A SUMMARY OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE

NICHOLSON

AND

S'TOWERS

FAMILIES OF THE SOUTH, WITH THEIR

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES

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There has been prepared by John Bradford Nicholson, 182 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York (telephone MAin 4-4211) an article containing the results of many years of research in the genealogy and history of the NICHOLSON AND STOWERS families. It is hoped to make this article complete in the near future, and a supplement is planned, to be published in August 1937, or previously. All persons interested in this subject are requested to co-operate with the author, both now and in the future, and all information sent him will be incorporated in future supplements.

Anyone observing errors or omissions, or able to supply other details, is requested to give the following facts as much as possible. However if there be any of this which is not now available, please forward all which you may have, and further research may locate the rest. In all cases it is important, if possible, to have the full names of all persons; their places and dates of births and deaths; the full names of persons married to them, and the names of all children, as well as information to show the relationship to someone mentioned in the article. If the following details are known, they also are requested: nicknames, if any, and reasons therefor; permanent address; education, college attended and degrees obtained; occupations followed; other pertinent facts as to the life, including an account of travel in foreign countries, if any; details as to service in military or naval branches, with names of regiments, divisions or ships in which the person served.

Anyone not related, so far as he knows, to any person mentioned in this article, and wishing to know something as to hisorigin, is requested to inform the author of all pertinent facts, whereupon an estimate as to the expense of gathering such information will be given. Such a person should give me the full name, date and place of birth, tradition accepted as to his origin, and the names and dates of such ancestors as he knows.

The prices of the article and supplements are as follows: for either the original or the first supplement, \$3; for the two if purchased in advance, \$5; for the two if purchased after the publishing of the first supplement, \$5.50. If purchased in quantities of three to nine each, the original or the first supplement will be \$2.50 each; in quantities of ten or more, \$2 each. For any assistance given the author in preparing the article or the supplement, a credit of fifty cents will be given.

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It is greatly regretted that this article is not complete as now written, but there seems to be no help for this. Future supplements will, it is hoped, repair all omissions, and by means of alphabetical listsit should always be possible to place each item in its proper location.

The compilation of an article of this nature entails an amount of work, research and testing which would seem impossible to anyone who has not undertaken such a task. There are numerous theories which have to be run down, often to be disproven; others lead the researcher nowhere. It is an unfortunate characteristic of human beingsto accept things without sufficient proof, or even with no proof at all, and to assume links which do not really exist. In the text below will be found an account of the supposed connections of ourselves with Sir Francis Nicholson, and how it took much research to disprove this.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE ARTICLE.

It is recommended that this article be read first just as written so that the reader will become familiar with the system in use. On the next page will be found a complete alphabetical list of all persons mentioned in the text, followed by a number, which is that of the page on which each person is mentioned. Where several numbers follow a name, it means that that person is mentioned on more than one page. In general the lower number: deal with events preceding those indicated by higher numbers.

Any person will find his own name easily enough. By then looking back to the first names entirely capitalized preceding his own, each person will then find his parents or grand-parents. By lookingup each of hisparents and grand-parents, and continuing this process as far back as it will be, he can then ascertain all his ancestors, and all their lateral descendants. At the end of the article will be found an alphabetical list of all names with their histories and derivations. In some cases the derivation is not known, and not easily ascertainable, and a special list of such names is found along with the other list. There is also a list of the sources of the names, with all under such source. It will be noted that the names in this article are Norman, French, Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Hebrew, and Keltic in origin.

It isperhaps natural for a person to be somewhat annoyed at the overthrow of a pet theory of his. In answer to this theonly thing which one can say is the proper thing--we are interested in the truth, and nothing else. Where a theory has arisen innocently no one should be annoyed or angry that it is overthrown; surely a person would rather know for sure that what he believes is true than to feel that the theory is based on somewhat flimsy or even inadequate evidence.

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The rules of evidence as used by a historian are not quite the same as those in law. When three persons say one thing, and one other says the opposite, other things being equal, the testimony of three is superior to that of one. But when what the three persons say is simply a repetition of what one person said previously then their combined testimony is worth that of the original person only. This is a recognized rule in literary criticism:- one old document of authentic origin is worth a thousand which are copies of a later version of the same document. --3--

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILY NAMES MENTIONED. Almon..page 10 Bill. 12 Bossuet. 18 Brown. 13 and 14 Chitwood. 12 Cooper. 18 Cox 17 Crump 17 Douglas 9 Edwards 17 Fesler 14 Frierson 15 Hall. 15 Hammond 18 Houts 10 Johnson 10 Jones. two families. 10 and 13 Killian 12 Lacey 15 Larmer 11 Letson 10 Lewis 6 Macbride 13 McClendon 10 MacLeod. 6 and 7 MacNicoll 6, 7 and 8 Majors. 11, 12 and 15 Moore 11 Nicholson. see next page 0'Connor 14 Pendleton. 18 Perry 18 Renfro 13 Roberts 10 Roden 17 St. John 7 Schultz 13. Scott 17 Seaforth, Earl of 7 Shepard 18 Shull 11

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Slaton 12
Small. 10 and 11
Smith 15
Sollenberger 14
Somerville 14
Stowers. see next page
Temple 8
Turnipseed. 10 and 15
Waddell. 9
Walker 15
Weller 18
Winston 15
Wise 14
Wofford 11
Woodliff 14
Wright 12
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NICHOLSONS. Alfred Osborne Pope 6 Alfred 0. 11 Andrew S. 6 Ann 11 Andrew 7 Annie Beatrice 14 and 12 Augustus. 8 Arthur Byron. 12 Bradford. 14 Bradford Harrison. 10, 11 Betty. 11 Bruce. 14 Caroline Josephine 10 and 15 Cecil Lothian 6 Charles Archibald. 6 Charles 6 Charles Chester. 12 and 14 Claude E. 11 David 8 Douglas Romilly 6 Edmund. 6 Edmund P. 10 and 11 Eliza JaneeP.H. 6 Francis 6 and 7 Fred W. 15 Hannah. 6 Harold E. 11 Harriet 10 and 11 Hattie Brown 13 Hattie Faneil. 13 and 12 Hugh Gideon. 6 Henry Hudson. 8 John. 6, 8, Isaac Lea. 8 James 0. 15 James Wm.Augustus 8 James. 6. two persons others on 8 John Bradford. 13 John C. 6 John Norris 6 Lala Pauline 12 and 13

Lemuel Madison 8 and following L.C.W.Scott 10 and 15 Lemuel Majors. 12 Lothian 6 Lois Margaret. 8 Martha America. 10 Margaret Lile. 11 Mary Aleyn 13 Mary Lile. 11 Mary Victoria 10 and 15 Mary Viola. 12 Meredith 8 0. Clayton Perry 10 and 11 Oscar 11 P. Walker 10 and 15 Robert. 7. two persons Rufus. 15 Semuel128 and 8. two persons Thomas 8 Vivian Lamont. 12 and 14 Walter 15 WilliamCarmichael 8 William Gustavus 6 William Hopkins 8 William Jones. 8 William R. 6 William Thomas 6 Wright. 8 and 15

STOWERS

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Benjamin Franklin 17 and 18; another of same name, 18
Calvin. 17
Charles. 17. two persons
Charles Elias 18
Dorothy. 18
Dovis June. 18, 12 and 14
Fielding 17
Harriet Gaulbert. 18
John. two persons. 17
Kathleen. 17 and 18
Lala. 17 and 18
Maxwell Frederick. 17 and 18. another of same name 18
Nicholas. 17
William Frederick 17
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There has been a good deal of discussion as to the origin and meaning of this name. The commonly accepted derivation is from the Anglo-Saxon baptismal name Nicholas, which is Greek and means 'victory of the people.' This can however be shown to be erroneous.

A common given name among the Normans was Nicole, which is still common in France. This is derived from the name Lincoln, the change from 1 to n, and vice-versa being one which occurs often. Thus we find chimney often called chimbley, and where 1 and n occur near each other, they can easily be confused. (thus note how Holland Tunnel when rapidly pronounced is greatly changed) Lincoln has elementsfrom two groups of the Indo-European family of languages:- Lynn is the Keltic stem for a deep dark pool, which appears in Dublin ('black pool') and Colonia is Latin for a colony of Roman citizens. Lincolonia was one of the leading Roman cities of England. Personal names of geographical origin are numerous, among them being Dixie, America, etc.

The Scandinavians had and have a most interesting custom. All children of a man bear his given name with -son or -sen added. Thus John Davidson's children are all named Johnson, and Will Johnson's children are all named Wilson. Among the persons described in this article Pearson, Johnson and Harrison come under this system. Hence a person named Nicole would have his children named Nicolson. There are numerous variants; the commonest form is Nicholson, of which the New York City telephone directory has half a column, and the British peerage has at least a dozen. The next commonest form is Nicolson, appearing once in the British knightage. Other forms are Nickleson, Nicollson, MacNicoll, MacNicol, etc.

A well-known law of Romance philology may be cited as a simple proof of the above. A word of three or more syllables having the accent on the first in Latin or Greek will become shorter by dropping the unaccented middle syllable; so parabola, accented on the ra, becomes parable in Romance. It seldom or never occurs that the final syllable is lost; Nicholas-son would become Nicklasson, not Nickelson, and from Scotch sources we know that the form is MacNicoll or Nicholson.

The assertion that all Nicholsons were anciently related is one which cannot easily be refuted, altho from the above one would be ready to believe the opposite. Nicholas was a common given name (thus the earliest Stowers in this country of whom we have record was named Nicholas, and Nicole was even more common; and as it is almost certain that Johnsons are not related, it is likely that Nicholsons are not necessarilly so. However it is easily proven from the old chess problem that probably all persons of the same race are related. Thus two to the 64th power is 18,446,744,073,709,551,616, which is so large that if one unit were placed on each mile in a straight line it would take about three million years for a ray of light to traverse the line. Now if we count four generations to a century, thiswould be sixteen centuries, so that a person living in the year 1936 would have in theory over eighteen quintillion ancestors in 336. The entire population of the world today is about two billions, and the population of all Europe in 336 could not have been much over two hundred million. From this we know beyond any question that there has been a vast amount of intermarriage of cousins and other relations, which is well known from such facts as that Henry VIII and all his six wives were descendants of Edward I. Even allowing for this however it seems incredible that each of us today is not a descendant of every person living at that time.

There have been at least two baronets of this name. Sir Charles Archibald Nicholson was second baronet of Luddenham, his father Sir Charles having come from New South Wales in Australia; and Sir John Norris Nicholson was second baronet of Harrington Gardens. Both these lines have died out in the direct lines. The first baron of this name was General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., whose two sons were Major General Sir Cecil Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., and Rear Admiral Sir Douglas Romilly Nicholson, K.C.V.O. At least four other Nicholsons have been recently or still are simple knights. Field Marshal Sir William Gustavus Nicholson, G.C.B., was created first baron in 1912, but died without heirs in 1918; he was born in 1845. The Hon. Mary Romilly was his daughter and she married General Sir Lothian Nicholson, as mentioned above.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century some Nicholson whose given name is not known moved from County Cumberland in England to County Down in Northern Ireland; he was probably an ancestor of the General John Nicholson who fell at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and whose name of Nikal-Sain is still traditional in India. Another famous man of the name was Sir Charles Nicholson (1808-1903) who was born in Yorkshire, England, and was educated in Edinburgh for medicine; he then went to New South Wales and practised, then was provostand chancellor of the University of Sydney from 1854 to 1862. He returned to England and died there. Another Nicholson about 1914 was Mayor of Durban.

The Nicholsons of America have been numerous, and many of them famous. A John C. Nicholson was in the State Legislature of Alabama in 1878; Rev. William R. Nicholson was a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Andrew S. Nicholson of Middlesex County, Virginia, was a register in chancery in Alabama previous to 1890. Alfred Osborne Pope Nicholson 1808-76 was a senator and jurist of Tennessee, and editor of the 'Columbia Mercury. Eliza Jane P.H.Nicholson 1849-96 was a poetess and newspaper owner of Mississippi.

Many others have been famous in naval and military service, both before and after the Revolution, as well as in it. John Nicholson is referred to the in the first volume of 'The life of George Washington' by Washington Irving as an interpreter to George Washington when the latter was making a tour in what is now Western Pennsylvania. Edmund Nicholson settled in Marblehead, Mass., about 1650; one of his descendants was Timothy Nicholson, 1828-1924, a Quaker humanitarian born in Belvedere, N.C., who became a famous book-dealer and printer in A James Nicholson who was born in 1737 in Maryland was St. Louis. grandson of a man from Berwick-upon-Tweed in England; he fought in the Revolution, and a daughter of his, named Hannah, married Albert Gallatin A James Nicholson came from Scotland to this country in 1746, and a descendant of his named Hugh Gideon was born in Oakville, N.C., and then settled in Marylandnear the Virginia border. His daughter married Francis Scott Key who composed our national anthem. William Thomas Nicholson 1834-93 was an inventor and manufacturer, who spent all his life in Rhode Island.

Without doubt the most famous person in history to bear the name of Nicholson was Sir Francis, whose connections are somewhat few, altho many have tried to join them. He was of remote Scotch origin, a fact which has some wide ramifications. In Argylishire, Scotland, are many MacNicols; in Northern Scotland Nicholson and Nicolson is a common name. They were numerous in Skye at an early period, and that is regarded as the headquarters of the sept (a sept is a division of a clan) The MacLeod clan (the name means 'son of the wounder') has two branches one in Harris and the other in Lewis. To indicate the necessity for caution in all work of this kind, it may be pointed out that my grandfather was named Harrison, but to attempt from this to draw the deduction that he belonged to the stock of Harris would be ridiculous; he was named probably for President Harrison. The Lewis branch, to which Sir Francis belonged, isheaded today by the Earl of Seaforth, whose badge is the red whortleberry. The motto of the sept is Luceo non uro, and the tartan has a vast amount of yellow, with bars and lines of dark gray. The motto of the MacNicolls is Generositate ('by nobility') and the juniper is their badge. Thecoat-of-arms has three red martlets on a yellow chief, with a purple helmet above; the background is blue, and there are two orange eagles, one on each side. A Danish knight from Skye, Sir Andrew Nicholson, commanded one of Haco's ships at the battle of Largs in 1263; his family held the peninsula of Trotnerish and there is record of one hundred chiefs who held the office in succession.

About 1655 a Robert Nicholson came to Charles City County in Virginia and was granted five hundred acres of land. A descendant of his was Robert Nicholson of London, who made his will in November 10th 1651. His eldest son was

SIR FRANCIS NICHOLSON.

at least according to his will. There is considerable doubt as to the father of Sir Francis; one theory widely current in Alabama is that he was the illegitimate son of King George II, which is easily refuted by reference to the dates. Sir Francis was born in 1655 and George II reigned many years after 1714, in which year the Hanoverian dynasty of England began. Another theory is that Sir Francis was the natural son of Lord St. John, the sixth Marquis of Winchester, and that Sir Francis took as his family name that of his mother. Considering that he had the confidence of Queen Anne, this would appear to somewhat militate against the illegitimate phase of his birth, but it might be well to remark on the pages in Zweig's 'Mary Queen of Scotland and the Isles' where he observes that the illegitimate children of great men of the past have often been in every legitimate children, but that the bar sinister way superior to the always kept them from the highest greatness.

Whatever his origin, Sir Francis had a most distinguished career. He was born November 12th 1655, served in the armies of Charles II, and was commissioned ensign on January 9th 1678. He served in Tangier 1680 to 1685, then returned to England and was made a captain. He commanded two companies of soldiers who were sent to assist Governor Andros. On August 23rd 1688 he was added to the Council of the Dominions, and took some part in the spiriting away of the charter of Connecticut. On August 20th 1688 he was made Lieutenant Governor of New England at a salary of eight hundred pounds a year. During his career he fought against pirates, but on May 30th 1689 was deposed in New York (with which New England was then united) by a rebellion. Leisler, theleader of this rebellion, was hanged in 1691. On November 14th 1689 Francis was made Governor of Virginia, and then a councilor of Queen Anne who greatly liked him. He was governor of Virginia for two terms, from 1690 to 1692 and from 1699 to 1705, and was then commander of the forces which captured Fort Royal on October 2nd 1710. He was governor of Maryland from 1694 to 1699, during the interval between his two terms in Virginia. He was governor of Nova Scotia from October 12th 1712 to August 1717, knighted in 1720, and governor of South Carolina from 1721 to 1725. In the latter year he returned to England and was made a Lieutenant General. He was the author of a project to unite the colonies against the French; wrote two books and founded William and Mary College. He died in London March 5th 1728.

The original coat-of-arms of the Nicholsonsept was: erminois ona pale, sable, three martlets, or. The original crest was: a demilion, issuing from a triple turreted castle, all proper. The motto was Generositate, which is the principal proof that this was a Scotch and not an English family. Sir Francis Nicholson was given his own motto; Deus mihi sol (God is my guide), and his own coat-of-arms: azure on a chevron argent, four suns splendant proper, a cathedral gules. His special crest was:-

a demi-man, habited in a close coat, azure, the buttons and cuffs of the sleeves turned up, or; his face and hands proper, armed with a headpiece and gorget, argent; the beaver open, holding in the dexter hand a sword, erect, proper, hilt and pommel of the second, and in the sinister hand a Bible open, clasps, argent.

Sir Francis Nicholson left no descendants, so that his special heraldic achievement is no longer in use. He had a nephew John who had two sons (Samuel and James) both of whom served with distinction during the Revolution. Samuel died a senior officer after marrying a niece of Sir John Temple. James resigned after the war and settled in New York. Another brother John died in 1779 after having been a captain in the navy. John's son William Carmichael, born in Maryland in 1830 died in Philadelphia July 25th 1872 after serving in the Civil War on the Federal side.

It is believed that a lateral branch of this line included Major General Augustus Nicholson, whose son became a commodore in the navy. The son of the latter was William Jones Nicholson 1856-1931 who was born in Washington, D.C., was thefirst quartermaster of the United States Marine Corps, and was appointed to the 7th United States Cavalry Regiment by Grant after itsmassacre under Custer. William Jones served with distinction in the army, commanding the 157th bridge of the 79th division in the World War.

We now have ample data for rejecting the theory that Sir Francis Nicholson was the ancestor of the line of North Alabama. First of all, his line has been traced, and the members are known; secondly the names of his relatives are not known in North Alabama (thus my name, John, does not come from the Nicholsons but from the Stowers) Lastly there is ample reason to believe that our line is from another source.

Abfew other Nicholsons of fame are: Meredith, novelist, born in 1866; Louise Margaret, the singer, born in Pennsylvania, in 1872, with the stage name of Louise Nikita; Henry Hudson, of Wisconsin, born in 1850 engineer; Isaac Lea, Maryland, Episcopal bishop, 1844-1906; James William Augustus, naval officer 1821-1887; and Thomas of Ontario, born 1862, bishop and educator.

Many of the Nicholsons of England have the following heraldic achievement:-

arms:- azure, two bars ermine, in a chief, three suns, or. crest:- out of a ducal coronet, gules, a lion's head ermine. motto. Per castra ad astra. (thru war to the stars??)

Another important person was William Hopkins Nicholson, who was a descendant of Samuel, of a line of Nicholsons who came from Orston, Nottingham, England; as Quakersthey had undergone persecution s in Yorkshire. We are now ready to tackle the Nicholsons of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arwansas, Louisiana and Texas. Persistent tradition has it that three brothers came from England and two of them settled in South Carolina; the third settled in the North, part of the tradition being that it was in New York State, and that a descendant of his became one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the state. Search thru the records has not confirmed this.

One of the brothers was named David. Another was Wright Nicholson, who was born in 1740, and settled in Edgefield County, South Carolina. He served in the American army in the Revolution, became a lieutenant, and died in 1807. In 1764 he married Mary Douglas.

It is believed that his brother David was the ancestor of a Dr. John Nicholson, who was living in Pleasentberg before it was merged with Greenville, South Carolina. Thisis and was quite a Masonic center, and several important early lodges were held there.

It is also believed that this Doctor John Nicholson had two sons, one of whom moved into Mississippi, where some of his descendants still live. The other son was Lemuel Madison Nicholson, with whom we reach solid ground.

LEMUEL MADISON NICHOLSON.

Is believed to have been born in or about 1800 in South Carolina, and according to tradition came into Alabama to fight Indians. In this connection we may observe that all thru the area we are now discussing (South Carolina, George and Alabama) there were three principal tribes the Creeks, the Choctaws and the Cherokees, the two former of whom spoke similar languages. The latter two were closely allied for so long that many words have been shifted, among them Tallulah which does not mean anything in Cherokee but does mean 'bell' in Choctaw.

Lemuel settled in the general area of what is now Collinsville. His particular home was called Van Buren, but another village in that area is called Big Will's Valley. A very early lodge of Alabama was Van Buren, of which Lemuel is said to have been a charter member. Lemuel was a wealthy planter owning many slaves,

He married Mary Bender Waddell, usually called Polly. She was born about 1816 in South Carolina. Soon after their marriage they moved to Van Buren, Ala., where they helped to oraganize the first Methodist Episcopal Church in that section. It has been stated that Lemuel was a charter member of a lodge. The only one it could have been was De Kalb, #116, at Lebanon; the lodge Van Buren is numbered 355, which shows that it was rather late. It can confidently be asserted that Van Buren lodge was organized somewhat late in Alabama's history, certainly not much before the Civil War.

There is much in the life of Lemuel which is not entirely satisfactory. The date of his death is doubtful; one person says 1858, another 1853, but I am confident from Grand Lodge records that neither date is true, and am inclined to believe that he died shortly after the beginning of the Civil War. George A. Turnipseed was a member of Friendship Lodge,#172, and died in 1853. This lodge was military, held in the First Battalion of Volunteers in 1847, during the War with Mexico. DeKalb lodge at Lebanon is #116, and Van Buren, which is #355, is at Collinsville. It is from these factsthat I feel sure that Lemuel Nicholson died after 1860; all the records of the Grand Lodge have been searched from 1850 to 1860, and he is not mentioned in any; the GrandLodge each year published a list of all Masons who died in the past year. Lemuel was a charter member of Van Buren Lodge.

The children of Lemuel Madison Nicholson and Mary Bender Waddell were, in the order of their birth: Martha America, Harriet C., Doctor Edmund P., O. Clayton Perry, Bradford Harrison, Lemuel C. W. Scott, Mary Victoria, P. Walker, and Caroline Josephine.

MARTHA AMERICA NICHOLSON

was the first child, and was born November 23rd 1834. She married Henry Small, who was born in South Carolina January 19th 1833. Their daughter was Fannie, born February 23rd 1867, in Big Will's Valley, Alabama, two years after the end of the Civil War. Fannie married Charles Pearson Johnson, who was born in Bowden, Alabama, August 18th 1866, and died in Collinsville, November 21st 1913, a few months before the outbreak of the World War. They lived in Bainbridge, Ga., a few years, and there two of their children were born, the others all being born in Collinsville, as follows:-

Ruth Russell Johnson, born July 13th 1897, who married Joe R. Roberts, and they have four children:-Sara Lee, born April 17th 1918 Joe, Jr., born June E th 1923 Charles Mae, born August 20th 1924 Earl J., born April 14th 1927

Charles Henry Johnson, born May 29th 1900, in Bainbridge. He married Lois McClendon, and they have one son:-Charles D., born in Birmingham, September 1929

Earl Small Johnson, born March 20th 1903, in Bainbridge. He married Violet Houts, and they have a daughter Violet Louise, born in Demopolis, Alabama, December 1929. This name is interesting as being one of the few in the South with a Greek origin. Demos means 'people' and appears in

- democracy, which means 'rule of the people.' Polis is the word for 'city' as in Annapolis, Kannapolis, etc.
- Frances Evelyn, born May 5th 1905, married Neilmore Letson, and has a son, Walter Neil, born February 9th 1933
- Mary Louise, born January 27th 1908, married Nathaniel Almor, they have a son Robert, born May 3rd 1933
- Lillian Flowers, born February 4th 1910, married Franklin Jones, Junior.

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HARRIET C. NICHOLSON

Was born July 25th, altho the year is somewhat doubtful. It must have been between 1834 and 1838. She married a Mr. Small, and was the mother of Doctor A. B. Small of Dallas, Texas, now deceased. He has one child living in South America.

EDMUND P. NICHOLSON

was born in South Carolina June 5th 1839, and married Mary Larmer whose father Vance C. Larmer came from Washington County, Virginia. in 1819. From this marriage there are four children:-

Oscar T. Nicholson, born Valley Head, Ala., March 9th 1880. He married Mabel, daughter of Fred and Dora Moore of Terrell, Texas, on May 7th 1905, He is President of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Shamrock, Texas, and has two children:-

> Alfred O., born Shamrock, April 29th 1906, and is an examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. He has two chillren: Betty, born May 25th 1901 Ann, born July 3rd 1904, both in Dallas.

Margaret Lile, born Shamrock, May 5th 1909, and married to J.W.Shull, Jr., a merchant of Dallas, Texas.

- Claude E. Nicholson, second son of Edmund P. was born September 20th 1886, and is an auditor in Albuquerque, N.M. He has nine children, whose names and dates will, it is hoped, appear in the Supplement to this article.
- Harold E. Nicholson, born February 7th 1889, now a physician and surgeon at Wheeler, Texas., He has a son, Harold, Jr., a student in A. & M. College.
- Mary Lile, born August 12th 1892, and married to Frank Wofford, a merchant in Shamrock. She has a daughter Guyn, born there.

Oscar T. is a very prominent Mason, and belongs to several shrines, being a high officer in several Masonic bodies. Harold E. has been District Deputy Grand Master for the 98th district several times, and they are both 32* degree Masons, Oscar having also the honorary 33* degree.

EdmundP. Nicholson died in Valley Head, September 29th 1909

O. CLAYTON PERRY NICHOLSON

was born in 1842, the exact date not being certain. It is given variously as January 30th and March 3rd.

BRADFORD HARRISON NICHOLSON

was born May 13th 1844 at Van Buren, near Collinsville. When the Civil War broke out he joined the 3rd Confederate Cavalry Regiment, and served under General Wheeler. He attained the rank of lieutenant. After the war he married Mary Catherine Majors, and went into law and politics. He was in the House of Representatives of Alabama in 1886 and 1887. He too did a certain amount of Masonic work, and died in Attalla, October 28th 1911. --12--There is a good deal known about the Majors family. Mary Catherine was the second child of Samuel Majors and Amanda Melvina Chitwood.

Alexander W. Majors, born in 1798, married Martha Jones Slaton, who was born in 1905. The Slatons of Jacksonville, Texas, are direct descendants of her family. They had nine children of whom Samuel was the eldest.

Matthias Chitwood (both of whose names are unusually interesting, and should be consulted in the list of names at the end) was born in 1799 and married Nancy Wright who was born in 1809. They had eleven children of whom Amanda was the fourth.

Samuel Majors, born about 1825, had eight children of whom Mary Catherine was the second. She was born in 1853, Samuel died in 1883. His wife Amanda died in 1915, but Mary Catherine died 1911 just two months previous to the death of Bradford Harrison Nicholson.

Bradford Harrison Nicholson married Mary Catherine inn1869, and they had seven children, as follows:-

Lemuel Majors. born Sept. 5th 1870, died July 13th 1885 Charles Chester Mary Viola, born June 3rd,1874, died July 13th 1874 Hattie Faniel, Arthur Byron, born Sept. 5th 1878, died August 2nd 1880 Annie Beatrice Vivian Lamont.

Samuel Majors was born in 1822. He owned some land, on which General Sherman put up a tent, and quartered his soldiers. The Majors are both long-lived and prolific; Kate Killian, or Mrs. Bill is now 97 years old (October 22nd 1936) and had nine children, of whom seven are now living; Sam Majors had nine, Walter Majors seven, and John Majors, a jewler in Sweetwater, Texas, has several.

CHARLES CHESTER NICHOLSON

was born in Brinckley, Arkansas, August 2nd 1872. The family moved back to Alabama in Sept. 1873, he attended schools in Collinsville, Fort Payne and Valley Head, and in 1888 went to Oxford College. During 1891 and 1892 he traveled in Texas and Mexico. Began the study of law with his father in 1894 and was admitted to the bar in Gadsden, going into partnership with his father in Attalla. He did work in iron-moulding for some years, and in 1912 moved to Jacksonville, Texas, where he has since been a pharmacist. He has risen high in the Knights of Pythias, and was a member of a committee of the Grand Lodge. On April 14th 1895 he married Davis June Stowers, whose line is described elsewhere in this article. They had four children:-John Bradford, Mary Aleyn, Hattie Brown and Lala Pauline.

John Bradford Nicholson was born Nov. 14th 1897 in Attalla, Ala. Educated in high schools in Marshall and Jacksonville, Texas. in Alexander Collegiate Institute, now Lon Morris College, at the latter place. Entered the American Consular Service in 1915 and spent four years in China, two each in Peking and Changsha. Got his A.B. degree from Columbia College in 1924, and his A.M. from Columbia University in 1927. Has lectured extensively for the Grand Lodge of New York, and for the Board of Education of New York City; has also published over two hundred articles on various subjects. Has taught in several schools, and is now Registrar of the School of Mechanical Optics in Brooklyn, N. Y., with home address at 217 east 182nd street, Bronx, N. Y. Has written and published a History of Optics.

On August 26th 1935 married Loretta Veronica Macbride, whose first name is interesting. The home of Mary and Joseph was brought to Ancona, Italy, and deposited in a laurel grove, the Latin for which is Lauretum. The shrine which grew up there was called Loretto, and another even more famous in France has that name. Loretta then is the feminine form of the name, and is one more instance of a geographical name for girls. Loretta Veronica is the daughter of a ship captain of New York; she was born in Brooklyn, and has living today one sister and two brothers, the youngest of whom married Lillian Martin, and has two children:- Lillian and William, Jr. Loretta was educated in the Colle ge of Mount St. Vincent, is a marvelous musician and singer, and has done quite a bit of library work. She was born May 3rd 1897.

- Mary Aleyn Nicholson was born and died in 1899; in Attalla. born July 10th and died Sept. 10th
- Hattie Brown Nicholson, born in Colorado, Texas, May 12th 1902, was educated in music for piano and organ. She has taught school many years; and married Carl Schultz, of a Danish family of Granbury, Texas. They have one daughter, Margaret Carol, born February 3rd 1932 in Jacksonville.
- Lala Pauline Nicholson, born Marshall, Texas, June 1st 1908; educated at Lon Morris; married in 1927 to James Terence Renfro, of Hillsboro, Texas, and has two sons:-William Charles, born Hillsboro, Jan. 16th 1930 Robert Terry, born Jacksonville June 30th 1931

HATTIE FANEIL NICHOLSON.

was born September 10th 1876, and on May 2nd 1897 married James Richard Brown, who was born in Talladega, Alabama, on June 13th 1856. He became a wealthy ship-owner, having lines on the Coosa river. James Richard died in Attalla on August 14 th 1917, and his wife died in Attalla June 13th 1923. They had two children, Vivian Mae, and James Ralph.

Vivian Mae Brown was born May 6th 1898 in Attalla, and attended Randolph Macon College for Women in Lynchburg, Va. She is teaching in the Emma Samson High School in Gadsden. She married Clarence Foster Jones on April 2nd 1919; he was born in Blocton, Ala., on April 16th 1893. Clarence was with the A.G.S.RR from 1910 to 1920, a year as signal helper, two years as signal repairman and two years as signal maintainer; then two years as signal foreman and three years assistant superintendent of signals. In 1920 he bought the Attalla Supply Co., where he is now owner and manager. They have one daughter, Martha Lou, born April 29th 1921 in Attalla. James Ralph Brown was born on October 22nd 1901 in Attalla, and played quite a bit of football in the Etowah County High School team. He was educated further in Howard College at Birmingham, and played tackle on its team. He owns a service station in Attalla. On Dec. 17th 1924 he married Willie Kate Wise (Willie is short for Wilhelmina, the feminine of William) who has a daughter, Lawrence Elaine by a previous marriage, born Hokes Bluff, Alabama, May 8th 1918. They have two children: Kathryn Mae, born October 26th 1925, and Harriet Wise, born Sept. 27th 1928.

ANNIE BEATRICE NICHOLSON

was born in Attalla, Alabama, October 31st 1884, and married Edgar Guy Woodliff, who was born in Gadsden, September 6th 1884; they were married January 6th 1904. He owned a furniture store there. He died July 1924, and she died in August of the same year in an auto accident. They had four children, as follows:-

- Mary Chester, born Attalla, January 15th 1905; married a Mr. Somerville, and teaches in Birmingham.
- Vivian Louise, born Attalla, January 27th 1907; married a Mr. Fesler, and has a son, William Louis Stoesser.
- Edgar Guy Woodliff, Jr., born Gadsden, November 22nd 1908. He is married and has a son of the same name.
- Hattie Mildred, born in Gadsden, September 12th 1910; she married a Mr. Sollenberger, and has a son, Robert.

Several of these names have given considerable trouble, and I am not sure of their meanings. Sollenberger appears to be German, and its most likely meaning is 'person from a mountain where there are many soldiers.' Fesler may mean 'person who makes secure.' There will be found alist of names of which the derivation is not sure.

VIVIAN LAMONT NICHOLSON

was born in Collinsville November 1st 1887, and was educated in business schools. He went to New Orleans and rose to be press agent for the Tulane and Crescent Theaters there. In or about 1916 he entered the American Consular Service, being sent to Buenos Aires. He resigned, and began a candy manufacturing business, installing a chain of restaurants there. He married Mary Veronica O'Connor, who was born in Middletown, N.Y., and they were married July 15th 1922. They have three sons, all born in Buenos Aires, but in different districts. Bradford was born in Centro on August 27th 1923; Bruce in Palermo July 2nd 1925, and Scott in Belgrano on March 16th 1927. Bruce and Scott at the ages of nine and seven respectively made a world's record for long distance air flight, flying from Buenos Aires to El Paso, Texas, over eight thousand miles, flyingover ten countries, and changing planes each day for eight days, lying over one day in Panama for a connecting line.

--15---LEMUEL C. W. SCOTT NICHOLSON

was born February 4th 1846, and is the father of Mary Louise.who now lives in Collinsville. He was the sixth child of Lemuel Madison Nicholson and Mary Bender Waddell.

MARY VICTORIA NICHOLSON was born January 23rd 1848. She was the seventh child.

P. WALKER NICHOLSON

was born November 22nd 1852. Eighth child of Lemuel Nicholson The P. is for Percy, short for Percival, Keltic for companion of the chalice CAROLINE JOSEPHINE NICHOLSON was born April 15th 1855, which gives a clue to the latest date for the the life of Lemuel. She is known familiar as Aunt Josie, and was the last child of Lemuel. She married Doctor Hall of Birmingham.

There are a few other persons who belong to the line of Lemuel Nicholson, but about whom my information is inadequate. Thus Mrs. John Smith of Gadsden was Mabel Majors; the father of Mary Catherine Majors fought at Vicksburg and was paroled, but Yankee soldiers disregarded the parole and forced him to watch while they burned his general store to the ground. Rufus Nicholson, a member of Van Buren Lodge, died June 12th 1913 at the age of 79. Jessie Winston, a second cousin of this line, married a Mr. Turnipseed who was superintendent of schools in Valley Head for years, and seems to have been a descendant of the member of the Lodge of Friendship.

Walter Nicholson is a wealthy oil man in Longview, Texas, and is related to a Mrs. Frierson of Shreveport. A dentist living in Wheeler, Texas, is a son of Mrs. Hall. In Terrell there is a cashier of one of the banks, related to a pioneer merchant of Center, Texas, who was a descendant of the Shreveport line, descended from the brother of Lemuel Nicholson. Wright Nicholson, presumably descended from an ancestor of Lemuel, had a descendant James O. who fought in company K of the 3rd Arkansas ^Cavalry in the Civil War.

Fred W. Nicholson is in the wholesale optical business in Columbus, Ohio, where his 'The House of Nicholson' is well known. His father came from England and his mother from Buffalo, New York.

The Laceys of Palestine, Texas, are also related to this line.

The origins and meanings of the following names have not been ascertained to my satisfaction: Bossuet, Fesler, Hammond, Houts, Sollenberger and Welron.

THE STOWERS CLAN.

From here on the story growsmuch simpler. Whereas there are about ten times as many Nicholsons as Stowers, the former wandered all over the British Isles, whereas the latter seemed to have have stayed in one county, or at most in one small area.

Before discussing the name it is important to outline one important series of facts. The Germanic tribes which invaded the Roman Empire were numerous and varied in their languages and customs. At least three took over Great Britain; one of them, the Jutes, have left little mark on history. Virtually one may say that the Saxons, who set up the three important kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex and Essex, with a sub-kingdom in Middlesex, won finally the hegemony of England; but while they held generally only the parts south of the Thames, most of the land north of the Thames, and a good part of Scotland fell to the Angles, who seem to have resembled the Scandinavians, whereas the Saxons were more like the modern Frisians and Dutch. The Angles set up three important and powerful kingdoms, namely, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria. The latter two held the hegemony of England for some time, whereas the only Saxon kingdom which won wide power was Wessex.

The Angles and Saxons did not speak the same language by any means. Large divergences appear, and it is necessary for us to note that fact well, for it has a strong bearing on theorigin of this name.

Five rivers in England have the name Stour, in which the ou is sounded like the ow in now. The stem is wide-spread even beyond England, and both Germany and Italy know it. In Welsh dwr (pronounced door, the oo as in soon) means 'water' and the common Welsh augment ys prefixed to this would make it mean 'big water.' In Sanskrit sthāvirá means 'firm' and some writers have tried to make Stour mean on this analogy 'strong, powerful river.' However the root of this Sanskrit word is STA, to stand, so we have only a coincidence. The Keltic stem IS, which also means 'river' or 'water' and appears in Ex, Esk, Isc, etc. is much more likely to be Gaelic than Welsh; it appears in whiskey, which is simply the Irish uisquebaugh, cognate with aqua vitae, water of life.

The five rivers named Stour all flow in Saxon lands, with the exception of the one in Kent, which is Jutish, and theone in East Anglia, which is our concern. It must be remembered however that both the Keltic races and the names antedated the Romans and therefore the Angles and Saxons, so that this division means little. In Warwick there is a Stourton which is also spelled Stowerton, having this river plus the usual ending -ton, meaning 'town.'

The first person named Stowers to appear in the United States came from Parham in Suffolk, one of the chief counties of East Anglia. Parham is on the line from Wickham to Framlingham, on the river Ore. In Nottinghamshire is a Stourton in the Clay. The name Stowers is in all probability derived from that of the river, with the possibility of a merger with another stem, now to be discussed.

Stow is an Anglian word meaning 'place' and 'market-place.' In the west riding of Lindsey there are both a wapentake and a soke of that name, and in Suffolk a hundred of that name is divided into the parishes of Stowmarket and Stowupland. Under 'Chitwood' will be found an account of a wide-spread tendency to double stems, and combine two words meaning the same thing. From this term Stow might easily come a word Stowers meaning those who dwell in a market-place, or who come from one. This could be combined with the name for the river, especially as we find a Stourton in Stow. Other suggestions as to the name, making it possibly Teutonic, and deriving it from Storrs, are unlikely.

The only coat-of-arms for a Stowers which is recorded is this: a rose, gules, seeded and barbed, proper. This must be somewhat obscure, for it occurs in few books. It would appear that the family then as now was a solid, prosperous, unpretentious clan, law abiding, and not especially caring about fame or a big place in history. In 1628, seven years after the founding of Malden, Mass., Nicholas Stowers was one of the first settlers of Charlestown. Curiously enough Malden, which was the first home of a Stowers in this country, now has none, altho Boston is still their headquarters, the telephone book having something like a score or more of that name. It was in 1634 that Nicholas Stowers joined the first 75 white persons to own land in Malden, main acres.

So far as is known all Stowers now living in the United States are descended from this Nicholas. In any case the links between him and the clan in North Alabama are known, altho it is not necessary here to indicate them. About 1800 a John Stowers was living in North Carolina near the Tennessee border. A son of his named Charles moved from Daugherty, Georgia, to Saline County, Arkansas, while a brother named Fielding moved to Missouri. Charles Stowers had two children at least, one, Charles, living in Arkansas, and having at least two sons, Charles and Calvin. Charles Stowers had another son John born March 30th 1826 in St. Claire County, Alabama. He married Ailse Scott, of Brewsons Bridge, a small station half way between Attalla and Collinsville. John Stowers married twice, one to Nancy Berthena Roden, by whom he had three children, and once to Mary Elizabeth Walker, who was born in Keener, Alabama, February 24th John Stowers served in the 3rd Confederate Cavalry Regiment 1852. during the Civil War, and suffered during Sherman's march. He died about 1880. He and Nancy Roden had three childre:- William Frederick, Dovis June, and Benjamin Franklin.

WILLIAM FREDERICK STOWERS

married Olie Edwards, supposedly of the famous family of Jonathan Edwards, of whom it is the proud boast that never has the family

produced any criminals, insane, morons, or inmates of poorhouses or institutions. She was born October 20th 1868 in Dux Springs, Ala., Olie was the daughter of Jephthah Edwards and Margaret Crump, and was their third child (Bettie Bell, Jeppie Dowdy, Olie, Jesse and Essie Hill) The name Crump is interesting; it seems to be Norse and mean 'crooked' Thisrefers to a bodily characteristic of some ancestor, and not to character; it reminds us that Cameron means 'crooked nose' and that the Cam river at Cambridge has the same stem. It is likely that Campbell also has it.

William Frederick owned many red ore mines in North Alabama, and died December 20th 1920. He and his wife had three children, Lala, Maxwell Frederick and Kathleen. Lala Stowers was born in Keener, Ala., Dec. 7th 1889, and on June 2nd 1910 married William Terry Cooper, an officer of the N&W railroad. He was born in Gadsden, Ala., Oct. 3rd 1885; they lived mostly in North Carolina. They have three children:-

> Margaret Edwards Cooper, born August 2nd 1911 in Attalla; married Charles Kirby Hammond of Birmingham.
> William Terry Cooper, Jr., born Wilmington, N.C., Feb. 9th 1915; married MayBeth Shepard, June 6th 1936; insurace officer Frederick Stowers Cooper, born Wilmington, March 21st 1917

Maxwell Frederick Stowers was born in Attalla, Feb. 4th 1897, and married Leonore Weller, who was born in Gadsden, March 19th 1898. He is an automobile salesman. His two children were born in Gadsden. Harriet Gaulbert, born June 26th 1922

Maxwell Frederick, Jr., born April 17th 1929

Kathleen Stowers was born March 20th 1905 in Attalla; married Charles Welron Shepard, a first cousin of the wife of William Terry Stowers, Jr. He is a member of the firm of C.W.Shepard Cotton Co. and was born in New Orleans, La., in 1901. They have a daughter Jeanne, born June 1926

DOVIS JUNE STOWERS

has been fully described under Charles Chester Nicholson. She was born in Keener June 14th 1872.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STOWERS

married Mary Ezliabeth Cox, who was born near Attalla, Ala., He was born in Keener July 1874, ran a livery stable, and then took up iron ore mines. They had two children (Dorothy and Frank), and he died January 29th 1915.

Franklin's first name is Benjamin, and he was known as Junior. He was born July 1.th 1904, and is atraveling salesman.

Dorothy was born in BirminghamMay 29th 1909, and married J. Luther Perry; they have a daughter Mary Angela, born about 1930.

Charles Elias Stowers was born in 1861 in Mass., married Lillie E. Bossuet, and settled in North Dakota. He was a lawyer, an editor, and lieutenant of Troop H, 3rd Volunteer Cavalry Regiment in the Spanish war. He had six children, was secretary of the Stowers Live Stock Co., and carried on a long research into the history of the Stowers family. He was a descedant of Brian Pendelton, born in England in 1599.

There is a wealthy Stowers in San Antonio; there are a few others of the name scattered around in various parts of the United States, but their headquarters remain in New England.

DERIVATION OF NAMES.

Any name not found in this list will be found in the addenda immediately following, provided that the name appears in some other part of this article.

Aileen. This name appears in both Greek and various Keltic languages, and means 'bright' or 'light' in all of them.

Alexander. Greek for 'helper of men' /Ailsa.possibly a form of Elsie Alfred. Teutonic 'all peace' or 'crafty counselor'

Almon. This may be a Norman form of 'alms' or it may be a corruption of Alleman, the name of an early German tribe, the origin of the

modern French and Spanish word for 'German' Amanda. Latin. 'worthy to be loved'

America. a typical geographical name for girls, similar to Dixie, Lorraine, Virginia, etc. There has long been a comment that the western hemisphere was not named for Columbus, but for an obscure explorer, Amerigo Vespucci. It is the name of a saint also

Angela. Latin for 'angel'

Anna. Hebrew 'grace'

Arthur, Keltic 'high, noble'

Beatrice. Latin. 'making happy''blessed'

Bell. If this is short for Isabel, it means 'oath of God', and is Hebrew; if French, it means 'pretty'; finally it may be local, and is derived from the fact that some one lived near a huge bell

Bender. This may be Scotch, and mean 'between dark (lakes)' being a name in Oban; or it may be occupational

Benjamin. Hebrew 'son of the right hand.' A bit of philological evidence occurs in connection with thisterm. Arabic is related to Hebrew. The southern part of the Arabian peninsula is called From this we deduce that the ancestors of the Arabs the Yemen. came from around Egypt, for only thus could south be to the right. Betty. abbreviation for Elizabeth

Bill. This may be another occupational name, like Baker, Carpenter, etc. The bill was a weapon in the olden days.

Billy. nick-name for William.

Berthena. a variant of Bertha, Teutonic for 'bright'. This stem appears in Robert and many other names.

Bradford. Anglo-Saxon 'broad ford'

Brown. a name of color, similar to White, Black, Roth, etc.

Bruce. This is the French word for 'thicket' or 'brushwood' and

derived from Latin bruscia. Byron. Anglo-Saxon 'tumulus' or 'cowshed.' Calvin. Latin 'bald' This name is for the great French reformer. Carl. Teutonic 'man, manly' This word came, thru Charles the Great, to mean 'king' in many languages; see Carol. Carol. This is a girl'sname. It may be the feminine of Carl, altho Caroline is usually that; it may be the Latin for 'song' Charles. Teutonic 'strong, manly' Chester. Latin 'castle' I have Latinized the name of my father, Charles Chester Nicholson to Rex Lincolonia Castrum. Clarence. Latin 'famous, clear, bright' This is the masculine form of Clara. Claude. Latin 'lame' Clayton. A typical Anglo-Saxon name. -ton means a fortified town; Clay is the name of a person, appearing also in Clayworth Clem. short for Latin Clement, which means the same. Clinton. Anglo-Saxon Clint's foritified city. Cooper. Occupation; a cooper made vessels and tools out of copper.

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Cornelius. Latin 'horn' or possibly 'cornel' a plant and type of wood Cox. Occupational; this was the name of a type of boat. Crump. Norse 'crooked one' Clinton. Danish klint means 'hill' Dowdy. possibly a nickname; this is a personal name in Lincolnshire, derived from the Danish dogod, which means to avail one's self! Earl. This is a title of nobility. Many persons took as their surnames the titles which they used to have in the Mystery Plays, whence we get names such as King, Bishop, Pope, etc. Earl is a mixture of the Danish jarl, and Samon ealdorman 'elder man' Edgar. Teutonic 'rich spear' Edmond and Edmund. Teutonic 'rich protection' Edward. Teutonic 'rich guard' Elaine. Greek 'light' This word is similar to Helen and Aleyn Elizabeth. Hebrew 'God her oath' Essie is short for Esmeralda, Latin for 'emerald' Faneil is supposed to be a corruption of fannycapple, which is a Gaelic term for 'slope of the horses.' Fanny is from Frances, which like Frank means 'free' in Teutonic. Fielding is a typical Saxon word. -ing always means 'people of' just as ap is Welsh, 0 and Mc Irish and Mac Scotch for the same term. Here then it means 'people of the field.' Flowers is another surname derived from occupation or location. Foster is a corrupation of Forrester, occupational name. Franklin is also occupation; Franklins were freemen attached to a manor Frederick is Teutonic for 'abounding in peace' or 'peaceful ruler.' Frierson is of Scandinavian origin, see under Nicholson. Frier is the name of the deity, Friya, which appears in Friday. Gaulbert is a puzzling name. The bert has already been mentioned as Teutonic for 'bright.' Gaul is the Keltic name for themselves; but this is hardly likely to be united to a Saxon word. Wales came to be a Saxon word for 'foreign' but this likewise would hardly be united with a Saxon word for 'bright' Gib was a slang term for a tom-cat, but this is even less likely. Guyn is the usual Keltic term for 'white' which is Blanche in French. Harold is Teutonic for 'champion.' Henry is Teutonic for 'ruler of the home.' The feminine form is Henrietta, corrupted into Harriet and Hattie. James is Hebrew for 'supplanter ' or 'beguiling'; a form of Jacob. Jean, Jeanne and John are Hebrew for 'grace of God.' Anna has

already been shown to mean 'grace.' Jah is the short form

of Jehovah, usually translated as the Lord. Jerry is short for Jeremiah. Hebrew 'exalted by the Lord.' Jessie and Jesse. Hebrew 'the Lord is.' Joel. Hebrew. 'strong willed.' Joseph, Josephine and Joe. Hebrew 'addition.' Killian is Saxon for Cylla's people; or it is Welsh 'forest men.' Larmer is a corruption of French Lorimer 'saddle maker.' Lawrence. Latin 'crowned with laurel' Lemuel is Hebrew 'dedicated to God' or 'created by God.' Lee is the ancient Saxon stem for 'meadow.' Leonora is derived from Eleanor which is Teutonic 'all fruitful.' or it may be the Latin-Greek-Kaltic stem for Bright. Letson. 'son of Letitia.' Lile is a Northumbrian name meaning 'meadow where flax is grown' Lewis. Teutonic 'famous in war''defending people.' Louis is Teutonic for 'famous for holiness' Louise is the feminine of Louis. Luther is Teutonic for 'illustrious warrior' Mabel is Keltic for 'mirth' or Latin for 'lovable.'

Madison is a mixture of the Scandinavian -son and the Irish for 'little dog.' This is probably from the coat-of-arms. Majors may be the plural of Major, which means 'larger' in Latin; or it may be a corrupation of Majoribanks, which is pronounced Marchbanks. This name was derived from Margaret, the daughter of Bruce, who married Walter the Steward. Margaret is the Greek for 'pearl.' I have often written the name of my niece, Margaret Carol Schultz, as Pearl King Chamberlain. Martha is Hebrew 'becoming bitter.' A nick-name for thisis Mattie, reminding us of Hattie for Harriet. Mary is Hebrew for 'bitter.' A study of the life of Moses and his sister will make this name clear. It is a favorite Christian name for an obvious reason. Matthias is Hebrew for 'gift of the Lord.' Maxwell is 'the pool of Maccus' near Montrose, Scotland. Maccus is a Gaelic form of Magnus. Melissa is the Greek for 'honey' Moore is the Gaelic for 'great' Nancy is a form of the Hebrew for 'grace.' O'Connor means 'oak forest in which there were wild dogs.' Oscar is Keltic for 'bounding warrior.' Paul is Latin for 'little' Parry' is Welsh for ap Harry, the son of Harry, a form of Henry. Pearson means son of Piers; the latter is Norman for Peter. Percy is Greek for 'destroyer of cities.' But is is also Keltic. Perry is Saxon for 'pear tree.' Polk is a short form of the Gaelic Polkemmet 'pool at the bend.' Polly is a nick-name for Molly and Mary. Ralph is a short form of Randolph, Teutonic for 'house wolf.' or even 'famous wolf.' Richard is Teutonic for 'rich hearted, powerful' Robert is Teutonic for 'bright in fame.' Roberts is short for Robertson. This brings up an old riddle. Why would t have been better for King Edward to go to South Africa Answer: A sovereign (a pound) is worth instead of Lord Roberts? twenty bob (shillings) Roden is either Norse for 'clearings in the forest' or Saxon 'cross' Russell is the Anglo-French word for 'red haired' plus the diminutive. Ruth is Hebrew for 'pity.' Samuel is Hebrew for 'asked for by God' Schultz is the Teutonic for 'judge' or 'chamberlain' Sewell is the French Saule, which is Hebrew for 'longed for.' Shadrach is Hebrew for 'royal scribe.' Shake, if the real name is what it appears, is a word used in Lancashire for 'bandit.' Shull may be a corruption of the Irish Shrule, 'stream' Slaton is Old English for 'town in a valley' Smith is usually taken as occupational; but it may mean 'smooth field' or smeed, the small diving bird. Somerville is Norman for 'summer country home' Terry is Latin for 'tender' Turnipseed is occupational the ancestorsold turnips and seeds. Vance may be the plural of fens; or it may mean in French dwellers by a winnowing fan. Veronica is Latin-Greek for 'true image.' Victoria is Latin, the feminine for 'victorious.' Viplet and Viola are girls' names derived from flowers, similar to Rose, Pansy, Heather, etc. Vivian is Latin for 'lively one.' Waddell is a form of Odell, Old English for 'woad hill.' Welker may be a rough translation of Pilgrim.

ADDENDA TO THE LIST OF NAMES. Aleyn. a form of Eileen and Aileen Carrie. abbreviation of Caroline, feminine of Carl. Chitwood. a splendid instance of an interesting law. It appears to be a universal rule for invaders and immigrants to ask the name of some place and be given the usual word in the native language for the general item itself. Thus the Spaniards asked the Quechuas for the name of a river, and were told Biru, from which we get In the same way Anglo-Saxons asked the Keltic aborigines peru. of England the name of a forest, and were told Coed, which is They then added 'wood' making a double name Welsh for forest. similar to La puente de Alcantara (puente is Spanish and Alcantara is Arabic, both meaning (Bridge') another instance being Stour which is explained under Stowers. Dora is short for Dorothy, which is Greek for 'gift of God.' Dovis is a puzzling name; it would appear to be 'dove' with the ending 'is' which we find in Doris. Edwards. another instance of a family name made from a given name; Edwardson is another; Jones and Johnson are from John. Evelyn. This is Latin for 'hazel nut;' a common theory that it is the diminutive of Eva is ridiculous. Francis is a form of Frank, which like Frances means 'free' Guy is Latin for 'guide' Hall is a local name, similar to Marsh, House, Forest, Tree, etc. Harrison is, like Edwards, derived from the given name; Harry in this case Hill is local, again like Marsh, etc. John is Hebrew for 'loved by God.' Johnson is, like Jones, derived from John. June is derived from the month, itself an ancient Latin name. August is the name of the month, but in thiscase the month is from the name Kate and Kathryn are variants of Catherine, Greek for 'pure.' Kirby is softened from Kirkby, Norse of 'village witha church.' Lala is Greek, meaning 'talkative.' Lamont is French for 'the mountain.' Lillian is French-Latin for the flower (compare also Rose and Violet) Loretta is geographical, being derived from the shrine of Loretto. Lois is either Teutonic for 'famous for holiness' or Greek 'better' Letitia is Latin for 'joy, gladness.' McClendon seems to include the word Langdon 'harbor for ships.' Mae is a form of Mary, and also derived from the month May MayBeth is a combination of Mary and Elizabeth Melvina is Keltic for 'handmaid' Molly and Polly are both variants of Mary. Olie is for Olivia, derived from the plant. Pauline is the feminine of Paul. Nathaniel is Hebrew 'gift of God.' Neil is Keltic for 'chief' Sarah is Hebrew for 'princess' Scott is geographical, like England, Ireland, etc. Shepard is occupational. Small is derived from the nick-name, similar to Armstrong, etc. Walter is Teutonic for 'ruling the host' Weller is believed to be occupational. Will, Willie, and William are Teutonic for 'helmet of resolution' Winston is 'Town of Winuc' a moneyer under Eadmund I. Wise is derived from a characteristic, such as Rich, Poor, etc. Wofford is Scotch for 'dwellers at a well' or is Saxon 'wolf ford.' Woodliff is Saxon for 'glade in a forest.' Wright is occupational, meaning, like Smith, a maker of things.