A similar operation has been for some time in practice in the veterinary profession. It was first performed on the hu­man body by the continental surgeons. After dividing the tendon, they again brought the retracted ends together, and retained them in apposition until partial reunion took place, when, by gradual extension, the new formation was elongat­ed to the extent necessary for the adjustment of the foot. This method, however, is both more tedious and more pain­ful than the one already described ; and by either, the repair is equally substantial and efficient. In some cases of the deformity, the bones are either so deficient in original de­velopment, or so firmly secured in their malposition, as to be irremediable even by such means. But, as already stated, there are very many cases, both of simple extension of the

foot, and of that complicated with inversion, in which this little operation, well seconded by the care of the machinist, will be followed with success almost equal to the most sanguine hopes of both surgeon and patient.

We have thus briefly sketched the subjects which natu­rally occur to us, as the most prominent examples of the modern advancement of surgery. It were easy to swell the list. But our assigned limits have already been attained, if not exceeded ; and enough has probably been said, both to convey a general idea of the improvement recently effected in this profession, and to encourage a hope that such pro­gress will still continue, year after year, bringing the prac­tice of this useful, enlightened, and noble art, closer to per­fection. (c. D.)

accompanied Edgar Atheling when he fled into that king­dom. These had their proper surnames, as Moubray, Lo­vell, Lisle, using the particle *de* before them ; which makes it probable that these surnames had been derived from the lands which their ancestors or they themselves had possess­ed. In Kenneth II.’s time, about the year 800, the great men had indeed begun to call their lands by their own names ; but the ordinary distinctions then used were only personal, and did not descend to succeeding generations, such as those employed by the Hebrews and Greeks : for example, *John the son of William ;* or the names of office, as Stewart ; or accidental distinctions from complexion or station, Black, White, Long, Short ; or the name of their trade, as Weaver, Tailor, Baxter, Brewster.

It was long before any surnames were used in Wales, except that of son. as Evan ap Rice, Evan the son of Rice ; Evan ap Howel, Evan the son of Howel. But many of them have at length formed separate surnames, as the Eng­lish and Scotish, by leaving out the *a* in *ap,* and joining the *p* to the father’s name : thus Evan ap Rice becomes Evan Price ; Evan ap Howel, Evan Powel.

When we come to inquire into the etymology of sur­names, we must allow that many of them were originally significant of the qualities of mind, as Bold, Hardy, Meek ; some of the qualities of body, as Strong, Low, Short; others expressive of the trade or employment followed by the persons to whom they were applied, as Baker, Smith, Wright, Butler, Page, Marshall. But the greatest num­ber, at least of the ancient surnames, were borrowed from the names of places. Camden avers that there is not a village in Normandy but has given its name to some family in England. He mentions as examples, Percy, Devereux, Tankerville, Mortimer, Warren, &c. They were introdu­ced with William the Conqueror. Several have been de­rived from places in the Netherlands, as Gaunt, Tournay, Grandison ; and many from the names of towns and vil­lages in England and Scotland, as Wentworth, Markham, Murray, Aberdeen. Many have been formed from the names of animals, as quadrupeds, birds, fishes; from vege­tables, and parts of vegetables, as trees, shrubs, flowers, and fruits ; from minerals of different kinds. Others are formed from such a variety of accidents that it is impossible to particularize them.

SURPLICE, the habit of the officiating clergy in the Church of England. By Can. 58, every minister saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacrament or other rites of the church, shall wear a decent and comely surplice with sleeves, to be provided at the charge of the parish. But by 1 Eliz. c. 2, and 13 and 14 Car. IL, the garb pre­scribed by act of parliament, in the second year of King Edward VI. is enjoined ; and this requires, that in the say- 'ng or singing of matins, and even songs, baptizing and burying, the minister in parish churches and chapels shall use a surpiice. And in all cathedral churches and colleges, the archdeacon, dean, provosts, masters, prabendaries, and

SURINAM. See Guiana.

SURNAME, that which is added to the proper name, for distinguishing persons and families. It signifies some name superadded to the proper name to distinguish the individual, as Artaxerxes *Longimanus,* Harold *Harefoot,* Malcolm *Canmore.* Surnames were introduced among all nations at an early period, and seem to have been formed at first by adding the name of the falber to that of the son. This was the practice among the Hebrews, as appears from the Scriptures. Caleb is denominated the son of Jephun- neh, and Joshua the son of Nun. That the same thing was customary among the Greeks, every one who has read the poems of Homer must remember. We have an in­stance of it in the very first line of the Iliad : *∏ηληιαδεω '*A*χιληος*, “ Achilles the son of Peleus.” This is perhaps the general origin of surnames, for it has been common among most nations.

The Romans generally had three names. The first, call­ed *proenomen,* answered to our Christian name, and was in­tended to distinguish the individuals of the same family ; the second, called *nomen,* corresponded to the word *clan* in Scotland, and was given to all those who were sprung from the same stock ; the third, called *cognomen,* expressed the particular branch of the tribe or clan from which an indi­vidual was sprung. Thus, in Publius Cornelius Scipio, *Publius* corresponded to our names John, Robert, William ; *Cornelius* was the name of the clan or tribe, as Campbell was formerly the name of all the duke of Argyle’s clients, and Douglas the name of the retainers of the duke of Ha­milton's progenitors. *Scipio* being added, conveyed this information, that Publius, who was of the tribe of the Cor­nelii, was of the family of the Scipios, one of the branches or families into which that tribe was divided. Respecting the three names which were common among the Romans, we may say that the first was a name and the other two were surnames.

Du Chesne observes, that surnames were unknown in France before the year 987, when the lords began to as­sume the names of their demesnes. Camden relates, that they were first assumed in England a little before the con­quest, under King Edward the Confessor ; but he adds, they were never fully established among the common peo­ple till the time of Edward II.: till then they varied with the father’s name. Thus, if the father was called *Richard,* or *Roger,* the son was called *Richardson,* or *Hodgson.* The oldest surnames are those which we find in Domesday- Book, most of them taken from places, with the addition of *de ;* as Godefridus *de* Mannevilla, Walterus *de* Vernon, Robert *d’* Oyly, *&c.* ; others from their fathers, with *filius,* as Gulielmus *filius* Osberni ; others from their offices, as Eudo *Dapifer,* Gulielmus *Camerarius,* Gislebertus *Cocus.* But the inferior people are merely noted by their Chris­tian names.

Surnames seem to have been introduced into Scotland, in the time of William the Conqueror, by the English who