

or twisted cake to be found generally on the table of country-inns, is an unchanged Low German word.

3. In the animal kingdom,—we give to a certain kind of fish the name of *bass*. We have here a corruption of the German *bars*, which is properly the *perch*. Again, the rein-deer is in reality the *running-deer*, being the German *renn-thier*, derived from *rennen*, to run. *Reynard*, the popular sobriquet for the fox, which, in French, supplanting *goulpil*, has ceased to be a proper name, is the German *Reinhart* or *Reginhart*, ‘powerful in counsel,’ the title given to the fox in the celebrated fable of *Reineke de Vos*, written in 1498, by Nicholas Baumann, under the pseudonym of *H. van Alkmaar*.

The syllable *mouse* in *titmouse* is an Anglicising of the Low German *musch*, which is simply ‘sparrow.’ In like manner, ‘hammer’ in *yellow-hammer*, is the High German *ammer*, i.e. the bird called a ‘bunting.’ *Cob-web* is the web of the *spinnekop*, Low German for ‘spider.’ *Capon* is *kupphahn*. By *fugleman*, *flugel-man* is intended to be said.—*Isinglass* in English, is *hausenblase* in German: on which side is the corruption?

A common United-States and Canadian term, denoting a pair of horses, is the Low German *span*, in the phrase *een span paarden*, a team or set of horses. Unapprised of this verbal usage, the English reader would not catch the supposed wit of the American fast youth who, on hearing that “Life is but a span,” is reported to have remarked, “And I am your man to drive it.”

4. In the vegetable world: our *bass-wood* (the lime, linden, tilia or whitewood,) is more correctly *bast-wood*, from the Low German word *bast*, inner bark. *Krause-beere*, the rough berry, has been transformed by us into *gooseberry*. Dr. Johnson suggested *gorseberry*. The French have made it *grosseille*. *Pompion* (pumpkin) is the Low German *pompoen*. Has *cranberry* anything to do with *kronsbeere*? *Cabbage* comes to us from the Low German *kabis-kool*, headed-cole; but this is from the Italian *cappuccio*.

5. In relation to money,—*groat* is the Low German *groot*, and signifies the *great* coin, equivalent to four silver pennies. With this compare *groschen* and the French *gros sou*. *Shilling* is *schilding*, the coin bearing a *shield* with the royal or national arms. Some say it is from the Swedish *skilja*, to divide.—*Dollar* is *thaler*, coin struck in the first instance (A.D. 1518), from silver of the Thal of Joachim in Bohemia. Here, again, others will have it that the word