

ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF THE

N A M E

OF

BAILEY

WITH

BIOGRAPHIES OF ALL THE MOST NOTED

PERSONS OF THAT NAME.

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF
SURNAMES AND FORENAMES.

TOGETHER WITH

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

The Crescent Family Record.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

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*But strew his ashes to the wind,
Whose sword or voice has served mankind,
And is he dead, whose glorious mind
 Lifts him on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind,
 Is not to die.*

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

A NUMBER of letters and material have been received of a genealogical nature, with requests to incorporate the same into this work. It is to be regretted that this cannot be done, as the object of this work is simply to preserve and perpetuate the names and biographical history of the most notable members of this family name.

The preservation of such a record cannot fail to prove invaluable and a source of pride and interest not only to persons of the name but to the world in general; and this book may prove the foundation upon which a monumental work may be constructed.



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INTRODUCTION.

NOW that we all have surnames, we are apt to forget that it was not always so. We cannot easily realize the time when John, Thomas and Andrew, Mary and Abigail, were each satisfied with a single name, nor reflect that the use of two is not a refinement dating from an obscure and unknown antiquity, but quite within the reach of record and history.

Every name, no doubt, originally had a meaning, or was at first assumed or imposed from its real or supposed fitness, from some accidental circumstance, or from mere caprice. Each individual is distinguished from his fellows by *his name*. But for this system history and biography could scarcely exist.

Our proper name is our individuality; in our own thoughts and in the thoughts of those who know us, they cannot be separated. Our names are uttered, and at once, whether in connection with blame or praise, with threat or entreaty, with hatred or love, we ourselves are affected by the ideas and feelings expressed. A few trifling words, in no way meant to apply to the man they describe, suffice to awaken the recollection of that man, his physical peculiarities, his moral character, and the most remarkable acts and events of his life; a few syllables will cause the tear to start afresh from the mother's eye, after years of consolation and resignation to her loss; they will summon the tell-tale blush to the maiden's cheek, and she immediately thinks her secret is discovered; they will make a lover's heart beat more rapidly; rekindle the angry glance in an enemy's eye; and in a friend separated from his friend, will renew all his past regrets and his fondest hopes. None the less rapidly do our thoughts connect a name with the idea of the thing to

which it belongs, be it land of birth, country, town, river, road, valley or hill. Dislike, desire, recollection of pain or pleasure, admiration, jealousy, kind feelings, national hatreds and love of country, one and all may be evoked by a single word, because the word represents to us the very object which has created those emotions within us. Every person, even the most incurious observer of words and things, must have remarked the great variety that exists in the names of families. He cannot fail to notice that such names are of widely different significations, many being identical with names of places, offices, professions, trades, qualities, familiar natural objects and other things. There is probably no person capable of the least degree of reflection who has not often, in idle moments, amused himself with some little speculation on the probable origin of his own name. It is not sufficient for a person of inquisitive mind that he bears such and such a surname because his father and his grandfather bore it; he will naturally feel desirous of knowing why and when their ancestors acquired it.

What would the annals of mankind and the records of biography be if people had never borne any proper names? It would be a mere chaos of undefined incidents and an unintelligible mass of facts, without symmetry or beauty, and without any interest at all for after ages. Indeed, without names, mankind would have wanted what is perhaps the greatest stimulus of which the mind is susceptible — the love of fame; and consequently, many of the mightiest achievements in every department of human endeavor would have been lost to the world.

Many of our ancient and modern institutions are intimately connected with the meaning and continued existence of proper names. It has been well said that hereditary names perpetuate the memory of ancestors

better than any other monument, an affectionate remembrance this, surely, and one which fosters the cause of morality; they teach, or at any rate remind sons of their duty to be worthy of their ancestors.

Though its importance be felt in all phases of our social life, the origin of proper names does not essentially belong to a civilized condition. Undoubtedly it is intimately connected with the gift of speech. A man must call his children by a distinctive appellation, either when he speaks to them or when he speaks of them in their absence, and when a gesture and an inflection of the voice are not sufficient to indicate his meaning. The distinctive title which he uses can only be a name exclusively applicable to the individual meant; on the other hand, the father will recognize the name given to him by his children. Again, the domestic animal, man's intelligent companion in his field sports, and the watchful guardian of his dwelling; the brook that runs beneath his home; the tree that shelters or the forest that conceals it; the hill or the vale near which it lies, will soon be named by those who wish to distinguish them from similar objects around. If other men come to live near the first family, they will receive a name and give one in return.

However simple these names be at first, so simple that they express nothing beyond the degree of relationship between father and mother and children, and the order of their birth in the case of the last; be they mere substantives used to point out more specially the dwelling and all that surrounds it; as the hut, the tree, or the brook—or even supposing that in the common intercourse which may exist between one family and its neighbor the only distinctive terms employed are we and they, and further, that sun, fire, destruction, or thunder, designate the beneficent or angry deity—still the system of proper names already exists in embryo,

and is ready to be further developed, even to the highest degree of importance and intricacy, in proportion as the social principle itself becomes more extended and more complicated in its constitution.

Add new members to the family; collect several families together and form them into one tribe; place a number of tribes holding friendly relations with one another in a less limited tract of land; then will the spot occupied by each tribe, every village or cluster of inhabitants belonging to the same tribe, every hill and thicket and brook—in a word, the land and the gathering of men upon it assume proper names, just as the tribes had already done before, and the families and the individuals that constituted them.

From this outline of the first elements of social life, let us remove, in thought, for a moment, and place ourselves in the heart of civilized existence. The names of lands and dwellings have changed into the designations of powerful states and magnificent cities; names which will be familiar for centuries after the grass has grown over and hidden even the ruins of their palaces and their fortresses and obliterated the very traces of their existence, and after political or naturally induced revolutions have depopulated, divided and totally dismembered the provinces of mighty empires. Here the names of men distinguish the individual members of a great social body, magistrates, princes, chiefs of the great civil and political whole; and among these names all of them less or more important at present, there are some which hereafter shall be handed down to history as a rich inheritance, an object of envy to the ambitious, and a pattern of conduct to the wise.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF

THE NAME OF

BAILEY.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF BAILEY.

Bailey is derived through the French Baille; from the Middle Age Latin Ballium, which is a corruption of the Latin vallum, a rampart. The Baille was the whole space inclosed within the external walls of a castle, with the exception of that covered by the keep. This space was variously disposed of, and, of course, differed greatly in extent. Sometimes it consisted of several courts, which were divided from each other by embattled walls, so as to form a series of fortifications. When these courts were two in number, they were known as the outer and inner Baille. The entrance to the Baille was generally by a drawbridge over the ditch, and through a strong machicolated and embattled gate. The Baille was often of great extent, containing the barracks for the soldiers, lodgings for the workmen and artificers, magazines, wells, chapels, and sometimes even a monastery. In towns the Baille had even a wider signification, and was often retained after the castle or keep had long disappeared, as in the case of the Old Bailey in London, and the Bailey in Oxford, England.

Baillie is a Scotch term, with several legal applications. It chiefly, however, and popularly, signifies a superior officer or magistrate of a municipal corporation in Scotland, with judicial authority within the city or burgh.

The Bailics or Baileys derived their name from their ancestors having anciently been bailiffs of the districts of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham, in Scotland.

Bailey is from *Bailli*, in the *arrondissement* of Neufchatel; *Bailli* in that of Dieppe, in Normandy. Bailey is a township in Lancashire, England; or *Bailie*, a township in Cumberland.

Another form of Bailiff, a title of office applied in many ways under the feudal and municipal laws of England.

Bailee of Bailiff, signifies a town. Ballynavick Ballyporeen, English or Irish. Bally, a town. The Old Bailey, a Gaol named after the old town. The Old Town Gaol. Originally an under-sheriff or professional bailer.

COATS-OF-ARMS.

A demi-lady, in dexter a tower, in sinister a laurel branch, vert.

BAILEYS OF ENGLAND.

Ar. a fesse between three martlets gu., charged with as many plates.

BAILEYS OF SCOTLAND.

Sa. a sun or, between nine stars ar. three, two, three and one. Crest, a crescent or.

GENEALOGICAL BOOKS.

There are several Books on The Bailey Family. Gencalogy of the Descendants of Richard Bailey, an early settler of Rowley, Mass., including the posterity of most of the females, and the ancestral lines of many of their husbands, was published by Alfred Poor, of Salem, Mass., in 1867.

Ancestry of Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Catherine Goddard Weaver, of Newport, R. I., was published by Joseph Trowbridge Bailey, in 1892.

Records of the Bailey family, descendants of William Bailey, of Newport, R. I., chiefly in the line of his son, Hugh Bailey, of East Greenwich, R. I., compiled by a descendant, was published in 1895.

THE FIRST OF THE NAME OF BAILEY.

Very few names have been so long and extensively used as a surname. In Scotland it is one of the oldest names there; and in the North and scattered throughout England and the North of Ireland.

Benoni Bailey was one of the early settlers of Danbury, Conn., whence descendants settled in Philadelphia.

Guido Bailey was a proprietor of Salem in 1642; and was a juror at Bridgewater in 1658-59. Henry Bailey lived in Salem in 1638-47.

James Bailey was a proprietor of Rowley in 1642; and was fifty-one years old in 1663. He died in 1677 and left two sons, John and James Bailey.

John Bailey was weaver and proprietor of Salisbury in 1639; and died in Newbury in 1651. He left sons, John and Joseph.

In 1635 Richard Bailey, fifteen years of age, came in the *Bevis*. He settled at Newbury, removed to Rowley; and died in 1647. His son, Joseph, was mentioned in his will.

Thomas Bailey was a town officer of Weymouth in 1645. He died in 1681; and his will mentions his sons, John and Thomas Bailey.

THE BAILEYS IN AMERICA.

A thorough perusal of the following life sketches of noted Baileys, eminent in all walks of life, will reveal the fact that the Baileys have been actively and intimately associated with the ecclesiastical, civil, industrial and commercial affairs of America; and to become conversant with their history will naturally create in our children a source of pride in the name of Bailey heretofore unappreciated.

As builders and merchants they have built cities and illumined the marts of trade; in the field of science and medicine they have obtained great prominence; in the arena of statesmanship they have produced men of thought and men of action; while at the bar and in the administration of justice they have shown erudition and wisdom. As clergymen, educators and lecturers they have occupied high places; as musicians, composers and artists they have contributed profusely to social life; and as authors and poets they are worthy to be crowned with a laurel wreath of fame. Also as heroes of colonial, revolution-

ary and later wars they have rendered patriotic service, each one of whom has added luster to the name of Bailey.

BAILEY, A. S., farmer, was born April 18, 1839, at Sandy Lake, Mercer county, Pa. He is a successful farmer of Lovelock, Nev., and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, AENAS S., business man, clergyman, dentist, was born Sept. 29, 1854, in Dudley, Mass. He graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College; and now has a successful practice in Lakewood, N. J. He has been manager of the Holly Tree Inn of Worcester, Mass., and has been engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa. For a while he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BAILEY, ALBERT J., educator, business man, was born Nov. 29, 1869, in Hardin County, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of Tama and Toledo, Iowa; and attended the North Branch Academy of Kansas. For several years he was engaged as a school teacher; then followed for a while his trade of painter; and is now a lumberman of Palmer, S. D.

BAILEY, ALBERT W., soldier, educator, was born May 14, 1873, in Stewardson, Ill. He was educated at the Austin College and at the University of Illinois, and has received the degree of A. B. He served in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. He is now city superintendent of Athens Public School, Ill.

BAILEY, ALEXANDER H., state senator, jurist, congressman, was born Aug. 14, 1817, in Minisink, N. Y. He was a justice of the peace at Catskill for four years; was a member of the state assembly in 1849; and judge of Greene county for four years from 1851. He was a member of the state senate from 1861 to 1864; was elected a representative from New York to the fortieth congress, in the place of Roscoe Conkling; and was re-elected to the forty-first congress. He died April 20, 1874, in Rome, N. Y.

BAILEY, MRS. ALICE WARD, author, poet, was born in Amherst, Mass., April 30, 1857. She is the author of *Flower Fancies*, in verse; and *Mark Heffron*, a novel.

BAILEY, ALVIN FREEMAN, soldier, clergyman, was born May 25, 1840, in Winchester, Ill. He was educated at the Colgate University; and at the Meadville Theological School. In 1861-62 he served as sergeant in Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. In 1867-69 he was pastor of the First Christian Church of Union Springs, N. Y.;

in 1869-74 was pastor of the Independent Church of Canastota, N. Y.; and in 1875-78 was pastor of the Unitarian Church of Indianapolis, Ind. Since 1879 he has been pastor of The First Parish Church of Barre, Mass.; and for twenty years has been Chairman of the Board of Education of that city.

BAILEY, ALVIN L., physician, surgeon, was born Aug. 12, 1859, in St. Paul, Ind. He was educated at the St. Paul High School; the Indiana State Normal School; and at the Butler University. In 1887 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, The Medical College of Ohio. He is a successful physician and surgeon in Chesaning, Mich. He is a member of the Saginaw County Medical Society, Shiawassee County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Indiana Medical Association; and has contributed valuable articles to medical publications.

BAILEY, ANDREW SPENCER, dentist, was born Sept. 21, 1869, in Appleton, Wis. In 1891 he graduated from the Lawrence University with the degree of B. S.; and in 1894 graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of D. D. S. He now practices his profession of dentist at Menominee, Mich.; where he is attaining prominence in business and public affairs.

BAILEY, ANGELO A., educator, public official, was born June 25, 1844, in Walworth, Wis. He received his education in the public schools and at Bigfoot Academy. He has filled the office of County Clerk; has been inspector of customs; and is now superintendent of schools at Martinez, Cal.

BAILEY, MRS. ANNA WARNER, known as Mother Bailey, patriot, was born Oct. 11, 1758, in Groton, Conn. She was the wife of Capt. Elijah Bailey, of Groton. She witnessed the massacre at Fort Griswold in 1781. In 1813, when the British threatened to attack New London, Mother Bailey rendered great aid to its defenders by tearing up flannel garments for cartridges. She died in 1850 in Groton, Conn.

BAILEY, ARTHUR WARD, clergyman, was born Nov. 10, 1873, in Quincy, Mass. He was educated at Adams Academy of Quincy, Mass.; attended Williams College; and graduated from the Divinity Department of Yale University. He is now pastor of Geddes Congregational Church of Syracuse, N. Y. He is attaining prominence in all matters pertaining to the Church; and occasionally contributes to the religious press.

BAILEY, BENJAMIN F., lawyer, was born Nov. 10, 1864, in Taylor county, W. Va. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the West Virginia University with the degree of LL. B. He has attained success as one of the foremost lawyers of West Virginia at Grafton. He has been prosecuting attorney of Taylor County; a member of the City Council of Grafton; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, physician, surgeon, was born June 22, 1860, in Littleton, N. H. In 1881 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. He is president of the Dr. Benjamin F. Bailey Sanatorium Company of Lincoln, Neb. He has been president of the American Institute of Homœopathy; president of the Nebraska State Medical Society; and president of the Nebraska State Board of Health. He is the author of Present Status of Paedology.

BAILEY, CALEB E., blacksmith, carriage manufacturer, was born Oct. 3, 1836, in Marshfield, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. For over two years he served as a soldier in the civil war. He entered as a private in Company E, Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; and became captain and quartermaster of Battery C and D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery. Prior to the war he learned the trade of blacksmith in Boston. Since 1864 he has been in business at Kingston, Mass., where he is a successful blacksmith and carriage manufacturer. For the past twenty-two years he has been a town officer of Kingston, Mass.; and still holds that position. He is a descendant of Caleb Bailey, who came to America in 1640.

BAILEY, CHARLES EDWARD, mechanical engineer, was born Oct. 31, 1876, in Bucks county, Pa. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native county; and graduated from the Williamson School of Mechanical Trades as a mechanical engineer. He has attained success in his profession; and is now connected with the Chambersburg Engineering Company of Chambersburg, Pa.

BAILEY, CHARLES FRANKLIN, draughtsman, chief engineer, was born Aug. 29, 1863, in Greensboro, Vt. He was educated at the St. Johnsbury Academy of Vermont; and at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has filled positions in his profession of draughtsman at Tacoma, Wash.; at Philadel-

phia, Pa.; and also as machinist at Tacoma, Wash. He has been chief draughtsman at Newport News; and is now chief engineer for the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

BAILEY, CHARLES L., carpenter, contractor, was born Nov. 15, 1854, in Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He is a successful carpenter and contractor of Cleveland, Ohio; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, CHARLES MARTIN, manufacturer, banker, was born Oct. 24, 1820, in Winthrop, Me. He began the manufacture of oil-cloth carpets in Winthrop, Me. Depots are now maintained in New York City and Philadelphia, under the style of The C. M. Bailey's Sons Co. He is president of the Bank of Winthrop and the Maine Steamship Company.

BAILEY, CHARLES MERRILL, merchant, was born April 20, 1847, in Littleton, N. H. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the Manchester High School. He is a successful merchant of Rochester, N. H.; and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, CHARLES OLIN, lawyer, public official, was born July 2, 1860, in Freeport, Ill. In 1880 he graduated from the University of Rochester; and studied law in the law department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company at Chicago, Ill. Since 1881 he has practiced his profession in Iowa, Illinois and South Dakota; and now has a large practice in Sioux Falls, S. D. In 1884 he was mayor of Eagle Grove, Iowa; and in 1889-90 was district attorney of Minnehaha county, S. D. In 1894-1904 he was chairman of the Minnehaha County Democratic Central Committee; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor. He is a son of the late Hon. Joseph M. Bailey, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

BAILEY, CHARLES THOMAS, lawyer, was born in 1860, in Fredericton, N. B. He is a successful barrister-at-law of St. John, New Brunswick. His great-grandfather, John Bailey, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His grandfather, Charles Bailey, settled in New Brunswick.

BAILEY, CLEM, jeweler, optician, was born Oct. 25, 1845, in Lenoir county, N. C. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the High School of New

Berne, N. C. He is a successful jeweler and optician of Kingston, N. C.; and prominently identified with its business and public affairs. He is treasurer of the R. A. M.; and has filled several other positions of trust and honor. His father was Henry Bailey, whose forefathers came from Southern Virginia.

BAILEY, DANIEL H., merchant, was born March 2, 1831, in Maury county, Tenn. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. Since 1852 he has been connected with the business and public affairs of Nashville, Tenn.; and for forty-six years has been a successful grocery merchant of that city. He is at the head of his firm; is well known for his integrity and great business ability; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, DANIEL H., physician, surgeon, was born March 14, 1851, in Taylor county, Va. In 1876 he graduated in medicine from the Ohio Medical College of the University of Michigan. In 1876-81 he practiced his profession in Salem, Harrison county, W. Va.; and since 1881 has been in the regular practice of medicine at Denison, Tex. He has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city; and is a member of several medical and scientific societies.

BAILEY, DANIEL W., soldier, book-keeper, public official, was born March 7, 1835, in Boston, Erie County, N. Y. During the civil war he served as captain in the Seventy-eighth Regiment United States Colored Infantry. He has been postmaster at Pithole City, Pa.; and is now designated clerk in the United States Pension Agency, at Buffalo, N. Y.

BAILEY, DAVID DAWSON, clergyman, was born Nov. 11, 1864, in Tyrel county, N. C. He was educated at the Trinity College of North Carolina; and is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Buxton, N. C. He is a member of the Atlantic Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and is prominent in religious affairs.

BAILEY, DAVID FOURNOY, lawyer, state senator, was born Jan. 23, 1845, in Charlotte county, Va. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools; and graduated from Cumberland University of Tennessee. He has attained prominence as one of the foremost lawyers of the South; and is a well-known lawyer and popular citizen of Bristol, Va. He has been a member of the Virginia state legislature; and served with distinction in the Virginia state senate. He was United

States attorney under President Harrison; and is now referee in bankruptcy.

BAILEY, DAVID J., congressman, was born in Georgia. He was a representative in congress from that state from 1851 to 1855.

BAILEY, DAVID LELAND, physician, surgeon, was born Jan. 27, 1851, in Susquehanna county, Pa. In 1875 he graduated from the University Medical College of New York City; and is now a successful physician and surgeon of Carbondale, Pa. He is chief medical department of the Emergency Hospital, and surgeon of the D. and H. Company, Scranton Traction Company. He is a member of the leading medical and scientific societies; and has contributed extensively to medical publications.

BAILEY, DEXTER BELKNAP, machinist, engineer, was born April 4, 1844, in New York City. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; and graduated from the grammar school. He is a successful machinist and engineer of New York City; and a member of several organizations.

BAILEY, DWIGHT BLOSSOM, educator, merchant, was born Nov. 9, 1837, in Jefferson, Ohio. He was educated at the Jefferson Union School; and at the Grand River Institute. He was educated for the law; was a successful school teacher; and for thirty-two years was a well-known merchant of Appleton, Wis. He was clerk of principal ward schools in Appleton, Wis.; a member of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church; and a member of the Odd Fellows, Royal Arcanum, and Knights of Honor. In 1899 he retired from active business, and bought a twenty-acre orange ranch at Rialto, Cal., where he has since resided. His father, Andrew Bailey, patented the first morticing machine, and also the first centrifugal pump. His great-grandfather boiled the first kettle of salt in Syracuse, N. Y.

BAILEY, DWIGHT LOOMIS, lawyer, was born Feb. 26, 1859, in Rockville, Conn. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native state; studied law; and now practices his profession in Louisville, Ky. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and has received the nomination for Grand Master of Kentucky. The election to that office will occur on Oct. 9, 1904.

BAILY, DYKMAN WALDRON, manufacturer, was born July 1, 1871, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y. He was educated at the Mt. Kisco High School; and graduated from St. John's College of Fordham, N. Y. He is a successful manufacturer of electrical line material at New Bern, N. C. For two years he was mayor of Elkin, N. C.; and received the nomination on the Democratic ticket for senator of North Carolina. He is the largest manufacturer of telephone, telegraph and electric light cross arms and pins in the world, being interested in three separate concerns as follows: Proprietor of the Baily Manufacturing Company of Elkin, N. C.; secretary and treasurer of the Elkin Chair Company of Elkin, N. C.; president of the Virginia Trust Pin Company of Alexandria, Va.; and secretary and treasurer of the Eastern Arm and Pin Company of New Bern, N. C. He is one of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party in North Carolina; and was active in the struggle for white supremacy and universal education in that state.

BAILEY, E. R., business man, was born Dec. 8, 1870, in Elmore, Vt. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools; and attended Baker University. He is identified with the business and public affairs of Clarinda, Iowa; and is superintendent of the Clarinda Poultry, Butter and Egg Company of that city.

BAILEY, EBENEZER, educator, poet, was born June 25, 1795, in West Newbury, Mass. In 1838 he established a boys' school at Roxbury, which in 1839 was moved to Lynn. He was at various times a member of the city council of Boston, director of the Home of Reform, president of the Boston Lyceum, and director of the Boston Mechanics' institute. He died Aug. 25, 1839, in Lynn, Mass.

BAILEY, EDGAR H., public official, was born Feb. 26, 1846, in Waverly, Pa. He was educated in the Waverly High School. He has been county auditor of Luzerne county; for eight years was postmaster; and for thirty years filled the office of assessor. He is prominent in the public affairs of Waverly, Pa.; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, EDGAR HENRY SUMMERFIELD, educator, author, was born in Middlefield, Conn., Sept. 17, 1848. He is professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas. He is the author of *Qualitative Chemical Analysis*.

BAILEY, EDWARD B. J., public official, was born June 3, 1875, in Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; and is now connected with the United States postoffice service at White Plains, N. Y. He is a member of several societies; and has filled the office of G. V. C. in the Knights of Pythias of the State of New York.

BAILEY, EDWARD LINCOLN, electrician, was born Sept. 22, 1868, in East Orange, N. J. He was educated at the Brooklyn Collegiate and the Polytechnic Institute. He is a successful electrical engineer of Dundee and New York City; and has designed and built several lines and various electric lighting and power plants. He has been purchasing agent and assistant secretary of the Standard Gas Light Company of New York City; and is president of the Dundee Electric Light Plant of Dundee, N. Y.

BAILEY, EDWARD R., merchant, public official, was born July 4, 1876, in Atoka, Tenn. He was educated at the Free School of Horn Lake, Miss. For several years he was a merchant of Horn Lake, Miss.; and now is postmaster of that city. He is prominent in the public affairs of his city; and has filled several other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, EDWIN NOYES, journalist, publisher, was born June 11, 1849, in Granville, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native state. He is the editor and publisher of The Britt Tribune of Britt, Iowa. He has filled the office of coroner; that of postmaster; and various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, ELLENE ALICE, inventor, was born in Pond Fort, Mo. One of her principal inventions is the Dart needle, for sewing on shoe and other buttons. Her numerous inventions have proved not only useful and practical, but of commercial importance.

BAILEY, EMERY, dentist, was born Aug. 7, 1852, in Woolwich, Me. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and subsequently graduated in dentistry with the degree of D. D. S. For nearly thirty years he has been in the active practice of dentistry in Lewiston, Me. For two years he was president of the common council of Auburn, Me. He has been president of the Maine Dental Society; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, MRS. EMMA REBA MOSELEY, journalist, law-

yer, was born Jan. 29, , in Shelby county, Ala. She was educated at the Columbiana Academy, Samuels Seminary and Isbell College, in literature; and Washington College of Law and Jurisprudence, and Diplomacy Department, of Columbian University of Washington, D. C. She has been a clerk in the land office at Washington, D. C.; proprietor and publisher of three newspapers; and a contributor to the secular and religious press of the United States. She is a practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C.; and well versed in jurisprudence.

BAILEY, EMMETT E., contractor, architect, was born May 5, 1872, in Christian Hollow, N. Y. He was educated in the district school of Christian Hollow, and at the public schools of Tully, N. Y. For ten years in 1889-99 he was a successful contractor of Ashtabula, Ohio; and since that time has been engaged in architectural pursuits, and now has a splendid business in that profession. He has held prominent offices in the F. and A. M.; and in the tribe of Ben Hur. He is prominent in religious affairs and for several years has been superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School of Ashtabula, Ohio.

BAILEY, EPHRIAM H., musical instructor, business man, was born March 4, 1832, in Yorkshire, England. He was educated at the Olivet College and Normal Musical Institutes of New York City and Boston. For the greater part of his life he has taught music; and is the musical editor of *The Spiritual Harp*, a book of three hundred pages that has had a wide circulation in England and the United States. He is now proprietor of a music and book store in Charlotte, Mich. His father, James Bailey, was a thorough musician. He settled in Michigan in 1842; and was a pioneer teacher in Central Michigan.

BAILEY, ERNEST HARRY, physician, surgeon, was born Sept. 29, 1873, in Barre, Vt. He was educated at Goddard Seminary; and at Tufts Medical College. He is now a successful physician and surgeon of Graniteville, Vt.; and a member of the Vermont Medical Society.

BAILEY, EZRA B., state senator, was born March 29, 1841, in Franklin, Conn. He resumed control of the E. H. Horton & Son Co.; and is now president and treasurer. In 1890 he was appointed United States collector of customs to the port of Hartford. He served in the state senate in 1887. In 1900 he was appointed collector of customs.

BAILEY, MRS. FLORENCE MERRIAM, author. She is the wife of Vernon Bailey of Washington, D. C. She is the author of *Birds Through an Opera Glass*; and *Birds of Village and Field*.

BAILEY, FRANK H., traveling salesman, public official, was born May 24, 1858, in Sturgis, Mich. He was educated at the Sturgis Union School. He has been a United States railway postal clerk; and is now a successful traveling salesman. He has served as alderman for the third ward, City of Sturgis, Mich. His father was Henry Lester Bailey, born in Watkins Glen, N. Y., and died in 1900 in Sturgis, Mich. He was a traveling salesman, and filled the office of United States deputy prov. marshal.

BAILEY, FRANK J., contractor, business man, was born April 4, 1852, in Akron, N. Y. For nearly thirty-five years he has worked at the tinner's trade at Vermontville, Mich., where he is a successful contractor and builder of sheet metal work. He has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, FRANK W., physician, surgeon, was born March 19, 1859, in Galesburg, Ill. He was educated at the Wabash College; and in 1882 graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He is now a successful physician and surgeon of Joplin, Mo.; and prominent in its business and public affairs. He is a member of the leading medical and scientific societies; and occasionally contributes to current medical publications.

BAILEY, FRANKLIN C., clergyman, merchant, was born Oct. 3, 1852, in Otisco, N. Y. In 1882 he graduated with the degree of B. L. from the University of Michigan; and in 1886 graduated from the Union Theological Seminary. In 1886-89 he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kasota, Minn.; in 1890-96 was pastor at Preston, Minn.; and in 1896-98 was pastor at Worthington. He then settled permanently as a furniture merchant in Preston, Minn. He is greatly interested in the genealogy of the Bailey Family; and has a record of his branch running back to New England in 1660.

BAILEY, GAMALIEL, journalist, abolitionist, was born Dec. 3, 1807, in Mount Holly, N. H. The first number of the *National Era*, published under the auspices of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, appeared in 1847, and of

which publication he was editor. In 1848 an angry mob laid siege to the office for three days, and finally separated under the influence of an eloquent harangue by the editor. The Era, in which Uncle Tom's Cabin originally appeared, ably presented the opinions of the anti-slavery party. He died at sea June 5, 1859.

BAILEY, GEORGE, superintendent, was born July 13, 1863 in Berks county, Pa. He was educated in the Westtown Boarding School (Orthodox Friends), Chester county, Pa. He is superintendent of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital of Philadelphia, Pa.

BAILEY, GEORGE T., farmer, merchant, public official, was born Feb. 13, 1848, in La Plume, Pa. He was educated at Bucknell University; and has attained success as a farmer and merchant of La Plume, Pa. He has been postmaster of his city; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, GEORGE THOMAS, public official, was born April 23, 1864, in Stoughton, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the Lancaster High School. For several years he was town clerk of Lancaster, Mass.; and since 1899 has been postmaster of that city.

BAILEY, GEORGE TOD, clergyman, was born July 12, 1844, in England. He is a Baptist minister of Alton, Ill.; and has always taken great interest in religious work.

BAILEY, GEORGE W., farmer, public official, was born in 1849, in Shelby county, Ohio. He has filled the office of mayor and that of postmaster; and is well-known as a successful farmer of Elk City, Kan.

BAILEY, GEORGE W., lawyer, public official, was born May 9, 1855, in Linn county, Mo. He was educated in the public schools of his native county; and at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1881-83 he was editor of the Brookfield Advertiser; and in 1884 was admitted to the practice of law. He is a successful lawyer of Brookfield, Mo.; for twenty years has been a notary public; and for five years filled the office of justice of the peace. He is now deputy game warden of Missouri; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, GEORGE WARREN, soldier, merchant, public official, was born Oct. 23, 1826, in Salem, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of his native state. He is

now a successful merchant of Chaseville, Fla. During the civil war he was a sergeant in the United States Volunteer Infantry. He has been postmaster of his city; served for many years with great credit as a justice of the peace; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, GILBERT STEPHEN, clergyman, author, was born Oct. 17, 1822, in Dalton, Pa. Besides numerous tracts and uncollected poems he has published a History of the Illinois River Baptist Association; Caverns of Kentucky; Manual of Baptism; The Trials and Victories of Religious Liberty in America; Three Discourses on the History, Wonders, and Excellence of the Bible; The Word and Works of God; Prize Discourse on Slander; and Ingersollism Exposed.

BAILEY, GOLDSMITH F., lawyer, congressman, was born July 17, 1823, in Westmoreland, N. H. He was admitted to the bar in 1848; in 1856 was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts; and in 1858-60 to the senate of the state. He was a representative from Massachusetts to the thirty-seventh congress. He died May 8, 1862, in Fitchburg, Mass.

BAILEY, GUILFORD DUDLEY, soldier, was born June 4, 1834, in Martinsburg, N. Y. When the civil war began he was stationed at Fort Brown, Tex., but, with his immediate superior, Capt. Stoneman, refused to surrender when Gen. Twiggs attempted to give up his entire command to the confederates, and effected his escape into Mexico. A monument has been raised to his memory in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie. He was killed in action May 31, 1862.

BAILEY, GUY W., of New England, is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Essex Junction, Vt.; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, MRS. HANNAH JOHNSTON, superintendent of the department of peace and arbitration in the world's and national Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was born July 5, 1839, in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. She received her education at a denominational boarding school, and subsequently followed the profession of teaching for two years. In 1868 she married Moses Bailey, a successful oil cloth manufacturer at Winthrop, Me., where she has resided ever since. Mrs. Bailey was one of the judges in the department of Liberal Arts at the World's Columbian Exposition. For ten years she was

treasurer of a foreign missionary society, and was treasurer of the National Council of Women during a term of four years. She was president of the Maine Equal Suffrage Association from 1891 to 1897, but is best known by her work along the lines of temperance and peace.

BAILEY, HARRY EDWIN, draughtsman, was born Dec. 4, 1871, in Montezuma, Ind. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He has been draughtsman for the United States government at Mare Island Navy Yard in California; and is now draughtsman in charge of Puget Sound Navy Yard at Charleston, State of Washington.

BAILEY, HARRY LEE, soldier, was born Oct. 4, 1854, in Dalton, Ohio. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native state; and in 1876 graduated from the United States Military Academy. In 1878 he was A. A. G. for District of Clearwater during the Bannock Indian War. In 1880 he was Acting R. A. of the Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, in which regiment he served as lieutenant and captain. He was breveted first lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battle of Clearwater; and served with distinction in the Nez Perce Indian War, in the battle of Santiago, and in the Philippine war. He is now major of the Second Infantry of the United States Army at Fort Russell, Wyo. His father was the Hon. Isaac Bailey of Lima, Ohio.

BAILEY, HARVEY, mine broker, was born July 19, 1845, at Jersey Shore, Pa. He received a thorough education; and graduated from Princeton College of New Jersey. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Portland, Ore.; and is a successful mine worker of that city. He has filled numerous positions of trust and honor; and is greatly interested in the development of the mining resources of Oregon.

BAILEY, HARVEY J., lawyer, law reporter, public official, was born Sept. 9, 1865, in Quincy, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1896-1900 he was coroner of Madison county, Ill.; and also served as sheriff ex-officio part of the term. He is a successful lawyer, law reporter and correspondent of Alton, Ill.; and has always taken an active part in business and public affairs.

BAILEY, HENRY BENTON, manufacturer, was born Oct. 5, 1837, in Brooklyn, Conn. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He has been manager of various business enterprises; and is now a successful shoe manufacturer of Boston, Mass. He has in his possession valuable heirlooms presented to his great-grandfather, a graduate of Yale in 1792.

BAILEY, HENRY T., physician, surgeon, was born Nov. 4, 1873, at Elk Creek, Mo. He was educated in the common schools of his native state; and graduated from the Houston High School. He is a successful physician of Louisville, Ky.; and assistant professor to chair of Gynecology of Diseases of Women in the Hospital College of Medicine.

BAILEY, HENRY TURNER, educator, author, was born Dec. 9, 1865, in North Scituate, Mass., where the Bailey family have lived since 1660. He has been a professor in the Boston Evening Drawing schools; supervisor of drawing in the public schools of Lowell, Mass.; was an agent of the state board of education, Massachusetts; and state instructor of drawing for fifteen years. He is widely known through Reports on Drawing to the state board of education, and is a popular lecturer on art educational topics. He is the author of First Year in Drawing; and The Blackboard in Sunday School.

BAILEY, HOLLIS R., lawyer, genealogist, was born Feb. 24, 1852, in North Andover, Mass. He received a thorough education; graduated from Harvard University; and has received the degrees A. B., A. M. and LL. B. He is a successful attorney and counsellor-at-law of Boston, Mass.; and has been chairman of the Board of Bar Examiners of Massachusetts. For several years he has been secretary of The Bailey-Bayley Family Association. He is the author of The Bailey Genealogy.

BAILEY, HORACE W., commissioner of fisheries and game for Vermont, was born Jan. 16, 1852, in Newbury, Vt. He graduated from Newbury seminary, and during 1886-96 was clerk of his native city and superintendent of schools. During 1894-96 he was a member of the Vermont state senate, and served with distinction in that body. In 1894 he was appointed state commissioner of fisheries and game for Vermont.

BAILEY, ITHIEL S., business man, was born June 6, 1856, in Moretown, Vt. He was educated in the village school of

Moretown, Vt. He is now a successful business man and dealer in buggies and carriages at Grinnell, Iowa. For six years he was a member of the Board of Education of Grinnell, Iowa; and for two years was president of the Board. He has always taken an active part in business and public affairs; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, J. WEBSTER, educator, clergyman, was born Nov. 25, 1854, in Galesburg, Ill. He was educated at Blackburn University. He has been pastor at Cambridge City, Ind.; at West Rutland, Vt.; at Lockport, N. Y.; and now fills a pastorate in Fort Wayne, Ind. He has been principal of the public schools of Alton, Ill.; and superintendent of public schools of Carlinville. He has been moderator of the Indiana State Association; state president of the Christian Endeavor Society of Indiana; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, JACOB, soldier, was born July 2, 1728, in Newbury, Mass. He settled in Hampstead in 1745, and served as a captain during the French war in 1756. He was with Col. Munroe in the siege of Fort William Henry; and was among those who escaped the subsequent massacre in 1757. He was also present at the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759. In 1764 he removed to Vermont, and there obtained a township. Later he was appointed brigadier-general of militia by the state of New York. During the revolutionary war he was commissary-general of the northern department. He died March 1, 1816, in Newbury, Vt.

BAILEY, JACOB WHITMAN, naturalist, was born April 29, 1811, in Ward, Miss. He is the inventor of Bailey's Indicator and of many improvements in the microscope. His investigations with this instrument, illustrating botany and zoology, gave him great distinction. His Microscopic Sketches, together with his collection of about 4,500 specimens of algæ, he bequeathed to the Boston Society of Natural History. He died Feb. 26, 1857, in West Point, N. Y.

BAILEY, JAMES ALDERSON, lawyer, state senator, was born March 25, 1867, in Arlington, Mass. He has served with distinction as a representative in the Massachusetts state legislature; and also as a state senator.

BAILEY, JAMES ANTHONY, show-man, was born in 1847 in Detroit, Mich. The Great London circus was bought

and added to that of Cooper and Bailey, leading to the firm of Barnum and Bailey.

BAILEY, JAMES E., lawyer, congressman, was born Aug. 15, 1822, in Montgomery, Tenn. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1853; and was elected a senator of the United States from Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Andrew Johnson, serving during 1877-81. He died Dec. 29, 1885, in Clarksville, Tenn.

BAILEY, JAMES GILMAN, farmer, stockman, manufacturer, was born June 17, 1873, in Pekin, Ill. He received the rudiments of his education in the district schools; and then attended the Normal University of Illinois. He is a successful farmer and stockman of Delavan, Ill.; and senior member of the firm of Bailey, Nichols & Co., manufacturers of farm implements.

BAILEY, JAMES MONTGOMERY, journalist, author, was born Sept. 25, 1841, in Albany, N. Y. He was widely known at one time as *The Danbury News Man*. He was a journalist of Danbury, Conn., who was among the earliest to exploit a kind of native humor, chiefly concerned with local allusion and application. He has had many imitators, whose methods have been much less legitimate than his. He was the author of *Life in Danbury; England from a Back Window; The Danbury Boom; Mr. Phillis' Goneness; and They All Do It*. He died March 4, 1894, in Danbury, Conn.

BAILEY, JAMES MURRAY, soldier, clergyman, mining engineer, was born Aug. 8, 1846, in Wilmington, Vt. He graduated from the Rochester University, and received from that institution the degrees of A. B., A. M. and E. M. In 1863-65 he served with distinction as a soldier in the Union Army; and in 1869-77 he was a clergyman. Since 1878 he has been a mining engineer; and practices that profession in San Francisco, Cal. For the past twenty-six years he has been commander of George Henry Thomas Post Grand Army of the Republic of San Francisco, Cal.; and has been adjutant-general of Army and Navy Rep. League of California. He is the only son of Rev. James Wilson Bailey, an eminent Universalist clergyman.

BAILEY, JAMES OSCAR, dry goods merchant, financier, was born Sept. 17, 1864, in Hazlehurst, Miss. He was educated at the Natchez Institute and at the Campbell School. For

twenty years he has been a successful dry goods merchant of Natchez, Miss.; and has always taken an active part in the business and public affairs of his city. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Natchez, Miss.; and was prominently identified with the building of the Street Railway System of that city. His only child, a daughter, has great dramatic talent. She has studied abroad; and is now for several seasons past a favorite student at the Dramatic Art School of New York City.

BAILEY, JAMES SEVERANCE, farmer, instructor, insurance agent, was born Feb. 27, 1848, in Westmoreland, N. Y. He has been engaged in farming; and for one year was an instructor of vocal music in Berea, Ky. He is now agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.; and is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of Parkville, Mo.

BAILEY, JAMES STANTON, manufacturer, was born Dec. 9, 1817, in Lebanon, Conn. He established the house of Tuttle and Bailey, manufacturers of registers and ventilators; and on the death of Charles Tuttle became senior partner.

BAILEY, JAMES W., merchant, was born Feb. 7, 1858, in Sciota County, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the Iron City College of Pittsburg. He is a successful coal and feed merchant of Anderson, Ind.; and is an official member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of that city.

BAILEY, JAMES W., merchant, fruit-grower, public official, was born March 26, 1856, in Tampa, Fla. He was educated at the Seminary of Gainesville, Fla. He is a successful merchant and fruit-grower of Venus, Desoto county, Fla. He has filled the offices of notary public, justice of the peace, and postmaster; and for many years has been prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, JAMES WORTHINGTON, banker, was born Aug. 13, 1867, in Macomb, Ill. For five years he was traveling salesman for a large dry goods firm; and is now cashier of the Union National Bank of Macomb, Ill. He is prominent in the financial and public affairs of his native city; and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, JEFFERSON DAVIS, lawyer, was born April 27, 1861, near Newton, Dale county, Ala. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native

county; and graduated from Ozark Academy. He is a prominent lawyer of Ozark, Ala.; and a member of the Board of Education of the Ozark Graded Schools.

BAILEY, JEREMIAH, lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born at Little Compton, R. I. He was a member of the Maine legislature from 1811-14 and a judge of probate from 1814-35. He was a representative in congress from Lincoln county, Me., from 1835-37 and was collector of customs at Wiscasset from 1849-53. He died in July, 1853.

BAILEY, JOHN, state senator, congressman, was born in Norfolk county, Mass. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature from 1815-18, and a representative in congress from 1823-34. He was a state senator in 1831-34. He died June 16, 1835, in Dorchester, Mass.

BAILEY, JOHN, public official, was born Oct. 21, 1874, in Passaic, N. J. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; and at Latimer's Business College. He has been engaged as a bookkeeper and in the mercantile business; and for the past ten years has been connected with the postoffice of Passaic, N. J. He is now in the money order department of that institution.

BAILEY, JOHN EDWARDS, soldier, conveyancer, was born Sept. 14, 1839, in Charleston, S. C. He was educated at the Burlington College of New Jersey; and attended the University of Pennsylvania. He served throughout the civil war in the Fourth South Carolina Cavalry in the Confederate service, draws a state pension, and has a soldier's cross of honor. He is a successful conveyancer and notary public of Ocala, Marion county, Fla.; a member of the U. C. V. Camp; and prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his state. His two brothers, Dr. William H. Bailey and Godard Bailey, both served in the civil war. His father, Henry Bailey, was attorney-general of South Carolina about 1845; and he was also the author of Bailey's Reports.

BAILEY, JOHN EDWIN TRIST, electrician, was born July 7, 1870, in Bayswater, London. He was educated at the Alexander Military Institute; and is now a successful electrician of Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y. He has been successful as an electrical contractor.

BAILEY, JOHN ELERSON, physician, surgeon, was born Nov. 13, 1850, in Keysville, Va. He graduated from the medi-

cal department of the University of Louisville. He is a successful physician and surgeon of Sulphur, Indian Territory; and prominent in the business and public affairs of that city. He has been sanitary inspector at Government Park Reservation; has filled various other positions of trust and honor; and is a prominent member of several medical and scientific societies.

BAILEY, DR. JOHN F., physician, surgeon, was born June 10, 1868, in Fairfield, N. J. In 1889 he graduated from the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, Ill. For four years he held prominent positions in the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin, Ill.; and for two years he was professor of medicine in Bennett Medical College. For five years he practiced medicine in Baraboo, Wis.; and then practiced in Altoona; and has been advisory surgeon of the Standard Accident Company of St. Paul, Minn. In 1898 he began practice in Eau Claire, Wis.; where he is now surgeon of the Second Regiment U. R. K. P. of Wisconsin; and also its medical examiner.

BAILEY, JOHN L., merchant, was born Aug. 7, 1854, in Morgan, Ga. He was educated in the country schools of his native state; and is now a successful merchant of Wells, Tex. His great-grandfather was born in Ireland; and his grandfather, W. E. Bailey, moved from South Carolina to Georgia. His father, of the same name as his grandfather, moved from Georgia to Texas in 1869, and died there at the age of eighty-five years.

BAILEY, JOHN M., soldier, lawyer, congressman, was born Aug. 24, 1838, in Bethlehem, N. Y. He graduated at Union College in 1861; studied law; in 1862 entered the Union Army as first lieutenant, and in 1864 commenced the practice of law. He was assistant district attorney of Albany county in 1865-67; was collector of internal revenue four years; in 1874 was elected district attorney and served three years, and was elected a representative from New York to the forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses.

BAILEY, JOHN M., lawyer, jurist, was born in Dillsburg, Pa., July 11, 1839. In 1872-73 he was a member Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention. Since 1895 he has been president judge twentieth judicial district of Pennsylvania.

BAILEY, JOHN P., soldier, provision merchant, was born Dec. 17, 1842, in Port Carbon, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. He served in the civil war;

and for thirty-one years was employed on river boats and steamships. He is now engaged in the wholesale and retail provision business at Port Carbon, Pa.

BAILEY, JOSEPH W., lawyer, congressman, was born Oct. 6, 1863, in Copeiah county, Miss. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and served as a district elector on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket in 1884. He removed to Texas in 1885 and located in Gainesville. He served as elector for the state at large on the Democratic ticket in 1888; was elected to the fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, and re-elected to the fifty-fifth congress as a Democrat. In 1901-03 he was United States senator.

BAILEY, JULIUS ALBERT, farmer, public official, was born June 23, 1850, in Tallapoosa county, Ala. For many years he was a successful farmer of his native county; for several years was a justice of the peace; and also has filled several other positions of trust and honor. He now owns a splendid farm in Mineola, Wood county, Tex.

BAILEY, LAWRENCE BARNES, manager, was born Aug. 6, 1851, in Washington, N. H. He was educated in the Tubbs Union Academy of his native town; and attended the Colby Academy of New London, N. H. In 1880-90 he was manager of the well-known firm of D. Appleton & Co. of New York City; and is now manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company at Kansas City, Mo. He is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his city; and is a member of several societies.

BAILEY, LEANDER S., soldier, farmer, legislator, was born April 6, 1842, in North Carolina. He was educated in the public schools of Cumming, Ga. He served as a soldier during the civil war. He is a successful farmer of Rockpile, Dawson county, Ga.; and has served with distinction as a member of the Georgia state legislature.

BAILEY, LEPHA ELIZA, lecturer, prohibitionist, was born Jan. 21, 1844, in Battle Creek, Mich. For many years she has been secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Reform Club; Sovereigns of Industry; and of the Independent Order of Good Templars. She has delivered hundreds of lectures on temperance and reform subjects and is one of the most talented leaders in the field of prohibition. She is the author of several works in prose and verse.

BAILEY, LIBERTY HYDE, educator, lecturer, author, was

born March 15, 1858, in South Haven, Mich. For many years was professor of horticulture and landscape gardening in the Michigan Agricultural College; and is now professor of horticulture in Cornell University of Ithaca, N. Y. He is the author of *Field Notes on Apple Culture*; *Annals of Horticulture*; *The Horticulturist. Rule-Book*; *The Nursery-Book*; *Talks Afield About Plants: Plant Breeding*; *The Pruning-Book*; *Garden Making*; *Practical Garden-Book*; *Forcing-Book*; *Principle of Fruit Growing*; *Principles of Vegetable Gardening*; *Principle of Agriculture*; *Evolution of Our Native Fruits*; *Survival of the Unlike*; *Lessons With Plants*; and *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, in four volumes.

BAILEY, LINSEY CALAMEY, business man, was born Aug. 8, 1861, in Gwinnett county, Ga. He was educated in the district schools of his state. He is the proprietor of the livery stable at Center, Tex.; and takes an active part in the business and public affairs of that city.

BAILEY, LORING WOART, educator, author, was born Sept. 28, 1839, in West Point, N. Y. He is a professor of natural history in the University of New Brunswick. He is the author of *Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick*; *Geology of Southern New Brunswick*; and *Elementary Natural History*.

BAILEY, LOUIS JOHN CARRICK, surgeon, was born July 26, 1867, in Galt, Ontario, Canada. He graduated from the University of Michigan. In 1888-91 he was assistant-surgeon of Connellsville Coal and Coke Company; and in 1891-98 was chief surgeon of that company. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Wise county Medical Society, and of the Southwest Virginia Medical Society. He is examiner of the leading insurance companies; chief surgeon of the Stonega Coal and Coke Company and Stonega Hospital; and lecturer on surgery and physiology at Nurses' Training School. He is now in Europe paying special attention to abdominal surgery.

BAILEY, MARIE LOUISE, musician, composer, was born Oct. 24, 1876, in Nashville, Tenn. She first appeared in Carnegie Hall, N. Y., with the Damrosch orchestra; then made a long and successful tour of the United States and Canada.

BAILEY, MARION MILTON, educator, business man, journalist, was born Jan. 5, 1860, near Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was educated at the Valparaiso College, which he attended in

1879-84. For awhile he taught in public schools; became manager of lumber yards in Ashland, Kan.; and part owner of a jewelry and music store in that city. He then filled various positions in Denver, Colo. For five years he was engaged in editorial work on the Democrat of Springfield, Ohio; and for four years was its advertising manager. He is the inventor of several practical machines; and also a pneumatic auto wheel.

BAILEY, MARK, educator, author, was born Aug. 19, 1867, in Petaluma, Cal. Since 1899 he has been professor of ancient languages at Whitworth College, of Tacoma, Wash. He is the author of *The Latin Verb and Its Uses*; and *Latin Prepositions, the Principles of Their Use*.

BAILEY, MARTIN B., lawyer, legislator, was born Jan. 22, 1858, in Vermillion county, Ill. He was chief of the law department in the pension bureau during Harrison's administration; and was a member of the Illinois state legislature in 1895.

BAILEY, MICHAEL J., provision merchant, was born Feb. 2, 1863, in Ireland. He received his education in the public schools. He is a successful provision merchant of Lawrence, Mass.; and proprietor of the Pantheon Market of that city.

BAILEY, MYRON E., clergyman, was born Dec. 9, 1871, in St. Paul, Minn. He was educated at Colgate University. He has filled pastorates in Hamilton; in Minnesota; Plainfield, Wis.; and now fills a pastorate in Whitewater, Wis. He has been moderator of the Northwestern Association; and preacher of the Annual Sermon.

BAILEY, ORLA STARR, physician, surgeon, was born June 25, 1859, in Welland, Ontario, Canada. He was educated at the Lansing High School; and graduated from the University of Michigan. He is a successful physician and surgeon of Lansing, Mich.; and prominent in the business and public affairs of his city, county and state. He has been secretary of the Medical Alumni of the University of Michigan; and health officer of Roxand, Mich. He has been correspondent for the State Board of Health; and is a prominent member of several medical and scientific societies. He has contributed valuable articles to medical publications.

BAILEY, OTIS WHITCOMB, jeweler, opticon, was born Jan. 11, 1863, in Chelsea, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He is a successful jeweler and optician of Calais, Me.; and is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of that city.

BAILEY, PATRICK GRAHAM, soldier, merchant, was born Jan. 22, 1838, in Gwinnett county, Ga. He was educated in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the Marietta High School. He served during the civil war in the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment, and was corporal in Company E of that regiment. He is a successful merchant of Haywood, Randolph county, Ala.; and is prominently identified with the business and public affairs of his adopted state.

BAILEY, PEARCE, physician, author, was born in New York, July 12, 1865. He is a specialist on diseases of mind and nervous system. He is the author of *Accident and Injury, Their Relation to Disease*.

BAILEY, PETER ROBERT, soldier, lawyer, was born April 2, 1845, in Harrisonburg, Va. He received the rudiments of his education in the common schools; studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He has served as major in the military service. He has attained prominence as one of the foremost lawyers of Iowa at Primghar; and is attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Revenue Mining Company of Minneapolis, and various other corporations. He is president of the Channellene Oil and Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo.; and is a director in several corporations. He is now mayor of Primghar, Iowa; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, ROBERT BRUCE, manufacturer, inventor, was born in Paris, Ill. He was educated in the public schools of Perrysville, Ind. In 1875-90 he was engaged in the lumber business at Hammett, Ark. He is now president of the Bailey Lumber and Manufacturing Company; and prominent in the business and public affairs of his city, county and state. He is the inventor of Bottle Salve, which is estimated to be worth half a million dollars. He is a staunch Republican; and stands high in his party.

BAILEY, RUFUS WILLIAM, educator, college president, author, was born April 13, 1793, in North Yarmouth, Me. In 1854 he was elected professor of languages in Austin College at Huntsville, Tex., and in 1858 became its president. He was the author of a *Primary Grammar*; and of a *Manual of English Grammar* used extensively in southern schools. He died April 25, 1863, in Huntsville, Tex.

BAILEY, SAMUEL MADISON, contractor, manufacturer, was born March 18, 1867, in Adrian, Mich. He was educated

in the public schools of his native state. He is now a successful contractor and manufacturer of Victoria, Tex. He served with distinction for two terms in 1899-1901 as alderman; and has filled several other positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, SANFORD HUNT, jewelry merchant, was born Oct. 30, 1840, in Columbia Falls, Me. He is a successful jeweler of Santa Cruz, Cal.; and prominent in the business and public affairs of that city. His son, Henry French Bailey, was born in 1869 in Santa Cruz; and is a graduate of the University of California. He is in business with his father, being junior member of the well-known firm of S. H. Bailey & Son, jewelry merchants.

BAILEY, SARA LORD, elocutionist, was born Sept. 9, 1856, in England. In 1888 she graduated from the Boston School of Oratory and has since attained success as a teacher of elocution and voice culture in numerous large institutions.

BAILEY, SHELVEY CECIL, evangelist, author, was born Oct. 17, 1859, in Virginia. He was educated in the Louisville Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. For twelve years he filled pastorates in various churches; and for the past four years has been state evangelist of Texas under the direction of the Baptist General Convention. He has published a number of his own sermons; and is prominently identified with all matters pertaining to his church. He is the author of *Stepping Stones to Success*, and various pamphlets.

BAILEY, SILAS REESE, farmer, was born Feb. 13, 1856, in Garland, Harford county, Md. He was educated in the public schools of Rock Run; and is now a successful farmer of Garland, Md. He is president of the Rock Run Epworth League Chapter; and a teacher and superintendent of Sunday School in the Methoist Episcopal Church.

BAILEY, SPRUCE BERTHINE, jeweler, optician, was born Jan. 30, 1868, in East Troy, Wis. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He is a practical watch-maker; and proprietor of a business in Los Angeles, Cal., being a successful jeweler and optician. He is a son of Jonathan Bailey, an Englishman by birth.

BAILEY, STEELE, physician, surgeon, was born June 26, 1845, in Shelby county, Ky. Since 1867 he has practiced medicine in Stanford, Ky. He has always been prominently identified with medical societies. He is a member of the American

Medical Association; has been president of the Central Kentucky Medical Association; and also served with distinction as president of the Lincoln County Medical Society. He is now president of the Kentucky State Medical Association; and for nineteen years was its permanent secretary. For sixteen years he was secretary of the Central Kentucky Medical Association; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor. He has been a valuable contributor to medical journals and scientific publications.

BAILEY, THEODORE F., farmer, merchant, public official, was born Aug. 16, 1839, in Logan county, Va. He was educated in the public schools of his native county. He has been county superintendent of public schools; for many years was a notary public and a justice of the peace; has filled the office of postmaster; and has been a member of the Board of Health of his county. He is a successful farmer and merchant of Baileysville, W. Va.; and has always taken an active part in the business and public affairs of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, THEODORE ORSON, public official, was born Dec. 11, 1868, in Monroe Falls, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He is now connected with the United States postoffice at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, John R. Bailey, served in the civil war in 1861-64 as a private in Company G., Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and in 1862 was appointed corporal.

BAILEY, THEODORUS, congressman, United States senator, was born Oct. 12, 1758, in Dutchess county, N. Y. He was a representative in congress from New York from 1793-97, and again from 1799-1803. He was a senator in congress from 1803-04, when he resigned and was appointed postmaster of New York City. He died Sept. 6, 1828, in New York City.

BAILEY, THEODORUS, naval officer, was born April 12, 1805, in Chateaugay, N. Y. After serving on the frigate *Constellation*, in which he again sailed round the world, he was placed in command of the storeship *Lexington* in which, on the breaking out of the Mexican war, he conveyed to California, by way of Cape Horn, an artillery company and several officers who afterward became famous. During the civil war he attained the rank of rear-admiral. He died Feb. 10, 1877, in Washington, D. C.

BAILEY, THEODORUS S., naval architect, mechanical engineer, was born June 1, 1873, in Plattsburgh, N. Y. He graduated from the Purdue University, receiving the degree of B. M. E.; and graduated from Cornell University with the degree of M. E. He is a successful naval architect and mechanical engineer of Greenport, N. Y. He has been chief draftsman for the navy department at the Crescent Shipyards of Elizabeth, N. J.; and chief draftsman for the navy department at Newport News. He is now chief of design and constructor for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New Suffolk, N. Y.

BAILEY, THOMAS HENRY, apothecary, specialist, was born Sept. 2, 1848, in Newburyport, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Haverhill, Mass.; and for thirty-eight years has been an apothecary in that city. He is well versed in the science of medicine; and has attained prominence as a successful specialist for Hernia.

BAILEY, THOMAS JEFFERSON, editor, clergyman, was born Nov. 26, 1853, in Holmes county, Miss. He was educated at the Mississippi College. He has been moderator Yazoo Association; secretary of the Mississippi Baptist Convention; and secretary and treasurer of Convention Mission Board. In 1894-97 he was editor of the Baptist Layman of Winona; and pastor of the Baptist Church of that city. He is now editor and general manager of The Baptist, the organ of the Mississippi Baptists; and also fills a pastorate in that city. He is the author of Modern Dana; and History of Mississippi Baptists, in two volumes.

BAILEY, THOMAS WILLIAMSON, military engineer, was born Sept. 21, 1826, in Kingsbury, N. Y. In 1861 he assisted in raising a company for the Engineers' regiment of the west, Col. Joseph W. Bissell, and served with that organization throughout the civil war. In 1869 he became connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, on the engineering staff, of which corporation he long continued.

BAILEY, VERNON, naturalist, author, was born June 21, 1863, in Manchester, Mich. He is chief field naturalist U. S. Biological Survey. He is the author of Spermophiles of Mississippi Valley, Pocket Gophers of Mississippi Valley; Revision of Voles of the Genus *Eutamias*; and Mammals of District of Columbia.

BAILEY, WARREN WORTH, journalist, publisher, was

born Jan. 8, 1855, in New Winchester, Ind. He has been a writer on the Chicago Daily News, and several other of the leading daily newspapers of America. He is now editor and publisher of The Democrat, a daily, Sunday and weekly newspaper of Johnstown, Pa.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM, business man, public official, was born July 27, 1858, in Scotland. He received a thorough education in the public schools. He is by profession a dyer, and is engaged in that business at Cohoes, N. Y. He has served one term as supervisor for the Sixth Ward; and now fills the office of city assessor of Cohoes, N. Y.

BAILEY, WILLIAM, farmer, public official, was born Aug. 22, 1822, in Newport, R. I. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. He is a successful farmer of Newport, R. I. He has been a member of his town council; and has filled various positions of trust and honor.

BAILEY, WILLIAM BACON, professor of statistics, was born May 7, 1873, in Springfield, Mass. In 1894 he graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B.; and in 1896 graduated from the Yale University with the degree of Ph. D. He is now professor of statistics in Yale University. He is greatly interested in the Genealogy of the Bailey Family; and has a record of his branch for several generations. He is a descendant of the Baileys of Groton and New London, Conn.

BAILEY, WILLIAM CAREY, physician, surgeon, was born March 26, 1863, in Morris, Grundy county, Ill. He graduated from the University of Michigan, the Chicago University and the California Medical College; and has received the degrees of Ph. D. and M. D. He has been professor of chemistry in the California Medical College. He has a large practice in San Francisco, Cal.; has been medical examiner of Grand Fraternity and various other societies. He is a prominent member of numerous medical and scientific societies; and has contributed valuable papers to medical publications.

BAILEY, WILLIAM HENRY, lawyer, legislator, author, was born in Pasquotank county, N. C., Jan. 22, 1831. In 1882 he was a member of the N. C. legislature; and has lived in Texas since 1891. He is the author of The Effects of Civil War Upon the Rights of Persons and Property; Conflict of Judicial Decisions; Self-taught Law; and The Detective Faculty.

BAILEY, WILLIAM H. H., farmer, public official, was born June 18, 1840, in Sussex county, Del. He was educated in the country schools of his native county. He is a successful farmer of Salisbury, Md. For nearly three years he was an officer of the State Fishery Force; for fourteen years served as a justice of the peace; and has filled various other positions of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, WILLIAM HOWELL, book-keeper, was born July 26, 1874. He was educated in the public schools; and is now engaged as a book-keeper in Nashville, Tenn.

BAILEY, WILLIAM JOHN, lawyer, states senator, was born Feb. 25, 1860, in Mulberry, Tenn. In 1881 he graduated from the University of Tennessee with the degree of A. B.; and in 1882 graduated from Cumberland Law School of Lebanon, Tenn. He is a successful lawyer of Fort Worth, Tex.; and in 1886-88 was assistant to the attorney-general of Texas. In 1895-99 he was a member of the Texas state senate; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

BAILEY, WILLIAM LATHIM, physician, surgeon, was born March 16, 1856, in Greenfield, Mo. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native city and graduated from the Greenfield High School. He is a graduate of the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo.; and is now a noted physician and specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Nevada, Mo. He has been examining surgeon for the United States Pension Office; and is a member of several medical and scientific societies.

BAILEY, WILLIAM PITT, journalist, real estate dealer, broker, was born Sept. 18, 1843, in Albany, N. Y. He was educated in the public and private schools of Massachusetts. For several years he was engaged on the Boston Herald; then on the Patriot of Concord, N. H.; and later became western correspondent of the Boston Herald. He subsequently engaged in the hotel business in Stowe, Vt.; and then opened a real estate office in North Dakota. He is now engaged in the real estate, mining and loaning business at Springfield, Mo.; and has become prominently identified with the business and public affairs of that city.

BAILEY, WILLIAM WHITMAN, botanist, author, was born Feb. 22, 1843, in West Point, N. Y., and is a brother of L.

W. Bailey. He is a professor of botany at Brown University. He is the author of *New England Wild Flowers and Their Seasons*; *Among Rhode Island Wild Flowers*; *Botanical Collector's Hand-Book*; and *Botanizing*.

BAILEY, WILLIS J., farmer, legislator, congressman, was born Oct. 12, 1854, in Carroll county, Ill. He was a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture in 1895-99, and was elected to the Kansas legislature from Nemaha county in 1888. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth as a Republican.

BAILEY, WINFIELD SCOTT, educator, was born Sept. 17, 1882, in Cobb, Iowa county, Wis. He received the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native state; and graduated from the Platteville Normal School. For one year he was connected with Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Beloit, Wis.; and for a while was employed by a company in Chicago, Ill. He then engaged in educational work; and now teaches a school in Baldwin, Wis.

ROY, W. H. E., of Silver Creek, N. Y. He is connected with the business affairs of that city. His mother was a Bailey; and his uncle is W. P. Bailey of Tully, N. Y.



All proper names had originally a peculiar and appropriate meaning. Some persons might feel disposed to argue that there is nothing in the ordinary course of things to prevent the giving of names from sheer whim and without any meaning; but it is quite as difficult to imagine the absence of motive and of fixed guiding principles in the choice of a name as it is in any other matter. It would be contrary to Man's nature to denote the object of his thoughts by sounds which produce no impression upon his memory, no representative idea in his mind. If the principle asserted, then, hold good in the matter of common nouns, much more must it be true with regard to the proper name, whose characteristic is, as we have said, that it places under our very eyes as it were, the individual object to which it is applied.

That some definite idea should belong to the name when uttered, is so much needed by men in general that the natives of North America are in the habit of giving a name selected from their own language to any stranger deemed worthy of their especial notice. To them his own name does not sufficiently describe him, because it probably conveys no idea connected with his physical appearance. An anecdote is related of the Imaum of Muscat who when about to appoint a private physician asked his name. "Vincenzo," was the physician's reply. Not understanding it, the prince requested that its meaning should be explained in Arabic. The Italian gave the meaning, as Mansour, or Victorious, and the prince delighted with the happy omen offered by the name, ever after called him "Sheik Mansour."

If we glance next at the records of travellers in distant countries, we shall find that whether they be private individuals or men engaged in scientific inquiry, they never give a name to a people, a country,

an island, or an unknown rock, without some definite reason. Some allusion is made in it to physical conformation, to dress, to customs, to external peculiarities, or to certain circumstances which made the discovery a remarkable one. This natural habit has rarely been deviated from except when a desire has been felt to erect some geographical monument on distant shores, in honor of some denizen of the heavens; or to record, in a lasting form, some contemporary event, or the name of some contemporary character of distinction; or, lastly, to perpetuate the memory of a benefactor of his kind, and to testify of a nation's gratitude to a fellow-countryman of great pre-eminence. The long catalogue of proper names, with a meaning, which may yet be found among our older nations, in spite of mixture and corruption of races; and the longer catalogue disclosed by etymological inquiry, fully bear out these remarks. Schegel, a very learned philosopher, has traced descriptive epithets in almost all Hindoo names. So marked was the existence of these meanings among the Hebrews, that their literature is strangely tinged by their influence. The older names among the Arabs, and those since introduced into general use, are highly significative; the fact is acknowledged in the case of Grecian names, and the remark is equally true of all names derived from Teutonic origin. The most distant nations in our own more immediate circle of civilization exhibit no difference in this respect. Most of the natives of North America are named after some animal; during their lifetime they receive another title when they have earned it by some deed of daring, which it explains and of which it is the token. The name of a most powerful chief in one of the Marquesas Islands, contains an allusion to the shape of a canoe, in the management of which he excelled. Thunder is the

name of the King of the Chenooks, a warlike tribe who live on the left bank of the river Columbia. The Kamtchadales, Koriakes, and Kuriles, have all of them significant names.

SURNAMES.

In the first ages of the world a single name was sufficient for each individual; and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might in future possess.

Christian names being given in infancy, and by friends and relatives, cannot, as a general rule, have bad significations, or be associated with crime or misfortune. It is otherwise, however, with surnames. These will be found to be of all shades, from the best to the worst, the most pleasing to the most ridiculous. They originated later in life, after the character and habits of the individual had been formed, and after he had engaged in some permanent occupation, trade, or pursuit. They were given by the community in which he dwelt—by enemies as well as by friends.

The first approach to the modern system of nomenclature is found in the assumption of the name of One's Sire in addition to his own proper name; as Caleb the son of Jephunneh. Sometimes the adjunct expressed the country or profession of the bearer; sometimes some excellence or blemish; as Diogenes the Cynic; or Dionysius the Tyrant.

A mother's name, that of a parent, or of some remoter ancestor more illustrious than the father, have in the same way been used to form new names. A like attention has been paid to sentiments of friendship and gratitude. Sometimes the wife's name became the husband's surname. The name of the tribe

or people to which a man belonged might also become a surname. If any particular name described the locality of a man's residence or property, it may serve the same purpose. Personal acts and qualities have given rise to a great variety of surnames.

Surnames are traceable to several chief sources. There will be seen evidences in physical and political geography that the designations of countries, mountains, rivers, districts, towns, villages, hamlets, are all associated with the names of persons whom we daily meet, suggesting to the thoughtful mind most interesting topics regarding the histories of families and places.

Though the majority of our ancient family names are territorial, we have many large classes of exceptions, and the origin of most of them is not at all doubtful.

Surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled before the era of the Reformation. The keeping of parish registers was probably more instrumental than anything else in settling them; for if a person were entered under one name at baptism, it is not likely he would be married under another and buried under a third; in some instances, prior to the keeping of parish registers, persons were recorded as having different names at different periods of their life. As to the derivations of surnames, it should be remembered, that places were named before families. You have only to examine any of those names which serve for lands and also for persons, to see this plainly. If you found the name of Cruickshanks, or Prettyman, Black-mantle, or Great-head, you would not hesitate. These are evidently coined for persons, and you find no such names of land, or for the double purpose. But then you can have as little doubt that names like Church-hill, Green-hill, Hazel-wood, Sandi-

lands, were first given to places; and when you find them borne both by land and persons, you will conclude the persons took them from the territories. In general then, when a place and a family have the same name it is the place that gives the name to the people, not the family to the place. This rule, which will not be disputed by any one who has bestowed some study or thought on the subject, has very few exceptions.

There is a class of fables, the invention of a set of bungling genealogists, who, by a process like that which heralds call canting—catching at a sound—pretend that the Douglasses had their name from a Gaelic word, said to mean a dark gray man, but which never could be descriptive of a man at all; that the Forbeses were at first called For beast, because they killed a great bear; that Dalyell is from a Gaelic word, meaning “I dare;” that the Guthries were so called from the homely origin of gutting three haddocks for King David the Second’s entertainment, when he landed very hungry on the Brae of Bervie from his French voyage. These clumsy inventions of a late age, if they were really meant to be seriously credited, disappear when we find from record that there were very ancient territories, and even parishes, of Douglas, Forbes, Dalyell, and Guthrie, long before the names came into use as family surnames.

It was formerly customary to receive names from ancestors by compounding their name with a word indicating filial relationship. Names so compounded were termed patronymics, from *Pater*: father, and *Onoma*: a name—father being used in the sense of ancestor. When personal names merged into family appellations, patronymics became obsolete; or, more correctly, ceased to be formed. Before this change was effected, in case a man was called Dennis: born

on the Day of St. Dennis, sometimes his eldest son would be called Dennison, which in some cases, became Tennyson; and a man from a village in which was a church dedicated to St. Dennis was called Dennistoun. After the period in which descriptive names flourished, each of his children, whether male or female, would be called Dennis, so that this became literally a patronymic, inasmuch as it was a name received from a father. Howbeit, only those names that were taken from a parent when such was not the rule are called patronymics. Personal names lead the van as to all others, and are the basis of half their successors. Long after personal names were almost as widely diffused as persons, we find patronymics coming into use, the offspring of necessity arising out of multiplicity.

But when we come to realize that nearly one-third of Englishmen were known either by the name of William or John about the year 1300, it will be seen that the pet name and nick form were no freak, but a necessity. We dare not attempt a category, but the surnames of to-day tell us much. Will was quite a distinct youth from Willot, Willot from Wilmot, Wilmot from Wilkin, and Wilkin from Wilcock. There might be half a dozen Johns about the farmstead, but it mattered little so long as one was called Jack, another Jennings, a third Jenkin, a fourth Jackcock (now Jacox as a surname), a fifth Brownjohn, and sixth Micklejohn, or Littlejohn, or Properjohn (*i.e.*, well-built or handsome).

The first name looking like a patronymic is antediluvian, viz., Tubal-Cain: flowing out from Cain, as though O'Cain, given to intimate pride in relationship to Cain. During the Israelitish theocracy Gentile patronymics were in common use, as Hittites from Heth, but those personal came in later. As soon,



however, as the New Testament opens we meet with Bar-Jonah, Bar-Abbas, names received from fathers in the conventional patronymical sense. It is, therefore, manifest that the chronology of patronymics, the period of their formation, lies about midway between primitive ages and time current.

The Saxons sometimes bestowed honorable appellations on those who had signalized themselves by the performance of any gallant action, like the Roman Cognomina. Every person conversant with the history of those times will call to mind that England was much infested with wolves, and that large rewards were given to such as were able by force or stratagem, to subdue them. To kill a wolf was to destroy a dangerous enemy, and to confer a benefit on society. Hence several Saxon proper names, ending in ulph and wolf, as Biddulph, the wolf-killer, or more properly "wolf-compeller," and some others; but these, among the common people at least, did not descend from father to son in the manner of modern surnames.

Another early species of surname adjunct is the epithet Great, as Alexander the Great; with words expressive of other qualities, as Edmund Iron-side, Harold Hare-foot; and among the kings of Norway there was a Bare-foot. France had monarchs named Charles the Bald, Louis the Stutterer, and Philip the Fair.

As society advanced more in refinement, partly for euphony, and partly for the sake of distinction, other names came into common use.

Modern nations have adopted various methods of distinguishing families. The Highlanders of Scotland employed the sirename with Mac, and hence our Macdonalds and Macartys, meaning respectively the son of Donald and of Arthur.

It would, however, be preposterous to imagine that surnames universally prevailed so early as the eleventh century. We have overwhelming evidence that they did not; and must admit that although the Norman Conquest did much to introduce the practice of using them, it was long before they became very common. The occasional use of surnames in England dates beyond the ingress of the Normans. Surnames were taken up in a very gradual manner by the great, (both of Saxon and Norman descent) during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. By the middle of the twelfth, however, it appears that they were (in the estimation of some) necessary appendages to families of rank, to distinguish them from those of meaner extraction.

The unsettled state of surnames in those early times renders it a difficult matter to trace the pedigree of any family beyond the thirteenth century. In Cheshire, a county remarkable for the number of its resident families of great antiquity, it was very usual for younger branches of the family, laying aside the name of their father, to take their name from the place of their residences, and thus in three descents as many surnames are found in the same family. This remark may be forcibly illustrated by reference to the early pedigree of the family of Fitz-Hugh, which name did not settle down as a fixed appellative until the time of Edward III.

Although most towns have borrowed their names from their situation and other respects, yet with some apt termination have derived their names from men; as Edwardston and Alfredstone. But these were from forenames or christian names, and not from sire names; and even almost to the period of the conquest forenames of men were generally given as names of places.

The Normans are thought to have been the first to introduce the practice of fixed surnames among us; and certainly a little while before the conquest, some of these adventurers had taken family names from their chateaux in Normandy. "Neither is there any village in Normandy," says Camden, "that gave not denomination to some family in England." The French names introduced into England at the conquest may generally be known by the prefixes *de, du, des, de, la, st.*; and by the suffixes *font, ers, fant, deau, age, mont, ard, aux, bois, ly, eux, et, val, court, vaux, lay, fort, ot, champ, and dille*, most of which are component parts of proper names of places, as every one may convince himself by the slightest glance at the map of Northern France. But that these Norman surnames had not been of long standing is very certain, for at the Conquest it was only one hundred and sixty years since the first band of Northmen rowed up the Seine, under their leader Hrolf, whom our history books honor with the theatrical name of Rollo, but who was known among his people as "Hrolf the Ganger."

But whether in imitation of the Norman lords, or from the great convenience of the distinction, the use of fixed surnames arose in France about the year 1000; came into England sixty years later, or with the Norman Conquest; and reached Scotland, speaking roundly, about the year 1100.

The first example of fixed surnames in any number in England, are to be found in the Conqueror's Valuation Book called Domesday. "Yet in England," again to quote the judicious Camden, "certain it is, that as the better sort, even from the Conquest, by little and little took surnames, so they were not settled among the common people fully until about the time of Edward the Second."

Those dashing Norman adventurers introduced to the British Isle the custom of chivalry and the surnames they had adopted from their paternal castles across the channel. They made a rage for knight-hood and turned the ladies' heads. An English princess declined to marry a suitor who "had not two names." Henry I wished to marry his natural son Robert to Mabel, one of the heiresses of Fitz-Hamon. The lady demurred:

"It were to me a great shame
To have a lord withouten his twa name."

Whereupon King Henry gave him the surname of Fitzroy, which means son of a king.

The era of fixed surnames does not rest only on the authority of Camden. It can be proved by a thousand records, English and Scotch. It is almost sufficiently proved when it can be shown the race of Stuart—already first of Scotch families in opulence and power, distinguished by no surnames for several generations after the Norman Conquest. Much later the ancestors of the princely line of Hamilton were known as Walter Fitz-Gilbert, and Gilbert Fitz-Walter, before it occurred to them to assume the name their kinsmen had borne in England. But surnames were undoubtedly first used in the twelfth century, and came into general use in the following one.

THE SAXON PATRONYMIC

Was formed by adding *ing* to the ancestor's name, as Ælfreding, which means Alfred's son; the plural for which is Ælfredingas.

THE ENGLISH PATRONYMIC,

Which is exceedingly common, is generally indicated by affixing son to the name of a progenitor, and is in-

capable of being used in a plural form or in the generic sense. For instance, Gibson, a son of Gibbs, a contraction for Gilbert. Munson, a son of Munn, a contraction of Edmund.

DE AND MAC

Are from the Latin word *De*, which means *of*. This is a Patronymical sign common to French, Italian, and even German names. Thus Deluc, which means of Luke. Dwight means of Wight; and De Foe means of the Faith.

FITZ.

Fitz stands for *Filius*, a son, and received through the Normans.

VAN AND VON.

Corresponding more or less closely with *de*, *ac*, is the Dutch *van*, and usually applied with the force of *the*, as *Vandersteen*, which means of the stone, hill, from which have sprung *Folli*, *Fell*, *Knox*. *Vanderelde* means of the field; *Van Meter* means living on hired land; and *Vandever* means of the ferry.

THE WELSH PATRONYMIC

Is a form of the Celtic means *mac*, which the Cambrian people made *Mab* or *Map*, and shortening it to a letter *b*, *p*, or its cognate *f*, gave it work to do as a patronymical prefix. Thus, *Probart*, son of *Robert*; *Probyn*, son of *Robin*; *Blake*, son of *Lake*; *Bowen*, son of *Owen*; *Price*, son of *Rice* or *Rheese*; *Priddle*, son of *Riddle*; and *Prichard*, son of *Richard*.

MILESIA PATRONYMIC.

The Highlanders, Irish and Welsh hold *mac* in common. The Welsh delight to have it in the forms of *mab*, *map*, *ap*, *hop*, *b*, *p*, *f*. In Irish names *mac*

tends toward *mag*, *ma*, and *c*. But Scotland took most lovingly to *mac*. The Milesians found a greater charm in Eoghan: a son, forming *ua*, and that used as *O* in the sense of eldest son, for he only was allowed to use it. The Irish developed a patronymic out of their Erse treasury more elastic and poetic than the Gaelic *mac*. The Celtic for young, offspring son, is, as above given, *eoghan*, whence Egan for Hugh, *eoghan*: son of Hugh; and also Flanagan, son of Flan.

THE GALLIC PATRONYMIC

Is *mac*, meaning a son; and *O* from *eoghan*, for a first-born son. The Gaels also had a patronymical affix derived from *eoghan*, known as *ach*, *och*, the source of our *ock*, as seen in hillock, which means little hill.

THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PATRONYMIC

Is formed by *az*, or *ez* affixed. The two words are variations of the tail *Filius*, a son; as Alvarez, son of Alva; and Enriquez, son of Henry.

THE ITALIAN PATRONYMIC

Was sometimes formed by placing the name of a son before the name of his father, as Galileo Galilei, which means Galileo, the son of Galilei; Speron Speroni, which means Speron, the son of Speroni.

THE RUSSIAN PATRONYMIC

Is *itch* for a son; and *of*, *ef* or *if* for a grandson or descendant. Romanovitch Jouriff: son of Romain, grandson of Joury; and Romanoff, descended from Romain, son of Rome.

THE MODERN GREEK PATRONYMIC

Assumes the forms *pulos*, *soula*, as in the name Nicolopulos, son of Nicholas.

THE GERMAN, DUTCH, SWEDISH, AND LAPLAND PATRONYMIC

Are *sohn*, *zen*, *sen*, *son*, *zoon*, and *dotter*, such as Mendelssohn, son of Mendel; Thorwaldsen, son of Thorwald; and Larsdotter, son of Lars.

LITHUANIAN PATRONYMIC

Is *aitis*, *ait* or *at*, used as affix, thus, Adomaitis, meaning a son of Adam.

THE HINDOSTANEE PATRONYMICS

Is *putra*, added as an affix; as occurs in *Rajaputra*, son of a king.

THE CHINESE PATRONYMIC

Is *tse*, or *se*, used as an affix, as Kung-fut-se, which means Kung, the son of Fo; and Yang-tse-Kiang, river, son of the ocean.

THE LATIN PATRONYMIC

Is *ilius*, as Hostilius, son of Hostis.

THE GREEK PATRONYMIC

Is *idas*, modified to *ida*, *ides*, *id*, *i*, *od*. For instance, Aristides, son of Ariston.

THE HEBREW PATRONYMIC

Proper is *ben*, from the word Eben, a stone. The Chaldees used *Bar* in the sense of lofty, elevated, superior, which was primarily applied to eminence, and is identical with our Barr. As Barzillai, son of Zillai; Ben-Joseph, son of Joseph.

KIN.

The primary sense of *kin* seems to have been relationship: from thence family or offspring.

The next meaning acquired by *kin* was child, or "young one." We still speak in a diminutive sense of a manikin, kilderkin, pipkin, lambkin, jerkin, minikin (little Minion), or Doitkin.

Terminations in *kin* were slightly going down in popular estimation when the Hebrew invasion made a clean sweep of them. They found shelter in Wales, however, and directories preserve in their list of surnames their memorial forever.

In proof of the popularity of *kin* are the surnames of Simpkinson, Hopkins, Dickens, Dickinson, Watkins, Hawkins, Jenkinson, Atkinson, and all the rest. The patronymics ending in *kins* got abbreviated into *kiss*, *kes*, and *ks*. Hence the origin of our Perkes, Purkiss, Hawkes, and Hawks, Dawks, Jenks, Jukes, and Jukes (Judkins).

IN OR ON.

This diminutive, to judge from the Paris Directory, must have been enormously popular with the French. England's connection with Normandy and France generally brought the fashion to the English Court, and in habits of this kind the English folk quickly copied. Terminations in *kin* and *cock* were confined to the lower orders first and last. Terminations in *on* or *in* and *ot* or *et*, were the introduction of fashion, and being under patronage of the highest families in the land, naturally obtained a much wider popularity.

OT AND ET.

These are the terminations that ran first in favor for many generations.

This diminutive *ot et* is found in the English language in such words as poppet, jacket, lancet, ballot, gibbet, target, gigot, chariot, latchet, pocket, ballet. In the same way a little page became a paget, and hence among our surnames Smallpage, Littlepage, and Paget.

Coming to baptism, we find scarcely a single name of any pretensions to popularity that did not take to itself this desinence. The two favorite girl-names in Yorkshire previous to the Reformation were Matilda and Emma. Two of the commonest surnames there to-day are Emmott and Tillot, with such variations as Emmett and Tillett, Emmotson and Tillotson.

Of other girl-names we may mention Mabel, which from Mab became Mabbott; Douce became Doucett and Dowsett; Gillian or Julian, from Gill or Jill (whence Jack and Jill), became Gillot, Juliet, and Jowett; Margaret became Margett and Margott, and in the north Magot.

NAMES DERIVED FROM OCCUPATIONS AND PURSUITS.

After these local names "the most in number have been derived from Occupations or Professions."

The practice of borrowing names from the various avocations of life is of high antiquity. Thus the Romans had among them many persons, and those too of the highest rank, who bore such names as Figulus, Pictor, and Fabritius, answering to the Potters and Paynters, of our own times. These names became hereditary, next in order after the local names, about the eleventh and twelfth centuries. As local names generally had the prefix *de* or *at*, so these frequently had *le*, as Stephen le Spicer, and Walter le Boucher.

NAMES DERIVED FROM DIGNITIES, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL; AND FROM OFFICES.

The same principle which introduced surnames borrowed from trades and occupations led to the adoption of the names of dignities and offices, which also became hereditary; as Emperor, King, Prince, Duke, Earle, Pope, Bishop, Cardinal, etc.

SURNAME DERIVED FROM PERSONAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES.

These seem to form one of the most obvious sources of surnames, and a prolific source it has been. Nothing would be more natural at the first assumption of surnames, than for a person of dark complexion to take the name of Black or Blackman, a tawny one that of Browne, and a pale one that of White or Whiteman. But it was not from the head alone that names of this description were taken, for we have, in respect of other personal qualities, our Longs and our Shorts, our Strongs and our Weaklys, and our Lightfoots and our Heavisides, with many more whose meaning is less obvious. Among the names indicative of mental or moral qualities, we have our Hardys and Cowards, our Livelys and our Sullens, our Brisks and our Doolittles; and Brainhead, which later became Brainerd.

SURNAME DERIVED FROM CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Everybody must have remarked the great number of names of this kind. Who does not immediately call to mind some score or two of the name of Edwards, Johnson, Stevens, and Harrison, in the circle of his acquaintance. Many of the christian forenames of our ancestors were taken up without any addi-

tion or change, as Anthony, Andrew, Abel, Baldwin, Donald, etc. Others have been corrupted in various ways, as Bennet from Benedict, Cutbeard from Cuthbert, Stace from Ustace.

NAMES FROM MANORS AND SMALLER ESTATES.

The surnames from these sources are almost innumerable. There is scarcely a city, town, village, manor, hamlet, or estate, in England, that has not lent its name to swell the nomenclature of Englishmen.

SURNAMES FROM VARIOUS THINGS.

We find the names of the heavenly bodies, beasts, birds, fishes, insects, plants, fruits, flowers, metals, etc., very frequently borne as surnames; as Sun, Moon, Star, Bear, Buck, Chicken, Raven, Crab, Cod, Bee, Fly, Lily, Primrose, Orange, Lemon, Gold, Silver, etc.

SURNAMES FROM THE SOCIAL RELATIONS, PERIODS OF AGE, TIME, ETC.

There are several surnames derived from consanguinity, alliance, and from other social relations, originating, from there having been two or more persons bearing the same christian name in the same neighborhood; as Fader, Brothers, Cousins, Husbands; and closely connected with the foregoing are the names derived from periods of age, as Young, Younger, Eld, Senior. From periods of time we have several names, as Spring, Summer, Winter. The following surnames may also find a place here: Soone, Later, Latter, Last, Quickly.

A CABINET OF ODDITIES.

There are a good many surnames which seem to have originated in sheer caprice, as no satisfactory

reason for their assumption can be assigned. It is doubtful, indeed, if they were ever assumed at all, for they have very much the appearance of what, in these days, we are accustomed to call nicknames or soubriquets, and were probably given by others to the persons who were first known by them, and so identified with those persons that neither they nor their immediate posterity could well avoid them. To this family belong the names borrowed from parts of the human figure, which are somewhat numerous; as Pate, Skull, Cheek, Neck, Side, Nails, Heel, etc. Then there is another set of names not much less ridiculous, namely those borrowed from coins, and denominations of money, as Farthing, Money, Penny. Besides these we have from the weather, Frost, Tempest, and Fog; from sports, Bowles, Cards; from vessels and their parts, Forecastle, Ship; from measures, Peck, Inches; from numbers, Six, Ten.

It is really remarkable that many surnames expressive of bodily deformity or moral turpitude should have descended to the posterity of those who perhaps well deserved and so could not escape them, when we reflect how easily such names might have been avoided in almost every state of society by the simple adoption of others; for although in our day it is considered an act of villainy, or at least a "suspicious affair," to change one's name unless in compliance with the will of a deceased friend, when an act of the senate or the royal sign-manual is required, the case was widely different four or five centuries ago, and we know from ancient records that names were frequently changed at the caprice of the owners. Names of this kind are very numerous, such as, Bad, Silly, Outlaw, Trash, etc.

NAMES DERIVED FROM VIRTUES AND OTHER ABSTRACT IDEAS.

To account for such names as Justice, Virtue, Prudence, Wisdom, Liberty, Hope, Peace, Joy, Anguish, Comfort, Want, Pride, Grace, Laughter, Luck, Power, Warr, Ramson, Love, Verity, Vice, Patience, etc., they undoubtedly originated in the allegorical characters who performed on the ancient mysteries or moralities; a specie of dramatics pieces, which before the rise of the genuine drama served to amuse under the pretext of instructing the play-goers of the "olden tyme."

FOREIGN NAMES NATURALIZED IN ENGLAND.

Various causes might be assigned for the variety that exists in the nomenclature of Englishmen. Probably the principal cause is to be found in the peculiar facilities which that island had for many ages presented to the settlement of foreigners. War, royal matches with foreign princesses, the introduction of manufactures from the continent, and the patronage which that country has always extended to every kind of foreign talent—all have of course tended to introduction of new names.

CHANGED SURNAMES.

The practice of altering one's name upon the occurrence of any remarkable event in one's personal history, seems to have been known in times of very remote antiquity. The substitution of Abraham for Abram, Sarah for Sarai, etc., are matters of sacred history. In France it was formerly customary for eldest sons to take their father's surnames, while the younger branches assumed the names of the states allotted them. This plan also prevailed in England sometime after the Norman Conquest.

In the United States they carry this system of corrupting or contracting names to a ridiculous extent. Barnham is Barnum; Farnham (fern ground) Farnum; Killham (kiln house or home), Killum; Birkham (birch house) Birkum, and so forth with similar names. Pollock becomes Polk; Colquhoun becomes Calhoun; and M'Cardish becomes M'Candless.

HISTORICAL SURNAMES.

By an historical surname is meant a name which has an allusion to some circumstance in the life of the person who primarily bore it. Thus Sans-terre or Lack-land, the by-name of King John, as having relation to one incident in that monarch's life, might be designated an historical surname. To this class of surnames also, belongs that of Nestling, borne by a Saxon earl, who in his infancy, according to Verstegan, had been rescued from an eagle's nest.

TRANSLATED NAMES.

During the middle ages the Latin language was the language of literature and politics; accordingly in history and in the public records proper names had to assume a Latin form. The change was not always a happy one. Authors were obliged to change their own names as well as the names of the persons they celebrated in either prose or verse. The history of France was still written in Latin in the seventeenth century, all names consequently recorded in Latin. In the sixteenth century the Germans used to translate them into Greek. The absurdity which it entailed undoubtedly hastened the disappearance of the custom.

The chiefs of an American tribe in North America receive a new name when they have earned it by their exploits.

A similar practice prevails in various negro tribes.

The Greeks, in olden times, used to change their names on the smallest pretense, and with the greatest indifference.

The emperors of Japan and those of China after their death receive a new name.

ON THE CHANGING OF NAMES.

With us a woman changes her name when she marries; among the Caribs of the Antilles it was the custom for husband and wife to exchange names. In some formerly, and at the present day in Cape Verd Islands, a liberated slave takes the name of his old master; the adopted person substitutes the name of the person who adopts him for his own; the law allows that a donor or testator may require that his name should be taken by the person benefited.

In 1568 Philip enacted a law that the Moors who lived in Spain should abandon the use of their peculiar idiom, and of their national names and surnames, and substitute in their stead Spanish idioms and Spanish names. He hoped to make new men of them, to denationalize them, if we may use the term, and to merge them into his own people. He had a keen appreciation of the value of proper names, but like all despotic sovereigns, he was blind to the influence of time, which can alone produce the gradual fusion of a conquering with a conquered people, more especially when differences in religion add their overwhelming weight to one side of the balance.

The Moors obeyed, but still retained their national feelings and religious beliefs; later, however, when they were compelled to choose between exile on the one hand, and apostacy on the other, they returned to their old country, and carried back with them a number of Spanish names. Accordingly, in several

Mauritanian families descended from the Andalusian Mussulmans, we still find the names of Perez, Santiago, Valenciano, Aragon, etc., names which have sometimes led European authors into error, and made them fancy they saw apostates from Christianity among the descendants of the martyrs of Islamism.

The robbers whose trade it was to carry men away and sell them as slaves, needed no legal compulsion to change the names of their slaves. The precaution which they naturally took in this matter baffled the researches of disconsolate parents, who could only endeavor to recover their lost children by a description which was always imperfect and always uncertain.

In modern times the same system has been adopted, although it has not been dictated by equally prudential motives. The laws of Christian Europe have even in our own times legalized the sale of slaves. As soon as a negro had landed in the colonies it was usual for his purchaser to give him a new name.

HEREDITARY NAMES.

In England the middle classes acquired a decidedly important political influence as early as the year 1258, or not later than 1264, the quarrels of the nobles and the king having opened the road to Parliament for the representatives of the commons. Moreover, an act that no tax should be levied without the consent of their representatives was passed before the year 1300, and accordingly, soon after that date, we find hereditary names commonly used in the middle classes.

For a contrary reason the change cannot have taken place in Germany until a much later period. In order to prove this, an instance is given which

will be all the more conclusive from its being connected with an intermediate point between that country and France. In the town of Metz, which in idiom and by union with the dominions of the descendants of Clovis and Charlemagne, was decidedly French, but which for thirty years had been Germanized in consequence of its political position, you might have noticed at the close of the thirteenth century that its chief magistrates, who were all knights, bore without exception individual or derived surnames instead of family surnames. When we say derived, we mean either from the place in which they lived, or from the post which their military duties obliged them to occupy. It was not until the close of the latter half of the fourteenth century that hereditary names became common among men who were high in office, so that among their inferiors it is only fair to infer that they were rarer still.

The etymology of hereditary names in England and in Germany is generally the same as in France and Italy. The following remarks will embody the inferences to be drawn from their examination, for the use of philologists. In languages of Teutonic origin, when descent is implied merely, the word son is placed after the father's name; such is the derivation of all the family names in the languages of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England, which terminate in this way. There are some exceptions, such as Ferguson and Owenson, which serve to corroborate the statement as to the possibility of the union of two languages to form one and the same proper name; in the instances quoted above, a Saxon termination is joined to a Caledonian or a Welsh name.

Attention has already been drawn to the custom of giving the father's name, in the genitive case, to the son as a surname. The addition of a final s in

English, and of the syllable *ez* in Spain, sufficed to change Christian *prænomena* into surnames, and afterwards into family names; Peters, Williams, Richards, Henriquez, Lopez, Fernandez, literally (son) of Peter, of William, of Richard, of Henry, of Lope (or Wolf), of Fernando or Ferdinand.

D'Andre, Dejean, Depierre, have probably become family names in France in a similar way. The name of the writer who was perhaps the keenest appreciator of the genius of the immortal Dante that ever lived, Giuseppe di Cesare, shows that a similar form was not foreign to Italian customs.

As in Italy, so also in the greater part of Europe, the practice of drawing up deeds and charters in Latin was almost universal, and in these the son was designated by his father's name in the genitive case, hence we must attribute all the names which are characterized by such a termination to this custom. Such names, for instance, as Fabri, Jacobi, Simonis, Johannis, etc., names which would be multiplied without end if other languages had retained the old Latin termination like the Italian. The countries where the greatest number will be found will be those (it may be quite safely conjectured) where the custom of writing legal documents in Latin prevailed the longest.

Somewhat similar in Wales, the sign of descent, or rather of sonship, led to the formation of surnames, which later again became hereditary names. The word "ab," when placed between two names, expresses descent, Rhys ab Evan (Rhys, the son of Evan); the vowel is gradually lost in common use, and the name becomes Rhys Evan, and, according to the same rule, successively takes the form of the following patronymics, Bowen, Pruderrech, Price.

It is still the same theory, only more simply car-

ried out, which regulated the formation of family names in Ireland and in Scotland. As soon as the head of a clan had adopted some hereditary name, that name was given to all his vassals, whatever rank they might happen to occupy, and however remotely connected they might be by ties of kindred with the head of the clan, and further, even though they had only entered it by enfranchisement or by adoption. The feeling of pride which suggested such a system is by no means an offensive one; we excuse it on the ground of its similarity to the old patriarchal customs; the head of the clan who is so powerful, and such an object of reverence, is but the eldest brother of a large family, and the name which he takes belongs to all its members.

It will not be quite so easy to discover a reason for the feeling of vanity which in Spain and in Portugal led to such a tedious multiplicity of names. Birthplace, or the customary home, are not considered sufficient for a full description of a lordly title; alliances, adoptions, and the like, were all dragged in to increase the number of names. An ignorant phase of devotional feeling added to its proportionate share to their Christian *prænomia*; it may, therefore, be easily inferred what needless confusion must have arisen in the ordinary transactions of life through this two-fold prodigality of names.

As the nobles in Sweden had not adopted hereditary names before the close of the sixteenth century, it followed as a matter of course that the middle classes did not use them until a still later period. The choice of names which this latter class made is worthy of notice. We know many names in France which indicate occupations, such as Draper, Miller, Barber, Maker, Slater, Turner,* etc. The same may

* Mercier, Meunier, Barbier, Boulanger, Couvreur, Tourneur.

be found in England, but not in the same quantity; the oldest English commoners were freeholders of land rather than either merchants or manufacturers. There are few if any such, in Sweden; the greater part of their names are the names of properties, or of farms, or of forests, and were of that character because they were selected by a class who wished to approximate to the nobles by imitating their ways, and consequently not because they were the result of a need for distinctive signs—a need which is totally distinct from any individual wish or caprice.

In Holstein and in Courland there are still many families who have no names peculiarly their own. In this instance, again, the scourge of feudalism is felt in all its severity.

ORIGIN OF OUR FAMILY.

Whatever concerns the origin of our family—from whom proceeded the sturdy men that planted our infant states has for all of us an especial charm, not only from what we know, but for what we hope to ascertain.

Our ancestors, tracing back their lineage to Pict and Dane, to the legionaries of Rome, or to the sea kings of the Baltic, had gained strength from the fusion in their nature of various and opposing elements, and combined what was best of many races.

That our ancestors were fond of fighting when provoked, regardless of personal safety or private advantage, cannot be denied. For the five centuries following the conquest, wars at home and abroad succeeded with little cessation. Military duty was incumbent on all who could bear arms. Personal encounters between knight and squire in mail with lance and battle axe, the rest in quilted doublets, with pike and bow, made men indifferent to danger, and induced habits of hardihood and daring.

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAME.

According to some authorities the history of mankind began with Adam and Eve about six thousand years ago; and that their descendants spread over Asia first, then over Africa, and then over Europe. But science clearly points that the world and its inhabitants in some form must have existed for millions of years.

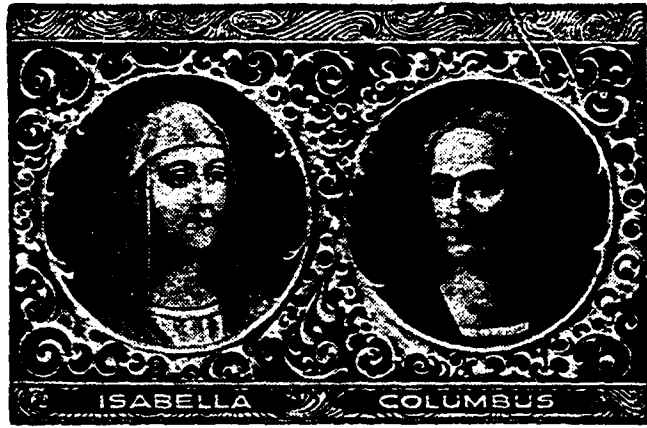
It took primitive man four thousand years to learn how to make a hole in a stone, insert a stick in it, and use it for a weapon. Then he became master of the forest, with power readily to provide himself with meat-food. From fisherman and hunter man developed into a herder of flocks, a tiller of the soil, a cultivator of grain. Then came attachment to the family and the growth of the family into clans and nations.

The first historical record is dated about three thousand seven hundred years ago, when a man by the name of Inachus led a very large company of emigrants from Egypt into Greece. These found that country inhabited by savages, who no doubt, were the descendants of those who had wandered there from Asia.

Inachus and his companies established themselves in Greece, and from that point of time Europe gradually became occupied by civilized people.

Thus three quarters of the globe, Asia Africa and Europe, were settled. But America was separated from Asia by the Pacific Ocean, almost ten thousand miles across; and from Europe and Africa by the Atlantic, about three thousand miles across. Of America in ancient times people knew nothing.

The ships in olden times were small and feeble; and navigators seldom dared to stretch forth upon the boundless sea. Even the mariner's compass, that mysterious but steadfast friend of the sailor was not used by the Europeans until 1250.



THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

It was in the year 1607 that the first emigrants, to successfully form a permanent colony, landed in Virginia. For twelve years after its settlement it languished under the government of Sir Thomas Smith, Treasurer of the Virginia Company in England. The Colony was ruled during that period by laws written in blood; and its history shows us how the narrow selfishness of such a despotic power would counteract the very best efforts of benevolence. The colonist suffered an extremity of distress too horrible to be described.

Of the thousands of emigrants who had been sent to Virginia at great cost, not one in twenty remained alive in April, 1619, when Sir George Yeardley arrived. He bought certain commissions and instructions from the company for the "Better establishing of a commonwealth here," and the prosperity of Virginia began from this time, when it received, as a commonwealth, the freedom to make laws for itself. The first meeting was held July 30, 1619—more than a year before the Mayflower, with the pilgrims, left the harbor of Southampton.

The first colony established by the Plymouth Company in 1607, on the coast of Maine, was a lamentable failure.

The permanent settlement of New England began with the arrival of a body of Separatists in the Mayflower in 1620, who founded the colony of Plymouth.

The Separatists' migration from England was followed in a few years by a great exodus of Puritans, who planted towns along the coast to the North of Plymouth, and obtained a charter of government and a great strip of land, and founded the colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Religious disputes drove Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson out of Massachusetts and led to the founding of Rhode Island in 1636.

Other church rangles led to an emigration from Massachusetts to the Connecticut valley, where a little confederacy of towns was created and called Connecticut.

Some settlers from England went to Long Island Sound and there founded four towns which, in their turn, joined in a federal union called the New Haven Colony.

In time New Haven was joined to Connecticut, and Plymouth and Maine to Massachusetts; New Hampshire was made a royal colony; and the four New England colonies Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—were definitely established. The territory of Massachusetts and Connecticut stretched across the continent to the "South Sea" or Pacific Ocean.

The Maryland colony was founded by Lord Baltimore, a Roman Catholic, who was influenced in his attempts of colonization by a desire to found a refuge for people of his own faith; and the first settlement was made in 1634 at St. Mary's, Annapolis was founded about 1683, and Baltimore in 1729.

Meantime Henry Hudson in the employ of the Dutch, discovered the Delaware and Hudson Rivers in 1609; and the Dutch, ignoring the claims of England, planted colonies on these rivers and called the country New Netherlands.

Then a Swedish company began to colonize the Delaware Bay and River coast of Virginia, which they called New Sweden.

Conflicts between the Dutch and the Swedes followed, and in 1655 New Sweden was made a part of New Netherlands.

The English seized New Netherlands in 1664, giving it to the Duke of York; and the Duke, after establishing the province of New York, gave New Jersey to two of his friends, and sold the three counties on the Delaware to William Penn. Meanwhile the king granted Penn what is now Pennsylvania in 1681.

The Carolinas were first chartered as one proprietary colony but were sold back to the king and finally separated in 1729.

Georgia, the last of the thirteen English colonies, was granted to Oglethorpe and others; as a refuge for poor debtors, in 1732.

In 1774 General Gage became governor of Massachusetts; and seeing that the people were gathering stores and cannon, he attempted to destroy the stores, and so brought on the battle of Lexington and Concord, which opened the war for Independence. The English army was surrounded at Yorktown by Washington and the French fleet and forced to surrender. A convention at Philadelphia framed the Constitution of the United States.

NATIONS THAT HAVE OWNED OUR SOIL.

Before the United States became a nation, six European powers owned, or claimed to own, various portions of the territory now contained within its boundary. England claimed the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida. Spain once held Florida, Texas, California and all the territory south and west of Colorado. France in days gone by ruled the Mississippi valley. Holland once owned New Jersey, Delaware and the valley of the Hudson in New York and claimed as far eastward as the Connecticut River. The Swedes had settlements on the Delaware. Alaska was a Russian possession.

FORE-NAMES.

CHRISTIAN names are so called from having originally been given to converts at baptism as substitutes for their former pagan appellatives, many of which were borrowed from the names of their gods, and therefore rejected as profane. After the general introduction of Christianity, the epithet was still retained, because the imposition of names was ever connected with the earliest of its sacred rites. It is, nevertheless, most incorrect; since the majority of the personal names of modern times are borrowed from sources unconnected with Christianity. With what propriety can we call Hercules and Diana, Augustus and Julia, or even Henry and Caroline, Christian names? They should be called forenames (that is first names), a term much more preferable to the other. Perhaps the word *name*, without any adjunct, would be better still. We should then use the name and surname as distinctive words; whereas we now often regard them synonyms.

From the earliest times, names to distinguish one person from another have been in use. The names in the Old Testament are mostly original and generally given at the birth, in accordance with some circumstance connected with that event, or from some pious sentiment of the father or mother. The Jewish child received his name at the time of circumcision. This practice is still adopted amongst the Jews, and has been followed by the Christian Church giving a name at baptism.

The ancient Greeks used only one name, which was given on the ninth day after birth, and was

chosen by the father, who also possessed the right of altering it. These names generally expressed some great quality—as bravery, wisdom, or skill. Thus Callienachus means excellent fighter; and Sophron means wise. In later times many names were derived from those of their gods—as Apollodorus, the Gift of Apollo. The eldest son usually bore the name of his paternal grandfather, to which was sometimes added the father's name, or the occupation, place of birth, or a nickname.

The Romans at a very early date used two names, and later on each Roman citizen had three. The prænomen was, like our Christian name, personal to the individual; as Caius and Marcus; in writing, the initials only were generally used. In early times it was given at puberty, but afterwards on the ninth day after birth. Women took no prænomen until marriage, when they adopted the feminine form of their husband's name. Every Roman citizen belonged to a *gens* and to a *familia* included in it. The *nomen gentilicum* (the second name) usually ended in *ius*, *cius*, or *aius*. The third name was the hereditary cognomen borne by the family, to which was sometimes a second cognomen called agnomen, was added. The cognomen was often derived from some event in the family history, or from some personal defect. In common intercourse the prænomen and cognomen only were used, as C. Cæsar, for C. Julius Cæsar. Many of the Roman names were of a much less dignified origin than the Greek, as Cicero (Vetchgrower), Crassus (Fat), Naso (Longnosed).

The Celtic and Teutonic names were originally very significant. Many were derived from "God," as Gottfried, Godwin, and others from genii or elves, as Alfred Elfric (Elf King). Personal prowess, wisdom,

and nobility of birth, were the origin of many names still in use, as Hilderbrand (the War Brand), Arnold (Valiant Eagle) Osborn (God bear). After the introduction of Christianity many of the old names were superseded by those taken from the Scriptures. These names in course of time became much altered; as for example, Owen, Evan, and Eoghan are different forms of Johann or John. A change of name was sometimes made at confirmation, and amongst Roman Catholics an additional name is given at the first communion. Sir Edward Coke tells us: "If a man be baptized by the name of Thomas, and after at his confirmation by the bishop he is named John, he may purchase by the name of his confirmation. And this was the case of Sir Francis Gawdye, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, whose name of baptism was Thomas, and his name of confirmation Francis; and that the name of Francis by the advice of all the judges in anno 36, Henry VIII, he did bear, and often used in all his purchases and grants." Another instance is that of Henry III of France, who, being the godson of Edward VI of England, was named Edward Alexander at his baptism in 1551; but at his confirmation in 1565 these names were changed to Henri.

In Germany the names are mostly of Teutonic origin, or connected with the early history of Christianity.

Double Christian names were not much in vogue before the nineteenth century. A very early instance is that of "John Thomas Jones," a runaway thief, mentioned in a collection of autograph letters from Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, and his son (1601); Charles George Cook, Judge of the Admiralty in 1665; and Henry Frederick Thynne, brother to Lord Weymouth, 1682, are other examples, which might easily be extended.

In France and Germany when surnames became universal, the prefix of De or von to a common plebeian name was considered as a mark of nobility. In Britain the De was not considered the test for nobility, for the names of some of the best families were not territorial; as Butler, Stewart and Spenser.

SCRIPTURAL NAMES ALREADY IN USE AT THE REFORMATION.

It now remains simply to consider the state of nomenclature in England at the eve of the Reformation in relation to the Bible. Four classes may be mentioned.

MYSTERY NAMES.

The leading incidents of Bible narrative were familiarized to the English lower orders by the performance of sacred plays, or mysteries, rendered under the supervision of the Church. To these plays is owed the early popularity of Adam and Eve, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sara, Daniel, Sampson, Susanna, Judith, Hanna or Anna, and Hester. But the Apocryphal names were not frequently used until about 1500. Scarcely any diminutives are found of them. On the other hand, Adam became Adcock and Adkin; Eve became Evott and Evett; Isaac became Hickin, Higgin, Higgott and Higgett; Joseph became Joskin; and Daniel became Dankin and Dannet.

CRUSADE NAMES.

The Crusaders gave several prominent names. To them we are indebted for Baptist, Ellis and Jordan; and John received a great stimulus. The sacred water, brought in the leathern bottle, was used for baptismal purposes. The Jordan commemorated John the

Baptist, the second Elias, the forerunner and baptizer of Jesus Christ. Children were styled by these incidents. Jordan became popular throughout Western Europe. It gave to England, as already observed, Judd, Judkin, Judson, Jordan and Jordanson, Elias, as Ellis, took about the eighth place of frequency, and John for a while the first.

THE SAINT'S CALENDAR.

The legends of the saints were carefully taught by the priesthood, and the day was as religiously observed. All children born on these holy days received the name of the saint commemorated. St. James's Day, or St. Nicholas's Day, or St. Thomas's Day, saw a small batch of Jameses, Nicholases, and Thomases received into the fold of the church. In other cases the gossip had some favorite saint, and placed the child under his or her protection. Of course, it bore the patron's name. A large number of these hagiological names were extra-Biblical—such as Cecilia, Catherine, or Theobald. All the apostles, save Judas, became household names; John, Simon, Peter, Bartholomew, Matthew, James, Thomas and Philip being the favorites. Paul and Timothy were also utilized, the former being always found as Pol.

FESTIVAL NAMES.

If a child was born at Whitsuntide or Easter, Christmas or Epiphany, like Robinson Crusoe's man Friday, he received the name of the day. Hence our once familiar names of Noel or Nowell, Pask or Pascual, Easter, Pentecost, and Epiphany or Tiffany.

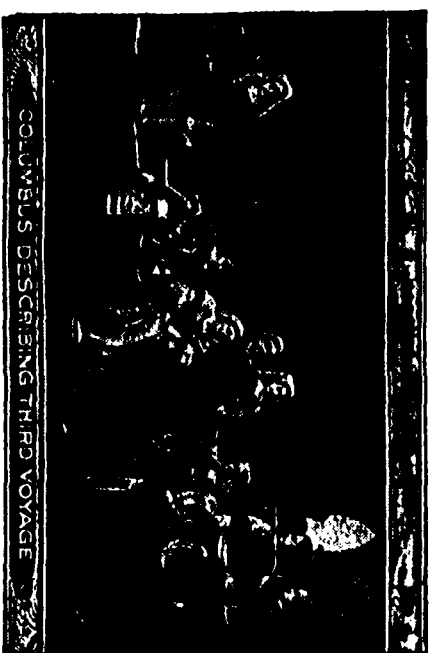
It will be observed that all these imply no direct or personal acquaintance with the Scriptures. All came through the Church. All, too, were in full tide

of prosperity—with the single exception of Jordan, which was nearly obsolete—when the Bible, printed into English and set up in the churches, became an institution. The immediate result was that the old Scripture names of Bartholomew, Peter, Philip, and Nicholas received a blow much deadlier than that received by such Teutonic names as Robert, Richard, Roger and Ralph.

The subject of the influence of the Bible upon English nomenclature is not uninteresting. It may be said of the “Vulgar Tongue” Bible that it revolutionized the nomenclature within the space of forty years, or a little over a generation. No such crisis, surely, ever visited a nation’s register before, nor can such possibly happen again. Every home felt the effect.

THE DECAY OF SINGLE PATRONYMICS IN BAPTISM.

The introduction of double baptismal names produced a revolution as immediate as it was unintentional. It put a stop to what bade fair to become a universal adoption of patronymics as single baptismal names. This practice took its rise about the year 1580. It became customary in highly placed families to christen the eldest son by the name of the landed estate to which he was heir. Especially was it common when the son succeeded to property through his mother; then the mother’s surname was his Christian name. With the introduction of second baptismal names, this custom ceased; and the boy or girl, as the case might be, after a first orthodox name of Robert or Cecilia, received as a second the patronymic that before was given alone. Instead of Neville Clarke the name would be Charles Neville Clarke. From the year 1700 this has been a growing custom, and half the present list of treble names are thus formed.



Until about the commencement of the seventeenth century, no material change in the designations of Englishmen had occurred since the days of the earlier Edwards, when surnames were generally adopted. John de la Barre, it is true, had become plain John Barr, and Roger atte Hylle had softened to Roger Hill, but still the principle of a single Christian name and a single surname had been maintained throughout. About the period alluded to, the innovation of a second personal name occurs, though but very rarely. The practice was imported to Great Britain from the Continent, where it seems to have originated among the literati in imitation of the *trianomina* of antiquity. The accession of the many-named house of Brunswick may be said to have rendered it somewhat fashionable; and during the last century it has become every year more common. Should the fashion continue, it is probable that at the dawn of the twentieth century it will be as difficult to find a *binomiated* person in America, as it is in France at the present day.

Another innovation belongs to the seventeenth century; that of the use of some family name as a baptismal appellation, as Gouldsmith Hodgson, Boscawen Lower, Cloudsley Shovel. This practice as well as the other is highly to be commended, as serving to identify the individual with the designation. The genealogist will at once see its utility; and it is suggested to parents the desirability of inserting the maternal family name between the proper name of baptism and the surname, as James Morton Wilson, Henry Smith Bradley. Indeed it would be well to go further and add the maiden family name of the wife to the surname of the husband; thus if a Charles Harrison married a Mary Bradshawe, they should thereupon write themselves respectively Charles Bradshawe Harrison and Mary Bradshawe Harrison. If Vanity unites in the

same escutcheon the arms of the wife with those of her lord, ought not Affection in like manner to blend their names? This usage is voluntarily followed at Geneva and in many provinces in France; and it serves to distinguish the bachelor from the married man.

In some districts, where a family name was originally applied at the font instead of the usual James, Peter, or John, that family name has come to be regarded as a regular christian name. For example: about Lewes, Trayton is fully as common as Samuel, Nicholas, Alfred, or any name occupying the second rank in point of frequency, and only less usual than Henry, William and John. In the sixteenth century a family of this name, from Cheshire, settled in Lewes, and continued to reside there for several successive generations, during the latter part of which period they became so popular that a host of children received the baptismal name of Trayton in compliment to them. The spirit of imitation succeeded; and there are at the present day scores of Traytons, who have neither any idea of the origin of their name, nor any doubt of its being as orthodox as the very common appellatives alluded to,

We have seen that the Christian name, once imposed, cannot be altered at the option of the bearer, as the surname may; at least not without the sanction of episcopal authority. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Sir William Bridges exchanged the name of William for that of Brooke, by license from the Archbishop of Canterbury; but this is almost a solitary instance in modern times, as the occasion for it rarely arises. Before the Reformation, the unauthorized change of a Christian name was a grave offence. It is recorded in the consistorial acts of the Bishop of Rochester, that on Oct. 15, 1515, one Agnes Sharpe appeared and confessed that she had "of her own motion and consent,

voluntarily changed, at confirmation, the name of her infant son to Edward, who when baptized was named Henry, for which she submitted to penance." The penance enjoined was to make a pilgrimage to the famous Rood of Grace, at the neighboring abbey of Boxley, and to carry in procession on five Lord's days, a lighted taper which she was to offer to the image of the Blessed Virgin.

THE PAUCITY OF NAMES.

There were no Scripture names in England when the Conqueror took possession; even in Normandy they had appeared but a generation or two before William came over. If any are found in the old English period, they were undoubtedly ecclesiastical titles, adopted at ordination. Greek and Latin saints were equally unnoticed.

Before many generations had passed, Bartholomew, Simon, Peter, Philip, Thomas, Nicholas, John and Elias, had engrossed a third of the male population; yet Domesday Book has no Philip, no Thomas, only one Nicholas; and but a springling of Johns. It was not long before Jack and Jill took the place of Godric and Godgivu as representative of the English sexes, yet Jack was from the bible and Jill from the saintly calendar.

Without entering into a deep discussion, it may be said that the great mass of the old English names had gone down before the year 1200 had been reached. Those that survived only held on for bare existence. From the moment of William's advent, the names of the Normans began to prevail. He brought in Bible names, Saint names, and his own Teutonic names. The old English names bowed to them, and disappeared.

A curious result quickly followed. From the year

1150 to 1550, four hundred years in round numbers, there was a very much smaller dictionary of English personal names than there had been for four hundred years before, and than there has been in the four hundred years since. The Norman list was really a small one, and yet it took possession of the whole of Great Britain.

A consequence of this was the Pet-name Epoch. In every community of one hundred Englishmen about the year 1300, there would be an average of twenty Johns and fifteen Williams; then would follow Thomas, Bartholomew, Nicholas, Philip, Simon, Peter and Isaac from the Scriptures; and Richard, Robert, Walter, Guy, Henry, Roger and Baldwin from the Teutonic list. Of female names, Matilda, Isabella and Emma were first favorites; and Cecilia, Catharine, Margaret and Gillian came closely upon their heels. Behind these, again, followed a fairly familiar number of names of either sex, some from the Teuton, some from the Hebrew, some from the Greek and Latin Church, but, when all told, not a large category.

This is not enough, for in common parlance it was not likely the full name would be used. Besides, there might be two, or even three Johns in the same family. So late as March, 1545, the will of John Parnell de Gyrtton runs:

“Alice, my wife, and Old John, my son, to occupy my farm together, till Old John marries; Young John, my son, shall have Brenlay’s land plowed and sowed at Old John’s cost.”

The register of Raby, Leicestershire, has this entry:

“1559. Item: 29th day of August was John, and John Picke, the children of Xtopher and Anne, baptized.

“Item: the 31st of August the same John and John were buried.”

Mr. Burns, who quotes these instances in his "History of Parish Registers," adds that at this same time "one John Barker had three sons named John Barker, and two daughters named Margaret Barker."

If the same family had but one name for the household we may imagine the difficulty when this one name was also popular throughout the village. The difficulty was naturally solved by, firstly, the adoption of nick forms; secondly, the addition of pet desinences. Thus Emma became by the one practice simple Emm, by the other Emmott; and any number of boys in a small community might be entered in a register as Bartholomew, and yet preserve their individuality in work-a-day life by bearing such names as Bat, Bate, Batty, Bartle, Bartelot, Batcock, Batkin, and Tolly, or Tholly. In a word, these several forms of Bartholomew were treated as so many separate proper names.

It was, of course, impossible for Englishmen and English women to maintain their individuality on these terms. Various methods to secure a personality arose. The surname was adopted, and there were John Atte-wood, John the Wheelwright, John the Bigg, and John Richard's son, in every community. Among the middle and lower classes these did not become hereditary until so late as 1450 or 1500.

This is easily proved. In the wardrobe accounts for Edward IV, 1480, occur the following items:

"John Poyntmaker, for pointing of XI dozen points of silk pointed with agelettes laton.

"Jehn Carter, for carriage away of a grete loode of robeux that was left in the strete.

"To a laborer called Rychard Gardyner for working in the gardyne.

"To Alice Shapster for making and washing xxiii sherts, and xxiii stomachers." Shapster is a feminine

form of Shapper or Shaper—one who shaped or cut out cloths for garments.

All these several individuals, having no particular surname, took or received one from the occupation they temporarily followed.

GENEALOGY.

None of the sciences is less generally studied than that of Genealogy. Like all the others, though dry and repellant at first, when perseveringly followed out it becomes, in the research, full of interest, and productive of great results.

An account of the origin, descent and relations of families is often a principal auxiliary to the true appreciation of history. In treating of persons who have distinguished themselves in their country's annals, not only are all those actions of their lives which have a bearing upon the character of the age in which they lived, or the well-being of the nation and community to which they belonged, to be considered, but their own family and personal extraction, standing and descent.

The genealogist confines himself to tracing family lineages, or the course of succession in particular families. That is his peculiar department. He leaves to the annalist the chronicling of events in the order of their occurrence, and to the historian the filling up of the details and circumstances to which these dry facts refer, and the description of the causes from which they spring, as well as the consequences to which they lead. The sole purpose and pursuit of the historian is to be able to show "Who is Who" and to distinguish those who are somebody from those who are nobody.

The principal nomenclature of genealogy is as follows:

All persons descended from a common ancestor constitute a family.

A series of persons so descended is called a line.

A line is either direct or collateral.

The direct line is divided into the ascending and descending.

The progenitors are father, grandfather, etc.; the other ascendants not in a direct line are called ancestors.

The descendants are son, grandson, etc.; the other descendants not in a direct line are generally termed Posterity.

The Collateral comprehended all those which unite in a common progenitor.

Some affect to hold in contempt the study of succession of families. Others undervalue it, without being fully aware of the importance of genealogical research.

There are some people, says Dr. Lindsay Alexander, in his "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," who say they attach no importance to a man's descent, or to family honors, and despise those who do. Perhaps they may be sincere, but their judgment in this matter is certainly erroneous, and their feeling unnatural. "The glory of children," says the wisest of men, "are their fathers;" and a honorable descent should be highly valued.

HERALDRY.

Heraldic devices, truly so called, made their first appearance in Europe in the middle of the twelfth century; and about one hundred years later Heraldry became a science in high repute, without being able to trace its intermediate progress, or discover the names of those who first laid down its laws, or subsequently promulgated them. The earliest Heraldic document of which even a copy has come down to us is a roll of

arms, that is to say, a catalogue of the armorial bearings of the king of England, and the principal barons, knights, etc., in the reign of Henry III; and, from internal evidence, supposed to have been originally compiled between the years 1240–1245. This transcript was made by Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1586, and is preserved in the College of Arms. Other rolls are to be found both there and in the British Museum, of nearly the same date, but none earlier; and no work explanatory of the science has been yet discovered of a period anterior to the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Henry III, armorial ensigns had become hereditary, marks of cadency distinguished the various members of a family, and the majority of the present Heraldic terms were already in existence.

THE USE OF ARMS

At that period was to distinguish persons and property, and record descent and alliance, and no modern invention has yet been found to supersede it. For this reason alone, as we have remarked elsewhere, of all ancient usages it is one of the least likely to become obsolete. Hundreds of persons may be entitled to the same initials, may possess precisely the same name; but only the members of a particular family can lawfully bear certain armorial ensigns, and the various branches of that family have their separate differences to distinguish one from the other. After the lapse of centuries, the date of a building or the name of its founder or ancient possessor, may be ascertained at the present day, through the accidental preservation of a sculptured coat of arms or heraldic encaustic tile; and the careful study of early rolls of arms enables the historian to discover matrimonial alliances and family connections, of which no written record has been found; and thereby not only to complete the

HERALDRY.

very imperfect genealogies of many of the bravest and wisest of English nobility and gentry, but also to account for sundry acts, both public and private, the motives for which have been misunderstood, or altogether unknown to the biographer or the historian.

VARIOUS SORTS OF ARMS.

Arms are not only granted to individuals and families, but also to cities, corporate bodies, and learned societies.

Arms of Dominion or Sovereignty are properly the arms of the kings or sovereigns of the territories they govern, which are also regarded as the arms of the State. Thus the Lions of England and the Russian Eagle are the arms of the Kings of England and the Emperors of Russia, and cannot be properly altered by a change of dynasty.

Arms of Pretension are those of kingdoms, provinces, or territories to which a prince or lord has some claim, and which he adds to his own, though the kingdoms or territories are governed by a foreign king or lord; thus the Kings of England for many ages quartered the arms of France in their escutcheon as the descendants of Edward III, who claimed that kingdom, in right of his mother, a French princess.

Arms of Concession are arms granted by sovereigns as the reward of virtue, valor or extraordinary service. All arms granted to subjects were originally conceded by the Sovereign.

Arms of Community are those of bishoprics, cities, universities, academies, societies and corporate bodies.

Arms of patronage are such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, etc., add to their family arms as a token of their superiority, right jurisdiction.

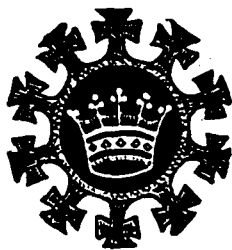
Arms of Family, or paternal arms, are such as are hereditary and belong to one particular family, which none others have a right to assume, nor can they do so without rendering themselves guilty of a breach of the laws of honor, punishable by the Earl Marshal and the Kings-at-Arms. The assumption of arms has, however, become so common that little notice is taken of it at the present time.

Arms of Alliance are those gained by marriage.

Arms of Succession are such as are taken up by those who inherit certain estates by bequest, entail, or donation.

THE SHIELD.

The shield contains the field or ground whereon are represented the charges or figures that form a coat of arms.





PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Within the past few years there has been a remarkable movement in the United States, which has resulted in the formation of many patriotic hereditary societies of large membership, with chapters in every State in the Union. Those only are eligible to membership who can prove their descent from an ancestor of Colonial or Revolutionary times, from an officer or soldier or seaman of the various wars, from a pilgrim in the Mayflower, an early Huguenot emigrant, etc. These societies bring men and women of like traditions together, and organize them in an effective way for action. The action contemplated is patriotic—never religious or related to party politics. The general society from its headquarters issues charters to branch societies in the different States. Each State society forms an organized group of persons well known to each other, by name at least, and often personally.

Certain of these societies have been very active in preserving old monuments, buildings, landmarks and historic documents, or in erecting tablets and monuments at historic places, or in marking the sites of battles or the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. Others have founded prizes to be given annually to school children for essays on events in American history. Others, again, formally celebrate the nation's anniversaries. All of them foster patriotism and historical research, and teach organization—the sinking of individual desire in a common loyalty. There are probably too many such organizations at present, and more are forming. The weaker societies will, however, die; and those that remain will represent some real aspiration of their members.

As the entrance to such societies is through descent from some ancestor, genealogy has been powerfully stimulated, and thousands of family records have been examined and summarized in print. Our Colonial and Revolutionary history has been studied in its details, which is the only way to fully realize it. The men of to-day have been connected with Colonial and Revolutionary times. The children of the coming century will find their ancestral records all prepared for them, and they will be face to face with high standards of duty and effort.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS,

Instituted in 1892, is open to lineal male descendants of civil or military officers, or of soldiers, who served the colonies between May 13, 1607 (Jamestown) and April 19, 1775 (Lexington).

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WARS,

Founded in 1897, includes the lineal male descendants of soldiers or civil officers from 1607 to 1783, and of officers of the War of 1812, of the War with Mexico, and of the Civil War.

THE ORDER OF THE FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF
AMERICA,

Founded in 1896, is open to any male citizen of the United States who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent from an ancestor who settled in any of the colonies between 1607 and 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors adhered as patriots to the cause of the colonists throughout the War of the Revolution.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,

Instituted in 1783 is composed of descendants of officers of the Revolutionary army, usually the eldest male direct descendant.

THE AZTEC CLUB,

Founded in 1847, is open to the descendants of officers of the army who served in Mexico, usually the eldest male direct descendant.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Founded in 1865, is composed of officers who served in the War of the Rebellion, and of their eldest direct male lineal descendants.

THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812, ORGANIZED IN 1814,
Is composed of lineal male descendants of soldiers or sailors of the War of 1812.

THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES,

Instituted in 1890, is open to officers of the navy who have served in war, and to their male descendants, etc.; and also to enlisted men who have received a Medal of Honor from the United States for bravery.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

Instituted in 1875, must prove their descent from a Revolutionary ancestor. The Sons of the Revolution (1876) is organized on the same basis. It is expected that these two large societies will be consolidated.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY,

Incorporated in 1775, is composed of the direct male descendants of Hollanders resident in America before 1675.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF AMERICA,

Organized in 1883, admits descendants of Huguenots who came to America before 1787.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA,

Organized in 1891, is composed of women descended from an ancestor who held an office of importance in the colonies previous to 1750.

There are various other societies for women, of which the most important are Daughters of the American Revolution, founded in 1890; and Daughters of the Revolution, founded in 1891; and there is also a society of Children of the American Revolution, founded in 1895.

THE SOCIETY OF "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS,

Organized in 1894, includes male and female descendants of the passengers of the Mayflower (1620).

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

The one decoration that is given by the government of the United States is the Medal of Honor, which was authorized by acts of Congress of 1862 and 1863 to be awarded to officers and enlisted men of the army for "gallantry in action and soldier-like qualities during the present insurrection." It has been bestowed only for conspicuous services. For example the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Maine Infantry was present on the field where the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and its term of service had expired. The entire regiment, to a man, volunteered to remain on the field and fight the battle; and for this gallant conduct a medal was awarded to each officer and man. A Naval Medal of Honor is also awarded by the government and it is highly prized.

FORE-NAMES OF MEN. AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aaron: Lofty ; inspired. | Andronicus: A conqueror of men. |
| Abdiel: The servant of God. | Anselm, or Ansel: Protection of man. |
| Abel: Breath, vanity. | Anthony or Antony: Priceless; praiseworthy. |
| Abiathar: Father of plenty. | Apollon: Of Apollo. |
| Abiel: Father of strength. | Archelaus: Ruler of the people. |
| Abiezer: Father of help. | Archibald: Extremely bold; or, holy prince. |
| Abijah: To whom Jehovah is a father. | Ariel: Lion of God; valiant for God. |
| Abner: Father of light. | Aristarchus: A good prince. |
| Abraham: Father of a multitude. | Arnold: Strong as an eagle. |
| Abram: Father of elevation. | Artemas: Gift of Artemis, or Minerva. |
| Absalom: Father of peace. | Arthur: High, noble. |
| Adam: Man; earth-man; red earth. | Asa: Healer; physician. |
| Adiel: The ornament of God. | Asahel: Made of God. |
| Adin, or Adino: Tender; delicate; soft. | Asaph: A collector. |
| Adolph or Adolphus: Noble wolf; <i>i.e.</i> , noble hero. | Asarelah: Upright to God. |
| Adoniram: Lord of height. | Ashbel: Fire of Bel. |
| Alaric: All-rich; or, noble ruler. | Asher: Happy, fortunate. |
| Albert: Nobly bright, illustrious. | Ashur: Black, blackness. |
| Alexander: A defender of men. | Athanasius: Immortal. |
| Alfred: Elf in council; good counsellor. | Athelstan: Noble stone. |
| Algernon: With whiskers. | Aubrey: Ruler of spirits. |
| Allan: Corruption of Ælienus. | Augustin, Augustine, or Austin: Belonging to Augustus. |
| Almon: Hidden. | Augustus: Exalted, imperial. |
| Alonzo: Same as Alphonso. | Aurelius: Golden. |
| Alpheus: Exchange. | Azariah: Helped of the Lord. |
| Alphonso: All-ready; willing. | |
| Alvah, or Alvan: Iniquity. | Baldwin: Bold, courageous friend. |
| Alvin or Alwin: Beloved by all. | Baptist: A baptizer; purifier. |
| Amariah: Whom Jehovah promised. | Barachias: Whom Jehovah has blessed. |
| Amasa: A burden. | Bardolph: A distinguished helper. |
| Ambrose: Immortal; divine. | Barnabas or Barnaby: Son of consolation. |
| Ammi: My people. | |
| Amos: Strong; courageous. | |
| Andrew: Strong, manly. | |

- Bartholomew: A warlike son.
 Barzillai: Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
 Basil: Kingly; royal.
 Benedict: Blessed.
 Benjamin: Son of the right hand.
 Benoni: Son of grief or trouble.
 Beriah: In calamity.
 Bernard: Bold as a bear.
 Bertram: Bright raven.
 Bethuel: Man of God.
 Bezaleel: In the shadow of God.
 Boniface: A benefactor.
 Brian: Strong.
 Bruno: Brown.
 Cadwallader: Battle arranger.
 Caesar: Hairy; or blue-eyed.
 Cain: Gotten, or acquired.
 Caleb: A dog.
 Calvin: Bald.
 Cecil: Dim-sighted.
 Cephas: A stone.
 Charles: Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
 Christian: A believer in Christ.
 Christopher: Bearing Christ.
 Clarence: Illustrious.
 Claudius, or Claude: Lamé.
 Clement: Mild-tempered, merciful.
 Conrad: Bold in council; resolute.
 Constant: Firm, faithful.
 Constantine: Resolute, firm.
 Cornelius: Horn.
 Crispin, Crispus, or Crispian: Having curly hair.
 Cuthbert: Noted splendor.
 Cyprian: Of Cyprus.
 Cyril: Lordly.
 Cyrus: The sun.
 Dan: A judge.
 Daniel: A divine judge.
 Darius: Perserver.
- David: Beloved.
 Demetrius: Belonging to Ceres.
 Denis, or Dennis: Same Dionysius.
 Dexter: The right hand.
 Dionysius: Belonging to Dionysos, or Bacchus the god of wine.
 Donald: Proud chief.
 Duncan: Brown chief.
 Eben: A stone.
 Ebenezer: The stone of help.
 Edgar: A javelin (or protector) of property.
 Edmund: Defender of property.
 Edward: Guardian of property.
 Edwin: Gainer of property.
 Egbert: The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
 Elbert: Same as Albert.
 Eldred: Terrible.
 Eleazer: To whom God is a help.
 Eli: A foster son.
 Eliab: God is his father.
 Eliakim: Whom God sets up.
 Elias: The same as Elijah.
 Elihu: God the Lord.
 Elijah: Jehovah is my God.
 Eliphalet: God of salvation.
 Elisha: God my salvation.
 Elizur: God is my rock.
 Ellis: A variation of Elisha.
 Elmer: Noble, excellent.
 Elnathan: God gave.
 Emmanuel: God with us.
 Emery, Emmery or Emory: Powerful, rich.
 Eneas: Praised, commended.
 Enoch: Consecrated, dedicated.
 Enos: Man.
 Ephraim: Very fruitful.
 Erasmus: Lovely; worthy to be loved.
 Erastus: Lovely, amiable.

- Eric:** Rich, brave, powerful.
Ernest, Ernestus: Earnest.
Esau: Covered with hair.
Ethan: Firmness, strength.
Eugene: Well-born; noble.
Eusebius: Pious, godly.
Eustace: Healthy, strong; standing firm.
Evan: Same as John.
Everard: Strong as a wild boar.
Ezekiel: Strength of God.
Ezra: Help.
- Felix:** Happy; prosperous.
Ferdinand or Fernando: Brave, valiant.
Festus: Joyful, glad.
Francis: Free.
Frank, Franklin: Contraction of Francis.
Frederic or Frederick: Abounding in peace, peaceful ruler.
- Gabriel:** Man of God.
Gad: A troop, or company.
Gaius: Rejoiced.
Gamaliel: Recompense of God.
Geoffrey: Same as Godfrey.
George: A landholder, husband-man.
Gerald: Strong with the spear.
Gershom: An exile.
Gideon: A destroyer.
Gilbert: Yellow-bright; famous.
Giles: A kid.
Given: Gift of God.
Goddard: Pious, virtuous.
Godfrey: At peace with God.
Godwin: Good in war.
Gregory: Watchful.
Griffith: Having great faith.
Gustavus: A warrior, hero.
Guy: A leader.
- Hannibal:** Grace of Baal.
Harold: A champion; general of an army.
Heman: Faithful.
Henry: The head or chief of a house.
Herbert: Glory of the army.
Hercules: Lordly fame.
Herman: A warrior.
Hezekiah: Strength of the Lord.
Hilary: Cheerful, merry.
Hillel: Praise.
Hiram: Most noble.
Homer: A pledge, security.
Horace, Horatio: Oak wood; or worthy to be loved.
Hosea: Salvation.
Howell: Sound, whole.
Hubert: Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh, or Hugo: Mind, spirit, soul.
Humphrey: Protector of the home.
- Ichabod:** The glory is departed.
Ignatius: Ardent, fiery.
Immanuel: Same as Emmanuel.
Increase: Increase of faith.
Ingram: Raven.
Inigo: Same as Ignatius (Spanish form).
Ira: Watchful.
Isaac: Laughter.
Isaian: Salvation of the Lord.
Israel: A soldier of God.
Ishmael: Afflicted her.
Ithiel: God is with me.
Ivan: Same as John (Russian form).
- Jabez:** He will cause pain.
Jacob: A supplanter.
Jairus: He will enlighten.
James: Same as Jacob.

- Japheth:** Enlargement.
Jared: Descent.
Jason: A healer.
Jasper: Treasure master.
Javan: Clay, supple.
Jedediah: Beloved of the Lord.
Jeffrey: Same as Godfrey.
Jeremiah, Jeremias, or Jerome: Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome: Holy name.
Jesse: Wealth.
Jesus: Same as Joshua.
Joab: Jehovah is his father.
Job: Afflicted, persecuted.
Joel: The Lord is God.
John: The gracious gift of God.
Jonah, or Jonas: A dove.
Jonathan: Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph: He shall add.
Joshua: The Lord is welfare.
Josiah or Josias: Given of the Lord.
Jotham: The Lord is upright.
Judah: Praised.
Julian: Sprung from, or belonging to Julius.
Julius: Soft-haired.
Justin, or Justus: Just.
- Kenelm:** A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth: A leader, commander.
- Laban:** White.
Lambert: Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot: A little angel; otherwise a little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence or Lawrence: Crowned with laurel.
Lazarus: God will help.
Leander: Lion man.
Lebbeus: Praise.
- Lemuel:** Created by God.
Leonard: Strong, or brave as a lion.
Leonidas: Lion-like.
Leopold: Bold for the people.
Levi: Adhesion.
Lewis: Bold warrior.
Linus: Flaxen-haired.
Lionel: Young lion.
Lewellyn: Lightning.
Loammi: Not my people.
Lodowic: Same as Ludovic or Lewis.
Lorenzo: same as Laurence (Spanish and Italian form).
Lot: A veil, covering.
Louis: Same as Lewis.
Lubin: Beloved friend.
Lucian: Belonging to or sprung from Lucius.
Lucius: Born at break of day.
Ludovic: Same as Lewis.
Luke: Light-giving.
Luther: Illustrious warrior.
Lycurgus: Wolf-driver.
- Madoc:** Good, beneficent.
Malachi: Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh: Forgetfulness.
Marcellus: Diminutive of Marcus.
Marcius: Same as Marcus.
Marcus or Mark: A hammer, otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marma luke: A mighty noble.
Martin: Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew: Gift of Jehovah.
Matthias: Gift of the Lord.
Maurice: Corruption of Amabuc. (himmelreich); the kingdom of heaven.
Maximillian: The greatest Aemilianus.

- Meredith: Sea-protector.
 Micah: Who is like the Lord?
 Michael: Who is like to God?
 Miles: A soldier.
 Morgan: A seaman, a dweller on the sea.
 Moses: Drawn out of the water.
 Naaman: Pleasantness.
 Nahum: Consolation.
 Napoleon: Lion of the forest-dell.
 Nathan: Given, a gift.
 Nathanael, or Nathaniel: The gift of God.
 Neal or Neil: Dark, swarthy; otherwise (Celtic) chief.
 Nehemiah: Comfort of the Lord.
 Nicholas or Nicolas: Victory of the people.
 Noah: Rest, comfort.
 Noel: (Dies Natalis) Christmas; Born on Christmas Day.
 Norman: A Northman, native of Normandy.
 Obadiah: Servant of the Lord.
 Obed: Serving God.
 Octavius or Octavus: The eighth-born.
 Oliver: An olive tree.
 Orestes: A mountaineer.
 Orlando: Same as Rowland.
 Oscar: Bounding warrior.
 Osmond or Osmund: Protection of God.
 Oswald or Oswold: Power of God.
 Owen: Lamb, otherwise, young warrior.
 Ozias: Strength of the Lord.
 Patrick: Noble; a patrician.
 Paul, Paulinus, or Paulus: Little.
 Peleg: Division.
 Peregrine: A stranger.
 Peter: A rock.
 Philander: A lover of men.
 Philemon: Loving, friendly.
 Philip: A lover of horses.
 Phineas, or Phinehas: Mount of brass.
 Pius: Pious, dutiful.
 Polycarp: Much fruit.
 Ptolemy: Mighty in war.
 Quintin: The fifth.
 Ralph: Same as Rodolphus.
 Randal: House-wolf.
 Raphael: The healing of God.
 Raymond, or Raymund: Wise protection.
 Reginald: Strong ruler.
 Reuben: Behold, a son.
 Reuel: Friend of God.
 Reynold: Same as Reginald.
 Richard: Rich-hearted, powerful.
 Robert: bright in fame.
 Roderic or Roderick: Rich in fame.
 Rodolph or Rodolphus: Famous wolf or hero.
 Roger: Famous with the spear.
 Roland or Rowland: Fame of the land.
 Rudolph or Rudolphus: Variations of Rodolphus.
 Rufus: Red, red-haired.
 Rupert: Same as Robert.
 Salmon: Shady.
 Samson, or Sampson: Splendid sun, great joy and felicity.
 Samuel: Heard of God; asked for of God.
 Saul: Asked for.
 Seba: Eminent.
 Sebastian: Venerable, reverend.
 Septimus: The seventh born.

- Sereno or Serenus: Calm, peaceful.
- Seth: Appointed.
- Shadrach: Rejoicing in the way.
- Sigismund: Conquering, protection.
- Silas: A contraction of Silvanus.
- Silvanus: Living in a wood.
- Silvester: Bred in the country rustic.
- Simeon, Simon: Hearing with acceptance.
- Solomon: Peaceable.
- Stephen: A crown.
- Swithin: Strong friend.
- Sylvanus: Same as Silvanus.
- Sylvester: Same as Silvester.
- Tertius: the third born.
- Thaddeus: The wise.
- Theobald: Bold for the people.
- Theodore: The gift of God.
- Theodoric: Powerful among the people.
- Theophilus: A lover of God.
- Theron: A hunter.
- Thomas: A twin.
- Timothy: Fearing God.
- Titus: Honorable.
- Tobiah or Tobias: Distinguished of the Lord.
- Tristram: Grave, pensive, melancholy, sorrowful, sad.
- Tybalt: Same as Theobald.
- Ulysses: A hater.
- Urban: Of the town; courteous; polished.
- Uriah: Light of the Lord.
- Urian: A husbandman.
- Uriel: Light of God.
- Valentine: Strong, healthy, powerful.
- Vicesimus: The twentieth born.
- Victor: A conqueror.
- Vincent: Conquering.
- Vivian: Lively.
- Walter: Ruling the roast.
- William: Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defence; protector.
- Winfred: Win-peace.
- Zabdiel: Gift of God.
- Zaccheus: Innocent, pure.
- Zachariah, or Zachery: Remembered of the Lord.
- Zadok: Just.
- Zebediah or Zebedee: Gift of the Lord.
- Zebina: Bought.
- Zebulon: Dwelling.
- Zedekiah: Justice of the Lord.
- Zelotes: A zealot.
- Zenas: Gift of Jupiter.
- Zephaniah: Hid of the Lord.

FORE-NAMES OF WOMEN.

AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE.

- Abigail: My father's joy.
 Achsa: Anklet.
 Ada: The same as Edith.
 Adela, Adelaide, or Adeline: Of noble birth, a princess.
 Agatha: Good, kind.
 Agnes: Chaste, pure.
 Alberta: Feminine of Albert.
 Alethea: Truth.
 Alexandra, or Alexandrina: Feminine of Alexander.
 Alice, or Alicia: Same as Adeline.
 Almira: Lofty; a princess.
 Althea: A healer.
 Amabel: Loveable.
 Amanda: Worthy to be loved.
 Amelia: Busy, energetic.
 Amy: Beloved.
 Angelica, Angelina: Lovely, angelic.
 Ann, Anna, or Anne: Grace.
 Annabella: Feminine of Hannibal.
 Annette: Variation of Anne.
 Antoinette: Diminutive of Antonia.
 Antonia, or Antonina: Inestimable.
 Arabella: A fair altar; otherwise, corruption of Orabllia, a praying woman.
 Ariana: A corruption of Ariadne.
 Augusta: Feminine of Augustus.
 Aurelia: Feminine of Aurelius.
 Aurora: Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.
 Azubah; Deserted.
 Barbara: Foreign; strange.
 Beatrice, or Beatrix: Making happy.
 Belinda: From Bella, Isabella, Elizabeth.
 Benedicta; Feminine of Benedictus.
 Bertha: Bright; beautiful.
 Betsey: A corruption of Elizabeth.
 Blanch, or Blanche: White.
 Bona: Good.
 Bridget: Strength.
 Camilla: Attendant at a sacrifice.
 Caroline: Feminine of Carolus or Charles.
 Cassandra: One who inflames with love.
 Catharina, Catharine, or Catherine: Pure.
 Cecilia or Cecily: Feminine of Cecil.
 Celestine: Heavenly.
 Celia: Feminine of Coelus.
 Charlotte: Feminine of Charles.
 Chloe: A green herb; blooming.
 Christiana, or Christina: Feminine of Christianus.
 Cicely: A variation of Celia.
 Clara: Bright, illustrious.
 Clarice, or Clarissa: A variation of Clara.
 Claudia: Feminine of Claudius.
 Clementina, or Clementine; Mild, gentle.
 Constance: Firm, constant.
 Cora: Maiden; a form of Corinna.
 Cornelia: Feminine of Cornelius.
 Cynthia: Belonging to Mount Cynthus.

- Deborah: A bee.
 Delia: of Delos.
 Diana: Goddess.
 Diantha: Flower of Jove; a pink.
 Dinah: Judged.
 Dora: A variation of Dorothea.
 Dorcas: A gazelle.
 Dorinda: Same as Dorothea.
 Dorothea, or Dorothy: Gift of God.
 Drusilla: Dew watered.
- Edith: Happiness; otherwise rich gift.
 Edna: Pleasure.
 Eleanor, or Elinor: Light; same as Helen.
 Elisabeth, Elizabeth, or Eliza: Worshiper of God; consecrated to God.
 Ella: A contraction of Eleanor.
 Ellen: A diminutive of Eleanor.
 Elvira: White.
 Emeline, or Emmeline: Energetic, industrious.
 Emily, or Emma: Same as Emeline.
 Ernestine: feminine and diminutive.
 Esther: A star; good fortune.
 Ethelind, or Ethelinda: Noble snake.
 Eudora: Good gift.
 Eugenia, or Eugenie: Feminine of Eugene.
 Eulalia: Fair speed.
 Eunice: Happy victory.
 Euphemia: Of good report.
 Eva: Same as Eve.
 Evangeline: Bringing glad news.
 Eve: Life.
 Evelina, or Eveline: Diminutive of Eva.
- Fanny: Diminutive of Frances.
 Faustina: Fortunate; lucky.
 Felicia: Happiness.
 Fidelia: Faithful.
 Flora: Flowers; goddess of flowers and spring.
 Florence: Blooming; flourishing.
 Frances: Feminine of Francis.
 Frederica: Feminine of Frederick
 Georgiana, or Georgina: Feminine of George.
 Geraldine: Feminine of Gerald.
 Gertrude: Spear-maiden.
 Grace or Gratia: Grace, favor.
 Griselda: Stone; heroine.
- Hannah: Same as Anna.
 Harriet, or Harriot: Feminine of Henry.
 Helen, or Helena: Light.
 Henrietta: Feminine diminutive of Henry.
 Hephzibah: My delight is in her.
 Heiter, or Hestha: Same as Esther.
 Hilaria: Feminine of Hilary.
 Honora, or Honorfa: Honorable.
 Hortensia: A lady gardener.
 Huldah: A weasel.
- Ida: Happy.
 Inez: Same as Agnes.
 Irene: Peaceful.
 Isabel, or Isabella: Same as Elizabeth.
- Jane, or Janet: Feminine of John.
 Jaqueline, Feminine of James.
 Jean, Jeanne, or Jeannette: Same as Jane or Joan.
 Jemima: A dove.
 Jerusha: Possessed, married.
 Joan, Joanna, Johanna: Feminine of John.

- Joseph, or Josephine: Feminine of Joseph.
- Joyce: Sportive
- Judith: Praised.
- Julia: Feminine of Julius.
- Juliana: Feminine of Julian.
- Juliet: Diminutive of Julia.
- Justina: Feminine of Justin.
- Katharine, or Katherine: Same as Catharine.
- Keturah: Incense.
- Keziah: Cassia.
- Laura: A laurel.
- Laurinda: A variation of Laura.
- Lavinia: Of Latium.
- Leonora: Same as Eleanor.
- Letitia: Happiness.
- Leitice: A variation of Letitia.
- Lillian, or Lily: A lily.
- Lois: Good; desirable.
- Lorinda: A variation of Laurinda.
- Louisa, or Louise: Feminine of Louis.
- Lucia: Same as Lucy.
- Lucinda: Same as Lucy.
- Lucrece, or Lucretia: Gain; otherwise, light.
- Lucy: Feminine of Lucius.
- Lydia: A native of Lydia.
- Mabel: A contraction of Amabel.
- Madeline: French form of Magdeline.
- Magdalene: A native of Magdala.
- Marcella: Feminine of Marcellus.
- Marcia: Feminine of Marcius.
- Margaret: A pearl.
- Maria: Same as Mary.
- Marianne: A compound of Mary and Anne.
- Marion: A French form of Mary.
- Martha: The ruler of the house; otherwise, sorrowful, melancholy.
- Mary: Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion; or, star of the east.
- Mathilda, or Matilda: Mighty battle-maid; heroine.
- Maud: A contraction of Matilda; or Madalene.
- May: Month of May; or Mary.
- Mehetabel, Mehitabel: Benefited of God.
- Melicent: Sweet-singer; otherwise working strength.
- Melissa: A bee.
- Mildred: Mild threatener.
- Miranda: Admirable.
- Miriam: Same as Mary.
- Myra: She who weeps or laments.
- Nancy: A familiar form of Anne.
- Nora: A contraction of Helenora; Honora; and of Leonora.
- Octavia: Feminine of Octavius.
- Olive, or Olivia: An olive.
- Ophelia: A serpent.
- Olympia: Heavenly.
- Paula, Paulina, or Pauline: Feminine of Paulus or Paul.
- Penelope: A weaver.
- Persis: A Persian woman.
- Phebe, or Phoebe: Pure, radiant.
- Philippa: Feminine of Philip.
- Phillis, Phyllis: A green bough.
- Polly: A diminutive of Mary.
- Priscilla: Advanced in years.
- Prudence: In Latin Prudentia.
- Rachel: An ewe.
- Rebecca, or Rebekah: of enchanting beauty.
- Rhoda: A rose.
- Rosa: A rose.

- Rosabel, or Rosabella: A fair rose. Tabitha: A gazelle.
 Rosalia, or Rosalie: Little and Theodora: Feminine of Theodore.
 blooming rose. Theodosia: The gift of God.
 Rosalind: Beautiful as a rose. Theresa: Carrying ears of corn.
 Rosamond: Horse protection; or Thomasa, or Thomasine: Femi-
 famous protection. nine of Thomas.
 Roxana: Dawn of day. Tryphena: Delicate; luxurious.
 Ruth: Beauty. Tryphosa: Luxurious, dainty.
- Sabina: A Sabine woman. Ulica: Rich.
 Sabrina: The river Severn. Urania: Heavenly.
 Salome: Peaceful. Ursula: She-bear.
 Salva: Safe.
- Sara, or Sarah, A prin ess. Valeria: Feminine of Valerius.
 Selina: Parsley; otherwise moon Victoria: Victory, or feminine of
 Serina: Feminine of Serenus, or Victor.
 Sereno. Viola: A violet.
 Sibyl, or Sibylla: A prophetess. Virginia: Virgin; pure.
 Sophia: Wisdom. Vivian: Lively; cheerful.
 Sophronia Of a sound mind. Wilhelmina: Feminine of Wilhelm,
 German form of William.
 Stella: A star. Winifred: A lover of peace.
 Stephana: Feminine of Stephen. Zenobia: Having life from Jupiter.
 Susan, Susanna, or Susannah: A
 My.

PRESENT

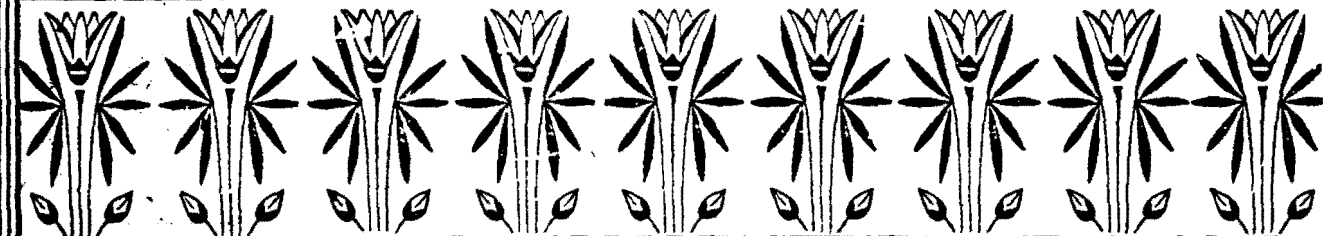
Family Records

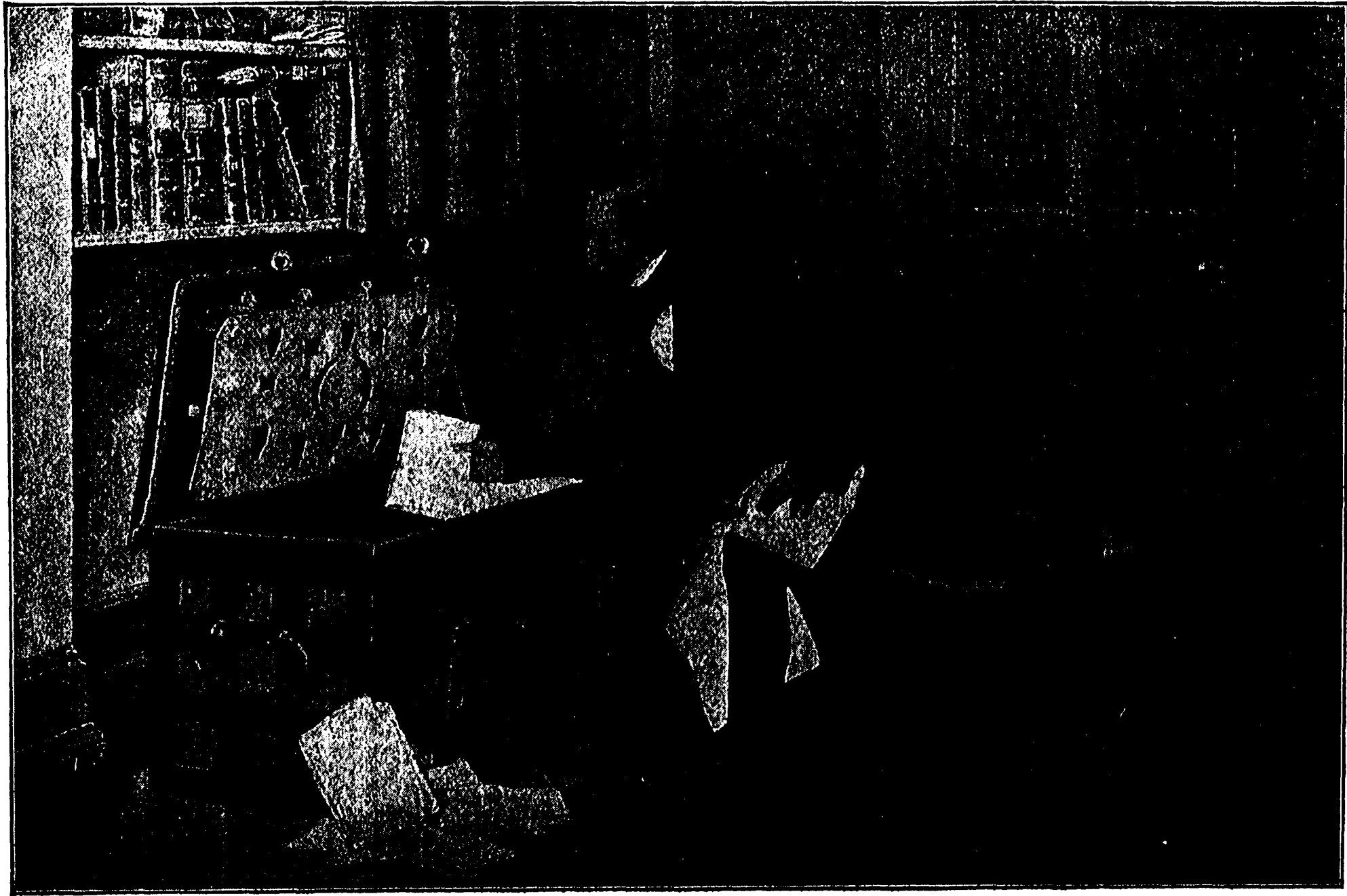
Family Records

OF

Seven
Generations
Given.

Paternal - Maternal
SIDES.





A.

PATERNAL HEAD [AND MATERNAL] OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

My full name is:

Place of my birth: *Date of my birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Positions held, traits of character, etc.:

Information of my forefathers given on pages B, D, F.

Place of my marriage: *Date of my marriage:*

Full maiden name of my wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

School attended:

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.:

Information of her forefathers given on pages C, E, G.

Christian Names of Our Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

When married further information given on pages H, I, J.

B.
MY PARENTS.

My father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

Positions held, traits of character, etc.:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

Information of his forefathers given on page D.

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

Information of her forefathers given on page F.

Christian Names of Their Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: *Died:* *Date of marriage:*

C.
MY WIFE'S PARENTS.

My wife's father's full name is: _____

Place of his birth: _____ *Date of his birth:* _____

Residence: _____ *Occupation:* _____

Positions held, traits of character, etc.: _____

Place of his death: _____ *Date of his death:* _____

Information of his forefathers given on page E.

Place of their marriage: _____ *Date of their marriage:* _____

Full maiden name of his wife: _____

Place of her birth: _____ *Date of her birth:* _____

Her attainments, traits of character, etc.: _____

Place of her death: _____ *Date of her death:* _____

Information of her forefathers given on page G.

Christian Names of Their Children:	Full Names to Whom Married:
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<i>1st Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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<i>2nd Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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<i>3rd Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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<i>4th Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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<i>5th Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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<i>6th Child:</i> _____	<i>Married to:</i> _____
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<i>Born:</i> _____	<i>Died:</i> _____	<i>Date of marriage:</i> _____
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D.

MY FATHER'S PARENTS.

My Father's father's full name is:

Place of his birth:

Date of his birth:

Residence:

Occupation:

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death:

Date of his death:

Place of their marriage:

Date of their marriage:

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth:

Date of her birth:

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death:

Date of her death:

Christian Names of Their Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

2nd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

3rd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

4th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

5th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

6th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

E.

MY WIFE'S FATHER'S PARENTS.

My wife's Father's father's full name is:

Place of his birth: *Date of his birth:*

Residence: *Occupation:*

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death: *Date of his death:*

Place of their marriage: *Date of their marriage:*

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth: *Date of her birth:*

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death: *Date of her death:*

Christian Names of Their Children:	Full Names to Whom Married:
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<i>1st Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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<i>2nd Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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<i>3rd Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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<i>4th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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<i>5th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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<i>6th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
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<i>Born:</i>	<i>Died:</i>	<i>Date of marriage:</i>
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F.

MY MOTHER'S PARENTS.

My Mother's father's full name is:

Place of his birth:

Date of his birth:

Residence:

Occupation:

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death:

Date of his death:

Place of their marriage:

Date of their marriage:

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth:

Date of her birth:

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death:

Date of her death:

Christian Names of Their Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

2nd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

3rd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

4th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

5th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

6th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

G.

MY WIFE'S MOTHER'S PARENTS.

My wife's Mother's father's full name is:

Place of his birth:

Date of his birth:

Residence:

Occupation:

His father's full name was:

His mother's full maiden name was:

Place of his death:

Date of his death:

Place of their marriage:

Date of their marriage:

Full maiden name of his wife:

Place of her birth:

Date of her birth:

Her father's full name was:

Her mother's full maiden name was:

Place of her death:

Date of her death:

Christian Names of Their Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

2nd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

3rd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

4th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

5th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

6th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

H.

RECORD OF MY -----TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My -----th Child's full name is:

Place of birth:

Date of birth:

School attended:

Residence:

Occupation:

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage:

Date of marriage:

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth:

Date of birth:

School attended:

Residence:

Occupation:

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children:		Full Names to Whom Married:
<i>1st Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
<i>2nd Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
<i>3rd Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
<i>4th Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
<i>5th Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:
<i>6th Child:</i>		<i>Married to:</i>
Born:	Died:	Date of marriage:

I.

RECORD OF MY -----TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My ----- th Child's full name is:

Place of birth:

Date of birth:

School attended:

Residence:

Occupation:

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage:

Date of marriage:

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth:

Date of birth:

School attended:

Residence:

Occupation:

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children:

Full Names to Whom Married:

1st Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

2nd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

3rd Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

4th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

5th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

6th Child:

Married to:

Born:

Died:

Date of marriage:

J.
RECORD OF MY -----TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My -----th Child's full name is:

Place of birth: ----- *Date of birth:* -----

School attended:

Residence: ----- *Occupation:* -----

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage: ----- *Date of marriage:* -----

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth: ----- *Date of birth:* -----

School attended:

Residence: ----- *Occupation:* -----

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children:	Full Names to Whom Married:
<i>1st Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----
<i>2nd Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----
<i>3rd Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----
<i>4th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----
<i>5th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----
<i>6th Child:</i>	<i>Married to:</i>
<i>Born:</i> ----- <i>Died:</i> -----	<i>Date of marriage:</i> -----

K.

RECORD OF MY -----TH CHILD'S MARRIAGE.

My -----th Child's full name is:
.....

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Place of marriage: *Date of marriage:*

Full name to whom married:

Place of birth: *Date of birth:*

School attended:

Residence: *Occupation:*

Traits of character, etc.:

Father's full name:

Mother's full maiden name:

Christian Names of Their Children: **Full Names to Whom Married:**

1st Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

2nd Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

3rd Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

4th Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

5th Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

6th Child: *Married to:*

Born: **Died:** **Date of marriage:**

L.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RELATIVES

OR OTHER FACTS WHICH SHOULD BE RECORDED.

A series of horizontal dotted lines providing a template for recording names, addresses, and other facts.