

DAS BROT IST NICHT TOT, DAS BROT IST LEBEN

brea, brood, Brot, bröd, brød, brew, break, crustum, hlaf, loaf, hleib, Laib, chleb, хлеб, leipä, leib

On crummy¹ deys² both hard and stale,

Don't be a pumpernickle³

Don't let your woes of decedence⁴ impede
your disposition.

When the lord⁵ of flies does rise within

Please spare a lowly milksop⁶,

Find your inner lady⁷,

Be your own bread winner⁸

Roll up your sleeves and fill your knead
for an a bountiful appenage⁹.

You are not a host¹⁰, you are never toast¹¹,
while two hands rest low your shoulders.

RECIPE

Measure and combine :

3 cups of flour

2 tsp salt

Dissolve the following and let

sit covered with a lid until frothy:

1 package of yeast

1/3 cup of warm water

1 Tbs sugar

Add all the wet ingredients to

the dry and mix well.

1 cup milk/ water/ tea

2 Tbs oil

Oil your hands well and knead the dough for ten

minutes or until you have lost track of time an feel

pleasantly methodical.

Oil a large bowl and cover with clear plastic.

Set in a dark warm place for a few hours until

doubled in size or in the refrigerator overnight.

For better results and to exhaust any lingering feel-

ings of frustration punch the dough down. Deflate

its growth and allow to rise.

Preheat the oven to 350 degrees and place

dough into a greased loaf pan allowing it to rise

one more time before baking.

Once the dough has plumped place it into the

oven and bake for 30-45 minutes until golden.

Remove from oven and un-pan as soon as

possible, allowing the loaf to cool before slicing.

1) **crummy** (adj.)

1560s, "easily crumbled;" 1570s, "**like bread**," from crumb + -y (2). The second sense probably accounts for 18c. (and later in dialects) use, **of a woman, "attractively plump, full-figured, buxom."** Slang meaning "**shoddy, filthy, inferior, poorly made**" in use by 1859, probably is from the first sense, but influenced by crumb in its slang sense of "louse."

2) **dey** (n.1)

Old English *dæge* "**female servant, housekeeper, maid**," from Proto-Germanic **daigjon* (cf. Old Norse *deigja* "maid, female servant," Swedish *deja* "dairy-maid"), from PIE **dheigh-* "to form, build" (see *dough*). Now obsolete (though OED says, "Still in living use in parts of Scotland"), it forms the first element of *dairy* and the second of *lady*.

The ground sense seems to be "**kneader, maker of bread**;" advancing by Old Norse in a house or on a farm." *Dæge* as "servant" is the second element in many surnames ending in -day (e.g. Faraday, and perhaps Double-day "servant of the Twin," etc.) see *deigja* and Middle English *daie* to mean "female servant, woman."

3) **pumpernickel** (n.)

"dark rye bread," 1756, from German (Westphalian dialect) *Pumpnickel* (1663), originally an abusive nickname for a **stupid person**, from *pumpern* "**to break wind**" + *Nickel* "**goblin, lout, rascal**," from proper name *Niklaus*. An earlier German name for it was *krankbrot*, literally "**sick-bread**."

4) **decadent** (adj.)

"**in a state of decline or decay** (from a former condition of excellence)," 1837, from French *décadent*, back-formation from *décadence* (see *decadence*). In reference to literary (later, other artistic) schools that believed, or affected to believe, they lived in an age of artistic decadence, 1885 in French, 1888 in English. Usually in a bad sense, e.g.:

"**Bread, supposedly the staff of life, has become one of our most decadent foods**."

5) **lord** (n.)

mid-13c., *laverd*, *loverd*, from Old English *hlaford* "master of a household, ruler, superior," also "God" (translating Latin *Dominus*, though Old English *drihten* was used more often), earlier *hlafweard*, literally "**one who guards the loaves**," from *hlaf* "**bread, loaf**" (see *loaf* (n.)) + *weard* "keeper, guardian" (see *ward* (n.)). Cf. *lady*, and Old English *hlafæta* "household servant," literally "**loaf-eater**." Modern monosyllabic form emerged 14c. As an interjection from late 14c. *Lord's Prayer* is from 1540s. **Lord of the Flies translates Beelzebub** (q.v.) and was name of 1954 book by William Golding. To drink like a lord is from 1620s.

6) **milksop** (n.)

"**effeminate spiritless man**," late 14c., attested as a (fictional) surname mid-13c.; also applied in Middle English to the infant Christ. Literal sense "**piece of bread soaked in milk**" attested late 15c.; see *milk* (n.) + *sop* (n.).

7) **lady** (n.)

c.1200, *lafdi*, *lavede*, from Old English *hlæfdige* "mistress of a household, wife of a lord," literally "**one who kneads bread**," from *hlaf* "bread" (see *loaf*) + *-dige* "maid," related to *dæge* "**maker of dough**" (see *dey* (1)); also compare *lord*). The medial -f- disappeared 14c. Not found outside English except where borrowed from it.

Sense of "woman of superior position in society" is c.1200; "woman whose manners and sensibilities befit her for high rank in society" is from 1861 (*lady-like* in this sense is from 1580s, and *ladyly* from c.1400). Meaning "woman as an object of chivalrous love" is from early 14c. Used commonly as an address to any woman since 1890s. Applied in Old English to the Holy Virgin, hence many extended usages in plant names, place names, etc., from genitive singular *hlæfdigan*, which in Middle English merged with the nominative, so that *lady*-often represents (Our) *Lady's*; e.g. *ladybug*. *Ladies' man* first recorded 1784. *Lady of pleasure* recorded from 1640s.W

8) **breadwinner** (n.)

"**one who supplies a living for others**, especially a family," 1821, from the noun *bread* (probably in a literal sense) + *winner*, from *win* (v.) in its sense of "**struggle for, work at**." Attested slightly earlier (1818) in sense "**skill or art by which one makes a living**." Not too far removed from the image at the root of *lord*

9) (n.) **appanage** (n.)

c.1600, from French *apanage* (13c.), from *apaner* "**to endow with means of subsistence**," from Medieval Latin *appanare* "**equip with bread**," from *ad-* "to" (see *ad-*) + *panis* "bread" (see *food*). Originally, provisions made for younger children of royalty. The double -p- restored in French 15c.-16c., in English 17c.

10) **host** (n.3)

"body of Christ, **consecrated bread**," c.1300, from Latin *hostia* "**sacrifice**," also "the animal sacrificed," applied in Church Latin to Christ; probably ultimately related to *host* (n.1) in its root sense of "**stranger, enemy**."

11) **toast** (n.2)

"**a toasted piece of bread**," early 15c., from *toast* (v.1); slang meaning "**a goner, person or thing already doomed or destroyed**" is recorded by 1987, perhaps from notion of computer circuits being "fried," and with unconscious echoes of earlier figurative phrase to be had on *toast* (1886) "to be served up for eating."

DAS BROT IST NICHT TOT, DAS BROT IST LEBEN -
THE BREAD IS NOT DEAD, THE BREAD IS ALIVE