

ENGLISH FAMILY NAMES

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ABSTRACT

The English of the British Isles has already been put on the map in a number of national and regional atlases. In contrast, atlases of English family names are rather few in number and there are only a very limited number of distributional maps, often without any historical dimension. A team working at my Chair of English Linguistics and Medieval Studies at the University of Bamberg have remedied this situation. Since 2004, a number of publications have appeared, or will appear shortly, that will ultimately lead to a rather comprehensive atlas of English family names. These are: Viereck 2004 (reprinted in an abridged version in 2005a), 2005b, 2005c, 2006a, 2006b, 2006c, 2007/2008, 2008a, 2008b and Barker et al. 2007. English surnames, of course, have come down to us in such enormous numbers that only a selection of them can be dealt with. This contribution is the final paper in the series. It deals with one example each of the main categories mentioned below, namely a – female – personal name, a local surname, a nickname and an occupational surname. Some comments on further research desiderata are made at the end of the paper.

1. Introduction

The study of names has a truly interdisciplinary character as it combines, above all, the genealogist's, human biologist's, historian's, philologist's and linguist's interests.

In England the introduction of family names or surnames was due to an enormous cultural change that followed the Norman Conquest in 1066. By about 1350, everyone in southern and Midland England had a hereditary family name. The process took about one hundred years longer in northern England, much longer in Scotland and several centuries longer in Wales.

Surnames can be divided into the following main categories: Local surnames where locative and topographical surnames can be distinguished, surnames de-

rived from personal names and those expressing other relationships, surnames of occupation, status or office, and nicknames. In the literature a uniform classification of English surnames does not exist.¹

2. Databases

As surnames with a long history in England have been chosen, diachronically-oriented databases are of special importance. These are:

1) *The International Genealogical Index (IGI) for the periods 1538 to 1850 and the British Isles Vital records index (VRI) for the periods 1538 to 1906.*

The *IGI* is a compilation, consisting mainly of parish register records, published by the Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the Mormons.² The *VRI* is basically an adjusted version of the *IGI* on CD-ROM and includes approximately 12.3 million records. The *VRI* has two sets of CD-ROMs; one holds the records for birth and christenings, the other for marriages. Both have been searched and the data have then been combined with the program *LDS companion*.

2) *Decennial censuses*

In Britain, censuses have been held since the early 19th century. Of special value are the census enumerator's books of the *Census of 1881* provided on CD-ROM by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The census data are much more exact than those of the *IGI* but they are not flawless either. However, the flaws have been noticed by experts in the field of genealogy.

3) *UK-Info Disk V9 2004*

With regard to the present-day geography of surnames, a telephone directory was used, namely the *UK-Info disk V9 2004*, a People-Finder published by iCD-Publishing, London, which covers the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as Ireland. The *UK-Info* disk combines over 44 million entries compiled from the 2002 and 2003 Electoral Rolls.³

¹ For some of the problems encountered and of the research carried out earlier in English surnames cf. Viereck (2005) and Barker et al. (2007).

² The great interest of the Mormons in genealogy can be attributed to their belief that families stay together in the other world. Therefore, members of this church search for their ancestors to prepare themselves for a "sealing of their families" that can only take place once all ancestors have been discovered.

³ On weaknesses and strengths of these databases cf. Barker et al. (2007: 61).

3. Mapping procedures

Our maps represent the idea of dialectometry (cf. Viereck et al. 2002), mapping the retrieved data on area fill maps, point maps or pie charts varying in size in order to display areas of higher versus lower concentration of the name and its variants. The maps generated with *GenMap UK* from the *IGI/VRI* data are predominantly point maps when depicting different time spans. All *UK-Info* maps have been created with the software *PCMap* and are accompanied by a table comprising a list of the absolute number of surnames per county.

4. Results

4.1. *Maggs, Meggs, Moggs*

Surnames derived from personal names are often called patronymics, which is inadequate because modern surnames are also formed from women's names. One such name is the metronymic *Maggs* with the variants *Meggs* and *Moggs*.

Of the late Latin female personal name *Margarita* (English Margaret) 'daisy', 'pearl' many surnames were created, which in view of their origin and meaning is anything but surprising. These can be put into several categories of which the most common ones are the following: simple pet forms such as *Madge, Margery, Margie* or *Pegg*, with suffix *-in*: *Margin* or suffixes *-et, -ot*: *Madgett, Maggot, Margot, Matchet*, simple elliptic genitive, here with the meaning 'son of': *Margetts, Margretts, Margritts*, elliptic genitive of diminutives, here again with the meaning 'son of': *Margies, Maggs, Meggs, Moggs, Peggs*, a further filial desinence: *Marginson, Margerisson, Margisson, Margeson, Margesson, Margetson, Meggison, Megginson* (with intrusive *n*), *Megson* and corruptions like *Marjason*.

Reaney and Wilson (1997) list *Maggs* only, s.v. '*Madge*', but not the variants. They, however, attest *Mogg* without the final *-s* as a pet-name for *Margaret* with the first bearers Henry *Mogg(e)* 1195 in Leicestershire and Gloucestershire. According to this dictionary, *Magge* 1246 (Lancashire), c. 1248 (Worcestershire), John *Magge* 1200 (Lincolnshire), 1279 (Huntingdonshire) and John *Magges* 1327 (Suffolk) were the first bearers of the name with the vowel *a*.

Maps 4-6 show the distribution of *Maggs, Meggs* and *Moggs* from the 16th century down to the 19th century.⁴ None of the variants showed any entries in the 16th century in the British Isles. As to *Maggs*, there were very few hits in the 17th century, all in central southern England. Their number increased rather

⁴ Maps 1-3 show county divisions, their abbreviations and full forms. Grateful thanks are extended to Christina Behringer and Tobias Vetter for producing the maps.

strongly a century later within the same geographical limits. Only in the 19th century did the geographical spread of *Maggs* become larger to include even a few entries in Scotland, although the overall number of entries decreased. Historically speaking, *Maggs* and *Meggs* show an equal number of occurrences. Moreover, in the 17th and 18th centuries both variants occurred in the same area in central southern England. During the 19th century more *Meggs* than *Maggs* travelled to south-eastern England. Compared to *Meggs* and especially to *Maggs*, *Moggs* occurs only very rarely. It is interesting to note that during a considerable period of time all three variants showed up in the same area in central southern England. Although in the general language the same word appeared in quite a variety of spellings during the Early Modern English period of which one spelling eventually won out, the spellings of these family names remained separate and remarkably stable.

Maps 7-9 feature the present-day distribution of *Maggs*, *Meggs* and *Moggs*. Due to the very low number of hits (only 24) *Moggs* can be discarded altogether. It is surprising that the spelling with o survived at all through all the centuries. *Maggs* and *Meggs* still show up mainly in southern England and are thus examples of the extraordinary distributional stability of family names.

4.2. *Danvers*

Nearly half of all existing surnames may have derived from names of specific places or features of landscape, whether natural or man-made. Thus locative and topographical surnames can be distinguished. The locative surname to be discussed here is *Danvers*. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, local surnames that derived from English or French places showed the preposition *de*. This preposition was generally dropped in the South of England at the end of the 14th century. In French surnames beginning with a vowel, however, this *de* often coalesced with the place-name, as is the case with *Disney* (from *Isigny – Calvados* in northern France) or *Danvers* that derived from French *Anvers* (Flemish *Antwerp*). The final *-s* is retained here. Generally, it is retained or dropped quite arbitrarily in surnames from French place-names. In Reaney and Wilson (1997) the first attestation of *Danvers* is from 1230 (Ralph *de Anuers*, *Danuers*, Berkshire). As Maps 10 and 11 reveal, this family name has always been rare in England. Up to the 19th century the few people from *Anvers* preferred to settle only in southern England and in the Midlands. Only in the 20th century did the surname spread a little to other parts of the British Isles, its peak distribution – still in quite low numbers – being Leicestershire.

4.3. *Fox*

The surname *Fox* has predominantly developed from the expression for an animal. The bearer was given the name due to attributes he shared with the mammal (cf. Cottle 1978: 144). These attributes were usually cunningness, slyness and craftiness. Matthews (1967: 166) gives two further reasons why a person might have been called *Fox*. Earlier the animal was widely spread and hence easy to chase. As a consequence, *Fox* became a popular nickname for hunters, especially for foxhunters who specialised in the fur business. Furthermore, Matthews is of the opinion that the resemblance between the hair colour of the animal and the named person plays an important role. In consequence, red-haired individuals were frequently associated with foxes. Ewen (1969: 120) mentions another possibility of origin. According to him, *Fox* may also be classified as a nickname from the beast depicted on trader's signs or heraldic emblems. This is in contrast to Hanks and Hodges who point out that "there is no evidence (in the shape of early forms with prepositions) to suggest that it was ever derived from a house sign" (1988: 191).

Fox is the most common surname referring to the mammal. Reaney and Wilson (1997) attest the following first bearers of the name: Toue *fox* (no date) Lincolnshire and Hugo *le Fox* 1297 (Cornwall). Other surnames exist which have the same or a very close meaning. The most frequent ones are *Todd* or *Tod*. *Tod* is a dialectal expression meaning 'fox' and is listed in the *EDD* (1905) for Scotland, Ireland and the northern counties of England. According to the *OED* (1989) *tod* is a northern word of unknown origin. Cottle (1978: 383) assumes as its origin an Old Norse noun, originally denoting a bush. Thus *tod(d)* is a metaphorical description and refers to the animal's bushy tail. Reaney and Wilson (1997) provide the following first bearers of the name: Hugo, Arding *Tod* 1168-75 (Norfolk), Richard *Todd* 1231 (Northumberland) and Richard *le Todde* 1275 (Worcestershire). Thus, Middle English *tod(de)* 'fox' was not solely northern. Furthermore, *Re(y)nard* can be regarded as a nickname for fox. Though the name originally derives from a personal name, it was often used in connection with the red predator, since *Renard* was the name of a fox hero in one of La Fontaine's best-known fables *Le corbeau et le renard*. Finally, the Scottish surname *Wylie* may be a synonym for a cunning person and for a fox. Although Black (1993) classes *Wylie* as a diminutive of *William*, other scholars give evidence that it could also refer to cunningness. Thus Cottle (1978: 423) suggests the derivation from *wily* meaning 'crafty', 'cunning', 'sly' of a person or animal, whereas Lower (1968, 2: 64) categorises the name as a paraphrased expression for *fox*.

Map 12 presents an overview of the distribution of *Fox* and the three synonymous surnames at the time of the *1881 Census*. In order to provide an adequate impression of the single areas of distribution, a relative presentation has

been chosen. Thus, these four maps represent a distribution which is proportional to the demographic figures. Furthermore, it must be noted that the last of the four maps (*Reynard*) has a different scale. Thus, the darkest colour in the maps of *Fox*, *Todd* and *Wylie* equals 201 to 300 relative entries, whereas the darkest colour on the map of *Reynard* equals “only” 11 to 16 entries. Though the maps provide a relative distribution, the absolute figures were added in brackets beneath each map.

With 27.825 entries, *Fox* was the most frequent surname of the four surnames in 1881. It occurred in most parts of Britain excluding the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, large parts of the Scottish Lowlands and the western parts of Wales. Next in number is *Todd* with 15.240 entries. Its distribution mirrors almost exactly the assumption voiced, for example, by Cottle (1978) that its origin is Old Norse. With 3.489 entries *Wylie* comes in third place. As a Scottish surname its distribution is naturally concentrated in Scotland with only a few of the *Wylies* moving across the border to northern England. Dumfriesshire showed the highest number of entries. *Reynard* comes last. Only 501 absolute entries were attested for this surname in the 1881 Census. Of these, 294 hits were noted in the West Riding of Yorkshire alone. The second cluster with a high frequency of *Reynard* was the Isle of Wight.

Fox has one variant, namely *Foxe*. This variant is not listed in Reaney and Wilson (1997) and could only be found twice in the – older – onomastic literature. According to Lower (1968: 79) the Irish surname *Shanach* has been anglicised to *Foxe*, whereas Ewen (1968: 54) assumes that *Foxe* developed from a Spanish surname, although from which one he does not say. These explanatory attempts, however, cannot be taken seriously. *Foxe* is simply a spelling variant. Apart from the better-known *vox*, attested in the general language for the 13th, 14th and the 16th century, showing the initial original voiceless fricative becoming voiced, where the original status was restored again later in Standard English in contrast to the female form *vixen*, the *OED* (1989) attests *foxe* in the general language between the 13th and the 17th century. Whereas according to Reaney and Wilson (1997) *Vox* has not been attested as a family name, *Foxe* does appear as a surname. It died out in the general language long ago, but survived in the surname, if only in small numbers, down to the present day. *Foxe* is thus another example of an English word fossilised in an English family name.

Map 13 shows the distributional development of *Foxe* from the 16th to the 19th century, while Map 14 shows that of *Fox* for the same period. The *VRI* provides nearly as many entries for both variants for the 16th century, namely 89 for *Fox* and 83 for *Foxe*. During the 17th century the frequency of *Foxe*-hits doubled to 174, while *Fox*-hits increased tenfold to 906. From the 18th century onwards, however, the numbers of *Foxe*-entries diminished strongly (18th century 7 entries, 19th century 4 entries, 1881 *Census* 9 entries), while those of *Fox*

increased remarkably (18th century 2.948 entries, 19th century 6.198 entries, 1881 Census 27.825 entries). These developments lead to the conclusion that many people changed their names from *Foxe* to *Fox*.

Map 15 features the absolute distribution of *Fox* according to the *UK-Info 2004* where 47.424 entries were counted – in contrast to 50 for *Foxe*. The impression one gets from this map is quite similar to that of the distribution of *Fox* in the preceding centuries in that there have always been high distributions of this name in the Midlands and in the Yorkshire regions. London now shows the highest density of *Fox* family names, but London is a special case. As it has acted as a magnet for migrants during all the centuries since surnames were formed, it is normal to find that some, probably many, people there possess a family name that is otherwise concentrated elsewhere. The distribution of the name in and around London can often be disregarded, unless of course all the other examples of the surname are from those parts. The constantly high figures in the northern Midlands suggest that the nickname *Fox* originated there, a view that corresponds with Guppy's findings (1968: 33).

4.4. *Wait, Gait*

The surname *Wait* is derived from the occupational name for a watchman. This person was a watchman either in a fortified place or a town. The town waits combined the functions of watchmen and musicians (cf. Reaney – Wilson 1997, s.v. "Wait" and *OED* 1989, s.v. "wait", sb.). Reaney and Wilson (1997) list quite a number of variants, namely *Waite, Waites, Waits, Wates, Wayt, Wayte, Waytes, Waight, Waighthe, Weight, Weait, Whait, Whaite, Whaites, Whaits* and *Whate* (the forms with -s mean 'son of W.'). According to this dictionary, the first bearers of this name were Ailward *Waite* 1170-87 (London), Roger *la Waite* 1197 (Warwickshire), Ralph *la Weite* 12th century (Nottinghamshire), Roger *le Wayte* 1221 (Suffolk), John *la Wayte* 1243 (Somerset), Hugh *le Weyt* 1251 (Staffordshire), Roger *le Wate* 1296 (Sussex), Adam *le Whaite* 1349 (Gloucestershire) and Richard *Waight, Weight* 1595, 1610 (no region mentioned). Ultimately the name goes back to Old Northern French *waite* 'watchman'. As the list makes clear the supposition, often heard, that the absence of the article points to a hereditary surname cannot be upheld, for as early as in the 12th century the article is already frequently omitted.

Maps 16-20 show the distribution of the most frequently occurring variants *Wait, Waite, Wayte, Waight* and *Weight* from the 16th to the 19th century. None of them ever occurred in Wales. Very few entries of *Wait* (Map 16) were found in the *VRI* for the 16th century, all of them in Lincolnshire. This situation changes clearly a century later when three local concentrations can be found. One is located in the counties of Berwickshire, Midlothian and East Lothian in Scotland, one in Wiltshire

in southern England and one in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. In the 18th century, the *Waits* spread more evenly over a larger area of England and Scotland. The same picture emerges in the 19th century where, however, a local concentration of *Wait* in Berwickshire, already noted earlier, becomes evident again. The distribution of *Waite* (Map 17) is strikingly similar to that of *Wait* in the 17th and 19th centuries. Altogether *Waite* occurs somewhat more often than *Wait* in the preceding centuries. Map 18 deals with *Wayte*. In the 17th as well as in the 19th century this surname was attested quite frequently in Wiltshire side by side with *Wait* and *Waite*. Unlike these two last-mentioned variants, *Wayte* never occurred in Scotland. The frequency of the surname remained stable in the 17th and the 19th century. There is an unexplainable drop of *Wayte* in the 18th century. *Waight* (Map 19) shows only a few entries in the 16th century, largely in the South of England. Although the frequency of the name increased in the 17th century, its regional distribution remained the same with Wiltshire and Hampshire in the focus. While the same picture emerges a century later, both the frequency and the distribution of *Waight* increase in the 19th century, but the peak is still in Wiltshire and Hampshire and then in addition also in the London area. Bearers of the surname *Waight* never travelled as far north as Scotland. This is in contrast to *Weight* (Map 20). The name occurred most often in Wiltshire in the 16th century, but in the succeeding centuries it also spread to southern Scotland, in the 17th and 18th centuries mainly to Ayrshire, East Lothian and Berwickshire. In the 19th century, the *Weights* were spread more evenly both in England and southern Scotland.

The five variants often co-existed side by side in the same areas. All originated in the South of England and in the Midlands, as the above list of first bearers already suggested. In the general language, the *OED* (1989), s.v. “wait”, sb., also provides many different spellings, of which only *wait* survived, a spelling attested since the 14th century. *Waite* and *wayte* had existed between the 13th and the 17th century and *waight* and *weight* only in the 17th century. With the exception of *Wait* the other variants are thus further examples of English words fossilised in English family names.

Maps 21-22 feature the absolute distribution of *Wait* and *Waite* according to the *UK-Info 2004*. The highest density of the surnames *Wait* and *Waite* is to be found in West Yorkshire, next comes the London area. Both regions witnessed a remarkable population increase due to important industrial developments providing work for thousands of people (cf. the contributions in Darby 1976). *Weight* occurs much less often. As Map 23 reveals it is mainly attested in northern and south-eastern England. The present-day occurrences of both *Waight* and *Wayte* are so low that the maps have been omitted.

Gait is a doublet of *Wait*. It ultimately goes back to Old French *gaite*, *guaite* ‘watchman’. According to Reaney and Wilson (1997) the first bearers of the name were Reginald *Gayt* 1139 (Oxfordshire), Robert *le Gayt* 1205 (Oxford-

shire), William *le Guaitte* 1208 (Staffordshire), Stephen, Thomas *Gayt(e)* 1297 and 1331 (Yorkshire), John *Gaytt*, Gate 1390 and 1416 (Yorkshire), Richard *Gaites* 1561 (Yorkshire). With this meaning *Gait* is neither attested in the *OED* (1989) nor in the *MED* (1954-1999). As was the case with *Waite*, the article is omitted already as early as in the 12th century.

Map 24 presents an overview of the development of *Gait* from the 16th to the 19th century. Its occurrence is extremely low, much lower than the rarest of the *Wait* forms. In the 19th century, *Gait* was attested a little more often in Wiltshire, where it, surprisingly, occurred side by side with *Wait*, *Waite*, *Wayte*, *Waight* and *Weight*. In the 20th and early 21st centuries, the largest concentration of *Gait* – still in rather low numbers – is in south-western England in the area around Bristol, as well as in southern Wales (Newport and Cardiff). This change certainly had economic reasons (on the development of Bristol see Hall 1976: 439).

5. Further research

In the publications mentioned in the abstract of this paper, a good many surnames of different types have been presented and analysed in the above fashion. The available sources permit just such a procedure. Additions, of course, would be desirable, such as, for example, a search of all relevant printed and manuscript indexes on pre-1538 sources of data (lay subsidy rolls, wills, etc.) available in national and county archives. This is what Porteous (1988) did to discover the place of origin of the *Mell* family in the Humberside region. Yet such a detailed perusal of original documents is beyond the possibilities when a large-scale atlas is envisaged, however desirable it would be to treat different persons with the same surname separately.

Additions will be made to what has already been published in Barker et al. (2007) as regards aspects of expression. Moreover, my “Remarks on the identification of cultural regions in England”, Barker et al. (2007: 527-538), need supplementation for the areas not yet covered. This is equally true of surnames in relation to dialects where so far only a beginning with several single items has been made. Here the approach should, of course, be historical and due note should be taken of the fact that dialects at least in England have changed enormously from traditional dialects to modern dialects during the second half of the 20th century (on details cf. Viereck et al. 2002: 90-101). Research on surname and dialectal differences comparable to that done in France (cf. Scapoli et al. 2005) and in the Netherlands (cf. Manni et al. 2006) is still lacking for England as the table in Scapoli et al. (2005: 84) shows.⁵ It

⁵ Both teams come to strikingly different conclusions. Scapoli et al. (2005) conclude that language similarity is an indicator of genetic kinship even at local levels, whereas Manni et al. (2006) noted that the only close match between the variation of surnames and dialects is found in Zeeland, a

lists eight countries in Europe where studies of surnames and dialect variation were conducted to which England will, hopefully, be added soon.

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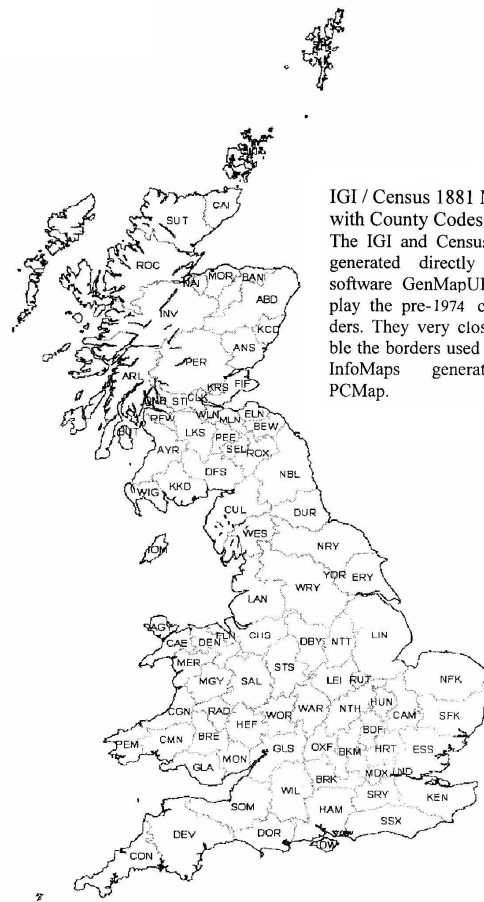
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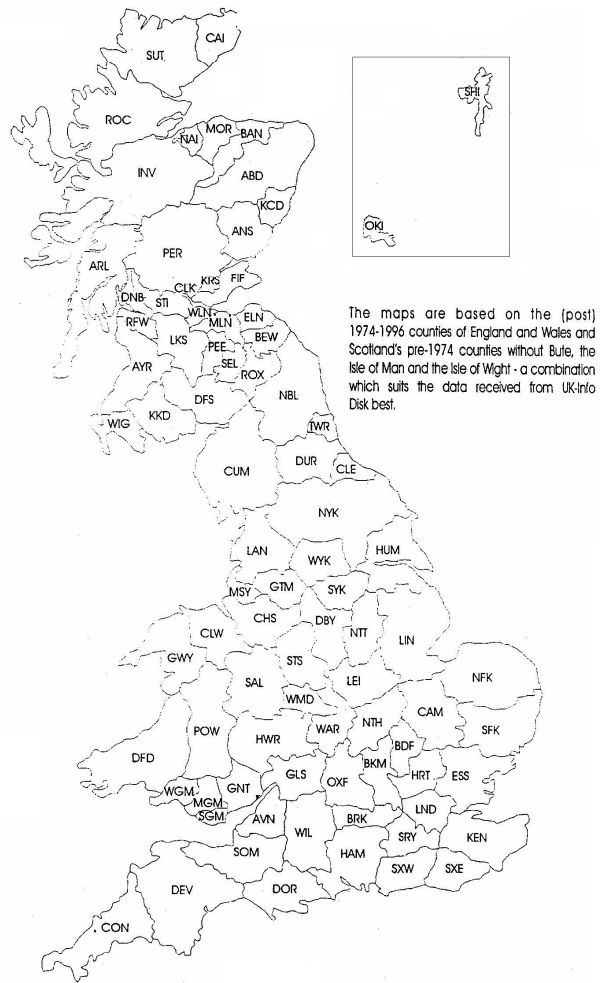
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APPENDIX



Map 1



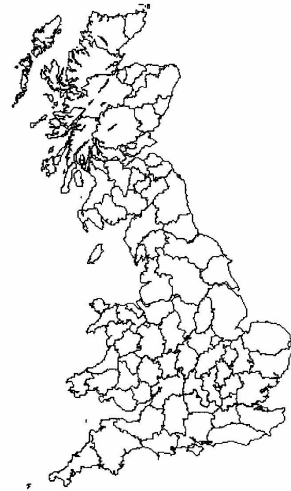
UK-Info 2004: County Codes Reference Map

Map 2

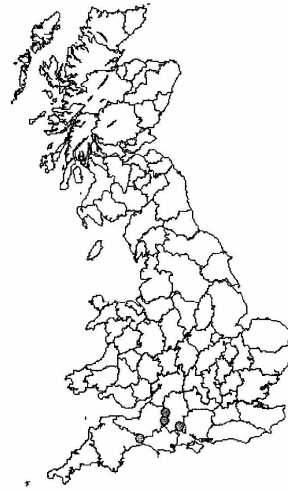
Table of County Abbreviations (based on "Chapman Codes")

Abbreviation	County	Abbreviation	County
ABD	Aberdeenshire	SYK	South Yorkshire
ANS	Angus	STS	Staffordshire
ARL	Argyllshire	STI	Staffordshire
AVN	Avon	SFX	Suffolk
AYR	Ayrshire	SRY	Surrey
BAN	Banffshire	SUT	Sutherland
BDF	Bedfordshire	TWR	Tine and Wear
BRK	Berkshire	WAR	Warwickshire
BEW	Berwickshire	WGM	West Glamorgan
BKM	Buckinghamshire	WMD	West Midland
CAI	Caithness	SWX	West Sussex
CAM	Cambridgeshire	WYK	West Yorkshire
CHS	Cheshire	WLN	Westlothian
CLK	Clackmannanshire	WIG	Wigtownshire
CLE	Cleveland	WIL	Wiltshire
CLW	Clwyd*		
CON	Cornwall	VRI and Census maps only	
CUM	Cumbria	AGY	Anglesey
DBY	Derbyshire	BRE	Brecknockshire
DEV	Devon	BUT	Buteshire
DOR	Dorset	CAE	Caernarfonshire
DFS	Dumfriesshire	CGN	Cardiganshire
DNB	Dumbarton	CMN	Cardiganshire
DUR	County Durham	CUL	Cumberland
DFD	Dyfed	DEN	Denbighshire
ELN	East Lothian	ERY	East Riding Yorkshire
SXE	East Sussex	FLN	Flintshire
ESS	Essex	GLA	Glamorgan
FIF	Fife	HEF	Herefordshire
GLS	Gloucestershire	HUN	Huntingdonshire
LND	Greater London	IOM	Isle of Man
GTM	Greater Manchester	IOW	Isle of Wight
GNT	Gwent	MDX	Middlesex
GWY	Gwynedd	MER	Merioneth
HAM	Hampshire	MGY	Montgomeryshire
HWR	Hereford and Worcester	MON	Monmouthshire
HUM	Humberside	NRV	North Riding Yorkshire
INV	Inverness-shire	PEM	Pembrokeshire
KEN	Kent	RAD	Radnorshire
KCD	Kincairdineshire	RUT	Rutland
KRS	Kinross-shire	SSX	Sussex
KKD	Kircudbrightshire	WES	Westmorland
LKS	Lanarkshire	WOR	Worcestershire
LAN	Lancashire	WRY	West Riding Yorkshire
LEI	Leicestershire	YOR	York
LIN	Lincolnshire		
MSY	Merseyside	Conversion Table	
MGM	Mid Glamorgan	VRI and Census counties into UK-Info Disk counties	
MLN	Midlothian	Abbreviation	County
MOR	Morayshire	AGY	Not included
NAI	Nairnshire	BRE+MGY+RAD	POW
NFK	Norfolk	BUT	Not included
NYK	North Yorkshire	CAE+MER	GWY
NTH	Northamptonshire	CGN+CMN+PEM	DFD
NBL	Northumberland	CUL+WES	CUM
NTT	Nottinghamshire	DEN+FLN	CLW
OKI	Orkney	ERY	HUM (Part of)
OXF	Oxfordshire	GLA	MGM+SGM+WGM
PEE	Peeblesshire	HEF+WOR	HWR
PER	Perthshire	HUN	CAM (Part of)
POW	Powys	IOM	Not included
RFW	Renfrewshire	IOW	Not included
ROC	Ross-shire and Cromartyshire	LAN	LAN+GTM+MSY
ROX	Roxburghshire	MDX	LND
SAL	Shropshire	MON	GNT
SEL	Selkirkshire	NRV+YOR	NYK
SHI	Shetland Islands	RUT	LEI (Part of)
SOM	Somerset	DUR	DUR+CLE+TWR
SGM	South Glamorgan	SSX	SXE+SWX
		WRY	WYK+SYK

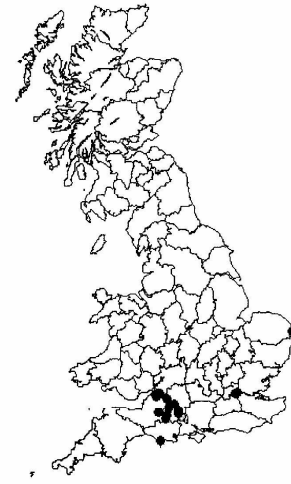
*County Clwyd resembles the UK-Info data for Flintshire County. This seems to disregard the fact that the no longer existing county Clwyd consisted of Denbighshire and Wrexham as well as of Flintshire County. Yet, Denbighshire and Wrexham are searchable in a subfolder of Flintshire County and thus part of the data received for Flintshire County, i.e. Clwyd.



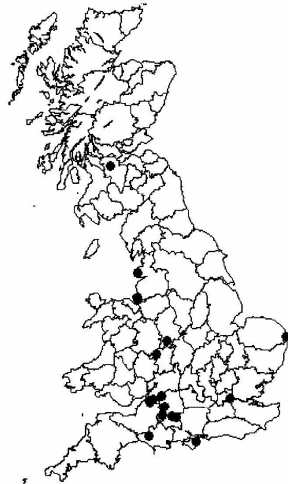
A Maggs in the 16th Century (0 Entries)



B Maggs in the 17th Century (5 Entries)



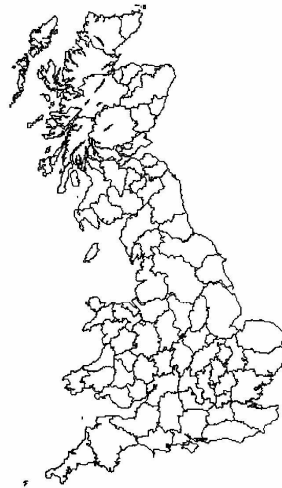
C Maggs in the 18th Century (20 Entries)



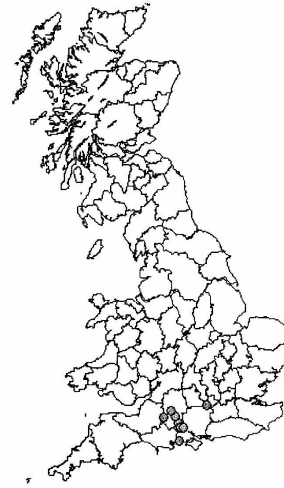
D Maggs in the 19th Century (14 Entries)

Map 4

A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



A Meggs in the 16th Century (0 Entries)



B Meggs in the 17th Century (8 Entries)



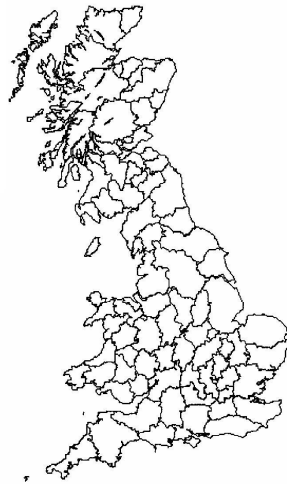
C Meggs in the 18th Century (12 Entries)



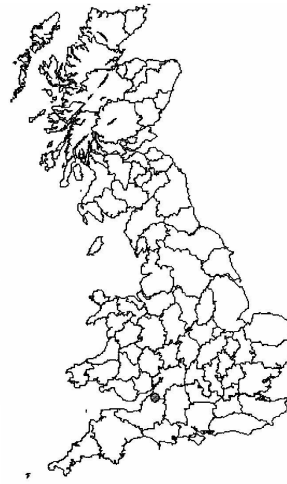
D Meggs in the 19th Century (14 Entries)

Map 5

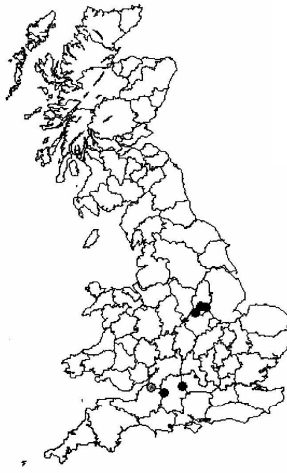
A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



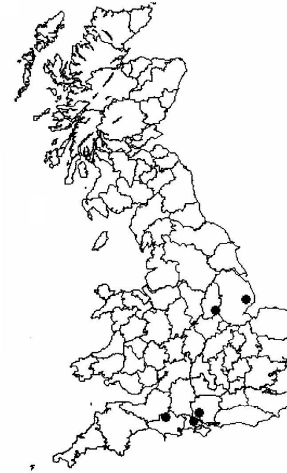
A Moggs in the 16th Century (0 Entries)



B Moggs in the 17th Century (2 Entries)



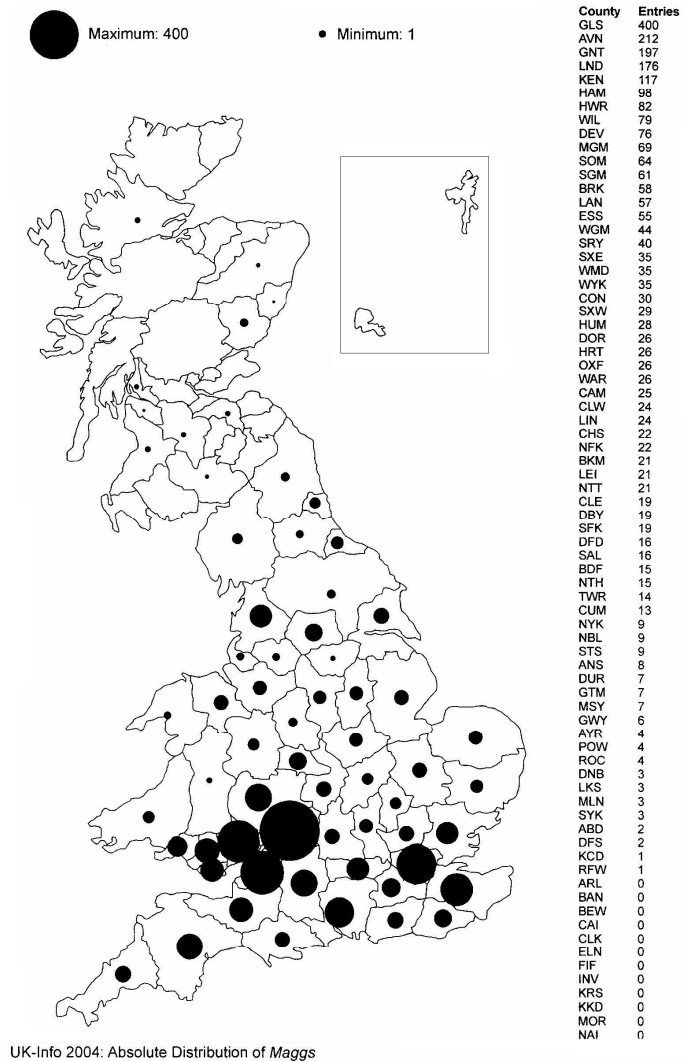
C Moggs in the 18th Century (6 Entries)



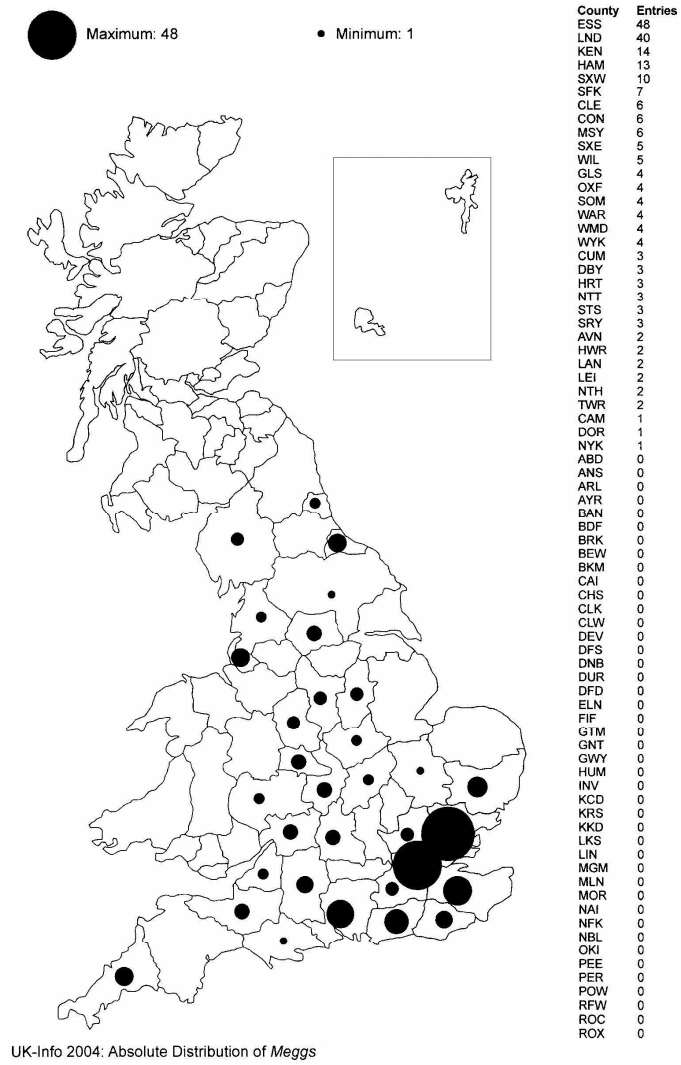
D Moggs in the 19th Century (5 Entries)

Map 6

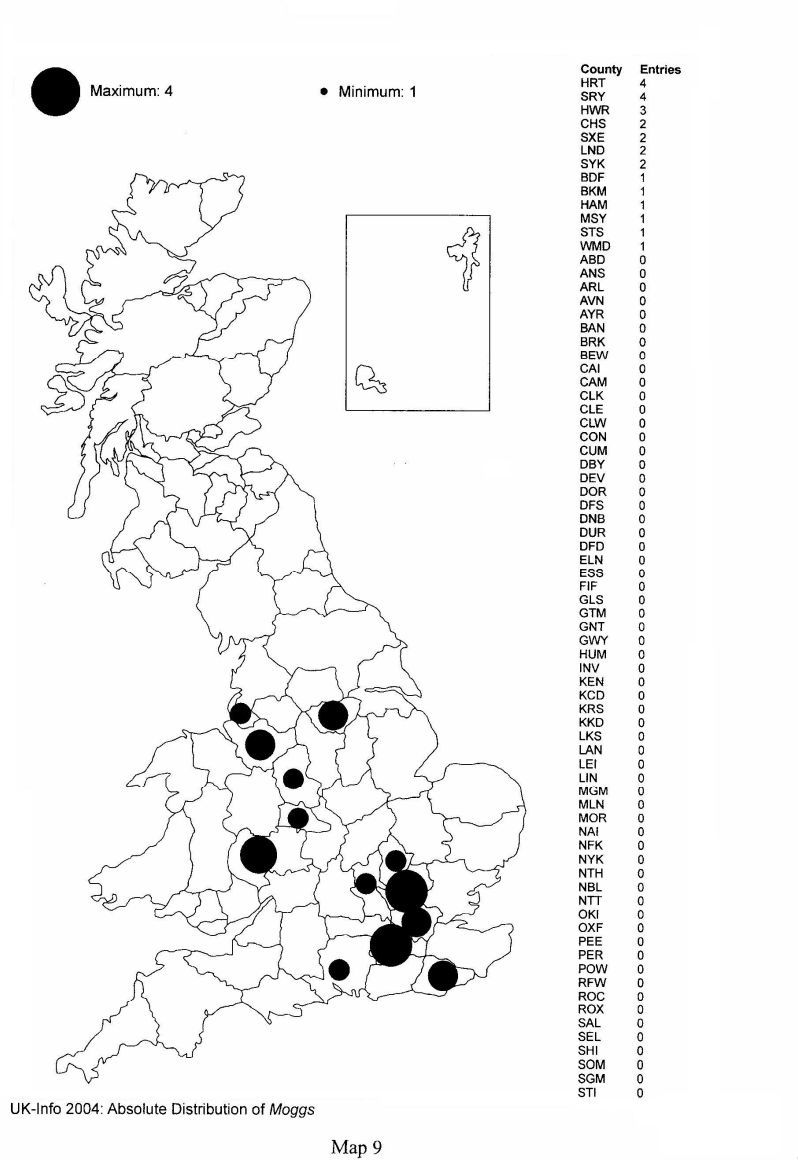
A black circle may stand for more than one entry.

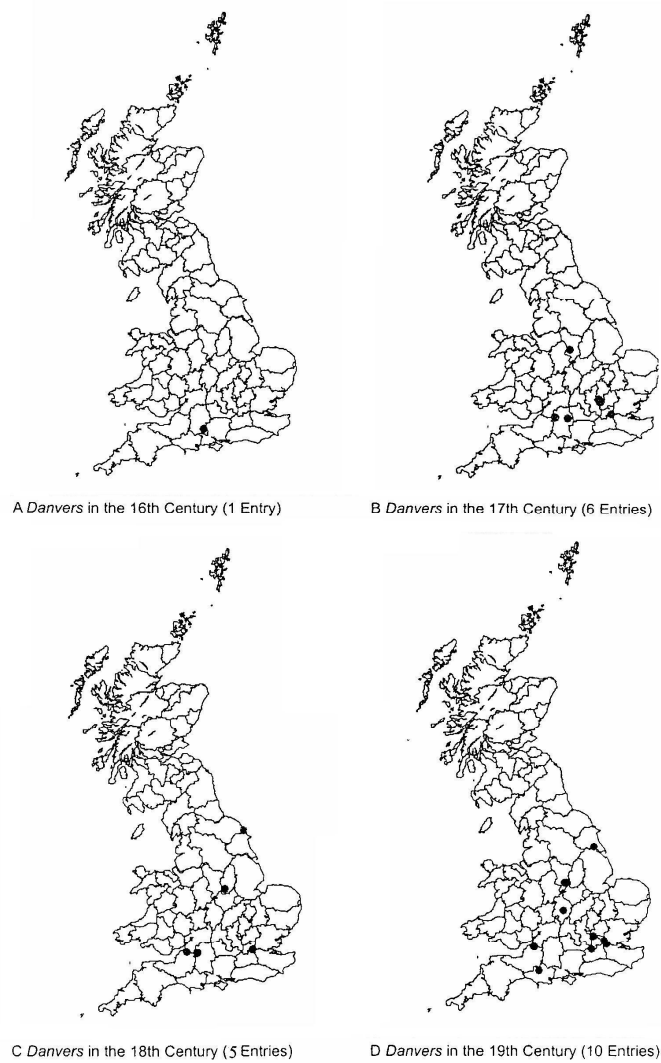


Map 7



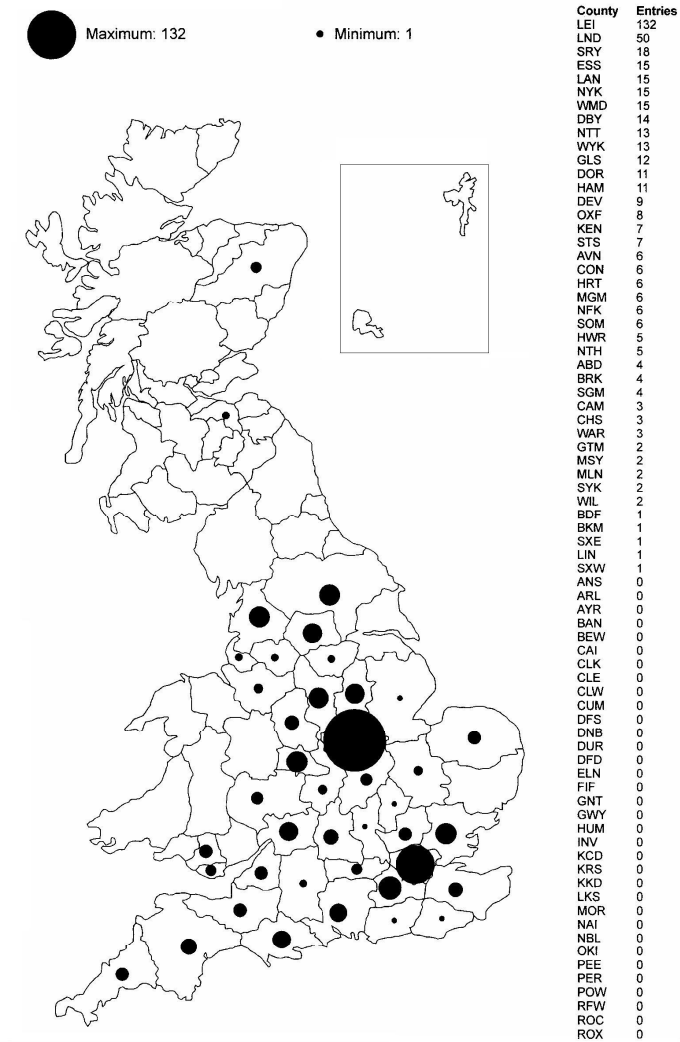
Map 8





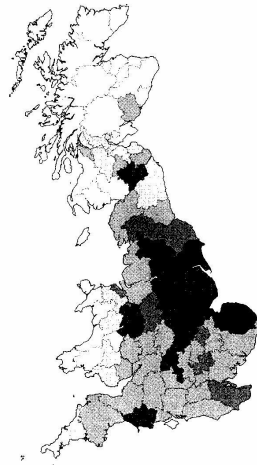
Map 10

A black circle may stand for more than one entry

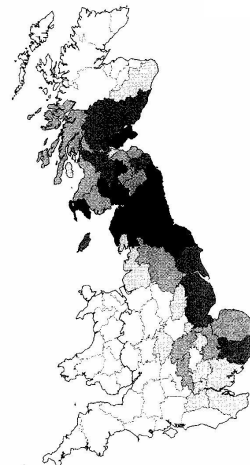


UK-Info 2004: Absolute Distribution of Danvers

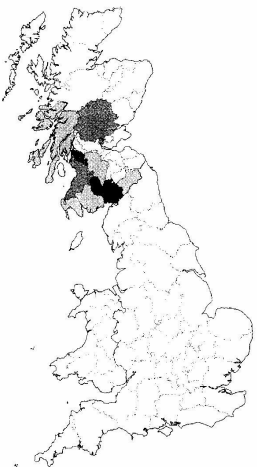
Map 11



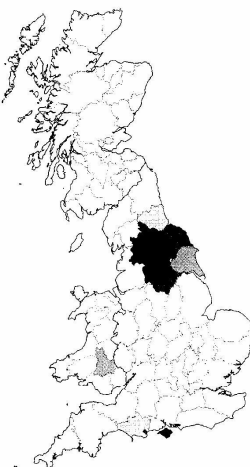
Fox in 1881(27,825 Entries)



Todd In 1881(15,240 Entries)

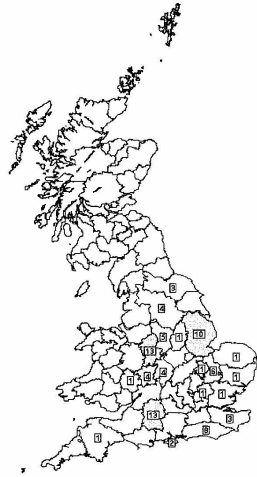


Wylie in 1881(3,489 Entries)

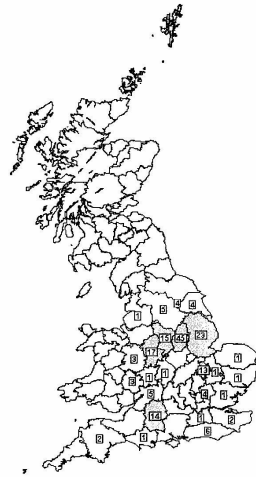


Reynard in 1881(501 Entries)

Map 12



Foxe in the 16th Century



Foxe in the 17th Century

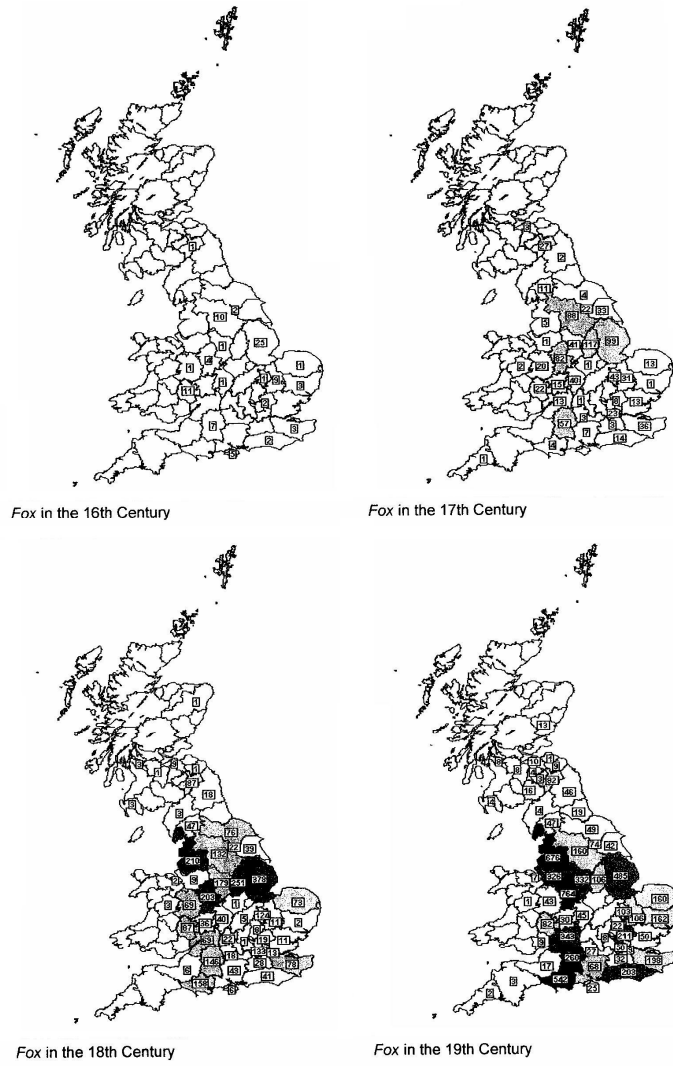


Foxe in the 18th Century

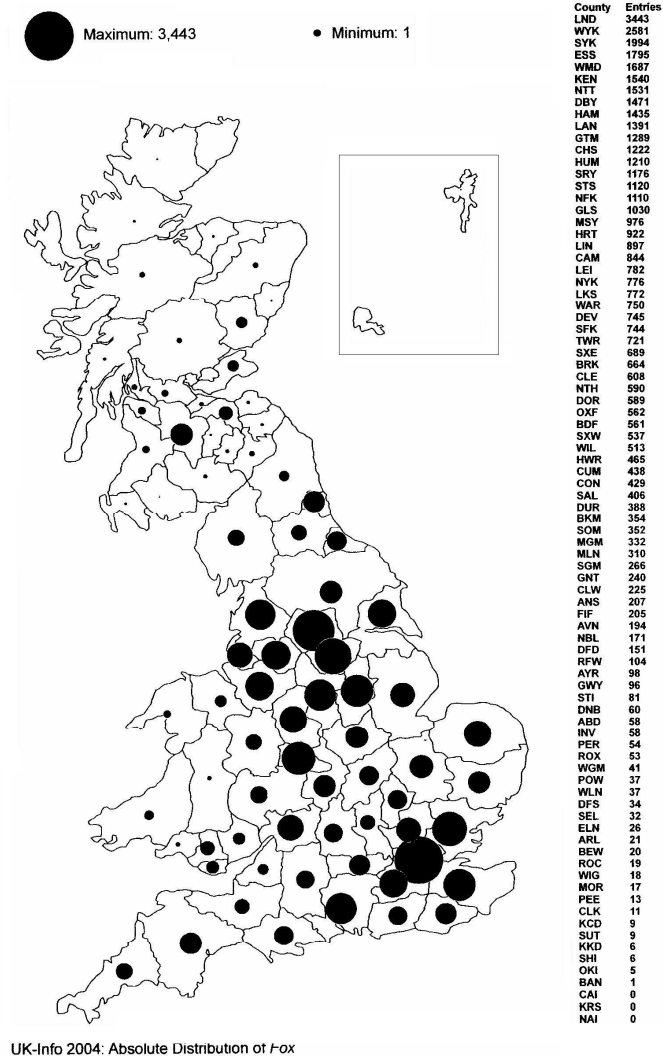


Foxe in the 19th Century

Map 13

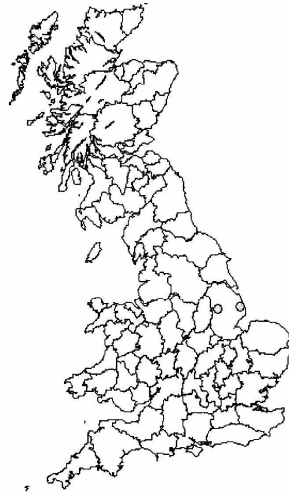


Map 14

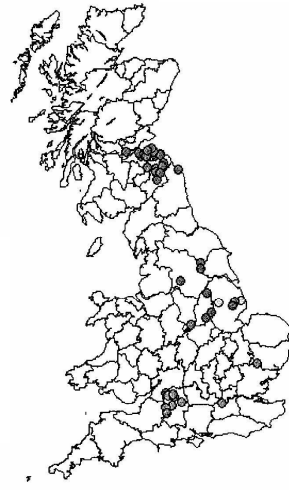


UK-Info 2004: Absolute Distribution of Fox

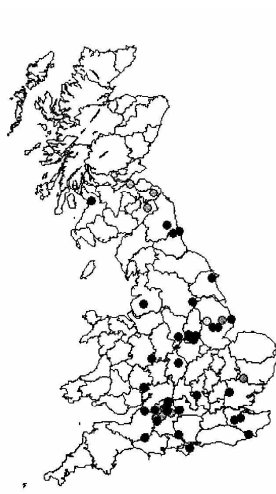
Map 15



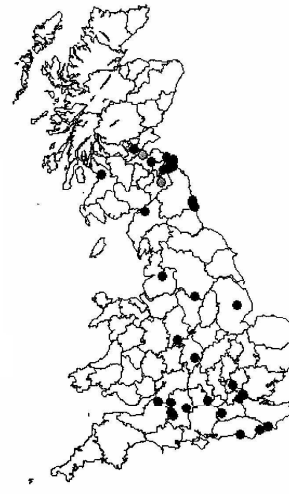
A Wait in the 16th Century (2 Entries)



B Wait in the 17th Century (44 Entries)

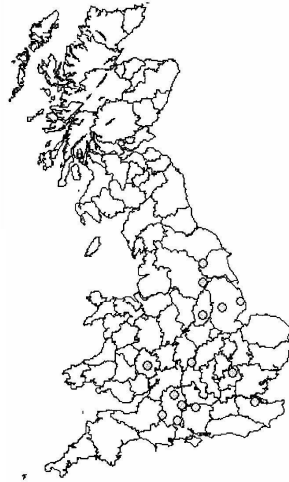


C Wait in the 18th Century (36 Entries)

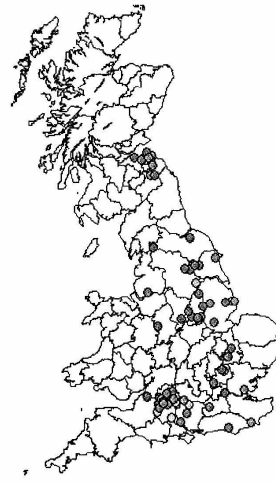


D Wait in the 19th Century (32 Entries)

Map 16



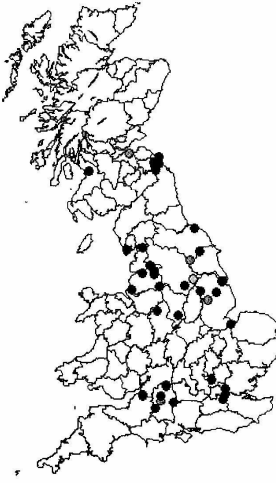
A Waite in the 16th Century (14 Entries)



B Waite in the 17th Century (61 Entries)

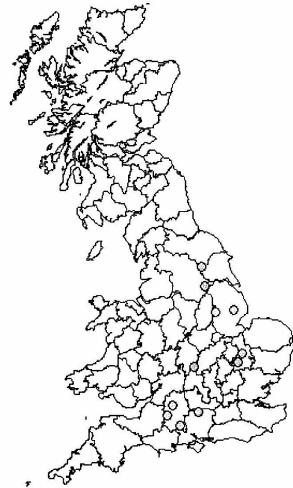


C Waite in the 18th Century (19 Entries)

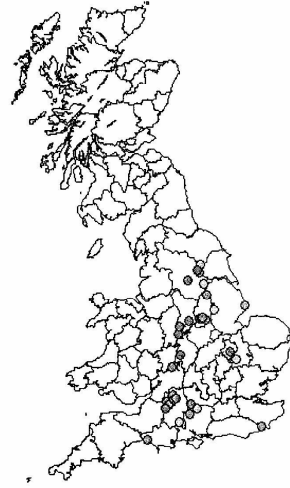


D Waite in the 19th Century (36 Entries)

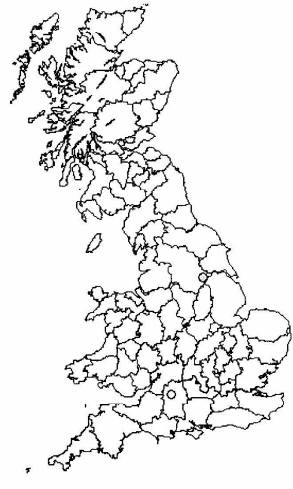
Map 17



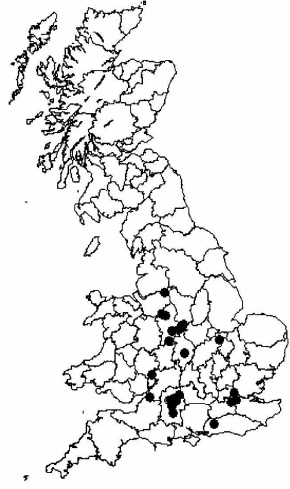
A Wayte in the 16th Century (11 Entries)



Wayte in the 17th Century (27 Entries)



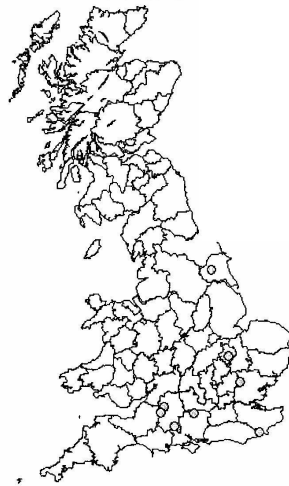
C Wayte in the 18th Century (2 Entries)



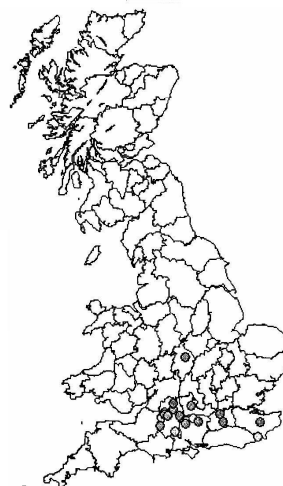
D Wayte in the 19th Century (27 Entries)

Map 18

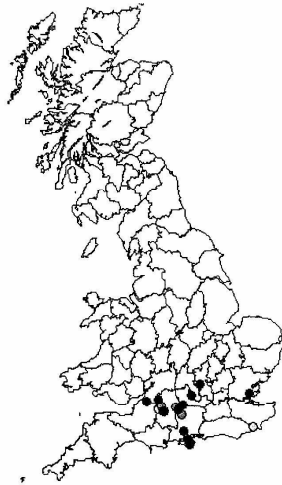
A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



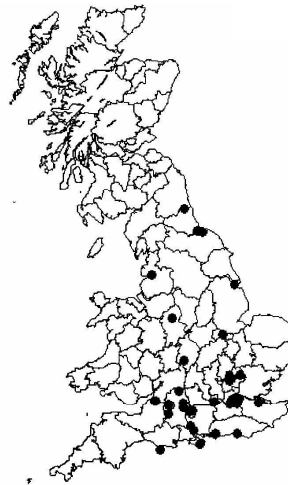
A Waight in the 16th Century (8 Entries)



B Waight in the 17th Century (16 Entries)



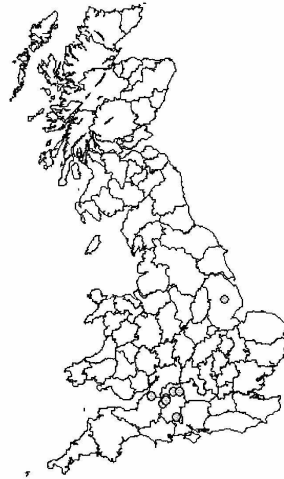
C Waight in the 18th Century (12 Entries)



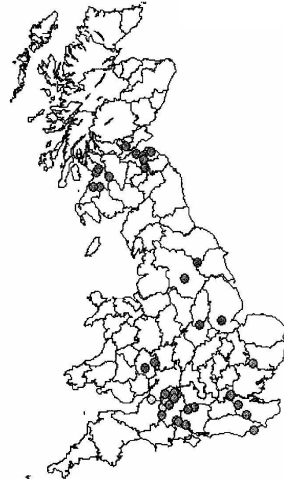
D Waight in the 19th Century (33 Entries)

Map 19

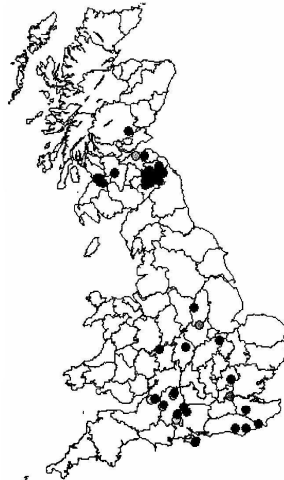
A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



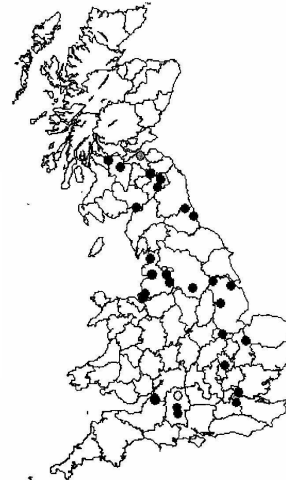
A Weight in the 16th Century (8 Entries)



B Weight in the 17th Century (36 Entries)



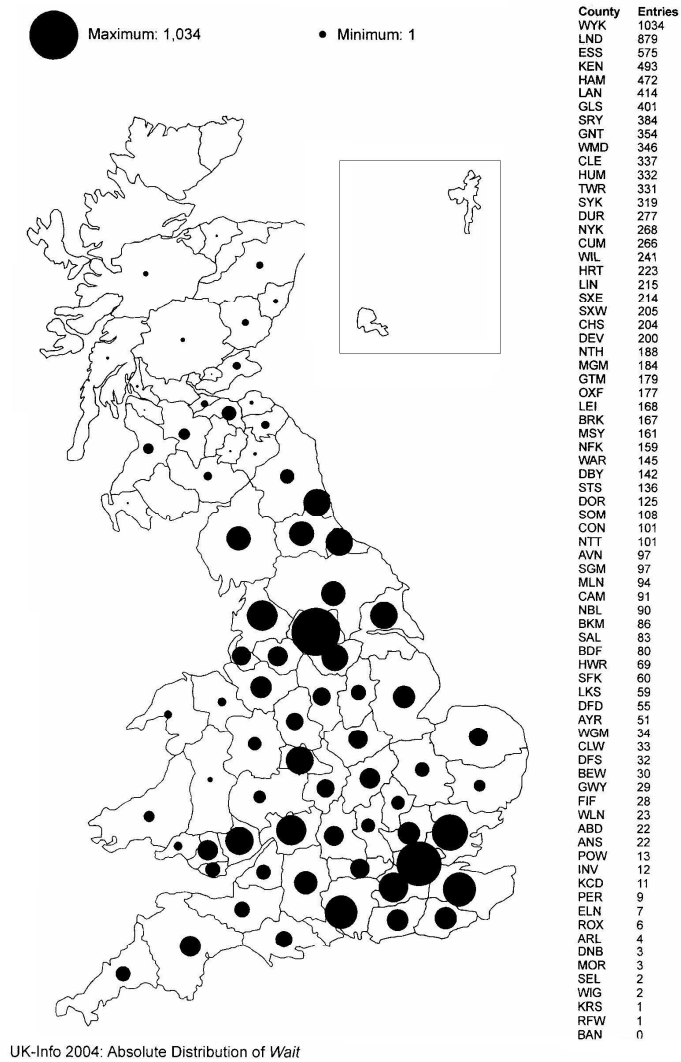
C Weight in the 18th Century (37 Entries)



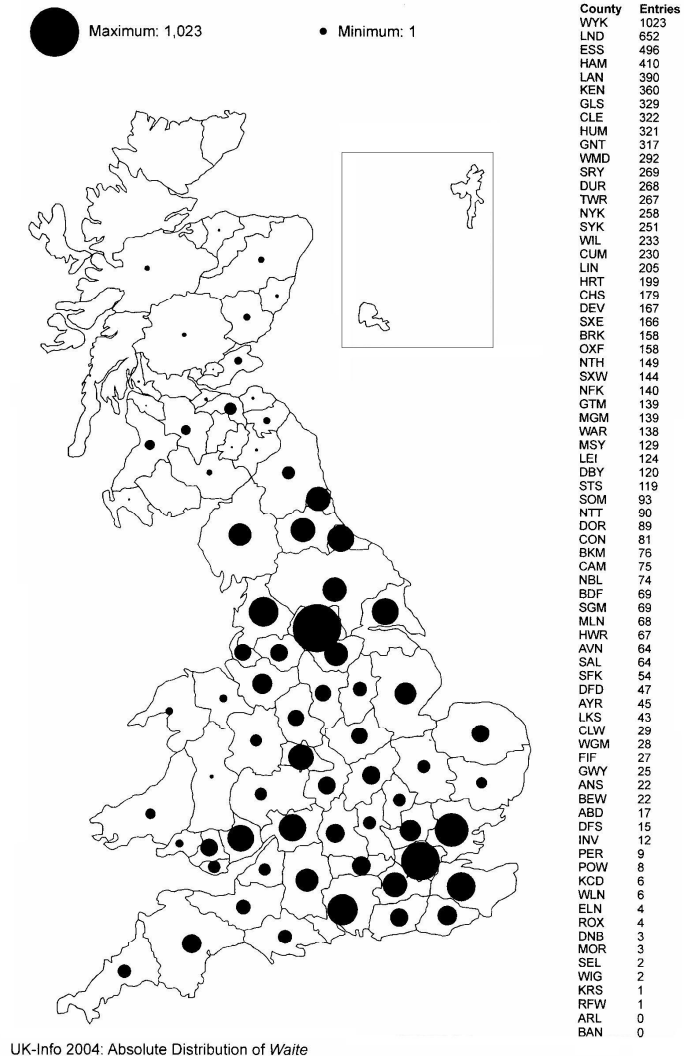
D Weight in the 19th Century (26 Entries)

Map 20

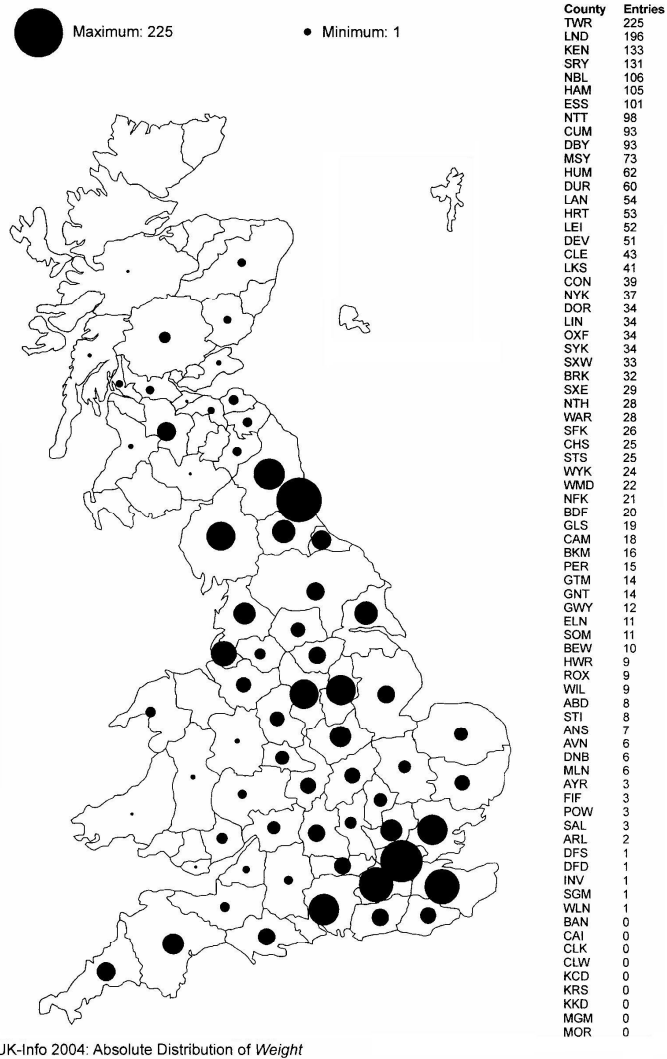
A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



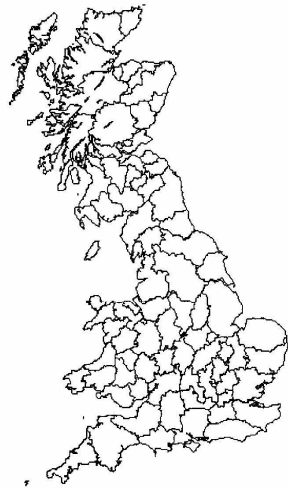
Map 21



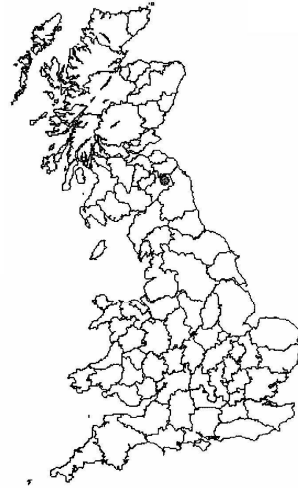
Map 22



Map 23



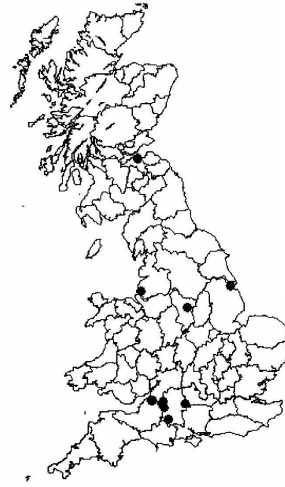
A Gait in the 16th Century (0 Entries)



B Gait in the 17th Century (1 Entry)



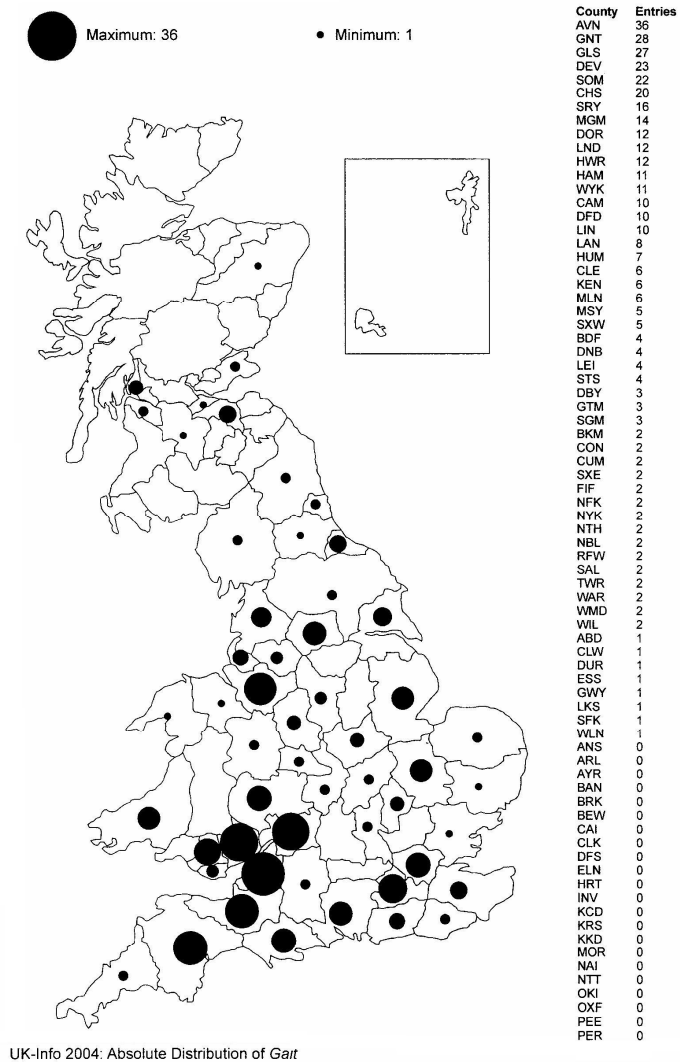
C Gait in the 18th Century (3 Entries)



D Gait in the 19th Century (11 Entries)

Map 24

A black circle may stand for more than one entry.



Map 25