

ham. With 'William Rufus' all are familiar. Caesar, as an English surname, has arisen from the disuse of a real family surname. Sir Julius Caesar, master of the rolls, in the reign of James I., thought fit to drop the surname borne by his Italian ancestors. His father's name, on his migrating to England, from Previso, in 1550, was Caesar Adelmare-Dalmare, or Dalmarius. The first Earl of Chester, nephew of the Conqueror, was Hugh Lupus. Plantagenet comes near the Latin, de Planta Genista, 'wearing the cognisance of the broom-spray.' Duns Scotus means probably 'Duns of the northern dialect.' He was born in Northumberland. Erigena, on the face of it, is Erin-born. His full name was Johannes Scotus Erigena—a tautology probably, as in A. D. 880 Scotus alone would denote one 'Erin-born.' Pelagius is a Grecising of Morgan, Armoricus, 'of the sea-board.' He was abbot of Bangor in A. D. 400. Reginaldus Polus and Poli Synopsis are combinations not unfamiliar to the English eye. Each involves a Latinisation of the common name Poole. Patrick Young, librarian to James I., metonymised his name into Patricius Junius. There is an author in 1602 of a *Historia Britannicæ Insule ab Origine Mundi*, named Richardus Vitus, who, at Basingstoke, where he was born, would have been vulgarly known as Richard White. (Among continental writers there is a Hugo Candidus. Rhabanus Maurus was, as we have already seen, famous in the ninth century, together with numerous Nigers before and since.) Bovill is Bovillus, Bullock. Erasmus so Latinises the name of his English correspondent Bullock. Lovell is Lupellus, diminutive of Lupus. Llewellyn has been Latinised into Leonellus. Brunel also probably represents indirectly an animal name. The popular satires in which beasts and birds are made to speak and act like men, brought into common use such terms as Reynard, Grimalkin, Bruin, Chanticleer, Partlet. There was in circulation in the 12th century a *Speculum Stultorum*, entitled Brunellus; where Brunellus stands for a well-known patient but much abused quadruped. The author of this production was an English monk named Nigel Wiroker.—Erasmus makes Colet, Coletus, although the name, uncorrupted, is said to be Acolyta. Sir Thomas More, Erasmus metonymises into Morus. Influenced by the sound, he playfully inscribes to the English Chancellor his famous satire, the *Encomium Morie*, 'The Praise of Folly.' "*Quæ Pallas istuc tibi misit in mentem inquires?*" he supposes More to say to him on the occasion; he replies: "*Primum admonuit me Mori cognomen tibi gentile, quod tam ad Morie vocabulum accedit,*