

Worldwide Historical Research

**for Documentary, Thesis, Novel &
Screenplay
Writers**

**Volume I
HISTORY HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT
Finding Old Original Sources**

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7. Birth Customs Through Time

A baby may be a little thing, but each baby born into this world changes the world just a little bit. Well, sometimes the little ones change the world right from the beginning.

Births have always been celebrated in every culture throughout history. For your research, you really do need to learn the birth traditions of the location and time period about which you are writing.

Midwives

Recent Past

It has only been since the late 1800s and early 1900s that guilds have begun where qualified midwives could register. Nations and states/provinces all have their own. The easiest way to see if the subject of your research was attended by a midwife at birth is to check birth records. My father was born in the country in 1903 and, although recorded at the local courthouse, he did not have a birth certificate as such. He got a belated birth certificate in 1940 signed by his mother. After his name and information on his parents it has this: CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, MIDWIFE, PARENT, OR RELATIVE.

Medieval Era

During the Middle Ages in Europe, midwives generally were not regulated. They were not even required to be able to read. However, in some cases, those in charge of registering and regulating them were either the local government or the church.

In 1424, Brussels, Belgium, was the first city in Europe to enact detailed regulations regarding the functions of midwives. Others say the first was in Regensburg, Germany, in 1452. In such cases, midwives had to be registered with the local civil government.

During the fourteenth century, midwives were taught how to baptize babies. Hence, the requirement to be registered with the church. Church records will be discussed in a later chapter.

Court records might need to be checked since midwives during the Middle Ages were subject to charges of witchcraft. If a midwife had a low rate of live births, accusations began to be aimed at her. Some were burned at the stake for being witches.

Antiquity

Midwifery is as ancient as birth itself. If circumstances surrounding the birth of your subject is important to your research, I would suggest you buy a book about midwifery in the part of the world and the era you are researching. My closet is full of books about minor topics that most people could care less about. I have a book on how to box, another how to run, another on how to make a tent out of goat hair. Another about people who nearly drowned and lived to tell about it. These things were important to what I was writing about. If it's been done, there is a book about it.

Birth Ceremonies

Do you want to draw out the importance of someone's birth in your research? Include birth ceremonies and celebrations.

Hindus at birth shave their baby's hair to rid it of negativity from their past life and cleanse the child's body and soul. Some Hindus also pierce their baby's ear to ward off evil spirits.

Turks visit the homes of gift givers when the baby is twenty days old. They receive a handkerchief filled with candy (for a good-natured baby) and an egg (for a healthy one). Their hosts also rub flour on baby's eyebrows and hairline to grant a long life.

Muslims shave their baby's hair at birth or at least some time during the first three years to dedicate it to Allah.

Greeks decorate their house on the outside with olive branches if the child is a boy, or with garlands of wool if the child is a girl. The child is then carried around a fire by the midwife, presenting it to God (or in the past) the gods of the house and to the family. Then it was given its name.

In old Turkey (Anatolia) families guard against baby-snatchers or mother-snatchers believed to live in stables, haylofts, mills, deserted ruins, wells, water sources and places where women and newborn babies are left alone. Some of these practices are to hang a broom or garlic to guard against the evil eye, insert a needle under the pillow of the mother or baby, place daggers, sickles, etc. under the pillow of the mother or baby.

Jews hold a circumcision ceremony for a boy in keeping with God's command to Abraham in Genesis 17 of the Bible, indicating it now belongs to Jehovah God.

Germans plant a wedding tree upon the birth of a girl.

Catholics baptize babies by immersion into or pouring or sprinkling of water in order to wash away their inherited sin and save their soul.

Shintos of Japan take their baby to visit their family shrine, a local place of worship, to present the baby to the deities and ask for their protection on behalf of the child.

Russian baby boy's umbilical cord is usually cut with an arrow or hatchet to make him a good hunter or craftsman. A girl's umbilical cord is cut with a spindle, since she will grow up to manage a household. The name given at birth is only known by parents and close relatives so evil spirits do not know the child's real name, and so others can't jinx the child.

Sikh parents take their baby as soon as possible to their local temple, There the priest opens the *Guru Granth Sahib*, their holy book, to a random page and reads a passage aloud. The family chooses a name that begins with the first letter of the hymn on the page opened. The baby's name is then announced to the congregation.

These are given as examples of the drama you can pull out of a birth in your writings. So, research books or articles on birth traditions in the era and part of the world you are researching.

Birth Records

Recent Past

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS
**DELAYED
CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH**

1 PLACE OF BIRTH: Norfolk (COUNTY); Brookline (CITY OR TOWN); No. 83 Beals Street STREET; Brookline (CITY OR TOWN MAKING THIS RETURN); Registered No. 656; Deposition No.

2 FULL NAME OF CHILD: John Fitzgerald Kennedy

3 Sex: M; 4 (a) Twin, triplet or other: ; 5 Born ALIVE or DEAD: ; 6 Date of Birth: May 29 1917

7 FATHER: FULL NAME: Joseph P. Kennedy; RESIDENCE, No. 83 Beals Street, Brookline, Mass.; COLOR OR RACE: White; AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY: 26 (YEARS); PLACE OF BIRTH: Boston, Mass. (STATE OR COUNTRY); OCCUPATION: Banker

8 MOTHER: MAIDEN NAME: Rosa Fitzgerald; PRESENT NAME: Rosa Kennedy; RESIDENCE, No. 83 Beals Street, Brookline, Mass.; COLOR OR RACE: White; AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY: 24 (YEARS); PLACE OF BIRTH: Boston, Mass. (STATE OR COUNTRY); OCCUPATION: At home

9 Attendant at birth or informant: Frederick L. Good (Name); Address No. 20 Commonwealth Ave., Boston (City or town)

10 Affidavit filed and recorded and a copy of return and affidavit transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth: June 30, 1935 (Month, Day, Year)

11 Deponent Name: Fred L. Good (Physician); City or town: Boston; Relation to child: (Physician)

12 The above record has been made in accordance with the provisions of General Laws, Chap. 46, Sec. 13. Attest: *Frederick L. Good* REGISTRAR; Town Clerk

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR AFFIDAVIT

To acquaint yourself of what has nearly always been on birth certificates, get out your own birth certificate. Obviously, there is the date and place. Take note primarily of the county you were born in and not the city. Very few demographic records are kept in city halls. Many smaller towns don't even have a city hall. But every town county has a courthouse. That is true in most of the world.

Also, on your birth certificate your parents are named. It will list where they were born. If it doesn't list the county and you don't know the county name, look on a map or go on the internet. Another thing of importance on your birth certificate is your mother's maiden name. Note the spelling. Finally, it will give the age of your parents at your birth.

(On the previous page is the birth certificate of US President John F. Kennedy.)

To order birth certificates, you must contact the civil registration office of a state/province or the national capitol. Here is a listing of a few Civil Registration Offices around the world. It does not represent all nations but gives you an idea what to look for when researching in a particular nation. Some nations do not even have such an office.

CONTINENT	NATION	NAME
AFRICA	Namibia	Ministry of Home Affairs and Immigration
	South Africa	Department of Home Affairs
	Burkina Fasco	Civil Registration & Vital Statistics
EUROPE	England & Wales	General Register Office Office for National Statistics
	France	Only in courthouses of departments.

	Germany	Only by province or county Standesmater
	Iceland	Registers Iceland
	Netherlands	Basisregistratie Personen
	Portugal	Institute of Registries and Notaries
	Romania	Mayor's office of each province
	Russia	Acts of Civil Status, Body of Registration of Acts of Civil Status
	Scotland	General Register Office for Scotland
	Sweden	Swedish Tax Agency
	United Kingdom	General Register Office for England and Wales
North America		
	Canada	Vital Statistics Registry for each province and territory
	Mexico	Registro Civil for each province
	United States	Office of Vital Statistics for each state (see Appendix 3)
Asia		
	Israel	Population Registry
	Philippines	Philippine Statistics Authority
Oceania		
	Australia	Civil Registration & Vital Statistics for each state

As you progress back in time, there will be no birth certificates. By certificate, I do not mean the birth was not registered. A certificate is an official government document. But there are other direct statements of birth that are considered legal documents, even to the government. An old family Bible with an old copyright date, statement on a tombstone, an obituary, a letter written in a previous generation, a journal written in a previous generation, a will, even the back of an old picture.

Church parish records listed births, marriages, and deaths. Most were eventually thrown away, but some still exist. One good source of parish records is the Latter Day Saints Family History website. They have the largest holdings of microfilmed original documents in the world stored in miles and miles of caves in the desert of Utah. Specifics for working your way around their website is in a later chapter of this book. Church records were always written in Latin and with sometimes antiquated alphabets. That, too, is another chapter.

Since church parish borders sometimes changed, check the parish where you think they were born and work back. Often a historic church has its own archives and has old birth, marriage, baptism, and death records.

An old deed may state that land is being given “to my son Nathaniel Kimball for love and affection”. An old court record may call as witnesses “Jonathan Bledsoe and his son Richard.” An old census may list “George Washington Sr. on one line and George Washington Jr. on another. Perhaps there was no will, but land was subdivided “according to the number of living children” and given by deed to your subject.

Then there is indirect proof, but still proof. That is, try to prove a sibling. Prove Sarah Meadows was the child of a Jake Meadows. Then all you have to do is prove your subject was

a brother to Sarah. Perhaps Sarah's obituary lists your subject's name as a brother. Sarah may have died without children and left part of her estate to her brother - your subject.

Or you may be unable to prove a parent but can prove a grandparent. Someone may have a will which includes grandchildren because their parent (child of the will maker) has died. If the will says, "children of my daughter Charlotte" for instance, then you will have proven both the parent and the grandparent.

Here is another way to prove a grandparent, but it takes a little more work. This method can be used anywhere in the world.

In the 1880 census of the US, Cornelius says his father, James, was born in Kentucky in 1790. So you go to the Kentucky census to find out who was in Kentucky in 1790 with your surname and old enough to be James' father, Thomas. There weren't that many people in Kentucky at that time. So there may have been only one person by your surname in the whole state at that time. He, then, is your Cornelius's father's father, Thomas - that is James' grandfather.

If, by some chance there were two men in the state of Kentucky in 1790 with your surname, you would research both names. If you can find proof of births of one man's children and none of them is your subject, you would officially discard that man as your subject. Then the remaining subject would be your subject's grandfather.

An indirect way to determine a father before the time when censuses and parish records only named the head of the household, is to look through records where you know the father was born and take note of any man with the same surname who was in the age category to be old enough to be your subject's father.

However, this has been much abused. Over and over, I have found people listing a particular man as their subject's father and stating it as absolute fact. Yet their only reasoning is that someone in the right age category lived in the same county and state as their direct subject. This is not proof. This is strong circumstantial evidence, but not proof.

Just because there are several people in the same county with the same surname, it doesn't necessarily mean they were related. For instance, in Fleming Co., Kentucky, I found five men by the name of Maddox who were not related. Elijah came from Pennsylvania, died in Ohio, and left a will. Another Elijah came from Virginia and died in a western county of Kentucky, leaving a will. Zorobable came from Maryland and died in Ohio; he did not leave a will, but his name appeared in Maryland archives during the Revolutionary War period. William died in Fleming Co., had a will, and one particular name in his will - Sanford - did not belong to anyone else in the county. George came from Fauquier Co., VA, according to inheritance papers, and had a will listing completely different children from those listed in the other wills found in that county.

I had already done extensive research on Zorobable, had accumulated a file over an inch thick, and had sent for numerous photocopies of deeds and other legal papers. I even mapped out his

land. I did the same with Elijah. I wasted a lot of time in some ways thinking they may be a direct subject's father. (Well, no research is wasted if you can narrow down who your next subject was.) It turns out the person I was researching was a brother of George who had come from Fauquier Co., Virginia. I found John in both Fleming Co., KY, and Fauquier Co., VA.

As you go back farther in time, and when you hit a brick wall, research the siblings. And if you don't know for sure who the siblings are, create a speculated family based on others by the same surname in the same county at the same time in the same age category. I did that with a subject I had a brick wall on for 20 years. By so doing, I was able to enlist the help of other hopeful researchers who were also looking for their direct subject's father. I put together a list of 11 siblings, and of those, it turns out that 10 were truly siblings. But always, if you send your list to anyone else, emphasize that this is a speculated family.

Here is another reason getting the names of the subject you are researching and his siblings. Most people in the 19th century and before methodically named their children this way:

First son named after the mother's father
Second son named after the father's father
Third son named after the father
Fourth son named after the father's brother

First daughter named after the mother's mother
Second daughter named after the father's mother
Third daughter named after the mother
Fourth daughter named after the mother's sister

APPENDIX 7a lists world-wide naming patterns by nation.

Sometimes, if an infant died, the same name was given to the next child. Also, you will often see a child given his/her mother's maiden name. And some names have been anglicized from other languages. John could have come from Jan, Hanna, Ivan, Hans, Jean, Johannes, Ionnes, Sean, Ian, Juan. Also, when people move to a different country, they may translate their name into the new language themselves. So, Amour in France may have become Love in America, and so on.

On the light side, some baby naming patterns unique to traditional sub-Sahara Africa that are kind of fun. Their names are in their native tongue, so outsiders may love a beautiful-sounding name that actually means "Resented".

Events surrounding the birth: Its name could be an entire sentence such as "[a deceased relative] has come back home". It could be named Asia if that's where the father when it was born, or Away if born far from home.

Emotions: Hardlife, Jealous, Humbled, Misfortune are some names representing how the parents felt about other events at the child's birth.

Famous People: A child may be named after a president or king of another country.

Order of Birth: Elder Twin or Younger Twin, Oldest born in a family, second born, last born.

Day of Birth: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, etc.

Religious Beliefs: God Conquers, God is Stronger than Magic, I will praise God.

Parts of Day: Daylight, Dawn, Morning, Rainy, Midnight.

American Indians and non-Christian medieval Europe often used such naming practices. So, checking the meaning of names in the original language could actually break down your brick wall.

Birth Certificate Uniquenesses In Some Nations

About ten years ago, UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) did a study of birth registrations around the world and learned nearly 230 million children under age five have no birth certificate. Of those, over half live in Asia and most of the rest live in sub-Saharan Africa. They concluded that nearly one in three children worldwide are unregistered. In 1993, birth registrations were almost non-existent in those areas of the world.

Here are some of the requirements, exceptions, and costs.

- Angola – Between 2007-2013, registration free for all citizens.
- Belize – Within one year, parents charged a fee if child not registered within 42 days of birth.
- Eritrea – Requires government-issued clearance to confirm parenthood and date of birth. Cost is equivalent to average of one week's rent in rural areas.
- Indonesia – Marriage certificate required
- Lebanon – Unregistered Palestinians not allowed
- Liberia – Parents fined \$50 if child not registered within 14 days of birth
- Myanmar – Registered at township medical office permanently. National offices keep for only two years. Only paper registration, not electronic.
- Nepal – Requires names of father and grandfather.
- Nicaragua – Unmarried but living together can have only a temporary certificate if father does not sign.
- Oman – Certificate must include the religion of both parents.
- Papua New Guinea – Only one office serves seven million people and 600 islands.
- Turkey – Beginning 2008 child must have birth certificate in order to enroll in school.
- Ukraine – Government pays for timely registration.

- Uruguay – Public and private clinics and hospitals register all birth, and send a copy to both the mother and the Central Office of Civil Registration.
- Uzbekistan – Parents pay a fee
- Zambia – Beginning 1973, only one office processes them, so there is a backlog.

International Database

When you find the name of the person you are researching, translate their name and find out what it means. This is true of all names. There is a website that gives 20,000 common names of men and women and their meanings in many languages at <http://www.20000-names.com>

Major languages are African, Chinese, English, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Native American, Polish, Spanish, Welsh.

Minor Languages are African, Akkadian, Albanian, Anglo-Saxon, Arabian, Aramaic, Armenian, Arthurian Legend, Assyrian, Aztec, Babylonian, Basque, Bulgarian, Celtic, Chamoru, Chinese, Cornish, Croatian, Czechoslovakian, Czech and Slovak, , Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Egyptian, English American, Esperanto, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Gothic Visigothic Ostrogothic, Greek, Gypsy Romani, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindi Indian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Iranian Persian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latin Roman, Lithuanian, Micmac Mootpoon, Nahuatl Aztec, Native American, Norse, Norwegian, Persian, Iranian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Scandinavian, Scottish, Serbian, Slavic, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss Teutonic, Thai Siamese, Turkish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Welsh, Yiddish.

Appendix 7a Worldwide Naming Patterns

Africa

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
Nigeria	Circumstances under which born		Father's family name	Husband's family name
Somalia	Cushite name. If Arabic: First-born boy- Muhammad First-born girl- Faduma Twins Hassan & Hussein	Father's personal name	Paternal grandfather's personal name	Keeps Father's-Grandfather's family name

Europe

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
Albania	Any		Sometimes Tribe or Clan. Sometimes Town or region	
Bosnia	Second name		First Name. Father's family name.	Husband's family name OR Add maiden name.
Bulgaria	Grandfather's first	Father's Per'l	Grandfather's first Sometimes use no family name	Husband's family name with A added to end
Croatia	Second name		First Name. Father's family name.	Husband's family name OR Add maiden name.
Czech-Slovakia	Any	Z, meaning "of"	Father's family name	Husband's family name
Greece	First-born boy named after paternal grandfather. First-born girl named after maternal grandmother.	Father's Per'l Ends with ou =of	Father's family name	Husband's per'l & family names

Hungary	Comes after family name		Is the first name	1. keep maiden name or 2. husband's full name 3. keep maiden name + husband's pers'l name 4. Begin with initial of husband's family name + maiden name 5. take husband's family name.
Kosovo	Second name		First Name. Father's family name + Clan Name	Husband's family name OR Add maiden name.
Latvia	Any		Father's family name	Take's husband's family name
Lithuania	Any		Father's family name	Adds IENE at end of husband's name.
Macedonia	Any		Father's family name. (If Albanian, will follow their's)	Husband's family name. May keep or add maiden name.
Poland	Any		Father's family name	Keep maiden name + husband's
Portugal	Any	Mother's paternal family name	Father's paternal family name	Keep both father's & mother's family name + husband's paternal and maternal family name
Romania	Can be the second name		Father's family name Can be first name	Take's husband's family name
Russia	Any	Father's personal name-all children	Father's family name	Husband's family name
Serbia	Second name		First Name. Father's family name.	Husband's family name OR Add maiden name.
Slovenia	Any		Father's family name	Husband's family name
Spain	Girls have names combined with Maria, Mary.	Father's paternal family name.	Mother's paternal family name.	Keep maiden name OR husband's family name OR both
Turkey	Any		Pre-1940: Father's personal name Today: Father's family name	Pre-1940 Husband's personal name Now husband's family name. May be combined with maiden name.
Ukraine	Any	Father's personal name	Father's family name	Husband's family name

Middle East Muslim

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
Afghanistan-Dari	Any			Keep maiden name or add husband's family name IF he has one.
Afghanistan-Pashtu	Any		Tribe or Region	Take husband's family name if he has one.
Algeria	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Bahrain	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Egypt	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Iran	Any Sometimes one word with Family Name		May be a city, or "son of"	Keep maiden name OR add husband's family name
Iraq	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Kurdish	Any	Sometimes have middle name from father's/grandfather's, or mother's/grandmother's personal name	Tribal name, City name, Grandfather's personal name, Or Great Grandfather's personal name, OR Father's family name.	Keep maiden name. Modern add husband's family name.
Jordan	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Kuwait	Any	Father's personal name preceded by	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name

		Abu	family name	
Lebanon	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Libya	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Mauritania	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Morocco	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Oman	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Qatar	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Sudan	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Syria	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
Tajikistan	Any Sometimes one word with Family Name		May be a city, or "son of"	Keep maiden name or add husband's family name
Tunisia	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name
United Arab Emirates	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name

Yemen	Any	Father's personal name preceded by Abu	Grandfather's personal name preceded by Ibn Modern: Father's family name	Keep maiden name. OR "Hurba" husband's full name

South & Central America

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
Brazil	SEE PORTUGAL			
Central America – Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Nicaragua Panama	SEE SPAIN			
South America - Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (United Kingdom), French Guiana (France), Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay And Venezuela	SEE SPAIN			

South Asia

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
Bangladesh	SEE MUSLIM			
India-North-Hindu	Any	Any May use as Family name.	Indicates Caste-May not use	Husband' family name.
India-Gujarati-Hindu	Any	Father's personal name	Father's family name	Husband's personal name and family name
India-Southern Muslim (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh) Muslim	Middle-East Muslim or Pakistani Muslim			Only takes husband's family name (indicating caste) if he uses it.

INDIA-Southern Sikh	Same for both sexes	Religious (Male=Singh) (Female=Kaur)		Only takes husband's family name (indicating caste) if he uses it.
Pakistan-Muslim	Religious Name (Can be first or middle) Or Personal Name	2 nd Personal Name (Can be first or middle)	None. But can use any inherited honorific titles or clan or region. May not choose same as others in immediate family.	Personal + honorific title + family or 2 nd personal name. In any order. May use father's personal name or adopt husband's personal name.
Sri Lanka-Somjalese	House/Clan	Personal	May be a 2 nd personal name or father's family name	Maiden name plus husband's family name
Tamil	Father's personal name. May also add place name.	Personal		Replaces father's personal name with husband's personal name.

Chinese

Nation	Personal Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Mother's Name
China	Family Name of father.		Personal Name (same for both sexes)	Keep maiden name but may add husband's family name before theirs.
Taiwan	Family Name of father.		Personal Name (same for both sexes)	Keep maiden name but may add husband's family name before theirs.
Hong Kong	Family Name of father.		Personal Name (same for both sexes)	Keep maiden name but may add husband's family name before theirs.
Korea	Family Name of father		Personal Name+Generation Name	Keeps maiden name
Thailand	Any		Father's family name	Husband's family name
Vietnam	Father's (Family Name	Sometimes. Different for sexes.	Personal Name (same for both sexes)	Keeps maiden name but uses husband's personal name to introduce herself

*For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2Wvsa9H>