

history; and as we have not been so fortunate as to light on any detailed collection of such instances, we have thought it might be of some interest and even occasional utility, to make a record here of our own memoranda in this regard, incidentally jotted down from time to time. We have seen such works as Barbier's *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes*, published in Paris in 1822; Wheeler's *Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction*, published at Boston in 1865; and the *Handbook of Fictitious Names* by "Olphar Hamst," published in London in 1868. But in these we find no detailed list of the class of names now referred to; and which we have ventured to style Metonyms, translated or quasi-translated names.

Salverte has a chapter on translated names; but the scope of his work (*History of the Names of Men, Nations and Places, in their connection with the Progress of Civilisation*) did not require him to enumerate more than a few examples. In Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*, the Latinised names are of a class to be met with only in the old Charters and legal records of England. Baillet's *Auteurs Déguisés*, had the work been within our reach, might possibly have helped us. We offer our collection simply as a contribution to a more complete list, for the use and information of the student who has occasion to consult the original authorities for the civil and literary history of the 16th century; and under correction, for we have not been able, in every instance, to recover the source of our notes. Hallam, Whewell, Disraeli, Dibdin and Brunet furnished us with some of them. Our translated names will be those which, like the instances already described, convey in a Latinised or Grecised form the sense, real or supposed, or approximated to, of the vernacular name. Our quasi-translated names will embrace such as have, for convenience, been moulded into a Latin form, and have assumed in the process a shape under which the vernacular form is not, at first sight, readily recognised; as, for example, Linnæus, for Linné, Grotius for de Groot.

At the period of the 'Revival of Letters,' when the Latin and Greek tongues came again to be familiarly understood among the literary men of Western Europe, and to be used by them with elegance in the writing of history and other works, and in correspondence and even common conversation with each other, it was found that the proper names of persons (as also of places) constituted, in many instances, sounds harsh to the ear, and forms uncouth to the eye, in the midst of the flow and harmony of the lately-revived, so-called classical languages.