

merlein, which is sufficiently English in sound to speak for itself. He was a divine of Zurich: some of his treatises were printed at Bale in 1497. Jerome Bock, Angliè Buck, a naturalist, whose Kreuter-buch was printed at Strasbourg in 1546, appears on the title page of the Latin version of that work, as Hieronymus Tragus, the equivalent of his name in Greek. Manneken, author of a Complete Letter Writer in 1476, elevates his family-name by Latinising it Virulus, not Homunculus. Kammermeister, a distinguished commentator on the New Testament, was Camerarius, Chamberlain. (His family-name was once Liebhard.) Loos, in Low-German, crafty, compiler in 1581, of Illustrium Germaniæ Utriusque Catalogus, is Callidius. Kallison, a pupil of Melancthon's, became Callistus and Calixtus, Formosissimus. Ulric Molitor in 1489 was doubtless a Mueller; as also Crato Mylius, a printer at Strasbourg, and a Farinator in 1477. Vermeulen is Molanus, and Walseemueller, Hylaeomylus. The real name of Regiomontanus, the great mathematician at the close of the fifteenth century, was Mueller. Regiomontanus, Montrealer, is his designation as being a native of Königsberg, Mont-real, in Franconia. Johannes de Tritterheim, a voluminous historical writer in 1546, is known as Trithemius. Jodocus Badius Ascensius, the learned printer, is no more than Josse Bade of the village of Asche, in Flanders. We meet with distinguished Hebrew scholars bearing the evident metonyms of Aurogallus and Acoluthus.

Giles Overmann, translator into Latin of the romance of the Ulespiegel (whence the French *espèglerie*), in 1657, is Ægidius Periander. The metonyms in -ander are very numerous. An obvious one is Neander for Neumann. Of this name there were many men of note. The family name of the modern theologian Neander was Mendel. He was born a Jew, and assumed the name Neander on relinquishing the Jewish faith. On a tablet in Westminster Abbey appears the following inscription under the name of a Franciscus Neumannus:—

Exutā jam carne, animarum in sede
Receptus, vere Neander factus est.

One Stephen Neumann figures as Homo Novus. Megander is Grosman. But Albertus Magnus is Albert de Groot. (His works consist of twenty-one folio volumes.) Theoderus Bibliander is Theodore Buchmann. Xylander, editor of Greek and Latin authors in 1532, was, in the vernacular, Holzmann, Woodman. Then we have several Oslanders, Heiligmannner, a name now degenerated into Osmaun; and a medical