

other material. Thus, while the last-named region has given us, *kerseymere*, and the French, *casimir*, *drugget* is said to be due to *Drogheda*. Intermediate points have done similar service. For example, *Cyprus* is the source of the old word *cypres* or *cipresse*, for *crape* (Fr. *craſpe*).

“Come away, come away, Death,
And in ſad cypres let me be laid.”

—*Shakſpeare*.

“Flowing, with majeſtic train,
And ſable ſtole of cypres lawn.”

—*Mit. II Penſeroſo*.

The word has been transformed by modern editors into the leſs dubious ſhapes *cypress* and *cyprus*.—*Canopus*, the luxurious city of the Nile, has probably affected the orthography of “canopy.” It ought, according to its etymology, to be “conopy,” from *cōnōps*, a mosquito. A canopy is, in the firſt inſtance, a bed provided with a mosquito-net.

From the French *moire*, *luſtre*, *ruban*, we have invented *mohair*, *luſteſtring*, *riband* and *ribbon*. Even the *buff*-jerkin of our forefathers was a vernaculariſm from the French, and had reference to the animal out of whoſe hide it was made; the conſumption of whoſe fibre is ſuppoſed to contribute ſo largely to the national energy.

Galoshes, vulgarly ſometimes *gallo-shoes*, are, through the French the Late-Latin *calopedia*, a vernaculariſm for the Greek *kalopodia*, i. e. ſabots or clogs, literally “ſhoes made of wood” (*kālon* = wood); thus, *calopedia*, *calop'dia*, *galoche*. Some deduce the word from *Gallica*, *solea* being underſtood. If this did not ſuffice, a ſuggeſtion might be offered of *caliga*, “the boot of the private ſoldier,” from which Caius Cæſar Caligula had his military ſobriquet.

“Spectacles,” for “glaſſes,” is the French “beſicles” vernacularized; and “beſicles” is a popular derivative of *bis-cyclus*, a term having reference to the large circular lenses (*lunettes*, “little moons,”) formerly uſed.—In aſſociation with this word, note that “Cyclops” is a Hellenic vernaculariſm. The *Cycl-* is now declared to have nothing to do with *cyclus*, but to be rather the old word *coeles*, i. e., “blind.” (Vide *New Cratylus*, p. 254.)—“Spectacles” in French are alſo *binocles*, i. e., “binoculars,” ſomewhat rubbed. This fine ſcientific term has given riſe in Engliſh to the vulgariſm “bar-nacles.”

5. We come now to vernacularized names, technical and other terms.