What's in a Name? Cracking Kentucky Kinfolk Clues through Naming Patterns

A Guide to Family Names, Dialects, Inbreeding, and Cultural Influences in Genealogical Research

🗓️ I. Introduction (BOTH)

- Gina Runyon Rucker and Melanie Smith Chenot

- The content we discuss is not meant to be offensive to any person or group. These are real scenarios from research families we have researched for various reasons.

- Names are important part of our Country and State's identities.

- We will discuss the importance of names in genealogical research and how patterns, culture and dialects shape naming and research over generations

- Towns and Cities often named after early settlors and prominent citizens. However, think about Smith Creek, Robinson Fork,

  - These are all real places in Kentucky named after people in our families.

🏛️ II. Religious Naming Conventions in Kentucky (1600s–1800s) (GINA)

A. Biblical & Virtue Names

- Popular biblical names: *Abraham, Isaac, Mary, Ruth*
- Virtue names: *Patience, Mercy, Temperance, Charity*
- Revivalism of the 1800s reinforced both trends

B. Denominational Naming Practices

- **Presbyterian**: Honored elders, reused deceased children's names
  - Largest denomination in KY denomination in 1790s
- **Baptist**: Strong biblical names with family traditions
  - Dominant denomination in KY by late 1800s
- **Methodist**: Family and emotionally driven names
- **Catholic**: Saints' names following by Generational
  - **Mary** often used in multiple female children of same family
  - Children often named after saint whose feast day closest to birth
  - Repetitive naming due to small saint pool
  - Established in KY by 1790s
- **Episcopal**: Anglican naming norms
  - Lexington KY first church founded in 18th century
- **Quaker**: Virtue and spiritual names like *Obedience, Remembrance*
  - Surnames: *Trueblood, Farlow, Winslow, Osborn*
- **Amish/Mennonite**:
  - Germanic/Dutch/Swiss
  - Repetitive Biblical names. Used exceedingly small pool of Biblical names:
    - Females: Rebecca, Ann, Esther, Sarah, Emma, Barbara, Martha, Katie, Lovina
    - Males: Samuel, Eli, Jacob, David, Abram, John, Noah, Amos, Ruby, and Christ (pronounced Chris with a "T")
    - Surnames: Yoder, Stoltzfus, Miller, Troyer, Bontrager, Weaver, Beiler, Zook, Herschberger, Albrecht, Hochstetler, Schmucker, Graber, Fisher
  - Use of father's name for family ID: "Jacob's Anna"
  - The church maintains excellent records
- **Shakers**: Titles like "Brother" or "Sister"; minimal records pre-1850; 1850 forward censuses documented clergy/trustees (e.g., *Bishop, Bates*)
  - Used Titles "Brother"/"Sister"/"World's People"
  - Avoided written names, used initials
  - Pre-1850: Only trustees named in records
  - Post-1850: Individual names listed
  - Documented names of trustees and clergy: Bishop, Bates, Wright
  - Major villages: **Pleasant Hill**, **South Union**

Fun Fact: Pleasant Hill is open to the public for tours**. https://shakervillageky.org/**

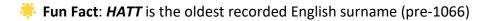# 🌍 III. Cultural Naming Traditions in Early Kentucky (MEL)

A. German Influence
- 20% of US population by 1850
- Settled via Pennsylvania and the Ohio River (Northern, KY and Cincinnati, OH)
- Amish sometimes referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch" were generally German
- Frequent use of **Biblical/saint names** (e.g., Johann, Maria)
- Two-name structure: first name honored a saint, second was "call name"
- Common surnames: **Schmidt, Müller, Bauer, Schneider**
- Strong Lutheran/Reformed recordkeeping

B. Irish & Welsh
- Influx in 1790s - Ulster Scotts/Scots-Irish Protestants – Escaping prosecution
- 2nd Influx mid-1800s – Irish Catholics due to Potato Famine
- Generational pattern: 1st son → paternal grandfather...
- Given names: *Patrick, Seamus, Mary, Bridget*
- Surnames with Often had Prefixes: *O', Mc, Mac.* Some families dropped these prefixes
- Mac and Mc = son of / O' = descendent of

C. English/British

🌼 **Fun Fact**: *HATT* is the oldest recorded English surname (pre-1066)

- Norman Conquest of England in 1066 significant shift in English naming.
- Normans introduced surnames – Duke of Normandy, French language
- Patronymic/Inheriting Father's Surname (Fr's name + "son") Jack**son**, John**son**, Thom**son,** William**son**
- Derived from Occupation

Baker, Taylor/Tailor, Butcher, Fisher, Knight, Miller, Miner	
Wright – Worker or Maker	Baxter (Female Baker)
Wheel/Wheeler – Wheelright	Inman (Inn Keeper)
Smith/Smyth (Metal Worker)	Hatmaker, Shoemaker
Brewster (Female Brewer)	

- Less Frequently places of origin - London, Green, Wood, Brook, Hill
- Occasionally royalty, local gentry, nobility
- Most popular first names in 1800's
  - Male - William, John, Thomas, George, James, Henry, Charles, Joseph, Robert
  - Female - Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Jane, Emma Eliza, Catherine, Margarat
- 1900 Kentucky Census documented 3,256 listed England as their country of origin

D. Scottish
- Strong clan identity: *MacDonald, Campbell, Blair*
- Strong clan ties (e.g., **MacDonald, Fraser, Campbell**)
- In 1790 comprised approx. ¼ of the Kentucky Population
- Followed same generational pattern as Scots-Irish
- Generational naming + Gaelic names: **Angus, Malcolm, Elspeth, Agnes, Jean**

- Common Surnames: Doherty (Gaelic for O Dochartaigh), Hamilton (Norman), Kennedy (Grandson of Cinneide), Wilson (son of Will), Wallace, Blair, Anderson, Acheson, Kerr, Ferguson, Stewart, Greer, Murphy, Baird, Blair, Brown, Johnston, Doyle, Gallagher, Lynch

E. French
- ~¼ of KY population by 1790
- Huguenots – French Protestants who faced severe persecution in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Catholic Church in Europe and the French monarchy
- Migrated to the Colonies establishing communities in New York, South Carolina, and Virginia
- Naming Traits:
    - **Double-barreled saint names** (e.g., Jean-Baptiste, Marie-Louise)
    - **Girls:** Marie + second name
    - **Boys:** Joseph/Jean + second name
    - Surnames: **de la Croix, DuPont, Thibodeaux, Boudreaux, Martiau**

F. Dutch, Scandinavian, Swiss
- Patronymic system:
    - *–sen / –son* (e.g., Johansen = son of Johan)
    - *–datter / –dotter* (e.g., Eriksdatter = daughter of Erik)
- Declined by mid-1800s in U.S.
- Frontier communities via Pennsylvania/Great Lakes
- Melanie's family are Livingood's. Her 3rd ggrandfather was an Amish Minister in Lancaster, PA

🧱 IV. African American Naming Traditions in Genealogy (GINA)

Understanding the evolution of naming practices among African Americans—especially before and after Emancipation—is key to tracing lineage, identity, and resilience.

✨ **Fun Fact**: *John Punch* was the first documented African enslaved in colonial America 1600's

🔗 **Before Emancipation (Pre-1865)**

- **Given Names** were typically assigned by enslavers:
    - 🕊️ *Biblical*: *Dinah, Elijah, Moses*
    - 🏛️ **Symbolic Dominance**:
        - *Scipio* – Referencing *Scipio Africanus*, Roman general who conquered Africa. Used to reinforce subjugation by invoking conquest imagery.
    - 🔗 *Diminutives*: *Tom, Bess, Dolly*—often used without dignity
- **Surnames**:
    - Ancestral African surnames were erased or omitted
    - Naming traditions were mostly preserved through **oral history**
    - Taken from enslaving families (*Smith, Johnson, Davis*)
- 📉 **Genealogical Barrier**:
    - Enslaved persons were often unnamed in records, listed only by age or value in inventories

🌅 **After Emancipation (Post-1865)**
Newly freed families chose names that honored freedom, leadership, or hope:

- **Freedom & Autonomy**:
    🌞 *Freeman, Liberty, Justice*
- **Honoring Influential US Figures**:
    🇺🇸 *Lincoln, Grant, Douglass, Booker, Harriet*
- **Aspirational Names**:
    👑 *Queen, King, America, Victory, Hope*
- **Faith-Based Roots**:
    ⛪ Continued use of names like *Isaiah, Mary, Ruth*
- **Double Names** (esp. in the South):
    🍀 *John Henry, Willie Mae*

📋 **Popular Names Post-Emancipation**

👶 Given Names	👫 Surnames
Elijah, Sarah	Johnson, Brown
Frederick, Harriet	Williams, Davis
Booker, Mary	Freeman, Taylor
Isaiah, Lincoln	Carter, Washington
Ruth, Josiah	Walker, Jefferson, Smith

📚 **Key Genealogy Sources for African American Records**

- 🏛 **Freedmen's Bureau Records (African Americans but also poor people)**
  Recorded contracts, marriages, schooling, name changes, godparents and family relationships
  archives.gov/freedmens-bureau
- ✝️ **African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church**
  Baptisms, marriages, and burial records
- 🎖 **US Colored Troops (USCT)** service and pension records
- 💵 **Freedman's Bank Records**
  Contain valuable personal and family data
- 📖 **Oral Histories & Church Logs**
  Passed-down names and kinship clues
- **Wills and Probate** of enslavers

🪶 V. Native American Naming Practices in Kentucky Genealogy (MEL)

Native American naming customs were rich in meaning, deeply connected to nature, community identity, and life experiences. However, due to colonization and cultural suppression, tracing these names can be complex in genealogical research.

🌿 1. Tribes in Kentucky

Historically, several Indigenous tribes either lived in or traversed the region now known as Kentucky prior to 1900. These tribes played significant roles in the cultural, economic, and political landscape of the area:

- **Shawnee** – The dominant tribe in much of central Kentucky. The Shawnee maintained seasonal camps and were actively involved in hunting, trade, and resistance against colonial encroachment.
- **Cherokee** – Primarily in the southeastern regions of Kentucky, particularly around the Cumberland Plateau. While much of their core territory was in present-day Tennessee and the Carolinas, the Cherokee hunted and occasionally settled in Kentucky's mountains.
- **Mingo** – A group of Iroquoian-speaking people, often considered a subgroup of the Seneca or other Iroquois. The Mingo moved into Kentucky primarily from the north and east, typically along the Ohio River.

Additional tribes who had influence or presence in Kentucky include:

- **Chickasaw** – Based to the southwest in present-day Mississippi and western Tennessee, the Chickasaw claimed territory in western Kentucky and regularly traversed the area for hunting and warfare.
- **Delaware (Lenape)** – Though originally from the mid-Atlantic, the Delaware were displaced westward, and some groups traveled through Kentucky in the 18th century, often aligning with the Shawnee.
- **Miami** – Centered in present-day Indiana and western Ohio, the Miami people occasionally hunted and traded in northern Kentucky territories.
- **Wyandot (Huron)** – This Iroquoian-speaking tribe, located primarily in Ohio, entered northern Kentucky for hunting and trade, particularly along the Ohio River.
- **Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee)** – Although their homeland was in present-day New York, members of the Iroquois Confederacy claimed Kentucky as part of their extended hunting grounds and wielded considerable influence over the region through diplomacy and warfare.

Kentucky was often referred to by Indigenous groups as a "hunting ground" or "dark and bloody ground," not due to permanent settlements, but because of frequent conflicts among tribes and later with European-American settlers over its fertile lands and abundant game.

🌼 2. Symbolic & Descriptive Naming

Traditional names often described traits, visions, or events:

- **Examples**: *Running Deer, Little Hawk, Morning Star, Strong Wind*
- Names might change over time to reflect achievements or life transitions

🔄 3. Dual Naming Identities

- Individuals frequently held **two names**:
    1. **Tribal name**, used within their community

2. **Christian/Anglicized name**, adopted or imposed for government, legal, missionary records

Ex. Someone known as *White Feather* in their tribe may appear in records as *Sarah Little Turtle or Sarah Little*

📉 4. Post-Contact Anglicization

After European settlement:

- Native names were often suppressed through **mission schools** and **boarding schools**
- Children were renamed with Christian or Anglo names, disconnecting generations from their ancestral identities

🧩 5. Genealogical Challenges

- **Tribal names are often absent** from U.S. censuses or civil records
- **Surnames** may not reflect lineage in the Western sense
- Documentation inconsistent due to mobility, distrust of officials, and systemic erasure

📚 6. Resources for Tracing Native Ancestry

To find Indigenous ancestors, consider:
- **Treaty Rolls**: Most notably the **Dawes Roll** (Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole)
- **Guion Miller Roll**, **Eastern Cherokee Applications**
- **Census records** (not always reliable for tribal affiliation)
- **Oral traditions**: Stories passed down can guide research
- **Church/missionary registers** or **Indian agency documents**

🗺️ 7. Names Derived from Tribes or Leaders

These names were adopted by both Native and settler populations:

- **Logan** – from *Chief Logan*, a famed Shawnee leader
- **Tecumseh** – a revered Shawnee warrior and visionary
- **Sequoyah** – the Cherokee creator of the syllabary (writing system)

These names may appear as **first or middle names** in Kentucky families, particularly in the 1800s and early 1900s, sometimes as a sign of admiration or ancestral ties.

8. Additional names:

<u>Male Names</u>: Chayton/Chaten, Cochise/Chise/Coche, Doahas/Taohausen, Goyathlay, Hiawatha/Aiionwatha, Holata/Halata, Kele/Kelay/Kelle, Keokuk/Kiocuk, Luta/Lootah, Mato/Matto, Nashoba/Noshoba, Onacona/Okoonaka, Powhatan/Pohatten, Seattle/Si Ahl, Tahoma/Tacomah/Takoma, Yuma/Uma/Yuma (interesting also used in Japanese)

<u>Female names</u>: Paloma/Poloma/Loma, Tallullah/Taloulah, Odina/Odyna/Odeenah, Nokomis/Nacomis/Nakomis, Oneida/Onida, Kiona/Kiana/Kyonna, Hialeah/Hyaleah, Tyee/Taye, Mona/Moana, Dakota, Kai, Winona/Wynonah,

Chenoa/Noa, Halona, Shawn, Koko/Coco, Cheyann/Chayanne, Lulu/Lula/LouLou, Nita/Neatah, Hytah, Apori, Mika/Mikka/Micah, Tala/Talla/Tahlal/Talan, Elan/Elon, Malia/Maleah/Lia/Lea, Zuni

✳️ 9. Regional Word Names & Place-Based Surnames

Many places in Kentucky are derived from Native:

- **Kentucky**: Possibly Iroquoian *Ken-tah-ten* ("land of tomorrow") or Shawnee *Kentake* ("meadowland")
- **Cumberland**: River and Gap region, sometimes used as a name
- **Tate**: Meaning "stone" or "wind" in various Native dialects; used as a surname or middle name
- **Yazoo**: A tribe and river name occasionally found in surnames or poetic references
- **Ohio** River: The word **"Ohio"** comes from the **Iroquoian** language—likely from the **Seneca** word *"Ohi: yo'"* meaning **"good river"** or **"great river."**

📜 VI. Naming Patterns in Early America and Kentucky, particularly (MEL)

A. Naming After Relatives:

1. 1st son → paternal grandfather
2. 2nd son → maternal grandfather
3. 3rd son → father
4. Later sons → uncles, older brothers, godfathers

1. 1st daughter → maternal grandmother
2. 2nd daughter → paternal grandmother
3. 3rd daughter → Mother or Mother's Grandmother
4. 4th daughter → Mother's Aunts or Sisters

B. Family-Based Patterns:

- Reuse of *John, William, Mary, Elizabeth*
- Deceased siblings' names are often reused within same sibling set
- These patterns aid in genealogical triangulation.

C. Middle Names:

- Rare pre-1800 - grew post-Revolution
- Reasons and Influences
  - Distinguish identity
  - Signal social markers
  - Improve record-keeping
  - Reflect inheritance ties
  - Honorifics middle names honor mother's maiden name
  - Military and Political trends

1. **Some Kentucky families did not use middle names into the late 1800s and early 1900s:**
   - Many Appalachian and rural Kentucky families were **deeply rooted in tradition** and passed down simple naming customs.
   - They saw no need to adopt what felt like an **"outsider" or urban practice** of middle names.
   - Naming often followed **family-based patterns** (e.g., naming children after parents or grandparents), which kept naming consistent and recognizable without need for a middle name.
   - Honor was shown by **repeating exact first names**, not creating variations.
   - In isolated communities, there was **less need for unique identifiers** like middle names. Everyone knew each other personally.

2. **Gradual Cultural Shift in Kentucky**
   - While middle names gained popularity nationally by the late 19th century, Kentucky's **cultural conservatism and geographical isolation** meant the change came slowly.
   - Even when middle names were adopted, some continued to go by **just their first and last names** in daily life and on headstones.

D. Double Names & Nicknames

- o Nicknames are quite common, especially in Kentucky eg. Mary Ann, Ella Mae, John David
- o Watch for double names evolving into initials

👤 **Prominent U.S. Figures as Namesakes**

- **Male:** *George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland*
- **Female:** *Martha Washington, Dolley Madison, Mary Todd Lincoln, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton*

🌍 **Specific to Females Ancestors**

Place-Based Female First Names (1800s–1900s)

Location based names grew in popularity: Georgia, America, Alabama, Missouri, Nevada

A. Married and Widowed Women in Records

- Could appear as "Mrs. John Smith" or "Sarah, wife of..."
- Widows may be listed with husband's surname or maiden name

B. Consort Of or Relic Of References
- Consort of is when wife dies BEFORE husband
- Relic of is when wife dies AFTER husband (NEVER CAME ACROSS THIS)
- Will sometimes see on tombstones of the 1700's to early 1800's

C. Tracing Female Lines

- Watch for maternal surnames of middle names of children
- Watch for cousin patterns
- Watch for double names evolving into initials
- Resources include Church Records, Marriage documents, Pension Applications

Document women by their birth (maiden) surname – NOT their married name:
🔍 Accuracy and Consistency in Records
- **Legal and official records** (birth, baptism, census, probate, land) nearly always use a woman's maiden name, especially before marriage.
- **Married names change** with each union; a maiden name is a constant across her life.
- A woman's **maiden name links her to her family of origin**, critical for tracing ancestors and connecting branches.
- Using married names obscures parentage and can create confusion in multi-generational trees.
- Most genealogy software/databases **index women by maiden names** to facilitate record searches and DNA matching.

🔍 **Documentation of Nicknames in your Research.**

- Documenting Approaches for Nicknames
- Research with typical given name

1. *Ancestry.com suggests several approaches for entering nicknames:*
   - The standard practice is to include the nickname within quotation marks following the first name, like this: "John "Jon" Smith"
   - This is problematic for a few reasons:
     (1) Often multiple nicknames and/or spellings
     (2) Could interfere with search engine algorithms, making data pull incorrectly

2. Create a custom fact with the label "Nickname" and enter the nickname in the description
3. Add the nickname as an alternate name, which allows you to keep the preferred name as the primary one and the nickname as an alternate name (Ancestry.com)

Consistency is key! Use the same approach throughout research.

🎙️ XII. Appalachian English (AE) & Its Genealogical Impact (GINA)

Appalachian English (AE) (also known as *mountain talk*) influences how names are spoken, spelled, and preserved in historical records. These dialectal features are essential to understand for accurate Appalachian genealogical research.

Using AI is new and could be helpful; HOWEVER, it may have difficulty with unique "mountain talk"

1. Pronunciation Influences on Names

- **Final Unstressed Vowels**
  - Names like *Martha* or *Sarah* may be pronounced with a softened or schwa-like ending (e.g., *Marthy*, *Sairy*).
- **Vowel Shifts**
  - AE alters vowel sounds: *Bailey → Bayley*, *Bowling → Bowlin*.
  - Names ending in *"a"* may shift to an *"e"* sound (e.g., *Elva → Elvie*).
  - **Names ending in "-a"** often had the final vowel sound **dropped or altered** in 1800s Appalachian speech.

Similar trend in place names: *Appalachia* often pronounced "Appa-latch-uh" or even "App-latch"

2. Spelling Variations

- **Phonetic Spellings**
  - Names written as heard, leading to multiple recorded variants.
- **Alternative Spellings**
  - May reflect regional, familial, or phonetic preferences—not errors.

🗣️ Appalachian/Kentucky Dialect Variations in Names & Speech

Standard Name / Word	Appalachian Variant	Type
Gaza	Gazzy	Nickname / Phonetic Shift
Eliza	Liza / Elizer	Epenthesis / Simplification
Anna	Anner	Epenthesis
Clara	Clarer	Epenthesis
Nora	Nor	Final vowel dropped
Ida	Idy / Ider	Epenthesis / Vowel Shift
Martha	Marth	Final vowel dropped
Sarah	Sar / Sary	Vowel change / Regional form
America	'Merica	Dropped syllable

3. **Epenthesis (Added Sounds)**

   o   Often involves inserting an **"r" sound** or a **vowel** to ease pronunciation.
   o   Reflect older or preserved pronunciations from Scots-Irish or Elizabethan English

   CHART SHOWING EPENTHESIS SAMPLES ON POWERPOINT

🗣️ **Speech Variations in Daily Use**

Standard Word	Appalachian Version	Notes
Helped	Holp	Archaic past tense (biblical roots)
Wash	Warsh	Epenthesis with "r"
Window	Winder	Epenthesis
Across	Acrost	Added "t"
Oil	Earl	Vowel distortion
Tomorrow	Tamar	Syllable reduction
Children	Chillern	Vowel shift / consonant blend
Wasn't	Weren't (for singular)	Nonstandard grammatical form

Handwriting Samples and Alphabet   (GINA)

Double SS/f

The "Long S" in Older English

18th and early 19th centuries, documents frequently use a long (or medial) S, which looks like an "f" without the right crossbar

When two s characters appear together (e.g. "ss") in the middle of a word, they were often written as ff, which visually mimics ff.

The long S was not used at the end of words — those used the modern round "s."

🔍 **Why It Matters**
The confusion between "fs" and "ff" has led to transcription errors in genealogy. Names can be misread by modern readers unfamiliar with the typographic conventions of the time.

🔳 XIII. Kentucky Family Naming Examples (GINA)

🔁 *Blackburn Legacy of Names*
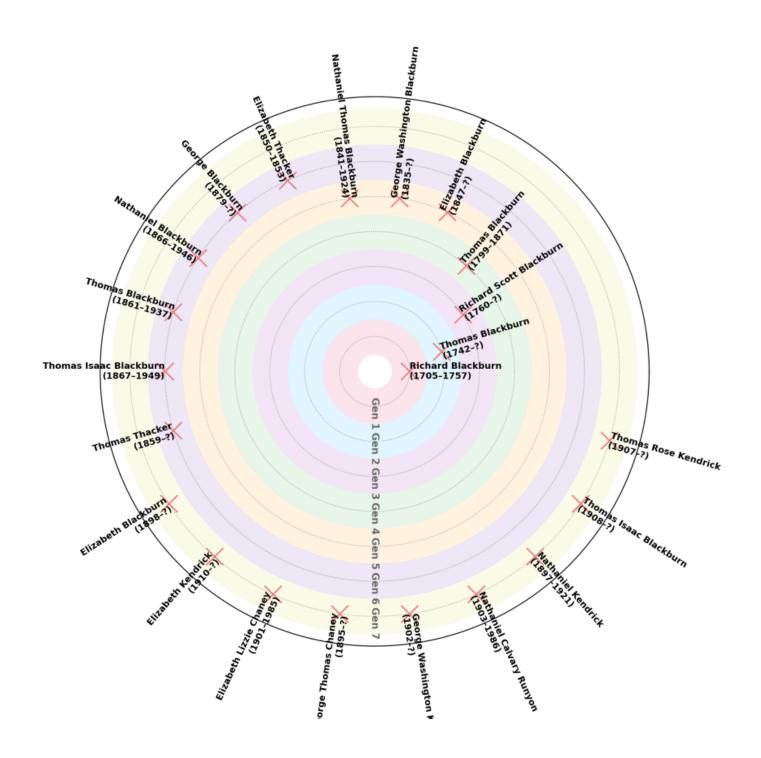## **7 Generations · 97 Descendants · 58 Names Repeated**

Description:
Explore the enduring tradition of name repetition in the Blackburn family across seven generations. This chart highlights 97 descendants and reveals how 58 unique names were passed down, reflecting deep roots, familial honor, and cultural continuity.

Name	Detail	Gen
Bessie	Bessie A Slone b: abt 1914 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	7
Connie	Connie Blackburn b: 8 May 1900 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in Pike	7
Connie	Connie Blackburn b: 8 May 1900 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in Pike	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Thacker b: 1850 in Pike, Illinois, USA. d: 18 March 1853 in Pike, Kentucky,	6
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Blackburn b: 29 May 1898 in Fishtrap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 1 Feb	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Kendrick b: 14 Feb 1910. d: Deceased.	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Lizzie Chaney b: 17 Jan 1901 in Pike Co., KY. d: 24 July 1985 in Pikeville, Pike,	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Blackburn b: 1847 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
George	George W Thacker b: 1841 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
George	George D Blackburn b: 24 Oct 1902 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in	7
George	George Washington Blackburn b: 5 April 1835 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. m: 24 Jun 1858 in	5
George	George D Blackburn b: 24 Oct 1902 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in	7
George	George Blackburn b: 1879 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	6
George	George Washington Kendrick b: 21 Feb 1902 in , Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 19 Nov	7
George	George Thomas Chaney b: 22 Feb 1895 in Forkes, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 4	7
James	James Madison Blackburn b: 5 Oct 1863 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 28 Sep 1956	6
James	James F Chaney b: Apr 1899. d: Deceased.	7
James	James Jefferson Kendrick b: 18 May 1913. d: Deceased.	7
Jane	Jane B	2
Jane	Jane Charlotte Blackburn b: Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	4
John	John Blackburn b: 1833 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
John	John Evans Kendrick b: 1 Aug 1904 in Upper Chloe Creek, Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 13	7
John	John Henry Slone b: 14 Sep 1876 in Fishtrap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. m: 1894. d: 30	6
John	John Blackburn b: Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	2
Maggie	Maggie Jane Peters b: 29 Jul 1902 in Pike Co., Kentucky, USA. d: 5 September 1977 in	7
Maggie	Maggie P Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1875 in Fishtrap,Pike,Kentucky,USA. d: 14 mar 1966 in	6
Mary	Mary Polly Cassidy b: 2 Jul 1847 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 7 Mar 1917 in Pike, Kentucky,	6
Mary	Mary Blackburn b: 1834 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
Mary	Mary Elizabeth Blackburn b: 1774 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Mary	Mary Blackburn b: Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	2
Nancy	Nancy J Thacker b: 1865 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Nancy	Nancy Blackburn b: 1900 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	7
Nancy	Nancy Jane Blackburn b: 8 Oct 1861 in Pike Co., KY. d: 9 Jun 1958 in Millard, Pike Co.,	6
Nancy	Nancy Runyon b: 6 Aug 1911 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 10 May 1968 in Johnson,	7
Nancy	Nancy Blackburn b: 1842 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Blackburn b: 27 Jan 1866 in Fishtrap Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 15 Feb 1946 in	6
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Thomas Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1841 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 13 Jan 1924 in	5
Nathaniel	Nathaniel C Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1901 in Fishtrap, Pike Co., KY. d: 14 Jan 1920 in	7
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Kendrick b: 20 Jan 1897 in Pike Co. KY. d: 24 Apr 1921 in Upper Chloe, Pike	7
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Calvary Runyon b: 11 Aug 1903 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 23 Feb 1986 in	7
Orpha	Orpha Kendrick b: 31 Aug 1894 in , Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 30 Mar 1966; age: 71.	7
Orpha	Orpha Eunice Runyon b: 12 March 1914 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 13 Dec 1996 in	7
Polly	Polly Blackburn b: 1895. d: 1977; age: 82.	7
Polly	Polly Ann Blackburn b: 3 Mar 1874. d: 18 Feb 1954; age: 79.	6
Richard	Richard Blackburn b: 1705 in Ripon, Harrogate Borough, North Yorkshire, England. d: 15 Jul 1757 in Rippon	1
Richard	Richard Scott Blackburn b: 1760 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Sarah	Sarah Thacker b: 1847 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Sarah	Sarah Belle Blackburn b: 03 Nov 1869 in Pike Co., KY. d: 25 Jul 1964 in Pike Co.,	6
Sarah	Sarah Blackburn b: 1769 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 15 Jan 1742 in Rippon lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William, Virginia, USA. d: 27	2
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 26 Dec 1799 in Virginia,USA. d: 1871 in Pike County, Kentucky,	4
Thomas	Thomas Thacker b: Feb 1859 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 27 Sep 1861 in Fish Trap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 1 Sep 1937	6
Thomas	Thomas Isaac Blackburn b: 13 Nov 1867 in Pike Co., KY. d: 18 Nov 1949 in Fishtrap, Pike	6
Thomas	Thomas Isaac Blackburn b: 1908 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	7
Thomas	Thomas Rose Kendrick b: 14 Apr 1907 in Upper Chloe Creek, Pike, Kentucky,	7
Thomas	Thomas J Collins b: 28 July 1907 in Kentucky. d: 29 May 1979 in Pike County,	7

Nathaniel Thomas Blackburn
(1841-1924)

George Washington Blackburn

Elizabeth Thacker
(1850-1853)

George Blackburn
(1879-?)

George Washington Blackburn
(1835-?)

Nathaniel Blackburn
(1866-1946)

Elizabeth Blackburn
(1847-?)

Thomas Blackburn
(1861-1937)

Thomas Blackburn
(1799-1871)

Thomas Isaac Blackburn
(1867-1949)

Richard Scott Blackburn
(1760-?)

Thomas Blackburn
(1742-?)

Thomas Thacker
(1859-?)

Richard Blackburn
(1705-1757)

Gen 1 Gen 2 Gen 3 Gen 4 Gen 5 Gen 6 Gen 7

Thomas Rose Kendrick
(1907-?)

Elizabeth Blackburn
(1898-?)

Thomas Isaac Blackburn
(1908-?)

Elizabeth Kendrick
(1910-?)

Nathaniel Kendrick
(1897-1921)

Elizabeth Lizzie Chaney
(1901-1985)

Nathaniel Calvary Runyon
(1903-1986)

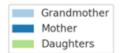George Thomas Chaney
(1895-?)

George Washington
(1902-?)

16

Schneider Family of Kenton County, Kentucky: (GINA)

- Catholic family
- Focusing on faith names, **"Mary"** appears throughout
    - Grandmother - **Mary** Elizabeth Walsh – Nickname "Eliza"
    - Mother: **Mary** Eliza Walsh m. William Schneider – Nickname "Mollie"
    - Daughters:
        - Mary Elizabeth "Libby"
        - Mary Jane "Jenny"
        - Mary Martha "Polly"
        - Mary Magdelene "Maggie"
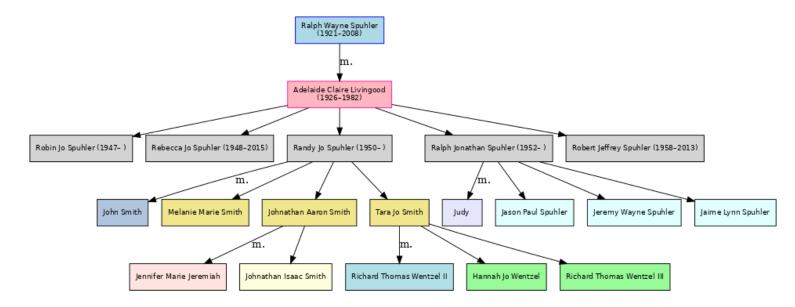
Catholic Family Naming Pattern: Use of 'Mary'

Grandmother: **Mary Elizabeth Walsh** ("Eliza")
Mother: **Mary Eliza Walsh** ("Mollie")
Daughter: **Mary Elizabeth** ("Libby")
Daughter: **Mary Jane** ("Jenny")
Daughter: **Mary Martha** ("Polly")
Daughter: **Mary Magdelene** ("Maggie")

Grandmother
Mother
Daughters

Smith Family (Wayne, Lincoln, Boyle Counties, Kentucky) (MEL)

Generation	Name	Naming Notes
1	**Robert Smith** (1820–1862)	Original paternal ancestor. Married Elizabeth Abner.
	Elizabeth Abner (c.1825–1859)	Maiden name "Abner" passed to son as middle name
2	**Carey Abner Smith** (1851–1918)	Middle name from mother's maiden name "Abner"
3	**John Robert Smith** (1874–1938)	First name "John" (traditional); honors grandfather "Robert"
4	**Isaac Steele Smith** (1922–2008)	Middle "Steele" from namesake. My have been after J.R. Steele, MD, Danville, Boyle, KY who was on Birth Certificate
5	**John Steele Smith** (1947–2012)	"John" reused from grandfather; "Steele" preserved middle name
6	**Johnathan Aaron Smith** (1973–)	"Johnathan" as a variation on "John"; new middle name "Aaron"
7	**Johnathan Isaac Smith** (2003–)	Repeats father's first name "**John**athan"; middle "Isaac" from great-grandfather

Just Call Me Jo: A Legacy of Names in the Spuhler Family (MEL)

📌 **Observations:**

- **"Jo" as middle name** for multiple females (Robin Jo, Rebecca Jo, Tara Jo, Hannah Jo).
- All children of Ralph and Adelaide have **"R.J." initials**: Robin, Rebecca, Randy, Ralph Jr., Robert.
- A few names reflect **gender fluid or nontraditional usage**, such as Randy, Jaime, and Robin.
- **"Jonathan" reused** as a male middle name (Ralph Jonathan, Johnathan Aaron).
- **Name variation**: "Johnathan" spelling differs from traditional "Jonathan."
- **Middle name "Isaac"** honors a great-grandfather (see *Smith Family Chart*).
- **Numerical suffixes** II and III reflect male lineage tradition (Richard Thomas Wentzel II and III).
- **"J" names**: Jason, Jeremy, Jaime, Johnathan, John
- **"Wayne" was reused** as a middle name (e.g., Jeremy Wayne).
- **"Marie" and "Lynn"** Classic Mid-20th Century American names. Used as traditional fillers.

Father & Brothers Kelley – (Perry and Knott Counties, Kentucky) (GINA)

	George Washington Kelley 1826-1904	Andrew Jackson Kelley 1846-1914	Leander C Kelley 1854-1923
1840	George Kelley	--	--
1850	Washington Kelley	Jackson Kelley	--
1860	Washington Kelley	A J Kelley	Leander C Kelley
1870	G W Kelley	Jackson Kelley	Leander Kelley
1880	Washington Kelly		Leander Kelly
1900	Georg W Kelley	Andrew J Kelley	Leander Kelley
1910		A J Kelley	LD Kelly
1920			Leander D Kelley
Death	George Kelley	Andrew J Kelley	L D Kelly
Civil War	George W Kelly	Andrew Jackson Kelly	Leander Kelley
Marriage	Geo Kelley		General Lee Kelly

X. Impact of Consanguinity, Inbreeding & Pedigree Collapse (1800s–1900s) (MEL)

    A. **Social and Cultural Context**
- **Misunderstood Stereotypes** – Appalachians, and particularly Kentuckians, have often been unfairly labeled as highly inbred.
- **Global Phenomenon** – Similar inbreeding patterns seen in rural communities worldwide.
- **Scholarly Perspective** – Modern research emphasizes broader trends in isonomy, not just isolated cases.

    B. **Key Terms**
- **Consanguinity** – Descended from the same ancestor
- **Inbreeding (Homozygosity)** – breed from closely related people, especially over many generations
- **Endogamy** – Custom of marrying only within the limits of a family, community, faith
- **Isonomy** – Occurrence of same surname within a population
- **Inbreeding Depression** – Reduced survival and fertility of offspring of related individuals
- **Pedigree Triangulation** – Method to identify a common ancestor shared among DNA matches analyzing their family tree

    C. **Overview: Causes of Inbreeding & Endogamy**
- **Geographic Isolation** – Especially in mountainous Eastern Kentucky.
- **Limited Transportation** – Reduced access to unrelated marriage partners.
- Poverty/Poor economic conditions restricted families from moving
- **Limited Gene Flow** – When isolated, reduced exchange of genetic material with other groups increasing likelihood of mating with relatives
- Cultural or Religious Traditions
- Preserving Wealth or Power – Royalty

Endogamy in Eastern Kentucky
- **Frequent Intermarriage** – Due to isolation, poor roads, and small population pools.
- **Mountain Regions** – Infrastructure challenges created closed communities.
- **Naming Circles** – Family names often circulated within the same valley or "holler."

👬 **Why It Happened**
- **Isolated communities** often centered around a single church.
- Families worshipped, socialized, and intermarried within the same congregation.
- **Denominational loyalty** (Baptist, Methodist, Old Regular Baptist, Catholic) discouraged marriage outside the faith.
- Church-based endogamy reinforced **shared values, cultural continuity, and family alliances**.

📌 **Common Patterns:**
- **Old Regular Baptist** and **Primitive Baptist** families intermarried across generations in the same hollers.
- **Catholic communities** (e.g., in Nelson and Marion Counties) saw marriage mostly within parish networks.
- **AME (African Methodist Episcopal)** and **Baptist churches** fostered community among African Americans, leading to tight-knit kinship patterns after Emancipation.

D. **Effects on Genealogy**
   ➢ **Pedigree Collapse** – The same ancestors appear multiple times in a family tree.
   ➢ **DNA Complexity** –
      o   Excessive amounts of shared DNA between distant cousins.
      o   False impressions of closeness in genetic testing due to multiple shared lines.
   ➢ **Increased Genetic Risk** – Higher chance of expressing **recessive traits** and genetic disorders.
   ➢ **10 to 12 generations before you are considered no longer related per DNA**
   ➢ **After 20 generations 1/1,000 chance of sharing DNA**

E. **Genealogical Implications**
   ➢ **Pedigree Collapse** – Reduces the number of unique ancestors over generations.
   ➢ **Complex DNA Interpretation** – Traditional cousin labels may be misleading.
   ➢ **Duplicated Ancestors** – Same person appears multiple times across branches.
   ➢ **Surname Recurrence** – Reflects limited marriage options and local endogamy.
   ➢ **Given Name Repetition** – Reinforces family ties, e.g., multiple "John Henrys" or "Mary Ellens" across related branches.
   ➢ Clusters of repeated surnames in cemeteries, church records
   ➢ Some family trees appear interwoven, with multiple cousin marriages across generations.

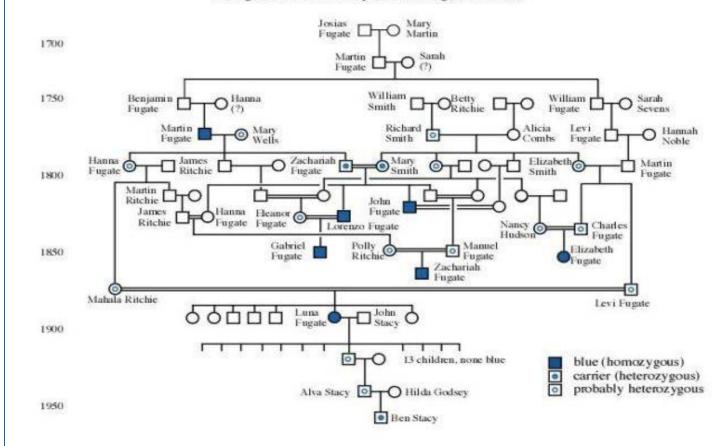# Fugate Family – Blue People of Troublesome Creek (GINA)

Location: Troublesome Creek, Breathitt County, Kentucky   **Timeframe:** 19th–20th centuries

- **Condition:** *Methemoglobinemia* – a rare, inherited blood disorder causing blue-tinged skin due to reduced oxygen in the blood.
- **Cause:** Recessive genes from both parents; intensified by **consanguineous marriages** in the isolated Appalachian community.
- **Founders:** *Martin Fugate*, a French settler, and *Elizabeth Smith*, both believed to be carriers.
- **Medical Legacy:** Brought to national attention in the 1960s by Dr. Madison Cawein. Some were treated with **methylene blue**, which temporarily restored normal skin color.
- **Impact:** Featured in medical journals and media; serves as a key example of **genetic inheritance in isolated populations** and highlights the role of **genealogical patterns in rural health**.

Pedigree of Hereditary Methemoglobinemia

Bound by Blood: The Blair and Adams Families of Letcher County (MEL)

Location: Blair Branch, Letcher County, Kentucky   **Timeframe:** 19th-21st centuries

Preston Hiram Blair m. **Ellender Adams** (1827–1878) (1829–1886) → **Hiram Blair** (1859–1933)	**Watson Adams** m. **Rausia Hogge** (1837–1919) (1843–1882) → **Mary Bell Adams** (1865–1928)
John Calhoun Adams) m. **Susannah Back** (1841–1930) (1845–1926) → **Henry Adams** (1868–1939)	**Daniel Breck Adams** m. **Nancy Adams** (1847–1937) (1861–1939) → **Ursula Adams** (1882–1956)

Hiram Blair m. **Mary Bell Adams** (1859–1933) (1865–1928) → **Dewey O. Blair** (1898–1982)	**Henry Adams** m. **Ursula Adams** (1868–1939) (1882–1956) → **Amanda "Mandy" Adams** (1903–1978)

Dewey O. Blair m. Amanda "Mandy" Adams

Children (Born 1923–1945 Letcher Co KY)	Spouse
Ruby Blair (10)	*(1) **Gehiza Adams***
Alice Blair (9)	*(1) **Elbert Blaine Blair** (Rachel Tyree)*
Myrtle Blair (0)	***Hezekiah "Hisey" Caudill***
Blaine Blair (3)	Darlene Joyce Klemmer
Van Blair (2)	*(1) **Stella Mae Blair** (2) **Jane Caudill***
Glen "Fouts" Blair (3)	***Ollie Sue Adams***
Mable Potts Blair (4)	Howard L. Snyder
Hobart Collins "Hobe" Blair (0)	***Kathleen Adams***
Beuford "Bud" Blair (4)	? Sharon
Juanita Margie Blair (4)	(1) ***Henry B Caudill*** (2) Richard Gray
Lyle Blair (1)	(1) Kumba Lumpkins (1) Tracy Gibson
Thelma Blair (0)	William Kelly
Silas Blair (STILLBORN)	-

Family Outcomes and Genetic Challenges

- **Multiple children** born within a brief period and small geographic area
  - → *insular family network*
- **7 of the 13 children married cousins**
- **Rate of intermarriage among surnames**: *Adams, Blair, Caudill, Kelly*
  - → All with documented family ties to Letcher Couty
- Same surnames over generations, close marriage circles
- **Multiple marriages** and overlapping generational dates within the same families
- **Migration patterns**: Some moved away but retained strong ties to the county
- **Four of their children** were unable to conceive (see # of children next to name)
- **At least one of their children was stillborn**
- **Cousins continued to marry cousins through the 1950s**
- **There are currently 68 living descendants of Dewey and Mandy**

Significant health and genetic issues observed among many of these descendants.

🧬 *Reported Conditions (common to Endogamy):*

- ✓ Reduced fertility/Infertility
- ✓ High rates of infant and child mortality
- ✓ Intellectual or cognitive impairment (some under guardianship or institutionalized)
- ✓ Deafness, muteness, vision loss
- ✓ Muscular dystrophy
- ✓ Congenital malformations
- ✓ Lower or borderline intelligence
- ✓ Early death

🔬 *Relevant Study:*

The **Dadhkai Study** (PMC3385183) found a **50% higher incidence of deaf/mute conditions** in consanguineous families due to recessive gene mutations.

Legality of First Cousin/Sibling Marriage bordering states:

Note: Many Kentuckians went to bordering states to marry due to close relationships and/or underaged

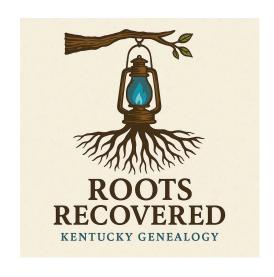| State	First Cousin Marriage
Kentucky	❌ *Illegal (since 1946)*
Virginia	✅ *Legal*
Tennessee	✅ *Legal until July 1, 2025*
Indiana	✅ *Legal if both are over age 65*
Missouri	❌ *Illegal since 1946*
West Virginia	❌ *Illegal since 1863*
Ohio	❌ *Illegal since 1803*
Illinois	❌ *Illegal since 1877,* ✅ *Exceptions for 65+ or sterile*

🗓️ XIII. Genealogy Tips & Takeaways (GINA)

✅ Follow naming traditions to map family trees
✅ Know denominational and regional naming customs
✅ Search multiple spellings (phonetic) and nicknames
✅ Watch for maiden names used as middle names
✅ Consider double names as unique identifiers
✅ Understand DNA complexity in endogamous communities
✅ Factor in dialect (Appalachian English) and cultural influences
✅ Stay consistent with documentation methods

✅ If you are not finding someone on a search, it could be because their name was mangled when the record was indexed. Narrow down your location and then try the first couple of letters of the name with an * after. That will pull similar names that may just be indexed or transcribed incorrectly.

📄 XIV. Resources & References

- Freedmen's Bureau Records: https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau
- Dawes Rolls (Native American Ancestry): https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/dawes/tutorial
- Ancestry.com Nickname Documentation: https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/How-to-Enter-a-Nickname-in-a-Person-s-Name-Field
- Appalachian English Linguistics: https://artsandsciences.utk.edu/ae/
- Fugate Family Case: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470658/
- Dadhkai Consanguinity Study: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3385183/
- U.S. Naming Patterns in the 18th and 19th Centuries: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Names_Personal
- Library of Congress on Quaker Names and Records: https://guides.loc.gov/quaker-resources
- History of First Names in America: https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/social-reform/name

What's in a Name?
Cracking Kentucky Kinfolk Clues through Naming Patterns

A Guide to Family Names, Dialects, Inbreeding, and Cultural Influences in Genealogical Research

ROOTS
RECOVERED
KENTUCKY GENEALOGY

I. Introduction

Gina Runyon Rucker's roots trace back to Virginia and West Virginia, with strong ties to the Pike County and Eastern Kentucky regions. She currently resides in Ashland, Kentucky.

Gina's family has a rich history in coal mining and law enforcement in Pikeville. Many of her relatives still reside in Pike County today.

Gina has an exceptional talent for locating obscure cemeteries and restoring gravestones to uncover "lost" ancestors. She has a heart for restoration of forgotten cemeteries

Gina's paternal lineage includes the Runyon and Blackburn families, while her maternal line includes the Robinson, Taylor, Little, and Pugh.

Melanie Smith Chenot paternal ancestry extends from North Carolina and Tennessee to Wayne and Russell Counties in Southern Kentucky. Over time, this line migrated through Boyle County, the Lexington area, and eventually settled in the greater Cincinnati region. Melanie currently lives in Independence, Kentucky.

Melanie unraveled the mysteries behind her own adoption experience. Melanie's experience as a paralegal has assisted her in reviewing land documents and estate documents to pull information.

Melanie's paternal family names include Smith, Wray, Sargent, and Johnson.

Check out new Facebook page:

https://www.facebook.com/KYBlueRoots/

🏫 II. Religious Naming Conventions in Kentucky (1600s–1800s)

Presbyterian: Honored elders, reused deceased children's names
Baptist: Strong biblical names; Anglican naming norms
Methodist: Family and emotionally driven names
Catholic: Saints' names following by Generational
- **Mary** often used in multiple female children of same family
- Children often named after saint whose feast day closest to their birth
- Repetitive naming due to small saint pool

Episcopal: Anglican naming norms
Quaker: Virtue and spiritual names like *Obedience, Remembrance*
Amish/Mennonite:
- Repetitive Biblical names. Used exceedingly small pool of Biblical names
- Use of father's name for family ID: "Jacob's Anna"

Shakers:
- Used Titles "Brother"/"Sister"/"World's People"
- Avoided written names, used initials (also on tombstones)
- Pre-1850: Only trustees named in records

Fun Fact: Shaker Village @Pleasant Hill is open to the public for tours
Harrodsburg, KY

🌍 III. Cultural Naming Traditions in Early Kentucky

A. German Influence

- 20% of US population by 1850

- Settled via Pennsylvania and Ohio River (Northern, KY and Cincinnati, OH)

- Amish sometimes referred to as "Pennsylvania Dutch"

- Frequent use of **Biblical/saint names** (e.g., Johann, Maria)

- Two-name structure: first name honored a saint, second was "call name"

- Common surnames: **Schmidt, Müller, Bauer, Schneider**

- Founded German-language newspapers, banks, insurance firms, clubs, singing societies, and theaters

- Strong Lutheran/Reformed recordkeeping

In historical **German naming customs**, children often received two given names: a **spiritual name** (often a saint's name) and a **Rufname (call name)**, which was the name the child was actually called by.

Here are some examples of German saints and their possible Rufname (call name) equivalents:

Male
Saint Name: Johann
Rufname (Call Name): Hans

Saint Name: Philipp
Rufname (Call Name): Fritz (common short form)

Saint Name: Theodor **Wozu Vornamen herhalten müssen"**

Rufname (Call Name): Theo

Female
Saint Name: Maria
Rufname (Call Name): Mia, or Mitzi (another common diminutive)

Saint Name: Anna
Rufname (Call Name): Ännchen (diminutive), or Anni

Saint Name: Magdalena
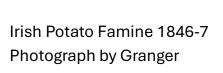Rufname (Call Name): Leni, or Magda

B. Irish & Welsh

- Influx in 1790s - Ulster Scotts/Scots-Irish Protestants – Escaping religious persecution

- 2nd Influx mid-1800s – Irish Catholics due to Potato Famine

- Generational pattern: 1st son → paternal grandfather...

- Given names: *Patrick, Seamus, Mary, Bridget*

- Surnames with Often had Prefixes: *O', Mc, Mac.* Some families dropped these prefixes

- Mac and Mc = son of

- O' = descendent of

Irish Potato Famine 1846-7
Photograph by Granger

THE IRISH FAMINE: INTERIOR OF A PEASANT'S HUT.

C. English/British

☀️ *Fun Fact: HATT is the oldest recorded English surname (pre-1066)*

- Norman Conquest of England in 1066 significant shift in English naming.

- Normans introduced surnames – Duke of Normandy, French language

- Patronymic/Inheriting Father's Surname (Fr's name + "son") Jack**son**, John**son**, Thom**son,** William**son**

- Surnames often derived from Occupation

- Occasionally royalty, local gentry, nobility OR places of origin: London, Green, Wood, Brook, Hill

- Most popular first names in 1800's

    - Male - William, John, Thomas, George, James, Henry, Charles, Joseph, Robert

    - Female - Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Jane, Emma Eliza, Catherine, Margarat

- 1900 Kentucky Census documented 3,256 listed England as their country of origin

Baker /Baxter (female baker)	Taylor/Tailor (French Tailleur "one who cuts") sews clothes	Fletcher (makes arrows)	Smith/Smyth/Smithy (metal work)
Brewer/Brewster (female brewer)	Inman/Innman (inn keeper)	Wright (worker or maker)	Wheel/Wheeler (wheelright)
Hatmaker	Butcher/Slaughter	Clark (clerk)	Shoemaker/Shumacher (repairs/makes shoes)
Miller (operated a grain or other mill)	Farmer	Fisher	Knight (soldier)(attendant)
Cartwright (repaired or made carts and wagons)	Shipwright (built/repaired boats and vessels)	Wainwright (specialized carts/wagons)	Wheelright (makes/repairs wood wheels)

D. Scottish (Scots-Irish)

- Strong Clan identity. Names w/ Clan ties: *MacDonald, Campbell, MacLeod, MacGregor, Fraser, Douglas, Stewart, etc.*

- ~¼ of KY population by 1790

- Followed same generational pattern as Scots-Irish

- Generational naming + Gaelic names: **Angus, Malcolm, Elspeth, Agnes, Jean**

E. French

- ~¼ of KY population by 1790

- Huguenots – French Protestants who faced severe persecution in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Catholic Church in Europe and the French monarchy

- Migrated to the Colonies establishing communities in New York, South Carolina, and Virginia

- Naming Traits:
    - **Double-barreled saint names** (e.g., Jean-Baptiste, Marie-Louise)
    - **Girls:** Marie + second name
    - **Boys:** Joseph/Jean + second name
    - Surnames: **de la Croix, DuPont, Thibodeaux, Boudreaux, Martiau**

F. Dutch, Scandinavian, Swiss

- Patronymic system:
    - *–sen / –son* (e.g., Johansen = son of Johan)
    - *–datter / –dotter* (e.g., Eriksdatter = daughter of Erik)

- Declined by mid-1800s in U.S.

- Frontier communities via Pennsylvania/Great Lakes (See Amish)

🧱 IV. African American Naming Traditions in Genealogy

Understanding the evolution of naming practices among African Americans—especially before and after Emancipation—is key to tracing lineage, identity, and resilience.

✨ *Fact*: ***John Punch*** *was the first documented African enslaved in colonial America 1600's*

🔗 **Before Emancipation (Pre-1865)**

- **Given Names** were typically assigned by enslavers:
  - 🕊️ *Biblical*: *Dinah, Elijah, Moses*
  - 🏛️ **Symbolic Dominance**:
    - *Scipio* – Referencing *Scipio Africanus*, Roman general who conquered Africa. Used to reinforce subjugation by invoking conquest imagery.
  - 🔗 *Diminutives*: *Tom, Bess, Dolly*—often used without dignity
- **Surnames**:

  - Ancestral African surnames were erased or omitted
  - Naming traditions were mostly preserved through **oral history**
  - Taken from enslaving families (*Smith, Johnson, Davis*)
- 📉 **Genealogical Barrier**:

  - Enslaved persons were often unnamed in records, listed only by age or value in inventories

🌅 After Emancipation (Post-1865)

Newly freed families chose names that honored freedom, leadership, or hope:

- **Freedom & Autonomy**:
  - 🌟 *Freeman, Liberty, Justice*
- **Honoring Influential US Figures**:
  - US *Lincoln, Grant, Douglass, Booker, Harriet*
- **Aspirational Names**:
  - 👑 *Queen, King, America, Victory, Hope*
- **Faith-Based Roots**:
- ⛪ Continued use of names like *Isaiah, Mary, Ruth*
- **Double Names** (esp. in the South):
- 🧩 *John Henry, Willie Mae*

📋 Popular Names Post-Emancipation

👧 Given Names	🧑‍🤝‍🧑 Surnames
Elijah, Sarah	Johnson, Brown
Frederick, Harriet	Williams, Davis
Booker, Mary	Freeman, Taylor
Isaiah, Lincoln	Carter, Washington
Ruth, Josiah	Walker, Jefferson, Smith

📚 **Key Genealogy Sources for African American Records**

- 🏛 **Freedmen's Bureau Records (African Americans but also poor people)**
  Freedman's Savings and Trust Company established after Civil War. Freedman's Bank Cards recorded contracts, marriages, schooling, name changes, godparents and family relationships
  archives.gov/freedmens-bureau

- ✝️ **African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church**
  Baptisms, marriages, and burial records

- 🎖 **US Colored Troops (USCT)** service and pension records

- 💵 **Freedman's Bank Records**
  Contain valuable personal and family data

- 📖 **Oral Histories, Slave Narratives& Church Logs** Passed-down names and kinship clues

- **Slave Voyages:** Database of enslaved people transported during Atlantic slave trade, including names, age gender, origins.

- **Wills and Probate** of enslavers sometimes listed enslaved people as property by name

- **WickiTree**: US Black Heritage: Naming Conventions for Slaves. Guide offers advice on researching slave names.

🪶 V. Native American Naming Practices in Kentucky Genealogy

🌿 1. Tribes in Kentucky

Historically, several Indigenous tribes either lived in or traversed the region now known as Kentucky prior to 1900. These tribes played significant roles in the cultural, economic, and political landscape of the area:

- **Shawnee** – The dominant tribe in much of central Kentucky. The Shawnee maintained seasonal camps and were actively involved in hunting, trade, and resistance against colonial encroachment.

- **Cherokee** – Primarily in the southeastern regions of Kentucky, particularly around the Cumberland Plateau. While much of their core territory was in present-day Tennessee and the Carolinas, the Cherokee hunted and occasionally settled in Kentucky's mountains.

- **Mingo** – A group of Iroquoian-speaking people, often considered a subgroup of the Seneca or other Iroquois. The Mingo moved into Kentucky primarily from the north and east, typically along the Ohio River.

Additional tribes who had influence or presence in Kentucky include:

Chickasaw-- Delaware (Lenape)-- **Miami-- Wyandot (Huron)-- Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee)**

Interesting Fact: *Kentucky was often referred to by Indigenous groups as a "hunting ground" or "dark and bloody ground," not due to permanent settlements, but because of frequent conflicts among tribes and later with European-American settlers over its fertile lands and abundant game.*

🌼 **2. Symbolic & Descriptive Naming -** Traditional names often described traits, visions, or events:

- **Examples**: *Running Deer*, *Little Hawk*, *Morning Star*, *Strong Wind*
- Names might change over time to reflect achievements or life transitions

🔁 **3. Dual Naming Identities -** Individuals frequently held **two names**:

- **Tribal name**, used within their community
- **Christian/Anglicized name**, adopted or imposed for government, legal, missionary records
    Ex. White Feather in their tribe may appear in records as *Sarah Little Turtle or Sarah Little*

📉 **4. Post-Contact Anglicization (after European settlement)**

- Native names were often suppressed through **mission** and **boarding schools**
- Children were renamed with Christian or Anglo names, disconnecting generations from their ancestral identities

🧩 **5. Genealogical Challenges**

- **Tribal names are often absent** from U.S. censuses or civil records
- **Surnames** may not reflect lineage in the Western sense
- Documentation inconsistent due to mobility, distrust of officials, and systemic erasure

📚 6. Resources for Tracing Native Ancestry

📚 Genealogical Records to Start With
- Census Records (1900, 1910) – Include Indian schedules with tribal details
- Tribal Rolls – Dawes, Baker, Guion Miller (Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, etc.)
- Vital Records – Birth, marriage, and death records may list tribal affiliation
- Church and Mission Records – Baptism, education, and tribal engagement

📁 Federal & Tribal Resources
- National Archives (NARA) – Indian census rolls, treaties, BIA files
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) – Tribal enrollment and historical records
- Tribal Enrollment Offices – Vary by tribe, usually require lineal descent
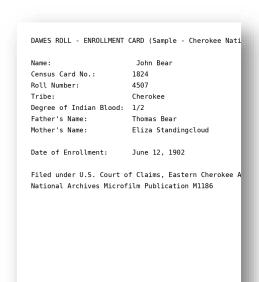
🧬 DNA Testing Considerations
- Autosomal DNA – Broad ancestry; not tribe-specific
- Y-DNA & mtDNA – Trace male/female Indigenous lines
- Tribes do NOT accept DNA as proof – documentation is required

🔍 Research Tips
- Build full family tree; don't focus only on a single ancestor
- Follow migration patterns and family land history
- Seek clues in oral traditions and community affiliations
- Respect cultural and tribal privacy

📖 Recommended Databases & Tools
- Native American Heritage Project (USGenWeb)
- Access Genealogy: Native American Records
- Fold3: Native American Archives
- FamilySearch: Native American Collections

DAWES ROLL - ENROLLMENT CARD (Sample - Cherokee Nati...

Name: John Bear
Census Card No.:   1824
Roll Number: 4507
Tribe: Cherokee
Degree of Indian Blood: 1/2
Father's Name: Thomas Bear
Mother's Name: Eliza Standingcloud

Date of Enrollment: June 12, 1902

Filed under U.S. Court of Claims, Eastern Cherokee A...
National Archives Microfilm Publication M1186

📜 VI. Naming Patterns in Early America and Kentucky, particularly

A. Naming After Relatives:

1. 1st son → paternal grandfather	1. 1st daughter → maternal grandmother
2. 2nd son → maternal grandfather	2. 2nd daughter → paternal grandmother
3. 3rd son → father	3. 3rd daughter → mother or mother's grandmother
4. Later sons → uncles, older brothers, godfathers	4. 4th daughter → Mother's Aunts or Sisters

B. Family-Based Patterns:
* Reuse of *John, William, Mary, Elizabeth*
* Deceased siblings' names are often reused within same sibling set
* These patterns aid in genealogical triangulation

C. Middle Names:
* Rare pre-1800 - grew post-Revolution
* Reasons and Influences
  o Distinguish identity
  o Signal social markers
  o Improve record-keeping
  o Reflect inheritance ties
  o Honorifics middle names honor mother's maiden name
  o Military and Political trends

D. Double Names & Nicknames:
* Mary Ann, Ella Mae, John David, Jenny May, Kenny Dale
  o Watch for double names evolving into initials
* Nicknames quite common, especially in Kentucky

Some Kentucky families did not use middle names into the late 1800s and early 1900s:
  o Appalachian and rural Kentucky families **deeply rooted in tradition** and passed down simple naming customs.
  o No need to adopt what felt like an **"outsider" or urban practice** of middle names.
  o Followed **family-based patterns**, which kept naming consistent and recognizable without need for a middle name.
  o Honor was shown by **repeating exact first names**, not creating variations.
  o While middle names gained popularity nationally by the late 19th century, Kentucky's **cultural conservatism and geographical isolation** meant the change came slowly.
  o Some continued to go by **just their first and last names** in daily life and on headstones.

Specific to Females Ancestors

Place-Based Female First Names (1800s–1900s)

Location based names grew in popularity: Georgia, America, Alabama, Missouri, Nevada

- **Married and Widowed Women in Records**
  - Could appear as "Mrs. John Smith" or "Sarah, wife of..."
  - Widows may be listed with husband's surname or maiden name
- **Consort Of or Relic Of References (**tombstones of the 1700's to early 1800's)
  - **Consort of** is when wife dies **BEFORE** husband
  - **Relic of** is when wife dies **AFTER** husband
- **Tracing Female Lines**
  - Watch for maternal surnames of middle names of children
  - Watch for cousin patterns
  - Watch for double names evolving into initials
  - Resources include Church Records, Marriage documents, Pension Applications

Document women by their birth (maiden) surname – NOT their married name:

🔍 Accuracy and Consistency in Records

- **Legal and official records** (birth, baptism, census, probate, land) nearly always use a woman's maiden name, especially before marriage.
- **Married names change** with each union; a maiden name is a constant across her life.
- A woman's **maiden name links her to her family of origin**, critical for tracing ancestors and connecting branches.
- Using married names obscures parentage and can create confusion in multi-generational trees.
- Most genealogy software/databases **index women by maiden names** to facilitate record searches and DNA matching.

NEW & IMPROVED NICKNAMES!

JENNIFER –	NIFFER
ELIZABETH –	ZAB
JONATHAN –	ONATH
CHRISTOPHER –	STOP
HANNAH –	NAH
BROOKLYN –	OOKLY
LEONARDO –	NARD
BRANDON –	RANDO
MICHAEL –	CHA
THEODORE –	ODOR

🔍 Documentation of Nicknames and Name Variants in your Research

Documenting Approaches for Nicknames and Name Variants:

➤ Begin research with the typical given name rather than a nickname.

➤ *Ancestry.com suggests several approaches for entering nicknames and variants:*
  - The standard practice is to include the nickname within quotation marks following the first name, like this: "John "Jon" Smith"
  - This is problematic for a few reasons:
      (1) Often multiple nicknames and/or spellings
      (2) Could interfere with search engine algorithms, making data pull incorrectly

➤ Create a custom fact with the label "Nickname" and enter the nickname in the description

➤ Add the nickname as an alternate name, which allows you to keep the preferred name as the primary one and the nickname as an alternate name (Ancestry.com)

Document women by their birth (maiden) surname – NOT their married name:
  🔍 Accuracy and Consistency in Records
  - **Legal and official records** (birth, baptism, census, probate, land) nearly always use a woman's maiden name, especially before marriage.
  - **Married names change** with each union; a maiden name is a constant across her life.
  - A woman's **maiden name links her to her family of origin**, critical for tracing ancestors and connecting branches.
  - Using married names obscures parentage and can create confusion in multi-generational trees.
  - Most genealogy software/databases **index women by maiden names** to facilitate record searches and DNA matching.

Consistency is key! Use the same approach throughout research.

VII. Appalachian English (AE)   Also referred to as *Mountain Talk or Southern Mountain Speech*

❖ Preserved pronunciations from Scots-Irish or Elizabethan English
❖ Early settlers in mountainous regions of western Virginia and North Carolina then into Kentucky and Tennessee, were very isolated so their speech patterns remained relatively unchanged.

1) **Pronunciation Influences on Names**
   - **Final Unstressed Vowels**
     Martha or *Sarah* may be pronounced with a softened or schwa-like ending (e.g., *Marthy*, *Sairy*).
2) **Vowel Shifts**
   - AE alters vowel sounds: *Bailey → Bayley*, *Bowling → Bowlin.*
   - Names ending in *"a"* may shift to an *"e"* sound (e.g., *Elva → Elvie*).
3) **Names ending in "-a"** often had the final vowel sound **dropped or altered** in 1800s Appalachian speech.

4) **Spelling Variations**
   - **Phonetic Spellings -** Names written as heard, leading to multiple recorded variants.
   - **Alternative Spellings -** May reflect regional, familial, or phonetic preferences—not errors

5) **Epenthesis (Added Sounds)**
   - Often involves inserting an **"r" sound** or a **vowel** to ease pronunciation.

Appalachia often pronounced "Appa-latch-uh" or "App-latch" or "Applachy"

🗣 **Appalachian/Kentucky Dialect Variations in Names & Speech**

Standard Name / Word	Appalachian Variant	Type
Gaza	Gazzy	Nickname / Phonetic Shift
Eliza	Liza / Elizer	Epenthesis / Simplification
Anna	Anner	Epenthesis
Clara	Clarer	Epenthesis
Nora	Nor	Final vowel dropped
Ida	Idy / Ider	Epenthesis / Vowel Shift
Martha	Marth	Final vowel dropped
Sarah	Sar / Sary	Vowel change / Regional form
America	'Merica	Dropped syllable

🗣 Samples of Epenthesis in Kentucky records

Standard Name	Appalachian Variant	Epenthesis Type	Common in Counties	Historical Record Sample
Esmeralda	Esmarelda	Vowel insertion for consonant ease	Pike Co., KY; Wise Co., VA	1900 Census: Esmarelda in John Mullins household
Idea	Idear	Intrusive 'r' after final schwa	Harlan Co., KY; Scott Co., TN	1935 Will: Idear Johnson as witness
Athlete	Athalete	Vowel inserted in consonant cluster	Letcher Co., KY; Mingo Co., WV	1940 School: Athalete Smith at Jenkins High
Marion	Mary-un	Vowel change between r and n	Bell Co., KY; Clay Co., WV	1910 Census: Maryun Baker in George Baker household
Henry	Henery	Vowel inserted between n and r	Knott Co., KY; Johnson Co., TN	Civil War Pension: Henery Combs as dependent

🗣 Speech Variations in Daily Use

Standard Word	Appalachian Version	Notes
Helped	Holp	Archaic past tense (biblical roots)
Wash	Warsh	Epenthesis with "r"
Window	Winder	Epenthesis
Across	Acrost	Added "t"
Oil	Earl	Vowel distortion
Tomorrow	Tamar	Syllable reduction
Children	Chillern	Vowel shift / consonant blend
Wasn't	Weren't (for singular)	Nonstandard grammatical form

🧬 **Genealogy Impact:**

- **Oral histories** and **written records** may show variant spellings due to epenthesis.
  - Affects how names appeared in **oral histories, census records, and tombstones**, sometimes causing confusion for researchers.
  - May lead to confusion if names seem inconsistent across documents (e.g., **Idy vs. Ida**).
  - Important for researchers to recognize these as **phonetic shifts**, may not necessarily be separate people.

An easy Copy for Round Hand.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &c. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10.

Take great Care and you'll Write fair.

The Italian Hand

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &c.

Art is gain'd by great Labour & Industry.

Alphabet Examples of English Script from the 1500s and 1600s

Letter	Letter Form Variations	Letter	Letter Form Variations
A		a	
B		b	
C		c	
D		d	
E		e	
F		f	

Tennessee Margraves - Claiborne, Tennessee - 1850 Census

Melissa A Lamb - Caldwell County, KY - 1850 Census

What You're Seeing: The "Long S" in Older English

18th and early 19th centuries, documents frequently use a long (or medial) S, which looks like an "f" without the right crossbar.

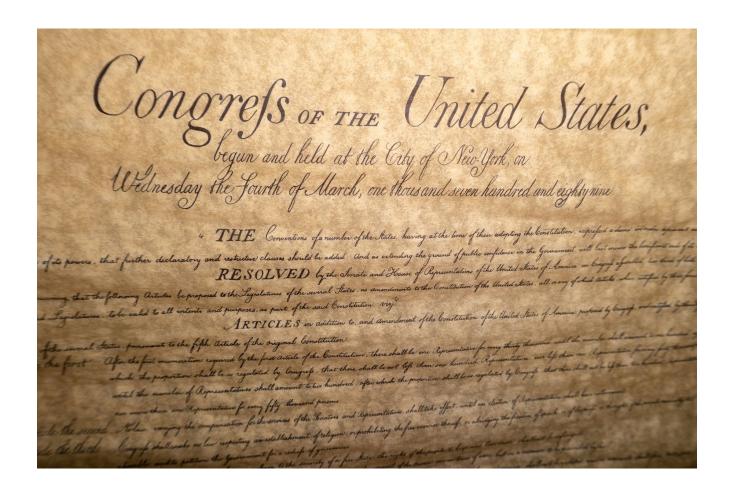When two s characters appear together (e.g. "ss") in the middle of a word, they were often written as ff, which visually mimics ff.

The long S was not used at the end of words — those used the modern round "s."

🔍 **Why It Matters**

The confusion between "fs" and "ff" has led to transcription errors in genealogy. Names can be misread by modern readers unfamiliar with the typographic conventions of the time.

It may look like an "f," but that's actually a "long s" in "Congress." (Image credit: Shutterstock)
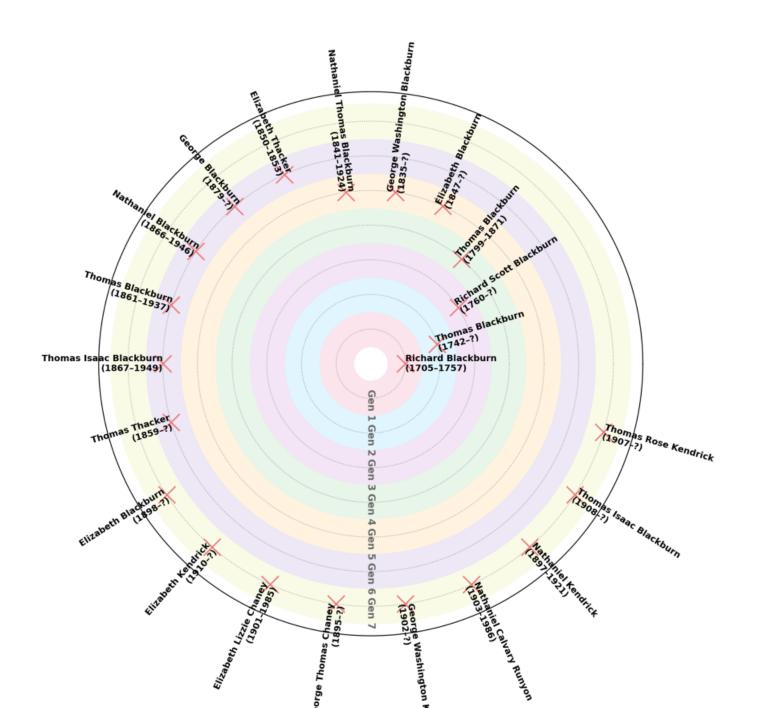
🔁 *Blackburn Legacy of Names*
7 Generations · 97 Descendants · 58 Names Repeated

Description:
Explore the enduring tradition of name repetition in the Blackburn family across seven generations. This chart highlights 97 descendants and reveals how 58 unique names were passed down, reflecting deep roots, familial honor, and cultural continuity.

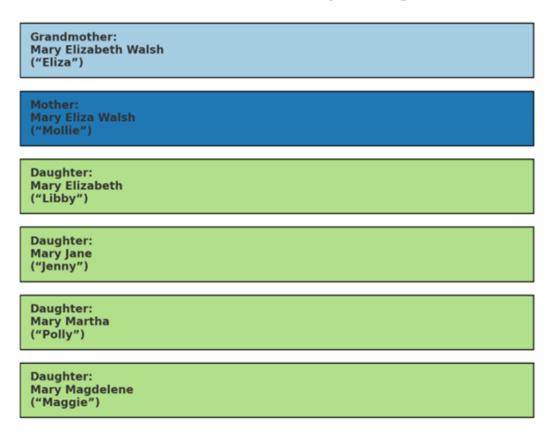| Name	Detail	Gen
Bessie	Bessie A Slone b: abt 1914 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	7
Connie	Connie Blackburn b: 8 May 1900 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in Pike	7
Connie	Connie Blackburn b: 8 May 1900 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in Pike	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Thacker b: 1850 in Pike, Illinois, USA. d: 18 March 1853 in Pike, Kentucky,	6
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Blackburn b: 29 May 1898 in Fishtrap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 1 Feb	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Kendrick b: 14 Feb 1910. d: Deceased.	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Lizzie Chaney b: 17 Jan 1901 in Pike Co., KY. d: 24 July 1985 in Pikeville, Pike,	7
Elizabeth	Elizabeth Blackburn b: 1847 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
George	George W Thacker b: 1841 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
George	George D Blackburn b: 24 Oct 1902 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in	7
George	George Washington Blackburn b: 5 April 1835 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. m: 24 Jun 1858 in	5
George	George D Blackburn b: 24 Oct 1902 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased in	7
George	George Blackburn b: 1879 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	6
George	George Washington Kendrick b: 21 Feb 1902 in , Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 19 Nov	7
George	George Thomas Chaney b: 22 Feb 1895 in Forkes, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 4	7
James	James Madison Blackburn b: 5 Oct 1863 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 28 Sep 1956	6
James	James F Chaney b: Apr 1899. d: Deceased.	7
James	James Jefferson Kendrick b: 18 May 1913. d: Deceased.	7
Jane	Jane B	2
Jane	Jane Charlotte Blackburn b: Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	4
John	John Blackburn b: 1833 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
John	John Evans Kendrick b: 1 Aug 1904 in Upper Chloe Creek, Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 13	7
John	John Henry Slone b: 14 Sep 1876 in Fishtrap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. m: 1894. d: 30	6
John	John Blackburn b: Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	2
Maggie	Maggie Jane Peters b: 29 Jul 1902 in Pike Co., Kentucky, USA. d: 5 September 1977 in	7
Maggie	Maggie P Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1875 in Fishtrap,Pike,Kentucky,USA. d: 14 mar 1966 in	6
Mary	Mary Polly Cassidy b: 2 Jul 1847 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 7 Mar 1917 in Pike, Kentucky,	6
Mary	Mary Blackburn b: 1834 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
Mary	Mary Elizabeth Blackburn b: 1774 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Mary	Mary Blackburn b: Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia, USA. d: Deceased.	2
Nancy	Nancy J Thacker b: 1865 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Nancy	Nancy Blackburn b: 1900 in Kentucky. d: Deceased.	7
Nancy	Nancy Jane Blackburn b: 8 Oct 1861 in Pike Co., KY. d: 9 Jun 1958 in Millard, Pike Co.,	6
Nancy	Nancy Runyon b: 6 Aug 1911 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 10 May 1968 in Johnson,	7
Nancy	Nancy Blackburn b: 1842 in Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	5
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Blackburn b: 27 Jan 1866 in Fishtrap Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 15 Feb 1946 in	6
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Thomas Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1841 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 13 Jan 1924 in	5
Nathaniel	Nathaniel C Blackburn b: 7 Aug 1901 in Fishtrap, Pike Co., KY. d: 14 Jan 1920 in	7
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Kendrick b: 20 Jan 1897 in Pike Co. KY. d: 24 Apr 1921 in Upper Chloe, Pike	7
Nathaniel	Nathaniel Calvary Runyon b: 11 Aug 1903 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 23 Feb 1986 in	7
Orpha	Orpha Kendrick b: 31 Aug 1894 in , Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: 30 Mar 1966; age: 71.	7
Orpha	Orpha Eunice Runyon b: 12 March 1914 in Fishtrap, Pike, KY, USA. d: 13 Dec 1996 in	7
Polly	Polly Blackburn b: 1895. d: 1977; age: 82.	7
Polly	Polly Ann Blackburn b: 3 Mar 1874. d: 18 Feb 1954; age: 79.	6
Richard	Richard Blackburn b: 1705 in Ripon, Harrogate Borough, North Yorkshire, England. d: 15 Jul 1757 in Rippon	1
Richard	Richard Scott Blackburn b: 1760 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Sarah	Sarah Thacker b: 1847 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Sarah	Sarah Belle Blackburn b: 03 Nov 1869 in Pike Co., KY. d: 25 Jul 1964 in Pike Co.,	6
Sarah	Sarah Blackburn b: 1769 in Rippon Lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia,	3
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 15 Jan 1742 in Rippon lodge, Woodbridge, Prince William, Virginia, USA. d: 27	2
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 26 Dec 1799 in Virginia,USA. d: 1871 in Pike County, Kentucky,	4
Thomas	Thomas Thacker b: Feb 1859 in Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	6
Thomas	Thomas Blackburn b: 27 Sep 1861 in Fish Trap, Pike County, Kentucky, USA. d: 1 Sep 1937	6
Thomas	Thomas Isaac Blackburn b: 13 Nov 1867 in Pike Co., KY. d: 18 Nov 1949 in Fishtrap, Pike	6
Thomas	Thomas Isaac Blackburn b: 1908 in Pike, Kentucky, USA. d: Deceased.	7
Thomas	Thomas Rose Kendrick b: 14 Apr 1907 in Upper Chloe Creek, Pike, Kentucky,	7
Thomas	Thomas J Collins b: 28 July 1907 in Kentucky. d: 29 May 1979 in Pike County,	7

Richard Blackburn (1705-1757)

Thomas Blackburn (1742-?)

Richard Scott Blackburn (1760-?)

Thomas Blackburn (1799-1871)

Elizabeth Blackburn (1847-?)

George Washington Blackburn (1835-?)

Nathaniel Thomas Blackburn (1841-1924)

Elizabeth Thacker (1850-1853)

George Blackburn (1879-?)

Nathaniel Blackburn (1866-1946)

Thomas Blackburn (1861-1937)

Thomas Isaac Blackburn (1867-1949)

Thomas Thacker (1859-?)

Elizabeth Blackburn (1898-?)

Elizabeth Kendrick (1910-?)

Elizabeth Lizzie Chaney (1901-1985)

George Thomas Chaney (?-1985)

George Washington Chaney (1902-?)

Nathaniel Kendrick (1903-1986)

Nathaniel Calvary Runyon

Nathaniel Kendrick (1897-1921)

Thomas Isaac Blackburn (1908-?)

Thomas Rose Kendrick (1907-?)

Gen 1 Gen 2 Gen 3 Gen 4 Gen 5 Gen 6 Gen 7

Schneider Catholic Family Naming

Catholic Family Naming Pattern: Use of 'Mary'

Grandmother:
Mary Elizabeth Walsh
("Eliza")

Mother:
Mary Eliza Walsh
("Mollie")

Daughter:
Mary Elizabeth
("Libby")

Daughter:
Mary Jane
("Jenny")

Daughter:
Mary Martha
("Polly")

Daughter:
Mary Magdelene
("Maggie")

Grandmother
Mother
Daughters
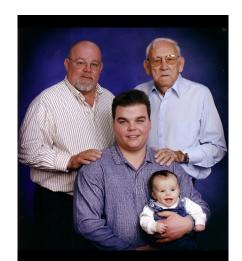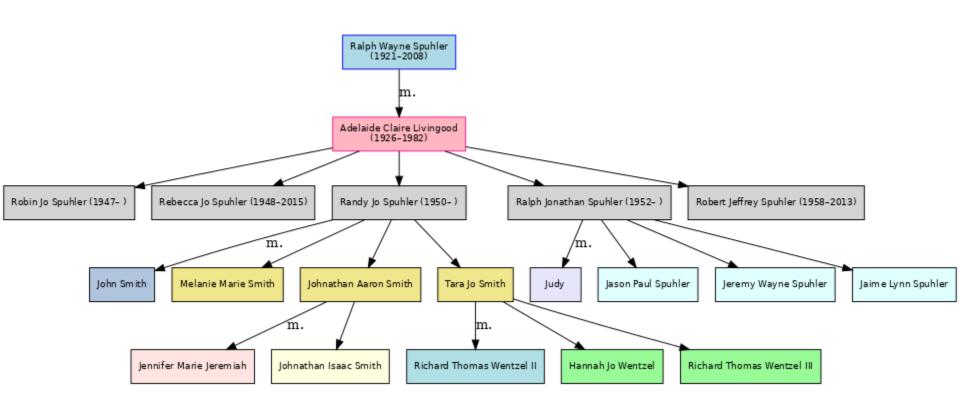
Smith Family Chart
Smith Family (Wayne, Lincoln, Boyle Counties, Kentucky)

Generation	Name	Naming Notes
1	**Robert Smith** (1820–1862)	Original paternal ancestor. Married Elizabeth Abner.
	Elizabeth Abner (c.1825–1859)	Maiden name "Abner" passed to son as middle name
2	**Carey Abner Smith** (1851–1918)	Middle name from mother's maiden name "Abner"
3	**John Robert Smith** (1874–1938)	First name "John" (traditional); honors grandfather "Robert"
4	**Isaac Steele Smith** (1922–2008)	Middle "Steele" from namesake. My have been after J.R. Steele, MD, Danville, Boyle, KY who was on Birth Certificate
5	**John Steele Smith** (1947–2012)	"John" reused from grandfather; "Steele" preserved middle name
6	**Johnathan Aaron Smith** (1973–)	"Johnathan" as a variation on "John"; new middle name "Aaron"
7	**Johnathan Isaac Smith** (2003–)	Repeats father's first name "**John**athan"; middle "Isaac" from great-grandfather

Just Call Me Jo: A Legacy of Names in the Spuhler Family

Observations:

- ✓ **"Jo" as middle name** for multiple females (Robin Jo, Rebecca Jo, Tara Jo, Hannah Jo).

- ✓ All children of Ralph and Adelaide have **"R.J." initials**: Robin, Rebecca, Randy, Ralph Jr., Robert.

- ✓ A few names reflect **gender fluid or nontraditional usage**, such as Randy, Jaime, and Robin.

- ✓ **"Jonathan" reused** as a male middle name (Ralph Jonathan, Johnathan Aaron).

- ✓ **Name variation**: "Johnathan" spelling differs from traditional "Jonathan."

- ✓ **Middle name "Isaac"** honors a great-grandfather (see *Smith Family Chart*).

- ✓ **Numerical suffixes** II and III reflect male lineage tradition (Richard Thomas Wentzel II and III).

- ✓ **"J" names**: Jason, Jeremy, Jaime, Johnathan, John

- ✓ **"Wayne" was reused** as a middle name (e.g., Jeremy Wayne).

- ✓ **"Marie" and "Lynn"** Classic Mid-20th Century American names. Used as traditional fillers.

Kelley Family Line

	George Washington Kelley 1826-1904	Andrew Jackson Kelley 1846-1914	Leander C Kelley 1854-1923
1840	George Kelley	--	--
1850	Washington Kelley	Jackson Kelley	--
1860	Washington Kelley	A J Kelley	Leander C Kelley
1870	G W Kelley	Jackson Kelley	Leander Kelley
1880	Washington Kelly		Leander Kelly
1900	Georg W Kelley	Andrew J Kelley	Leander Kelley
1910		A J Kelley	LD Kelly
1920			Leander D Kelley
Death	George Kelley	Andrew J Kelley	L D Kelly
Civil War	George W Kelly	Andrew Jackson Kelly	Leander Kelley
Marriage	Geo Kelley		General Lee Kelly

Fugate Family - Blue People of Troublesome Creek
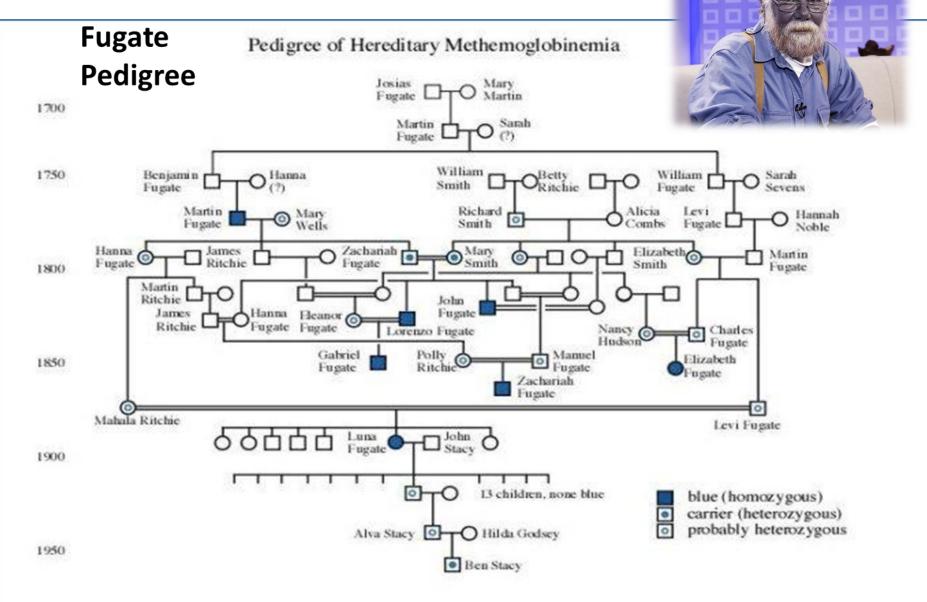
Consanguinity impact: Methemoglobinemia

Location: Troublesome Creek, Breathitt County, Kentucky
Timeframe: 19th–20th centuries

- **Condition:** *Methemoglobinemia* – a rare, inherited blood disorder causing blue-tinged skin due to reduced oxygen in the blood.

- **Cause:** Recessive genes from both parents; intensified by **consanguineous marriages** in the isolated Appalachian community.

- **Founders:** *Martin Fugate*, a French settler, and *Elizabeth Smith*, both believed to be carriers.

- **Medical Legacy:** Brought to national attention in the 1960s by Dr. Madison Cawein. Some were treated with **methylene blue**, which temporarily restored normal skin color.

Benjy Stacy – Descendant of the Blue Fugates

Fugate Pedigree

Pedigree of Hereditary Methemoglobinemia

Blair–Adams Family Intermarriage and Pedigree Collapse

Hiram Blair Family

Photo courtesy of Cheryl Brown whose grandmother "Oma" was the infant in the lower corner - Whitesburg, KY

Preston Hiram Blair (1827–1878) m. Ellender Adams (1829–1886) → **Hiram Blair (1859–1933**	Watson Adams (1837–1919) m. Rausia Hogge (1843–1882) → **Mary Bell Adams (1865–1928)**
John Calhoun Adams (1841–1930) m. Susannah Back (1845–1926) → **Henry Adams (1868–1939)**	Daniel Breck Adams (1847–1937) m. Nancy Adams (1861–1939) → **Ursula Adams (1882–1956)**
Hiram Blair (1859–1933) **m. Mary Bell Adams (1865–1928)** → Dewey O. Blair (1898–1982)	**Henry Adams (1868–1939)** **m. Ursula Adams (1882–1956)** → Amanda "Mandy" Adams (1903–1978)

Dewey O. Blair m. Amanda "Mandy" Adams

Blair–Adams Children & Marriages

Dewey O. Blair m. Amanda "Mandy" Adams

Children (Born 1923–1945 Letcher Co KY)	Spouse
Ruby Blair (10)	*(1) Gehiza Adams*
Alice Blair (9)	*(1) Elbert Blaine Blair (Rachel Tyree)*
Myrtle Blair (0)	*Hezekiah "Hisey" Caudill*
Blaine Blair (3)	Darlene Joyce Klemmer
Van Blair (2)	*(1) Stella Mae Blair (2) Jane Caudill*
Glen "Fouts" Blair (3)	*Ollie Sue Adams*
Mable Potts Blair (4)	Howard L. Snyder
Hobart Collins "Hobe" Blair (0)	*Kathleen Adams*
Beuford "Bud" Blair (4)	? Sharon
Juanita Margie Blair (4)	*(1) Henry B Caudill* (2) Richard Gray
Lyle Blair (1)	(1) Kumba Lumpkins (1) Tracy Gibson
Thelma Blair (0)	William Kelly
Silas Blair (STILLBORN)	-

First Cousin Marriage Legality by Surrounding States

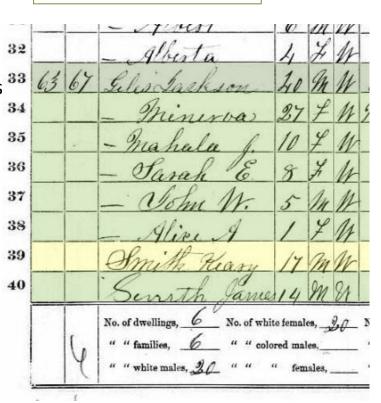| State	First Cousin Marriage
Kentucky	❌ Illegal (since 1946)
Virginia	✅ Legal
Tennessee	✅ Legal until July 1, 2025
Indiana	✅ Legal if both are over age 65
Missouri	❌ Illegal since 1946
West Virginia	❌ Illegal since 1863
Ohio	❌ Illegal since 1803
Illinois	❌ Illegal since 1877, ✅ Exceptions for 65+ or sterile

📅 XIII. Genealogy Tips & Takeaways

✅ Follow naming traditions to map family trees

✅ Know denominational and regional naming customs

✅ Search multiple spellings (phonetic) and nicknames

✅ Watch for maiden names used as middle names

✅ Consider double names as unique identifiers

✅ Understand DNA complexity in endogamous communities

✅ Factor in dialect (Appalachian English) and cultural influences

✅ Stay consistent with documentation methods

✅ If you are not finding someone on a search, it could be because their name was mangled when the record was indexed. Narrow down your location and then try the first couple of letters of the name with an * after. That will pull similar names that may just be indexed or transcribed incorrectly.

Jackson Giles	40
Minerva Giles	27
Mahala J Giles	10
Sarah E Giles	8
John W Giles	5
Alice A Giles	
Keary Smith	17
James Seveth	14

XIV. Resources & References

- Freedmen's Bureau Records: https://www.archives.gov/research/african-americans/freedmens-bureau
- Dawes Rolls (Native American Ancestry): https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/dawes/tutorial
- Ancestry.com Nickname Documentation: https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/How-to-Enter-a-Nickname-in-a-Person-s-Name-Field
- Appalachian English Linguistics: https://artsandsciences.utk.edu/ae/
- Fugate Family Case: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1470658/
- Dadhkai Consanguinity Study: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3385183/
- U.S. Naming Patterns in the 18th and 19th Centuries: https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Names_Personal
- Library of Congress on Quaker Names and Records: https://guides.loc.gov/quaker-resources
- History of First Names in America: https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences-and-law/sociology-and-social-reform/social-reform/name

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. **George Washington**
2. **John Adams**
3. **Thomas Jefferson**
4. **James Madison**
5. **James Monroe**
6. **John Quincy Adams**
7. **Andrew Jackson**
8. **Martin Van Buren**
9. **William Henry Harrison**
10. **John Tyler**
11. **James Knox Polk**
12. **Zachary Taylor**
13. **Millard Fillmore**
14. **Franklin Pierce**
15. **James Buchanan**
16. **Abraham Lincoln**
17. **Andrew Johnson**
18. **Hiram Ulysses Grant** (commonly known as Ulysses S. Grant)
19. **Rutherford Birchard Hayes**
20. **James Abram Garfield**
21. **Chester Alan Arthur**
22. **Stephen Grover Cleveland** (commonly known as Grover Cleveland)
23. **Benjamin Harrison**
24. **Stephen Grover Cleveland** (second non-consecutive term)
25. **William McKinley**
26. **Theodore Roosevelt**
27. **William Howard Taft**
28. **Thomas Woodrow Wilson** (commonly known as Woodrow Wilson)
29. **Warren Gamaliel Harding**
30. **John Calvin Coolidge Jr.** (commonly known as Calvin Coolidge)
31. **Herbert Clark Hoover**
32. **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**
33. **Harry S. Truman**
34. **Dwight David Eisenhower**
35. **John Fitzgerald Kennedy** (commonly known as John F. Kennedy)
36. **Lyndon Baines Johnson**
37. **Richard Milhous Nixon**
38. **Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr.** (born Leslie Lynch King Jr.)
39. **James Earl Carter Jr.** (commonly known as Jimmy Carter)
40. **Ronald Wilson Reagan**
41. **George Herbert Walker Bush**
42. **William Jefferson Clinton** (born William Jefferson Blythe III)
43. **George Walker Bush**
44. **Barack Hussein Obama II**
45. **Donald John Trump**
46. **Joseph Robinette Biden Jr.**

American Revolutionary War (1775–1783)

- **George Washington – Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, later became the first U.S. President.**
- **Nathanael Greene – Washington's most trusted general in the Southern campaign.**
- **Henry Knox – Chief artillery officer, later first Secretary of War.**

War of 1812 (1812–1815)

- **Andrew Jackson – Famous for his victory at the Battle of New Orleans; later became the 7th U.S. President.**
- **William Henry Harrison – Led U.S. forces in the Northwest; later became the 9th President.**

Mexican-American War (1846–1848)

- **Winfield Scott – Led the campaign to capture Mexico City.**
- **Zachary Taylor – Won major battles in northern Mexico; later became the 12th President.**
- **Ulysses S. Grant & Robert E. Lee – Junior officers at the time; both later became Civil War leaders.**

American Civil War (1861–1865)

- **Ulysses S. Grant – Commanding General of the Union Army; later became 18th President.**
- **William Tecumseh Sherman – Famous for his "March to the Sea."**
- **Robert E. Lee – Commander of the Confederate Army.**
- **Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson – Key Confederate general under Lee.**
- **George B. McClellan – Union general known for organizing the Army of the Potomac.**

Spanish-American War (1898)

- **William Rufus Shafter – Led U.S. forces in Cuba.**
- **Joseph Wheeler – Former Confederate general who fought for the U.S.**
- **Theodore Roosevelt – Colonel of the Rough Riders; later became the 26th President.**

World War I (1917–1918, U.S. involvement)

- **John J. Pershing – Commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF).**

World War II (1941–1945)

- **Dwight D. Eisenhower – Supreme Allied Commander in Europe; later became the 34th President.**
- **Douglas MacArthur – Supreme Commander in the Pacific.**
- **George S. Patton – Known for aggressive armored warfare in North Africa and Europe.**
- **Omar Bradley – Led U.S. ground forces during D-Day and beyond.**

Korean War (1950–1953)

- **Douglas MacArthur – Led U.N. forces until relieved by President Truman.**
- **Matthew Ridgway – Took over after MacArthur and stabilized the front lines.**

Vietnam War (1955–1975, major U.S. involvement 1965–1973)

- **William Westmoreland – Commanded U.S. forces during the height of troop escalation.**
- **Creighton Abrams – Took over command during the Vietnamization phase.**

Gulf War (1990–1991)

- **H. Norman Schwarzkopf – Commander of Coalition Forces during Operation Desert Storm.**
- **Colin Powell – Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; architect of the Powell Doctrine.**

Global War on Terror (2001–present)

- **Tommy Franks – Led invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq.**
- **David Petraeus – Led the "surge" in Iraq and U.S. Central Command.**
- **Stanley McChrystal – Led Joint Special Operations Command and ISAF in Afghanistan.**