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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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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.



ORIGIN AND HISTORY

OF THE

N A M E

OF

S M I T H

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.”

CHICAGO, ILL.:

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

1902.



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 NAME OF SMITH.

The word smith, is Anglo-Saxon from *smitan*, to smite—originally any one who strikes or smited with a hammer, an artificer, a carpenter, smith, or workman. One who worked in iron was called *iren smith*, which means an iron smith. Besides Smiths simple we have Smithsons (heritors of the thrice noble name of Percy). Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths have been lately discovered, but they are very rare. More than two hundred years ago old Verstegan asked the question: “Whence comes Smith, all; be he Knight or Squire—but from the Smith that forgeth at the fire.”

The surname of Smith explains itself. Under its different forms of spelling and pronounciation, as, for instance, in German, *Schmitz* or *Schmidt*; Dutch, *Smitt*; French, *Smeets*; Saxon, *Smid* (hence *Smiddy* or *Smithy*); English, *Smith* and *Smythe*, also the English *Smyttan*, and the Scotch *Smeton* and *Smeaton*: the name is a common one, not only in Europe, but in America, and everywhere. Of surnames derived from occupations, Smith is the most numerous. It is stated that there are over a quarter of a million of people in Great Britain bearing the name. In Lardner's *Cyclopedia*, the following paragraph occurs: “One of our historians observes that immediately preceding the Conquest, the art of working in iron and steel had risen to such a state of improvement that even the horses of some of the chief knights and barons were covered with steel and iron armor. Artificers who wrought in iron were so highly regarded in those warlike times, that every military officer had his smith, who constantly attended his person, to keep his arms and armor in order. The chief smith was an officer of considerable dignity in the court of the Anglo-Saxon and Welsh kings, where his *weregeld*, or payment, was much higher than that of any other artificer. In the Welsh court the king's smith sat next to the domestic chaplain, and was entitled to a draught of every kind of liquor that was brought into the hall. As the same trade and occupation was often practiced in former times by the same family for many generations, descending hereditarily from father to son, the names of occupations the more readily became stationary family names.

THE FIRST OF THE NAME OF SMITH IN AMERICA.

One of the first settlers of New England was Abraham Smith, who was a resident of Cambridge, Mass., in 1646. He bought land. Alice and John Smith came in the Planter in 1635.

Benjamin Smith was an attorney, and a proprietor of Dedham.

Christopher Smith was a proprietor of Dedham in 1640. In his will he bequeathed to his sons John Smith, Michael, Eleazer.

Daniel Smith was a planter of Watertown, and bought land in 1645. His will provided for wife and son Daniel.

Edward Smith was a town clerk and a proprietor of Weymouth in 1643.

Edward Smith, a gunsmith of Boston, left estate in New England.

Francis Smith was juryman in 1630. He was a proprietor at Boston and a land owner at Lynn.

Francis Smith was a proprietor at Watertown in 1636, and was also a town officer. His son John was a proprietor and town officer also.

Francis Smith was a proprietor of Hingham in 1635. He had a deed of land at Weymouth. He bequeathed in his will to his wife and his eldest son Samuel.

Henry Smith, a very early settler of Dorchester, Mass., was also a proprietor in 1634. He was a prominent citizen.

Henry Smith was a proprietor in 1637; and came to New England with his two children, John and Sethe. In his will he bequeathed to his son John.

As an early settler of New England, Henry Smith came first to Charlestown, Mass. He was a deacon and a deputy. He bequeathed in his will to sons Henry and Daniel.

Hugh Smith was a proprietor of Rowley, Mass., and was also a town officer. In his will he bequeathed to his wife, and the estate was to be divided between the children at her death or marriage.

Jacob Smith was a proprietor at Marblehead in 1648, and at Gloucester before 1649. In his will he bequeathed to his

James Smith settled at Weymouth in 1639. He was a proprietor, and was an owner of lands. In his will he bequeathed to James and Nathaniel Smith, his sons.

Rev. John Smith was a minister of Barnstable, Mass. He

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tried to organize a church, which the council refused. He was pastor at Sandwich in 1637-39. His sons were Samuel, Ebenezer, John, Shubael, John, Benjamin, Ichabod, Thomas and Joseph.

John Smith, herdsman and proprietor, came in the James and settled at Dorchester in 1635. In his will he partly bequeathed to his son John.

Rev. Ralph Smith came over to New England in 1628, with the colony of the Massachusetts Bay Company. He became a pastor and went to Manchester.

Ralph Smith was an early settler of New England, and came to Charlestown in 1633. He left a son Samuel.

Samuel Smith came in the Elizabeth to Ipswich, and settled at Salem in 1634.

Thomas Smith, a weaver, settled in Ipswich. He came in the James in 1635. His widow left an estate to his sons James and John Smith.

Thomas Smith was a carpenter who settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1636, and was a proprietor. He left property to Thomas, John, Ephraim, Joseph and Jonathan, his sons.

A descendant writes me that some aspiring Smith or Smythe claims for us a sea-horse rampant, with the motto, *Calm amid the waves*; and it does not seem inappropriate for our seafaring race.

The surname of Smith is of great antiquity in Scotland, and of old was variously written *Smyt*, *Smyth*, and *Smith*; and sometimes they have been called *Gow*, which is Gaelic for *Smith*. The traditional account of their origin is that they are descended from *Clan Chattan*; that *Neil Croomb*, third son of *Murdock* of that clan, who lived in the reign of *William the Lion*, was their progenitor. The sejant *cat* is the motto, "*Na beau d'on chat gan la na hainee*," which means *Touch not the cat without a glove*. The *Clan Chattan*, who gave the name to the county of *Caithness*, bore as their cognizance the wild mountain cat, and called their chieftain, the *Earl of Sutherland*, "*Mohr au that*," which means *The great wild cat*.

The coat of arms belonging to the family of *Sir John Wyldboro Smith*, of *County Dorset*, *England*, has for its motto *Semper fidelis*, which seems singularly appropriate also, when we think of all who have devoted themselves to their country's service.

COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE SMITH FAMILY.

Arms:—Sable, six fleur-de-lis argent three, two and one.

Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-bull salient argent armed of the first.

Motto:—Nec timeo, nec sperno.

THE SMITHS IN AMERICA.

A thorough perusal of the following life sketches of noted Smiths, eminent in all walks of life, will reveal the fact that the Smiths 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 Smith 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, Revolutionary and later wars they have rendered patriotic service, each one of whom has added luster to the name of Smith.

SMITH, A. HERR, lawyer, congressman, was born March 7, 1815, in Lancaster county, Pa. In 1843-44 he was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania; and in 1845 was elected to the state senate. He was a representative to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth congresses as a republican.

SMITH, A. I., lawyer, was born Dec. 11, 1848, in Grafton Center, N. Y. He has attained eminence at the bar of Missouri in Kansas City. He makes a specialty of real estate law; and for fifteen years has been attorney for the Equitable Mortgage Company. He has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, A. J., lawyer, banker. He has attained success at the bar of Missouri at Adrian; has been a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Bates county; and also a candidate for the state legislature. For the past fifteen years he has

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been city attorney of Adrian, Mo.; has been for several years vice-president of the Adrian Banking Company; and has filled numerous other offices of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

SMITH, AARON PERSIL, physician, surgeon, was born March 3, 1829, in Coosahatchie, S. C. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the confederate army. He subsequently attained eminence as a successful physician and surgeon of the South, and still practices his profession in Sampson City, Fla. He is a prominent member of several medical associations, and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, ABNER, lawyer, jurist, was born Aug. 4, 1843, in Orange, Mass. He is a judge of the circuit court of Cook county, Ill., and a man whose high attainments have placed him in the front rank of the representatives of the legal profession. His ancestors on both sides of the house figure prominently in the early history of this country. On graduating from Middlebury college in 1866 he became principal of Newton academy of Vermont, but resigned in 1868, when he came to Chicago to take up the study of his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1868 at Chicago, where he still resides, and enjoyed a large practice in the state and supreme courts till the fall of 1893, when he was nominated by the republican party for the circuit court judgeship and elected by an overwhelming majority. On the bench as well as at the bar he has made a record that will long command the respect of the people of Illinois. He also possesses great literary ability.

SMITH, ALBERT, lawyer, congressman, was born Jan. 3, 1793, in Hanover, Mass. He was sent to the general court of Massachusetts in 1820. In 1830-38 he was marshal of the United States for Maine. He was a representative in congress from Maine in 1839-41; and in 1842-47 was United States commissioner to settle the northeastern boundary, under the Ashburton treaty. He died May 29, 1867, in Boston, Mass.

SMITH, ALBERT W., educator, was born Oct. 4, 1862, in Newark, Ohio. He is a prominent educator of Ohio, and is a member of the American Chemical Society, and the American Institution of Mining Engineers. He is a Fellow of American Association Advancement of Science, and professor of industrial chemistry in Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, Ohio.

SMITH, ALBERT W., wool merchant, banker. He is president Fourth National Bank of Providence, R. I., and is prominent in the financial and public affairs of that city.

SMITH, ALVAH LEE, banker. He is president of The Miners National Bank of Blossburg, Pa., and is prominent in the financial and public affairs of his city, county and state.

SMITH, ANDREW C., physician, surgeon, banker, state senator. He is a prominent physician of Portland, Ore., and a lecturer on clinical surgery in the medical department of the University of Oregon. He is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society; a member of the American Medical Association; and has held many positions of importance. He is president of the Hibernia Savings Bank of Portland, and has served with distinction as a member of the Oregon state senate.

SMITH, ANDREW J., lawyer, was born April 20, 1841, in Onondaga county, N. Y. He has built up a large law practice in Wisconsin at Amherst, and is prominent in the business and public affairs of his city, county and state. He served two years as the first president of Amherst, Wis., and stands high in secret and social societies.

SMITH, ANDREW JACKSON, soldier, was born April 28, 1815, in Bucks county, Pa. In 1838 he graduated from West Point; served in the Mexican and civil wars, and attained the brevet of major-general in the United States army. He died Jan. 30, 1897, in St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH, ANDREW L., merchant, banker, was born in Carrollton, Ala. For five years he was city secretary of Hillsboro, Tex.; for two years was an alderman of that city; and for three years was a member of the state executive committee of Texas. He is president of the Smith and Tomlinson Company, of Hillsboro, Texas; is a well-known cotton buyer; and is a prominent factor in the financial and business affairs of his city and state.

SMITH, ARTHUR, state legislator, congressman, was born Nov. 15, 1785, in Isle of Wight county, Va. He served with credit at the head of a militia force at Norfolk in 1812; was a member of the privy council of Virginia; and subsequently a member of the state legislature. He was a representative in congress in 1821-25. He died March 30, 1853, in Virginia.

SMITH, BALLARD, congressman. He was a representative in congress from Virginia in 1815-21.

SMITH, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, farmer, was born May

8, 1840, in Missouri. He is a successful farmer of Lewisville, Ore., and has filled several positions of trust and honor in Lewisville and Polk county.

SMITH, BERNARD, congressman, was born in 1776, in Morristown, N. J. He was sent as a special bearer of dispatches to Europe; and was subsequently collector and postmaster at New Brunswick. He was a representative in congress from New Jersey in 1819-21; and in 1821-35 was register of the land office in Arkansas. He died July 16, 1835, in Little Rock, Ark.

SMITH, BERT L., stockman, banker, was born June 22, 1863, in Leeds, N. Y. He is a successful stockman of Eureka, Nev.; vice-president of the Eureka County Bank, and prominent in business and public affairs. His great-great-grandfather helped to build the American warships known as the Constitution and Old Ironsides.

SMITH, BOARDMAN H., lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born Aug. 18, 1826, in Whitingham, Vt. He settled in New York; became judge of the Chemung county courts in 1859. He was a representative from New York to the forty-second es; Comparative View of the Constitutions of the States; and

SMITH, BUCKINGHAM, lawyer, diplomat, antiquarian, author, was born Oct. 31, 1810, in Cumberland Island, Ga. He was a Spanish-American scholar and antiquary of note; twice secretary of the United States legation at Mexico; and after 1859 a lawyer in Florida. He was the author of Grammatical Sketch of the Heve Language; Grammar of the Pima, or Nevome; and Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida. He died Jan. 5, 1871, in New York City.

SMITH, C. F., agriculturist, legislator. He is prominent in the public and business affairs of Morrisville, Vt.; and in 1900 was a delegate to the Farmers' National Congress. He has been president of the Vermont Dairymen's Association; and has held one of the highest offices in the State Grange. He is one of the best known farmers in his county, and is considered the most practical agriculturist in his state. He has been a member of the Vermont state legislature, and has filled other positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, CALEB BLOOD, journalist, congressman, jurist, cabinet officer, was born April 16, 1808, in Boston, Mass. In 1832 he established and edited a whig journal called the *Indiana Sentinel*. He was a member of the legislature in 1833-34

He was a representative in congress from Indiana in 1843-49; and was a presidential elector in 1840 and 1856. After leaving congress in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the board for investigating the claims of American citizens against Mexico; and subsequently practiced his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1861 he was appointed secretary of the interior department. He was a member of the peace congress held in Washington in 1861; and in 1862 was appointed judge of the United States district court for the district of Indiana. He died Jan. 8, 1864, in Indianapolis, Ind.

SMITH, CHARLES ADAM, clergyman, author, was born Jan. 25, 1809, in New York city. He was a Lutheran clergyman of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and elsewhere. He was the author of "The Catechumen's Guide," "Men of the Olden Time," "Before the Flood and After," "Among the Lilies," "Inlets and Outlets," "Stoneridge," pastoral sketches, and "Popular Exposition of the Gospels." He died Feb. 15, 1879, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, CHARLES BROOKS, soldier, congressman, was born Feb. 24, 1844, in Wood county, W. Va. He enlisted in the Union army at the age of nineteen years; and was mustered out in 1865. He was twice elected mayor of the city of Parkersburg, and in 1880-84 was sheriff and treasurer of the county of Wood. He was delegate-at-large to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1888, and was representative to the fifty-first congress as a republican.

SMITH, CHARLES EMORY, journalist, diplomat, cabinet officer, was born Feb. 18, 1842, in Mansfield, Conn. He became editor of the Albany Express in 1865; of the Albany Journal in 1870; and since 1880 has conducted the Philadelphia Press. He was president of the New York State Press Association in 1874, and delivered the annual address at its meeting. He was a regent of the university of the state of New York in 1879-80; and a delegate to the national republican conventions in 1876 and in 1888. He was United States minister to Russia in 1890-92; and in 1898 became postmaster-general.

SMITH, CHARLES FERGUSON, soldier, was born April 24, 1807, in Philadelphia, Pa. He served at the military academy in 1829-42 as assistant instructor of infantry tactics, adjutant, and as commander of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics. He was with the army of General Zachary Taylor in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-46; and

was placed in command of four companies of artillery, acting as infantry, which throughout the war that followed was famous as Smith's light battalion. He died April 25, 1862, in Savannah, Tenn.

SMITH, CHARLES FRANKLIN, physician, surgeon, was born June 6, 1850, in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He graduated in medicine in 1878, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He has a large medical practice in Kankakee, Ill., and is president of the board of education of that city. He is division surgeon for two railroads, and surgeon at the Emergency Hospital.

SMITH, CHARLES HENRY, Bill Arp, soldier, lawyer, journalist, author, was born June 15, 1826, in Lawrenceville, Ga. In 1861-65 he served in the confederate army, becoming major on staff of Gen. G. T. Anderson. He is a lawyer and journalist of Rome, Ga., and well known as a humorous contributor to *The Atlanta Constitution*. He is the author of "Bill Arp's Letters," "Bill Arp's Scrap Book," "The Farm and the Fireside," "A Side Show of the Southern Side of the War," "Georgia as a Colony and State in 1733-1893," and "Fireside Sketches."

SMITH, DANIEL, United States senator, was born about 1740, in Fauquier county, Va. He was one of the earliest emigrants to Tennessee, and was a general of militia. He was United States senator from Tennessee in 1798 and 1805-09. He died in July, 1818.

SMITH, DANIEL, clergyman, author, was born Sept. 16, 1806, in Salisbury, Conn. He was a Methodist clergyman of New York state, and very active in the temperance cause. He was the author of "Wisdom in Miniature," "Gems of Female Biography," "Anecdotes for the Young," "Teachers' Assistant," "Lectures to Young Men," "Book of Manners," and "Anecdotes of the Christian Ministry." He died June 23, 1852, in Kingston, N. Y.

SMITH, DAVID HIGHBAUGH, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born Dec. 19, 1854, in Hart county, Ky. He was county attorney for LaRue county in 1878-82; in 1882-84 was a member of the general assembly, and a member of the state senate in 1885-93, and was president of the senate. He was elected to the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses as a democrat.

SMITH, DELAZON, journalist, United States senator, was born Oct. 5, 1816, in New Berlin, N. Y. He studied law, be-

came a writer for the press, and was associated with the Rochester True Jeffersonian and the Western Empire of Dayton, Ohio. In 1846 he removed to Iowa territory, and in 1852 to Oregon territory. In 1854 he was elected to the assembly of Oregon, and was re-elected in 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he was a member of the convention which framed a state constitution, and in 1859-65 was United States senator. He was also the editor of the Oregon Democrat. He died Nov. 17, 1860, in Portland, Ore.

SMITH, DEXTER, author, poet, was born in 1842, in Salem, Mass. More than one thousand poems from the pen of this poet have been set to music, and some of his songs have attained circulations running well into millions of copies, notably the lyrics, "Ring the Bell Softly," "There's Crape on the Door," "Cross and Crown," "Put Me in My Little Bed," "Darling Minnie Lee," and others. "Ring the Bell Softly" has been translated into several foreign languages. Since 1865 he has edited continuously various musical journals, among them the Orpheus and the Boston Musical Record, which he now conducts. A volume of his poems appeared in 1867.

SMITH, DICKERSON A., physician, surgeon. In 1892 he graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago, Ill., and has since attained prominence in his profession at Shreveport, La. He has filled a number of positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, DIETRICH C., soldier, manufacturer, banker, congressman, was born April 4, 1840, in Hanover. He entered the Union army in 1861; served throughout the war, and attained the rank of captain. He engaged in banking and manufacturing in Pekin, Ill., and was a representative in the legislature of Illinois. He was a representative from Illinois to the forty-seventh congress.

SMITH, EDWARD C., railroad president, was born Jan. 5, 1854, in St. Albans, Vt. Since 1891 he has been president of the Central Vermont railroad.

SMITH, EDGAR FAHS, educator, scientist, author, was born in York, Pa. In 1874 he graduated from the Pennsylvania college, and in 1876 from the University of Goettingen. In 1876-81 he taught chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1888 has filled the chair of chemistry in that institution. In 1895-96 he was president of the American Chemical Society, and in 1898 was vice-president of the

American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1893 he was a member of the jury of awards of the Chicago Columbian Exposition, and in 1896 and 1901 served on the United States Assay Commissions. He is the author of "Experiments in Chemistry" and other scientific works. He is also the translator of "Richter's Inorganic and Organic Chemistries," and other works.

SMITH, EDWARD HENRY, farmer, congressman, was born in 1809, in Smithtown, N. Y. In 1860 he was elected a representative from New York to the thirty-seventh congress.

SMITH, EDWIN B., farmer, merchant, was born March 12, 1824, in Sumner Hill, Cayuga county, N. Y. Until 1857 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. then began mercantile business in Chatham, Ill., where he continued in business until he retired in 1901. During his forty-four years' career as a merchant, he found time to fill numerous positions of trust and honor in his city and county.

SMITH, ELIAS, clergyman, author, was born June 17, 1769, in Lyme, Conn. He was a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts. He was the author of "The Clergyman's Looking-Glass," "History of Anti-Christ," and "Sermons on the Prophecies." He died June 29, 1846, in Lynn, Mass.

SMITH, MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES, author, poet, was born Aug. 12, 1806, in North Yarmouth, Maine. She was a prominent writer of prose and poetry, and was the first woman lecturer in America. Her later years were passed in Hollywood, S. C. She was the author of "The Sinless Child; and Other Poems;" "The Newsboy," which first directed public attention to a hitherto neglected class; "Riches Without Wings," "Old New York, or Jacob Leisler," a tragedy; "Woman and Her Needs," "Bertha and Lily," and "The Western Captive." She died Nov. 15, 1893, in Hollywood, N. C.

SMITH, ELLIOTT, dentist, was born Dec. 9, 1852, in Toronto, Canada. He is a successful dentist of Kansas City, Mo. He is noted as an amateur oarsman, and in 1893 participated in the World's Fair International regatta.

SMITH, ELISON G., lawyer, jurist was born Dec. 5, 1849, in Ohio. He has been United States district attorney; and is noted as an eminent jurist of South Dakota, at Yankton. For twelve years he has served his state as circuit judge.

SMITH, ELSWORTH F., physician, surgeon. In 1848 he graduated from St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Mo.,

and was for many years a prominent physician of that city. He was emeritus professor clinical medicine to St. Louis Medical College, and a member of the American Medical Association and other medical societies. He was in charge of the St. Louis smallpox hospital during the civil war. He was first health officer of St. Louis in 1857-63, and third president of the board of health. He died Aug. 19, 1896, in St. Louis, Mo.

SMITH, ELSWORTH S., physician, surgeon, was born Jan. 1, 1864, in St. Louis, Mo. He is a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., and clinical professor of medicine in the medical department of Washington University. He is physician-in-chief of medical clinics in the O'Fallon Dispensary, and consulting physician of St. Mary's and City Hospitals.

SMITH, EUGENE GERHART, lawyer, jurist, was born Jan. 24, 1853, in Manheim, Pa. He has attained success as one of the foremost lawyers of Pennsylvania at Lancaster. He is now a judge on the bench, and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor in his city, county and state.

SMITH, EUGENE HANER, dentist, was born Oct. 23, 1853, in Oldtown, Maine. He is a successful dentist of Boston, Mass. He is dean of the dental department in Harvard University, and professor of denistry in that institution.

SMITH, F. A., banker. He is cashier of the banking firm of Case & Whitbeck, of Oacoma, S. D. He is prominent in financial and business affairs, and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, F. DUMONT, lawyer, legislator, state senator, was born Jan. 31, 1861, at Kewanee, Ill. He is a son of S. M. Smith, who was born in 1811, in Lyme, Conn., and grandson of Dr. Marvin Smith, who descended from Nathaniel Smith, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640. Since 1886 he has been in the active practice of law, and is prominent at the bar of Kinsley, Kan. He has been a member of the Kansas Tax Commission, and served with distinction in the Kansas state senate.

SMITH, FRANCIS HOPKINSON, civil engineer, artist, author, was born Oct. 23, 1838, in Baltimore, Md. He is the author of "Well-Worn Roads of Spain, Holland and Italy," "Old Lines in New Black and White," "A White Umbrella in Mexico," "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," a novel; "A Day at Laguerre's, and Other Days," "American Illustrators," "Venice of To-Day," "A Gentleman Vagabond, and Some Others," and "Tom Grogan."

2, 1846, in Richmond, Wis. In 1872 he discovered Tolls Marsh Borax Mines. He is president of the Pacific Coast Borax Company, and also president of the Realty Syndicate, Oakland, Cal.

SMITH, FRANCIS OSMOND JOHN, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born Nov. 23, 1806, in Brentwood, N. H. He was elected to the assembly of Maine in 1831; was president of the state senate in 1833, and was a representative in congress from Maine in 1833-39. He was a brilliant orator and parliamentarian. He died Oct. 14, 1876, in Deering, Me.

SMITH, FRANK ELLIOTT, lawyer, was born Jan. 16, 1863, in Charlton, N. Y. He has attained prominence at the bar of Montana at Lewistown. For six terms he has served as prosecuting attorney of Fergus county, and has filled other positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, GEORGE, congressman. He was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1809-13.

SMITH, GEORGE ARTHUR, banker, was born Dec. 20, 1855, in Worcester, Mass. He is cashier of the Citizen's National Bank of Worcester, Mass. He is prominent in financial, business and public affairs, and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, GEORGE HANDY, United States senator, was born July 21, 1836, in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1871 he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature; was twice re-elected, and in 1875 was elected a state senator. He was United States senator in 1877-89, and in 1885-87 he was chosen president of the senate.

SMITH, GEORGE L., soldier, merchant, journalist, congressman, was born Dec. 11, 1840, in Hillsborough county, N. H. He served in the army; settled in Louisiana at the close of the civil war, and engaged in mercantile business. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1870 and 1872. He was proprietor of the Shreveport Southwestern Telegram, and was president of a savings bank and trust company. He was elected a representative from Louisiana to the forty-third congress to fill a vacancy.

SMITH, GEORGE P., agriculturist, author, was born Nov. 25, 1858, and is a son of Rufus Smith. He is a prominent citizen of Sunderland, Mass., and in 1900 was a delegate to the Farmer's National Congress. In 1898-1901 he was a member

of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, and has filled various positions of trust and honor. He is the author of "An Essay on The Revolutions of Farm Machines in Massachusetts Agriculture."

SMITH, GEORGE W., lawyer, congressman, was born Aug. 18, 1846, in Putnam county, Ohio. In 1870 he was admitted to the practice of law by the supreme court of Illinois, since which time he has resided in Murphysboro. In 1880 he was the republican elector for his congressional district, and cast the vote of the district for Garfield and Arthur. He was elected to the fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses as a republican.

SMITH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, founder, author, was born Aug. 4, 1800, in Philadelphia. He was founder of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; for many years one of its councillors, and at his death senior vice-president. He possessed a large estate, of which he gave liberally to benevolent objects. He was the author of "Facts and Arguments in Favor of Adopting Railroads in Preference to Canals," "Defence of the Pennsylvania System in Favor of Solitary Confinement of Prisoners," and edited Nicholas Wood's Treatise on Railroads. He died April 22, 1876, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, GEORGE WILLIAM, governor. He was governor of Virginia in 1811-12. He lost his life at the burning of the Richmond theater, Dec. 26, 1811.

SMITH, GERRIT, congressman, author, philanthropist, was born March 6, 1797, in Utica, N. Y. He was one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery society; and was noted for his philanthropy. Having inherited one of the largest landed estates in America, he distributed nearly two hundred thousand acres of it among the poor. He was a representative in congress from New York in 1853-55. He was the author of "Speeches in Congress," "Sermons and Speeches," "The Religion of Boston," "The Theologies," and "Nature the Basis of a Free Theology." He died Dec. 28, 1874, in New York City.

SMITH, GERRIT, lawyer. He is a noted lawyer of New York City; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, GILES ALEXANDER, soldier, was born Sept. 29, 1829, in Jefferson county, N. Y. He became captain in the eighth Missouri volunteers in 1861; and in 1863 was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers. He died Nov. 5, 1876, in Bloomington, Ill.

SMITH, GILMAN TROW, soldier, dentist, was born Feb. 11, 1838, in Buckland, Mass. In 1859 he graduated in dentistry from Princeton University; and has attained success in the practice of his profession in Illinois at Princeton. He was an original member of the Illinois State Dental Society; and has been commander of the Ferris Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is prominent in the business, social and religious affairs of his city; and has filled numerous positions of honor.

SMITH, GREEN CLAY, soldier, clergyman, congressman, was born July 2, 1830, in Richmond, Ky. He was a school commissioner in 1853-57; and established a great number of schools. He served as second lieutenant in the Mexican war; and after the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 had command of the fourth Kentucky cavalry. He was elected to the state legislature; was appointed a brigadier-general in 1862; was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general; and was present at the battle of Ball's Bluff and about fifty other engagements. He was a representative from Kentucky to the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth congresses. In 1866, while still in congress, he was appointed governor of Montana. He subsequently became a preacher in the Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky. In 1876 he was the candidate of the prohibition party for the presidency of the United States. He died June 29, 1895, in Washington, D. C.

SMITH, H. K., lawyer, jurist, was born Aug. 10, 1832, in Parkman, Ohio. He is a prominent lawyer of Chardon, Ohio. He has been state's attorney; and for thirty-six years was probate judge. He is prominent in business and public affairs; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, H. S., lawyer. He has attained success in the practice of law at Taylor, Texas; and has filled several positions of trust and honor in this city and in Williamson county, Texas.

SMITH, H. T., dentist. He is a successful dentist of Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, Dr. Henry A. Smith, is dean of the Ohio College of Dental Surgery.

SMITH, H. T., banker. He is president Citizens' National Bank of El Reno, Oklahoma Territory; and is prominent in the financial and public affairs of his territory.

SMITH, H. BOARDMAN, lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born Aug. 18, 1826, in Whitingham, Vt. He became judge of the Chemung county courts in 1859. He was elected

to the forty-second and forty-third congresses as a republican.

SMITH, HANSEN H. E., banker, was born Dec. 6, 1867. He is president of the Merchants' Bank, and also of the Northern Security Company; and is prominent in the financial and public affairs of his city, county and state.

SMITH, HENRY, millwright, congressman, was born July 22, 1838, in Baltimore, Md. The year of his birth he removed with his parents to Massillon, Ohio; and since 1844 has resided in Milwaukee, Wis. He was a member of the common council of Milwaukee in 1868-72; was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1878; and was again a member of the common council in 1880-82. He was city comptroller in 1882-84; and in 1884-87 a member of the common council. He was elected to the fiftieth congress as the people's party candidate.

SMITH, HENRY A., dentist, was born Feb. 28, 1834, in Oxford, Ohio. He has attained prominence as one of the foremost dental surgeons in the United States; and has a successful practice in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is dean and professor of operative dentistry in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest and second oldest dental colleges in the world.

SMITH, HENRY BOYNTON, clergyman, author, was born Nov. 21, 1815, in Portland, Maine. He was professor of systematic theology in Union seminary of New York City in 1854-74. He was the author of Faith and Philosophy; Apologetics; Chronological History of the Church of Christ; Introduction to Christian Theology; and System of Christian Theology. He died Feb. 7, 1876, in New York City.

SMITH, HENRY H., soldier, statistician, author, was born July 31, 1842, in Fairport, N. Y. He served in the army during the civil war in 1862-65; and then in the treasury department until 1870. For fifteen years he was general clerk of the national house of representatives; and has repeatedly been special United States bank examiner. He prepared two codifications of the rules of the house and one of the senate. In 1892-94 he was assistant and acting register of the treasury. He is the author of Digest and Manual of the revised rules and practice of the national house of representatives; and has nearly ready for publication a Parliamentary History of Congress.

SMITH, HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, surgeon, author, was born Dec. 10, 1815, in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1855-71 he was professor of surgery in University of Pennsylvania; and

in 1871 became professor emeritus. He was the author of *Minor Surgery*; *System of Operative Surgery*; *Practice of Surgery*; and *Professional Visit to London and Paris*. He died April 11, 1890, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, HERBERT EUGENE, physician, chemist. In 1882 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; and is now a well known physician of New Haven, Conn. He is dean of Yale University, Medical Department; and a member of the American Physiological Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, and several scientific associations.

SMITH, HEZEKIAH BRADLEY, merchant, congressman, inventor, was born July 24, 1816, in Bridgewater, Vt. He learned the trade of a cabinet-maker; and became an inventor and manufacturer of wood machinery. In 1871 he established a wood manufactory in **Smithville, N. J.** He was elected a representative from New Jersey to the forty-sixth congress. He died Nov. 3, 1887, in Smithville, N. J.

SMITH, HIRAM Y., lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born March 22, 1843, in Piqua, Ohio. He was district attorney of the fifth judicial district of Iowa in 1875-79; and was a member from Des Moines of the state senate in 1882-84. He was a representative from Iowa to the forty-eighth congress to fill a vacancy.

SMITH, HOKE, educator, journalist, cabinet officer, was born Sept. 2, 1855, in Newton, N. C. He taught school and studied law; and in 1887 purchased the *Atlanta Journal*. Much of the credit for Cleveland's victory in Georgia in 1892 was attributed to the *Atlanta Journal* and the personal efforts of its proprietor; and in 1893 he was appointed secretary of the interior in President Cleveland's cabinet.

SMITH, HOMER J., educator, clergyman, lecturer, was born Aug. 31, 1846, in Fayette county, Pa. He has received the literary degrees of B. A., M. A., Ph. D. and D. D. He is vice-president of the Ohio State Sabbath association. Since 1870 he has been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a successful educator; and one of the founders of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. He is one of the foremost lecturers on scientific and general topics, and now fills a pastorate in Ironton, Ohio.

SMITH, HORACE WEMYSS, journalist, author, was born Aug. 15, 1825, in Philadelphia county, Pa. He was the author of *Nuts for Future Historians to Crack*; *Yorktown Orderly Book*; and *Life of Reverend William Smith*.

SMITH, ISAAC, lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born in 1736 in Trenton, N. J. He was a representative in congress from New Jersey in 1795-97; and was appointed a commissioner to treat with the Seneca Indians. He was a judge of the superior court of New Jersey. He died Aug. 29, 1807, in Trenton, N. J.

SMITH, ISAAC, congressman, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1813-15.

SMITH, ISAAC TOWNSEND, banker, diplomat, was born March 12, 1813, in Boston, Mass. In early life he was supercargo of ships to the East Indies, to China, Manila, Java Straits, Singapore and South Africa. He later became a bank president; and commissioner of emigration for the state of New York. He was presidential elector in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States. He is now consul-general for Siam in New York City.

SMITH, ISRAEL, lawyer, jurist, United States senator, governor, was born April 4, 1759, in Suoeld, Conn. He was sent to the Vermont state legislature from Rutland; and was a representative in congress in 1791-97 and in 1800. He was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont in 1797. He was United States senator in 1801-02 and 1803-07. He was governor of Vermont in 1807. He died Dec. 2, 1810, in Rutland, Vt.

SMITH, J. G. He is a well known citizen of Vail, Iowa. He takes a great interest in public affairs; and has filled several positions of trust.

SMITH, J. J., physician, surgeon, state senator. He is a prominent physician of Franklin, Wash.; and is a prominent member of leading medical associations. He has served with distinction as a member of the Washington state senate; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

SMITH, J. MOREAU, banker. He is president Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Rochester, N. Y., and is prominent in the financial and public affairs of his city, county and state.

SMITH, J. WARREN, banker. He is cashier of the Orange National Bank of Orange, N. J.; and prominent in financial and business affairs. He has filled several positions of trust and honor

SMITH, JACOB HENRY CLAY, lawyer, state senator

was born Aug. 9, 1842, in Wells county, Ind. He has attained prominence at the bar in his native state of Indiana; and has a successful practice at Bluffton. In 1886-90 he was a member of the Indiana state senate; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor in his city, county and state.

SMITH, JAMES, signer of the declaration of independence, was born about 1720 in Ireland. On the approach of the revolutionary war he took an active part in public affairs; raised a company and commanded it in the field; was made a colonel, and also took an active part in raising additional troops. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1776-78; was a signer of the declaration of independence; and in 1780 entered the state legislature. He was the author of *The Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the Colonies in America*, which materially aided the cause of the patriots. He died July 11, 1806, in York, Pa.

SMITH, JAMES, pioneer, author, was born in 1737 in Franklin county, Pa. He was a noted Kentucky pioneer. He was the author of *Shakerism Developed; Shakerism Detected; Remarkable Adventures in the Life of Colonel James Smith; and Mode and Manner of Indian War*. He died in 1812 in Washington county, Ky.

SMITH, JAMES E., physician, surgeon. In 1887 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; and is now a well known physician of Altoona, Pa. He was medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life, and United States Masonic Life Assurance Association; and is a member of State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and other medical societies.

SMITH, JAMES MILTON, soldier, lawyer, governor, was born Oct. 24, 1823, in Twiggs county, Ga. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 as major in the thirteenth Georgia regiment; and became colonel in 1862. He was a member of the Confederate congress from that year until the close of the civil war. He served in the legislature in 1871-72; was speaker in 1872; and was chosen governor to fill a vacancy, which office he held by re-election till 1874. He died Nov. 25, 1900, in Georgia.

SMITH, JAMES S., physician, state legislator, congressman, was born in Orange county, N. C. He was a representative in congress from North Carolina in 1817-21; and served in the legislature of North Carolina in 1821.

SMITH, JAMES THOMAS, soldier, journalist, was born

May 4, 1847, in Ireland. During 1861-65 he was a lieutenant in the Union forces, and up to 1870 served in the regular army. He has been city clerk and city auditor of Denver, Col., and since 1876 has been secretary and director of the state school of mines. He has also been an editor of the Rocky Mountain News since 1878.

SMITH, JAMES WALTER, physician, surgeon, was born Sept. 4, 1860, in Johnson county, Mo. In 1890 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. He has attained especial success in surgery in Missouri at St. Louis; and is a prominent member in various medical and scientific associations. He has filled a number of positions of trust and honor; and has contributed extensively to medical literature.

SMITH, JAMES YOUNGS, manufacturer, state legislator, governor, was born Sept. 15, 1809, in Groton, Conn. In 1838 he was a cotton manufacturer in Willimantic, Conn., and at Woonsocket, R. I. He was afterward a member of the legislature of Rhode Island for several years. He was mayor of Providence in 1855 and 1857; and was governor of the state in 1863-65. He died March 26, 1876, in Providence, R. I.

SMITH, JAMES AYRES, educator, was born Aug. 9, 1848, in Fayette county, Ohio. He is a noted educator of Ogden, Utah; and is superintendent of schools and principal of high schools of his city. He is a member of the Nebraska State Board of Educational Council; editor, president and proprietor of Commercial Schools; and president of the Utah Baptist State Convention.

TAYLOR, JAMES MADISON, inventor, was born Sept. 25, 1842, in Warren county, Pa. He is a successful inventor in mechanism in advanced stages; and is a prominent citizen proved Underground Electric Street Railway.

SMITH, JARED AUGUSTINE, soldier, civil engineer, was born July 6, 1840, in Wilton, Maine. He has filled all grades in the United States army from cadet to colonel; has attained note for gallantry; and is now colonel in corps of engineers in the United States army. He received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Cedar Mountain in 1862; and was breveted major for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war.

SMITH, JEDEDIAH K., lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born in 1770. He was a representative in congress from New

Hampshire in 1807-09 and 1822-25. He held the office of judge and chief judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county in 1810-14; and was also a state councilor. He died in 1828.

SMITH, JEREMIAH, lawyer, jurist, congressman, governor, was born Nov. 29, 1759, in Peterborough, N. H. He was a representative in congress from New Hampshire in 1791-97; and was one of the last survivors of the distinguished men who participated with Washington in the administration of the government. He was chosen governor of New Hampshire in 1809; served as a presidential elector in 1809; and was for several years chief justice of the superior court of the state. He died Sept. 1, 1842, in Dover, N. H.

SMITH, JEROME VAN CROWNINSHIELD, physician, author, was born July 20, 1800, in Conway, N. H. He was a physician of Boston, where he was mayor in 1854; and subsequently practiced medicine in New York City. He was the author of *Class Book of Anatomy*; *Life of Andrew Jackson*; *Natural History of the Fishes of Massachusetts*; *Pilgrimage to Palestine*; *Turkey and the Turks*; and *The Ways of Women*. He died Aug. 21, 1879, in New York City.

SMITH, JESSIE VALERIA, physician, surgeon, founder, was born in Winterset, Iowa. She is a successful physician and surgeon of Winterset, Iowa; and founder of The Woman's State Medical Society of Iowa.

SMITH, JOHN, one of the founders of Virginia, was born in 1579 in England. He was a celebrated sea captain and adventurer; was one of the founders of Virginia; and of the company which settled at Jamestown in 1607. He was a forcible, vigorous writer, much given to magnifying his own exploits; and not always to be trusted in the absence of other testimony. He was the author of *A True Relation of Virginia*; *The General History of Virginia*, which is partly original and partly compiled; *A Map of Virginia, with a Description of the Country*; *A Description of New England*; *An Accidence, or Pathway to Experience*; *A Sea Grammar*; and *The True Travels of Captain John Smith*. He died in 1631.

SMITH, JOHN, United States senator, was born in 1735 in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was United States senator of Omaha, Neb. He is the inventor and promoter of the Impersonal friend of Aaron Burr, and though for a time suspended, was in reality innocent of treasonable designs. He died June 10, 1816, in Hamilton county, Ohio.

SMITH, JOHN, soldier, congressman, United States senator, was born Feb. 12, 1752, near Brookhaven, N. Y. He was a general of militia in New York. He was a member of the state legislature in 1784-99; and was a member of the convention which adopted the constitution. He was a representative in congress from New York in 1799-1804; and in 1804-13 was United States senator. In 1813 he was appointed United States marshal for New York.

SMITH, JOHN, lawyer, state legislator, congressman, was born Aug. 14, 1789, in Barre, Mass. He moved in early life to St. Albans, Vt.; represented St. Albans in the legislature for nine successive years; and was state's attorney of Franklin county in 1826-32. In 1831-33 he was speaker in the general assembly. He was a representative in congress in 1839-41. He died Nov. 20, 1858, in St. Albans, Vt.

SMITH, JOHN, congressman. He was a representative in congress from Virginia in 1801-15.

SMITH, JOHN A., lawyer, state legislator, congressman, was born Sept. 23, 1814, in Hillsborough, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1841-42; and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1851. He was elected a representative from Ohio to the forty-first and forty-second congresses as a republican.

SMITH, JOHN AMBLER, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born Sept. 23, 1847, near Dinwiddie Court House, Va. In 1868 he was appointed commissioner in chancery of the courts of Richmond; was state attorney of Charles City and New Kent counties for one year; and was elected to the state senate in 1869. He was a representative from Virginia to the forty-third congress. He died in Richmond, Va.

SMITH, JOHN AUGUSTINE, physician, college president, author, was born Aug. 29, 1782, in Westmoreland county, Va. He was president of William and Mary college in 1814-26; then resumed the practice of medicine in New York City; and in 1831-43 was president of College Physicians and Surgeons. He was the author of Mutations of the Earth; Moral and Physical Science; and Functions of the Nervous System. He died Feb. 9, 1865, in New York City.

SMITH, JOHN B., clergyman, educator, college president, was born Aug. 29, 1836, in Union county, Ind. He is an eminent divine of Crockett, Texas; and vice-president of the First National Bank of that city. He was chaplain of the nineteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry during the civil

war. He has been president of the Farmers' College; president of the Mary Allen Seminary; and a prominent factor in the religious, educational and business affairs of his city, county and state.

SMITH, JOHN B., congressman. He was a representative in congress from Louisiana in 1853-55.

SMITH, JOHN BUTLER, manufacturer, governor, was born April 12, 1838, in Rockingham, Vt. Since 1847 he has resided chiefly in Hillsboro, N. H.; and has followed his father's business of woolen manufacturing. He is now president and chief owner of the Contoocook Mills Company, manufacturing knit goods, employing two hundred and fifty hands and having stores in Boston and New York for the sale of its products. He is also president of the Hillsboro Guarantee Savings Bank; and prominent in business affairs. He is prominent in political life; was presidential elector in 1884; in 1887-89 was a member of the governor's council; and in 1890 chairman state central committee. In 1893-95 he was governor of New Hampshire.

SMITH, JOHN CORSON, soldier, lieutenant-governor, was born Feb. 13, 1832, in Philadelphia, Pa. He served in the civil war from private soldier to brigadier-general. He was United States assessor at Galena, Ill.; has been chief grain inspector of Chicago; state treasurer of Illinois; and filled the office of lieutenant-governor of the state of Illinois. He has made three trips around the world; and the last and most memorable one was in 1894-95; and at every point in the world he touched he met brothers of the Masonic order. He is the past grand master and past grand commander, Illinois, and honorary grand master of Egypt.

SMITH, JOHN COTTON, lawyer, jurist, congressman, governor, was born Feb. 12, 1765, in Sharon, Conn. He was a member of the Connecticut state senate in 1793; and in 1796-1800 was a member of the lower house. He was a representative in congress in 1800. He was a presidential elector in 1809; was again a member of the legislature until 1809; and was governor of Connecticut in 1812-17. He was also lieutenant-governor; and judge of the superior court. He died Nov. 7, 1845, in Sharon, Conn.

SMITH, JOHN E., lawyer, jurist, state senator, was born Aug. 4, 1843, in Nelson, N. Y. He has been district attorney and assistant United States attorney of northern district of New York; and for two terms was a member of the New York

state senate. He is now county judge and surrogate in Madison county, N. Y.

SMITH, JOHN EUGENE, soldier, was born Aug. 3, 1816, in Switzerland. In 1862 he became a brigadier-general of volunteers; subsequently served in the United States army as major-general; and in 1881 was retired. He died Jan. 29, 1897, in Chicago, Ill.

SMITH, JOHN GREGORY, lawyer, state senator, governor, was born July 22, 1818, in St. Albans, Vt. He succeeded his brother as chancellor in 1858; was a member of the Vermont state senate in 1858-59; and was a representative in the state legislature in 1860-62. He was governor of Vermont in 1863-65; and was an active supporter of the union cause during the civil war. In 1866 he was made president of the North Pacific railroad.

SMITH, JOHN HENRY, state legislator, was born Sept. 18, 1848, in Corbunca, Iowa; and is the son of Apostle George A. Smith, who was the first councillor to Brigham Young. In 1882 he was a member of the Utah legislature, and in 1895 was elected a member of the constitutional convention, of which body he was unanimously elected president. He is at the present time president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress. He has contributed a number of valuable economic articles to the periodical press.

SMITH, JOHN HYATT, clergyman, congressman, author, was born April 10, 1824, in Saratoga, N. Y. He was a prominent Baptist clergyman of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a member of the forty-second congress in 1880-82. He was the author of *Gilead*; and *The Open Door*. He died Dec. 7, 1886, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH, JOHN JAY, librarian, author, was born June 16, 1798, in Burlington county, N. J. He was a librarian of Philadelphia; and edited many works. He was author of *Notes for a History of the Library Company of Philadelphia*; *A Summer's Jaunt Across the Water*; and *Historical and Literary Curiosities*. He died Sept. 23, 1881, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, JOHN QUINCY, farmer, state senator, congressman, was born Nov. 5, 1824, in Warren county, Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio state senate in 1860 and 1872; and was a member of the state house of representatives in 1862-63. He was a representative from Ohio to the forty-third congress as a republican; in 1875 was appointed commis-

sioner of Indian affairs; and subsequently was one of the first managers of the Ohio Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio.

SMITH, JOHN SPEED, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born July 31, 1792, in Jessamine county, Ky. He served as a soldier under General Harrison; was at the battle of Tippecanoe; and was aide to the same general at the battle of the Thames in 1813. In 1819 he was elected to the legislature of Kentucky. He was a representative in congress in 1821-23; and in 1827 was again elected to the state legislature, and was made speaker of the house. He subsequently served several terms both in the house and state senate; and was appointed United States attorney for the district of Kentucky. He was superintendent of public works in Kentucky for several years. He died June 6, 1854, in Madison county, Ky.

SMITH, JOHN T., congressman, was born in Pennsylvania. He was elected a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1843-45.

SMITH, JOHN TALBOT, clergyman, author, was born Sept. 22, 1855, in Saratoga, N. Y. He is a Roman Catholic clergyman in the diocese of Ogdensburg. He is the author of *History of Ogdensburg Diocese*; *A Woman of Culture*, a novel; *Solitary Island*, a novel; *Prairie Boy*, a juvenile tale; and *Our Seminaries*, an essay on Clerical Training.

SMITH, JOHN W., physician, druggist, was born August 4, 1842, near Cape Girardeau, Mo. He is a successful physician of Puxico, Mo.; and the proprietor of a drug store. For sixteen years he has been a notary public; and has filled numerous other positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, JONATHAN BAYARD, congressman, was born Feb. 21, 1742, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the continental congress in 1777-78; and was a signer of the articles of confederation. He died June 16, 1812, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, JONATHAN, lawyer, jurist, was born in 1842. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar; and is now a prominent lawyer of Clinton, Mass. He fills the position of district judge; and has held other offices of importance.

SMITH, JOSEPH, founder of the mormon sect, was born Dec. 23, 1805, in Sharon, Vt. After failing to start a colony of his sect in Ohio and Missouri, he at last settled in Nauvoo, Ill. But this failed as all others had, on account of the opposition of the people to the peculiar doctrines of the mormons. Joseph and his brother being confined in jail, were

surrounded by a mob and both killed June 27, 1844, in Carthage, Ill.

SMITH, JOSEPH, president of a religious sect, was born Nov. 6, 1832, in Kirtland, Ohio. After the death of his father in 1844 he remained in Nauvoo with his mother, who would not acknowledge the authority of Brigham Young. He went abroad and preached frequently for about fifteen years; and then removed to Lamoni, Iowa, the acknowledged head of the reorganized church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a strong opponent to the doctrine and practices of the polygamists of Utah.

SMITH, JOSEPH, naval officer, was born March 2, 1790, in Boston, Mass. He served in the civil war; and in 1862 attained the rank of rear-admiral. He was chief of Bureau of Lands and Docks. He died Jan. 17, 1877, in Washington, D. C.

SMITH, JOSEPH, clergyman, author, was born July 15, 1796, in Westmoreland county, Pa. He was a noted Presbyterian clergyman in western Pennsylvania. He was the author of History of Jefferson College; and Old Redstone, or Historical Sketches of Western Presbyterianism. He died Dec. 4, 1868, in Greensburg, Pa.

SMITH, JOSEPH HENRY, banker, founder, was born in 1853, in Lenawee county, Mich. He received his education in the common schools and at Adrian College. For fourteen years he followed the trade of carpenter and joiner; and subsequently was superintendent of a lumber yard and sash and blind factory at Tecumseh, Mich. In 1892 he organized the Tecumseh State Savings Bank; and has since been its cashier. His father, William Henry Smith, was born in 1831 in New York; and since 1833 has resided in Michigan. His great-great-grandfather, Aaron Smith, was born in 1745 in Worcester county, Mass.

SMITH, JOSEPH ROWE, soldier, was born Sept. 8, 1802, in Stillwater, N. Y. During the Mexican war he was breveted major and lieutenant-colonel. He became chief mustering officer of Michigan in 1862, military commissary of musters in 1863, and in 1865 was breveted brigadier-general, United States army, for long and honorable service. He died Sept. 3, 1868, in Monroe, Mich.

SMITH, JOSEPH S., lawyer, manufacturer, congressman, was born June 20, 1824, in Fayette county, Pa. He moved to Oregon; and then to Washington territory. He was made

prosecuting attorney; and was elected to the territorial legislature, and made speaker in 1857. He was a representative from Oregon to the forty-first congress.

SMITH, JOSIAH, congressman, was born in 1745 in Pembroke, Mass. He was a representative in congress from Massachusetts in 1801-03. He died in March, 1803, of small-pox.

SMITH, L. C., banker. He is vice president of the National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y.; and is prominent in the financial and business affairs of that city.

SMITH, LLOYD PEARSALL, librarian, author, was born Feb. 6, 1822, in Philadelphia, Pa. He became hereditary assistant and treasurer in the Philadelphia and Loganian library; and in 1851 succeeded his father as librarian. He edited Lippincott's Magazine in 1868-70. He was the author of Report of the Contributors of the Pennsylvania Relief Association for East Tennessee of a Commission of the Executive Committee Sent to Examine that Region; Remarks on the Existing Materials for Forming a Just Estimate of Napoleon I; Remarks on the Apology for Imperial Usurpation Contained in Napoleon's Life of Caesar; Address Delivered at Haverford College Before the Alumni; and Symbolism and Science. He died July 2, 1886, in Germantown, Pa.

SMITH, LOWELL CLINTON, clergyman, was born Jan. 13, 1858, in Albion, N. Y. For four years he was pastor of First Congregational church at Moravia, N. Y., and seven years at Oshkosh, Wis. Since 1896 he has been superintendent Presbyterian Home Missions at Oshkosh, Wis. His uncle, Rev. Lowell Smith, labored as a missionary for fifty years in the Hawaiian Islands.

SMITH, LYMAN CORNELIUS, manufacturer, inventor, was born March 31, 1850, in Torrington, Conn. He developed a new typewriter, to which he gave the now well-known name of The Smith Premier. In 1893 his business was incorporated under the name of The Smith Premier Typewriter Company, Mr. Smith being the president; and this industry now gives employment to five hundred skilled mechanics in the factory and to two hundred people in connection with the sales department in the various branch offices in this country and in Europe.

SMITH, MADISON R., lawyer, was born in 1850. Since 1875 he has been actively engaged in the practice of law; and is now a member of a law firm of Farmington, Mo. He is also

reporter of the St. Louis court of appeals; and has filled other positions of trust and honor. His great-grandfather was John Smith, an artisan in iron and wood of Lincoln, N. C.; and who was also a soldier in the revolutionary war.

SMITH, MARCUS A., lawyer, congressman, was born Jan. 24, 1852, near Cynthiana, Ky. He moved to Arizona in 1881, and the following year was elected prosecuting attorney of his district. He was elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third, fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses as a democrat.

SMITH, MARTIN LUTHER, soldier, was born in 1819 in New York City. He entered the confederate service; became a brigadier-general; commanded a brigade in defence of New Orleans, was at the head of the engineer corps of the army; and planned and constructed the defences of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. He subsequently attained the rank of major-general. He died July 29, 1866, in Rome, Ga.

SMITH, MARY A., physician, surgeon. In 1880 she graduated from University of Zurich, Switzerland. She is now a successful physician of Boston, Mass.; and holds the position of Senior Surgeon to the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass.

SMITH, MATTHEW HALE, clergyman, author, was born in 1816 in Portland, Maine. He was a clergyman of the Universalist and subsequently of the Presbyterian and other faiths; and was also a lawyer and brilliant journalist, known as Burleigh. He was the author of *Universalism Examined, Renounced, and Exposed*; *Universalism Not of God*; *Sabbath Evenings*; *Mount Calvary*; *Sunshine and Shadow in New York*; *Bulls and Bears of Wall Street*, which include his chief works. He died Nov. 7, 1879, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH, MELANCTHON, congressman, was born in 1724 in Jamaica, N. Y. He was a delegate from New York to the continental congress in 1785-88. He died July 29, 1798, in New York city.

SMITH, MELANCTHON, naval officer, was born May 24, 1810, in New York city. In 1826 he entered the navy as a midshipman; passed through all the grades; and was commissioned rear-admiral in 1870. He was subsequently appointed governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia. He died July 19, 1893, in Green Bay, Wis.

SMITH, MERIWETHER, state legislator, congressman, was born in 1730 in Essex county, Va. He was long a member

of the house of burgesses; was a member of all the Virginia conventions in 1775 and 1776; and was a member of the federal convention of Virginia. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1778-82. He died Jan. 25, 1790, in Virginia.

SMITH, MILLINGTON, physician, surgeon, was born in Clark county, Ark. In 1881 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College; and subsequently received special diplomas from the New York Polyclinic and from the Hospital Medical College of St. Louis, Mo. He is now a prominent physician of Sulphur Springs, Texas; and a member of the Texas State and North Texas Medical Associations. He is examiner for the New York Mutual, Northwestern, and various other insurance companies.

SMITH, MILO P., lawyer, was born July 16, 1835, in Delaware county, Ohio. He has attained prominence as one of the foremost lawyers of Iowa at Cedar Rapids. For eight years he was district attorney for the eighth judicial district of Iowa; for four years was county attorney; and has filled other positions of honor. He is prominent in public and political affairs; and in 1884 was the candidate of his party for congress.

SMITH, NATHAN, lawyer, United States senator, was born Jan. 8, 1769, in Woodbury, Conn. He was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution; and was for many years state's attorney for the county of New Haven. He frequently served in the state legislature; and was for several years United States attorney for the district of Connecticut. He was a delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814; and represented his native state in the senate in 1833-35. He died Dec. 6, 1835, in Washington, D. C.

SMITH, NATHAN RYNO, surgeon, author, was born May 21, 1797, in Concord, N. H. He was a professor of surgery in the university of Maryland in 1840-70. He was the author of *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries*; and *Legends of the South*. He died July 3, 1877, in Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, NATHANIEL, lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born Jan. 6, 1762, in Woodbury, Conn. He was for many years a member of both houses of the state legislature. He was a representative in congress from Connecticut in 1795-99; judge of the supreme court of the state. He died March 9, 1822, in Woodbury, Conn.

SMITH, OLIVER, state legislator, jurist, philanthropist,

was born in January, 1766, in Hatfield, Mass. He was a magistrate for forty years; twice a representative to the state legislature; and in 1820 was a member of the state constitutional convention. He acquired large wealth by stock-raising which he bequeathed to establish the Smith charities, a unique system of benevolence, now holding one million dollars, the interest of which is extended in marriage portions to poor and worthy young couples. He died Dec. 22, 1845, in Hatfield, Mass.

SMITH, OLIVER HAMPTON, lawyer, congressman, United States senator, author, was born Oct. 23, 1794, near Trenton, N. J. In 1824 he was prosecuting attorney for the third district of Indiana; and was elected to the state legislature in 1822. He was a representative in congress from Indiana in 1827-29; and was United States senator in 1837-48. He was the author of a work giving his Recollections of Congressional Life; and Early Indian Trials. He died March 19, 1859, in Indianapolis, Ind.

SMITH, OSCAR J., lawyer, banker. He is a prominent attorney of Reno, Nevada; and is president Eureka County Bank of Eureka, Nev. He is also prominent in the financial and public affairs of his city, county and state; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, PERRY, lawyer, jurist, United States senator, was born May 12, 1783, in Woodbury, Conn. He settled in New Milford in 1807; was a state representative for four years; and was a judge of probate for two years. He was United States senator in 1837-43. He died June 8, 1852, in Milford, Conn.

SMITH, QUINTIUS CINCINNATUS, physician, surgeon. He is a general practitioner of surgery and medicine in Austin, Tex. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Texas Academy of Science, and a life member of the California Academy of Science. He is a life foundation fellow of the society of science, letters and art of London; and life fellow of American Association for the advancement of science.

SMITH, RANDOLPH, coal operator, banker, was born May 31, 1849, in Marion county, Ill. He is president of the First National Bank of Flora, Ill.; and president of the Breese Coal Mining Company of Breese, Ill. He is prominent in business and financial affairs, and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, REUBEN S., lawyer, was born April 1, 1854, in Marianna, Fla. He is a prominent lawyer and counselor of Washington, D. C. He has held various positions under the national government from first-class clerk to United States special agent.

SMITH, RICHARD, congressman, was born March 22, 1735, in Burlington, N. J. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the continental congress in 1774-76. He died in 1803 near Natchez, Miss., while on a journey through the southern states.

SMITH, RICHARD PENN, lawyer, dramatist, author, was born March 13, 1799, in Philadelphia, Pa. Fifteen of his plays were placed on the stage, and were once popular, Caius Marius being one of the best. He wrote also *The Forsaken*, a novel; *The Actress of Padue*, and *Other Tales*; and *Lives of Crockett and Martin Van Buren*. His complete works in four volumes were issued in 1888. He died Aug. 12, 1854, in Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.

SMITH, RICHARD SOMERS, soldier, educator, author, was born Oct. 30, 1813, in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a soldier and educator; president of Girard college in 1863-68; and for the last seven years of his life in charge of the department of drawing at the United States Naval academy. He was the author of *Manual of Topographical Drawing*; and *Manual of Linear Perspective*. He died Jan. 23, 1877, in Annapolis, Md.

SMITH, ROBERT, soldier, state legislator, cabinet officer, was born in November, 1757, in Lancaster, Pa. He served as a volunteer in the revolutionary war; and was present at the battle of Brandywine. He served as a member of the Maryland legislature; was secretary of the navy in 1802-05; and was also secretary of the navy under President Madison. He died Nov. 26, 1842, in Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, ROBERT, manufacturer, congressman, was born June 12, 1802, in Peterborough, N. H. He removed to Illinois in 1832; served in the Illinois legislature in 1836-40, and was enrolling and engrossing clerk of the house in 1840-43. He was a representative in congress in 1843-49; and was re-elected to the thirty-fifth congress. He died in December, 1867, in Alton, Ill.

SMITH, ROBERT A., lawyer, banker, legislator, was born June 13, 1827, in Booneville, Ind. He was elected auditor of Warrick county, Ind.; and in 1853 moved to St. Paul, Minn. He practiced law; was appointed secretary to Gover-

nor Gorman; acted as territorial librarian up to 1856; and for the twelve succeeding years was treasurer of Ramsey county. In 1884 he was elected alderman of St. Paul, and for three years was president of the common council. He served two years in the legislature; then became mayor of St. Paul. He was elected a state senator, and served eight years as mayor and four years as state senator. He has been postmaster of St. Paul; and for nearly fifty years has been engaged in official life.

SMITH, ROBERT BURNS, lawyer, legislator, governor, was born Dec. 29, 1854, in Hickman county, Ky. For four years he was engaged in educational work; and studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1884 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Montana; was United States district attorney for Montana in 1885-89; was corporation counsel for the city of Helena in 1891; and in 1894 was a candidate for congress on the people's party ticket. In 1901 he was governor of Montana.

SMITH, ROBERT FREDERICK, soldier, was born Aug. 2, 1806, in Philadelphia, Pa. He saw much active service, and commanded a brigade in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea and thence to Washington. Before the regiment was mustered out of service in 1865 he was breveted brigadier-general. He died April 23, 1893, in Hamilton, Ill.

SMITH, ROBERT G., lawyer, was born in 1864. Since 1890 he has been engaged in the practice of law; and now has a successful practice in Grant's Pass, Oregon. He is prominent in business and public affairs; and has filled several positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, SAMUEL, congressman. He was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1805-09.

SMITH, SAMUEL, soldier, merchant, congressman, United States senator, was born July 27, 1752, in Lancaster, Pa. He was a distinguished merchant of Baltimore, of which city he was mayor. He rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier-general in the revolutionary war. In 1776 he was a member of the convention for framing the constitution of Maryland; and was a representative in congress in 1793-1803 and 1816-22. He died April 22, 1829, in Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, SAMUEL, manufacturer, congressman, was born in 1767 in Peterborough, N. H. He held many public positions; and was for many years a manufacturer of paper. He was a representative in congress from New Hampshire in 1813-15.

SMITH, SAMUEL A., congressman, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1829-33. He died in Bucks county, Pa.

SMITH, SAMUEL A., lawyer, congressman, was born June 26, 1822, in Monroe county, Tenn. In 1845-48 he was attorney-general for the third judicial district of Tennessee. He was a delegate to the National convention in 1848 at Baltimore; and soon afterward elected a presidential elector. He was again chosen a presidential elector in 1852; and in 1850 took a deep interest in the affairs of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. He was a representative to the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth congresses. In 1859 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office.

SMITH, SAMUEL EMERSON, lawyer, jurist, state legislator, governor, was born March 12, 1788, in Hollis, N. H. In 1812 he settled in Wiscasset, Maine; was a representative in the legislature in 1819-20; and was chief justice of the court of common pleas of Maine in 1812. He was justice of the state court of common pleas in 1822-30; was governor of Maine in 1831-34; and was again judge of the court of common pleas in 1835-37. In 1837 he was a commissioner to revise the public statutes of Maine. He died March 4, 1860, in Wiscasset, Maine.

SMITH, SAMUEL FRANCIS, clergyman, author, poet, was born Oct. 21, 1808, in Boston, Mass. In 1834 he was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist church; filled a pastorate in Waterville for two years; and in 1842-54 filled a pastorate in Newton, Mass. He was editor of the various publications of the Baptist Missionary union in 1864-69; and he twice visited the chief missionary stations in Europe and Asia. Dr. Smith did a large amount of literary work, mainly in the line of hymnology, his most noted compositions being the national hymn, *My Country, 'Tis of Thee*; and the missionary hymn entitled *The Morning Light is Breaking*. His original hymns and poetry have been published under the titles of *Lyric Gems*; *The Psalmist*; *Rock of Ages*; and he was also the author of *Missionary Sketches*. He died Nov. 16, 1895, in Boston, Mass.

SMITH, SAMUEL FRANCIS, lawyer, banker, was born Sept. 5, 1836, in Waterville, Maine, and is a son of Rev. S. F. Smith, author of *My Country, 'Tis of Thee*, our national hymn. He had a large and successful law practice, but has now retired. In 1897 he was mayor of Davenport, Iowa; and

is vice-president of the Davenport National Bank. He is also president of the Public Library of Davenport, and president of the People's Union Mission.

SMITH, SAMUEL STANHOPE, clergyman, college president, author, was born March 16, 1750, in Pequea, Pa. He was a Presbyterian clergyman; and president of Princeton college in 1794-1812. He was the author of Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion; Moral and Political Philosophy; Sermons; Comprehensive View of Natural and Revealed Religion.

SMITH, SAMUEL W., educator, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born Aug. 23, 1852, in Independence, Mich. He engaged in teaching school at sixteen years of age; and for the last twenty-five years has practiced law in Pontiac, Mich. In 1880-84 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Oakland county; and in 1884 was elected to the state senate. He was elected to the fifty-fifth congress as a republican.

SMITH, SEBA, Jack Downing, journalist, author, was born Sept. 14, 1792, in Buckfield, Maine. He was a journalist of Portland, Maine; and after 1842 of New York city. He was the author of The Letters of Major Jack Downing; Powhatan, a metrical romance; New Elements of Geometry; Way Down East, or Portraits of Yankee Life; and Dew-Drops of the Nineteenth Century. He died July 29, 1868, in Long Island, N. Y.

SMITH, SOPHIA, philanthropist, was born Aug. 27, 1796, in Hatfield, Mass. She founded Smith college of Northampton, Mass., for the education of women; which she endowed with nearly a half million dollars. She also bequeathed seventy-five thousand dollars to the town of Hatfield for the endowment of a school preparatory to Smith college. She died June 12, 1870, in Hatfield, Mass.

SMITH, STANLEY B., banker. He is president of the First National Bank of Janesville, Wis., which was established in 1855. He is prominent in the financial and business affairs of his city; is a director in several corporations; and has filled a number of positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, STEPHEN DECATUR, educator, clergyman, inventor, was born Feb. 5, 1846, in Manchester, Mo. He has filled pastorates in the Congregational church in Iowa and South Dakota; and now fills a pastorate in Orlando, Fla. He has edited a paper at Orlando, Fla.; and has taken out a number of patents on labor-saving machines.

SMITH, T. GUILFORD, business man, was born Aug. 27, 1839, in Philadelphia, Pa. He is prominently identified with the iron and steel business; and is manager of sales for Carnegie Steel Company, American Steel Hoop Company, and National Steel Company of Pittsburg; and for the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago, Ill. He is regent of the University of the State of New York; and prominent in business and public affairs.

SMITH, THOMAS, lawyer, jurist, congressman, was born in 1745 in Scotland. In 1769 he was appointed deputy-surveyor; and settled in Bedford, Pa. He was colonel of militia during the revolution; and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1776. He was a member of the state legislature; was a delegate to the continental congress in 1780-82; and was president judge in 1791-94. He was a judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania in 1794-1809. He died June 16, 1809, in Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, THOMAS, congressman. He was a representative in congress from Pennsylvania in 1815-17.

SMITH, THOMAS, congressman, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a representative in congress from Indiana in 1839-41 and 1843-47.

SMITH, TRUMAN, lawyer, jurist, congressman, United States senator, was born Nov. 7, 1791, in Rocksbury, Conn. He was a member of the state legislature in 1831-34; and was a representative in congress in 1839-43 and 1845-49. In 1849 he took his seat in the United States senate for a full term of six years. He was appointed judge of the court of arbitration in New York, under the treaty of 1862 with Great Britain. He died May 3, 1884, in Stamford, Conn.

SMITH, VERNON H., lawyer, jurist, was born in 1838 in Norfolk county, Canada. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar and soon attained prominence as a successful lawyer of Michigan. For twelve years he was circuit judge of the eighth judicial circuit; and has filled other positions of trust and honor. He still practices law in Ionia, Mich.

SMITH, W. SCOTT, lawyer, jurist. He is a prominent lawyer of Tompkinsville, Ky.; and was a member of the constitutional convention which made the organic law of his state. He now fills the office of county judge; is prominent in public and political affairs; and has held a number of positions of trust and honor in the gift of his city, county and state.

SMITH, WILLIAM, congressman, was born in 1730 in Baltimore, Md. He was a delegate to the continental congress from Maryland in 1777-78; and was a representative in congress in 1789-91. He was then appointed auditor of the treasury. He died March 27, 1814, in Baltimore, Md.

SMITH, WILLIAM, lawyer, jurist, state legislator, United States senator, was born in 1762 in North Carolina. He was United States senator from South Carolina in 1816-23 and 1826-31, officiating on two occasions as president pro tem. of the senate. In 1837 he received the electoral vote of Virginia for vice-president of the United States. He served in the legislature of South Carolina; was judge of the superior court of that state; and was a distinguished supporter of the doctrine of state rights. He died June 10, 1840, in Huntsville, Ala.

SMITH, WILLIAM, diplomat, congressman. He was a representative in congress from South Carolina in 1789-99; and resigned to become United States minister to Portugal.

SMITH, WILLIAM, congressman, was born in Chesterfield, Va. He was a representative from Virginia to the nineteenth congress.

SMITH, WILLIAM, lawyer, state legislator, congressman, governor, was born Sept. 6, 1796, in Virginia. In 1836 he was elected to the state legislature; and was re-elected in 1840. He was a representative in congress in 1842-43; and in 1845-48 was governor of Virginia. In 1853 he was again elected a representative in congress, in which position he continued until the breaking out of the war of secession in 1861. He subsequently served as a brigadier-general in the Virginia army; and was wounded at Antietam. In 1862-65 he was the war governor of Virginia. He died May 18, 1887, in Warrenton, Va.

SMITH, WILLIAM ALDEN, lawyer, congressman, was born May 12, 1859, in Dowagiac, Mich. He was appointed page in the Michigan house of representatives in 1879; and was assistant secretary of the Michigan state senate in 1882. He was a member of the republican state central committee in 1888, 1890, and 1892. He was a representative to the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth congresses as a republican.

SMITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, banker. He has been president of the New York Stock Exchange; and vice president of the Continental Trust Company, of New York city; and has filled numerous positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, agriculturist, state senator, congressman, was born Jan. 9, 1828, in North Carolina. He was a member of the secession convention of North Carolina in 1861. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1864; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1865; and was a member of the state senate in 1870. He was president of the North Carolina railroad; and of the Yadkin River railroad. He was a representative to the forty-third congress as a republican.

SMITH, WILLIAM CADID, lawyer, was born April 17, 1857, in Howard county, Ind. He has attained success as a lawyer and counselor of Delphi, Ind. He has filled the offices of public prosecutor, master commissioner and city attorney.

SMITH, WILLIAM E., state legislator, governor, was born in 1824 in Scotland. He was elected a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1851; and re-elected in 1871, when he was made speaker of the house. Besides holding many other offices, he has been twice elected governor of Wisconsin, in 1877 and 1879. He died in Fox Lake, Wis.

SMITH, WILLIAM E., soldier, lawyer, congressman, was born March 14, 1829, in Augusta, Ga. In 1850 he was made solicitor-general for the southwestern circuit. In 1861 he entered the confederate army in the fourth Georgia regiment as first lieutenant; was elected captain in 1862; and lost a leg in front of Richmond. In 1863 he was elected to the confederate house of representatives; and continued in that office during its existence. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits and cotton planting. He was a representative from Georgia to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth congresses as a democrat.

SMITH, WILLIAM FARRALL, soldier, legislator, was born June 26, 1845, near Liverpool, England. In 1850 he came with his parents to the United States; lived five years near Cincinnati, Ohio; and in 1886 moved to Audubon county, Iowa. He served four years in the civil war; as also did two of his brothers. In 1866 he went to Colorado; and in 1882 settled in Wyoming. He has always taken an active part in politics; and in 1900 was elected a member of the sixth Wyoming legislature. He resides in Farrall, Wyo.

SMITH, WILLIAM FARRAR, soldier, author, was born Feb. 17, 1824, in St. Albans, Vt. He was a brevet major-general in the United States army; and resigned in 1867. He is the author of *From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler*; and several other works.

SMITH, WILLIAM G., lawyer, jurist, was born Sept. 6, 1816, in West Haven, Vt. For many years he was states attorney of Du Page county, Ill.; and built up a large law practice at Wheaton. He has been justice of the peace; and filled numerous other positions of trust and honor.

SMITH, WILLIAM H., lawyer, jurist, state legislator, governor, was born April 9, 1826, in Georgia. He moved to Alabama; and was twice elected to the legislature. He was a presidential elector in 1856; and was appointed a circuit judge of the state. He was governor of Alabama in 1868-70.

SMITH, WILLIAM J., soldier, agriculturist, state senator, congressman, was born Sept. 24, 1823, in Birmingham, England. He devoted himself to agricultural pursuits; and during the civil war was persecuted and arrested on account of his devotion to the union cause. He enlisted in the volunteer army as a private; and rose to the rank of brevet brigadier-general. He was a member of the convention to reorganize the state government in Tennessee; was subsequently elected to the state legislature; and in 1867 was elected to the state senate. He was a representative from Tennessee to the forty-first congress.

SMITH, WILLIAM JOHN, manufacturer, inventor, was born March 28, 1870, in Wexford, Mich. He is a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber at Detroit, Ore. He is the discoverer and owner of the Gold Standard and Golden Eagle Gold Mines, a part of the Green Horn mines. He is the inventor and patentee of the Twentieth Century Mortises, a machine now in extensive use.

SMITH, WILLIAM LOUGHTON, diplomat, congressman, author, was born in 1758 in Charleston, S. C. He was a representative in congress from South Carolina in 1789-97; and resigned in 1797 to become minister to Portugal; and was minister to Spain in 1800-01. He was the author of *Speeches: Comparative View of the Constitutions of the States, and American Arguments for British Rights*. He died in 1812 in Charleston, S. C.

SMITH, WILLIAM NATHAN HARRELL, lawyer, state senator, congressman, was born Sept. 24, 1812, in Murfreesborough, N. C. In 1840 he was elected a member of the state house of commons; and in 1848 was elected to the state senate. He was solicitor of the first judicial district for eight years. In 1858 he was again elected to the house of commons, but resigned his seat; and was elected a representative

from North Carolina to the thirty-sixth congress. He took part in the civil war as a member of the so-called confederate congress; and was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and the New York convention of 1868. He died Nov. 14, 1889, in Raleigh, N. C.

SMITH, WILLIAM RUSSELL, lawyer, congressman, author, was born Aug. 8, 1813, in Tuscaloosa, Ala. He is a lawyer of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and was a congressman in 1851-55; and during that period sat in the confederate congress. He is the author of *The Alabama Justice*; *The Uses of Solitude*, a poem; *As It Is*, a novel; and *Condensed Alabama Reports*. He died Feb. 26, 1896.

SMITH, WILLIAM SOOY, civil engineer, was born July 22, 1830, in Tarlton, Ohio. In 1853 he graduated from the United States Military academy. In 1857 he made the first surveys for the international bridge across Niagara river; and constructed an iron bridge across Savannah river. He was active in the civil war; and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1862. He has built numerous steel bridges; has served on numerous engineering expeditions; and in 1880 was president of the civil engineers club of the northwest.

SMITH, WILLIAM STEPHENS, soldier, lawyer, congressman, was born in 1755 in New York city. He was aid to General Sullivan in 1776; was lieutenant-colonel of the thirteenth Massachusetts regiment in 1778-79; and was several times wounded. He was then, for a short time, attached to the staff of Steuben, but left in 1781 to become aid to Washington. He was secretary of legation, under John Adams in England in 1785; was surveyor of the port of New York; and served three years as a member of the New York assembly. He was president of the New York Cincinnati society in 1804. He was a representative in congress in 1813-16. He died June 10, 1816, in Lebanon, N. Y.

SMITH, WILLIAM YEARLY, educator, lawyer, jurist, was born Jan. 16, 1855, in Johnson county, Ill. For several years he was county superintendent of schools; and attained a successful law practice in his native county at Vienna. He has filled with distinction the office of county judge; has been master in chancery; and filled various other offices of trust and honor.

SMITH, WILMOT M., lawyer, jurist, was born in 1852 in Suffolk county, N. Y. Since 1879 he has practiced law and has attained prominence at the bar at New York. In 1885-

91 he was district attorney of Suffolk county; and in 1892-96 was county judge of Suffolk county, N. Y. Since 1896 he has been justice of the supreme court of the state of New York.

SMITH, WORTHINGTON C., merchant, state senator, congressman, was born April 23, 1823, in St. Albans, Vt. He became an iron merchant and manufacturer. In 1863 he was chosen to the legislature of the state; and in 1864-65 was elected to the state senate, officiating during the last session as president of the senate. He was a representative from Vermont to the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second congresses as a republican.

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 face 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 Jenning, 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 Bidduiph, 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*. *Vandervelde* 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*.

MILESIAN 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.

SURNAMENES 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.

SURNAMENES 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 sobriquets, 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, Heele, 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 Fogg; 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, Peace, 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'Candish 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 prænomenia; 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 decendants 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.

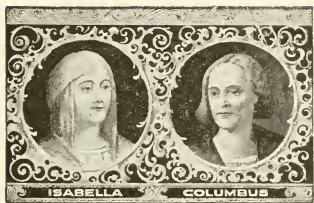
It took primitive man four thousand years to learn how to make a hole in a stone, insert a stick in it, and use it for a weapon. Then he became master of the forest, with power readily to provide himself with meat-food. From fisherman and hunter man developed into a herder of flocks, a tiller of the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



COLUMBUS DESCRIBING THIRD VOYAGE

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 Gyrton 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 xxiiiij 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 repellent 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

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

- 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: Lame.
 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.
 Elphalet: 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.
 Linaus: 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.
 Marcus: Same as Marcus.
 Marcus or Mark: A hammer, otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
 Marmaduke: 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 Orabilia, 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 Elmor: 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 Marcus.
- 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.
- Phyllis, 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 blooming rose. Theodora: Feminine of Theodore.
 Rosalind: Beautiful as a rose. Theodosia: The gift of God.
 Rosamond: Horse protection; or famous protection. Theresa: Carrying ears of corn.
 Roxana: Dawn of day. Thomasa, or Thomasine: Feminine of Thomas.
 Ruth: Beauty. Tryphena: Delicate; luxurious.
 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 princess. Valeria: Feminine of Valerius.
 Selina: Parsley; otherwise moon. Victoria: Victory, or feminine of Victor.
 Serina: Feminine of Serenus, or 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 lily.

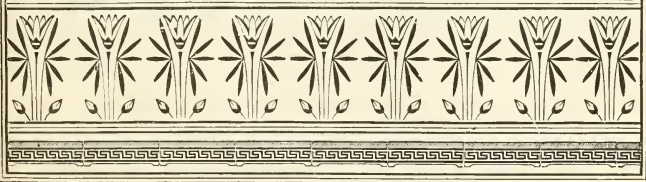


Family Records

Family Records
OF

Paternal - Maternal
SIDES.

Seven
Generations
Given.





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:

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:*

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 :

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:*

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:*



