

writer of Hesse, Johannes Dryander, John Eichmann. We may conjecture what the originals may have been of Onosander, Ganander, Nicander, Cratander, Kyriander and Melander. The last was perhaps Schaefer again, Sheep-man. Matthias Flach Francowitz, principal author of the Ecclesiastical History known as the *Centuriæ Magdeburgenses*, was Flacius and Flaccus Illyricus. Valentinus Paccus was Hartung Frid. (Hart, valens; Friede, pæc.)

Conradus Dasypodius, a mathematician, and translator of 'Theodosius and Autolycus on the Sphere,' in 1572, was Conrad Rauchfuss, Hairy-foot. Lycosthenes, compiler of a once well-known volume of *Apophthegmata* published at Geneva in 1633, is Wolfhart, that is, as Kilian says, Fortis ut Lupus. Maurolycus also seems to speak for itself. Neoaëtos is Neuenaar, aar being eagle, that is, aëtos. Comes Neuenarius, Comes Neetius, and Comes Novæ Aquilæ, all mean Count Neuenaar. Pelargus is Storch, that is, Stork. The family-name of Joachim Fortius Ringelbergius, in 1516, was also Storch. An Abbot Anser bore the family-name of John Huss, Latinised. Luscinus was Nachtigall. Godofredus Rabus is Godfrey Raaban, Raven. In Rabanus Maurus we have a hint of how 'raven' may have been applied in some cases as a sobriquet. Maurus is 'The Moor.' Petrus Niger, a German, was the author of a work, *Ad Judæorum Perfidiam Extirpandam*, printed at Esslingen in 1475. Coraeopetra was Rabenstein. Other names from colour are Cyaneus and Brunus. One from taste is Sapidus, a metonym however, probably, from Weise, Wiseman. Frederic Barba-rossa, i. e. russa, red, will be familiar to all. (Gildebertus is said to signify much the same—Rutilus barbâ.) There are many Lupuses; and a Canius, who was a Netherlander, de Hondt, the Hound. Wolfgang, a common prenomens, appears to have been simply furnished with the termination -us; although it is explained to be Lupi incessus, Wolfgait. Musculus, diminutive of Mus, is Mauslein, Little mouse.

Crusius is a quasi-Latinisation of the Low-German Kruys, Cross; also of Kraus. There are likewise a Crucius, a Cruciger and a Crucigerus. Van Horn became Ceratinus, 'keras' being 'horn.' Vander Steen was à Lapide, 'steen' being 'lapis.' Erastus is Lieber, akin respectively to Erasmus and Liebhaber, 'liebe' being 'eros,' love. Thomas Naegeorgus is Thomas Kirchmeyer, 'naos' being 'Kirch, ecclesia,' and 'meyer,' colonus-villicus, farm-bailiff.

Several authors are named Cellarius; all probably Kellners, that is Cellarers: one, in 1661, published in Amsterdam an Atlas of the