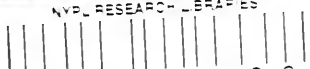


NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08183316 6



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2008 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

7 1982

To my second alma
mater - the City

Public Library.

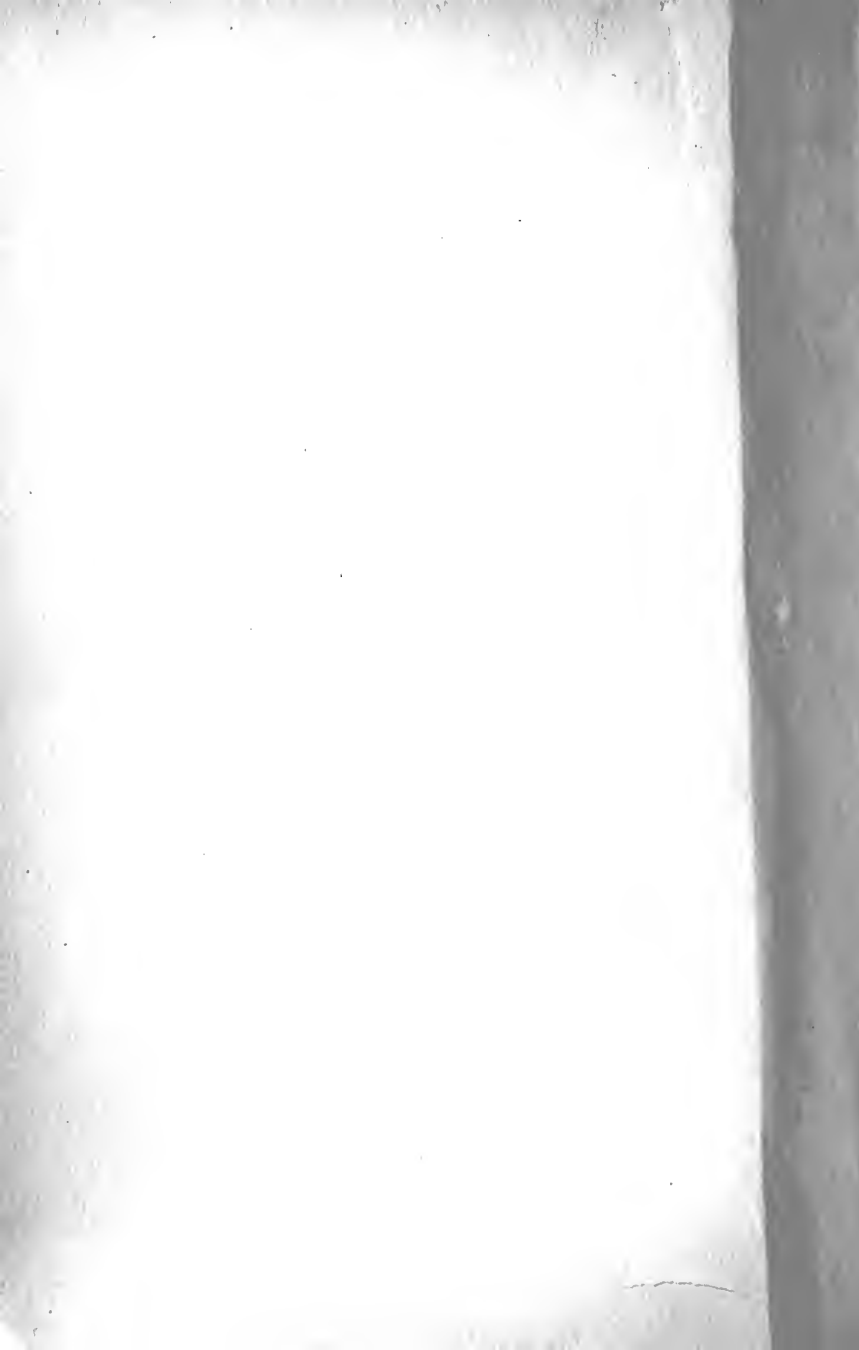
Amst + River

X mas 29

APV

Fishers

RAY



THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS



Photo by Hall, Broadway.

HENRY W. FISCHER

GIRLS' NAMES

And Name-Day and Birthday Book

BY

HENRY W. FISCHER

Author of The Story of Louise, Crown Princess of Saxony, Private Lives of William II and His Consort and Secret History of the Court of Berlin, 3 vols., Etc.

WHAT GIRLS' NAMES MEAN, THEIR FLOWER EMBLEM, SENTIMENT, FAMOUS PEOPLE THAT BORE THE NAME, THE NAME IN RELIGION, HISTORY, LITERATURE, ETC., EVERY GIRL'S NAME USED IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND, ITS SYNONYMS, PET NAMES, CALL NAMES, AND ABBREVIATIONS IN ALL LANGUAGES

BENSONHURST, NEW YORK CITY

The Literary Shop

FISCHER'S FOREIGN LETTERS, PUBLISHERS



Copyrighted, 1910, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

Transferred to HENRY W. FISCHER.

Copyright, 1913, by HENRY W. FISCHER.

NO. 1111
870111
R 1923

TO THE NOBLEST AMERICAN OF THEM ALL

PHOEBE HEARST

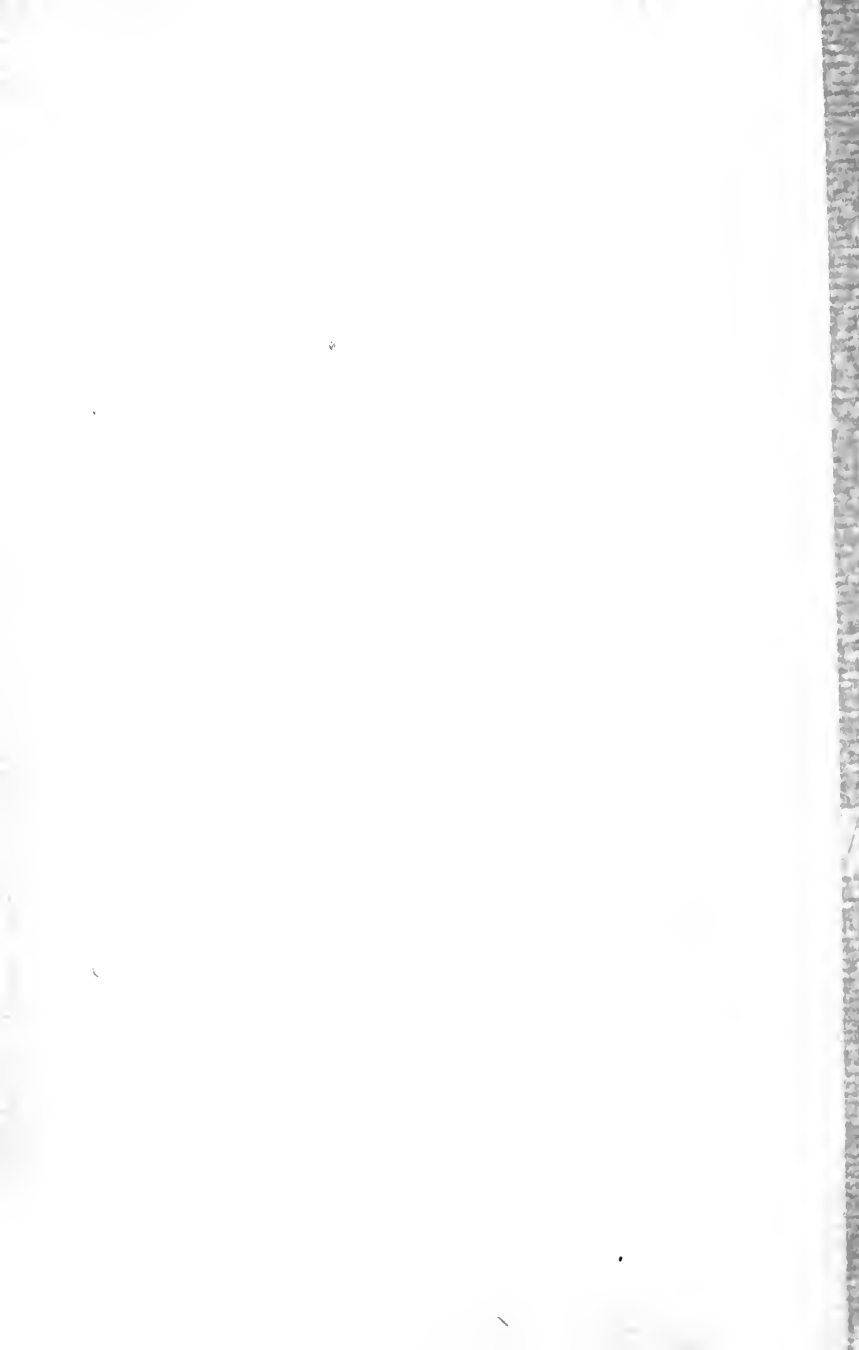
OF CALIFORNIA

FRIEND, COUNCILLOR AND BENEFACTRESS OF HER SEX

GIRLS' NAMES

AND NAME-DAY AND BIRTHDAY BOOK

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED



Names Desirable and Otherwise.

Since several chapters from GIRLS NAMES, now made into a book, appeared in American papers, I am asked almost daily by strangers from the United States and Canada to name new babies for them. Anxious mothers, in particular, keep inquiring whether certain names they like are desirable or not, for I was first to draw attention to the fact that there are many wholly undesirable GIRLS NAMES, some of the most popular among them.

I recall the case of a mother in the Far West whose one year old baby had remained unbaptized because of an affliction of her eyes. The mother wanted to know whether Cecelia was a "good" name. As Cecelia means "the Blind One," I advised against its adoption, for which the mother was grateful.

"If the poor little thing should have the misfortune to go blind, as our physician says she might, I would forever be tortured by the thought that the name Cecelia proved a hoodoo," she wrote.

Very likely this is no typical case; but that aside, think of the cruelty, to say nothing of the bad taste, of naming a dear child the "Lame One," "Stranger," the "Stony One," or the "Little Blackmailer," as is done hundreds of times every day in the year wherever girls are born and raised.

To enlighten mothers and fathers as to the true meaning of GIRLS NAMES this book was written, and any reader consulting it and finding that a mistake was made in naming baby, should eliminate the "bad" name at once and sub-

stitute the child's middle name or, that, too, being unsatisfactory through its hidden meaning, another.

Remember there are even Biblical names that should be avoided. At any rate, stop calling your girl Claudia R. or Mildred F., for instance, for Mildred and Claudia are names to be shunned, as these pages will show, while any girl may be proud of being called Rose or Florence.

I endeavored to notice every GIRLS NAME used in the English speaking countries. Readers who know of one that is a name, not included here, are invited to write to the author for information.

HENRY W. FISCHER.

Bensonhurst, New York City

GIRLS' NAMES

And Name-Day and Birthday Book

ABIGAIL.

The name Abigail is of Arabic origin and was adopted by the Hebrews. It is usually translated father's joy. Sorrel is the emblem of the name, its sentiment: paternal love. The scriptural Abigail was the queen of King David, though she aspired to no higher position than that of hand-maiden. Nowadays the diminutive Abby is more often heard than the historic name, but in bygone days almost every tenth girl was named Abigail. Swift, Fielding and many others follow the popular trend calling some of the women and girls in their writings Abigail. An Abigail was the heroine of Marlowe's tragedy, "The Jew of Malta." Another Abigail appears in a comedy of domestic life by Beaumont and Fletcher, "The Scornful Lady," now sometimes played under the title of the "Capricious Lady."

The most famous of the Abigails in English history was Abigail Hill, whom the court records of Queen Anne's time style "Lady Abigail Masham." Lady Abigail succeeded the imperious Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, as lady of the bed chamber and confidante, after first serving in like capacity to the Duchess Sarah.

ADA.

Ada is the Latinized form of "Eed," which means "happy" or "rich." It is identical with the German Ida, which see.

ADAH.

Adah is a biblical name, the original being the wife of Lamech. The word means "ornament," which shows that the old Hebrews could be polite if they wanted too. Another derivation is from Adamantina, which is of course the same as our Adamant, which means "strong, hard." In Germany the name is used a good deal by aristocrats for their ladies;

they spell it with two d's. This "Adda" with two d's may be the female form of Addo which stands for squire, or nobleman.

ADDALA (Russian), see Alice.

ADDY, see Ethel.

ADELINA—ADELICIA.

Adelina and Adelicia are the same and of ancient German origin, meaning "noble cheer," or "manner." Adele is the French form. The great Patti made Adelina famous in America. See ALICE.

ADELAIDE, see Alice.

ADOLPHINE.

Adolphine is not a pretty name to bestow upon a girl, as its ancient German meaning is "noble wolf." Dolphine is a French pet name. The Germans have Dofine, the "i" in the last syllable pronounced "e" in all languages.

ADRIANA.

Adriana means a girl from Adria, the Latin city. The French use it in the form of Adrienne.

AGATHA.

Agatha is an ideal girl's name. It is from the Greek, meaning "the good." The male name now seldom used is Agathon or Agathias.

AGNES.

Your Agnes should cultivate a gentle and retiring disposition lest she belies her name which, literally translated, is "lamb," hence "Agnus Dei," i. e., the Lamb of God, signifying a certain prayer in the sacrifice of the Mass. As in ancient Rome the lamb was consecrated to sacred purposes, it is not surprising that the name was applied to the gentle girl famed in the history of the church as one of the early Christian martyrs: "Agnes the representative, the triumph

of innocence." The church of St. Agnes in the Eternal City stands on the very spot where the lamb-like creature is said to have suffered, and the story of her martyrdom is embellished by one of those legendary events that in years to come crystalize into folklore. The records have it, that when St. Agnes was stripped naked before the people all turned away their eyes except one who instantly became blind,—the unfortunate forerunner of "Peeping Tom" of Lady Godiva. St. Agnes's nameday is on January 20th and on its eve a girl is supposed to see the face of her future husband through certain forms of divination, as told in Keats' poem, "The Eve of St. Agnes."

I may mention in passing that some of our English cousins seem to be under the impression that St. Agnes continues to do miracles even to-day. Thus, a girl named Agnes "who prays nine times to the moon and fasts on three successive St. Agnes days" is said to be privileged to obtain any man for her husband she chooses. The name Agnes is sometimes derived from a Greek adjective, meaning "pure," which is rather far fetched. The white violet is Agnes's emblem, modesty her sentiment.

Our own spelling of Agnes also prevails in France, Sweden and Denmark. The Italians add a final "e," pronounced "a," while some Slav countries adopt more stately forms: Agnessa (Russia), Agnizka (Poland), Anexka (Bohemian). The English Agneta is particularly popular in Devonshire and is used also in Sweden and Italy, but our diminutive Aggie does not recommend itself to persons of refined taste. The Welsh "Nest" and the Manx "Nessy" seem preferable. The French for once lost their cunning in discovering substitutes, Agnies is the best they can do. However, girls tired of Agnes or Aggie might try Janja (Servian), Hanza (Lusatian), Nezika (Slavonic) or Neto (Esthonian). The Italian Agnesca closely resembles the Russian, Polish and Bohemian terms already mentioned, but there is a pretty Greek pet name Agnessija. It remained for Spaniards to give the name a new turn: Ines, diminutive Inesita, which in Portuguese is spelled with a "z."

The name Agnes, though always popular in England and Scotland was never born by British royalty, but the history of France, Spain and Germany recalls many princesses and

queens of that name. A Welsh lady named Nest was the mother of Henry I's son Robert, Earl of Gloucester. She became demented which may account for the custom of calling females of weak intellect, or character, "silly Nest" or "silly Agnes." Agnes de Poitou was the Empress of Henry III of Germany, and mother of Henry IV. By his marriage with Agnes of Meran, King Phillip Augustus of France brought down the interdict upon his land and subjects and was forced to take back his first wife Ingeborg, whom he had divorced. Agnes's two children by the king were, however, legitimized. Several dramatists have written more or less fanciful histories of her life. Agnes, Countess of Orlamunda, killed her two children in a mistaken idea that her lover demanded this sacrifice. She was a relative of the Hohenzollerns and, according to the legend, haunts them as the "White Lady of the Berlin Schloss." Queen Agnes of Hungary was the daughter of the murdered German Emperor Albrecht I. She took fearful revenge on the murderers. Nor was the royal favorite Ines more fortunate. The beloved of Pedro, of Castro, she was murdered by Alphonso of Portugal because Castro had secretly married her. That the barons of Dudley of Northamptonshire are among the biggest landed proprietors of that part of England, is due to Agnes Hotot who married an ancestor of the Dudleys at the end of the fourteenth century. Agnes's father had decided to fight it out with one Sir Ringsdale to decide the proprietorship of certain lands. Her father falling suddenly ill, Agnes mounted his steed, dressed as a knight, and entered into the combat with such spirit that Sir Ringsdale was obliged to beg for his life as shown in the Dudley crest.

Aside from the "silly Agnes," we have a suggestive Agnes in Moliere's "School for Women," on which the "Country Wife" by Wycherley is founded. The Agnes of Lillo's play, "Fatal Curiosity" is an unfortunate as were many of the royal women bearing the name.

AGNOLA (Italian), see Angelina.

ALBERTINE.

The meaning of Albertine is "all bright." The Pyrus Japonica is the name's emblem and "Fairy's Fire" its senti-

ment. The husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Consort Albert, first made both the male and female name popular outside of Germany. Whether or not Alberta be identical with the older form Ethelberta is an undecided question. The German equivalent, Adalberta, certainly supports the suggestion. Albrette is a comely French form of the name, Auberte another (pronounce Obert). Another outlandish form is Bela, once the name of a famous blind king of Hungary.

While the pages of history are honeycombed with famous Alberts, especially in German speaking countries, of Albertas and Albertines we have records neither in religion, nor on the thrones, nor in art or literature. As stated, it is a young name with us and its momentary absence from the hall of fame should be an inducement to girls named Alberta and Albertine to help make the name famous.

ALBINA (Latin), see Elvina.

ALDA (English), see Ida.

ALEXIA (Russian), see Cassandra.

ALICE.

Alice is spelled the same in English and French, but the French place the emphasis on the last syllable. The name is a corruption or contraction of the original form of Adelaide, which in the course of time became Adeline, Adeliza and Adela. When it became the fashion to Latinize names, Alice became Alicia in our tongue, Alisa in Italian. In Ireland, Alicia is still a favorite. Some fond mother or lisping child turned Alicia into Elsie and a pretty name it is. No wonder the people of Northern Europe and America adopted it. American girls who think Alice too common can choose between three pretty substitutes from the French: Adele, Alix, and Aline. The Lettish, Addela, also sounds good. The German version of Adelaide is spelled Adelheid, the "h" being sounded, but far prettier is the German Ilsa, a contraction of our Elsie. "Princess Ilse, fair and blooming," is one of the sweetest lyrics in the German language; we have a happy translation by Charles G. Leland. Alice

means "nobility," and the scarlet lily is her emblem, "big-souled" her sentiment.

When the second daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Alice, became Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Germans did not know what to make of her name, finally deciding to pronounce it A-les-tsa. The Grand Duchess did not like that and when a daughter was born to her she called her Alix. Alix is now Empress of all the Russias. The Grand Duchess Alice suffered the death of a true mother. She died of exhaustion while nursing her children, sick with diphtheria. She left "Letters to Queen Victoria," two volumes. Queen Alice or Adelaide, the consort of William IV, was a sister of Louis Phillip, King of the French. She found an asylum in England during the "White Terror." St. Adelheid was a French woman and married first an Italian Prince, then the German King, Otho. The Queen of Henry I, of England, though a French Princess, wrote her name Adeliza.

In Shakespeare's "Henry V," a lady attendant to the Princess Catherine is called Alice. Chaucer has a tale by that name, containing two Alices. The heroine of the "Arden of Feversham," is called Alice. Bulwer wrote "Alice of the Mysteries." Alice is the sweet and lovable child-heroine of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass." The first is one of the most popular children's books ever penned, though originally not intended for publication. Meyerbeer's opera "Robert Le Diable" contains a character named Alice which turns out to be the good genius of the play. "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt," by Doctor English, is as popular a ballad as "Alice in Wonderland" is a children's book.

ALINE.

Aline is the French for Edith, which see. It is a name very frequently used in French polite literature and poetry as a synonym for Alice.

ALISON, see Aloisia.

ALMA.

Alma means "all good." It is a very old name, but never achieved any special distinction. It is an Irish word, being

original with the people of the western Highlands. Alma is more popular in Germany than in English-speaking countries. The Germans think it the female form of *Almo*, Latin for "one who give alms." "*Alma Where Do You Live?*" is a famous farce from the German that made half a million dollars for its American owner.

ALOISIA.

Aloisia is Teuton for "famous war." From it the pretty name *Lois*, and the famous *Heloise* (pronounce *Haloas*) are derived. The original incumbent of the last name, was the famous letter writer and wife of *Abelard*, whose memory *Rousseau* preserved in his "*New Heloise*." Other derivations are from the old Teutonic *Alwis*, which means, "A person well experienced, skilled." This meaning is more agreeable than that of "famous war." Who wants to marry a woman whose very name intimates that she is a scrapper? See *Louise*, for a good many hold that *Aloisia* and *Louise* are identical.

ALPHONSINE.

A man meeting a girl named *Alphonsine* better think twice before he pops the question, for *Alphonsine* means "Eager for Battle." The name originated with the *Goths* in Spain, and is the feminine of *Alphonso*. *Alonzo* is an unusual English male form. *Alphonsine* is French. The correct Spanish spelling is *Alfonsina*.

ALTHEA.

Althea is a Greek word meaning "wholesome." The great *Althea* had her son *Meleager*, one of the *Argonauts*, put to death for the murder of his uncles. There is an old English name *Alethea*, which is supposed to mean "noble lady." In Ireland, *Altheas* are usually called *Letty*, but the name has of course nothing to do with *Letitia*, which see.

ALWINA.

Alwina is probably identical with *Elfrida*, which see. Other authorities translate it from the ancient German as "the much beloved." It has also been confounded with *Albana*, "the wise one."

AMALIA, see Emilia.

AMANDA.

Amanda is a Latin word and means "worthy of love." The French have a pet name: Amandine. According to another version, Amanda stands for "about to-be-loved," but the first explanation, "worthy of love," is certainly more agreeable. The French have an ancient saint, St. Amand, but there doesn't seem to be a St. Amanda. Celastrus is Amanda's flower emblem and bitter-sweet its sentiment which would seem to agree beautifully with the meaning "love."

AMATA.

Amata—the same as Amanda and Amy.

AMBROSIA.

Ambrosia is a Greek word meaning "meat of the Gods." The name therefore is supposed to stand for immortality. The Welsh have Emrysa, which is supposed to be the same as Ambrosia.

AMY.

Amy means practically the same as Mabel, both being derived from the Latin, "I love." But Amy has the advantage by having achieved calendar honors. St. Amy or Amata was a noble Italian woman living in the city of Bari. Amata is still used in the Latin countries and in Germany. The French form is Aimee with the accent on the last syllable pronounced "a." Chaucer and other writers frequently use Amy as a substantive verb or noun, indicating a friendly spirit of character, but the term is now obsolete. We have no abbreviation for Amy, which, indeed, is short enough. Indeed, it's one of the few that gather length in its alternative, viz.: Amina. From this the Germans formed the name Mina, not to be confounded with Minna, which latter signifies "love," while Mina stands for "friendship." Ivy is the emblem sacred to Amy—a poetical simile. As "Ivy clings to wood or stone, hiding the ruin that it feeds upon," so the true friend should "hide his brother's faults—but not profit by them." The sentiment ascribed to Amy is in consonance with its meaning: "I have found a true heart."

Amy—Amina occurs more often in Oriental literature than in our own. In "A Thousand and One Nights," or the "Arabian Nights Entertainments," a number of the more important figures are called Amina. Ben Johnson calls his "Sad Shepherdess," "Aimee," and a very gentle and loveable creature she is, credited with a number of fine sayings. Amina, is the mysterious heroine of Bellini's still popular opera, "The Somnambulist." They miss Amina, the miller's daughter, on the night before her wedding, and, her betrothed and stepfather searching for her, see her coming from a window in the upper story of the mill. She walks in her sleep along the edge of the roof under which the great wheel is revolving, crosses a bridge and walks out among the spectators. Such, at least, is the original version. The walking among the spectators is now usually omitted. Amy Robsart, was a rival of Queen Elizabeth for the love of the handsome and accomplished Earl of Leicester. On her side she had nine points of the law, for she was Leicester's wife, even as Lord Darnley was the husband of Mary Stuart when the Earl of Bothwell was intriguing to take his place. Amy Robsart fared no better than Darnley, both were murdered with the connivance of their lawful consorts. Preparatory to obtaining the consent of the great nobles to his marriage with Elizabeth, Leicester hired Richard Varney to kill his wife, which story forms the plot of Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." Lady Amy's murder was unavenged, unless, indeed, we reckon as retribution Leicester's early death, presumably by poison. Madam Aimee, a French diva, gave Americans the first taste of lively operetta in the early nineties.

ANASTASIA.

Anastasia means "resurrection" and is derived from the Greek. There are a number of female saints by the name of Anastasia. Alternative forms: Anstase, Anstiss, Anstish, Anstyce. The Irish have Anty and Stacy.

ANDREE.

Andree is the feminine of Andrew and means "man." Andreana is an elaborate form of the name used in Italy.

ANGELINA—ANGELICA.

A girl named Angelina need not look for endearing phrases from her best fellow, since her name covers all that sort of thing. Angelina means "angel," and as the title of cardinal excludes all other degrees of honor, so the signification of angel is enough for any woman. The rose is Angelina's emblem; "love's messenger" her sentiment. In our country Angelinas are more frequent than Angelas, while Angelas are more frequent than Angelicas. All these are popular in England, and in addition Angelot. The Germans use Angelina and Angelica, but if they want to be extra gallant they translate the name Engel and Engelchen (little angel). Furthermore they have Engelberta, that is "glittering angel;" Engelburg, "protecting angel;" Engelgart, "angel patron;" Engeltrut, "beloved angel." The French prefer Angele to the longer form Angelique. The Slav forms are the same as the English, but Italy produced some very engaging versions: Angiola, Angioletta, Angnola and Anzioleta. Angelina of Brescea founded the Order of the Ursulines and many miracles are ascribed to her. St. Angelina of Merci is renowned in religious literature as a woman that lived up to Matthew, 5, 29-30. Being possessed of beautiful long golden hair, she used to wash it with soot and water saying: "If one's hair is a temptation to sin, mar it's beauty."

It is hard to believe, but English birth registers of the middle ages attest the fact that at that period a good many Englishmen bore the name of Angel or Arch Angel even, probably in imitation of the French male name "Ange," which had the same meaning. But women made so much fun of men so labeled that the male name became obsolete. In Italy, however, the name survives and one cannot go far wrong by addressing any Italian in the United States "Angelo." Angelica means "angelical." It was once esteemed the most beautiful of names, but it lost caste with us for the reason that a certain wine is so named. Angelique Ranauld was the celebrated abbess of Port Royal, near Paris, which institution she made the center of learning. Angelica Kaufman excelled as a historical and portrait painter and her pictures are found in all the principal galleries of Europe. From 1765 to 1781 she resided in London. "Angelina" was

the pen-name of the English writer Harriet Martineau, author of a large number of semi-historical and devotional works. Angelica is one of the heroines of Orlando Furioso.

"Angelica's draught" is supposed to completely change a person's sentiments. It figures in the book mentioned, turning Rinaldo drunk with love and changing Angelica's passion to abhorrence.

Congreve's play, "Love for Love," has an Angelica. Angelicas also appear in "The Vicar of Wakefield." In Moliere's comedies there are a number of Angeliques.

ANITA (Spanish), see Anna.

ANNA.

Anna, in Hebrew "Channah," i. e. Grace. The sentiment is benefactress and "bonus henricus" is its flower emblem. The German and Northern peoples, likewise the Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese, retain the ancient name in full; Americans, English and French substitute an "e" for the final "a." The most popular diminutive, though hardly an abbreviation, is "Annie," with the Germans, "Annchen," pronounced "Anntgen." "Annette" is the French diminutive adopted both here and in Germany. The name Anna does not occur in Christian literature until the fourth century, the mother of the Virgin who is supposed to have been so named, not being mentioned in the Bible. Anne Lee of Manchester, England, founded the American Society of Shakers. The daughter of a blacksmith, she married a blacksmith and was wholly illiterate. Her followers called her "Mother Anne."

Among the English Annes, Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII, is the most sympathetic. She was a woman of extraordinary beauty and accomplishments and died on the scaffold, aged thirty-two, pleading innocence of the vile charges launched against her. Anne of Bohemia was the wife of Richard II. Anna of Denmark, that of James I. Anne of Cleves was Henry VIII's fourth wife, a most unlovely woman, but smart enough to secure a divorce and an annuity of fifteen thousand dollars. Queen Anne was the patroness of the famous Sarah Marlborough. The Frenchman, Scribe, gives perhaps the best description of her char-

acter in the comedy, "A Glass of Water." "Queen Anne's bounty" is the name of a fund left by this sovereign for poor clergymen. Queen Anne's style of architecture retains its vogue in the United States with its many quaint features, angles, and irregularity of windows. Anne of Brittany married Louis XII. of France, after the latter had divorced his first wife and allowed her dukedom to be incorporated in France. Anne of Austria was the mother of Louis XII. of France, and regent during his minority. She probably married in secret, Mazarin, the French statesman, who left the first book ever printed with movable type, the Mazarin Bible. Empress Anna of Russia, preceded the present Czar, Nicholas, in the promise of abandoning autocratic rule. When she had gained the throne, she broke her word.

"Anne Boleyn" is a grand opera by Donizetti, now forgotten. "Donna Anna," a character in Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni." "Annie Laurie" was composed by William Douglass in honor of Miss Annie Laurie, daughter of an English baronet, afterwards mother of Alexander Fergusson, the hero of Burns' song, "The Whistle." "Anna Commena," a Byzantine princess, wrote the "Alexiade," a history, utilized by Walter Scott for one of his romances. "Anna Karenina" is the most representative of Tolstoi's novels. The seventh and last of Bluebeard's wives was named Anne. "Anna Matilda" is a name describing a girl much given to sentimentality. Annapolis was named for Queen Anne. "Anna of Geierstein," is one of Walter Scott's romances. The scene is laid in Switzerland. "Anna Milbanke," was the maiden name of Lady Byron, who said she married him "with the hope of reforming and fixing him." They led a cat and dog life for a year, when the poet fled, never to see her again.

ANNABEL—NANCY.

"Anita," "Nan," "Nanny" and "Nancy" are popular pet names for Anne or Annie. Annabel or Annabella is not a contraction of Anne and Isabella, but a term of admiration coined by Dryden for the Duchess of Monmouth in his play "Absalom and Achiophel." It is Latin for "Fair Anna," or "Beautiful Anna," as, indeed the name of Bella, usually thought to be derived from Isabella or Arabella, comes from

Dryden's character, with the name proper dropped. Scott introduces "Queen Annabella" in his "Fair Maid of Perth," wife of Robert III, King of Scots. "Annabel Lee," the maiden "who lived with no other thought than to love and be loved by me," gained Edgar Allen Poe almost as much fame as his "Raven." The last stanza of "Annabel" dealing with the "angels in Heaven above," and "the demons down under the sea," afford a striking resemblance to a poem by Heinrich Heine, of almost simultaneous date.

Several poets have taken the liberty of identifying "Nancy" with the female of "Narcissus," but theirs is mere poetic license, invented to endow a lady love with the qualities of the beautiful youth of ancient mythology, fabled to have been changed into a flower. Pope, says in his "Moral Essays: "Odious! In Woolen! 'T'would a saint provoke!" were the "last words that poor Narcissa spoke." His Narcissa was "Miss Nancy," the actress, "buried in Westminster Abbey, in silks and laces, a Holland shift with a tucker and double ruffles, new kid gloves," etc. "Miss Nancy" was a very celebrated actress in her day, but that does not prevent her stage name from being applied to effeminate young fops.

The French form of Nancy, "Nana," serves as the title of Zola's most talked of novel of the Rougon-Macquart series. Nancy is the sorry heroine of Dickens' "Oliver Twist," whose brutal murder brought Bill Sykes to justice. "Nancy of the Vale" is a favorite ballad of the lovers of William Shenstone's poetry. That names, as a rule, are universal and not restricted to localities is shown by the fact that the Hebrew "Anna" and the French "Nana" occur in nearly the same form in old Norse mythology. "Nanna" was the wife of "The God of Light." When her husband was slain, she threw herself on his funeral pyre and perished. "Nannie," a name much favored by American society folks heads a number of Burns poems. Nan Fleming, a farmer's daughter, was the original. Charles Dibdin, the "singing actor, song writer and composer," labeled one of his most successful sea-songs, "Nancy." Readers may remember the opening line, "'Twas most meridian half-past four."

ANNONCIADE (French), see **Assunta**.

ANNORA (English), see Helen.

ANNOT (English), see Helen.

ANNUNCIATA (Italian), see Assunta.

ANSELMA, see Selma.

ANTOINETTE.

If the meaning of Antoinette was known, few parents would bestow it upon their girls, for Antoinette means "inestimable." It is the German-French version of the old Roman "Antonia." The English language has no equivalent for the name. We call our girls "Antoinette," considering it French. Antonia was the wife of the great Belisarius. When the queen known as Marie Antoinette, the wife of Louis XVI. came to France, she was known as Maria Antonia. The French retained the first syllable of her second name and added to it their own contraction, "toinette." She was the youngest daughter of Maria Theresa, German empress, who was so occupied with cares of state that she never had time to look after her family. Consequently the woman destined to be queen was only partly educated and knew nothing of the duties awaiting her, yet did not hesitate to dabble in politics. She was indiscreet besides and became the butt of public hatred and contempt.

By the dignity and courage she displayed in misfortune, she atoned for some of her early faults. She was beheaded on October 15, 1793, at the age of 38.

APOLLONIA.

Apollonia is the feminine of Apollo, the purest and noblest creation of Greek mythology, and was as popular among Roman maidens as Phoebe was among the Greek. The church records tell of Apollonia of Alexandria, who suffered martyrdom, the drawing of all her teeth being one of the tortures inflicted upon her. "St. Apollonia" is appealed to by French girls suffering from toothache. With us the name is usually abbreviated Lona. The Slavs use Polona and Polonija. In the Scandinavian countries Abellona is the popular form.

ARABELLA—BELLA—BELLE.

Arabella has been variously translated "fair altar" and "Arab woman," but neither is correct. The first syllable "Ara" signifies "eagle" in the Northern tongues as attested by numerous Scandinavian names to-day, and Bella of course stands for "fair." Thus a right royal name was constructed and many fair ladies have borne it. The tulip, cold, but imperious, is Arabella's emblem, "I declare" her sentiment. Whether she declares love or war is the lady's business.

Arabella is the same in all languages. With us and in England it is sometimes contracted into *Arbell*, but still oftener the whole first syllable is dropped and the girl is called *Bella* or *Belle*. When a maiden is styled "fair" she can afford to drop the eagle.

William I. of Scotland, surnamed "The Lion," was not much of a king when he had to do homage to the English Henry II. a prisoner, loaded with chains, but he was anxious that his children assert themselves and so he caused one of his granddaughters to be baptised Arabella. She became famous as the wife of Robert de Quinci. We read of another Arabella as the chatelaine of a Norman stronghold when Henry III. was king. The registers, several times, refer to this lady as *Arnilda*, which may be due to the fact that she was of German birth. In the fatherland *Arnild* means "eagle-fighter." Lady Arabella Stuart who lies buried in Westminster Abbey next to Mary, Queen of Scots, was one of the first of the poetesses of the Elizabethan era, and in the catalogue of learned women she holds a secure place. She was Queen Elizabeth's niece and her claims to the throne of England and Scotland were as good, or nearly as good, as those of James. But Elizabeth positively refused to be succeeded by a woman, hence, and perhaps to atone for the execution of Mary of Scots, she favored James and between Elizabeth's jealousy and James's suspicions, Lady Arabella led a most unhappy life. Even the right of marriage was denied her, and when she fell in love with Sir William Seymour, her husband was thrown into the tower, she herself put under restraint. After she had rescued her husband from prison, she was herself sent to the tower where she spent many years "the most sorrowful creature living, while her brain continued to crack."

Another Arabella figuring in English history was Arabella Churchill, a sister of the great Duke of Marlborough and beloved by James II. She was the mother of the Duke of Berwick. Belle, the contraction of Arabella, is one of the most popular names in America, and small wonder considering the great number of beautiful girls we produce. The Germans spell the name with a final "a" and translate it boldly: "The beautiful." It has of course, the same significance in French where such phrases as: "The belle of the ball," etc., originated. France itself is called "La Belle" as England is called "Merry England."

One of Raphael's most pleasing paintings is called "La Belle Jardiniere (the pretty gardener), showing a fair haired madonna and children." "Belle Laitiere" (the pretty milkmaid) is a famous painting in the National Gallery, London. "La Belle Helene" is the famous comic opera by Offenbach. "The Belle's Stratagem" is an old English comedy by Mrs. Cowley still played. "Belle Sauvage" was the name of a famous London tavern that stood on Ludgate Hill. Its shield bore the portrait of Pocahontas. In France a decorated skull, illuminated from within is called "Belle Mignonne" (the pretty darling). It was said that the queen had the skull of Ninon de L'Enclos in her boudoir.

ARTEMISIA.

Artemisia was a twin sister of Apollo. Art represents her as a virgin of noble and severe beauty, bearing bow and quiver. Her name means health, vigor, and therefore recommends itself to mothers. The French use the well-sounding Artemise (pronounce the last syllable mees), which is a name frequent in polite literature. Artemisias of a romantic turn of mind might call themselves Aretemidore, which means "gift of Artemis." Artemisias have always been numerous among the women of the imperial family of Russia.

The Carian Queen Artemisia reared the grand monument, reckoned one of the wonders of the old world, in honor of her late husband and brother, Mausolus. Hence the name Mausoleum for edifices erected in honor of the dead. Artemesia, Queen of Halicarnassus, covered herself with glory in the battle of Salamis. In Dryden's comedy "Marriage-a-la-Mode," one of the ladies of the court is called Artemisia.

ASELLA.

Asella seems to be identified with the old Latin name *Ascilla* which means "ash-tree." Religious history tells of a Roman maiden named *Asella*, a protegee of St. Jerome who devoted herself to a religious life when twelve. Henceforth she refused to look on the face of any man. Her knees, by kneeling in constant prayer, became at last "like those of a camel," we are told. According to other authorities the name is identical with the old Norman *Azelin*, a boy's name meaning "like his father." It is rarely used now.

ASELMA, see Selma.**ASPASIA.**

The Greek name *Aspasia* means "welcome." It was first borne by a fair friend of Pericles. She was as famous for her genius, as for her beauty, and passionately in love with Pericles, whom she instructed in eloquence. Socrates, among others, attended her assemblies. It is said that much of the poetry credited to Pericles was written by her. In the 17th and 18th century *Aspasia* was a popular name among ladies of the English nobility. Lady Elizabeth Hasting's praises were sung under the name of *Aspasia*. In Ireland and Scotland it is hard to recognize this beautiful name as "Spash," but many of our English cousins have the bad taste to so misuse it.

ASSUNTA.

Assunta is a contraction of *Annunciata*, sometimes written *Annunziata*. The first is Spanish, the two latter are Italian. The name refers to the Assumption of the Virgin into Heaven, and is frequently coupled with *Maria*. The French use *Marie-Annonciade*. A pretty Italian diminutive is *Nunziata*.

ASTA.

Asta is sometimes spelled with two a's: *Aasta*, which form recalls its Scandinavian origin and the original meaning "swift wolf." Though it sounds pretty, it is not a nice name to bestow upon a girl. See *AUGUSTA*.

ATALIE.

Atalie is from the Hebrew Athalia and means "childlike, dainty,"—a pretty name that deserve to be more often employed than it is.

AUGUSTA.

Augusta signifies "grandeur." Dahlia is her emblem and dignity her sentiment. A girl named Augusta may consider herself highly favored, for in imperial Rome it was a title conferred as a supreme honor upon women of Caesar's family. The first to be called Augusta was the mother of Emperor Tiberius; after his accession she became all powerful. The word is probably derived from Augur, the title of a Roman officer, who foretold events by the flight of birds.

The English as well as the Latins adhere to the Roman spelling and pronunciation. The only English diminutive is "Gussy." The Germans substitute "e" for the final "a," which makes the name sound more graceful. Augustine is rarely used. German abbreviations are Guste, Gusti, Gossi and Gustel. The German contraction "Asta" might appeal to American girls and would certainly be a dignified substitute for the ugly Gussy. (See Asta.) St. Augustine, the missionary of the Saxons, introduced the name in England, but it never became really popular there until the house of Hanover ascended the throne. The Welsh contract Augusta into "Awsta," Gustylka is the popular form in Lusatian.

Augusta of Saxe Gotha was the consort of Prince Frederick of Wales, whose epitaph reads: "Here lies Fred. who was alive and is dead — there's no more to be said." After the accession of her son, George III. she became extremely unpopular even though she paid her deceased husband's debts. In Spain the name of Augusta is synonymous with undaunted courage. The English speaking world knows the "Maid of Saragossa" from Lord Byron's stirring verses. "I meet Augusta walking daily on the Prado," wrote Byron from Seville. "She wears a great many decorations and enjoys a pension from the government since she dared the deed of war." That deed is ascribed as follows: "During the siege of the French in 1809, Augusta was one of the hundreds of Spanish women assisting in the memorable defence. One noon day she was carrying refreshments to the gates when,

at the moment of her arrival at the battery of Portillo, the entire crew was wiped out by a hail of bullets. There was nobody to re-man the guns. Then Augusta rushed 'with Minerva's step, where Mars might quake to tread' over the bodies of the wounded and dead, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman and fired off a twenty-six pounder. Straddling the gun she made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Her courage and determination stimulated the garrison to new efforts, and the battery held out under her command to the last day of the siege. Augusta lived an honored patriot until 1858." The first empress of the German empire was named Augusta. She was a Weimar princess, highly intellectual and devoted to French literature. "Unser Fritz," was her only son. She wrote the music for the ballet, "The Masqueraders." Auguste Victoria is the name of the present German empress, the mother of the Kaiser's six sons, and Princess Louise. Augusta, Countess of Stolberg, was one of the fair ones to whom the poet Goethe paid passing attention before Charlotte von Stein exerted her great influence over him. Augusta kept up a lively correspondence with Goethe, but married another man, and without regrets on either side.

Augusta, the third city of Georgia, was named for the Princess of Wales mentioned. This town is remarkable for a park within the city, Green street, having four rows of stately trees. The following European cities were founded by Roman empresses named Augusta and formerly bore that title: Merida, Spain; Aosta, Italy; Soissons, France; Turin, Italy; Treves, Germany; Aouste, France, Vermand, Belgium; Augsburg, Germany.

AURELIA.

Aurelia is an old Roman family name and means golden. The girl with golden hair might properly be called Aurelia. The mother of Julius Caesar bore that name. It is still popular in Germany. A pretty alternative is Aurea.

AURORA.

Aurora means "dawn," and belonged originally to a Roman deity. The name is particularly esteemed in France, where "e" is substituted for the final "a." The Slav coun-

tries abbreviate the name into Zora and Zorana. Aurora Leigh, a narrative poem, was Mrs. Browning's first literary success. The name was borne by a number of women, famous for intelligence and beauty. The most famous as well as the most notorious of them was the beautiful Aurora Countess Von Koenigsmarck, mentioned in Thackeray's *Four Georges*.

AWDRY, see Ethel.

BAB—BOB, see Barbara.

BABALI, see Barbara.

BABET (French), see Elizabeth.

BABETTE (French), see Elizabeth.

BARBARA.

Barbara is the feminine of a Greek word denoting "stranger," which was bodily adopted by the Romans and, then as now, the word proper signifies either "cruelty," "outlandish ignorance" or "ill adapted splendor." The first known incumbent of the name was a native of Asia Minor and the reputation of "barbarian" became attached to her when she lived in Egypt. American starwort is Barbara's emblem and "welcome" her sentiment. Our English forefathers used the more correct form of the name, substituting a "y" for the final "a." Barbary, now as then, is the popular form of pronunciation among the country people, but few girls will depart from the custom of making their signature Barbara. Rather misleading in the Scotch form of the name Babie, but the English abbreviation "Bab" sounds smart enough. The German and Latin people spell and pronounce the name the same as we do, except the French who say Barbe. The German pet names, Barbel and Barbchen do not recommend themselves to American girls, but the German Babette does, when the final "e" is not sounded. Possibly some girls may favor the Slav, Varvara or the Illyrian, Vara. Varinka (Russian) has a good sound and Borbola and Boria (Hungarian) have the merit of the unusual.

Christian literature dealing with the saints recounts many noble and astonishing deeds on the part of St. Bar-

bara, martyr, who is called the representative of "artistic devotion." The daughter of a wealthy noble, who firmly believed in the ancient gods of Rome and Greece, she was beheaded by her own cruel parent when he found out that she had become a christian. Her name day is December 4th. Among the miracles ascribed to St. Barbara are "conversations with Christ." It is also reported that she was carried to heaven by angels. St. Barbara is the only saint pictured with such modern warlike implements as cannon — this owing to the fact that in Europe the artillerists regard her as their patron. She is also the patron of miners and in Germany and France little children pray to her for protection during thunder storms. Nowadays French aviators contemplate making St. Barbara the patroness of airships, particularly those used in war. This would not be much of an innovation since the arsenal of the French navy was formerly called "Saint Barbe," it being assumed that the saint protected the explosives. Probably owing to the fact that no royal lady would like to be regarded as a "stranger" in her country, the name Barbara has never figured in court annals, the objection to Barbara being the more emphatic because most royalties are of German stock and the Germans derive the name from Barba, the "beard." Barbara would be "the bearded."

Barbara Villiers was the maiden name of the famous beauty of Charles II's court, both during the king's exile and while in power. She was imperious, bold, dazzling and scornful, often insolent and made the king ridiculous by her relations to the stage, yet she was created Duchess of Cleveland and vastly enriched by Charles. In her old age she paid for her follies when in 1705, she married the handsome Beau Fielding, a good-for-nothing who illtreated her and compelled her to appeal to the police. In the end Fielding was exposed as a bigamist. Roan Barbary was the famous horse of Richard II, son of the Black Prince and King of England for ten years (1389-1399). Shakespeare pays tribute to Roan Barbary in this fashion:

O, how it yearned my heart when I beheld
In London streets that coronation day,
When Bollingbroke on Roan Barbary;
That horse that thou (Richard II) so often hast bestride,
That horse that I so carefully have dressed.

Barbara Allen's Cruelty is one of the very old English ballads found in Percy's Reliques. It would hardly please modern girls since it is a tale of hard-heartedness and remorse. A most pleasing Barbara is that of Charles Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop, "The Slavery," tidy, demure and exceedingly pretty catches a good husband in the end. "Lady Babbie," in The Little Minister, helped to increase Maud Adams' fame and was a favorite with theatre-goers during the run of the play.

"Lady Bab" is an amusing character in the comedy "High Life Below Stairs." Kitty, the housemaid, impersonates her ladyship and causes much confusion.

The Bab-Ballads showed that William S. Gilbert's talents were not restricted to comic opera librettos.

BASILIA.

Basilia means "queenly" and is much used among the Greeks and in Russia.

BATHILDA.

Bathilda means the "commanding heroine," and the name originally belonged to a German or Danish princess. Queen Bathilde of France, who was born an Anglo-Saxon slave, sacrificed her income in the purchase of slaves and captives whom she set free. Scandinavian forms of the name are Bodild, Bodil. Once in a great while one finds the contraction Boel.

BEATA, see Beatrice.

BEATRICE.

The correct translation of Beatrice is "the luck-bringer," and though that may not be generally known, Americans and English, as well as the Latin nations, are fond of calling their daughters by this name, all retaining the identical spelling except the ending, which is sometimes "x," sometimes "z." The Germans and the Northern nations do not use the name Beatrice, though their calendar recognizes several saints so-called. "The luck-bringer's" emblem is the snow-drop. Sentiment: "winter and summer." "Bea" and

"Trixie" are popular abbreviations of the beautiful name. Few royal ladies have borne the name of Beatrice, among them the consort of Mathias Corvinus, of Hungary, celebrated for her artistic temperament and her passion for intrigue. King Edward's youngest sister, the mother of Queen Ena of Spain, is widely known as Princess Beatrice.

In the realms of love and literature, there is no more celebrated name. In fact, a Beatrice started the era of romantic love, the tribute of adoration paid to her by Dante being the first demonstration of unselfish love on record. Yet Beatrice became Mrs. Bardi and her platonic lover married Gemma Donati. Dante's love died at the age of twenty-three. Shakespeare's Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing" is a creature of considerable diversity of humor, wit and gaiety, fond of intrigue and rather wayward. Marston's Beatrice on the other hand, is the embodiment of modesty, while Middleton in his play "The Changeling," pictures a headstrong Beatrice whose unscrupulous nature does not even balk at murder. Finally we have the "comely maid" Beatrice, in Dryden's "Mock Astrologer." In more recent times Balzac endowed with the name Beatrice the heroine of a stirring novel, in the writing of which he took more pains, perhaps, than in any other of his works. But to English readers the Beatrice in Thackeray's "Henry Esmond" is far more interesting. Like Queen Beatrice of Hungary, and Shakespeare's Beatrice, Thackeray's is an intriguer and like Middleton's she is a heartless beauty who ultimately succeeds in having her own way. Strange to say, both the English and French writers use the Latin form of name, "Beatrix." Likewise, a far from lovable character is Hawthorne's Beatrice in his strong story "Doctor Rappachini's Daughter."

The greatest attraction of the Barberini Gallery in Rome is Reni's portrait of "Beatrice Cenci," the golden-haired Italian girl executed for the awful crime of patricide. To escape the loathsome brutalities of her father, Beatrice, her brothers and their mother connived at his death by a hired assassin. All were condemned to death, but previous to the execution Beatrice was cruelly tortured that her beauty might be destroyed. Shelly idealized her in the tragedy "The Cenci" and there are many other books dealing with her sad and revolting history.

BECKEY, see Rebecca.

BEFFIENA (Italian), see Ephiphanie.

BEGGA (Swedish), see Bridget.

BELA (Spanish), see Isabella.

BENEDICTA.

Benedicta means "blessed." See SCHOLASTICA. Various nations spell and pronounce the name differently, the French: Benoite, the Italian: Benedetta, Betta, Bettina, the Spanish: Benita.

BERNARDINA.

Bernardina means "firm as a bear," no wonder it is seldom or never used. The Irish form is Byran.

BERNICE, see Veronica.

BERTHA.

The name Bertha signifies brightness. An imperial crown is her emblem and mastership, her sentiment. Bertha should be popular with religiously inclined women of the English races for it was St. Bertha who christianized England with the aid of St. Augustine. The records call Bertha a Frankish princess, which probably signifies that she came from Rhineland. The Germans, at any rate, claim her as a saintly compatriot. She was the wife of Ethelbert, King of Kent, the first Saxon king who ruled in England (560 to 615) and her diplomacy was equal to her piety. She let her heathen husband imagine that it was he who wanted to be converted and suppression of Christian persecutions was advocated by her as a measure due respect to the crown. Finally she got Ethelbert to invite St. Augustine to come to Britain and preach the gospel. St. Bertha also persuaded her husband's nephew, the King of Essex, to become a Christian, and when the corner-stone for St. Paul's was laid in London by these two kings, Bertha raised the first shovel of dirt. July 4th is Bertha's name day. The St. Bertha

of the seventh century was a French princess. When she married Prince Gombert both vowed to love each other as brother and sister. The legend has it that her body, though buried these twelve hundred years, is as beautiful as when she was alive. The town of Avenay, France, receives its water from a well called Livre, which well is said to have been started into being by St. Bertha. When the town was nearly perishing for the want of water, the good saint prayed to St. Peter for a miracle. St. Peter instructed her to buy a certain piece of land and dig for a well. The saint paid one livre (equal to a pound of silver) for the land and the moment she put the spade into the soil, water began to spout.

Bertha is derived from the ancient German *Perahta*, that is, "good natured fairy." At least in some parts of her original home she is so considered, particularly in the mountain districts of Austria, where on "mild Bertha's Day" farmer boys and girls climb to the mountain heights to dance and sing, ring cattle bells and blow whistles. She is also honored as the friend of babies, comforting little ones neglected by their mothers or nurses. In the Northern countries Bertha is an avenging spirit, a bugbear to naughty children and keen for her tribute of herring and bread, which must be placed out of doors in the night of January seventh. She was supposed to be particularly hard on maidens that did not perform their task of spinning ere that art went out of fashion. There seems to have been a German deity *Berchda*, but her identity is uncertain. She was supposed to have a swan's foot, probably to enable her to tread the spinning wheel the easier, for spinning was her specialty. In French churches and in some of Flanders I have seen paintings and statues marked "Queen Goose-Foot." This lady is identical with "Queen Bertha of the big foot," the wife of King Pippin the Short. The saying "The time is passed when Bertha span," refers to big footed Royal Bertha. Both a daughter of Charlemagne and one of his several wives bore the name of Bertha and it is quite a relief to observe that the records do not credit them with a passion for spinning, however, Queen Bertha of Burgundy who afterwards married King Hugo of Italy, is represented on coins and seals as a spinner even on the throne.

After the Norman conquest the name Bertha became very

popular in England, and at the same time it was so common in Italy that women-gossips were called "Berthas" for short. There is no diminutive of the name, which is the same in all languages except for the dropping of the "h" by the Latins and the substitution of "e" for the final "a" by the French, but girls named Bertha may tell their friends that Robert Southey, the scholarly author, called Bertha the most euphonious of female appellations. By far the most interesting Bertha in the realms of art is the heroine of Meyerbeer's opera, "The Prophet," dealing with John of Lyden.

Dickens calls the heroine of the "Cricket on the Hearth," the daughter of blind Plummer, Bertha and Scott has a Bertha in his "Count Robert of Paris." She is a warlike lady.

BETA (Slav), see Elizabeth.

BETTE (German), see Elizabeth.

BETTINA.

Bettina is not the alternative for Elizabeth, as often asserted, but Italian for Benedetta, see **BENEDICTA**. Goethe's letters to Bettina, who was Elizabeth Von Arnim, a German authoress, have made the name famous. A pretty Spanish alternative is Benita; others prefer the French Benoite, speak Bon-o-at. In olden times, when parents often destined their girls in the cradle for a nunnery, the name Benedicta was sometimes given to a little baby to indicate that she would enter the order of the Benedictines when old enough.

BEULAH.

Mothers who have a daughter named Beulah need not worry about their getting married for the very name signifies "marriage." Moreover Beulah's sentiment is happy union and saffron is her flower emblem.

BIANCA, see Blanche.

BIBIANA, see Vivian.

BICE (Italian), see Beatrice.

BIDDY, see Bridget.

BLANCA, see Blanche.

BLANCHE—BLANCA—BIANCA.

Our oldest forefathers, like the savages of to-day, fairly worshipped colors. It is not strange, then, that many of the oldest given-names portray this preference and that Blanche, meaning "white," is one of the "newer names" seems quite a natural sequence. Flatterers have translated Blanche with fair, probably because so many fair ladies have rejoiced in the name, but white is correct.

The gilli-flower, which derives its name from the month having the most sunshine, is Blanche's emblem, fair girl her sentiment. Girls named Blanche desiring a most uncommon substitute may adopt Blenda, which is Swedish. A Blenda, though, ought to be well favored to conform to her name, as the meaning of the word is "dazzling." The Latin nations translate Blanche literally: Bianca (Italian); Blanca (Spanish); Branca (Portuguese). The fact that Blanche is a new name explains its absence from the calendar of saints. Christian records mention only one, Blanca de Gazeran, of whom it was said that she "bore on her body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

Southern France or rather her poets invented Blanche for some lovely dame of enchanting complexion and from France it traveled to the neighboring kingdom of Navarre to grace the fairest of princesses. Stancho of Castile fell in love with Blanche of Navarre and made her Queen Blanca, the first of her name. In Queen Blanca's granddaughter, the child of Eleanor Plantagenet, consort of Edward I, of England, the name resumed its original form. This lady achieved a crown because of the unusual euphony of her name which, by the way, happened many years before Shakespeare asked his famous question. In a marriage treaty between the kings of France and Castile it was stipulated, that Phillip marry one of the daughters of Alphonso of Castile. When the ambassadors, setting out for Spain learned that one of the

girls was named Urraca, they put her down as impossible and chose Blanche without further ado. This half-English Blanche of Castile, consort of Louis VIII of France, turned out one of the greatest women of all times. After her husband's death, she assumed the regency, being a wise, resourceful and successful ruler. She died in 1252, having humbled her own kinsman, the third Henry of England. After her, all dowager queens of France were called "the white" (*La Reine Blanche*). Edward I, of England named one of his daughters Blanche, whereupon the nobility began to adopt the name as a favorite. Blanche de Bourbon was abandoned by her husband, King Pedro the Cruel of Castile, imprisoned and poisoned. A number of poems and tragedies have been written dealing with her fate.

Lady Blanche Arundel was another warrior Blanche. When the parliamentary army ordered her to deliver her husband's stronghold, she quickly got together her clan and prepared for a siege. She had to submit in the end, but exacted a promise that she should be allowed to retire with all the honors of war. This promise was not kept, but Lady Blanche's courage and fortitude became a byword among English people. *Blanche-Fleur* (white flower) is the name of the heroine of one of Boccaccio's prose romances, a subject also used by Chaucer. The name of Blanche might be still more famous in literature if those delightful bits of character painting developed in "The Taming of the Shrew" and *Othello* applied not to Italian ladies.

"The Fair Maid of the Inn," by Massinger, introduces a lovable Bianca, but of the Biancas in Middleton's play "Women Beware Women," in Ford's play "Love's Sacrifice" and in Dean Milman's play "Fazio," the less said the better.

BLANDINE.

Blandine or Blanda, is a Latin name very well adapted to babies and women as it means the "flatterer." The name is much used in German poesy. Burger wrote one of his most stirring romances with Blandine for a heroine. Some think Blandine traceable to the Swedish *Blenda*, which means "dazzler." After all that coincides well with flatterer. The male form is *Blandus* or *Blandinus*, the Latin for flatterer. See *BIANCA*.

BONA.

Bona means "good" and is identical with the old German "Gutha." The name was much in use by the queens of old, particularly in the royal families of Italy and Flanders. There was a Queen Bona or Bonne of France, a daughter of the Blind King of Bohemia. The Scotch "Bonnie" has the same meaning.

BONA—BONAVENTURA.

Bona, see above. Bonaventura means "well met." These are Latin-Italian names not often met in English-speaking countries.

BRIDE (Scotch), see Bridget.

BRIDGET.

In the original, Bridget is the Irish name par excellence. It came to us from the ancient heathen Kelts and its initial form was Brighid, the first syllable of which means "strength." Legend has it that the first Irish girl so-called, was a daughter of the fire god and of Erse, goddess of wisdom, song and poetry. In the old country, the Irish stick to Brighid, but with us when an Irishman has a powerful looking girl baby, he usually calls her Bridget, though the latter be unequivocally English. "Bride" is Scotch for Bridget and this peculiar form is sometimes heard in England. The Irish pet name is "Biddy." The French and Swedes spell the name Brigitta, the Germans, substitute "e" for the final "a" and are pleased to assume that it is identical with Bertha. They are alone in that assumption. Italian versions: Brigida and Brigitoi. Portuguese: Brites. The Swedes have several diminutives that might appeal to our girls who do not want to be called Bridget, namely: Brita, Begga, Bergliot and Beret. The Slav nations play sad havoc with the Irish name, to-wit: Brischia, Britte, Birte, and worse still, Pirrit, Pikka and Pirket.

After St. Patrick had succeeded in driving the snakes from Ireland, he looked around for someone to take the place of the heathen goddess in the affections of the people. He found a comely maid freed from bondage by the King of Leinster. Though only a young girl, she was already

famous for piety and good works. Therefore, the kindly saint took her under his protection and rebaptised her Brighid. After she had been a pupil of St. Patrick for several years, she founded a nunnery on the site of the present town of Kildare, which soon became the most renowned in Ireland. At the time of her death, Brighid was the mother superior of five hundred nuns. Her name-day, as one of the patron saints of Ireland is February 1st. In Scotland St. Bridget became as popular as in Ireland and the ancient records show that "Little servants of St. Brighid" was one of the most popular names for hundred of years. The Welsh for Bridget is Ffraid, which seems to hold some relation to the Swedish Brigitta, meaning "mountain-fright," while in Portugal the name of Brites is very popular and many Portuguese Brites of royal birth have found their way into history. Lisbon has a church devoted to the Irish saint. The Swedes have their St. Birgitta or Briggitta, a woman of royal birth who founded a sisterhood named after her. The name of Bridget occurs frequently in folklore and all sorts of legends commemorate fair Bridgets in and out of Ireland. We are told of one who was recognized by a blind lover after twenty years absence by the touch of her hand.

BRUNHILD—BRUNILLA.

Brunhild and Brunilla mean the "blond fighting girl,"—names that do not lend themselves agreeably to girls of our times.

CAMILLA.

Camilla (Latin) means "attendant at a sacrifice."

CAMILLE.

Camille is not necessary "The Lady of the Camilias," as suggested by Alexander Dumas' great play. There is a much older name, derived from Camilla, a swiftfooted messenger of Diana. The name Camilla is still popular in Italy, while Camille continues to appeal to sentimental mothers in France.

CANDIDA.

Candida is the English form of the French *Candide* and means "white spirit" or "angel." See *ANGELINA*.

CAROLINE.

The name Caroline is the female of Charles, originally "Charal," which is the term for "man" in old German. Caroline means "man-woman" and was formed from the Latinized "Carolus." It is Carla in Italian. The Germans use the same appellation (but sparingly), substituting "k" for the initial "c." Still more rare is the original Latin form "Carola," with the emphasis on the first syllable. The late Queen of Saxony was so named. The French substitute Charlotte for the English and German form, while with us and other nations Charlotte stands as a name by itself and must be so considered. Caroline having seen the light in the forests of old Germany, it is only proper that the oak leaf should be her emblem, "bravery and humanity" her sentiment. There are seventy-seven emperors and kings, among them many great warriors and statesmen, called Charles, but with one exception the several queens named Caroline made a less distinguished showing. The only royal English woman bearing the name was Caroline Mathilda, youngest sister of George III, and consort of Christian VII of Denmark. She became involved in a flirtation with her premier, Struensee, but though sacrificing everything for her love, failed to save his life. She herself died an exile.

Caroline Amelia was the uncrowned queen of George IV, and the mother of Princess Charlotte. She was repudiated by her husband scarcely a year after the wedding, and afterward, having refused to renounce the crown, was subjected to a scandalous trial. Owing to Lord Brougham's brilliant defense and the pressure of public opinion the bill found against her by the House of Lords had to be withdrawn. At the old town of Brunswick, Germany, I saw her grave bearing this tell-tale inscription: "Here Lies Caroline of Brunswick, The Murdered Queen of England." Caroline Wilhelmina, Queen of George II, was enamoured of politics, supported Walpole, intrigued against the Prince of Wales and several times acted as regent. Jeannie Deans has a famous interview with her in Walter Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian." Queen Caroline of Naples was a sister of Marie Antoinette, and ruled both the king and kingdom with a high hand in company with the bloodthirsty Sir John Acton and Lady Hamilton, the friend of Lord Nelson. Caroline

of Hesse was called "The Great Landgravine." She was the grandmother of a Prussian king and of the Czars Alexander II and Nicholas of Russia, while her daughter Louise, Grand Duchess of Weimar, was the friend and patron of Goethe. Frederick the Great set her a monument inscribed: "By sex a woman; by her genius a man." Lady Caroline Lamb lives in literature as the woman ready to commit any crime and suffer any martyrdom for the love of Lord Byron. Finally her sentimentality and impetuosity caused Byron to weary and run away from her. Her novel "Glenarvon" tells the story. Carrie and Karlyn are popular pet names for girls named Caroline.

CARRY (English), see Charlotte.

CASIMIRA.

Casimira is Italian and means "Bearer of Peace," but is seldom used nowadays. In Germany the male name without the "a" at the end is popular.

CASSANDRA—ALEXANDRA.

Most of our Cassandras are condemned to go through life as Cassies, which is a horrible way of mutilating a beautiful name. Cassandra means "prophetess." The Greek prophetess by the name got into trouble with Apollo and was made a slave after the fall of Troy. According to the best English authorities Cassandra and Alexandra are synonyms. The Germans claim Alexandra and Alexandrina as Teuton and translate it "the well armed." Alexia is not necessarily an abbreviation of Alexandra, but may be a form of Alice. The male name Alexander is partly Greek, partly Teuton and partly Russian, which accounts for the many interpretations. The most noted Alexandra of our time, is the dowager Queen of England, a Danish princess.

CATHERINE.

The meaning of Catherine is "purity;" the white water-lily is its emblem, and "pure-heart," the sentiment accorded to the name, the spelling of which varies slightly according to the idioms of nations. The Northern countries use the

initial "k," and the Germans abbreviate it much as we do in America. Another German abbreviation is "Trina." The Spaniards and Italians use the sonorous "Caterina;" the Russians and Greeks precede the name by the vocable "e," "Ekaterina." The calendar recognizes three saints of the name: Catherine of Alexandria, Catherine of Bologna, and Catherine of Sweden, the latter being the daughter of St. Birgitta. Other Catherines, famed in Christian lore, are Catherine of Genoa, Catherine of Ricci, Catherine of Siena and Catherine Raconigi. Among the royal Catherines the most interesting to Americans is Catherine, Queen of Jerome Napoleon of Westphalia, as she occupied the throne destined for Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, who founded the line of the American Bonapartes. Elizabeth Patterson married Jerome Bonaparte in 1803. Two years later the great Napoleon declared the marriage null and void; though the Pope had refused the divorce demanded. In 1807, Catherine of Wurtemberg married Jerome. And her grandson, Prince Victor, is now Pretender to the imperial throne in France. Catherine of France was the wife of Henry V of England, and mother of Henry VI. After her accession to the English throne, the English kings called themselves "King of England and France." Catherine of Aragon, the widow of the "Great Harry's" brother, subsequently became the wife of Henry VIII. When Henry fell in love with Anne Boleyn, and the Pope refused to divorce him, he had the divorce pronounced by the English clergy on the ground that a marriage with a deceased brother's wife was illegal, which act caused the break between Henry VIII and Rome. Catherine Howard, the fifth wife of Henry VIII, was famed for beauty. She was beheaded within eighteen months after her marriage. After her Henry married a third Catherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Lord Latimer. After the king's death she became the wife of Admiral Thomas Seymour. Catherine of Portugal was the wife of Charles II, and later Regent of Portugal. Catherine of Medici, niece of Pope Clement VII, wife of Henry II, and regent for her son, Charles IX, was the real author of the Massacre of Bartholomew which cost the lives of thirty thousand of her subjects. Her daughter, Marguerite, became the Queen of Henry IV.

Catherine I was the wife of Peter the Great. Previously

she had been a servant girl, and then the wife of a common soldier. Catherine II, surnamed the Great, was a daughter of the petty German Prince of Anhalt, and wife of Peter III, whose murder she caused. In every way a great sovereign, she was styled the "Semiramis of the North." Countess Catherine of Schwarzburg forced the great warrior, the Duke of Alva, to stop ravaging the country. "The blood of Princes for that of my people's oxen," was her historic threat. "To braid St. Catherine's tresses," means to remain unmarried. (See Longfellow's "Evangeline.") Catherine-wheel-politicians are political sleight-of-hand artists. Catherine is the amusing heroine of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," who becomes a submissive wife.

Popular abbreviations of the name in our country are: Kate, Kitty, Katrine. Katie is Scotch, Kathleen and Katty are Irish. The Welsh use the jawbreaker "Cathwg." American Katrines, who do not like their name might well adopt any of these pretty foreign forms: French, Trinettes, Caton; Dutch, Kaatje; Danish, Karen; Russian, Katinka.

CECCA (Italian), see Frances.

CECILIA.

Cecilia is a Latin word meaning "blind." The palm is her emblem, and "harmony" her sentiment. According to some authorities the name is Latinized from the colloquial Liliola. It was a royal name both in England and in France in the form of Cecilie, beginning with William I, and it is recorded that one of the Plantagenet princesses entered a nunnery as "Sister Cicila." Before the Reformation "Cicely" was popular in the British Isles particularly because St. Cecilia suffered martyrdom for refusing to marry a man whom she did not love and—English women of the period had themselves no voice in the selection of their husbands. I have seen it stated that none but the English have had the hardihood to coin diminutives of so stately a name as Cecilia, but the Germans have gone them one better. In the Fatherland the colloquial form for Cecilia is Cilli the "C" sounding like "Z." Some of the English diminutives will be mentioned under Lili. Sisley, Sis, Sissot, Cis and

Cissy complete the list. From Lili to Sissot and Cis—what crimes against the spirit of the language the vernacular breeds, to be sure. Yet there may be girls unsatisfied even with the many synonyms given. For their benefit: Cila and Cilika, used in Illyria, and the Russian: Zezilija are submitted. Cecilia is the patroness of married women and as such is particularly esteemed in Rome and other parts of Italy. There were two Roman matrons famous for wifely virtue: Caia Caecilia and Caecilia Metella. The Germans retain the original "a" before the second letter, spelling the name Caecilie, sound every letter, last "e" like "a."

Saint Cecilia is the patroness of music owing to the legend that, as a martyr, she went singing to her death. In old England her name-day was made the occasion for festivals and lectures in praise of music. The organ, the cello and harp are the attributes of Cecilia and musical societies all over the world are called after the blind saint. One of the oldest is the London Caecilian Society founded in 1785. Handel and Haydn wrote each an oratorium in honor of Saint Caecilia.

"Proud Cis" was a nickname conferred upon Cicely Neville, Duchess of York, "The Rose of Raby."

CELESTINA.

Celestina means "heavenly." The first syllable is sometimes spelled "Coe" which is more correct. The French have pretty pet names: Celeste and Celestine. See CELIA.

CELIA.

Celia was originally a Roman family name, from which the alternatives Zilia and Ziliola are derived. The Irish adopted Sile or Sheelah. The French use Celine, from which we have formed Selina. The Greeks claim Selina too. It is their name for moon.

CESARINA.

Cesarina is the feminine of Cesar, correctly spelled Caesar. The origin of the Roman name is in doubt. Some connect it with blue eyes, others with profuse hair, again others with the killing of an elephant. Caesar as a title of honor is "Kaiser" in Greek-German.

CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte is French for Caroline, but was so well liked by the nations as to gain a place by itself. Americans, English and Germans adopted it bodily; in Spain and Italy it is Carlotta, in Portugal one "t" is dropped. Popular diminutives with us are: "Lotta," "Lotte," "Lottie;" in German, "Lottchen," pronounced "Lottjen." American Charlottes wishing a change of name without getting married might adopt the French, "Lolotte," or the Spanish, "Lola." With the older generation of American theatre-goers the name Lotta was long a household word. The actress known as Lotta is Charlotte Crabtree in private life; and, though born in 1847, is proud to be called a spinster. She made her New York debut at Niblo's Garden when eleven years old. Some of her most notable successes were "Little Nell," "Topsy," "Bob," etc. Charlotte Cushman, the famous Bostonian, was Miss Saunders in private life. "Meg Merrilies," "Nancy Sikes," "Romeo," "Hamlet" and "Claude Melnotte" were her principal classic and melodramatic successes. Hepatica, the soft blue spring flower, is Charlotte's emblem and "confidence" her sentiment. The best known among the royal Charlottes is Charlotte Elizabeth, mother of the French Regent, the Duke of Orleans. Her two names were contracted into "Liselotte." Charlotte of Brunswick, the mother of Czar Peter II, is said to have feigned death and to have run away to America, where she married a Frenchman named Auban. Charlotte, the Queen of John VI of Portugal, was expelled and held court for a number of years in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil then being a province of Portugal. Another royal Charlotte (Carlotta) who played a part on the American continent is the unfortunate widow of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. She has been insane since July, 1867, living at Castle Bouchoute, near Brussels. Charlotte Sophie, whom her subjects called "the beggarly German Duchess," was the wife of George III. Princess Charlotte was the daughter of George IV and Caroline of Brunswick, and just missed being the first Queen of the Belgians. Charlotte, Countess of Derby, the champion of Charles I, "proved herself a better soldier than her husband" and defended her residence, Latham House, with great courage and skill against the Parliament forces for two years. Afterward

she retired to the Isle of Man, bidding defiance to the fleets, the threats and the persuasions of Parliament.

Charlotte Bronte, the English novelist, is now chiefly remembered for her "Jane Eyre." Werther's "Lotte" is easily the most celebrated of the Charlottes of literature, being the poetical heroine of Goethe's "Sorrows of Young Werther." The original of this pleasing pen picture was Charlotte Buff of Wetzlar. Charlottes are leading figures in the following dramas and comedies: In Fielding's "Mock Doctor," in Moliere's "Tartuffe," in Bickerstaffe's "Hypocrite," in Cibber's "The Refusal." Charlotte von Stein became the wife of Schiller, after long being his muse. Charlotte Margaret Carpenter was the lively wife of the strictly correct Sir Walter Scott. Charlotte is the name of a popular sweetmeat consisting of cream and fruits. Russian Charlotte, or Charlotte Russe, is the original of Nesselrode pudding, consisting of cream, burnt almonds and fruits.

CHERIE (French), see *Pulcheria*.

CHLOE — CHLORIS.

Chloe means blooming and therefore seems a very appropriate name for a young girl. With the ancient Greeks, Chloe was the protectress of green fields. It is often met with in poetry. St. Paul mentions a Chloe of Corinthia. The ever-green thorn is Chloe's emblem and "hope" her sentiment. Robert Burns inscribed a number of his poems to "Chloris" which seems to be identical with Chloe. The subject of his addresses was Mrs. T. Whelpdale, whom he soon left to her fate to take up with "Clarinda." It is not impossible though, that Burns derived "Chloris" from the Roman male name Chlorus, meaning the "light complexioned," for the records tell that Chloris excelled in that respect.

CHRISTINA.

The first English Christina of which the records tell was the Abbess of Romsey, celebrated in ancient Norman lore and a kinswoman of Atheling. Romsey is one of the oldest towns of Hampshire and the abbey a Norman foundation. The name means "Christ's messenger." Iris is its emblem,

“Heavens messenger” its sentiment. In English speaking countries the final “a” has given way to an unsounded “e” but the Latins retain the original form. In the north of England, particularly Yorkshire and Cornwall, Christabel has been popular since olden days. This is clearly a contraction of Christy (short for Christine), and Bella (fair) and the literal translation would read “fair Christine.” English pet names for Christine are Crissie and Xina. In Scotland Kirstin is much used, also Stine and Tine, which latter forms also prevail in Germany besides Christine, every letter sounded. Kristel is another German form. But there are still more to choose from, viz: Scandinavian: Kirst, Danish: Karstin, Slavonic: Kina, and other Slav dialects: Kitka and Kirstin. The French version is Christiane, the “a” pronounced long and the “e” not at all. The same form with a final “a” became common in England since the vogue of John Bunyan’s Pilgrim’s Progress, with its Christiana of Silver Slippers’ fame.

“Christabelle” was the daughter of a “bonny Irish king” and in love with Cauline. According to the old ballad “she burste her gentle hearte in twayne” when he died for her. The poem Christabel, though it remained a fragment, made Coleridge famous. Christine de Pisan was a French poetess of the 15th century and one of the first women to write poetry for a living, but the most famous of all Christines was the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, the warrior king of Sweden. She assumed the government when a girl of eighteen and astonished not only the Scandinavian countries, but all Europe by her statecraft, wisdom and energy. She never married and her wish to become a Catholic caused her to resign after ten years of queenship. After that she roamed the continent in quest of excitement. France drove her forth because she ordered the murder of her equerry, Marquis Monaldeschi. She is buried in St. Peters, Rome. Queen Christine was small of stature with a complexion of dazzling white, blue eyes, a hook nose, and beautiful brown curly hair, which she neglected. She preferred to wear men’s dress. Christina of Spain, was the fourth queen of Ferdinand VII. the mother of Queen Isabel, who was driven from Spain in 1870, and the great-grandmother of the present King Alphonso. Because her several children were girls, her

weak husband re-established the law of old Castile permitting women to rule. This caused the several Carlist wars. Though Christina eventually defeated Don Carlos, she was forced to leave Spain and reside abroad after she had married a common soldier upon whom she conferred a dukedom. Maria Christina was regent of Spain for her son, the present king, during the late American unpleasantness with that country, which cost Spain, Cuba, the Phillippines and Porto Rico. She is by birth an Austrian archduchess and an eminently wise and estimable woman.

CHRYSOSTOMA.

Chrysostoma is a pretty girl's name, very much neglected. It is Greek and means "gold-mouth." It was first borne by Joannes Chrysostomos, patron of Constantinople, renowned for his eloquence. Parents who destine their girl for an advocate or a suffragette couldn't do better than name her Chrysostoma.

CILE (Low German), see Cecilia.

CLAUDINA.

Claudina means the "lame one," and though this is little known American and English parents seem to have the happy knack of avoiding the name. There is a Claudia in one of St. Paul's Epistles, sending her love to St. Timothy. It is claimed that the pretty Welsh name, Gladys, is identical with Claudina, which see. Alternatives for Claudina: Claudia, Claudie, Claudine.

CLARA.

Clara is an unadulterated Latin word, meaning "bright" or "clear," which induces the reflection that to clothe names in a foreign tongue is a happy thought. Suppose a girl was named "Bright," and that a single look at her would prove that she was not — how awkward it would be both for the girl and the one addressing her. The white pink is Clara's emblem and "fair and fascinating" her sentiment. The correct English-Latin form Clara was in use even as early as the time of Charlemagne. Of late there has been a

tendency to substitute "e" for the final "a" and pronounce the name, as they do in France, *Clare*. But the French spelling is *Claire*. Girls with a romantic turn of mind might adopt the Finnish, *Lara*. Our *Clarissa* is derived from the Latin *Clarice*. *Clarinda* we took over from Italy in the same fashion. "*Chira*" is much used in Italy, but the other Latin nations use *Clara*. The Bretons use the form *Skleara*, which probably stood originally for *St. Clara*, as, indeed, does the surname *Sinclair*. The Germans use both *Clara* and *Clarissa*, and as a diminutive *Klaere* and *Klaerchen*, pronounce *Clairjen*.

The calendar recognizes three saints by the name of *Clara*, one of whom was mentioned as a fit patroness for airships as she is said to have ascended to heaven on a mantle, or sail according to the "*Life of St. Clara*," written by order of Pope Alexander V. *Clara* was the first woman to enroll as a nun under Francis of Assisi. She was a beautiful girl. *Clara* was not generally used as a woman's name in England until some time after the Dukedom of Clarence had been established for Lionel, second son of Edward III of England. After that, devotion to royalty soon filled English bible registers with Clarence as a boy's name, while the surname was likewise made use of, to wit: *FitzClarence*, i. e., the son of Clarence. Probably the establishment of a branch of the Order of the Clarisses, a religious sisterhood, gave the impetus to the popularity of the feminine name, for the Clarisses called themselves "*Poor Clares*" or "*Claras*." In civil life, however, we find in that period the Italian *Chiara* almost as often as *Clara*. Some authorities hold that *Clarisse* was originally intended to mean a *Clara Superior*, being abbreviated from the superlative *Clarissima*, *Clara* meaning "*bright*," *Clarissima* would mean "*the very brightest*." The fact that a daughter of the Medici first bore the name of *Clarissa* lends color to this suggestion. Another noble lady of that period styled herself *Esclairmonde*. Some adventurous English damsels adopted *Esclairmonde* in the abbreviated form of *Clairmond*, which does not sound half bad.

Clare is a character in Dicken's "*Bleak House*." *Lady Clare de Clare* is the heroine of Scott's "*Marmion*." *Clara* plays important parts in a number of comedies by Moliere,

in Sheridan's "Duenna" and in Goethe's "Egmont." In the latter tragedy she is called Klaerchen. Fair-Clara was turned to Claribel in Spencer's "Faerie Queen." Another compound name is Clara-Diana, which may be translated bright huntress, used in the "Mirror of Knighthood" and in Mendoza's "To Love for Love's Sake." The same author invented Claridoro as a girl's name. This means "bright gold." Clarinda appears as a waiting woman in the "Faerie Queen," as a hand maid in Massinger's play, "The Maid of Honor," and in a similar capacity in Fletcher's "Lover's Progress." Clarissa is the engaging heroine of the "Confederacy," by Vanbrugh. "Clarissa Harlowe" was the second of Samuel Richardson's novels and the second romance written in English dealing with real men and women. "Clarinda" was poet Burns' "dear and pleasant friend" who, however, sometimes "wounded his soul." She was Mrs. Agnes M. Lehose, wife of an Indian planter. Their letters are fine literary monuments, but the poem "To Clarinda" is one of the weaker ones of the Scotch bard's. Claire figures in the love letters of Victor Hugo, but the woman did not play a decided part in the life of the poet. Clara Morris, the actress, is now but a memory of the stage, but the older generation of theatre-goers knows her as an emotional artiste of rare power. Her "Camille" was celebrated. She was born in Toronto, Canada, and began her career as a ballet dancer. After retiring from the stage in the early nineties she devoted herself to writing. Most of her books deal with subjects of the stage. She is now a very sick woman living at Riverdale on the Hudson.

CLE-CLE.

Cle-Cle pronounced Cla-Cla, is a French abbreviation for Clementine, which see.

CLEMENTINA.

Clementine is one of the most womanly of names, being derived from a Latin word denoting "mercy." The correct English version is Clementina. The male name, Clemens, is one of the most illustrious in religious history, being first mentioned by St. Paul. Another early Clemens was among the successors of St. Peter in Rome and there were

sixteen other Popes named Clemens or Clement. Clementina (Mercy) was worshipped as a goddess by the ancient Romans. She had a cup in one hand, a sceptre in the other. St. Clementina was a Danish lady. She is represented carrying a jug. Her name day is November 23, when the ancient Danes went about begging for ale, as American children go about begging for apples and nuts on Halloween.

The Italians retain the ancient Roman version, but spell the name Clemenza. In the higher society of France, Clemence (pronounce Klamamgz) is much used. The Russian calls girls Klimemta; the Slavs, Lemeta. Lemeta became Meta when our English forefathers heard of it, but the Germans recognize Meta as a contraction of Margaret or even Mechtild. Americans have a way of abbreviating Clementina or Clementine by retaining only the first syllable. Any of the synonyms named would seem to be preferable to Clem. "Lady Clementina" is the unhappy heroine of "Sir Charles Grandison," one of the earlier works of Samuel Richardson, called the "father of the English novel."

Princess Clementine of Belgium, wife of Prince Victor Napoleon, is the only royal lady remembered having borne the name. See Mercedes.

CLOTHILDA OR CHLOTILDE.

Clothilda is an old Teuton word and means "battle maid." Clothilda converted her husband to Christianity. She was the wife of Clovis and invoked the assistance of her God when a battle was seemingly lost and — won.

CLEOPATRA.

Cleopatra means "fame of her father." It was once very common among the royal ladies of Egypt and Greece and survives in the French Cleo. Cleopatra was born in Alexandria, 69 B. C., and died at the age of 39, not by applying a poisonous asp to her bosom, but by swallowing poison. Shakespeare wrote "Anthony and Cleopatra" in 1607.

COLUMBINE.

Columbine or Columbina means "dove." The Columbine flower which is perennial bearing purple blooms of much

beauty is her emblem and "soft hearted" her sentiment. There were two saints named Columba. The male name is Columb or Columbanus. One of the great Irish missionary saints bore that name. Christopher Columbus was original Christopher Colon. History gave him the more pretentious name.

CONGALIE (Irish), see Constance.

CONNAL (Irish), see Constance.

CONNOR (Irish), see Constance.

CONNY (Irish), see Concordia.

CONCHITA.

Conchita has become quite popular in America since we acquired those old Spanish islands. It is a contraction of the word "conception" and girls are so named in honor of the Virgin Mary. The Italian pet name Concetta has the same meaning. The name is popular with Catholic girls.

CONCORDIA.

Concordia means of course "concord" and is taken from the Latin. The abbreviated name Conny seems to be derived from the ancient Irish. "Conn" means wisdom.

CONSTANCE.

Constance is a name any girl might be proud to bear. The literal meaning is "holding together firmly," hence constancy, the quality of being steadfast, firmness of mind. The blue hyacinth is Constance's emblem, true love the sentiment attaching to the name. Constance achieved early popularity in England because of the glory of Emperor Constantine whose wife Helena, or St. Helena, was reputed to be of British birth. The Scots as well as the English, Irish, Welch and the people of Brittany adopted the name to their different dialects. American Constances desirous of a name out of the ordinary might adopt the Welsh Cystenian, which sounds pretty, or the Kusteninn of Brittany. The ancient Scots metamorphosed the Latin name into Congal, and a Scotch-American lass might call herself Congalle. Another male

form adopted by them was Conchobar, the female of which is Conchobarre. Irish-American girls can choose between the female forms of Connal and Connor. The original O'Connor, it seems, was so designated as the son of one Constantine. Kostja, Kosta and Kostadin are Slavic forms of Constance. In Italy the name is spelled Gostanza, in Spain Custance. The Germans spell and pronounce it Constanz and abbreviate Stanze, sounding the "e." Among Slavs outside of Russia the following forms are popular: Kostancia, Kotka, Stanca. It is curious to note that English speaking people have no diminutive for the name, while its male equivalent lives in history solely by the pet name of Constantinus, signifying "little Constantius." The fact that the first syllable of the name signifies "wisdom" in the Kelt language probably accounts for its popularity as a royal appellation in the British Isles. In Hector Boece's history of Scotland and in the accounts of the early Irish kings we find many Congals, Conchobarrs and Connals.

In later periods the name ceased to be a royal appellation in England, but its popularity among the reigning families of France, Italy and Spain continued for a long time to come, while the imperial Russians adopted it as a regular family name to signify their pretensions to the Byzantine crown and the possession of Constantinople.

Royal Constances: Constance of Provence, wife of Robert the Pious — Constance of Brittany, the mother of Arthur, made famous by Shakespeare's King John — Constance of Sicily, daughter of the Norman King Roger II. and mother of the German Emperor Frederick II. — Constance, daughter of King Peter of Aragon, wife of Frederick II. of Germany.

To the lovers of the romantic mixed with horrors Constance of Beverly is a charmed name, being that of the heroine of Scott's poem "Marmion," a poor love sick girl who was walled up alive in the dungeons of a convent as a punishment for breaking her vows. The drama has kept the name before the public from Chaucer to Lovell, from the 14th century to the last quarter of the 19th. In Chaucer's "Man of Law's Tale" we have Constance, the daughter of a Roman emperor. Dryden introduced a Constance in the "Wild Gallant." Knowles has a Constance in "The Love Chase." Ben Johnson's apprentice, Richard Brome, named

his "Northern Lass" Constance, but the most impressive of the dramatic Constances is that of Lovell's play "The Daughter of the Provost of Bruges," who loses life and reason when proved to be a serf. Finally there is Dame Christian Constance, a very engaging widow, in Udall's play, "Ralph Roister Doister."

CONRADINE.

Conradine means "able speech," in ancient German. An obsolete form is Cunzila.

CONSUELO.

Consuelo is a Spanish name that achieved some vogue in America, because the Vanderbilts conferred it upon one of their fair daughters, now Duchess of Marlborough. It means "consolation" and is sometimes given to little babies born after the death of girls that formerly blessed the household. In Spain it is often coupled with Maria: Consuelo-Maria. Connie is sometimes used as a diminutive for Consuelo, but without warrant.

CORA AND CORINNE.

Cora is derived from the Greek word *Kore*, with the accent on the last syllable, which means "maiden." The Greek poetess Cora carried off the laurels at Thebes. Madame de Stael immortalized her in her great novel "Corinne." Since the appearance of that book in 1807, Cora has been dropped in France altogether, the diminutive taking its place. The great authoress melted into one fine character the three Coras or Corinnes, who had excelled as lyric poets of Greece, the one already named, the Cora of Thespis and the Cora of Corinth. The Cora of Thebes was one of the handsomest women of her age. Very little of her poetry has survived. Lord Byron's poem "Cora," which was greatly admired in America, made the name as popular on this side of the water as Corinne is in France. Another Cora appears in Sheridan's *Pizzaro*. "Corinna" is the dare devil heroine of Van Brugh's comedy, "The Confederacy."

Mrs. Thomas, beloved by Dryden, was addressed by him as "Corinna." Cora is the name of a tribe of American Indians in the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

Corinne Bell de Brion, was long one of America's leading child actresses. Born in New Orleans in 1873, she played "Butterfly" in Pinafore at the Boston Museum when five years old. At the age of six she starred in "Cinderella," and afterwards became famous in all the old time operettas. Whichever you name, Corinne at one time or another played its leading part. Flowering wreaths are Cora's emblem and the seven muses are sacred to her. There seems to be authority for the statement that the name Rowena (the "w" is not sounded) is identical with Corinna. She was supposed to be the daughter of Hengist, the German chieftain, who founded the kingdom of Kent. Rowena is said to have married the British Chief Vertigern. Scott in "Ivanhoe" revived the name and during the vogue of that novel many English and American girls were baptised Rowena.

CORDULA.

Cordula is an old Keltish word and means "jewel of the sea." See CORDELIA. Ula is an abbreviation of Cordula.

CORDELIA.

Cordelia is one of the oldest Irish given names, hereditary in many families of the Emerald Isle. Shakespeare immortalized it in King Lear. The meaning of Cordelia is said to be "fine woman" which would fit the virtues of our heroine. That her good traits were housed in a beautiful body is evident from the fact that Cordelia was "Bronwen" to her friends. Bronwen means "fair bosom." She lies buried in the Isle of Anglesia, Wales. At least the romantically inclined have always hailed the spot as "Cordelia's tomb," while others maintain that the occupant of the ancient grave was a certain queen of Ireland, who deserted her husband at the time of the Roman conquest "because he boxed her ears," which doesn't sound probable for in those days a box on the ear was hardly regarded as sufficient cause for divorce even among queens. Besides, when the grave was opened, about a hundred years ago, the urn supposed to contain the ashes of her majesty had in it but a thin layer of dust. As the present writer has dug up a good many Roman graves of Caesar's period, finding the urned ashes intact, he declines to believe that the Bronwen of Anglesia belongs to

the Christian era, on the contrary he thinks it far more likely that folklore and legend named the spot right as Cordelia's tomb, which conclusion is favored by the circumstance that the name Bronwen has always been used alongside of Cordelia in Ireland and Wales. The Anglesia tomb, then, would seem to be 2700, instead of 1900 years old, for the period of King Lear is fixed at about 900 B. C., the time of the prophet Elisha.

We must look to ancient literature for information about Cordelia's personality, chiefly its masterful interpreters, Geoffrey of Monmouth, chronicler of the Arthurian and Round Table Romances, who transcribed the book of Breton Legends in Latin, and Layamon who, about 1205, rendered same in English. According to these authorities, Cordelia was a Welsh princess which may or may not, imply that she was an Irish lass, a racial distinction which Shakespeare with his fine sense for national peculiarities, not only retained but emphasized. Her father, King Lear (correctly Lir, that is: Sea), ruled in "Britain." She was probably his youngest child. Unlike her sisters she could not "heave her heart into her mouth," and openly confessed:

When I shall wed,
That Lord whose hand must take my plight shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty;
Sure, I shall never marry like my sisters
To love my father all.

Lear: But goes thy heart with this?

Cordelia: Ay, good my Lord.

Lear: So young and so untender?

Cordelia: So young, my Lord, and true.

Lear: Let it be so,— thy truth, then, be thy dower.

Repudiated and disinherited, Cordelia married a Gaul prince, but when the two elder daughters, having profited by the hatred the king bore Cordelia, shamefully ill-treated Lear, he sought succor with the youngest. Cordelia raised an army, defeated the allied sisters and reinstated Lear. For two years more he reigned, the faithful Cordelia succeeding him. But five years later, after the death of her husband, the ungrateful sisters rebelled, defeated Cordelia and took her prisoner. She died by her own hand.

Such is the real history, but Shakespeare loved Cordelia too well to stain her memory by suicide. He has her murdered by her enemies, a victim of a daughter's love and sacrifice. Out of those gray days of heathendom, Cordelia rises a woman endowed with the virtues we prize most highly in these enlightend days. Girls bearing the name of Cordelia should cultivate goodness and charm of heart; in their intercourse with their parents "everything should be beautiful from the first kiss to the last word." Only if their conduct is a "living emblem of womanly dignity and filial tenderness" will they measure up to the character of their great namesake. And remember King Lear's words: "Cordelia's voice was ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in a woman." Shakespeare's creation of Cordelia cannot be improved upon for the name was never again used in fiction or prose, nor has a king's daughter borne it after her. On the other hand, we find her pet name Bronwen in ancient Cornish romances, particularly in *Sir Tristram* (translated about 1170).

CORNELIA.

Girls called Cornelia ought to feel highly flattered, for the first who bore the name represented the very highest type of womanhood the world has ever known. Cornelia, the noble Roman matron, inherited the name from her father, Cornelius Scipio, and it was she who coined the beautiful phrase — not a phrase with her — "My twelve children are my jewels." As a widow, Cornelia devoted her life to the education of her children, among them the two Gracchi, both of whom died young. In order to concentrate all thoughts and endeavors on her children, Cornelia refused the hand of the King of Egypt. Whether the fragments of the celebrated "letters of Cornelia" come down to us are genuine is doubtful.

Cornelia may have been taken from a Latin word meaning "warhorn." Its signification is given as "enduring." The cherry tree is Cornelia's emblem and "constancy" her sentiment, but the war-horn theory I rather doubt. The name is the same in all languages, only the French substitute "e" for the final "a." The French surname *Corneille* comes from the same stock. Cornelia is most popular in the Netherlands and particularly in Flanders, where *St. Cornelius* is regarded

as a patron saint. There the stately name has been changed into Keetje, Kee and Nelle. "Corney" is an Irish abbreviation, "Knelz" is used in Northern Germany and "Drenka" in some of the Slav countries.

CRESCENTIA.

Crescentia means "growing," from the Latin. It is much used in nunneries, whose inmates change their name on entering, assuming another of saintly reputation.

CRYSTAL.

Crystal, though occasionally assumed as a girl's name, is really that of a fine kind of glass, much favored by the tasty householder. A girl choosing this name for herself — for it is hardly likely that one should be baptized so — ought to remember that Crystal is noted for symmetry and in its highest form is clear and transparent.

CYRILLA.

Cyrilla means "lordly" and is derived from the Greek. The Welsh spell it Girioel. The "e" is pronounced soft in all countries save Russia.

CYNTHIA.

The well-beloved girl's name Cynthia was bestowed upon the goddess Artemisia because of her birthplace, Mt. Cynthus. The Cynthias of Spencer and Fletcher's dramas were intended as personifications of Queen Elizabeth. Raleigh and Ben Johnson have also written of Queen Bess as Cynthia. In Congreve's "Double-dealer," Lady Plant is called Cynthia. Johnson called his play "Cynthia's Revels." The lily of the valley is Cynthia's emblem and "delicacy" her sentiment.

DAISY.

Few of us that do not know and love some "Daisy," though its use as a name may be an affection of a few centuries only. Shakespeare did not recognize it as such. But the flower he introduced in Hamlet. Ophelia gives the queen a daisy to signify "that her light and fickle love ought not to

expect constancy in her husband." The allusion is obvious. The name signifies Day's eye, because the plant closes its pinky lashes and goes to sleep at sunset, while in the morning it expands its petals to the light. There are many sentimental verses devoted to Daisy and many Daisys figure in the songs and couplets of the day, but it remained for Henry James to introduce the name into modern polite literature. His novel, "Daisy Miller," is much admired. Among American Daisys the most noted was Lady Curzon of Kedleston, formerly vicereine of India. Though named Mary Victoria, everybody called her Daisy when she was young Miss Leiter. She was a daughter of the late Levi Leiter, the Chicago capitalist, and a sister of Joseph Leiter. The Daisy is Daisy's emblem and "freshness" her motto.

DAPHNE.

Daphne was the name of a nymph of Greek mythology, metamorphosed into a bay tree, when running away from her lover. From this fable arose the superstition that the bay tree is never struck by lightning. The laurel is Daphne's emblem, and her sentiment "falsehood is often well dressed."

DARALICE, see Delia.

DARIJA (Russian), see Dorothy.

DEBORAH.

Deborah is a Hebrew word and means to "buzz" or "hum." Consequently it is translated by some writers: bee, likewise eloquence. In the abbreviated form of Deb, the name is used much among the farming classes. The biblical Deborah was a prophetess and judge of Israel. Her "song of triumph" is incorporated in Judges V. The German drama Deborah, by Mosenthal, was played in America under the title of Leah.

DELIA.

Girls named Delia may choose between a beautiful Irish godmother—Cordelia—and a Greek ancestress, sometimes reckoned with the divinities. Artemis, the Roman "Diana," was first called Delia, because she saw the light

on the island of Delos, which belonged to ancient Greece. Again Delia serves as a contraction of Delilah, the beautiful partner of the Philistines who betrayed Samson to his enemies. Saint-Saens' grand opera Samson and Delilah is exceedingly popular in the United States.

The biblical name Delilah means delicate.

The Irish who seem to take particular delight in calling their girls Delia, associate the name with the signification of "brave." Nasturtium is Delia's emblem and "honor to the brave," her motto.

Naturally Delia does not fill so large a niche in literature as Cordelia. Ancient writers used it to signify the fair ones of the island of Delos, and early Roman poets carried it to conquered England. The Delia in "Love of Fame," by Edward Young must have been a great talker:

"Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without winding up?"

Delia in Pope's line: "Slander or poison dread from Delia's rage," seems to have been the forerunner of "The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue." She was Lady De Loraine. Delia is the name of an ode by Robert Burns written on a wager. A friend chaffed Burns, saying that his poetry was not equal to the English brand, and for proof cited some verses written by a "person of quality." Burns mused on them and then recited "Delia, an ode," ending as follows:

"O, let me steal one liquid kiss,
For, oh! my soul is parched with love."

There are no legitimate synonyms for "Delia" though "Dell" or "Lyla" are sometimes used. On the other hand Delias are entitled, if they choose to sign their names Delicia which is Latin for "delicious," or "delightful." Delicia is seldom heard in the United States, but is sort of hereditary in numerous English families. American girls who can be sure that their friends will take notice of pronunciation, may assume a pretty French alternative "Mede," pronounced Mada, with the accent of both a's. Mede is a contraction of Mesdelices, which may be translated "my delights." Of a person so well known as to be not barked at by the house-dog it is said: "He (or she) is as well known as Della."

DELICIA, see Delia.

DELICIA (Italian), see Delia.

DELLA—DELL, see Delia.

DEMITRIA, see Melanie.

DENISE.

Denise is the French feminine form of Dionysos. The English-American form, Dennett, is seldom used. Denise should be pronounced Danees. Dion and Dennis are male forms of the name. The famous English playwright, Boucicault, made Dion famous in America. The name of the great English poet, Tennyson, means really "Son of Dennis." In olden times Dionisia, Donnet, Dennet and Diot were popular.

DESDEMONA.

The real meaning of the name is undecided. George Brandes, the author of the famous Shakespeare study asserts that it designates "the victim of an evil destiny," while according to other authorities it stands for "fresh as Diana's visage," and "harmless ingenuousness." In Italy the name is still popular, though most of its bearers may never have heard of the drama Othello. The bard took the name from an old Italian romance, as he did the whole drama. In the original the first syllable of the name reads "Dis." Shakespeare changed it into "Des" because he thought it sounded sweeter. The name Mona sometimes applied to American and English girls, is hardly ever derived from Desdemona, but is a contraction of Monica, which see.

DESIREE.

Desiree is the French for Amanda, which see. The first queen of Sweden of the Bernadotte line was Desiree Clary, a silk manufacturer's daughter of Marseilles. The Latin form of the name is Desideria.

DIANA.

Diana is the contraction of two Latin words, Diva and Jena, the first meaning "goddess," the second being a

proper name. The Goddess Jena reigned at night like the Greek Artemis, and both were esteemed for their purity. Sylvan groves were sacred to Diana, and the silver bow was her emblem. The romantic literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth century abounds in Dianas. As is often the case the name was bestowed by poetical parents upon their offspring. The temple of Ephesus, where Diana was worshipped by the ancient Greeks, was rediscovered in 1872. Its destruction had been accomplished by Herostratos, who chose this means for perpetuating his name. The statue of Diana, which was said to have fallen from Heaven, survived until the second century of our era. Diana of France, a daughter of Henry II, was one of the early women politicians. The Duchess of Valentinois is better known as Diane of Potiers. She was the famous enchantress of Henry II, a woman of great political influence and artistic temperament. Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is based in part on a famous Portuguese novel, entitled "Diana Enamorada," by Montemayor. Diana plays a leading part in Shakespeare's "All's Well That Ends Well." Scott's "Rob Roy" has a high-spirited girl character named Dio Vernon.

The famous painting "Diana's Hunt," by Hans Makart, is delighting art lovers at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It is a very large canvas, the coloring of which has lately been restored. Titian's Diana, showing Diana surprised while bathing, is at Bridgewater House, London. "Diana With Her Nymphs," by Domenichino, may be seen at the Borghese Palace, Rome. The statue of Diana at the Louvre, Paris, is regarded as a companion piece to Apollo Belvedere. The English early adopted Diana from the French, retaining, however, only the first syllable, "Di." Early English Dianas often signed themselves "Dye." In the course of time the name was generally adopted as Dinah and its relation to the biblical name was almost forgotten. The biblical Dinah was a daughter of Leah. "Aunt Dinah" is a humorous character in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." Dinah Mulock, an English writer, is chiefly known as the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

The poppy is Diana's flower emblem, but girls whom red does not suit may select dittany which was also sacred to the goddess.

DINAH.

Dinah is an old Hebrew name meaning "judgment" according to some authorities, "vindicated," according to others. She was a daughter of Leah and Jacob, but on account of its history it is not advisable to confer the name, its biblical origin notwithstanding.

DOLORES.

Dolores is a Spanish name seldom heard in English speaking countries. Its meaning is "sorrows" and it refers to the sorrows of the Virgin Mary. In Spain Lola and Lolita are used as diminutives for Dolores, but in English-speaking countries these pretty names serve as diminutives for Charlotte, which see.

DORENDA, see Delia.

DOROTHY.

The meaning of Dorothy is "gift of God," the laurestine, an evergreen shrub which flowers during the winter months, is its emblem, and a "token" its sentiment. The happy man who marries a Dorothy therefore is twice the recipient of gifts. The Lord gave him his wife, and the wife gave herself to him, a true woman. As a rule Dorothys are of a cheerful disposition, which may account for the emblem ascribed to the name: A plant that looks fresh and green all through the year and bears flowers in winter certainly suggests a pleasing character for a fine girl. If, owing to the popularity of a certain politician, Dorothy's friends call her "Teddy," they unconsciously refer to the real origin of the name, for Dorothy and Theodora are the same, the latter name being reversed and rendered incorrect for the sake of euphony. Of the two Saint Dorothys, one is German, the other was the famous maid of Cappadocia. The latter is represented in Christian art with a rose branch in her hand and a basket of roses and fruit at her feet, while her comely head wears a crown of roses. Another representation shows Saint Dorothy attended by an angel bearing a basket of fruit and flowers. This is the legend that prompted the artist. When the maid was sent to her martyrdom under the Emperor

Dioclitian, the judge, Theophilus, said to her in a jest: "Going to Paradise, eh? Well, Dorothy, send me some apples and roses when you get there."

Then the judge went to his dinner, and just as dessert was to be served, there was a heavenly apparition! An angel brought Theophilus a golden basket filled with apples and roses. "From Paradise, Dorothy sent them," said the apparition and vanished. The name day of this saint the Catholic and Greek churches celebrate on February 6th.

Prussia also gave the calendar a Saint Dorothy, and until that country adopted the Protestant faith as its state religion, Saint Dorothea of Danzig was Prussia's patroness. In the Cathedral in Marienwerder I was shown her cell, now turned into a chapel. It is ten by five feet small and only six feet high. Way back in the fourteenth century people from all over Europe went there to be cured of their ills by touching the hem of Saint Dorothea's coarse garment. Dorothy's early popularity in England is attested by the fact that its contraction "Dolly," was applied to the plaything girls love most. When the little ones began to call their "babies" by their own name, or by their friends, the word doll formed out of the childish dolly. English and Americans, Germans and Portuguese spell the proper name "Dorothea," the Spanish and Italians drop the "h" and like ourselves, most nations have many diminutives. American girls who want a change from Dora or Dorinda may take a fancy to the French Dorrette or Doralice, which latter we sometimes contract into Dorris. The Swiss Torli also sounds good and for family use Dorchen, which is Dutch, may do. Dora came to us all the way from Illyria. Some of the Slav countries have even more alluring forms, Russia: Darija, Dashenka; Poland: Dorosia; Esthonia: Tio.

During the days of the protector, the "Round-heads," made it a point to name a daughter Dorothy in honor of the great Olliver's mother. It was the Duchess Dorothea of Courland that brought Sagan to the Talleyands for the glory of our own Anna Gould. King George of England and every other monarch and prince related to the House of Saxony are descended from Dorothy Maria, Duchess of Saxe Weimar. The most beautiful avenue of Berlin was laid out by Dorothea, the wife of the great elector, and a large part of the

German capital is still called Dorotheen-Stadt, "City of Dorothea." Dorothy, a Prussian princess and Duchess of Brieg, lives in history as "Lovely Dora," in German "Das Liebe Dorel." She was to her husband a true and economic housewife, a mother to her subjects, their teacher and advisor. In the "Virgin Martyr," by the early English dramatists Massinger and Dekker, Saint Dorothy is introduced as a lovely and tender character. Dorothy "the peerless Queen of Scots," loved male attire. Her history is told in Green's play, "James IV." The chief figure of George Eliot's novel "Middlemarch," is Dorothea Brook, a thoroughly modern woman, idealistic to a fault.

DOMINICA.

Dominica comes from the Latin word for "lord." See Monica. The Irish use Moncha, which may be derived either from Dominica or Monica.

DORALICE (French), see Dorothy.

DORINDA (English), see Dorothy.

DORETTE (French), see Dorothy.

DORTCHEN (Dutch), see Dorothy.

EDMUNDA.

Edmunda is the feminine of the name Edmund, affected by the early English royalty. It means happy protection.

EDNA.

Edna means "rich friend" and is a contraction of Edwina. The male name Edwin was borne by the first christian king of Northumbria. Crocus is Edwina's emblem and "gladness" her sentiment. Edwina Booth is a daughter of the late General Booth of the Salvation Army. Edna is a popular name in America, but less so in England. Probably the city of Edinburgh was named after the first Edna. The male name Edwin was made famous by Goldsmith's

ballad, Beattie's Minstrel, and Taylor's Tragedy of Edwin the Fair. In the early days the original name Edwina was more often used than its contraction Edna.

EDITH.

The name Edith is Anglo-Saxon to the core and seems to be the feminine of Edward. Old English contractions of the male name are Ned and Teddy. Hence our Ediths are sometimes called by their friends Ned or Teddy which latter nickname, however, serves more frequently as an abbreviation of Theodore. See DOROTHY. The first syllable of the pretty name means wealth, the last fighter. Hence a man marrying Edith ought to be quite sure that his wife will preserve his property. That so warlike a lady should have as emblem the bridal rose is strange indeed, but not stranger than the sentiment ascribed to Edith: "Home love," lest one reflects that a woman willing to fight for her home is, indeed, a home maker. Old forms of Edith in various Anglo-Saxon and Norman spellings: Aelgifu, Aelfgifu, Eadswith, Eadgifu and Eadgyth. The male name Edward means wealth-guardian and like the feminine, is one of the oldest of English royal names. English princesses carried it to the Latin countries, but while religious books deal largely with Edwards, we find there no extended references to Edith. The first English Edith the records tell of was Earl Godwin's daughter, who was instrumental in procuring the election of Edward the Confessor. As a reward Edward married this Edith whose name is variously spelled: Eadgyth and (in Latin) Egitha, while the Doomsday Book containing the roll of her lands mentions her as Eddeva, Eddid and Edeva. The latter seems to be Norman. The marriage between Edith and Edward took place 1045. But there was an earlier Anglo-Saxon princess who bore at least half of the name of Edith, Eadburg of the beginning of the ninth century. Eadburg accidentally poisoned her husband and fled to Charlemagne who made her an abbess. She died unhappily as a street beggar. Edith of Hordaland was a proud English maiden who refused the hand of King Harold the Fairhaired of Norway until he had made himself absolute ruler. Edith must have been both energetic and beautiful for Harold completed the conquest of his earls, driving many of the Vikings

to Iceland and Normandy. One of the sisters of Queen Edith of Norway carried the name to Denmark where it became Gjutha. This has become indented with Jutta, but incorrectly, since Jutta is a synonym for Judith.

The mother of Alexander Pope, the famous English author of the "Rape of the Lock" was named Edith, and so was the wife of Robert Southey, poet laureate. The heroine of Scott's "Lord of the Isles" was Edith, the Maid of Lorm. In the "Bloody Brother," by Baumont and Fletcher, Edith is the principal character. Edith Dombey is the beautiful and scornful second wife in Dicken's famous story "Dombey and Son." Edith Wharton, the popular novelist, is a born New Yorker. "The Touchstone," the "House of Mirth," and "Italian Villas and Gardens" are among her most widely read books.

EFFIE (Scotch), see Eunice

EGITHA, see Edith.

EILEEN (Irish), see Helen.

EILEEN, see Helen and Ellen.

ELEANOR, see Lina.

ELFRIDA.

Elfrida means the "elf-threatener." The elfs, or white spirits, were at one time very popular in Scotland and England, but as they were very mischievous, they had to be kept down and usually some large and powerful female was commissioned to attend to the job.

ELIZABETH.

The most variegated of all names in English is Elizabeth, its principal variants being, Eliza, Lisa, Lizzy, Elizabetta, Betty, Betsey, Bessy. The original form was "Elisheba"—i. e., "To whom God is the Oath." The latter seems to be almost identical with "Elishaba," meaning, "God's Worshipper." The Scriptural Elizabeth was the mother of John the Baptist, and a cousin of the Virgin. The blue violet is

the emblem of Elizabeth, and its sentiment is "faithfulness." Queens without number have made the name famous and it is eminently fit that St. Elizabeth should be the lady patroness of queens, for, being a princess and a ruler in her own right, she set them all the example of true benevolence and humility. From St. Elizabeth, who was the Landgravine of Thuringia, the royal family of Hesse is directly descended, her blood coursing in the veins of the English royal family as well as the children of the Czar. If the suffragettes are looking for a patron, St. Elizabeth will do for them as well as for other queens, for she was the first woman of the blood royal that supported herself by her own hand's work, in order to be able to give her income to the poor. Some other royal Elizabeths: England — Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, the greatest of English rulers. Elizabeth Woodville, daughter of an English baronet, and the widow of Sir John Grey, afterward Queen of Edward IV, mother of Edward V, and Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII. The unhappy daughter of James I, Queen of the "Winter King of Bohemia." Her grandson succeeded to the English crown as George I. "Madame Elizabeth" was a sister of Louis XVI and was beheaded during the White Terror in Paris. Prussia — Elizabeth Christine, Queen of Frederick the Great, separated from him on the day when he mounted the throne. Russia — Empress Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter the Great. Spain — The Queen of Philip II and step-mother of Don Carlos. The baptismal name of the Queen of Roumania, better known as Carmen Sylva, is Elizabeth of Wied. The style of architecture modeled on that prevailing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which is a mixture of Italian and Gothic, is called "Elizabethan."

Elizabeth Foster, of Boston (Mrs. Isaac Goose), was the author of the "Mother Goose Songs" composed by her originally for her grandchildren. Everybody has heard of Laurence Sterne's "Letters to Eliza" who was a Mrs. Draper, but still another Elizabeth played havoc with his inflammable heart — Elizabeth Lumley, whom he always addressed by her last name without prefix of courtesy. Elizabeth (in German Elise) Krintz was the name of Heine's last love, the Mouche (Fly) to whom he addressed the very last of his written messages a few hours before his death.

ELISE (French), see Elizabeth.

ELLA—ELLEN.

Good children have many pet names, and popular names like Ella have many synonyms, some prettier than the original. If we accept the theory that Ella is identical with Helen, its meaning is, of course, "light, torch." If we take it to be of Teutonic origin, its meaning is even more appealing to the feminine heart, namely, "Gift of the Elf." Elfs were supposed to be minor goddesses, influencing the life of men. The Germans derive the name from the old German word Erla, meaning "mistress," and according to them Ellen is only a pet name like Elly. Ellen is Scotch, and Aileen or Eileen Irish. Lady Elayne was the mother of Sir Galahad, "the noblest and purest knight" of the Round Table. Walter Map's "Quest of the Graal" devotes many pages to this fair lady. Eileen O'Brien of Ireland is famed in legend as the victim of a cruel abduction by the Norman Baron, Roger Tyrrel. Ellen Douglas is the heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "The Lady of the Lake," one of the freshest of his masterpieces. Tennyson wrote the story of Elaine, "the lily maid of Astolat," in his beautiful "Idylls of the King."

Probably the real name of the original of "Mary Morison," Burns' celebrated poem, was Ella or Ellen, but the bard addresses her in his letters "Ellison." She was a farm servant but he treated her like a great lady — on paper at least. Yet Ellison is not a female name. It is probably derived from Elisha, which means "God of Salvation" in Hebrew. The new testament turned Elisha into Eliseus. From this sprung the male name Ellis. Ellison means "son of Ellis." Seline, the Greek word for moon, is one of the curious alternatives for Ella, both meaning "brightness." Among the historical Ellens we have the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon. Pamela is another curious elaboration of Ella. Richardson, the father of the English novel, invented it about one hundred and fifty years ago and though only a name of literature, it still has a certain vogue. It is now sometimes spelled Pamela. "Pamela" was Richardson's first novel and, as indicated, the first in the English language. A solitary English authority mentions the obsolete name Permelia,

giving its signification as "true friend," its emblem as forget-me-not and its sentiment as true love. It sounds pretty enough, but authority is lacking. Fennel is Ella's emblem and valor her sentiment.

ELLEN, see Ella.

ELSA.

Elsa means "noble cheer" and is a form of Alice, which see.

ELSIE, see Alice.

ELSABE (Danish), see Elizabeth.

ELSBET (German), see Elizabeth.

ELSIE (French), see Elizabeth.

ELSPIE (Scotch), see Elizabeth.

ELVIRA—ALBINA.

Elvira is a Spanish name, probably derived from *albus*, white. Our Albina or Albinia are of the same root, like the English-German Alvina, but it must be admitted that Elvira sounds prettier. Older Spanish forms of Elvira are Altara and Alberia. Perhaps the claims of those who derive Elvira from "Elmira" are as good as our own. Elmira means of "high birth," princess. White was the garb of kings in olden days. The relation to *Albus* (white), then, is quite easily established. Probably the English male name Alban also comes from *Albus*, as well as the Scotch name Albany. The amaryllis is Elvira's emblem, "haughtiness," her sentiment. The fact that so many Spanish queens have borne the name would seem to speak for the supposed identity with Elmira. These royal Elviras belong to a very early age. The Cid had a daughter named Elvira, but only her name survives.

Two of the most famous composers of grand opera have given the name Elvira to their heroines, Mozart in "Don Giovanni" and Verdi in "Ernani." Other Elviras appear

in Bellini's "Puritani" and in Auber's "Masaniello." Sheridan's "Pizarro" and Dryden's "Spanish Friar" introduced the name in literature. Another Elvira appears in "Love Makes a Man," by Cibber.

EMANUELA.

Emanuela means "God with us" and is Hebrew. In the Latin countries the pet name Manuelita is popular.

EMERENTIA.

Emerentia means "deserving" and comes from the Latin. In ancient Rome it was a title given to worthy soldiers.

EMILIA.

Emilia is a Greek word that means "the flatterer." Amalia is Latin, meaning the industrious, yet learned men agree that they are one and the same. Evergreen box holly is Emilia's emblem and "constancy" her motto. Originally Emilius or Emilio, the male of Emilia, was spelled with an "a" before the "e" which explains the relationship between Emilia and Amelia. Emilio was always popular in Italy, but not until Boccaccio's writings became widely known was Emilia generally adopted as a name for girls. Emilia, however, was not the bright particular muse of the fourteenth century author. That lady's name was Maria, daughter of the King of Naples. Emilia is the heroine of an earlier novel that sprang into immediate popularity at the courts of Europe and, as a consequence, the ruling families and the nobles adopted the well-sounding name bodily. The most popular American-English form is Emily, but many English girls prefer to sign their name Amelia.

The Germans adopted the last mentioned form for daily use, but high Germans insist upon Amalia (every letter sounded). In the Slav countries Milica is popular, but Mila and Milka is the prettiest of the dialect forms. There is no St. Amalia, but the calendar of saints has interesting stories to tell of Emiliana of Florence, who never said an unnecessary word, observed absolute silence three days a week and forty days during Lent. Emilia Bicchieri, known as St. Emilia, was a noble Italian woman who attained a very

great age. She was known for her "conversations with Christ." In his "Knight's Tale" Chaucer records the contemporary spelling of Emily as follows: "Up roos the sun and up roos Emelye." Lady Emily Eden was the author of "Portraits of the People and the Princes of India," which was one of the famous books of the first half of the past century. She was a sister of the Earl of Auckland, Governor-General of India, and did the honors of Government House at Calcutta. Emilia is the wife of Iago in "Othello," a character assumed by famous actresses and prima donnas. In Smollett's novel, "Peregrine Pickle" the sweetheart is called Emilia. Amelia Sedley is the foolish antithesis of Becky Sharp in "Vanity Fair."

A daughter of George I tried to introduce Amelia into England, but the English people persisted in calling her "Princess Emily." She was the fifteenth and the youngest child of George. Amalia, Landgravine of Hesse and regent of that small country, served the cause of Protestantism at the peace of Westphalia by insisting on freedom of worship. All through the thirty years war she maintained an army of twenty thousand men and allied herself with France and Sweden. Amalia, Duchess of Weimar, was the friend and advisor of Goethe and a composer of agreeable light music. Her "Poet's Round Table" was celebrated. Maria Amalia, Duchess of Saxony, was a playwright and composer of light music who, without a title, would hardly have attracted attention. Queen Maria Amalia of France died 1866 in Claremont, near London. The first Queen of Greece of modern times was Amalia of Oldenburg, consort of the unhappy Otto. She tried vainly to encourage that weakling and personally was popular in Greece. She never lived with her husband after the latter was driven from his throne. Amalienborg is the name of the royal palace in Copenhagen, where the father-in-law of Europe, King Christian IX, used to reside. The palace forms a circle around a public square, complete but for the wide avenue that leads to it. In that respect it is a most singular building.

EMMA.

Emma is a precious name, but few girls will be likely to favor the meaning given it by the best English authorities,

namely, "grandmother." Baby's first lisplings are said to sound to the initiated something like Amme and as in ancient Germany grandma took charge of young children, grandmother-Amme-Emma became synonymous. The defenders of the above theory also remind us that the Spanish for housekeeper is Ama which may have metamorphosed into Emma. Be that as it may, I prefer the signification given to the name by some learned German, i. e., Emma: the Great. He explains that Emma is a contraction of Eima; "great." The white rosebud is Emma's emblem, and "I love you," her sentiment. In remote English days, Emma was considered Saxon and when Emma of Normandy became the wife of an English king she was compelled to change her given name of Aelfgifu. Only long after the conquest it became popular in the British Isles and then in the original Norman form "Emm" and "Emr." Indeed ancient English birth records have more "Emms" and "Emrs" than "Emmas." Emmy and Emmeline are English diminutives. American girls of English extraction who delight in the unusual might call themselves Emmott, at one time extremely popular in the north of England. The Italians retain the original form Ermina, and the French Erminie. With the ancient Welsh, Ermin was a girls name. A comely French form is Hermine but the Germans recognize Hermine as the female of Herman.

Emma Hamilton, beloved by Lord Nelson, was one of the most famous beauties of the period of the French revolution and after. Her portraits still rank among the highest types of English beauties, though she was of humble birth. She died in 1815, fifty-four years old. "I love you" was the motto of the first royal Emma history mentions. She was a daughter of Emperor Charlemagne, and secretly became the wife of the famous historian, Einhard. During the winter months Princess Emma carried Einhard nightly on her back to the wing of the palace where she lived, and brought him back to his lodgings in the same manner in order that his foot prints in the snow should not betray him. The emperor caught her at her wifely task and, moved by so much generosity, gave his blessing to the couple. Another Emma was the wife of Richard the Fearless of Normandy. Nearly all the Norman barons that came over with the conqueror had daughters called Emma.

The original heroine of the famous ballad "The Nut Brown Maid" was Lady Margaret Perey, but when Prior modernized the piece he rebaptized the lady and called her Emma. Since then Emma had been much used in English and American romance, but its literary vogue is now on the wane. One of the earlier of Jane Austin's novels is called "Emma." Scott introduces Erminia in his novel, "Fortunes of Nigel." "Erminie" is the title of a comic opera that served to introduce such old favorites as Lillian Russell and Francis Wilson, and was long the rage on Broadway and all over the United States. Tasso made Ermina popular in Italy by calling the heroine of "Jerusalem Delivered" by that name. Emma was the mother of the famous Taured. Queen Emma of the Netherlands is the mother of the reigning Queen Wilhelmina. She acted as regent for her daughter. The Emma mine which yielded many fortunes in silver is perhaps the best known silver mine in the world. It is situated some thirty miles from Salt Lake City.

EMRYSA, see Ambrosia.

ENGELBERGA.

Engelberga means "angel of protection," or "guardian-angel." There are a number of German similar names referring to various angels. See ANGELICA.

EPIPHANIE.

Epiphanie means "manifestation" and is Greek according to some authorities. According to others it is a Latin family name, originally written Epifania. "Beffana" is a bugbear for children in Italy.

ERASMA.

Erasma ought to be a popular name for girls as it means "amiable." It is identical with the Greek word for love and is derived indirectly from Eros, better known as Cupid.

ERMENTRUD.

Ermentrud means the "maiden of the nation" and is an ancient German form of Hermana. The French form is Armande, see EMMA and ERMINE.

ERMINIA.

Erminia is Latin and means "lordly." The German for Erminia or Erminie is Hermine and the French: Hermione. See EMMA.

ERNESTINE.

Ernestine is ancient German and means probably "eagle-stone." It has nothing to do with being earnest at any rate. Popular diminutives: Stina, Tine, also Erna. The "i" in the two first names to be sounded "e."

ESTELLE, see Esther.

ESTHER—HESTER—ESTELLE—HETTY.

The mix-up in the names of Esther, Hester, Estelle, Hetty begun in remote periods, continues to this day, few knowing that all have the same root and meaning i. e., "star." For while it is conceded that our own Hetty Green has been appropriately enough named "no brighter star blooms in the financial firmament," most people take Hetty to be the alternative of the same name spelled with an "a," the abbreviation of Henrietta. That the Persian name Esther means "star" some of us remember from our school days, but it is likewise recalled that before the maid of the tribe of Benjamin "was loved above all women" she was yeleft Hadassah, pronounced Atossa. This, while a good enough substitute for Esther, suitable for adoption by a fanciful girl, hardly explains the extraordinary transformation in spelling as well as in sound. Besides, Atossa means "myrtle." Be that as it may, the original Esther has as many pages devoted to her in the Scriptures as the American millionairess gets paragraphs in the daily press. She must have been as beautiful as Hetty is rich, since Ahasuerus "set the royal crown upon her head and made her Queen." The yellow cowslip is Esther's emblem, "my divinity" her signification. The Roman ladies liked the name so well as to adopt it bodily, adding only a final "a"—Esthera. This during the Roman invasion of Britain naturally became Hestera, owing to the habit of dropping and adding h's, which brings us a little nearer to the present day form of the word.

Our English forefathers, it seems, abbreviated Hestera into

Hester and that into Hetty, but not to be outdone by the "adders" of h's, the "droppers" of them turned Esthara back into its Hebrew form and subsequently into Essy, vulgar "Ess." The Germans stopped using the name after Martin Luther declared against the Book of Esther. The present French form of Estelle is derived from the literal translation of the Persian name, *etoile*, meaning "star." The Spaniards and Portuguese also translated the Persian name and made it *Stella* until the appearance of the famous Spanish pastoral, when *Estrella* became popular. It has continued so in all Latin speaking countries. Royalty, always ambitious to adopt high-sounding names, never favored Esther or its variations, nor is it met with in the book world outside of sacred literature until the end of the seventeenth century, when Jean Baptiste Racine wrote "*Esther*," a play of great lyric beauty, ranking among the finest productions of this great poet. Yet this poetic work is liable to leave a nasty taste in the mouth of those who know that Racine wrote it in compliment to Mme. Maintenon and to spite the dismissed Countess de Montespan. Maintenon was "*Esther*," Montespan "*Vashti*"—poesy in politics! The vogue of Estelle was awakened by another poet, the French romancer and fabulist, Florian, who created the shepherdess type of Estelle. Racine's "*Esther*" was adopted for an oratorio by Handel, but is now seldom performed. Franz Grillparzer, the Austrian poet, began a drama, "*Esther*," in 1845, but though he lived until 1872 never finished it. Esther Johnson was the much sinned against wife of Jonathan Swift, and Esther Vanhomrigh was her much sinned against rival for the affections of the Dean. In his letters the wife figures as *Stella*, in his poems the other as *Vanessa*. Lest the latter be taken for another synonym of Esther I hasten to add that *Vanessa* is the name of a species of butterflies.

ETHEL.

Girls named Ethel must be very careful not to gossip or indulge in slang, lest they belie their name which stands for nothing more or less than "noble speech." The original name had such encumbrances as "*dred*," and "*thryth*," and "*trud*" tacked to it, but happily they got lost in the course of centuries, the only survivor being St. Etheldreda, which

the French very properly contracted: St. Audry, in English Awdry. In olden time the name day of St. Awdry was celebrated in England by fairs, at which sharpers got rid of all sorts of showy trifles, hence the contemptuous term: "tawdry." There are not many synonyms for Ethel to choose from, lest one goes back to the earliest English equivalents: Albert, female Alberta. This by the way, has nothing to do with Berta. Ethels that want a very swell name might adopt the French "Auberte," (pronounced Obert), Aubertine or Albrette. The old English Awdry is Addy for short. Ethel's emblem is the sunflower, its sentiment, lofty thoughts. Ethel Barrymore is one of the fair celebrities to whom the name was given.

ETHERTA (Scotch), see Ethel.

ETIENNETTE (French), see Stefanie.

ETTA (German), see Henrietta.

ETTORA.

Ettora means "defender" in Italian. It is a translation of the Trojan word Hector.

EUNICE AND SISTER NAMES.

Our forefathers regarded all names commencing with the syllable "Eu" meaning "happy" or well, as of good augury, and this led to the coining of a number of euphonious girls' names. Here is a partial list:

Eunice, which means: "happy victory."

Evangeline, derived from Evangelus, which means: "the messenger of good tidings."

Eudora, which means: "happy gift."

Eudoxia, which means: "happy approval."

Eugenia, which means: "the well born."

Eulalie: "the good talker."

Euphemia: "silence."

In the original Greek, Eunice was spelled Eunike and the name was first bestowed on one of the Nereids, the sister of Galatea. The Jewish mother of Timothy happened to be

called by this mythological name, very popular among Greek women, and so it received biblical significance despite its heathen origin. Eulalie was the name of a Spanish child martyr who died for her faith at the age of twelve. The Servians have a pretty diminutive for Eulalie, namely Lelica. Euphemia was another virgin martyr. The Scotch for Euphemia, Euphane, or Phemie, is even more popular than the shorter Effie. Eugenia or Eugenie became popular only when a lady of that name mounted the throne of France as the wife of the third Napoleon. Empress Eugenie was the Spanish Countess of Teba and had Irish blood in her veins on her mother's side. She was born May 5, 1826, and was the mother of the hapless Prince Imperial. The first Eugenia was a Roman virgin martyr. The male name Eugenius was borne by a number of Scottish kings. The name Evangeline was taken from the French by Longfellow to adorn the heroine of his great idyllic poem, loved by all lovers. Evangelisto is an Italian form of the same name. The bay is the emblem of the names beginning with "Eu" and reward of merit their motto.

EUPHRASIA.

The name Euphrasia is seldom used now, but in the "Lives of the Saints" it calls for much space. We hear of a St. Euphrasia who casts out devils from a sister nun, and was subsequently ill-treated by devils, likewise pushed in a pond by devils, likewise into boiling water by devils and out of a window. An angel saved her every time and she spoke after she was dead. Euphrasia belonged to a convent, the hundred and thirty nuns of which vowed never to use soap or water on their bodies because they wanted to become as saintly as St. Mary of Egypt who abstained from washing forty-seven years. See names commencing with "Eu."

EVA.

The first woman, Eve (correctly "Heve"), credited with being the mother of the human race, does not appear in Hebrew writings under that name. The Hebrews called the first woman Chavvah, which means "giver of life, mother of the living." Eve stands for "life" only. The coccopsis, a genus of composite plants, is her emblem; her motto,

“always cheerful.” We know little about Eve except what is contained in Genesis. According to the Talmud, she was created after Adam had been in Paradise six hours: On the seventh hour he married the woman; on the tenth hour she handed him the fated apple. “On the twelfth hour Adam and Eve were thrust out of Paradise.” According to the Mahometans Eve spent 200 years on Mount Rafath to weep over her sin, while Adam spent that long period standing on one foot on Mount Serendib, Ceylon. The spot, resembling a human foot, is still shown, and if Eve’s feet were anything like as large she could have put the shoe trust out of business in very short order, for Adam’s foot, so called, is sixty inches long and thirty broad. Few of the world’s great, and few women of note in general, have borne the name of Eve, but in Puritan days it was frequently used to render some admonition in the form of a given name the more forceful.

All have heard of the Puritan maiden of Boston called Tribby for short, while her baptismal name was: “Through-much-tribulation-we-avoid-the-sins-of-Eve-and-enter-the-kingdom-of-heaven.” Indeed, during Puritan rule in Massachusetts and Connecticut girl babies were as often baptised “Repentant Eve” or “Weep-for-Thy-Sin-Eve” as Mary or Jane. “Eve’s apples” grow in Ceylon only on an evergreen tree with sweet smelling blossoms. Resembling our smaller species of American apples, they hang from the branches on long, wiry threads. On one side is an indentation, the edges of which are strongly marked as if by some sharp instrument. Legend has it that these marks are from the teeth of Eve, and that the hollow represents the bite she took out of the apple. The underlying idea is helped along by the fact that the fruit is rank poison. Harriet Beecher Stowe made the name Eve forever illustrious in literature by bestowing it on one of the most lovable characters in “Uncle Tom’s Cabin,” little Eva, whose friendship for Uncle Tom and early death form an important part of the novel. “Evelina” is the title of an extraordinary book by Frances Burney, published in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. “Evelina” is the older form of the diminutive of Eve accepted in England. In America “Evalyn” used to be the popular form. Now “Evelyn” enjoys that distinction. According to the best authorities the first syllable should be pronounced as in the name proper, “Eve.”

EVANGELINE, see Eunice.

FABIOLA.

Fabiola is the diminutive of Fabia, Fabienne in French. The original name was derived from the famous Roman family, the Fabians. It is a name to be proud of for Fabiola, the Roman, founded the first public hospital as an act of penance. The charity planned by this woman's hand over-spread the world. Fabiola ought to be popular in Boston, as the family name was derived from the Latin word Faba, which means "bean." The Fabians were the first to cultivate the bean for food purposes. The bean blossom, naturally, is Fabiola's emblem and "honest worth" its sentiment

FAUSTINE.

Faustine is an excellent girls' name as it means "lucky." In olden times it served as a sort of title to fortunate individuals. Faustus is the male name.

FEBE, see Phoebe.

FELICIA.

Felicia means "happy," and is, of course, identical with the German-Latin Felicitas, which becomes "Felicidad" in Spanish. The Italians add an "e" to the final "d." The French have Felicite, with the accent on the last "e" (pronounce "a"), and Felice. The name is derived from the male name Felix, the Phelim of the Irish. Felicia was queen of Navarre in the 11th century. St. Felicitas called the "slave of Carthage," was one of the early Christian martyrs. She was thrown before wild beasts. Phelim stands for "ever good" which coincides with happiness of course. The name of Felise, adopted in England and France, is borne by an American girl who, at a very early age, made a name for herself as a prima donna. Eleven saints have borne the name Felicitas. The ancient Romans worshipped a goddess under the latter name.

FERIGA (Italian), see Frederica.

FERNANDA.

Fernanda means "bold through peace" and originated in the Gothic or Anglo-Saxon. The name is much used in Spain and France. The French spell it with an "e" at the end: *Fernande*.

FIDES.

Fides means true and "Fiddy" is an incorrect alternative, making this beautiful name look ridiculous. See **FREDA**.

FIEKE (German), see *Sophie*.

FILIBERTA.

Filiberta means "bright will." In England sometimes Fulberta is heard, likewise Willibert, but these forms have become very rare of late.

FLIPOTE (French), see *Philippa*.

FLAVIA.

Flavia means "the blonde one," a translation from the Latin. It has a pretty pet name, *Flaviane*.

FLORENCE.

That the many girls named Florence do not choose the original of that pretty name, "Flora," is a curious thing. The ancients worshipped Flora as the goddess of flowers and spring, while the calendar has a St. Flora, "whose soul was caught up to heaven and remained there twenty-two days."

"Goddess" is the signification of Flora or Florence; its emblem, the rose geranium. Its sentiment is two-fold: "Many an lovely, but you excel all" for Flora, "wealth" for Florence. The French use "Flore," but not very frequently. In Scotland "Florie" is popular, in Ireland "Flory" (and learned persons assure us that this is the equivalent of the Gaelic "Finghin"). Finghin doesn't sound very pretty, though its meaning should be most acceptable to girls: "fair offspring" it is translated by some, "white flower" by other authorities. They say our barbarous fore-

fathers had no use for love and esteemed woman merely as a beast of burden. That makes it the more strange that they gave their girls such romantic names. In Spain "Florentine" is more often used than other forms, probably in honor of the martyred daughter of St. Leander. The Spanish diminutive is "Florinda." Irish farmers often make it a point to call one of their daughters, if they have several, "Florry," but the frequency of the name Florence among English girls of the higher class is often due to the fact that the bearer was born in the great Italian city. An old English-French form of the name Flora was "Floramour" (i. e., "lovely Flora," or "loved Flora"). A pretty diminutive, preferable to the more popular Flossie or Flo is Florette, "little flower." In botany the numerous little flowers composing the head of the daisy, dandelion and thistle are designated "Floret." The beautiful state of Florida was so named on account of the richness and quantity of flowers found there by its godfather and discoverer, Ponce de Leon, who had sailed from France to the west in search of the "fountain of youth."

Royalty was never able to see the beauty of the name, even after Flora MacDonald, the beautiful Scotch girl, risked her head for one of its least worthy members, "Bonnie Prince Charles," the Pretender, whom she smuggled out of the country "in a printed cotton gown, a white apron, a large coarse cloak and a linen cap." Later, Flora MacDonald came to America, but went back to Scotland during the Revolutionary war and died on the Isle of Skye, her birthplace. Scotch ballads describe her as "beautiful Flora." She was a little woman of genteel appearance and uncommonly mild and well bred. The present generation still recollects the noble Florence Nightingale, the famous Englishwoman, named after her birthplace, Florence, Italy. She acted as angel of the battlefield during the Crimean war, and that wounded soldiers nowadays are treated with becoming humanity and skill is largely due to her great work and influence. Lady Florence Dixie started the fashion of riding astride among aristocratic Englishwomen and got herself disliked by Queen Victoria.

FLORENTIA, see Florence.

FRANCES.

The name "Frances" is one of true nobility, though in the annals of history we find not a single royal lady endowed with it. The single pink is its emblem. Why, according to some English writers, its motto should be "stranger to art" we cannot for the life of us conceive, because literature and the arts have been very good to Frances. The Latins translate Frances into Francisca, a wording adopted almost letter for letter in Germany, where the name is very popular among the higher bred, as, indeed, it is in Italy. However, there the "i" in the second syllable becomes "e," and the diminutives popularly in use are Franceschina or Cecca, likewise Ceschina. The diminutive for the German Franziska is Franzchen, pronounced Franzjen. The French call their Frances Françoise and Francillon. Frank is the most popular abbreviation of Frances among English speaking people, though Fanny runs it a close second. Frances, Frank, Fanny, signifies open, unreserved, using no disguise, candid—in short, frankness in conversation, manners and sentiments. It is but necessary to add that the term franchise is derived from Frances to make the name still more appreciated.

Old and new writers have made much of Frances-Frank. "Frank of civilities" is one of the phrases coined; another is even more complimentary, "Frankness, the sweetest charm of women, the scorn of rascals and the rarest virtue of sociability." Though the flower emblem is a white pink, Browning coined this pretty phrase: "As frank as rain on cherry blossoms." San Francisca is credited with having seen an angel, and left this description of her guardian: He was of incredible beauty, his countenance being whiter than snow and redder than the blush rose; his long curly hair was in color like burnished gold; his robe, which extended to the ground, was sometimes white, sometimes blue and at other times a fiery red. The proportions were those of a child five or six years old." The greatest sonnet John Keats gave the English speaking world, "Bright Star, Would I Were Steadfast as Thou Art!" is addressed to Frances, familiarly known as Fanny Brawne. She is described as a brisk and blooming, very young beauty of the far from uncommon English blonde type. Keats' letters to Fanny Brawne and the letters the poet of beauty wrote about her are monu-

ments to his fame. Fanny Fern was the pen name of Sarah Payson and the sister of Nathaniel P. Willis, the American poet. She was a famous newspaper woman in the early sixties, when her brilliant and vivacious books had an immense sale. Francesca Minotti was one of the few women who actually died of a broken heart. Her sad fate was due to the refusal of her lover, an apostate, to recant. Byron's "Siege of Corinth" tells the story. Francesca da Rimini, a beautiful Italian, was married against her will to the misshapen cripple Malatesta. The latter suspected Francesca and his fine looking stepbrother Paolo, and caused them both to be murdered. Dante was the first to write her story in the "Inferno." There is a tragedy bearing her name by Silvio Pellico, and poems by Leigh Hunt and other writers. There were many famous actresses named Frances. Fanny Davenport and Franciska Elmenreich among them, but the most famous Frances that ever delighted Americans was Fanny Elssler, who with her sister Therese, electrified New York in the early fifties by her graceful dancing. She was a native of Naples, and famed for beauty and grace no less than for modesty.

FRANJA (Slav), see Frances.

FRANKA, see Frances.

FRANKIE, see Frances.

FREDA—FREDERIKA—ALFREDA.

Frederika means "princess of peace." Freda is a contraction of the longer name come to us apparently all the way from Friesland, where it is spelled Frada and pronounced Frada. Freddie is the correct English diminutive, though Fritz has been taken over from the German, or rather the Austrian vernacular, owing to the popularity of a certain comic opera star. Fritzin is the more grammatical German pet name. Popular forms are Rike (pronounce Reeke) and Rikchen (pronounce Rekjan). The French use the stately Frederique, but not to any great extent. To girls delighting in outlandish names the Italian Feriga may appeal, or the Spanish, Fadrique. In Ireland "Fiddy" is much used. It seems hard to believe, but Fiddy is a contraction of the ancient Saxon Frithswith, which stands for "strong in

peace." See also FIDES. The original Frithswith was Lady Oxford in the eighth century. Before the reformation she was venerated as a saint in the English isles and her life's story is partly told in a stained glass window in the Oxford cathedral. She was lady patroness of that edifice and the university, and in ancient documents figures as "Friswid." Friswid occurs frequently in old English birth registers, and occasionally was half Latinized into Frethesantha, and the latter contracted into Frewisa.

While the records are full of royal Fredericks—two of them were next in succession to the English crown, but as the Irishman said, "Prince Fred never has been King George,"—we know of no royal Frederikas, bold enough to be known solely by that name, though many princesses carry it among their string of baptismal appellations. Those able to wade through Goethe's "Poetry and Truth" will discover therein hidden among much archaic nothingness, a very engaging Frederika. In literature she is known as Frederika Brion. She had the great happiness of being loved by Goethe while he was a student at Strasburg and the unhappiness of losing him as soon as he moved away from her neighborhood. She died a spinster and half a century later the Germans built a modest monument over her grave. As stated, Freda is not necessarily German. There are those who hold it a contraction from the feminine of Alfred, i. e., Alfreda. Alfreda means "elf in council," if it does not mean Alfred, that is "all peace." The buckbean is Alfreda's emblem and "calm repose" her sentiment. Fridoline is another German pet name for Frederike and Freda—really girls named Lena looking for a more dignified appellation, have no end of names to choose from. Only recently it has been brought to our attention that Cattalina is not entirely obsolete. Cattalina is Spanish for Catherine and was first borne by a daughter of John of Gaunt, who became Queen of Castile.

FRIDA, see Freda.

GABRIELLE.

Gabrielle or Gabriella means "God's Heroine." An ugly English abbreviation is Gab. There is a superstition that if

parents having lost several children give the new baby the name Gabrielle, or Gabriella, that child will live. The French hold that only very beautiful babies should be called Gabrielle, that country having produced a celebrated beauty, named La Belle Gabrielle.

GALATEA.

Galatea may be derived from the Welsh name Galath, which means "milky way," but the original name Galatea is much older, being applied by Greek mythology to a sprightly nymph of the sea. It is a name famous in art and letters, the Roman poet Virgil first making use of it to typify coquetry. The statue of Galatea was animated by Venus to please Pygmalion. This story is told by Masse's opera "Galatee." Cervantes wrote a pastoral poem "Galatea." "The Triumph of Galatea" is a famous fresco by Raphael in Rome.

GARDENIA.

Gardenia is the botanical name of Cape Jasmine, from Japan, a favorite in greenhouses, bearing beautiful and fragrant flowers. No wonder fond parents bestowed the name upon their girl offspring. Occasionally we find a girl signing her name Gordenia, for which there is no warrant whatever except the desire to appear unusual. Cape Jasmine is Gardenia's emblem and "dainty" her sentiment.

GATTY (English), see Gertrude.

GENEVIEVE.

The name "Genevieve," though popular in English speaking countries, is essentially French-German, while its English equivalent "Winifred" is altogether German, being the female of Winfrid or Winfrith, a name the ancient Germans gave to St. Boniface, their apostle. It means "friend of peace," according to some writers; "gatherer of magic wreaths," according to others. Girls named Genevieve, then, have the privilege of choosing between two designations, one heroic, the other of mysterious charm. The Irish turned Winifred into Winny, but though identifying it with Genevieve, insisted that it also stood for Una. The latter name

may have been derived from “-Vieve” or “Vieva,” “V” being identical with “U” in ancient writings. Welsh for Genevieve is Gwenfrewi, later abbreviated Wefred and Wenefred. One of the national saints of Wales is known by all these designations among the people, but officially bears the title of St. Winifrida. There is a miraculous well, sacred to her name, in Flintshire, said to be the spot where Gwenfrewi’s head was cut off by Caradoc, Prince of North Wales. As the fair head fell, a fountain sprang up from the rocks and the pious country people point to the red veins in the stone which, they say, represent the maiden’s blood. However, St. Beno happening along when the crime was committed, he set Gwenfrewi’s head on again and she was able to return home safe and sound. “Protect thy goodness!” is Genevieve’s motto, and the forest violet her emblem. Genevieves desiring to change from Winny and Winifred may adopt Jennifer, the colloquial English form of the original name. Prettier are the French alternatives: Javotte, Genevion and Vevette. In the Latin countries the ponderous Genoveffa prevails, but the abbreviation Veva is more popular. The Germans pronounce and spell Genovefa, some writers substituting a “v” for the “f.” German abbreviations: Veva and Vefele, the “e” pronounced “a.” The Bretons have the most curious synonym for Genevieve, namely, Faik. Zenevieva is the Russian form

The most celebrated of the Genevieves is the Patroness of Paris, represented in Christian art with a devil blowing out her candle and an angel lighting it again. She was the forerunner of Joan of Arc, having delivered Paris from Attila. Other deeds ascribed to her are: multiplying food, wine and oil, arresting floods, etc. Lady lawyers in quest of a patroness couldn’t do better than adopt Genevieve, who miraculously gave back speech and hearing to a celebrated barrister of her day, suddenly struck deaf and dumb. The Pantheon of Paris was originally a church sacred to the memory of Genevieve. Genevieve of Brabant was falsely accused by her husband, the Palatine Count Siegfried, and condemned to be beheaded in a dense forest, but the executioner hadn’t the heart to kill the beautiful young woman and merely abandoned her. She took refuge in a cave with her little son, living on the milk of a friendly she-deer. After six years her husband, having

become convinced of the groundlessness of the charges against Genevieve, found her there and took her home. "Truthful Genevieve" is a by-word in France, referring to Genevieve Duchess De Longueville, sister of the great Conde. The duchess had made some disparaging remarks about King Louis, which were reported to him. "I cannot believe that she said such things," replied the king, "but I will ask her."

Prince Conde pleaded with his sister to deny the report, but she refused, and when the king did ask her she told the truth even though she might have to go to prison for it. The king forgave her and the duchess became "truthful Genevieve."

The best known American Genevieve is Lucy Genevieve Teresa, Countess Guerbel, who figures in the annals of the stage as Genevieve Ward. She is a New Yorker, started on her career as an opera singer and later became a tragedienne. She was famous as Lady Macbeth, both in English and French. She supported Henry Irving on his American tours. Played Stephany in "Forget-Me-Not" over 2,000 times in every English speaking country. There are books on Genevieve of Brabant by the Frenchman Cerisiers and by the German Simrock, dramas by Tieck and Hebbel, and an opera by Schumann. Coleridge's poem "Love" is better known by its heroine "Genevieve."

GEORGIA.

The Georgians are the handsomest of the Caucasian races of the purest type, which together with the fact that St. George is the patron saint of England, may be responsible for the present popularity of the female name. Georgia stands for "farmer's wife." The tulip is its emblem, "rural life" the sentiment. Georgiana is the correct English style, Georgina is a contraction of the name, but Georgia, the diminutive of the male name, is most often used. Georgette is French, like Georgine. The Germans adopted the latter, pronouncing each letter, which doesn't improve it. The Slav versions of the name are so full of gutturals, English or American girls would find it impossible to pronounce them. The Portuguese have Georgeta, which sounds pretty. Obsolete forms are: the Welsh Uriena and the Irish Seorgi.

Though the Norman conquerors acknowledge St. George, it was the house of Guelph that brought Georgia to England and caused it to be used in the colonies, now the United States. Until the arrival of George I even the male name was a rarity in English-American birth registers. After that it multiplied to such an extent as to rival Charles and John. Strange to say it was Ann of Denmark, consort of James I, who gave her own girls such ordinary names as Margaret, Sophie and Mary that put the name Georgia first on an English birth register. She chose it for a godchild of hers whom she had baptised Georgia Ann.

Both religious and secular books are full of the deeds of St. George, but of St. Georgia we have but scanty news. She was a maid at Clermont, France, renowned for her virtue. "As her body worn out by fasts and perpetual prayer was carried to its grave, a great flock of pigeons, whiter than cygnets, settled on top of her coffin and remained there until it was lowered into the grave," says the legend. Of the noted Georgias the fame of the Duchess of Devonshire will probably endure longest, for there is hardly a collection of the portraits of beautiful women that does not pay tribute to her exquisite grace and intelligence. Her portraits were painted by the greatest artists of the eighteenth century. She was the first wife of the fifth duke and lord treasurer of Ireland. Her maiden name was Georgiana Cavendish. Georgia Cayvan, affectionately called Georgie, was one of the best beloved and most successful comediennes of the old Lyceum theatre company under Daniel Frohman. Mlle. George was the name of the fair enchantress who held the great Napoleon captive for two years. In May, 1808, she abandoned her engagement as a member of the Theatre Francais and went to Russia, but nothing could induce her to join in any intrigues against the emperor. Napoleon afterwards restored her to her position on the first dramatic stage of France. After his return from Elba, she rendered him political services for which he rewarded her by a gift of money. Mlle. George lived to be an old woman, but always remained plain "George." Georgette Le Blanc is the wife of the philosopher and playwright Maeterlinck and the chief French interpreter of the woman characters of his plays. She is especially famous in the dramatic version of *Melisande*.

Georgiana Fullerton was an English novelist celebrated for her writings on the lives of the saints. She was the daughter of the first Earl Granville. The state of Georgia was named after George II, of England. The Kingdom of Georgia was conquered by Alexander the Great and has been part of Transcaucasian Russia since 1601.

GEORGETA (Portuguese), see Georgia.

GEORGETTE (French), see Georgie.

GERDA.

Gerda means "girt round" and is ancient German. The original Gerda was a very beautiful woman and the name probably refers to the lady's girdle or raiment.

GERHARDINE, see Geraldine.

GERMANA OR GERMANIA.

Germana means of course German to the minds of most people, though there are authorities calling the original bearer of the name, Germanus, a Frenchman (Gaul). Perhaps this is the reason why the name is more popular in France than in Germany. The French spelling is Germaine.

GEMMA.

Gemma is a Latin name and indicates the crimson bud of a tree. If the meaning was only known many parents, no doubt, would bestow it on their girl baby. It bears no relation to a "gem," though many will persist in thinking so.

GERALDINE.

Geraldine figures in the Italian and Spanish calendars as Giralda. The German form is Gerhardine (pronounce every letter). The male English form Jarett has no equivalent for women, and Geraldines not content with their beautiful name must choose between Dina and Gerilla, which latter is derived from the old German Geirhilda. But that doesn't mean that Hilda and Geraldine are the same. When William the Conqueror landed in England, a great many Norman

barons named Gerold or Gerald were serving under his flag. They introduced the name in Ireland, hence the plentiful Fitzgeralds, that is the son of Gerald. "Geraldins" was the nick-name of the Fitzgeralds of Kildare, but applied to the boys only. When one of the earls of Kildare had a daughter born to him, his clan styled her "Lady Geraldine," though her real name was Elizabeth. She lives in literature as "Fair Geraldine," of the Earl of Surrey's songs and sonnets. She was afterwards Lady Brown and still later Countess of Lincoln. It is a long stretch from the middle of the sixteenth to the first decade of the twentieth century, but that much time elapsed before another Geraldine became famous,—Geraldine Farrar, the soprano. She is a Boston girl and as highly esteemed in her own country as in foreign lands. It was Grau who secured her for the Metropolitan Opera. Among other great parts Geraldine Farrar created Madame Butterfly in New York. Geraldine should be popular with girls for it means "the fair" according to some authorities. In French it stands for "firm spear." Sweet scented tussilage is her emblem and the sentiment promises "justice shall be done to thee."

GERTRUDE.

Gertrude is a name eminent in religion. There are no less than three saints of that name: Gertrude of Nivelles, Gertrude of Ostend and Gertrude of Vaux. "Gertrude" signifies "true to her trusts," the emblem is sage and the sentiment is "good-woman-at-home." Shakespeare introduced the name in literature, thus transcribing the Danish Gerutha, which he found in Saxo's early records of Hamlet. Gerutha is Hamlet's mother, the wife of the king "who made her son fatherless." She is the weakest woman Shakespeare has portrayed, and her inherent weakness makes it doubtful whether she had any share in her second husband's crime. Queen Gertrude was accidentally poisoned by partaking of a draught prepared for Hamlet. "Gertrude of Wyoming" is the name of a charming poem full of sylvan scenery and tender domestic scenes by Thomas Campbell, the English poet. Gertrude's "Insinuations of Divine Piety" is the earliest study of mysticism published in the Christian era.

The authoress was surnamed "The Great" by her contemporaries. Her parents were poor, ignorant peasants, but by the grace of a noble patron Gertrude was brought up in a convent. From the day of her entrance she devoted herself to study with rare intelligence and extraordinary diligence. At the age of twenty-five she began to write Latin. She left, besides the Latin work mentioned, several books concerning the Scriptures and the early fathers.

In Christian art St. Gertrude is sometimes represented as surrounded by rats and mice. In the more ancient pictures the rats and mice run about her distaff. There is some significance in this, no doubt, but the meaning has not come down to us. "Gertrude, this is fidelity till death," were the dying words of the Baron von der Wart to his consort, who has been called "the most faithful of wives." Queen Agnes had condemned Baron von der Wart "to die by inches, his body broken on the wheel," for alleged complicity in the assassination of Emperor Albert, and Gertrude remained with him three days and three nights, a sorrowful but comforting witness of his most excruciating agonies, bringing him food and drink and covering his bleeding body with her cloak at the risk of her life. She was, indeed, a woman "faithful to her trust." The diminutive of Gertrude is Gertie, in German "Trude," pronounced "Trooda."

GILBRID.

Gilbrid is a Scotch word meaning "servant." It was given to little girls together with the name of a saint and the meaning was, of course, that Gilbrid-Mary should consider herself the servant of the Madonna.

GILBERTA.

Gilberta comes from the ancient German and means "bright pledge." In the Low Countries Gilbertas are called "Gilly," while in England "Gipp" and "Gil" are pet names.

GISELA.

Gisela is the same as Gilberta, which see. Gisela is much used by Austrian and Bavarian royalty.

GLADYS.

Gladys is one of the most euphonious of names and I have never known a girl named Gladys that was not pretty and engaging. Indeed, it seems that only babies promising to become fine women are named Gladys. Yet the name itself describes one of the most glaring defects that could fall to the lot of a pretty girl: "lameness." Gladys is Welsh for Claudia, which name is Latin "for lame one." Claudia is, of course, the feminine of Claudius, that being the appellation of a family of ancient Rome, the earliest ancestor of which was named after a physical drawback. Nevertheless a ridiculed politician, belonging to the family, achieved the imperial dignity: Emperor Claudius and his adopted son, Nero-Claudius. The Britishers' craze for adopting their sovereign's name did not start with the Georges; after the Romans, under Claudius, made themselves masters of the Isles, British mammas and papas made haste to impose the name of the emperor on their offsprings. In the Cornish country Claudius became Gladuse, in Wales Gladys was adapted for girls. About the male form of the name, the Welsh do not seem to have bothered, but the Scotch did, working it over into Claud. This happened after a Roman author, to please the emperor, discovered a new definition, finding the root of the name to be Greek and synonymous with "fame." Let our Gladyses adopt the new version, even if it does stretch the truth considerably. The calpanthus is Gladys' emblem and "benevolence" her sentiment. The wife of the British chief Prudens, a daughter of one of the early kings, was Claudia, the friend of St. Timothy. Her name occurs in St. Paul's epistles and also in very early English records. The above Claudia was probably one of the first British Christians, and as Christianity progressed in the Isles, Claudia and Gladys were very frequently used. The Welsh: Gladys is the most popular in all the Isles and wherever English is spoken, though the correct English form is Claudine and Claudie. Claudia, which is very occasionally used in this country is foreign. The Slav nations use the rather unattractive Klavi, the Italian Claudia and the French, like the English, Claudine, but not frequently. Claudie is more popular in France than in England, the French also

use "Claude" for both sexes. Girls who like an outlandish name might adopt the French provincial, "Godonne." Claudia Quinta was a Roman maiden, sadly maligned by the gossips. When, in the year 206 B. C., a ship bringing a sacred image to Rome stuck fast in the mud, the soothsayers announced that only a chaste woman could move it. Immediately the maligned Claudia stepped forward and accomplished the task, thereby proving her virtue. Ever since a king of France called one of his daughters by the male name "Claude," there has been confusion as to the identity of certain historical personages, whether they were men or women. It is safe to say though that the majority of celebrated Claudes were men. Thus the "Scotch Claud" was Thomas Duddington, but "La Reine Claude's Plums" were named after a queen, wife of Francis I of France. Some authorities derive Gladys from "glad," which is agreeable if incorrect.

GODIVA.

Godiva is an old English-Teutonic name meaning "divine gift." Though Godiva has pretty diminutives, Godine and Godinette, it is hardly now used outside of literature. There has been speculation whether: "The woman of a thousand summers back, Godiva, wife to that grim earl who ruled at Coventry" ever had any existence, but doubts have been silenced. The wife of Henry I, was called Godiva and the name frequently occurs in ancient English annals. Godiva and Dorothy have the same meaning. The story really happened in the year 1040 when Leofric was Lord of Coventry, a hard taskmaster for his subjects. After he had imposed another set of heavy exactions, his wife, the beautiful Lady Godiva, spoke feelingly for the inhabitants, and to escape her importunities, the earl said he would give his subjects the relief asked for if she would ride naked through the town. Lady Godiva did, clothed only in her long yellow hair, as shown in the famous stained glass window in St. Michael's church, Coventry. Tennyson wrote one of his loftiest poems in honor of Lady Godiva and there is a famous picture by a German master commemorating the event.

GOGO (French), see Margaret.

GRACE.

The name Grace, signifying "good will," gave the English language a number of pleasing adjectives and compound terms. It stands for everything with charm, comeliness, kindness, mercy, benevolence and beautiful. It dominates such expressions as "grace at meat," "days of grace" in commerce, "grace cup," the last cup of liquor drunk before retiring, "airs and graces," etc. Of course, the name is derived from the common name, given to the graceful sister-goddesses, attendants of Venus. Its motto is "desire to please." Though literature is honey-combed with terms of grace, the name heads few notable works of poetry or fiction. Wadsworth has a fine poem on "Grace Darling," who assisted her father as lighthouse keeper on one of the Farne Islands and conducted many notable rescues of shipwrecked men, once saving nine lives at a clip. Though Grace Darling performed wonderful feats of strength and daring, there was nothing masculine about her appearance. She was of middle size, fair complexion, a comely countenance and gentle and mild in aspect. The American Grace Darling who performed equally heroic deeds and became famous thereby was Ida Lewis, afterward Mrs. W. E. Willis of Black Rock, Conn. She effected her many thrilling rescues of human life while living with her father at Limerock lighthouse, Newport Harbor. In history, likewise, the name Grace appears but rarely. It was Lady Grace of the family of the Irish barons of Courtstown, that carried to the messenger of William of Orange her father's defiance written on a playing card, viz.: "Tell your master I despise his offer."

Baron Grace was a loyal supporter of King James and Orange had promised him high honors if he would join his party. The card Lady Grace carried from the castle was the six of hearts, and this card still bears the name of "Grace's card" in Ireland. The term "Graceless Florin" attaches to a coin minted in London in 1849, on which the letters "D. G." (signifying "by the grace of God") were omitted for want of room. A great outcry was raised on that account and the master of the mint was forthwith removed from office, while the coins were called in. A "Graceless Florin" is worth a good deal nowadays.

GREGORIA.

Gregoria would be a good name for a woman of intellectual pursuits as it means "On the Watch." A pretty French form is Gregoire, pronounce the last syllable "oar." The original male name is derived from the Greek, meaning "watchman." There were many popes by the name of Gregorio or its Latin alternatives.

GRETCHEN, see Peg and Marguerite.

GUDA.

Guda means "divine." According to some authorities it is identical with "God."

GUDILA.

Gudila or Gudula was the name of the mother of the Rothschilds. It is ancient German, and stands for "war."

GWENDOLEN.

Gwendolen is a Welsh or British relation of Theresa if we accept the German translation of the latter name, "huntress," for, according to some authorities, Gwendolen means "The lady of the bow," a sort of British Diana. But such is the confusion in the minds of language mongers, that still others pronounce Gwendolen identical with the Goddess of the moon, worshipped by our ancient forefathers. The first syllable Gwen is Welsh for "white" or "fair." It also stands for woman, probably because even in those days girls were whiter and fairer than men. In the British tongue, Gwen is considered synonymous with Venus, all of which proves that parents do well calling their girls Gwendolen, the fair, the white, the womanly, the beautiful, etc. The swan is Gwendolen's emblem and "beauty's pride" her sentiment. The ancient English confounded Gwendolen with Gwenhuyvar and turned it into Guenever. That, too, proved too long and became Ganivre or Ganore. Gennifer is another old English form, occasionally borrowed by the Welsh. Scotland adopted Vanora, which was bound to become "Nora" of course. All the synonyms mentioned are likewise applicable

to Genevieve. The first Gwendolen or Guendolen of which records tell was a daughter of the Duke of Cornwall. She conquered her faithless husband in war and drowned his lady love, while he himself was killed in battle. Sir Walter Scott tells a circumstantial story of Gwendolen, beloved by King Arthur. According to ancient authors, Gwendolen was one of King Arthur's three wives, "who presided over lover's wiles and beauty's pride." The daughter of the last native Prince of Wales was called Guendolen, and Gwen and Gwyn are still popular in Wales. The Welsh have a St. Gwendolen or Gwen, who was the mother of one of the knights of the Round Table. Among the "thirteen wonders of old Briton" was the gold chessboard of Gwendolen. The "men" were of pure silver, and when put in their places by the queen would play of their own accord.

HANKA (Slav), see *Johanna*.

HAZEL.

Hazel while popular is, in fact, no name at all. Shakespeare mentions "hazel-eyes" in "Romeo and Juliet," act three, scene one. This meant eyes of light brown color like the hazel nut. Some one took a fancy to the expression, named his girl accordingly and others followed. As it sounds well, why not accept it even if there are no celebrated Hazels in religion, history or literature? The hazel flower, or bud, is Hazel's emblem, and a very pretty flower it is.

HELEN.

The girl named Helen must have a hard time living up to her name, which means nothing more or less than the "radiantly beautiful." The fact that there are so few perfect beauties in the world may account for it that many girls christened Helen are called by the less ambitious appellations of Nellie or Nell. Nell is popular among girls of spirit and practical talents, and is not at all synonymous with the reverse of "radiantly beautiful." Indeed, the most famous of the Nells, Nell Gwynn, the gay enslaver of Charles II, was remarkable for beauty and a nimble mind, but even then the names of Helen and Eleanor seem to have been

confounded. One of the early biographies of Nell calls her Eleanor, and Nell's testament is styled in official language "the last request of Mrs. Ellen Gwynn." With the signification of Helen as radiantly beautiful, the emblem allotted to the name, ranunculus, i. e., buttercups ill agrees. Helen's motto is: "full of charm."

Helena was the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. She caused the war of Troy by running away from her husband, Menelaos, King of Sparta, with Paris, a prince as beautiful as herself. Some of the ancient writers report that she committed suicide by hanging. Nevertheless she was placed among the gods by her countrymen and worshipped at the "Feast of Helena." Another Helen, known as Helen of Spain, was responsible for the war between the Goths and the Moors. Helena of Troy is to this day esteemed the goddess of navigation, and certain meteoric flames occasionally seen on the masts of ships are called "Helen's fire." If the flame is single, foul weather is at hand; if two or more flames appear, weather conditions will improve. The Empress Helena was the mother of Constantine the Great, and the re-discovery of the cross is imputed to her. Some records have it that she was a native of Treves, others that she was an English woman. The beautiful Helen of Constantinople is the title of a popular book that has been printed and reprinted all over Europe since Gutenberg first set up a printing press. Its subject is "The Girl Without Hands," one of the best known among Grimm's fables. In Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well," Helen or Helena typifies a woman lovely in person, at once patient and hopeful, strong in feeling and sustained through trials by her enduring and heroic faith. Our great American poet, Edgar Allen Poe, worshipped at the feet of two Helens, Helena Stannard, the love of his passionate boyhood, and Mrs. Helen Whitman. To the latter he addressed the touching poem, "On desperate seas long wont to roam," and his letters to this second Helen are among the finest word pictures ever penned. It was Horace Greeley who "faithfully pictured" Poe to Mrs. Whitman and persuaded her not to marry the poet.

HELSA (Danish), see Elizabeth.

HENRIETTA.

If Henrietta is not boss in her own house, then she belies her name, which unequivocally means "home ruler," but let her beware of marrying a Henry, for the male name has the same meaning and a Henry and Henrietta under one roof presages trouble, for the signification of Henry is "deep, passionate heart, energetic, a trifle irritable." In the old country it often happens that 'Arry marries 'Arriet—well, English police courts tell of the consequences. Corn is Henrietta's emblem and "plenty" her sentiment. While the origin of the male name goes back to German heathenism, the first traces of the feminine name appear towards the middle of the fifteenth century at the French court. When Mary, Queen of Scots was educated with the royal children of France she played with several Henriettas. The first English Henrietta appears in the records of the house of Stuart. Girls named Henrietta have a great many synonyms and diminutives to choose from, both in English and other languages. Hatty is one of them, but Hetty with an "e" is not, the latter being a synonym for Esther. Other English substitutes for Henrietta: Harriet, Harriot, Harty, Hawyot and Etta. German: Heinrike or Jette, also the French form, Henriette, which is favored in high society. The Dutch use the ugly Hendrike and Jetje; some of the Slavish people drop the front "H." The Latin forms recommend themselves to the lovers of the picturesque and sonorous. Italian: Enrighetta, Spanish, Enriqueta; to this latter the Portuguese add "h" in front. Peculiar is the Bohemian form: Jendiska. In France Henrietta maintained its sway as a royal name for long. The first Henrietta to sit on the English throne helped to make that throne, and royal dignity with it, disappear for many years to come. She was the fourth Henry's of France daughter and the consort of Charles I, beheaded for treason in January, 1649, at White Hall, London. Her baptismal name was Henrietta Maria, but officially she was known as Queen Mary, while the vernacular turned her given name into Hawyot in an honest attempt to approach the French pronunciation. When the queen began to meddle with politics, Hawyot became a term of derision.

An unfortunate sovereign, she was a good wife to Charles, even selling her jewels to raise an army for him. After his

execution, Louis of France provided lodgings for her at the Louvre, Paris, where she lived with her daughter, afterward Duchess of Orleans, but the pension allowed her was paid so irregularly that she often suffered extreme distress. At one time, both she and her daughter remained in bed several days because they had no money to buy firewood, nor would any tradesman trust them. Cromwell refused restitution of her dowry, because having refused to be crowned on religious grounds, the English parliament insisted that she had never been recognized as Queen Consort. She was married a second time to Lord Germyn, afterwards created Earl of St. Albans. After the restoration she spent some years in England.

Henrietta Anna, Duchess of Orleans was a daughter of Henrietta Maria and granddaughter of Henry VIII. Her liveliness and intelligence made her the favorite of King Louis XIV, but even that mighty monarch could not prevent her from being poisoned by the notorious Chevalier de Lorraine. Henrietta, Countess of Suffolk, was one of the wits of the court of George II, and a friend of Walpole. Her "Letters" are celebrated.

Lady Henrietta Churchill was the oldest of the four lovely daughters of the great warrior, the Duke of Marlborough and his equally famous Duchess Sarah. In 1720 Henrietta succeeded to the title of Marlborough in her own right. Duchess Henrietta of Marlborough was the patron and friend of Congreve, the father of modern English comedy who had the squabble with Voltaire.

"You should have visited me not as a writer of plays but as a gentleman," said Congreve. "In that case I should not have come at all," replied Voltaire.

HILDA.

Hilda is a German name, derived from the male Hildur. History tells of the holy Abbess Hilda of Whitby, who seems to have been a very beautiful woman besides a saintly one. The name is much used in Scandinavia and in Germany. There are a great number of ancient German names beginning Hilda or Hilde. These beginnings mean "war, fight." Hildi, Hiddi are pet names. Sound the "i" like "e." All these names are in some way identical with Ida, which see.

HIPPOLITA.

Hippolita is Greek and means "horse destruction,"— why any one should call a girl by that name is hard to understand. In some cases, no doubt, it is done by lovers of Shakespeare fond of the heroic queen in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." In Italy Ippolita is popular.

HONORATA.

Honorata, Honora, Honorine and the Welsh Ynyr are all derived from Honor. A daughter of one of the Roman emperors was called Honora. The Irish use Onora, or Honor. Norah is of course derived from Honora.

HORTEJA (Lusatian), see Dorothy.

HORTENSE.

Hortense means the "the little gardener," the correct Latin-English form being Hortensia. The Italians drop the "h." The name belonged to several celebrated women. Hortense Beauharnais, the stepdaughter of the great Napoleon and wife of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, is perhaps best remembered of the royal Hortenses. She was the mother of Napoleon III, a most beautiful and accomplished princess. It was however, Hortensia Manzini, Duchess of Mazarin, who introduced the name in England. She was in her day the most beautiful woman and the wealthiest heiress of Europe, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. The second Charles of England was her devoted slave, but when she went to live in that country after his death she fell from grace and became a drunkard and spendthrift. When she died her very body was attached by creditors. Hortense Schneider was a French woman of spirit and beauty. She created most of the title roles of Offenbach's operas comique. She was the original Belle Helene, etc.

HULDAH.

Huldah was the name of a prophetess in the Old Testament, and its correct translation is "weasel." From it, probably the Scandinavian name Holda, also called Holla and Hulla, is taken. Holda means the very opposite of a weasel; kind,

agreeable. The thorn apple is Huldah's emblem. The Germans have a male name corresponding to the Scandinavian Hulda, namely Huldreich, which means "full of grace." Why this name is applied to males only the present writer cannot tell. However, Huldreich is sometimes considered identical with the male form of Ulrica, which see.

IB (English), see Isabella.

IDA.

Ida is a most accommodating name. The original German root of it signifies "happiness," but if the name is spelled with an "e" at the end, it means "richness." Kelts spelled it with a "t" and their Ita signifies "thirst." The cornflower is Ida's emblem and "joybringer" her sentiment, which coincides well with its various meanings: happiness, riches, or even with thirst. The Saxons had a female name "Ead" which the Normans of England pronounced Aud. This latter eventually developed into Alda. Girls baptized Ida who get tired of the name and want to change off to Alda, may do so with the knowledge that they are in good literary company. Ariosto made the name famous in his poems and comedies and the handsomest woman in Millman's play "Fazio," is fascinating Alda. Indeed, in ancient poetry the name is usually hyphenated to Belle, fair: Aldabella. In Germany the name has always been popular and is to-day. In France it was at one time oftener found in the birth registers than any other. Baby Idas are called "Idette" there. English folks who do not like Germany, say they call their girls Ida after the great mountain, famous in Greek legend as a seat of worship. But their bump of patriotism might be better served by tracing the name to Ida of Northumberland, the famous Chief of Angles (about the middle of the fifth century). The name of the "Gem of the Mountain State" is not derived from the female name, but is Indian in origin. Joaquin Miller said the initial should be pronounced "e" not "i" viz: E-dah-hoe.

IGNACIA.

Ignacia means "fiery" and is the feminine of Ignatius. St. Ignatius was the pupil of St. John, and his epistles are

famous. The female name is very popular in the countries where the Greek Catholic Church is dominant, but Spain also adopted the name proper and its contractions Iniga, Eneca, Ennica, which latter is Latin. The famous founder of the Jesuit order was baptised Inigo Loyola.

IGNES.

Ignes is a Spanish name and means "pure." It is a form of Agnes, which see.

ILONA (Hungarian), see Helen.

ILSE (German), see Alice.

IMOGEN.

Imogen is a relative of Emma and the German names commencing with "Irm," which stands for "great." The last syllable in Imogen most probably refers to war or some implement of war. The name has been used by many poets, chief among them Shakespeare in "Cymbeline," the comedy in which the best woman, Imogen, is wronged. In the original story, that furnished the bard with his plot, Imogen was called Genevieve.

INEZ (Portuguese), see Agnes.

IRA (Slav), see Gertrude.

IRENE.

Irene is Greek for "peace." Thyme is Irene's emblem and "watchfulness" her sentiment. The ancients worshipped peace as a divinity. She is represented as a matronly woman with a baby on her left arm, the right hand leaning on a sceptre. It is a remarkable fact that the first Greek empress named Peace, i. e., Irene, was one of the cruelest and most warlike of female rulers. She was the Empress of Leo IV and ruled the Byzantine realm for ten years as regent, from 780 to 790. When her son came to the throne she made war upon him, conquered him and condemned him to the awful punishment of blinding. The five brothers of her husband suffered the

same fate at her hands. After her dethronement she entered a nunnery in the Greek church and she is in the Greek calendar as a saint. Irene, the daughter of the Greek emperor, Isaac Angelos, was forced by the German emperor, Henry VI, to adopt the Catholic faith and was rebaptized Maria. She married his brother Philip of Suabia and died young. Old Christian records tell of a pious Irene who revived St. Sebastian after his first martyrdom, and the maid Irene underwent martyrdom some time later together with her sister Agape, which means "love." The Germans spell the name as we do but sound every letter, the initial "i" like our "e" and the "e" like "a's." The wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the kaiser, was Princess Irene of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria. The Germans pronounce her name "Erana." Irene is the heroine of one of Samuel Johnson's tragedies, produced by Garrick in 1749. Voltaire also wrote a tragedy name "Irene." Irena in the "Faerie Queene" stands for the impersonation of Ireland.

IRIS.

Iris is a flower name, having quite a vogue in English high life. It is the name of the Greek goddess of the rainbow, "the swift footed messenger of the Gods." Of late it has got into semi-royalty, one of the granddaughters of the second Duke of Cambridge being so called. Miss Iris Fitz-george and her sister, Daphne, are cousins of the King of England, but have no standing at court. Iris's emblem is of course the beautiful flower, and her sentiment "sweetness." The Iris of classic mythology is frequently represented on vases and in bas-reliefs as a youthful, winged virgin, with a herald's staff and a pitcher in her hands. Some Greek writers mention Iris as a wife, and as the mother of Eros.

ISABELLA.

The name Isabella sounds virtually the same in all languages. In Spanish and Portuguese, it is Ysabel and Isabel, respectively, the Germans, French and Danish spell it Isabelle like Americans and English. Though some writers maintain that Isabella is merely a corruption of Elizabeth, others hold that it is a translation of the term "blessed." "Ever-

lasting" is its emblem and "always remembered" the sentiment inscribed to it. Americans have certainly the best of reasons for "always remembering" the most famous of the Isabellas, the first Queen of United Spain who pawned her jewels to fit out Christopher Columbus. A great warrior, she was the first ruler to appoint regular army surgeons. To Isabella the American Indians owe their freedom; she wouldn't allow them to be enslaved. The second Isabella of Spain was the grandmother of the present King Alphonso. She was deposed and banished in 1868. English Queens: Isabelle of Angouleme, consort of King John of England, who held her prisoner at Gloucester for many years. Isabella, Queen of Edward II, and daughter of Philip the Fair of France. She, too, was cruelly treated by her husband, gathered an army on the continent and defeated him, raising her son, Edward II, to the throne. Isabelle of France became the second Queen of Richard II of England, when she was only seven years old.

Isabelle is a character in Shakespeare's comedy "Measure for Measure." Other literary Isabelles: Isabelle, the "Insatiate Countess," by Marston, a younger contemporary of Shakespeare. Isabella in Southern's drama made famous by Mrs. Siddons, who portrayed the heroine in a masterly manner. John Webster, the English dramatist, adds in his "White Devil" to the number of royal Isabelles maltreated by their husbands. His Isabelle goes so far as to play the shrew in order to protect the life of the brute to whom she was married. Dryden in "Wild Gallant," and Moliere in "The School for Husbands," introduced very amusing girl-characters named Isabelle. Isabelle is also a leading character in the opera "Robert the Devil." Columbus founded the first city patterned after the European towns on this continent on the northern shore of the present Hayti, calling it Isabella. It is now in ruins.

ISIDORA.

Isidora is ancient German, means "strong gift," and seems to be derived from the word iron. Isidora Duncan from California achieved much fame as a dancer abroad and at home.

IVANA (Illyrian), see Johanna.

IVKA (Illyrian), see Johanna.

JACOBA.

Jacoba means "supplanter" and is from the Hebrew. It is much used in Russia as *Jacovina* and in the diminutives *Jasha* and *Jashenka*.

JANETTA (English), see Johanna.

JANJA (Servian), see Agnes.

JAVOTTE, see Winifred.

JANE.

The name of Jane is identical with the French *Joan* and *Jeanne*, the German and Latin *Johanna*, the Russian *Jan* and a Scotch *Jean*. Under all these different variations the name is celebrated in history and literature almost since the beginning of the Christian era. Cherry blossoms are the emblem of Jane, "spiritual beauty," the sentiment. Its significance is "grace of God." Of all the royal Janes of history only two escaped death by violence. One was *Jane Seymour*, the third queen of *Henry VIII*, who married him the day after the execution of her predecessor, *Anne Boleyn*. She died shortly after giving birth to a son, afterward *Edward VI*. The other royal Jane who died in her bed was *Jeanne of France*, the wife of *Philip the Fair*. She was a warrior and of her seven children three became kings.

Some Janes who met a tragic fate:

England.—*Lady Jane Grey*, beheaded by *Queen Mary*. She was a great granddaughter of *Henry VII* and proclaimed *Queen of England* in 1553. Scotland.—*Jane*, queen of *James I* of Scotland, murdered. France.—*Jane*, *Duchess of Burgundy*, imprisoned for life. *Jane*, wife of *Louis XII*, repudiated on account of her ugliness. *Jane*, mother of *Henry IV*, poisoned by *Queen Catherine*. *Jane of Portugal*, poisoned by her father. *Jane*, of *Naples*, hanged by her father-in-law, the *King of Hungary*.

Jane of Naples murdered several of her husbands. Queen Jane of Navarre murdered her stepson. Jane of Castile went mad when her husband left her. Queen Jane II of Naples had to flee her kingdom and murdered her suitor Carraccioli. The "wars of the two Janes" lasted a lifetime and were conducted by Jane, Countess of Flanders, and Jane, Countess of Penthièvre. The Countess of Montfort, was another warrior Jane. She won the crown of Brittany in the field and her defense of Hennebonne gained her much fame. "Jeanie" Hepburn was Mary Stuart's rival for the love of the Earl of Bothwell, who finally obtained a divorce from "Jeanie" and married the queen. Jeanne d' Arc, Joan of Arc, "the maid of Orleans," drove the English out of France, crowned the unworthy Charles VII king, and was burned as a witch by the English at Rouen, 1431. Jane Lane was the friend, councillor and deliverer of Charles II of England after the overthrow of Worcester. She bore a striking resemblance to Anne Boleyn. Jane Eyre, Charlotte Brontë's famous novel, is largely autobiographical. Jeannie Deans is the heroine of Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." In this novel Scott told the true story of Helen Walker, an unselfish and courageous Scotch girl. Jane Clairmont was beloved by Lord Byron, who styled her his "little friend." In her famous letters to the poet she usually subscribed herself "Clara."

JEMIMA.

Jemima is an Arab word, meaning "dove." The original Jemima was the oldest of Job's three daughters. It is very popular in England, but has suffered with us through being used for advertising purposes. The China rose is Jemima's emblem and "beauty ever new" her sentiment. The original meaning of Jemima was probably "day," but it is doubtful. American girls named Jemima who are tired of it on account of its vogue with advertisers might call themselves "Jonka," which is Jemima in the Lap language.

JENNIFER, see Winifred.

JESSIE, see Johanna.

JESSICA, see Johanna.

JESUS.

Jesus, that is "Saviour," is used as a girls' name in Spain and as a boy's name in France. Among Spanish families in America the sacred name is quite often heard.

JOA (Spanish), see Joquina.

JOHANNA.

Johanna is the same in English and German. The Scotch drop the "h," which spelling is also permissible in Polish. Agrimony is the name's emblem. "Gratitude" its sentiment. "Grace of God" is the biblical meaning. For the most popular English abbreviations see JANE. Others frequently used here and abroad are Joan, Jone, Jenny, Jeanette and Jeanetta. The Scotch have all these abbreviations, besides Jean, but Jessie is their own particular name. The name of Joanna appears in the gospel as that of a holy woman, but she was never canonized. A St. Jane-Frances, however, achieved that distinction. She was the Baroness de Chantal and the founder of the House of the Visitation of St. Mary. The French history of St. Chantal ascribes many miracles to her. She was a disciple of St. Francis de Sales. Jeanne de Valois, the discarded wife of Louis XII, founded another religious order. That an English woman named Johanna, in 855 ascended the papal throne, succeeding Leo IV, and assumed the name of John, is now generally regarded as a myth. There is a large literature dealing with the subject, and two years ago a drama called "Popess Johanna" was performed in Rome. Most of the other historical Johannas have been mentioned in the paper on Jane. Burns, the loving and lovable poet, addressed a number of poems to "Jessie." One of them was Jessie Staig, daughter of the Provost of Dumfries. It is sung to the tune of "Bonnie Dundee." Two more poems headed Jessie were written in honor of Jessie Dewars. Whether Jessica, Shakespeare's "most beautiful pagan, most sweet Jew," whom Shylock accuses of a "fondness for clamboring up the casements and thrusting her head into the public street," was the Italian for Jessie in the bard's mind it is impossible to decide. There is an old Jewish name, Jeska or Iseah (she who looks out), from

which Jessica may have been derived. At any rate Jessica has become a fixture, particular in high-class English comedy.

JONE (English), see Johanna.

JOSEPHINE.

The male form of Josephine — which, of course, is Joseph — was scarcely ever used before the Pope fixed a festival day in honor of the husband of the Virgin, at the beginning of the 17th century. The Hebrew word, from which the name is derived, means “addition,” from the fact that Rachel’s son meant an increase in the family. The horn-beam is Josephine’s emblem and “ornament” her sentiment. English, German and French spell and pronounce the name practically the same. In Spain and Portugal Pepita is the most popular abbreviation of Josefa. In Italy it is Giuseppa or Gioseffa, Jeppa and Beppa for short. A similar form is used in Austria, Peppi, applied to both men and women. Marie Antoinette had a sister named Marie Josefa, and a number of minor royalties have borne the name, particularly in Austria, but the only famous Josephine the average reader cares for was the first wife of the great Napoleon, with her baptismal name, Marie Josephe Rose. She was a Creole, the daughter of a landed proprietor and French officer at Martinique. At the age of sixteen she married Viscount Beauharnais, whose head was cut off by the guillotine in 1794. Josephine herself was marked for the executioner’s ax, but escaped on account of the general amnesty, and two years after her husband’s death married Napoleon.

JOQUINA.

Joquina is the female of Joquin or Joachim. Its meaning in Hebrew is “the Lord will judge.” Joachime is the French and Joa the Spanish equivalent.

JUANITA (Spanish), see Johanna.

JUDITH.

Judith, correctly spelled Jehudith, is probably the feminine of Judah, but some authorities declare it a racial name,

Judith meaning "Jewess." The Oxford Bible leans towards the latter explanation. If derived from Judah, the name would signify "he will be praised." German historians give it the signification of: "God's confessor," but for this I have been unable to trace the authority. The "scarlet lily" is Judith's emblem and "love of country" her sentiment. The heroine of the book of Judith is supposed to have lived about 129 B. C. When the Assyrians besieged her native town, she went into the enemy's camp, gained admission to the tent of the general, Holofernes, through the power of her beauty, and killed him when he was in a drunken stupor. Then she led her own people against the Assyrians and routed them. This romantic story, called apocryphal by some, has been seized upon by numerous writers and several have tried to prove that it happened as late as during the second Jewish war. An English poet of the seventh century told the biblical story in verse, but it was not printed until a thousand years later. Hebbel, the Austrian poet whom the Kaiser so much admires, wrote a drama "Judith" as did Hans Sachs before him. The biblical story was commemorated in bronze by Donatello at Florence, likewise by the painters Lucas Cranach, Horace Vernet and others.

A strange form of Judah or Judas, is Thaddaeus and, stranger still, same is very popular in Ireland. But let me hasten to add, that the Irish Thaddeus (leaving out the second "a") probably comes from the old Irish word Tadhg, which means "poet." The Taddies of Ireland, then, are not brothers in name to the Italian and Spanish Taddoes, but nevertheless it is passing strange that in two Catholic countries the name of Judas is popular. The name Judith was popular among royal ladies some hundreds of years before it became fashionable with them to adopt saint's names. A very pretty form used by many a king's daughter was Juditha. This was contracted into Jutha, which latter, in the vernacular, became Jutta. Jutta is much used in the Scandinavian countries. Judith, consort of Louis the Pious, led a turbulent existence, was repeatedly imprisoned but died 843 in the full possession of her power and renown. Like the above, Judith of Bavaria, was a woman of great beauty and wide learning. She was regent for her son and raised her dukedom to power and influence. The step-mother

of Alfred the Great was a German princess by the name of Judith, and it was she who imbued the king and his court with the love of learning. Judith, wife of Waltheof, was a niece of William the Conqueror and was called Jugge for short. The Irish adopted Jugge and turned it into Judy, still popular in the Emerald Isle, and this popularity probably caused the companion of Punch to be called Judy.

Girls named Judith, not content with the alternatives given might adopt the sonorous Italian form: Giuditta. From this, undoubtedly the Swiss synonym Dith is derived. Jitka is Polish, Jutka Hungarian. Another Hungarian form is Juczi, which corresponds to the Breton form Juzeth.

JULIA.

Though gallantry forbids, regard for historical truth compels me to say that Julia stands for "downey bearded." Some ladylike writers translate the term "curly headed," but there is no warrant for that. The Burgundy rose is Julia's emblem. Simplicity and beauty are her sentiment. Julia is, of course, the female of the older name Julius, first applied as a title of honor to Ascanius, when he had conquered Italy with the first down on the chin. The Greek conqueror and his Latinized descendants adopted the title as a family name, and as such it became celebrated for all times in the person of Julius Caesar. When this great general and politician rose to power, his female kin clamored for a share in his title, hence the name Julia which, in the course of time, became the favorite name of the emperor's daughters, and as the imperial princesses of Rome frequently bestowed their own names on slaves, it quickly spread. Into Great Britain it was introduced by the famous Julius himself, and the introduction of the calendar, bringing in the Julian era, no doubt likewise helped to popularize the name, as is evident from the fact that the British called the flower blooming in the seventh month of the year, July, Gillyflower, in French, Giroflee. In Wales the male name was more frequently used than the female Julia; the Kelts had their Giolla, the ancient Scots their "Jellon." There are no less than ten saints called Julia, the majority of whom suffered martyrdom. Christian art represents St. Julia

with a dove flying from her lips, because when the saint, crucified in Corsica died, her soul in the shape of a dove, ascended to heaven, according to the legend. The Spanish and Portuguese pronounce and spell the name the same as we do; the French and Germans use the same spelling: Julie, the Germans, however, pronouncing every letter, the "e" like our English "a." The Italians have gone far from the original. To them Julia is Giulia. The Lettish "Jule" may be responsible for the English elaborated, Jewel. Other forms are: Julija (Russian); Juli and Juliska (Hungarian); Julka (Polish). The modern Italian diminutive, Giuletta, was further corrupted by the French into Juliette. Right here is the place to say that the interesting lady Capulet was never called Juliet at home. In Roman history the name of Julia is almost synonymous with misfortune. One of the most famous of her women was Julia, the daughter of the Roman Emperor Augustus, a princess admired for beauty, education and kindness. Her father banished her to the desert island of Pandataria, near Naples, where "Julia's house" is still shown. Like herself, her oldest daughter died an exile. Julia, Emperor Septimus Severus's second wife, died an unfortunate, like the princesses mentioned. Though a philosopher and writer, she committed suicide. Julia, the daughter of Julius Caesar and Cornelia, was the beautiful wife of Pompey the Great, and died in the flower of her youth. Julia, the mother of Anthony, was noted for her courage. She defended her brother, Lucius Caesar, at the risk of her life and the latter offered to undergo the death penalty for her act.

J. Sheridan Knowles had the temerity to introduce in "The Hunchback" a character named Julia which is the type of commonplace sentiment. However, the lovable and interesting Julias of other poets and writers make up for this libel on the fair name. The Julia of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is certainly an engaging damsel and as a passionate lover rivals his Titania and Helena. There is an engaging Julia in Ben Jonson's "The Poet and Poetaster," while the Julia in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals" is commiserated with by all wives suffering from jealous husbands.

JULIANA — JULIET.

Juliana is an ornamental form of the classical Julia, but seems to be nearly as old as that, for we find a saint of this name suffering martyrdom at the end of the third century. The chamberlain of the predecessor of the present Pope has written her history. The legend says that the marks of the torture, that destroyed her beauty, disappeared over night and that on the morning after she left the torture chamber, she was as beautiful as ever. In the annals of the church she lives as "Juliana of Nicomedia, more than conqueror." Juliana lies buried at Brussels and the Netherlands, of which Belgium once formed part, claim her as patron. Probably on that account gave Queen Wilhelmina the unusual name to her only daughter and heiress, breaking with a royal tradition that ostracized it since it proved ill-omened for the princesses and empresses of Rome. A princess of Flanders, sharing the throne of Normandy, carried the worship of St. Juliana to that country and from there it made its way into England with the Norman barons. But, as might be expected, the stately last syllable became cumbersome in the long run and Julian was substituted, which, at court, developed into Julienne. The records mention a princess Julienne, whom the first Henry of England made the object of atrocious revenge. But the new name proved too long, like the older discarded one, and Gillicen and Gill were substituted, the latter becoming so common as to serve for "hired girl." There is an old English proverb saying: "A good Jack makes a good Gill," meaning that a good husband makes a good wife, or a good master makes a good servant. Jack being the general name for man. On this the well known nursery rhyme is founded. Germany, Spain, Portugal and Wallachia, adopted Juliana bodily. The Hungarians spell it Julianja and other Slav countries Julijana, which sounds rather musical.

Suliana was the name of a sister of the famous French Commander Du Guesclin, whom the English remember to their sorrow. Though a nun, she proved a worthy fighter. Juljan Bernes was famous as a huntress towards the end of the fourteenth century, though she, too, was connected with holy orders. She wrote a tract in verse on hunting, known as the "Boke of St. Albans." William Shakespeare was not

the first writer to pen the name Juliet, abbreviating that of his Italian heroine Guilietta Capellett (Capulet), since become a household word for lady-love. That merit belongs to an indifferent poet named Arthur Brooks, the first to Englishize the romanesque story told successfully by Masuccio, Da Porta and Bandell. The bard, it seems, adopted Brook's miserable jumble of rhymes, names and all (there was no copyright in those days)—what a treasure-hoard of poetry and beauty he made of his "find," we all know. Romeo and Juliet is the drama of youthful and impulsive love-at-first-sight, laying particular stress on the passionate aspect as the source of rapture or of doom. Shakespeare drew a second Juliet in his dark and tragic comedy "Measure for Measure," the beloved of Claudio, but where ten thousands contemplate the verses of Romeo's Juliet, Claudio's has but few readers.

Juliette Drouet, an artists model and actress, was the second great passion of Victor Hugo's life. She helped him to escape from France, when proscribed, and was his life long consoler, companion, adviser and helpmate; neither did she ever cease to be his sweetheart.

JUSTINA.

Justina is Latin and means "just." Other forms are Justine, Justinien.

KAREN (Danish), see Catherine.

KARINA (Danish), see Catharine.

KARLA (Slav), see Charlotte.

KARSTIN (Danish), see Christina.

KASIA (Polish), see Catherine.

KATALIN (Hungarian), see Catherine.

KATICA (Slav), see Catherine.

KATIE (Scotch), see Catherine.

KATTY (Irish), see Catherine.

KATINKA (Russian), see Catherine.

KATINSHA (Russian), see Catherine.

KEZIA.

Kezia was Job's second daughter, and the name stands for Cassia, a medicinal herb. The most popular diminutive of Kezia is Kissy, and we don't wonder at it. The snowball is Kezia's emblem and "thoughts of Heaven" are the sentiments attributed to her.

See names under "C."

KINA (Slav), see Christina.

KIRSTIN (Slav), see Christina.

KOLINE (Swedish), see Catherine.

KUNIGUNDE.

Kunigunde means "bold war" and is ancient German. There are two saints of that name, one hailing from Luxemburg, the other from Hungary, both royal. Kunigunde is the national saint of Bavaria. A popular pet name there is Kundl. Gunde is another abbreviation.

LAETITIA.

"Joy comes and goes" is the sentiment of Letitia, French fashion. The Italians who use the name more frequently than other nations spell it Letizia. The diminutive of Letitia is "Letty," which form is popular in Irish farmers' families. Letty Lind, the English dancer who delighted New York in the early 90's, is well remembered by that pet name. At the time of Elizabeth, the Latin form of the name was Englished: Lettice. The best known representative is Lettice Knollys, who was the Earl of Essex's sprightly countess. The original Latin form of the name used at the head of this article means "joy." The thorn apple is the emblem of Laetitia, and this, like the sentiment, "joy comes and goes,"

applies in a singular degree to the history of the woman that made the name famous, Napoleon's mother whom the French bard of liberty, Berangere, called "the noble dame," and whose grave is marked "Maria Letizia Ramolino Bonaparte, Mater Regum," the mother of kings. She was a widow at thirty, with eight small children, depending upon her. And it was the regret of her declining years that she was not permitted to follow her great son to St. Helena, or to see her grandson, the little King of Rome, prisoner of the Austrians. She survived most of her children and grandchildren. "Am I, then, condemned to bury all to whom I gave life and whom I loved?" asked "Corsica's Niobe" shortly before her death. The dowager Duchess of Aosta was named after her great grandmother Letizia. The heroine of Mrs. Cowley's comedy, "The Belle's Strategem," is Letitia Harvi, a character that has become famous.

LALA.

Lala is a Servian word and means "tulip." As a girl's name it has nothing against it but its frivolous sound.

LAMBERTINE.

Lambertine means "country's brightness" and is used by few girls outside the Fatherland, to where it was transplanted from Italy. It is a so-called name of locality, the first syllable meaning "land."

LATTE (Russian), see Charlotte.

LAURA

The name Laura is one of the few that do not admit of abbreviation or mutilation of other sorts. The famous ballad "Annie Laurie" should not persuade the unknowing that it is the proper thing to substitute in the christian name, "ie" for the final "a." For the "Laurie" referred to is a family name, claimed by English baronets. A garland of leaves and flowers is Laura's emblem and "reward of virtue" her sentiment. Like the name Laurence, or Lawrence, Laura is derived from "laurel," and means "laurel-crowned." Besides St. Lawrence, the Roman, there is an English saint of that

name, the successor of St. Augustine as Archbishop of Canterbury, but no St. Laura. Neither was there a female laureate though some lady-poets wrote infinitely better verse than the minor laureates of both the English and French courts. The patron saint of girls named Laura is Saint Gudula, of whom is recorded by St. Hubert that she once hung a pair of gloves on a sunbeam "penetrating the church window and there they hung for more than an hour." St. Gudula is represented carrying a laurel crown. In the past two centuries the name Laura was much more popular than now. In the Dark Ages it was shunned, for our more ancient forefathers associated the name with the gift of prophecy, which gift, or assumption, led many a poor woman to the stake in the days of witch burning.

In the enlightened ages, on the other hand, Lauras were welcome as the personification of poetry. It was also firmly believed that lightning would not strike a house the mistress of which was named Laura. One was even comparatively secure in thunder storms if one had a daughter named Laura or was affianced to a Laura. From this sprang, no doubt, the idea that the laurel leaf was antagonistic to the lightning stroke. Accordingly, people afraid of thunder storms were wont to stuff their pillows with bay laurels, which foolish habit did not go out until the lightning-rod arrived. Even before that time Sir Thomas Brown had railed against the assumption in his "Vulgar Errors," but got no thanks for his pains. There is no Queen Laura but the queen of songs, the imperishable Laura of Petrarch. She was the wife of Hugues De Sade, and in her home town, Avignon, the spot where the lovers met for the first time is still pointed out. A golden-haired, beautiful and virtuous Frenchwoman, she allowed the Emperor Charles to kiss her on the forehead, but to Petrarch she never even gave her finger tips. And the only time he had occasion to avow his love for her she reproved him sternly. Petrarch's chief lyric, called "Rime," was composed in the course of forty long years in honor of Laura, which moved Byron to question in "Don Juan:"

"Think you, if Laura had been Petrarch's wife,
He would have written sonnets all his life?"

Petrarch made the name of Laura so famous that the minor poets hesitated to use it after him. Byron tells us of

"Laura, a Venetian Lady," in his "Beppo" (the English equivalent of our "Joe"). Beppo did the Enoch Arden act, but refused to die broken-hearted.

"To Laura" Schiller addressed his first poetic effusions that attracted the attention of the critical. One poem, "Laura at the Clavier," has been translated into English. The Laura Schiller wrote about was the pretty wife of a Stuttgart captain named Vischer. "Laura Matilda" is a synonym of "namby-pamby," a sentimentalism, showing that the sublime is never far from the ridiculous. American girls not satisfied with the name Laura might adopt the Swiss Lori, or its French equivalent, Loulou. The Italian form also has its merits — Lauretta. Another Italian form is Lora.

LAVINIA.

The literal translation of the name Lavinia is the "girl who has washed," however some gallant authorities assume the name to be personification of a certain Latin territory. One author goes still further and declares Lavinia to be identical with Ruth. The tragedy "Titus Andronicus" has a Lavinia for a heroine. It is not certain that Shakespeare was the author of this play though it is sometimes attributed to him. According to several Roman writers the original Lavinia was a king's daughter and one of the wives of Aeneas, whose Italian territory she inherited. According to others the name is merely the feminine form of Latinus the "t" being changed to "v." The use of Lavinia for a girl's name is undesirable for the same reason that contributed toward the increasing unpopularity of Dinah. The fate of Lavinia in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus" is too horrible to call for comment.

LEAH.

The original Leah was a sister of Rachel. The French spell the name without the final "h," and it is Lia in Italian. Dante, in his poetry, makes Lia the emblem of fruitful love. The name is variously translated as "wild-cow," the "weary one," and "the worker." Leah, the daughter of Laban, became the ancestress of six tribes and was the mother of Dinah. In the last quarter of the past century the drama "Leah the Forsaken" was very popular.

LEDA, see Lydia.

LELI (Swiss), see Magdalen.

LELICA (Slav), see Eunice.

LENCHEN (German), see Magdalen.

LEONTINE.

Leontine means "lionlike," and there are a number of names of the same root, as follows: Leonarda, Leonardine, Leonce, Leoncie, Leongard, Leonhardine, Leonie, Leontia, all meaning "lionlike or lionstrong."

LEOPOLDINE.

Leopoldine means "people's prince." It is quite popular in Germany. Of course there is a connection with the other names beginning with Leo. In olden times princes liked to be thought brave as lions.

LETTY (English), see Althea, Letitia.

LIBBY, see Elizabeth.

LINA.

Lina or Line is ancient German, meaning "man" and why it should be a girl's name no one knows. See CAROLINE, and LINA-ELEONORA.

LINA—ELEANOR.

There is much confusion as to the name Lina. The majority of people seem to think it an abbreviation of Magdalen, but the spelling, and, no less, the popular pronunciation disproves the assumption. Lina is Italian. The ancient Romans named so the Goddess of Flax. See Darwin's "Loves of the Plants":

"Inventress of the woof, fair Lina flings
The flying shuttle through the dancing strings."

In the middle ages, or earlier, the goddess's simple name was elaborated into Eleonora. Our English forefathers adopted both Eleanora and Lina; they turned the first into Eleanor, Leonora and Annora, the latter into Linot, and Annot. Linas and Eleanors hankering after outlandish forms may call themselves "Eileen," which is Irish, and "Lenka," which is Slavonic. More unusual still is "Ilona," the Hungarian form. Eleanor, the aggrandized form of Lina, became "Alienor" in ancient French. An Alienor was Queen of France during the "troublesome reign of King John," of which Peele made a play, upon which Shakespeare founded his "King John." Queen Eleanor was the mother-in-law or the wife of an English ruler, known in history as "Good Queen Eleanor." Another historical English Eleanor was called "damsel of Brittany." She was the daughter-in-law of Henry II. As long as the house of Plantagenet reigned in England, Eleanor was considered a royal name, and none but the highest dared bestow it on their daughters "by royal privilege." After the Plantagenets became extinct the English nobility seized upon the name as its particular quarry, and it became one of the people's when the aristocrats got through with it. Eleanor-Lina signifies "light," wheat is its emblem and "prosperity" its significance.

Eleonora with every letter pronounced has always been a favorite with the poets. Eleonora of Este was the muse of Tasso. Eleanora of Abingdon inspired Dryden to the famous ode. Beautiful and stirring is Edgar Allan Poe's "Lenore"—"the queenliest dead that ever died so young." "She was fair and debonair," and, of course, had yellow hair. Lovers of Italian opera will remember the "Leonora," of "Il Trovatore" even more vividly than the lady of that name in Donizetti's "La Favorita" or in Beethoven's "Fidelio." Also, there is Lina Cavalieri. She was baptised Cattalina. Eleanor of Denmark has been called the "tenderest wife, the noblest heroine, too." At the age of fifteen she married a man sadly patterned after the fashion of Daruley, Mary Stuart's worthless husband. He was expelled from her kingdom and Eleanor followed him everywhere, suffering untold hardships and more than fifty years' imprisonment on his account. In Germany the name Lina is looked upon as the diminutive of Magdalen, and the Latin nations derive it

5/1131-13

sometimes from Marcellina, the male equivalent of which Shakespeare uses in the abbreviated form Marcellus in "Hamlet." But Marcella, or Marcellina, never achieved popularity with us. Marcellina was the name of a sort of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy in the second century. Her followers were called Marcellinists. See HELEN.

LILI—LILLIAN—LILA.

Lili is the original English form for the many variations of girls' names adapted from that of the beautiful flower "Lilium," "the darling of June and bride of summer sun." "Lila" would appear the nearest approach to the original form in botany, were it not the contraction of a famous Moorish name, spelled Leila. The above forms and those to follow, however, have all the same meaning: "Blind," explainable perhaps by the old superstition that the Lily sprang from the repentant tears of Eve. Quite naturally Lillians take their emblem from the flower, likewise the motto: "Spotless." The original English Lili is as often spelled with a "y" at the end and sometimes the "l" is doubled. Another correct, but rare English form is Lilla, which seems identical with the Scotch: Lilias. "Sighile," a singular Irish form, reminds us that Lili and its alternatives are identical with the more ambitious "Cecilia," which see. The first Lillian remembered was Queen of Naples, celebrated in romance. The "Lily Maid of Astolat" was Elaine, who loved Sir Lancelot with a love "which was her doom." It broke her heart and she was buried by King Arthur in royal state with a lily in her hand, as Tennyson beautifully tells us in the "Idylls of the King." The old kings of France were called "lords of the lillie" from the device on the royal arms, and the cities of Florence and Paris are still called "City of Lillies." According to ancient Jewish writings, Adam had a wife before Eve, named Lilis or Lillith, who was banished from Paradise because she refused obedience. She is mentioned by Goethe in Faust and by Rossetti in Eden Boer as a phantom of the air, the bugbear of babies and young mothers. As "Lili" Goethe immortalized a fair townswoman of his, Anna Elizabeth Schoenemann. Many present day celebrities of the stage and opera are called Lili in one or another form

LUCY.

Lucy is derived from Lux, which means "light." Its general adaptation in all European languages is therefore quite natural. The Germans retained the original Latin form Lucia like the Italians and Spaniards, but also use Lucinde, probably the English Lucinda. Luce is an English form seldom used on this side of the water, but Lucy is as popular here as in the old country. The French versions are identical with the English, except that Lucinda is rarely used in France. Almost obsolete is Lucilla, the name born by several Roman empresses, but not the diminutive of Lucy as some hold. If any girl thinks Lucy too common, let her adopt the ancient form: Lucienne, pronounced Lucyann. There are three St. Lucys; one of them was the girl martyr of Syracuse named Lucia. She is represented bearing a torch as the "light bringer." Lucia is the patroness of Italian fishermen. We read of English Lucys as early as in the times of Edward the Confessor. A sister of Stephen of Blois, who made himself King of England, was Princess Lucie. She made the name popular in England, particularly among the aristocracy. Cape Jasmine is Lucy's emblem and "My Heart is Joyful," her sentiment.

Few girls in this country care to be called by the name made infamous by the daughter of the Borgias, yet Lucretia is of the same root as Lucy and in Italy it is still very popular. It is also heard occasionally in France, where it appears as Lucrece, pronounced Lucree. "The Rape of Lucrece" is one of the early poems of Shakespeare, dealing with the havoc wrought by unbridled passion. Lucetta is one of the characters in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." Luciana in "The Comedy of Errors" is beloved by all men for proclaiming man's liberty to come home when he pleases, "time alone being his master." Southerne named an engaging character in "Sir Anthony's Love," Lucia; she is the trousered "Rambling Lady." "Lucille" is the title of a novel in verse by Owen Meredith. Moliere has given the name of Lucinde to several of his comedy characters. Donizetti's grand opera "Lucia" was produced at Naples in 1835, and in English eight years later. The plot is from Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor." Charles II, England's

merry monarch, was at one time very fond of Lucy Walter, the actress, who afterwards made much trouble for him. Lucy, Countess of Carlisle, was the most enchanting and most remarkable woman of the period of the first Charles. She was regarded as a traitor both by the Royalists and the Revolutionists.

LUDMILLA.

Ludmilla means "beloved by the people" and is an old Slav word. Milla is the diminutive.

LYDIA.

Lydia means "a woman hailing from the ancient town in Asia Minor." St. Paul encountered one on his journeys, and his mentioning her as a "seller of purple" immortalized the name. It is sometimes spelled Lyda. This latter name, though, may be a corruption of Leda, the mother of Helen in Greek mythology. Naming a child Leda should be discouraged for reasons which we need not go into. Dead leaves are Lydia's emblem. Lydia Thompson, an English actress of great physical beauty, introduced in America the kind of theatrical show that makes a specialty of pretty women. She was the first show girl ever seen in the United States.

LYLA, see Delia.

MABEL.

Some hold that Mabel is not much of a name, being only the vernacular of a male appellation without any standing of its own. But what of it, when Mabel fills the bill and, as a rule, is attached to girls well deserving of both title and sentiment. For Mabel was made over for the ladies from the old French name Amable, attached to a saint. The French word "Amable" is, of course, identical with amiable, and a prettier name you could not wish for your girl. "Lovely" is Mabel's signification; white jasmine her emblem and amiability her sentiment. The French re-adopted it from the English and added "le." Not to be outdone, we stole their Mabelle and some have the hardihood to say that the latter syllable stands for "fair" (belle). The Germans allowed the name to escape them, but the Italians use it with

the ending of bella. In the Welsh tongue Mab signified "baby." The Latin word Amo (I love) is of course, the root of Amable, and Mabel an invention of the early French Christians that used the pleasant verb for a number of names, both male and feminine. The most celebrated of the Mabels was Aimable of Gloucester, a Norman maiden of a strong cast of character. And, maybe, there was one of still greater renown, if we accept the contention of some authors who identify Mabel with "Mab" of queenly memory. Shakespeare uses Queen Mab quite freely, once as the "Hag Nightmare." No wonder girls refused to be known as Mab and insisted upon the additional "el." More engaging is the Queen Mab, of "Romeo and Juliet," the fairy "who delivers man's brains of dreams." Ben Johnson, Herrick, Drayton and Shelley picture Queen Mab in the same fashion and Shelley goes still further by making her the ruler of men's thoughts.

Among the Mabels that made their mark on the stage, the best known is Mabelle Gillman, now Mrs. William E. Corey, wife of the president of the Steel Trust. She is a California girl, born in 1880 and received a college education. She made her first stage appearance when sweet sixteen in "The Geisha," at Daly's and soon became a favorite in such musical comedies as "The Circus Girl," "The Hall of Fame," "Dolly Varden," etc. After her marriage she retired from the stage and entered upon a career in fashionable life. It is said that Mrs. Corey has plans for building a play house on new lines.

MACARIA.

Macaria is a Greek name and means "happy." There is a pretty French version: "Macaire." This is sometimes used for males. "Happy" makes an ideal girl's name.

MADLON (French), see Magdalen.

MADLI (Esthonian), see Magdalen.

MAGA (Swiss), see Mary.

MAGDALEN.

Magdalen signifies "one from Magdala," as "New Yorker" means a person from New York. Magdala was the Latin name for a certain Palestine village, which the Hebrews called "Migdal," meaning "tower." The place is now known as El Medshdel. The first Magdalen mentioned is Maria Magdalena, a follower of Christ. She died a martyr in Ephesus. "Ever-shining" is Magdalen's emblem; the "very lovely" her sentiment. The Spaniards spell and pronounce the name Magdalena, as do the Germans. In French it is Madeleine, which form is not as frequently used here as Madeline, but while in France the last syllable is long, it is short here. A French abbreviation is "Madelon," the last syllable pronounced long. From this is derived the diminutive used in Rheinland, "Madel," spoken "Madl." English forms of the name that are now obsolete are "Maudlin" and "Maum." Girls craving outlandish forms sometimes adopt the Swiss "Lell" or the Servian "Manda." Here are even more rare ones: Mazaline (French); Madlenka (Italian); Mali or Malin (Danish). It is curious to notice how far more popular Magdalen is than Martha, the original Magdalen's sister. There are fewer girls named "Matty" or "Patty" nowadays than formerly. The Irish "Mab" is considered by some to be a contraction of Martha, which the Welsh strangely enough, pronounce "Mor," but nearly every language has a synonym for Magdalen.

Magdalen in art: Very lovely are the pictures of Magdalen bequeathed to us by the great artists of by-gone days, Correggio, Rubens, VanDyke, etc. The best known is Titian's masterpiece, representing a beautiful woman with uplifted tearful face and eyes, her undraped shoulders enveloped in her rich golden hair. Titian painted a second famous picture of Magdalen now at the Hermitage in St. Petersburg. In this picture the skull and open book are introduced as attributes. "The death of Magdalen," was painted by Rubens. "Magdalen" is the title of an amusing play by Moliere, but the lady thought the name not romantic enough and called herself "Polixena."

MAGGIE, see Marjorie.

MAGGIE (Scotch), see Margaret.

MAILLARD (French), see Mary.

MAIR (Keltic), see Mary.

MALKIN (English), see Mary.

MANDA (Servian), see Magdalen.

MARKA (Hungarian), see Mary.

MARIETTE (French), see Mary.

MARET (Danish), see Margaret.

MARGIT (Hungarian), see Margaret.

MARGOT (French), see Margaret.

MARCELLA.

Marcella is the diminutive of Marciana, referring to the war god, Mars. It is sometimes abbreviated into Marcia, but "Cella" is the more popular diminutive. Sella is incorrect. Geranium is Marcia's emblem and "gentility" her sentiment. Spanish ladies are fond of calling their girls Marcellina. The records of the early church tell of Marcella, a widow and friend of St. Jerome.

MARINA.

Marina means "seaside dweller" and is the Italian form of the Greek name Pelagia, which see.

MARY.

Mary is the Hebrew form of the Greek name Miriam, variously translated "rebellion" or "full of bitterness," the exact meaning, however, remaining in dispute. Modern writers, particularly American and English, claim authority

for translating Mary "the exalted one," which seems acceptable in view of the fact that so many famous women were named Mary by royal parents. The "Maria" of the Latins and the "Marie" of the French are adaptations of Mary—Miriam. To Mary the apple blossom is dedicated as an emblem, and this fine sentiment is her motto: "Fame speaks to you, good and great." The Latins, who translate Maria "full of grace," as the French do their Marie, and the Germans and northern peoples their Maria (these pronounce the "i" like "e"), insist that the proper emblem for a girl so named is the multiflora rose and the sentiment "many graces." The Virgin Mary was of the tribe of Judah and of the royal lineage of David. Mary Chadworth, immortalized by Byron's great poem "The Dream," was perhaps the earliest love of the great love-maker. Highland Mary was the youthful love of Burns. Burns had a good many loves and it is not quite certain whether Mary Campbell or Mary Morison was Highland Mary and the subject of his famous songs, "Will Ye Go to the Indies, My Mary?" "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon" and "Thou Linger-ing Star." Among the Mary's of history are in: England—Queen Mary, Mary of Modena, queen of James II; Mary II, consort of King William of England. Scotland—Mary of Guise, consort of James V and mother of Mary Stuart; Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, and dowager Queen of France (she preferred to be called Marie); like her namesake, Marie Antoinette, she was beheaded. France—Marie Therese, consort of Louis XIV; Marie Leszczinska, consort of Louis XV of France; Marie Antoinette, Queen of France; Marie Louise, consort of the great Napoleon. Germany—Maria Theresa, the mother of Marie Antoinette. Naples—Marie Sophia, wife of the last King of Naples.

The four Scottish girls born on the same day as Mary Stuart, and her companions were: Beaton, Livingston, Fleming and Seaton. They are much in evidence in the books dealing with the sad fate of Mary Stuart. The state of Maryland was named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria. The Latin charter called the then English colony "Terra Mariae." Marigold and Marybud are names given to certain species of flowers sacred to the memory of the Virgin. A million sterling was formerly called "marygold." See MOLLY.

MARGARET.

The name Margaret is rather prolific in pretty and fanciful diminutives—however, as so many of the world's most celebrated and brightest women have been content to stick to the original form of the name, this article will concern itself with Margaret, proper, only. Margaret signifies "child of light," i. e., "pearl." According to a most beautiful legend of old the oyster rises to the surface of the sea at night and, opening its shells, receives in them drops of dew, smithed by the moonbeams into gems. This poetic conception caused Dante to address the moon as "La Grande Margareta." Orange flowers serve as the emblem of Margaret and "women's worth" is her sentiment, but the attribute given by Christian art to the several saints of this name is a dragon. Margaret of Antiochia died a martyr. Raphael's canvas commemorates her struggle with the devil in the shape of a dragon. Margaret of Scotland, Queen of Malcolm III, belonged to the family of Edward the Confessor. Innocent IV placed her among the saints on account of her extraordinary charity and piety. Margaret, a French nun, instituted the festival and fraternities of the Sacred Heart. The wife of Alexander III was another Scotch royal Margaret. Her name-sake and daughter was the Maid of Norway, who died at sea.

One of the several uncrowned queens of England was Margaret, the wife of Edward I.—Margaret, the daughter of Waldemar IV, combined on her comely head the three crowns of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and lives in history as the Northern Semiramis. Saint Louis, King of France, married Margaret of Provence. Margaret of Anjou was the consort of Henry VI of England and the mother of the unhappy Prince Edward who perished at Tewkesbury. She is charged with instigating the War of the Roses, was captured on the battlefield and forced to return to France. Margaret Tudor was the queen of James IV of Scotland, and daughter of Henry VII of England. She became the mother of James V and of Lord Darnley, the murdered husband of Mary of Scots. She was the last royal Margaret in England, and like several other queens of that name, a patron of the arts and poetry. William Dunbar, author of "The

Thistle" and "The Rose," and other Scotch poems, was her constant attendant. Margaret of Scotland, the wife of the French Louis XI, was a clever versifier, but her literary qualities might be forgotten if it had not been for her association with the poet Allian Chartier, whom she once kissed publicly upon the mouth. Margaret of Parma was regent of the Netherlands; her times were brilliantly described by John Lothrop Motley in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic."

The present Dowager Queen of Italy is usually called Marguerite, but signs her letters Margherita. She is a famous traveler, a collector of pearls and laces. Margaret of Valois was the wife of the gay Henry IV (Henry of Navarre) of France. She left sprightly Memoirs. Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" immortalizes "Ladye Margaret, the Flower of Teviot." Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, founded a preachiership known as "Lady Margaret's Preacher," and likewise a professorship known as "Lady Margaret's Professor," in the University of Cambridge. See PEG and GRETCHEN.

MARJORIE—MAGGY—MAY.

Marjorie, Maggy and May are the most popular contractions and diminutives and pet names for Margaret in America. Marjorie is Scottish, its English equivalent being Margery. Maggy and Meggy are English, but Maggie is Scotch. So is May when it is not a contraction of Mary, as in the case of H. M. the Queen of England, known to her intimates as "May," but officially as Mary. Maisie and Maidie are pet names for May, derived from Margaret. English girls are fond of subscribing themselves Marget, which seems to be as closely related to the French Margot, as the English Meta to the Danish Metta. Madge, of course, is English to the core. Outlandish forms rarely used in this country are Gotton (French), Ghita and Rita (Italian), Maret (Danish), Margarta (Hungarian), Markota (Bohemian), Malgosia (Polish) and Margrete and Greta (Lettish). Similar to the Scotch Maidie is the Lettish form Maije, while Lettish Madsche (every letter sounded) seems the equivalent of our English Madge. The only royal Marjorie now recalled was

the daughter of the warlike Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, who figures in the famous ballad as "proud Maisie." The queen of the feeble Henry VI of England lives in history as Margaret, but the people called her "Valiant Margerie" or Marjorie, according to their dialect. She fought at the head of the king's troops in twelve battles, at one of them directing her army, an infant babe at her breast. Luck was against her and she fled only to get lost in the forest, the prey of robbers, who took her jewelry. Escaping them, another knight of the road approached her. "Here, my friend," she cried, "I commit to you the safety of your king's son." Her presence of mind and gentleness completely disarmed the robber, who aided the queen and prince to get across the frontier.

The name of Margot Desmoulins is a synonym in Europe for faithful service and complete disinterestedness. She received the virtue prize of the French Academy for supporting through several years her mistress, an old and quarrelsome woman, who sometimes struck her after she was reduced to want. Courage and fidelity also distinguished Maggy Roper, who was laid in her coffin with the severed head of her father, the famous Thomas More, in her arms. Maggy purchased the head after it had been exposed from London Bridge two weeks. For this Henry VIII cast her into prison. Maggie Mitchell was famous as an American actress for more than forty years. She began her career when a baby in arms. At the age of five she got her first speaking part at the old Chambers Street Theatre, New York. She became especially celebrated as Fanchon in *Jane Eyre*. With the older poets and writers "May" was very popular. Chaucer introduces a lovely, but tricky, May in "The Marchaunders Tale," Pope a winsome May in "January and May." May Molloch is the agreeable house elf of fable that teaches the young pretty games and corrects the games of the old. Meg and Maggie are likewise often met with in old writings. We have "Mucklemoud of the Bordar," Maggie Mucklebackit in Sir Walter Scott's "The Antiquary," and Meg Merrilies in the same author's "Guy Mannering." Meg Merrilies is a half-crazed sibyl, at one time brilliantly impersonated by the late Fanny Janauschek. Maggie Fuller, with her full name, Margaret Sarah, Marchioness

Ossoli, was a brilliant woman of letters in New York during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Her works are now almost forgotten. Girls calling themselves Madge share the name with a species of owls and the magpie. Scott introduced it in literature by his Madge Wildfire, the sorry heroine of the "Heart of Midlothian."

MARTHA.

Martha seems to be a Hebrew name, and in the original language the final "a" is pronounced as if followed by an "h." Its old form is preserved in all languages, only the French changed the final "a" into "e." The flower emblem of Martha is the citron, which in some passages of the Bible stands for apple. The citron is considered the more appropriate, because citron is famed for its delicious odor and flavor. Martha signifies "lady," and the sentiment peculiar to the name is "beauty." To be sure, Americans who know the history of the first lady of the White House cannot help seeing the significance of these terms. For there never was a more ladylike woman than Martha Washington, and as for beauty of face and soul, she yields to no one in the wide, wide world. According to the custom of the period, the wife of the first president of the United States was called "Lady Washington," even as the immortal George was called "Excellency." If she had been styled "Lady Martha," English fashion, there would have been a plethora of titles: "Lady-Lady." Since the wife of George Washington covered the name of Martha with glory it should always be a favorite in America. According to the ancients it stands for "beauty." According to Lady Washington it stands for fortitude, for courage and patriotism as well. Read this extract from a letter of hers, addressed to a relative who had censured as "folly" George Washington's resolve to enter the military service of the revolting colonies (in 1774): "I foresee consequences—dark days, domestic happiness suspended, and eternal separation on earth possible. But my mind is made up; my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right." "George is always right"—this after fifteen years of married life! Martha Washington was born in May, 1732, and died in the same month, 1802. She was the

daughter of Col. John Danderidge, and her first husband was Daniel Parke Curtis, who died two years before her marriage to George Washington. It is a pity that she burned all her correspondence with the General before her death.

The gospels have a good deal to say about Martha in John II, 5, 21, and in Luke 10, 38. The Martha referred to was the sister of Lazarus and Mary of Bethany. Biblical lore gives her credit for being a most excellent housewife. She spent her declining days in Gallilee, and her grave is pointed out at Taraeon. Martha is considered the patron saint of good housewives. She is represented clad in homespun, a bunch of keys at her girdle, and holding in her hand a ladle or pot of water. Her statue is found in many French and Spanish kitchens. Martha is the title of one of the most melodious and graceful of lyric operas, a favorite of American music lovers for fifty years or more. Flotow, a German with a French mind and Parisian affiliations, composed this work, and "Martha" is the only one of his numerous operas that survived.

MARTINA.

Martina is derived from Mars, the Roman god of war. The most famous Martina is the christian martyr, a young Roman girl. The maiden hair fern is Martina's emblem and "courage" her sentiment.

MATTEA.

Mattea is a Hebrew word and means "gift of the Lord." The French have a pretty alternative Macee, with the accent on the last syllable, pronounced "a."

MATTHIA the same as Mattea, which see.

MATILDA, see Maud.

MAUD—MATILDA.

Maud is English-Norman for Matilda, and as popular a girl's name to-day as the original was in remote times of the Christian era. William the Conqueror brought a Flemish lady to England named Mahault, which name in the course of

time was contracted to Maud. Matilda-Maud means "powerful fighter." Rosemary is its emblem and "sweet remembrance" its sentiment. The first English royal Maud was crowned in Westminster in 1067. The queen of Henry I, though styled Matilda, was really Edith—in her native Scotch, Eadguth. Her daughter became the empress of Henry V of Germany. After her father's death, Empress Matilda reigned for a period as Lady Maud over England and Normandy. She was a great warrior, but less lucky in battle than her antagonist, Matilda, the queen of King Stephen of England. Still another English Maud ruled in Germany. She was the daughter of Henry II and the wife of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony. Matilda, Countess of Tuscany, was a fighter like the English Matildas, but diplomacy and craftiness was her favorite battleground. She supported the Popes against the German emperors and willed her territory to the Pope, thereby laying the foundation of the States of the Church. History calls her the "grand countess." Matilda of Portugal was the wife of Count Philip of Flanders. Matilda is the title of a notable poem by Drayton addressed to Lady Maud Fitzwalter. Rossini's opera "William Tell," makes a heroine of Matilda, the sister of Gessler. "Maud Muller" is a famous short poem by Whittier. "Maud" is the title of the first of Lord Tennyson's love songs, a type of the 19th century, viciously attacked by English critics on its appearance in 1855. Matilda was the wife of Heinrich Heine. She didn't care a rap for poetry, but made good as a housekeeper and jolly companion. Maud S. was the name of a famous American trotting mare who established, in 1885, a record of one mile in 2.08 3-4, which record Sunol, six years later, lowered to 2.08 1-4.

MAUDLIN (English), see Magdalen.

MAUN (English), see Magdalen.

MAURA.

Maura is Latin-Italian and means "dark." St. Maura was crucified, and as she was a Greek lady her name remains very popular in Greece and her islands. Maura may

be identical with the Irish "Mohr," but there is no certainty about it. Mohr, by the way, is German for "darkey," a person of color.

MAWKES (English), see Mary.

MAWKIN (English), see Mary.

MAY, see Marjorie.

MAZALINE (French), see Magdalen.

MECHTILDA (German), see Mathilda.

MÉDÉ (French), see Delia.

MEGE (Scotch), see Margaret.

MELANIE.

This name is also spelled Melany. Its correct English-Latin form is Melania. It means "one in mourning," and there was an ancient goddess of that name, whom the Greeks called Demeter. From this was derived Dimitra, which latter name was abbreviated Metria. In some parts of England a St. Melony is remembered. She was the friend of St. Jerome.

MELISSA.

Melissa is sometimes used as a synonym for Millicent and Melisande (which see), but the first mentioned is much older and, besides, has a different meaning. Melissa means "to sweeten," and it was bestowed upon the Greek maiden who first discovered the use of honey. The French adopted Melite. The Germans use both Melitta and Melisse. The tuba rose is Melissa's emblem and "lovely girl" her sentiment. Some authorities translate the name with "Bee."

MERCEDES.

Mercedes means "favors" and many Spanish girls are called so in honor of the merciful, favor-granting Virgin.

MESSALINA.

Messalina means "the woman from Messina." It is sometimes confounded with Marcelina. Messalina is one of the several names to avoid, and as a matter of fact it is but rarely bestowed upon a girl nowadays.

META (German), see Clementine.

METE (German), see Margaret.

METRIA, see Melanie.

MICHELE.

Michele is Hebrew and means "Godlike." It is of course the feminine of Michel, one of the angel-names. The French have a pretty form Michon, pronounced "Mishong."

MIGNON.

Mignon is French and means the "pretty one," we need say no more to induce wholesale adaptation of the name. Goethe introduces a Mignon with a very sad history in his *Wilhelm Meister*, and the subject was made into a grand opera by Ambroise Thomas. In years past it used to be a great favorite with American opera goers. Mignonette is Mignon's emblem and "little darling" her sentiment.

MIKE (Dutch), see Mary.

MILA.

Mila means lovely, or amiable. It is a Slav word, the "i" sounding like "e." Milan is the masculine of the name. Milica is the pet name for Mila.

MILDRED.

Mildred is one of the few ancient names that retain the original spelling. It is of the pure Saxon tongue, but was early adopted in Denmark and Briton. Its meaning is not complimentary by any means. The first syllable sounds

nice enough, but the last means threaten. Mildred, then, should be translated, "Mild threatener." The calendar has two Mildreds, known as St. Mildreda and St. Milburga. Milburga was abbess of Shropshire and her name became popular as Milborough, but did not survive. Milda, meaning the "mild one," is the proper synonym for Mildred, and certainly preferable to the pet name Mill. Milda, though, also serves as a contraction of Mathilda. The Germans do not use the name Mildred which is almost exclusively English nowadays. In its stead they use Mildreda, which means "mild councillor." Some American writers confound Mildreda with Mildred and translate it accordingly. This pleases the ladies, of course, but is incorrect. Hollyhock mallows are Mildred's emblem and marshmallows ought to be her favorite sweet, since the root of mallows supplies the sinew of the candy. "A sweet disposition" is the sentiment ascribed to the name. Doubtless many worthy women have borne the name and are wearing it now, but it has never achieved any great distinction either in history or literature. Mildred was the second wife of Burleigh, the great prime minister of Elizabeth. She was a daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke. Girls who prefer unusual forms may sign their names Mildrith, which is the modern of the old Teuton form, Mildthryth.

MILLICENT.

Millicent is an old Teuton word and means "strength for work." Milly is its correct diminutive, but not Millicia, which is Hebrew and stands for "bitter." Melisande is the French for Millicent and the foreign name has obtained a great vogue in America since the production of Debussy's wonderful opera "Pelleas Et Melisande," by Oscar Hammerstein. Melesina, Duchess of Kendal, was supposed to be the "left-handed" wife of George I of England. She was Melusine of Schulenberg, of Hanover, and heartily disliked in England. George I had promised the duchess that, if she survived him, he would make her a visit, returning from the other world. A few days after his death a large raven flew into her villa, which she received and treated with all the respect and tenderness due the "august" impersonation.

MILDA, see Mildred.

MINERVA.

Minerva was the Roman goddess of wisdom and the liberal arts, the counterpart of Pallas Athene of the Greeks. There are two antique statues of Minerva, one in the Vatican, the other at Munich. "Minervina" was one of the wives of Constantine. The thistle is Minerva's emblem and "wisdom and austerity" her sentiment. The beautiful name has fallen into disuse.

MINNA.

The popularity of Minna or Minnie is not at all surprising, for the name signifies "one rich in love." The myrtle, which in most countries takes the place of orange blossoms at wedding feasts, is Minna's emblem, and "love" is inscribed on her escutcheon since time immemorial. The proper name for Minna is, of course, Wilhelmina, spelled with an "e" at the end in many countries of Europe. The Dutch, who love their Queen Wilhelmina, familiarly call her "Uns Mintche" — our Minna or Minnie. Though the annals of royalty are full of Wilhelms, we know of but one royal lady of distinction bearing the name besides the present Queen of the Netherlands, namely, the Margravine Wilhelmina of Bayreuth, sister of Frederick the Great, authoress of the famous "Memoirs." Minna is an old Germanic word and was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons, who, however, substituted "y" for the final "a." With the more ancient of our forefathers, who didn't care much for love as we understand it to-day, "Minnie" signified any pleasant recollection, it might be of a lovely maiden, it might be of the gods. "Minnying-days" were an old Anglo-Saxon institution — festivals sacred to the memory of weddings, that often wound up with girl-stealing expeditions into neighboring territories. But when, at last, our forefathers learned the significance of love, the word "Minnie" was applied to the gentle passion only, and when subsequently the "Minnesingers" turned lovemaking into a cult, "Mistress Minna" (Lady Minny), or in German, "Frau Minne," was set up as an idol. Thummel's prose-poem "Wilhelmina" is, perhaps, the foremost example of a style of novel writing that has in it the rhythmic swing and intoxication of rhymed versed. "Minna von Barnhelm," by

Lessing, was the first German national drama dealing with contemporary events. "Minna Troll" is a famous character in Sir Walter Scott's "The Pirate." She was, indeed, a pirate's bride, and her husband was killed on the Spanish main. The great American poet, Longfellow, revived the earlier significance of the word Minna in his famous "Hiawatha." In the language of the Dacotahs, Minna means "water"—therefore Minnehaha: "laughing water." Laughing Water's terrible end has made many American maidens weep. "Ah," she cried with her dying breath, "the eyes of death glare upon me. I can feel his icy fingers clasping mine amid the darkness." American girls called "Minnie" may rejoice in the fact of having three patron saints: St. Gertrude, St. Walpurgis and St. John, the Evangelist.

MIRANDA.

Miranda means "the admirable," "one compelling admiration." The field convolvulus is its emblem and "captivation" its sentiment. Shakespeare made the name famous in "The Tempest." His Miranda is beautiful, modest and tender, perfectly unsophisticated and delicately refined. The great English actress, Mrs. Abington, once a flower girl, whose crowning glory was her impersonation of Lady Teazle, made her debut on the stage as Miranda in the "Busy-Body of Centlivre." Christine Nilson, whom the American public admired as Mignon, Ophelia and Elsa, retired from the stage as Countess Miranda. Of late years Miranda has sprung into prominence again as the quaintly humorous heroine of some of Dorothy Dix's famous sketches.

MITRA, see Melanie.

MODESTY, see Prudence.

MOISSEY (Manx), see Mary.

MOLLY.

Molly is the only colloquial substitute for the more dignified Mary that good taste will tolerate. Others, like

"Mamie" and "Mame," are seldom heard outside the most intimate circle, and good literature scorns them.

"Molly" on the other hand figures as prominently in the domain of crime as in that of letters. At the same time it is frequently applied in a derisive sense. "He's a regular Molly," they say of a boob who busies himself with women's work. "Molly coddle" is the original way of spelling the term of contempt that, a few years ago, attained sudden popularity here. Its original meaning was and is: "A pampered creature of the male sex." Two of the world's most famous lyric poets owe some of the happiest hours of their lives to girls named "Molly"—Shelley and Burger. The latter, whose famous ballad "Leonore," offered Walter Scott his first opportunity as a literary artist, conceived a passion for "Molly" when he led to the altar her sister, his first wife. The infatuation yielded both man and woman untold miseries that the literary world might gain some jewels of poetry, whose every word meant a heartache. When, after years of unhappiness, Burger finally married his "Molly," death robbed him of his treasure in a few months' time. Like Burger's, so Shelley's love for "Molly" (Mary) Goodwin, broke his wife's heart, but they had at least the happiness of living in peace for eight years, when, in the end, their love culminated in the long-wished for marriage. Mary Goodwin (Mrs. Shelley) gave us one of the most famous works of fiction in "Frankenstein." However, Daniel Defoe's "Moll Flanders" is no work of imagination, but the biography of a real person. Moll was a contemporary of the second Charles and "did time" in Virginia, then a penal colony. An out-cast and thief for more than two decades, married five times, she ultimately grew rich and died full of years and honors.

"Moll" Flanders was perhaps the handsomest woman of a period famous for beauties, such as Nell Gwynn, Lucy Waters, Mrs. Middleton, La Belle Stuart, etc., and so were most of the other famous "Mollys" noted for fair looks and sprightliness. There was "Molly" Mog, the heroine of John Gay's numerous gay songs and ballads, in particular that of the "Fair Maid of the Inn," for Molly was a barmaid of Oak-ingham, Berks, and it was the custom of the young rakes of the period to empty one's glass for "Fair Moll." However, she died a spinster, aged sixty-seven. Molly Carlson, known

in the London underworld as the German princess, was hanged at Tyburn. Molly Firth, alias Molly Cutpurse, was a bold thief in the reign of Charles I. She escaped the other "Moll's" fate by bribing the Newgate gaoler. "Molly McGuires" was the name of an Irish secret society organized in 1834 in the old country for the purpose of defeating landlords, process servers, etc. The pet name and surname were chosen as the most common at that period. A similar secret society sprang up in the Pennsylvania coal region in the early sixties. In 1876 it was broken up by criminal prosecutions. "Moll Thompson's mark" signifies: "Bring a new bottle, as this one is M. T." (empty).

MONICA.

Monica, like so many other girls' names, is derived from the Greek and means "the lonely." It has also been connected with a Latin substantive, meaning "the reminder," "the warner," and "the adviser." The mother of St. Augustine was called Monica. This the Irish abbreviated into *Moncha*, the French into *Monique*. Possibly Monica is identical with the Italian *Domenica* or *Minica*. It was said of St. Monica that while in her time the law forbade women to drink wine, to make her drink was one of the great trials to which this saint was subjected. A pretty South German form of the name is "*Moni*." The name achieved great celebrity by Leonardo Da Vinci's masterful portrait entitled *Mona Lisa*, which for years was among the chief attractions of the Paris Louvre. It was stolen several years ago and its whereabouts are a mystery. The Italian master painted this portrait of a Florence noblewoman in 1503.

MOR (Welsh), see Magdalen.

MURIEL.

The meaning of Muriel is "myrrh," being the Greek designation of the plant. Some prefer to call it Meriel, but Muriel is certainly more euphonious. The name has fallen into disuse of late, though it remains one of the prettiest in the English language. Even the Jews favor it but little, though Myrr played a great part in their religious cere-

monies, being an ingredient of the "holy anointing oil." The myrrh shrub is Muriel's emblem and "aroma" her sentiment.

NANTY.

Nanty is a name that any self-respecting girl will cast off as soon as she learns the meaning. Surely those that conferred it, did not know the meaning, viz.: "inestimable." It is a Scotch name of Latin extraction and is identical with Antoinette, which see

NAOMI.

Naomi means "my pleasantness." The Hebrew original bearer of the name was the mother-in-law of Ruth, which see. The scarlet geranium is Naomi's emblem and "consolation" her sentiment.

NATHALIE.

In some of the Latin counties where the name of the Saviour is much in use, girls named Nataly are often called "Christ-child" since the name is derived from Dies Natalis; the birthday. Dies Natalis is, of course, our Christmas day. Christmas was used as a girl's name in England at the period when children were either called by the title of the festival day on which they happened to be born, or in honor of the patron of their birthday. Hence the popularity of Noel in France. Noel is a contracted translation of natal day, like the Welsh Nadolig. A pretty Spanish form is Natalita, meaning Christmas child. Natanaelle is a Hebrew form of the name that may or may not mean the same as Nataly. Some writers associate it with "Nathan." Nathan is an abbreviation of Nahantael, said to mean "gift of God." This meaning would seem to coincide well with "Christmas ch'ld." Italy uses the stately Natale, every letter sounded. The Spaniards and Portuguese drop the final "e."

Wherever the Greek church rules, Nataly is among the most popular names. The Greeks use Natalia, the Russians Nataschenka and Natascha. Nate and Nastuche are other Slav versions. In France Natalie is becoming a society name, owing to the many rich Russians residing there. The Germans use Natalie (every letter sounded) sparingly and some

of their noted writers translate the name "the vivacious" without stating their authority. Nataly, Dowager Queen of Servia, was the daughter of a Russian colonel of the nobility. She married Milan of Servia when a girl of sixteen. When she was twenty-eight the king divorced her illegally. She was the mother of the hapless King Alexander of Servia, murdered, together with his queen, Draga. Queen Nataly, who lives at the Riveria embraced the Catholic religion and promised her large fortune to the Pope. Nataly Von Eschstruth is one of the most successful and popular novelists of Germany. Her first book appeared in 1881 and there has not been a year since when she did not publish one or more novels. She is married to Baron Knobelsdorff.

NIB (English), see Isabella.

NICHON (French), see Anna.

NICOLETTE.

Nicolette means "victory of the people," and strange to say, is more often used in the Slav countries where the people have no rights than with us. It is the feminine of Nicholas, a saint popular in the Low Countries who, when in the flesh, made it a practice to supply marriage portions to destitute maidens by leaving a sum of money where they could find it. The Normans brought the name to England and the only Englishman who became Pope was named Nicholas. Nicollette is of course French. In olden times Niola was quite a popular name. It was Nicola de Camville who defeated the French at Lincoln and seated the third Henry on the English throne. "Collette" Boilet was a French nun of great renown who worked many reforms. Andrew Lang and the late Edmund C. Stedman, translated the beautiful old French love story in verse "Aucassin et Nicolette."

NINA (English), see Antonia.

NINETTA (Italian), see Anna.

NORBERTA.

Norberta means "brightness" and should be popular with girls. Nord or Niord was a German sea God, which causes some authorities to translate the name "light on the water."

NUNZIATA (Italian), see Assunta.

OCTAVIA.

Octavia means "the eighth." The French Octavie and Octave are agreeable synonyms. The male name, Octavus, was originally a family name in Rome. Octavia was the wife of Mark Anthony who divorced her for Cleopatra. Her fine character is set forth in Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra." One of Messalina's daughters, a plural wife of Nero, was named Octavia. Virgin's bower is Octavia's emblem and "filial love" her sentiment.

OLGA.

Olga means "holy" and is Russian. Some authorities assume that it is a translation of Helena, but this is not correct. It seems to be the feminine of the Russian name Oleg, in Scandinavian, Helge. There are several saints of the Greek Church by the name of Olga.

OLIVE—OLIVIA.

Olive or Olivia signifies "peace and joy." The historical Olive branch is the name's emblem and "peace" its sentiment. The male name, Oliver, was borne by many famous English knights of old, but ceased to be regarded as a fit appellation for noblemen after "Old Noll" (Cromwell) taught them their sadly needed lesson. Some authorities have tried to connect the feminine name Olive with Olaf, one of the ancient gods of the Teutons, but there seems to be little ground for such connection. Mrs. Schreiner is one of the Olives who made the name famous. Twenty-seven years ago she came from Cape Town with her book, "The Story of an African Farm," and published it under the pseudonym, Ralph Iron. It had a tremendous sale, and the identity of the young authoress, who was but twenty at the

time, was quickly established. Olivia L. Langdon was the wife, counselor and friend of Mark Twain. She was an Elmira girl, highly gifted. The great humorist set her a lasting monument in his letters. He called her "Livy." Shakespeare introduced Olivia in "Twelfth Night." Olivia is one of the pleasing figures of the "Vicar of Wakefield," by Goldsmith. Another is the principal character in Cowley's "Bold Stroke for a Husband." Still another we find in Goldsmith's comedy, "The Good-Natured Man." A less attractive Olivia, in fact a treacherous creature, is the character so named in Wycherly's comedy "The Plain Dealer."

OPHELIA.

Among the names of literature that, meteor-like, appear once, and never again, either in letters or common use, Ophelia is prominent. Its meaning, strangely enough, is "serpent." Both the name and character seem to have been invented by Shakespeare, the bard probably not knowing the true meaning of the first. The girls that have been called Ophelia since Hamlet charmed and mystified the world may be counted on the fingers on one hand.

OSWALDA.

Oswalda means "divine power" and is essentially an Anglo-Saxon name, seldom used.

OTHILIA.

Othilia is ancient German and means "rich battle maid." Othello may have been formed from it. The feminine name is also written Otthild, or Ottilia.

PALMIRA.

Palmira is a girls' name, popular in Italy and among the Italians having made their home in America. It refers to Palm Sunday, the last Sunday before Easter, when palms are consecrated in the Catholic Churches. Another derivation is from Palmyra, the town of Syria, founded by Salomo and made illustrious by the great Zenobia. Palmyra means "The City of Palms."

PAMELA (English), see Ellen.

PANNI (Hungarian), see Anna.

PASQUA.

Pasqua or Pasquale is Hebrew and means "Easter Child," being the Italian form, most often used. The English equivalent is Pascoe. "Pas" is not an abbreviation of Pasquale, but is a Polish word, meaning "little." French forms: Pasquina, Pasquette, and Pasqua. The Welsh is Pasg. Pasque was formerly popular in England, but has been forgotten. The anemone, also called pasque flower, is Pasque's flower emblem.

PATIENCE.

Patience, see Prudence for explanation. Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, "Patience," preceded the "Mikado" in popular appreciation. It was partly a take-off on Oscar Wilde, then all the rage.

PAULINE.

Paula means "little one." Pauline is its diminutive. "Humbleness" is her sentiment and forget-me-not her emblem. While five Popes and a great many kings and princes have borne the name of Paul, history does not recall a single royal Pauline, nor does the name figure largely in the religious annals of the time. St. Jerome had a feminine supporter named Paula, with whom he corresponded. The Italians and Russians spell the name Paola, but Paula is used both in Germany and Spain. Paulette is a pretty French diminutive. The Italians use both Paoletta and Paolina. Pauline Bonaparte, youngest sister of Napoleon, and a great beauty, preferred to be known by her diminutive Paulette. Her first husband was General Leclerc, whom she attended on his expedition to San Domingo, where she displayed great bravery. For a few short months she was a sovereign Duchess of Guastalla. Previous to that she had married Prince Camillo Borghese, from whom she separated several times to return to him in the end. She was the only

one of the family to accompany Napoleon to Elba, and her magnificent diamonds were in the Emperor's carriage at Waterloo when captured. She had sent them to him, fearing he did not have enough money to carry on the campaign. These diamonds are now the property of the Prussian crown.

PEG AND GRETCHEN.

How Margaret became corrupted into Peg, or Peggy, is as much of a mystery as how Martha was metamorphosed into Pat or Patty and Mary into Poll or Polly. Some finicky writers pronounce all these corruptions vulgar because one or more of the principal representatives of the corruptions were born of lowly station, but if that be well founded, why didn't the Peggies change back into Margarets after achieving fame and affluence? The name Peg is indissolubly wedded to the celebrated Irish actress, Woffington, of the first half of the eighteenth century. She was a Dublin bricklayer's daughter, yet her best parts were women in high rank and of dignified elegance. Charles Reade has written a novel dealing with Peg Woffington, later dramatized by him and Tom Taylor under the title "Masks and Faces." The German for Margaret is Margarethe (pronounce each letter) but since Goethe's "Faust" began its triumphal tour of the world, Gretchen is the more popular form and only the illiterate, as a rule, abbreviate the historic name of Grethe: Grethel, Gret and Gretli, the last being the Swiss version. Unlike many other characters in Goethe's dramas and poems, his Gretchen had no model in fact, she represents simply the poet's ideal of innocence, maidenly reserve, warmth and depth of affection — an idyl ending in tragedy. The French and Italian renditions of the play in operatic shape use the more ambitious name Marguerite and Margherita.

Bayard Taylor, the American poet, rendered Gretchen particularly interesting to American readers by translating Faust in the original metre. Strange to say, the name Gretchen never again appeared in a notable literary work since Goethe. The fictitious narrator of Grimm's Tales is called Grethel, which form is also used in Humperdinck's fairy opera "Hansel and Gretel." Gretchen and the dozen or more other substitutes named, by no means exhaust the stock

of diminutives and pet names for Margaret. Your Margaret, Peggy, May or Marjorie, may sign herself Vread, or Gogo, or Krot, or Mairgreg or Ghita and still be within her legal rights. The first is Irish for Margaret, the second French, the third Esthonian, the fourth Gaelic, the fifth Italian, yet each of these languages and dialects have from one to three other synonyms for the name, for instance: Mette, Maret, Mellete (Danish), Goton (French), Gritty (English). The latter is colloquial for spirited, resolute, hence forms a direct antithesis to the original name, signifying pearl. In botany, two sorts of daisy, the ordinary daisy and the ox eyed daisy, likewise the China aster, are called Marguerites. The French first applied this name on account of the daisy's pearly whiteness. "Marguerite des Marguerites," daisy of daisies, or pearl of pearls, was the pet name of the royal authoress for the Heptameron. Gretchen is the German name for a species of the nigella plant, the seed of which has the aroma of the ripe strawberry and is used for manufacturing fruit juices and sweeten bread, particularly in Italy.

PELAGIE.

Pelagie means the "seaside dweller," the same as the Latin Marina and the Irish Morgan. In Greece the name is very popular as Peligia. The Swiss use Peli and Pelei. Early Christian records tell of a heroic girl named Peligia, who killed herself to preserve her virtue when captured in war.

PENELOPE.

Girls named Penelope need not worry over the latest invention of some irresponsible writers, claiming that the name is identical with turkey-hen, for the bird came to Europe from America, not from Turkey, a vast number of centuries after the original Penelope bent her blonde head over the loom, threading the bobbin. Penelope means the "weaver" and has nothing in common with Penelops, a species of bird, at home in Greece. Once upon a time a romantic story was published to the effect that Penelope had been abandoned (Moses-like), as an infant and that a kindly penelop had fed her on frogs and grass. As everybody knows, Penelope was the wife of Odysseus and mother of Tele-

maehus, a virtuous and industrious woman. A spinning-wheel is Penelope's emblem and "faithful to death" her motto. The ancient Irish were great spinners, perhaps that is the reason why they adopted the name, claiming it identical with their own Finngualas. This word means "white shoulders," and it would require a great deal of space, without serving any useful purpose, to explain the connection, on the basis of etymology. My own opinion is, that the adoption of Penelope was favored by the abbreviations of Finngualy, namely Fenella and Nuala. The name is more popular in England than in the States, and when we consider its popular diminutives: "Pen" and "Penny" we are not sorry. Penelope will be part and parcel of classic literature as long as Homer is remembered. Another famous Penelope was the heroine of "Astrophel and Stella." Sir Philip Signey's collection of 110 sonnets was addressed to Penelope Devereaux, sometime Lady Rich, and still later Countess of Devonshire. She was a sister of the Earl of Essex, beloved by Queen Elizabeth, and when only twelve years old was described as a "girl of strange and striking beauty."

A work never ending, still beginning, never done, but ever in hand is called "The Web of Penelope." The Queen of Ithaka, it will be remembered, had promised to choose among her suitors as soon as she had finished a certain piece of weaving. As she nightly unraveled what she had done in the day-time, this work was never finished.

PENTECOSTE.

Pentecoste is a Greek word and was formerly bestowed upon girls born on Whitsuntide or White Sunday. The name is now rarely used. In the Greek language it means "fifty."

PERPETUA.

Perpetua means "lasting." There is a famous saint who suffered martyrdom in Carthage named Vivia Perpetua.

PETRONELLA.

Petronella is not a nice name for a girl, though it is the feminine of Peter. Peter means "stone or rock." English

alternatives seldom used are Petrina and Pernel. French alternatives: Perette and Petrine. German: Nelle.

PHEMIE, see Names Commencing with Eu.

PHILIPPA.

Philippa is a Greek word, the first syllable meaning "lover," the second "horse." The name, then, may be translated "lover of horse," or horse flesh. The father of Alexander the Great was the first noted person to bear the name. Hippolitus is the Latinized form of the name applying to males. In old England St. Hippolitus was regarded as the patron of horses and on his feast day, August 13th, horses were led to his chapel for benediction. Phillippine, the French form of the name, has also been adopted by the Germans, with the difference that they sound the last letter. A pretty pet name is "Flipote." The Latin countries use the English version, substituting "f" for "ph." Lippa and Pippa are diminutives much favored in Italy.

Hippolita was resurrected by Shakespeare and introduced as a heroic figure in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." "Pippa Passes," by Robert Browning, has been called the grandest of his dramatic works. Charles Dickens called it the finest poem of the nineteenth century, striking deep into the very substance and core of the soul. As a royal name, Philippa has not been used since the fourteenth century, though there have been Kings Philip in plenty. Philippa was the queen of the third Edward of England. She was a Dutch princess, the daughter of Count William of Holland and Hainault. She spelled her name in the French fashion, Philippe. A daughter and a niece were baptized Philippa and carried the name northward to Sweden and southward to Portugal. Every second man or woman in the Island of Jersey is called Philip, or Phipp, for short. A most romantic story is that of Philippine Welser, a citizen's daughter of Augsburg, the most beautiful girl of her period, end of the sixteenth century. It was said that her complexion was so fine that, when she drank red wine, it shone through her skin. Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol made love to the girl, but she would not listen to his protestations

unless he married her. A marriage between the emperor's son and a plain citizen's daughter was fraught with many dangers in those days, but Ferdinand finally sacrificed himself, as he thought, and married Philippine in secret. After the honeymoon was over Philippine went to Vienna and threw herself at the feet of her husband's father, the emperor, imploring his protection "against a haughty and implacable father-in-law." The emperor was charmed by the beauty of the strange girl, and raising her from her knees gave her his imperial word that her father-in-law would treat her kindly. Then Philippine made herself known and the emperor received her as a beloved daughter.

The "Philippine game" provides much fun for young people of both sexes in Europe. A couple of them share a twin almond and thereafter the party, accepting anything from the other without crying Philippine loses and is obliged to give the other a present. The Philippine game causes much fun at dinners.

PHILEMONA.

Philemona means "loving thought" and is of Greek origin. Philemon was the husband of Baucis in Greek mythology. St. Paul refers to the name in one of his epistles.

PHOEBE—PHEBE.

The name Phoebe retains its popularity among people of refinement, and a mother having an intelligent child will be tempted to bestow it upon her when she learns the meaning, "shining light." The Phoebe of the Greeks was the original goddess of the moon, and the grandmother of Apollo and Artemis. The Italian form of the name, Febe, is now rarely used. The plane tree is Phoebe's emblem and "genius" her sentiment. In olden times "Pheebus" (male) and "Phoeba" (female) were bestowed as a title of honor on persons renowned for bodily charms, but gradually both names were used in baptism. St. Paul writes to the Romans of Phoebe, "our sister." She seems to have been a deaconess. "Bel Phoebe" of Spenser's "Fairy Queen" fame is of course a contraction of Belle Phoebe, i. e., fair Phoebe. The charac-

ter was meant for Queen Elizabeth, who had made the author a grant of three thousand acres of land in Ireland. It is of the Diana type, cold and passionless.

The most famous Phoebe of our times is Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the late United States Senator George F. Hearst, nee Apperson. She was a teacher before she became noted as a philanthropist. Her numberless charities embrace kindergartens, girls' schools, girls' clubs, libraries, the maintaining of manual training schools and endowments for university purposes in California and Washington. She lives on a beautiful ranch at Pleasanton, California, and is one of the most highly honored women of America. No queen's charities even approach in magnitude those of Mrs. Hearst, performed and contemplated, of which a partial list follows:

Large donations to the American University, Washington.
National Cathedral School for Girls.

Maintenance of school for mining engineers at the University of California.

Free libraries for Lead City, South Dakota, and several other mining towns.

Two buildings for the greater University of California to cost upwards of four million dollars.

A dozen or more kindergartens.

Compared with such deeds of charity by the big-hearted American woman, the charities of queens look insignificant indeed. Mrs. Hearst is the mother of William Randolph Hearst and was born in 1840.

PHRYNE.

Phryne is Greek for "toad," and only a woman of the extraordinary beauty of the famous girl of Thespia dared assume such a nickname. Her real name was Mesarete, "one who regards virtue." She lived in the fourth century B. C., the friend of philosophers and the inspiration of sculptors and painters. Phryne was Appelles' model for Anadyomene and Praxiteles' model for Aphrodite. Phryne is not a desirable name to give to American girls, its artistic associations notwithstanding.

PHYLLIS.

That Phyllis, as some hold, is a contraction of Philadelphia, is as hard to believe as the undoubtable fact that Philadelphia, at one time, was a favorite name with English women, who probably measured their liking by its length. Philadelphia means "brotherly love." Phyllis, however, is the Greek for green leaf, hence its happy application to young and pretty women. The almond blossom is Phyllis' emblem, and "true to death" is her sentiment. The poetry of the name caused it to be introduced into polite literature at an early date. Virgil sighs of Phyllis, and "Phyllising the Fair" has ever since been the favorite occupation of builders of verse, to wit:

"He passed his easy hours instead of prayer
In madrigals and Phyllising the Fair."

The name Phyllis, we are told, was first borne by a tender-hearted maiden of sunny Greece, betrothed to one Demphon. The wedding day arrived and Phyllis looked her prettiest, but the rascal Demphon never showed up. Then poor Phyllis went out and killed herself. But the gods took pity on her before her breath was gone and they turned her into an almond tree. On this story of Phyllis bases the superstition that it is unlucky not to wed on the precise day set. A Roman maiden named Phyllis was the nurse of Emperor Domitian, who sullied his reign by cruelty and tyranny.

Polite literature, as stated, was always fond of Phyllis. Even the stately Milton mentions her:

"Of herbs and other country messes
Which the neat handed Phyllis dresses —"

The story of the Greek Phyllis was modernized as follows: "Once upon a time there lived rival beauties named Phyllis and Brunetta. For a long while they tried to cut each other out, but succeeded not. Finally Phyllis thought she would get the better of her best friend by procuring some marvelous fabric of gold and brocade, calculated to outshine her rival at a certain festival to which they were both bidden. But Brunetta got hold of some of the same stuff and in it she dressed the slave who bore her train, while for herself she chose a simple white gown. Thereupon Phyllis was so morti-

fied that she went home and hanged herself." "Phyllis the Fair" was one of the many fair ones that took the impressionable Robert Burns' fancy — for a time at least. The ditty is sung to the tune of Robin Adair and Phyllis Murdo sat for the picture. A musician named Clarke set the three verses to music and presented them to Phyllis, who laughed at the "presumptuous fiddler" for his pains and gave her love to the poet. Among the beautiful actresses who adopted the name of Phyllis, or were baptized so, Phyllis Rankin is perhaps the most popular. She is Mrs. Mary Davenport in private life. Her "Fifi" in "The Belle of New York" made her famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

PIA.

Pia means "pious" and its use is almost entirely restricted to Italy. Many of the Roman Popes bore the name of Pius, the male form, like the present Pontiff.

PIPPA (Italian), see Philippa.

POLLY (English), see Mary.

PORTIA.

It is hard to put down, but the proud name Portia means "Lady of the Piggerie," its male original belonging to a Roman family privileged to breed the porcus (pig). Cato, the philosopher and statesman, was one of the Porcii-pig breeders. The only possible diminutive is Porcella (little pig). Portia, the wife of Brutus, is said to have killed herself by swallowing live coal, as told in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Claiming the right to share in the trouble of her husband, but doubting her courage, she did not venture to ask Brutus to reveal to her his enterprise till she had secretly tried her power of endurance by piercing her leg with a knife. In his "Merchant of Venice," the bard shows us another beautiful and accomplished Portia, the forerunner of female advocates. He lavished peculiar and loving care upon this figure in the great drama.

PRAXEDES.

Praxedes means active and a girl so named ought to make a good housewife. St. Praxedes was St. Peter's landlady in Rome. The Italians spell the name Prassedè.

PRISCILLA.

It seems cruel to give the true significance of Priscilla, for it will certainly diminish the popularity of the name. Priscilla means "ancient," "old woman," and the fact that the best known incumbent of the name was a fellow-worker of St. Paul does not change matters. Prissie and Priska are diminutives of Priscilla.

PROSPERA.

Prospera means "prosperous," the thing we all like. The mother of many girls should not fail to call one of them Prospera.

PRUDENCE.

Prudence is a Puritan name like Patience and Modesty. The latter was turned into Moddy, Prudence into Prud. The male names of Patiens, Prudentius and Modestus appear in the calendar of saints. Prudentia and Prudence mean, of course, what the word stands for.

PULCHERIA.

It is a remarkable fact that the one girl's name paying the highest compliment to a woman, that of beauty, has never been popular either in America or Europe. Pulcheria means the "beautiful one," being derived from the Latin. There is a Pulcheria in the saints calendar of the Greek Church. The French are the only people gallant enough to bestow the name on their girls — sometimes. However, they drop the first syllable and called them "Cherie."

QUIRINA.

Quirina is the feminine of Quirinus; the name is referred to as Cyrenius by St. Luke. The exact translation is "spear woman."

QUIRIE.

Quirie may be an abbreviation of Quirina, which see. Other authorities translate it "Sunday child," from Ciriaco, which refers to the Lord's Day. (See NATHALIE.)

RACHEL.

Rachel is a Jewish name and signifies "ewe." Dante speaks of "Rachel of the beautiful eyes," and makes her look into the mirror a great deal.

RADA.

Rada is a pet name for a number of German names beginning with Rad or Rat, which signifies "councillor."

RAYMONDA.

Raymonda means "wise protectress" and was used as a royal name both in Spain and in the north, particularly Denmark.

REBECCA.

Rebecca, also spelled Rebekah, means "a troth," binding engagement (not "reconciliation" as some writers aver). Indeed, there seems to be no valid reason for their supposition, since Abraham, who selected the historical Rebecca as a wife for his son Isaac, had no quarrel with his brother Naher, the girl's father. The first Rebecca "was very fair to look upon," like her flower emblem, the "Star of Bethlehem," and probably on account of the original Rebecca's comeliness the name was adopted in all languages. However, Rebecca is not the Hebrew but the Greek form of the name. She was the sister of Laban and bore the Patriarch Isaac two sons, Esau and Jacob. The first loving mother who used deception to obtain for her son advantages to which he was not entitled, her name has always been a household word with doting mammas. In America the full name is not very often heard, the abbreviation "Becky," hallowed by literature, and the contraction "Reba" taking its place. The Latin, Portuguese and German tongues pronounce it as we do, the Spaniards omit "a" and the French give it the expressive spelling "Rebecque." While royalty and famous women generally passed the name by, its place in literature is

assured for a long time to come by the perennial popularity of Thackeray and Walter Scott. Becky Sharp in his "Vanity Fair" was Thackeray's most original conception of character, and is as true to life as cunning can make her — the very impersonation of talent, wordliness and tact. Scott's "Ivanhoe" introduces us to a mediæval "Rebecca," heroic to a degree, the cause of much fighting and bloodshed. Scott might have enhanced the popularity of his novel if he had let Rebecca marry Ivanhoe.

Even among Walter Scott's enthusiasts few knew that the original of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe" was an American spinster, Rebecca Gratz, of Philadelphia. She was born in 1781, and preserved her singular beauty until long beyond middle life. Benevolence and devotion to the Jewish faith were her chief characteristics, and Washington Irving was proud to call her friend. Irving suggested the character of Rebecca to Scott, and when "Ivanhoe" was finished the latter wrote to the American poet: "Does the Rebecca I have pictured compare well with the pattern given?" Rebecca Gratz died in 1869. "Rebeccaites" was the name adopted by Welsh rioters who set their hearts upon demolishing turnpike gates. Their motto was: "Let thy children possess the gate of those that hate them." (Gen. xxiv., 60.) "Rebec," a musical instrument, still used in the rural district of Spain, was the precursor of the violin, and from time immemorial was played with a bow. The older English writers use "Rebec" as a contemptuous term for a useless old woman.

REBOX, see Rebecca.

REGINA.

We all know from the late Victoria's signature that Regina means "queen." Being applied to the Virgin Mary, it became a name in the form given, as well as in the form of "Reina," "Reine," "Reinette" (Spanish and French). German authorities insist that Regina comes from Regin, meaning "council." Their diminutives of Regina are "Reigl" and "Regl." Regina Roche was a famous English novelist, who died in 1845. Her most celebrated books are "The Children of the Abbey," "The Vicar of Lansdowne" and "The Maid of Hamlet."

REINFRIDE.

Reinfride is an ancient German name and stands for "peace of judgment."

REINETTE, see Regina.

RENATA.

Renata means "re-born" according to some authorities, while others derive the name from an old Danish phrase meaning "warrior of judgment." It is identical with the French Renaud, the male of which is more familiar to us as Renaud. A pretty French diminutive is Renee (pronounced Rana, with the accent on the last "a"), a name first bestowed on a daughter of Louis XII of France. The Dutch form is Renira, which seems to correspond with the male name, Rainer.

RHODA.

The girl's name Rhoda has become rare of late, but was quite popular with us not so many years ago. It was invented by the ancient Greeks to designate a particular species of roses and its age is attested by the fact that two of the early Christian girl martyrs were named Rhoda. A red rose is Rhoda's emblem, her sentiment "beauty and prosperity."

RICHARDA.

Richarda means "stern queen." The male name was first borne by an Anglo-Saxon king of Kent. The Scotch call their Richardas Ritchie. Other authorities derive the name from "rich," suggesting that its owner may expect vast wealth.

RIKCHEN (German), see Frederica.

ROBI (French), see Roberta.

ROBINA.

Robina is Scotch for Roberta and means "bright fame." Originally the name is of Teutonic origin.

ROBINETTE (French), see **Roberta**.

ROLANDA.

Rolanda means "fame of the land," and is derived from ancient Frankish. It is identical with the Italian male name Orlando.

ROMANA.

Romana means "the women from Rome." Romaine is the French form and both sound pretty.

ROSE.

Rose is English for Rosa, which is the Latin name of the most esteemed flower in the wide world, and because women are like flowers the name of the fairest was deemed just good enough for them. As there are many varieties of roses, so the name applied to lovely women admits of numerous alternatives and combinations, but whether a girl be named plain Rose or Rosalind, Rosel or Rosette, Rosalita or Rosina, Rosamond or Rosa, Rosalie or Rosalin, Roselynde or Rosmunde, she will be as sweet to the man who loves her. It is but fair that the rose gave many names to women, for it was woman who re-established the flower on this earth after the Garden of Eden was lost, according to this beautiful legend: Zillah, a maid of Bethlehem, having rejected an unwelcome suitor, was by him accused of being a demoniac and condemned to die at the stake. But as the fagots were lit, the tree budded and turned into a rose bush, flowering red and white, "the first seen on the earth since Paradise." Naturally the rose is a signification and emblem of all girls responding to either of the names mentioned. "Beauty and prosperity" is Rose's sentiment, but as the different kinds of roses have different significations in the language of flowers, they should be set down here for identification.

The Burgundy rose signifies simplicity and beauty. The China rose: grace or beauty, ever fresh. The Dog rose: pleasure mixed with pain. A faded rose: beauty is fleeting. The Japan rose: beauty your sole attraction. The Moss rose: voluptuous love. The Musk rose: capricious beauty. The Provence rose: my heart in flames. The White rose

bud: too young to love. The White rose full blown: secrecy. A wreath of roses: beauty and virtue rewarded. Yellow rose infidelity.

Though we have no records that a royal lady was ever graced by the name of Rose, roses played a decided part in history, particularly in that of the English people. The War of the Roses, a contest between the royal house of Lancaster, whose emblem was the red rose, and the house of York, signified by the white rose, lasted thirty years and cost England 100,000 men, eighty princes of the blood and several hundred nobles. The rose is likewise the emblem of the house of Richmond, one of whose fair daughters, Lady Caroline, eloped with Henry Fox. At the "Holland Arms," Kensington, the arms of Richmond are supported by foxes, carrying a rose in their mouth, and the saying: "the fox stole the rose" is still popular in England. Rose was the name of the only American saint in the calendar. Native of Lima, she is usually styled Rose of Lima. Her other names were Isabel Flores, and her feast day is August 30th. Christian art accords her a crown of roses, and roses are also the attributes of the following named saints: Dorothea, Casilda, Elizabeth of Portugal, Rose of Viterbo, Saint Rosalia, Saint Angelus, Saint Victoria, Saint Aseylus. The golden rose, a decoration in the gift of the Pope, is now bestowed on royal women only. The ex-Empress Eugenie of France and the ex-Empress Charlotte of Mexico were so honored. Henry VIII of England was a knight of the golden rose. The rose of Jericho is a species of flower, known in botany as *Anastaticus*. When dying, the rose of Jericho rolls up into a brownish bundle, but her splendor revives when placed in water, as is also the case with the everlasting rose, known as the rose of Candia. The rose of Jericho has also been named rose of the Virgin, or Mary-rose. The fourth Sunday in Lent is called Rose Sunday. Art and literature commemorate many Rosas and Roses, but the designation is almost invariably a surname of male celebrities. Exceptions are the "Rose of Raby," who was the youngest daughter of the Earl Westmoorland and our own Rose Coghlan, the famous actress of English extraction.

ROSALIE—ROSALIND—ROSAMOND.

These synonyms of the name of Rose are but part of a greater variety abounding in many countries and dialects. In England plain Rose is now seldom used, while in Ireland it is common since the days of the Normans. Irish abbreviations: Rosel and Rosette. Other English forms: Rosanne, probably from the French Rosine, Rosaure and Roseclear, evidently fancy names like Rosalba (white rose) and Rosabella and Rosabel, meaning fair rose. Queen Mary Stuart's favorite horse was the swift mare Rosabelle. The French have many Rosalies, Englished Rosalia. Saint Rosalia, however, was not an Englishwoman. Walter Scott called her "the darling of each heart and eye." Rosaclara (Italian), seems to be the original of Roseclear. Rosetta is another Italian form, which the French adopted, the final "a" changing into "e." In Paris all women use Rosetta in addition to other given names in honor of St. Rose of Lima. German forms: Rosalie and Rosine (sound every letter), Swiss forms: Rosel and Rosi. "Rosythia" is mentioned in ancient Frank lore, and the monks registering the name translated it white rose, but it is evidently derived from the German title of honor Hroswith, meaning "famous strength." The ancient name still lives in Roswitha and Roswinda, now rarely used outside of the Scandinavian countries.

Rosamond seems to be the English form of Rosamunde (pronounce the last syllable "moonda"). History tells of a German princess, Rosamunda, who was forced by her husband to drink his health out of a cup fashioned from her murdered father's skull. Rosamunde means "protection."

There was "Fair Rosamond," beloved by Henry II and poisoned by his Queen Elianor. "Rosamond's Bower" is still shown at Blenheim, sometime the residence of Consuelo Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough. It is a subterranean labyrinth which the queen explored guided by a "clue of thredde." Fair Rosamond's surname was Clifford and Scott introduced her in two of his novels, "The Talisman" and "Woodstock." The last syllable in Rosalind or Rosalin is equivalent to "lithe," in Spanish and Italian "Linda," in German "lind." Lithe, Linda, Lind are synonyms for fair

and are added for ornament. We have a Rosalin in "Romeo and Juliet" and in "Love's Labor Lost," but Rosalind in "As You Like It," is the girl of sweet radiance unrivaled in vivacity and inventiveness, that all the world loves. The character and name were taken by Shakespeare from Lodge's "Rosalynde." Rosina Wheeler was the maiden name of Lady Lytton, the nagging wife of Lord Lytton and the mother of Owen Meredith. Their courtship was as melodramatic, as their marriage was stormy. "Weeds and Wild Flowers," "The Rebel" and "Falkland" were inspired by Rosina before Lytton knew her real character.

The most famous Rosina in the realms of art was Rosina Stoltz, the greatest dramatic soprano of the 19th century whom Verdi called "his divine inspiration." Madame Stoltz's real name was Victoire Noel. She was born in 1815 and died in 1903, at Milan. Milan erected a monument in her honor several years ago and another will be unveiled in St. Petersburg on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Verdi. During her long life, rich in triumphs, Rosina Stoltz was known as Marquise di Altavilla and Duchess of Lesignano. She created the title roles in most of Verdi's operas, but her greatest creation was Aida, sung for the first time at the opening of the Suez Canal, in Cairo. A biography of Rosina Stoltz recently appeared in Paris, containing a number of the great Diva's poems and autographs. Madame Stoltz was the grand aunt of the writer of *Girls' Names*.

Rosina Vokes, the sprightly English comedienne, was long a favorite on the American stage. The name of Parepa-Rosa was assumed by the English soprano, Euphrosyn Parepa after her marriage to Carl Rosa, the famous manager. "Under the Rose," or "Sub Rosa," is the literary equivalent of the shorter term "mum," which latter is an abbreviation of *munchance*, a game with dice in which silence was indispensable. Cupid gave the God of Silence a rose to bribe him not to betray the secrets of Venus. Hence the flower became the emblem of silence.

ROSWITHA.

Roswitha is an old Saxon name and signifies "strong and glory." Though it sounds prettily enough, it seems to have dropped out of use.

ROWENA.

Rowena is the name the Welsh gave to a beautiful Saxon princess, figuring in the romantic history of "Henghist and Horsa." The name signifies "white skirt," and seems most appropriate for a young girl whether she is a princess or not. The original Rowena is the heroine of an ancient poem entitled "Gododin," but there is nothing in it about a flower emblem. Later writers designate "flowering reeds" for that honor. However any flower will look well "with a white skirt."

ROWENA (Scandinavian), see **Cora**.

ROXANA.

Roxana is a French edition of the Persian name Rochana. It means "dawn of day." In French letters "Roxane" is the tragedy dame par excellence. Roxy is the American diminutive.

ROXY, see **Roxana**.

RUPERTA, see **Roberta**.

RUTH.

Though the meaning of nearly every other biblical name is clear enough, the correct translation of Ruth is still a matter of dispute. Some English linguists maintain that it is identical with Reuth, Hebrew for "beauty," while others believe it synonymous with "fear." German savants maintain that it means "women of contentment." As there seems but slender authority for the "fear" theory, girls named Ruth may take their choice between "beauty" and "contentment." The houstonia is Ruth's emblem and contentment the sentiment ascribed to her. The biblical Ruth was the sweet and modest Moabite, the daughter-in-law of Naomi. She is said to have lived in the fourteenth century B. C. and among her descendants was King David, which caused Matthew to say that Jesus Christ was descended from her. This undoubtedly influenced many parents, particularly those devoted to biblical lore, to bestow the name upon a daughter

and it may also explain why Ruth is not popular among the Hebrews. Ruth's sweet history recommends the name to all, likewise the fact that it cannot be abbreviated, or turned into a diminutive, though "Ruthy" is affected by some. The late Grover Cleveland was one of the notables who called one of his daughters Ruth. A Slav nation inhabiting Galicia and Hungary, numbering nearly four millions, call themselves Ruthenians in honor of Ruth. Like the famous Moabite, they pursue agriculture and husbandry. See LAVINIA.

SABINA.

Sabina is the feminine of a Roman family name and the most famous Sabine was Poppaea Sabina, Nero's empress who excelled in extravagance as, indeed she was more beautiful than any woman of her period. She started the fashion of bathing in asses' milk and shod her horses with gold. It has been reported that the empress embraced the Jewish faith. Rome has a church sacred to St. Sabina, who was a martyr under Hadrian.

SAFFI (Danish), see **Sophie**.

SALOME.

For origin of name, see SELMA. There were several Salomes of Hebrew history, the sister of Herod the Great and the daughter of Herodias, who caused the death of John the Baptist. The latter is the subject of Oscar Wilde's great drama and Strauss's grand opera in which Mary Garden appeared. A third Hebrew Salome bore, in addition, the name Alexandra. She was regent of Jude and its last independent ruler. The pineapple is Salome's emblem and perfection her sentiment.

SAPPHIRA.

Sapphira is a jewel name and indicates the esteem of the parents for their new offspring. It is much used in Greece, but is seldom heard in English-speaking countries.

SARAH.

Sarah is a Hebrew word and the bible explains its meaning "princess." The fir tree is Sarah's emblem, "elevation" her sentiment. Sally is the most popular diminutive for Sarah both here and abroad, but an ambitious maiden not content with either may assume the version current in the Far East, Zara. Sarrota is an early English form that, though rather euphonious, has now vanished from the vernacular. In Ireland the following synonyms for Sarah have been used from time immemorial. Sovy, Sorchia, and Sardid. The latter name is not now used. "Excellent" was its meaning, while Sorcha is the equivalent for "bride." The meaning and origin of Sovy is not clear, but the other tallies well with the meaning of the original names in Hebrew. Irish lassies called "Mor" in the family, often assume the name of Sarah or Sallie upon getting married, deeming these names more dignified. "Mor" means "great" and has been looked upon as a substitute for Sarah by many.

The biblical Sarah was the wife of the patriarch Abraham and the mother of Isaac, a fact accounting for the popularity of the name in Puritan days. Political history knows but one Sarah, Sarah Jennings, first Duchess of Marlborough, and the bosom friend and adviser of Queen Anne. She was the childhood playmate of Princess Anne, and became the all-powerful favorite when the latter succeeded to the throne. Sarrota de Moulton and Sarah Beauchamp were famed beauties of the court of King Edward I. Three famous actresses have borne this ancient name — Sarah Bernhardt, Sarah Kemble and Sarah Siddons. Sarah Legrand was a famous Parisian model. Sarah Orne Jewett is one of Boston's best-known writers. Sarah Whitman was an American poet. Sally Britton Spottiswood Mackin, author of "A Society Woman on Two Continents," was created a countess by Pope Leo XIII.

SCHOLASTICA.

Since a good many mothers make up their mind that one or more of their girls shall be a teacher, an appropriate name for a child so destined would be Scholastica, or Scholar. But the name is hardly ever used nowadays. It was introduced into the list of names by a sister of St. Benedict.

SELMA.

Selma means "fair" in the language of the ancient Scots, but there its identity is not clearly established. Possibly it is a contraction of the Oriental Selima or Suleima. These seem to be derived from the Hebrew word Shalem, meaning peace. Shalem was turned into Salome, "the peaceful." Salomon and Salomone are French and Italian forms of the changed names. Saloma was early used in English as a feminine name. Asselma and Anselma are rare German forms of Selma.

SELINA (English), see *Celia*.

SERAPHINE.

This is a Hebrew word signifying "burning." The Seraphs, to which the name refers, were credited with "burning with the love of God." The name has fallen into disuse, though its Latin equivalent, Serafina, is still met with in Spain and Italy. See "Serapha" under *Veronica*.

SERAPHIA, see *Seraphine*.

SIBYL.

The homely wisdom of the Scotch and Irish shows in many ways—and shows quite conclusively in the circumstances that so many Scotch and Irish lassies are called Sibyl, for Sibyl means "wise girl." Some learned investigators identify the name with the Italian word *Sabio*, signifying "wise old women," but I prefer the less strained explanation namely that Sibyl comes from a Greek compound word, the translation of which reads "Zeus-Councillors." Zeus is Greek for Jupiter, and the Sibyls were a sort of female ministry to him. The Germans, with their hankering for erudition, translate Sibyl "God's councillor." The oleander is Sibyl's emblem and forethought its sentiment. The most celebrated of the Sibyllines was she who dwelled in Cumas, Italy. Once upon a time she appeared before the king and offered for sale her nine books of prophecy. When he refused to buy them, she destroyed three and offered the re-

maintaining at the same price. When the king again refused to buy them, she destroyed three and offered the remaining at the same price. When the king again refused she burned three more and for them asked as much as for the nine. She obtained the original price and these books became oracles of the Romans. They were burned when Nero fired Rome. Ancient mythology recognized ten Sibyls, but in later writings twelve are recorded. The Sibyls were supposed to possess the power of interceding with the gods and to make predictions, which were preserved in sacred archives. Sibbel is an ancient English form of the name. Sibble is popular in Scotland and Ireland. English and American parents that prefer a high sounding name use Sybella, but a girl's friends seldom do. Sibella, though, is quite the thing among Irish ladies, but some hold that it has nothing to do with the ancient Greek name, but is a contraction of the ancient Gaelic word for "lady of property." After all a wise woman and a "lady of property" are almost synonyms. The Scotch and Irish diminutive Sibble sounds prettier than the German Billa, pronounce the "i" like "e." The Italians use both Sebilla and Sibilla. The latter is also the French form, substituting "e" for the final "a."

I might interpolate here that the Sibel of "Faust" is not a male adaptation of Sibyl. It is a Teutonic name, meaning "conquering prince." Slav countries use the German form Billa; others substitute "e" for the final "a." In Russian it is Szivilla. The Esthonians use the very shortest form, Pil, which hardly recommends itself. On old English birth registers we find both Sibella and Sibille. In the northern countries Sibyl achieved early popularity on account of its similarity to the name of Thor's wife, Sib or Sif. King Eystein, of Sweden, owned a sacred cow which he used as a war horse. Her name was Sibelja, which means "always bellowing." The Normans introduced Sibyl into England, the name having been popular among the Norman chivalry long before the conquest. One of the early queens of Jerusalem was so named and old ballads of Spain and Portugal sing the praises of Sebill and Sevilla. Sybillin, of Pavia, gained renown as a saintly woman, her body being marked "with the crown of thorns and the whip-wales of Jesus." Michael Angelo painted the Sibyls in the Sistine chapel,

Rome. The most famous of American Sibyls was Sibyl Sanderson, the beautiful California girl, who became the inspiration of the great Massenet and who died young as Madam Antonio Terry in Paris. Of the hundred thousands who admired Mary Garden in "Thais," few know that if there had been no Sibyl Sanderson there would be no Massenet opera called "Thais."

SIDONIE.

Sidonie means "one hailing from the city of Sidon." Zedena and Sidonia was a royal name in France and Bavaria at one time. According to other authorities Sidonie is Hebrew and means "fisherwoman" or "huntress."

SIGFRIDA.

Sigfrida is ancient German and means "conquering peace." There are no end of German names commencing with the first syllable, all of which have a different meaning according to the last syllable. Thus Sigmunda means "conquering protection," Siglind "conquering snake," Sigrida, "conquering council, etc."

SIMONETTE.

Simonette is the feminine of the Hebrew name of Simon, which means "obedient." Correctly translated the girl's name would mean: "Obedient—a little." As this coincides with woman's nature, Simonette would seem to make an excellent girl's name. The Italian form is: Simone. In the Greek language Simon means "snub-nosed."

SOPHIA.

Sophia means "wisdom" and while it occurs in the bible, it is not used as a name so far back. "Sophia is the mother of Love, Hope and Holy Fear," says the Book of Ecclesiastes, suggesting an allegory of a saintly mother with three daughters. Both Sophia and Sophy are correct in English; the latter is also the most popular in Germany except that the Fatherland substitutes "ie" for the final "y," the same as France. The German diminutive Fieckchen, pronounced Feekjen, is a contraction of Sophiechen, or little Sophie. The Scandinavian countries use the musical Sonya, the Rus-

sians, Ssonya and Ssoniuska. "Vye" is Frisian, "Saffi" Danish, "Wike" Lettish, "Zsofia" Hungarian. Constantinople had an Empress Sophia, named after the great cathedral "Santa Sophia," erected by her uncle Justinian. From that time on Sophia was much used in royal families. We have Hungarian, Saxon and Danish royal Sophias in the early days and the name still lingers on the thrones of Europe. The crown princess of Greece, a sister of Kaiser Wilhelm, is called Sophie.

Sophia, Royal Electress of Hanover, would have become Queen of England if she had not died three months too soon. In her place her son, George I, succeeded to the English throne. Sophie, known as Princess of Ahlden, was the daughter-in-law of the Electress, the discarded wife of George I of England. She was accused of an intrigue with Count Koenigsmark, declared unfit for the throne and banished to the tumble-down palace of Ahlden, where she died. The mother of Emperor Francis Joseph was Archduchess Sophie of Austria. Sophie Charlotte, the first Queen of Prussia, lives in history as the philosopher-queen. She was the friend of Leibniz. The second Queen of Prussia, Sophia Dorothea, was the mother of Frederick the Great. The great Catherine of Russia was known in her youth as Fiekchen, Sophia being her baptismal name. During the first fifty years of the reign of the House of Hanover, the name Sophie was the most fashionable in England. It was borne by Countess Platen, whom Thackeray grilled in "The Four Georges," and by Countess Yarmouth, beloved by George II. Princess Sophia, daughter of George II, achieved some passing notoriety by her fondness for snuff. The church Santa Sophia is known as "Hagia Sophia," which means Sacred Wisdom. The red mulberry is Sophia's emblem and wisdom her sentiment.

STELLA, see Esther.

STEPHANY.

Stephany means the "laurel wreathed," the "well rewarded," being the feminine of the Greek Stephan. The correct English version, Stephane, has almost become obsolete, the French ending being preferred. Etienne and Tienne are pretty French pet names.

SYLVIA.

Sylvia means "living in the woods" and is the feminine of Sylvanus, which is contracted into Silas. Sylvia was a literary name when pastoral verse was popular. It has been and is used by many charming ladies of the stage. We recall the late Sylvia Garrish, the comic opera star, the most perfectly formed girl of her period, who died in abject poverty after running through several fortunes. The oak leaf is Sylvia's emblem and solitude her sentiment.

SUE, see Susannah.

SUKIE, see Susannah.

SULIA (Brittany), see Julia.

SUSAN.

The correct English version of this popular name is Susannah, but the original spelling in Scriptures was Schuschannah. This Hebrew word means "lily," and the white lily is her emblem, purity her sentiment. St. Jerome wrote a learned dissertation to show that the story of Susannah and the elders is not genuine; nevertheless it has been pictured and sung about like few others, and will probably retain its hold on the imagination of artists for a long time to come. A Susannah was one of the holy women at the sepulchre and the Catholic Church has two saints named Susannah, girl martyrs. Queen Susannah was known in her time as the "Lily of Tiflis." She is said to have been martyred by the Moslems. St. Susan is the patron saint, "who saves from infamy and reproach."

English alternatives: Susan, Sukey and Sue.

The French have: Susanne, Suzette and Suzon.

Zosa is a rather attractive Swiss form of the name. In South Germany Sanrl and Sandrl are popular among the peasant girls. Suse (sound every letter) is used most often in Germany; Sanne and Susette are affected by some, but Suschen (pronounced Soozjen) is the reigning diminutive. Zusi, with the accent on the last letter, is heard in the Swiss

Alps. Queen Wilhelmina owns Rembrandt's famous painting of "Susannah and the Elders." Another Rembrandt, representing the same subject, hangs in the old Berlin Museum. Rubens immortalized the subject on a big canvas now at Munich. Handel wrote an oratorio called "Susannah."

Susan Anthony, with her full name, Susan Brownell Anthony, advocated the civil rights of women and female suffrage long before many of the present suffragettes were born. I remember seeing her lecture in men's evening dress at Chicago in 1877. She was then fifty-seven years old, being born at Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820. Suzanne Adams is an American grand opera singer, now devoting her talents to vaudeville. She is a native of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. Leo Stern in private life. She made her debut at the Grand Opera, Paris, as Juliet in 1894, and appeared under Grau at the Metropolitan Opera House and Covent Garden. The late Queen Victoria was one of her patrons.

TANKA.

Tanka is ancient German and means as much as "thank you." It is related to the Norman Tancred, which applies to males.

THAIS.

Thais was a contemporary of Alexander the Great and beloved by him. She is accused of having incited Alexander to set fire to the Palace of Persepolis. Mary Garden created the title role of Massenet's grand opera, "Thais," in America. Sybel Sanderson, the late California prima donna, created the original part in Paris.

THEODORA.

Theodora means "divine gift" and, strictly speaking, is identical with Dorothea. The name is most frequently used among Greek Catholics, and a Greek by birth, the fourth Archbishop of Canterbury, brought the male name to England. There are two saints named Theodora, one of them a girl martyr, and the other a Greek empress. Both in our tongue and in German, Theodosia is the proper alternative

of Theodora. Theodeta also is permissible. The English abbreviation is Theo and Feo. The Germans have Theoda, which sounds well in English. The Russians and other Slav nations substitute "f" for the initial "th," hence Feodora or Fedora. A pretty abbreviation is the Illyrian "Tosa." The ancient Britain kings seem to have favored the name for their daughters, though in a somewhat different form, Tewdwr. From this the surname Tudor was eventually formed. The Rome of the tenth century gave us two famous women politicians, Theodora the Elder and Theodora the Younger. Both made their mark in the history of the times.

Theodora, the actress and circus rider, achieved great fame as the wife of Justinian, Emperor of Constantinople. She was a crafty and energetic woman, a great ruler and her memory has been kept green by the dramatists. Fedora is a sensational drama dealing with Russian life, introduced on the American stage by the late Fanny Davenport in the early nineties. The piece was written by Sardou and its appearance on the American stage caused a great scandal. The potato blossom is Theodora's emblem and benevolence her sentiment.

THECLA.

Thecla means "divine fame," according to some authorities, according to others "God's Praise" or the "Key of God." St. Thecla was a disciple of St. Paul and is supposed to be the first virgin martyr. Another, Christina-Thekla, wrote the copy of the gospels in the British Museum.

THERESA.

The quarrel between English and German authorities as to the proper meaning of Theresa is perhaps not worth the trouble. The first translate the word "the reaper," the German designation is "the hunter." Probably in olden times both meant the same. At any rate, there was more hunting than harvesting and inasmuch as Theresa signifies "provider," what more do you want? The correct English form is Theresa. Terry and Tracy are popular pet names. The influx of Italians brought us the pretty Latin diminutives Teresina and Teresita, the first Italian, the other

Spanish. French diminutives, Terezon and Zon. The latter is pronounced like our "song"—a pretty name for a musical child. The Germans use Theresia (pronounce every letter). Therscha is a Low German form. Pronounce the "sch" as if there was no "c." Rese and Res'l are popular German diminutives. Teresa of Avila, Spain, lives in the history of the Catholic Church as "St. Teresa of Jesus." She was born in 1515 and early in life became a sister of the Bare-foot Carmelites. Her autobiography and other works of hers were translated into all languages. St. Jerome wrote of an earlier Spanish Teresa, the wife of a Roman knight named Paulinus.

Queen Theresa occupied the throne of the Spanish Kingdom of Leon in the tenth century. Teresa, a Spanish princess, was the queen of Louis XIV of France. A great many Spanish and German princesses have been named after the great St. Teresa. The most celebrated of them was Maria Theresia, German Empress, mother of Marie Antoinette. She formed the great alliance against Frederick the Great, in order to stamp out Protestantism in Germany and was the reputed author of the Austrian Penal Code, called Theresiana, containing numerous copper plates picturing implements of torture legally in use towards the middle and end of the eighteenth century. Theresa was the name of the second Empress of Brazil, the wife of Pedro II. She died there, after Pedro had been forced to abdicate and leave the country in 1889. Theresa, Countess Guiccioli, was the woman who had the most enduring influence on the life of Lord Byron, his poetry and his love of national liberty—this at a time when he was the idol of continental society and pursued by women wherever he went. Byron's letters to Theresa are famous. The calycanthus is Theresa's emblem and benevolence her sentiment.

THOMASSINE—TAMZINE—TOMMY.

Are obsolete feminine forms of Thomas. The meaning is "twins."

THUSNELDA.

Thusnelda means the "giant fighter" in ancient German and is seldom heard of outside of German mythology and Wagner's operas.

TIBBIE (Scotch), see Isabella.

TIKE (Lettish), see Dorothy.

TILLE (Low German), see Maud.

TINA (German), see Clementine.

TIO (Russian), see Dorothy.

TITA.

Tita means "safe" and is a Latin family name, according to some authorities. According to others it comes from the word Titus, which means "safety." In Vienna "Tittie" is used as a pet name for Clementine.

TOLLO, see Victoria.

TONI.

Toni is sometimes used for a girl's name, but as a matter of fact is the male form of the name Antony, abbreviated. See NANTY and ANTOINETTE.

TORLI (Swiss), see Dorothy.

TRAUDL (South German), see Gertrude.

TRI (Swiss), see Catherine.

TRILI (Swiss), see Catherine.

TRINETTE (French), see Catherine.

TRYPHOSA.

The original Tryphosa was a learned Jewess, friend of St. Paul. She seems to have had a sister by the name of

Tryphena. Either of the names should be popular, as both designate "daintiness" and were borne by many king's daughters in ancient times. Tryphosa's emblem is the rose, that of Tryphena the flower-of-an-hour. Loveliness and delicacy are the sisters' sentiments.

TRYPHENA, see Tryphosa.

ULRICA.

Ulrica is the feminine of the German Ulrich, which means "lord of the manor." Ulrica is lady of the manor or wealth, and as such should command more attention than it gets. The French use Ulrique and the German diminutive is Rike, pronounced Reeka. Ulrica used to be a royal name and one of the most popular saints in Germany is St. Ulrich.

URANIA.

Urania means "the heavenly." She was the eighth of the Muses and the patroness of Astronomy. Since she was a beautiful virgin, of expressive countenance and majestic figure, it is strange that the name is not more popular. We refuse to believe the statement of some writers that witch-hazel is Urania's emblem. A globe and compass, such as the ancients gave her, are far more to the point. Girls named Urania should use stars for an ornament of the hair, and their favorite color should be celestial blue, like that of their patroness. Some one suggested that women take up the study of astronomy. Urania, like her sisters, was supposed to preside over the works of genius and aid students in the pursuit of science.

URSULA.

Ursula means "she-bear," being the diminutive of *ursus*, bear. Of the famous English St. Ursula, we know little save the date of her death, 237, and that she was the daughter of a British king. Her father betrothed her to a continental chief, a heathen, but Ursula consented only on the condition that she be allowed to preach the gospel for three years. She was accompanied to Germany by ten noble maidens,

each like herself attended by 1,000 virgins. These 11,000 virgins made a pilgrimage to Rome, and were returning to Germany, when near the town of Cologne, an army of Huns fell upon them and put them to the sword. The bones of the 11,000 virgins are still shown at the Church of St. Ursula in Cologne.

The popularity of the name Ursula in Swabia and other parts of South Germany is due to the fact that many ancient German tribes worshipped the goddess Hoersel or Ursel, who was the Venus of Teutonic mythology. The star of Bethlehem is Ursula's emblem and "joy of heaven" her sentiment.

VALERIE.

Valerie means "a doer of things." It is the English form of Valeska, the popular Polish name quite frequent among us. Valerie was a noble Roman matron who saved the Eternal City in war. Lady De Braose, whom King John of England starved to death, bore the name of Valerie and was widely known as Maude de St. Valery. Her various names have come down to us as "Melwalbe." Hence Walby is sometimes used as a synonym for Valerie.

VALESKA.

Valeska is Polish for Valery, which see.

VALPURGIS—WALDBURGA.

Valpurgis and Waldburga are ancient German names, meaning "powerful protection."

VANESSA (English), see Esther.

VANORA (Scotch), see Gwendoline.

VERA.

Vera means "faith" and is a Slav name. Vere is the more popular form in the English speaking countries.

VERONICA—BERNICE.

That Veronica is Bernice and that your Bernice may call herself Veronica if she likes, is the contention of many authorities, claiming that both names are derived from the Greek word for victory: "Nike." The Greeks spelled and pronounced Bernice "Berenike," a form retained in Germany, though, to our ears, it sounds awful enough. Behenike stood for "bringer of victory," and Veronica is supposed to mean the same. Laurel is Veronica-Bernice's emblem, and "glory" her sentiment. Some scholars dispute that Veronica and Bernice are identical, claiming that the first is a compound word of two languages: "Vera" (true) and "Iconica" (image) the first Latin, the second Greek. This was first applied to a cloth with which a Jewish woman, named Seraphia, is supposed to have wiped the face of Jesus as he was led to execution. As the face of the Christ was imprinted on the linen, the cloth or picture was named Veronica, "true image." The "Veronica" is exhibited in St. Peter's church every Green Thursday and Good Friday. A statue of St. Veronica, holding up the "Holy Face," stands in the Basilica of St. Peter's. This is sometimes referred to as a statue of St. Seraphia. The St. Veronica in the calendar is not a Jewish woman, but an Italian, a nun of Milan. In old English literature there are references to the woman who aided Christ, as described, and the name is spelled Veronike. At that time, then, the relationship between Veronica and Berenika (Bernice) must have been clearer than now. Veronique is a favorite name in France, while Bernice or Berenice has the lead in Normandy, especially among the farming class. Scotland has probably more Veronicas than any other country of its size, many of the old families naming their eldest daughter Veronica and bestowing the name on their other daughters as a middle name. In Heine's "Pictures of Travel" he gives a sentimental account of "Little Veronica," his first love. She died as a child and the passages dealing with her are most touching and among the finest in the book. The name Veronica was given to the flower speedwell because its exquisite color reflects a true image of the heavens.

VEVINA.

Vevina means the "melodious woman" and ought therefore to make a splendid name for a musical girl. It is of Keltic-Scotch origin and some translate it "sweet woman."

VICTORIA.

Victoria is not English, but Roman, and the name came to the late Queen of England by way of her German relatives. The Germans, while using the male name, Victor, frequently, as a rule call their girls Viktorine (pronounce the last syllable "een"). Victoria was the Roman Goddess of Victory and the meaning is self-evident. The palm tree is Victoria's emblem and "peace" her sentiment. Victoria is identical with Vincent, which means "conquer, achieve victory." But Vincent has no feminine counterpart in English; the Bavarians, though, invented one and abbreviated it Zenz or Zenzel. The "Book of Saints" mentions Vincenza of Viktorine. The English diminutive, Vicky, is not pretty, though it received royal sanction, as we see by the prince consort's letters. The Tolla of the Italians is certainly preferable. While religious history abounds in St. Vincents and St. Victors — the greatest of them, Vincent de Paul — there is but one St. Victoria, a Roman girl martyr with a romantic history, which caused the popularity of the name among her country people, the Italians. However, they changed Victoria into Vittoria. Kings have used the name Victor for their boys from time immemorial, but the late Queen of England was the first royal lady so baptized. Alexandrina was her second baptismal name of which she made no use.

Victoria was the second German empress, better known under her assumed title of Empress Frederick. She was the oldest daughter of Queen Victoria and a woman of great sense and artistic nature. The second name of the Kaiser's wife is Victoria, but she is content to sign herself "Auguste." Her only daughter, usually called Princess Louise, was baptized Victoria-Louise. Victoria Colonna was the greatest poetess Italy boasts. She was a princess of the house that produced many cardinals, generals, statesmen and scientists, likewise a Pope, Martinus V. Ariost and Michael Angelo were Victoria's friends. An English translation of her polit-

ical works was made by Mrs. H. Roscoe. The Victorian era "signifies the period of the reign of Queen Victoria" in poetry, literature, etc. The name of the British queen has become numerous in geography. There is the colony of Victoria, Australia; Victoria, capital of British Columbia; Victoria, capital of Hong Kong; Victoria-Land in the Arctic regions; Victoria Nyanza in Africa; Victoria Strait, the sea passage in the Arctics, etc.

VIEINIE.

Vienie is a name sometimes adopted by actresses who want a quaint alternative from the more stately Victoria, which see. The first syllable is Latin and the same as our "Win." See also WINNIE.

VINCENCIA.

Vincencia comes from the Latin and means "conquering." See VICTORIA.

VIOLA.

Girls called Viola should be too proud of that distinction to use either of the several pet terms, for Viola is the most universal of names, both in modern times and in antiquity. It is taken, of course, from the flower, which is Viola even in Sanscrit, the oldest of languages. However, this flower being so small and retiring as to become synonymous with modesty, the diminutive "let" became attached to it at an early day and, at present, Viola is used only as the botanic family name. The Latin Viola became I-on in Greek, hence I-olante. The French turned Iolante into Yolande and on this founded the atrocious pet name of Yvette. But our English forefathers, not to be surpassed in doing violence to a beautiful name adopted Yvette, which was bad enough, and made it over in Joletta, which is worse. Our Scotch friends were the first to adopt Violet as a girl's name. According to Greek legend, the Viola is "the fair daughter of Ajax's blood," having sprung from the earth as the hero's life-fluid "poured forth in a purple flood." Violets were very numerous in ancient Hellas, and even to-day Athens is known as the Violet Crowned City, as Paris is the "City of Lilies," only the flower referred to in the Paris title is a pun on the word Louis, pronounced

Lys in patois and Lys is French for Lili. The name Violet is almost as popular in Scotland as the flower, but in England we usually find a handle attached to it: "Lady Violet, etc." The only untitled English Violet who achieved some brief celebrity in the United States, was Violet Cameron, an operetta singer, popular in the nineties when Lord Lonsdale, now the Kaiser's bosom friend, acted as her manager. Lady Violet Fordes lives in history as the friend and confidante of the English Queen Mary. Fialka is Bohemian for Viola, and the Viennese distort the name into Veigel, more proof that the vernacular has no respect for euphony. Probably, though, Veigel may be a contraction of Veilchen (little Viola), which is German colloquial for Violet, the flower. See YOLANTE.

VIOLANTE (French), see Violet.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia has been called "Jennie with a head and tail to it," but of course it has nothing to do with the alternative of Johanna. The name is derived from the Latin and means "flourishing." The anemone is its emblem and "virility," its sentiment, probably with reference to the root of the word Virgo, which is Latin for Virgin. It is said that in England only sentimental people call a daughter Virginia, but this is certainly not true in the United States, where Virginia usually embellishes women famous in art or successful in business. The name is rarely used in other than English speaking countries, except France, where its popularity was seemingly insured for all times by the famous romance, "Paul et Virginie," published just before the revolution. There are few American girls who have not at one time wept over Paul et Virginie—a French girl would feel insulted if you suggested that she had not done so. A steel engraving depicting the heroine of the sentimental tale is found in many American houses. Some Frenchmen made an opera, thirty or more years ago, of the novel, but this has never been seen in the United States. Sir Walter Raleigh gave the name of Virginia to the fine South Atlantic colony in honor of Queen Elizabeth who liked to be called the Virgin

Queen. It is more than probable that the author of "Paul et Virginie" named his female heroine after the colony. Virginia is called "Old Dominion," and the "mother of presidents." "The Army of Virginia," was commanded by General Pope, who took part in the second Bull Run campaign. The university of Virginia numbers Thomas Jefferson among its founders. There are two Virginia cities, one in Montana, the other in Nevada. "The Virginia plan," an outline for a constitution, was written by Edmund Randolph of Virginia in 1787. "The Virginians" is the title of a novel by Thackeray, dealing with the Virginians of the eighteenth century. It was a sequel to "Henry Esmond."

VITA—VITALE.

Vita and Vitale mean "living." See VIVIAN. Another form of Vita is Vitaliana.

VIVIAN.

Vivian is a name applied to both males and females. Correctly translated it means "the gladsome, the joy bringer," a fact that seems to be little known as otherwise parents would bestow it more often upon their girls. The original name was Vivia (feminine) and Vivus (male). All red flowers serve as Vivian's emblem and "liveliness" is her motto. Vivia Perpetua was one of the early Christian martyrs and there are many books dealing with the life and death of the saint. In the fifth century St. Viviana suffered martyrdom. Her name is sometimes spelled Bibiana. Viviana is mentioned as one of the fair enchantresses of King Arthur who lived in the sixth century. The name was then spelled Vyvyan. The Welsh also had a Vivian "maid of myth and magic, beautiful to behold and white as snow." They spelled her name Chwybian, but in English translations it is given as Vivian. Tennyson tells a poetical story of Merlin and Vivian in "The Idylls of the King," his most popular contribution to literature. He denies that Vivian made the "blameless king" (Arthur) fall in love with her. The late poet laureate, by the way, spells the name, Vivien, and accuses her of having stolen away Sir Lancelot, the friend of the "Yankee at King Arthur's Court" (Mark

Twain). In later times, as stated, Vivian became a name for both sexes. St. Bibianus in the Roman calendar was the Scotch Bishop Vivian Wemyss. "Vivian Gray" was Disraeli's first romance, done when he was twenty-one years old. The French form of the name is Vivien and a pretty diminutive Vivienne. The Spaniards and Italians use: Viviana.

WANDA.

Wanda means "shepherdess" in ancient Teutonic.

WINNIE.

Winnie may have some relation to "winsome." The Germans have a feminine name Wina, which is a pet term for all their names beginning "Win." See WINIFRED, GENEVIEVE. According to other authorities Winnie is derived from Vint, which means "wine." That does not necessarily imply drinking, for in olden times wine was sometimes used as a synonym for friendship or love. A third version pronounces Winnie to be identical with an ancient Irish term for "famine." There seemed to be more than one reason why Winnie should be avoided as a girl's name.

X.

Though there is small reason for supposing that parents will ever call a daughter "Xanthippe," we will explain that Socrates' wife bore the feminine alternative of the male name Xanthippus, which means "yellow horse."

XENIA.

Xenia is Russian for "hospitality" and is sometimes used with the prefix "Poly," when it means "much hospitality," or "very hospitable." It is a well-sounding name and should be more popular with us than it is. It is much used in Russia and in polite literature.

XIMENA.

Ximena is Spanish for Simonette, which see.

XINA (English), see Christina.

YOLANTE.

Both in America and England Yolante is not unfrequently adopted by Violas of a romantic turn of mind, but the name rarely figures in the birth registers, which shows that the girl was re-christened by herself or others as she grew up to be a fair representative of the ambitious title, for Yolante is a title rather than a name, the first syllable being evidently a contraction of Viola, and the last standing for "land" which the old Saxons spelled with a "t." The inference, then, is that the first Viola who assumed the "land" after her proper name was either a princess or a big land owner. The original meaning is still more preserved in the *Violante* of northern Italy and adjacent countries, some of which are now Austrian territory. There, as well as in Spain and in the South of France, the name of *Violante* was bestowed only on the daughters of the ruling families. The *Violante* in the romances of these countries are always women of imperious character and inborn nobility. The custom of rewarding the fair prize winners in the love courts with golden violets also had a tendency to reserve the name for girls of high station and accomplishments. Naturally the violet is the emblem of Violas of every description. The name's signification is "love of truth" and its sentiment "innocence."

Shakespeare utilized the sentiment when he made Ophelia say that "all the violets withered" after the series of murders, concluding with that of her father. Tennyson coined the phrase "The violet on the Tyrant's grave," referring to the fact that the Emperor Nero's grave was strewn with violets after his dishonorable death. Viola is a lovely character in "As You Like It," the tender and compassionate counterpart of gay Rosalind. Another interesting Viola figures in Fletcher's "Coxeomb." "Iolanthe" was the fifth opera in the writing of which Gilbert collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan. It followed closely upon the success of "Patience." Violetta is the principle soprano role of Verdi's opera "Traviata," the text of which is founded on Dumas' "Camille." Nellie Melba is looked upon as the greatest Violetta of the period. La Violetta was a famous dancer, of Austrian birth but Gallic genius, who delighted London and became the wife of Garrick. Her real name was Eva Maria Veilchen.

YOLANDE (Spanish), see Violet.

YNYR (Welsh), see Honorata.

YVONNE.

Yvonne is French and is taken from the ancient German. Its meaning is: Archer.

ZENOBIA.

Zenobia is an Arab word and means "father's ornament." The Russians use the abbreviated "Zizi." See PALMIRA.

ZILPAH.

Zilpah, according to the Bible, means "dropping." She is mentioned in Genesis as the handmaiden of Laban's daughter Leah. This fact conflicts with the sentiment popularly credited to Zilpah, namely: Frailty. Zilpah's flower emblem is anemone.

ZILLAH.

Zillah was one of the plural wives of Lamech of biblical fame. It means "shadow" and seems to be the same as Zilpah. "Tender" is her sentiment.

ZOE.

Zoe is a translation of the name Eve, which see. It is used a good deal in France, as a rule to designate a girl-servant.

ZORA.

Zora is Slav for Aurora, which see. Diminutives are: Zorana, Zorica.

Girls' Name-Days and Birthday Register.

The day sacred to the memory of the distinguished person after whom you were named, is your nameday. As the calendar is replete with records of martyrs and other holy women bearing identical names, it follows that more than one day in the year may be sacred to the memory of Mary, Rose, Florence, etc., allowing girls to choose a nameday as to time and season in accordance with preference.

Name-Days and Birthday Register

(For Birthdays and Other Family News use blank page opposite.)

ABIGAIL — December 5th.

ADA — May 4th; December 4th.

ADELHEID, ALICE — January 8th; December 16th.

ADELA — August 12th; December 24th.

ADOLPHINE — April 21st.

AGATHA — January 10th; February 5th; December 7th.

AGNES — January 21st.

ALBANA, see ALWINA — November 6th.

ALBERTINE — July 23rd.

ALBERTINA — July 4th; April 5th.

ALBINIA, see ALBERTINA — March 1st.

ALEXANDRA — March 10th.

ALEXANDRIA — February 26th.

ALICE — April 26th.

ALPHONSINE — August 2nd.

ALWINA, ELFRIDA — November 6th.

AMA, see AMY — March 30th.

AMADEA, see AMY — March 30th.

AMALIA — January 5th; July 10th; October 10th.

AMANDA — April 8th; October 26th.

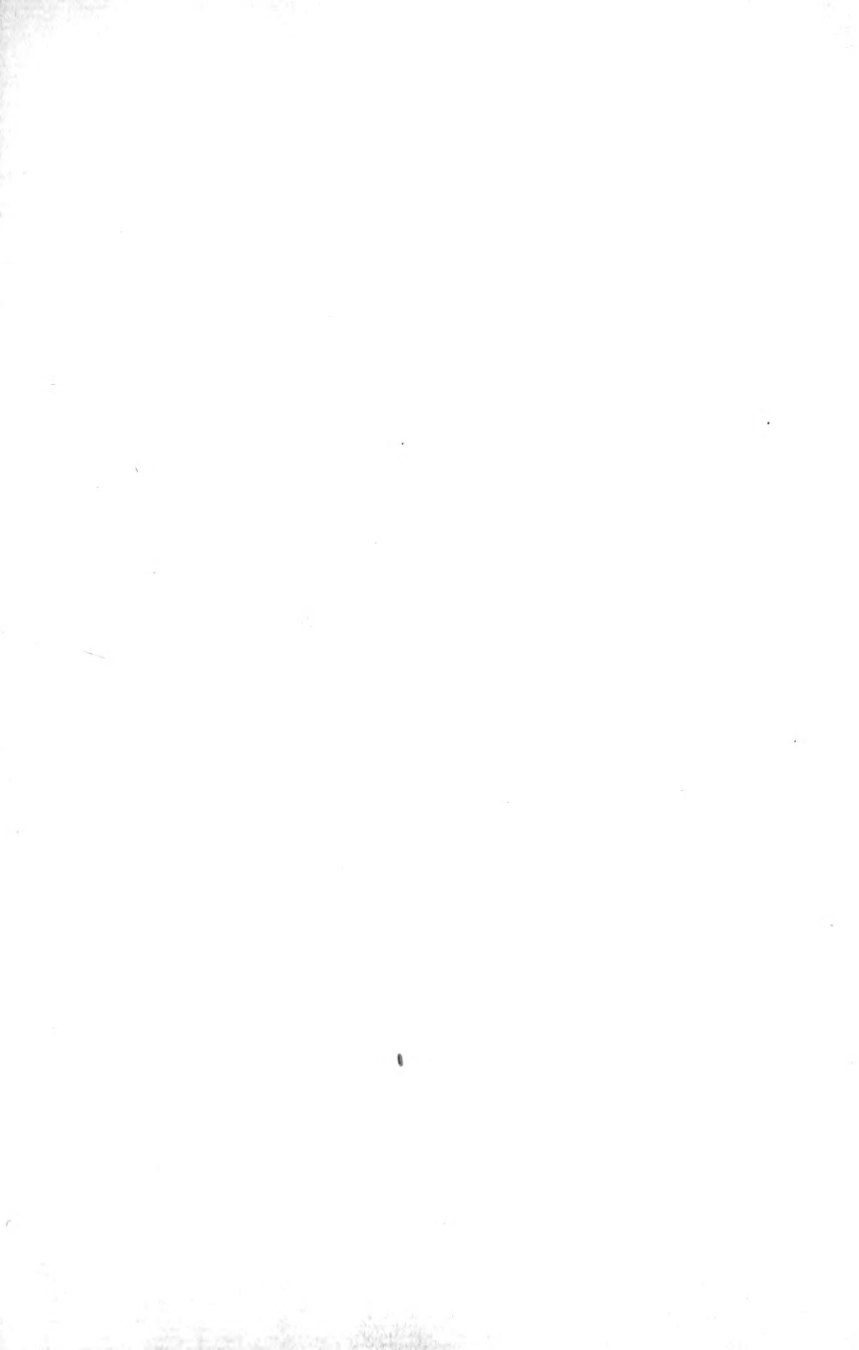
AMBROSIA — April 4th; December 7th.

AMY — March 30th.

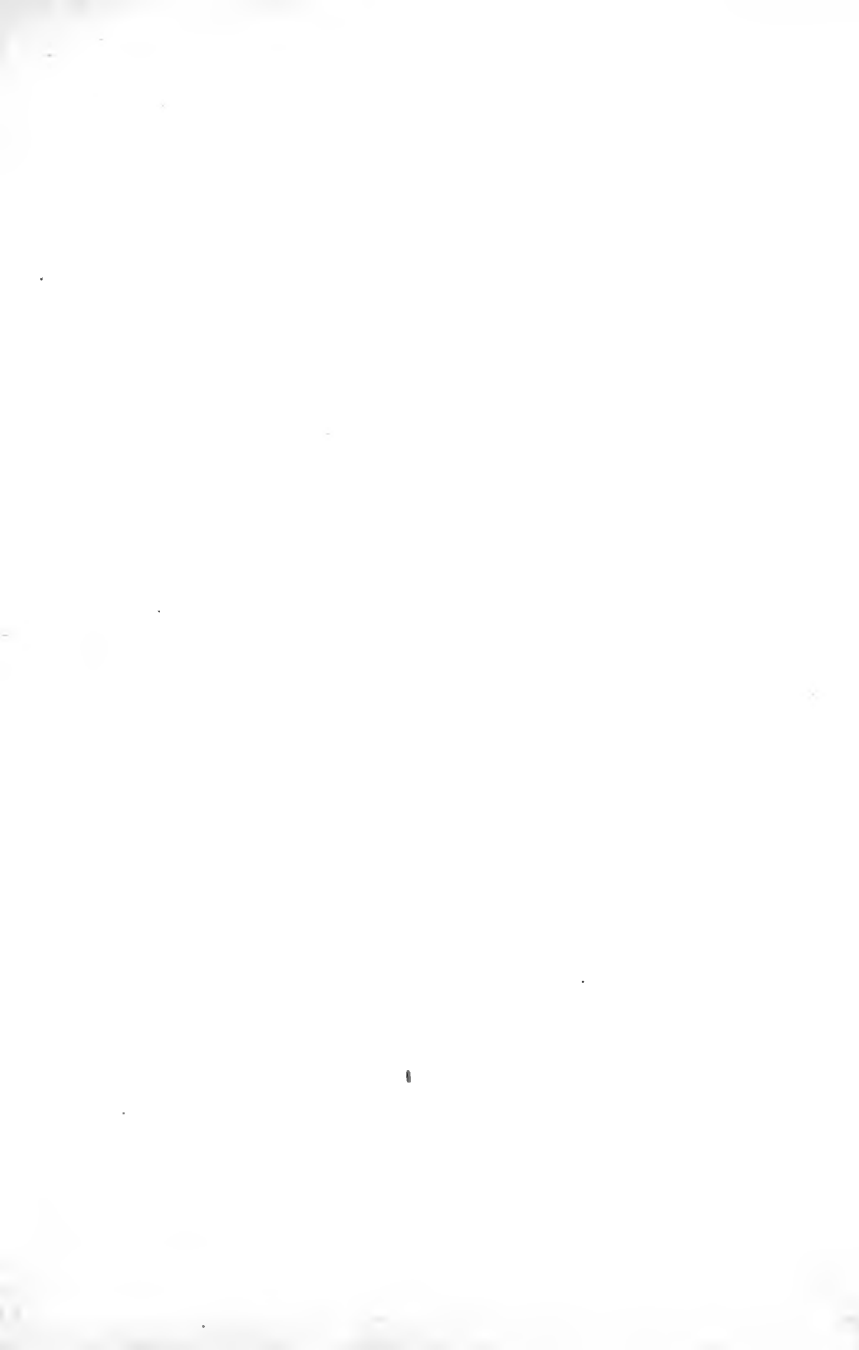
ANASTASIA — January 15th; 22nd; April 15th; August 21st.



- ANDREANA — November 30th.
ANGELE — May 31st; October 6th.
ANGELINA — October 6th.
ANNA — July 13th; July 26th.
ANNUNCIATA — March 1st; March 25th.
ANTOINETTE — December 7th.
ANTONIA — January 16th; January 17th; December 7th.
ANSELMA, see SELMA — April 21st.
APPOLONIA — February 9th; July 23rd.
ASSUNTA — March 1st; March 25th.
ATHALIA, ATALIE — December 3rd.
AUGUSTA, AUGUSTINA — May 26th; August 28th.
AURELIA — June 16th; October 15th; December 15th.
AVE MARIA — March 25th, date of Annunciation of Virgin.
AVIS — April 14th.
BARBARA — December 4th.
BASILIDES — June 12th.
BASILIA — June 12th; June 14th.
BATHILDA — November 24th.
BEFFANA — January 6th.
BERTHA, HUBERTA — January 3rd; November 3rd.
BEATA, see BEATRICE — December 22nd.
BEATRICE — December 22nd.
BEATRIX — July 29th.
BENEDICTA — March 21st; October 8th.
BERNARDINA — May 20th.
BIANCA, see BLANCHE — April 23rd; June 5th.
BIBIANA — December 2nd.



- BLANCA, see BLANCHE — August 10th.
BLANDINA — January 19th.
BONA, see BONAVENTURA — July 14th.
BONNE, see BONA — May 14th.
BRIDGET — October 8th.
BRIGITTA — February 1st.
BRUNHILD, BRUNILLA — August 14th.
BRYAN, see BERNARDINA — May 20th.
CANDIDA, CANDIDE — October 3rd; December 1st.
CARA, CARITAS — July 1st.
CAROLINE — July 18th; November 29th.
CASIMIRA — March 4th.
CASSANDRA, see also ALEXANDRA — December 3rd.
CATHERINE — February 9th; November 2nd; November 25th.
CECIL — November 22nd.
CELESTINA — April 7th.
CELIA, CELINA — April 7th.
CELLA — January 16th.
CHARITY, see CARA — July 1st.
CHARLOTTE — January 28th; November 4th.
CHRISTINA — June 22nd; July 24th; December 20th.
CLARA — August 12th.
CLAUDIA — June 7th; July 7th.
CLAUDINA — June 12th.
CLEMENTIA — March 21st.
CLEMENTINE — November 23rd.
CLOTILDE — June 3rd.
COELESTINA — April 6th; April 7th; May 19th.



- COLUMBINE — June 9th; November 14th.
CONCHITA, CONCETTA — December 8th.
CONCORDIA — February 18th.
CONRADINE — November 26th.
CORDULA — October 22nd.
CONSTANCE — September 15th.
CORDELIA — October 22nd.
CORDIA, see CONCORDIA — February 18th.
CORNELIA — July 3rd.
CONSTANCE — February 17th; February 26th.
CRESCENTIA — April 5th.
CYRILLA — July 9th.
DELPHINE — November 26th.
DENISE — October 9th.
DESIREE — May 23rd.
DIMITRIA — July 7th.
DOMINICA — July 6th; August 10th.
DONATA — August 7th.
DOROTHY — February 6th
EDITH — August 26th.
EDMUNDA — November 20th.
ELEONORA — February 21st.
ELFRIDA — August 1st; December 30th.
ELIZABETH — July 8th; November 19th; November 25th.
ELSA, see ALICE — April 28th.
EMANUELA — March 20th.
EMERENTIA — January 23rd.
EMILIA — April 5th; July 16th; August 18th.



- EMMA — April 19th.
EMRYSA, see AMBROSIA — April 4th
ENGELBERGA — January 12th; November 7th.
EPIPHANIE — January 6th.
ERASMA — June 2nd.
ERMENTRUD — April 29th.
ERMINIA — February 28th.
ERMINIE — December 24th.
ERNA, see ERNESTINE — March 13th.
ERNESTINE — March 13th; July 31st.
ESSIE — July 19th.
ESTELLE — July 19th.
ESTHER — September 4th.
ETTORA — February 28th.
EULALIE — February 12th; December 10th.
EUPHEMIA — April 13th.
EUPHRASIA, EUPHROSINIE — February 11th; March 13th.
EVA, EVE — December 24th.
EVELYN — December 24th.
FABIANA — January 20th.
FAUSTINE — February 14th, February 15th.
FELICITAS — March 7th; November 23rd.
FERNANDE, FERNANDA — May 30th.
FIDES — July 1st; October 5th.
FLAVIA, FLAVIANE — October 5th; December 22nd.
FLORA, FLORENCE — March 24th; April 11th.
FLORENCE — October 17th.
FLORENTIA, see FLORENCE — October 17th.

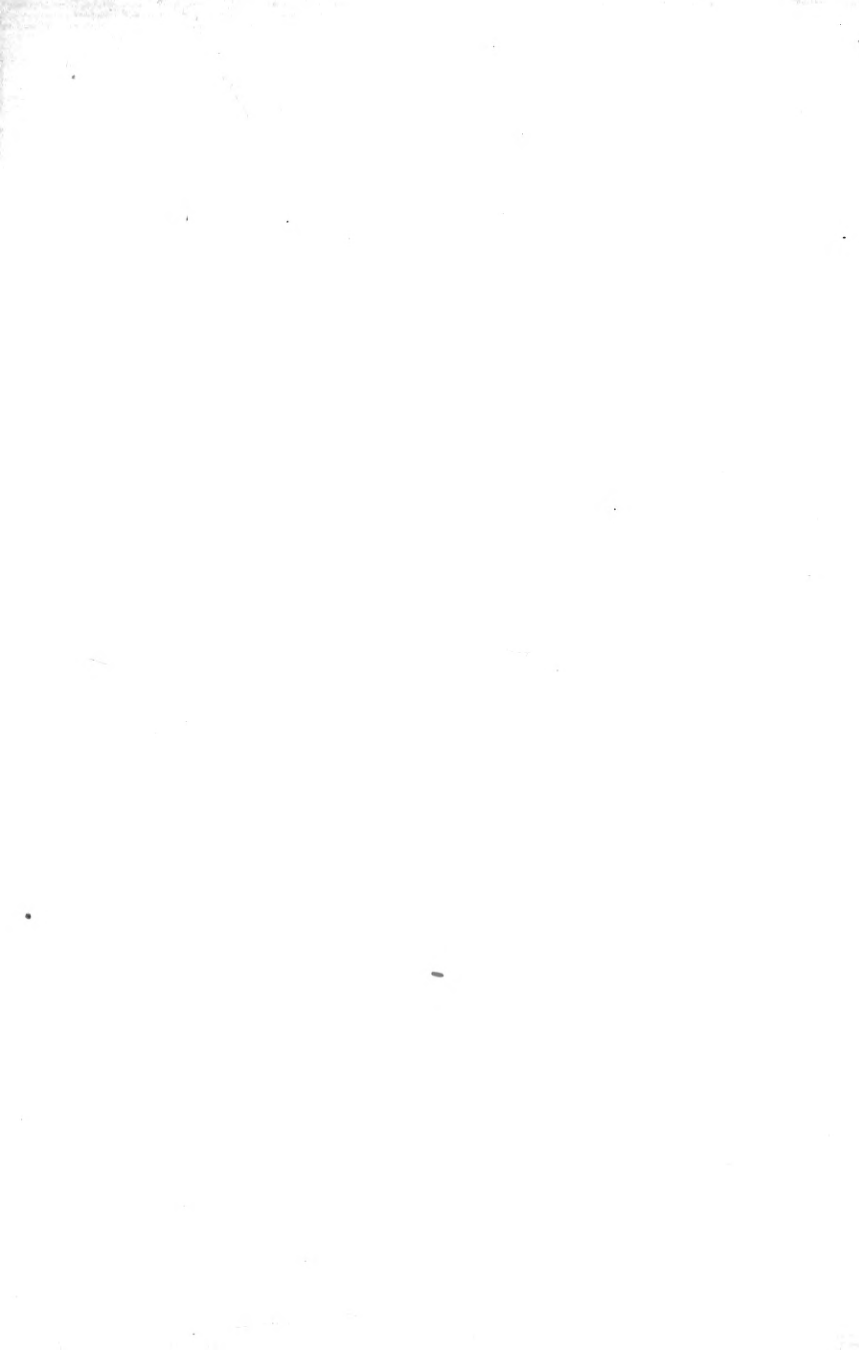
- FRANCES, FRANKIE — April 25th.
FRANCESKA, see above — December 3rd.
FRANCISCA, see above — March 9th.
FREDA — January 18th; September 22nd.
FREDERICKA — July 18th; September 20th; November 14th.
GABRIELA — March 18th.
GENEVIEVE — January 3rd; May 14th.
GERHARDA, GERHARDINE — May 2nd; September 11th.
GERMANA, GERMAINE — May 28th; July 31st.
GERALDINE, see GERHARDINE — April 5th; May 2nd.
GEORGIA, GEORGIANA — April 23rd.
GERTRUDE — January 29th; March 17th; August 23rd.
GILBERTA — February 4th; February 6th.
GILBRID — February 1st.
GIRIOEL, see CYRILLA — January 28th; July 9th.
GISELA — May 7th; October 29th.
GISMUNDE — May 20th.
GLADYS — June 12th.
GODIVA, GODINE, GODINETTE — May 25th.
GRACE — December 18th.
GREGORIA — February 13th; March 12th.
GUDA — June 28th; August 17th.
GUDILA, GUDRUN — January 9th; November 9th.
GUNDE, see KUNIGUNDE — February 11th.
HANNA, JOHANNA — September 1st.
HEDDA, HEDWIG — April 14th; August 8th; October 15th.
HENRIETTA — January 16th; March 10th.
HELEN, HELENA — February 8th; April 5th; August 18th.



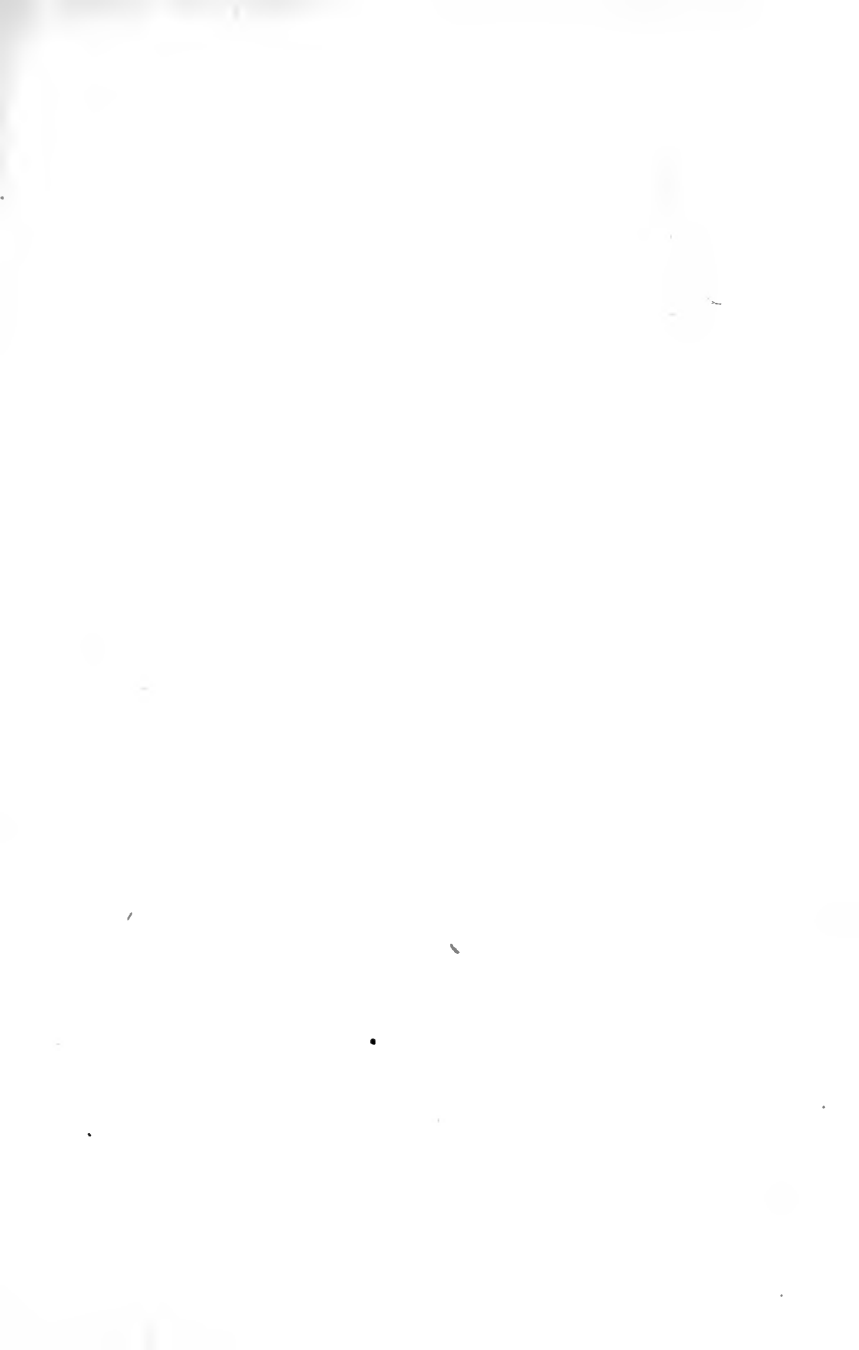
- HERMANA, HERMINE — April 7th; December 24th.
HESTER — September 4th.
HIDDI, see HILDEGART — September 1st.
HILDA, see HILDEGART — January 11th; September 1st.
HILDE, see HILDEGART — September 1st.
HILDEGART — September 3rd.
HILDI, see HILDEGART — September 1st.
HIPPOLITA — June 8th.
HONESTA — October 11th.
HONORATA — January 11th; February 8th.
HONOR — March 25th.
HONORIA — October 11th.
HONORINE — October 11th.
HORTENSIA — June 17th.
HULDA — April 10th.
HUMBERTA — December 16th.
IGNACIA — February 1st; July 31st.
IDA — January 15th; September 4th.
IMMA, see EMMA — September 21st; September 24th.
IRENE — August 26th; October 20th.
ISABELLA — January 4th.
ISIDORA — April 4th.
JACOBA, JACOBINA, JACOBINE — July 25th.
JACOVINA, see JACOBA — July 25th.
JASHA, see JACOBA — July 25th.
JASHENKA, see JACOBA — July 25th.
JAVOTTE, see WINIFRED — December 24th.
JESSIE, see JOHANNA — May 24th; December 15th.



- JESSICA, see JOHANNA — May 24th; December 15th.
JOHANNA — December 15th; May 24th.
JUDITH — October 7th.
JULIA — October 1st.
JULIANA — February 16th; April 10th.
JUSTINA — February 29th; June 15th.
KUNIGUNDE — February 11th.
LALA — January 22nd.
LAMBERTA, LAMBERTINE — January 21st; September 17th.
LAURA — August 10th.
LEA, LEAH — March 2nd; September 2nd.
LEONHARDINE, LEONTINE — November 6th.
LENA — September 23rd.
LEONARDA, LEONTINE — November 6th.
LEONARDINE, LEONTINE — November 6th.
LEONCE, LEONTIEN — January 13th; November 6th.
LEONCIE — November 6th.
LEONGARDT — November 6th.
LEONIE — November 6th.
LEONTIA — November 6th.
LEOPOLDINE — November 15th.
LINA — January 22nd.
LINET — January 22nd.
LONA — February 9th; July 23rd.
LORENTIA, LAURA — August 10th.
LORETTA — December 10th.
LOUISE — March 2nd; April 30th.
LUCY — January 7th; June 7th; December 13th.



- LUCRECE — June 7th.
LUCRETIA — June 7th.
LUDMILLA — September 15th.
LUDWIGA, see LOUISE — April 30th.
MACARIA — January 2nd.
MANUELITA, see EMANUELA — March 20th.
MARCELLA — January 16th; April 26th.
MARCELLINA — January 16th.
MARGARET, MARGUERITE — January 18th; June 10th.
MARIA, MARIE — February 2nd; April 8th; July 23rd.
MARIA MAGDALENA — March 1st; July 22nd.
MARINA — January 3rd.
MARTHA — January 19th; July 27th.
MARTINA — January 30th.
MATILDA — February 6th; March 14th.
MATINA — November 11th.
MATTEA — February 24th.
MATTHIA — September 21st.
MAUDE — February 6th.
MAURA — September 22nd.
MECHTILDA — May 31st.
MERCEDES — September 24th.
MICHELE — September 29th.
MILDRANE, see MILDRED — January 12th.
MILDRED — January 12th; July 13th
MILDREDA, see MILDRED — January 12th.
MILLA, see LUDMILLA — September 15th.
MINA — May 28th.



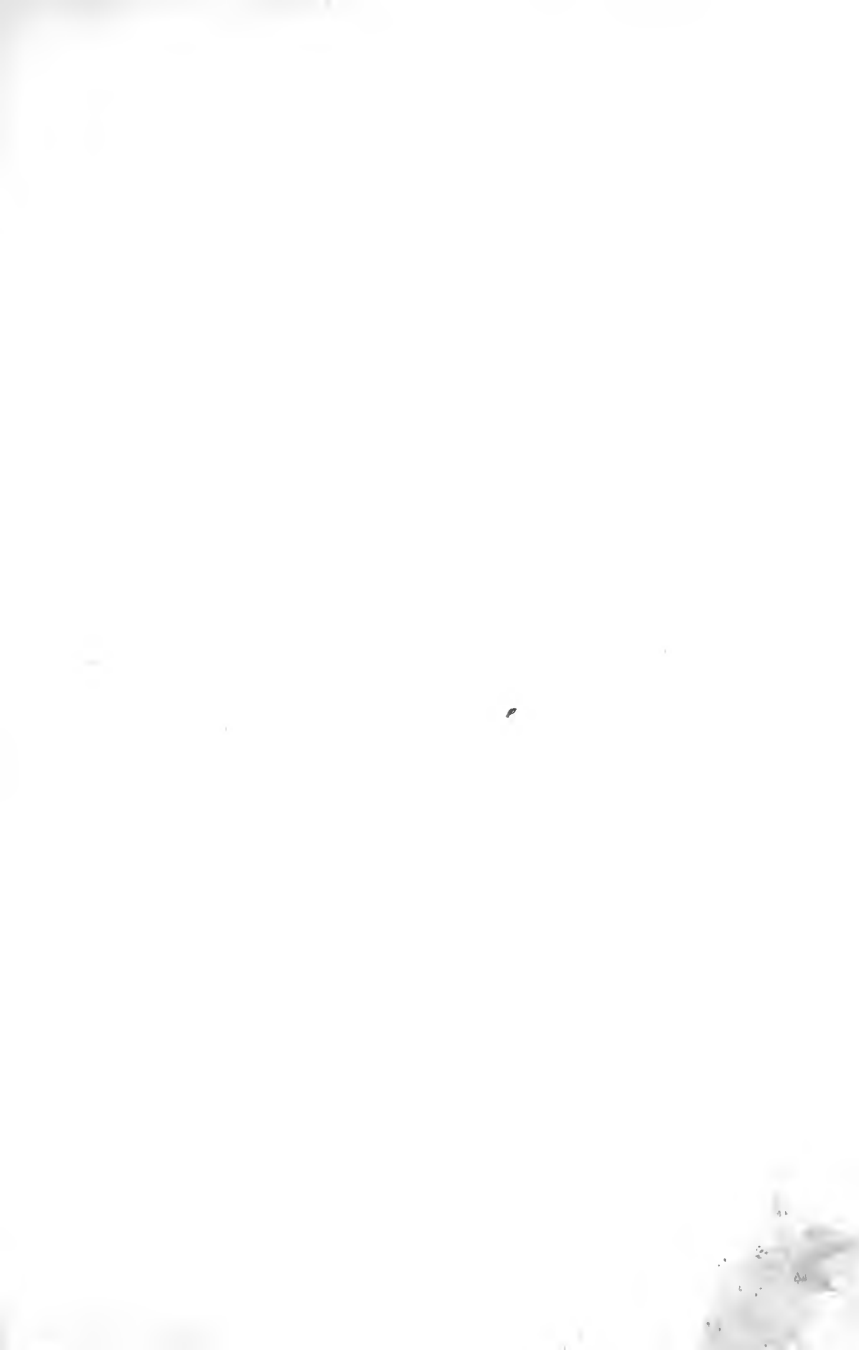
- MINNA — May 28th; December 24th.
MITRA — July 7th.
MITRIA, see DIMITRIA — July 7th.
MONA — March 8th.
MONCHA — July 6th.
MONICA — May 4th; July 1st.
MODESTA, MODESTY — June 15th; November 4th.
NATHALY — December 1st.
NORA, see HONORIA — January 11th; February 21st.
NORBERTA — June 6th.
NICOLA — March 22nd; September 10th.
NELLA, from THUSNELDA or THUSNELLA — January 16th.
NORTHILDA, see NORBERTA — June 6th.
NUNZIATA, see ASSUNTA — March 25th; May 1st.
OTHILIA, OTTILIA — February 17th; September 12th; December 12th.
OSWALDA — August 24th.
OSWY, see OSWALDA — August 24th.
PALMIRA, PALMYRA — Palm Sunday.
PASCOE — March 23rd.
PASQUA — March 23rd.
PAULA — February 8th; June 22nd.
PAULINE — January 26th.
PELAGIE — October 8th.
PENTECOSTE — May 11th.
PERETTE, see PETRONELLA — May 31st.
PERNEL, see PETRONELLA — May 31st.
PERPETUA — August 4th.



- PETRA — January 31st.
PETRINA, see PETRONELLA — May 31st.
PETRINE, see PETRENELLA — May 31st.
PETRONELLA — May 31st.
PHILEMONA — March 8th.
PHILIPPINA — March 31st; August 23rd.
PHILIPPA — May 1st; August 13th; August 23rd.
PIA — May 5th.
PRASSEDE, PRAXEDES — July 21st.
PRISCILLA — January 18th; September 1st.
PROSPERA — June 25th.
PRUDENCE, PRUDENTIA — March 9th; May 21st.
QUIRIE — March 30th.
QUIRINA — March 30th; June 4th.
RACHEL — June 20th; September 2nd.
RADA — January 23rd.
RAYMONDA — August 31st.
REBECCA — August 31st.
REGINA — June 20th; September 7th.
REINA — March 17th.
REINFRIDE — July 1st.
REINETTE — March 17th.
RENATA — February 10th.
RICHARDA — April 23rd.
RICHIE, see RICHARDA — April 23rd.
ROBERTA — April 29th; June 6th.
ROBINA — April 29th.
ROMANA, ROMAINE — February 28th.



- ROLANDA — May 13th.
ROSA — August 30th.
ROSA OF LIMA — August 30th.
ROSALIE, ROSALINE — September 4th.
ROSAMOND — January 15th.
ROSINA — March 11th; July 19th.
ROSWITHA — August 23rd.
RUTH — July 19th.
RUPERTA — March 27th.
SABINA — January 30th; March 31st; August 29th.
SABILLA — April 29th.
SALOME — February 8th.
SARAH — January 19th; May 16th.
SCHOLASTICA — February 9th; February 10th.
SELMA — November 3rd.
SELINA, see CELIA — April 7th.
SERAPHINE — October 12th.
SHEELAH, see CELIA — April 7th.
SIDONIA, see SIDONIE — September 19th.
SIDONIE — September 19th.
SIGRIDA — August 2nd.
SIGTRUD — December 3rd.
SIGFRIDA — February 15th.
SIGISMUNDA — May 2nd.
SIGELINDA — July 26th.
SILE, see CELIA — April 7th.
SIMONETTE — February 18th.
SOPHIA, SOPHIE — May 15th.



- STELLA — July 19th.
STEPHANY — December 26th.
STINE, ERNESTINE — March 13th.
SUE — February 19th; August 11th.
SUZANNE — February 19th; August 11th.
SYBILLA — April 9th.
SYLVIA — December 30th.
TANKA — October 10th.
TECLA — September 23rd.
THEKLA, THECLA — September 23rd.
THEODORA — February 2nd; April 1st; November 9th.
THEODOSIA — April 2nd.
THERESA — April 28th; October 15th.
THUSNELDA — January 16th.
TILDA, MATHILDA — January 7th.
TILLIE, MATHILDA — January 7th.
TINE, see ERNESTINE — March 13th.
TITA — January 4th; August 11th.
TOMASSINE — March 7th.
TONY — January 16th; May 10th.
TRINETTE — May 18th.
TRIXY — July 29th.
ULLA — October 22nd.
ULRICA — June 2nd.
ULRIKA — June 4th.
URSULA — October 21st.
VALPURGIS — May 1st.
VALENTINA, VALERIE — February 14th.



- VALERIE — January 31st; April 14th.
VALERIENNE, VALERIE — April 14th.
VAVA, see WINIFRED — December 24th.
VERONICA — January 13th; February 4th; September 2nd.
VERENA — September 1st.
VESTA — June 9th.
VICTORIA — December 23rd.
VINCENCIA, same as VICTORIA — January 22nd.
VIRGILIA, same as VIRGINIA — November 27th.
VIRGINIA — November 27th.
VITA — June 15th.
VITALE — June 15th.
VITALIANA — June 15th.
WALDBURGA — May 1st.
WILHELMINA — January 27; May 28th.
WINIFRED — November 3rd.



Addenda

Rare and Curious Names, Their Meaning and Origin

- ACIMA, Hebrew, means the Lord will judge.
ALTA is ancient German and means exalted.
AMENA is Latin and means the graceful one.
ANCA is Bohemian for Anna.
ARMANTINE is ancient German and means public.
ARTA is ancient Irish and means high.
AUD or AUDA is ancient German and means rich.
AUDREY is English and has the same meaning as Mildred.
AVA (AWA) is ancient German and means goodness.
AVE is Latin and means salute. It is sometimes used in connection with Maria.
AVELINE is Norman and means pleasant.
AVICE, AVICIA are English forms of the Danish name Hedda, meaning "War Refuge."
AVIS is Latin and means bird. It is also an English form of Avice and Avicia.
BECKY is identical with Rebecca.
BELINDA is English and means serpent.
BELLONA is English-Latin and means war-like.
BENOITE is French-Latin and means blessed.
BICE is Latin-Italian for Beatrix.
BLASE is Latin and means babblers.
CAIA is Latin and means rejoiced in.
CARA is Irish and means friend.
CHRISSIE is Scotch and is the same as Christine.
CORALIE is French and means coral.
COSIMA is Italian and means order.
CYPRIENNE is French and means a girl from Cyprus.
DAGMAR, or DAGMARA, is Danish and means the day's celebrity.
DARBY, Irish, means freeman. Used both for male and female.
DASCHA, or DESCHA, is Russian and means the gift of God.
DAVY is Hebrew and means beloved.
DERMOT, same as Darby.
DESSE, see Dascha.
DIDIERE is Latin-French and means beloved.
DORTCHEN is Dutch and means the same as Dorothy.

DUSA is Slavonic and means happy.

DUSCHA is Russian and means happy.

ELA is Norwegian and means holy.

EUCARIA is Greek and means happy-hand.

FANCHETTE is French and means free.

FANCHON is another French form of the above and Frances.

FENELLA is Scotch and means white bosoms.

FIAMETTA is Italian and means the fiery.

FULVIA is Latin and means yellow.

GANORE is Irish and means white wave.

GHITA is ancient German and means Pearl.

GISMONDA is ancient German and means conquering protection.

HAGGY is English and means good.

HEDWIG is the German form of Avice and Hedda.

HELGA is Norwegian and means holy.

HEPSY stands for Hephzibah (Hebrew), meaning thou art my delight.

HILARIA is English and means cheerful.

HOLLA is ancient German and means faithful.

ISA is ancient German and means iron.

ISOLDE, ISOLT (Irish), fair. In old German "fighter."

JACQUELINE is French and means supplanter.

JAMESINA is Hebrew and has the same meaning as Jacqueline.

JENNIFER is Irish and means white wave.

JULIA, according to German authorities, means youthful (page 108).

KOLINA is Swedish and means pure.

KORDULA is Irish and means jewel of the sea.

LANTY is Irish and identical with Laura.

LARA is Finnish and means famous.

LIDDA, LIDDY, German form of Adelaide.

LIVIA is Latin and means the envious.

LOIS is ancient German and means famous war. (Originally used as a male name only.)

LUNETTE is Irish and means shapely.

MAJA (Latin) means queen of May.

MALVINA is ancient Irish and means maid.

MAYA is Swiss dialect for Mary.

MELITE, or MELITA, is Latin and means bee.

MERCY is the English for Mercedes.

MERCEDE is French for Mercedes.

MIRA, or MYRA, is Latin and equivalent of Miranda.

MOBGANA is Irish for sea dweller.

NADALA means judgment.

NADINE is the French form of Nadezna and means hope.

NANDA is a German form of Anna.

NEDA is Bulgarian and means Sunday.

NEST is Welsh for Agnes.

NESSIE is Manx for Agnes.

NONA is Latin and means the ninth.

OLYMPIA is Greek and means the celestial.

ORTRUD is ancient German and means sword-protectress.

PAS is Polish. See Pasqua.

PEARL is English for Margareta.

POLLY is an English form of Mary.

POMONA is Greek and means goddess of fruits.

PSYCHE is Greek for soul.

SAVA is Russian and means rest.

SEBASTIANA is Greek and means venerable.

SONIA is Persian and means wisdom.

SULA, SULAMITH, is Hebrew and means the peaceful.

TABBY (English) means gazelle.

TADENA is ancient German and means the scolder.

TAFFY is Welsh and means beloved.

TERENTIA is Latin and means tender.

THALIA is Greek and means bloom.

THORA is Norwegian and means thunder.

THYRA is Norwegian and means belonging to Tyr, an ancient god.

TIBBIE is Scotch and means God's oath.

TIRZAH, incorrectly Thyrsa, is Hebrew, and means "pleasantness." (Mentioned in 4th book of Moses: "Numbers.")

TOLLA is Latin and means victor.

ULLA is Norwegian and means will.

UNA is Irish and means famine.

VANNI is Italian and means grace of God.

VERENA is ancient German-Latin and means true picture.

VESTA was one of the great Roman divinities, a virgin and goddess of the home.

VESTAN (Norwegian), sacred stone.

VIDA is Hungarian and means life.

WALLY is Swiss for Valerie.

YSOLT, English of Ysonde.

YSONDE is Irish and means spectacle.

ZARA is Arabian and means princess.

ZENAIDA is Russian and means daughter of Jupiter, or Zeus.

Henry W. Fischer's Secret Court Memoirs



Louise

**The Story of Louise
Crown Princess of Saxony**

*From her own Diary, lost on her flight to Switzerland.
One volume. Illustrated*

Library Edition, limited to 1000 Numbered Copies—Out of Print
**Identical Edition, Not Limited, \$4.50. Collectors' Art Edition
on Japan Paper \$15.00 Limited to 250 Autographed Copies**

Thrilling as any novel and crowded with episodes, incidents and anecdotes, assembled and arranged so skillfully that they do not reveal any of that disconnected and disjointed character too often the fault of memoirs and recollections, "The Diary of Princess Louise" would prove an alluring work even if it were not the personal history of one of the most interesting women of Europe.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

*Mr. Fischer reveals Louise as the frivolous, love hungry, intriguing and reckless adventuress, indiscreet in speech, fickle in affections.—Chicago Record Herald.
Very expensively made.—New York World.*

The book is one of the most daring attacks on royalty ever published. Louise is no purist and what she writes is scandalous, but she gives insight into the foolishness and near-imbecility of kings and princes with a freedom and vigor rarely met with. Sarcasm, cynicism and wickedness leer from every page.—Joseph M. Quentin, The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Scandalously interesting.—Dorothy Dix.

Send for Descriptive Circular & Press Notices

FISCHER'S FOREIGN LETTERS, PUBLISHERS
MEMOIRS AND OTHER BOOKS FOR CLEVER PEOPLE
BENSONHURST, NEW YORK

Henry W. Fischer's Secret Court Memoirs



Schloss Berlin.

Wilhelm
F.R.

Auguste Victoria

**Private Lives of Kaiser
William II and His Consort
and Secret History of the Court of Berlin**

**3 Imperial Volumes, beautifully illustrated, Buckram \$10.00;
3-4 levant, \$30.00; full levant, \$45.00 a set**

FISCHER LIKENED TO GIBBON, "THE LORD OF IRONY"

*Some of Fischer's stories are of Gibbonian raciness, yielding all sorts of illegitimate entertainment. * * * An entertaining, though eminently scandalous book.*
—London Speaker, the leading critical Journal of the World.

MOST RISQUÉ BOOK

*Never has a book created a madder ferment upon two continents than Henry W. Fischer's "Private Lives of William II and His Consort." It's great en verité. * * * It is the most risqué book ever written about living sovereigns. If in all the world there is a more deft or audacious chronicler than Henry W. Fischer, he has not made his bow to the American public.—Club Fellow, New York.*

Puts Arabian Nights to shame.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Send for Descriptive Circular & Press Notices

FISCHER'S FOREIGN LETTERS, PUBLISHERS

MEMOIRS AND OTHER BOOKS FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

BENSONHURST, NEW YORK







