## Quhat's in a Nayme?

Fountaindale Public Library District 13 May 2020 Presented by Maureen Brady

## I) Introduction.

- A) What is a name?
- B) Name origins.
  - 1) Surnames
    - (a) Occupation
    - (b) Personal description
    - (c) Location
    - (d) Patronymic
  - 2) Given Names / Forenames
    - (a) Scripture
    - (b) Famous person
    - (c) Family
      - i. 1<sup>st</sup> son paternal grandfather
      - ii. 2<sup>nd</sup> son maternal grandfather
      - iii. 3<sup>rd</sup> son father
      - iv. 1<sup>st</sup> daughter maternal grandmother
      - v. 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter paternal grandmother
      - vi. 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter mother
      - vii. Additional children aunts, uncles
    - (d) Special association
    - (e) Trends
- C) Why we can't find "our" names.
  - 1) Who is creating the record?
    - (a) Native speaker or not.
    - (b) Record not in English.
    - (c) Using "shorthand".
    - (d) "Lazy" recorder.
  - 2) Historical and cultural variations.
    - (a) Historical spelling preferences.
    - (b) Silent letters.
    - (c) "DIT" names (France & Quebec).
    - (d) "TO" / "T" names (Scotland).
  - 3) Spelling wasn't important.

- 4) Indexer interpretation.
- 5) Personal name changes.
- 6) Nicknames.
- 7) Recorder writes "what he hears".
- 8) Outright mistakes.
- **II)** Research strategies.
  - A) <u>Don't make assumptions</u>.
  - B) Develop your own knowledge base.
    - 1) Become familiar with the "local" language sounds and letters.
    - 2) Become familiar with the family's cultural naming traditions.
    - 3) Develop a name variants list.
      - (a) Include both given and surnames
      - (b) Don't forget the source.
    - 4) Learn the handwriting characteristics of the scribe.
  - C) Tips for finding those elusive names.
    - 1) Use wild cards.
    - 2) Be creative with your searches "Think outside the box".
    - 3) Say the name out loud and then spell "what you hear".
    - 4) Names that begin with a vowel may have a silent "H" added to the front.
    - 5) Vowels can be, and very often are, interchangeable.
    - 6) Double (or single) "L", "M", "N", "R" and "T", if in the middle of the name.
    - 7) Add or remove an ending "S", "T" or "C".
    - 8) Add or remove suffixes.
- III) Resources
  - A) Behind the Name (behindthename.com)
  - B) Cyndi's List
    - 1) Handwriting and Script (cyndislist.com/handwriting/)
    - 2) Languages and Translations (cyndislist.com/languages/)
  - C) Family Search Wiki (familysearch.org/wiki/en/Main\_Page)
    - 1) Cultural naming patterns (search <u>Country name</u>)
    - 2) Spelling Substitution Tables (search <u>Spelling Substitution Tables</u>)