

## 11 APPENDIX B - CLASSIFICATION OF PRUZZISCHE VOKABELN

This section includes the following information:

- Classification of Bobrowski's *PV*, by number and word count, including the PN, cf. *Introduction*
- Statistical overview
- Words of uncertain origin and unusual words

### 11.1 Classification by number and word count

Every entry opens with a number, entered by the editor, followed by Bobrowski's headword and its meaning. The total number of Bobrowski's entries is 583. All lemmata are listed. Both the main, i.e. first entry and the derivatives, are counted. Thus, for example, Bobrowski's entry '403 *rikis* "Herr", *rikijiskai* "herrlich" constitutes one entry, comprising in this case one number and two words.

The *PV* forms the basis of both the *Classification* and *Statistical Overview*, below. *Lemmata* and *words* are used synonymously.

#### A Fauna and Flora: 141 numbers (149 words):

##### A.1 Fauna

##### A.1.1 Domestic and wild animals (including animal products, such as milk): 37 numbers (41 words):

11 *alne* 'Tier'; 29 *awins* 'Widder'; 32 *aswinan* 'Stutenmilch'; 57 *bebrus* 'Biber'; 61 *braydis* 'Elch' (PN); 86 *duckis* 'Hamster' (PN); 88 *dadan* 'Milch'; 111 *eristian* 'Lamm'; 128 *gau* 'Kuh' (PN); 133 *glumbe* 'Hinde'; 134 *gaylux* 'Hermelin'; 196 *kurwis* 'Ochse'; 197 *kamstian* 'Schaf'; 214 *kalttestis klokis* 'Zeidelbär' (PN); 215 *klokis* 'Bär'; 230 *kuylis* 'Eber'; 250 *luysis* 'Luchs'; 255 *lape* 'Fuchs' (PN); 280 *mosuco* 'Wiesel'; 298 *mensas* 'Fleisch'; 303 *naricis* 'Teufelskind'; 343 *paustocaican* 'Wildpferd'; 355 *parstian* 'Ferkel', *parsistian* 'Ferkelchen'; 404 *ragingis* 'Hirsch'; 423 *sasins* 'Hase' (PN); 439 *sirwis* 'Reh'; 462 *swirins* Tiere; 466 *sunis* 'Hund'; 480 *scalenix* 'Vorstehund'; 502 *tauris* 'Wisent'; 526 *udro* 'Otter' (PN); 531 *wose* 'Ziege' (PN) *wosuks* 'Bock', *wolistian* 'Zicklein' (PN); 541 *wissambris* 'Eber'; 542 *wilkis* 'Wolf' (PN); 544 *weware* 'Eichhorn'; 545 *wobsdus* 'Dachs'; 565 *werstian* 'Kalb',

*wersistian* 'Kälbchen'.

A.1.2 Birds: 25 numbers (26 words):

12 *aytegenis* 'kleiner Specht'; 21 *antis* 'Ente'; 76 *bruneto* 'Haselhuhn'; 91 *doacke* 'Star'; 135 *gulbis* 'Schwan' (PN); 136 *genix* 'Specht'; 137 *geguse* 'Kuckuck'; 150 *geauris* 'Wasserrabe'; 151 *gerwe* 'Kranich' (PN); 168 *gertistian* 'Küchlein'; 204 *krixtieno* 'Erdschwalbe' (PN); 205 *kracco* 'Schwarzspecht'; 206 *keutaris* 'Ringeltaube'; 207 *klykis* 'Weihe'; 281 *melato* 'Grünspecht'; 344 *poalis* 'Taube'; 346 *pepelis* 'Vogel'; *pippalins* 'Vögel'; 352 *penpalo* 'Wachtel'; 419 *sarke* 'Elster' (PN); 420 *salowis* 'Nachtigall'; 421 *smicuto* 'Schwalbe'; 514 *tresde* 'Drossel'; 543 *warne* 'Krähe' (PN); 546 *warnis* 'Rabe'; 557 *werwirsis* 'Lerche'.

A.1.3 Fish, insects & other 'creepy crawlies' & related words: 13 numbers (13 words):

3 *angurys* 'Aal' (PN); 67 *blingis* 'Bleie'; 109 *estureyto* 'Eidechse'; 154 *gabawo* 'Kröte'; 158 *gramboale* 'Käfer'; 216 *kamus* 'Hummel'; 221 *kalis* 'Wels'; 234 *crupeyle* 'Frosch'; 265 *liede* 'Hecht'; 286 *meddo* 'Honig'; 353 *pistwis* 'Hundsfliege'; 475 *sirsilis* 'Hornisse'; 485 *sarote* 'Karpfen'.

A.2 Flora.

A.2.1. Trees (including related words e.g. tree rind, fruit derived from trees, e.g. cherries and words for 'forest'): 24 numbers (25 words):

2 *abse* 'Espe' (PN); 9 *ansonis* 'Eiche'; 10 *addle* 'Tanne'; 15 *abskande* 'Erle'; 54 *bora* 'Kiefernwald' (PN); 55 *berse* 'Birke' (PN); 59 *bucus* 'Buche'; 60 *buccareisis* 'Buchecker'; 125 *grabis* 'Buche' (PN); 143 *gile* 'Eichel'; 170 *juwis* 'Eibe' (PN); 254 *lipe* 'Linde' (PN); 273 *median* 'Wald' (PN); 324 *peise* 'Fichte', *peuse* 'Kiefer' (PN); 436 *scoberwis* 'Hainbuche'; 437 *stuckis* ('leynbö'm JB); 438 *sackis* 'Harz'; 464 *smorde* 'Faulbaum'; 484 *slipaytos* 'Pflaumen'; 487 *saxtis* 'Rinde'; 528 *woble* 'Apfel' (PN); 552 *witwan* 'Weide'; 562 *woasis* 'Esche'; 579 *wisnaytos* 'Kirschen'.

A.2.2. Grasses, bushes, cultivated / uncultivated fields and environment (cf. German 'Flurnamen', including words for fields, meadows, plains, pastures, cereal grasses & plants as well as related fruit / grains): 42 numbers (43 words):

8 *attolis* 'Grummet'; 43 *avaytos* 'Himbeeren' (PN); 62

*bleusky* 'Schilf'; 66 *babo* 'Bohne'; 124 *gudde* 'Gesträuch' (PN); 131 *grays* 'Heu'; 189 *kirno* 'Strauch'; 190 *kadegis* 'Wacholder, Kadlick'; 213 *kraysi* 'Halm'; 222 *kaaubri* 'Dorn'; 238 *kamato* 'Fenchel'; 246 *langa* 'Hain' (PN); 247 *lindan* 'Tal' (PN); 248 *lauks* 'Acker, Feld' (PN); 272 *litukickers* 'Linsen'; 274 *malcekuku* (*melchikuk*) 'Gehölz der Unterirdischen' (PN); 288 *moasis* 'Gerste, auch Blasebalg'; 297 *meltan* 'Mehl'; 309 *noatis* 'Nessel'; 327 *padubis* 'Tal' (PN); 328 *posty* 'Viehweide' (PN); 329 *palwe* 'Heide' (PN); 330 *paustre* 'Wildnis' (PN); 341 *pelwo* ('Srew'); 390 *perdin* 'Futter'; 416 *same* 'Acker' (PN); 422 *saryus* 'Anger'; 432 *syrne* 'Korn'; 433 *schokis* 'Gras'; 435 *sylo* 'Heide'; 454 *salme* 'Stroh'; 455 *semen* 'Samen'; 456 *soalis* (*salin*) 'Kraut' (PN); 460 *seamis* 'Winterkorn'; 461 *spoayno* 'Bierschaum'; 470 *sagnis* 'Wurzel'; 492 *soalis* 'Kräuticht'; 530 *wayos* 'Wiese' (PN); 548 *angus* 'Tal' (PN); 568 *wissene* 'Porsch'; 571 *wobilis* 'Klee'; 581 *wickis* 'Wicken' (PN).

**B Religion, relating to God and the Christian belief system: 16 numbers (26 words):**

**B.1 7 numbers (11 words) relating to God, Christ, Mary, devil, heaven, hell:**

83 *deiwis* 'Gott' *deywutiskan* 'göttlich', *deywuts* 'selig'; 84 *dangus* 'Himmel', *dengniskan* 'göttlich'; *dangonsun* 'im Himmel'; 210 *kauks* 'Teufel' (PN); 279 *mergo* 'Jungfrau *virgo Maria*' (PN); 336 *pyculs* 'Hölle'; 377 *pogalbenix* 'Heiland'; 411 *retenikan* 'Heiland'.

**B.2 The Christian belief system / dogma as well as words relating to the Sacraments of Confession, Baptism, Matrimony: 9 numbers (15 words):**

35 *atskisenna*=*etskisnan* 'Auferstehung'; 95 *druwis* 'Glaube'; 106 *etskisnan* 'Auferstehung'; 164 *grikenix* 'Sünder', *grikans* 'Sünden'; 236 *klausiwewniki* 'Beichtiger'; 239 *crisionisto* 'Christenheit'; 415 *swintickens* 'Heiliger'; *swintiskan* 'Heiligung'; 458 *salobisquan*, *sallubiskan* etc. 'Ehestand'; *sallubaiwirins* 'Ehemann'; *salaubaigannan* 'Ehefrau'; 474 *salub(i)sna* 'Trauung'; *salubiskan* 'ehelich'.

**C Inanimate natural features / phenomena and Abstract concepts: 103 numbers (110 words)**

**C.1 Watery substances, roads / paths; minerals; natural phenomena: 55 numbers (57 words):**

1 *ape* 'Fluss' (PN); 4 *assaran* 'See' (PN); 5 *anglis* 'Kohle'; 6 *apus* 'Born'; 13 *aglo* 'Regen'; 18 *assanis* 'Herbst'; 22 *ausis* 'Gold'; 56 *bala* 'Sumpf' (PN); 58 *bitas* 'Abend', *bitai* 'abends'; 65 *brust* 'Bach' (PN); 80 *dambo* 'Schlucht' (PN); 85 *deyneyno* 'Morgenstern' (cf. 98); 94 *dumis* 'Rauch'; 96 *dainan* 'Tag' (Acc.); *deininan* 'täglich'; 98 *deynayno* 'Morgenstern'; 130 *grosis* 'Reif'; 191 *kape* 'Hügel'; 192 *kampe* 'Flussinsel, Erhöhung in nassen Wiesen' (PN); 198 *knaistis* 'Brand'; 199 *kupsins* 'Nebel'; 200 *keytaro* 'Hagel'; 257 *luriay* 'Meer'; 258 *ladis* 'Eis'; 259 *layso* 'Erde? Let, Letten' (PN); 260 *laydis* 'Lehm'; 261 *lauxnos* 'Gestirn'; 275 *menins* 'Mond, Monat'; 276 *mealde* 'Blitz'; 277 *mary* 'Haff'; 301 *nara* 'Wasser, See' (PN); 307 *nabis* 'Nebel'; 311 *naktin* 'Nacht (acc.)'; 325 *pannean* 'Moosbruch'; 326 *pelky* 'Bruch' (PN); 334 *panno* 'Feuer'; 335 *pelanne* 'Asche'; 337 *paycoran* 'Siebengestirn'; 338 *percunis* 'Donner' (PN); 339 *passalis* 'Frost'; 345 *pintis* 'Weg'; 361 *plieynis* 'Staubasche'; 417 *stabs* 'Stein' (PN); 418 *suna* 'Fluß'; 424 *saule* 'Sonne'; 425 *spanxti* 'Funke' (PN); 426 *snaygis* 'Schnee'; 427 *salus* '(Reynflis)'; 440 *sixdo* 'Sand'; 459 *semo* 'Winter'; 469 *siraplis* 'Silber'; 529 *wundan* 'Wasser' (PN); 533 *wupyan* 'Wolke(n)'; 534 *wins* 'Luft'; 535 *wetro* 'Wind'; 536 *wurs* 'Teich'.

- C.2 Abstract and / or Generic concepts: 48 numbers (53 words):  
 23 *aumusnan* 'Abwaschung'; 38 *auschautenikamans* 'den Schuldigern'; 40 *aucktimmisku* 'Obrigkeit'; 44 *astin* 'Ding, Handlung'; 45 *auschautins* 'Schulden'; 46 *artwes* 'Kriegsfahrt zu Wasser'; 74 *boadis* 'Stich'; 101 *emnes* 'Name'; 107 *etwerpsna* 'Vergebung'; 110 *etnistis* 'Gnade'; 112 *empijreisku* 'Summe'; 140 *gidan* 'Schande'; 144 *gimsenin* 'Geburt' *gemton* 'gebären'; 153 *gorme* 'Hize'; 161 *grimikan* 'Lied'; 165 *ginniskan* 'Freundschaft'; *ginnis* 'Freunde'; 220 *kerdan* 'Zeit'; 225 *kirtis* 'Hieb'; 240 *kanxtisku* 'Zucht'; 271 *langiseiliskan* 'Einfältigkeit'; 285 *minisnan* 'Gedächtnis'; 290 *metis* 'Wurf'; 291 *milinan* 'Fleck'; 293 *medione* 'Jagd'; 294 *madlisna* 'Gebet'; 295 *maitasnan* 'Nahrung'; 306 *nautin* 'Not'; 308 *nadele* 'Sonntag'; 319 *nidruwingi* 'Ungläubige'; 321 *nadewisin* 'Seufzen'; 322 *nadruwisnan* 'Hoffnung'; 363 *peroni* 'Gemeinde', *peronisku* 'gemein'; 372 *prakaisnan* 'Schweiß', das Schwitzen'; 376 *preisiks* 'Feind'; 392 *perdwibugusnan* 'Verzweiflung'; 490 *spartisku* 'Stärke'; 512 *tauto* 'Land'; 516 *teikusnan*

‘Geschöpf’; 517 *teisiskan*, *teisiwingiskan* ‘Ehrbarkeit’; 519 *trinsnan* ‘Rache’; 539 *woapis* ‘Farbe’; 554 *wackis* ‘Geschrei’; 556 *wirds* ‘Wort’; 558 *warrin* ‘Macht’; 570 *walduns* ‘Erbe’; *weldnikai* ‘Miterben’; 576 *wingriskan* ‘List’; 577 *wesliskan* ‘Freude’; 583 *wargu seggientins* ‘Übeltäter’.

**D Grammatical items: 171 numbers (199 words):**  
These have been subdivided into verbs; adjectives / adverbs; prepositions; numerals, articles, pronouns:

**D.1 Verbs: 74 numbers (84 words):**

25 *auginnons* ‘gezogen’; 28 *auginnons* ‘vermehrten’; 53 *aulaut* ‘sterben’; 71 *bude* ‘wacht’; 72 *buton* ‘sein’; 79 *biatwai* ‘fürchten’; 92 *druwit* ‘glauben’; 93 *dat* ‘geben’; 103 *encopts* ‘begraben’; 104 *endyritwai* ‘ansehen’ *endiris*, *endeirit*; 105 *etbaudints* ‘erwacht’; 114 *enimt* ‘annehmen’; 115 *enkausint* ‘anrühren’; 116 *enlaikuti* ‘haltet an!’; 117 *ersinnat* ‘erkennen’; 118 *erpilninaiti* ‘erfüllet!’; 119 *erlaikut* ‘erhalten (Part.)’; 120 *ernertiuns* ‘erzürnt’; 121 *erderkts* ‘vergiftet’; 122 *ertreppa* ‘übertreten’; 138 *grimons* ‘gesungen’; 142 *girtwai* ‘loben’ *girsnan* ‘Lob’; 146 *giwato*, *giwei* ‘leben’ *giwan* / *giwammai* ‘leben’; 148 *gobuns* ‘gefahren’; 149 *gewinna* ‘arbeitet’; 152 *geide* ‘er wartet’; 174 *ismigē* ‘entschlief’; 176 *iaukint* ‘üben’; 177 *imt* ‘nehmen’; 185 *ismukint* ‘erlernen’; 187 *isljuns* ‘ausgegossen’; 188 *isrankiuns* ‘erlöst’; 209 *knieipe* ‘er schöpft’; 223 *krut* ‘fallen’; 226 *krixtitis* ‘getauft’, *crixtnix* ‘Täufer’; 229 *kwoi(te)* ‘will’; 263 *lise* ‘kriecht’; 283 *mentimai* ‘wir lügen’; 318 *nowaitiauns* ‘nachgeredet’; 323 *neikaut* ‘wandeln’; 359 *preistatinimai* ‘wir stellen vor’; 364 *puton* ‘trinken’; 365 *pogeys* ‘trinke!’; 367 *pobaiint* ‘strafen’; 368 *pomests* ‘unterworfen’; 369 *perreist* ‘verbinden’; 374 *piesālei* ‘Schrift’, *peisāton* ‘geschrieben’; 380 *pogautai* ‘empfangen (Part.)’; 387 *pereit* ‘kommen’; *pergubons* ‘gekommen’; 388 *perpists* ‘herbeigetragen’; 389 *pertengginns* ‘gesandt’; 391 *perdauns* ‘verkauft’; 393 *perklantits* ‘verflucht (Part.)’; 394 *perschlussimai* ‘verdienen’; 395 *persurgai* ‘versorgt (Part.)’; 396 *perwedda* ‘verführe’; 397 *perwekammai* ‘wir verachten’; 398 *prawilts* ‘verraten (Part.)’; 400 *posinat* ‘bekennen’; 407 *rickawie* ‘er regiert’; 408 *roaban* ‘gestreift’; 442 *sidons* ‘sitzend’; 443 *seggit* ‘tun’, *seggisna* ‘das Tun’; 446 *stallit* ‘stehen’; 451 *saddina* ‘stellt’; 467 *sinnat* ‘er weiß’; 493 *seiti* ‘seid!’; 509 *tlaku* ‘tritt’; 513 *tiestwei* ‘reizen’; 549 *waisei*

'weiß'; 550 *waitiat* 'reden'; 563 *waidimai* 'wir wissen'; 564 *wartint* 'kehren'; 567 *west* 'führen'.

- D.2 Adjectives and Adverbs: 56 numbers (68 words): Some of these words are accompanied by nouns, e.g. 218 *kails* 'gesund', *kailustiskan* 'Gesundheit':  
 17 *arwis* 'wahr'; 31 *alkins* 'nüchtern'; 33 *angsteinai* 'morgens'; 39 *arwiskai* 'gewisslich'; 41 *aulaikings* '(adv.) enthaltsam'; 42 *augtas* 'hoch' (PN); 48 *ainawidisku* 'gleicherweise'; 49 *abbans* 'beide'; 52 *arwi* 'fürwahr'; 87 *druktai* 'fest'; 89 *debikan* 'groß'; 99 *dirstlan* 'stattlich'; 113 *etkumps* 'wiederum'; 129 *gaylis* 'weiß' (PN); 132 *golimban* 'blau'; 141 *garrewingi* 'brünstig'; 147 *giwans*, *geiwans* 'lebendig'; 156 *gurins* 'arm' (PN); 157 *geltaynan* (*gelatynan*) 'gelb'; 171 *iau* 'je'; 180 *isarwiskas* '(adj.) gewiss'; 182 *ilga* 'lange'; 183 *isstwendan* 'daraus'; 184 *iswinadau* 'äußerlich'; 202 *kirsnan* 'schwarz' (PN); 218 *kails* 'gesund', *kailustiskan* 'Gesundheit'; 237 *kermeniskai* 'leiblich'; 245 *kwei* 'wo'; 251 *labas* 'gut', *labbisku* 'Güte'; 252 *likuts* 'klein'; 270 *laimiskan* 'reichlich'; 284 *mal dai* 'junge', *mal dunin* 'Jugend', *malnix* *mal dinikis* 'Kind', *malnikikan* 'Kindlein'; 300 *massais* 'weniger'; 302 *nauns* 'neu' [...] *nawans*, *nauwings* 'Neuling' (PN); 314 *nigidings* 'schamlos'; 332 *plik* 'klein' (PN); 366 *prabutskas* 'ewig'; *prabutiskun*; 381 *polligun* 'gleich'; 383 *pansdau* 'danach'; 412 *reddisku* 'falsch'; 413 *ructan* 'sauer'; 414 *swints* 'heilig' (PN); 434 *sywan* 'grau'; 468 *skellants* 'schuldig'; 482 *salta* 'kalt'; 483 *skijstan* 'rein'; 497 *stwen* 'dort'; 498 *stwendau* 'von dannen'; 511 *tickroms* 'gerecht' (*tikars*); 524 *teinu* 'nun'; 525 *tenti* 'jetzt'; 532 *woras* 'alt' (PN); 540 *wormyan* 'rot' (PN); 551 *winna* 'heraus'; 578 *wertas* 'würdig'; 582 *wargis* 'übel, böse' (PN).
- D.3 Prepositions: 17 numbers (17 words):  
 78 *bhe* 'ohne'; 123 *esse* 'von'; 186 *is* 'aus'; 208 *kirscha(n)* 'über' (PN); 305 *no* 'auf'; 333 *po* 'an, unter' (PN); 348 *per* 'für'; 349 *pra* 'durch'; 350 *prei* 'neben, zu'; 351 *prijki* 'gegen'; 384 *pirsdau* 'vor'; 385 *pagar* 'neben'; 386 *paggan* 'wegen'; 441 *sen* 'mit'; 499 *sirsdau* 'unter'; 500 *schlaif* 'ohne'; 547 *wissan* 'ohne';
- D.4 Numerals, Articles, Pronouns and Conjunctions : 24 numbers (30 words):  
 24 *ains* 'einer'; 50 *antars*, *anters* 'der zweite'; 51 *asmas* 'der achte'; 69 *bhe* 'und'; 97 *dessimts* 'der zehnte'; 100 *dwai*

'zwei'; 175 *joes* 'ihr'; *ioua* 'euer'; 232 *kas* 'wer'; 243 *kettwirts* 'der vierte'; 289 *meia* 'meine (*mea*), *mais* 'mein'; 299 *mes* 'wir'; 310 *nuson* 'unser'; 320 *newints* 'der neunte'; 371 *pirmoi* 'die erste', *pirmonis* 'der erste', *pirmas*; 382 *piencts* 'der fünfte'; 494 *septmas* 'der siebente'; 495 *stas* 'der'; 496 *stu ilgimi* 'so lange bis'; 515 *tou* 'du'; 521 *tirtis* 'der dritte'; 522 *tasmai* 'dem'; 523 *twais* 'dein'; 527 *usts* 'der sechste'; 561 *wissa* 'all', *wissawidai* 'allesamt'.

- E The Sphere of the human being: 5.1. family members; 5.2. parts of body; 5.3 society; 5.4 products / results of human endeavour): 152 numbers (162 words):**
- E.1 Family members (incl. generic terms, e.g. 'man', 'women', 'human being'): 22 numbers (24 words):**  
 7 *ane* 'Altmutter'; 26 *amsis* 'Volk'; 64 *brote* 'Bruder' (*brati*); 160 *ganikan* 'Fräulein'; 169 *gannai* 'Weiber'; 194 *kaiminan* 'Nachbar'; 278 *mothe* 'Mutter'; 287 *moazo* 'Muhme'; 373 *patowelis* 'Stiefvater'; 428 *swestro* 'Schwester'; 457 *smoy* 'Mann'; 465 *souns* 'Sohn'; 471 *seimins* 'Gesinde'; 486 *smunents* 'Mensch'; 503 *towis* 'Vater'; 504 *thetis* 'Alt Vater'; 506 *tawischis* 'des Nächsten (Gen.)'; 507 *taws* 'Vater', *tawiskan* 'väterlich'; 508 *tisties* 'Schwager'; 520 *trintawinni* 'Rächerin'; 560 *waispattin* 'Frau'; 575 *wirikan* 'Männlein'.
- E.2 Parts of the body (and related concepts such as 'wound'): 31 numbers (32 words):**  
 19 *austo* 'Mund'; 70 *blusne* 'Milz'; 102 *eyswo* 'Wunde'; 145 *galwo* (*gallu*) 'Kopf'; 159 *gurcle* 'Gurgel'; 162 *gunsix* 'Beule'; 173 *insuwis* 'Zunge'; 178 *iagno* 'Leber'; 179 *instixs* 'Daumen'; 181 *irmo* 'Arm'; 219 *klupstis* 'Knie'; 224 *kraclan* 'Brust'; 231 *kaulan* 'Bein'; 242 *kaulai* 'Knochen'; 244 *kermens* 'Leib'; 267 *laygnan* 'Wange'; 312 *nozy* 'Nase'; 313 *noseproly* 'Nasenloch'; 315 *nagutis* 'Nagel'; 357 *pette* 'Schulter'; 360 *pleynis* 'Hirnfell'; 409 *rankan* 'Hand'; 444 *seyr* 'Herz'; 450 *strigeno* 'Gehirn'; 452 *spenis* 'Zitze'; 463 *slaunis* 'Oberschenkel'; 477 *spertlan* 'Zehballen'; 491 *strannay* 'Lenden'; 555 *warsus* 'Lippe'; 573 *weydulis* 'Augapfel'; 580 *wanso* 'Schnurrbart'.
- E.3 Social classes (incl. army); Occupations: 17 numbers (22 words):**  
 47 *artoys* 'Ackermann'; 75 *balgninix* 'Sattler'; 201 *konagis* 'König'; 217 *kargis* 'Heer', *karyausnan* 'Streit'; *karyago*

'Kriegsfahrt'; *kariawoytis* 'Heerschau'; 249 *laukinikis* 'Lehmann' (PN); 253 *laukinikis* 'Leh(ns)mann'; 268 *ludini* 'Wirtin'; 269 *lonix* 'Farre'; 296 *myniks* 'Gerber'; 403 *rikis* 'Herr'; *rikijiskai* 'herrlich'; 478 *schuwikis* 'Schuster'; 479 *stubonikis* 'Bader'; 481 *schlusnikan* (masc.) *schlusnikai* (fem.) 'Diener'; 501 *tolke* 'Dolmetsch' (PN); 505 *tallokinikis* 'Freiherr'; 538 *waldwico* 'Ritter'; 553 *wutris* 'Schmied'.

E.4 Products of human endeavour: erection of buildings, establishment of communal dwellings; production / manufacture of instruments and implements: 81 numbers (83 words):

14 *aboros* 'Raufe'; 16 *ayculo* 'Nadel'; 20 *anctan* 'Butter'; 27 *assis* 'Achse'; 30 *aulinis* 'Schaft'; 34 *ackons* 'Granne'; 36 *auclo* 'Halfter'; 37 *abstocle* = *ebsentliuns* 'Deckel'; 63 *buttan* 'Haus'; 68 *balgnan* 'Sattel' (PN); 73 *brisgelan* 'Zaum'; 77 *broakey* 'Bekleidung der Oberschenkel'; 81 *drogis* 'Rohr' (PN); 90 *dalptan* 'Meissel'; 108 *ebsentliuns* 'Deckel'; 126 *gal* 'Burg, Haupt'; 127 *garb(i)s* 'Burg, Haupt'; 139 *geits* 'Brot'; 155 *gleupteme* 'Streichbrett'; 163 *grandico* 'Bohle'; 166 *granstis* 'Bohrer'; 167 *greanste* 'Strang aus Baumzweigen gedreht'; 172 *ylo* 'Ahle'; 193 *kayme* (*kaymis*) 'Dorf'; 195 *karwen* 'Speicher'; 203 *kurpe* 'Schuh' (PN); 211 *klenan* 'Klete'; 212 *kalene* 'Scheune' (PN); 227 *coysnis* 'Kamm'; 228 *coestue* 'Bürste'; 233 *kartano* 'Stange'; 235 *kuliks* 'Beutel'; 241 *kresil* 'Stuhl'; 256 *lanxto* 'Fenster'; 262 *luckis* 'Holzscheit'; 264 *lyso* 'Beete'; 266 *lattako* 'Hufeisen'; 282 *mestan* 'Stadt'; 292 *malunis* 'Mühle'; 304 *nognan* 'Leder'; 316 *nagotis* 'eiserner Topf'; 317 *nurtue* 'Hemd'; 331 *pil* 'Burg' (PN); 340 *plonis* 'Tenne'; 342 *pamatis* 'Schuhsohle'; 347 *pusne* 'Stiefel'; 354 *proglis* 'Brandbock'; 356 *peillis* 'Messer'; 358 *preicalis* 'Amboß' (sVI); 362 *podalis* 'geringer Topf'; 370 *plauxdine* 'Federbett'; 375 *piuclan* 'Sichel'; 378 *pagaptis* 'Bratspieß'; 379 *passortis* 'Schürstange'; 399 *pracartis* 'Trog'; 401 *rawys* 'Graben'; 402 *rindo* 'Krippe'; 405 *raples* 'Zange'; 406 *ratinsis* 'Kette'; 410 *riclis* 'Söller'; 429 *stubo* 'Stube'; 430 *staldis* 'Stall'; 431 *steege* 'Scheuer' (PN); 445 *sirmes* 'Lauge'; 447 *sompisinis* 'Grobbröt'; 448 *seydis* 'Wand'; 449 *scaytan* 'Schild'; 453 *stogis* 'Dach'; 472 *seweynis* 'Schweinstall'; 473 *spingsna* 'Bad'; 476 *scritayle* 'Felge'; 488 *sarxtes* 'Scheide'; 489 *schutnan* 'Zwirn'; 510 *twaxtan* 'Badequast'; 518 *trumpstis* 'Feuerzange'; 537 *warto* 'Tor';



559 *wirbe* 'Seil'; 566 *wessis* 'Reitschlitten'; 569 *warene* 'Messingkessel'; 572 *wadule* 'Pflugbaum'; 574 *vidikis* 'Zange'.

E.5 Other: 1 number (1 word):

82 *demyta*

F Proper names (Toponyms, Hydronyms and Anthroponyms): 163 Proper names are included within 82 headwords and are listed below in alphabetical order (cf. OPG):

Abschruten, Abschwangen, Absmedien, Absteinen, Angerapp, Aplenken, Assaunen, Auktsun, Aweyden; Balga, Balischken, Berslack, Bersnicken, Bordehnen, Boritten, Bredies, Brust, Brüsterort; Dambitzen, Daubas, Dirschkeim, Drugehnen, Duckstein; Eichmedien; Gallgarben, Gallingen, Galtgarben, Gauden, Gayl, Gerwen, Gerwischkehmen, Grabau, Grabnick, Grabow, Grabowo, Großpelken, Guddas, Guddau, Gudden, Gudwick, Guhren, Gurnen; Heiligenbeil; Inse, Insterburg; Juwendt; Kadienen, Kallehnen, Kalnein, Kallningken, Kamplack, Kamstigal, Kapkeim, Kaplitten, Karwehlen, Karwinden, Karwutten, Kaukehmen, Kaymen, Kettenau, Kettendorf, Kirschnik? (=JB's question mark); Kirstein;; Klokken, Korwitten, Kraxtepellen, Kudnik, Kujjel; Kurpjuhn, Kurwitten; Lackmedien, Lachsbach (Rauschen), Lamgarben, Langenkan, Langheim, Lapkeim, Lappe, Lauck, Laukeningken, Laukischken, Laxdoyen, Layss, Letten, Liep, Lindenau, Lipehnen; Medenau, Mednicken, Mehlauken, Mehlsack, Mergentheim; Nariensee- und -fluss, Naujenkingken; Pagulbinnen, Palmnicken, Palwe, Peise, Peiskam, Perbandt, Perkuhn, Perwelk, Pillau, Pillkallen, Pillkoppen, Pillugouen, Plickken, Podangen, Poddick, Pogauen, Pogulbinnen, Pokirben, Pomian, Postehnen, Postnicken, Powayen, Powunden, Prökuls, Pustlauken, Quednau (OPG, p. 18), Rogallen; Saalau, Saalfeld, Sackheim, Samitten, Samlack, Samland, Samrodt, Sarkau, Sassen, Schippenbeil, Schwenkitten, Schwentainen, Spanke, Stabigotten, Stablack, Steegen; Tolken, Tolkmit, Tolks, Tolksdorf, Tollmingen, Tollmingkehmen, Tragheim, Uderwangen, Uschpelken; Wargen, Warnicken, Wicken, Wickerau, Wilkau, Wilke, Wilkendorf, Wilkenning, Willenberg, Willkischken Woplauken, Woritten, Workeim, Wormditt, Wosegau, Wossau, Wundlacken.

## 11.2 Statistical overview

A *Classification* of the *PV* has been undertaken, however, only the words in Group I–V have been counted. Group VI, *Proper nouns*, have been included under the relevant headwords (*OPG*). The following table gives the result in total entries (numbers and words) and percentages:

	Total numbers	%	Total Words	%
<b>A: Fauna &amp; Flora</b>				
A.1. Fauna				
A.1.1. Domestic and wild animals	37		41	
A.1.2. Birds	25		26	
A.1.2. Fish & other 'creepy crawlies'	13		13	
A.2. Flora				
A.2.1. Trees	24		25	
A.2.2. Grasses, bushes	42		43	
Subtotal	141	24.18	148	22.98

	Total numbers	%	Total Words	%
<b>B: Religion</b>				
B.1. God, Christ, Mary, devil, heaven, hell	7		11	
B.2. Christian belief system	9		15	
Subtotal	16	2.74	148	4.03

	Total numbers	%	Total Words	%
<b>C: Inanimate Nat. Features/Phenomena &amp; Abstract Concepts</b>				
C. 1. Watery substances, meadows	55		57	
C. 2 Abstract concepts	48		53	
Subtotal	103	17.67	110	17.08

	Total numbers	%	Total Words	%
<b>D: Grammatical Items</b>				
D.1. Verbs	74		84	
D.2. Adjectives and adverbs	56		68	
D.3 Prepositions	17		17	
D.4. Numerals, articles, pronouns, conjunctions	24		30	
Subtotal	171	29.34	199	30.92

	Total numbers	%	Total Words	%
<b>E: The sphere of the human being</b>				
E.1. Family members	22		24	
E.2. Parts of the body	31		32	
E.3. Society, social classes (incl. army) occupations	17		21	
E.4. Products of human endeavour	81		83	
E.5: Other	1		1	
Subtotal	152	26.07	161	25
Grand Total	583	100.00	644	100.01

In summary: whereas 1 *Fauna & Flora* (142 numbers out of 583) make up approx. 24.18% of total, 2 *Religion* (16 numbers) accounts for a further 2.7%, 3 *Inanimate natural features* (103 numbers) for 17.7%, 4 *Grammatical items* (171 numbers) for 29%, the remaining group 5 *The sphere of the human being* and 5.5. *Other* (152 numbers) for a further 26%. All-in-all the entire OPG consists of 583 numbers (644 words), a total of approx. 100%.

The words relating to *The sphere of the human being* and *Grammatical items* constitute the largest areas of representation and interest, the remaining three are represented with considerably less emphasis and are distributed among three groups, i.e. *Fauna & Flora*, *Inanimate natural features* and *Religion*.

## 11.3 Words of Uncertain Origin

### 11.3.1 Introductory remarks

Bobrowski was obviously fascinated by the OP lemmata and the OP PN, and went to the trouble of listing as many as occurred to him. All entries were listed on three different occasions and consisted of the OP word in Roman script, followed by the German equivalent in Gothic script. PN, poss. at a later date, were also inserted in Gothic script.

The entries on most pages were entered on two occasions: the first time in greenish-blue ink, the second time with a bright blue-coloured ink, possibly at a later date. It is not possible to establish whether he used a quill or a fountain pen. He does not adhere to a strictly alphabetical order, so that, for e.g., he enters *assaran*, followed by *anglis*, later on the same page *aumusnan* then *ains*, whereas one would expect a reversal of the placement of these words. This could also indicate that he used a written source from which he copied the words, not relying on a number of index cards, which he could 'shuffle' and place in a more conventional, alphabetical order. Sparse Lithuanian words (e.g. next to the first entry *ape*: 'lit. *upe*') and a Latin word (next to the entry *mergo* 'Jungfrau': '*virgo*, *Maria*') were entered in red pencil. An additional Latin word is *mea*: 289 *meia* 'meine' (*mea*), *mais* 'mein'. At a later date the PN, a third occasion of entry, were added in much lighter greyish ink. It is possible that the ink used at this later date was not as durable and faded in the course of time, so that some words are less easy to read than the others. All entries can usually, with rare exceptions, be deciphered, especially if the scanned words are enlarged with the use of technology.

Bobrowski's presumption of some OP roots for a group of his lemmata could not always be verified or fully explained, hence asterisks have been assigned to such words of uncertain origin. They are also underlined. The following list, consisting of both I *Nouns* (18 words) and II *Proper nouns*, a total of 22 numbers, as well as a mixture of both, attempts to explain the nature of the varied kinds of uncertainties and to indicate how Bobrowski dealt with these words. For more detail on individual entries and the context of the uncertainties please refer to the *OPG; Abbreviations of Frequently Used Terms & Symbols; Select Bibliography*.

### 11.3.2 Different types of uncertainties

- a) In some instances neither the OP word nor the entered meaning are verified / documented in the sources (e.g. 418 *suna* 'Fluß'); in rare instances neither the source nor the meaning are known; the OP word is entered without a meaning (e.g. 82 *demyta*);
- b) In some cases of similar uncertainty it was possible to provide a plausible reason / explanation for the entry (e.g. a Polish or Lithuanian 'element' in 54 *bora*; 128 *gau*; 191 *kape*);
- c) Some PN have possibly been attributed incorrectly to an OP root. Lithuanian words have been entered to represent the OP word (207 *klykis*);
- d) It is not always certain whether a particular PN is a toponym or an anthroponym. Only in rare cases does Bobrowski specify the type of PN. This he occasionally designates as *F.name*. ('Familiename'). Hydronyms are rare.
- e) In some cases Bobrowski creates / constructs an artificial 'element' or a 'word' attaching a meaning to these, in order to represent an 'OP' word. This is based on PN known to him. Bobrowski has possibly relied on contemporary sources and old maps for his entries. (e.g. 56 \**bala* 'Sumpf');
- f) *Uncertainties* are treated under separate aspects of *I Nouns* and *II Proper Nouns*:

#### I Nouns

##### 54 \**bora* 'Kiefernwald' *Boritten, Bordehnen*

Bobrowski has constructed an OP word \**bora* from numerous East Prussian PN with elements *Bor-* as e.g. *Borek, Borken, Borrek, Borowen* etc. He has arbitrarily created it from Polish *bór* 'Kiefernwald'.

##### 56 \**bala* 'Sumpf' *Balischken, Balga*

Bobrowski has created an 'OP' word from the PN. He has created it from Lithuanian 'bala, pelké'.

##### 65 \**brust* 'Bach', *Brüsterort, Brust*

Unknown source; c.n.d. Neither the lemma *brust* nor Bobrowski's meaning 'Bach' could be verified. PN *Brust* and *Brüsterort* have nothing to do with the word *-brast* 'Furt' (cf. Lith. *bristi*, cf. *OPG*). Pėteraitis suggests a connection with Lith. \**bruzd-*, cf. Lith. *bruzdėti* 'to move (around), to be agitated' (Lith. 'judėti,

nerimauti'), *MLTV*: 86–87. This forms the basis of Lith. lemmata and anthroponyms, e.g. *Bruzd-à*, *Bruzd-eika* > *Brust-eika*, *ibid*.

82 \**demyta*

Unknown reason for entry as the lemma is not accompanied by any PN. Bobrowski does not provide a meaning for this entry.

128 \**gau* 'Kuh' *Gauden*, *Pogauen*

Unknown source; c.n.d. Neither the presumed OP \**gau* nor the meaning 'Kuh' could be verified. The reason for inclusion could have been the availability of two PN *Gauden* and *Pogauen* (both verified, *OPG*). On this basis Bobrowski creates a segment *gau* from quite different words and attaches a meaning to this (cf. *OPG* 1, 128). In all probability, the meaning 'Kuh, cow' is derived from Latvian *gavs* 'cow'.

191 \**kape* 'Hügel' *Kapkeim*, *Kaplitten*

Bobrowski obviously presumed that the two PN were based on OP \**kape*. This indicates that he referred to Nesselmann's 'Thesaurus' which includes a large range of extinct historical localities with the basic morpheme *kap-* / *kop-*, comparable to Lith. *kap-* (e.g. *Auctakops*, Thesaurus 11, *kape*, *cappis*, *ibid* 64, *Wosgowscappis*, *ibid* 212). Whilst *Kapkeim* is a familiar PN and is comparable to *kap-*, Bobrowski's *Kaplitten* is probably a misspelling of *Kaplitainen*, a village in the district of Allenstein, corresponding to today's Polish *Kaplityny*. This name was first attested in 1364 as *Kaipletyn* (*Gerullis* 53) and is based on *Kaipl-* / *Kapl*. It is completely unrelated to OP *kap-*.

207 \**klykis* 'Weihe' (*OPG*)

The word is Lithuanian, not OP. Bobrowski possibly ignored the nearest OP *E* 710 *pele* 'Weihe', poss. considering it to be 'a German mistake' instead of 'mouse' (there is no word for 'mouse' in OP written texts except in the compound *E* 712 *pelemaygis*).

246 \**langa* 'Hain', *Langankan*, *Lamgarben*, *Langheim*

Bobrowski has possibly created an OP word from the three PN, with the basic morpheme (\**lang-*) to form compounds. The inclusion of *Lamgarben* is, however, doubtful, as is borne out by *Gerullis*' etymology for PN *Lamgarben*; he suggests the Slavic root *lom*, cf. *OPG*. Bobrowski may also have possibly compared these

words with Lith. *lankà* 'Wiese, Tal' (cf. also La. *lanka* 'feuchte Wiese', 'damp meadow'), providing his 'word' with the more elevated translation of 'Hain' ('grove').

**301 \*nara 'Wasser, See': Nariensee-u. -fluss**

Neither the lemma *nara* nor the meaning 'Wasser, See' could be verified. Reason for the entry was probably the availability of the PN (hydronyms) *Nariensee- und fluss* for which there are many OP, Lithuanian and Latvian equivalents (for details cf. *OPG*). Bobrowski's meaning 'Wasser', 'See' of OP *nara* seems to be based on the assumption that his PN include the basic meaning 'water, lake', when, in fact, the lemma probably means 'something that juts out', cf. Lith. 'išnėrimas', 'išsikišimas' (ibid).

**331 \*pil 'Burg' Pillau, Pilkoppen, Heiligenbeil, Schippenbeil, Pillkallen**

Bobrowski creates an 'OP' word \**pil* from copious familiar PN which included the elements \**pil(l)*- (and the German 'equivalent' \*-*beil*), both in the meaning of 'castle' and comparable to Lith. 'Burg' *pilis*, La. *pils* 'Burg', cf. *Gerullis* 161.

**332 \*plik 'klein' Plicken**

Unknown source; lemma and meaning c.n.d.

Neither the basic morpheme \**plik* nor the meaning 'klein' could be verified. Reason for the entry is probably the PN *Plicken*. A similar Lith. *pliksnis* 'small, flat fish' includes the concept of 'small'.

**418 \*suna 'Fluß'**

Neither the lemma \**suna* nor the meaning 'Fluß' could be verified. A reason for the entry is uncertain, as the lemma is not accompanied by any PN. No Lithuanian or Latvian equivalents are available to my knowledge. The word seems to have been arbitrarily created on the basis of German dial. *Sund* 'Meerenge'.

**547 \*wissan 'ohne'**

Erroneous, cf. *OPG* 547.

## II Proper nouns

As mentioned above, the PN in Bobrowski's *PV* show that he was familiar with PN that were known to him either from his sources or from personal experience. In rare cases he used these to arbitrarily

create an 'OP' word. Some PN have occasionally been attributed to an incorrect OP root. The present work does not undertake to trace how many of Bobrowski's PN have either disappeared in later years or were strongly given altered Russian names or were annexed to other villages, interesting though such observations would be (cf. L. Palmaitis in his review of G. Blažienė's work *Die baltischen Ortsnamen 2000* (see *Select Bibliography*).

**124** *gudde* 'Gesträuch, Busch', *Gudden*, *Guddas*, *Kudick* (?), *Gudnick*

Of all these words only *Kudick* (if not a misspelling of *Kadick*) was unclear to Bobrowski himself. Its source remains unknown.

**190** *kadegis* 'Wacholder' *Kadienen*, *Kettenau*, *Kettendorf*

Of these three PN only *Kettendorf* could not be identified.

**254** *lipe* 'Linde' *Liep Lipehnen*

Unknown source (the PN c.n.d.). The PN *Lipehnen* seems to be entered incorrectly. Bobrowski's entry replicates the orthography of the *E* entry *lipe* 'Linde'. However, the PN *Lipehnen* could not be identified.

**259** *layso* 'Let' (Erde) *Letten*, *Layss*

Unknown source (the PN c.n.d.). The PN *Letten* c.n.d. It could possibly be related to PN German *Lethenen*, Lith. *Letėnai*, 1258 *Leythen*, *Gerullis* 86, situated near German Labiau, Russian *Urožajnoje*; < *leitis* = 'Lithuanian', Lith. *lietuvis*, or < *leitas* 'quiet', Lith. 'ramus'. *MLTV*: 226. It is poss. an anthroponym (cf. Lytton, Litton, Letton, *Letten*, Leyton, Litten, etc.), cf. *Leitike* (or, with diff. suffix, *Leythen*, 'im Ablaut' with *Litthe*) but all are somewhat dubious, cf. Trautmann *AP*, 51.

**263 b:** *Laxdoyen*, *Lachsbach* (*Rauschen*)

Unknown source. The PN c.n.d. and are not preceded by a lemma (hence numbered 263b in the *OPG*). It is unusual that Bobrowski does not provide a lemma for his PN. In this case he enters both PN on the right hand side of the page and adds *Rauschen* in brackets (cf. *Appendix A Scanned Materials*). Whereas *Laxdoyen* has been identified (*ibid*) in the sources, the second PN *Lachsbach* (*Rauschen*) is German. *Lachsbach* (*Rauschen*, Russian



Svetlogorsk) meant 'Lachsbach in Rauschen'. *Rauschen* has been identified as OP PN *Rūsiaī*, P. *MLTV*: 340. Two PN called *Rauschen* can be found on the Internet: both were in East Prussia, one in the district of Fischhausen which is frequently mentioned by Bobrowski in relation to other PN, the other in the district of *Gerdaunen* (cf. *Progenealogists*). It is unlikely that another PN by the name of *Rauschen*, in the region of Königsberg (now *Svetlogorsk*, Kaliningrad Oblast), a well-known spa resort, visited by Thomas Mann and others, is relevant in this context.

### 326 *pelky* 'Bruch' *Großpelken*, *Uschpelken*

Unknown source (the PN c.n.d.). Whereas Bobrowski's Lith. PN *Uschpelken* could be identified, this was not the case with *Großpelken*. A large number of OP PN are formed on the basis of German 'groß' and OP *pelky* 'Bruch' (cf. *MLTV*: 482).

### 327 *padubis* 'Tal'; *Daubas*, *Poddick* ('F. Name')

Bobrowski's entry does not entirely replicate the orthography of the *E* entry *padaubis*, even though he has entered a correction *au* above the *u* of the lemma *padubis* in his manuscript (my underlining, cf. *Appendix A Scanned Materials*). However, he did not cross out the *u*, so that the entry is ambivalent. Neither the PN *Daubas* nor *Poddick* could be identified in the sources. It was not possible to access a PN *Daubas* in the sources I have consulted. However, there is mention of a lake *Dauben* (1346), derived from OP *daub-* 'Schlucht', cf. Lith. *daubas*, or OP \**daub-* = 'Schlucht', *MLTV*: 98. Bobrowski identifies *Poddick* (*F. Name*) as an anthroponym, however, it has not been possible to find examples of usage in my sources. (There are similar names in Lith., e.g. *Duoba*, poss. of different origin.)

### 542 *wilkis* 'Wolf' *Wilke*, *Wilkenning*, *Wilkau*, *Perwelk*, *Willkischken*, *Willenberg*, *Wilkendorf*

Bobrowski's entry replicates the *E* entry *wilkis* 'Wolf'. Neither *Perwelk* nor *Willenberg* are related to OP \**vilkas*. A presumed PN *Wilke* (unless it is a name of a person) cannot be identified.

## 11.4 Summary of findings

The individual lemmata Bobrowski used were based on two basic sources: the *Elbing Vocabulary* and the *Enchiridion* (*Introduction*). In rare cases did we find evidence that he may have used either *Gerullis* or Nesselmann (*Select Bibliography*). In the

case of proper nouns, which Bobrowski also entered, we had to rely on literature dealing with the study of toponyms. This revealed that the writer included a considerable number of proper nouns, some of which did not match the Old Prussian lemmata which he placed next to these. Also, uncharacteristically, we even find evidence of Bobrowski's departure from his sources, where he, apparently in error, entered Lithuanian, Latvian or Polish words / elements, creating his own 'Old Prussian' word, e.g. 54 \**bora* 'Kiefernwald' from Polish *bór* 'Kiefernwald'; 56 \**bala* 'Sumpff' from Lith. *bala*; 128 \**gau* 'Kuh' from La. *gows*.

Johannes Bobrowski's *Pruzzische Vokabeln* is a personal tribute to a culture that is extinct but not forgotten. The writer's interest is firmly focused on the world of the Old Prussians. This can be demonstrated in both his prose and lyrical works. Bobrowski's *PV* provides him with an insight into the OP, into their way of life, their homeland, their gods. Particularly inspirational is Bobrowski's awareness of the decline of the Old Prussians, but there are countless references to his feelings that a people can be remembered through individual words. To this theme he dedicates a whole poem: *Pruzzische Elegie*. By pursuing Lithuanian, Latvian and IE links we have provided even stronger diachronic connections. Bobrowski's word list, consisting of concrete and abstract concepts, went well beyond merely listing isolated lemmata. He included certain categories that interested him: The first one embraces *Fauna and Flora*, the second *Religion*, the third *Inanimate*, the fourth *Grammatical Items*, the fifth *The Sphere of the Human Being* and, finally, *Proper Names*. Each can be shown to be relevant for the portrayal of landscape, people, guilt, religion etc. within his oeuvre. We have already pointed out that this would greatly be improved by a concordance. Religion prompted detailed references to the Catechisms, pointing to what extent Bobrowski could have been familiar with the particular context in question. Inanimate words include words referring to watery surfaces. This is useful when researching his literary landscape. Then there is the Sphere of the human being. Last but not least, we have compiled a sixth group which includes Proper Names.

Bobrowski's entries are on the whole accurate. However, in rare cases we have found two types of 'error', and will discuss them in turn.

In the first instance (Type I: 'incorrect' OP words) Bobrowski made up words, when he did not find an OP word. This he possibly did by way of association, comparison or resemblance. Or because the PN contained segments which he used to create his own OP word. We have been able to trace 11 examples of these and were able to indicate their possible provenance as described with each entry of the *OPG*. In some cases it was possible to provide a plausible explanation for the entry; e.g. examples when a Polish, Latvian or Lithuanian 'segment' was devised, basing the OP 'word' on PN known to the writer, as above. In one case he even seems to have used a 'German' word (418 \**sunā* 'Fluß'). Two or three Lithuanian words have been entered to represent the OP word (56 *bala* 'Sumpf'; 207 *klykis* 'Weihe');. Possibly 301 \**nara* 'Wasser, See' could be included here. One 'Latvian' word was used (128 \**gau* 'Kuh'). Unknown were 2 words (*sunā*, cf. above, and *demyta*). Erroneous was 1 word (547 \**wissan* 'ohne'). In one instance the 'OP' word cannot be verified or documented in the sources (e.g. 246 \**langa* 'Hain', *Langankan*, *Lamgarben*, *Langheim*), in another the OP word is entered without attaching a meaning to it (e.g. 82 \**demyta*, above).

In the second instance (Type II: 'incorrect' PN: Bobrowski's toponyms) Bobrowski included toponyms which we could not identify. While some PN have been incorrectly attributed to actual existing OP words, others could not be identified at all (underlined). I have been able to find 11 such PN. Nine could not be found (*Kudick*, *Kettendorf*, *Lipehnen*, *Letten*, *Lachsbach*, *Groß-pelken*, *Daubas*, *Poddick* and *Wilke*), one was erroneously included (*Rauschen*, a German name). Two, on the other hand, were not related to the entry (*Perwelk* and *Willenberg*, cf. 542 *wilkis* 'Wolf' *Wilke*, *Wilkening*, *Wilkau*, *Perwelk*, *Willkischken*, *Willenberg*, *Wilkendorf*).

With the inclusion of Baltic and other Indo-European etymologies, I have attempted to broaden Bobrowski's own line of vision, by expanding his frame of reference through specific diachronic comparisons with Old Prussian, Lithuanian and other Indo-European forms. Thus, by laying stepping stones for further comparisons, I hope to have provided some philological clues whenever future interpretations of his poetry and prose are undertaken.

It is not possible to treat these words solely as a linguistic phenomenon, although they may be of interest to linguists, as well.

For the literature specialist the interest lies in the way these words and concepts may have been used by Bobrowski throughout his oeuvre and how they triggered off important associations resulting in creative writing. Vital evidence for the PV is his poem *Gestorbene Sprache*, where it emerges that the *Dead Language* is Old Prussian, including the lemma 257 *lūriay* 'Meer': *Der mit den Flügeln schlägt / draußen, der an die Tür streift / das ist dein Bruder, du hörst ihn. / Laurio sagt er, Wasser, / ein Bogen, farbenlos, tief.* (He who flaps his wings / outside, he who brushes against the door / that is your brother, you can hear him. / Laurio he says, water, a curve, without colour, deep.) Thus the concept of *Laurio*, included in *PV*, is included here to provide associations with 'water', a curve, without colour or depth. The dead language is his brother. He makes his presence known through the sounds he makes (*der mit den Flügeln schlägt*) and his movements (*der an der Tür streift*). The poet can hear him (*Du hörst ihn*). The brother speaks to him. The qualities of *Laurio* are 'ein Bogen, farbenlos, tief'. They are appositions to clarify the quality of the water, they are, in short, the qualities of dead Prussian language. Just as the water is colourless and deep so is the language colourless and fathomless. Similarly the second, third and fourth stanzas, include more examples of OP lemmata, which he has included in his *PV*.

It is my hope that the attention paid to an old language by a major German writer might help to revitalize the interest in the history and culture of this area.