

in their native shape, nor, in some cases, used in their proper relations. In my collection I may include some instances not of very recent introduction, which may therefore from familiarity of use, not at the first glance be obvious examples of *errata recepta*; and some, that, although they may have reached us through the Italian and French, yet entered those languages from Teutonic dialects, and cannot be understood etymologically in English without an acquaintance with this fact in their history.

1. To begin, then, with some of the parts and materials of a house, and some familiar objects in and about a house. I mention first a word which will be more familiar to the Canadian than the English reader. The partially-closed-in verandah often attached to the kitchen-part of a farm-house is commonly called with us, a *stoop*. This is the Low German *stoep*, and properly signifies the step, or platform before the door. Again, *shingle*, a slate of cleft-wood, so to speak, is strictly *schindel*, High German for the same thing. In like manner, *deal*, applied by us to a plank of pine-wood exclusively, is *diele*, denoting in German any kind of plank. *Clap-board* is the Low German *klap-hout*, *hout* being *wood* or *timber*. *Sas*, a word in the same dialect, signifying a *sluice*, gives us *sash*, in window-sash; the frame containing the glass ascending and descending after the manner of a sluice-gate. A sash is thus, in idea as well as in fact, an air-sluice. *Lobby* and *lodge* are ultimately the High German *laube*, a bower of *lauben*, i.e. leaves. *Lodge* has come to us through the French *loge* and the Italian *loggia*; but these are both the Old High German *laubja*, the same as the modern German *laube*. *Laubja* was Latinized into *laubia*, whence the Grison *laupia*, and the Piedmontese *lobia*, first a gallery in a church, then our *lobby*. *Loggia* in Italian still denotes a leafy verandah; thus in "Italian Pictures," in *Blackwood*, January, 1865:—

"I sit upon my loggia, where the vines
Spread their green shadow to keep off the sun."

Hamper, *hanniper*, meaning now with us, a kind of basket, is the Old High German *hnappf*, a bowl or basin, written in the modern language *nappf*. In the expression *hammer-cloth*, *hamper* has undergone a further transformation. *Ticket*, coming to us through the French *étiquette*, (formerly *estiquette*) is from the German verb *stechen*, and has reference, in the first instance, to the "bills" which