

WAS ESSEN DIE DEUTSCHEN?

You just ordered cow's udder

At Christmas markets you can nibble on **Lebkuchen** (gingerbread) in Germany, **Lebzelten** in Austria, **Lebküechle** in Alsace, and **Biberli** in Switzerland. During the pre-Lenten Carnival season in early spring, festivals serve thousands of traditional yeast-raised, jelly-filled doughnuts fried in hot fat—known as **Krapfen** in south Germany, **Krebel/Krebbel** around Frankfurt and Mainz, **Berliner** in Germany's capital city, **Chräpfli** and **Chopfle** in Switzerland, and **Fasnachkiecheles** or **Fasnachtkiechle** in Alsace.

Berries are an ingredient in many Germanic jams, jellies, sauces, and desserts. But they can have a bewildering variety of names for the same berry. Blueberries are **Blaubeeren** and **Heidelbeeren** in Germany, **Schwarzbeeren** and **Moosbeeren** in Austria, **Heiti** in Switzerland, and **Blaubeera** and **Heidelbeera** in Alsace. Currants are **Johannesbeeren** in Germany, **Ribisel** in Austria, and **Meertrübeli** or just **Trübeli** in Switzerland. Juniper berries are called **Wacholderbeeren** in standard German, **Kaddigbeeren** in Germany's northeastern regions, and **Kranewitt** in Austria. Gooseberries are **Stachelbeeren** in German, but **Ogrosl** in Austrian. And elderberries are **Holunderbeeren** in standard German, but **Fliederbeeren** in north German dialects.



LEBKUCHEN (OR LEBZELTEN) AT A SHOP IN AUSTRIA



THE SAME BERRY HAS A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT NAMES IN GERMAN-SPEAKING REGIONS.