionary and *Vocabularium* in this respect show that these works undoubtedly used the German-Latin dictionary as a point of departure. One example is the chapter **Von den Fischen**. Here, three of the fish designations – **der Kablau**, **der Teimchen**, and **der Kaulbarß oder die Kiese** (s. 15 f.) – have been left out of the later works. Further, Malczowski’s dictionary (A6^v–A7^r) lacks five articles that appear in *Vocabularium* (C10–C11), **Eingesaltzen Fisch oder Fleisch**²², **Der Alant**, **Der Strömling**, **Die Schley**, and **Die Auster**; on the other hand, we find the concluding article in the German-Latin dictionary, **Der Schwantz**, only in Malczowski. Sometimes the differences concerning the sets of articles have more to do with the fact that Malczowski adapted the lexicalization patterns to conditions in Polish. One example is the German-Latvian dictionary’s two successive articles **der Hertzog** and **der Fürst** for Latin *Dux* and *Princeps* respectively (p. 39), which Malczowski merged into **Der Hertzog oder Fürst**, with the Polish equivalent *Książę* (C1^r); when the compilation of *Vocabularium* was done the Polish article field **Der Fürst** (A9) was then provided with the reference marker **Idem**, which is also found in *Wörter-Büchlein* (B1).

Thirdly, the individual equivalents in the languages that the dictionaries have in common very often agree with each other in the minutest detail. In the great majority of cases, the German article fields are identical in the three dictionaries, and the same holds true for Latin in *Vocabularium* and *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* and

21 Here we can suspect religio-political motives behind the addition to *Vocabularium*; one of the perceived threats to Lutheran orthodoxy was Anti-Trinitarianism.

22 Malczowski probably felt that this article did not really belong in a chapter on fish; in *Wörter-Büchlein* the problem was solved by shortening the phrase to **Eingesaltzen Fisch** (E2).

likewise for Polish in *Vocabularium* and Malczowski's dictionary (see Gruszczyński 2000:191–237). By way of illustration some alternative equivalents can be cited. For instance, the German-Latin dictionary's **das Tuch oder Laken** for Latin *Pannus* (p. 5) and **die Zwiebel oder Zipoll** for *Cepa* (p. 17) have – disregarding minor orthographic differences – the same form in Malczowski (A2^r and A7^r, respectively). In *Vocabularium*, it should be noted, the number of alternative equivalents is considerably smaller – probably owing to considerations of space. Here, too, however, we find **Die Zwibel/ Zipolle** (D3), and all of the other six cases of alternative equivalents among the German nouns in *Vocabularium* appear in virtually identical form in *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* (cf. 2.3). Perhaps the most striking example regarding Polish is *Vocabularium*'s **Pięka** (**Konopie.**) (B12) corresponding to German **Der Hanff**, where even the parentheses surrounding the alternative equivalent are found in Malczowski (B8^r). Not unexpectedly, all of the grammatical information in the Polish vocabulary in *Vocabularium* is also found in Malczowski; in this latter dictionary, Polish nouns are consistently provided with gender information, and in a few instances they have slipped into the compilation of *Vocabularium*. This reliance on Malczowski as a source is also manifest in the four lacunae that appear in the Polish vocabulary in *Vocabularium*. In the cases of **Die Auster**, **Die Meise**, and **Der Stengel** the corresponding articles are lacking in Malczowski's dictionary. As concerns **Der Ruchbaum**, Malczowski has the correct **Der Eichbaum** (A8^r) instead, and here the lacuna is probably ascribable to the distortion that the German equivalent was subjected to in *Vocabularium* (see above).

Everything thus indicates that the German-Latin dictionary was used as a model not only for both Malczowski's dictionary and *Vocabularium* but also as a source for the German and Latin vocabularies in *Vocabularium* and for the German in Malczowski. Similarly, Malczowski's dictionary was the main source for the Polish vocabulary in *Vocabularium*. However, the picture is not quite as simple as that. One complication is that these connections only apply to the dictionaries' thematically arranged noun chapters; *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* contains no adjectives or verbs whatsoever. On the other hand, Malczowski's dictionary is – to borrow the formulation from its title – “In III. Theil vertheilet”: besides nouns, it also contains special sections with “*Nomina Adjectiva und Participia*” and “*Verba Primitiva, Derivativa und Frequentativa*.” And unlike the thematically arranged noun section, the latter two parts are set up alphabetically, based on the Polish equivalents; regarding the concluding chapter of *Vocabularium*, Malczowski apparently served not only as a source but also as a model. However, the number of representatives of these word classes is considerably greater in Malczowski than in *Vocabularium*: 427 adjectives and 520 verbs (see Gruszczyński 2000:108) compared with 129 and 124, respectively. It is possible, of course, that the concluding chapter of *Vocabularium* is based on a selection from these parts of Malczowski's dictionary. It is nevertheless more probable that the first edition from 1681 contained substantially fewer adjectives and verbs; Malczowski had not taken these sections from the German-Latin model,

as he had his nouns, and it is tempting to assume that the additions to the dictionary that Malczowski writes about in his foreword – he had expanded it, after all, “mit vielen Wörtern so wohl in *Nomine* als *Verbo*” – concerned precisely these word classes. It may be that the first edition of Malczowski’s dictionary contained a limited collection of examples of adjectives and verbs that were primarily intended as illustrations of the formal properties of these word classes, which in that case would explain the odd selection of articles in the concluding chapters of *Vocabularium* and *Wörter-Büchlein* from the point of view of semantics (see 1.3.3.1). Another indication that it was simply a matter of a set of examples is the Polish heading for this chapter in *Vocabularium*, the same *przykłady* ‘examples’ – albeit in a somewhat distorted form, **Przykłady** (D10 and E12) – that appears in the chapter index of *Wörter-Büchlein* (see 1.3.4).²³

It cannot, however, have been a matter of the compiler of *Vocabularium* merely having copied Malczowski’s dictionary. The circumstance that the alphabetical order in *Vocabularium* is often faulty (cf. 1.3.2.1) can be explained in most cases by the fact that the adjectives and verbs that appear in Malczowski’s dictionary were replaced with more or less synonymous expressions that do not fit in alphabetically.²⁴ An illustrative example is found in the first two adjectives in the chapter (D10):

Hoffärtig	<i>SUperbus</i>	Piśny	TAs Lepnis
Fürsichtig	<i>Providus</i>	Baczny	Tas Gudris

In Malczowski, on the other hand, the adjective section begins as follows (C4^r):

Animuśny	Hoffärtig
Baczny	Fürsichtig/ verständig

Also in regard to the thematic chapters, however, there is a striking difference between, on the one hand, *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* and Malczowski’s dictionary, and, on the other, *Vocabularium*: the order of the chapters in the latter is completely different from the order in the two models. Whereas *Vocabularium* and its successor *Wörter-Büchlein* are characterized by a clearly hierarchical order (see 1.3.2.1) starting with **Von GOtt und Geistern** ‘on God and the spirits’ and **Von dem Himmel und der Welt** ‘on heaven and the world’ and concluding with **Von dem Ungeziefer** ‘on vermin’ and **Von den Metallen und Steinen** ‘on metals and stones,’ in *Vocabu-*

23 Here, too, the German heading is **Beysatz**, while the Latin is *Appendix*.

24 In a few instances, further violations of alphabetical order occurred as a result of the revision of the Polish vocabulary for *Wörter-Büchlein*. For example, between **Zupelny** and **Zyjący** (G3), the adjective **Wiedly** (cf. 2.2) is inserted in this dictionary alone; Malczowski (D3^r) and *Vocabularium* (E4) have **Zwiedly** here. Regarding verbs, the anomalies also have to do with the fact that Malczowski’s verb section is divided into two separate indexes on the basis of their conjugation patterns (see Gruszczyński 2000:104 f.).

larium pro quinta classe and Malczowski's dictionary the wordlist is framed by humankind instead: the dictionaries start with **Von dem Leibe und seinen Theilen** 'on the body and its parts' and **Von der Kleidung und Zierath** 'on clothing and ornaments' and conclude with **Von der Seele und Sinnen** 'on the soul and the senses' and **Von Kranckheiten** 'on diseases,' while **Von GOtt und Geister** and **Von der Welt/ Himmel/ Erden und Elementen** appear in the middle of the dictionaries as the thirtieth and fortieth chapters, respectively.²⁵ The order of chapters in *Vocabularium* thus does not go back to *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* but rather derives from somewhere else – which would reasonably entail that a third model was involved as a pattern for the chapter order.

The question is why whoever was responsible for *Vocabularium* took the trouble to change the order of the chapters in this way, if for no other reason than that retaining the order would directly have made it possible to use *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* as a typesetting model for the German and Latin vocabularies, thus obviating the necessity of producing a fully handwritten script. The answer might lie in the tension between the two different traditions – reading dictionaries for schools and reference dictionaries in “the marketplace tradition” – that characterizes both *Vocabularium* and *Wörter-Buchlein* (see 1.3.1). As both *Vocabularium pro quinta classe* and Malczowski's dictionary were expressly intended for use in teaching (cf. also 2.3) and were therefore certainly primarily regarded as reading dictionaries, their chapter order was of little importance. *Vocabularium* and *Wörter-Buchlein*, on the other hand, with their combinations of languages, were hardly suitable for school use; and the more prototypical set-up of the chapters might then be related to the publishers' wanting to facilitate its use outside the classroom.

The added concluding chapter might also be seen in the light of just such an adaptation. According to Hüllen (1999:336), greater scope for verbs was something that characterized the more communicatively oriented dictionaries, where the vernaculars were the core concern: “Turning towards verbs shows more consideration for the concrete communicative needs of travellers in a foreign country.” Paradoxically, however, both the semantically arbitrary selection of articles (see 1.3.3.1) and the faulty alphabetical order – moreover based on a language that does not have the

- 25 Starting a dictionary with a chapter on the human body was not uncommon. It is true that articles generally appear in a traditional hierarchical order, but “[w]here they do not, wordlists will start with a sub-chapter on the human body” (Hüllen & Haas 1992:582; see also Starnes & Noyes 1991:199). – The only systematic interruption in the order of the articles within the chapters also tends to follow a clear hierarchical structure. This is the chapter **Von den Ehren-Nahmen** ‘on honorary titles,’ whose first nine chapters in *Vocabularium* – and in *Wörter-Buchlein* – are **DEr Käyser** ‘emperor,’ **DEr König** ‘king,’ **DEr Königin** ‘queen,’ **DEr Hertzog** ‘duke,’ **DEr Fürst** ‘prince,’ **DEr Marggraff** ‘marquis,’ **DEr Graff** ‘count,’ **DEr Freyherr** ‘baron,’ and **DEr Edelmann** ‘nobleman’ (A9). The two models, on the other hand, have these royals and nobles following the five articles **DEr Obrigkeit** ‘authorities,’ **DEr Bürger** ‘townsman,’ **DEr Bürgerschaft** ‘townspeople,’ **DEr Frembde** ‘foreigner,’ and **Das Volck** ‘the people’ (p. 39 and B8^v–C1^r, respectively).

character of a source language otherwise in the dictionary (see 1.3.3.2) – probably rendered this section of *Vocabularium* and *Wörter-Büchlein* more or less useless for communicative purposes.

1.4.3 Liborius Depkin and *Wörter-Büchlein*

As early as Zimmermann (1812:35 f.) *Wörter-Büchlein* is ascribed to Liborius Depkin (1652–1708), a German-Latvian clergyman and writer who was strongly involved in the Latvian language and, among other things, left behind the manuscript of a sizable Latvian-German dictionary (see Zemzare 1961:103 ff. and Vanags 1999:83). This attribution is confirmed by Zemzare (1961:91 ff.). Her point of departure is a fragment of the 1688 *Vocabularium* that is preserved in the Latvian Academic Library in Riga: all 12 leaves of sheet B and leaves 2–11 of sheet E. The fragment has, on interfoliated pages, an alternative Latvian vocabulary written by hand next to the printed one, a vocabulary that is to a large extent identical to the one in *Wörter-Büchlein* (see Vanags 1999:68 f. and 5.1). Zemzare assumes that this added vocabulary served as a basis for the Latvian vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein*, and since she identified the handwriting of the notes as that of Depkin, she concludes that he is the author.

Even though the fragment of *Vocabularium* constitutes very strong evidence that Liborius Depkin was the author of the new Latvian vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* – there is much to indicate that we are dealing with the remains of a typesetting manuscript²⁶ – it does not necessarily follow that he was also responsible for the vocabularies of the other languages or for the dictionary as a whole. Closer scrutiny of the fragment reveals that, on the contrary, most factors argue against such an assumption. For one thing, the Swedish vocabulary is conspicuously absent from the fragment. Regarding the other languages there are, to be sure, occasional emendations and comments in the same hand that provided the Latvian vocabulary; however, they are extremely few in number and are moreover limited to the latter part of the fragment, sheet E. Examples of such insertions include the above-mentioned (1.4.1) articles in the verb section where the equivalents are missing on one side of the spread. Here Depkin has complemented the missing verso equivalents of Polish **Dostaie** and Latvian **Sajuttu** (E4) with “befinde (erfahre)” and “experior” respectively, while in the following spread he adds to the verso side’s **Liebe** and **Amo** (E5) not only the Latvian equivalent “Mihloju” but also the note “Miľuie ich liebe”, that is, a Polish equivalent, *miľuie*, followed by its German translation.

It is not remarkable that Depkin made changes in the other vocabularies. In his revision of the Latvian, he must obviously have also looked at the article fields for the other languages, and it is hardly surprising that he then noticed and emended

26 The fact that the page breaks in *Wörter-Büchlein* have been marked in some places in the fragment (for instance, spreads B5, B6, B9, E5, and E6) indicates that it indeed served as a typesetting manuscript. – Zimmermann’s attribution of *Wörter-Büchlein* to Depkin is also apparently based on this fragment (see Larsson 2003:138).

occasional anomalies. However, this does not mean that he was responsible for these fields. The occasional remarks about the Polish vocabulary left no traces whatsoever in *Wörter-Büchlein* – significantly, the Polish equivalent to *Liebe* in *Wörter-Büchlein* (G4) is not *miłuję* but *Kocham* – and they should probably be regarded as comments or notes of a more private nature; the fragment cannot have been the typesetting model regarding Polish. Nor could the fragment have served as the main typesetting model regarding German. To be sure, it is evident in some cases that Depkin's changes in the German in fact did leave traces in *Wörter-Büchlein*. The most significant example is the above-mentioned erroneous German equivalent to *Dostaie* and *Sajuttu*, where *Wörter-Büchlein* has *Befinde (erfahre)* (G4), fully in line with Depkin's addition; the placing of one of the two alternative equivalents within parentheses is extremely rare in both dictionaries, making this a strong indication that Depkin's note was decisive. At the same time, there are, on the one hand, emendations to the German in Depkin's hand that were not included in *Wörter-Büchlein*, and, on the other hand, changes in the German vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* that do not appear in the fragment (see further Larsson 2003:141 f.).

What also speaks against Liborius Depkin having had the main responsibility for the dictionary is the list of his books that he recorded.²⁷ While it further confirms Depkin's intense involvement in the Latvian language – it probably includes virtually everything published in Latvian at the time – it indicates a considerable lack of interest in Swedish, and there is no dictionary on the list that might have served as a source for the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* (see Larsson 2003:149 f.).²⁸ Another fact that indicates that Depkin's involvement in the genesis of *Wörter-Büchlein* was limited is that he himself does not take credit for it: in the part of the list that is structured by format, it is presented as “*Wörter-Büchlein auf Teutsch, Schwedisch, Polnisch et Lettisch. Riga 1705*” (octavo 140b, p. 36), while in the alphabetical listing it is referred to as “*Wörter-Buch auf Teutsch, Schwedisch, Polnisch et Lettisch*” under the letter *W* (p. 144). Thus, no author is given.

The question of whether Liborius Depkin was the author of *Wörter-Büchlein* can thus be only partially answered in the affirmative: while the fragment of *Vocabularium* shows that Depkin was in all probability responsible for the revision of the Latvian vocabulary, it indicates with equal probability that Depkin was not responsible for the revision of the Polish vocabulary or for the Swedish vocabulary – here other authors must be sought. It is also difficult to believe that Depkin had any overall responsibility for *Wörter-Büchlein*. Firstly, all indications point to his not being aware that the Latin in *Vocabularium* would be replaced by Swedish; there can hard-

27 This list is found at the Latvian Academic Library in Riga, cataloged under the title *Depkina grāmatu saraksts ar atzīmi, kuras viņš dos savam dēlam līdz uz Rostoku 1703. g.*, that is “List of Depkin's books with a note about which of these his son took with him to Rostock in 1703”. For a more detailed account of this book list, see Larsson 2003:143–154.

28 Depkin's book list does not indicate any great interest in Polish either (see Gruszczyński 2000:44 f. and Larsson 2003:150 f.).

ly be any other explanation for the fact that Depkin also undertook to emend and complement the Latin vocabulary in some places. Secondly, the numerous errors in the Swedish and (although to a far less extent) Polish vocabularies indicate that they were not subjected to any proper proofreading (cf. chs. 3 and 4); and if Depkin – or anyone else outside the printing house – had been responsible for the product as a whole, these vocabularies would hardly have been so completely left to their fate.

1.4.4 *Wörter-Büchlein* and Nöller's Printing House

Both the anonymous character of *Wörter-Büchlein* and the fact that the vocabularies evidently had separate authors who worked independently of each other (cf. 1.3.4) suggest that it was a publisher's product from Nöller's printing house: in all probability, *Wörter-Büchlein* came into being at the initiative and the expense of the publisher. A plausible scenario for its genesis is that Nöller, the head of the printing house, saw the commercial potential that lay in republishing the 1688 dictionary, primarily to meet the need for a small-format German-Latvian dictionary; the target group he must primarily have had in mind was the German-speaking population of Riga and its environs.²⁹ As the earlier dictionary's Latvian vocabulary was in obvious need of revision, Liborius Depkin was chosen for this work, and we can assume that at a later stage he also proofread the Latvian – and perhaps also the German – vocabulary; in fact, Depkin seems to have been tasked with vetting Latvian printing at the printing house in general (cf. Larsson 2003:134 f.).

But Nöller thus employed two other persons besides Depkin to work with the dictionary: one to revise the Polish vocabulary and one to produce the Swedish vocabulary that came to replace the Latin. In these cases, however, the individuals probably had no close connection with the printing house. For one thing, this might be the reason why these vocabularies were hardly proofread at all; by this stage in the production, these individuals were no longer involved.³⁰ Another conclusion we can

29 Nöller could hardly have calculated on finding a market outside Livonia and Courland; even disregarding the fact that there were virtually no exports of printed products from Riga (see Buchholtz 1890:135), the combination of languages itself narrowly limited the potential buyers of *Wörter-Büchlein*. The limited geographic dissemination of the dictionary is also illustrated by the six known copies of it. While there are two copies in Riga (at the National Library and the Latvian Academic Library, respectively), *Wörter-Büchlein* seems to be conspicuously absent in both Poland (see Gruszczyński 2000:33) and Germany. The copy found at the National Library in St. Petersburg is probably war booty, and regarding the three copies at Swedish university libraries (in Stockholm, Uppsala, and Lund), they are undoubtedly all obligatory copies that printing houses were mandated to submit to the Swedish authorities. And it is indeed possible that these three copies are the only ones ever to make their way to Sweden.

30 All employees at Nöller's printing house were most likely native speakers of German (see Larsson 2003:97 f.). *Wörter-Büchlein* is in fact the only product that Nöller published at his own expense that contains any Swedish; his other Swedish printed matter consisted of commissioned work from authorities or from private individuals that presumably took the proof-reading upon themselves (2003:105 ff.).

reach is that at least the Swedish vocabulary must have been added later, after Depkin had submitted his manuscript to the printer. This can be induced, for example, from the article in *Vocabularium* that has no German and Latin equivalents (see 1.4.2) but is complete in *Wörter-Büchlein* (G4):

Befinde (erfahre)	Jagh Erfahr	<i>Doswiadczam</i>	Šajuhtu
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Here the Swedish equivalent **Jagh Erfahr** is in all probability based on the added German equivalents; although it is theoretically possible that the Swedish equivalent reflects the recto side in *Vocabularium*, circumstances largely preclude this (cf. ch. 3). And since the addition **Befinde (erfahre)** in all probability derives from Liborius Depkin's hand (see 1.4.3), this means that the manuscript that the author of the Swedish vocabulary was working from – that, too, most probably a copy of *Vocabularium* with interfoliated pages – must have included at least some of Depkin's emendations of the German vocabulary. Further evidence of such a chronological order is the fact that Depkin seems to have assumed that the new dictionary would also have Latin as one of its languages; indeed, Swedish might not have been considered initially, entering the picture only in the course of the work.

Since every change in the earlier dictionary must have entailed greater expense for the printing house, we can assume that to Nöller these modifications had a potential market value. To be sure, the Polish and Swedish vocabularies had rather the character of complements to the German and Latvian (cf. 1.3.3.2). Nevertheless, Polish remained an important language for the German-speaking merchants in Riga (see Larsson 2003:80 f.), and, as regards Swedish, the outbreak of war in 1700 brought a dramatic increase in the Swedish military presence (2003:73 f.). As Riga served as a retreat site for troops in Livonia and Courland and as a shipping port for the Swedish martial power, there must have been a considerable contingent of Swedish-speaking soldiers in the city during these years, which obviously made it useful to know Swedish. It is worth noting in this context that this heightened Swedish military presence was made highly palpable to Nöller himself. On October 20, 1705 – that is, the same year that *Wörter-Büchlein* was published – Nöller appealed to the magistrate to be relieved of having to quarter “zwei Unteroffiziere und drei Gemeine” (Buchholtz 1890:162), and even though no mention is made regarding the nationality of these quartered soldiers, it is not at all improbable that they were Swedes.

CHAPTER 2

The German Vocabulary

By Bo Andersson

2.1 Introduction

Riga was founded in 1201 as an important centre for the German colonization of the southeastern shore of the Baltic Sea.³¹ The city had great importance not just from a military standpoint, but it also developed into a centre for administration, commerce and culture. The inhabitants of the city came mainly from northern Germany, and they spoke Low German (Mitzka 1959:43 ff.). After the decline of the Hanseatic League in the late Middle Ages and the introduction of Lutheran Reformation in the early 16th century, High German gradually became more dominant, especially in its written form. This is true not just for Riga, but generally for the cities in northern Germany.³² The chancellery of Riga changed to High German in the course of the 16th century (Schmidt 1936), followed by the Church and the schools in the following century.³³ Approximately in the middle of the 18th century, High German also became the common language of everyday communication.³⁴

It can therefore be assumed that Riga was still in a phase of linguistic transition when Nöller published his *Wörter-Büchlein* in 1705. Baltic German, as it was later to be described, retained many elements of Low German vocabulary.³⁵ It was also influenced by the languages of the surrounding rural population: Latvian and Estonian, and by the tongues of the political rulers: Polish, Swedish, and Russian. For that reason, the investigation of the different aspects of the German vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* is a very interesting task.

31 For the history of Riga from its foundation until the Early Modern Era, see the contributions in Misāns & Wernicke 2005.

32 For a discussion of these processes of linguistic transition, see Gabrielsson 1983.

33 For the situation in the schools (and the church) in northern Germany, see Gabrielsson 1932–33.

34 The following passage from Hupel (1774:147) is frequently quoted: “Die plattdeutsche [language] ist zwar fast seit 20. Jahren sehr aus der Mode gekommen, doch wird sie noch in den Seestädten häufig, auch auf dem Lande in vielen Häusern gesprochen”.

35 Detailed descriptions of Baltic German are to be found in Mitzka 1923 and Masing 1926. For a more recent discussion (with extended references to literature), see Balode 2002 (pp. 91 ff.).

In his introduction to this volume, Lennart Larsson has already pointed out that German has a special position among the four languages in the dictionary under investigation (see 1.3.3.2). German appears in the left-most column in the opening of the pages, and is set in larger type than the other languages. The dictionary was probably intended mainly for German speakers, who in the multilingual city of Riga wanted to communicate about everyday matters in Swedish, Polish or Latvian.

The introduction to this volume also mentions the fact that the printing office of Nöller produced a number of dictionaries besides *Wörter-Büchlein* (cf. 1.4.1 f.): a small undated German-Latin dictionary, *Vocabularium pro quinta classe scholæ Rigensis*, a German-Polish dictionary by Stanisław Malczowski (1688), a quatrilingual *Vocabularium* (1688), which is the main source for *Wörter-Büchlein*, and finally an expanded German-Latin dictionary, *Vocabularium pro quinta et quarta classe scholæ Rigensis*, published in 1704. These dictionaries, produced within the same printing office, form an excellent source material for exploring issues of orthographical development in the German of the late 17th century. They also present a rather unique opportunity to investigate lexicographical choices made within the same printing office in the revisions of essentially the same basic vocabulary. As will be seen, Nöller's production of dictionaries follows the normal route of dictionary-making: new dictionaries are based on earlier ones (see e.g. Grubmüller 1987 and Müller 2001:543 ff.). The same goes for *Wörter-Büchlein* as for other contemporary dictionaries: it cannot be viewed as a totally independent work of its own; its orthography and vocabulary must be seen as a result of choices made in relation to previous members of the same "family of dictionaries".³⁶

2.2 Orthography

In 17th century Germany, there was an intense debate over orthographic issues. Many proposals were presented, and in some cases they led to radical spelling experiments. At the end of the 17th century, however, orthography had in most cases turned back to the kind of norm which had been in force before the attempted radical revisions.³⁷

The radical attempts concerned certain main issues. Superfluous letters, especially double consonants, had to be avoided: *Topff* > *Topf*. The use of <ck> was to be replaced by simple <k> or <kk>: *Volck* > *Volk*, *schicken* > *schikken*, and long vowels had to be designated by the letter <h> as a sign of lengthening: *tun*, *thun* > *tuhn*.

Riga belonged to the periphery of the landscape of German printing in the 17th century, and it is therefore an interesting question whether the reformed orthography had any impact on prints produced in the city. Even a random example shows interesting orthographic features. In 1688, Nöller printed a work on agriculture by

36 For a discussion of the concept and of different "families of dictionaries" ("Wörterbuchfamilien") in the 16th century, see Müller 2001.

37 For a detailed discussion, see Takada 1998 and Moser 1936, 1948–49.

Salomon Gubert, *Strategema oeconomicum Oder Akker-Student*. In a section about the different tools, necessary for farming, Gubert writes (p. 7): “Aber zur Balkkensage dienen die Platfeilen/ ein grosser Bohr zu den Treppen oder Leitern nöhtig. Item ein Bohr eines Daumens dikk/ ein kleiner Bohr zu den Harkken.” The double consonant <kk> has here replaced the <ck>, and <h> is used for indicating lengthening in *Bohr* and *nöhtig*. *Bohr* is still standard German orthography, but <h> has been abolished in a word like *nöhtig*. The use of the double consonant <kk> ceased, when reformed orthography was revoked around 1700.

The short quote from Gubert’s work immediately leads to further questions: Did the printing office of Nöller generally follow a specific reformed German orthography? Are there changes over time? Are there even different in-house orthographies existing side by side? One would expect, for example, that the dictionaries also printed in 1688 – Malczowski’s German-Polish one and the quatrolingual *Vocabularium* – would show the same inclinations toward reformed orthography as the print of Gubert’s work. Since the dictionaries produced by Nöller form a well-defined group with obvious dependencies between its members, a comparative analysis of their orthographic form can be very illuminating. The material for this comparison is comprised of all the nouns in the five dictionaries which are contained in at least four of these works.

In the following, I will concentrate on the three hotly debated issues of 17th century German radical orthographic reform, which have already been mentioned: The reduction of superfluous double consonants – my example will be <ff> > <f> –, the attempt to abolish the letter combination <ck>, and the use of <h> as a means for designating length. Since I want to be able to compare all five dictionaries, the material consists of their common vocabulary, i.e. the nouns.

2.2.1 <ff> > <f>

An important principle of German orthographic reform in the 17th century is the claim that superfluous letters ought to be avoided. Johan Bödiker, in his *Neu-Vermehrte Grundsätze Der Deutschen Sprachen im Reden und Schreiben* (1701), a somewhat late work, which on the other hand contains a very clear discussion of the relevant issues, writes: “Alle Buchstaben/ so zur Aussprache nicht gehören/ müssen in Schreiben aussen bleiben” [All letters not belonging to pronunciation must be left out in writing]. Therefore, as Bödiker points out, <f> must not be written as <ff> before or after a consonant.

In the dictionaries produced by Nöller, there are interesting differences between the works. The undated German-Latin dictionary has a tendency towards the use of the simple consonant <f> before and after a consonant and after a vowel at the end of words. The variation between the dictionaries is obvious in the chapter **Von dem Him[m]el und der Welt**; a few examples are shown in the following table:³⁸

38 The table is arranged so that *Vocabularium* (n.d.), which can be assumed to be the first of those dictionaries printed by Nöller, is placed in the second position from the left. On its left

V 1704 (65 f.)	V n.d. (26)	M 1688 (B3 ^r)	V 1688 (A3)	WB 1705 (A3)
der Tropff	der Tropf	Der Tropff	Der Tropff	Der Tropff
der Eiß-Zapffe	der Eißzapf	Der Eißzapff	Der Eißzapff	Der Eißzapff
der Reiff	der Reif	Der Reiff	Der Reiff	Der Reiff

In the common vocabulary of the five dictionaries, there are altogether 35 instances where <f> or <ff> appears before or after a consonant or after a vowel at the end of words. The distribution of this orthographic phenomenon is the following:

		V 1704	V n.d.	M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
f/ff before or after a consonant	f	–	7	1	–	–
	ff	17	10	16	17	17
f/ff after a vowel at the end of a word	f	–	10	1	–	–
	ff	18	8	17	18	18

A tendency towards reform orthography can be distinguished in *Vocabularium* (n.d.), where the orthography <f> at the end of words is even dominant. In the other works, there are a total of merely two instances of <f> in contrast to <ff>. The tendency towards orthographic reform in the *Vocabularium* (n.d.) was not followed in the other prints.

2.2.2 <ck> vs. <k>/<kk>

The letter combination <ck> was another hotly debated issue in the orthographic discussion of the 17th century. Bödiker (1701), who was quoted before, is somewhat ambivalent regarding this use. He claims that there are good reasons for <k>/<kk>, but at the same time, he is not inclined towards this change and refers to prevailing practice.

In the dictionaries published by Nöller, this use is very strictly regulated. *Vocabularium* (n.d.) here represents orthographic reform; in the other dictionaries, there are hardly any traces of this reform at all. Some good examples for this phenomenon are found in the chapter on the human body:

side is the *Vocabularium* (1704), which is the expanded version of the smaller German-Latin work. The later three dictionaries appear to the right.

V 1704 (5 ff.)	V n.d. (3 f.)	M 1688 (A1 ^r)	V 1688 (A6f.)	WB 1705 (A6f.)
die Backe	die Bakke	Die Backe	Die Backe	Die Backe
der Nacke oder das Genick	der Nakke oder das Genikk	Der Nacke	Der Nacke	Der Nacke
der Rücke	der Rükke	Der Rücke	Der Rücke	Der Rücke
die lincke Hand	die Lincke	Die lincke Hand	Die Lincke	Die Lincke

There are altogether 46 lexemes with <ck> *vs.* <k>/<kk>, which are included in all the dictionaries. In *Vocabularium* (n.d.) there are in all 41 cases, where the orthography <k>/<kk> appears. In *Wörter-Büchlein*, on the other hand, not a single example occurs. The distribution is the following:

	V 1704	V n.d.	M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
Letter combination <ck> (%)	96	9	98	98	100

It is unusual in German texts from the 17th and early 18th centuries that there is such clear orthographic variation between different prints from approximately the same time. Even more striking, of course, is the fact that we are dealing with works of the same genre from the same printing office. A good explanation for this use is to be found in the practice of printing, since the type *ck* was in fact a ligature in Early Modern printing offices (cf. Larsson 2003:300 f.). Therefore, the choice between <ck> and <k>/<kk> was very easy; the composer of *Vocabularium* (n.d.) had simply to avoid the ligature *ck*. The few cases with <ck> in *Vocabularium* (n.d.) are probably due to setting mistakes or to the fact that there were too few *k* types available; the composer was then forced to use the ligature *ck* instead. The choice between <ck> and <k>/<kk> was, therefore, a simple one between two and only two options, and it regarded well-defined positions in words. This is the obvious reason for the extremely clear opposite tendencies in the prints under investigation.

Also interesting is the comparison between Malczowski's dictionary, *Vocabularium* (1688) and the *Akker-Student* by Gubert, which was quoted earlier. It would be expected that these prints from the year 1688 would show the same use of <ck> *vs.* <k>/<kk>, but this is not the case at all. The dictionaries contain traditional orthography with <ck>, whereas Gruber's work follows the reform (with few exceptions). Regarding the choice between <ck> and <k>/<kk>, the printing office of Nöller in the late 1680s followed two different in-house orthographies at the same time.

2.2.3 Vowel Length

In late 17th century German orthography there were several methods of indicating vowel length: vowel + <h> as a sign of lengthening (Vh), double vowel (VV) and vowel + <e> (Ve). In the contemporary orthographic discussion, especially the use

V 1704	V n.d.	M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
der <i>Thau</i> (66)	der <i>Thau</i> (26)	Der <u>Tau</u> (B3 ^r)	Der <u>Tau</u> (A3)	Der <u>Tau</u> (A3)
die <i>Morgen-Röhre</i> (67)	die <i>Morgenröthe</i> (27)	Die <i>Morgenröhre</i> (B3 ^v)	Die <i>Morgenröhre</i> (A4)	Die <i>Morgenröhre</i> (A4)
die <i>Ruhre</i> (54)	die <i>Ruthe</i> (22)	Die <i>Ruthe</i> (B1 ^r)	Die <i>Ruthe</i> (B2)	Die <i>Ruthe</i> (B6)
das <i>Gebeht</i> (53)	das <u>Gebät</u> (22)	Das <i>Gebeth</i> (B1 ^r)	Das <i>Gebeth</i> (B1)	Das <i>Gebeth</i> (B5)
das <i>Schiffs-Boht</i> (126)	das <u>Schiffs-Boot</u> (43)	Das <i>Schiffsboht</i> (C2 ^v)	Das <i>Schiffs-Both</i> (B3)	Das <i>Schiffs-Both</i> (B8)
die <i>Armuh</i> (125)	die <i>Armuh</i> (44)	Die <i>Armuh</i> (C2 ^v)	Die <i>Armuh</i> (B4)	Die <i>Armuh</i> (B8)
der <i>Reichthumb</i> (125)	der <i>Reichtum</i> (43)	Der <i>Reichthum</i> (C2 ^v)	Der <i>Reichthum</i> (B4)	Der <i>Reichthum</i> (B7)
die <u>Partisan</u> oder Hellebard (115)	die <u>Partisan</u> oder Hellebard (43)	Die <u>Partisan</u> (C2 ^v)	Die <i>Parthisan</i> (B5)	Die <i>Parthisan</i> (C2)

of <h> as an indicator of a long vowel was propagated by the reformers. In the dictionaries produced by Nöller there are 138 articles on nouns, where there is an indication of vowel length in at least one of the works. In 85 cases (62 %) they all agree. With very few exceptions, these cases of orthographic agreement represent the norm which is still valid today.

In the 53 cases where the dictionaries disagree, there is great diversity. This is especially true for the occurrence of a vowel preceded or succeeded by the consonant <τ>. The variation can be illustrated by some examples in the table on the previous page.

It is very hard to see any kind of system here at all. There seems to be no apparent preferences for <th>, <ht>, single or double vowel in the different dictionaries.

A kind of pattern appears, however, in an analysis of the correlations in all the 53 cases where there is some kind of orthographic disagreement between the works. The highest degrees of correlation are to be found in the following combinations:

Combination of dictionaries	Number of orthographic correlations	Correlation (%)
V 1688 – WB 1705	38	72
V n.d. – V 1704	30	57
V n.d. – M 1688	27	51
V 1704 – WB 1705	27	51

Two tendencies are obvious. This first tendency is clearly connected to the relation of source. *Wörter-Büchlein* follows *Vocabularium* (1688), which is not very surprising, since the close relation between these two dictionaries has often been pointed out (see 1.4.1), and the expanded German-Latin *Vocabularium* (1704) has clear correlations with the smaller German-Latin *Vocabularium* (n.d.), which it is directly based on. Interestingly enough, there are also a number of correlations between *Vocabularium* (n.d.) and Malczowski, which might, however, result from the use of a common source. The other tendency is the fact that there is a certain time-bound preference. This explains the agreement between *Vocabularium* (1704) and *Wörter-Büchlein*.

2.2.4 Short Summarizing Reflection

In the discussion of the roles of printing offices in early modern Europe, their function in the process of language standardization is often pointed out. According to Gaskell (1995:110) it was the “compositor’s duty to correct or normalize the spelling, punctuation and capitalization [...] of the manuscript”, according to the prevailing in-house norm. In the analysis of the orthography in the dictionaries produced in the printing office of Nöller, the diversity of the orthographic norm(s) has become very evident. There is, for example, very significant variation in the way long

vowel is indicated, although there are some definite correlations. The German-Latin *Vocabularium* (n.d.), is in the use of <k>/<kk> strongly influenced by contemporary orthographic reform efforts, but less so in the choice between <f> and <ff>. The other dictionaries turn out to be very traditional. Striking is the difference between a work, such as Gubert's *Akker-Student*, on the one hand, and Malczowski's dictionary and *Vocabularium* (1688), on the other. Apparently, there were different in-house orthographies in use in the printing office of Nöller in the late 1680s. The very basic-level analysis conducted here shows that the standardization of German orthography in the late 17th century was a very complex process.

2.3 Lexicographic Content

The *Wörter-Büchlein* contains a surprising mixture of vocabulary, consisting on the one hand of local words, such as **Burkan** and **Kalkuhn**, and on the other hand of lexemes definitely foreign to Baltic German, such as **Metschker** and **Leffze**. In German historical linguistics, dictionaries have often been used as source material (see e.g. de Smet 1968, 1981 and 1986), but it has recently been pointed out that many dictionaries are not very reliable in this respect, since their vocabulary can be very heterogeneous from a lexico-geographical point of view (Müller 1996, 2001). This is mainly due to the fact that different sources were used in the writing/compiling of new dictionaries. The question immediately arises whether the lexical mixture in *Wörter-Büchlein* can be traced back to the use of earlier sources, especially of course, to the other dictionaries printed by Nöller.

In my analysis of the vocabulary, I will first discuss lexemes in one chapter of the dictionaries, followed by a specific analysis of double formulas, consisting of lexico-geographical synonyms. Here, too, the source material consists of the articles on nouns, since they enable a comparison between all the dictionaries.

Nöller's dictionaries all contain detailed information on garden plants. The chapter carrying the title **Von den Garten-Gewächsen** in *Wörter-Büchlein* starts its listing with the following 17 lexemes: **DEr Garte**, **Der Gärtner**, **Der Zaun**, **Das Kraut**, **Die Augurcke**, **Die Olive**, **Der Sallat**, **Die Kresse**, **Der Kohl**, **Die Zwibel/Zipolle**, **Der Knoblauch**, **Der Kürbis**, **Die Burkan**, **Die Pasternake**, **Die Bete/rohte Rübe** (E6–E7). Among these words, there are definite examples of local lexical material, such as **Augurcke**, **Zipolle**, **Burkan** and **Bete**. The question immediately arises how these lexemes are represented in the other dictionaries. Are there differences, especially regarding the lexico-geographical origin of the lexemes? The table on the following page gives an over-view:³⁹

39 The table does not include the lexical material, which is only contained in the enlarged *Vocabularium* (1704).

V 1704 (40 ff.)	V n.d. (17 f.)	M 1688 (A ⁷ f.)	V 1688 (D3)	WB 1705 (E6 f.)
der Garte	der Garte	DEr Garte	DEr Garte	DEr Garte
der Gärtner	der Gärtner	Der Gärtner	Der Gärtner	Der Gärtner
der Zaun	der Zaun	Der Zaun	Der Zaun	Der Zaun
das Kraut	das Kraut	Das Kraut	Das Kraut	Das Kraut
die Gurke oder Rusch-Appel	die Augurke oder Ruschappel	Die Augurke oder Ruschappel	Die Augurke	Die Augurke
die Kappers	die Kappers	die Kappers		
die Olive	die Olive	Die Olive	Die Olive	Die Olive
der Sallat	der Sallat	Der Sallat	Der Sallat	Der Sallat
die Kresse	die Kresse	Die Kresse	Die Kresse	Die Kresse
der Kabuhs- oder Höfken-Kohl	der Kabuhs- oder Höfenschkohl			
der Kohl	der Kohl	Der Kohl	Der Kohl	Der Kohl
die Zwiebel oder Zipoll	die Zwiebel oder Zipoll	Die Zwiebel oder Zipoll	Die Zwiebel/ Zipolle	Die Zwiebel/ Zipolle
der Knoblauch	der Knoblauch	Der Knoblauch	Der Knoblauch	Der Knoblauch
der Kürbis	der Kürbis	Der Kürbis	Der Kürbis	Der Kürbis
die gelbe Rübe oder Burkan	die gelbe Rübe oder Burkan	Die Burkan	Die Berkan	Die Burkan
die Pasternack oder Mohrwurzel	der Pasternak oder Mohrwurzel	Die Pasternack	Die Pasternake	Die Pasternake
die rohte Rübe oder Bete	die rote Rübe oder Böte	Die Böte	Die Bäte/ rothe Rübe	Die Bete/ rohte Rübe

Eight out of these 17 dictionary articles are completely identical. The difference between **Zaum** and **Zaun** seems, for example, very slight, but is lexico-geographically significant. *Zaum* is a form which can be found in High and Middle German (Grimm 31:406). The word definitely indicates a geographically distant source for the small German-Latin dictionary. As will be seen in the following, this is not the only indication of this kind.

In some other cases there are double formulas, consisting of two nouns connected by “oder” or a virgule (“/”). Especially interesting are examples where the first part consists of a geographically foreign lexeme followed by a local one. The *Vocabularium* (n.d.) contains four such cases: **Kabuhs- oder Höfken-Kohl**, **Zwiebel oder Zipoll**, **gelbe Rübe oder Burkan**, **rote Rübe oder Böte**. These double formulas are handled differently in the other dictionaries.

Kabuhskohl is a common word for ‘cabbage’. It can be found from northwestern Germany all the way to Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria (Kretschmer 1969:566). In *Vocabularium* (n.d.) and *Vocabularium* (1704) there is the addition of the alternative *Höfkenkohl*, characteristic of Baltic German (v. Gutzeit 1:536: “Höfkenkohl, Kopfkohl”). In the German-Latin dictionaries, we are presented with double formulas, consisting of two geographically distinct synonyms. In the other dictionaries, this entry was obviously viewed as too specific, and the authors confine themselves to the hyperonym *Kohl*.

Both members of the synonymic pair **Zwiebel oder Zipoll** come from the Romance languages and have their origin in Latin *cepula* (Kluge 1960:898 f.). *Zwiebel* is the High German form, whereas *Zipolle* is Low German.⁴⁰ All the dictionaries printed by Nöller contain both lexico-geographical alternatives.

The first member of the synonymic pair **die gelbe Rübe oder Burkan** is Upper German. According to Kretschmer (1969:338), *gelbe Rübe* is common in Southern Germany and Austria. In the *Vocabularium* (n.d.), this Upper German lexeme has been supplemented by the Baltic German word *Burkan*. The etymology of *Burkan* is unclear, but it might have its origin in Latvian.⁴¹ Malczowski, *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein* all prefer the local alternative.

A similar synonymic pair is **rote Rübe oder Böte**. Hupel (1795:19) writes in his Baltic German dictionary: “Beete, die, hört man durchgängig st. rothe Rübe”. *Beete* is the Low German lexeme.⁴² This synonymic pair reflects the same difference of

40 Cf. Hupel’s entry in his Baltic German dictionary from the late 18th century: “Zipolle, die, st. Zwiebel, hört man nur in der plattdeutschen Sprache und unter gemeinen Leuten, oder auch im Scherz” (1795:271).

41 The word is also found in Prussian dialects, but is probably a loan-word from Baltic German (cf. Frischbier 1882:120). For a detailed discussion, see Polanska (2002:316 ff.)

42 Middle Low German “bête, f. beta (bleta) vulgaris, Bete, Rübe” (Lasch & Borchling 1:257). Interesting is the variation of spelling in the dictionaries: **Bete**, **Böte**, **Bäte**. This reflects the merging of front vowels in Baltic German, which led to orthographic uncertainty.

lexical geography as **Zwiebel oder Zipoll**. All the dictionaries, except Malczowski, keep the double formula.

The next example is somewhat different. The lexeme *Gurke* in German is a loan-word from the Slavic languages (Kluge 1960:277). The Low German form **Augurke** retains a stronger similarity to the Slavic source (Grimm 9:1158). *Vocabularium* (n.d.) constructs a double formula by adding another local lexeme: **Ruschappel** ('apple from Russia'). *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein* prefer the more common Low German alternative to the strictly local one.

The choice of a more common word is also true for **Pasternak oder Mohrwurtzel**. The first member of the double formula is High as well as Low German, whereas the latter word probably has its origin in Middle Low German *Mor-wortel* (*Mohrwurzel* would be the result of a transfer into High German). Malczowski, *Vocabularium* (1688), and *Wörter-Büchlein* dispense with the local form in favour of the more common alternative. Finally, the word **Kappers** was probably too specific to be included in all the dictionaries.

As can be seen, the small German-Latin dictionary – *Vocabularium* (n.d.) – contains a number of interesting double formulas. Striking are the lexico-geographical pairs of synonyms which are treated somewhat differently in the other dictionaries. In the case of **Augurke oder Ruschappel** and **Pasternak oder Mohrwurtzel** the non-Latin dictionaries refrain from the more local alternative. The opposite is true of the double formula **gelbe Rübe oder Burkan**; here the local form is preferred. The synonymic pairs **Zwiebel oder Zipoll** and **rote Rübe oder Böte**, consisting of one High German member and one Low German one, are kept in all the dictionaries as double formulas (except in the case **Böte** in Malczowski), although the order of appearance is changed in *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein*. One of the most interesting lexicographic features is the fact that *Vocabularium* (n.d.), which is chronologically apparently the first work, contains double formulas where the first member is in some cases very clearly non-local. The obvious conclusion is that the writer/compiler of this dictionary – or rather an unknown predecessor (see 1.4.2) – used a High German source, which was then supplied with local lexical elements. The double formulas were treated differently by the following writers/compiler.

The short discussion of the double formulas in the dictionaries' chapter on garden plants indicates that a systematic investigation of this lexical construction would be most rewarding. The following table presents their distribution regarding the vocabulary consisting of nouns. All the cases are included where a lexeme occurs in at least four out of the five dictionaries. As can be seen, double formulas are especially frequent in the two German-Latin works:

	V 1704	V n.d.	M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
Double formulas	115	111	12	6	5

The double formulas are of different kinds. A few of them, 5 in all in *Vocabularium* (n.d.), belong to a well-tried technique of rendering Latin lexemes in the vernaculars. Latin concepts often have a broad content, and frequently their vernacular correspondence therefore consists of more than one word. In the small German-Latin dictionary we find, for example, **Das Kosten oder Schmekken** (in Latin: *gustus*), **Das Haupt oder Kopf** (*Caput*), and **Das Begräbniß oder Grab** (*Sepultra*). There are also fairly many cases, 31 in all, where the double formulas in *Vocabularium* (n.d.) consist of synonyms with no geographic inclination, for example: **Der Streich** [/] **Schlag**, **Die Büchse oder Musquet** and **Der Abtritt oder die Heimlichkeit**.

However, the majority of the double formulas in the small German-Latin dictionary are lexico-geographic synonyms. In 59 cases, the double formula consists of a High and a Low German member. As indicated before, the writer/compiler apparently had access to a dictionary consisting of High German lexical material (the source was apparently in itself a mixture of different sources, with both Upper German and Middle German lexemes). In order to make this “foreign” vocabulary understandable for the students of the Riga cathedral school (or other schools within the market area of the printing office), the writer/compiler of the dictionary added the local Low German lexeme. As can be seen from the table above, the expanded German-Latin dictionary followed this technique and retained the double formulas, whereas the writers/compiler of the other dictionaries made a selective choice. The discussion of the words referring to the garden plants was somewhat inconclusive regarding the tendency of these choices. The table on the following page contains more examples and forms the basis for the subsequent discussion:

V 1704	V n.d.	M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
das Gehirn oder der Bregen (4)	das Gehirn oder der Bregen (3)	Das Gehirn (A1 ^f)	Das Gehirn (A5)	Das Gehirn (A5)
der Hencker oder Bödel (109)	der Henker oder Bödel (41)	Der Henker (C1 ^v)	Der Hencker (A10)	Der Hencker (B2)
das Dintfaß oder das Blackhorn (55)	das Dintfaß oder Blackhorn (22)	Das Dintefaß (B1 ^v)	das Tintfaß (B2)	Das Dintfaß (B6)
die Rinde oder Korst am Brod (90)	die Rinde oder Korst am Brodte (33)	Die Korst am Brod (B6 ^v)	Die Rinde am Brod (B8)	Die Rinde am Brod (C4)
der Metzger oder Knaken- Hauer (91)	der Metscher oder Knakenhauer (34)	Der Knochen- hauer (B6 ^v)	Der Metscher (B8)	Der Metschker (C5)
der Blasebalg oder Püster (97)	der Blasebalg oder Püster (36)	Der Blasebalck (B7 ^f)	Der Blafßbalch (B10)	Der Blafßbalch (C6)
der Schlösser oder Klein- Schmid (97)	der Schlösser oder der Kleinschmid (36)	Der Kleinschmid (B7 ^f)	Der Klein- schmid (B10)	Der Klein- schmid (C7)
die Schwalbe oder Schwalke (81)	die Schwalbe oder Schwalke (30)	Die Schwalbe (B5 ^f)	Die Schwalbe (D1)	Die Schwalbe (E4)
die Biene oder Im(m)e (83)	die Bine oder Imme (31)	Die Bine (B5 ^f)	Die Biene (D1)	Die Biene (E5)
der Frosch oder die Pogge (86)	der Frosch oder die Pogge (32)	D Er Frosch oder die Pogge (B5 ^v)	D Er Frosch (D9)	D Er Frosch (F4)

In these examples, the *Vocabularium* (n.d.) contains a Low German word as the second member of its double formulas. The expanded German-Latin dictionary (1704) retains all of these lexicographic constructions, the only differences lying in the orthography. Malczowski, on the other hand, keeps merely one of the double formulas (**Der Frosch oder die Pogge**). In three cases he chooses the Low German member of the double formula (**Die Korst am Brod**, **Der Knocherhauer**, and **Der Kleinschmid**), and in six instances he selects the High German alternative (**Das Gehirn**, **Der Hencker**, **Das Dintefaß**, **Der Blasebalg**, **Die Schwalbe**, and **Die Biene**). In *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein* there is only one instance – **Der Kleinschmid** – where the Low German alternative is chosen. In nine out of the ten cases quoted here, the latter two dictionaries select the High German synonym. This is a very striking fact.

This tendency becomes very clear in the following table (for Malczowski, the table does not add up to 59, since he refrains from including some of the lexemes):

V n.d.		M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
High German member in first position	High German member	–	2	2
	Low German member	3	2	2
High German member in the second position	High German member	26	43	44
	Low German member	16	9	9
Double formula		6	3	2
		51	59	59

This results in the following distribution in percentages (since there are so few cases of the High German member in the first position, there is no division according to position):

V n.d.		M 1688	V 1688	WB 1705
Synonymic pair	High German member (%)	51	76	78
High German/ Low German	Low German member (%)	37	19	19
	Double formula (%)	12	5	3

There is a very strong tendency, especially in *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein* to choose the High German alternative when there is a lexico-geographic double formula in *Vocabularium* (n.d.). It is apparent that the writers/compiler of Malczowski (1688) and *Vocabularium* (1688) made different choices regarding the element of the double formulas in *Vocabularium* (n.d.). *Wörter-Büchlein* is directly based on the quatrolingual *Vocabularium* (1688).

Considering all the dictionaries printed by Nöller, the fact seems evident that the target group of students, because of their limited linguistic experience, could

not be presented with merely High German lexemes; for their understanding, they needed a Low German lexical alternative as well. In the other dictionaries, especially *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein*, the Low German equivalents seem to have been cancelled almost mechanically. (Malczowski takes a middle position, however.) The writers/compiler, who intended their dictionaries not to be utilized in Latin instruction, but by adult users (cf. 1.4.2), must have counted on their readers' greater familiarity with High German vocabulary, either from conversations with High German speakers or from written texts. Young students were most likely not expected to have this extended experience, but to be more exclusively dependent on their oral linguistic competence, which was definitely Low German. The lexico-geographical choices in the different dictionaries published by Nöller have to be seen in relation to the linguistic background of different audiences. This fact throws very interesting light on the transition from Low German to High German in late 17th-century Riga.

Furthermore, there are 15 examples in the dictionaries where the double formula contains some other kind of variation related to Baltic German than a Low German one. Among the garden plants, we encountered the lexeme **Burkan**, which is probably of Latvian origin. Another example of a word from Latvian is present in the double formula **Die Buchweizen oder Grikengrütze** in *Vocabularium* (n.d.). The expanded German-Latin dictionary (1704) retains the double formula; the other dictionaries prefer the local alternative **Gricken Grütze**.

Finally, there are also a number of lexemes reflecting local usage in Riga in the dictionaries, without being parts of double formulas. They are present in all the works. The writer/compiler of *Vocabularium* (n.d.) might in these instances have used a more local source or he may have supplied his High German written source with words from his own local vocabulary. Some examples for lexemes of this kind are (in the orthographic form of *Wörter-Büchlein*): **Die Bademutter** (B4), **Der Pade**, **Die Pahdin** (B4), **Der Loff** (C4), **Der Hancke** (C5), **Der Pergel** (D4), **Das Kleiderschap** (D5), **Der Schmand** (D8), and **Der Kalkuhn** (E4).⁴³

The lexico-geographical mixture found, for example, in *Wörter-Büchlein*, is very striking. An analysis including the other dictionaries published by Nöller shows that the vocabulary of *Wörter-Büchlein* is the result of a process of lexicographical choice. Dictionaries intended for young students contained more linguistic explication by locally frequent Low German lexemes; dictionaries intended for adult users with presumably an extended experience with High German did not need this supply of local lexical material. This process of selection explains the high share of High German lexemes among the nouns of *Wörter-Büchlein*, resulting in a remarkable lexico-geographical diversity.

43 For the Baltic German character of these lexemes, see Hupel 1795. For *Schmand*, see also Törnqvist 1949; for *Kalkuhn*, Kiparsky 1942.

2.4 Conclusion

The German vocabulary in the dictionaries published by the printing office of Georg Matthias Nöller in Riga is a very interesting source material for the study of German orthographic development and for the analysis of Baltic German of the late 17th and early 18th century. One of the dictionaries, the German-Latin *Vocabularium* (n.d.), shows definite traits of 17th-century German reformed orthography. This is especially striking in the avoidance of the ligature *ck*, which hardly occurs in this work. The way of designating long vowels differs between the different dictionaries, especially when the vowel is preceded or succeeded by the letter <t>, although correlations can be established between some of the individual works. Orthographic practice within the printing office of Nöller was definitely pulling in different directions.

The *Wörter-Büchlein* contains a surprising mixture of lexical elements. The investigation of the articles containing nouns in all of the dictionaries published by Nöller shows that the small German-Latin dictionary, *Vocabularium* (n.d.) – or rather its predecessor – functioned as a direct or indirect source for the other ones. Especially interesting are the indications that this first dictionary has a work of High German origin as its own source. The writer/compiler decided to use this lexical material, but must have had the strong feeling that these “foreign” words would hardly be comprehensible for the target group of young students. Therefore, they were supplied with local, often Low German synonyms. These double formulas of High German/Low German synonyms were kept in the expanded German-Latin dictionary, *Vocabularium* (1704), but revised in the other works. Most of the double formulas were reduced to one lexeme. In Malczowski’s German-Polish dictionary, the author chooses the High German alternative in about 50 % of the cases. The corresponding frequency for *Vocabularium* (1688) and *Wörter-Büchlein* is almost 80 %. Since all the works also contain Low German and other lexical elements of a local nature, the result is, especially for the last mentioned dictionaries, a surprising lexico-geographical mixture. The lexical genealogy of *Wörter-Büchlein* is an interesting illustration of important aspects of Baltic German vocabulary and the making of dictionaries in the period around 1700.

CHAPTER 3

The Swedish Vocabulary

By Lennart Larsson

Wörter-Büchlein occupies an odd place in the history of Swedish lexicography. On the one hand, it is a pioneering work in many ways: it is not only the first dictionary where Swedish is contrasted with Polish and Latvian but also the first multilingual dictionary where Swedish is included but not Latin. On the other hand, *Wörter-Büchlein* largely belongs to the periphery of lexicographical history in Sweden. For one thing, the Swedish vocabulary contains a striking number of peculiarities and obvious errors: faulty equivalency with the other languages, words that do not belong in Swedish, orthographic and morphological mistakes. Also, *Wörter-Büchlein* appeared on the margin of what was then the Swedish realm, in the midst of the Great Northern War that would soon put an end to Swedish rule in Livonia; the copies of the dictionary that reached Sweden proper are easily counted (cf. 1.4.4), and *Wörter-Büchlein* has had virtually no influence on the development of Swedish lexicography.

3.1 The Source Dictionary

While the German, Polish, and Latvian vocabularies in *Wörter-Büchlein* derive in varying degree from the 1688 *Vocabularium* (see 1.4.1), the Swedish must come from somewhere else. The question is from where. Did the author of the Swedish vocabulary make use of a dictionary as a source or did he rely entirely on his own language skills? And who was this author? Where was he from? And was he – considering the numerous anomalies in the Swedish vocabulary – really a native speaker of Swedish?

No documents are known to exist that might shed light on the genesis of the Swedish vocabulary, so the answers to these questions must be sought in the vocabulary itself.⁴⁴ It is evident that the author of the Swedish vocabulary must have used a somewhat revised copy of the 1688 *Vocabularium* in his translation work (see 1.4.4). Even though he might have theoretically based his work on each one of the four languages in *Vocabularium*, practically speaking only two of them are candidates. Whereas the Swedish vocabulary – as expected – lacks any trace of the Latvian and Polish vocabularies on the recto side (see Larsson 2003:159 f.), the influence of both

44 For a more detailed account of the Swedish vocabulary and its genesis, see Larsson 2003:168–306.

the German and Latin vocabularies is quite apparent: it was the verso side of *Vocabularium* that constituted the author's point of departure (2003:161 ff.).

It is also evident that the author made use of a Latin-Swedish dictionary as a source, specifically one of the alphabetically arranged small-format dictionaries that appeared during the years 1649–1700 and were produced on the basis of the 1640 *Dictionarium Latino-Sveco-Germanicum*, the so-called *Lincopensen* (see further Larsson 2003:185–204).⁴⁵ Though these offshoots of the *Lincopensen* are largely identical, there are some minor differences among them, and close examination of the vocabularies in them and in *Wörter-Büchlein* shows that the author very probably used a copy of the oldest one, compiled by Johannes Wolimhaus and published in 1649 – under the title *Syllabus, in quo Latine lingvæ propriè & impropriè Svecica respondet* – and in 1652 – under the title *Enchiridion Dictionarii Latino-Svecici, in quo Romane lingvæ vocabula ad ordinem alphabeticum digesta Svecicè explicantur*.⁴⁶

The close reliance on this source dictionary is indicated by the fact that more than half of the Swedish equivalents in *Wörter-Büchlein* match the corresponding equivalents in Wolimhaus not only lexically but also in regard to morphology and orthography. Not least significant is that nearly half of the more than 100 article fields with alternative equivalents appear in exactly the same form in Wolimhaus: some examples are **Dunder/ Dunderskrall** (A3), **Farsyster/ Faster** (B4), **Betzl/ Tööm** (C1), **Örnegât/ Hyende** (D5), **Strumpor/ Hußor** (D7), **Grooff/ tiock** (F8), **Jagh Förwenter/ Förtöfwar** (G3 and G5), and **Jagh Lofwar/ tilsäyer** (G6) corresponding to *Tonitru* (A3), *Amita* (A12), *Frenum* (B5), *Pulvinar* (C5), *Tibiale* (C7), *Crassus* (D12), *Expecto* (E4 and E6), and *Promitto* (E7), respectively, in the *Vocabularium* Latin vocabulary.⁴⁷ These exact correspondences are joined by a substantial number of article fields that evince only minor deviations from the source dictionary and in all probability derive from there. In a case like **Bödel/ Skarprättare** (B2) for Latin *Carnifex* (A10), where the source dictionary has **Bööl/ Skarprättare**, it is probably a matter of the author having found the first of Wolimhaus' alternative equivalents archaic or somehow foreign to his own usage. For the most part, however, the differences are no doubt unconscious or unintentional, devia-

45 No German-Swedish dictionaries could have been used for the simple reason that there were no such dictionaries at this time.

46 The Latin-Swedish vocabularies in these two dictionaries are identical in the minutest detail and were obviously printed from the same plates. One difference between the dictionaries, however, is that the latter also contains a Swedish-Latin wordlist, *Index Svecicus*. There are also indications that the author occasionally used this Swedish-Latin wordlist as a complement during his work, which would in that case entail that it was the 1652 *Enchiridion* he had as a source (see Larsson 2003:252 ff.; but cf. Santesson 2004).

47 In classifying these precise correspondences, normal adaptations necessitated by the structural differences between the dictionaries have been disregarded. This means primarily that verbs in the source dictionary are given in the infinitive, while in *Wörter-Büchlein* they appear in the present; thus, for example, *promitto* in Wolimhaus is explained by **lofwa/ tilsäya** (see further Larsson 2003:214 ff.).

tions that are seldom ascribable to the author. While a discrepancy like **Farfar/ Moorfar** (B3) for *Avus* (A11) *vs.* Wolimhaus' **Farfar/ Moorfaar** can be readily seen as falling within the orthographic norm system of the day and may well be the work of the author – *Wörter-Büchlein's* <a> in **Moorfar** is perhaps due to interference from the spelling the two dictionaries share of <a> in **Farfar** – a spelling like **Wijn-Oölfaat** (C8) for *Dolium* (B12) corresponding to Wolimhaus' **Wijn-ööl faat** should in all probability be attributed to a misinterpretation or a false move on the part of the typesetter (see 3.2).

Many of the lexical and morphological peculiarities that appear in *Wörter-Büchlein's* Swedish vocabulary also find their explanation in the source dictionary. Thus, for instance, the anomalous **Pelare** 'pillar' (B6) and **Örtegård** 'herb garden' (F3) corresponding to **Der Griffel** 'style, stylus' and **Die Scheune** 'barn' respectively (see 1.3.2.2). In the former case the author apparently unthinkingly based his choice on the first meaning that Wolimhaus gives for Latin *stylus*, namely **Pelare/ stodh**. In the latter case, however, the author happened to focus on the wrong article in the source dictionary: instead of *horreum* with the Swedish equivalent **Ladha** 'barn,' the author apparently referred to the nearby article *hortus* with its Swedish equivalent **örtegård**. Roots can most probably be found in the source dictionary also for the misplaced **Rörelse** 'movement' (A5) which appears as equivalent to German **Das Fühlen** and Latin *Tactus* (A5) to denote one of five senses in humans, 'feeling'. Here Wolimhaus has the equivalents **Tagelse/ widhrörelse. 2. kändzla**, and it is apparently the second of these that was inserted into *Wörter-Büchlein* in truncated form.⁴⁸ Two further examples of flagging attention or consideration on the part of the author are the exact matches **Wäderleek** (A2) 'weather' and **Bedrägeligh** (G1) 'deceptive, deceitful,' where the other languages in *Wörter-Büchlein* give the respective meanings 'bad weather, storm' and 'deceived.' The first case is traceable to the fact that *Vocabularium's* Latin equivalent *Tempestas* (A3) carries both of these meanings, and when the author looked it up in the source dictionary, he chose an equivalent that is not appropriate in this context. In the second case the faulty equivalency is already found in *Vocabularium*; it was the Swedish equivalent to *Fallax* (E1) in *Vocabularium* that the author had copied verbatim from the source dictionary.

Deviant conjugated forms such as **Trångt** and **Underbarliga** (F7) corresponding to German **Eng** and **Wunderbar** (see 1.2.2) can also most likely be traced to the source dictionary. Since the author failed to find the *Vocabularium's* Latin adjectives *Arctus* and *Miraculosus* (D11) here, he apparently decided to use the adverbs *arcte* and *mirificè*, explained in Wolimhaus as **hart/ trångt** and **Underbarliga** respectively. A similar explanation probably lies behind the fact that **Hiernan** (A5), in a departure from what is normally the case in the Swedish vocabulary, has the definite article (cf. 1.2.2). While the Latin equivalent *Cerebrum* in *Vocabularium* (A5) is not

48 The fact that **widhrörelse** became **Rörelse** may well be the result of a misinterpretation on the part of the typesetter (cf. 3.2).

found in the source dictionary, the latter does include the diminutive form *cerebellum*, and it is likely that its Swedish definition **Hiernan baak i nackan** is the source of the unexpected choice of form. Similarly, explanations in the source dictionary can be found for the plural forms **Helgedagar** (A8) and **Rijkedomar** (B8), which in the other three languages in *Wörter-Büchlein* are represented by singular forms (cf. 1.2.2); here it is a matter of Wolimhaus having chosen to translate the Latin pluralia tantum *Feria* (A8) and *Divitia* (B4) as **Helgedagar** and **Rijkedomar** respectively.

It also happens that the author chooses to rely on a nearby article in the source dictionary despite the fact that *Vocabularium*'s Latin equivalent can be found there. Perhaps the most obvious example is **Sternuto** (E5), which corresponds to **Jagh Niuser Prustar** in *Wörter-Büchlein* (G4), whereas Wolimhaus has **Hefftigt/ offta niusa**. At the same time, seven lines above, Wolimhaus has *sternuo, ere n. 3. Niusa/ prusta*, and this is apparently the article the author used.

Nevertheless, the strong reliance on Wolimhaus' dictionary that the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* evinces does not mean that the author merely had the role of a copyist and compiler. Though the great majority of the Swedish equivalents more or less fully derive from the source dictionary's equivalents to the Latin vocabulary in *Vocabularium*, there are also quite a few examples where the author complemented or replaced them with his own translations of the German equivalents in *Vocabularium*.

It is not uncommon for the author to have complemented the source dictionary with an alternative equivalent stemming from the German. Two examples are **Byßa. Musqwet** (C2), where the respective Latin and German equivalents in *Vocabularium* are *Bombarda* and *Die Musquet* (B5), while the source dictionary has only **Byßa**, and **Endrächtigt/ Eenig** (F8) with the respective equivalents *Concors* and *Einig* (D12), where the source dictionary has **Endrächtigt**. A similar interplay between the source dictionary and the German is found in the only case where the Swedish vocabulary offers three alternative equivalents, **Föreskrifft/ Mönster/ effter syyn** (B7). The Latin equivalent *Exemplar* (B2) is explained in Wolimhaus' dictionary as **1. afskrifft. 2. mönster/ efftersyyn**, and the reason the author replaced **afskrifft** with **Föreskrifft** is no doubt that he was also looking at German *Die Vorschrift*.

Occasionally the author does not rely on the source dictionary at all. One reason might be that the Latin equivalent is not found there. This is the case, for example, with such phrases as *Caro bubula* and *Caro vitulina* (C9); their Swedish equivalents **OxeKiött** and **KalffKiött** (E1) are most likely based on German *Das Rindfleisch* and *Das Kalb-Fleisch*, respectively. Most often, however, it seems to be a matter of the author for one reason or another not finding the source dictionary's equivalents possible or suitable to use. One example is the fish species *Solea* (C10), where the source dictionary gives, as the last of six meanings, **slags fisk** 'kind of fish,' which is quite useless to the author; here his equivalent **Flundra** (E2) 'flounder' is clearly based on a translation of German *Die Scholle*. Another example is **Trogh** (D3) 'trough,' whose

Latin equivalent *Alveus* (C3) in the source dictionary has the clausal definition **alt thet som utholkat är aff trää** ‘everything that is hollowed out of wood,’ which is incompatible with the truncated microstructure of *Wörter-Büchlein*.

However, the main reason the author rejected the source dictionary seems to be that the meanings included there conflict with the German equivalents in *Vocabularium*. Even though the author sometimes does follow the source dictionary in such cases – see the examples **Wäderleek** and **Bedrägeligh** above – it is considerably more common for him to follow the German. Two examples are Latin *Fidelia* (C5) and *Aqualiculus* (D8), which in Wolimhaus have the equivalents **Steenkärl** ‘vessel made of stone’ and **watnhoo** ‘trough for water’; here the Swedish equivalents in *Wörter-Büchlein*, **Ätickia Kruka** (D6) ‘pot for vinegar’ and **Swijntrog** (F4) ‘trough for pigs,’ show that the author preferred to provide his own translation of **Der Essig-Krug** and **Der Schweintrog**, respectively.

In other cases it might be more difficult to explain why the author chose to depart from the source dictionary. Two examples are **Jordklimp** (A4) and **Belöning** (B2), whose Latin equivalents *Gleba* and *Premium* Wolimhaus translates as **Kooka** and **ähreskänck**, respectively; here the author chose instead to be influenced by the respective German equivalents in *Vocabularium*, **Der Erdenkloß** (A4) and **Die Belohnung** (A10). It is of course possible that in cases like these the author did not consult Wolimhaus’ dictionary at all, preferring rather to translate from the German. For even though the comparison with the source dictionary shows that in the great majority of cases the author chose to look up *Vocabularium*’s Latin equivalent there, there are also some few examples where he most probably did not do so. This is evidenced most clearly in the incorrect translations **Jagh Haltar** (G7) ‘I limp’ and **Jagh Köpar** (G8) ‘I buy,’ which can very likely be traced to morphologically determined misinterpretations of German **Halte** (E7) and **Verkauffe** (E8), respectively (cf. 1.3.2.2). Had the author looked up *Vocabularium*’s Latin equivalents *Teneo* and *Vendo* in Wolimhaus’ dictionary, he would have found the correct verbs, **Hålla** ‘hold’ and **Sälja** ‘sell.’

3.2 The Influence of the Typesetter

One conclusion we can draw from the author’s work with the Swedish vocabulary is that he had a good knowledge of Swedish and that it was in all probability his native language. If this had not been the case, it would have been impossible for him to complement or replace, as he did, the equivalents from the source dictionary. Similarly, this is indicated by the fact that the author regularly changed the verb forms from the infinitive in the source dictionary to the present in *Wörter-Büchlein*; this could not have been done by someone who did not know the language. This fact – that the author had a good command of Swedish – entails in turn that the numerous errors on a formal plane must derive from elsewhere: they must be the work of *Wörter-Büchlein*’s typesetter. There is no evidence that anyone at the printing house

knew Swedish (see further Larsson 2003:99 ff.), so it is not surprising that the typesetter found it difficult to decode the author's handwritten Swedish vocabulary. The typesetter often misinterpreted the manuscript, and as the Swedish vocabulary was apparently never proofread by anyone with a knowledge of Swedish (cf. 1.4.4) these misreadings also appear in the finished work.⁴⁹

Above all, the typesetter's distortions consist of confounded graphemes. By far the most common is the confusion of <ä> and what was doubtless a somewhat obscure letter to him, <å>; among the some 40 examples we find **Nåsa** (A6), **Pääfwe** (A8), **Tienare/ Tråål** (B4), **Äsna** (E6), the heading **Tillägning** (F6), **Lård** (F8), and **Jagh Kan/ förmär** (G6) where the manuscript in all probability had "Näsa," "Pååfwe," "Trääl," "Äsna," "Tillägning," "Lärd," and "förmår" respectively. In, for instance, **Stialka** (E7) and **Jagh Forswärer** (G5) for "Stiälka" and "Förswärer" respectively – like the above-mentioned **Wijn-Oölfaat** (C8) for "Öölfaat" – the typesetter instead overlooked the diacritical marks. Other recurring conflations involve <ij> and <y> – such as **Fryherre** (B1) and **Bedrägery** (B2), where the source dictionary has **Frijherre** and **Bedrägerij** – and <a>, <e>, and <o> – as in **Pillar** (C2) for "Piller," **Snickore** (C7) for "Snickare," **Aske** (D2) for "Aska," and **Jagh Köpar** (G8) for "Köper." Further examples of confounded graphemes are **Jässe/ Gufwud Kulla** (A5) for "Hufwud Kulla," **Shinnpeltz** (C6) for "Skinnpeltz," **Flijda** (D5) for "Slijda," and **Tolamodidh** (F7) for "Tolamodigh." Of course, these errors do not have to be misinterpretations on the part of the typesetter. It can also be a matter of the types having been improperly sorted, that the typesetter happened to reach into the wrong compartment in the case, or – as in the cases of **Källa/ Brunu** (B5) and **Ödmink** (G2) corresponding to the source dictionary's **Källa/ brunn** and **ödmiuk** respectively – that the types were set upside down; owing to the fact that the proofs were not vetted by anyone who knew the language, these mistakes also came to stand uncorrected.

Another expression of the typesetter's lack of knowledge of the language is the absence of spacing in multi-word equivalents. This is primarily noticeable among the particle verbs in the concluding chapter, which lack spaces between particle and verb in nearly half of the 17 instances; two examples are **Jagh Wänderom** (G4) for "Wänder om" and **Jagh Huggeraff** (G5) for "Hugger aff." The fact that this is due to a lack of familiarity with the language is made apparent not least by the circumstance that this type of error does not occur at all among particle verbs in the German vocabulary.

49 The fact that the typesetter had no command of the language also entails that there would have been no intentional changes by him in the Swedish vocabulary. In German – which in all probability was the typesetter's native language – there are, on the other hand, clear traces of such changes; thus, the space-saving abbreviations **Das Schweinfleis**. (E1), **Der Pflaumenb.** (E8), and **Der Hollunderb.** (F1) corresponding to *Vocabularium's* **Das Schweinfleisch** (C9), **Der Pflaumenbaum** (D5), and **Der Hollunderbaum** (D5), respectively, can no doubt be ascribed to the typesetter (see Larsson 2003:266 ff.).

There are also occasional lexical oddities that must reasonably be ascribed to the typesetter: sometimes words or word elements have wound up in the wrong row or in the wrong order. One example is **Matk Kloßa** (F4) corresponding to German **Der Wurm** and Latin *Vermis* (D9). Whereas **Matk** ‘worm’ is in the right place in the context – and also appears as the lone equivalent to the source dictionary’s *vermis* – **Kloßa** ‘frog, toad’ wound up in the wrong place. Instead, it belongs as one of two alternative equivalents in the preceding article, **Kröta** corresponding to German **Die Kröte** and Latin *Bufo*; this is not least indicated by the fact that the source dictionary has **Klossa** as the first equivalent to *bufo*. Lexical aberrations that should probably be attributed to the typesetter also include the two consecutive articles **Der Päckelhering** and **Der Brathering** (E2), where the respective Swedish equivalents **Steeksill** ‘fried herring’ and **Saltsill** ‘salted herring’ have obviously been switched (cf. 1.3.2.2), and **Lockar-Håår** (A5) corresponding to German **Die Haar Locken** where the two elements in the compound wound up in the wrong order; there can be no doubt that the author intended “Håår-Lockar.”⁵⁰

3.3 The Author of the Vocabulary

It has already been established that the author of the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* was very familiar with the language and was most likely a native Swede (3.2). Likewise, he must have had a relatively good knowledge of German. This is evidenced by the apparent ease with which he was able to translate the German equivalents in *Vocabularium* when he chose, for one reason or another, not to follow the source dictionary.⁵¹ On the other hand, the author’s skills in Latin can be called into question; virtually all evidence points to his not having any thorough knowledge of this language. To start with, whenever he did not make use of the source dictionary, he hardly seems to have consulted the Latin equivalents in *Vocabularium* at all; with one minor exception (see Larsson 2003:259 f.) he relied on the German. Secondly, he would probably have avoided such pitfalls as **Jagh Haltar** (G7) and **Jagh Köpar** (G8) (see 3.1) if the respective meanings of Latin *Teneo* and *Vendo* had been immediately clear to him. Thirdly, it is evident that he was in no position to

50 The question is, of course, just how clearly the intended order between the elements was indicated. For example, it may have been that the author first wrote the equivalent **Ännchåår**, which Wolimhaus gives for Latin *Antie* (A6), but then on further consideration changed his mind, crossing out the first part of the compound and replacing it with **Lockar**. And if he did not clearly indicate the order of the elements – the question is whether it ever occurred to him that the person setting the type might not have a command of the language – the typesetter could easily have reversed that order.

51 To be sure, this is counterindicated by the incorrect translations **Jagh Haltar** and **Jagh Köpar** (see 3.1 and below). But considering the command of German that the Swedish vocabulary otherwise evinces, these errors should rather be regarded as the result of flagging attention and concentration; perhaps it is not coincidental that these examples occur in the final pages of the dictionary?

make use of the source dictionary in cases where it differed from *Vocabularium*. One example is the article **Der Wasen** (A4), whose Latin equivalent in *Vocabularium* is *Cespes* (A4), while Wolimhaus, on the other hand, has the form *caespes*. Here the author has **En gröön Platz**, a descriptive phrase whose indefinite article and attributive adjective are unparalleled in the Swedish vocabulary and that tends to give the impression of having been used for want of a better alternative; it is hardly probable that the author would have rejected Wolimhaus' equivalent **Torfwä** if his knowledge of Latin had enabled him to find it.

An even more makeshift solution is found in the Swedish equivalent to German **Der Pergel** and Latin *Teda* (C4). In the source dictionary the Latin lemma has the form *teda* and is explained as **1. Furuträa. 2. Bloß**. The fact that the author did not find Wolimhaus' article in this case is indicated by his choice of **Pergel** (D4) as a Swedish equivalent, a word that is quite foreign to Swedish and was adopted unchanged from the German. The most probable reason for the author having declined to provide a Swedish translation is that he simply did not understand the meaning of the article. Latin *teda* or *teda* 'torch' was presumably foreign to him, and the same might also be true of the German equivalent; **Der Pergel** was an expression used in a limited sphere – Johansen & Mühlen (1973:449) designate it a "deutsch-baltischer Provinzialismus" – and although the author was well acquainted with German it is far from given that he was at home with the variety of German spoken in Livonia.

If – as we can assume – he did not know the meaning of **Pergel**, this also indicates something else: that his stay in Riga was rather temporary. As **Pergel** was an accepted and well-established expression in Livonia, it would hardly have been unfamiliar to him if he was at home in that country. The fact that distinctions between Swedish and German in the great majority of cases were perfectly clear to the author points in the same direction; if he had long resided in Livonia, the Swedish vocabulary would have been much more strongly influenced by German.⁵² A further indication that the author was a more or less temporary guest in Riga is the fact the Swedish vocabulary was never proofread. Though there may have been economic reasons for this – proofreading would have entailed extra expense – the question is whether the printing house director Nöller would not have tasked the author with this assignment had he still been available at that stage of the production process.

52 An alternative explanation for the author's choice of **Pergel** might of course be that the word was so self-evident to him that he included it in the Swedish vocabulary more or less without thinking (cf. Raag 2003:106). However, if the author had incorporated German into his own idiom to such a degree, the Swedish article fields would have been affected by that language to a much greater extent, which is not the case (see Larsson 2003:277 ff.). There are, to be sure, spellings clearly influenced by German orthography, such as **Fürste** (B1) and **Tungh/schwär** (F7). But here it is more likely that the typesetter was unintentionally affected by German **Der Fürst** and **Schwer**, respectively, in setting the Swedish words; the manuscript probably had "Fürste" and "swär."

Regarding the geographic origin of the author, the Swedish vocabulary offers no univocal answer: in cases where the equivalents do not agree with the source dictionary, they evince a mixture of Göta (southern) and Svea (central) forms with no clear preferences (see Larsson 2003:284 ff.). However, it is more or less evident that the author did not speak any pronounced Göta or Svea dialect; if that had been the case, then differentiating dialectal features would be expected to have been more unidirectional. This mixture might possibly indicate that he was from Stockholm, a heterogeneous language environment in central Sweden where Göta forms were in evidence.⁵³

Also in terms of the social status of the author the Swedish vocabulary allows conclusions to be drawn – albeit somewhat weak ones: it seems unlikely that he was academically trained. One indication of this is his – as it seems – somewhat limited knowledge of Latin. Another is the lack of metalinguistic awareness that is apparent in examples like **Trångt** and **Underbarliga** (see 3.1); the fact that the author did not seem to observe the difference between adjectives and adverbs is difficult to reconcile with the grammar drills – in Latin, to be sure – that characterized instruction in that day.

A further sign that the author was not a member of the educated elite in society is the lack of confidence he displays in his orthography. He could hardly have been an experienced and practiced writer; on the contrary, a picture emerges of a person who was not particularly used to dealing with Swedish in writing and who had a rather diffuse notion of what proper writing was. We find a hint of this in some of the Swedish equivalents that were not taken from the source dictionary. Of course, the great majority of aberrant spellings in the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* can be attributed to the typesetter. But not all of them: there are also instances where the author's lack of orthographic certainty appears to be the most obvious explanation. One such example is the spelling of the latter element of the compound **Spinnegiul** (C5), corresponding to present-day Swedish *spinnhjul*; although it is possible that it was the typesetter who confounded <g> and <h>, it is easier to assume that it is a matter of the author's uncertainty about writing the phoneme /j/.⁵⁴ Another spelling that was hardly acceptable in the orthographic norms of the day – and can even less likely be explained as the work of the typesetter – is the fish designation **Braksn** (E3), for present-day Swedish *braxen*, where the phoneme combination /ks/ is not written with the conventional <x> within a morpheme.

The author's great reliance on the source dictionary also indicates that he was

53 Evidence for such an assumption is found in the paradigm that is seen in the forms **SChola** (B5), **Om Scholen** (B5), and **Om Scholar** (H1); this mixed paradigm with *-a* in the indefinite form, *-en* in the definite form, and *-ar* in the plural was widespread in older Stockholm speech (see Hesselman 1931:216 ff.).

54 The extreme rarity of *hjul* with <g> is evidenced by the fact that it is not attested in *Ordbok över svenska språket utgiven av Svenska Akademien* [The Swedish Academy Dictionary] (H 994).

not entirely sure how the words should appear in writing; it is evident that he more or less regularly consulted the source dictionary regardless of whether the choice of Swedish equivalents presented him with any difficulty or not. The fact that both the source dictionary and *Wörter-Büchlein* have such variations in spelling as **Smedh** (C6) but **Skeed** (D5) and **Mörck** but **Stark** (F7) is a clear indication that the author looked up Latin *Faber* (B10), *Cochlear* (C5), *Caliginosus* (D11), and *Robustus* (D12), respectively, in Wolimhaus. And the explanation for this can hardly be that he was uncertain about the choice of Swedish equivalents. Even if the meaning of the Latin equivalents might have been unclear to him, this can hardly have been the case with German **Der Schmid** ‘smith,’ **Der Löffel** ‘spoon,’ **Dunckel** ‘dark,’ and **Starck** ‘strong’; he would certainly have been capable of finding a suitable Swedish equivalent. It is similarly significant that the author followed Wolimhaus also in instances where the latter had shifting spellings of one and the same morpheme. One example is found in the consecutive **Flesk** and **Fläskesijda** (C5), which are both among the exact matches. It thus appears that the author took the trouble to look up both *Lardum* and *Succidia* (B8) in Wolimhaus, even though these two Swedish equivalents should have been self-evident from German **Der Speck** and **Die Speckseite**, respectively. In cases like these, his consultations of the source dictionary can hardly be explained in any other way than that the author wanted to ascertain whether the forms would be authorized there, which it is reasonable to believe would not have been necessary if he had been an experienced and confident writer.

The picture of the author that emerges upon close scrutiny of the Swedish vocabulary is thus one of a Swede with no academic education who temporarily happened to be in Riga and Livonia. As mentioned in the introduction (1.4.4) the fact that so many Swedish soldiers were shipped to Riga in the first years of the 18th century was probably a major incentive for Nöller to include a Swedish vocabulary in the new edition of the 1688 dictionary. Perhaps the author of this vocabulary should be sought among these soldiers? Considering what the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* has to tell us about its author, this hypothesis is not unreasonable. Might the author in fact have been one of the “zwei Unteroffiziere und drei Gemeine” that Nöller was obliged to quarter (see 1.4.4)? Might it be that the genesis of the Swedish vocabulary in *Wörter-Büchlein* is that Nöller happened to have a copy of Wolimhaus’ dictionary lying in his bookshop, a copy that he handed to one of his quartered soldiers and asked him, for reasonable recompense, to jot down Swedish equivalents in the typesetting manuscript? The question is, of course, whether one of these non-commissioned officers and soldiers was capable of carrying out such an assignment. A task of this nature would have required more than the basic ability to read that we can assume these quartered individuals possessed (see e.g. Hansson 1982:214 ff.); it also required the ability to write – a proficiency that was considerably less widespread than the ability to read – and the capacity to use and navigate a Latin-Swedish dictionary.

CHAPTER 4

The Polish Vocabulary

By Włodzimierz Gruszczyński

The small number of entries and the very basic microstructure of *Wörter-Büchlein* make it difficult to give an in-depth and thorough characterization of the Polish vocabulary as a whole in the dictionary. The most can be said about phonetic and – interrelated with them – orthographic features. Grammatical features can be discussed only to a limited extent, because the dictionary lacks explicit grammatical information, and those inflectional forms which do differ from base forms occur only occasionally, mainly in titles of chapters. Of course, it is possible to draw some conclusions, in particular those related to semantics, based on the selection of words and on their equivalents in the other languages.

4.1 Sources of the Polish Vocabulary

Undoubtedly, the Polish words in *Wörter-Büchlein* were taken from a dictionary published at an earlier time. If we assume that the *Vocabularium* of 1688 served as a model for *Wörter-Büchlein* (cf. 1.4.1), then it might seem logical to acknowledge that the Polish words were extracted from *Vocabularium*. However, a more detailed comparison of Polish lexical items in the two dictionaries leads one to the conclusion that *Vocabularium* could not have been the author's only source for the Polish part of *Wörter-Büchlein*. Firstly, there are obvious systematic differences in spelling of Polish words in the two books. For example, *Vocabularium* does not use the following graphemes: <á>, <ć>, <ń>, <ś>, <ź> and <ż>, cf.: *Panna* (A11), *Pięsc* (A7), *Słon* (D2), *Miedz* (D10), *Papiez* (A8), whereas they occur regularly in *Wörter-Büchlein*, cf.: *Pánná* (B3), *Pięść* (A6), *Słoń* (E5), *Mieź* (F5), *Papież* (A8). Secondly, as has already been mentioned (see 1.4.1), the Polish words in *Vocabularium* are printed with many errors, which probably resulted from the fact that the typesetter used a relatively messy manuscript, and, at the same time, was not fluent in Polish. Most of those errors are not found in *Wörter-Büchlein*, e.g. *Picrun* (A3) → *Piorun* (A3), *Grziebł* (A6) → *Grzbiet* (A6), *Pszczofa* (D1) → *Pszczolá* (E5), *Sozdiki* (D4) → *Gozdżik* (E8). These Polish words that are printed with errors in *Vocabularium*, but correctly in *Wörter-Büchlein*, mostly have the same correct form in the third of the Riga dictionaries containing Polish, namely Stanisław Malczowski's German-Polish dictionary from 1688 (see 1.4.2). Even if Malczowski's dictionary was not original in terms of macrostructure, it is still almost certain that the Polish words were those

used by the author himself, who was a native speaker of Polish.

Though there are far-reaching similarities between the Polish words in *Wörter-Büchlein* and Malczowski's dictionary, there are also numerous differences between the two. It seems that there are two reasons underlying the discrepancies between the two dictionaries. Firstly, *Wörter-Büchlein* (likewise *Vocabularium*) was probably modelled on the first, extant, edition of Malczowski's dictionary from 1681, which must have been considerably different from the second edition known today (the first edition was riddled with errors, which was signalled in the introduction to the second edition by Malczowski himself). Secondly, it is probable that the author of *Wörter-Büchlein* verified the form and meaning of Polish words included in the Malczowski dictionary and *Vocabularium* by consulting some other, alphabetic dictionary with Polish entries. Comparisons with other dictionaries lead us to the most probable scenario: the person correcting the Polish lexical material to be included in *Wörter-Büchlein* verified the spelling (and maybe also the meaning) by referring to the Volckmar dictionary, published in Gdańsk in 1594 (hypothetical first edition), 1596, 1613 and 1624. In a less probable scenario the *Thesaurus* by Knapski (1621 and 1643) was used, less probable, as the use of a mainstream Jesuit dictionary was more than dubious in the Protestant Riga.

4.2 Characteristic Features of the Polish Words

4.2.1 Phonetics and Orthography

Generally speaking, phonetics and spelling of the Polish words included in *Wörter-Büchlein* are typical of the Polish used at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries. Some features of spelling, which reflect pronunciation, can be recognized as characteristic of the Polish used in the northern and eastern territories of the former Republic of Poland, where the phonetics of the Ruthenian and Baltic languages exerted considerable influence on pronunciation. Although the number of those features is smaller than could be expected, their presence indicates that at least a part of the Polish words included in *Wörter-Büchlein* came from some local Pole (or Poles). These features include above all the following:

Firstly, frequent non-marking of softness in soft consonants (especially [ɲ], but also [ɕ]) in consonant clusters, which probably was a result of a pronunciation characteristic of north-eastern Poland, where, instead of soft consonants, so-called softened consonants were pronounced (e.g. [ɲ^j] and [ɕ^j] instead of [ɲ] and [ɕ], respectively).

Secondly, inconsistent marking of the so-called light *a* by means of the grapheme <á>, which was probably because there was almost no distinction between light *a* and constricted *a* in the pronunciation of Poles from the northern and eastern borderlands.

The first of the two phenomena can be seen in the following forms in *Wörter-Büchlein*: *Młynski kámien* (C4), *Złoty Łáncuch* (D7), *Báńká* (D6), *Máslanka*

(D8),⁵⁵ *Złotliwy* (G3), *Doswiadczam* (G4), instead of: *młyński kamień*,⁵⁶ *złoty łańcuch*, *bánká*, *máslanka*, *złotliwy*, *doświadczać* (or *doświádzać*). In Malczowski's dictionary, the respective words are usually noted in the same way, but it also happens, much more often than in *Wörter-Büchlein*, that the entry conforms to general Polish rather than regional spelling (and pronunciation), cf.: *Młyński kamień* (B6^r),⁵⁷ *Złoty łańcuch* (A2^v), *Złotliwy* (D3^r), *Doswiadczam* (D3^v), but *Bánká* (A5^v). There are only three correct notations in *Wörter-Büchlein* (all of them conform to the corresponding notations found in Malczowski's dictionary): *Niánká* (B4), *Moździerz* (D3), *Pomaráńcza* (F1). Apart from the above, there is one instance where softness was marked erroneously in a consonant cluster, cf.: *Uśluguię* (G8) instead of *usługuię* (this entry in Malczowski's dictionary shows a prefixless equivalent *Służe* (E8^v), while *Vocabularium* features notation without diacritics – *Usluguię* (E8)).

The other phenomenon can be illustrated by nouns of feminine gender, whose stems end with a hard consonant. In accordance with the historical development, the inflectional ending of nominative singular of those nouns should be *-á* (i.e., light *a*). The number of errors in *Wörter-Büchlein* is relatively small (interestingly, there are far fewer errors in it than in Malczowski's dictionary!), cf.: *Trunna* (B1), *SZkoła* (B5), *Węda* (C5), *Nalewka* (D4), *Wątrobna Kiszka* (C5), *Winna Polewka* (D8), instead of the following: *trumná*, *szkolá*, *wędá*, *nalewká*, *wątrobna kiszka*, *winna polewká*.

Besides the mentioned hard-stem nouns of feminine gender in *Wörter-Büchlein*, which are also found in Malczowski's dictionary, there are also nouns which are not found in the latter. All of them (with the exception of the two words *Kępá* and *Dęga* (B5), which occur in neither *Vocabularium* nor Malczowski's dictionary, and are printed correctly!) were probably taken from *Vocabularium*, which can be supported by the same spelling with *-a*, cf.: *Kathedra* (A8), *GRa* (B7), *Krata żelazna* (D4), *Máslanka* (D7), *Cielęcina* (E1),⁵⁸ *Odryna* (F3)⁵⁹. *Wörter-Büchlein*, as well as Malczowski's dictionary, contains inconsistencies as regards the use of diacritics with the letter *a* (cf. words which occur twice in each dictionary, first with *a*, and then with *á*, e.g. *Kiszka* (C5) and *Wątrobna Kiszka* (C5) in *Wörter-Büchlein*, or *Służba Boża* (B2^r) and *Służbá Boża* (C1^r) in Malczowski's dictionary). Such inconsistency was

55 This entry is not found in Malczowski's dictionary.

56 In this case, even the softness of a consonant in a syllable coda, which was not the constituent of a consonant cluster, was left non-marked.

57 The occurrence of letters denoting nasal vowels before letters denoting nasal consonants, that is, so-called secondary anticipatory nasality, is discussed below.

58 In Malczowski's dictionary, the equivalent of the German *Das Kalbfleisch* is *Cielęce Mięso* (A6^r).

59 In Malczowski's dictionary, the equivalent of German *Die Scheune oder Rige* is the general Polish word *Stodola* (B4^r), instead of the regional borrowing from the Belorussian language, *odryna*.

quite common at that time as it was found in most Polish printed sources.

It is characteristic, however, that *Wörter-Büchlein* has a smaller number of errors as regards the distribution of letters *a:á* than Malczowski's dictionary, which means that besides Malczowski's dictionary the author of *Wörter-Büchlein* probably consulted some other sources from central Poland. For example, out of 45 instances of different use range of *a:á* in stems of words, not in inflectional endings or derivational affixes, Malczowski's data agree with those in Volckmar only in 8 cases, whereas those in *Wörter-Büchlein* agree with Volckmar in as many as 34 cases. Thus, the data above may further support the previous assumption that the author of *Wörter-Büchlein* used, though perhaps not systematically, the Volckmar dictionary as a source. However, if one takes into consideration the fact that the similarities in the use of diacritics with *a*, discussed above, in most cases are the result of the fact that the corresponding words in both Volckmar and *Wörter-Büchlein* were simply printed correctly (i.e. in accordance with their etymology), then the argument in favour of the author having used *Dictionarium* by Volckmar while compiling *Wörter-Büchlein* seems to be far less convincing.

Apart from the two phonetic and orthographic features, it is worth discussing one more feature, namely so-called secondary nasality, which is the nasality of etymologically oral vowels [o] and [e] before nasal consonants.⁶⁰ In comparison with most of the printed sources dating back to its period, *Wörter-Büchlein* features a relatively frequent, though inconsistent, marking of secondary nasality. Interestingly, it is largely limited to the vowel [e] written before [m], [n] and [ń] as <ę>, cf.: *Zięmiá* (C2), *Zápomniénie* (A4), *Sęn* (A4), *Młodzięniec* (B4) (but: *Młodzieniaszek* (B3)), *Oblubięnicá* (B4). The inconsistency as regards the use of <ę> before letters denoting nasal consonants is most conspicuous before <ń>, e.g.: *Ogień* (A2), *Jesień* (A3), *Dzień* (A3), *Grobowy Kámień* (A8), *Pieniádze* (B8). Occasionally secondary nasality also occurs in contexts without nasal consonants, e.g. *Więś* (B4), *Zegárek ciękący* (B7) (instead of *ciekący*), *Część* (B8) (meaning 'honour'). In Polish texts from the 17th century one can find quite often confusion of the nouns *część* 'part' – *część* 'honour'. The remaining two errors are probably typographical.⁶¹

4.2.2 Inflection

There are only a few observations that can be made on inflection as regards *Wörter-Büchlein*. In principle the dictionary contains only base forms of nouns and adjectives. Forms of dependent case forms occur only in titles of chapters and in those few

60 This phenomenon was characteristic of the Polish language of the 17th century. Nevertheless, there is no agreement among historians of the Polish language whether this phenomenon was indeed of phonetic character (assimilation), or whether it was limited to a peculiar orthographic style.

61 In both Malczowski's dictionary and *Vocabularium* the word *wieś* is written with <e>, and the expression *zegarek ciękący* is not quoted therein (the German word *Stund-glaß* is translated as *Zygárek* (B1^f) by Malczowski and as *Piasiecznik* (B2) in *Vocabularium*).

dictionary entries in which Polish equivalents are phrases with attributes (e.g. *Wierzch głowy* (A5), *Olstra do Pistoletow* (C1)). More can be said about conjugation, because in *Wörter-Büchlein* the entry form of a verb is not an infinitive, but the 1st person singular present tense form, which makes it possible to determine the entire inflectional paradigm of a particular verb.

There are also some Polish nouns in *Wörter-Büchlein* which are presented in their plural forms, even though their equivalents in the other languages are presented in their singular forms, e.g. *Waszki* – *Die Wagschall* (C3), *Mánele* – *Das Armband* (D7) and *Widelce* – *Die Gabel* (D5). The above words may have functioned in the local variety of Polish as plurale tantum. This assumption is supported by the fact that those words also occur in their plural forms in both Malczowski's dictionary and *Vocabularium* (although the last entry in Malczowski's dictionary has a different ending, it is still described as plurale tantum: *Widelcá plur. 2. Decl.* (A5^r)).⁶²

Among dependent case forms of a noun, only one form is notable, namely the locative singular form of the noun *sprzęt* 'tool, utensil', which was used in the title of a chapter: *O Domu y Sprzętu Domowym* (D2). This is an example of an inflectional regional form – also found in *Vocabularium* and Malczowski's dictionary – which is characteristic of the north-east borderlands. It was actually there that in the 17th century one could encounter forms of the locative case of hard-stemmed nouns (i.e. stems not ending with a velar consonant) with the ending *-u*, which was stabilized in general Polish in the 16th century only in nouns of masculine gender with stems ending with a velar consonant, and in principle it did not combine with stems ending with other hard consonants (with some lexical exceptions, such as (*w/o*) *panu*, *domu*, *synu*, which have been preserved until today).

The differences in comparison with contemporary inflectional paradigms are visible in the case of some verbs whose entry form ends with *-am*, which is typical of conjugation type III; today these verbs conjugate as those in conjugation type I, i.e. their 1st person singular present tense form ends with *-ę*, cf. *Chrápam* (G3) – today: *chrapię* 'snore', *Czerpam* (G3) – today: *czepię* 'draw', *Kłámam* (G4) – today: *klamię* 'lie', *Oszukiwam* (G5) – today: *oszukuję* 'cheat, deceive', *Przestawam* (G6) – today: *przestaję* 'stop, break off'. This variation on the choice of the inflectional paradigm of verbs was characteristic of the Polish language used at the time when *Wörter-Büchlein* was being compiled.

4.2.3 Selection of Words and their Meanings

Wörter-Büchlein contains only 1,312 Polish lexemes (including those which appear only in titles of chapters). It is surprising that though so small, the dictionary con-

62 As regards nominal entries, Malczowski's dictionary provides explicit grammatical information on gender or on whether a given noun is classified as plurale tantum. Nowadays this word has the form *widelec* (pl. *widelce*), but in 17th-century Polish it functioned both in its contemporary form and in its two forms recorded in the dictionaries from Riga.

tains words and expressions which are not found in other sources (unless its predecessors *Vocabularium* and the Malczowski dictionary are taken into consideration), or which have a completely different meaning there. That unambiguously shows that at least some of the Polish equivalents in *Wörter-Büchlein* and its antecedents also published in Riga were not derived from any known dictionary presenting Polish lexical material. Those exceptional entries will be briefly presented below.

The only word which occurs exclusively in *Wörter-Büchlein* is the name of fish *Stremiugá* (E3), which is an equivalent of the German **Der Strömling** and Swedish **Strömling** (today: *strömming*). This word is known only from *Wörter-Büchlein*, because the Malczowski dictionary does not contain any corresponding entry, while *Vocabularium* has the equivalent **Stremle**, also a word which is not found in any other sources. It seems that both Polish words constituted some local translation of the German name (or maybe the Swedish one) into Polish, and they denoted the Baltic herring. In contemporary Polish the only name commonly used is *śledź*.

There are some other words and expressions in *Wörter-Büchlein* that are not to be found in any other historical sources than its two predecessors (and sometimes only in one of them).

The word *Mierzwik* (E2) as the equivalent of German **Der Stindt** (in *Wörter-Büchlein* it is the equivalent of the Swedish **Norß**, and in *Vocabularium* the equivalent of the Latin *Spirinchus*) is quoted in all three dictionaries from Riga. However, it is difficult to find any earlier Latin-Polish or German-Polish dictionaries which quote either the Latin word *Spirinchus* or German **Der Stindt**. It is only the trilingual (Latin-German-Polish) *Dictionarius Ioannis Murellii variarum rerum* published in 1528 that has the following dictionary entry: “*Spirinchus dictio est noua* [...] *eyn spirinch ader stintz*” (p. 93), which characteristically has no Polish equivalent. Both German *Stint* and Swedish *nors* denotes a species of fish, ‘smelt’, in contemporary Polish *stynka*. Thus, it seems most probable that *mierzwik* was an early regional name of that species of fish. (In present-day zoological taxonomy the Latin word *Spirinchus* denotes one of the genera from the family of smelts (Lat. *Osmeridae*)).

The dictionary entry *Acceptá* – German **Die Einnahme** (B8) ‘income, revenue, takings’ – can also not be found in any Polish dictionary except for the three published in Riga.⁶³ Dictionaries compiled in the 20th century quote the lexeme *akcept*, but it is of purely terminological character. Thus, it seems that the Latinism *Acceptá* must have been a word used only locally by Poles living in Riga (and maybe in all of Livonia).

Also the next word, which is obviously a Germanism, seems only to have been used in the local variety of Polish in Livonia. The word *Widá* (F1) being the equivalent of German **Der Weidenbaum** and Swedish **Pijlträä** ‘willow’ (and Latin *Salix* in

63 Only *Słownik języka polskiego XVII i I. połowy XVIII wieku* [Dictionary of the 17th and 1st half of the 18th Century Polish Language] contains such an entry developed on the basis of records from *Wörter-Büchlein*, *Vocabularium* and Malczowski’s dictionary.

Vocabularium) is quoted in all three dictionaries. In other early dictionaries which contain Polish lexis, the equivalent of the German *Weiden*(*baum*) is almost always the general Polish and Slavic word *wierzba*.

One of the most interesting and, at the same time, mysterious Polish expressions quoted in the dictionaries from Riga is *Hiszpanski Wosk* – *Das Lack* (B8) ‘sealing-wax’. It is difficult to determine how the adjective *hiszpański* ‘Spanish’ appeared in that name. There is no early dictionary with Polish words that quotes such a collocation, even though other fixed collocations with the word *wosk* are quite common. It is possible that the collocation was used locally. It would not be surprising, because the contemporary Polish word *lak* ‘sealing-wax’, which was probably borrowed from German *Lak*, started to be used only in the 18th century. Prior to that there were some other words, such as *smółka*, which is quoted as synonymous to *Wosk Hiszpanski* in Malczowski’s dictionary (C3^r).⁶⁴

The expression *Kosz Rybi* – *Der Fischkorb* (C5) ‘a type of fishing net’ is not quoted in any other Polish dictionary. Its Latin equivalent in *Vocabularium* is the word *Nassa*, which in early Polish dictionaries was commonly translated as *wiersza*. It is worth noting that although many subsequent dictionaries quote fixed expressions containing the element *kosz* (above all the early 19th century *Słownik języka polskiego* by Linde), none of them registers the expression *kosz rybi*. Thus, presumably it was another local calque from German (maybe of temporary character, created for the dictionary).

Although the word *mańka* was commonly used in early Polish and quoted in various Polish dictionaries, its meaning always referred to ‘left hand’. However, in *Wörter-Büchlein* and in the two remaining dictionaries from Riga, the word *Mánká* (D6) is the equivalent of the German *Die Muffe* and Swedish *Muff*, which means ‘muff, oversleeve’ (in *Vocabularium* it is the equivalent of Latin *Manica*). In Latin-Polish dictionaries compiled in the early 16th century onwards, the Latin word *manica* is translated into Polish as *rękaw* ‘sleeve’ or *rękawica* ‘glove’ (e.g. in Volckmar (1613)). Thus, it seems that the Latinism *Mánká* was another regionalism given by dictionaries from Riga.

It is also worth discussing those Polish words in *Wörter-Büchlein* (and its predecessors) whose form is known from other sources, but whose meaning is utterly different.

The word *Pomuchle* (E3), which occurs in all three dictionaries from Riga, was quoted in the meaning ‘shells’, which is actually the meaning of its equivalents in all languages. There may be doubts, however, regarding number, because the German noun *Die Muschel* is quoted in the singular, and Swedish *Mußler* is quoted in the plural; the Latin equivalent in *Vocabularium*, *Concha*, also has a singular form. It seems that Polish *Pomuchle* is probably plurale tantum, and this information is explicitly provided in Malczowski’s dictionary. The word *Pomuchle* meaning ‘shells, mussels’ is not quoted in any dictionary with Polish lexical material. In the diction-

64 The dictionary also quotes two German synonyms: *Das Siegelwachs oder Lack*.

ary by Linde and the 20th century bulky dictionaries of the Polish language one can come across the word *pomuchla* (noun of feminine gender) as a regional (Gdańsk area and Kaszuby) name of codfish. Thus, the meaning of that word in *Wörter-Büchlein* and the other two dictionaries from Riga comes as something of a surprise, because it probably derives from the regional German word *Pomuchel* 'codfish'. It seems that it is the outcome of mingling together two phonetically (and to some extent semantically) similar words *muszle* 'shells' and *pomuchle*.

The same thing happened with the word *Scripturá* (B6) meaning 'notebook, notepad' (cf. the German and Swedish equivalents **Das Schreibbuch** and **Skrifwa-Book**, respectively), which was used only locally in Livonia. It is quoted in all three dictionaries from Riga, but it is impossible to find it with that meaning in any other dictionary with Polish lexical material. In the 16th century the said word was used with the meaning 'letter, document'.⁶⁵

4.3. Conclusion

The fact that the words discussed above are quoted in *Wörter-Büchlein* (and its predecessors) shows that the words included in those dictionaries were derived from the local variety of Polish, not taken from some other dictionary published elsewhere. It is almost certain that the chief source of that vocabulary was the dictionary by Stanisław Malczowski published in 1681, in an edition unknown today. Because of that, *Wörter-Büchlein*, as well as the 2nd edition of the Malczowski dictionary from 1688, can be considered a source of information on the Polish language used in Riga (or more generally speaking, in so-called Swedish Livonia) at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries.

A more general conclusion can be made. The inclusion of a Polish vocabulary into *Wörter-Büchlein* (as well as *Vocabularium*) shows that at that time the Polish language still played an important role in communication and cultural life in Riga, though several dozen years had passed since the Polish-Lithuanian state lost both political and military control over that territory. As a matter of fact, dictionaries were not the only publications with Polish words that were printed in Riga in the late 17th century. Other publications included a Polish grammar textbook (in German), which was published in three editions, a phrasebook, and even occasional verses in Polish, which were dedicated to local Germans from the upper classes.

65 That claim is supported with the contents of the archive of the *Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku* [Dictionary of the 16th-Century Polish Language] (a volume with the letter S has not yet been published).

CHAPTER 5

The Latvian Vocabulary

By Pēteris Vanags

Wörter-Büchlein, published by the Nöller Printing House in Riga in 1705, is one of several Latvian dictionaries known from that time period. The first to be published was Georg Mancelius' German-Latvian dictionary *Lettus. Das ist Wortbuch* (Riga, 1638), which was followed by Georg Elger's Polish-Latin-Latvian *Dictionarium Polono-Latino-Lottaucum* (Vilnius, 1683), an anonymous four-language dictionary *Vocabularium* (Riga, 1688), and Liborius Depkin's *Vortrab zu einem längst-gewünschten Lettischen Wörter-Buche* (Riga, 1704), which contains 65 entries of his Latvian-German dictionary. Various manuscripts of dictionaries from the second half of the 17th century have survived to this day – Christopher Fürecker's *Lettisches und Teutsches Wörterbuch*, Johannes Langius' *Lettisch-Deutsches Lexicon*, as well as *Manuale Lettico Germanicum* and *Vocabularium Germanico-Curlandicum*, both anonymous. Liborius Depkin had also started writing his large-scale Latvian-German dictionary, *Lettisches Wörterbuch*. All of these dictionaries were in fact interconnected in one way or another, with the older publications and available manuscripts used in compiling the newer dictionaries. (Cf. Zemzare 1961:11–112.)

5.1 The Compiler of the Latvian Section

The *Wörter-Büchlein*, published in 1705, is held in the Latvian tradition to be a reworked version of *Vocabularium*, the four-language dictionary of 1688 (see 1.4.1). However, this is not entirely accurate, since in the 1705 dictionary Latin is replaced by Swedish, the Polish text is partly changed, and the Latvian text is completely reworked. In places entries are replaced by more precise words, the orthography is improved throughout, adapted to that of the early 18th century, and word endings and case forms are made more accurate.

Who reworked the Latvian section of the dictionary? Since the 19th century, authorship of the anonymous dictionary of 1705 has been attributed to Liborius Depkin, a pastor from Riga. The main argument supporting Depkin's authorship of the dictionary's Latvian section is the copy of the 1688 edition of the dictionary that is found in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department of the Latvian Academic Library, in which are written, in Depkin's handwriting, Latvian forms that on the whole correspond to those in the 1705 edition. Daina Zemzare (1961:91) even states: "The author of the latter dictionary is Liborius Depkin, for in his handwrit-

ing in blank pages added to the copy of Dressel's 1688 dictionary there are – parallel to the printed words – Latvian words that correspond to the Latvian words published in the 1705 dictionary.”

This assertion is not completely accurate, since there are also rather large differences between the two parallel texts. For example, written in Depkin's handwriting are “Tas Šmilšchu Trauziņsch” ‘sand container [dim.]’, “Pistohles-Zohzoris” ‘pistol's holster’, “Tas Reepschlägeris” ‘rope weaver’, “Tahs Kaņņupes” ‘hemp’, “Tas Zirwitiņsch” ‘axe [dim.]’, “Kihle” ‘keel’, “Apraugohs” ‘I examine’, “Apskattohs” ‘I look around’, “Pahrdohmu” ‘I sell’, but the printed words are **Tas Šmilšchu Krahtiņsch** (B7), **Pistohļu-Kohzori** (C1), **Tas Reepslēhgris** (D1), **Tahs Kaņņepes** (D1), **Tas Plat-Zirwis** (D1), **Kihlis** (D1), **Apraugu** (G5), **Apskattu** (G5), **Pahrdohdu** (G8). However, the two texts also have a great many similarities, so until the problem is more clearly resolved, we will follow tradition and consider Liborius Depkin to be the author of the Latvian section of the dictionary. (Cf. also 1.4.3.)

5.2 Orthographical and Linguistic Features

5.2.1 Orthography

The Latvian section of the dictionary is printed in Gothic script, as is typical of works published in Latvian from the 16th century up to even the 1930s. It follows the basic orthographic principles established by Georg Mancelius in the 1630s and upgraded by a group of clergymen in early 1680s, before the Bible was published.

The most important feature of vowel orthography is the indication of length by the grapheme <h> after the vowel, e.g., **Ta Sprahdse** (B7) (Modern Latvian *sprādze*) ‘clasp’, **Ta Spehle** (B7) (*spēle*) ‘game’. This is also used to indicate the diphthong /uo/, e.g., **Tas Johds** (A2) (*jods*) ‘devil’, **Tas Lohzeklis** (A5) (*loceklis*) ‘limb, member’. These long vowels and /uo/ are indicated only in the root and ending syllables. Vowel length is generally not indicated in suffix syllables, e.g., **Ta Šwehta Triadiba** (A2) (*Trijādība*) ‘Holy Trinity’, **Tas Puišens** (B3) (*puisēns*) ‘lad’.

In root syllables, endings and the nominative plural of the pronoun *tie* ‘those’, the diphthong /ie/ is written <ee>, but in suffixes it is written with one <e>, e.g., **Tas Deews** (A2) (*Dievs*) ‘God’, but **Tas Kuhlens oder Šittens** (B6) (*kūliens, sitiens*) ‘a blow’. However – **Tas Muischneeks** (B1) (*muižnieks*) ‘squire’, **Šwešcheneeks** (B1) (*svešinieks*) ‘stranger’.

Following the orthographic model of German, the shortness of a vowel in an open syllable (a vowel followed by only one consonant) is indicated by doubling the following consonant, e.g., **Ta Uppe** (A4) (*upe*) ‘river’, **Tas Mirrons** (A8) (*mironis*) ‘corpse’. Again, this orthography is not used in suffixes and ending syllables, e.g., **Ta Grahmata** (B8) (*grāmata*) ‘book’, **Ta Isdohšchana** (B8) (*izdošana*) ‘delivery’.

Consonants are indicated by plain letters and also slashed or virgulated letters.⁶⁶

66 In this book, virgulated letters indicating palatal consonants are printed for technical reasons

They indicate, firstly, all the palatal and palatalized consonants – /c/, /j/, /k/, /n/, /r^j/, e.g., **Tas Apteeķeris** (C2) (colloquial *aptieķeris*) ‘chemist’, **Tee Kauliņi** (B8) (*kauliņi*) ‘dice’, **Dseŗru** (G7) (*dzeŗu*) ‘I drink’. However, palatalization of consonants is often not indicated, e.g., **Tahs Sekkes** (D7) (*zeķes*) ‘socks’, **Ta Šilke** (E2) (*silķe*) ‘herring’. Inconsistent orthography and the lack of phonetic palatalization in the spoken language are equally likely causes.

The slashed letters <S> and <f> are used to indicate the unvoiced /s/ and distinguish it from the voiced /z/, e.g., **Šalauschu** (G6) (*salaužu*) ‘I broke’, but **Sohgu** (G7) (*zogu*) ‘I steal’. However, <s> is not slashed at the end of a word and before the consonants /k/, /t/ and /p/, for /z/ is not possible in this position, e.g., **Tas Deews** (A2) (*dievs*) ‘God’, **Skreenu** (G4) (*skrienu*) ‘I run’, **Tas Stuhris** (B8) (*stūris*) ‘corner’. However – **Ta Škohle** (B5) (*skola*) ‘school’.

The slashed <f> is also used in the combination <fch> to indicate the consonant /ʃ/ and distinguish it from /z/, which is written <fch>, e.g., **Tas Kaščķis** (C3) (*kašķis*) ‘itch’, **Tas Wehjšch** (A2) (*vējš*) ‘wind’ and **Tas Schohķlis** (A6) (*žoklis*) ‘jaw’, **Tas Muischneeks** (B1) (*muizņnieks*) ‘squire’.

The consonant /tʃ/ is indicated by the four-letter group <tŕch> or <tšč>, e.g., **Ta Tschuhška** (F4) (*čūška*) ‘snake’, **Tas Tšchaumals** (E4) (*čaumala*) ‘eggshell’.

One does have to note, however, that slashed letters are at times used incorrectly and inconsistently, e.g., **Tas Rohķu-Dsirnu** (C4) ‘hand mill’ (should be *Rohku*), **Tas Klinkķis** (D2) ‘door handle’ (should be *Kliņķis*).

In a few cases the phonetic principle is used in addition to the commonly used morphological one. This can be found in the orthography of some endings, e.g., **Ta Azz** (A5) (*acs*) ‘eye’, **Šwešč** (G1) (*svešs*) ‘strange’.

5.2.2 Phonetics

The dictionary has few unique phonetic features. The most frequent is the insertion of the vowel /i/ in the nom. sing. of some masculine nouns and adjectives between the root and the ending, e.g., **Tas Kaklis** (A6) (*kakls*) ‘neck’, **Tas Maišis** (D3) (*maiss*) ‘sack’, **Netaišnis** (F8) (*netaisns*) ‘unjust’.

In a few instances one can see older feminine nom. sing. forms with a retained /i/ before the ending /s/: **Ta Makstis** (D5) (*maksts*) ‘sheath’, **Ta Siwis** (E2) (*zivs*) ‘fish’.

Sometimes the nom. sing. of masculine nouns lacks the /i/ now commonly found before the ending, e.g., **Tas Papehds** (A7) (*papēdis*) ‘heel’, **Tas Zihruļs** (E4) (*cīruļis*) ‘lark’. Some of these forms may be phonetic variations, some morphological variations.

In the suffixes of a few words one finds the vowel /a/ instead of /e/, as is common in modern-day language, e.g., **Tas Wehdars** (A7) (*vēders*) ‘stomach’, **Tas Wešsars**

with modern diacritics as <ķ>, <ġ>, <ļ>, <ņ> and <ŗ>. Virgulated <f> and <S> are shown by the letters <š> and <Š> respectively.

(C7) (*veseris*) ‘hammer’. This is caused by phonetic change, which is also found in dialects.

Some words show phonetic changes and differences that are also found in other dialects. Thus **Schods** (A6) (*zods*) ‘chin’, **Ta Šķehde** (C7) (*ķēde*) ‘chain’, **Tas Saltis** (F4) (*zalktis*) ‘grass-snake’, **Tas Sihtars. alii Dsihtars** (F6) (*dzintars*) ‘amber’, **Bahrgs** (G1) (*bargs*) ‘harsh’.

One has to emphasize again the feature mentioned earlier, where unpalatalized vowels are frequently found instead of the expected palatalized ones. To repeat, this could be because the orthography was still not fully developed, or, at least in part, because the written works reflect an actual, unique phonetic characteristic.

5.2.3 Morphology

The dictionary’s Latvian nouns are given in the nominative. Generally this is in the nominative singular, but for plural nouns and other words that are given in the plural, the nominative plural is given. Information about the gender of the word is given by the demonstrative pronoun placed before the word, e.g., masc. sg. **Tas Uhdens** (A2) ‘that water’, fem. sg. **Ta Semme** (A2) ‘that land’, masc. pl. **Tee Ļaudis** (B1) ‘those people’, fem. pl. **Tahs Puttas** (A3) ‘that foam’. Only a very few Latvian words or compound words are given without the demonstrative pronoun, e.g., **Papiris** (B6) ‘paper’, **Zeppeschi** (E1) ‘roasts [meat]’.

In cases other than the nominative, nouns and pronouns are given only in the first part of compound words and in thematic chapter headings, e.g., **Ta Zuhku Gaļļa** (E1) ‘that pig meat, pork’, **No tahs Semmes Kohpšchanas** (F2) ‘from the cultivation of that land’.

Adjectives and participles appearing in lists are given only in the masculine nom. sing. with the indefinite ending, e.g., **Baggats** (F6) ‘rich’, **Kahrigs** (F6) ‘greedy’. Other forms are found only in combinations, e.g., **Tas Dseltenajs Waršch** (F5) ‘yellow copper’, **Ta šahlita Šilke** (E2) ‘salted herring’. At the beginning of the chapter on adjectives there is a short statement on morphology, noting that all feminine adjectives have the ending *-a*, such as **Lepnis/ Lepna** (F6) ‘proud’, while only some, which actually are participles, have the ending *-i* – **Deggots/ Deggoti** (F6) ‘burning’, instead of *Deggota*.

In the word lists Latvian verbs, as for the other languages, are given only in the present indicative 1st person singular, e.g., **Krahzu** (G3) ‘I snore’, **Melloju** (G4) ‘I lie’, **Šmeijohs** (G8) ‘I laugh’, except for the possessive construction **Man irr** (G4) ‘I have’, which is the translation of the German **Habe**. Other verb forms are found only in the descriptive explanations given for some words.

The main morphologically unique forms in the dictionary are those that have a root form different from that common in Modern Latvian. These can be inherited words or loan words. Most of these forms are found also in Latvian dialects or other old written works.

The dictionary has a number of masculine nouns that are used in the feminine in

the modern language, e.g., **Tas Ugguns** (A2) (*tā uguns*) ‘fire’, **Tas Muggurs** (A6) (*mugura*) ‘back’, **Tas Wahweris** (E6) (*vāvere*) ‘squirrel’. There is an even greater number of feminine nouns that today are characteristically masculine, e.g., **Ta Pawaššara** (A3) (*pavasaris*) ‘spring’, **Ta Wilna** (A4) (*vilnis*) ‘wave’, **Ta Sabbaka** (D7) (*zābaks*) ‘boot’.

Occasionally only the root form of the noun, but not the gender, is different. There are fewer such masculine nouns, e.g., **Tas Waškis** (C6) (*vasks*) ‘wax’, **Tas Stahrks** (E5) (*stārķis*) ‘stork’, than feminine nouns, e.g., **Ta Lahša** (A3) (*lāse*) ‘salmon’, **Ta Škohle** (B5) (*skola*) ‘school’, **Ta Dselse** (F5) (*dzelzs*) ‘iron’.

On several occasions words have different suffixes. The suffix *-en-* is often replaced by *-in-*, e.g., **Tas Sibbins** (A3) (*zibens*) ‘lightning’, **Tas Krustibas Akmins** (A8) (*akmens*) ‘christening stone’. Other suffixes occur rarely, e.g., **Tee Plaukščni** (A7) (*plaušas*) ‘lungs’, **Tas Šeddelis** (C1) (*segli*) ‘saddle’, **Tas Besdeliņsch** (E4) (*bezdelīga*) ‘swallow [bird]’.

Sometimes the dictionary gives parallel forms of the roots or suffixes of nouns, e.g., **Ta Lihdeka** and **Tas Lihdeklis** (E2) ‘pike [fish]’, **Ta Kohda** and **Ta Kohde** (F5) ‘moth’.

An uncommon form is the masculine nominative plural ending *-ee*, which occurs several times, e.g., **Tee Pelnee** (D2) (*pelni*) ‘ashes’, **Tee Reekstee** (F2) (*rieksti*) ‘nuts’, and which, as the definite ending of a pronoun or adjective, should be *-ie*. The ending <ee> is also occasionally used in the first edition of the Bible, in 1685–89, as well as in various other Latvian texts from the turn of the 17th to the 18th century.

Among the other cases, the genitive forms are the most frequent, and they are the same as those found today. There are only two instances that have the ending *-o* in the genitive plural, which is an orthographic, but not morphological feature characteristic of 17th-century texts: **Tas Zuhko Ganns** (F3) (*cūku*) ‘pig herder’, **Šaņemšchana to Nodaļlo** (H2) (*nodaļu*) ‘list of chapters’. Elsewhere this ending is always with a <u>, e.g., **Ta Zuhku Šille** (F4) ‘pig trough’, **Lohpu Ganns** (F3) ‘cattle herder’.

The older dative plural ending *-ms* occurs only once: **No teem Tahrpeems** (F4) ‘of those worms’. Elsewhere there is only the ending *-m*, e.g., **No Deewa un Garreem** (A2) ‘of God and the spirits’, **No Gohdu-Wahrdeem** (B1) ‘of words of honor’.

Some morphological features are found in verb forms. It has to be noted that for a number of verbs the dictionary also gives the archaic 1st person singular forms, such as **Dohmu** (G4) (*dodu*) ‘I give’, **Ehmu** (G4) (*ēdu*) ‘I eat’ (alongside **Ehdu**), **Eemu** (G7) (*ēju*) ‘I go’.

Unique forms are used for some 1st conjugation verbs: **paglabbu** (G3) (*paglābju*) ‘I save’, **Noplešū** (G5) (*noplēšu*) ‘I tear off’, **Šauku** (G6) (*saucu*) ‘I call’, **Pirku** (G7) (*pērku*) ‘I buy’. Some of these forms are found in dialects or elsewhere in old written works.

A characteristic occurrence is the rather widespread use of present forms of a 2nd conjugation type, instead of 3rd conjugation forms, as are common today, e.g., **Mi-**

hloju (G4) (*mīlu*) ‘I love’, **Aplaupeju** (G5) (*aplaupu*) ‘I steal’, **Apšohliju** (G6) (*ap-solu*) ‘I promise’, **Wahriju** (G8) (*vāru*) ‘I cook’. The opposite occurs only once: **Nosahģu** (G5) (*nozāģēju*) ‘I saw [down a tree]’. In a few instances another suffix is used in the verb: **Dabboju** (G4) (*dabūju*) ‘I get’, **Kustahju** (G6) (*kustinu*) ‘I move’, **Walkoju** (G7) (*valkāju*) ‘I wear’.

Some unusual features are also seen in participles. An example is the use of the final sound *-ots* in the masculine nominative singular of the present participle in the active voice: **Deggots** (F6) (*degošs*) ‘burning’, **Klaht-ešsohts** (G1) (*klātesošs*) ‘being present’, and the old ending *-i* in the feminine: **Deggoti** (*degoša*). Also, in the perfect participle in the active voice, the *-i* is replaced by *-a*: **Isdsiššuscha Ohgle** (D3) (*izdz-isusi*) ‘burnt out coal’.

There are almost no unusual syntactical features in the dictionary. One could mention the single instance of the preposition *no* ‘from’ used with the accusative singular: **No Nammu** (D2) ‘from the house’, although elsewhere the genitive singular is always used, e.g., **No Deewa** (A2) ‘from God’, **No Dwehšeles un Prahta** (A4) ‘from the soul and mind’. Also, the preposition *pie* ‘at; on’, occurring only once, is used with what is most likely the accusative singular: **Tas Nags pee Rohku** (A6) ‘nail on the hand’.

5.2.4 Vocabulary

The vocabulary of the Latvian section of *Wörter-Büchlein* can be divided into two large groups – words of Latvian origin and loan words. Some of the words are no longer known in Modern Latvian and some have changed meaning. Thus, one finds archaic words of Latvian origin that are no longer in use, e.g., **Kaukis** (F4) (*krupis*) ‘toad’, **Meesloju** (G4) (*spēlēju*) ‘play’, **Paširds** (A7) (*kunģis*) ‘stomach’. Some of these are, however, still found in dialects.

Some of the words of Latvian origin are now used only in literature, especially in the translation of the Bible, as well as in historiography, e.g., **Ta Aws** (F4) (*aita*) ‘sheep’, **Tas Kamešsis** (A6) (*plecs*) ‘shoulder’, **Tas Namneeks** (B1) (*pilsonis*) ‘citizen’.

The dictionary has many words of Latvian origin that are used with a different meaning than today, e.g., **Atstahju** (G6) ‘I interrupt’ (Modern Latvian ‘I leave’), **Dischans** (F8) ‘lovely, pretty’ (‘prominent, august’), **Skreenu** (G4) ‘I fly’ (‘I run’).

Some concepts or things are expressed with compound words or hyphenated words that are not used today or used with a different meaning, e.g., **Tee Azzu-Wahki** (A6) ‘eyelids’ (*plakstiņi*), **Kurpju-Dibbins** (C6) ‘[shoe] sole’ (*zole*), **Ta Rakstu-Sihmite** (B7) ‘letter [of the alphabet]’ (*burts*).

The dictionary also has many loan words. Most are from German, mainly (Middle) Low German, which was still the predominant form of German spoken in Livonia in the 16th and 17th centuries (cf. 2.1). Many of these Germanisms are still used in Modern Latvian. The various semantic groups have different numbers of loan words. The vocabulary characterizing the various trades has many Germanisms, e.g., **Tas Ammats** (C3) ‘trade’ (Middle Low German *ammet*), **Ta Ehwele** (C7) ‘[car-

penter's] plane' (*hövel*), **Tas Muhris** (C7) 'brick wall' (*müre*). Others are used today in slightly altered form, e.g., **Ta Karrite** (D1) (*kariete*) 'carriage' (*karrēt, karrett*), **Ta Naggle** (C7) (*nagla*) 'nail' (*nagel*), **Ta Šķehde** (C7) (*ķēde*) 'chain' (*kēde*). Some trade-related words that were acquired at the beginning of the 18th century are hardly used today, e.g., **Tas Ahnkins** (C5) 'barrel tap' (*haneken*), **Tas Kannģeeteris** (D1) 'pourer of cans' (*kannengēter*), **Tas Reepslēhgris** (D1) 'rope weaver' (*reepsleger*).

Many of the dictionary's loan words from the German relate to the church and to school, e.g., **Tas Pihškohps** (A8) 'bishop' (*bischof*), **Ta Pulpete** (A8) 'pulpit' (*pulpite*); **Ta Krihte** (B7) 'chalk' (*krīte*), **Tas Škohl-Meisteris** (B5) 'teacher' (*schölmeister*).

Germanisms are also used to describe social and military concepts, e.g., **Tas Bruhdgans** (B4) 'bridegroom' (*brūdegam*), **Tas Ķehniņsch** (A8) 'king' (*kōnink*), **Tas Skrihveris** (B2) 'clerk' (*schrīver*); **Ta Muskette** (C2) 'musket' (*muskete*), **Ahverste** (C1) 'colonel' (*āverste*), **Tas Ritmeisteris** (C1) 'riding master' (*rittmeister*).

Many of the dictionary's loan words from the German relate to the home and its construction and to household effects, especially the kitchen, e.g., **Tas Dakstiņsch** (D2) 'tile' (*dackstēn*), **Tas Ķlinkis** (D2) 'door handle' (*klinke*), **Tas Speģelis** (D5) 'mirror' (*spēģel*); **Ta Kruhse** (D6) 'cup' (*krūs*), **Tas Meeseris** (D3) 'mortar' (*möser*), **Tas Tallerķis** (D5) 'plate' (*tallōr(e)ken*).

There are also a number of loan words relating to clothing, e.g., **Tas Nehsdohks** (D7) 'handkerchief' (*nāsedōk*), **Tahs Uhsas** (D6) 'trousers, hose' (*hose*), **Tas Wadmals** (D6) 'cloth' (*wātmāl*).

By the beginning of the 18th century many different cultivated plants had been introduced into Latvia from other countries, and so the names of many vegetables, fruits, spices, and flowers came from or via the German, e.g., **Tahs Beetes** (E7) 'beets' (*bēte*), **Tee Kiplohki** (E7) 'garlic' (*klüflōk*), **Tahs Kesbehres** (F1) 'cherries' (*kessebēre*).

There are also quite a few fish, bird and animal names taken from German, e.g., **Buttes** (E2) 'plaice' (*butt*), **Kiivitis** (E5) 'peewit' (*kūwit*), **Tas Mehrkakķis** (E6) 'monkey' (*mērkatte*), **Erščķis** (E5) 'deer' (*hērsch*).

There are fewer Germanisms in the lexical semantic groups that relate to kinship, natural phenomena, and farming. Even among these, however, there are Germanisms that are still used today, e.g., **Dihķis** (F4) 'ditch' (*dīk*), **Tas Stallis** (F3) 'stable' (*stal*), **Tas Šchķuhnis** (F3) 'barn' (*schūne*).

In the dictionary, adjectives and verbs are mainly of Latvian origin, with only a few Germanisms, e.g., **Brihws** (G2) 'free' (*vrī*), **Grins** (G1) 'angry' (*grinnicht*), **Spehleju** (G4) 'I play' (*spēlen*), **Nosahģu** (G5) 'I saw [down a tree]' (*sagen*), **Noswehrohs** (G5) 'I swear' (*sweren*).

In addition to Germanisms, the dictionary also has loan words from Slavic languages, generally from Old Russian. There are relatively few such words, and most of them evidently had already been acquired by the 11th to the 13th centuries and are still found in the Latvian of today, e.g., **Blohda** (D6) 'bowl' (Old Russian *bljudo*),

Tas Gads (A3) ‘year’ (*godz*), **Tas Karrogs** (C1) ‘flag’ (*xorugy*), **Tas Nasis** (C8) ‘knife’ (*nožs*), **Ta Neddela** (A4) ‘week’ (*nedēlja*).

The dictionary has a few loan words that come from Baltic Finnish languages – Livonian or Estonian. They are also found in Modern Latvian, e.g., **Tas Kahsas** (B4) ‘wedding’ (Liv. *kāzgdnd*), **Tas Launags** (D8) ‘lunch’ (Est. *lõunag*), **Maksaju** (G7) ‘I pay’ (Est. *maks* ‘pay, payment’), **Ta Puķķe** (E7) ‘flower’ (Liv. *put’t*), **Tas Tehrauds** (D3) ‘steel’ (Liv. *tjerōda*).

A characteristic feature of the dictionary’s Latvian section is that quite a number of concepts from German and other languages are not expressed with one corresponding word, but rather described with combinations of words, e.g., **Deewa Šwehtajs Raksts** (A8) (God’s Holy Scripture) ‘Bible’, **Tas Leels Kungs** (B1) (great lord) ‘duke’, **Rakstama Ahda** (B6) (writing-skin) ‘parchment’, **Mescha Sirgs** (E6) (wild horse) ‘camel’. This way of expressing concepts is to a large extent due to the fact that at the beginning of the 18th century the naming of concepts relatively recently acquired from other languages had not yet stabilized in Latvian. The compiler of the dictionary followed the tradition of his time, which dictated that things unfamiliar to Latvians had to be described, instead of using a loan word, which would mean nothing to them.

This also explains the unusual group of compound words with the leading attribute *Vāczemes* ‘German’, *krievu* ‘Russian’ or *turku* ‘Turkish’ to describe plants, animals and products from those countries, e.g., **Wahdsemmes Willes** (B6) (German wool) ‘cotton’, **Tahs Wahdsemme Gleemes** (E3) (German mussels) ‘oysters’, **Wahdseemes Wahlohds** (E5) (German oriole) ‘parrot’, **Tas Kreew-Ahbols** (E7) (Russian apple) ‘cucumber’, **Tas Turku-Ahbols** (E7) (Turkish apple) ‘squash’.

The wish to be understood by Latvians also explains the rather large number of synonymous translations, where the loan word from German is given in parallel with the Latvian word, e.g., **Ta Pallata** and **Preekšch-Pilšahts** (B4) ‘suburb’, **Tas Sal-dats** and **Karra-Wihrs** (C1) ‘soldier’, **Ta Škippele** and **Lahpsta** (D3) ‘shovel’, **Ta Ehr-te**, **Kameelis** and **Mescha Sirgs** (E6) ‘camel’, **Meesloju** and **Spehleju** (G4) ‘I play’.

Sometimes the synonyms are words of Latvian origin. In some instances they are only phonetic or morphological variants, e.g., **Tas Kreims** and **Krehjums** (D8) ‘cream’, **Tas Sihtars** and **Dsihtars** (F6) ‘amber’, **Ehmu** and **Ehdu** (G4) ‘I eat’.

In other instances there are full synonyms with different roots, e.g., **Dsirnawa** and **Šudmale** (C4) ‘mill’, **Tas Pauts** and **Ta Ohla** (E4) ‘egg’, **Tas Kruppis** and **Kaukis** (F4) ‘toad’. Some adjectives and participles mentioned in the dictionary are also such synonyms, e.g., **Gudris** and **Prahtigs** (F6) ‘wise’, **Pliks** and **Kails** (F8) ‘naked’, **Pamests** and **Pasuddis** (G3) ‘lost’, as are also some verbs, e.g., **Ustaišu** and **Uszehrtu** (G5) ‘I make’, **Norauju** and **Noplehsu** (G5) ‘I tear off’, **Praššu** and **Jautaju** (G6) ‘I ask’.

In only a few rare cases are two Germanisms given as synonyms in the Latvian section of the dictionary. Most often they are only phonetic or morphological variants, e.g., **Tahs Blakkas** and **Ta Blakka** (B6) ‘ink’, **Tas Kringenis** and **Kringelis** (C4)

‘sweet bread’, **Šapprahns** and **Sawrans** (F2) ‘saffron’.

The synonyms found in the 1705 dictionary, as well as the inherited lexical archaisms and especially loan words, clearly show the development of the vocabulary of the Latvian language at the turn of the 17th to the 18th century. They show processes of change in the language that occurred first in the city of Riga, where the Latvian language developed under conditions of bilingualism in Latvian and German. One can also gain an insight into the attitude of the author of the dictionary’s Latvian section to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Latvian language with loan words from German, which are clearly considered to be unavoidable, but as far as possible are to be replaced by Latvian words.

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Introduction to the Text Edition

The sources for this text edition are the original copies of the *Wörter-Büchlein* preserved in the Swedish National Library in Stockholm and the Carolina Library in Uppsala. A comparison with the other four known copies – held respectively by the Lund University Library, the National Library of Latvia, and the Latvian Academic Library, the latter two located in Riga, and the National Library of Russia in St. Petersburg – demonstrates however that due to the very similar appearances of each of these copies, they were without doubt printed from the same forms.¹

In the edition, the following principles have been followed:

a) No amendments have been made, that is, the edition follows the original text also in cases of obvious misspellings, erroneous forms, or incorrect choices of equivalents (cf. 1.3.2.2 and ch. 3).

b) Plain style is used to designate both the Fraktur and Schwabacher fonts used in the original for the German, Swedish and Latvian vocabularies, and the Roman font used for the Polish vocabulary (cf. 1.2). The occasional metalinguistic elements in Latin found in the Polish and Latvian vocabularies – and in one case (D5) also in the Swedish – are designated by Italics.

c) The edition follows the original line breaks, but not the original page breaks; however, the original page breaks can be seen from the sheet signatures given in the margins.

d) The boundaries of words with respect to multi-word equivalents are designated typically by spaces in the original. However, in cases where the next word begins with a capital letter, the typesetter sometimes refrained from inserting a space. In such cases, the boundaries of the word have been designated with a space regardless of whether it exists in the original text. In those cases where the subsequent word does not begin with a capital letter, however, the edition follows the original text (cf. 3.2).

e) In the Gothic fonts used in the original text, no distinction is made between the letters <I> and <J>. As no doubts as to the relations in the original text can be raised here, these letters are designated in their modern distribution in the interest of clarity. For the Polish vocabulary, the text follows the original text, even in such cases where the division is in conflict with current orthography.

f) As regards nasal abbreviations, the missing letters are included but placed

1 The copy located at the Lund University Library differs from the other copies in two ways. Firstly, while all the other copies have a sheet signature **H** and the catchword **Roz-** on the first page of the final sheet, they are missing in the Lund copy. Secondly, in the Lund copy the Swedish equivalent of the German **Der Blaßbalch** (C6) is **Bläsebälg**, while the other copies have the correct form **Bläsebälg**.

within brackets. Other abbreviations, however, are given in accordance with the original text.

g) The typographic ligatures of the original text have been dissolved, with the exception of the frequently used <ß> in the German and Swedish vocabularies.

h) The distinctions between the long s, <ſ>, used in initial and medial position, and the low or round s, <s>, used in final morpheme position, is not designated, with both rendered simply as <s>. Neither are pure allographical distinctions taken into account, such as the two parallel upwards dashes that corresponds to the present hyphen, or the e written above the letters <u>, <a> and <o> corresponding to the present umlaut mark in <ü>, <ä> and <ö> respectively. However, the virgule </> that is used in the Gothic fonts to correspond to a modern comma has been retained.

i) In the Latvian vocabulary, the slashed or virgulated consonant letters are replaced by letters with modern Latvian diacritics, <ķ>, <ġ>, <ļ>, <ņ> and <ŗ> for the virgulated <k>, <g>, <l>, <n> and <r> respectively, and the letters <š> and <š> for the virgulated <ſ> and <S> (cf. 5.2.1).

Lennart Larsson is responsible for the rendering of the German and Swedish vocabularies, Włodzimierz Gruszczyński for the Polish vocabulary, and Pēteris Vanags for the Latvian vocabulary.

Von GOtt und Geistern. Om Gudh och Andarne.

DEr GOTT	GUdh
Gott der Vater	Gudh Fader
GOtt der Sohn	Gudz Son
GOtt der H. Geist	Den Helige Anda
Die H. Dreyfaltig- keit	Den Helige Trefaldig- heet
Der Engel	Engel
Der Teuffel	Diefwul
Das Gespenst.	Spöke.

Von dem Him[m]el und der Welt. Om Himmelen och Werlden.

DEr Himmel	Himmel
Die Welt	Werld
Der Stern	Stierna
Die Sonne	Sool
Der Mond	Måna
Die Wolcke	Moln
Das Feur	Eeld
Die Lufft	Lufft
Die Erde	Jord
Das Wasser	Watn
Der Wind	Wäder
Das Ungewitter	Wäderleek
A2 ^v Das schöne Wetter	Den skjöna Wäderlee-
Der Nebel	Tökn (ken
Der Regen	Regn
Der Tropff	Droppa
Die Wasserblase	Bubla
Der Hagel	Hagel

O Bogu y O Duchach. No Deewa un Garreem.

A2^r

BOg	TAs Deews
Bog Ociec	Deews tas Tehws
Bog Syn	Deews tas Dehls
Duch Święty	Deews tas Śwehtajs
	Gars
Święta Troycă	Ta Śwehta Triadiba
Anioł	Tas Enġelis
Diabeł	Tas Welns
Strách nocny.	Tas Johds.

O Swiecie y Niebie. No Debbes un Paśaules.

Niebo	TA Debbes
Świat	Ta Paśaule
Gwiazdá	Ta Swaigsne
Słonce	Ta Śaule
Miesiąć	Tas Mehnes
Chmurá	Ta Padebbes
Ogień	Tas Ugguns
Powietrze	Ta Gaiśś
Ziemiá	Ta Semme
Wodá	Tas Uhdens
Wiátr	Tas Wehjśch
Niepogodá	Tas ne- labs Gaiśś
Pogodá	Tas labs Gaiśś
Mgłá	Ta Migla
Deszcz	Tas Leetus
Kropla	Ta Lahśa
Bąbel	Tas Burbulis
Grad	Ta Kruśśa

A3^r

	Der Schaum	Skum
	Der Schnee	Sniö
	Das Eiß	Ijs
	Der Eißzapff	Droppijs
	Die Wärme	Wärma
	Die Kälte	Köld
	Der Reiff	Rimfrost
	Der Tau	Dagg
	Der Regenbogen	Regnboge
	Der Blitz	Liungeld
	Der Donner	Dunder/ Dunderskrall
	Der Donner- schlag	Åskieslag
	Die Zeit	Tijd
	Das Jahr	Åhr
	Der Frühling	Wåår
	Der Sommer	Sommar
	Der Herbst	Hööst
	Der Winter	Winter
	Der Tag	Dagh
	Der Monat	Månad
A3 ^v	Die Woche	Weka
	Die Morgenröhte	Morgonrodna
	Der Mittag	Middag
	Der Abend	Affton
	Die Nacht	Natt
	Die Stunde	Tijma
	Das Meer	Haaff
	Die Welle	Bölia
	Der Fluß	Flod/ åå
	Der Brunn	Källa/ Brunn
	Der Berg	Berg
	Der Winckel	Hörne
	Die Grube	Groop
	Der Erdenkloß	Jordklimp
	Der Wasen	En gröön Platz
	Der Koht	Träck.

Piána
 Snieg
 Lod
 Sopel
 Ciepło
 Zimno
 Srzon
 Rosá
 Tęcza
 Błyskawicá
 Grom
 Piorun

 Czás
 Rok
 Wiosná
 Láto
 Jesień
 Zimá
 Dzień
 Miesiąc
 Tydzień
 Zorza
 Południe
 Wieczor
 Noc
 Godziná
 Morze
 Wał
 Rzeká
 Studnia
 Gorá
 Kąt
 Doł
 Bryłá
 Kępá
 Błoto.

Tahs Puttas
 Tas Śneegs
 Tas Leddus
 Ta Leddus-Tappa
 Tas Śiltums
 Tas Aukstums
 Ta Śalna
 Ta Raśśa
 Ta Waŗŗa-Wihksne
 Tas Sibbins
 Tas Pehrkons
 Ta Pehrkoŗa-spehr-
 śchana
 Tas Laiks
 Tas Gads
 Ta Pawaśśara
 Ta Waśśara
 Tas Ruddens
 Ta Seema
 Ta Deena
 Tas Mehneśis
 Ta Neddela
 Tas Auśeklis
 Ta Puśś-Deena
 Tas Wakkars
 Ta Nakts
 Ta Stunda
 Ta Juhra
 Ta Wilna
 Ta Uppe
 Ta Akka
 Tas Kalns
 Tas Kakts
 Ta Beddre
 Ta Semmes-Pihtc
 Ta Maure
 Tee Dubli.

A4^r

Von der Seelen und Sinnen. Om Siälen och Sinnen.

	Die Seel	SJäl
	Die Vernunft	Förnufft
	Das Gedächtnüß	Minne
	Die Vergessenheit	Förgetenheet
	Der Schlaff	Sömpn
	Der Traum	Drömm
	Die Rede	Taal
	Die Sinne	Sinne
A4 ^v	Das Gesicht	Syn
	Das Gehör	Hörsel
	Das Riechen	Lucht
	Das Kosten	Smak
	Das Fühlen.	Rörelse.

Von den Leib und seinen Theilen Om Lekamen och sine Deelar.

DEr Mensch	MEnniskia
Der Leib	Kropp/ Lekamen
Das Bein oder Knoche	Been
Das Glied	Ledamot
Das Marck	Märgh
Das Blut	Blodh
Die Haut	Hudh
Die Blut-ader	Ådra
Das Haupt	Hufwud
Das Gehirn	Hiernan
Die Scheitel	Jässe/ Gufwud Kulla
Das Haupt-Haar	Hufwud-Håår

O Duszy y O Zmysłách. No Dwehśeles un Prahta.

DUszá	TA Dwehśele	
Rozum	Tas Prahts	
Pámieć	Ta Peeminneśchana	
Zápomniénie	Ta Aismirśchana	
Sęń álbo Spánie	Tas Meegs	
Mára	Tas Śapnis	
Mowá	Ta Walloda	
Zmysł	Tee Prahti	
Widżenie	Ta Redseśchana	A5 ^r
Słyszénie	Ta Dsirdeśchana	
Powoniénie	Ta Ohśchana	
Smákówánie	Ta Smekkeśchana	
Dotkniénie.	Ta Juśchana.	

O Ciele y O iego Czesciách. No Meeśas un wiņņas Gabbaleem.

CZłowiek	TAs Zilweks	
Ciało	Ta Meeśa & Tahs Meeśas	
Kość	Tas Kauls	
Członek	Tas Lohzeklis	
Szpik	Kaulu-Śmadsenes	
Krew	Tahs Aśśinis	
Skurá	Ta Ahda	
Zyła	Ta leela Dsihśle	
Głowá	Ta Galwa	
Mozg	Galwas Śmadsenes	
Wierzch głowy	Galwas Zellińśch/ od Galwas Wirśus	
Włos	Galwas-Matti	

	Die Haar Locken	Lockar-Håår
	Die Stirn	Panna
	Das Ohr	Öra
	Das Aug	Öga
A5 ^v	Die Augenbranen	Ögnabruun
	Die Augenlieder	Ögnelock/ Bryner
	Die Wange	Kindh
	Die Backe	Kindbacka
	Die Nase	Nåsa
	Das Naseloch	Nåsebora
	Der Mund	Mun
	Der Speichel	Spott
	Die Leffze	Läpp
	Der Zahn	Tand
	Das Zahnfleisch	Tandekiött
	Die Zunge	Tunga
	Das Kinn	Haka
	Der Bart	Skägg
	Der Hals	Hals
	Der Nacke	Nacka
	Der Rücke	Rygg
	Der Schulter	Skuldra/ Axel
	Der Arm	Arm
	Der Elbogen	Armboge
	Die Hand	Hand
	Die Rechte	Höger Hand
	Die Lincke	Wenster Hand
	Die Faust	Nåfwa
	Der Finger	Finger
	Der Nagel	Nagel
A6 ^v	Der Daume	Tumme
	Die Brust	Bröst
	Das Hertze	Hierta
	Die Lunge	Lunga
	Die Leber	Lefwer
	Die Galle	Galla
	Die Zitze	Spena

Kudły	Mattu-Bises	
Czoło	Ta Peere	
Ucho	Ta Auś	
Oko	Ta Azz	
Brew	Ta Us-Azz	A6 ^r
Powieká	Tee Azzu-Wahki	
Jágodá	Tas Waigs	
Policzek	Tee Waigi Schohds	
Nos	Tas Degguns	
Nozdrze	Degguna Zaurumi	
Gębá	Ta Mutte	
Sliná	Tahs Spłaudalas	
Wǎrgá	Tahs Luhpas	
Ząb	Tas Sohbs	
Dziąsło	Tas Schohkliś	
Język	Ta Mehle	
Szczeká	Tas Śmakrs	
Brodá	Ta Bahrda	
Szyiá	Tas Kakliś	
Kárk	Ta Pakauś	
Grzbiet	Tas Muggurs	
Rámię	Tas Kam[m]eśśis	
Bárk	Ta Rohkas-Dilba	
Lokieć	Tas Elkons	
Ręká	Ta Rohka	
Práwa Ręká	Ta labba Rohka	
Lewa Ręká	Ta kreiša Rohka	
Pięść	Ta Duhre	
Pálec	Tas Pirksts	
Páznogięć	Tas Nags pee Rohku	
Wielki Pálec	Tas Ihkśchķis	A7 ^r
Piersi	Ta Kruhts	
Serce	Ta Śirds	
Sledzioná	Tee Plaukśchni	
Wątrobá	Tas Aknis	
Zość	Ta Schults	
Cická <i>plur.</i> Cycki	Tahs Puppas	

Die Seite	Sijda
Die Ribbe	Reeffbeen
Der Bauch	Buuk
Der Magen	Mage
Der Nabel	Nafla
Die Gedärme	Inelfwer
Die Lende	Lend
Das Knie	Knä
Die Wade	Been Kaffla
Der Fuß	Foot
Die Ferse	Hääl.

Von der Kirchen und Kirchen Sachen. Om Kyrckian och Kyrckians Saaker.

	Die Kirche	KYrckia
	Der Thurm	Torn
	Die Glocke	Klocka
	Der Glockenläuter	Klockare
A7 ^v	Der Gottesdienst	Gudz-Tienst
	Die Bibel	Bibel
	Der Feyertag	Helgedagar
	Der Altar	Altar
	Die Cantzel	Predikestol
	Der Tauffstein	Funt
	Das Becken	Bäcken
	Der Priester	Präst
	Der Pabst	Pääfwe
	Der Bischoff	Biskop
	Der Münch	Munk

Bok	Tas Śahnis
Żebro	Tas Śahnu Kauls
Brzuch	Tas Wehdars
Zołądek	Ta Paśirds
Pępek	Ta Nabba
Kiszki	Tee Sarni
Lędzwie	Tee Ģurni
Koláno	Tee Zelli
Łyst	Tee Leeli
Nogá	Ta Kahja
Piętá.	Tas Papehds.

O Kosciele y O Koscielných Rzeczách.

No Basnizas un Basnizas Leetahm.

KOscioł	TA Basniza	
Wieża	Tas Tohrnis	
Dzwon	Tas Pulkstens	
Dzwonnik	Tas Swannitajs	
Służbá Boża	Ta Deewa Kalpo- śchana	A8 ^r
Biblia	Deewa Śwehtajs Raksts	
Święto	Ta Śwehdeena	
Ołtarz	Tas Altaris	
Kathedra ábo Kazál- nicá	Spreddika Krehślis	
Krzcilnicá	Tas Krustibas Ak- mins	
Miednicá	Tas Bekķenis	
Książdz álbo Káplān	Tas Basnizas Kungs	
Papież	Tas Pawests	
Biskup	Tas Pihśkohps	
Mnich	Tas Muhks	

Der Prediger	Predikant
Der Kaplan	Tienare
Der Küster	Klockare
Die Leiche	Lijk
Das Begräbnüß oder Grab	Begraffning eller Graff
Die Grabschrifft	Grafskrifft
Der Grabstein	Lijksteen
Das Chor	Siungande Skara
Das Pulpit	Läre-Book-stool
Die Uhr	Uhrwerk
A8 ^v Der Gang	Spaßeregång
Der Kirchhoff	Kyrckegård
Der Sarck	Döde-Kista
Die Bere	Dödebår.

Von den Ehren-Nahmen. Om Ähre-Nampn.

DEr Käyser	KEysare
Der König	Konung/ Regent
Die Königin	Drotning
Der Hertzog	Hertigh
Der Fürst	Fürste
Der Marggraff	Marg-Grefwe
Der Graff	Grefwe
Der Freyherr	Fryherre
Der Edelman	Adelsman
Die Obrigkeit	Öfwerheet
Der Bürger	Borgare
Die Bürgerschaftt	Borgerskaap
Der Frembder	Frem[m]ande/ Utlänsk

Káznodzieiá	Tas Spreddika áz-	
Kapellan	Tas Kaplans (zejs	
Dzwonnik. Zakry-	Tas Kesteris	
styan		
Ciało, Trup	Tas Mirrons	
Pogrzeb	Tahs Behres	
Nagrobek	Tas Kappa-Raksts	
Grobowy Kámién	Tas Kappu (Beddru)	
	Akmins	
Chor	Ta Kohre	
Pulpit	Ta Pulpete	
Zegar	Tas Pulkstenis	
Ganek	Ta Ee-eeschana. Gañ-	B1 ^r
Cmentarz	Ta Kapšehta (ǵe	
Trunna	Tas Sahrkis	
Máry.	Ta Behre.	

O Godności y O Sławie. No Gohdu-Wahrdeem.

CEsárz	TAs Keiseris
Krol	Tas ǰehniñsch
Krolowa	Ta ǰehniñinne
Książę	Tas Walditajs
<i>Jdem</i>	Tas Leels Kungs
Hrabia	Tas Mark-Grahwis
<i>Jdem</i>	Tas Grahwis
Báron	Tas Brihwu Kungs
Szláchcic	Tas Muischneeks
Zwierzchność	Ta Wirśiba. Wirś- neeziiba
Mieszczánin	Tas Namneeks
Pospolstwo	To Namneeku Drau dsiba
Cudzozięmiéc	Tas Śweścheneeks

	Das Volck	Folk
	Der Raht	Rådh
	Das Rahthauß	Rådhestugu
	Der Burgermeister	Borgmestare
B1 v	Der Gerichts- Voigt	Fougde
	Der Richter	Domare
	Der Rahts-Herr	Rådhman
	Der Schreiber	Skrifware
	Der Wachtmeister	Waktmåstare
	Der Rahts-Diener	Stadz-Tienare
	Der Hencker	Bödel/ Skarprättare
	Das Gesetz	Lagh
	Die Gottesfurcht	Gudfruchtigheet
	Die Warheit	Sanning
	Die Belohnung	Belöning
	Die Gottlosigkeit	Ogudachtigheet
	Die Lügen	Lögn
	Die Straff	Straff
	Der Glaub	Troo
	Der Eyd	Eed
	Der Betrug	Bedrägery
	Das Gefängnüß	Fängelse/ Fångahuus

Lud	Tee Łaudis	
Urząd	Tee Runnas-Kungi	
Ratusz	Tas Runnas Nams	
Burmistrz	Tas Bormeisteris	
Woyt	Tas Śohǵis	B2 ^r
Sędzia	Tas Teeśneśśis	
Ráycá	Tas Rahtes-Kungs	
Pisarz	Tas Skrihweris	
Stárostá	Tas Waktmeisteris	
Mieyski Sługá	Tas Rahts-Śullai- nis	
Kát	Tas Bende. Beritz. Buhdulis	
Zakon	Ta Bauśliba. Bau- ślis	
Pobożność	Ta Bihjaśchana	
Prawdá	Ta Taiśniba	
Záplátá	Ta Makśaśchana. At- reebśchana	
Niezbożność	Ta Deewa Apśmee- śchana	
Kłámstwo	Ta Mellośchana. Melli	
Karánie	Ta Śohdiba	
Wiárá	Ta Tizziba	
Przysiegá	Ta Swehreśchana	
Oszukánie	Ta Wiltiba	
Więziénie.	Tas Zeetums.	

Von den Geschlechtern und Verwandschafften. Om Slächt och Skyldskab.

DEr Mann	MAn
Das Weib	Quinna
Der Knab	Gåße/ Pilt
Das Mägdlein	Pijga
Der Jüngling	Yngling
Die Jungfrau	Jungfruw
Der alte Mann	Gammal Man
Die Brill	Glaßögon
Das alte Weib	Käring
Der Groß-Vater	Farfar/ Moorfar
Die Groß-Mutter	Farmor/ Mormoder
Der Vater	Fader
Die Mutter	Moder
Der Sohn	Son
Die Tochter	Dotter
Der Bruder	Broder
Die Schwester	Syster
Der Stieff-Vater	Styffader
Die Stieff-Mut- ter	Styfmoder
Der Stieff-Sohn	Styf-Son
Die Stieff-Toch- ter	Styf-Dotter

Der Vetter	Farbroder
Der Oehm	Moorbroor
Die Muhme	Farsyster/ Faster
Der Schwager	Swåger
Der Bräutigam	Brudgumme
Die Braut	Brudh
Der Brautschatz	Medhgiff/ Morgon- gåffwa

O Rodzáiu Látách y Pokre- wnosci.

B3^r

No Ziltim un Raddeem.

MĄż	TAs Wihrs
Zoná	Ta Śeewa
Chłopię	Tas Puisens
Dzieweczká	Ta Meitine
Młodzieniaszek	Tas Sellis
Pánná	Ta Jumprawa
Stárzec	Tas wezzajs Wihrs
Okulary	Ta Brille
Bábá	Ta wezza Śeewa
Dziad	Tas wezz-Tehws
Bábká	Ta wezz-Mahte
Ociec	Tas Tehws
Mátká	Ta Mahte
Syn	Tas Dehls
Corká	Ta Meita
Brát	Tas Brahlis
Siostrá	Ta Mahśa
Oyczym	Tas Patchws
Mácochá	Ta Pamahte

Pásierb	Tas Padehls
Pásierbicá	Ta Pameita

Stryi	Tas Tehwa Brahlis
Wuy	Tas Mahtes Brah- lis
Ciotká	Ta Mahtes Mahśa
Szwágier	Tas Snohts
Młodzieniec	Tas Bruhdgans
Oblubięnicá	Ta Bruhte
Posag	Tahs Bruhtes- Mantas

B4^r

	Die Erbschafft	Arff
	Die Hochzeit	Bröllop
	Die Kindtauffe	Barndoop
	Der Pade	Fadder
	Die Pahdin	Fadderska
	Die Bademutter	Barmoderska
	Die Amme	Amma
	Der Herr	Herre
	Die Frau	Frw/ Husmoder
	Der Knecht	Tienare/ Tråål
	Die Magd	Tienste Quinna
	Die Kindermagd	Barnflika
	Die Stadt	Stadh
	Die Vorstadt	Förstadh
B4 ^v	Das Dorff	Bondebyy
	Der Wall	Wall/ Skantz
	Der Graben	Graaff
	Das Thor	Port
	Die Brücke	Broo/ Bryggia
	Der Schlagbaum	Boom
	Die Gasse	Strokgata
	Der Marckt	Torgh
	Der Weinkeller	Wijnkellare
	Das Zeughauß	Rustkamare
	Der Speicher	Spanmåls-bood
	Die Herberge	Härbärg
	Der Wächter	Wächtare
	Das Schloß	Slott
	Der Fluß	Flod
	Der Brunn.	Källa/ Brunu.

Dziedzizná	Ta Mantiba	
Wesele	Tahs Kahsas	
Chrzcziny	Tahs Krustibas	
Chrzesny Ociec	Tas Kuhme	
Chrzesna Mátká	Ta Kuhma	
Laziębnicá	Ta Śaṇehmeja Śee- wa. Bahdmohdere	
Mámká	Ta Emme	
Pan	Tas Kungs	
Páni	Ta Gaspascha	
Sługá, Párobek	Tas Kalps	
Dziewká, Służebnicá	Ta Meita	
Niáńká	Ta Behrna Aukle- taja	
Miásto	Tas Pilsśahts	
Przedmiescie	Ta Pallata. Preekśch- Pilsśahts	
Więś	Tas Zeems	
Wał	Ta Walle	B5 ^r
Okop	Tas Grahwis	
Brámá	Tahs Wahrtis	
Most	Tas Tilts	
Zwod	Tee Ahsiśchi	
Ulicá	Ta Gatwe. Eela	
Rynek	Tas Tirus	
Winicá	Wihnu-Pagrabs	
Puszkárnia	Tas Eerohtśchu- Nams	
Szpiklerz	Ta Klehts	
Gospodá	Tas Ehrbergis	
Stroż	Tas Waktneeks	
Zamek	Ta Pills	
Rzeká	Ta Uppe	
Studnia.	Ta Akka.	

Von der Schule. Om Scholen.

	Die Schule	SChola
	Der Schulmeister	Läremestare
	Der Sänger	Sångare
	Der Gesang	Sång
	Die Stimme	Röst-Stäm[m]a
	Das Gebeth	Böön
B5 ^v	Der Lehrstuhl	Lärestool
	Der Schüler	Lärjunge
	Der Mitschüler	Medhlärjunge
	Die Banck	Bänck
	Die Ruthe	Rijs
	Der Streich oder Schlag	Hugg/ eller Slagh
	Die Strieme	Strima
	Die Thräne	Tåår
	Das Buch	Book
	Das Büchlein	Liten Book
	Der Griffel	Pelare
	Das Schreib-Buch	Skrifwa-Book
	Das Pappier	Pappeer
	Das Pergament	Pergament
	Die Dinte	Bleck
	Die Seite	Bookbladh
	Das Dintfaß	Bleckhorn
	Die Baumwolle	Bomull

O Szkole. No Śkohles.

SZkoła	TA Śkohle	
Bákálarz	Tas Śkohl-Mei-steris	
Spiewak. Kántor	Tas Dseedatajs	
Spiewanie	Ta Dseeśma	
Głos	Ta Balśś	
Modlitwá	Ta Deewa Luhg-śchana	
Káthedrá	Tas Spreddika-Krehślis	B6 ^r
Żak	Tas Śkohles-Puiśśis	
Społuczeń	Tas Śkohles-Bee-dris	
Láwá	Ta Benķe	
Rozgá	Ta Rihkste	
Plágá	Tas Kuhlens oder Śittens	
Cięgá, Dęgá	Ta Bruhze	
Lzá	Tahs Aśśaras	
Księgá	Ta Grahmata	
Książeczka	Ta Grahmatiņa	
Rylek	Rahdamajs. <i>it.</i> Rak-stamajs	
Scrypturá	Rakstama Grah-mata	
Pápir	Papiris	
Párgámin	Rakstama Ahda	
Inkaust	Tahs Blakkas. Ta Blakka	
Stroná	Ta Grahmatas Puśśe	
Kálámarz	Blakku-Bundulis	
Báwełná	Wahdsem[m]es Willes	

	Die Schreibfeder	Skrifpenna
B6 ^v	Das Federmesser- lein	Penneknijff
	Die Vorschrift	Föreskrift/ Mönster/ effter syyn
	Die Sandbüchse	Sandbyßa
	Die Taffel	Skrifftafla
	Die Kreide	Krijta
	Der Schwam	Swamp
	Der Buchstab	Bokstaff
	Das Wort	Ord
	Der Nahme	Nampn
	Das Linial	Lineal
	Das Bleyertz	Blyertz
	Der Rieme	Läder-Reem
	Die Spange	Spenne
	Der Staub	Stofft
	Das Stund-glaß.	Tijmglaas.

Von den Kinderspielen. Om Barnespeel.

	DAs Spiel	LEeck/ Speel
	Der Ball	Boll
	Der Kegel	Kägla
	Die Kugel	Kula
	Die Karte	Kort
B7 ^v	Das Bretspiel	Brädespeel
	Die Würffel.	Tärning.

Pioro	Ta Rakstama Spal- wa	
Tęporalik	Tas Nasis pehz Spalwahn	B7 ^r
Przepis	Tas Preekśch-Raksts	
Piasecznik	Tas Śmilśchu Krah- tiņśch	
Tablicá	Tas Galds	
Krydá	Ta Krihte	
Gębká	Tas Śwam[m]is	
Literá	Ta Rakstu-Sihmite	
Słowo	Tas Wahrds	
Jmię	Śauzams Wahrds	
Linia	Tas Lihnijahls	
Ołówek	Ta melna Krihte	
Rzęmięń	Ta Śikśne	
Przęcká	Ta Sprahdse	
Proch	Tee Pihśchli	
Zegárek ciąkący	Ta Stundes Glahse.	

O Jgrzyskách Dziecinnych. No Behrnu-Spehlejameem Rihkeem.

GRa, Jgrzysko	TA Spehle	
Piłká	Ta Balle	
Kręgel	Tas Kiğğelis	
Kulá	Tas Bohsels	
Kárty	Tahs Spehļu- Kahrtes	
Warcáby	Tahs Bret-spehles	B8 ^r
Kostki.	Tee Kauliņi.	

Von der Kauffmannschafft. Om Köpenskap.

DEr Kauffmann	Köpman
Die Bude	Bood
Der Schiffer	Skeppare
Das Schiff	Skeepp
Das Schiffs- Both	Skeepsbåth
Das Steur	Roder/ Styre
Das Geld	Penningar
Der Reichthum	Rijkedomar
Die Ehre	Ehra/ Heder
Der Schade	Skada
Die Armuht	Fattigdom
Die Kauffung	Köpslag
Die Verkauffung	Säljelse
Die Wahre	Waror/ Kram
Die Einnahme	Upbyrd
Die Außgabe	Uthgiff
Die Bezahlung	Betalning
Der Brieff	Breeff
Das Lack	Lack
B8 ^v Der Pitschirring	Signetzring
Die Schreibtaffel	Skriftafla.

Vom Krieg und Kriegs- Zurüstung. Om Krigh och Krigz-Tilrustning.

DEr Krieg	KRigh
Der Soldat	Krigzman

O Kapiectwie. No tahs Prezześchanas.

KUpiec	TAs Prezzeneeks	
Kram	Tahs Bohdes	
Zeglarz	Tas Laiwineeks	
Okręt	Ta Laiwa	
Bat	Ta Śchķehru-Bohte.	
	Lohzikis	
Styr	Tas Stuhris	
Pieniądze	Ta Nauda	
Bogáctwo	Ta Baggatiba	
Część	Tas Gohds	
Szkodá	Ta Nelaime	
Ubestwo	Ta Nabbadisiba	
Kupiectwo	Ta Pirkśchana	
Przedaż	Ta Pahrdohśchana	
Towar	Ta Prezze	
Acceptá	Ta Ee-ņemśchana	
Wydátek	Ta Isdohśchana	
Zápłátá	Ta Nomakśaśchana	
List	Ta Grahmata	
Hiszpanski Wosk	Aisspeeschamajs	
	Waskis	
Pieczczęć, Signet	Aisspeeschamajs	C1 ^r
	Gredsens	
Puilarz, kámienna	Ta Peeminneścha-	
Książská.	nas-Grahmatiņa.	

O Woynie, y Zbroiu Woięnnym. No Kaŗŗa un Kaŗŗu Rihkeem.

WOyná	TAs Kaŗśch
Zolnierz	Tas Saldahts.
	Kaŗŗa-Wihrs

	Der Feind	Fiende
	Der Reuter	Ryttare
	Der Sattel	Sadel
	Der Zaum	Betzl/ Tööm
	Der Zügel	Tygel
	Der Stiegbügel	Stegbygler
	Die Pistolenholff- ter	Pistolhylstor
	Die Peitsche	Läderpiska
	Das Kriegs-Heer	Krijgs-Häär
	Der Oberster	Öfwerste
	Der Rittmeister	Rittmästare
	Die Fahne	Fana
C1 ^v	Der Fähndrich	Fändrick. Kornet
	Der Harnisch	Harnesk
	Das Stück	Stycke
	Das Pulver	Kruut
	Der Constapel	Constapel
	Die Kugel	Kula
	Die Musquet	Byßa. Musqwet
	Der Säbel	Sabel
	Die Parthisan	Hillebård
	Der Degen	Swerd
	Das Pulver-Horn	Kruthorn
	Der Trom[m]elschlä-	Trummslagare
	Die Trommel (ger	Trumma. Puka
	Der Paucker	Pukslagare
	Der Trompeter	Trumpetare

Nieprzyiaciel
 Poiezdny
 Siodło, Kulbáká
 Uzda
 Wędzidło
 Strzęmie
 Olstra do Pistoletow

Naháyká álbo Kán-
 Czuk
 Woysko, Zolnier-
 stwo
 Pułkownik

Rotmistrz
 Chorągiew
 Chorąży
 Tarcza, Zbroia
 Działo
 Proch
 Puskarz
 Kulá
 Muskiet
 Száblá
 Bártyzan
 Rapir, Szpadá
 Rog prochowyi
 Dobosz
 Bębën
 Dobosz konny

Trębác

Tas Eenaidneeks
 Tas Jahtneeks
 Tas Śeddelis
 Tas Eemauts
 Tas Pawads
 Ta Kahpsle
 Pistohļu-Kohzori

Ta Pihzka. Pah-
 taga
 Tas Kaŗŗa Spehks

Tas Warrenajs. Ah-
 werste

Tas Ritemeisteris
 Tas Karrogs
 Karrogu-Neśśajs
 Tahs Bruņņas
 Tas leelaj Gabbals
 Ta Bissahle
 Tas Kunstapelis
 Ta Lohde
 Ta Muskette
 Ta Tśchahbele
 Tas Bardisahns
 Tas Sohbins
 Tas Bissahļu-Rags
 Tas Bundsineeks
 Ta Bunga
 Tas Waŗŗa-Bund-
 sineeks
 Tas Trummetneeks

C2^r

Von der Apotek und Kranck- heiten.

Om Apoteeken och Siukdomar.

	DEr Apoteker	APotekare
	Die Apotheke	Apoteek
	Das Pulver	Pulwer
	Das Träncklein	Dryck
	Die Pillen	Pillar
	Der Safft	Safft
C2 ^v	Die Büchse	Byßa
	Die Salbe	Smörjelse/ Salwa
	Der Kraut-Kra- mer	Krydkråmare
	Die Wagschall	Wåågskaål
	Das Gewicht	Wågh Wickt
	Die Kranckheit	Siükdom
	Die Taubheit	Döfheet
	Die Blindheit	Blindheet
	Der Husten	Hosta Hostsiuka
	Das Fieber	Skälffsiuka
	Die Pestilentz	Pestilentz
	Der Fleck	Fleck
	Die Kretze	Scabb/ Klåda
	Die Masseln	Meßlinger/ Barna-
	Die Bäule	Bula (maße
	Das Geschwär	Böld/ Såår
	Das Leben	Lijff
	Der Todt	Död

O Aptece, y O chorobách. No Apteekes/ un no Neweśselibahm.

Aptekarz	Tas Apteekëris	
Apteká	Ta Apteeke	
Proszek	Tahs Sahles	
Trunek	Dseŕŕama Leeta pehz Neweśselibahm	
Pigułki	Tahs Pilles	
Sok	Wahrita Leeta pehz Neweśselibahm.	
Puská	Tee Apteekeru Kahr- piŕi	C3 ^r
Máść	Tahs Salwes	
Korzeńnik	Tas Sahļu-Bohd- neeks	
Waszki	Śwarra-Kausiŕŕi	
Wagá	Tas Śwars Tee Śwarru Akmini	
Chorobá	Ta Neweśseliba	
Głuchotá	Ta Kurliba	
Slepotá	Ta Akliba	
Kászel	Tahs Klepus	
Febrá	Ta Drudse	
Powietrze	Tas Mehris	
Zmázá, Krosty	Śarkanas. Sihmes	
Swierzbiączká	Tas Kaśchķis	
Ospá, Kur	Tahs Maśseles	
Guz	Tas Trums	
Wrzod	Tas Augons	
Zywot	Ta Dsihwośchana	
Smierć	Ta Nahwe	

Von den Handwercks-Leuten Om Handwärcks Folk.

	Der Handwercks Mann	HAndwärckz Man
C3 ^v	Das Handwerck/ Der Müller	Handwärck Mölnare
	Die Mühle	Qvarn
	Die Hand-Mühle	Hand-Qvarn
	Der Mühlstein	Qvarn Steen
	Das Mühlrad	Qwarn-Hiwl
	Die Wassermühle	Watn-Qwarn
	Die Windmühle	Wädar Qwarn
	Der Becker	Backare
	Das Mehl	Miööl
	Die Kleien	Klij
	Das Sieb	Säll/ Rissel
	Der Trog	Backetrog
	Der Teig	Deegh
	Der Saurteig	Suurdeeg
	Der Kuche	Kaka
	Die Semmel	Simmla
	Die Kringel	Kringla
	Der Backofen	Baakugn
	Die Rinde am Brod	Skärpa
	Die Brosahme	Smola
	Der Loff	Mått
	Das Streichholtz	Sträkträä
C4 ^v	Der Fischer	Fiskiare
	Die Angel	Fiskekrok
	Der Faden	Tråd

O Rzęmiesnikách. No Ammatneekeem.

RZęmiesnik	TAs Ammatneeks	
Rzęmiesło	Tas Ammats	
Młynarz	Śudmalneeks Mel- deris	C4 ^r
Młyn	Dsirnawa. Śudmale	
Zárná	Tas Rohķu-Dsirnus	
Młynski kámien	Tas Dsirnu-Akmins	
Młynskie koło	Dsirnawas Rats	
Wodny Młyn	Tahs Uhdens-Dsir- nus	
Wietrzny Młyn	Tas Wehja-Dsirnus	
Piekarz	Tas Maisu Zeppejs Bekkeris	
Mąká	Tee Miltee	
Otręby	Tahs Klihjas	
Sito	Tas Śeets	
Koryto	Ta Abbra	
Ciásto	Ta Mihkla	
Kwás	Tas Raugs	
Plácek	Tas Rauśis	
Zemlá	Ta Wegge	
Obárzáneĳ	Tas Kringeris Krin- gelis	
Pec	Tas Zeplis	
Skorká Chlebowá	Ta Maises Garrose	
Odrobiná	Tas Maises Druśka	
Pur	Tas Puhrs	
Strychulec	Tas Strihkes Kohks	
Rybak	Tas Sweineeks	C5 ^r
Węda	Tas Makśchķeris	
Nić	Tas Auklis	

Das Netze	Näät
Das Boht	Båät
Der Fischkorb	Ryßia
Der Metschker	Slachtare
Die Fleischbanck	Köttbodh Slachtare- Bänk
Der Speck	Flesk
Die Speckseite	Fläskesijda
Der Schincke	Swineskinka
Die Wurst	Korff
Die Leberwurst	Lefwerkorff
Die Blutwurst	Blodkorff
Die Mettwurst	Metisterkorff
Das Talch	Talg
Der Bierbrauer	Öölbryggiare
Das Maltz	Malt
Der Hopffen	Humble
Das Küwen	Bryggekar
Der Keller	Kellare
Die Tonne	Tunna
Der Hancke	Lååßtapp
Die Hefen	Drägg Giäst
Der Weber	Wäfware
Das Spinnrad	Spinnegiul
C5 ^v Die Spule	Spole
Der Haspel	Nystfoot
Das Leinwand	Linnklåde
Das Garn	Garn
Der Klau	Nysta
Der Schneider	Skreddare
Die Nadel	Nåål
Der Fingerhut	Fingerbora Fingerhatt
Die Schere	Sax
Die Elle	Aln
Die Seide	Silke
Der Zwirnfaden	Trådende

Sieć
Lodź álbo Czołn
Kosz Rybi
Rzeznik
Játki

Tas Tihklis
Ta Laiwa
Tas Wenteris
Tas Schlakteris
Ta Meeśu Skahrne

Słoniną
Połec Słoniny
Szoldrá
Kiszká
Wątrobna Kiszka
Krwáwa Kiszka
Kielbásá
Loy
Piwowar
Słod
Chmiel
Kadź abo Kubel
Piwnicá
Beczka
Kurek
Drozdze
Tkacz
Kołowrotek
Motowidły
Sznur u windy
Płotno
Przędzá
Kłábek
Kráwiec
Jglá
Napárstek

Tahs Spekkes
Ta Spekku Śalla
Tas Schkınkis
Ta Deśśa
Ta Aknu Deśśa
Ta Aśśinu Deśśa
Ta Meeśu Deśśa
Tahs Taukas
Tas Bruhweris
Tas Eeśáls
Tee Appiņi
Tas Kublis
Tas Pagrabs
Ta Muzza
Tas Ahnkins
Tahs Meeles
Tas Wehweris
Tas Rattinſch.
Ta Spohle
Ta Tihtawa
Tas Audeklis
Tahs Dsihjas
Tas Kamols
Tas Skrohderis
Ta Addata
Tas Schuhjamajs

Gredsens

Nożyce
Łokieć
Jedwab
Nić Kręcona

Ta Śchķehre
Ta Ohlekts
Tahs Sihdes
Tahs Deegas

C6^r

	Das Wachs	Wax
	Der Schuster	Skomakere
	Das Leder	Läder
	Die Leist	Läst
	Die Sole	Skosola
	Das Pech	Beek
	Der Pechdrat	Beektråd
	Die Suhle	Syyl
	Der Kürsner	Skinnare
	Der Peltz	Shinnpeltz
	Das Peltzwerck	Skin Wärck
	Der Schmid	Smedh
	Der Blaßbalch	Blåsebälg
C6 ^v	Der Amboß	Städh
	Der Hammer	Hammr
	Die Feile	Fijl
	Die Zange	Tång
	Der Nagel	Nagle
	Die Kette	Kädia
	Das Hufeisen	Hästskoo
	Der Kleinschmid	Kleen-Smedh
	Das Schloß	Låås
	Der Schlüssel	Nyckel
	Der Tischler	Snickore
	Das Schaff	Skååp
	Das Brett	Sågbräde
	Der Hobel	Höfwel
	Der Bohrer	Nafwar Båår
	Der Leim	Limm
	Der Dreher	Swarfware
	Der Töpffer	Krukomakare
	Der Lehm	Leer
	Die Ofen-Kachel	Kakel
	Die Scherbe	Leer Kruka

Wosk	Tas Wasķis	
Szwiec	Tas Kurpneeks	
Skurá	Ta Ahda	
Kopyto	Ta Leeste	
Podeszwá	Kurpju-Dibbins.	
	-Sahles	
Smolá	Tas Piķķis	
Drátwá	Ta Piķķu Drahte	
Szydło	Tas Ih lens	
Kusznierz	Tas Kaschokneeks	
Kožuch	Tas Kaschoks	
Futro	Kaschoku-Ahdas	
Kowal	Tas Kallejs	
Miech	Ta Plehścha	
Kowádło	Tas Laktis	C7 ^r
Młot	Tas Weśśars	
Piła	Ta Wihle	
Kleszcze	Ta Tange. Luhgśch-	
	na	
Goźdź	Ta Naggle	
Łańcuch	Ta Śķehde	
Podkowá	Ta Pakawa	
Słoszarz	Atślehgu-Kallejs	
Kłotká Zamek	Ta Atślehga	
Klucz	Tahs Atślehgas	
	Behrns	
Stolarz	Tas Śnikkeris	
Szafá	Ta Skappe	
Deská	Tas Galds	
Hobel	Ta Ehwele	
Swidro	Tas Świhkurbs	
Klei	Tahs Lihmes	
Tokarz	Tas Dreimannis	
Gárncarz	Tas Pohdneeks	
Gliná	Ta Mahle	
Káchel	Tas Krahśś-Pohds	
Skorupá	Pohdu Gabbals	

C7 ^v	Der Maurer	Muurmästare
	Die Maurkelle	Mursleeff
	Der Kalck	Kalck
	Die Maur	Muur
	Die Wand	Wägg
	Der Steinhauer	Steenhuggare
	Der Wettstein	Hwättsteen
	Der Bader	Badare
	Das Bad	Bad
	Die Badstube	Badstuga
	Die Lauge	Luut
	Die Seiffe	Såpa
	Der Barbirer	Barbeerare
	Das Scheermesser	Rakekniff
	Das Laß-Eisen	Åderjern
	Die Wunde	Såår
	Der Schwam	Swamp
	Das Pflaster	Plåster
	Der Mahler	Målare
	Der Pinsel	Målare-Pensel
	Die Farbe	Ferga
	Der Böttcher	Tunnebindare
C8 ^v	Das Schnitzmesser	Bandknieff
	Der Reiff	Tunneband
	Das Faß	Wijn-Oölfaat
	Der Boden	Botn
	Der Rehpschläger	Reepslagere
	Das Seil	Reep
	Der Hanff	Hampa
	Die Hede	Blåår

Murarz	Tas Muhrneeks	
Necká do wapná	Ta Muhrneeka Kelle	
Wapno	Tahs Sḡalkes	
Mur	Tas Muhris	
Sciáná	Ta Śeena	C8 ^r
Snycyrz co zkámięni	Tas Akmiṇu-Zir-	
wicina	tajs	
Oslá	Tas Gallodis	
Łaziębnik	Tas Pirtneeks	
Láznia	Ta Pehrśchana	
Jzbá łázibbna	Ta Pirts	
Ług	Tee Śahrmi	
Mydło	Tahs Seepes	
Cyrulik	Tas Balberis	
Brzytew	Bahrdu Dsen[n]amajs	
	Nasis	
Puszczádło	Aśśinu Laischama	
	Dselse	
Ráná	Ta Wahte. Ta Wai-	
	na	
Gabká	Tas Swammis	
Plastr	Tas Plahksteris	
Málarz	Tas Mahlderis	
Penzel	Ta Pinsele	
Farbá	Tahs Wehrwes	
Bednarz	Tas Muzzeneeks	
Rzezak	Garṛkahta Nasis. ar	
	abjahm Rohkahm	
	welkamajs Nasis	
Obrecz	Ta Stihpe	
Fásá	Ta Wahte	
Dno	Tas Dibbins	D1 ^r
Powroznik	Tas Reepślehgris	
Powroz	Ta Wirwe	
Pięká. (Konopie)	Tahs Kaṇṇepes	
Zgrzebię	Tahs Pakullas	

Der Riemer	Remschnidare
Der Riem	Rem
Das Wehrgehang	Gehäng
Die Tasche	Penningepung
Der Wattsack	Skräppa/ Wädssäck
Der Gläser	Glaabmästare
Der Baumeister	Bygnings-Måstare
Der Zimmermann	Timberman
Die Zimmer-Axt	Tymberyxe
Die Säge	Sågh
Der Keil	Wigge
Der Knast	Knut
Der Goldschmied	Gulsmed
Der Kannengiesser	Kanngiutare
Der Messerschmied	Knijffsmedh
Der Kupferschmid	Kopparsmedh
Der Wagenmacher	Wagnmakare
Die Karrete	Karet/ Wagn
D1 ^v Das Fürsel	Seele
Der Schübkarrn	Schufkärra

Von dem Hauß und Hauß- Gerähte Om Huuset och Bohagstyg.

DAs Hauß	HUuß
Das Vorhauß	Förmaak
Die Thüre	Dör
Der Riegel	Rigel
Die Schwelle	Tröskell
Die Leiter	Stegar

Rymarz	Tas Reh dineeks.	
	Śeddelneeks	
Rzęmięń	Ta Śikśne	
Torbá	Sohbina-Johsta	
Mántyká	Kallite. Kaśchels	
Biesági	Ta Paune	
Sklarz	Tas Glahsneeks	
Budowniczy	Tas Buhmeisteris	
Cieslá	Tas Remmesneeks.	
	Timmermannis	
Siekierá	Tas Plat-Zirwis	
Piłá	Ta Sahge	
Klin	Tas Wadsis. Kihlis	
Sęk	Tas Sarrs	
Złotnik	Tas Śudrabu-	
	Kallejs	
Konwisarz	Tas Kanngeeteris	
Nożownik	Tas Naschu-Kallejs	
Kotlarz	Tas Katlu Kallejs	
Kołodziey	Tas Ratneeks	
Káretá	Ta Karrite	
Szor	Tahs Wehrseles	D2 ^r
Taczki	Tas Dsennamajs	
	Rattiŋsch.	

O Domu y Sprzetu Domowym, No Nammu un Namma Rihkeem.

DOm	TAs Nams
Sień	Preksch-Nams
Drzwi	Tahs Durwis
Zaporá	Tas Klinkis
Prog	Tas Śleegśnis
Drábiná	Tahs Peeśleenamas
	Treppes

	Die Treppe	Trappa
	Der Balcke	Bielke
	Das Dach	Taak
	Der Dachziegel	Taak-Tegel
	Der Maurstein	Tegelsteen
	Die Winde	Wind
	Die Rinne	Ränna
	Der Schorstein	Skorsteen
	Die Küche	Köök
	Der Feurherd	Eldstadh
	Das Holtz	Wedh
	Der Rauch	Röök
	Die Asche	Aske
D2 ^v	Die glüende Kohle	Glöd/ Eeldkolh
	Die ausgeleschte Kohle	Kohl
	Der Bratspieß	Stekespet
	Der Dreyfuß	Treefoot
	Die Röste	Halster
	Die Bratpfanne	Steekpanna
	Der Tiegel	Kopparkiättil/ Gryta
	Die Glutpfanne	Eeldpanna
	Die Reibe	Reefjern
	Der Mörsel	Mortel
	Die Mörselkeule	Mortelstöt
	Der Trichter	Tratt
	Der Korb	Korg
	Der Sack	Säck
	Der Behsem	Qwast
	Die Schauffel	Skofwel
	Die Balje	Balia
	Die Mulde	Trogh
	Der Kessel	Kettel
	Der Topff	Gryta
	Der Deckel	Läck

Schody	Uskahpes. Pakahpes	
Tram	Tas Balķis	
Dách	Tas Jumts	
Dáchowká	Tas Dakstĩsch	
Mármurowy kámien	Tas Muhŗa Akmins	
Windá	Ta Winde	
Ryná	Ta Renne	
Komin	Tas Škurstens	
Kuchnia	Tas Ugguns-Kurs	
Ognisko	Ta Ugguns-Wetea	
Drzewo	Ta Malka	
Dym	Tee Duhmi	
Popioł	Tee Pelnee	
Wągl páłaiący	Kwehlaina oder Deg-	D3 ^r
	goti Ohgle	
Wągl gąSzony	Isdsiśśuşcha Ohgle	
Rožen	Tas Eeśms	
Trynok	Ta Trihkahja	
Roszt	Ta Reste	
Brytfánná	Ta Zeppeschu-Pan[n]a	
Panewká	Tas Dehǵelis	
Fáirká	Ohǵlu-Panna.	
	Wehrmeris	
Tárká	Ta Rihwe	
Moździerz	Tas Meeseris Peests	
Thuczek	Tas Gruhschamajs	
Leyká	Tas Trekteris	
Kosz	Tas Kurwis	
Wor	Tas Maiśis	
Miotłá	Ta Šlohta	
Łopátá	Ta Škippele. Lahpsta	
Kubeł, ceber	Ta Balje	
Niecká	Ta Mulde	
Kocioł	Tas Katlis	
Gárniec	Tas Pohds	
Nakrywká	Tas Pohdu-Usgah-	
	schamajs	

	Der Stahl	Ståål
	Der Feurstein	Flinta
	Die Funcke	Gnista
D3 ^v	Der Zunder	Fnyske
	Der Schwefel- stock	Swafelstok
	Das Licht	Liws
	Das Talchlicht	Talgliws
	Das Wachslicht	Waxliws
	Der Leuchter	Liußstaka
	Die Lichtputze	Liussax
	Die Laterne	Lychta
	Die Fackel	Bloß/ Fakla
	Der Pergel	Pergel
	Die Stube	Stuga
	Die Matte	Matta
	Das Fenster	Fönster
	Die Fensterschläge	Fönsterlukor/ Släge
	Das Gegitter	Trallwärrck
	Der Ofen	Ugn
	Das Handfaß	Handfaat
	Die Gießkanne	Pijpkanna
	Die Handkwell	Handkläde
	Der Stul	Stool
	Die Banck	Bänck
D4 ^v	Der Schämel	Fotabänck/ Fotepaal
	Der Tisch	Bordh
	Der Teppich	Tapet
	Der Spiegel	Spegel
	Die Bürst	Börst
	Der Kamm	Kamb

Stal	Tas Tehrauds	
Krzmień	Tas Krams	
Iskrá	Ta Dsirkstele	
Podnietá	Tahs Šchķiltawas	D4 ^r
	Dreebes	
Siárká	Tas Šehras-Kohks	
Swiećá	Ta Śwezze	
Loiowa swiećá	Ta Tauku Śwezze	
Lichtarz	Ta Wasku Śwezze	
Woskowa swiećá	Tas Lukturis	
Szczypce	Ta Śwezzu Schķehre	
	Lukt-Schķehre	
Látárnia	Tas Lukts	
Pochodnia	Ta Lahpa	
Łuczywo	Tee Skalli	
Izbá	Ta Istaba	
Rogoża	Ta Mašcha	
Okno	Tas Lohgs	
Okiennicá	Lohgu Ślehģes	
Krata żelazna	Tee Streļļiņee	
	Skaddrīņņi	
Piec	Tas Krahśnis	
Miednicá	Tas Rohku Masga-	
	jams Beķķenis	
Nalewka	Ta Lejjama Kanna	
Ręcznik	Tahs Dweeles	
Zydel, krzesło	Tas Krehślis	
Łáwá	Tas Benķis	
Łáwká	Šohla. Pakahpes	D5 ^r
Stół	Tas Galds	
Kobierzec	Raibais Galda Dek-	
	ķis	
Zwierzciádło	Tas Speeģelis	
Szczotká	Tas Šuseklis	
Grzebięż	Tahs Kemmes	

Die Schlaffkam[m]er	Sänge- <i>item</i> Sofwekammar
Das Bette	Säng
Die Bettstäte	Standsäng
Die Bettdecke	Täcke
Das Küssen	Örnegåt/ Hyende
Die Gardine	Gardin
Der Abtritt	Ganthuuß
Die Wiege	Wagga
Die Kiste	Kista
Das Kleiderschap	Klädehuuß
Das Tischtuch	Bordduck
Die Salvet	Salvet
Der Teller	Taalrijk
Der Löffel	Skeed
Das Messer	Knijff
Die Gabel	Gaffel
Die Scheide	Flijda
Das Saltzfaß	Saltkar
D5 ^v Das Saltz	Salt
Die Kanne	Kanna
Der Becher	Begare
Der Krug	Kruka
Der Essig-Krug	Ätickia Kruka
Der Oel-Krug	Oliokruka
Die Flasche	Flaska
Die Schüssel	Faat
Die Schale.	Skåål

Von der Kleidung. Om Klädning.

DAs Kleid	KLädnad
Das Tuch	Kläde
Der Brustlatz	Bröstlapp

Lożnicá	Tas Gułlamajs	
	Kambaris	
Posciel	Ta Gulta	
Łoszeko	Ta Gułła. Gultas-	
	Weeta	
Koldrá	Tas Gultas-Dekķis	
Poduszká	Tas Spilwens	
Zasłonká	Ta Gardine	
Wychodek	Tas Langwehģis	
Kolebká	Tas Šchuhplis	
Skrzyniá	Ta Lahde. Šchķirsts	
Szafá	Drehbju-Skappis	
Obrus	Tas Gald-Auts	
Serweta	Ta Šalwette	
Tálerz	Tas Tallerķis	
Łyszká	Ta Kaŗrote	
Noż	Tas Nasis	
Widelce	Ta Dakścha	
Nożenki	Ta Makstis	
Solnicá	Ta Šalneeka	
Sol	Tas Šahls	D6 ^r
Gárniec, konewká	Ta Kanna	
Kubek	Tas Biķķeris	
Dzban	Ta Kruhse	
<i>Idem</i>	Ta Ettiķu Kruhse	
Báńká	Ta Eljes Kruhse	
Flászá	Ta Blaśķa	
Pulmisek	Tas Wahnags. Bloh	
Czárá	Tas Kausiņsch (da	

O Odzieniu.

No Drehbehm.

SUknia	TAhs Drehbes
Sukno	Tas Wadmals
Załoszká	Tas Kruhschu Ap- šeggs

	Der Hut	Hatt
	Die Hutschnur	Hatteband
	Die Mütze	Hufwa
	Die Haube	Mössa
	Der Krage	Kraga
	Das Hembd	Skiorta
	Das Wambs	Tröija
	Der Mantel	Kappa
	Die Muffe	Muff
	Der Handschuh	Hanska
	Die Hosen	Byxor
D6 ^v	Der Schubsack	Pung
	Das Schnuptuch	Näseduuk
	Der Rock	Kiortel
	Das Vortuch	Förkläde
	Der Strumpff	Strumpor/ Hußor
	Der Stieffel	Stöfwel
	Der Sporn	Spora
	Der Schuh	Skoo
	Der Pantoffel	Toffla
	Das Schuhband	Skooreem
	Die Linten	Flittror
	Der Senckel	Nälreem
	Der Krantz	Krans
	Der Fingerring	Ring
	Das Armband	Armband
	Die güldne Kette	Guldkädia
	Die Coralle	Korl
	Die Perle	Perla

Kápelusz	Ta Plikka Zeppure	
Bindá	Ta Zeppures Świhte	
Czapká	Ta Seemas Zeppure	
Czepiec	Ta Nahtne Mizze	
Kołnierz	Tahs Krahges	
Koszulá	Tas Kreklis	
Kabat	Tahs Wambschas	
Plaszcz	Tas Mehtelis	
Mánká	Ta Uhsma	
Rękawicá	Tas Zimbds	
Pludry	Tahs Uhsas	
Kieszęnia	Ta Kabbata	D7 ^r
Chustk	Tas Nehsdohks. Deg- guna ślauzamajs Auts	
Szátá	Tee Śwahrki	
Fártuch	Tas Preeksch-Auts	
Ponczochy	Tahs Sekkes	
Bot	Ta Sahbaka	
Ostrogi	Tee Peeśchi	
Trzewiki	Ta Kurpe	
Pántofle	Ta Stuppele	
Zawiąskąá	Ta Kurpes Sikśne	
Fawory	Tas Blaweris. Ben- deles	
Wstęgá	Ta Śikśne	
Więniec	Tas Wainags	
Pierscień	Tas Gredsens	
Mánele	Rohku Sprahdse	
Złoty Łáncuch	Selta Skehde	
Korale	Śarkanas Sihles	
Perlá	Ta Pehrle.	

Von Speiß und Tranck. Om Maat och Dryck.

	Die Speise	MAat
	Der Hunger	Hunger
	Das Frühstück	Frukost
D7 ^v	Das Mittags- Mahl	Middags Mältijð
	Das Vesper-Brod	Afftonward
	Das Abend-Essen	Natward
	Das Gast Geboht	Gestebud
	Das Brod	Brödh
	Das Weiß-Brod	Hwete Brödh
	Das Roggenbrod	Korn-Rågh-Brödh
	Das Stück Brodt	Ett stycke Brödh
	Die Torte	Torta
	Die Pastete	Pasteij
	Die Butter	Smör
	Der Käse	Ost
	Die Grütze	Gryyn
	Die Gerstengrütze	Biugg-Gryyn
	Die Grickengrütze	Bukweet-Gryyn
	Die Haber Grütze	Hafwer-Gryyn
	Hirsen-Grütze	Herßgryyn
	Der Reiß	Rijßgryyn
	Die Suppe	Soppa
	Die Wein-Suppe	Wjin Soppa
	Die Milch	Miölk
	Die Karn-Milch	Kiörn Miölk
	Die Dickemilch	Giäsemiölck
	Der Schmand	Flööt
D8 ^v	Das Fleisch	Kött
	Der Braten	Steek

O Jedzenie y Napoiu. No Ehdamu un Dsehramu-Leetahm.

POkarm	TA Barriba	
Głód	Tas Bads	
Śniadanie	Tas Brohkasts	
Obiad	Ta Maltite	D8 ^r
Podwieczorek	Tas Launags	
Wieczera	Tas Wakkariṃsch	
Bánkiet	Ta Weeśiba	
Chleb	Ta Maise	
Biały Chleb	Ta Balta Maise	
Zytny Chleb	Ta Rudsu Maise	
Sztuká Chleba	Maises Gabbals	
Kołacz	Ta Pihraga. Rau- scha	
Pástet	Ta Pasteide	
Masło	Tas Śweests	
Syr	Tas Śeers	
Kászá, Krupy	Ta Puttra & Pu- traimi	
Jeczmienne krupy	Ta Meeschu Puttra	
Gryczánne krupy	Griḱḱu Puttra	
Owsiánne krupy	Ausu Puttra	
Jągły	Ersku Puttra	
Ryż	Rihschu Puttra	
Polewká	Tahs Śullas	
Winna Polewka	Śullas no Wihna	
Mleko	Tas Peens	
Máslanka	Tas Kehrṇu Peens	
Twarog	Ruhguschajs Peens	
Śmietáná	Tas Kreims. oder Krehjums	
Mięso	Ta Gaḷḷa	E1 ^r
Pieczęnia	Zeppeschi	

Der Grapenbraten	Grykösteek
Das Rindfleisch	OxeKiött
Das Kalbfleisch	Kalffkött
Das Lambfleisch	Lambkött
Schöpsenfleisch	Fåarkött
Das Schweinfl. eis.	Swijnkött
Geräuchert Fleisch	Röötkkiött

Der Essig	Åtikia
Das Oehl	Olio
Der Durst	Torst
Der Tranck	Dryck
Das Bier	Ööl
Das dünne Bier	Swagöö/ Spijsööl
Der Wein	Wijn
Der Rhein-Wein	Reenskt Wijn
Der Frantschewein	Frantzskt Wijn
Der Spans. Wein	Spanskt Wijn
Der Rohte Wein	Rödt Wijn
Der Brandwein	Bränne-Wijn
Der Meth	Miödh

Das Glaß	Glaaß
Der Zucker	Socker
Das Honig	Honing

E1^v

Von den Fischen Om Fisk.

DEr Fisch	FIsk
Der Stockfisch	Stokfisk
Der Dorsch	Torsk
Eingesaltzen Fisch	Insaltad Fisk
Der Hering	Sill

Warzone Mięso	Ta Zepta Gaḷḷa
Sztuká Mięsá	Ta Wehrścha Gaḷḷa
Cięlęcina	Ta Teḷḷa Gaḷḷa
Bárániná, Skopowiná	Ta Jehra Gaḷḷa
Wołowe mięso	Ta Aunu-Gaḷḷa
Swinie Mięso	Ta Zuhku Gaḷḷa
Wędzonká	Ta Duhmu Gaḷḷa.
	śauśa Meeśa
Ocet	Tas Ettiḱis
Oliwá	Ta Elje
Pragnienie	Ta Ślahpśchana
Napoy	Tas Dsehrens
Piwo	Tas Allus
Kwás	Tahs Pattakas
Wino	Tas Wihns
Ryńskie Wino	Rihnschku Wihns
Francuskie Wino	Spranschku Wihns
Hiszpańskie Wino	Spahnschu Wihns
Czerwone Wino	Śarkans Wihns
Gorzałká Wotká	Brandu-Wihns
Miod	Tas Meddus-Dseh-
	rens
Skłęnicá	Ta Glahse
Cukier	Tas Zukkuris
Miod	Tas Meddus.

O Rybách.

E2^r

No Siwim.

RYbá	TA Siwis
Stokfisz	Tahs Rohtskehres
Dorsz	Ta Menze
Solona Rybá	Tahs Śahlitas Si-
	wis
Sledź	Ta Śilke. & Tahs
	Śilkes

	Der Päckelhering	Steeksill
	Der Brathering	Saltsill
	Der Bückling	Byckling
	Die Scholle	Flundra
	Die Butte	Butta
	Die Neunauge	Nejonögon
	Der Lachs	Lax
	Der gedürrete Lachs	Röke Lax
	Der Hecht	Gädda
	Der Bars	Abbore
	Der Stint	Norß
	Der Krebs	Krabba eller Kräfweta
	Der Aal	Åål
E2 ^v	Der Gründling	Grönnling
	Der Schmerling	Smerling
	Die Quappe	Laka
	Die Karpe	Karp
	Der Alant	Alant
	Der Sandat	Giöß
	Der Wemgall	Wingall
	Der Strömling	Strömling
	Die Rotaug	Mört
	Die Karus	Karuß
	Die Schley	Sli
	Der Brasse	Braksn
	Die Auster	Ostror
	Die Muschel	Mußler
	Der Fischrogen	Fiskrååm
	Die Fischmilch	Fiske Miölke
	Die Grate	Fiskbeen
	Die Schuppe.	Fiäll.

Rosołowy Sledź	Ta śahlita Śilke	
Pieczony Sledź	Ta ismehrzita Śilke	
Wędzony Sledź	Ta Duhmu-Śilke	
Płaszczká	Tahs Skolles	
Flondrá	Tahs Plekstes. But- tes	
Minogi	Tee Suttiņi	
Łosoś	Tas Laśśis	
Wędzôny Łosoś	Tas Schahwehts (Laśśis	
Szczuká	Ta Lihdeka. & Tas Lihdeklis	
Okon	Ta Aśśaris	
Mierzwik	Tahs Śallakas	
Rák	Tas Wehsis	
Wegorz	Tas Suttis	
Kiełb	Tas Grundulis	E3 ^r
Śliż	Tas Śmehrlens	
Mięntuz	Ta Wehdsele	
Kárp	Ta Kahrpe	
Płocicá	Ta Steepat. Alante	
Sędacz	Tas Sandahts	
Cyrtá	Ta Wimba	
Stremiugá	Ta Renge. ta Strim- male	
Jáź	Ta Rauda	
Kárás	Ta Karruhse	
Lin	Ta Lihne	
Leszcz	Tas Plaudis	
	Tas Wahdsemme Gleemes	
Pomuchle	Tahs Gleemes	
Ikra	Siwju Ikri	
Mlecz	Siwju Peens	
Ość	Ta Aśśaka	
Luská	Tee Swihņi.	

Von den Vögeln

Om Foglar

	DEr Vogel	FOgel
	Der Schnabel	Näbb
	Der Flügel	Winga
E3 ^v	Der Kam	Foglekamb
	Das Nest	Foglenäste
	Das Ey	Ägg
	Die Schale	Skaal
	Der Hahn	Hana eller tupp
	Die Henne	Höna
	Das Küchlein	Kyklinge
	Der Kaphahn	Capun
	Der Kalkuhn	Kalkon
	Die Kalkuhnsche	Kalkone Höna
	Henne	
	Der Uhr-Hahn	Orre
	Das Birckhuhn	Orrhöna
	Das Haselhuhn	Haßelhöna
	Das Rephuhn	Rapphöna
	Die Gans	Gåås
	Die Ente	And
	Der Schwan	Swaan
	Die Taube	Dufwa
	Die Turteltaube	Turtur Dufwa
	Die Lerche	Lärkia
	Die Wachtel	Äckerhöns
	Der Rabe	Korp
	Die Krähe	Kråka
	Der Guckguck	Göök
	Die Schwalbe	Swala
E4 ^v	Der Sperling	Sperff
	Der Distelfinck	Tistelfinck

O Ptakách. No teem Putneem.

PTak	TAs Putnis	
Nos Ptaszy	Tas Degguns.	
	Nibbe	
Skrzydło	Tas Spahrnis	
Grzebięć	Ta Śekste	E4 ^r
Gniazdo	Ta Ligsda	
Jaie	Tas Pauts. Ta Ohla	
Skorupá Łuská	Tas Tšchaumals	
Kur	Tas Gailis	
Kokosz	Ta Wista	
Kurczę	Tas Zahlis	
Káplun	Rahmihts Gailis	
Jndyk	Tas Tihteris	
Jndyczká	Ta Tihteřu Mahtite	
Głuszec	Tas Meddnis	
Cietrzew	Tas Rubbens	
Járząbek	Ta Irbe. Mescha	
	Irbe	
Kuropátwá	Ta Lauka Irbe	
Gęś	Ta Sohss	
Káczká	Ta Pihle	
Lábędź	Tas Gulbis	
Gołąb	Tas Ballodis	
Dziki Gołąb	Ta Uhbele	
Skowronek	Tas Zihruls	
Przepiorká	Ta Paipale	
Kruk	Tas Krauklis	
Wroná	Ta Wahrna	
Kukawká	Ta Dseggusé	
Jáskołká	Tas Besdeliņsch	
Wrobel	Tas Swirbulis	E5 ^r
Szczygieł	Dadschu-Putniņsch	

Das Zeißgen

Steglitzza

Die Meise

Talgoxen

Die Nachtigall

Nächtergal

Der Papagey

Pappegoja

Die Nacht-Eul

Nattugla

Die Fledermauß

Flädermuß

Der Storch

Stork

Der Pfau

Päfogel

Der Kranich

Trana

Der Kibitz

Wijpa

Der Habicht

Hööck

Die Biene

Bij

Von den Thieren

Om Diuren

	DAs wilde Thier	Willdiur
	Der Löw	Leyon
	Der Elephant	Elephant
	Der Hirsch/	Hiort
E5 ^v	Das Rehe	Rådiur
	Der Bähr	Biörn
	Der Wolff	Ulff
	Der Fuchs	Rääff
	Der Haase	Hara
	Das Kaninichen	Kaninker
	Das Wildschwein	Willswijn
	Der Igel	Igelkot

Czyżyk	Kaṇṇepu-Putnis Zihśkins. Kiwulis. <i>Manc.</i> Ta Sihlite. Śnedsee.
Słowik	Ta Lagsdegalle
Pápugá	Wahdsem[m]es Wah- lohdse
Sowá	Tas Uhpis. ta Puhze
Niedoperz	Ta Śikś-Spahrne od Pel-Ahde
Bocian	Tas Schugguris. Stahrks
Paw	Ta Pawa
Zoraw	Ta Dschrwe
Czayká	Ta Śeemala Kiwitis
Jástrząb	Tas Wannags
Pszczoła	Ta Bitte.

O Zwierzętách.

No teem Semmes- un Mescha-
Swehreem.

ZWierzę	Tas Mescha Swehrs	
Lew	Tas Lauwa	
Słoń	Tas Eelewants	
Łoś	Ta Ahpscha. Erśchķis	
Sárná	Ta Stirna	E6 ^r
Niedzwiedź	Tas Lahzis	
Wilk	Tas Wilks	
Lis	Ta Lapśa	
Záiąc	Tas Saķķis	
Krolik	Tas Kaninķenis. Kanneuwe	
Wieprz dziki	Ta Mescha Zuhka	
Jeź	Tas Esis	

Der Affe	Apina
Die Meerkatze	Märkatta
Die Zobel	Sabel
Das Eichhorn	Ekkorn
Der Maulwurff	Mullwada
Die Mauß	Mus
Die Ratze	Rotta
Der Esel	Äsna
Das Kamehl	Cameel

Von den Garten-Gewächsen. Om Trägårdzfrucht.

	DEr Garte	ÖRtegård
	Der Gärtner	Kryddegårdzmåstare
	Der Zaun	Gårdesgård
	Das Kraut	Ört
E6 ^v	Die Augurcke	Augurka
	Die Olive	Oliva
	Der Sallat	Salat/ Lactuck
	Die Kresse	Krasse
	Der Kohl	Kåål
	Die Zwibel/ Zipolle	Rölöök
	Der Knoblauch	Hwijtlöök
	Der Kürbis	Pumpa eller Kurbitz
	Die Burkan	Röd Morott
	Die Pasternake	Palsternacka
	Die Bete/ rohte	Rööbeeta
	Rübe	
	Die Rübe	Rofwa
	Die Petrosilien	Persilia
	Der Rettig	Rättikia
	Der Merrettig	Pepperoot
	Der Majoran	Meyeran

Málpá
Kot Morski
Sobol
Wiewiórká
Kret
Mysz
Szczur
Osieł
Wielbłąd

Ta Pehrтіке
Tas Mehrkakķis
Ta Zauna
Tas Wahweris
Tas Kurmis
Ta Pelle
Ta Schurka
Tas Ehselis
Ta Ehrte. Mescha
Sirgs. *it.* Ka-
meelis.

O Ogrodných Owocách. No Dahrsu Sahlehm.

OGrod
Ogrodnik
Plot
Ziele
Ogorek *plur.* Ogurki
Oliwki
Sałatá
Rzeżuchá
Kápuštá
Cybulá
Czosnek
Bania
Márchew
Pásternak
Cwiklá

TAs Dahrss
Tas Dahrseneeks
Ta Wihja. Ta Šehta
Ta Sahle
Tas Kreew-Ahbols
Olliwes. Eljes Ohgas
Ta Šallate
Tee Kehršchi
Tee Kahpohsti
Tee Šihpoļi
Tee Kiplohki
Tas Turku-Ahbols
Tee Burkaņi
Tahs Mohres
Tahs Beetes. Swi-
klis

E7^r

Rzepá
Pietruszká
Rzodkiew
Chrzan
Májeran

Tee Rahziņi
Tahs Pehtersīļjes
Tee Rutķi
Tee Mahr-rutķi
Meirahns

	Der Roßmarin	Roosmarin
	Der Isop	Isop
	Die Salbey	Salwi
	Die Krausemüntze	Myuta
	Die Wermuth	Malört
	Die Raute	Wijnruta
	Die Nessel	Näsla
	Die Blum	Blomma/ Blomster
	Der Stengel	Stialka
E7 ^v	Die Viole	Fiolblomster
	Die Lilje	Lilia
	Die Rose	Roos
	Die Nägelchen	Näglikor
	Die Tulpe.	Tulpan.

Von den Bäumen un[d] Früchten Om Träa och Fruchter.

DEr Baum	TRäa
Die Wurtzel	Root
Der Stamm	Stubbe/ Stamm
Der Zweig	Green
Der Ast	Qwist
Das Blat	Bladh
Der Bast	Bast
Die Rinde	Bark näfwer
Das Gummi	Kyßebärs Kåda
Das Hartz	Kåda eller Härpös
Der Apffelbaum	Äppleträ
Der Birnbaum	Päronträa
Der Pflaumenb.	Plomonträa
Der Kirschbaum	Kirßbersträa
Die Haselstaude	Haßl

Rozmárin	Rosmarins	
Jzop	Tahs Ihsapes	
Szołwiia	Tahs Śalwijes	
Miętá	Tahs Krusumehtres	
Piołun	Tahs Wehrmeles	
Rutá	Tahs Wihnruhtas	
Pokrzywá	Tahs Nahtres	
Kwiát	Ta Puķķe	
Głáb, Látorostká	Tas Kahts. Ta	
	Stihga	
Fiołke	Tas Dseltenas Vio-	E8 ^r
Lilia	Tas Liljes (les	
Roża	Ta Rohse. Rohsite	
Gozdźik	Ta Negelkene. Nag-	
	gliņi	
Tulipan.	Ta Tulpe. Tulpans	

Odrzewie y O Owocách. No Kohkeem un Sahlehm.

DRzewo	TAs Kohks
Korzeń	Ta Śakne
Pień	Tas Bluķķis. Zelms
Gáłąż	Ta Spruhte. Schag-
	Sarriņsch (gars
<i>Jdem</i>	Tas Sars
List	Ta Lappa
Łub	Ta Misa
Łyko	Tee Luhki
Gumia	Tas Świkķis
Zywicá	Tahs Śwakkas
Jábloń	Tas Abohļu Kohks
Gruszká	Bumberu Kohks
Sliwká	Pļuhmes Kohks
Wisnia	Tas Kešbeŗu Kohķs
Leszczyná	Tas Lagsdas Kohks

E8 ^v	Der Feigenbaum	Fikonträä
	Der Pomeranzen- baum	Pomerantzträä
	Der Citrone[n]baum	Citroneträä
	Der Weinstock	Wijnträä
	Der Ellernbaum	Aalleträä
	Die Bircke	Biörck
	Der Buchbaum	Booketrää
	Der Lindenbaum	Lind
	Die Tanne	Furoträä
	Der Weidenbaum	Pijlträä
	Der Johan[n]esbeer- Busch	Johansbäär Buska
	Der Wacholder	Een
	Der Eichbaum	Eek
	Der Hollunderb.	Hollunderträä
	Der Apffel	Apell
	Die Birn	Pärn
	Die Pflaume	Plumon
	Die Kirsche	Kirsbår
	Die Weintraube	Wijndrufwa
	Die Rosine	Roosin
	Die Mandel	Mandel
	Die Citron	Cjtron
	Die Pomerantz	Pomerantz
	Die Limonie	Limon
	Die Feige	Fijkon
F1 ^v	Die Castania	Kastanie-Nött
	Die Nuß	Nött
	Die Haselnuß	Haslnött
	Die Wallnuß	Wallnött
	Die Erdbeer	Jordbäär/ Smultron
	Der Ingber	Ingefer
	Der Pfeffer	Peppar
	Die Muscatblum	Muskatenblumma
	Die Muscat	Muskat

Figá, Figowe Drzewo	Tas Wihges Kohks	
Pomáránczowe Drze- Wo	Tas Pam[m]erantśchu Kohks	F1 ^r
Citrynowe Drzewo	Tas Citroṇu Kohks	
Winna Máćicá	Tas Wihna Kohks	
Oliwkowe Drzewo	Tas Alkśnes Kohks	
Brzozá	Tas Behrses Kohks	
Buk	Wahdsem[m]es Kława	
Lipá	Tas Leepes Kohks	
Jedliná	Tas Preedes Kohks	
Widá	Tas Wihtolis	
Porzeczki	Sustriṇṇu Kruhms	
Jálowiec	Tas Paeggels Kohks	
Dąb álbo Dębiná	Tas Ohsoļu Kohks	
Bez	† Tas Allundra Kohks	
Jáblko álbo, Jábloń	Tas Ahbols	
Gruszká	Tahs Ohgas	
Sliwá	Tahs Pluhmes	
Wisnia	Tahs Kesbehřes	
Grono winne	Tahs Wihnu Ohgas	
Rozynki	Tahs Rosines	
Migdały	Tee Mandels Reeksti	
Cytryná	Citroṇu Ahboļi	
Pomáráncza	Pamrantśchu Ahboļi	
Limonia	Lim[m]oṇu Ahbohļi	
Figá	Wihģes	
Kásztan	Ehrschkoni. Kastaṇes	F2 ^r
Orzech	Tee Reekstee	
Laskowy Orzech	Lagsdu Reekstee	
Włoski Orzech	Wahdsemes Reekstee	
Poziomki	Tahs Semmenes	
Jmbier	Eṇģwers	
Pieprz	Pipperis	
Muszkátowy kwiat	Muśkatu Seedi	
Muszkátowá Gałká	Muśkatu-Reeksts	

† auch Pluhschu-Kohks : á Pluhstiht *purgiren*

Der Saffran

Saffran

Der Caneel

Canelbarck

Der Anniß

Anijs

Der Kümmel

Kummin

Von dem Ackerbau. Om Åkerbruuk.

DEr Hoff

HEm[m]an/ Afwelsgård

Der Baur

Bonde

Der Pflug

Plogh

Der Mist

Dyngia

Die Mistgabel

Dyngiegaffel

Der Flegel

Slaga

Der Fuhrmann

Fohrman

Der Wagen

Wagn

Der Schlitten

Släda

F2^v

Das Rad

Hiul

Der Heuschlag

Engh

Der Acker

Åker

Das Graß

Gräß

Das Stroh

Stråå

Das Heu

Höö

Die Scheune

Örtegård

Die Harcke

Harff

Der Roggen

Rogh

Die Gerste

Biugg

Der Haber

Haffre

Der Weitzen

Hwete

Der Buch-Weitzen

Bughwete

Die Erbse

Årt

Die Bone

Böna

Szafran	Śapprahns. Saw-
	rans
Cynámon	Kaneeles
Anyż	Annihśes
Kmin	Kimmiṇi.

O Dworách y Polu.

No tahs Semmes Kohpschanas.

DWor	TA Muischa	
Chłop	Tas Semneeks.	
	Arrajs	
Plug	Tas Arkls	
Gnoy	Tee Śuhdi	
Widły	Śuhdu Dakśchas	
Cepy	Tas Spriggulis	
Furman	Tas Ohrmannis	
Woz	Tee Wahgi	
Sánie	Tahs Kammanas	
Koło	Tas Rittens. Skrit-	F3 ^r
	telis	
Łąká	Ta Pława	
Rola	Tas Arrums. Ta	
	Sem[m]e	
Trawá	Ta Sahle	
Słomá	Tee Śalmee	
Siáno	Tas Śeens	
Odryna, Stodoła	Tas Śchḡuhnis	
Grábie	Tas Grahbeklis	
Zyto	Tee Rudsi	
Jęczmień	Tee Meeschi	
Owies	Tahs Ausas	
Pszęnicá	Tee Kweeśchi	
Tátárká, Gryká	Tee Griḡḡi	
Groch	Tee Sirniṇi	
Bobr	Tahs Puppas	

	Der Wald	Skogh
	Das Vieh	Fää
	Der Schweinhirt	Swijnaheerde
	Der Küh-Hirt	Kooheerde
	Das Küh-Horn	Koohorn
	Der Stall	Stall
F3 ^v	Die Krippe	Krubba
	Die Weide	Beete
	Die Kuhe	Koo
	Das Kalb	Kalff
	Der Ochs	Nööt
	Das Pferd	Häst
	Das Füllen	Ung Fåla
	Das Schaff	Fåår
	Das Lamb	Lamb
	Der Schöps	Wäder
	Der Bock	Bock
	Die Ziege	Geet
	Das Schwein	Swijn
	Das Färcklein	Gris
	Der Schweintrog	Swijntrog
	Der Hund	Hund
	Die Katze	Katt
	Der Fischteich	Fiskdam.

Von dem Ungezieffer. Om Ohyra.

DEr Frosch	GRoda/ Padda
Die Kröte	Kröta
Der Wurm	Matk Kloßa
Die Schlange	Orm
Die Schnecke	Snäcka

Lás	Tas Mesch	
Bydło	Tee Lohpi	
Swino Pás	Tas Zuhko Ganns	
Pástuch	Tas Lohpu Ganns	
Rog	Ta Gohwju Taure	
Stáynia	Tas Stallis. Ta	
	Kuhts	
Złob	Tahs Reddeles	
Pástwisko	Ta Ganniba	
Krowá	Ta Gohws	
Ciele	Tas Telśch	F4 ^r
Woł	Tas Wehrśis	
Koń	Tas Sirgs	
Zrzebię	Tas Kum[m]elśch	
Owca	Ta Aws	
Báran	Tas Jehrs	
Skop	Tas Auns	
Kozioł	Tas Ahśis	
Kozá	Ta Kasa	
Swiniá	Ta Zuhka	
Prosię	Tas Śiwens	
Koryto	Ta Zuhku Śille	
Pies	Tas Śuns	
Kot	Tas Kaḵḵis	
Sádzáwká	Siwju Dihḵis	

O Owadách.

No teem Tahrpeems.

Zábá	TA Warde
Ropuchá	Tas Kruppis.
	Kaukis
Robak	Tas Tahrps
Wąż	Tas Saltis. Ta
	Tschuhśka
Slimak	Tas Gleemesis

	Die Raupe	Kålmatk
F4 ^v	Die Motte	Bookmaal
	Die Fliege	Fluga
	Die Mücke	Mygg
	Der Käfer	Torn Dyfwel
	Der Heuschrecke	Gräßhoppa
	Die Ameise	Myra
	Die Spinne	Spinnel eller Dverg
	Der Floh	Loppa
	Die Lauß	Luus
	Die Niß.	Gneet.

Von den Metallen und Stei- nen.

Om Metall och Steenar.

	DAs Metall	MAIm/ Metall
	Das Gold	Guld
	Das Silber	Silfwer
	Das Eisen	Järn
	Der Stahl	Ståål
	Das Bley	Blyy
	Das Kupffer	Koppar
	Das Zinn	Tenn
	Der Messing	Meßing
F5 ^v	Der Schwefel	Swafel
	Das Edelgestein	Ädelsteen
	Der Marmorstein	Marmorsteen
	Der Magnet	Magnet

Gaŝiënicá	Ta Kahpe oder Ka- pohstu Tahrpe	
Mol	Ta Kohda. Ta Kohde	F5 ^r
Muchá	Ta Muscha	
Komor	Ta Ohda. Ohde	
Chrząszcz	Ta Wabbole	
Száráncza	Tas Śíšsenis	
Mrowká	Ta Skuddra	
Páiąk	Tas Sirnekślis	
Pchlá	Ta Bluśśe. Bluśśa	
Weż	Ta Uts	
Gnidá	Ta Gnihda.	

O Kruscách y Kámieniách.

No Leetahm kas tohp no Semmes is- lausts un no Akmiņeem

KRuszec	Tahs appaksch sem- mes islaustas Waŗŗu-Leetas	
Złoto	Tas Selts	
Srebro	Tas Śudrabs	
Zelázo	Ta Dselse	
Stal	Tas Tehrauds	
Ołow	Tas Świns	
Miedź	Tas Waŗśch	
Cyná	Ta Alwa	
Mosiądz	Tas Dseltenajs Waŗśch	
Siárká	Ta Śehrs. Ta Seh- wele	F6 ^r
Drogi Kámień	Tas dahrġs Akmins	
Mármur	Tas Marmoŗa Ak- mins	
Máġnes	Tas Dselsu welka- majs Akmins	

Der Bernstein

Bernsteen

Der Stein

Steen

Der Kieselstein

Flinta

Beysatz. Tillågning.

	HÖffärtig	HÖgferdig/ högmodigh
	Försichtig	Försichtig/ achtsam
	Untreu	Otrogen
	Bleich	Bleek
	Nahe gelegen	Närelägen
	Gesegnet	Wälsignad
	Reich	Rijk
	Gottsfürchtig	Gudfrüchtig
	Gantz	Heel/ fulkomlig
	Begierig	Begärligh
F6 ^v	Guthwillig	Wällwillig/ Gunstigh
	Kranck	Swagh/ Siuk
	Hinckend	Halt
	Mager	Mager
	Schnell	Hastig/ snaar
	Eng	Trångt
	Sanfft	Sachtmodigh
	Dunckel	Mörck
	Dünn	Tunn
	Warm	Warm
	Gedultig	Tolamodidh
	Schwer	Tungh/ schwår
	Verdrossen	Ledesam
	Wunderbar	Underbarliga
	Roht	Rödh

Bursztyn

Tas Sihtars. *alii*

Dsihtars

Kámięń

Tas Akmins

Krzęmięń

Tas Krams.

Przydátek. Tahs Peedewas.

PYszny

LEpnis †

Baczný

Gudris. Prah-

Niewierný

Ne-ustizzams (tigs

Bliády

Bahls. Balgans

Bliski

Kaimiņsch. Tuwu

Błogosláwiony

Šwehtihts

Bogáty

Baggats

Pragnący

Deewabihjigs

Cáły

Wiśs

Potrzebuiący

Kahrigs

Dobrowolny

Labprahtigs

F7^r

Chory

Neweššels

Chromy

Klibs

Chudy

Leešs

Bystry

Ahtrs. Atkils

Wąski

Schaurs

Cichy

Lehns

Cięmny

Tumsch

Cięnki

Plahns. Teews

Ciepły

Šilts

Cierpliwy

Pazeetigs

Cięszki

Gruhts

Bolesny, Uprykrzony

Škum[m]igs. Kuhtrigs

Cudowny

Brihniškigs

Czerwony

Šarkans

† alle *Adjectiva* haben in *foem.* a. wenige i. als Lepnis/ Lepna. Deggots brennend. Deggoti in *foem.* nicht Deggota.

	Wachsam	Wakande/ waksam
	Rein	Reen/ Skär
	Fernerweit	Länger Borta
	Hell	Klaar
	Hohl	Tom/ Öde
	Lang	Långh
	Vollkommen	Fulkomliga
	Gesund	Helbregd
	Zeitig/ reiff	Tijdigh/ Mogen
	Teuer	Dyr
	Starck	Stark
	Zweyfach	Twefaldigh/ Dubbel
F7 ^v	Falsch	Falsk
	Gefärbt	Fergat
	Sorgfältig	Bekymbrad/ sorgfäldig
	Weich	Blööt/ Week
	Glatt	Slätt
	Tieff	Diup
	Hungerig	Hungrig
	Faul/ träg	Laat
	Heiß	Warmt
	Fertig/ bereit	Tillpyntat/ tilberedt
	Grob/ dick	Grooff/ tiock
	Lieulich/ anmuhtig	Liufligh/ behageligh
	Einig	Endrächtigh/ Eenig
	Gleich/ Eben	Lykn/ Jämn
	Lügenhafft	Lögnachtigh
	Verwandter	Frände/ Blodzförwand
	Zerbrochen	Sönderbrutin
	Barmhertzig	Barmhärtig
	Kahl	Naken
	Klein	Liten
	Jung	Ung
	Naß	Wååt
	Beredsam	Wältaligh
	Schön	Sköön
	Himmlisch	Himmelsk

Czuły	Mohdrigs	
Czysty	Šchķihksts	
Daleki	Tahls	
Dęty	Skaidrs	
Dęty prozny	Dohbains	
Długi	Garšch	
Doskonály	Pilnigs	
Zdrowy	Weśśals	
Dostały, doyrzály	Eetezzis	
Drogi	Dahrgs	
Duży	Stiprs	
Dwoiáki	Diwikahrtigs	
Fálszywy	Netaišnis/ wiltigs	F8 ^r
Fárbowány	Vehrwehts	
Frásobliwy	Gahdigs/ Behdigs	
Gibki mięki	Mihkst	
Głátki	Gluddens	
Głęboki	Dsilsch	
Głodny	Isśalzis	
Gnusny	Šlinkš	
Gorący	Karsts	
Gotowy	Gattaws	
Gruby	Rupšch. Beeśš	
Grzeczny, Hoży	Jauks	
Zgodliwy, Zgodny	Weenaidigs	
Rowny, Jednákowy	Lihdsens	
Kłámliwy	Melkulis	
Krewny	Raddeneeks	
Złámány	Šalauših̃ts	
Litosciwy	Schehligs	
Łysy	Pliks. Kails	
Mály	Maśš	
Młody	Jauns	
Mokry	Šlapsch	
Mowny	Tehrsigs	
Piękny	Dischans jauks	
Niebieski	Debbeskigs	

F8 ^v	Lehrsam/ gelehrt	Lård
	Unrein	Oreen
	Zornig	Wredsam
G1 ^v	Frembd	Fremmande
	Gegenwärtig	Närwarande
	Verdorben	Fördärffwad
	Gefreßig	Frässande
	Rund	Rund
	Scharff	Streng
	Betrogen	Bedrägeligh
	Väterlich	Faderligh
	Brennend	Brinnande
	Gebraten	Steekin
	Truncken	Druckn
	Fleißig	Flijtigh
	Ehrlich	Hedersam
	Unterthan	Underdänigh
	Geitzig	Girigh
	Nützlich	Nyttig
	Arbeitsam	Arbetsam
	Warhafftig	Sanfärdigh
	Verkauft	Sold
	Zerrissen	Rijfwit
G1 ^v	Bund	Brokot
	Groß	Stoor
	Muthwillig	Mootwilligh
	Gesäet	Sådt
	Gestraft	Straffat
	Verborgten	Fördolt
	Betrübt	Bedröfwad
	Bitter	Besk eller Bitter
	Bekandt	Kunnigh
	Scheinbar	Synligh
G1 ^v	Toll/ rasend	Galen/ Rasende

Náuczony	Mahzihts	
Nieczysty	Neščķihksts	
Gniewliwy	Bahrgs. Duśmigs.	G1 ^r
	Grins	
Goscinny	Śweśch	
Obecny	Klaht-eśsohts	
	-buhdams	
Zepsowány	Śamaitahts	
Obżarty	Rihjigs	
Okragły	Appaļsch	
Ostry	Aśś	
Oszukány	Wiltigs. Krahpigs	
Oyczysty	Tehwischkigs	
Goráiący	Deggots	
Pieczony	Zepts	
Piiány	Peedsehris	
Pilny	Tizzis. Tikkuśch.	
	Tiklis	
Pocziwy	Gohdigs	
Podległy	Dsimts-Wihrs	
Łákomy	Śihksts. Negauśigs	
Pożyteczny	Derrigs. Labbs	
Robolny Roboczy	Strahdneezijs	
Prawdziwy	Taiśnis. Ustizzigs	
Przedány	Pahrdohts	
Poszárpany, Podarty	Śaplohśihts	
Pstry	Raibs	
Wielki	Leels	
Rospustny Swawobny	Pahrgalwigs	
Siany	Apśehts	G2 ^r
Karány	Śohdihts	
Skryty, Zátaiiony	Paślehpts	
Smętny, Frásobliwy	Noskummis	
Gorzki	Ruhkts	
Znáiomny, Swiádomy	Pasihstams	
Oczywisty	Skaidris	
Szalony	Traks	

	Grau	Gråå
	Stumm	Stum/ Dumbe
	Fett	Feet
	Gedrehet	Swarfwad
	Hart	Hård
	Arm	Fattigh
	Bekleidet	Klädder
	Gewaschen	Twettat
	Demühtig	Ödmink
	Hartnäckig	Halsstarrigh/ Hård- nackad
	Gebraucht	Bruukad
G2 ^v	Lustig	Lustigh
	Ewig	Ewigh
	Ehrwürdig	Ährewördigh
	Getreu	Trogen
	Schuldiger	Giäldenär
	Frey	Frij/ Ledigh
	Schamhafftig	Blygsam
	Allerley	Allahandaslag
	Keiner	Ingen
	Verschlossen	Fersluten
	Krum	Krocket
	Geladen	Budin
	Verdient	Förtient
	Eifferig	Iffrigh
	Verlohren	Förlorad/ Förtappad
	Grün	Gröön
	Kalt	Kalt
	Boßhafftig	Ond
	Vollkommen	Fulkomlig
	Welck	Wißnad
	Leibhafftig	Lekamelig
	Lebendig	Lefwande
	Fruchtbar	Fruchtsam

Száry	Śirms	
Niemy	Mehms	
Thusty	Taukśś	
Toczony	Śagreests	
Twárdy	Zeets	
Ubogi	Nabbags	
Ubrány	Apǵehrbts	
Umyty	Masgats	
Uniżony	Sems. pasemigs	
Upárty	Patgalwigs	
Używány	Nobrukehts. No- walkohts	
Wesoły	Preezigs. Lihgśmis	
Wieczny	Muhschigs	
Wielebny	Gohdajams	
Wierny	Peetizzigs	
Winny	Parradneeks	
Wolny	Brihws	
Wstydliwy	Kaunigs	G3 ^r
Wszeláki Wszelki	Wissenadigs	
Zaden	Neweens	
Zámkniony	Aisślehgtś	
Zákrzywiony	Lihks	
Záproszony	Aizinahts. Luhgtś	
Zásłużony	Ar gohdu peedsih- wojis	
Zárliwy	Eekarśis	
Zgubiony	Pamests. Pasuddis	
Zielony	Salśch	
Zimny	Auksts	
Złosliwy	Blehdigs. Niknis	
Zupełny	Pilnigs	
Więdły	Śawihtis	
Zyjący	Ihstems	
Zywy	Dsihws	
Zyzny	Augligś	

	Ich lauffe	Jagh Löper
	Verwahre	Jagh Bewarar
	Schnarche	Jagh Snarcker
	Blase	Jagh Bläser
	Fange	Jagh Fångar
	Werffe	Jagh Kastarbort
	Warte	Jagh Förwenter/ För- töfwar
G3 ^v	Schöpffe	Jagh Öser
	Lese	Jagh Läser
	Thue Leid	Jagh Qwälier
	Lasse zu	Jagh effterläter/ tilstä- dier
	Finde	Jagh Finner
	Befinde (erfahre)	Jagh Erfahr
	Rühre an	Jagh Rörar wide
	Brumme	Jagh Knorrrar/ Morrar
	Rede	Jagh Talar
	Zürne	Jagh Wredgas
	Spiele	Jagh Spelar/ leeker
	Esse	Jagh Äter
	Niese	Jagh Niuser Prustar
	Liege	Jagh Liuger
	Liebe	Jagh Älskar
	Begrabe	Jagh Begrafwer
	Lauffe	Jagh Löper
	Fliege	Jagh Flyger
	Fülle	Jagh Upfyller
	Habe	Jagh Hafwer
	Menge	Jagh Blandar
	Wohne	Jagh Boor
	Beuge	Jagh Böyer
	Lege auff	Jagh Pålägger
	Kehre um	Jagh Wänderom
G4 ^v	Giesse ein	Jagh Giuterin
	Überrede	Jagh Öfwertalar
	Ich erinnere mich	Jagh Påminner

Biegam	ES tekku	
Chowam	Paglabbu	
Chrápam	Kṛahzu	
Chuchám, Dmucham	Puhschu	
Chwytam	Notweṛṛu	
Ciskam	Mettu	
Czekam	Pagaidu	
Czerpam	Śmellu	
Czytam	Es Laśśu	G4 ^r
Szkodzę	Darru Skahdu	
Dopuszczam	Dohmu Waḷḷu	
Náyduię	Attrohdu. Dabboju	
Doswiadczam	Śajuhtu	
Dotykam	Aiskaṛṛu	
Mruczę	Ṛuhzu	
Gadam	Runnaju	
Gniewam się	Duśmoju	
Gram, Igram	Meeśloju. Spehleju	
Jem	Ehmu & Ehdu	
Kicham	Śchḡaudu	
Kłámam Łgę	Melloju	
Kocham	Mihloju	
Pogrzebuię	Aprohku	
Biegam	Behgu	
Łátam	Skreenu	
Mácam	Peepildu	
Mam	Man irr	
Mieszam	Śajauzu	
Mieszkam	Dsiwoju	
Náchylam	Lohku	
Pokładam	Usleeku	
Obracám	Apgṛeeschu	
Nalewám	Eeleiju	G5 ^r
Námáwiam	Pahrrunnaju	
Przypomlnam sobie	Atminnejohs	

Verbessere	Jagh Förbättrar
Verklage	Jagh Klagar
Besehe	Jagh Beseer/ skodar
Beschehre	Jagh Beskiär
Begabe	Jagh Wedergäller/
Erwehle	Jagh Uthwälier
Begiesse	Jagh Bestänker
Beraube	Jagh Röfwar
Verwahre	Jagh Förwarar
Baue	Jagh Bygger
Haue ab	Jagh Huggeraff
Reisse ab	Jagh Slijteraf
Warte	Jagh Förwenter/ För- töfwar
Zehle ab	Jagh Räknar
Ruhe	Jagh Hwilar
Antworte	Jagh Swarar
Sage ab	Jagh Säger aff
Schneide ab	Jagh Skär aff
Schwere ab	Jagh Forswärier
Kleide mich an	Jagh Kläder påmig
Beweine	Jagh Begrätar
Betriege	Jagh Bedrager
G5 ^v Mache auff	Jagh Öpnar
Zerbreche	Jagh Sönderbryter
Gedencke	Jagh Kommer ihogh
Stosse	Jagh Stöter
Bewege	Beweker
Lobe	Jagh Lofwar
Fange an	Jagh Begynnar
Helffe	Jagh Hielper
Befehle	Jagh Befaller
Ich verdamme	Jagh Fördämer
Erkenne	Jagh Kenner
Leihe	Jagh Länar
Verfluche	Jagh Förbannar
Höre auff	Jagh Hörer

Poprąwiam
 Oskárzam
 Oglądam
 Opątruię
 Obdarżam
 Obieram
 Oblewam
 Rozbiiam
 Chowam
 Buduię
 Odcinam
 Odrywam
 Czekam

Darŗu labbaki
 Apśuhdsu
 Apraugu. Apskattu
 Śagahdaju
 Apdahwanaju
 Israugu
 Apleiju
 Aplaupeju
 Paglabbu
 Ustaiśu. Uszehrtru
 Nozehrtru
 Norauju. Noplehśu
 Gaidu

Odliczam
 Odpoczywam
 Odpowiadam
 Piłuię
 Odrzynam
 Odrzekam się
 Ubieram się
 Załuię Opłakuię
 Oszukiwam
 Otwieram
 Łamię
 Pamiętam
 Trącam
 Ruszam, Rucham
 Chwałę
 Zaczynam
 Pomagam
 Polecam
 Potępiam
 Przyznawam
 Pożyczam
 Przeklinam
 Przesławiam

Noskaitu
 Duśśu
 Atbildeju
 Nosahġu
 Nogreeschu
 Noswehrohs
 Apġehrbjohs
 Apraudu
 Peekraphju
 Atweŗŗu
 Śalauschu
 Atminnejohs
 Gruhschu
 Kustahju
 Teizu
 Eeśakku
 Palihdsu
 Pawehlu
 Pasuddenaju
 Atsihstu
 Aisdohmu
 Nolahdu
 Atstahju

G6^r

	Bitte	Jagh Beder
	Kan	Jagh Kan/ förmär
	Verspreche	Jagh Lofwar/ tilsäyer
	Ruffe	Jagh Kallar
	Frage	Jagh Frågar
	Zünde an	Jagh Tänder up
	Wische ab	Jagh Stryker aff
	Sattle	Jagh Sadlar
	Lege zusammen	Jagh Laggertilsamman
	Höre	Jagh Hörer
	Verbrenne	Jagh Förbrenner
	Verrichte	Jagh Förättar
G6 ^v	Wiederstehe	Jagh Står emot
	Gehe	Jagh Gåår
	Schiesse	Jagh Skiuter
	Zittere	Jagh Skälfwer
	Bleibe	Jagh Blifwer
	Halte	Jagh Haltar
	Vertraue	Jagh Förtroer
	Stehle	Jagh stial
	Wasche	Jagh Twättar
	Falle	Jagh Faller
	Erbitte	Jagh Kräffwer
	Verliere	Jagh Förlorar
	Gebrauche	Jahg Brukar
	Wecke auff	Jagh Wäckerup
	Will	Jagh Will
	Kräncke	Jagh Ligger siuk
	Verachte	Jagh Förachtar
	Straffe	Jagh Tuchtar Straffar
	Schreye	Jagd Ropar
	Kauffe	Jagh Köper
	Schweige	Jagh Tijger
	Trage	Jagh Bär
	Trincke	Jagh Dricker
	Schreibe	Jagh Skrifwer

Proszę	Luhdsu	
Mogę	Spehju	
Obiecuję	Apśohlju	
Wołam	Śauku	
Pytam	Praśśu. Jautaju	
Zápalam	Eededsinaju	
Ocieram	Noślauku	
Siodłam	Śedloju	
Składam	Śaleeku	
Słucham	Klauśu	
Pálę	Śadedsinaju	
Odprawuię	Padarru	
Sprzeciwiam się	Tuṛrohs pretti	G7 ^r
Idę	Eemu	
Strzelám	Śchauju	
Drzę	Drebbu	
zostawam	Paleeku	
Trzymam	Turru	
Wierzę, Dufam	Ustizzu	
Kradnę	Sohgu	
Myię	Masgaju	
Padam	Krihtu	
Przeprászam	Isluhdsu. Peeluhdsu	
Gubię	Pamettu	
Używam	Walkoju	
Obudzam	Uszelļu	
Chcę	Gribbu	
Choruię	Eśmu neweśśels.	
	Śirgstu	
Zgardzám	Nizzinaju	
Karzę	Pahrmahzu	
Wrzeszczę Wołam	Brehzu	
Kupuię	Pirku	
Milczę	Zeeschu kluśś	
Noszę	Neśśu	
Piię	Dseṛṛu	
Piszę	Rakstu	

	Bezahle	Jagh Betalar
	Faste	Jagh Fastar
G7 ^v	Führe	Jagh Leeder
	Verkauffe	Jagh Köpar
	Arbeite	Jagh Arbetar
	Diene	Jagh Tienar
	Lache	Jagh Leer
	Koche	Jagh Kokar
	Binde	Jagh Binder
	Sehe	Jagh Seer
	Gläube	Jagh Troor
	Verdiene	Jagh Förtienar
	Nenne	Jagh Nämner
	Sterbe	Jagh Döör
	Werde selig	Jagh Blifwer salig.

Płacę	Makśaju	
Poszczę	Gaweju	
Prowadzę	Weddu	G8 ^r
Przedaię	Pahrdohdu	
Robię	Strahdaju	
Uśluguię	Kalpoju	
Smieiię się	Es Śmeijohs	
Wárzę	Wahrijju	
Wiążę	Śaśeenu	
Widzę	Redsu	
Wierzę	Tezzu	
Zaśluguię	Nopelnu	
Zowię	Śauku	
Umieram	Mirstu	
Zbáwionym stáię się	Tohpu Śwehts	

Register der Capitel.

VOn GOtt und Geistern.
Von dem Himmel und der Welt.
Von der Seelen und Sinnen.
Von dem Leibe und seinen Theilen.
Von der Kirchen und Kirchensachen.
Von den Ehren-Nahmen.
Von den Geschlechten und Verwand-
Von der Schule. (schafften.
Von den Kinderspielen.
Von der Kauffmannschaft.
Vom Krieg und Kriegs-Zurüstungen
Von der Apotecken un[d] Kranckheiten.
Von den Handwercksleuten.
Von dem Hauß und Hauß-Gerähte.
Von der Kleidung.
Von Speiß und Tranck.
Von den Fischen.
Von den Vögeln.
Von den Thieren.
Von den Garten-Gewächsen.
Von den Bäumen und Früchten.
Von dem Ackerbau.
Von dem Ungeziefer.
Von den Metallen.
Beysatz.

OM Gudh och Anderne.
Om Himmelen och Werlden.
Om Siälen och Sinnen.
Om Lekamen och des Deelar.
Om Kyrckian och Kyrckians Saaker.
Om Ähro Nampn.
Om Slächt och Skyldskap.
Om Scholar.
Om Barnespeel.
Om Köpenskap.
Om Krigh och Krigs-till Rustning.
Om Apoteek och Siuckdomar.
Om Handwärcks Folk.
Om Huuß och Bohagstygh.
Om Kläder.
Om Maat och Dryck.
Om Fiskar.
Om Fogelar.
Om Diur.
Om Trägårdzfrucht.
Om Trää och Fruchter.
Om Åkerbruuck.
Om Ohyra.
Om Metaller och Steernar.
Tillägning.

O Bogu y O Duchách.
O Swiecie y Niebie
O Duszy y Zmysłách.
O Ciele y iego Częściach.
O Kosciele y Koscielných Rzeczách.
O Godnosciah y Sławie.
O Rodzáiu, Látách, y Pokrewnoscí.
O Szkole.
O Igrzyskách, Dziecinnych.
O Kupiectwie.
O Woynie y Zbroiu wojennym.
O Aptece, y Chorobách.
O Rzemiesnikách.
O Domu y Sprzętu Domowym.
O Odzieniu.
O Jedzenie y Napoiu.
O Rybách.
O Ptakách.
O Zwierzętách.
O Ogrodných-Owocách.
O Drzewie y Owocách.
O Dworách y Polu
O Owadách.
O Kruscách y Kamięniách.
Przykłady.

NO Deewa un Garreem
 No Debbes un Paśaules
 No Dwehśeles un Prahta
 No Meeśas un wiṇṇas Gabbaleem
 No Basnizas un Basnizas Leetahm
 No Gohdu Wahrdeem
 No Ziltim un Raddeem
 No Śkohles
 No Behrnu spehlejameem Rihkeem
 No tahs Prezześchanas
 No Kaṛṛa un Kaṛṛu-Rihkeem
 No Apteeḷes un no Neweśśelibahm
 No Ammatneekeem
 No Nammu un Namma-Rihkeem
 No Drehbehm
 No Ehdamo un Dsehramo Leetahm
 No Siwim
 No Putnim
 No Semmes un Mescha-Swehreem
 No Dahrsu Sahlehm
 No Kohkeem un Sahlehm
 No tahs Semmes-Kohpśchanas
 No Tahrpehm
 No Leetahm kas tohp no Sem[m]es islausts
 Peedewas un Akmineem

Facsimiles

Facsimiles of the leaves

A1^r, A1^v–A2^r, D1^v–D2^r, E2^v–E3^r, F5^v–F6^r,
G4^v–G5^r, G8^v–H1^r, and H1^v–H2^r,

from the copy held by Uppsala University Library, *Carolina Rediviva*.

Wörter= Büchlein/

Wie
Ezliche gebräuchliche Sachen
auff
Deutsch/Schwedisch/
Polnisch und Lettisch/
Zu benennen seynd.



N J G A/
Bey Georg Matth. Nöller 1705.

Von Vtt und Geistern.

Om Gudh och Andarne.

Der GOTT	Gudh
Gott der Vater	Gudh Fader
Gott der Sohn	Gudz Son
Gott der h. Geist	Den Helige Anda
Die h. Dreyfaltig-	Den Helige Trefaldig-
keit	heet

Der Engel	Engel
Der Teuffel	Diefwul
Das Gespenst.	Spöke.

Von dem Himmeli und der Welt.

Om Himmelen och Werlden.

Der Himmel	Himmel
Die Welt	Werld
Der Stern	Stierna
Die Sonne	Sool
Der Mond	Måna
Die Wolcke	Moln
Das Feur	Eld
Die Luft	Lufft
Die Erde	Jord
Das Wasser	Watr
Der Wind	Wäder
Das Ungewitter	Wäderleef

Das

O Bogu y O Duchach;
No Deewa um Garreem.

Bog	Is Deews
Bog Ociec	Deews tas Lehws
Bog Syn	Deews tas Dehls
Duch Święty	Deewstas Swehtajs
	Gars
Święta Troycá	Ta Swehta Triadiba
Aniol	Tas Engells
Diabel	Tas Welns
Strách nocny.	Tas Johds.

O Swiecie y Niebie.
No Debbes um Pasauls.

Niebo	Is Debbes
Świat	Ta Pasaule
Gwiazdá	Ta Swaigsne
Słonce	Ta Saule
Miesiac	Tas Mehnes
Chmurá	Ta Padebbes
Ogień	Tas Ugguns
Powietrze	Ta Gaifs
Ziemia	Ta Semme
Wodá	Tas Uhdens
Wiátr	Tas Wehysch
Niepogodá	Tas ne-labs Gaifs

Az

Po

Das Färsel	Seele
Der Schüßkarm	Schufskärre

Von dem Hauß und Hauß- Gerähte

Om Huuset och Bohagstyg.

Das Hauß	Huûß
Das Vorhauß	Förmaak
Die Thüre	Dör
Der Riegel	Rigel
Die Schwelle	Tröskell
Die Leiter	Stegar
Die Treppe	Trappa
Der Balcke	Bielle
Das Dach	Taak
Der Dachziegel	Taak-Tegel
Der Mauerstein	Tegelsteen
Die Winde	Wind
Die Rinne	Ränna
Der Schorstein	Storsteen
Die Küche	Köök
Der Feuerherd	Elldstadh
Das Holz	Wodh
Der Rauch	Röök
Die Asche	Aske

Die

Szor
Taczki

Zahs Wehrseles
Zas Dsennamajs
Rattiasch.

O Domu y Sprzetu Domowym,
No Nammui un Namma Ribkeem.

Dom
Sien

Drzwi

Zaporá

Prog

Drábiná

Schody

Tram

Dách

Dáchowká

Mármurowy kámién

Windá

Ryná

Komin

Kuchnia

Ognisko

Drzewo

Dym

Popiół

Zas Nams

Preksh Nams

Zahs Durwis

Zas Klinkis

Zas Sleggnis

Zahs Perfleennamas

Treppes

Utsahpes. Pakahpes

Zas Balkis

Zas Juntis

Zas Dakstiasch

Zas Muhra Alminis

Za Winde

Za Renne

Zas Sturstens

Zas Ugguns-Rurs

Za Ugguns-Beeta

Za Malka

Tee Dubini

Tee Pelnee

D 2

Wag

Der Gründling	Gründling
Der Schmerling	Smerling
Die Quappe	Laka
Die Karpe	Karp
Der Alant	Alant
Der Sandat	Gidß
Der Wemgall	Wingall
Der Strömling	Strömling

Die Kotange	Wört
Die Karus	Karus
Die Schley	Gli
Der Brasse	Braksn
Die Aulier	Ostrot

Die Muschel	Musler
Der Fischrogen	Fisträän
Die Fischmilch	Fiste Wibble
Die Grate	Fistbeen
Die Schuppe.	Fiall.

Von den Vögeln

Om Foglar

Der Vogel	Fogel
Der Schnabel	Nabb

Der Flügel	Winga
------------	-------

Kielb'
Sliż
Mientuz
Kárp
Plocicá
Sedacz
Cyrtá
Stremitgá

Jáż
Karáś
Lin
Lefzcz

Pomuchle
Ikra
Mlecż
Ośc
Luská

Zas Grundulis
Zas Smehrlens
Za Behdfele
Za Kahrve
Za Steepat. Alante
Zas Sandahs
Za Wimba
Za Renge. ta Strim-
male

Za Randa
Za Karruhse
Za Pihne
Zas Plaudis
Zas Bahdsemme
Gleemes

Zas Gleemes
Sivju Jfri
Sivju Peens
Za Affafa
Tee Swihai.

O Ptakách.

No teem Putneem.

PTak
Nos Praszý

Skrzydło

Zas Putnis
Zas Degguns.
Nibbe

Zas Spahrnis

E 3

Grze

Der Schwefel Swafel

Das Edelgestein Adelssteen
Der Marmorstein Marmorsteen

Der Magnet Magnet

Der Bernstein Bernsteen

Der Stein Steen
Der Kieselstein Flinta

Beysatz.

Lillägning.

Hoffärtig
Fürsichtig

Untreu

Bleich

Nah gelegen

Gefegnet

Reich

Gottsfürchtig

Hantz

Begierig

Högferdig/högmodigh
Försichtig/achtsam

Strogen

Bleef

Närelägen

Bälsignad

Rijf

Gudfrüchtig

Heel/fulkomlig

Begärligh

Guth:

Siarká	Za Schrs. Za Sch- wele
Drogi Kámién	Zas dahrgs Afmins
Márimur	Zas Marimora Af- mins
Mágnés	Zas Oselsu welka- majs Afmins
Bursztyn	Zas Sihtars. alí Oshtars
Kámién	Zas Afmins
Krzemién	Zas Krams.

Przydátek. Zahs Peedewas.

Pyszny	Epnis †
Baczny	Gudris. Praha
Niewierny	Ne-ustizams (tigs)
Błády	Bahla. Balaans
Bliski	Kaiminsch. Turwu
Błogosławiony	G. veltints
Bogáty	Baggats
Pragnacy	Deewabihjigs
Cały	Wils
Potrzebuiacy	Kabrigs
† alle Adjectiva haben in foem. a. wenige i. als	
Epnis/ Perna. Degaots brennend.	
Deggoti in foem. nicht Deggota.	

Do

Giesse ein
 Überrede
 Ich erinnere mich
 Verbessere
 Verklage
 Besche
 Beschehre
 Begabe
 Erwehle
 Begiesse
 Beraube
 Verwahre
 Bane
 Sane ab
 Reisse ab
 Warte

Zehle ab
 Ruhe
 Antworte
 Sage ab
 Schneide ab
 Schwere ab
 Kleide mich an
 Beweine
 Betrieße

Jagh Winterin
 Jagh Ofwertalar
 Jagh Päminner
 Jagh Förbättrar
 Jagh Klagar
 Jagh Beser/ Rodar
 Jagh Bestiär
 Jagh Wedergäller/
 Jagh Uthwälier
 Jagh Bestänter
 Jagh Råfwar
 Jagh Färwarar
 Jagh Bygger
 Jagh Huggaraff
 Jagh Slijteraf
 Jagh Förwenter/ För
 råfwar
 Jagh Råknar
 Jagh Hmilar
 Jagh Swarar
 Jagh Säger aff
 Jagh Skär aff
 Jagh Forstvärer
 Jagh Kläder pämig
 Jagh Begratar
 Jagh Bedrager

Ma

Nalewám
Námáwiam
Przypomlnam sobie
Poprawiam
Oskarżam
Oglądam
Opatruję
Obdarżam
Obieram
Oblewam
Rozbijam
Chowam
Buduję
Odcinam
Odrywam
Czekam

Odliczam
Odpoczywam
Odpowiadam
Piliuję
Odrzynam
Odrzekam się
Ubieram się
Zakuję Opłakuję
Oszukiwam

Geleju
Naherrunnaju
Atminneiots
Darru labbafi
Apsu dsu
Ayrangu. Apskattu
Sagahdaju
Awdahwanaju
Jsrangu
Apleju
Aplaupeju
Paglabbu
Uetaifu. Uzeheitu
Nozeheitu
Norauju. Noplehsu
Gaidu

Noskattu
Duffu
Atbildeju
Nosahgu
Nogreeschu
Noswebrohs
Augehrbjohs
Apraudu
Peetraphju

G 5

Otwie-

Register der Capitel.

VON GOTT und Geistern.
Von dem Himmel und der Welt.
Von der Seelen und Sinnen.
Von dem Leibe und seinen Theilen.
Von der Kirchen und Kirchensachen.
Von den Ehren-Nahmen.
Von den Geschlechten und Verwands-
Von der Schule. (schafften.
Von den Kinderspielen.
Von der Kauffmannschafft.
Vom Krieg und Kriegs-Zurüstungen.
Von der Apotrecken un Kranckheiten.
Von den Handwerckslenten.
Von dem Haus und Haus-Gerähte.
Von der Kleidung.
Von Speis und Trancck.
Von den Fischen.
Von den Vögeln.
Von den Thieren.
Von den Garten-Gewächsen.
Von den Bäumen und Früchten.
Von dem Ackerbau.
Von dem Ungeziefer.
Von den Metallen.
Beysatz.

Register öfwer Capitlen.

Om Gudh och Anderne.
Om Himmelen och Werlden.
Om Sielen och Sinnen.
Om Iefamen och des Deelar.
Om Kyrckian och Kyrckians Saaker.
Om Nyro Nampn.
Om Slächt och Skyldskap.
Om Scholar.
Om Barnespeel.
Om Köpenstap.
Om Krigh och Krigs-till Rüstning.
Om Apotek och Siuckdomar.
Om Handwårds Folk.
Om Hush och Bohagstyg.
Om Kläder.
Om Waat och Dryck.
Om Fiskar.
Om Fogelar.
Om Diur.
Om Trägårdzfrucht.
Om Träd och Fruchter.
Om Aferbeuuck.
Om Ohyra.
Om Metaller och Steernar.
Tillägning.

H

Roz.

Rózdziałow.

O Fortu y O Duchách.
O Świecie y Niebie
O Duszy y Zmysłách.
O Ciele y iego Cześciách.
O Kościele y Koscielných Rzeczách.
O Godnościach y Sławie.
O Rodzaju, Látách, y Pokrewności.
O Szkole.
O Igrzyskách, Dziecinnych,
O Kupiectwie.
O Woynie y Zbroiu wojennym.
O Aprece, y Chorobách.
O Rzemieslnikách.
O Domu y Sprzetu Domowym.
O Odzieniu.
O Jedzenie y Napoiu.
O Rybách.
O Ptakách.
O Zwierzętách.
O Ogrodných-Owocách.
O Drzewie y Owocách.
O Dworách y Polu
O Owadách.
O Kruścách y Kamieniách.
Przykłady.

Sanemſchana to Nodalto.

No Deewa un Garreem
No Debbes un Paſaules
No Dwehſeles un Prahta
No Meefas un wianas Sabbaleem
No Baſnizas un Baſnizas Leetahm
No Gohdu Wahrdeem
No Ziltum un Raddeem
No Ekobles
No Behrnu ſpehleiamneem Rihkeem
No tahs Prezzeschanas
No Karra un Karru Rihkeem
No Upreekes un no Neweffelibahm
No Ammatneefneem
No Nammu un Namma Rihkeem
No Drehbehm
No Ehdam o un Dſehramo Leetahm
No Siwim
No Putnim
No Semmes un Meſcha-Swehreem
No Dahrſu Sahlehm
No Kohkeem un Sahlehm
No tahs Semmes-Kohpſchanas
No Fahrpehm
No Leetahm kaſ tohp no Semmes is laufſs
Peedewas un Almineem

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